ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
ASX: GSC
30 September 2016

Global Geoscience

Thick, shallow Li-B mineralisation extending over 5 sq km at North Basin

Highlights

- **Thick, shallow intersections of lithium-boron mineralisation in wide-spaced drilling (historic) at North Basin**
- **Shallow, 100m to 260m thick intersections in 9 holes drilled over an area of 5 sq km**
- **Individual 3m intervals up to 3890ppm Li (2.07% LCE) indicate potential for high-grade zones between and adjacent to wide-spaced holes**
- **Intersections include:**
    - **33m at 2290ppm Li (1.22% LCE) and 0.38% B from 15m within a zone of 125m at 1868ppm Li (0.99% LCE) and 0.21% B from 12.2m in drill hole FLH-38**
    - **67m at 1645ppm Li (0.88 %LCE) and 0.49% B from 24m within a zone of 259m at 1597ppm Li (0.85% LCE) and 0.16% B from 15.2m in drill hole FLH-37**
    - **201m at 1364ppm Li (0.73% LCE) and 0.74% B from 27m in drill hole FLH-19**
- **Drilling program to test for high-grade zones and obtain metallurgical samples to commence in late October**
- **Maiden JORC-compliant Resource estimate at South Basin due in early October**

Global Geoscience Limited ("**Global**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce drilling results from historic exploration completed at North Basin, part of the Company's Rhyolite Ridge Lithium-Boron Project in Nevada. The drill results show that North Basin hosts thick, shallow zones of lithium-boron mineralisation over an area of at least five square kilometres (sq km).

Global's Managing Director, Bernard Rowe commented: "The results from wide-spaced drilling at North Basin are highly encouraging, with thick zones of lithium-boron mineralisation starting from only 10m below surface and extending over an area of at least 5 sq km. Our upcoming drill program will target high-grade zones at both North and South Basin."

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Drill Results from North Basin

Drilling at North Basin was undertaken by US Borax during the 1980's using a combination of rotary and percussion drilling methods. The results show very thick (100-260m) zones of lithium-boron mineralisation at very shallow depths (<30m) over an area of approximately 5 sq km. Drill holes are spaced at 400 to 900m. Higher-grade mineralisation occurs in the shallowest part of each intersection. Individual 3m intervals up to 3890ppm Li (2.07% LCE) indicate potential for higher-grade zones between and adjacent to the wide-spaced drill holes.

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)	B (ppm)	B (%)
FLH-1	15.2	115.8	100.6	1278	0.68	3864	0.39
FLH-2	30.5	106.7	76.2	1226	0.65	95	0.01
FLH-19	27.4	228.6	201.2	1364	0.73	7447	0.74
FLH-20	12.2	219.5	207.3	1190	0.63	4421	0.44
FLH-21	9.1	179.8	170.7	1045	0.56	6761	0.68
FLH-27	12.2	131.1	118.9	1293	0.69	3680	0.37
FLH-37	15.2	274.3	259.1	1597	0.85	1583	0.16
FLH-38	12.2	137.2	125.0	1868	0.99	2097	0.21
FLH-39	9.1	134.1	125.0	1412	0.75	189	0.02

Table 1. List of significant shallow intersections at North Basin. Intersections have been calculated using a 1000ppm Li or 5000ppm B cut-off.

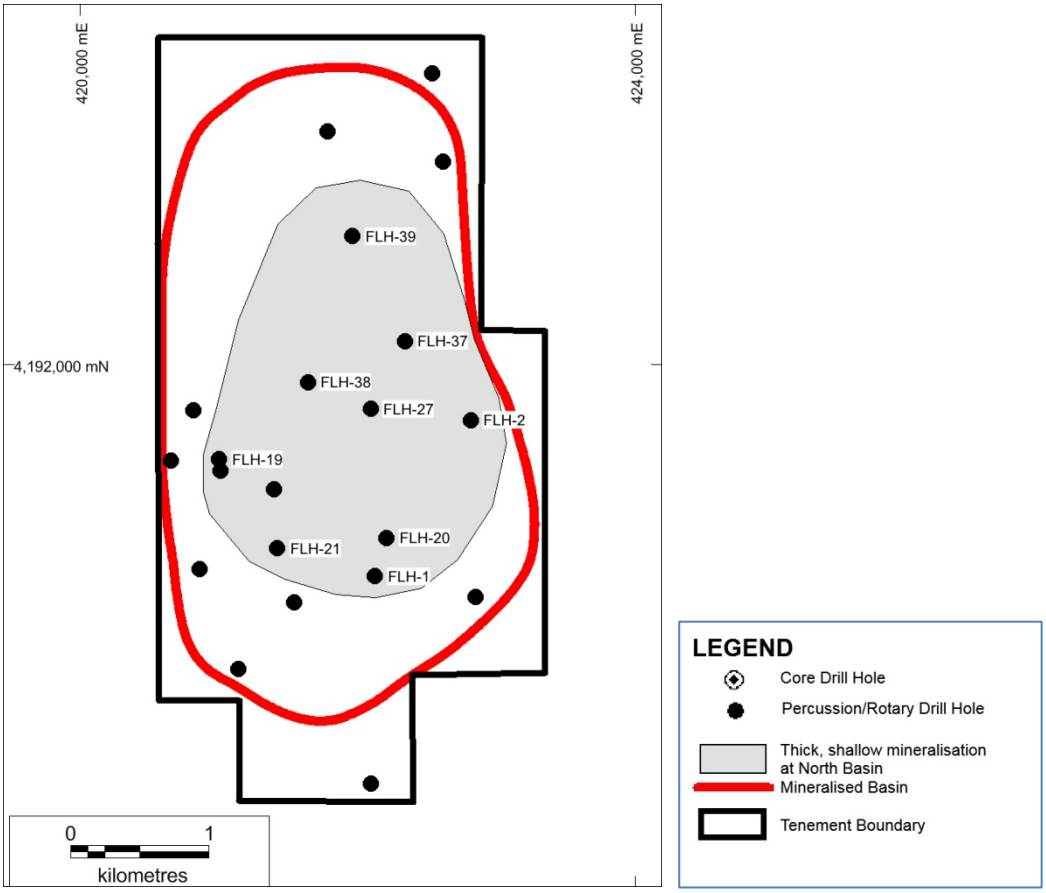

Figure 1. Drill holes at North Basin. Shaded area shows the 5 sq km zone of thick, shallow Li-B mineralisation. (Map Projection UTM Zone 11, NAD27)

Metallurgical Test Work

The Company has commenced metallurgical test work and economic modeling under the direction of consulting engineers, Mr Silvio Bertolli and Mr Peter Ehren. Mr Bertolli and Mr Ehren are globally recognized experts in the lithium mining industry. Key parts to the initial metallurgical study are:

- Metallurgical mapping of the deposit
- Optimum upgrading conditions for lithium and boron (beneficiation)
- Best leaching conditions aimed at minimizing reagent and energy consumption
- Processing steps required to separate lithium, boron and potassium and achieve commercial products

South Basin Resource Estimation

RungePincockMinarco is undertaking a maiden JORC-compliant Resource estimation at South Basin using the existing database of 21 core and 15 RC holes drilled in 2010-2011. The drill holes provide sufficient information to complete the Resource estimate without the need for additional drilling. The Resource estimate is on schedule for completion in early October 2016.

Work Program In Progress

- Maiden JORC-compliant Resource estimation at South Basin (Oct 2016)
- Drilling of high-grade targets at North and South Basins (Dec Qtr)
- Preliminary process and metallurgical test work and economic modelling (Dec Qtr).

About Rhyolite Ridge Lithium-Boron Project

The Rhyolite Ridge lithium-boron project (22km2) 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 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.

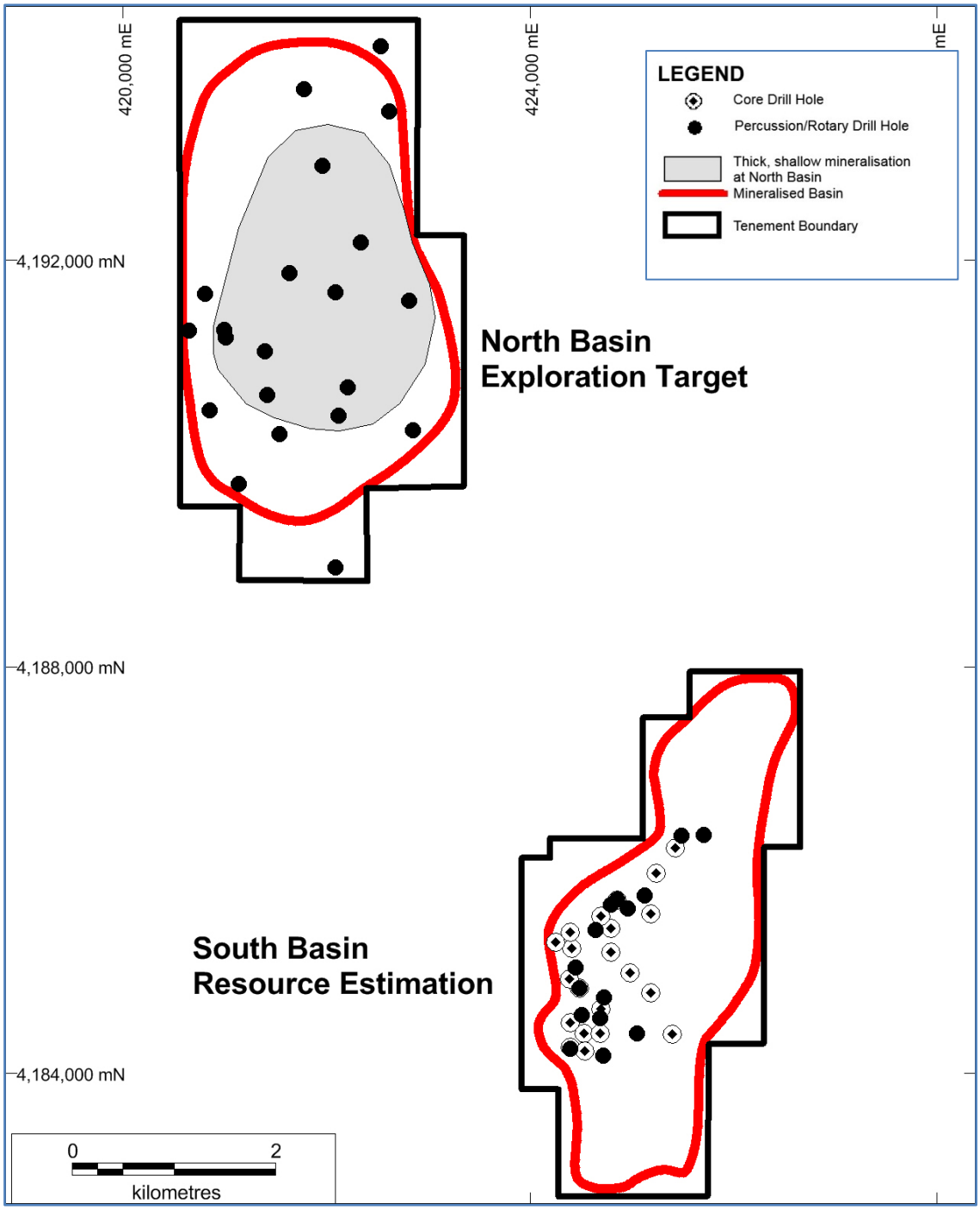

Figure 2. Location of North and South Basins that make up the Rhyolite Ridge Lithium-Boron Project in Nevada. *(Map Projection UTM Zone 11, NAD27)*

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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.

Lithium content expressed in ppm or % Li can be converted into Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE) by multiplying by 5.32. 2000ppm Li is equivalent to 1.06% LCE

HoleID	East	North	Elevation	Max Depth	Dip	Azimuth
FLH-1	422121	4190474	1695	289.6	-90	0.00
FLH-2	422813	4191601	1756	274.3	-90	0.00
FLH-9	422849	4190328	1768	402.3	-90	0.00
FLH-17	420811	4191672	1585	329.2	-90	0.00
FLH-19	420999	4191318	1597	335.3	-90	0.00
FLH-20	422208	4190751	1707	292.6	-90	0.00
FLH-21	421420	4190677	1634	329.2	-90	0.00
FLH-22	421136	4189804	1634	359.7	-90	0.00
FLH-23	420650	4191310	1634	384.0	-90	0.00
FLH-25	422094	4188887	1692	609.6	-90	0.00
FLH-27	421869	4191435	1658	213.4	-90	0.00
FLH-28	421393	4191101	1628	189.0	-90	0.00
FLH-37	422338	4192172	1702	292.6	-90	0.00
FLH-38	421551	4191838	1628	225.6	-90	0.00
FLH-39	421959	4193005	1659	274.3	-90	0.00
FLH-40	422616	4193464	1725	286.5	-90	0.00
FLH-41	421771	4193728	1659	182.9	-90	0.00
FLH-42	422536	4194104	1730	280.4	-90	0.00
FLH-51	421539	4190288	1634	347.5	-90	0.00
FLV-2	420856	4190524	1609	329.2	-90	0.00

Table 2. List of all drill holes at North Basin. Coordinates are in UTM Zone 11 (NAD27).

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.*	• For the drilling results mentioned in this report, the drilling, sampling and assaying was undertaken by a previous exploration company in 1981-1986. • The results of the drilling have not been previously disclosed, however, Global has obtained access to the relevant data. • Open hole rotary, blade and hammer drilling was completed utilizing an air compressor. Generally 3m samples were collected, although 6m samples were sometimes collected in unfavorable lithologies or zones of low sample recovery. • The total sample was generally split twice before half of this sample was dispatched for assay. Half was retained for a lithological sample, which is now unavailable. The splitting method is unknown.
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 were drilled open hole with a rotary, hammer or blade bit. An air compressor was used to recover the sample and power the hammer bit.
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 recoveries are available for this drilling. • Drilling mud was used to minimize wall dilution for much of these programs. • There is no known bias in fine fractions or zones of low recovery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All holes have been geologically logged over their entire length. No geotechnical logging has been undertaken. • The logging is qualitative in nature. • No lithological sample has been retained.
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.*	• The total sample was generally split twice before half of this sample was dispatched for assay. Half was retained for a lithological sample, which is now unavailable. The splitting method is unknown. • The samples were sent to the US Borax research laboratory at Anaheim, California. The sample preparatory methods are unknown. • Samples are considered representative of the in-situ rock. • Quality control measures are unknown. • 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.*	• The samples were assayed at the US Borax research laboratory at Anaheim, California. The sample preparatory methods are unknown. All samples were analyzed for B, Sr and Li and most were also analyzed for As. All samples were initially analyzed for B by calorimetry with most samples over about 6,000ppm then analyzed by a titrimetric method. Later holes used ICP for the analysis of all elements. The exact timing of the switch is unknown. • It is not known if the analytical technique was partial or total. • The quality control procedures are unknown.
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.*	• Verification procedures for significant intersections are unknown. • No twin holes were completed in this program. • Original assay certificates are available for most holes. • 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*	• Drill hole locations were determined from topographic maps and aerial photos and are only accurate to about 50m. No downhole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	surveys were completed • The area of drilling and hole coordinates are shown in UTM Zone 11, NAD27 grid system • The elevation of drill holes is estimated from 1:25,000 topographic maps which are accurate to about 5m.
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 300-800m • 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 -90 degrees. The holes intersected the mineralization at between 70 and 90 degrees. • The orientation is considered appropriated and provides unbiased sampling of the mineralization
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples security measures are unknown.
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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been summarized in this announcement.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Sediment hosted lithium-boron deposit • Located in the Basin and Range terrain of Nevada • Lithium-boron mineralisation is hosted with Tertiary-age 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.*	• A list of significant intersections and the criteria used in selecting the intersections is included in Table 1 of this report. • A complete list of all drill holes is provided in Table 2 of this 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 or 5000ppm boron 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 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*	• A drill hole location map is included in the report showing the location and number of all drill holes and other relevant information.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• 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 and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The results reported are considered representative and are consistent with previously announced results (drill and rock-chip) from this 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 other information is 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