22 July 2022

MANNA DRILLING INTERCEPTS SIGNIFICIANT LITHIUM BEARING PEGMATITES

RESOURCE OPEN ALONG STRIKE AND DOWN DIP

Key Highlights

- Reverse circulation (**RC**) assay returns **multiple +10m intercepts** in a single drill hole
  - **MRC0040 returned individual intercepts of:**
    - **10m @ 1.21% Li_2O** from 50m
    - **12m @ 1.71% Li_2O** from 75m
    - **11m @ 1.31% Li_2O** from 225m
    - **6m @ 1.26% Li_2O** from 251m
- Additional Reverse circulation (**RC**) assay results
  - **MRC0037 returned individual intercepts of:**
    - **5m @ 1.64% Li_2O** from 31m
    - **6m @ 1.32% Li_2O** from 101m
    - **3m @ 1.06% Li_2O** from 133m
- Diamond drilling (**DD**) confirms **lithium bearing pegmatites extend up to 150m down dip** past the current resource
- RC assay results correlate well with deeper diamond Lithium bearing pegmatite intercepts
- Diamond core currently undergoing analysis and logging prior to assay
- Results from Manna drilling campaign to be incorporated into updated Mineral Resource later this year

Growing multi-asset West Australian lithium company Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1**, "**Global Lithium**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce further encouraging results from the current drilling program at the Manna Lithium Project, located 100km east of Kalgoorlie. Also refer ASX release dated 28 June 2022 "Manna Drilling Delivers Positive Assays" for earlier RC drilling program results.

The Diamond Drilling (DD) campaign is showing that the Manna Lithium bearing pegmatites extend up to 150m down dip past the current resource outline, with even deeper DD planned to test the extent of the known deposit at depth. The initial 4,000m DD program commenced on schedule in June and is being undertaken by experienced drilling contractor, Mt Magnet Drilling (**Mt Magnet**).

The RC drilling program's standout result was from a single hole drilled within the known resource returning multiple wide LCT pegmatite intercepts of greater than 10m, further confirming the potential of the Manna Lithium deposit. The RC program has been busy drilling the diamond pre-collar holes before continuing to target the pegmatite along strike in both directions to test the extent of the known resource.

The Company is expecting the DD crew to start a double shift roster in the next 10 days, further accelerating the results from the drilling program.

The Manna Lithium Project hosts a maiden **Inferred Mineral Resource of 9.9Mt @ 1.14% Li_2O** (100% basis)[1]. The Company anticipates a Mineral Resource update to follow the drilling program along with additional metallurgical test work in Q4 2022.

Global Lithium Head of Geology, Stuart Peterson commented,

"It's very encouraging to see these great results at such an early stage of the drilling program and they further cement the Company's decision to acquire an 80% interest in the Manna Lithium Project. The addition of the double shift for the Mt Magnet diamond drilling crew will speed up the flow of results from this program and enable early planning for the upcoming metallurgical test work. Further deeper diamond drilling will allow the Lithium bearing pegmatites to be targeted to a depth that has never been reached before at Manna, and potentially add critical mass to the size of the deposit which is due to be updated later this year."

[1] Refer ASX release dated 17 February 2022.

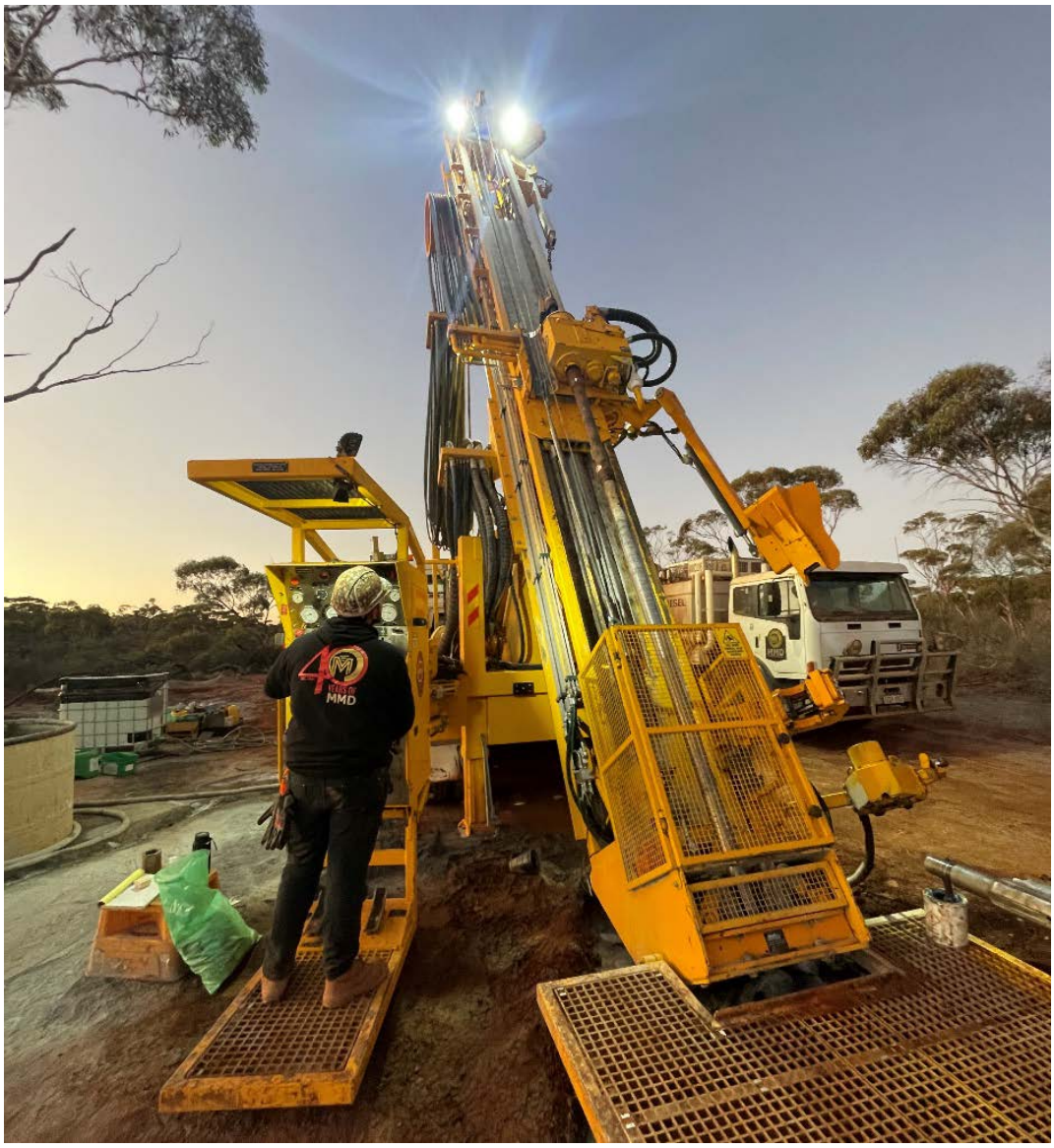

Figure 1. Mt Magnet Drilling Services drilling the Manna Lithium Project.

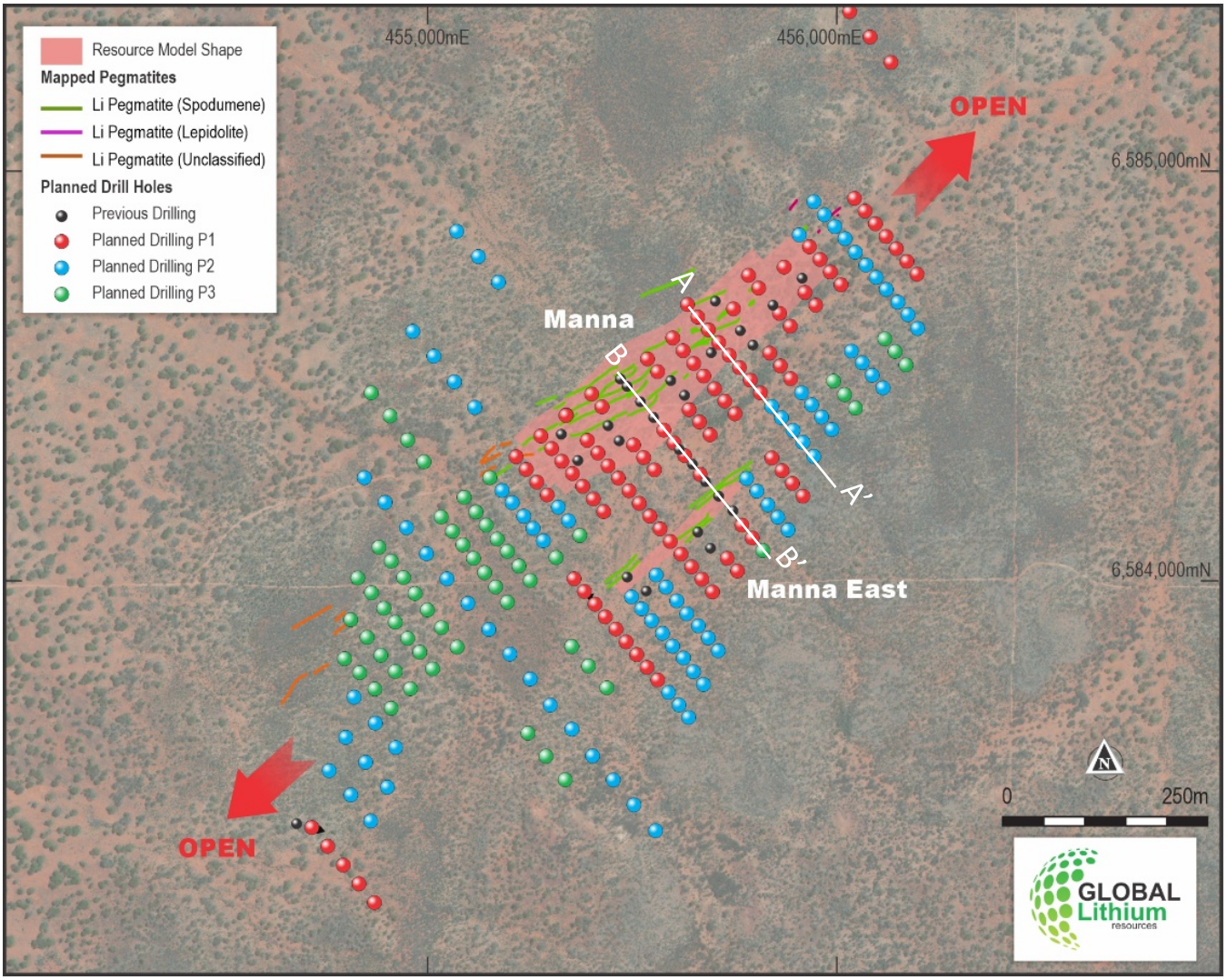

Figure 2. Plan view showing Manna drilling program and cross section location.

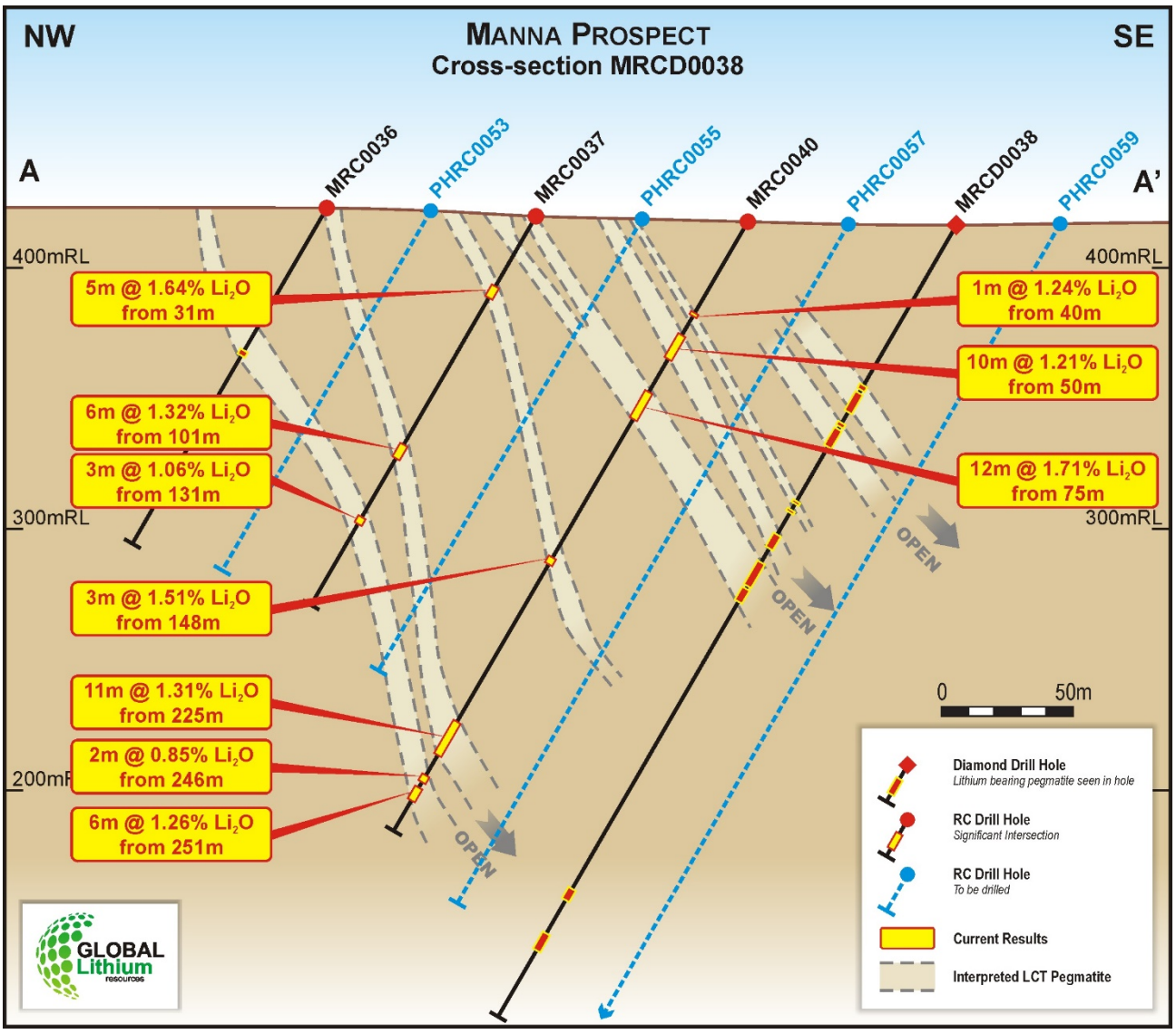

Figure 3. Section showing Hole MRC0037 and MRC0040 along with Diamond hole MRCD0038

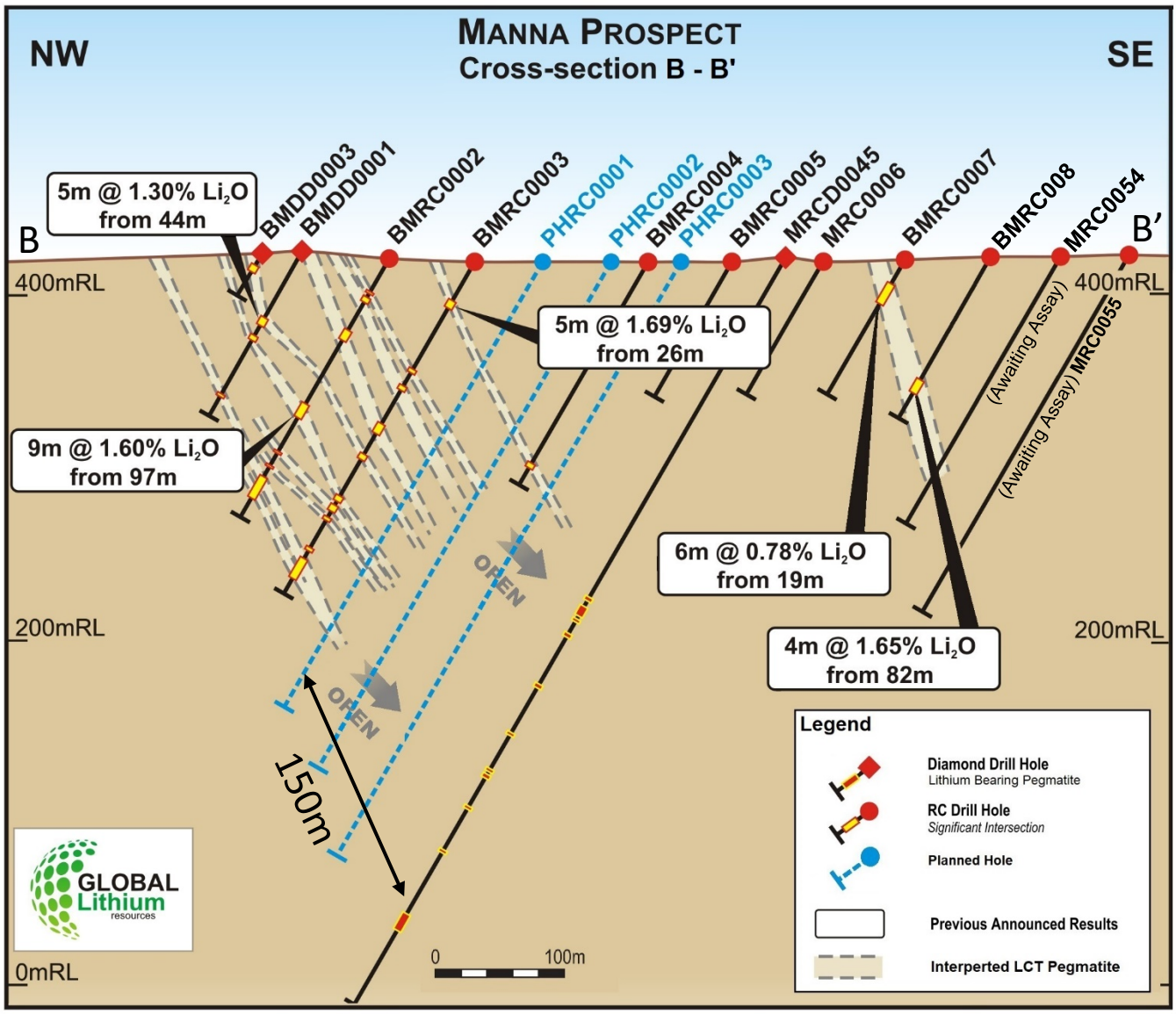

Figure 4. Cross section showing down dip extension of the Lithium bearing Pegmatite in DD Hole MRCD0045

Figure 5. Image of the Manna Lithium Projects Lithium bearing Pegmatite showing spodumene crystals throughout the core. Hole MRCD0038 at a depth of 169m

Cautionary Statement: Preliminary visual observations of the drill core surface as presented above are not considered to be a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where metal concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest

Approved by the board of Global Lithium Resources Limited.

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About Global Lithium

Global Lithium Resources Limited (ASX:GL1, Global Lithium) is a diversified West Australian focussed mining exploration company with multiple assets in key lithium branded jurisdictions 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% Li2O at its MBLP and Manna Lithium projects, confirming Global Lithium as a new lithium player in Western Australia, on which it will progress exploration during 2022.

Global Lithium's major shareholders include Suzhou TA&A Ultra Clean Technology Co. Limited (Suzhou TA&A), a controlling shareholder of Yibin Tianyi Lithium, a joint venture between Suzhou TA&A (SZSE: 300390) (75%) and CATL (SZSE: 300750) (25%), the world's largest EV battery producer, and ASX listed Mineral Resources Limited (ASX: MIN).

Directors

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

Global Lithium – Mineral Resources

Project (equity)	Category	Tonnes (mt)	Li_2O%	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:

Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for the Manna Lithium Project complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) and is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Bryan Bourke, a consultant to Global Lithium Resources Limited. Mr Bourke is a member 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. Mr Bourke considers that the information in the market announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the mining project. Mr Bourke consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resources

Information on historical exploration results and Mineral Resources for the Manna Lithium Project presented in this announcement, together with JORC Table 1 information, is contained in an ASX announcement released on the 17 February 2022.

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

Where the Company refers to Mineral Resources for the Manna Lithium Project (MLP) 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 in 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.

Hole ID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
MRC0028	455338.75	6584406.68	423.00	-60.41	319.84	160.00
MRC0029	455390.02	6584345.25	423.77	-61.07	322.53	190.00
MRC0030	455542.76	6584159.88	423.65	-61.37	324.95	160.00
MRC0031	455593.49	6584098.18	424.21	-60.35	324.27	160.00
MRC0032	455644.77	6584036.49	425.78	-62.19	319.12	160.00
MRC0033	455277.46	6584356.50	424.50	-60.20	322.71	166.00
MRC0034	455328.19	6584293.98	424.66	-60.42	321.28	184.00
MRC0035	455441.03	6584283.28	423.43	-60.81	321.22	262.00
MRC0036	455635.04	6584677.06	422.95	-59.73	318.62	148.00
MRC0037	455685.77	6584615.09	420.15	-60.13	321.41	172.00
MRCD0038	455787.78	6584491.69	416.57	-58.46	320.78	100.00
MRCD0039	455751.31	6584409.70	418.56	-59.18	322.16	140.00
MRC0040	455736.77	6584553.11	417.71	-61.13	321.22	268.00

Hole_ID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)
MRC0040	455736.77	6584553.11	40.00	41.00	1.00	1.24	69.00
MRC0040	455736.77	6584553.11	50.00	53.00	3.00	1.49	25.43
MRC0040	455736.77	6584553.11	55.00	57.00	2.00	0.92	22.75
MRC0040	455736.77	6584553.11	58.00	60.00	2.00	1.64	48.01
MRC0040	455736.77	6584553.11	75.00	87.00	12.00	1.71	41.25
MRC0040	455736.77	6584553.11	148.00	151.00	3.00	1.51	24.90
MRC0040	455736.77	6584553.11	224.00	235.00	11.00	1.31	33.73
MRC0040	455736.77	6584553.11	251.00	256.00	5.00	1.15	39.60
MRC0037	455685.77	6584615.09	31.00	37.00	6.00	1.48	45.55
MRC0037	455685.77	6584615.09	101.00	108.00	7.00	1.16	41.57
MRC0037	455685.77	6584615.09	133.00	136.00	3.00	1.06	60.40

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

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 polyweave 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.
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 320 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*	• 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%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	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.*	• 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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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 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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
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 2022 RC drilling campaign was supervised by Global Lithium 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 2022. • 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.
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.*	• Exploration drilling has been drilled on a grid pattern to systematically cover the strike length in a reportable manner. Previous drill lines also used a grid pattern. • Drill spacing varies between a 160m by 80m grid in selected areas. Exploration holes targeting specific geochemical, outcrops or structural targets are not on a uniform grid spacing. • Historic Breaker resources drilling undertaken was widely spaced across separate lines targeting outcrop and geochemical anomalies. • No soil sampling was completed. • No sample compositing was applied. • The rock chip data are not appropriate for use in estimating a Mineral Resource and are not intended for such use.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *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*	• Drilling has been angled to achieve the most representative (near perpendicular) intersections through mineralisation (i.e. angled holes for moderately dipping pegmatite bodies). • The identified target lithium bearing pegmatite

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
geological structure	*orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	dykes are generally steeply dipping (70° to 85°) Southeast in nature. The true width of pegmatites is generally considered 80% to 90% of the intercept width, with minimal opportunity for sample bias. • No Rock chips were collected during the 2022 drilling program
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.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been undertaken to date.