ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

5 March 2024

Diamond Drilling Intersects Further High-Grade Lithium at Medcalf, Lake Johnston

- ***Recent drill-holes all successfully intersected high-grade stacked spodumene-bearing pegmatites grading up to 3.21% Li_2O.***
- ***CLMDD001 intersected a total of over 35m of high-grade (≥1.50% Li_2O) spodumene-bearing pegmatite, with significant intersections including:***
  - ***6.50m @ 2.22% Li_2O;***
  - ***9.70m @ 1.80% Li_2O;***
  - ***8.20m @ 1.04% Li_2O; and***
  - **13.95m @ 1.30% Li_2O.** [1]
- ***Results confirm continuation at depth of the swarm of stacked spodumene-bearing pegmatites at Medcalf over 650m down-dip and 700m of strike.***
- ***Mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike.***
- ***Environmental and Aboriginal Heritage surveys have been completed over the greater Medcalf and Mt Gordon Prospect areas for upcoming reverse circulation (RC) drill programmes.***
- ***$3 million currently budgeted for exploration programmes in 2024 at the Lake Johnston Lithium Project, including RC and diamond drilling programmes of priority targets, to be funded by Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd ("RTX").*** [2]

Charger Metals NL (**ASX: CHR**, "**Charger**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce results for its 2024 diamond drill programme completed at its Medcalf Spodumene Prospect ("**Medcalf**") which is part of the Lake Johnston Lithium Project ("**Lake Johnston**"), Western Australia.

Assay results up to 3.21% Li_2O confirmed multiple intervals of high-grade lithium mineralisation in all drill-holes, corresponding to logged intersections of spodumene-bearing pegmatite. Drill-hole CLMDD001demonstrated the best drill results at Medcalf to-date, intersecting a total of 35m of high-grade lithium mineralisation. Best intersections from the diamond drill programme included:

- **6.50m @ 2.22% Li_2O** from 144.20m;
- **9.70m @ 1.80% Li_2O** from 214.10m,

including **4.00m @ 2.27% Li_2O** from 216.00m;

- **8.20m @ 1.04% Li_2O** from 268.80m (CLMDD001);
- **13.95m @ 1.30% Li_2O** from 329.05m,

including **3.95m @ 2.09% Li_2O** from 330.00m;

- **5.90m @ 1.29% Li_2O** from 352.25m (CLMDD002); and
- **4.30m @ 1.00% Li_2O** from 286.95m (CLMDD003). [1]

[1] All intersections reported as down-hole widths; refer to Table 1 for full results
[2] Refer to ASX Announcement 20 November 2023 – "Rio Tinto and Charger Metals sign Farm-in Agreement for the Lake Johnston Lithium Project"

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The diamond drill programme follows a 41-hole RC drill programme completed by Charger last year [3], which intersected high-grade lithium in a swarm of stacked spodumene-bearing pegmatite veins over a strike length of 700m (Figures 1 & 2). The initial diamond drilling successfully confirmed significant depth extensions to this mineralisation along the strike length, which remains open along strike and at depth.

Charger's Managing Director, Aidan Platel, commented:

"Our maiden diamond drill programme at our Lake Johnston Lithium Project was very successful. The holes all intersected significant widths of spodumene-bearing pegmatites which consistently returned high-grade lithium results.

The drilling confirmed that the high grade spodumene mineralisation previously intersected at Medcalf does continue at depth, and the mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike.

The diamond drilling has been an excellent start to our planned 2024 exploration programmes. Our team is progressing the approvals process as our focus now turns to upcoming RC drill programmes designed to test high-priority targets such as the extensions to Medcalf and the Mt Gordon Prospect."

Preparations for upcoming RC drill programmes are advanced. Critical permitting requirements including environmental surveys and Aboriginal Heritage clearance surveys with the Ngadju traditional owners have now been completed at the Mt Gordon Prospect, the extensions to Medcalf, and the new spodumene trend to the southwest of Medcalf (Figure 3).

The diamond drill programme was the first of the exploration programmes that have been planned for 2024 at Lake Johnston. Significant systematic exploration is to be completed this year across the project tenure, including RC and diamond drill programmes of the priority target areas, as part of the $3 million of exploration expenditure that is committed to the project by RTX under the Farm-in Agreement.[1]

Photograph 1. Coarse-grained spodumene in drill core from CLMDD001 @ 147.8m (2.69% Li_2O).

[3] Refer to ASX Announcement 18 April 2023 – "Lake Johnston Project Update"

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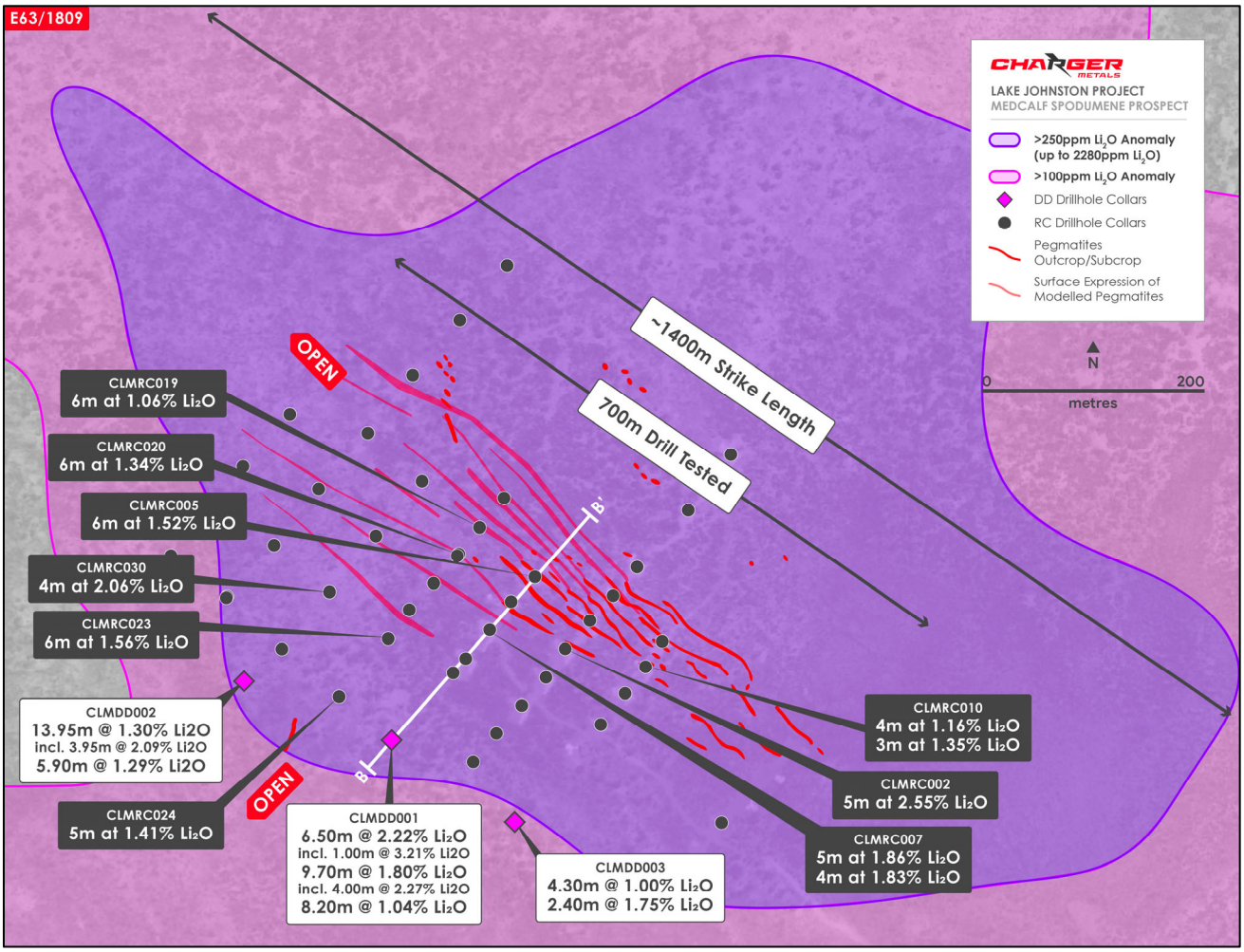

Figure 1. Medcalf Spodumene Prospect showing new diamond drilling results relative to the spodumene-bearing pegmatite swarm and selected RC drill results.[4]

[4] Refer to ASX Announcement 18 April 2023 – "Lake Johnston Project Update"

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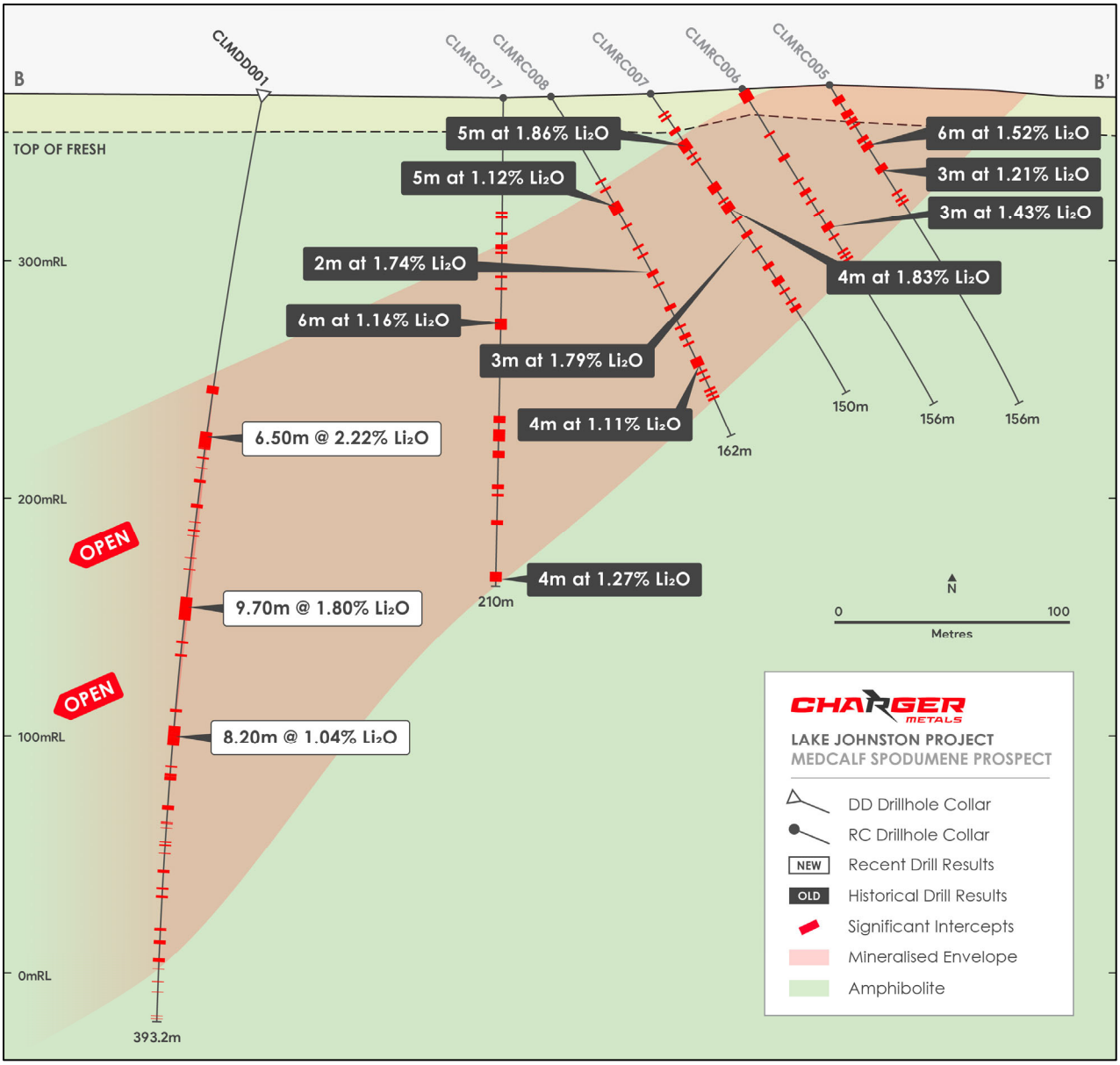

Figure 2. Cross-section B – B' of the Medcalf Spodumene Prospect showing significant new diamond drilling results relative to the spodumene-bearing pegmatite swarm and selected RC drill results.[5]

[5] Refer to ASX Announcement 18 April 2023 – "Lake Johnston Project Update"

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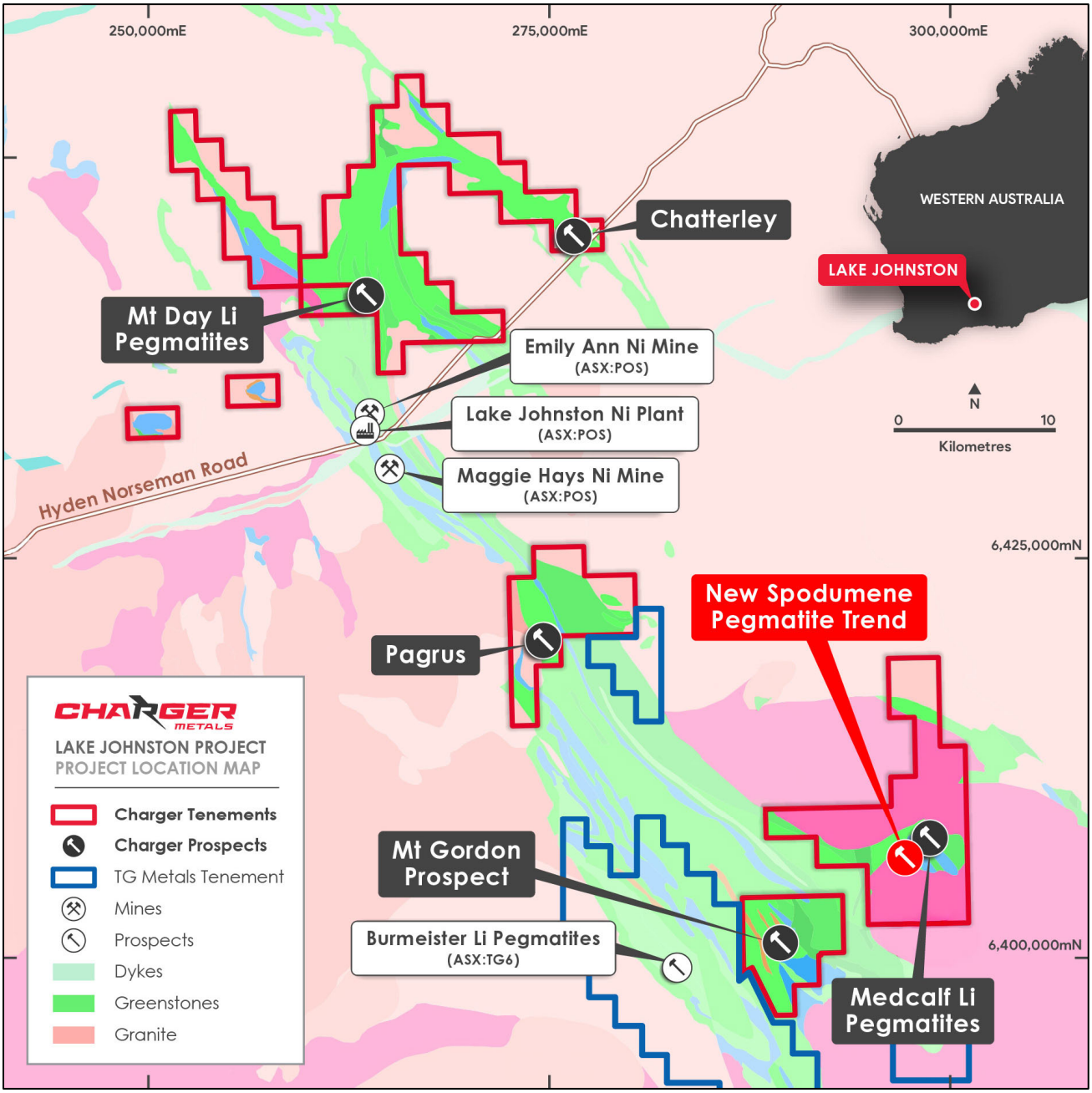

Figure 3. Location of key prospect areas within the Lake Johnston Lithium Project.

Table 1. Diamond drill-hole collar information at the Medcalf Prospect, Lake Johnston Lithium Project.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
CLMDD001	298,551	6,407,301	369.99	393.2	-80°	220°
CLMDD002	298,389	6,407,365	362.53	390.2	-80°	220°
CLMDD003	298,687	6,407,213	378.41	372.4	-70°	220°

Table 2. Significant intersections from diamond drill-holes at the Medcalf Prospect, Lake Johnston Lithium Project (0.5 % Li_2O cut-off).

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	% Li_2O	ppm Li	ppm Cs	ppm Ta
CLMDD001	125.00	127.50	**2.50**	**1.47**	6,835	44	135
	144.20	150.70	**6.50**	**2.22**	10,310	50	115
including	144.70	145.70	**1.00**	**3.21**	14,895	78	100
	164.30	165.60	**1.30**	**1.27**	5,921	38	189
	174.60	176.25	**1.65**	**0.54**	2,503	75	68
	214.10	223.80	**9.70**	**1.80**	8,382	25	61
including	216.00	220.00	**4.00**	**2.27**	10,566	26	56
	268.80	277.00	**8.20**	**1.04**	4,823	44	76
	288.85	290.75	**1.90**	**1.40**	6,492	20	111
	302.25	304.10	**1.85**	**0.73**	3,405	11	140
	366.80	368.45	**1.65**	**1.24**	5,763	22	112
CLMDD002	329.05	343.00	**13.95**	**1.30**	6,027	55	82
including	330.00	333.95	**3.95**	**2.09**	9,686	29	81
	352.25	358.15	**5.90**	**1.29**	5,974	33	146
	367.45	368.80	**1.35**	**1.42**	6,617	8	135
CLMDD003	278.80	280.00	**1.20**	**1.20**	5,588	49	162
	286.95	291.25	**4.30**	**1.00**	4,634	30	79
	304.90	306.20	**1.30**	**1.11**	5,174	25	210
	318.80	319.90	**1.10**	**1.96**	9,111	17	110
	344.00	346.40	**2.40**	**1.75**	8,136	15	59

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About the Lake Johnston Lithium Project

The Lake Johnston Lithium Project is located 450km east of Perth, in the Yilgarn Province of Western Australia. Lithium prospects occur within a 50km long corridor along the southern and western margin of the Lake Johnston granite batholith. Key target areas include the Medcalf Spodumene Prospect, the Mt Gordon Lithium Prospect and much of the Mount Day LCT pegmatite field, prospective for lithium and tantalum minerals.

The Lake Johnston Lithium Project is located approximately 70km east of the large Earl Grey (Mt Holland) Lithium Project which is under development by Covalent Lithium Pty Ltd (manager of a joint venture between subsidiaries of Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile S.A. and Wesfarmers Limited). Mt Holland is understood to be one of the largest hard-rock lithium projects in Australia with Ore Reserves for the Earl Grey Deposit estimated at 189 Mt at 1.5% Li_2O.[6]

[6] David Champion, Geoscience Australia, Australian Resource Reviews, Lithium 2018.

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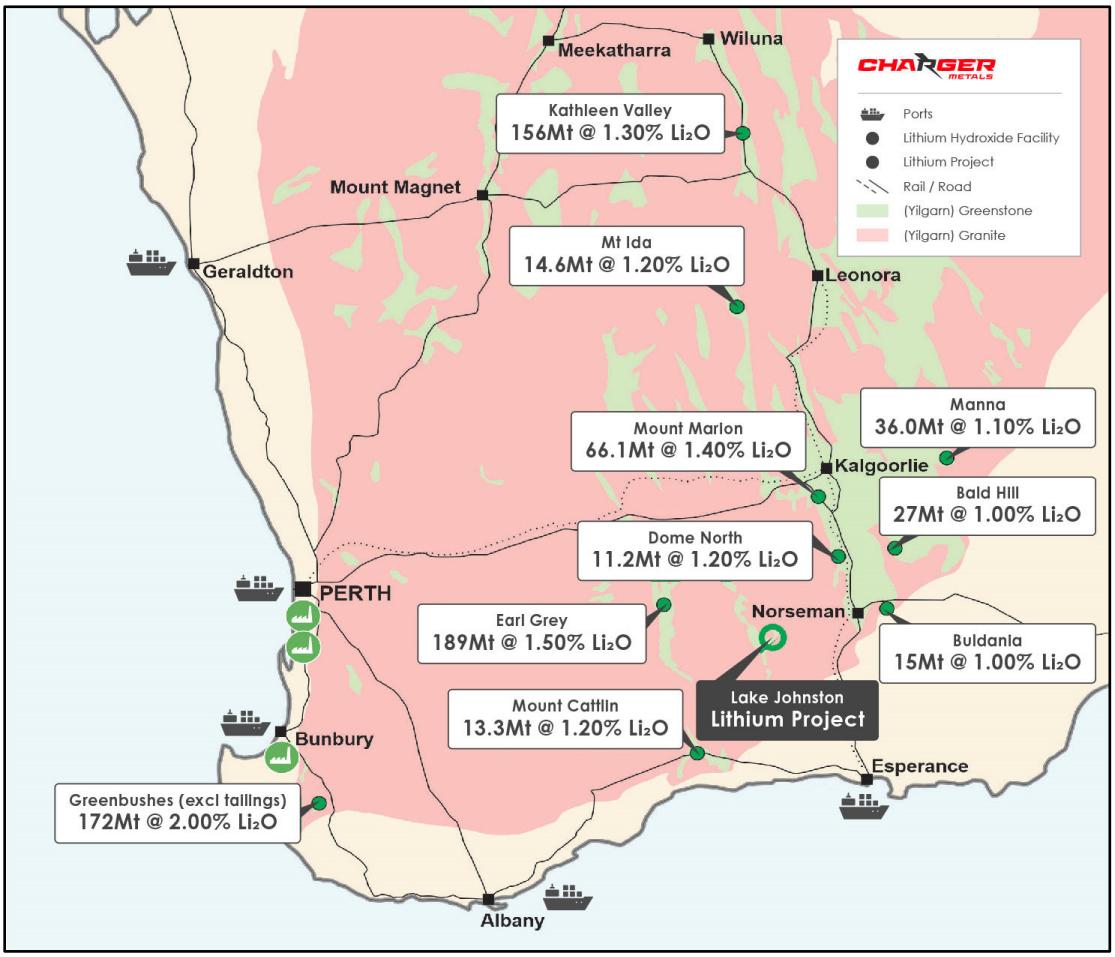

Figure 4. Location map of Lake Johnston Lithium Project in relation to other Yilgarn Block lithium projects. (Tonnages and grades shown for third party projects are estimates of current total Mineral Resources and/or Reserves based on publicly available information.)

Authorised for release by the Board.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration strategy and results is based on information provided to or compiled by Francois Scholtz BSc. Hons (Geology), who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Scholtz is a consultant to Charger Metals NL.

Mr Scholtz has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and exploration processes as reported herein 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'.

Mr Scholtz consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain "forward looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results.

Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis.

However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to exploration risk, Resource risk, metal price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks in the countries and states in which we sell our product to, and government regulation and judicial outcomes.

For more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company's prospectus, as well as the Company's other filings. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

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APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 Exploration Results

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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.	Both RC drilling (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) has been carried out by Charger Metals NL at the Medcalf Prospect. RC samples, representing one metre down-hole, are collected with the corresponding interval logged and preserved in chip trays. The drill-hole samples have been submitted for laboratory analyses. Drill core has been geologically logged and selected intervals selected for sampling and analysis. The diamond core has been cut in half along the long axis using an automatic diamond blade rock saw and half-core sampled for analysis. The samples lengths ranged from 0.5m to 1.0m within geological boundaries. Soil samples are collected using a commonly accepted procedure. Samples are taken from a depth of approximately 25cm at a pre-determined line spacing and sample spacing. The sample was sieved on site and approximately 100g of --250um soil collected. The laboratory analyses a 25g sub-sample without further preparation. Rock chip samples are collected from outcropping pegmatites using a geological hammer to dislodge hand specimens. Samples collected were around 1-3kg of spodumene-rich rock from pegmatite outcrops.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples collected on the RC drill rig are split using a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system to produce a representative sample.

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		Diamond core is cut in half along the long axis using an automatic diamond blade rock saw and half-core sampled for analysis. Soil samples are collected on a predetermined grid. The collection of -250µm particles is an effective step to ensure representivity of the sample. Soil sampling spacing is appropriate for this early stage of exploration based on historical sampling, sample size collected, and methods used. Rock chip samples referenced are from outcrops and are not biased to target specific minerals. Samples were selected in order to ascertain the degree of lithium enrichment in the different pegmatites. Industry standard practice is applied on site to ensure sample representivity with industry standards field-duplicates used as well as laboratory appropriate QA-QC to sample preparation.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.	Spodumene minerals were recognised in outcrop field mapping, RC drilling chips and diamond core by geologists with extensive experience exploring for LCT pegmatites. Robust determination of mineralogy was achieved utilising Raman Spectroscopy of pertinent samples, confirming the presence of spodumene in historical rock-chips and RC drill chips.
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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 carried out by Stark Drilling (Stark), Rig 1. 450 Schramm. 4.5-inch drill rods and 5.5-inch drill bit. Diamond drilling was performed by Seismic Drilling Australia Pty Ltd (Seismic) with HQ3 and HQ2 drill core attained.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	RC recoveries together with moisture content are visually assessed and recorded on sample registers. All samples are typically dry and recovery is good. No sample bias has been noted. Seismic records from-and-to depths and core interval recovered as the hole is drilled. These are noted on core blocks at the end of each core run. Intervals are confirmed by CHR geologists and core recoveries logged. No material core loss is reported in the intervals being reported.
	Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Dry drilling conditions have supported sample recovery and quality.
	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.	Recoveries in the mineralised portion were good, limiting any sample bias.
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.	All drill holes are routinely logged by Senior geologists with extensive experience in LCT pegmatites. Chip samples are collected and photographed. Core trays are logged and photographed wet and dry.

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		Rock-chip and soil samples are not logged, however basic topography, environment, sample nature and geological, mineralogical and petrographic details are recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is considered qualitative in nature. Drill chip samples are collected and photographed. Core trays are photographed. The geological logging adheres to the company policy and includes lithological, mineralogical, alteration, veining and weathering.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were geologically logged in full.
Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Core is cut by automatic diamond blade rock saw and half-core sampled for analysis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples are split with a cone splitter. All samples are dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	For both RC and diamond the samples are collected in labelled calico bags. For RC each sample represents one metre downhole, while diamond the samples lengths ranges between 0.5m to 1.0m within geological boundaries. The nature and quality of the sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for all sample types.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.	Each RC metre interval has a second sample collected in a labelled calico bag and preserved as a field duplicate. Geologists observe and record sample recoveries to track representivity. Soil samples are sieved to -250µm and CRMs inserted at a rate of 1:33.
	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.	The RC rig is checked at each drill site to ensure that the cyclone and splitter are level. Field duplicate weights are compared against the original calico weight. Rock chip samples of outcropping pegmatites were of sufficient size to minimise bias towards specific minerals, however the pegmatites sampled are zoned and the quartz core was not targeted. Field duplicates are inserted at a rate of 1:30 for all sample types.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample preparation technique and sample sizes are considered appropriate to the material being sampled.
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.	The nature and quality of the assay and laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for all sample types. RC and DD samples were analysed by Intertek in Perth and Kalgoorlie using a standard preparation and FP6 analytical technique. This considered fit for purpose when analysing samples primarily for ore-grade lithium.

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		Historical soil and rock-chip samples from 2018 and 2019 were submitted to Nagrom Laboratories in Perth for 30-element assay using method code ICP005 and XRF007. All other recent soil and rock-chip samples were submitted to Intertek in Perth for 48-element assay using method code 4A-Li/MS48.
	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.	A Raman Spectrometer was used to unambiguously confirm the presence of spodumene in pertinent samples from the RC programs. The analysis was undertaken by Portable Spectral Services – Perth.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Company standards sourced from a commercial provider as well as field duplicates were inserted into runs of samples at the rate of 3 per one hundred each. Intertek also completed duplicate sampling and ran internal standards as part of the assay regime; no issues with accuracy and precision have been identified.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The identification of spodumene within pegmatite intersections (RC drill samples and DD core) was corroborated by two Senior Geologists with significant experience in LCT pegmatites.
	The use of twinned holes.	The drilling being reported is exploratory in nature. As such, none of the holes have been twinned in the current program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data is received from the laboratory in digital format and is stored in the Company's digital database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments made to assay data. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. As is common practice when reporting lithium results, the lithium values reported by the laboratory have been converted to lithia values using the stoichiometric factor of 2.1527.
Location of Data Points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	The RC and DD collar locations were initially surveyed by handheld GPS. Subsequently the holes were picked up using DPGS by a qualified surveyor. Soil and rock-chip sample locations were located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of ±5 m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid projection used for the Lake Johnston Project is MGA_GDA94, Zone 51. All maps included in this report are referenced to this grid.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is provided by a Wingtra UAV drone survey conducted by ABIM Solutions in 2022.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The RC and DD drilling programs were scout programs by nature with variable drill holes spaced mainly on a grid of 80m x 40m. Soil sampling was on a E-W grid. Line spacing ranged from 400m on regional scale to 50m at prospect scale with sampling spacing at 50m.

		Sample spacing is appropriate for regional 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.	Type, spacing and distribution of sampling is for progressing exploration results and not for a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing has not been applied.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The drill orientation was designed to be orthogonal to the pegmatite swarm mapped at surface.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any bias to sampling techniques utilised.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were securely packaged before being transported directly to the commercial laboratory by CHR personnel or 3rd party contractor or courier service. RC samples (calicos) were placed in numbered polyweave bags and transported directly from the drill site to the Intertek in Perth and Kalgoorlie by 3rd party courier service. DD core was transported from the drill site to Poseidon Nickel's core cutting facility at Emily Anne mine by CHR geologists and field staff. Core was cut and half-core sampled and placed into numbered calicos by CHR geologist. Calicos were placed into numbered polyweave bags and transported directly to Intertek in Kalgoorlie by CHR geologist. Soil and rock-chip samples were transported from site directly to Nagrom and Intertek in Perth by CHR geologists, consultants, and 3rd party contractors.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	All sampling was undertaken using industry-normal practices. Data reviewed by independent consultant.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

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 reported exploration is located within E63/1809. E63/1809 is wholly owned by Charger Metals NL and subject to a farm-in agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd (RTX), a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited (RIO). The area comes under the ILUA legislation and the claimants are the Ngadju people (Indigenous Land Use Agreement claim no. WC2011/009 in File Notation Area 11507). The Mines Department Native Title statutory regulations and processes apply. The Company has negotiated a new Heritage Protection Agreement with Ngadju Elders.

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	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	At the time of this announcement the tenement is in 'good standing'. To the best of the Company's knowledge, other than industry standard permits to operate, there are no impediments to Charger's operations within the tenement.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	There has been limited historical exploration undertaken in the Medcalf area. Spodumene-bearing pegmatites were recognized in 2018 during the tenure of Lithium Australia NL.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	The bedrock geology at the Medcalf Spodumene Prospect consists of a basement of amphibolites and granite. Swarms of pegmatites that probably have a genetic relationship to the granite intrude the amphibolites. Recent Quaternary aged cover obscures the Achaean basement rock and related regolith. The pegmatites have been classified as LCT pegmatites.
Drillhole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: • easting and northing of the drillhole collar • elevation or RL of the drillhole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth hole length.	The relevant table is provided in Table 1 of the text. It includes drill hole coordinates and orientations.
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.	Weighted average grades were used in RC and DD programs. The aggregate of the reporting is based on a lower limit of 0.50 % Li_2O and allows for 2 metres of internal waste. No high-grade cut is applied.
	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.	In general 2m of contiguous internal waste was permitted when calculating the weighted average grade of intersections.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The orientation of the RC drill holes is believed to be close to perpendicular to the plane of the pegmatites and therefore the intersections are close to true width. The orientation of the DD drill holes is slightly oblique to the interpreted plane of the pegmatites and therefore the intersections are reported as down-hole lengths.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to figures in the main body of this release.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All of the drill details for the latest drill programmes have been provided in this announcement. Comprehensive reporting of all exploration results is not practicable. The reporting is considered balanced.

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.	Historical exploration is available in ASX announcements: Lithium Australia NL ASX Announcement dated 21 May 2018, 5 February 2019 and 15 April 2019, Charger Metals NL ASX Announcement dated 9 June 2022, 8 September 2022, 18 October 2022, 2 December 2022, 20 December 2022, 6 February 2023, 22 February 2023, 14 March 2023, 3 April 2023, 18 April 2023 and 29 November 2023.
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).	Further work is discussed in the body of the announcement. This includes planning and permitting for reverse circulation drilling.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The figures included show the location of the pegmatite swarms and how they extend along strike of the drill lines.

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