17 February 2022

The Manager
Market Announcements Office
ASX Limited
PO Box H224 Australia Square
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Dear Sir/Madam

GL1: MAIDEN MANNA LITHIUM RESOURCE

Please find attached an ASX announcement by Global Lithium Resources Limited (ASX: GL1; **Global Lithium**) relating to a maiden lithium Mineral Resource estimate at the Manna Lithium deposit located within Breaker Resources NL's (**Breaker**) Lake Roe Gold Project.

Breaker retains a 20% interest in the Manna Lithium Project with Global Lithium carrying all costs and expenditure to completion of a positive bankable feasibility study (**BFS**). If a BFS is not completed within five (5) years, the Manna Lithium Project reverts to a 50-50 joint venture.

Authorised by the Board of Directors,

Tom Sanders
Managing Director

For further information on Breaker Resources NL please visit the Company's website at www.breakerresources.com.au, or contact:

Investors/Shareholders
Tom Sanders
Tel: +61 8 9226 3666
Email: breaker@breakerresources.com.au

17 February 2022

9.9 million tonnes @ 1.14% Li_2O and 49 Ta_2O_5 ppm MAIDEN MANNA PROJECT LITHIUM RESOURCE

Key Highlights

- Maiden inferred JORC Mineral Resource estimate delivered for Manna Lithium Project of **9.9 Mt @ 1.14% Li_2O and 49 Ta_2O_5 ppm (100% basis)**[1]
- GL1 overall lithium attributable **Mineral Resource base (Marble Bar 100%, Manna 80%) nearly doubles to 18.4Mt** across its two projects in WA
- Mineral Resource defined by 3,636m drilling at **relatively shallow depths** with mineralisation open in all directions demonstrating scope for significant growth
- A **drilling program of at least 20,000m is being planned** to further grow the Mineral Resource, and to upgrade the classification
- Maiden Mineral Resource estimate completed in seven weeks from acquiring an 80% interest of the lithium rights in the Manna Lithium Project on 30 December 2021

Growing West Australian lithium company Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1**, "**Global Lithium**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce a maiden Inferred JORC Mineral Resource estimate for its 80%-owned Manna Lithium Project located 100km east of Kalgoorlie in the Goldfields, Western Australia.

The Manna Project is an outcropping pegmatite exploration project located approximately 100km east of Kalgoorlie. The Project has an area of influence of 750m by 130m in the main outcrop (Manna 1) with individual pegmatite dykes drill intersections of up to 17m (Figures 1 and 2). Drilling over an anomalous area 350m to the south of the main outcrop has confirmed spodumene-rich pegmatites at Manna 2.

Manna was discovered by Breaker Resources NL (**Breaker**) (ASX:BRB), which carried out initial drilling of the deposit in 2018. The Mineral Resource is defined by 3,636m of drilling at relatively shallow depths comprised of 21 reverse circulation drillholes for 3,354m and four diamond drillholes for 282.15m.

After acquiring an 80% interest in Manna, GL1 engaged Snowden Optiro to undertake a Mineral Resource estimate using data compiled by Breaker, including the reverse circulation drilling and diamond drilling results.

Lithium mineralisation at Manna is open in all directions demonstrating scope for significant Mineral Resource growth. Global Lithium is completing advanced planning and target generation work for a substantial exploration and drilling program of at least 20,000m.

[1] Global Lithium has an 80% interest in the exploration and future mining rights to lithium and lithium associated co-mineral rights in the Manna Lithium Project. For further details see the Company's ASX announcement dated 23 December 2021 titled 'Global Lithium Acquires 80% Interest in Manna Lithium Project'.

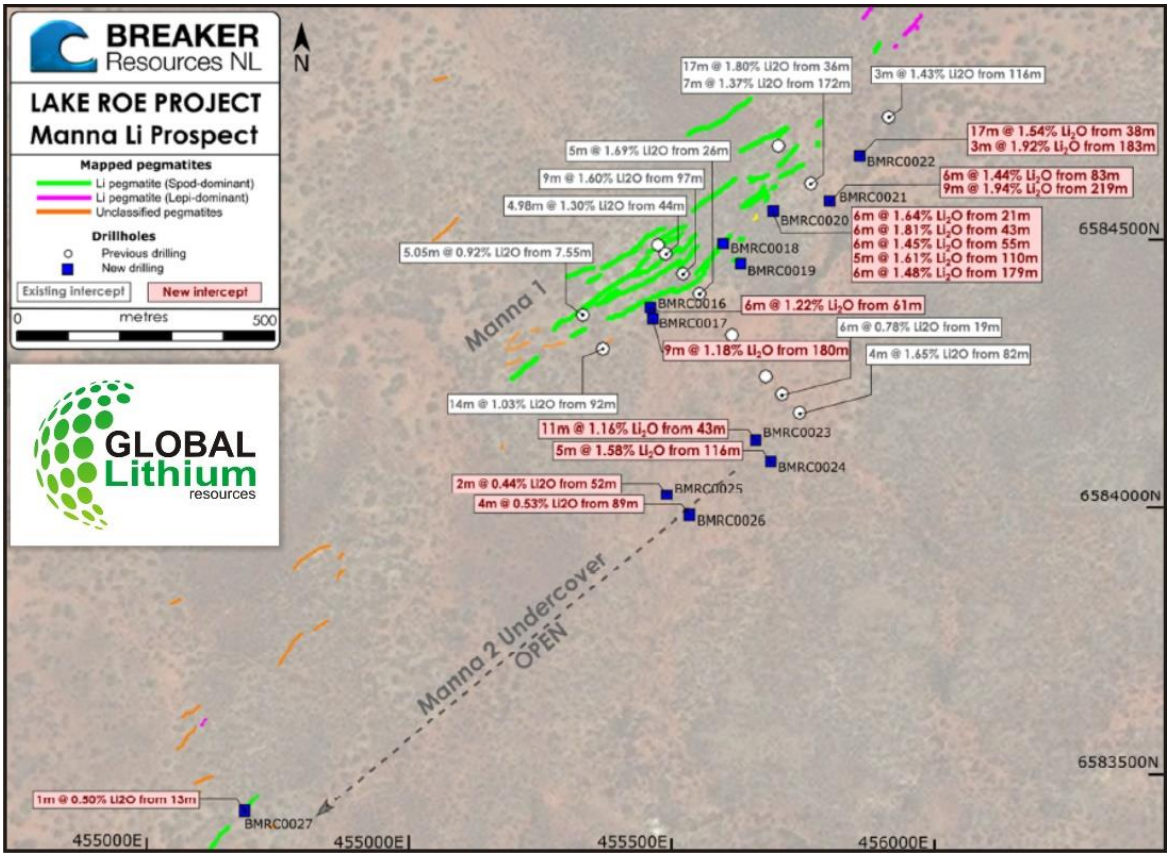


Figure 1: Plan of the Manna lithium deposit – significant drillhole intersections

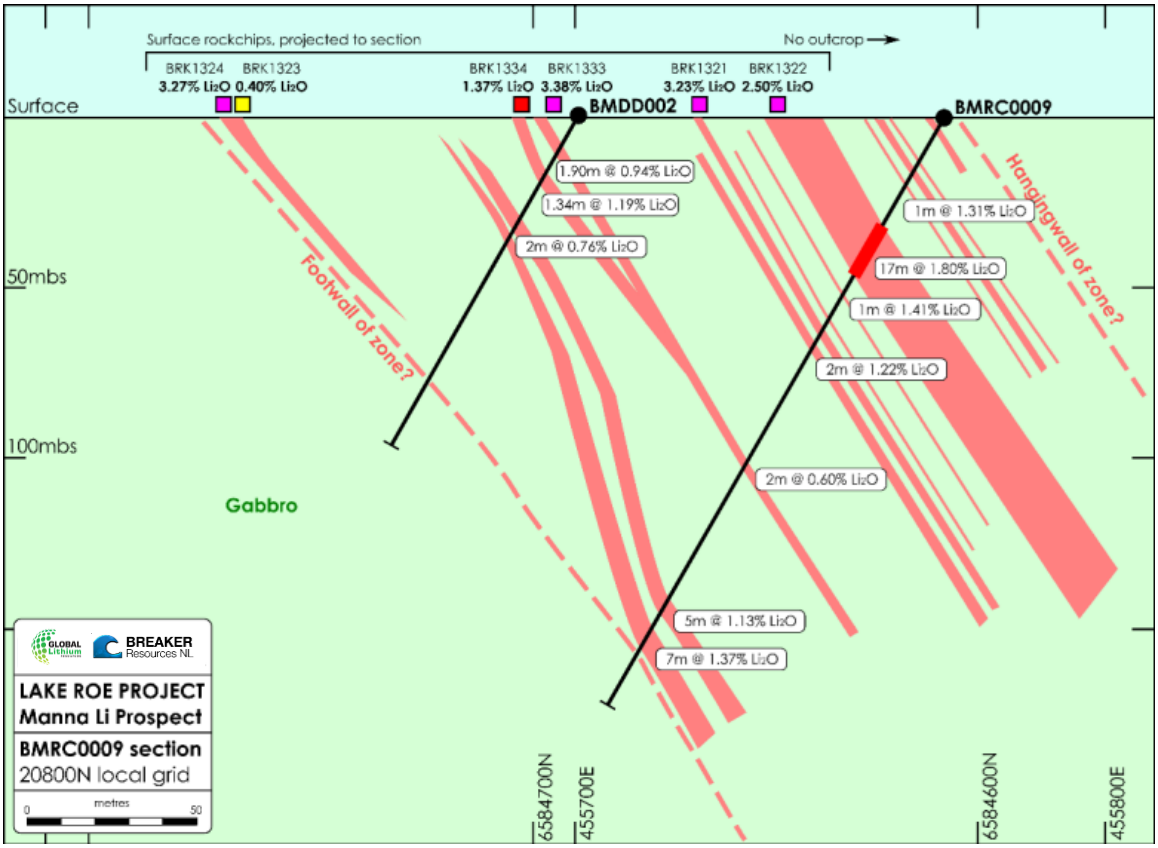


Figure 2: Cross-section through BMRC0009 & BMDD002

Snowden Optiro has completed its study and reported the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code and above a cut-off grade of 0.55% Li_2O:

9.9 million tonnes @ 1.14% Li_2O and 49 Ta_2O_5 ppm (Inferred Resource) – 100%

Resource Category	Million Tonnes	Li_2O%	Ta_2O_5 ppm
Inferred	9.9	1.14	49
Total	**9.9**	**1.14**	**49**

Notes

- *Reported above a Li_2O cut-off grade of 0.55%*
- *Tonnages and grades have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate*
- *GL1 has an 80% interest in the Manna Lithium Project*

Global Lithium Chair, Warrick Hazeldine commented,

"This highly encouraging result supports GL1's decision to acquire an 80% stake in the Manna Lithium Project in December 2021, giving the Company its second asset in a Tier 1 jurisdiction. The ability to declare this Mineral Resource estimate at such an early stage in the Company's ownership grows our confidence in the Project ahead of a major targeting and drilling program, which is currently being planned."

Global Lithium Exploration Manager, Bryan Bourke commented,

"This result builds further momentum for GL1 as we rapidly advance our first asset – the highly prospective Marble Bar Lithium Project in the Pilbara. We will carry out significant exploration programs at both sites in 2022 in parallel with a surging global lithium market that we plan to supply in the coming years.

"Across our two project areas, whilst early days, this result from Manna nearly doubles GL1's overall position in terms of its mineral resources – a huge achievement for a company that only listed on the ASX in May last year.

The Mineral Resource has been classified as Inferred on the basis of confidence in the geological and grade continuity, and by taking into account the quality of the sampling and assay data, data density and confidence in the estimation of Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 content. The drilling database used to define the lithium mineralisation at the Manna deposit comprises 21 reverse circulation (RC) drillholes for a total of 3,354m and four diamond drillholes for a total of 282.15 m. With the further drilling planned the Company expects the maiden Mineral Resource will grow significantly.

GL1 is working with consultants Resource Potentials to plan and design a drilling program that will grow the pegmatite resource, further upgrade the resource classification and provide material for additional metallurgical studies.

The Company is currently working to obtain the necessary approvals for the drilling program and to plan the logistics for undertaking the drilling.

Summary of JORC 2012 Table 1

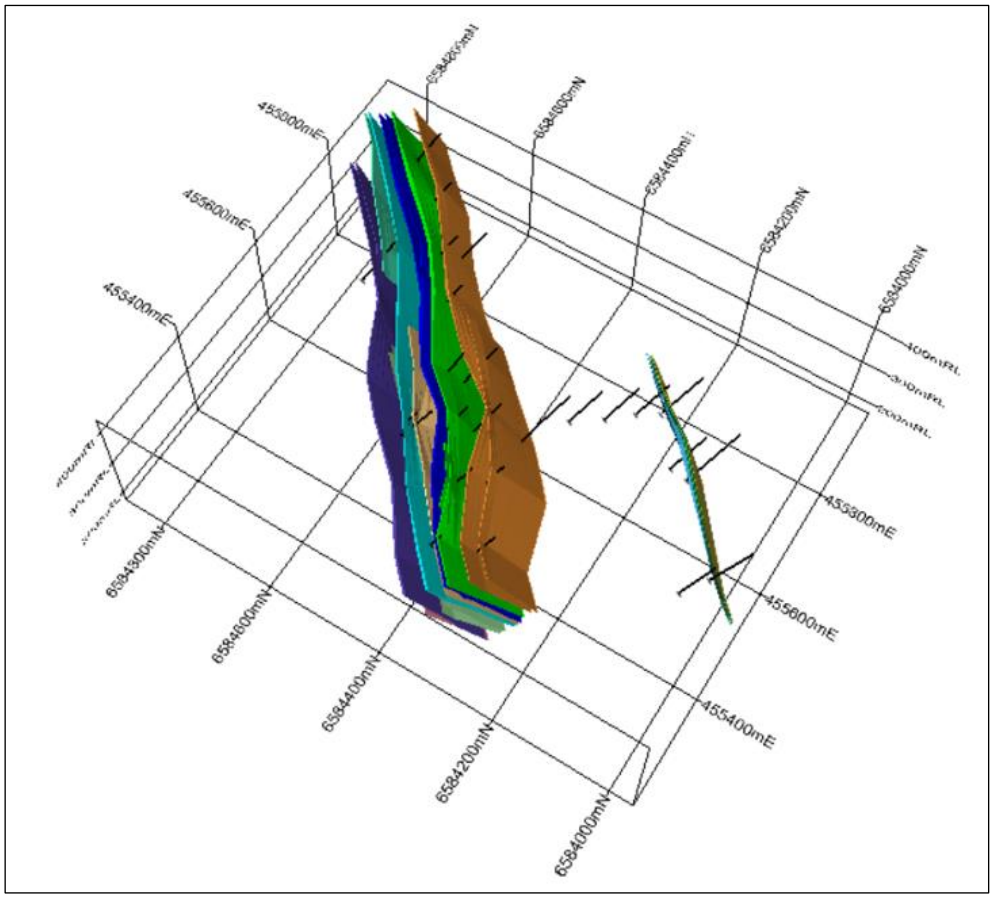
A summary of JORC Table 1 (included as Appendix 1) is provided below for compliance with the Mineral Resource and in-line with requirements of ASX listing rule 5.8.1.

Geology and Mineralisation Interpretation

Greenstone sequences within the vicinity of the Manna lithium deposit are dominated by mafic and felsic-intermediate igneous rocks, with minor sedimentary rocks, of the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Archean Yilgarn Craton. It is thought that the lithium-caesium-tantalum type (LCT) pegmatite swarm, which includes the Manna lithium deposit, is likely to be associated with the Cardunia granitoid body.

Mineralisation at Manna remains open in all directions. Weathering of the pegmatite is negligible and fresh spodumene was observed at surface. Eleven sets of anastomosing mineralised pegmatite veins were interpreted (Figure 3). The lithium-mineralised zones of the pegmatites have been defined from geological logging and above a nominal cut-off grade of 0.4% Li_2O. The pegmatite veins strike northeast-southwest and dip at -60° to -70° to the southeast. The main set of eight mineralised pegmatites at Manna 1 have been drilled over an area of 700m by 140m and to a depth of 200m. An additional three pegmatite veins at Manna 2 (to the southeast of Manna 1), have been drilled over an area of 300m by 40m and to a depth of 120m. The individual mineralised pegmatites are 1m to 14m thick and have an average thickness of 3.6m.

Figure 3: 3D view (looking from top and towards the northeast) of the drillholes and mineralised pegmatites



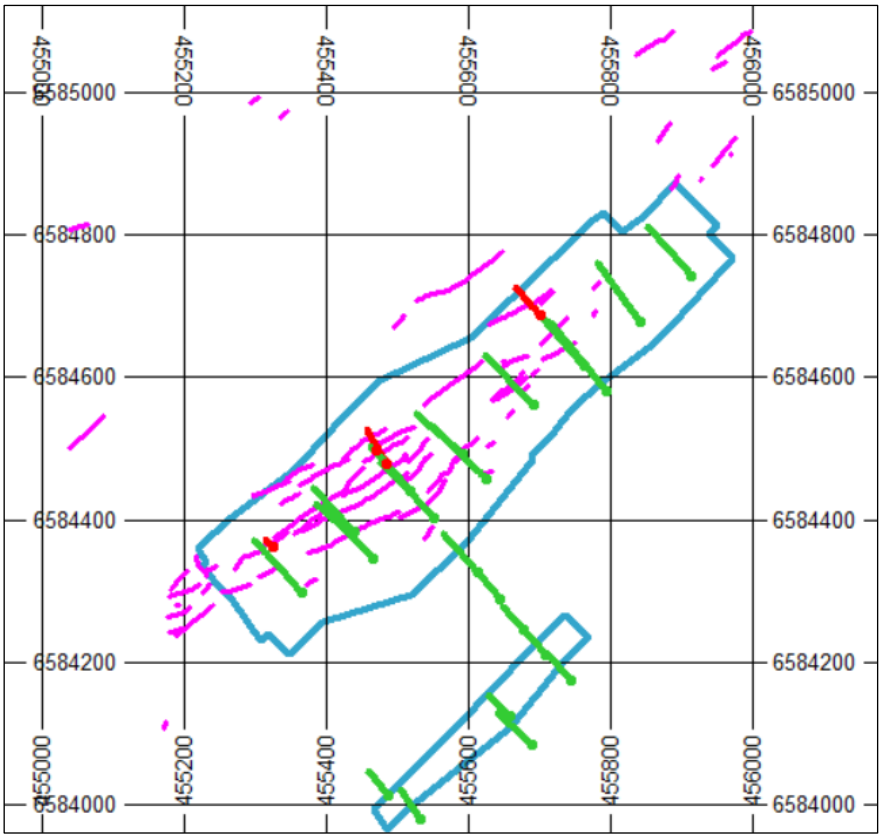
Drilling techniques

The drilling database used to define the Mineral Resource comprises 21 reverse circulation (RC) drillholes for a total of 3,354m, with a total of 1,874 assays, and four diamond drillholes for a total of 282.15m, with a total of 59 assays (Table 1). Drilling is generally spaced at 100m by 50m (Figure 4). RC drilling was undertaken using a face- sampling percussion hammer with 5½" bit. Diamond drilling was performed by Raglan Drilling using a conventional truck mounted land rig. Diamond core was drilled using HQ2, HQ3 or NQ2 bits dependent upon ground conditions.

Table 1: Drilling history at the Manna Lithium Deposit – within resource area

Company	Year	Drill type	Number of drillholes	Metres drilled
Breaker Resources	2018	RC	10	1,503.00
	2019	DD	4	282.15
	2021	RC	11	1,851.00
Total			**25**	**3,636.15**

Figure 4: Plan drillhole traces (RC = green, diamond drillhole = red), pegmatites from outcrop mapping (magenta) and outline of resource extent (blue)



Sampling techniques

RC samples were cone split in 1m intervals to produce a ~2 to 3kg sample. Half core samples were taken, generally on 1m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate (minimum 0.4m to maximum of 1.2m). Samples were sorted, dried and pulverised to -75µm and split to produce a 25g sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing -75µm has been established.

Sampling Analyses

RC samples of 2 to 3kg and half core samples were sent to MinAnalytical Laboratory Services in Kalgoorlie for sample preparation in Kalgoorlie or Perth and assaying in Perth, and also to Bureau Veritas in Perth. Samples were split to produce a 25g sample for nickel crucible ICP-MS/ICP-OES sodium peroxide fusion. Analytical techniques are total.

Mineral Resource Classification

The Mineral Resource has been classified as Inferred on the basis of confidence in geological and grade continuity and by taking into account the quality of the sampling and assay data, and confidence in estimation of Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 content. Infill drilling, density data and more detailed topographical data are required to improve confidence.

Estimation Methodology

Grade estimation was into parent blocks of 5 mE by 10 mN by 2.0 mRL. Block dimensions were selected from kriging neighbourhood analysis and reflect the variability of the deposit as defined by the current drill spacing. Sub-cells to a minimum dimension of 2.5 mE by 2.5mN by 0.5 mRL were used to represent volume. Block grades for Li_2O% and Ta_2O_5 ppm were estimated using ordinary kriging (OK). Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 are not correlated and both Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 were estimated independently. Variogram analyses were undertaken to determine the grade continuity and the kriging estimation parameters used for the OK.

Cut-off Grades

The Mineral Resource estimate for the Manna deposit has been reported above a cut-off grade of 0.55% Li_2O to represent the portion of the resource that may be considered for eventual economic extraction by open pit methods. This cut-off grade is commensurate with cut-off grades applied for reporting of lithium Mineral Resources hosted in spodumene-rich pegmatites elsewhere in Australia.

Mining Factors

The mineralisation at Manna would be largely suitable for open-pit mining. It is anticipated that additional drilling will extend the mineralisation beyond the extents of the current Mineral Resource. The interpreted pegmatites extend to a maximum of 200m depth and a limiting depth was not applied to the reported resource.

Metallurgical Factors

Preliminary metallurgical testwork was conducted by Metallurgical Design on samples from the four diamond drillholes. Results from the metallurgical testwork suggest that the Manna lithium deposit has the potential to produce high grade, low impurity spodumene concentrates. Both the shallow and deeper material show best response to gravity separation at crush top sizes at or below 2.0mm, which may be achieved by employing high pressure grinding roll technology in closed circuit with suitably matched screens. There is potential for the recovery of a modest proportion of contained tantalum, particularly from the deeper material. This work was preliminary in nature and further testwork and optimisation of the flowsheet is required once drill core representative of the entire mineralised system is available.

Approved by the board of Global Lithium Resources Limited.

For more information:

Warrick Hazeldine
Non-Executive Chair
info@globallithium.com.au
+61 8 6103 7488

Victoria Humphries
Media & Investor Relations
victoria@nwrcommunications.com.au
+61 (0) 431 151 676

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 and the 80%-interest in the Manna Lithium Project in the Goldfields, Western Australia.

Global Lithium has now defined a total Inferred Mineral Resource of 18.4Mt @ 1.06% Li_2O at its Marble Bar and Manna projects confirming Global Lithium as a new Lithium player in Western Australia.

Global Lithium's major shareholders include Yibin Tianyi Lithium Industry Co Ltd (Yibin Tianyi), a joint venture between Suzhou TA&A Ultra Clean Technology Co. Ltd (SZSE: 300390) (Suzhou TA&A) (75%) and CATL (SZSE: 300750) (25%), the world's largest EV battery producer.

Directors effective 1 March 2022

Warrick Hazeldine	Non-Executive Chair
Ron Mitchell	Executive Director
Dr Dianmin Chen	Non-Executive Director
Greg Lilleyman	Non-Executive Director
Hayley Lawrance	Non-Executive Director

Inferred Mineral Resources – Global Lithium's equity

Project (equity)	Category	Tonnes (m)	Li_2O5%	Ta_2O_5 ppm
Marble Bar (100%)	Inferred	10.5	1.0	53
Manna (80%)	Inferred	7.9	1.14	49
Combined Total		**18.4**	**1.06**	**51**

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resources for the Manna deposit is based upon and fairly represents information compiled by Mrs Christine Standing who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mrs Standing is an employee of Datamine Australia Pty. Ltd ('Snowden Optiro') and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mrs Standing consents to the inclusion in the report of a summary based upon her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information on historical exploration results and Mineral Resources with respect to the MBLP 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 ASX 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 market announcement, and that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Where the Company refers to historical 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 original market announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate within the original market 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 market announcement.

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results for the Manna deposit is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 23 December 2021 titled 'Global Lithium Acquires 80% Interest in Manna Lithium Project'. The information was prepared by a Competent Person in accordance with the requirements of the JORC Code. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Appendix 1

The table below summaries the assessment and reporting criteria used for the Manna deposit Mineral Resource estimate and reflects the guidelines in Table 1 of *The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (the JORC Code, 2012).

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• RC and diamond drillholes were drilled under supervision of a geologist. • RC samples were cone split in 1 m intervals to produce a ~2 to 3 kg sample. Any damp or wet samples were kept in the green plastic bag, placed in the rows of samples and a representative spear or scoop sample taken. • Half core samples were taken, generally on 1 m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate (minimum 0.4 m to maximum of 1.2 m).
	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 1m 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.*	• Sampling was undertaken using Breaker Resources' sampling protocols and QAQC procedures including standard and duplicate samples. • All samples were analysed by MinAnalytical Laboratories or Bureau Veritas using a sodium peroxide fusion digest and ICP-MS finish after initial crushing and pulverising.
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 using a face- sampling percussion hammer with 5½" bit. • Diamond drilling was performed by Raglan Drilling using a conventional truck mounted land rig. Diamond core was drilled using HQ2, HQ3 or NQ2 bits dependent upon ground conditions.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• RC drilling recoveries were visually estimated as a semi-qualitative range and recorded on the drill log along with moisture content. • The diamond drill core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every run. Core recovery is calculated as a percentage recovery. This is confirmed by Company geologists during core orientation activities on site. Average recovery is over 95%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• RC drillholes were collared with a well- fitting stuff box to ensure material to the outside return was minimised. Drilling was undertaken using auxiliary compressors and boosters to keep the hole dry and lift the sample to the sampling equipment. Drill cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned regularly between rod-changes if required and after each hole to minimise down hole or cross-hole contamination.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias in the drilling at this stage.
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.*	• Drillholes were logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering, wetness and obvious contamination by a geologist. Data was then captured in a database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Geological logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and captures downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration and other features of the samples.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All drillholes were logged in full and all sample sites were described.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Half core samples were taken, generally on 1 m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate (minimum 0.4 m to maximum of 1.2 m).
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• RC samples were split 87.5%-12.5% by a stand-alone multi-tiered riffle splitter. • The majority of the samples were recorded as dry and minimal wet samples were encountered. Sample duplicates were obtained by re-splitting the remaining bulk sample contained in a plastic bag in the field using the multi- tier riffle splitter. Whole samples were crushed and pulverised.
	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.*	• The samples were sent to accredited laboratories for sample preparation and analysis. • All samples were sorted, dried pulverised to -75 µm to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing -75 µm has been established.
	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.	• Certified Reference Materials and sample duplicates for RC drilling are taken at least three times in every 100 samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• 2-3 kg sample size is considered fit for purpose.
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.*	• Industry standard procedures considered appropriate with a peroxide fusion (total dissolution) as standard four acid digest is not considered strong enough to break down the highly resistive elements.
	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.	• Not relevant; no geophysical tool used.
	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.	• MinAnalytical used Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) and/or in house controls, blanks, splits and replicates which are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report. • Breaker Resources inserted CRMs according to accepted industry practice and also inserted field duplicates. Blanks were also inserted, but at below industry standard rates. • The results from the QAQA are considered acceptable given the early stage of the exploration and Inferred classification of the resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Results were verified by alternative personnel at Breaker Resources.
	The use of twinned holes.	• Twin holes have not been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Primary geological and sampling data were recorded digitally and on hard copy respectively and were subsequently transferred to a digital database where it is validated by experienced database personnel assisted by the geological staff. Assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols run in house by Breaker Resources.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Breaker Resources has not adjusted any assay data, other than to convert Li (ppm) to Li2O (%). Snowden Optiro converted Ta to Ta_2O_5.
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.*	• Handheld GPS was used to initially record drillhole locations (+/- 5 metre accuracy), followed by DGPS surveyor pickup. • Downhole survey measurements taken at 10 m intervals for RC drillholes and at an average interval of 5 m for diamond drillholes.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• GDA94 (MGA) Zone 51 Southern Hemisphere.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topographical data provided on a 50 m by 50 m grid. This is adequate for current Inferred classification of the Mineral Resource.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drillholes are generally spaced at 100 m by 50 m.
	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.	• Drill spacing is appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation and classification applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Samples were not composited except for metallurgical testwork.
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.*	• RC drilling across the entire width of pegmatite produces a relatively unbiased representative sample.
	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.	• An estimated true width adjustment of approximately 85% was used by Breaker Resources for reporting of RC drilling lengths.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples submitted were systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory's Kalgoorlie facility by BRB personnel. The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on the submission form on arrival. • All assay pulps are retained and stored in a Breaker Resources' facility for future reference if required.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audits/reviews have been conducted on sampling technique or data to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 drilling and rock chip samples are located on tenement E28/2522, which is held 100% by Breaker Resources NL. • Global Lithium Limited acquired an 80% interest in the Manna Lithium Project from Breaker Resources on 30 December 2021. • There are no material interests or issues associated with the tenement.
	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 tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No previous exploration or identification of lithium mineralisation is recorded in the area or historical exploration observed.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The pegmatites are LCT type lithium bearing-pegmatites.
Drillhole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	• Diagrams in the announcement show the location of and distribution of drillholes in relation to the Mineral Resource.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Not relevant – exploration results are not being reported; a Mineral Resource has been defined.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not relevant – exploration results are not being reported; a Mineral Resource has been defined.
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.*	• A cross sections and plan view have been included in the announcement.
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.*	• Not relevant – exploration results are not being reported; a Mineral Resource has been defined.
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 substances.*	• Where relevant, this information has been included or referred to elsewhere in this Table.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Additional drilling is plan for extension and infill of the existing Mineral Resource.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• Drillhole data was extracted directly from the Company's drillhole Access database, which includes internal data validation protocols. • Data was further validated by Snowden Optiro upon receipt, and prior to use in the estimation.
	Data validation procedures used.	• Validation of the data was confirmed using mining software (Datamine) validation protocols, and visually in plan and section views.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Persons and the outcome of those visits.*	• Mr Ian Glacken (Executive Consultant, Snowden Optiro) visited the Manna deposit during September 2021 and viewed the RC drilling and sampling procedures. • Mrs Christine Standing (Snowden Optiro, acting as Competent Person) has not visited the site.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is reflected by the assigned resource classification.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• Both assay and geological data were used for the mineralisation interpretation. • The lithium mineralisation is defined by a nominal 0.4% Li_2O cut-off grade. • Outcrop mapping of the pegmatite veins was used to guide the along strike interpretation.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• No alternative interpretations were considered. • Any alternative interpretations are unlikely to significantly affect the Mineral Resource estimate.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• Geological logging and outcrop mapping has been used for interpretation of the pegmatites.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• The mineralisation is contained within pegmatite veins that are readily distinguished from the surrounding rocks. • Sectional interpretation and wireframing indicates reasonable continuity of the interpreted pegmatite veins both on-section and between sections. • The confidence in the grade and geological continuity is reflected by the assigned resource classification.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Eleven mineralised pegmatites have been identified at the Manna deposit which extend from surface to a depth of 200 m. • The pegmatites strike northeast-southwest and dip to the southeast at 60° to 70°. • Eight of the mineralised pegmatites have been drilled over an area of 700 m by 140 m. An additional three pegmatite veins, to the southeast of the main set, have been drilled over an area of 300 m by 40 m and to a depth of 120 m. • The individual mineralised pegmatites are 1 m to 14 m thick and have an average true thickness of 3.6 m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Data analysis and estimation was undertaken using Snowden Supervisor and Datamine software. • Lithium oxide (Li_2O) % and tantalum pentoxide (Ta_2O_5) ppm block grades were estimated using ordinary kriging (OK). Snowden Optiro considers OK to be an appropriate estimation technique for this type of mineralisation. • Drilling is generally on a 100 m by 50 m spacing. • A maximum extrapolation distance of 60 m was applied along strike and 20 m down dip. • Over 93% of the assay data within the mineralised pegmatites is from samples of 1 m intervals, 6% is from intervals of less than 1 m and 0.7% is from intervals of over 1 m (to a maximum of 1.06 m). • Variogram analysis was undertaken to determine the kriging estimation parameters used for OK estimation of Li_2O and Ta_2O_5. • Li_2O mineralisation continuity was interpreted from variogram analysis to have an along strike range of 210 m and a down-dip range of 170 m. • Ta_2O_5 mineralisation continuity was interpreted from variogram analyses to have an along strike range of 165 m and a down-dip range of 110 m. • Kriging neighbourhood analysis was performed to determine the block size, sample numbers and discretisation levels. • Three estimation passes were used for Li_2O and Ta_2O_5; the first search was based upon the variogram ranges; the second search was two times the initial search and the third search was up to seven times the second search; the second and third searches had reduced sample numbers required for estimation. The majority of Li_2O block grades (almost 62%) were estimated in the first pass, 27% in the second pass and the remaining 8% in the third pass. Almost 42% of the Ta_2O_5 block grades were estimated in the first pass, 42% in the second pass and the remaining 16% in the third pass. Average Ta_2O_5 block grades were assigned to blocks in two of the domains that were not estimated by the third search pass: this accounts for 0.002% of the blocks. • The Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 estimated block model grades were visually validated against the input drillhole data and comparisons were carried out against the declustered drillhole data and by northing, easting and elevation slices.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• Geological interpretations were completed on sections which were wireframed to create a 3D interpretation of the mineralised pegmatites. • The interpretation of mineralisation was based on geological logging and Li_2O content. A nominal grade of 0.4% Li_2O was used to define the mineralisation within the interpreted pegmatites. • The mineralised domain is considered geologically robust in the context of the resource classification applied to the estimate.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• Within each of the domains Li_2O has low coefficients of variation (CV) of 0.29 to 0.60 and Ta_2O_5 has low CVs of 0.35 to 0.91. Top-cut (cap grades) were not deemed necessary.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	• Mineral Resources have not previously been reported for this deposit area and no production has occurred.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No assumptions have been applied for the recovery of by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• Deleterious elements were not considered for the Mineral Resource estimate.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• Grade estimation was into parent blocks of 5 mE by 10 mN by 2.0 mRL. • Block dimensions were selected from kriging neighbourhood analysis and reflect the variability of the deposit as defined by the current drill spacing. • Sub-cells to a minimum dimension of 2.5 mE by 2.5 mN by 0.5 mRL were used to represent volume.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• Selective mining units were not modelled.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 are not correlated. Both Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 were estimated independently.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• No production has taken place and thus no reconciliation data is available.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages have been estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate for the Manna deposit has been reported above a cut-off grade of 0.55% Li_2O to represent the portion of the resource that may be considered for eventual economic extraction by open pit methods. The interpreted pegmatites extend to a maximum of 200 m depth and a limiting depth was not applied to the reported resource. • This cut-off grade has been selected by Global Lithium Resources in consultation with Snowden Optiro based on current experience and in line with cut-off grades applied for reporting of Mineral Resources of lithium hosted in spodumene bearing pegmatites elsewhere in Australia.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous.*	• The mineralisation at Manna extends from surface and would be suitable for open pit mining. • It is considered that there are no mining factors which are likely to affect the assumption that the deposit has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous.*	• Preliminary metallurgical testwork was conducted by Metallurgical Design on samples from the four diamond holes. • Results from the metallurgical testwork suggest that the Manna lithium deposit has the potential to produce high grade, low impurity spodumene concentrates. • Both the shallow and deeper material show best response to gravity separation at crush top sizes at or below 2.0 mm, which may be achieved by employing high pressure grinding roll technology in closed circuit with suitably matched screens. There is potential for the recovery of a modest proportion of contained tantalum, particularly from the deeper material. • This work was preliminary in nature and further testwork and optimisation of the flowsheet is required once drill core representative of the entire mineralised system is available.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation.*	• No environmental impact assessments have been conducted. It is assumed that any remedial action to limit the environmental impacts of mining and processing will not significantly affect the economic viability of the project.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Dry bulk density was measured as part of the metallurgical testwork for two core samples from diamond holes using Archimedes measurements. • A density of 2.701 t/m^3 was obtained from the metallurgical composite sample with 1.03% Li_2O and a density of 2.705 t/m^3 was obtained from the metallurgical composite sample with 1.39% Li_2O. These results are in-line with density data from similar deposits. • A bulk density of 2.70 t/m^3 was assigned for tonnage estimation.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified as Inferred on the basis of confidence in geological and grade continuity and by taking into account the quality of the sampling and assay data, and confidence in estimation of Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 content. • Infill drilling, density data and more detailed topographical data are required.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit	• The assigned classification of Inferred reflects the Competent Person's assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the Mineral Resource estimate.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reviewed internally as part of normal validation processes by Snowden Optiro. • No external audit or review of the current Mineral Resource has been conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person.*	• The assigned classification of Inferred reflects the Competent Person's assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the Mineral Resource estimate.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• The confidence levels reflect potential production tonnages on an annual basis, assuming open pit mining.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• No production has occurred from the deposit.