ASSAYS CONFIRM LITHIUM MINERALISATION EXTENDS OVER >6KM OF STRIKE

SYSTEM REMAINS OPEN, CONFIRMING GROWTH POTENTIAL OF THE MARBLE BAR LITHIUM PROJECT (MBLP)

Key Highlights:

- Assay results from recent RC drilling highlight multiple drillholes intersecting lithium mineralisation within and along strike from the existing Archer deposit, with significant lithium anomalism detected in isolated scout holes.
- Lithium mineralisation has now been identified over a **6km strike length**, indicating strong potential for a large and fertile lithium bearing pegmatite system.
- Lithium mineralisation remains open along strike to the north, south, east and at depth.
- Results include the widest mineralised interval intersected to date in MBRC0135, drilled **outside the Archer mineral resource envelope**, which returned exceptional results including:
  - **28m @ 1.51% Li_2O and 46ppm Ta_2O_5** from 69m (down hole length, true width not known, see **Figure 2**), and
  - **9m @ 1.11% Li_2O and 42ppm Ta_2O_5** from 108m (down hole length, true width not known, see **Figure 2**)
- Other significant lithium assays include:
  - **8m @ 1.47% Li_2O and 49ppm Ta_2O_5** from 61m in MBRC0128
  - **5m @ 0.90% Li_2O and 57ppm Ta_2O_5** from 85m in MBRC0128
  - **7m @ 1.24% Li_2O and 76ppm Ta_2O_5** from 30m in MBRC0136
  - **5m @ 1.26% Li_2O and 91ppm Ta_2O_5** from 139m in MBRC0127
  - **6m @ 0.98% Li_2O and 62ppm Ta_2O_5** from 134m in MBRC0134
- Rock chip samples from outcropping spodumene bearing pegmatites on the border of recently acquired tenement E45/4724 have returned assay results of up to 4.7% Li_2O (RP50696), indicating **potential for lithium mineralisation to extend further south** into this new tenement.
- **Significant tantalum (Ta) assay results** from the recent RC drilling also being reviewed as part of the next stage of targeting and mineral resource development, with intercepts including:
  - **2m @ 2,394ppm Ta_2O_5 from 36m** in MBRC0148
  - **7m @ 174ppm Ta_2O_5 from 9m** in MBRC0147
  - **7m @ 143ppm Ta_2O_5 from 108m** in MBRC0126

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- Planning is already underway for the follow up exploration programs, including a further RC drilling program anticipated to commence in CYQ4.

Growing lithium explorer, Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1**, **Global Lithium** or the **Company**) is pleased to report that all lithium assays from its recently completed RC drilling program at the Company's wholly owned MBLP, located 150km southeast of Port Hedland, in the Pilbara region of Western Australia have been returned. Two RC holes were also drilled for gold in the northern part of the project area, for which assays are still pending.

Global Lithium Managing Director Jamie Wright said, "*Our maiden RC drilling program as a listed company has delivered some excellent results, providing us with a fantastic foundation to build on as we progress into our next phase exploration programs, which planning for is already well underway.*

Our strategy of stepping out from Archer to test the broader area has given us confidence that mineralisation at the MBLP continues to extend beyond Archer and has ***now been traced for over 6km in a north-to-south strike direction, and remains open, including to the east*** *and potentially into our newly acquired tenements.*

It is an exciting time for the Company to be discovering new lithium prospects and expanding its landholding within a global economy that is seeing lithium supply shortages as car manufacturers ramp up production of electric vehicles.

We have commenced targeting, planning and approvals processes for our proposed CY4Q RC drilling campaign."

A total of 34 RC holes were drilled for 5,208m at the MBLP on E45/4309, and two holes were drilled for 246m on E45/4361 to test gold targets in the north. Assays have now been received for all lithium targeted holes on E45/4309, while the Company awaits assay results for gold samples which are being processed at a laboratory in Perth.

The key objectives of this recent RC drilling program were to undertake step-out drilling to identify opportunities to further grow the existing JORC Inferred Mineral Resource of **10.5Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O**[1] at the Archer Deposit and to commence exploration in the surrounding target areas.

The Company is pleased to report that the program has significantly extended the known strike length of known lithium mineralisation at Archer and its surrounds. A number of RC holes and surface rock chip samples recording lithium mineralisation and anomalism, with associated anomalous tantalum, provides further evidence that the MBLP is continuing to emerge as a significant spodumene lithium deposit in a premier hard rock lithium mining jurisdiction (**Figure 1 and Table 2**).

[1] *Information on historical exploration results and Mineral Resources presented in this Announcement, together with JORC Table 1 information, is contained in the Independent Geologists Report within the Company's Prospectus dated 22 March 2021, which was released as an announcement on 4 May 2021.*

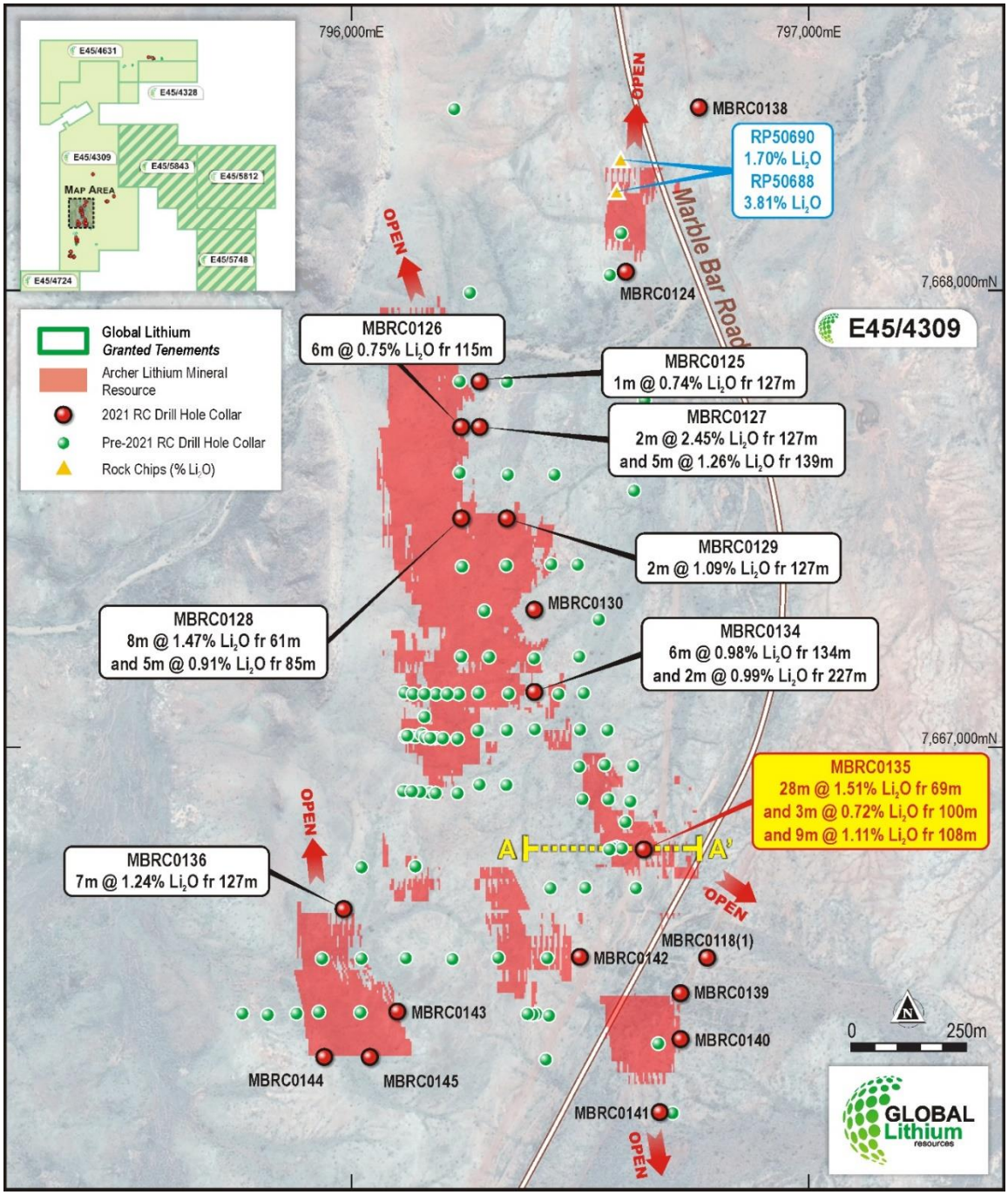

Figure 1: *Map showing select RC drilling intercepts at the main Archer deposit at the MBLP, based on a lower cut-off grade of 0.4% Li_2O.*

Lithium mineralisation has now been encountered over strike length of more than 6km in an approximate north-south direction within the greenstone belt and its contact with granite-gneiss to the east, with further outcropping pegmatite dykes identified to contain spodumene crystals for follow up exploration work.

The Marble Bar Road reserve

Drillhole MBRC0135 was drilled at an oblique angle to test whether a previously identified spodumene pegmatite dyke extends below the Marble Bar Road reserve in an area where there has been insufficient drilling to connect the Mineral Resource (**Figure 1** and cross section at **Figure 2**) and follow the mineralised dykes further to the east. RC hole MBRC0135 returned the following intercepts:

- 28m @ 1.51% Li_2O and 46ppm Ta_2O_5 from 69m (downhole length, true width not known, **Figure 2**);
- 3m @ 0.72% Li_2O and 44ppm Ta_2O_5 from 100m (downhole length, true width not known, **Figure 2**); and
- 9m @ 1.11% Li_2O and 42ppm Ta_2O_5 from 108m (downhole length, true width not known, **Figure 2**).

Although true width is not known, the intersections indicate that the pegmatite may increase in thickness at depth in this location, and additional dykes may occur to the east of the road. A Program of Works (PoW) application to drill inside of the road reserve at a safe distance from the highway has been recently approved.

In the north-eastern portion of the Archer Deposit (refer to **Figure 1**), mapping has traced a newly identified pegmatite dyke for over 350m, extending to the northeast across the road reserve, including identifying spodumene in pegmatite outcrop. Rock chips from this pegmatite returned:

- 3.81% Li_2O in RP50688; and
- 1.70% Li_2O in RP50690.

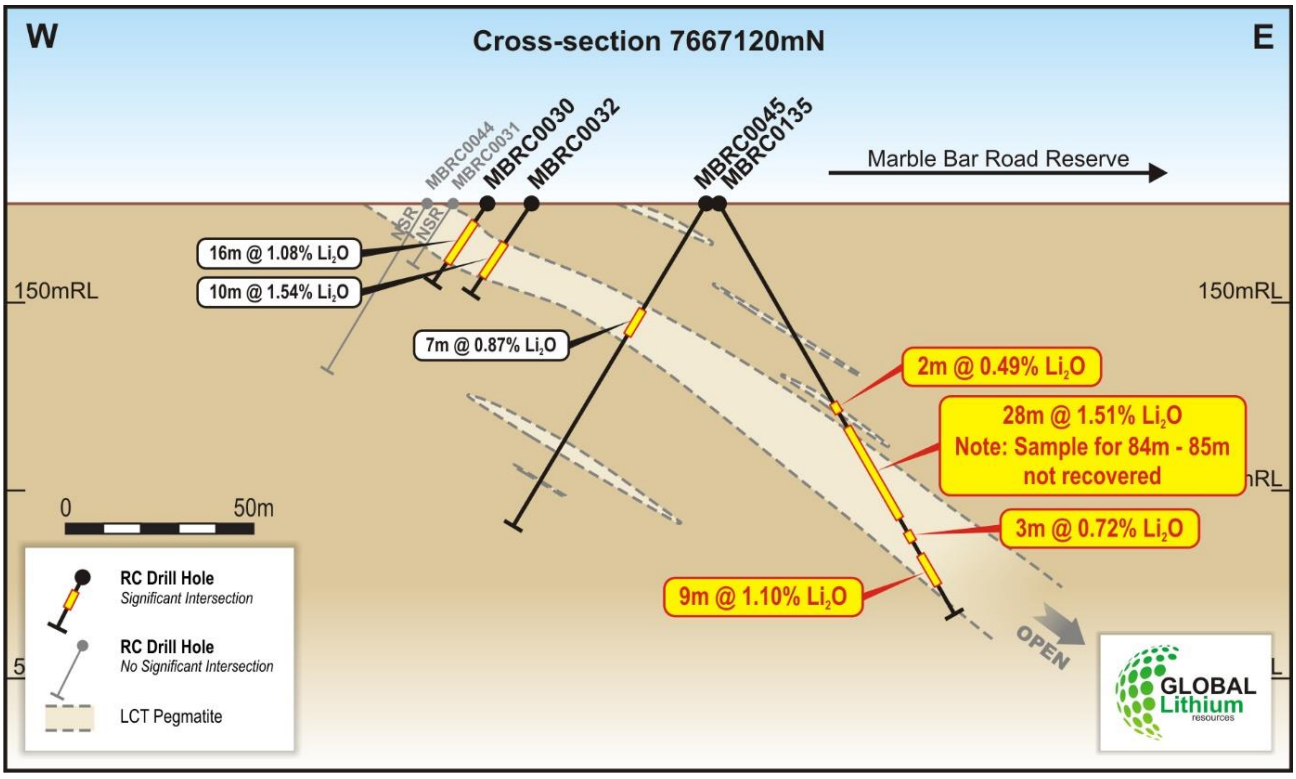

Figure 2: *Cross section showing MBRC0135 drilled towards the eastern side of the road reserve to follow a mineralised pegmatite dyke.*

Infill drilling within the Archer Deposit itself has successfully demonstrated that pegmatites link between previous wide spaced drill lines. Certain drill lines in the north-west of the Archer Deposit require further review in order to more fully understand the nature of the lithium deposit in this area and how lithium grade is distributed with the pegmatite dykes.

Lithium mineralisation now extended to more than 6km in strike length

Scout drilling using with spaced and isolated RC holes to the south of the Archer Deposit has resulted in the discovery of further spodumene hosted lithium in pegmatite dykes (**Figure 3**), significantly extending the known strike length of the broader mineralised system. Assays from some of these RC holes include:

- 3m @ 1.55% Li_2O and 98ppm Ta_2O_5 from 17m in MBRC0153;
- 2m @ 0.95% Li_2O and 60ppm Ta_2O_5 from 4m in MBRC0152; and
- 3m @ 0.66% Li_2O and 89ppm Ta_2O_5 from 14m in MBRC0152.

The southern area was identified through surface mapping and observation of pegmatite in road spoil over a relatively large area. The Company considers this location to be highly prospective, having not been previously tested by drilling, and it remains open for further discoveries.

Immediately following completion of the RC drilling program, further spodumene bearing pegmatite outcrop was identified over 1km to the south of this new discovery zone, with rock chip samples returning:

- 4.73% Li_2O in RP50696; and
- 3.98% Li_2O in RP50700.

This newly identified outcrop area remains undrilled and will form part of the next phase of exploration mapping and drilling.

Lithium mineralisation at Archer now extends over 6km in north-south strike length and remains open (**Figure 3**). There is potential that the pegmatite dykes swarm extends further south into recently acquired tenement E45/4724, as well as to the east and north of Archer.

Given this recent exploration success, the Company is planning a follow up RC drilling program in the area and is undertaking targeting studies and field mapping to identify further similar opportunities in the broader Archer area, and this broader area is scheduled for land access approvals in the current Quarter.

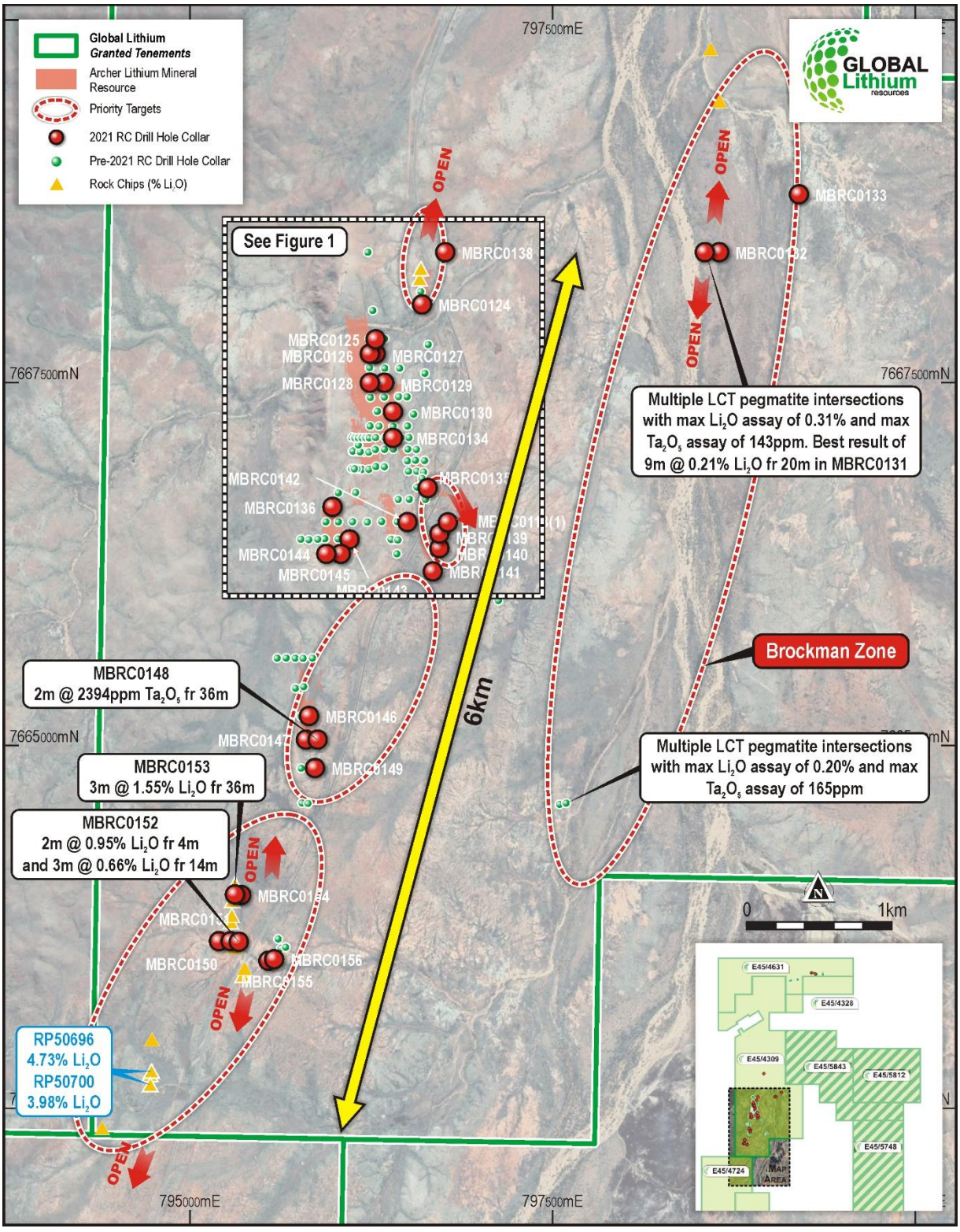

Figure 3: *RC drilling and rock chip sampling has extended the broad zone of lithium mineralisation, which remains open in several directions.*

Given the positive outcome to date of mapping and visual tracing of pegmatites at surface, the Company has recently completed detailed high resolution drone photography and digital elevation mapping to help quickly identify outcropping pegmatite dykes for field checking and planning follow-up RC drilling.

Brockman Zone remains highly prospective

The Company also drilled three scout RC holes on the eastern side of the Brockman Zone as part of its early-stage testing of this emerging target area. Drillholes were planned in an area of transported overburden with no outcropping pegmatite dykes, and targeted a large fault interpreted from aeromagnetic imagery. These scout RC holes returned highly anomalous lithium and tantalum values across multiple pegmatite dyke intercepts, significantly increasing the prospectivity of this target zone.

Assays include:

- 9m @ 0.21% Li_2O and 18ppm Ta_2O_5 from 20m in MBRC0131.

This scout RC drilling was constrained by land access in certain areas. The Company plans to advance further land access approvals during the current Quarter and is excited by the prospect of undertaking further greenfield exploration in the Brockman Zone.

Tantalum Intercepts

Drilling within the southern area of Archer intersected highly anomalous tantalum. Along with lithium, tantalum is a critical mineral and has the potential to become an important component of the MBLP, as it has in neighbouring projects such as Pilgangoora (owned by Pilbara Minerals Limited, ASX:PLS).

Tantalum intercepts from the recent RC drilling program include:

- 2m @ 2,394ppm Ta_2O_5 from 36m in MBRC0148;
- 7m @ 174ppm Ta_2O_5 from 9m in MBRC0147; and
- 7m @ 143ppm Ta_2O_5 from 108m in MBRC0126

Given the focus on lithium at the MBLP to date, the Company intends to re-examine tantalum distribution across the project area to investigate its ability to be considered separately to lithium, as well as the opportunity to use it as a pathfinder element for lithium pegmatite targeting.

Next steps

This RC drilling program was successful in demonstrating that the Archer Deposit extends materially beyond our initial expectations.

The assay results are still being assessed with respect to their significance on the overall project and will feed into a targeting study which is underway and will be used to help plan the next RC drilling campaign anticipated to commence in CYQ4, subject to receipt of necessary land access approvals.

The MBLP is situated close to major road infrastructure, with direct links into Port Hedland, where bulk commodities, including spodumene concentrate, are currently being exported (**Figure 4**). The MBLP is also located approximately 15km from the town of Marble Bar, which provides ready access to services and skills.

Global Lithium is well funded with a cash balance of $8.6 million as at 30 June 2021.

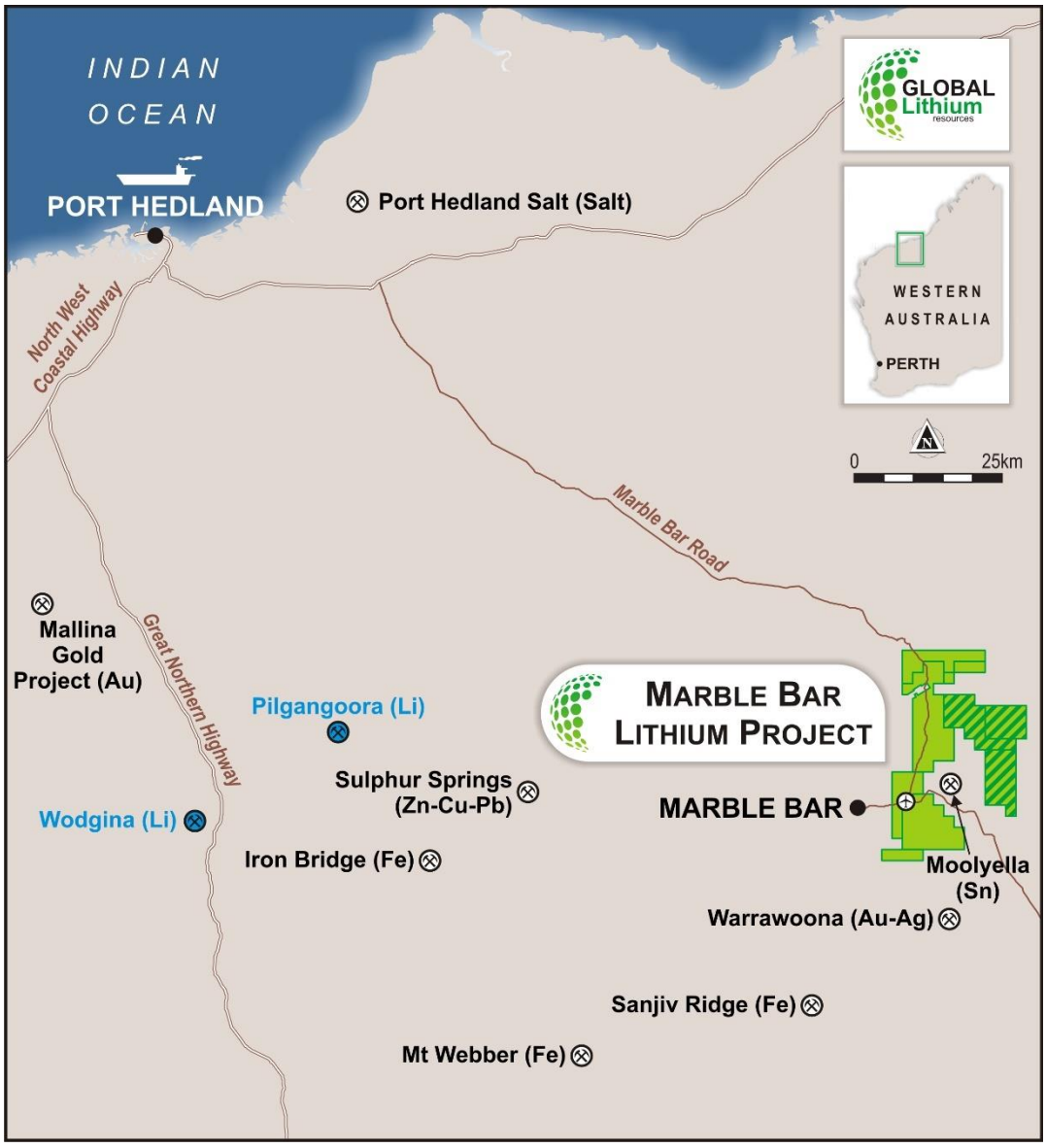

Figure 4: *Marble Bar Lithium Project location map.*

Approved for release by the Board of Global Lithium Resources Limited.

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About Global Lithium

Global Lithium Resources Limited (ASX:GL1, Global Lithium) is an emerging lithium exploration company with a primary focus on the 100%-owned Marble Bar Lithium Project (MBLP) in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Global Lithium has defined a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource of 10.5Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O at its Archer deposit, confirming the MBLP as a significant new greenfields lithium discovery.

Directors

Warrick Hazeldine	Non-Executive Chair
Jamie Wright	Managing Director
Dr Dianmin Chen	Non-Executive Director

Capital Structure

Shares on issue:	131,808,339 fully paid ordinary shares
Options on issue:	4,780,614 options with an exercise price of $0.30 per option and an expiry of 6 May 2025
Performance Rights:	5,000,000 performance rights, subject to certain performance milestones

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Dr Jayson Meyers, a consultant to Global Lithium Resources Limited and a Director of Resource Potentials Pty Ltd. Dr Meyers is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Dr Meyers consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Meyers holds securities in the Company.

Information on historical exploration results and Mineral Resources presented in this Announcement, together with JORC Table 1 information, is contained in the Independent Geologists Report within the Company's Prospectus dated 22 March 2021, which was released as an announcement on 4 May 2021.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the original reports, and that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original reports.

Where the Company refers to Mineral Resources in this announcement (referencing previous releases made to the ASX), it confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate with that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not materially changed from the original announcement.

Table 1: *RC drilling summary for the program carried out at the MBLP in May to June 2021. RC holes MBRC0157 and MBRC0158 were drilled on gold targets in the northern part of the Company's project area, and assay results are still pending.*

Hole ID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
MBRC0118(1)	796773	7666540	191	-61.3	275.9	300
MBRC0124	796598	7668040	168	-60.4	272.6	72
MBRC0125	796281	7667804	170	-60.9	277.9	204
MBRC0126	796242	7667700	173	-60.8	270.3	150
MBRC0127	796279	7667700	170	-59.8	274.3	246
MBRC0128	796240	7667499	170	-59.7	271.3	144
MBRC0129	796340	7667507	170	-58.9	271.6	198
MBRC0130	796399	7667298	146	-59.4	268.0	204
MBRC0131	798548	7668405	142	-59.7	278.1	204
MBRC0132	798652	7668403	162	-60.7	274.2	198
MBRC0133	799203	7668798	160	-60.0	273.7	240
MBRC0134	796397	7667123	173	-61.2	272.2	252
MBRC0135	796641	7666773	177	-60.6	94.0	126
MBRC0136	795982	7666645	197	-58.9	277.2	114
MBRC0137	797403	7670805	143	-59.1	275.0	102
MBRC0138	796762	7668405	152	-60.0	276.5	198
MBRC0139	796725	7666465	165	-60.3	278.6	222
MBRC0140	796723	7666361	150	-60.0	258.0	162
MBRC0141	796676	7666208	170	-60.4	274.6	138
MBRC0142	796497	7666547	150	-60.1	273.9	252
MBRC0143	796099	7666426	170	-59.5	275.2	186
MBRC0144	795939	7666323	178	-59.4	268.4	78
MBRC0145	796039	7666327	173	-60.3	273.3	150
MBRC0146	795820	7665203	179	-60.2	272.6	102
MBRC0147	795804	7665041	171	-60.2	275.0	108
MBRC0148	795881	7665041	181	-60.1	276.6	180
MBRC0149	795862	7664844	180	-60.2	273.5	132
MBRC0150	795200	7663652	186	-60.2	276.7	138
MBRC0151	795279	7663653	185	-60.6	276.1	120
MBRC0152	795336	7663647	186	-59.5	275.5	66
MBRC0153	795310	7663973	195	-58.7	272.3	72
MBRC0154	795353	7663969	195	-59.5	276.8	90
MBRC0155	795548	7663519	184	-60.4	272.4	90
MBRC0156	795582	7663527	187	-59.3	271.7	84
MBRC0157	802501	7681005	149	-60.2	2.8	120
MBRC0158	802900	7680910	158	-59.8	203.5	126

(1) MBRC0118 was drilled to 114m in 2020, and during the current RC program it was re-entered and deepened to 300m.

Table 2: *Drillhole intercepts (0.4% Li_2O minimum cut-off grade).*

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Li2O (%)	Ta2O5 (ppm)	Fe (%)
MBRC0125	147	148	1	0.74	16	0.47
MBRC0126	115	121	6	0.75	76	0.43
MBRC0126	103	104	1	0.82	74	0.56
MBRC0127	139	144	5	1.26	91	0.58
MBRC0127	127	129	2	2.45	53	0.48
MBRC0128	61	69	8	1.47	49	0.37
MBRC0128	85	90	5	0.91	57	0.35
MBRC0129	119	121	2	1.09	46	0.61
MBRC0134	134	140	6	0.98	62	1.27
MBRC0134	227	229	2	0.99	74	0.71
MBRC0134	128	129	1	0.49	42	5.27
MBRC0135	69	97	28	1.51	46	0.36
MBRC0135	108	117	9	1.11	42	0.33
MBRC0135	100	103	3	0.72	44	0.29
MBRC0135	60	62	2	0.49	14	8.28
MBRC0136	30	37	7	1.24	76	0.56
MBRC0139	170	171	1	0.47	36	3.05
MBRC0140	117	121	4	0.41	44	2.02
MBRC0140	128	129	1	0.45	28	3.29
MBRC0141	108	109	1	0.68	50	0.59
MBRC0141	96	97	1	0.61	48	0.34
MBRC0141	104	105	1	0.47	1	10.21
MBRC0146	69	70	1	0.75	103	0.21
MBRC0146	82	83	1	0.49	33	0.42
MBRC0147	64	65	1	0.44	66	0.32
MBRC0148	106	107	1	0.63	62	0.49
MBRC0152	14	17	3	0.66	89	0.59
MBRC0152	4	6	2	0.95	60	0.36
MBRC0153	17	20	3	1.55	98	0.46
MBRC0153	13	14	1	0.91	28	0.67
MBRC0154	35	36	1	0.51	43	1.05

(1) Significant intercepts calculated at a 0.4% Li_2O cut-off grade, minimum 1m thickness and widths including up to 2m internal dilution.

Table 3: *Rock chips assay results.*

Sample ID	Northing	Easting	Li2O (%)	Ta2O5 (ppm)
RP50693	7669812	798587	0.024	28
RP50694	7669452	798650	0.015	43
RP50683	7664066	795310	0.897	53
RP50684	7663958	795293	1.904	35
RP50686	7663799	795282	0.113	59
RP50687	7663844	795288	0.148	15
RP50688	7668241	796584	3.81	2
RP50689	7663622	795309	0.026	80
RP50690	7668312	796593	1.703	50
RP50691	7663438	795365	0.676	30
RP50692	7663474	795375	0.011	90
RP50695	7662985	794736	0.018	143
RP50696	7662781	794735	4.725	103
RP50697	7662375	794393	0.012	3
RP50698	7661343	793160	0.014	2
RP50699	7662753	794726	0.654	120
RP50700	7662688	794728	3.978	53
RP50701	7653715	798372	0.025	111
RP50702	7653086	798777	1.205	143
RP50703	7653062	799093	0.425	42
RP50704	7653029	799244	0.049	53
RP50705	7653015	799242	0.042	79
RP50706	7652781	799178	0.187	38
RP50707	7653957	799037	1.867	61
RP50708	7657283	796812	0.037	82
RP50709	7655867	797218	0.031	142
RP50710	7655479	798015	0.01	1
RP50711	7655545	798127	0.046	126
RP50712	7655352	798042	0.008	50
RP50713	7655343	796797	1.166	72
RP50714	7655334	796797	0.256	112

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used as the primary drilling type. • RC cuttings were continuously sampled at 1 m intervals through all pegmatite intercepts including at least 2 m of host rocks above and below each intercept. • Drill samples were logged for recovery, moisture, lithology (+ %), mineralogy (+ %), weathering, grainsize. • RC samples were collected from the drill rig cyclone using a cone splitter in numbered calico bags, which were then placed in sealed polywaeve bags, and then into sealed bulka-bags for transport to the assay laboratory in Perth. • Drill samples were crushed and riffle split to 2 to 2.5 kg for pulverising to 80% passing 75 microns. Prepared samples were fused with sodium peroxide and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution was analysed using ICP by Jinning Testing and Inspection Laboratory in Perth. • The assay technique is considered to be robust as the method used offers total dissolution of the sample and is useful for mineral matrices that may resist acid digestions. • Rock Chip samples of 1-2kg were collected by Resource Potentials staff and submitted for analysis utilising the same assay techniques as RC drill samples. Rock chips are random, subject to bias and often unrepresentative for the typical widths required for economic consideration. They are by nature difficult to duplicate with any acceptable form of precision or accuracy. • Rock Chip samples were collected with the aim of identifying prospective Li bearing pegmatite trends for future drill testing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling was undertaken by Profile Drilling using 4.5-inch (140 mm) rods using a 5.5-inch (150 mm) diameter face sampling hammer. • All RC drill holes were angled at approximately -60 degrees, drilled to 270 degrees (west) unless otherwise noted in the drilling statistics presented in Table 1.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample chip recovery for RC drilling was visually estimated. Sample chip recovery is very good through the interpreted mineralised zones and is estimated to be greater than 80%. • RC drilling utilised an on-board compressor and auxiliary booster to keep samples dry and maximise recoveries. • No relationship between grade and recovery has been identified.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logs exist for all drill holes with lithological codes via an established reference legend. • Logging and sampling has been carried out to industry standards support a Mineral Resource estimate. • Drill holes have been geologically logged in their entirety. Where logging was detailed, the subjective indications of spodumene content were estimated and recorded. • All drill holes were logged in full, from start to finish of the hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• Dry RC samples were collected at 1 m intervals and cone split from the rig cyclone on-site to produce a subsample less than 5 kg. • Sample preparation is according to industry standards, including oven drying, coarse crush, and pulverisation to 80% passing 75 microns. • Field duplicate samples, field standards, laboratory standards and laboratory repeats were used to monitor quality of analyses. • Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate and correctly represent the style and type of mineralisation. • Rock chip samples were taken whole to the laboratory, crushed and riffled to obtain a sub-fraction and assayed using the same lab and method as the RC samples. The sample size was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	considered appropriate for reconnaissance sampling for lithium mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The assay technique is considered to be robust as the method used offers total dissolution of the sample and is useful for mineral matrices that may resist acid digestions. • Multielement analysis was carried out on all samples for the following elements: Al, Be, Ca, Cs, Fe, Ga, K, Li and Li2O, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, P, Rb, S, Si, Sn, Ta, Ti and V.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The 2021 RC drilling campaign was supervised by Resource Potentials staff. • The Li assays from previous programs show a marked correlation with the mineralised pegmatite intersections via elevated downhole grades. • There were no twin holes drilled during the RC program in 2021. • Drill logs exist for all holes as electronic files and hardcopy. Logging was completed on paper logs at time of drilling and electronically sent to Perth daily for data-entry to digital logs. • All digital logs are exported to an external Database Administrator, validated and loaded to a database and validated prior to use. • No adjustments made to primary assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Prior to drilling, collar coordinates are situated using handheld GPS (considered accurate to within 4 m). • DGPS collar surveying is planned to be completed post program to improve accuracy, and them will be draped onto a high resolution digital elevation model. • Grid used is MGA94 datum and Zone 50 SUTM (“MGA”) projection. • All RC holes have been surveyed with an Axis Champ north seeking gyro to determine hole deviation. • Rock chip sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
		(+/- 5m accuracy).
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• First pass exploration drilling has not been drilled on a grid pattern, rather drilling has been conducted on targeted lines across geochemical anomalies, outcropping pegmatite dykes and extension (+ infill) of previous drill lines on a grid pattern. • Drill spacing varies between a 100m by 50m grid in selected areas, through to 400m by 50m grid. Exploration holes targeting specific geochemical, outcrops or structural targets are not on a uniform grid spacing. • Historic (BCIM) drilling undertaken was very close spaced (nominal 10 m apart) along 4 separate lines targeting outcrop and geochemical anomalies. • Soil grid: 400 m by 100 m (majority), 200m by 100m (selected areas), 50m by 50m (small southern area). • No sample compositing was applied. • The rock chip data are not appropriate for use in estimating a Mineral Resource and are is not intended for such use.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling has been angled to achieve the most representative (near perpendicular) intersections through mineralisation (i.e. angled holes for moderately dipping pegmatite bodies). • The exception is MBRC0135, which was drilled obliquely to the interpreted dip of the pegmatite, in order to test an area constrained by access to the Marble Bar Road reserve. • The identified target lithium bearing pegmatite dykes are generally moderately dipping (30° to 50°) eastwards in nature. The true width of pegmatites is generally considered 80% to 90% of the intercept width, with minimal opportunity for sample bias. • Rock chips were randomly collected at selected sites of outcropping pegmatite and it is not known if the results are biased.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The drill samples were collected from the drilling rig by experienced personnel, stored securely and transported to the laboratory by a registered courier and handed over by signature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been undertaken to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Marble Bar project lies entirely within exploration licences (EL 45/4309, EL 45/4328 and EL 45/4631) wholly owned by Global Lithium Resources Limited. • The Archer lithium deposit is situated entirely within tenement EL 45/4309. • RC drillholes MBRC0157 and MBRC0158 were drilled to target gold and base metal mineralisation and are located on E45/4631, with all other RC drillholes targeting lithium mineralisation on E45/4309. • All tenure is wholly owned by Global Lithium Resources Limited. • The portfolio of mineral tenements, comprising three granted exploration licences are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Mineral exploration over the Marble Bar project area has been undertaken for a number of commodities, including gold, base metals, diamonds, tin and tantalum by various companies since the 1960s. • Cominco Exploration Pty Ltd (Cominco) explored the area for Witwatersrand style gold and uranium mineralisation during the late 1960s. Poor drilling results led Cominco to surrender the ground. • Endeavour Resources Limited (Endeavour) undertook exploration for alluvial, eluvial, deep lead and pegmatite hosted tin-tantalum mineralisation in the area between 1965 and 1985. • Haoma Mining NL and joint venture partner De Beers explored the area for diamonds during the late 1990s to early 2000s. • Montezuma Mining Company Limited (Montezuma) held the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		licences covering the current Marble Bar project area in 2006. Work by Montezuma included a small rock chip sampling program and the collection and assaying of over 2,000 soil geochemical samples. Montezuma defined some discrete >80 ppb gold anomalies in the northeast portion of E45/4309. • Lithex Resources Limited (Lithex) acquired the Project area in August 2010 and completed a geological mapping and rock chip sampling program, which was then followed up by auger sampling program and later a reverse circulation (RC) drilling program over the area of the Moolyella Tin Field to the southeast of the project area. Lithex relinquished the tenements in 2013. • In 2017, BCI Minerals Limited (BCIM) conducted a series of exploration programs within the Marble Bar project area, initially completing gold exploration activities in the northern region of the tenements. Detailed geological mapping, rock chip and soil sampling programs were completed which identified prospective gold bearing trends with a total strike length of 22 km exhibiting rock chip assay results of greater than 3 g/t gold. This work led to a small and shallow, 11 hole RC drilling program (for 796 m) in early 2018 which provided encouraging results. • BCIM also completed preliminary lithium exploration work during early to mid-2018. Initial and extensive soil geochemical sampling was conducted by BCIM at 400 m by 100 m spacing over the southern extents of tenement E45/4309, targeting an area immediately northwest of the Moolyella Monzogranite. Further infill soil sampling at 100 m by 100 m was then completed. • The geochemical sampling programs identified the Archer Deposit area, leading to further geological mapping which identified multiple outcroppings of spodumene-bearing pegmatites with a general north-south strike orientation. A program consisting of 21 shallow RC drill holes (MBRC0012 to MBRC0032) was then conducted in late 2018 along four drill lines totalling 474 m. These drill lines targeted the geologically mapped spodumene-bearing pegmatites. Based on the promising lithium grades reported for the Archer deposit area, BCIM completed its sale of the Marble Bar tenements to Global

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Lithium Limited (GL1) in 2019 • After acquiring the project in 2019, GL1 has completed several RC drilling campaigns resulting in the declaration of Mineral Resources.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project lies in a pegmatite field hosted in the North Star Basalt and Jenkins Granodiorite. The prospective area for LCT pegmatites has been traced over a >20km^2 area. • Within this area, the Company has discovered the Archer deposit, comprising a series of shallow dipping pegmatite bodies with lithium mineralisation predominantly by way of spodumene hosted pegmatites. • These pegmatites have been the focus of exploration by the Company. • The MBLP pegmatites have intruded the greenstone belt North Star Basalt, which lies between the Homeward Bound Granite and Jenkins Granodiorite. The source fluids are generally accepted to have come from the Split Rock Supersuite granites located to the southeast of the project area, locally referred to as the Moolyella Granite, and which probably extends beneath the project area itself.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Refer Drilling Table 1 above.
		• RL is poorly constrained by hand-held GPS and will be updated to a DGPS system accurate to within <10cm once the survey is complete, and hole collars will be draped onto a high resolution digital elevation model computed from orthophotography using a drone survey method.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No cutting to intercept grades has been undertaken. • No aggregation of samples undertaken. • Assays are reported as pure elements such as Li, Ta, Nb and Sn, and converted to oxides using atomic formulas.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All drilling is angled. • The lithium bearing pegmatites identified to date are generally moderately dipping (30° to 50°) eastwards in nature. The true width of pegmatites is generally 80% to 90% of the intercept width, with minimal opportunity for sample bias. • The exception is MBRC0135, which was drilled obliquely to the interpreted dip of the pegmatite, to test an area constrained by access due to the Marble Bar Road.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to the Table and Figures in the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All available exploration results related to the RC drilling program and rock chip samples have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating*	• All meaningful and material data have been reported either within this JORC table or within the body of the release above.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The cumulative results provided by the RC drilling program and rock chip sampling will be used to plan further drilling and the re-estimation of Mineral Resources and future feasibility studies. • Targeting studies and field mapping are ongoing, and this work will be supported by a recently completed drone orthophotography and digital elevation survey. • Heritage surveying will be undertaken for land access to some target areas for further drilling.