POSITIVE LITHIUM ASSAYS RESULTS CONTINUE

ONGOING SUCCESS AT THE MARBLE BAR LITHIUM PROJECT

Key Highlights:

- Significant lithium assay results continue to be received for the CY4Q Exploration Program at the Marble Bar Lithium Project (MBLP).
- Results include:
  - **8m @ 1.20% Li_2O and 50ppm Ta_2O_5** from 40m in MBRC0208;
  - **4m @ 2.02% Li_2O and 43ppm Ta_2O_5** from 46m in MBRC0201;
  - **9m @ 0.72% Li_2O and 40ppm Ta_2O_5** from 1m and **8m @ 1.48% Li_2O and 67ppm Ta_2O_5** from 14m in MBRC0207; and
  - **13m @ 0.86% Li_2O and 54ppm Ta_2O_5** from 9m in MBRC0203.
- Intercepts demonstrate ongoing success of the targeting exercise undertaken by Global Lithium earlier in the year and continues to demonstrate the growth potential of the MBLP, particularly south along the greenstone belt.
- Potential for spodumene lithium towards Brockman Zone, with a number of drillholes intercepting significant lithium mineralisation in previously unexplored parts of the project area.
- RC drilling now complete, with 80 holes for 9,066m completed to early December 2021 with a number of samples yet to be assayed.
- Many existing and newly identified lithium targets remain untested and will be a focus for the CY2022 program planned to commence in Q1 2022.
- Results to feed into the proposed 60,000m drilling campaign commencing in Q1 2022.

Growing lithium explorer, Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1**, **Global Lithium** or the **Company**) is pleased to report significant lithium assay results continue to flow from its CY4Q Exploration Program at the Company's wholly owned MBLP, located 150km southeast of Port Hedland, in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Global Lithium Managing Director Jamie Wright said, "*Our CY4Q Exploration Program continues to deliver at the MBLP, with lithium intercepts continuing along the >6km strike of mineralisation already identified within the project area. These results continue to highlight the prospectivity of the area, particularly towards the southern extent of E45/4309. Importantly, these recent assays highlight the*

potential for lithium mineralisation to extend south into E45/4724, where the Company is anticipating soil survey results in early CY2022 to assist define drill targets in this new area.

The high success rate of the program vindicates the targeting effort by the Global Lithium and Resource Potentials' teams and provides a strong platform for the 2022 exploration campaign.

The lithium market remains strong and we expect this momentum to continue into 2022 and beyond."

Further assays have now been received from RC drilling targeting lithium at the MBLP. This drilling has stepped beyond the Archer deposit and focused on following up on the targeting efforts undertaken since Global Lithium completed its IPO in May 2021.

The majority of drilling targeted geochemical and outcropping pegmatite targets, particularly along the greenstone belt, with several granite hosted targets between Archer and the Brockman Zone also tested.

Drilling of pegmatite targets in granite between the Archer deposit and the Brockman Zone continues to show promise, with anomalous lithium intersected in a number of drillholes, including several significant intercepts in the area extending south-east from Archer towards the Moolyella tin field. The significance of spodumene located within this part of the project demonstrates that the system is larger than originally thought and the Company intends to follow up on these targets in CY2022.

The success of the program indicates strong potential for future growth and provides further evidence that the MBLP is continuing to emerge as a significant spodumene lithium deposit in a premier hard rock lithium mining jurisdiction.

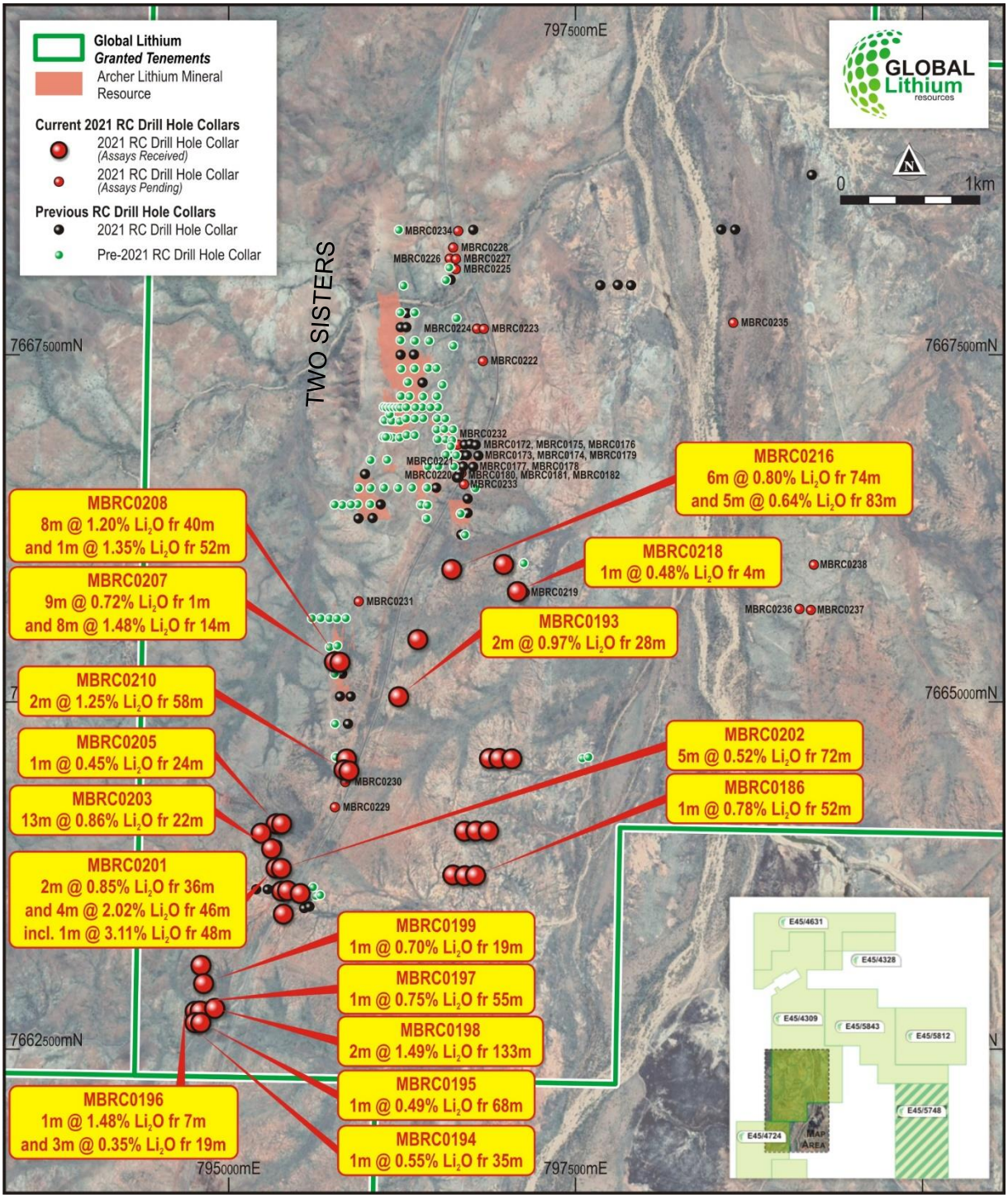

Figure 1: *Map showing select RC drilling intercepts from the recent RC drilling program, based on a lower cut-off grade of 0.4% Li_2O.*

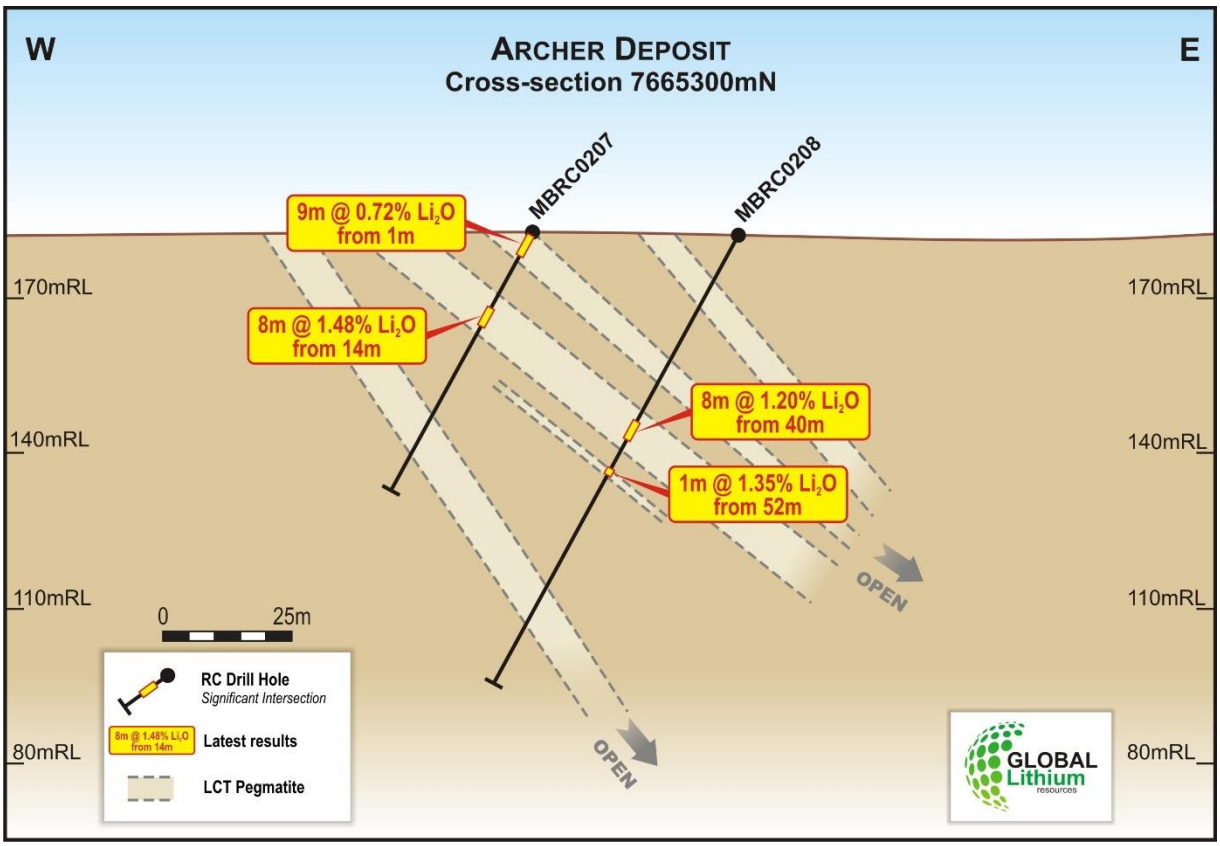

Figure 2: *Cross section through 7665300mN.*

RC drilling has now been completed and remaining lithium assays are anticipated in Q1 2022 subject to lab turnaround time. Results from this program will be incorporated into an updated Mineral Resource at this stage anticipated in late Q1 2022.

The MBLP is situated close to major road infrastructure, with direct links into Port Hedland, where bulk commodities, including spodumene concentrate, are currently being exported (**Figure 3**). The MBLP is also located approximately 15km from the town of Marble Bar, which provides ready access to services and skills.

Global Lithium is well funded with a cash balance of $7.3 million as at 30 September 2021 and the recently completed $13.6 million capital raising[1].

[1] Refer ASX releases titled "$13.6m Raising – Yibin Tianyi Cornerstone Shareholder", dated 1 November 2021 and "Shareholders strongly support investment by Yibin Tianyi", dated 20 December 2021.

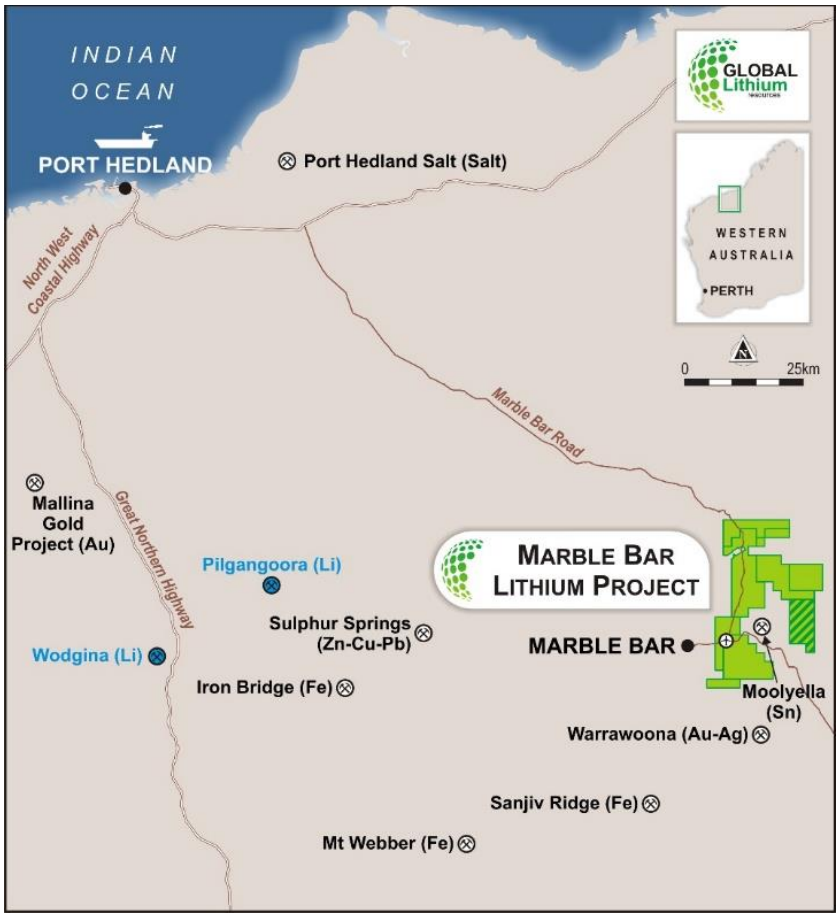

Figure 3: *Marble Bar Lithium Project location map.*

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

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About Global Lithium

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

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

Directors

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

Capital Structure

Shares on issue:	151,579,181 fully paid ordinary shares
Options on issue:	4,780,614 options with an exercise price of $0.30 per option and an expiry of 6 May 2025
Performance Rights:	5,000,000 performance rights, subject to certain performance milestones

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of 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 consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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

Table 1: *RC drilling summary for the program carried out at the MBLP between October – December 2021 (where assays have been received).*

Hole ID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
MBRC0183	796364	7665458	178	-60.4	274.1	75
MBRC0184	796616	7663763	179	-60.9	272.6	99
MBRC0185	796703	7663757	183	-60.8	270.2	153
MBRC0186	796780	7663760	169	-60.2	272.5	157
MBRC0187	796700	7664079	183	-60.6	272.4	80
MBRC0188	796783	7664080	180	-60.1	269.7	159
MBRC0189	796874	7664080	182	-60.7	268.5	159
MBRC0190	796880	7664602	211	-61.1	273.7	81
MBRC0191	796958	7664598	180	-60.6	267.7	159
MBRC0192	797041	7664599	176	-60.7	271.7	159
MBRC0193	796225	7665046	185	-60.7	273.5	81
MBRC0194	794758	7662700	183	-60.1	274.0	87
MBRC0195	794800	7662700	182	-60.1	269.5	123
MBRC0196	794759	7662781	185	-60.9	274.4	81
MBRC0197	794796	7662784	191	-60.3	275.6	111
MBRC0198	794900	7662802	178	-60.7	277.0	171
MBRC0199	794820	7662981	186	-60.6	276.4	75
MBRC0200	794801	7663112	193	-61.0	274.0	63
MBRC0201	795342	7663813	183	-60.8	272.9	75
MBRC0202	795381	7663811	189	-60.6	271.4	93
MBRC0203	795310	7663953	183	-60.2	271.1	57
MBRC0204	795235	7664064	184	-60.4	269.6	87
MBRC0205	795343	7664132	186	-60.4	270.2	57
MBRC0206	795383	7664131	186	-60.5	270.6	93
MBRC0207	795763	7665298	193	-60.5	272.4	57
MBRC0208	795803	7665295	190	-61.1	273.2	99
MBRC0209	795850	7664598	193	-60.4	276.1	99
MBRC0210	795832	7664520	206	-60.8	274.4	99
MBRC0211	795868	7664512	205	-60.5	274.5	123
MBRC0212	795384	7663647	210	-60.4	273.2	75
MBRC0213	795425	7663651	212	-60.8	275.6	99
MBRC0214	795517	7663630	172	-60.1	275.8	117
MBRC0215	795395	7663482	182	-60.6	275.0	81
MBRC0216	796609	7665962	188	-60.7	273.6	105
MBRC0217	796982	7665998	184	-61.0	271.9	177
MBRC0218	797081	7665803	169	-60.4	272.1	117
MBRC0219	797137	7665800	175	-60.3	267.9	111

Hole ID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
MBRC0220	796681	7666659	177	-88.7	310.9	123
MBRC0221	796651	7666703	179	-60.4	275.5	75
MBRC0222	796836	7667466	172	-60.2	273.5	93
MBRC0223	796843	7667698	174	-60.6	274.9	129
MBRC0224	796794	7667699	170	-60.8	275.0	105
MBRC0225	796641	7668128	163	-61.0	269.2	99
MBRC0226	796597	7668203	169	-60.4	272.0	81

Table 2: *Significant Drillhole Lithium Oxide Intercepts* [(1)]

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe (%)
MBRC0186	796780	7663760	52	53	1	0.78	38	0.62
MBRC0193	796225	7665046	28	30	2	0.97	80	0.42
MBRC0194	794758	7662700	35	36	1	0.55	127	1.01
MBRC0195	794800	7662700	68	69	1	0.49	94	1.05
MBRC0196	794759	7662781	7	8	1	1.48	83	0.50
MBRC0196			19	22	3	0.35	95	1.57
MBRC0197	794796	7662784	55	56	1	0.75	183	1.32
MBRC0198	794900	7662802	133	135	2	1.49	81	0.61
MBRC0199	794820	7662981	19	20	1	0.70	99	0.39
MBRC0201	795342	7663813	36	38	2	0.85	56	0.71
MBRC0201			46	50	4	2.02	42	0.36
MBRC0201		incl[(2)]	48	49	1	3.11	37	0.36
MBRC0202	795381	7663811	72	77	5	0.52	60	0.57
MBRC0203	795310	7663953	9	22	13	0.86	54	0.87
MBRC0205	795343	7664132	24	25	1	0.45	154	0.43
MBRC0207	795763	7665298	1	10	9	0.72	40	4.58
MBRC0207			14	22	8	1.48	67	1.11
MBRC0208	795803	7665295	40	48	8	1.20	50	0.66
MBRC0208			52	53	1	1.35	67	0.70
MBRC0210	795832	7664520	58	60	2	1.25	48	0.39
MBRC0216	796609	7665962	68	74	6	0.80	113	2.89
MBRC0216			78	83	5	0.64	77	0.41
MBRC0218	797081	7665803	4	5	1	0.48	37	0.40

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

(2) Significant high-grade intercept calculated using a 3.0% Li_2O cut-off grade, minimum 1m thickness and width 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. • Rock Chip samples were collected with the aim of identifying prospective Li bearing pegmatite trends for future drill testing.

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

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

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

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Marble Bar project lies entirely within exploration licences (EL 45/4309, EL 45/4328, EL 45/4631, E45/5843, E45/5812, E45/4724, E45/4669) wholly owned by Global Lithium Resources Limited. • The Archer lithium deposit is situated entirely within tenement EL 45/4309. • RC drillholes MBRC0157 - MBRC0168 were drilled to target gold and base metal mineralisation and are located on E45/4631, with all other RC drillholes targeting lithium mineralisation on E45/4309. • All tenure is wholly owned by Global Lithium Resources Limited. • The portfolio of mineral tenements, comprising seven granted exploration licences are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Mineral exploration over the Marble Bar project area has been undertaken for a number of commodities, including gold, base metals, diamonds, tin and tantalum by various companies since the 1960s. • Cominco Exploration Pty Ltd (Cominco) explored the area for Witwatersrand style gold and uranium mineralisation during the late 1960s. Poor drilling results led Cominco to surrender the ground. • Endeavour Resources Limited (Endeavour) undertook exploration for alluvial, eluvial, deep lead and pegmatite hosted tin-tantalum mineralisation in the area between 1965 and 1985. • Haoma Mining NL and joint venture partner De Beers explored the area for diamonds during the late 1990s to early 2000s.

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

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

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

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

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