ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

21 October 2024

Lake Johnston Drilling Update

- ***All assay results have been received for the maiden Reverse Circulation (RC) drill programme at the Medcalf West and Mt Gordon Prospects of the Lake Johnston Lithium Project, Western Australia.***
- ***First drill-holes at the Medcalf West Prospect successfully intersected spodumene-bearing pegmatites, including 18m @ 1.46% Li_2O (CLMRC042).[1]***
- ***Next phase of RC drilling expected to commence shortly to test orientation and extensions of Medcalf West and Medcalf spodumene mineralisation, focussing on the area where the two potentially intersect.***
- ***Drilling permits (PoW) have been applied for at the Mt Day Prospect and new priority target areas at the Mt Gordon Prospect, with drilling to commence as soon as approvals are received.***

Charger Metals NL (**ASX: CHR**, "**Charger**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on the RC drilling programmes at its Lake Johnston Lithium Project ("**Lake Johnston**"), in Western Australia. This work is being funded by Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited ("**RTX**") pursuant to RTX's farm-in agreement with Charger in relation to the project.[2]

Initial drill-holes of the current programme were located at the Medcalf West Prospect[1], targeting the **~1.2km strike of outcropping spodumene-bearing pegmatites** that trends to the southwest from the main Medcalf mineralisation, where surface rock chips resulted in up to 4.2% Li_2O (Figure 1).[3]

Assay results received for the first two drill-holes have confirmed the presence of spodumene-bearing pegmatites at depth at Medcalf West, with hole CLMRC042, which targeted below the largest pegmatite outcrop, successfully intersecting **18m @ 1.46% Li_2O** from 134m down-hole.[4]

CLMRC043, was drilled approximately 440m along strike to the southwest of CLMRC042 and also successfully intersected spodumene-bearing pegmatites, with results including **3m @ 1.15% Li_2O** from 26m, and **5m @ 1.11% Li_2O** from 120m.[4]

Charger's Managing Director, Aidan Platel, commented:

"We were encouraged by the confirmation of spodumene-bearing pegmatites over a significant strike length at the Medcalf West Prospect, particularly given the close proximity of the Medcalf and Medcalf West Prospects.

Further drilling is required to better understand the extent, thickness and orientation of this high-grade lithium mineralisation, especially given the significant deformation via folding and faulting events that has occurred in the Medcalf area.

With seasonal weather conditions improving, we are preparing for the next phase of drilling at Medcalf and Medcalf West and, subject to finalising the planned programme with RTX, we expect

[1] Refer to ASX Announcement 22 August 2024 – "Spodumene Discovery Confirmed at Medcalf West"
[2] Refer to ASX Announcement 20 November 2023 – "Rio Tinto and Charger Metals sign Farm-in Agreement for the Lake Johnston Lithium Project"
[3] Refer to ASX Announcement 29 November 2023 – "Assays up to 4.2% Li_2O Confirm New Spodumene Pegmatites at Lake Johnston"
[4] Reported as down-hole intersections as true width has not yet been determined. See Table 1 for full table of results

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to start that drilling in the coming weeks. We have also applied for drill permits at priority targets at both Mt Gordon and Mt Day, and look forward to drilling those targets as soon as the requisite approvals are received."

Preliminary modelling of the lithium mineralisation at the Medcalf West Prospect suggests a mineralised zone up to 35m thick comprising at least three distinct spodumene-bearing pegmatite veins which potentially extends for 1,200m in a southwest-northeast trend (Figure 1). Interestingly, no significant mineralisation was intersected in holes CLMRC044, 045 and 046, despite significant pegmatite intersections in the latter. The current interpretation is that mineralisation has potentially changed direction in line with the folding that has been mapped in these locations, as well as the localised thickening and thinning that is typical of pegmatite veining.

Follow up drilling is required to determine the orientation, thickness and extensions of the spodumene mineralisation, particularly towards the northeast where it potentially intersects/joins the spodumene mineralisation at the Medcalf Prospect (Figure 1). The Company is currently preparing for **the next phase of RC drilling at the Medcalf and Medcalf West Prospects in the coming weeks**.

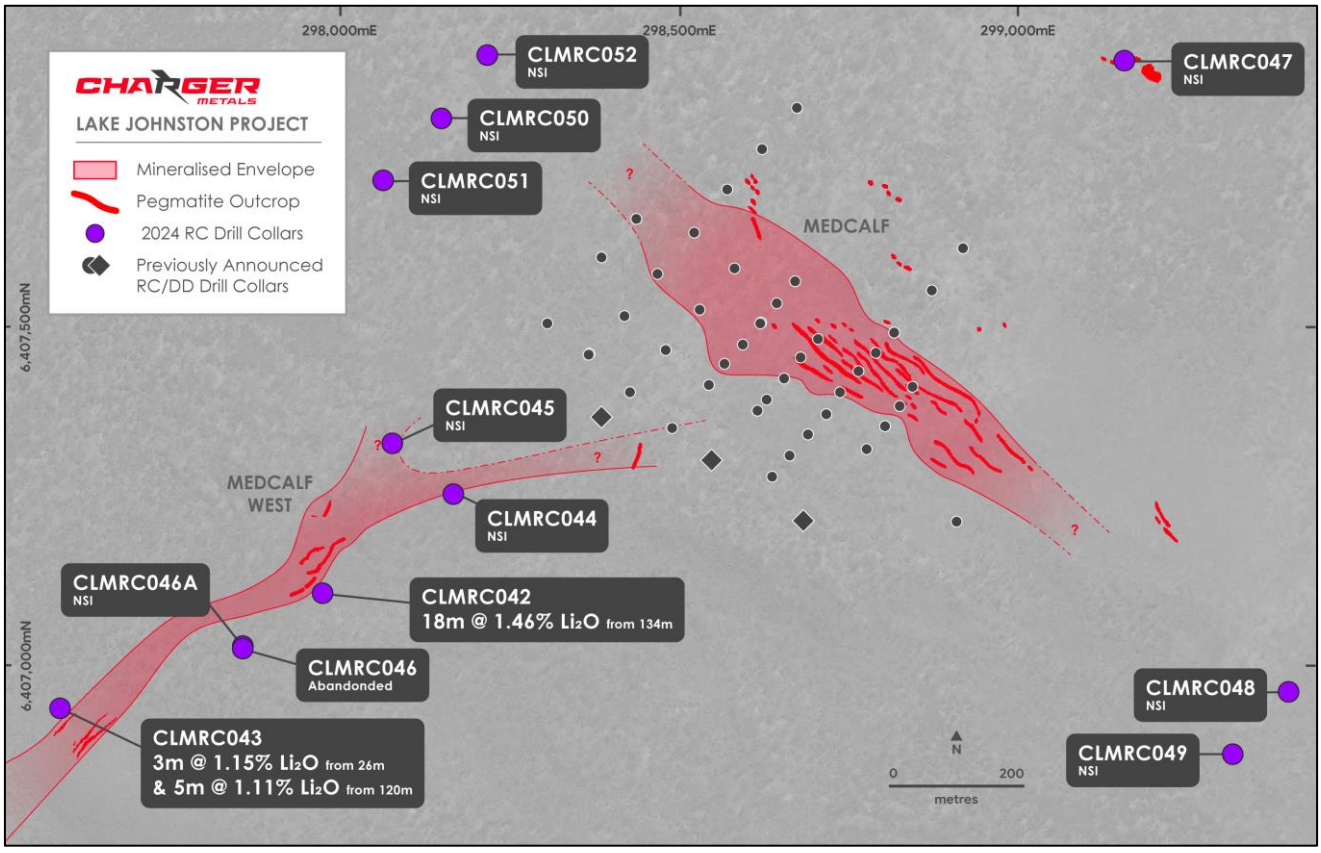

Figure 1. Drilling results at the Medcalf and Medcalf West Spodumene Prospects. [5]

[5] Refer to ASX Announcement 29 November 2023 – "Assays up to 4.2% Li_2O Confirm New Spodumene Pegmatites at Lake Johnston"

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Mt Gordon Prospect

The recent drill programme also tested the westernmost lithium soil anomaly (>100ppm Li_2O) at the Mt Gordon Prospect.[6] Inclement weather and subsequent access issues restricted this first-pass drilling to a single line of holes across a portion of the anomaly, where no significant mineralisation was encountered. It suggests the western lithium-in-soils anomaly is potentially transported material along historic fluvial channels from the central and eastern parts of the tenement.

The Company has confirmed new priority targets in the eastern portion of the Mt Gordon tenement, where soil anomalies are considered to more likely be in-situ and aligned with major east-west - trending structures. Program of Works (PoW) applications have been submitted to drill test two of these areas, with drilling to commence as soon as the approvals are in place.

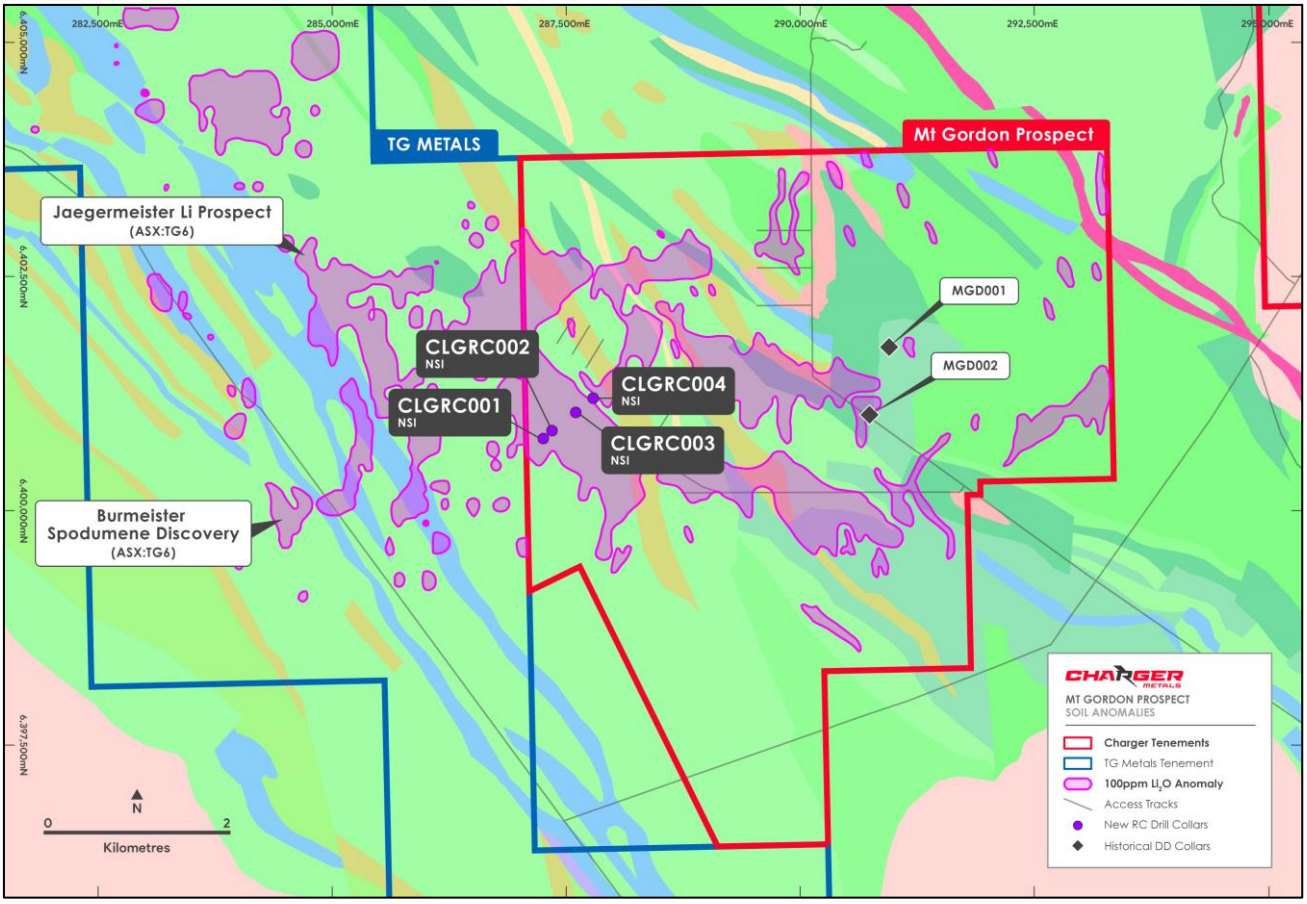

Figure 2. Mt Gordon Lithium Prospect showing recent drill-hole collars relative to the 100ppm Li_2O soil anomalies and the adjacent TG Metals Ltd.'s recent lithium discoveries.[7]

Mt Day Prospect

A targeted flora and fauna survey has been completed at the Mt Day Prospect, following the Aboriginal cultural heritage survey that was completed over the Mt Day Prospect with traditional owners from the Marlinyu Ghoorlie Native Title Claimant Group during the previous quarter. PoW applications have been submitted for two priority drill targets at Mt Day, with drilling scheduled to commence as soon as approvals are received (Figure 3).

[6] Refer to ASX Announcement 22 May 2024 – "Lithium and Niobium Anomalies Defined at Mt Gordon"
[7] Refer to TG Metals Ltd.'s ASX Announcement 20 March 2024 – "New soil results define compelling lithium targets for drilling at Lake Johnston"

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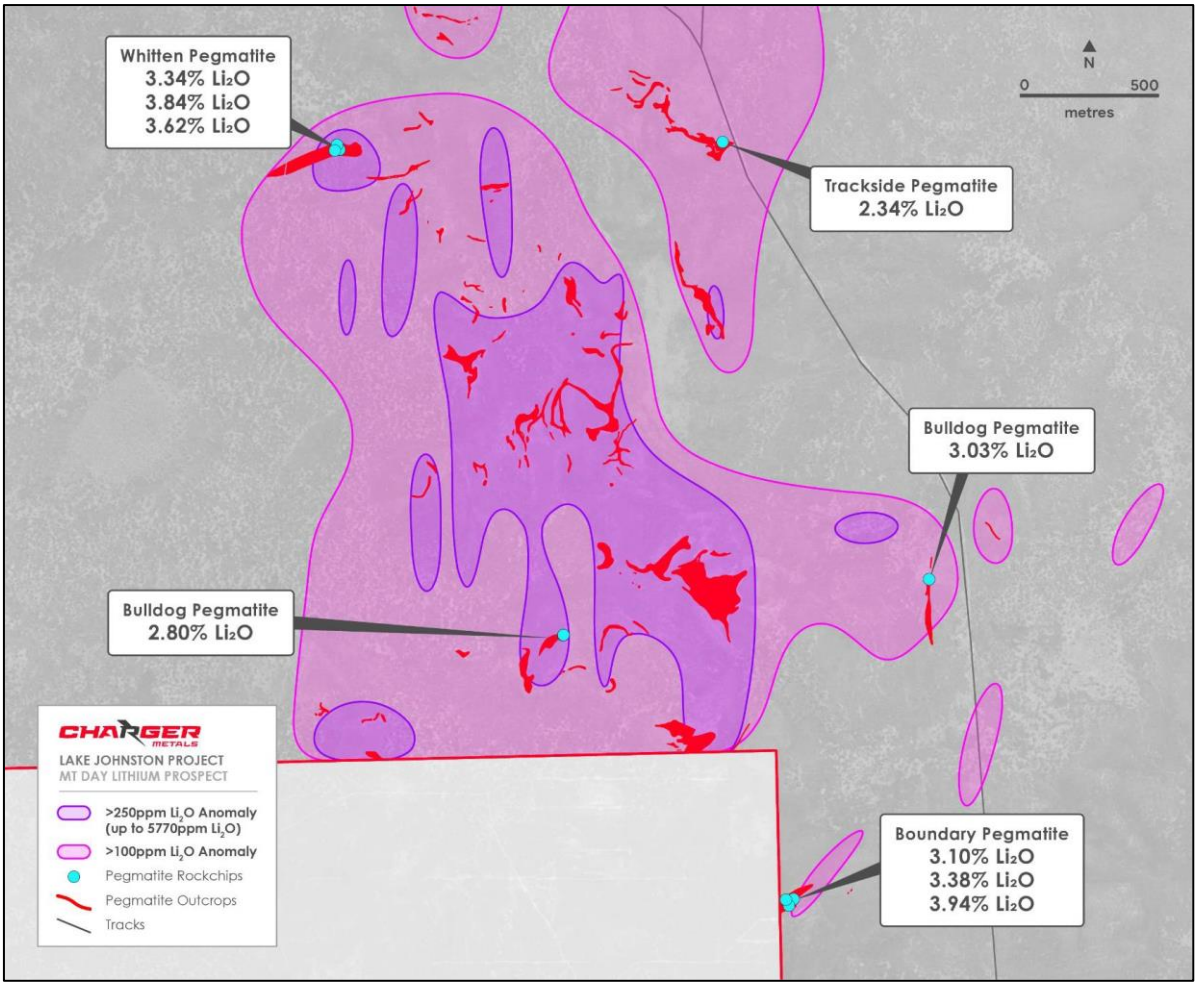

Figure 3. Mt Day Lithium Prospect showing the 5.5km by 1.5km LCT pegmatite field and selected rockchip sample results.[8]

Table 1. Drill-hole collar information for the recent RC drill programme at the Lake Johnston Lithium Project (MGA94 Zone 51)

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
CLMRC042	Medcalf West	297,976	6,407,105	364	172	-60°	325°
CLMRC043	Medcalf West	297,588	6,406,935	351	180	-60°	145°
CLMRC044	Medcalf West	298,170	6,407,252	376	214	-60°	130°
CLMRC045	Medcalf West	298,081	6,407,326	374	178	-60°	130°
CLMRC046A	Medcalf West	297,860	6,407,025	360	16	*Abandoned*	
CLMRC046	Medcalf West	297,858	6,407,027	360	184	-60°	325°
CLMRC047	Medcalf	299,160	6,407,892	363	106	-60°	40°
CLMRC048	Medcalf	299,404	6,406,959	363	160	-60°	40°
CLMRC049	Medcalf	299,321	6,406,866	360	244	-60°	40°
CLMRC050	Medcalf	298,152	6,407,806	361	238	-60°	40°
CLMRC051	Medcalf	298,066	6,407,716	365	238	-60°	40°
CLMRC052	Medcalf	298,220	6,407,900	359	184	-60°	40°
CLGRC001	Mt Gordon	287,247	6,400,739	351	154	-60°	230°
CLGRC002	Mt Gordon	287,340	6,400,822	350	168	-60°	230°
CLGRC003	Mt Gordon	287,591	6,401,022	352	178	-60°	230°
CLGRC004	Mt Gordon	287,779	6,401,176	350	178	-60°	230°

[8] Refer to ASX Announcement 9 June 2022 – "Charger Confirms Large Lithium System at Lake Johnston Project"

Table 2. Significant intersections from the recent RC drill programme at the Lake Johnston Lithium Project (0.3% Li_2O cut-off).

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	% Li_2O	ppm Li	ppm Cs	ppm Ta
CLMRC042	134	152	**18**	**1.46**	6,780	52	81
including	141	143	**2**	**2.11**	9,785	26	75
CLMRC043	26	29	**3**	**1.15**	5,348	141	72
	120	125	**5**	**1.11**	5,156	156	70
including	121	122	**1**	**2.00**	9,290	97	56.6
CLMRC044	*NSI*						
CLMRC045	*NSI*						
CLMRC046	*NSI*						
CLMRC047	*NSI*						
CLMRC048	*NSI*						
CLMRC049	*NSI*						
CLMRC050	*NSI*						
CLMRC051	*NSI*						
CLMRC052	*NSI*						
CLGRC001	*NSI*						
CLGRC002	*NSI*						
CLGRC003	*NSI*						
CLGRC004	*NSI*						

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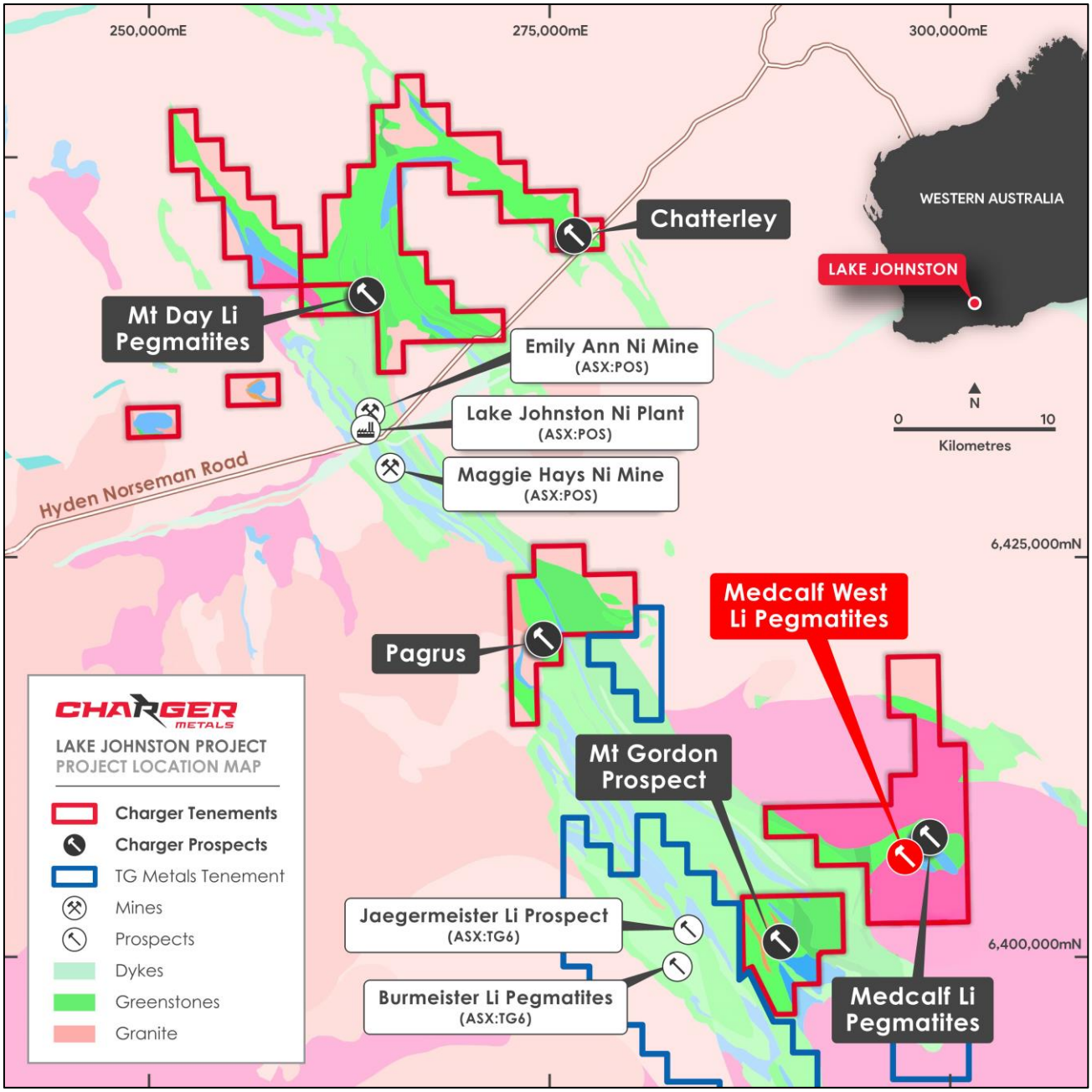

Figure 4. Location of key prospect areas within the Lake Johnston Lithium Project.

About Charger Metals NL

Charger Metals NL is focussed on lithium exploration at its Lake Johnston and Bynoe Lithium Projects.

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 and Medcalf West Spodumene Prospects, 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 where Covalent Lithium Pty Ltd (manager of a joint venture between subsidiaries of Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile S.A. and Wesfarmers Limited) began mining and commissioning of the concentrator in March 2024. 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.[9]

During January 2024, the Company executed a farm-in agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd ("RTX"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited (ASX: RIO) at Lake Johnston ("RTX Agreement"). RTX can earn 51% by sole funding $10 million in exploration expenditure and paying Charger minimum further cash payments of $1.5 million, and can earn 75% by sole funding $40 million in exploration expenditure or completing a Definitive Feasibility Study. [10]

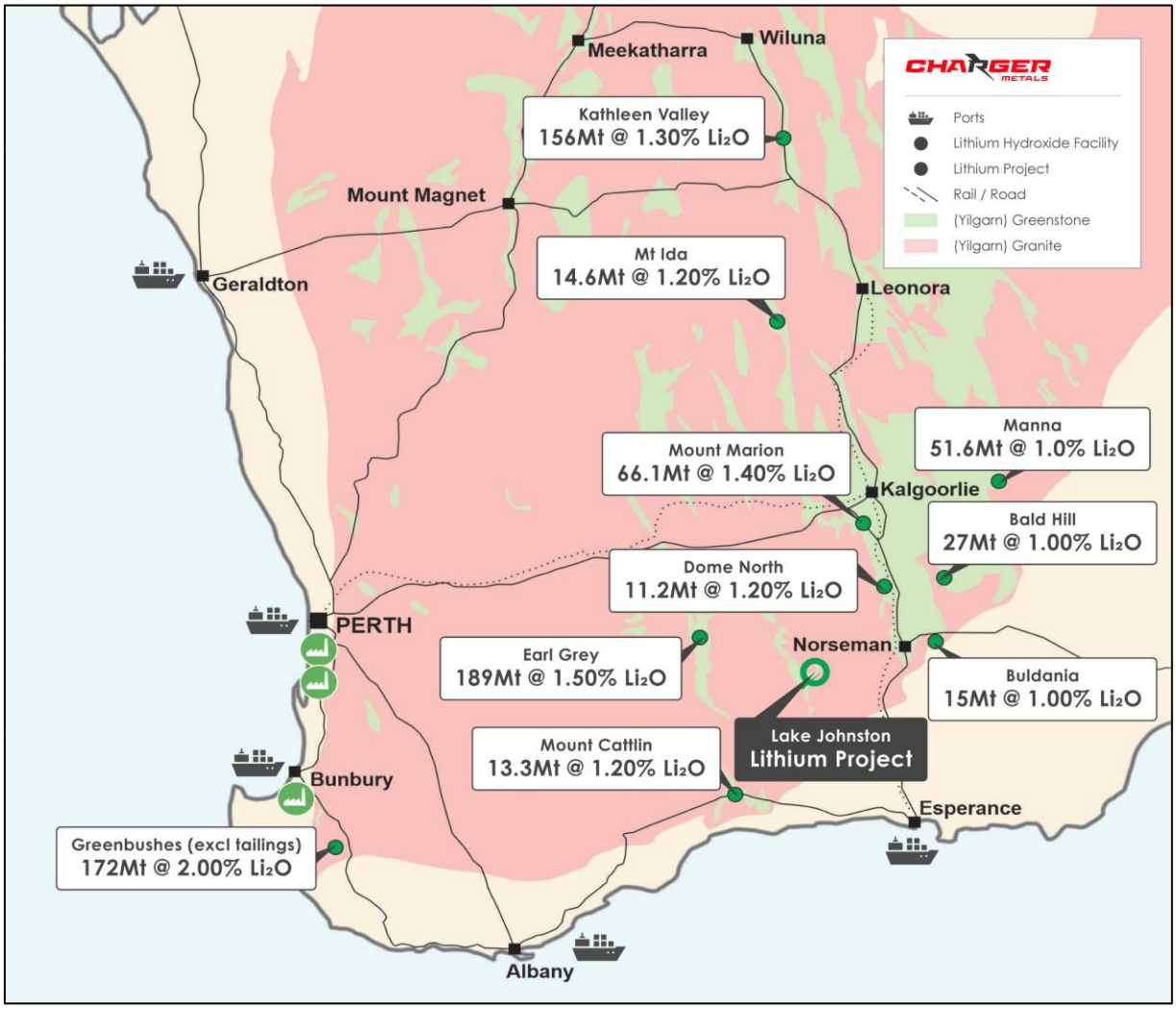

Figure 5. Location map of Lake Johnston Lithium Project in relation to other Yilgarn Block lithium projects. (Tonnages and grades shown for third party projects are estimates of current total Mineral Resources and/or Reserves based on publicly available information.)

The Bynoe Lithium Project is a 70:30 JV with Lithium Australia Ltd (ASX: LIT) and is located in a Tier 1 jurisdiction approximately 35 km southwest of Darwin, Northern Territory, with excellent access and nearby established infrastructure. The project area covers approximately 63 km^2 within a known lithium (spodumene) -enriched belt surrounded by Core's Finniss Project, which currently has a JORC Resource of 48.2Mt at 1.26% Li_2O[11] and high-grade lithium drill intersections close to Charger's

[9] David Champion, Geoscience Australia, Australian Resource Reviews, Lithium 2018.
[10] Refer to ASX Announcement 20 November 2023 – "Rio Tinto and Charger Metals sign Farm-in Agreement for the Lake Johnston Lithium Project"
[11] Refer to Core Lithium Ltd.'s ASX Announcement 11 April 2024 – "Finniss Mineral Resource increased by 58%"

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tenement boundary. Aeromagnetics and gravity indicate a prospective corridor with a regional NNE-SSW trend.

During 2023 Charger drilled 3 diamond drill-holes and 66 RC drill-holes across seven prospective target areas at Bynoe, with the results confirming lithium and tantalum mineralisation at three of the prospects: Enterprise, Utopia and 7Up. More than 20 identified lithium prospects within the Bynoe Project are yet to be drill tested.

Recently, Charger receiving an unsolicited non-binding, conditional, indicative offer from Core Lithium Limited (ASX: CXO, "Core") to acquire ownership of the Charger[12].

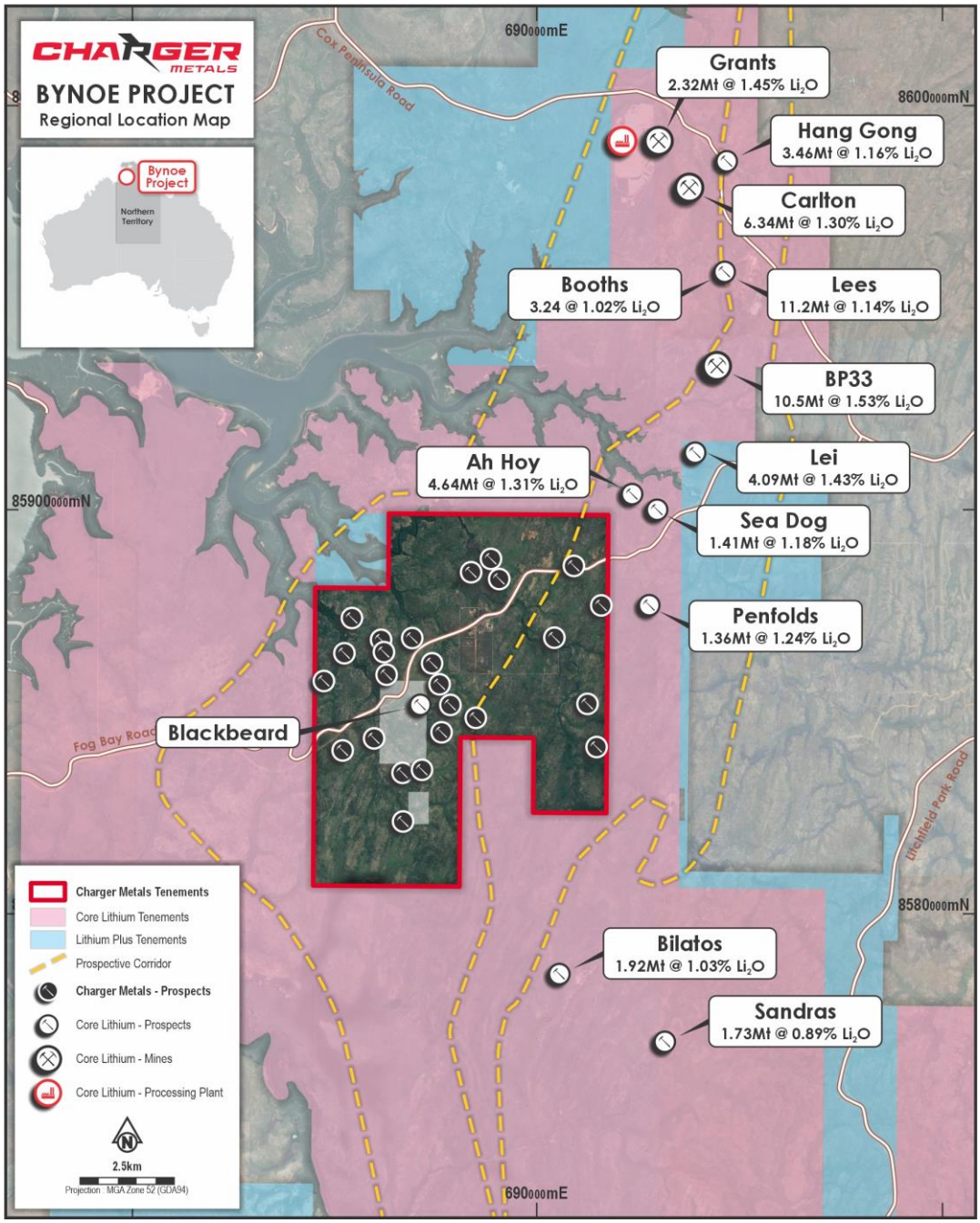

Figure 5. Location map of the Bynoe Lithium Project (red outline) which is along trend from Core Lithium's Finnis Lithium Mine and surrounded by Core's tenements (pink).[13]

[12] Refer to ASX Announcement 19 Aug 2024 – "Strategic Update"
[13] Refer to Core Lithium Ltd.'s ASX Announcement 11 April 2024 – "Finniss Mineral Resource increased by 58%"

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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.

Mr Scholtz and the Company confirm that they are not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the previous market announcements referred to in this announcement or the data contained in this announcement.

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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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.	Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC) was carried out by Charger Metals NL at the Medcalf, Medcalf West and Mt Gordon Prospects, Lake Johnston Project. Samples representing one metre downhole intervals were collected in labelled calicos, with the corresponding interval logged and preserved in chip trays. The intervals logged as "pegmatite" were submitted to Intertek in Maddington for laboratory analyses. The techniques used to collect historical rock chips and soil datasets at Medcalf / Medcalf West and Mt Gordon are provided in ASX announcement dated 22 August 2024: Spodumene Discovery Confirmed at Medcalf West" and ASX announcement dated 29 August 2024: "Mt Gordon Niobium Update" respectively.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Industry standard practice was applied on site to ensure sample representivity. Samples collected on the RC drill rig were split using a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system. Each split produced two 2-3kg (original and field-duplicate) samples which were then collected in numbered calicos, with the remainder of the cuttings (bulk reject) collected in a 20L bucket and placed on the ground in rows of 20-30m. Where samples were selected for laboratory analyses, the "original" split samples were placed into labelled calicos (sequential numbering with a prefix) before being transported and submitted to Intertek for wet chemistry analyses. The measures taken to ensure sample representivity of historical rock chips and soil datasets at Medcalf / Medcalf West and Mt Gordon are provided in the ASX announcement dated 22 August 2024: Spodumene Discovery Confirmed at Medcalf West" and ASX announcement dated 29 August 2024: "Mt Gordon Niobium Update" respectively.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.	Spodumene minerals were recognised in outcrop field mapping and RC drilling chips by geologists with experience exploring for LCT pegmatites.
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 reported in this release was carried out by Orlando Drilling (Orlando), Rig 17. Schramm T685. 4.5-inch drill rods and 5.5-inch drill bit.

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Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	RC recoveries together with moisture content were visually assessed and recorded on sample registers. All samples were typically dry and recovery consistent and good. No sample bias has been noted.
	Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The use of auxiliary air pressure has maximised sample recovery and dry 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.	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 were routinely logged by geologists with experience in LCT pegmatites. Chip samples were collected and photographed. Rock-chip and soil samples weren't logged, however basic topography, environment, sample nature and geological, mineralogical and petrographic details were recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is considered qualitative in nature. Drill chip samples were collected and 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.	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples collected on the RC drill rig were split using a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system. Each split produced two 2-3kg (original and field-duplicate) samples which were then collected in numbered calicos, with the remainder of the cuttings (bulk reject) collected in a 20L bucket and placed on the ground in rows of 20-30m. Where samples were selected for laboratory analyses, the "original" split samples were placed into labelled calicos (sequential numbering with a prefix) before being transported and submitted to Intertek for wet chemistry analyses. All samples were dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The nature and quality of the sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for all sample types. RC samples were collected in labelled calico bags. Each sample represents one metre downhole. Sample preparation techniques for all historical surface geochemistry samples at Medcalf / Medcalf West and Mt Gordon are provided in ASX announcement dated 22 August 2024: Spodumene Discovery Confirmed at Medcalf West" and ASX announcement dated 29 August 2024: "Mt Gordon Niobium Update" respectively.

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	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. Quality control procedures for all historical surface geochemistry samples at Medcalf / Medcalf West and Mt Gordon are provided in ASX announcement dated 22 August 2024: Spodumene Discovery Confirmed at Medcalf West" and ASX announcement dated 29 August 2024: "Mt Gordon Niobium Update" respectively.
	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 was checked at each drill site to ensure that the cyclone and splitter are level. Field duplicate weights were compared against the original calico weight.
	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 samples were analysed by Intertek in Maddington using a standard preparation and FP6 analytical technique. This considered fit for purpose when analysing samples primarily for ore-grade lithium.
	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.	North seeking downhole Gyro was used to obtain hole drift orientation. The tool was calibrated as per operating procedure.
	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 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.

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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.	Collar locations reported in this release were recorded at ground level using a Garmin GPSMAP 65S handheld GPS with an accuracy of ±3m. Collar pick-ups by DGPS is scheduled for end of October and will be carried out 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 at Medcalf is provided by a Wingtra UAV drone survey conducted by ABIM Solutions in 2022. Topographic control at Mt Gordon is provided by GPS. In general the terrain is flat.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drilling programs were scout programs by nature with variable drill hole spacings. Fences were spaced to target specific surface features or anomalies. 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 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. RC samples (calicos) reported in this release were placed in numbered polyweave bags and transported directly from the drill site to Intertek in Maddington by CHR senior 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. Standards and blanks were cross checked against expected values to look for variances of greater than 2 standard deviations.

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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 and E63/1883. Both tenements are 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.
	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 and Mt Gordon areas. Exploration previously concentrated on nickel and gold and was conducted by Hannas Reward, Neometals Ltd and Monarch Resources. Spodumene-bearing pegmatites at Medcalf were recognized in 2018 during the tenure of Lithium Australia NL.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	The bedrock geology consists of a basement of a broad sequence of meta-volcanics, meta-sediments and granite. Numerous narrow ultramafic dykes cut mafic rock and granite throughout the area. Swarms of pegmatites that probably have a genetic relationship to the granite intrude the amphibolite at Medcalf and Medcalf West. Recent Quaternary aged cover obscures the Achaean basement rock and related regolith. The pegmatites at Medcalf and Medcalf West 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. This 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 0.30 % 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	In general, 2m of contiguous internal waste was permitted when calculating the weighted average grade of intersections.

	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	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 at Medcalf West are oblique to the plane of the pegmatites and therefore the intersections are not true width and reported as down-hole lengths. The orientation of the RC drill holes at Medcalf are believed to be close to perpendicular to the plane of the pegmatites and therefore the intersections are close to true width.
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, 29 November 2023, 5 March 2024, 11 April 2024, 22 May 2024, 22 August 2024 and 29 August 2024.
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.
	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 bodies and how they extend along strike of the drill lines.

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