ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
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Global Geoscience

Exceptionally Wide Zone of Lithium-Boron Mineralisation Uncovered at South Basin

Highlights

- **Exceptional width of lithium-boron-strontium-potassium mineralisation uncovered in diamond drill holes at South Basin, part of the Rhyolite Ridge Project**
- **Review of five previously undisclosed diamond drill holes delivered results including:**
  - **163m of mineralisation in hole SBHC-1**
    - **41m at 1892ppm Li (1.01% LCE), 1.22% B, 0.70% Sr and 0.91% K from 89m; and**
    - **122m at 1325ppm Li (0.71% LCE), 0.20% B, 0.43% Sr and 0.82% K from 172m**
  - **102m of mineralisation in hole SBHC-2**
    - **38m at 1920ppm Li (1.02% LCE), 0.95% B, 0.76% Sr and 0.91% K from 72m; and**
    - **64m at 1335ppm Li (0.71% LCE), 0.17% B, 0.45% Sr and 0.78% K from 168m**
  - **111m intersection of mineralisation in hole SBHC-5**
    - **55m at 1793ppm Li (0.95% LCE), 0.57% B , 0.79% Sr and 0.58% K from 23m; and**
    - **56m at 1847ppm Li (0.98% LCE), 0.05% B , 1.30% Sr and 1.05% K from 127m**
- **Mineralisation intersected in these holes outcrops 100m to 300m to the west of the drill holes**
- **Maiden JORC-compliant Resource estimate at South Basin expected within the next two months**

Global Geoscience Limited ("Global" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the recently obtained results of five diamond drill holes from the South Basin of the Rhyolite Ridge Lithium-Boron Project in Nevada. The holes were drilled by a previous exploration company in 2011, however, the results were not disclosed at the time. They form part of the comprehensive exploration database recently obtained by the Company. Further drill results will be provided over the next one to two weeks as data becomes available.

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Global's Managing Director, Bernard Rowe commented: "We are extremely pleased to announce these drill results as we compile and assess the recently obtained exploration database. This is clearly a very large mineralised system and whilst our focus is lithium, it is very encouraging to see very significant amounts of boron, strontium and potassium mineralisation in these intersections."

Future Work

The recently obtained exploration database will expedite the calculation of a maiden JORC-compliant Mineral Resource estimation at South Basin and provide valuable sample material for metallurgical and other test work.

The Company's current work program includes:

- Compilation and interpretation of exploration data (1-2 weeks);
- Updated Exploration Target at South Basin (1-2 weeks);
- Maiden JORC-compliant Resource estimate at South Basin (2 months); and
- Preliminary metallurgical test work (3 months).

About Rhyolite Ridge Lithium-Boron Project

The Rhyolite Ridge lithium-boron project (22km^2) is located close to existing infrastructure in southern Nevada. The project has potential as a long life, low cost source of lithium, boron and strontium. Two sedimentary basins (North and South) contain thick, shallow and flat-lying zones of mineralisation. The mineralisation is hosted by carbonate-rich, fine-grained sediments (marl) that were deposited in a shallow lake environment. The two basins have a combined surface area of approximately 17 sq km. Previous exploration includes over 100 drill holes. Similar "clay-type" lithium deposits include Sonora Lithium-Potassium (Bacanora Minerals, Mexico) and Jadar Lithium-Boron (Rio Tinto, Serbia)

Global Geoscience has the exclusive right to purchase 100% interest in the project from the owner, a private Nevada company.

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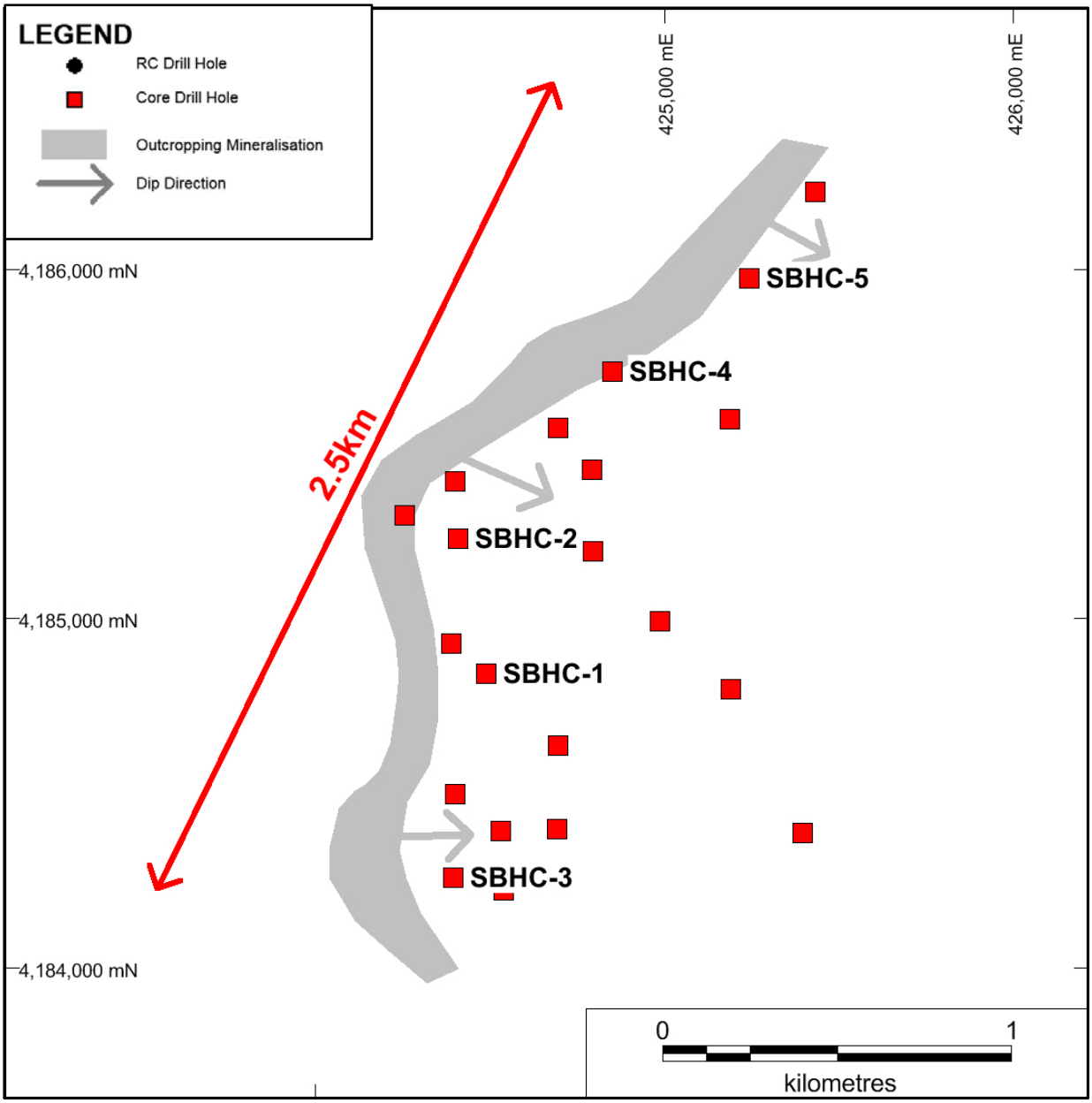

Figure 1. Map showing diamond and RC drilling at the South Basin area, part of the Rhyolite Ridge Lithium-Boron Project in Nevada. Holes included in this report are numbered.
(Map Projection UTM Zone 11, NAD27)

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Bernard Rowe, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Bernard Rowe is an employee and Managing Director of Global Geoscience Ltd. Bernard 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 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Bernard Rowe consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

HoleID	East	North	Elevation (m)	Inclination (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Zone	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)	B (%)	Sr (%)	K (%)
SBHC-01	424490	4184843	1845	-90	0	375	89	130	41	Upper	1892	1.01	1.22	0.70	0.91
SBHC-01							172	294	122	Lower	1325	0.70	0.20	0.43	0.82
SBHC-02	424410	4185225	1826	-60	234	286	72	110	38	Upper	1920	1.02	0.95	0.76	0.91
SBHC-02							168	232	64	Lower	1335	0.71	0.17	0.45	0.78
SBHC-03	424392	4184260	1883	-90	0	198	90	149	59	Upper	1769	0.94	0.85	0.76	0.78
SBHC-04	424856	4185706	1829	-90	0	246	5	35	30	Upper	1401	0.75	1.32	0.49	1.03
SBHC-04							78	163	85	Lower	1437	0.76	1.18	0.71	0.79
SBHC-05	425247	4185977	1868	-90	0	200	23	78	55	Upper	1793	0.95	0.57	0.79	0.58
SBHC-05							127	183	56	Lower	1847	0.98	0.05	1.30	1.05

Table 1. Five diamond drill holes from the South Basin area, part of the Rhyolite Ridge Project.

Lithium content expressed in ppm Li can be converted to Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE) by multiplying by 5.32.

Boron content expressed in % B can be converted to B_2O_3 by multiplying by 3.22

Appendix 1 – Rhyolite Ridge Lithium-Boron, Nevada, USA

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.*	• HQ diamond drilling was used to obtain 1.5m samples from which a 4kg sample was collected from sawn half-core. • The entire sample was crushed then split and a sub-sample pulverized to produce a sample for multi-element analysis by aqua regia ICP-MS. • The drilling, sampling and assaying was undertaken by a previous exploration company in 2010-2011. • The results of the drilling have not been previously disclosed.
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).*	• Drill holes mentioned in this report are HQ diamond drill holes
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.*	• No details are available at this time as the work was undertaken by a previous exploration company
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• All holes have been geologically logged over their entire length to a level of detail sufficient for a Mineral Resource estimation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• The logging is qualitative in nature
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.*	• Samples comprise sawn half-core • The entire sample was collected, no sub-sampling prior to submittal to laboratory • Samples are considered representative of the in-situ rock • No other details are available at this time as the work was undertaken by a previous exploration company
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.*	• Samples were analysed by ALS Chemex in Reno, Nevada using aqua regia 2 acid digestion and ICP mass spectrometry and ICP • Standards for Li, B, Sr and As and blanks were routinely inserted into the sample batches • Acceptable levels of accuracy were established
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been independently verified by at least two company personnel • Data is stored in digital format in a database • No other details are available at this time as the work was undertaken by a previous exploration company
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.*	• Drill hole locations were measured by DGPS and are accurate to within 1m • The area of drilling and hole coordinates are shown in UTM Zone 11, NAD27 grid system

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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 holes were generally spaced at 200-400m • The spacing is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource estimation but further assessment work is required to confirm this • No sample compositing has been applied
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.*	• Drill holes were angled at between -60 and -90 degrees. The holes intersected the mineralisation at between 75 and 90 degrees.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No details are available at this time as the work was undertaken by a previous exploration company
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No details are available at this time as the work was undertaken by a previous exploration company

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 tenements (unpatented mining claims) are owned by Boundary Peak Minerals LLC. • Global Geoscience has entered into an exclusive option to purchase agreement with the owner. The terms of the agreement are summarized in Company report titled “Global to Acquire Advanced Nevada Lithium-Boron Project” dated 3 June 2016 • The unpatented mining claims are located on US federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) • There are no known impediments to exploration or mining in the area
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been summarized in Company report titled “Global to Acquire Advanced Nevada Lithium-Boron Project” dated 3 June 2016
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Clay-type lithium-boron deposit

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Located in the Basin and Range terrain of Nevada • Lithium-boron mineralisation is hosted with Tertiary-age carbonate-rich sediments deposits in a shallow lake environment
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• All available information relating to the 5 diamond drill holes is shown in Table 1 of the report.
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.*	• Grades were calculated by simple weighted averaging • A lower cut-off of 1000ppm lithium was applied • No upper cutting was applied as the style and grade of mineralisation does not require it (no high-grade spikes) • No metal equivalent values are being reported
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').*	• Drilling generally intersected mineralisation at approximately 75-90 degrees
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 summary map is included in the report showing the general location of the drilling and other relevant information. • The map includes a scale and location information.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades*	• The results reported are considered representative and are consistent with previously announced results (drill and rock-chip) from this

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	project
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.*	• No details are available at this time
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.*	• Further work is likely to include: RC and core drilling Calculation of a Mineral Resource Preliminary metallurgical and process test work • A drilling permit is required before drilling can commence