ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
ASX: GSC
10 October 2016

Global Geoscience

Maiden Resource for South Basin at Nevada Lithium-Boron Project

Highlights

- **Total Indicated and Inferred Resource of 393 million tonnes at 0.9% Lithium Carbonate, 2.9% Boric Acid and 1.7% Potassium Sulphate (1.2% Lithium Carbonate Equivalent[1] (LCE) (0.6% LCE cut-off[2])**
- **High-grade zone: Indicated and Inferred Resource of 65 million tonnes at 1.0% Lithium Carbonate, 9.1% Boric Acid[3] and 2.2% Potassium Sulphate (2.0% Lithium Carbonate Equivalent[1]) contained within the total Resource (1.8% LCE cut-off)**
- **3.4 million tonnes of Lithium Carbonate contained within the Resource**
- **Large Resource with significant tonnage of high-grade material and potential for open pit mining**
- **Excellent potential to expand the Resource which remains open to the north, south and east**
- **Drilling to commence in late October targeting extensions to high-grade**
- **Metallurgical test work in progress with initial results expected in November**

Global Geoscience Limited ("**Global**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the results of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for South Basin at the Rhyolite Ridge Lithium-Boron Project in Nevada, USA.

The total Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource has been estimated by RungePincockMinarco at 393 million tonnes at 0.9% Lithium Carbonate (Li_2CO_3), 2.9% Boric Acid (H_3BO_3) and 1.7% Potassium Sulphate (K_2SO_4) (1.2% Lithium Carbonate Equivalent[1]) using a 0.6% LCE cut-off. The Resource Estimate is being reported in compliance with the JORC Code 2012 Edition.

The Mineral Resource remains open to the north, south and east and has significant potential to expand with successful exploration. North Basin, where Global recently obtained results for twenty historic drill holes, is not included in the Resource Estimate.

Global's Managing Director, Bernard Rowe commented: "This is an excellent result for Global Geoscience and comes just four months after securing this exciting lithium project. The maiden Resource Estimate completed by RungePincockMinarco clearly demonstrates the significant scale of the Rhyolite Ridge lithium-boron deposit. We are continuing to

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1. Refer to Note 5 of Resource statement on page 3.
2. Cut-off grades based on industry-typical mining and processing costs
3. Boric acid is a boron compound and contains 17.5% boron

rapidly advance the project with metallurgical test work in progress and drilling at both North Basin and South Basin scheduled to commence in late October."

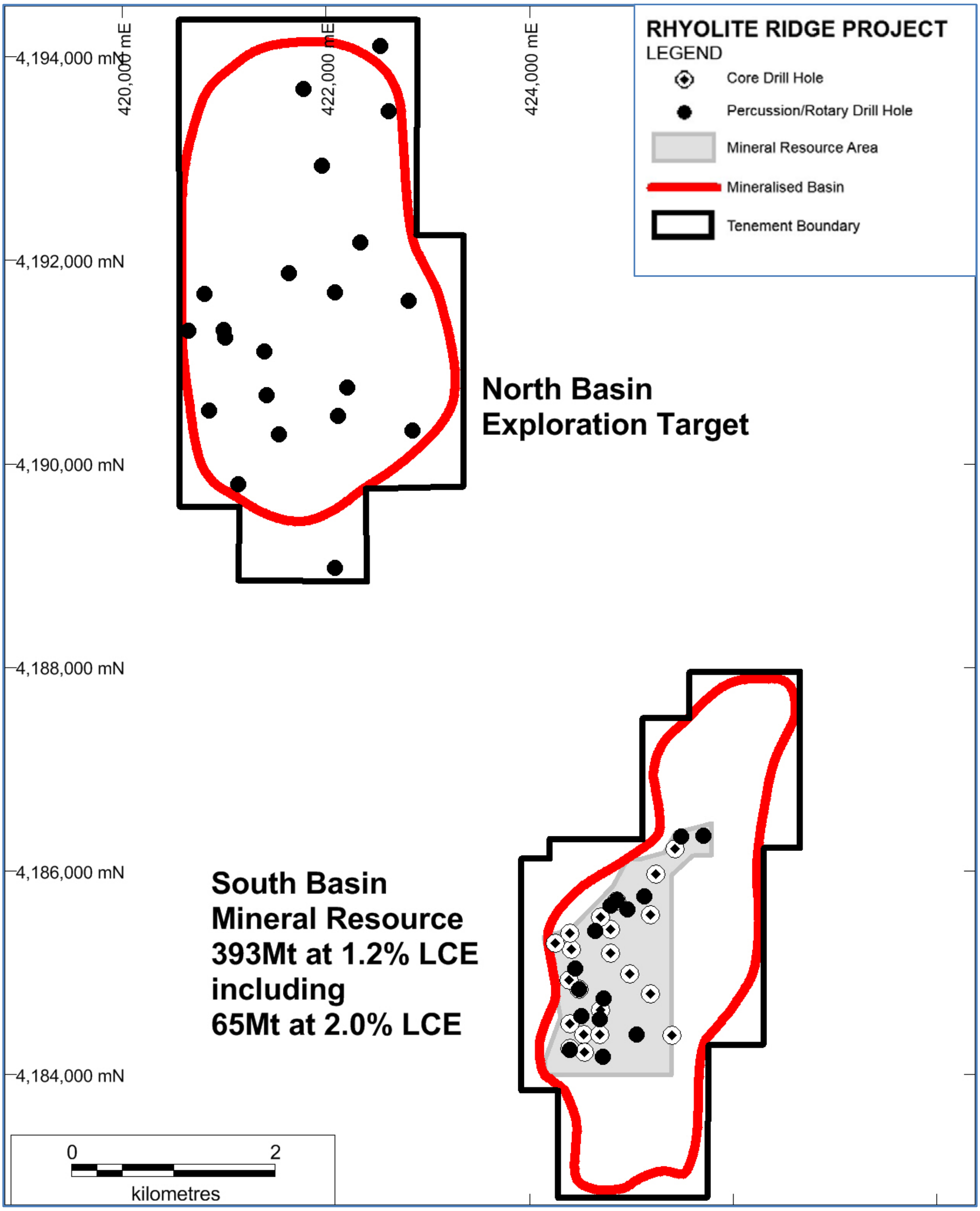

Figure 1. Location of North Basin and South Basin that together make up the Rhyolite Ridge Lithium-Boron Project in Nevada. South Basin Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource is shown. (Map Projection UTM Zone 11, NAD27)

Mineral Resource Statement and Parameters

RungePincockMinarco (“**RPM**”) was engaged by Global to undertake a JORC-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate at South Basin, part of the Rhyolite Ridge Lithium-Boron project in Nevada, USA. The cut-off was selected based on an RPM cut-off calculator assuming an open pit mining method, a US$8,000/t Li_2CO_3 price, a 90% metallurgical recovery for Li_2CO_3 and costs derived from a high-level technical report supplied by independent processing consultants to Global. The Resource is shown by classification in Table 1 (low cut-off) and Table 2 (high cut-off). Table 2 is inclusive of Table 1 and not additional.

Table 1 – Rhyolite Ridge October 2016 Mineral Resource Estimate – by Classification (0.6% LCE Cut-off)

Class	Tonnage Mt	Li ppm	LCE %	Li_2CO_3 %	H_3BO_3 %	K_2SO_4 %	Cont. LCE kt	Cont. LC kt	Cont. Boric kt	Cont. Pot kt
Measured										
Indicated	160.9	1,550	1.2	0.8	3.3	1.7	1,980	1,330	5,330	2,710
Inferred	232.4	1,700	1.2	0.9	2.6	1.7	2,870	2,100	6,020	4,030
Total	**393.3**	**1,640**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**2.9**	**1.7**	**4,850**	**3,430**	**11,340**	**6,740**

Table 2 – Rhyolite Ridge October 2016 Mineral Resource Estimate – by Classification (1.8% LCE Cut-off)

Class	Tonnage Mt	Li ppm	LCE %	Li_2CO_3 %	H_3BO_3 %	K_2SO_4 %	Cont. LCE kt	Cont. LC kt	Cont. Boric kt	Cont. Pot kt
Measured										
Indicated	**24.3**	**1,820**	**2.0**	**1.0**	**9.4**	**2.0**	**480**	**240**	**2,280**	**500**
Inferred	**40.3**	**1,960**	**2.0**	**1.0**	**9.0**	**2.3**	**820**	**420**	**3,620**	**920**
Total	**64.6**	**1,910**	**2.0**	**1.0**	**9.1**	**2.2**	**1,300**	**650**	**5,900**	**1,420**

Note:

1. Totals may differ due to rounding, Mineral Resources reported on a dry in-situ basis.

2. The Statement of Estimates of Mineral Resources has been compiled by Mr. Robert Dennis who is a full-time employee of RPM and a Member of the AIG and AusIMM. Mr. Dennis has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012).

3. All Mineral Resources figures reported in the table above represent estimates at 10th October, 2016. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The totals contained in the above table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause some computational discrepancies.

4. Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code – JORC 2012 Edition).

5. Lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE) calculated using a lithium carbonate (Li_2CO_3) price of US$8,000/t, a boric acid ($H_3BO_3$) price of US$800/t and a potassium sulphate (K_2SO_4) price of US$600/t. Metallurgical recoveries of 90% are assumed for Li_2CO_3 and H_3BO_3 and 50% is assumed for K_2SO_4. No adjustment has been made for net smelter return as it remains uncertain at this time. Based on grades and contained Li_2CO_3, H_3BO_3 and K_2SO_4, it is assumed that all commodities have reasonable potential to be economically extractable. Prices, costs and recoveries were obtained from a high level technical report supplied by independent processing consultants to Global Geoscience.

a. The formula used for lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE) is:
*LCE%=li2co3_pct+[((h3bo3_pct*800*0.9)+(k2so4_pct*600*0.5))/(8,000*0.9)]*

6. Reporting cut-off grade selected based on an RPM cut-off calculator assuming an open pit mining method, a US$8,000/t Li_2CO_3 price, a 90% metallurgical recovery for Li_2CO_3 and costs derived from a high level technical report supplied by independent processing consultants to Global Geoscience.

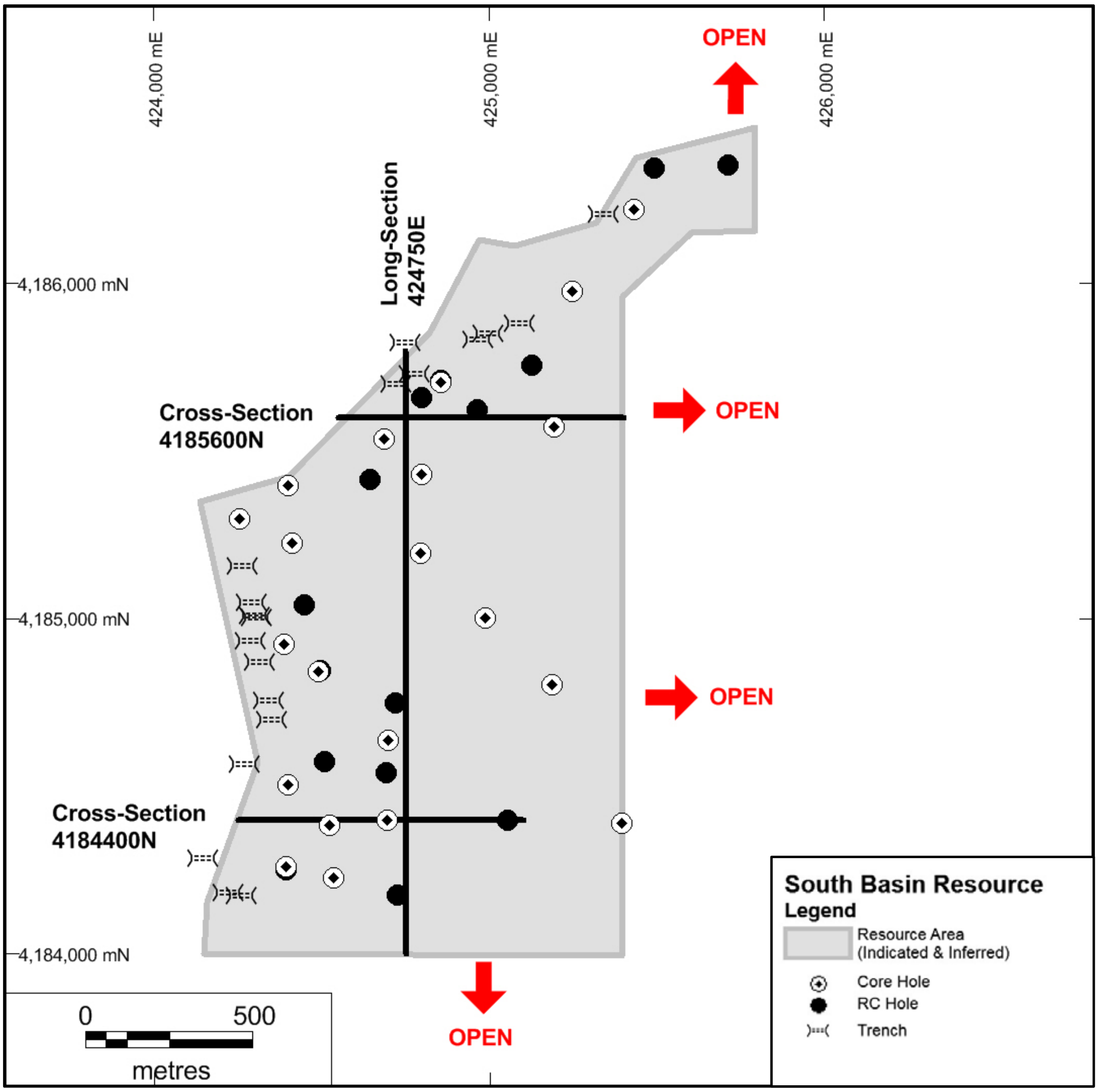

Figure 2. South Basin Resource area showing drill hole and trench locations. The Resource remains open to the north, south and east. Refer to Figures 3 to 5 for sections.

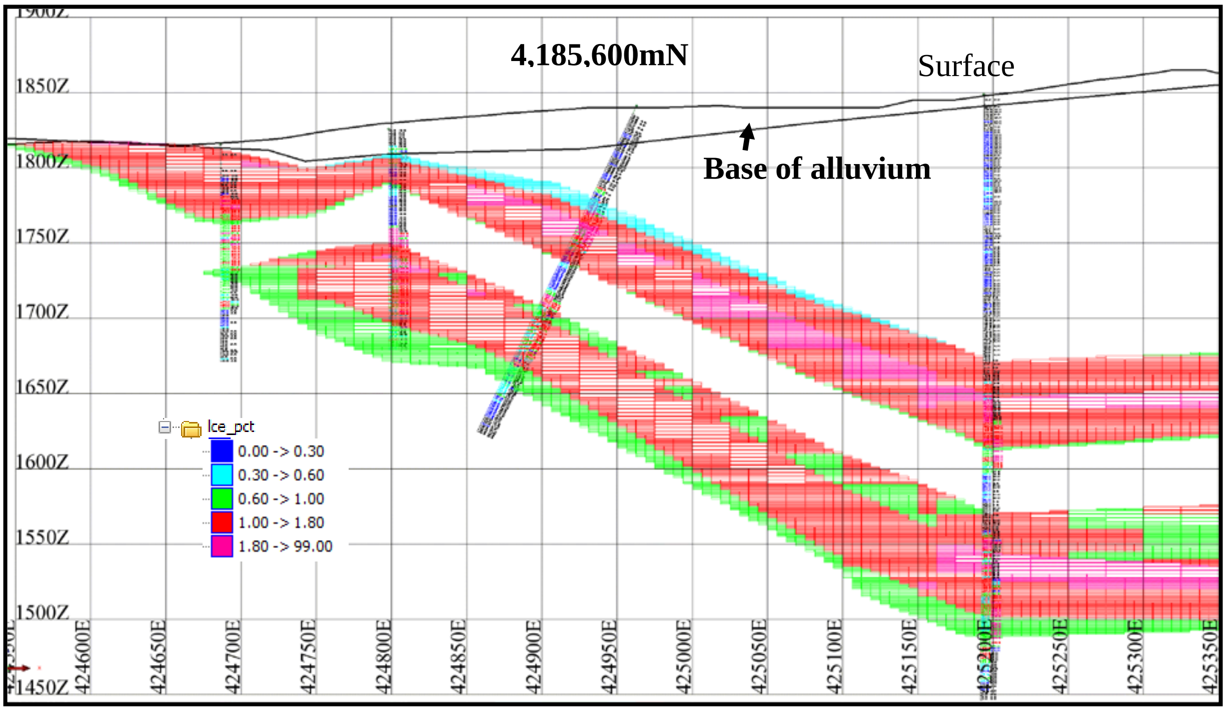

Figure 3. Cross-section 4,185,600N showing the block model coloured by grade (% LCE) and drill holes. Blocks shown in pink are above the higher cut-off grade of 1.8% LCE. The upper zone comes to surface along the western margin of the basin. Refer to Figure 2 for location of the cross-section.

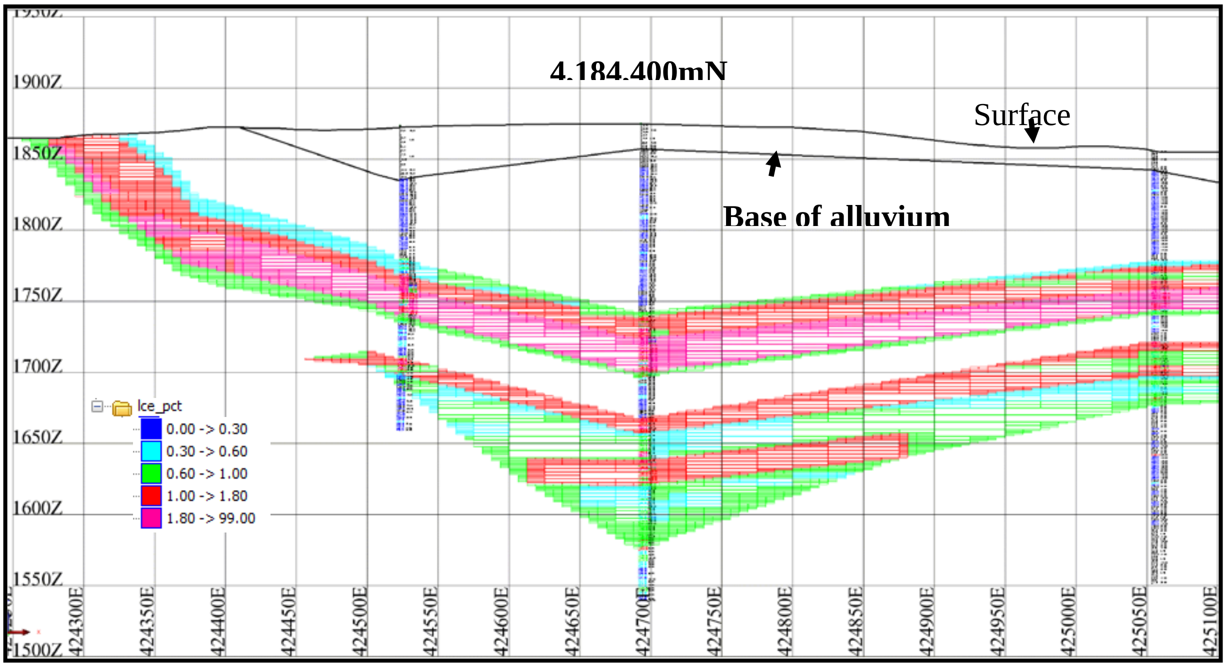

Figure 4. Cross-section 4,184,400N showing the block model coloured by grade (% LCE) and drill holes. Blocks shown in pink are above the higher cut-off grade of 1.8% LCE. Refer to Figure 2 for location of the cross-section.

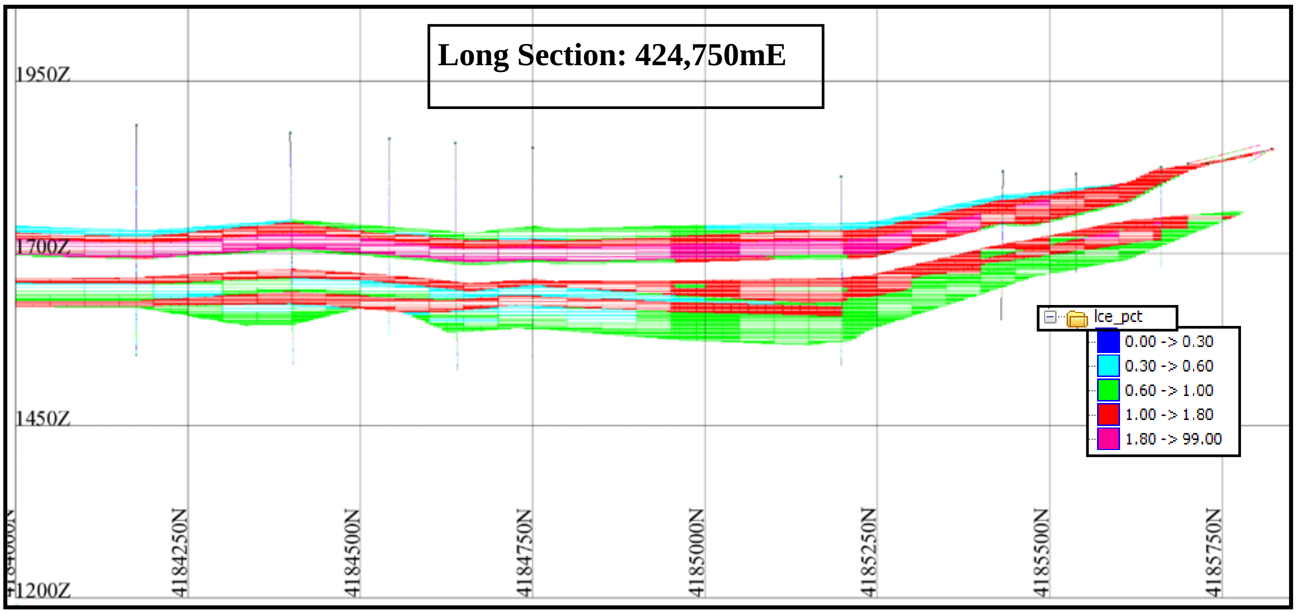

Figure 5. Long-section 424,750N showing block model coloured by grade (% LCE). Refer to Figure 2 for location of the long-section.

Summary of Resource Estimate Parameters and Reporting Criteria

In accordance with ASX Listing Rules and the JORC Code (2012 Edition), a summary of the material information used to estimate the Mineral Resource is detailed below (for further information please refer to Table 1 in Appendix 1).

- The Rhyolite Ridge Mineral Resource area extends over a north-south strike length of 2,450m (from 4,184,000mN – 4,186,450mN), has a maximum width of 1,250m (424,150mE – 425,400mE) and includes the 420m vertical interval from 1,920mRL to 1,500mRL.
- The Rhyolite Ridge Project 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 unpatented mining claims are located on US federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).
- A site visit was conducted by John Zeise of RPM, a representative of the Competent Person for Mineral Resources, during September 2016. The site visit included inspection of the geology, drill core and the topographic conditions present at the site as well as infrastructure. During the site visit, Mr Zeise had open discussions with Global Geoscience's personnel on technical aspects relating to the relevant issues and in particular the geological data.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

- Lithium, boron and potassium mineralisation is stratiform in nature and is hosted within Tertiary-age carbonate-rich clay sediments, deposited in a shallow lake environment in the Basin and Range terrain of Nevada, USA.

Drilling Techniques and Hole Spacing

- Drill holes used in the Mineral Resource estimate included 18 trenches, 15 RC holes and 20 diamond holes for a total of 7,720m within the defined mineralisation. The full database contained records for 67 drill holes for 10,134m of drilling and trenching.

- All drill hole collars have been surveyed to the UTM Zone 11 NAD27 grid system. Collar surveys were completed by a contract surveyor, utilising a GPS device.
- No down hole surveys were conducted for the trenches or RC holes, therefore nominal surveys were designated. Down hole survey methodology for the diamond drilling was not recorded, however readings were conducted on approximate 30m intervals down hole.
- Drill hole spacing varies from approximately 200m by 200m in the well-defined portions of the deposit to 400m by 400m over the remaining areas.
- Drill holes were logged for a combination of geological and geotechnical attributes. The core has been photographed and measured for RQD and core recovery.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

- Drilling was conducted by American Lithium Minerals Inc., the previous owner of the tenements between 2010 and 2011. For RC drilling, a 5 inch hammer with crossover-sub was used with sampling conducted on 1.52m intervals and split using a rig mounted rotary splitter. For diamond core, HQ core size diameter with standard tube was used. Core recoveries of 97% were achieved at the project. The core was sampled as half core at 1.5m intervals using a standard electric core saw.

Sampling Analysis Method

- Samples were submitted to ALS Chemex Laboratory in Reno, Nevada for sample preparation and analysis. The entire sample was oven dried at 105˚ and crushed to -2 mm. A sub-sample of the crushed material was then pulverised to better than 85% passing -75µm using a LM5 pulveriser. The pulverised sample was split with multiple feed in a Jones riffle splitter until a 100-200g sub-sample was obtained for analysis.
- Analysis of the samples was conducted using aqua regia 2-acid and 4-acid digest for ICP-MS on a multi-element suite. This method is appropriate for understanding lithium clay deposits and is a total method.
- Standards for Li, B, Sr and As and blanks were routinely inserted into sample batches and acceptable levels of accuracy were reportedly obtained. Overall, QAQC results deemed all assay data suitable and fit for purpose in Mineral Resource estimation.

Cut-off Grades

- Lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE) calculated using a lithium carbonate (Li_2CO_3) price of US$8,000/t, a boric acid ($H_3BO_3$) price of US$800/t and a potassium sulphate (K_2SO_4) price of US$600/t. Metallurgical recoveries of 90% are assumed for Li_2CO_3 and H_3BO_3 and 50% is assumed for K_2SO_4. No adjustment has been made for net smelter return as it remains uncertain at this time. Based on grades and contained Li_2CO_3, H_3BO_3 and K_2SO_4, it is assumed that all commodities have reasonable potential to be economically extractable. Prices, costs and recoveries were obtained from a high level technical report supplied by independent processing consultants to Global Geoscience. The formula used for lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE) is:

  *LCE%= li2co3_pct+[((h3bo3_pct*800*0.9)+(k2so4_pct*600*0.5))/(8,000*0.9)]*

- The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.6% LCE cut-off. The cut-off was selected based on an RPM cut-off calculator assuming an open pit mining method, a US$8,000/t Li_2CO_3 price, a 90% metallurgical recovery for Li_2CO_3 and costs derived from a high level technical report supplied by independent processing consultants to Global Geoscience.

Estimation Methodology

- Samples were composited to 1.525m based on an analysis of sample lengths inside the wireframes. After review of the project statistics, it was determined that high grade cuts for B within three mineralised domains was necessary. The cuts applied ranged between 2,500ppm and 17,500ppm B, resulting in 14 composites being cut.

- The block dimensions used in the model were 100m NS by 50m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 6.25m by 6.25m by 1.25m. This was selected as the optimal block size as a result of kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA).
- Ordinary kriging (OK) grade interpolation was used for the estimate, constrained by Mineral Resource outlines based on mineralisation envelopes prepared using a nominal 1,000ppm Li cut-off grade with a minimum down-hole length of 3m. For internal high grade B zones, a nominal 5,000ppm B cut-off grade was used. Up to three passes were used to estimate the blocks in the model and more than 99% of blocks were filled in the first two passes.
- A total of 137 bulk density measurements were taken on core samples collected from diamond holes drilled at the Project using the water immersion technique. Bulk densities ranging between 1.8t/m^3 and 2.11t/m^3 were assigned in the block model dependent on mineralisation and lithology.

Classification Criteria

- The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond and RC drilling of less than 200m by 200m, and where the continuity and predictability of the mineralised units was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 200m by 200m and less than 400m by 400m.

Mining and Metallurgical Methods and Parameters

- Based on the flat dips, thicknesses and depths of the mineralised bodies that have been modelled, as well as their estimated grades, the potential extraction method is considered to be open pit mining. However, no mining optimisation has been completed at this stage. Initial metallurgical test work has shown that the mineralisation is amenable to beneficiation, reverse flotation of acid consuming calcite and acid leaching of Li, B and K.

About Rhyolite Ridge Lithium-Boron Project

The Rhyolite Ridge lithium-boron project is located close to existing road and power infrastructure in southern Nevada. The project has potential as a strategic, long-life, low-cost source of lithium, boron and potassium. Two sedimentary basins (North and South) contain thick, shallow, flat-lying zones of lithium-boron-potassium mineralisation. The mineralisation is hosted within carbonate-rich, fine-grained sediments (marl) that were deposited in a shallow lake/basin environment. Previous exploration includes over 100 drill holes. Global Geoscience has the exclusive right to purchase 100% interest in the project from the owner, a private Nevada company.

Contacts

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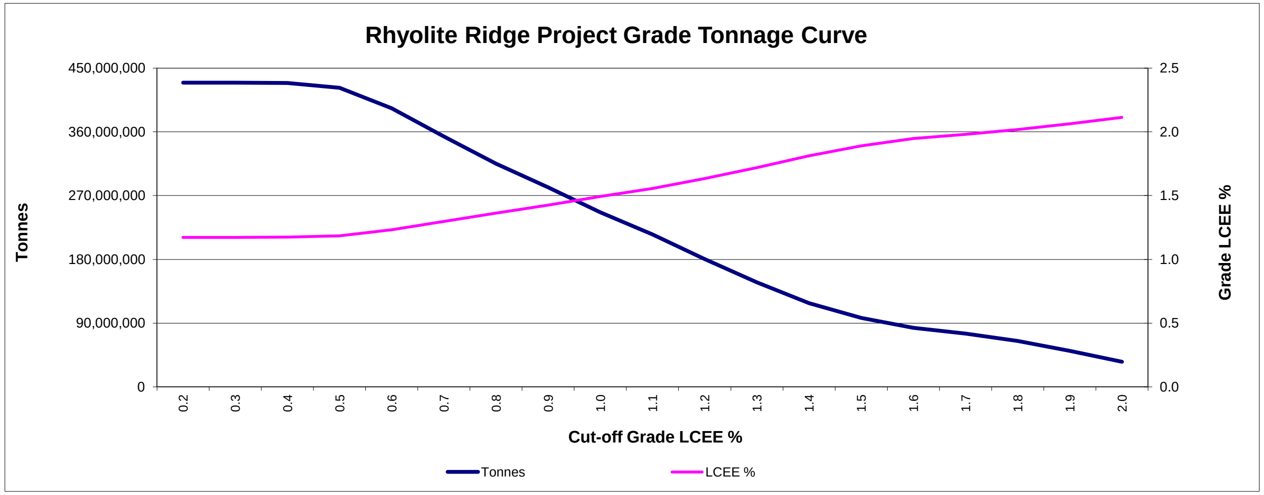
Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Robert Dennis who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Dennis is a full time employee of RPM. Mr Dennis is the Competent Person for this Mineral Resource estimate and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Dennis consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears

Rhyolite Ridge Lithium Project
October 2016 Mineral Resource Estimate

Grade	Incremental Resource										Cut-off	Cumulative Resource									
Range	Tonnage	Li	LCEE	Li_2CO_3	H_3BO_3	K_2SO_4	Cont. LCEE	Cont. LC	Cont. Boric	Cont. Pot	Grade	Tonnage	Li	LCEE	Li_2CO_3	H_3BO_3	K_2SO_4	Cont. LCEE	Cont. LC	Cont. Boric	Cont. Pot
LCE%	t	ppm	%	%	%	%	t	t	t	t	LCEE%	t	ppm	%	%	%	%	t	t	t	t
0.2 -> 0.3	19,900	465	0.29	0.25	0.05	0.76	57	49	11	151	0.2	429,741,404	1,577	1.17	0.84	2.65	1.66	5,043,085	3,605,629	11,408,880	7,114,045
0.3 -> 0.4	542,025	632	0.38	0.34	0.09	0.91	2,076	1,821	461	4,911	0.3	429,721,504	1,577	1.17	0.84	2.65	1.66	5,043,028	3,605,580	11,408,869	7,113,893
0.4 -> 0.5	6,757,787	779	0.46	0.42	0.11	0.92	31,356	28,045	7,704	62,374	0.4	429,179,479	1,578	1.17	0.84	2.66	1.66	5,040,952	3,603,759	11,408,408	7,108,983
0.5 -> 0.6	28,949,336	933	0.56	0.50	0.20	1.04	161,827	143,589	56,451	300,784	0.5	422,421,692	1,591	1.19	0.85	2.70	1.67	5,009,596	3,575,714	11,400,704	7,046,608
0.6 -> 0.7	39,858,047	1,071	0.65	0.57	0.36	1.05	259,077	227,191	143,888	418,908	**0.6**	**393,472,356**	**1,639**	**1.23**	**0.87**	**2.88**	**1.71**	**4,847,769**	**3,432,125**	**11,344,253**	**6,745,825**
0.7 -> 0.8	38,389,941	1,217	0.75	0.65	0.53	1.20	288,308	248,383	205,002	461,831	0.7	353,614,309	1,703	1.30	0.91	3.17	1.79	4,588,692	3,204,934	11,200,366	6,326,916
0.8 -> 0.9	33,351,077	1,364	0.85	0.73	0.64	1.50	284,151	242,129	212,446	498,599	0.8	315,224,368	1,763	1.36	0.94	3.49	1.86	4,300,384	2,956,551	10,995,363	5,865,085
0.9 -> 1.0	35,523,517	1,515	0.95	0.81	0.73	1.78	338,539	286,320	260,032	633,384	0.9	281,873,291	1,810	1.42	0.96	3.83	1.90	4,016,232	2,714,423	10,782,917	5,366,487
1.0 -> 1.1	30,923,648	1,647	1.05	0.88	0.89	2.03	324,698	270,891	274,911	628,059	1.0	246,349,774	1,852	1.49	0.99	4.27	1.92	3,677,693	2,428,103	10,522,885	4,733,103
1.1 -> 1.2	35,058,462	1,757	1.15	0.94	1.31	2.09	404,224	327,797	458,565	732,021	1.1	215,426,126	1,882	1.56	1.00	4.76	1.91	3,352,995	2,157,212	10,247,974	4,105,043
1.2 -> 1.3	32,759,310	1,838	1.25	0.98	1.94	1.88	409,491	320,386	634,548	616,203	1.2	180,367,664	1,906	1.63	1.01	5.43	1.87	2,948,771	1,829,415	9,789,409	3,373,023
1.3 -> 1.4	29,435,658	1,889	1.35	1.01	2.78	1.60	397,087	295,828	817,723	470,087	1.3	147,608,354	1,921	1.72	1.02	6.20	1.87	2,539,280	1,509,029	9,154,861	2,756,820
1.4 -> 1.5	20,728,225	2,075	1.45	1.10	2.83	1.45	300,145	228,840	587,023	300,352	1.4	118,172,696	1,930	1.81	1.03	7.06	1.94	2,142,193	1,213,201	8,337,139	2,286,732
1.5 -> 1.6	14,002,374	2,112	1.54	1.12	3.58	1.47	216,057	157,387	501,005	205,835	1.5	97,444,471	1,898	1.89	1.01	7.95	2.04	1,842,048	984,361	7,750,115	1,986,381
1.6 -> 1.7	8,318,781	1,719	1.65	0.92	6.61	1.85	137,509	76,117	549,871	154,064	1.6	83,442,097	1,863	1.95	0.99	8.69	2.13	1,625,991	826,975	7,249,110	1,780,546
1.7 -> 1.8	10,509,526	1,712	1.75	0.91	7.59	1.98	184,127	95,742	797,148	208,089	1.7	75,123,316	1,879	1.98	1.00	8.92	2.17	1,488,482	750,858	6,699,239	1,626,482
1.8 -> 1.9	13,844,560	1,841	1.86	0.98	7.90	2.05	256,817	135,677	1,094,274	283,952	1.8	64,613,790	1,906	2.02	1.01	9.13	2.20	1,304,355	655,116	5,902,091	1,418,393
1.9 -> 2.0	15,464,242	1,866	1.95	0.99	8.68	2.14	301,398	153,405	1,341,678	330,625	1.9	50,769,230	1,923	2.06	1.02	9.47	2.23	1,047,538	519,439	4,807,817	1,134,441
2.0 -> 2.1	17,385,245	1,936	2.05	1.03	9.28	2.25	356,745	179,068	1,613,698	391,516	2.0	35,304,988	1,948	2.11	1.04	9.82	2.28	746,140	366,034	3,466,140	803,816
2.1 -> 2.2	13,580,069	1,979	2.14	1.05	9.94	2.32	291,157	142,998	1,350,266	315,601	2.1	17,919,743	1,961	2.17	1.04	10.34	2.30	389,395	186,966	1,852,441	412,300
2.2 -> 2.3	3,468,461	1,918	2.24	1.02	11.24	2.23	77,624	35,378	389,890	77,451	2.2	4,339,674	1,905	2.26	1.01	11.57	2.23	98,238	43,968	502,175	96,699
2.3 -> 2.4	746,961	1,813	2.35	0.97	12.96	2.18	17,561	7,208	96,791	16,299	2.3	871,213	1,853	2.37	0.99	12.89	2.21	20,614	8,589	112,285	19,249
2.4 -> 2.5	78,549	2,169	2.42	1.15	11.65	2.35	1,898	906	9,151	1,842	2.4	124,252	2,089	2.46	1.11	12.47	2.37	3,053	1,381	15,494	2,950
2.5 -> 3.0	45,703	1,953	2.53	1.04	13.88	2.42	1,155	475	6,343	1,108	2.5	45,703	1,953	2.53	1.04	13.88	2.42	1,155	475	6,343	1,108



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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	For the drilling results mentioned in this report, the drilling, sampling and assaying was undertaken by American Lithium Minerals Inc. between 2010 and 2011. For RC drilling, a 5 inch hammer with cross-over sub was used with sampling conducted on 1.52m intervals and split using a rig mounted rotary splitter. For diamond core, HQ core size diameter with standard tube was used. Core was cut in half using a standard electric core saw at 1.5m intervals. The entire sample was crushed then split and a sub-sample pulverised to produce a sample for multi-element analysis by aqua regia ICP-MS.
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 conducted using a 5 inch hammer with cross-over sub. Diamond core was conducted using HQ core diameter with standard tube.
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.*	Diamond core recovery was reported to be 97%. Recoveries were not recorded for RC drilling. It was reported that the grades in RC holes were less than in the equivalent intervals in core holes. This was particularly evident in deeper intervals and is probably explained by loss of fines due to ground water depth.
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*	All holes have been geologically and geotechnically logged over their entire length to a level of detail sufficient for a Mineral Resource estimation. The logging is qualitative in nature. All core was photographed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	relevant intersections logged.	
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.*	For diamond holes, samples comprise wet sawn half-core. For RC holes, samples were collected using a wet rotary splitter. Two samples were collected for every interval – one sample and one duplicate. The nature, type and quality of the sample preparation technique is considered appropriate. Samples are considered representative of the in-situ rock. Quality control measures included the routine insertion of standards and duplicates. Results were reported to be satisfactory. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate.
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 2-acid and 4-acid digestion and ICP mass spectrometry. The methods and procedures are appropriate for the type of mineralisation and the techniques are considered to be total. Standards for Li, B, Sr and As and blanks were routinely inserted into the sample batches. Acceptable levels of accuracy were reportedly obtained.
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. Several RC holes have been twinned with core holes and the results were satisfactory. There has been no adjustment to 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.*	Drill hole locations were measured by GPS and are accurate to within 2m. Collars are marked on the ground with a permanent concrete marker. The area of drilling and hole coordinates are shown in UTM Zone 11, NAD27 grid system.
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. Samples were composited to 1.525m prior to estimation.
Orientation	• *Whether the orientation of sampling*	Drill holes were angled at between -60 and -90

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
of data in relation to geological structure	*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.*	degrees. The holes intersected the mineralisation at between 70 and 90 degrees. The orientation is considered appropriated and provides unbiased sampling of the mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected from site by ALS Chemex. Chain of custody forms were maintained by ALS Chemex.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	RPM reviewed core and sampling procedures during the 2016 site visit and found that all procedures and practices conform to industry standards.

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 license 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 the 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.*	At least two campaigns of modern lithium-boron exploration are known at the project. In the 1980's US Borax surface sampled and drilled a basin of lithium and boron-rich sediments over a 2km by 1km area. The area was known as the North Borate Hill project. In total, US Borax completed 57 holes totalling about 15,000m. The work was primarily focussed on boron mineralisation and the lithium mineralisation was largely ignored. In addition to the exploration completed at North Borate Hill, US Borax also drilled 12 holes at South Borate Hill where they described higher lithium values. In 2010-2011 American Lithium Minerals Inc and Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC) conducted further lithium exploration in the south basin area. The exploration included at least 465 surface and trench samples and 36 drill holes. The Company has access to the American Lithium data including all drill holes and driil core.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Lithium, boron and potassium mineralisation is hosted within Tertiary-age carbonate-rich clay sediments, deposited in a shallow lake environment in the Basin and Range terrain of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Nevada, USA.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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.*
		Exploration Results are not being reported. The information relating to exploration results from drilling used in the Resource Estimation has been disclosed by Global Geoscience in previous ASX announcements.

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.* • *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.*	Exploration Results are not being reported. Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. Lithium carbonate equivalent (LCEE) calculated using a lithium carbonate (Li_2CO_3) price of US$8,000/t, a boric acid ($H_3BO_3$) price of US$800/t and a potassium sulphate (K_2SO_4) price of US$600/t. Metallurgical recoveries of 90% are assumed for Li_2CO_3 and H_3BO_3 and 50% is assumed for K_2SO_4. No adjustment has been made for net smelter return as it remains uncertain at this time. Based on grades and contained Li_2CO_3, H_3BO_3 and K_2SO_4, it is assumed that all commodities have reasonable potential to be economically extractable. Prices, costs and recoveries were obtained from a high level technical report supplied by independent processing consultants to Global Geoscience. The formula used for lithium carbonate equivalent (LCEE) is: LCEE%= *li2co3_pct+[((h3bo3_pct*800*0.9)+* (k2so4_pct*600*0.5))/(8,000*0.9)]
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Drilling intersected mineralisation at approximately 70 to 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*	Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report main body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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.*	The report is believed to include all representative and relevant information and is believed to be comprehensive. Exploration results are not being 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 substances.*	No other information is available at this time.
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).* • *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 and preliminary metallurgical and process test work. A drilling permit is required before drilling can commence.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	Geological and field data is collected using customised Excel logging sheets on tablet computers. The data is verified by company geologists before the data is imported into an Access database. RPM performed initial data audits in Surpac. RPM checked collar coordinates, hole depths, hole dips, assay data overlaps and duplicate records. Minor errors were found, documented and amended.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	A site visit was conducted by John Zeise of RPM, a representative of the Competent Person for Mineral Resources, during September 2016. The site visit included inspection of the geology, drill core and the topographic conditions present at the site as well as infrastructure. During the site visit, Mr Zeise had open discussions with Global Geoscience's personnel on technical aspects relating to the relevant issues and in particular the geological data.
Geological	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the*	The confidence in the geological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
interpretation	*uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	interpretation is considered to be good and is based on visual confirmation in outcrop and drilling. Geochemistry and geological logging has been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation. The deposit consists of east dipping units. Infill drilling has supported and refined the model and the current interpretation is considered robust. Outcrops of mineralisation and host rocks confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. Infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade continuity.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Rhyolite Ridge Mineral Resource area extends over a north-south strike length of 2,450m (from 4,184,000mN – 4,186,450mN), has a maximum width of 1,250m (424,150mE – 425,400mE) and includes the 420m vertical interval from 1,920mRL to 1,500mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades in three passes using Surpac software. Linear grade estimation was deemed suitable for the Rhyolite Ridge Mineral Resource due to the geological control on mineralisation. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 200m along strike and down-dip. This was half drill hole spacing in this region of the Project. Maximum extrapolation was generally half drill hole spacing. Reconciliation could not be conducted due to the absence of mining. It is assumed that boric acid and potassium sulphate can be recovered with lithium. In addition to Li; B, K, Ca, Mg, Fe and Al were interpolated into the block model. It is assumed that Ca and Mg are deleterious elements when considering the proposed processing methodology for the Rhyolite Ridge mineralisation. The parent block dimensions used were 100m NS by 50m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 6.25m by 6.25m by 1.25m. The parent block size dimension was selected on the results obtained from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis that suggested this was the optimal block size for the dataset. An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and adjusted to account for the variations in lode orientations, however all other parameters were taken from the variography derived from domains 1 and 7. Up to three passes were used for each domain. The first pass had a range of 200, with a minimum of 10 samples. For the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		second pass, the range was extended to 400m, with a minimum of 6 samples. For the final pass, the range was extended to 1,000m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 20 samples was used for all three passes. No assumptions were made on selective mining units. Li had a reasonable positive correlation with Mg. Fe and Ca had a reasonable negative correlation. Remaining pairs had no correlations or weak correlations. The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframe surfaces constructed using a nominal 1,000ppm Li cut-off grade with a minimum down-hole length of 3m. For internal high grade B zones, a nominal 5,000ppm B cut-off grade was used. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. Statistical analysis was carried out on data from seven domains. After review of the project statistics, it was determined that high grade cuts for B within three mineralised domains was necessary. The cuts applied ranged between 2,500ppm and 17,500ppm B, resulting in 14 composites being cut. Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by northing and elevation. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.6% LCEE cut-off. The cut-off was selected based on an RPM cut-off calculator assuming an open pit mining method, a US$8,000/t Li_2CO_3 price, a 90% metallurgical recovery for Li_2CO_3 and costs derived from a high level technical report supplied by independent processing consultants to Global Geoscience.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this*	RPM has assumed that the deposit could potentially be mined using open cut mining techniques. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution or mining widths, however mineralisation is generally broad. It is assumed that mining dilution and ore loss will be incorporated into any Ore Reserve estimated from a future Mineral Resource with higher levels of confidence.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Metallurgical testing has been initiated to confirm reasonable processing options for the Rhyolite Ridge deposit.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors. Global Geoscience will work to mitigate environmental impacts as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Various bulk densities have been assigned in the block model based on lithology and mineralisation. These densities were determined after averaging the density measurements obtained from diamond core. Bulk density was measured using the water immersion technique. Moisture is accounted for in the measuring process. A total of 137 bulk density measurements were obtained from core drilled at the Project. It is assumed that the bulk density will have little variation within the separate material types across the breadth of the project area.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the*	The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond and RC drilling of less than 200m by 200m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	deposit.	positions was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 200m by 200m and less than 400m by 400m. The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	Internal audits have been completed by RPM which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The lode geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. Reconciliation could not be conducted as no mining has occurred at the deposit.