15 November 2022

MANNA LITHIUM PROJECT UPDATE

DRILLING ON TRACK FOR RESOURCE UPGRADE IN DECEMBER

Key Highlights

- **100% Ownership secured for the Manna Lithium Project**
- The drilling program is progressing effectively at the Manna Lithium deposit with two Reverse Circulation (RC) rigs continuing to drill across the deposit.
- Some highlighted intercepts from the infill RC and Diamond Drilling (DD) program are listed below.
  - **MRC0063 (RC):**
    - **18m @ 1.09% Li_2O** from 152m
  - **MRC0108 (RC):**
    - **15m @ 1.20% Li_2O** from 107m
  - **MRC0067 (RC):**
    - **14m @ 1.16% Li_2O** from 126m
    - **6m @ 1.42% Li_2O** from 171m
    - **10m @ 1.68% Li_2O** from 272m
  - **MRC0062 (RC):**
    - **9m @ 1.47% Li_2O** from 100m
    - **10m @ 1.48% Li_2O** from 114m
  - **MRC0101 (RC):**
    - **10m @ 1.02% Li_2O** from 65m
  - **MRCD0039 (DD):**
    - **13.22m @ 1.52% Li_2O** from 196.46m
    - **14.36m @ 1.03% Li_2O** from 351.91m
  - **MRCD0038 (DD):**
    - **7.20m @ 1.47% Li_2O** from 136.73m
    - **7.00m @ 1.25% Li_2O** from 191.00m

- The DD program is now complete with a total of 5,455 metres drilled
- Diamond core undergoing analysis and assay prior to metallurgical program commencement
- Results from the Manna drilling campaign are to be incorporated into an updated Mineral Resource in December 2022

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Growing multi-asset West Australian lithium company Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1**, "**Global Lithium**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce that the resource expansion drilling program is progressing well at the **now 100% owned Manna Lithium Project**, located 100km east of Kalgoorlie.

The RC rigs have completed 23,670 metres of drilling to date and are continuing to systematically drill out the Manna Deposit and collect sample data that will be used for the upgraded resource due in December. The second RC rig is specifically tasked to complete the infill drilling to allow a larger percentage of the deposit to be classified as indicated, a higher confidence category required for the upcoming feasibility studies.

The DD campaign has completed its program of collecting sufficient core samples for a full metallurgical test program. The core is being fast tracked through processing and assay to be available for sample selection and metallurgical testing beginning early 2023.

Figure 1. Aerial image showing the southern half of the Manna Lithium Project drilling program.

An expanded exploration program is underway to map out the larger tenement area since acquiring 100% of the Manna Lithium Project. This program will target prospective geological structures and host rocks for lithium deposits and follow known structural extensions of the current Manna deposit that previously lay outside the JV boundary. Up to 30,000 metres of RC and Diamond drilling is planned for this program.

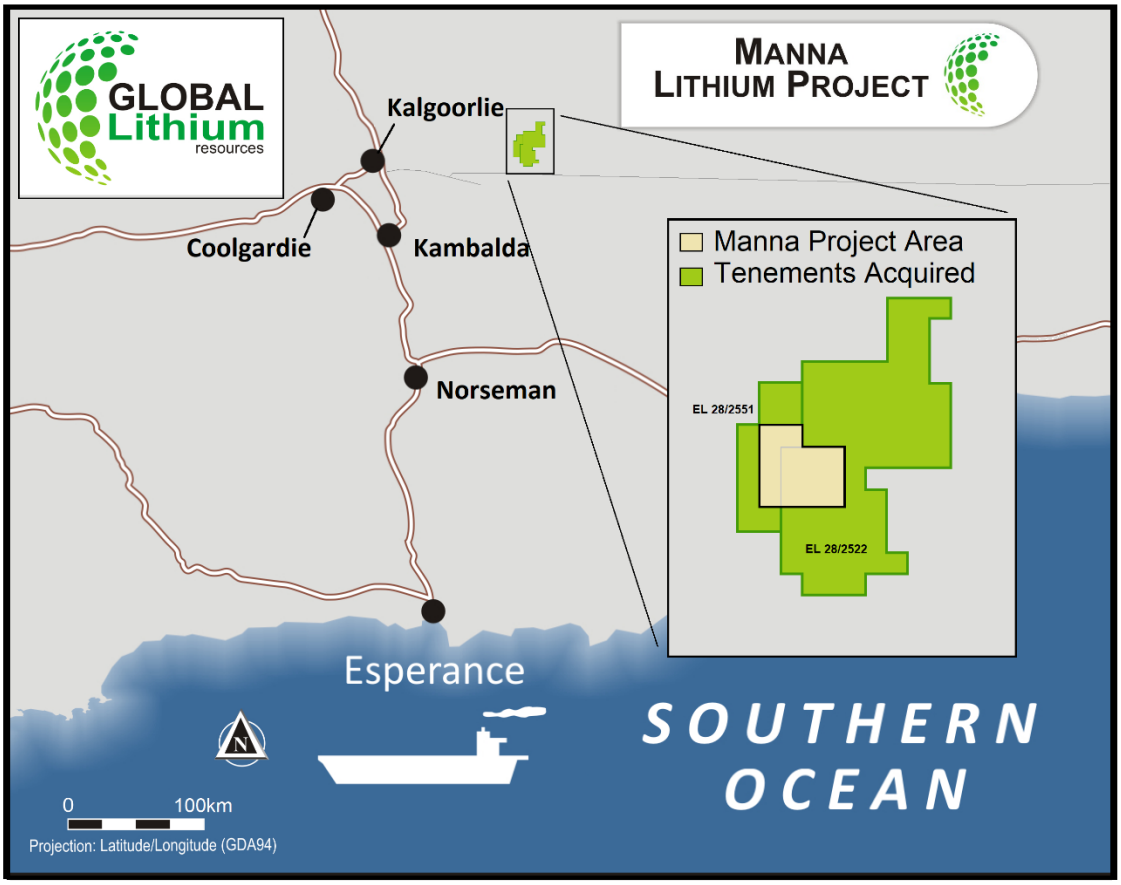

Figure 2. 100% owned Manna Lithium Project showing the newly acquired tenements.

Global Lithium Managing Director, Ron Mitchell commented,

"Acquiring 100% ownership of the Manna Lithium Project was a significant milestone for the company. This allows a clear path to development for the project and the first step for this pathway is the expected release of the upgraded JORC resource due in December.

The Global Lithium geological team have completed a significant amount of RC and Diamond drilling in the past 6 months to have sufficient samples for the next stage of the resource upgrade and a full metallurgical test work program. We are looking forward to continuing to drill out and expand the deposit next year and to actively explore the newly acquired, larger tenement holding at the Manna Lithium Project.

The Manna Lithium Project hosts a maiden (100% owned) **Inferred Mineral Resource of 9.9Mt @ 1.14% Li_2O**. The Company anticipates a Mineral Resource update to be released in December 2022, along with a full program of metallurgical test work commencing Q1 2023.

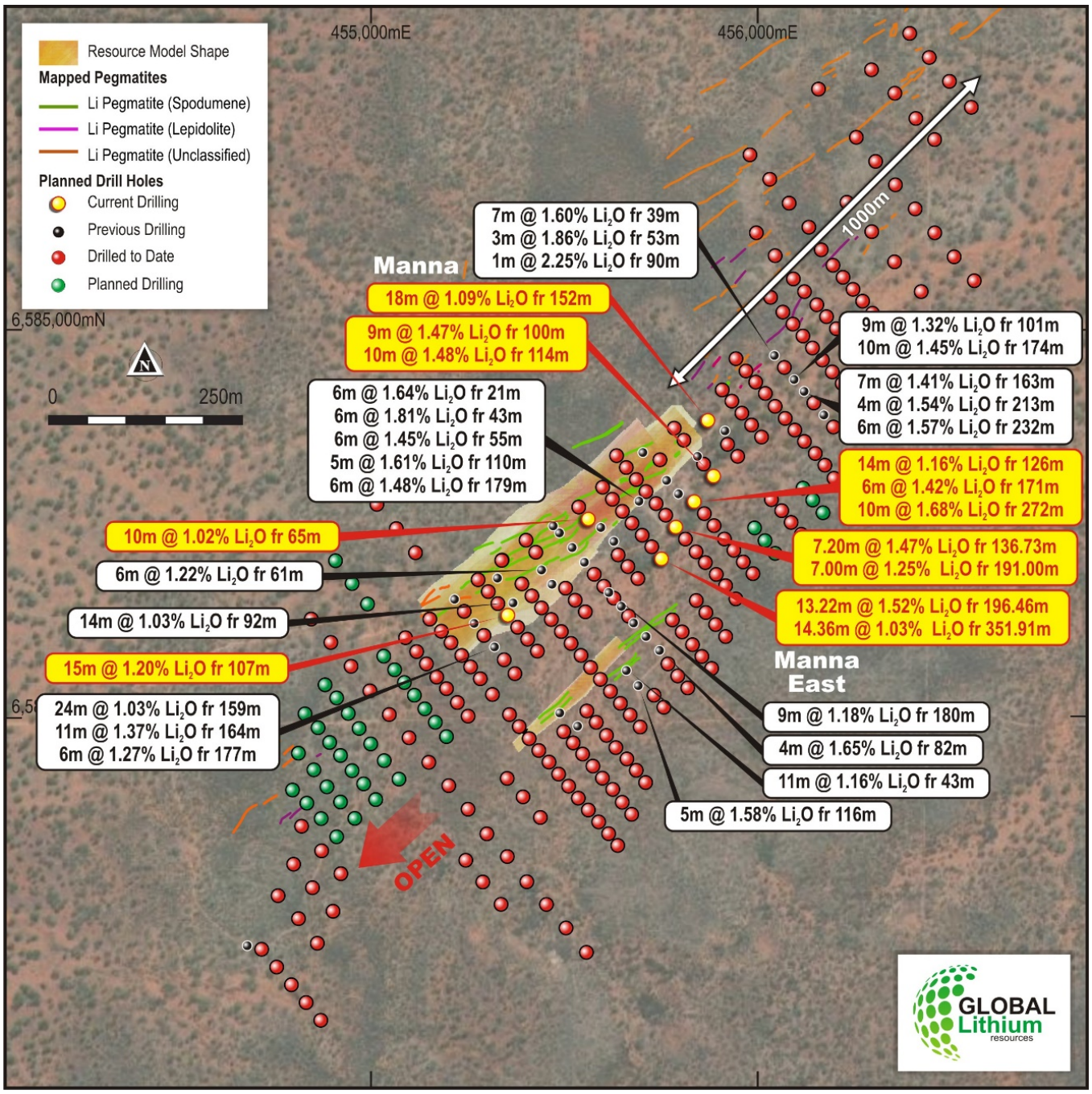

Figure 3. Plan view of the Manna Lithium Project drilling plan.

Figure 4. Image of the Manna Pegmatite showing spodumene crystals throughout the core.

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 20.4Mt @ 1.07% Li_2O 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 (100%)	Inferred	9.9	1.14	49
Combined Total		**20.4**	**1.07**	**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 Stuart Peterson, a consultant to Global Lithium Resources Limited. Mr Peterson 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 Peterson considers that the information in the market announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the mining project. Mr Peterson 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.

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 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 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.

Table 1: Drilling Summary

Hole ID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
MRC0062	455882	6584622	415	-61.7	322	304
MRC0063	455882	6584622	415	-61.0	326	190
MRC0067	455833	6584554	416	-61.0	322	322
MRC0101	455561	6584514	426	-61.2	324	166
MRC0108	455561	6584514	426	-61.2	324	166
MRCD0038	455787	6584490	417	-58.8	325	351.80
MRCD0039	455750	6584410	418	-58.8	324	390.78

Table 2: Significant Drillhole Intercepts[(1)]

Hole_ID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)
MRC0062	455882	6584622	100.00	109.00	9.00	1.437	44.719
MRC0062		and	114.00	124.00	10.00	1.486	33.715
MRC0062		and	152.00	161.00	9.00	0.887	41.300
MRC0062		and	179.00	183.00	4.00	0.769	25.460
MRC0063	455867	6584770	11.00	16.00	5.00	0.382	18.268
MRC0063		and	152.00	170.00	18.00	1.093	41.117
MRC0067	455833	6584554	109.00	114.00	5.00	0.869	33.654
MRC0067		and	126.00	140.00	14.00	1.168	29.594
MRC0067		and	171.00	177.00	6.00	1.417	44.530
MRC0067		and	272.00	282.00	10.00	1.688	44.094
MRC0101		and	9.00	16.00	7.00	1.101	56.293
MRC0101		and	65.00	75.00	10.00	1.020	48.124
MRC0108	455354	6584264	108.00	122.00	15.00	1.242	40.400
MRCD0038	455787	6584490	136.73	143.93	7.20	1.476	31.602
MRCD0038		and	148.96	152.81	3.85	1.718	44.188
MRCD0038		and	160.38	167.10	6.72	1.730	43.916

Hole_ID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)
MRCD0038		and	292.45	297.95	5.50	0.599	108.148
MRCD0038		and	313.20	320.08	6.88	1.499	40.957
MRCD0039	455750	6584410	163.78	167.78	4.00	1.469	55.774
MRCD0039		and	169.97	171.13	1.16	1.516	119.424
MRCD0039		and	196.46	209.68	13.22	1.521	46.176
MRCD0039		and	284.89	291.58	6.69	1.720	69.041
MRCD0039		and	351.91	366.27	14.36	1.030	41.512

(1) **Table 2:** 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.*	• RC drilling was undertaken by Profile Drilling and K-Drill drilling both using 4.5-inch (140 mm) rods using a 5.5-inch (150 mm) diameter face sampling hammer. • RC and Diamond core 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. • Quarter 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). • Diamond drilling was undertaken to produce core for geological logging, assaying and future metallurgical test work. • Select intervals of cut 1/4 core samples were crushed and riffle split to 2 to 2.5 kg for pulverising to 80% passing 75 microns. Prepared samples are to be fused with sodium peroxide and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution is analysed by 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
		• The Manna diamond drilling was undertaken by Mt Magnet Drilling. • HQ2 sized core was drilled from surface for the entire length of each of the two diamond drill holes. • Core was orientated using a Reflex ACT III digital core orientation tool. • All diamond drill holes were angled at approximately -60 degrees, drilled to 320 degrees, unless otherwise noted in the drilling statistics Table 1.
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 or K-Drill 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 recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample chip recovery for RC drilling was visually estimated. Sample chip recovery is very good through the interpreted mineralised zones and is estimated to be greater than 80%. • RC drilling utilised an on-board compressor and auxiliary booster to keep samples dry and maximise recoveries. • 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%. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
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. • Quarter 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). • 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 accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The assay technique is considered to be robust as the method used offers total dissolution of the sample and is useful for mineral matrices that may resist acid digestions. • Multielement analysis was carried out on all samples for the following elements: Al, Be, Ca, Cs, Fe, Ga, K, Li and Li2O, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, P, Rb, S, Si, Sn, Ta, Ti and V.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
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 has been completed post program to improve accuracy and has been draped onto a high-resolution digital elevation model. • Grid used is MGA94 datum and Zone 50 SUTM ("MGA") projection. • All 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 to 40m x 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 geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling has been angled to achieve the most representative (near perpendicular) intersections through mineralisation (i.e. angled holes for moderately dipping pegmatite bodies). • The identified target lithium bearing pegmatite 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.

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 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 drilling and rock chip samples are located on tenement E28/2522, which is held 100% Global Lithium. • Global Lithium Limited acquired an 100% of the Manna Lithium Project from Breaker Resources on 25 October 2022. • There are no material interests or issues associated with the tenement. • 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 for both projects.
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 both of the Mineral Resources.
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.*	• Exploration results are reported with a cut-off grade of 0.4% Li with an internal dilution of 2m maximum. • Intercepts are length weighted averaged. • No maximum cuts have been made
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').*	• The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. • Drilling is not always perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation and true widths are less than downhole widths. • Estimates of true widths will only be possible when all results are received, and final geological interpretations have been completed.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but*	• Appropriate maps have been included in the announcement.

	not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant results are provided in this report. • The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
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.
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 planned for extension and infill of the existing mineral resource for both projects