4 December 2024

Strategic Acquisition Consolidates Large Scale Gold and Base Metal Target Area

Acquisition of Octava Minerals' Talga Project and Exploration Update

Key Highlights

- Strategic, low-cost acquisition of the Talga Project from Octava Minerals (ASX: OCT) for $200,000 cash and $200,000 in Global Lithium Resources (ASX: GL1) ordinary shares based on the 5-day VWAP prior to completion.
- Aligns with GL1's prudent cost management and value-accretive strategy to assess non-lithium mineral prospectivity across its largely unexplored portfolio of tenements.
- Consolidation of a 12km trend of gold in soil geochemical anomalies on the northwestern margin of the Mt Edgar Batholith.
- Identification of a potential porphyry/Intrusion related Cu-Au mineralised system associated with a finger of the Coppin Gap Granodiorite, which is the interpreted source of the Archean Spinifex Ridge Mo-Cu-Ag Porphyry Deposit, located 20km away.
- Increased recent corporate activity relating to Pilbara gold project development with Creasy Group acquiring nearby Calidus Resources (ASX: CAI) and Northern Star's (ASX: NST) announced intention to acquire De Grey Mining (ASX: DEG).
- Process commenced seeking partners to accelerate and fund further exploration, along with previously announced Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) grant funding.

Established multi-asset Western Australian lithium company, Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1**, **Global Lithium** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce the acquisition of seven strategic tenements adjacent to the Company's Marble Bar Gold Project to complete coverage of a large gold in soil geochemistry anomaly that is spatially associated with a highly altered granite (Figure 1).

Global Lithium Executive Chairman, Ron Mitchell, said the Talga Project acquisition provided a low-risk, cost efficient opportunity for the Company to expand its exposure to gold and base metals within a highly prospective region.

"There is no better time for Global Lithium to consolidate and investigate the prospectivity of Talga alongside our existing Marble Bar tenements. Interest in the region is high and market conditions for gold and base metals are very favourable.

For personal use only

The Manna Lithium Project remains our number one priority; however, we look forward to leveraging our in-house capabilities and external partners to unlock value from these additional tenements while the lithium market is facing near term challenges. Any future upside from the exploration work at Marble Bar will, inevitably, benefit our Manna Project and all Global Lithium shareholders."

Since listing on the ASX in 2021, GL1 has held the Twin Veins gold prospect area at the northern end of its Marble Bar tenement package which currently comprises land area of 537km^2. Several small-scale exploration campaigns have previously tested vein-hosted gold trends near the margin of granite and have returned positive gold results, warranting further exploration.

These previously reported results include;

- MBRC0619, 4m @ 4.85g/t Au from 86m[1]
- MBRC0621, 5m @ 3.94g/t Au from 118m[1]
- MBRC0623, 3m @ 8.9g/t Au from 49m[1]
- MBRC0159, 7m @ 4.78g/t Au from 11m[2]
- MBRC0157, 12m @ 2.95g/t Au from 37m[3]
- MBRC0006, 3m @ 5g/t Au from 25m[3]

Review of the prospect area by the Company's geologists led to the identification of a sericite altered core to the granite with iron oxide pitting and minor quartz veins. A Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (DDIP) survey was executed over the granite identifying a large chargeable anomaly within resistive granite, and several RC holes were drilled targeting this. Disseminated pyrite (~1%) within intensely sericite altered granite was intersected with the only significant gold result being reported in a 4m composite sample from MBRC0608 (4m @ 0.53g/t Au, 16.9g/t Ag from 220-224m)[1].

GL1 has re-assayed the 1m samples from and around this intersection with a result of **5m @ 1.1g/t Au, 15g/t Ag, 0.3% Pb, 0.23% Zn from 219-224m.** MBRC0608 also intersected elevated copper with an intercept of 40m @ 137ppm Cu from 156-196m against a background value of 10ppm Cu in other less altered areas of the granite. This zone also returned 36m @ 4.8g/t Ag from 164-200m.

To better understand the system two diamond drill holes, MWDD001 and MWDD002, were completed with the aim of better visualising the alteration, any mineralisation, and provide samples for petrological study. Hole MWDD001 was drilled underneath the altered core of the granite while MWDD002 was successful in intersecting the altered core as well as minor mineralisation.

Significant intercepts include:

MWDD002

- 1m @ 1.33g/t Au, 1.6g/t Ag, from 164m and,
- 1m @ 0.56g/t Au, 5.6g/t Ag, from 220m and,
- 1m @ 1.01g/t Au, 186g/t Ag from 268m and,
- 1m @ 9.92g/t Au, 38.7g/t Ag, 0.45% Pb, 2% Zn from 340m

For personal use only

Importantly these intercepts sit within a broad 200m wide silica-sericite-pyrite altered core of the granite, which otherwise is dominated by chlorite-epidote alteration. Petrographic analysis on six samples taken from MWDD002 has been completed by Microanalysis Australia with observations of high degrees of hydrothermal alteration and the identification of sulphide species including pyrite, sphalerite, galena, trace chalcopyrite, and trace arsenopyrite. The analysis summary suggests the results indicate the potential for a proximally located copper+/- gold porphyry system.

1. *ASX Announcement 26th October 2023. Manna Drilling Delivers Further High-Grade Results*
2. *ASX Announcement 18th November 2021 Drilling Update: Further Significant Gold Intercepts at Twin Veins Project*
3. *ASX Announcement 4h August 2021. 12m @ 2.95g/t Gold Intercepted at Twin Veins Prospect*

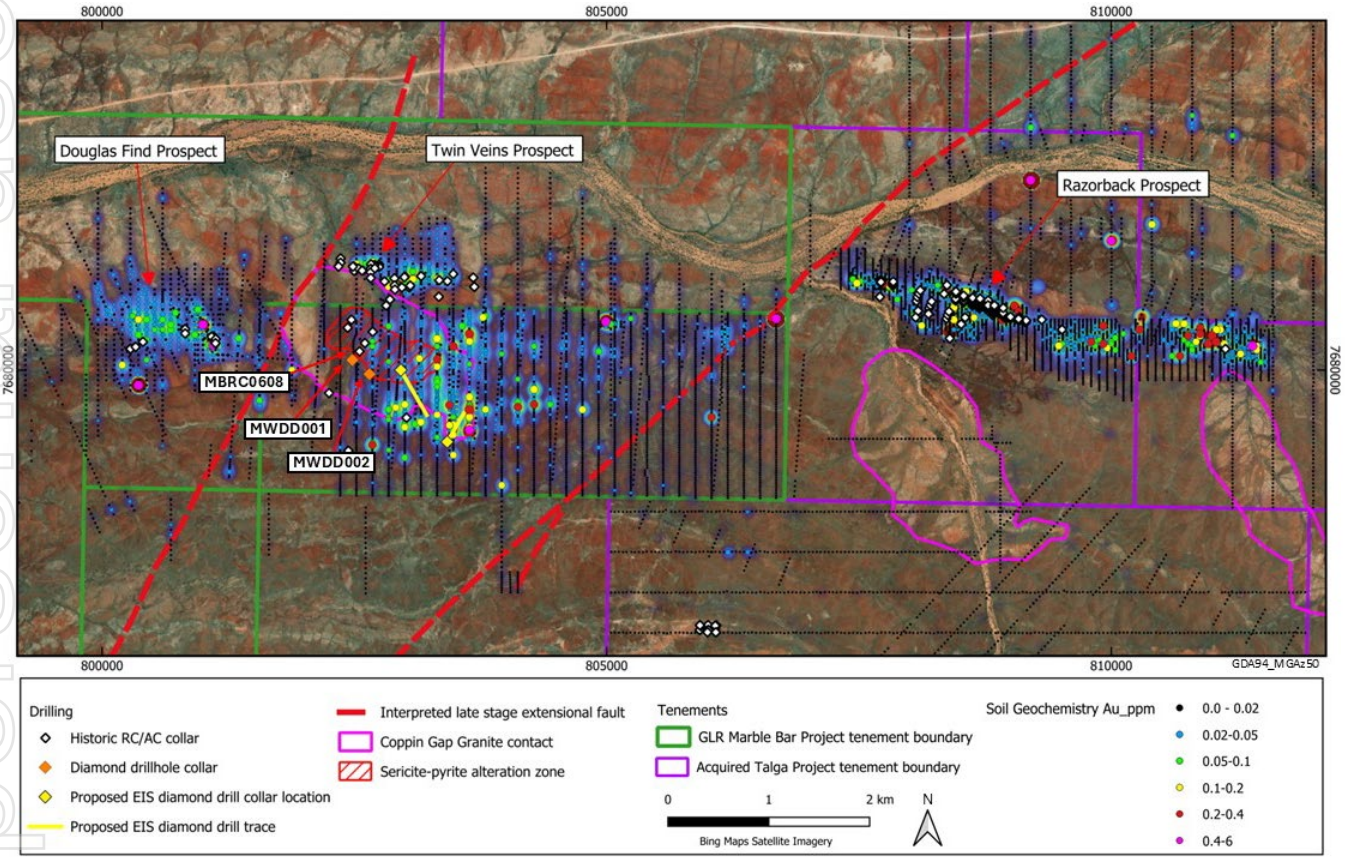


Figure 1: Plan view of Au in soil geochemistry from historical surveys surrounding granite plugs of the Coppin Gap Granodiorite.

For personal use only

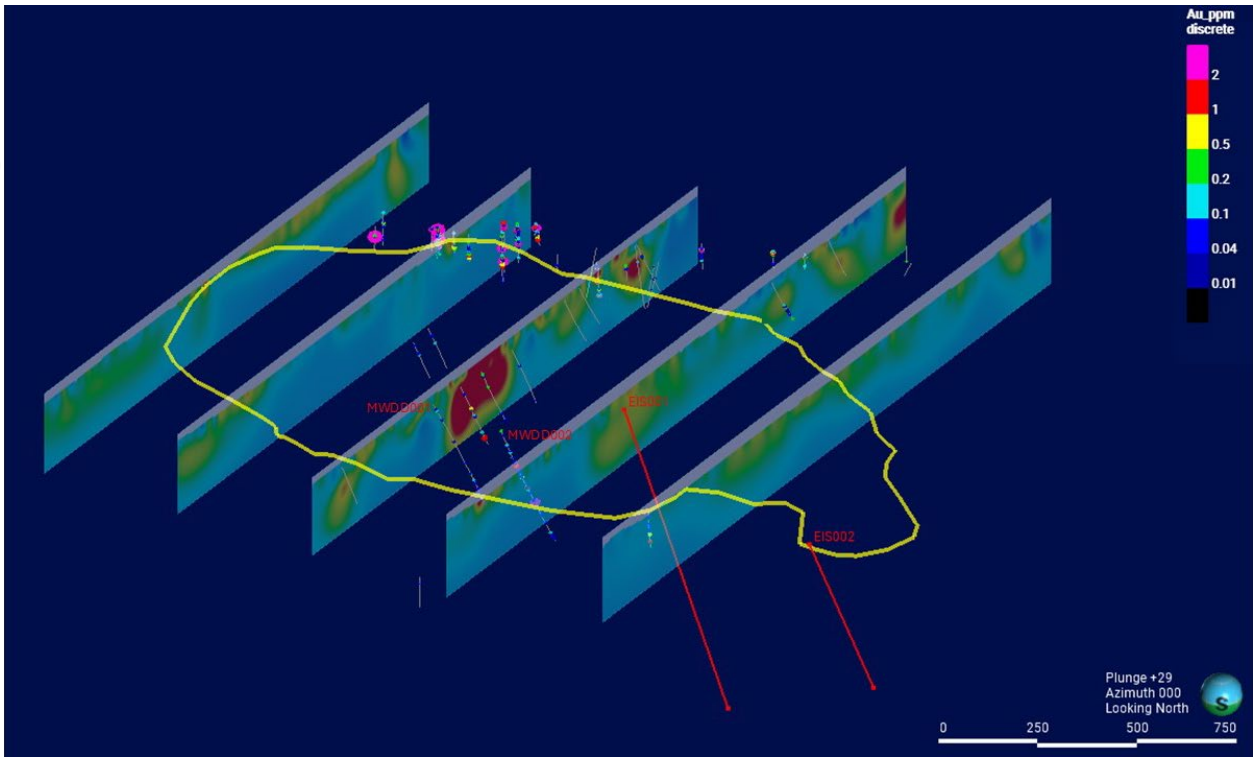


Figure 2: Leapfrog 3D view looking down towards the north of DDIP chargeability model sections (red = high chargeability, blue = low chargeability) across the granite (yellow outline) with historical drilling (Au on drill trace) and planned EIS diamond drillholes (red traces).

For personal use only

For personal use only



Figure 3: Polished half HQ core from MWDD002 340.25-340.45m displaying pyrite (Py), sphalerite (Sph), and galena (Gal) within a strongly sericite altered albitised leucogranite. This sample is part of a meter section (340-341m) that assayed 9.92g/t Au, 38.7g/t Ag, 0.45% Pb, 2% Zn.

For personal use only

Talga Project Acquisition

GL1 has reviewed the area to the North West of the Mt Edgar Batholith and has the view that there is potential that a portion of the top of the known porphyry producing Coppin Gap Granodiorite has been preserved by tilting and extensional faulting. The identified alteration and minor mineralisation within the granite plug next to the Twin Veins prospect is interpreted to be at an intermediate level within a porphyry style mineralised system with a geometry similar to the Spinifex Ridge Porphyry Deposit, dipping shallowly to the southeast. The acquisition of the Talga Project provides GL1 with exploration exposure to any potential deeper parts of the system, tenements covering prospective ground between Twin Veins and the Spinifex Ridge Porphyry Mo-Cu-Ag Deposit, Cord copper prospect, as well as further near surface vein hosted gold mineralisation identified at the Razorback Prospect.

- The Talga Project's Razorback Prospect (Figures 1 and 4) is a 4km long gold in soils geochemical anomaly which has been shallowly drill tested based on an interpreted northerly dip with historic results found in WAMEX report numbers A74310 and A77775 including;

    - TPAC079, 16m @ 1.99g/t Au from 0m
    - TPAC080, 5m @ 2.23g/t Au from 24m and 8m @ 1.57g/t Au from 50m
    - TPAC088, 13m @ 1.79g/t Au from 42m
    - TPAC097, 4m @ 4.69g/t Au from 4m
    - TPAC101, 2m @ 6.23g/t Au from 28m
    - TPAC102, 5m @ 1.63g/t Au from 2m
    - TPRC027, 9m @ 1.12g/t Au from 62m

GL1 considers the Razorback Prospect to be significantly under tested and not well understood.

In relation to the historic Razorback Prospect Exploration Results referred to above:

- the Exploration Results have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.
- a Competent Person has not done sufficient work to disclose the Exploration Results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.
- it is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported Exploration Results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012.
- nothing has come to the attention of the Company that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the historical Exploration Results; but
- the Company has not independently validated the previous Exploration Results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results.

Next Steps

GL1 is focussed on preserving its strong balance sheet and positioning the Manna Lithium Project to progress when market conditions improve. Final approvals are being progressed and key workstreams of the DFS are being finalised while some components have been paused. During this time further low-cost opportunities to grow the business and achieve accretive value for all shareholders will be assessed and considered.

There are further opportunities for non-lithium related mineral exploration associated within the Company's current tenement holdings. These will be progressed based on technical merit and where the required spend to advance these opportunities to the next stage of evaluation is considered accretive or where third-party funding can be sourced.

The Company is commencing discussions with interested parties who may wish to participate in the Talga gold and base metal opportunity by funding further exploration activities. As previously announced, GL1 has been awarded a $220,000 EIS grant towards two diamond holes to test down dip of the previously identified altered granite plug and underneath a gold in soils geochemical anomaly.

Global Lithium General Manager – Geology, Logan Barber, commented:
"Global Lithium is evaluating several value accretive opportunities for shareholders by progressing its non-lithium exploration assets whilst in a cyclical lithium market low. The significant amount of gold anomalism in soil samples within historical drilling over a large area is intriguing and suggestive of the potential for a discovery of scale and significance. The presence of a strongly altered granite, with disseminated pyrite and minor gold and base metal mineralisation, which is associated with the causative granite of the Coppin Gap Mo-Cu-Ag Porphyry deposit adds further weight to this. The strategic Talga Project acquisition allows the company to hold the entirety of the prospective area."

For personal use only

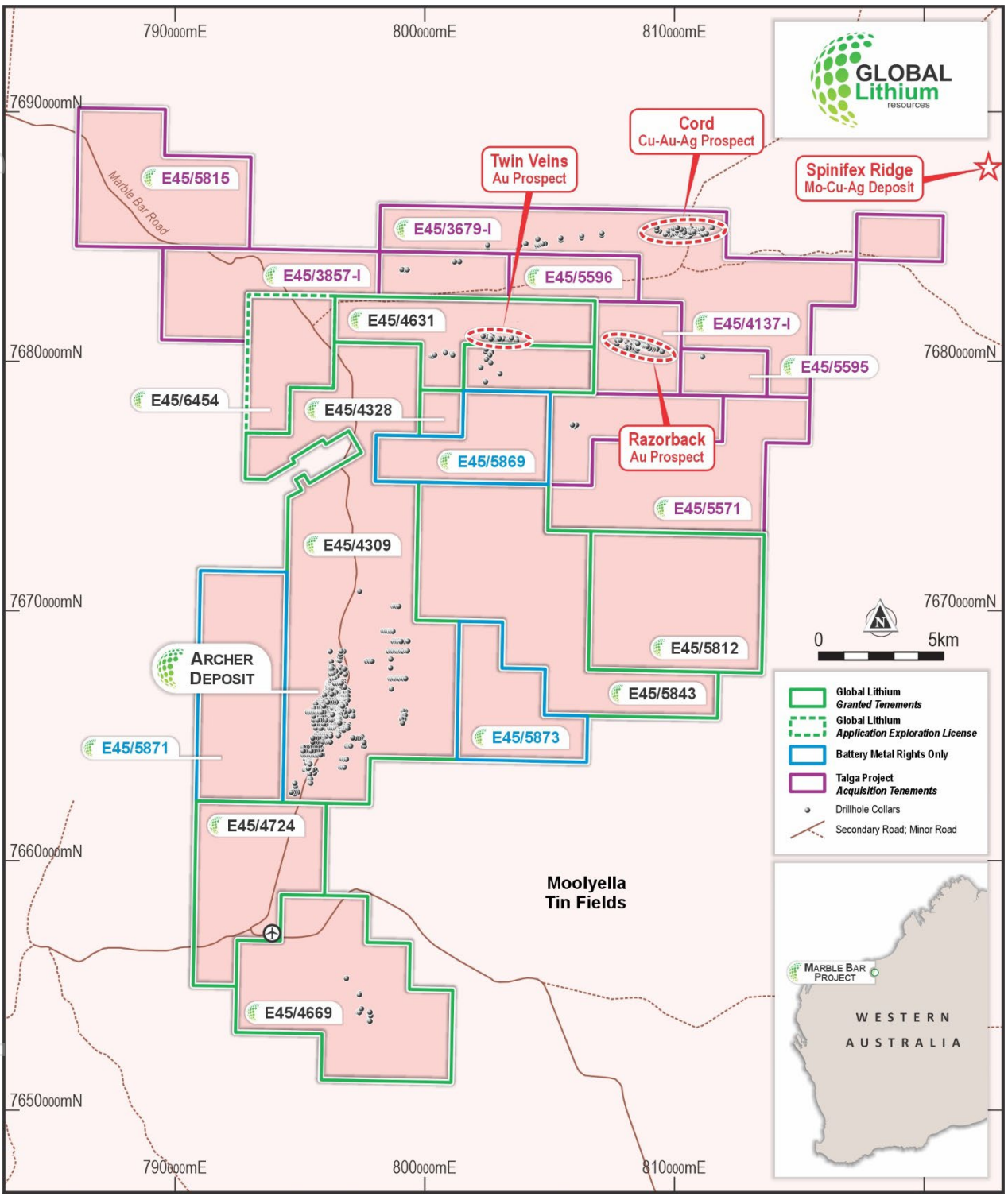


Figure 4. Tenements held within the Marble Bar Project Area, including newly acquired 'Talga Project' tenements from Octava Minerals Ltd.

For personal use only

Approved by the Board of Global Lithium Resources Limited.

For more information:

Ron Mitchell
Executive Chair
info@globallithium.com.au
+61 8 6103 7488

John Gardner
Media & Investor Relations
jgardner@vectoradvisors.au
+61 (0) 413 355 997

About Global Lithium

Global Lithium Resources Limited (ASX:GL1, Global Lithium) is a diversified West Australian lithium exploration and development company with multiple assets in key lithium branded jurisdictions with a primary focus on the 100% owned Manna Lithium Project in the Goldfields and the Marble Bar Lithium Project (MBLP) in the Pilbara region, Western Australia.

Global Lithium has defined a total Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 69.6Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O at its Manna and MBLP Lithium projects.

Directors

Ron Mitchell	Executive Chair
Matt Allen	Non-Executive Director
Dr Dianmin Chen	Non-Executive Director

For personal use only

Global Lithium – Mineral Resources

Project Name	Category	Million Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O%	Ta_2O_5 ppm
Marble Bar	*Indicated*	3.8	0.97	53
	Inferred	14.2	1.01	50
	Total	**18.0**	**1.00**	**51**
Manna	*Indicated*	32.9	1.04	52
	Inferred	18.7	0.92	50
	Total	**51.6**	**1.00**	**52**
Combined Total		**69.6**	**1.00**	**52**

Competent Persons Statement:

Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for the Twin Veins gold Prospect 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 Logan Barber, a full time employee of Global Lithium Resources Limited and who participates in the Company's Incentive Performance Rights and Option Plan. Mr Barber 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 Barber considers that the information in the market announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the mining project. Mr Barber 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 12 June 2024.

Information on historical exploration results and Mineral Resources for the Marble Bar Lithium Project presented in this announcement is contained in an ASX announcement released on 15 December 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) and the Marble Bar Lithium Project 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.

For personal use only

Table 1. Marble Bar Drilling Summary

Hole ID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
MBRC0608	802551	7680185	156	-60	030	250
MWDD001	802480	7680100	156	-60	030	451.81
MWDD002	802650	7679960	156	-60	030	522.58

Table 2. Marble Bar Significant Drillhole Intercepts[1]

Hole_ID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
MBRC0608	802551	7680185	92	93	1	0.75	3.8	72	261	123
MBRC0608	802551	7680185	219	224	5	1.1	15	35	3093	2309
MWDD001	802480	7680100	No Significant Intercepts							
MWDD002	802650	7679960	164	165	1	1.33	1.6	2	29	66
MWDD002	802650	7679960	220	221	1	0.56	5.6	95	487	1010
MWDD002	802650	7679960	268	269	1	1.01	186	170	409	455
MWDD002	802650	7679960	340	341	1	9.92	38.7	15	4490	20000

[1] Significant intercepts calculated using a 0.5ppm Au cut-off grade, minimum 1m thickness and widths including up to 2m internal dilution.

For personal use only

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 and Diamond drillholes were drilled/sampled under supervision of a geologist. • RC samples were cone split in 1 m intervals to produce a ~2 to 3 kg sample. Samples were either directly submitted to lab or preserved while a 4m composite sample produced utilising a scoop method was submitted. Any anomalous composite sample has had the original cone split 1m intervals submitted for analysis. • Diamond drillhole samples were collected as 1m intervals of ¼ core (HQ). The entire hole was analysed. • Drilling samples for gold and multi-element analysis were crushed and riffle split to 3kg for pulverising to 85% passing 75 microns. • ALS laboratories were used to undertake Au by fire assay (method Au-AA25) and multielement assay (33 elements by HF-HNO3-HClO4 acid digestion, HCl leach and ICP-AES. Method ME-ICP61).
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. • Diamond Drilling was undertaken by Terra Drilling using a Boart Longyear KWL 1600 drilling HQ3 diameter core. • All reported RC and Diamond drill holes collar and survey details 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*	• 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

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	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.*	auxiliary booster to keep samples dry and maximise recoveries. • Core recovery was logged with recoveries 90-100%. • 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 to support a Mineral Resource Estimate. • Drill holes have been geologically logged in their entirety.
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 3 kg. • Diamond ¼ HQ core was taken for assay over a 1m interval. • Sample preparation is according to industry standards, including oven drying, coarse crush, and pulverisation to 85% 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 for the style and type of 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 33 elements by HF-HNO3-HClO4 acid digestion, HCl leach and ICP-AES. Quantitatively dissolves nearly all elements for the majority of geological materials. Only the most resistive minerals, such as Zircons, are only partially dissolved. This method is appropriate for multielement assaying with the aim of understanding mineralisation, alteration, and lithology. • For the diamond drill program 1 field inserted standard and 1 field inserted blank are within every 50 samples sent to the lab. • For the RC drill program1 field inserted standard and 1 field duplicate are within every 50 samples sent to the lab.

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
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 RC and Diamond drill programs were supervised by Global Lithium staff. • Significant assay results are verified against visual logs by site supervisors. • There have been no twin holes drilled at the Marble Bar gold project area. • Primary data is captured by Coreplan and utilising excel. • All data 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 3 m). • DGPS collar surveying is completed post program to improve accuracy. • For the Marble Bar Project the grid used is GDA94z50. • 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.*	• Drill data spacing is not yet sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for any Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s). • Reported drilling is exploratory in nature and is widely spaced across separate lines targeting outcrop and geochemical anomalies.
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.*	• Orientation of drill holes is roughly perpendicular to the primary observed vein orientation in the prospect area.
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 directly to the laboratory.
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

For personal use only

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.*	• At the Marble Bar Project the newly reported drilling is located on tenement E45/4309 and E45/4361, which are held 100% Global Lithium. • There is no royalty covering the current reported drilling results area. • A 0.75% NSR royalty exists on the newly acquired Talga Project tenements E45/3679, E45/3857, E45/4137, E45/5595, E45/5596, E45/5571 • There are no other material interests or issues associated with the tenements. • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The project area has been held by multiple parties who have defined gold and base metal anomalism over multiple target areas, most notably Razorback, Cord, Twin Veins, and Douglas Find. Drilling has occurred at shallow depths over these three prospect areas. Global Lithium considers the narrow focus on shallow mineralisation within individual prospects has resulted in a potential missed larger scale discovery opportunity. • Historic drilling data presented from the Razorback prospect and referred to in this release can be found in WAMEX report numbers A74310 and A77775 • Historic Soil sampling data referred to in this release can be found in WAMEX report numbers A116716, A112422, A77775, A78637, A50659, A081167, A081168, and A085643.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Marble Bar gold project covers Archean greenstone/granite terrane within the Pilbara Craton. There is potential for orogenic lode gold, intrusion related, and Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide related gold and base metals.
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. • Tables of newly reported drillhole collars and significant intercepts are included.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high*	• No weighting or cut-off values were used other than where stated.

For personal use only

	grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	
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').*	• Exploration is at an early stage at the Marble Bar gold project area and as such only down hole widths are reported with true widths unknown.
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 plan view drillhole collar map has 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.*	• Significant gold results at Marble Bar have been calculated using a 0.5ppm Au cut-off grade, minimum 1m thickness and widths including up to 2m internal dilution.
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.*	• Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation survey results have been shown in Figure 2. The survey and data processing were managed by Newexco Exploration. This chargeable target has been tested by drilling with results either announced previously or included. • Petrological and geological logging observations highlighting significant hydrothermal alteration are referred to in this release.
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).*	• Two Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) supported diamond drillholes are planned to test under a surface geochemical gold anomaly in 1H 2025.

For personal use only