

## **12m @ 2.95g/t GOLD INTERCEPTED AT TWIN VEINS PROSPECT**

### ***DRILLING CAMPAIGN DEMONSTRATES GOLD POTENTIAL ACROSS PILBARA TENEMENTS***

#### **Key Highlights:**

- Assays now received from two RC drillholes targeting gold mineralisation on E45/4631 at the Marble Bar project.
- Drillhole MBRC0157 was drilled at the Company's underexplored Twin Veins prospect and intersected:
  - **12m @ 2.95g/t** from 37m; including **3m @ 9.91g/t** from 40m, and
  - **3m @ 1.10g/t** from 81m.
- The Twin Veins prospect is a >1km long soil and rock chip geochemical anomaly coinciding with quartz vein outcrops. Limited historical exploration included:
  - RC drilling which included 3m @ 5.00g/t from 25m (MBRC0006, located 200m to the east of MBRC0157); and
  - Rock chip samples which returned values of up to 54.60g/t Au (MBB0529).
- Planning is underway for the next lithium RC drilling program to include additional gold exploration holes to follow up on these initial successful results from a single isolated hole at Twin Veins.

Growing Pilbara-focused explorer, Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1, Global Lithium** or the **Company**) is pleased to report assay results from the two isolated RC drillholes targeting gold from its recently completed program at the Company's wholly owned Marble Bar Lithium Project (MBLP), located 150km southeast of Port Hedland, in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

**Global Lithium Managing Director Jamie Wright said,** *"It's early days for GL1 on the ground targeting gold, and these first pass results provide us with meaningful intercepts and encouragement to continue to build a gold asset base in parallel with our lithium development milestones."*

“The Pilbara is continuing to grow as a gold province, with the likes of Calidus Resources (ASX:CAI) nearing first gold, Novo Resources Corp advancing its Talga Talga asset and Kalamazoo Resources Limited (ASX:KZR) all actively developing gold projects in the area around the MBLP. These initial gold drilling results give us confidence in the exploration potential of GL1’s under-explored tenement package.”

The two RC holes targeting gold were drilled in E45/4631, which is located in the northern part of the project area at the Twin Veins gold prospect, and were designed to target outcropping quartz veining in greenstone rocks associated with a >1km long soil and rock chip geochemical anomaly in an underexplored gold trend to the northeast of Novo Resources Corp’s Talga Talga gold project (Figure 1).

The Marble Bar region is a well-known historical gold producing region, with a number of small gold mines and gold nuggets discovered by prospectors over the last 130 years, however much of the region has undergone little modern drill testing.

Global Lithium’s gold potential includes multiple prospects defined by soil geochemical surveys, rock chip sampling, previous wide spaced RC drilling and old gold workings, particularly in the northern portion of its tenement package (Figure 1). A number of these prospects are along trend from Novo Resources Corp’s Talga Talga gold project, as well as separate quartz vein orientated prospects such as Twin Veins.

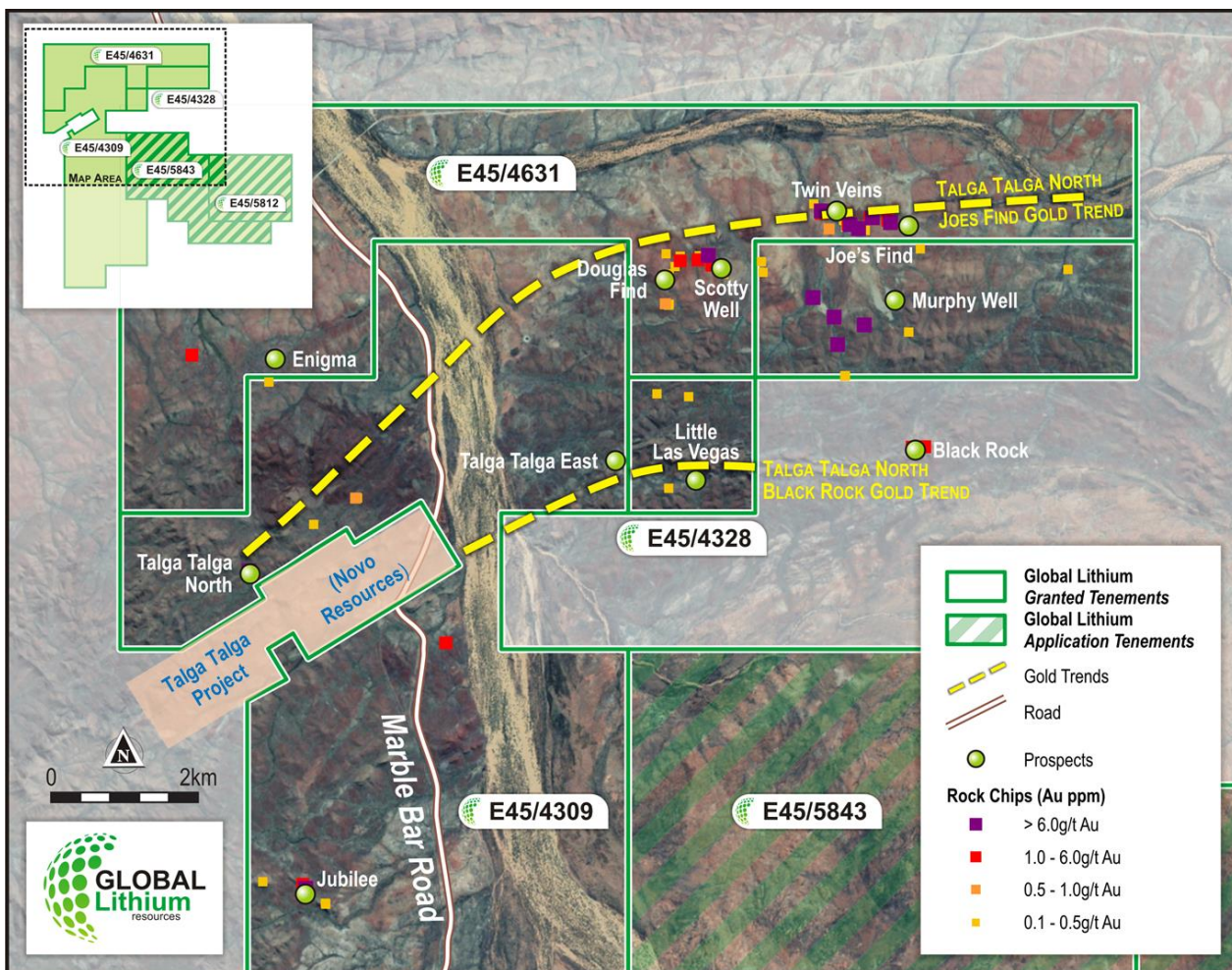


Figure 1: Overview of Global Lithium’s gold prospects located to the north of its lithium prospects.

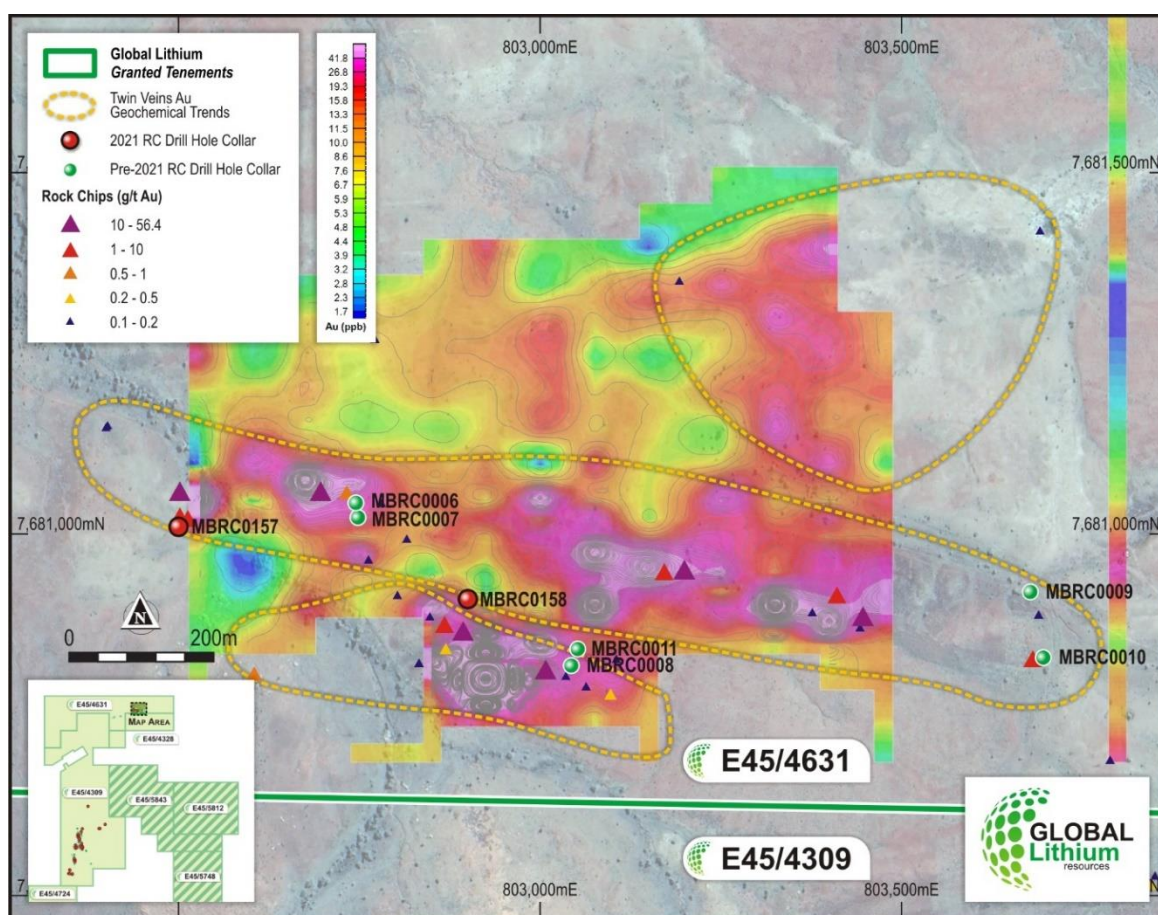


## Twin Veins Prospect

The Twin Veins Prospect comprises multiple gossanous quartz veins crosscutting metasediments and mafic volcanic rocks of the Duffer Formation to the north of the Mt Edgar batholith. Limited previous exploration has identified a >1km soil geochemical gold anomaly, with significant rock chip samples assaying up to 54g/t and encouraging RC intercepts in isolated drillholes from previous explorers. In its first exploration of the Twin Veins area since listing, the Company completed two drillholes as part of its recent RC drilling program focusing on lithium exploration to the south around the Company's Archer Lithium Deposit. **Figure 2** shows a more detailed map of the Twin Veins prospect with recent and historical RC drillhole locations (see **Tables 1 and 2** for more information on drillholes), rock chip sample locations coloured by gold grade, all over a, Au soil geochemical anomaly image with gold target areas outlines in yellow.

Drillhole MBRC0157 was an isolated RC hole located 200m to the west of existing drillholes, it was designed to target extensions to the gold trend and a contact zone with an internal granite stock, and it returned:

- **12m @ 2.95g/t** from 37m; including **3m @ 9.91g/t** from 40m, and
- **3m @ 1.10g/t** from 81m.



**Figure 2:** Detailed map of Global Lithium's emerging Twin Veins gold prospect.

The Company is in the process of reviewing these gold drilling results and will use them to plan further exploration at this emerging prospect. These positive gold results follow a highly successful exploration program at the MBLP, which extended the company's lithium mineralisation to >6km strike (see GL1's ASX release dated 29/07/2021).

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 3**). 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 3: Marble Bar Lithium Project location map.

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

For more information:

Jamie Wright

Victoria Humphries

### 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<sub>2</sub>O 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.**

Hole ID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
<b>MBRC0157</b>	802501	7681005	149	-60.2	2.8	120
<b>MBRC0158</b>	802900	7680910	158	-59.8	203.5	126

**Table 2: Significant drillhole gold intercepts<sup>(1)</sup>, see **Figure 2** for locations.**

Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Au (g/t)
<b>RECENT RC DRILLHOLES</b>						
<b>MBRC0157</b>	7681005	802501	15	16	1	0.53
<b>MBRC0157</b>	7681005	802501	26	27	1	0.46
<b>MBRC0157</b>	7681005	802501	37	49	12	2.95
<b>including <sup>(2)</sup></b>	7681005	802501	40	43	3	9.91
<b>MBRC0157</b>	7681005	802501	81	84	3	1.10
<b>HISTORIC RC DRILLING</b>						
<b>MBRC0006</b>	7681043	802745	25	28	3	5.00
<b>MBRC0006</b>	7681043	802745	26	28	2	6.05
<b>MBRC0007</b>	7681023	802748	3	4	1	1.01
<b>MBRC0007</b>	7681023	802748	35	39	4	0.49
<b>MBRC0007</b>	7681023	802748	46	47	1	0.80
<b>MBRC0007</b>	7681023	802748	52	53	1	0.52
<b>MBRC0007</b>	7681023	802748	65	66	1	1.45
<b>MBRC0008</b>	7680818	803043	30	31	1	0.54

(1) Significant intercepts calculated using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off grade, minimum 1m thickness and widths including up to 2m internal dilution.

(2) Significant high-grade intercept calculated using a 3.0g/t Au cut-off grade, minimum 1m thickness and width including up to 2m internal dilution.

**Table 3: Historic rock chip sample assay results.**

Sample ID	Northing	Easting	Au (g/t)
MBB0528	7680894	803447	0.37
MBB0529	7680892	803447	54.60
MBB0550	7681030	802502	4.84
MBB0738	7681065	802502	45.80
MBB0739	7680880	802868	4.15
MBB0740	7680888	802848	0.18
MBB0741	7680918	802803	0.12
MBB0294	7681027	802513	4.47
MBB0295	7681305	802462	0.01
MBB0297	7681153	802402	0.10
MBB0298	7681150	802400	0.01
MBB0299	7681272	802772	0.02
MBB0300	7681045	802781	0.14
MBB0306	7681065	802697	12.10
MBB0307	7681062	802733	0.67
MBB0352	7680996	802816	0.01
MBB0353	7680967	802763	0.04
MBB0354	7680833	803682	3.66
MBB0355	7680894	803377	0.08
MBB0356	7680957	803200	0.98
MBB0357	7681353	803193	0.04
MBB0434	7680921	803411	4.40
MBB0444	7680821	803043	0.01
MBB0445	7680782	803098	0.44
MBB0446	7680830	803106	0.01
MBB0447	7680792	803064	0.06
MBB0448	7680806	803036	0.03
MBB0450	7680818	803008	22.50
MBB0451	7680872	802894	13.60
MBB0452	7680845	802870	0.48
MBB0453	7680824	802833	0.10
MBB0454	7680824	802833	0.10
MBB0455	7680824	802833	0.04
MBB0456	7680957	803200	21.80
MBB0457	7680953	803172	3.70
MBB0458	7680891	803690	0.13
MBB0459	7680891	803690	0.11
MBB0499	7680811	802605	0.93



Sample ID	Northing	Easting	Au (g/t)
<b>MBB0527</b>	7680873	803443	0.01
<b>MBB0528</b>	7680894	803447	0.36
<b>MBB0529</b>	7680892	803447	54.60
<b>MBB0550</b>	7681030	802502	4.84
<b>MBB0738</b>	7681065	802502	45.80



## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used as the primary drilling type.</li> <li>RC cuttings were continuously sampled at 1 m intervals.</li> <li>Drill samples were logged for recovery, moisture, lithology (+%), mineralogy (+%), weathering, grainsize.</li> <li>RC samples were collected from the drill rig cyclone using a cone splitter in numbered calico bags, which were then placed in sealed poly weave bags, and then into sealed bulka-bags for transport to the assay laboratory in Perth.</li> <li>Due to the high Au grades and prospecting activity in the area it is probably that the Au is coarse in nature which may lead to issues in obtaining representative samples from individual drill holes.</li> <li>Historic rock chip samples 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. Historic rock chips were analysed by fire assay.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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%.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC drilling utilised an on-board compressor and auxiliary booster to keep samples dry and maximise recoveries.</li> <li>No relationship between grade and recovery has been identified.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geological logs exist for all drill holes with lithological codes via an established reference leg;end.</li> <li>Logging and sampling was carried out to industry standards support a Mineral Resource estimate.</li> <li>Drill holes have been geologically logged in their entirety.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Sample preparation is according to industry standards, including oven drying, coarse crush, and pulverisation to 80% passing 75 microns.</li> <li>Field duplicate samples, field standards, laboratory standards and laboratory repeats were used to monitor quality of analyses.</li> <li>Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate and correctly represent the style and type of mineralisation.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill samples were crushed, and riffle split to 2 to 2.5 kg for pulverising to 80% passing 75 microns. For Au assay results a nominal charge sample of 30g is fired and cupelled as per the classical lead collection fire assay process. The noble metal prill is parted with nitric acids, dissolved in aqua regia, and diluted for analysis. Analysis is performed via AAS. The assay process is considered total and was undertaken at Jinning Testing and Inspection Laboratory in Perth.</li> <li>The assay technique of fire assay is considered total and is an appropriate assay method for the target style of mineralisation.</li> <li>Multielement assays on all samples at the Twin veins prospect were also undertaken utilising a mixed acid digest with analysis by ICP-OES.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multielement analysis included the following elements: Al, Be, Ca, Cs, Fe, Ga, K, Li and Li<sub>2</sub>O, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, P, Rb, S, Si, Sn, Ta, Ti and V.</li> <li>Field QC procedures involved the use of certified reference material (CRM) as well as duplicates.</li> <li>Standard lab QC was also implemented as part of the geochemical testing protocol.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 2021 RC drilling campaign was supervised by Resource Potentials staff.</li> <li>There were no twin holes drilled during the RC program in 2021.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>All digital logs are exported to an external Database Administrator, validated and loaded to a database and validated prior to use.</li> <li>No adjustments made to primary assay data.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prior to drilling, collar coordinates are situated using handheld GPS (considered accurate to within 4 m).</li> <li>DGPS collar surveying has been completed post program to improve accuracy.</li> <li>Grid used is MGA94 datum and Zone 50 SUTM ("MGA") projection.</li> <li>All RC holes have been surveyed with an Axis Champ north seeking gyro to determine hole deviation.</li> <li>Rock chip sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS (+/-5m accuracy).</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First pass exploration drilling has not been drilled on a grid pattern, rather drilling has been conducted on targeted lines across geochemical anomalies.</li> <li>Exploration holes targeting specific geochemical, outcrops or structural targets are not on a uniform grid spacing.</li> <li>Historic (BCIM) drilling undertaken tested areas of geochemical anomalism and were not uniformly distributed.</li> <li>Historic soil grid: 320 m by 50 m infilled to 80 m by 25 m over areas of Au anomalism.</li> <li>No sample compositing was applied.</li> <li>The rock chip data are not appropriate for use in estimating a Mineral Resource and are not intended for such use.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling has been angled to cross interpreted steeply dipping Au hosting veins although the dip of these interpreted veins is not well constrained. The true width of mineralisation may vary considerable from the downhole width of mineralisation.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No audits have been undertaken to date.</li> </ul>

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The Archer lithium deposit is situated entirely within tenement EL 45/4309.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>All tenure is wholly owned by Global Lithium Resources Limited.</li> <li>The portfolio of mineral tenements, comprising three granted exploration licences are in good standing.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Endeavour Resources Limited (Endeavour) undertook exploration for alluvial, eluvial, deep lead and pegmatite hosted tin-tantalum mineralisation in the area between 1965 and 1985.</li> <li>• Haoma Mining NL and joint venture partner De Beers explored the area for diamonds during the late 1990s to early 2000s.</li> <li>• Montezuma Mining Company Limited (Montezuma) held the 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 &gt;80 ppb gold anomalies in the northeast portion of E45/4309.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 Lithium Limited (GL1) in 2019</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After acquiring the project in 2019, GL1 has completed several RC drilling campaigns resulting in the declaration of Mineral Resources.</li> <li>• The Twin veins prospect is located within Archean greenstone rocks of the Duffer Formation, to the north of the Mt Edgar Batholith, and consists of ESE-WNW trending thin Au mineralised quartz veins cross cutting an E-W trending BIF unit hosted in volcanic rocks on the north-eastern margin of a granitoid intrusive.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer Drilling Table 1 above.</li> <li>• RL is poorly constrained by hand-held GPS and will be updated to a DGPS system accurate to within &lt;10cm once the survey is complete.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant assay intervals are recorded above 0.4gt Au with a maximum internal dilution of 2m. High-grade intervals within the significant assay intervals were recorded above 3g/t Au with a maximum internal dilution of 2m.</li> <li>• No top cuts applied.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <i>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').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All drilling is angled.</li> <li>• Drilling has been angled to cross interpreted steeply dipping Au hosting veins although the dip of these interpreted veins is not well constrained. The true width of mineralisation is not known,</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to the Tables and Figures in this report.</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All available exploration results related to the RC drilling program and rock chip samples have been reported.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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 substances.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All meaningful and material data have been reported either within this JORC table or within the body of the release above.</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg; tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results provided by the RC drilling program, will be used to plan further drilling.</li> <li>• Targeting studies and field mapping are ongoing.</li> </ul>