ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

6 February 2025

Charger Identifies Further High-Grade Lithium at Medcalf West

- ***Further high-grade lithium has been intersected at the Medcalf West Prospect, Lake Johnston.***
- ***Best result was 11m @ 1.80% Li_2O, including 7m @ 2.13% Li_2O.***
- ***Diamond drill programme has commenced at the Mt Day Prospect, Lake Johnston.***

Charger Metals NL (**ASX: CHR**, "**Charger**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce that all assay results have been received for the Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill programme completed in December at its Lake Johnston Lithium Project ("**Lake Johnston**") in Western Australia. Exploration at Lake Johnston is being funded by Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited ("**RTX**") pursuant to RTX's farm-in agreement with Charger in relation to the project.[1]

In December 2024 the Company completed a short RC drill programme comprising 10 holes for 1,517m. The programme was designed to determine the orientation and thickness of the Medcalf West Prospect[1], which is defined by a ~1.2km strike of outcropping spodumene-bearing pegmatites that trends to the southwest from the main Medcalf mineralisation (Figure 1).[2]

Assay results from the drill programme confirmed high-grade lithium mineralisation hosted by LCT (lithium-caesium-tantalum) pegmatites at Medcalf West, with the best result intersected in drill-hole CLMRC055:

- ***11m @ 1.80% Li_2O* from 111m**,

including ***7m @ 2.13% Li_2O from 114m.***[3]

Further high-grade results came from drill-holes that tested beneath the northwestern-most outcrop along the Medcalf West trend, including:

- ***3m @ 1.14% Li_2O* from 15m** (CLMRC056),
- ***2m @ 1.14% Li_2O* from 71m** (CLMRC057). [3]

The high-grade lithium mineralisation at the Medcalf West Prospect appears to be hosted by multiple steeply NW-dipping pegmatites in a ~35m -thick zone extending for at least 650m of strike. The recent drill results, combined with the existing aeromagnetic and mapped geology data sets, suggest that the main northwest trend of this mineralisation is truncated to the northwest by a fault *before* it reaches the NNW-SSE trending Medcalf mineralisation. The high-grade lithium pegmatites intersected in holes CLMRC056 and CLMRC057 is potentially the same Medcalf West mineralisation that has been offset to the south by the interpreted fault (Figure 1).

[1] Refer to ASX Announcement 20 November 2023 – "Rio Tinto and Charger Metals sign Farm-in Agreement for the Lake Johnston Lithium Project"
[2] Refer to ASX Announcement 29 November 2023 – "Assays up to 4.2% Li_2O Confirm New Spodumene Pegmatites at Lake Johnston"
[3] Reported intersections are down-hole widths at >0.30% Li_2O cut-off as true widths are uncertain. See Table 2 for full table of results.

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The drilling also confirms that the high-grade spodumene mineralisation at the main Medcalf Prospect is closed off to the SSE (Figure 1).

Charger's Managing Director, Aidan Platel, commented:

"The Charger team are pleased with the results from our December 2024 RC drilling, with further high-grade lithium intersected in pegmatites at the Medcalf West Prospect. The drilling tested the strike extents of the Medcalf West mineralisation, and has added evidence to an interpreted structure that truncates/offsets this mineralised trend to the northeast.

Importantly, we have defined high-grade lithium mineralisation within pegmatites in a near-surface zone up to 35m thick that extends for at least 650m, in very close proximity to our existing high-grade lithium mineralisation defined at the main Medcalf Prospect.

The Company is also pleased to have commenced diamond drilling at our Mt Day Prospect. This is a large target area with potential for significant scale and grade, and we are eager to see what the initial drill testing by this maiden programme will show us."

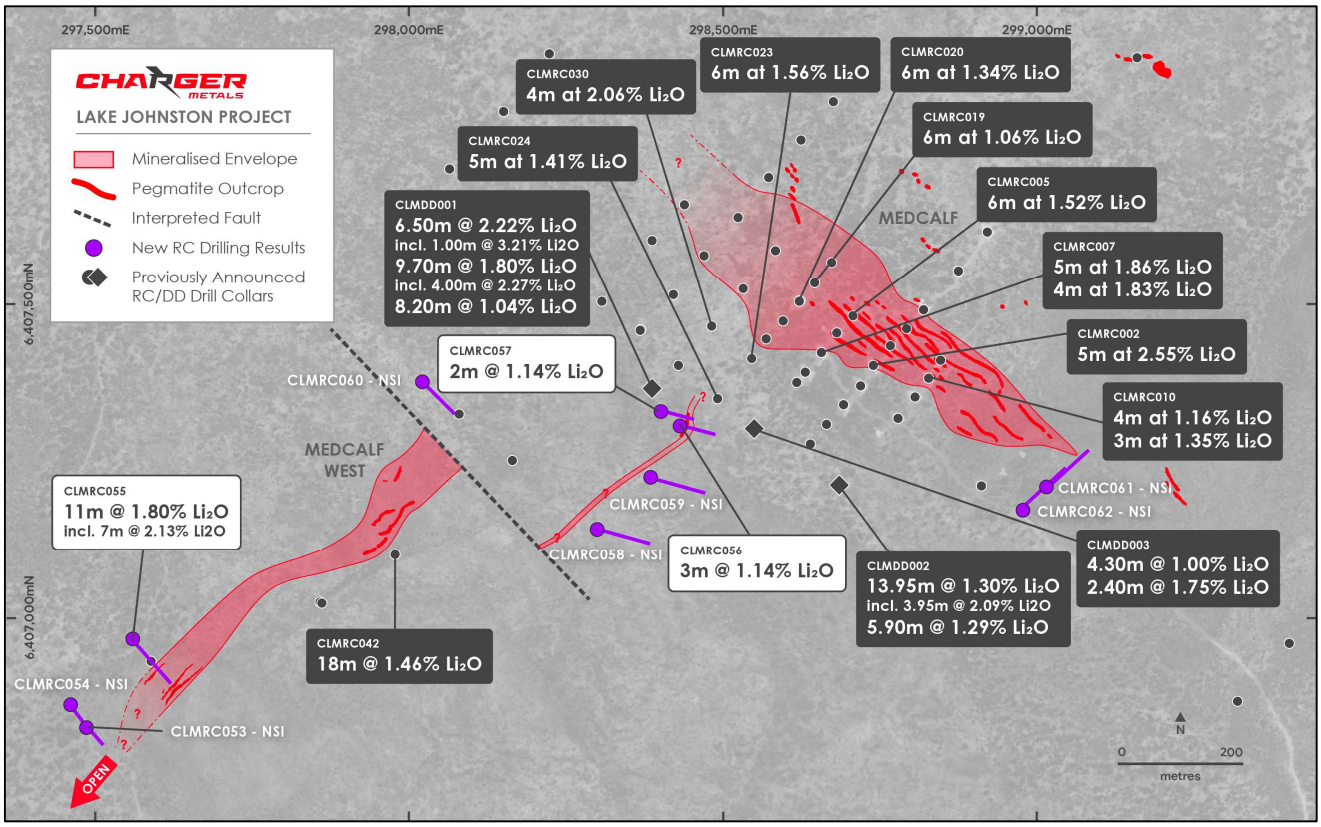

Figure 1. December 2024 RC drill-holes (purple) relative to previously announced drill-holes showing selected results at the Medcalf and Medcalf West Spodumene Prospects. [4]

Mt Day Drill Programme Underway

The Company is also pleased to announce that diamond drilling commenced last week at the Mt Day Lithium Prospect, a priority target area within the Lake Johnston Lithium Project.

The Mt Day target area is a 5.5km by 1.5km pegmatite field defined by a strong lithium-in-soils anomaly and high-grade lithium assays from rock chip samples of the numerous mapped LCT pegmatites within the area (Figure 2). The current interpretation is Mt Day comprises large LCT

[4] Refer to ASX Announcements 22 August 2024 – "Spodumene Discovery Confirmed at Medcalf West" and 18 April 2023 – "Lake Johnston Project Update"

pegmatites that gently-dip towards the east, with a potential fractionation trend down-dip towards the east.

The maiden drill programme will target two of the easternmost outcropping LCT pegmatites to test this interpretation where access is permitted, as well as testing for repeating pegmatites at depth. The drill programme is expected to take several weeks.

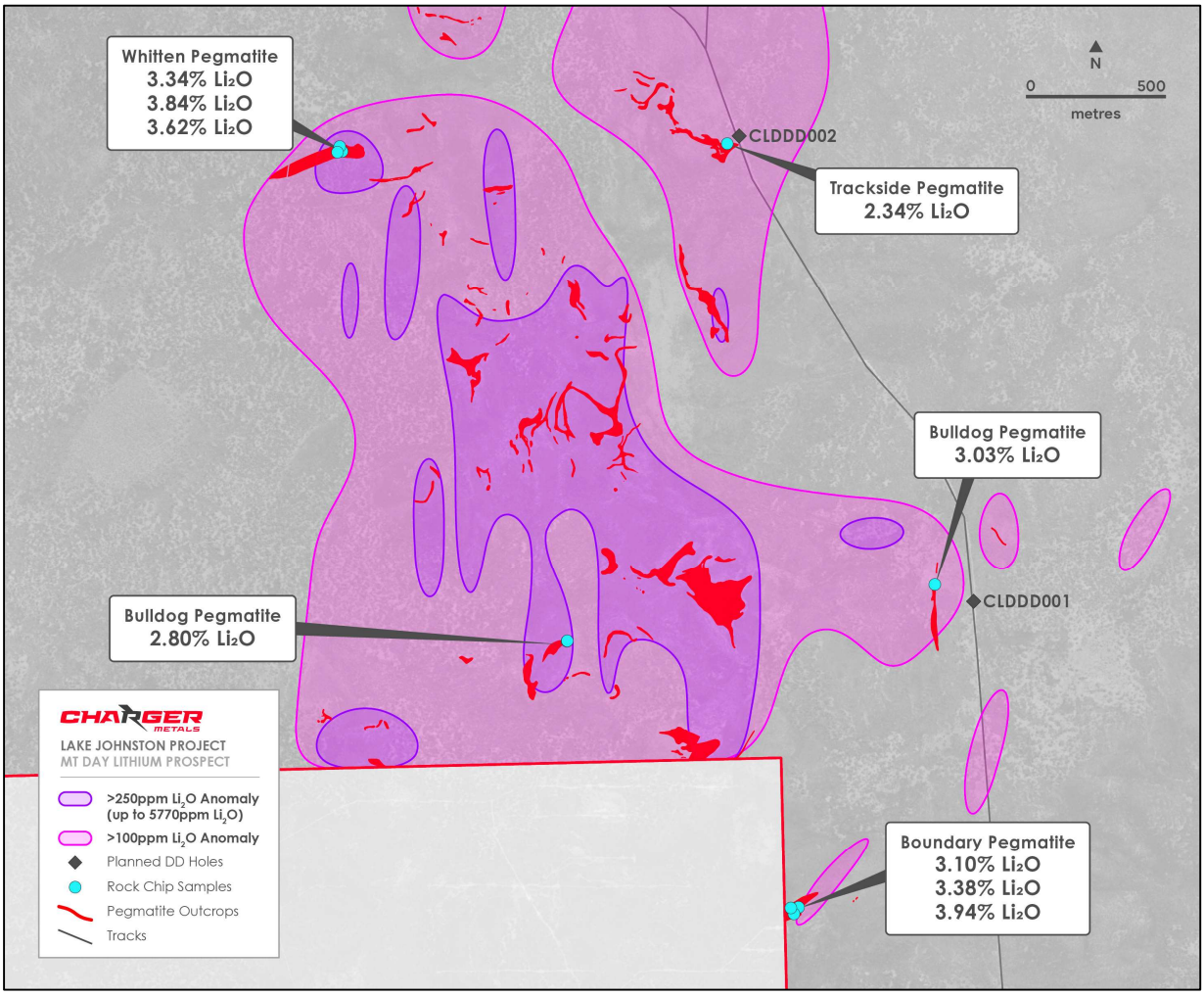

Figure 2. Mt Day Lithium Prospect showing the 5.5km by 1.5km LCT pegmatite field and selected rock chip sample results.[5]

Table 1. Drill-hole collar information from the December 2024 RC programme at the Medcalf and Medcalf West Prospects of the Lake Johnston Lithium Project (MGA94 Zone 51).

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
CLMRC053	297,486	6,406,825	347	84	-60°	145°
CLMRC054	297,460	6,406,862	347	102	-60°	145°
CLMRC055	297,559	6,406,967	351	198	-60°	145°
CLMRC056	298,432	6,407,306	373	120	-60°	120°
CLMRC057	298,401	6,407,329	373	120	-60°	120°
CLMRC058	298,300	6,407,142	374	180	-60°	120°
CLMRC059	298,385	6,407,225	372	180	-60°	120°
CLMRC060	298,020	6,407,377	371	173	-60°	145°
CLMRC061	299,016	6,407,209	372	180	-60°	40°
CLMRC062	298,978	6,407,173	373	180	-60°	40°

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

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Table 2. Significant intersections from the December 2024 RC programme at the Medcalf and Medcalf West Prospects of the Lake Johnston Lithium Project.[6]

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	% Li_2O	ppm Li	ppm Cs	ppm Ta
CLMRC053	*NSI*						
CLMRC054	*NSI*						
CLMRC055	111	122	**11**	**1.80**	8,344	132	125
including	114	121	**7**	**2.13**	9,908	131	114
CLMRC056	15	18	**3**	**1.14**	5,304	41	152
CLMRC057	71	73	**2**	**1.14**	5,305	43	89
CLMRC058	*NSI*						
CLMRC059	*NSI*						
CLMRC060	*NSI*						
CLMRC061	*NSI*						
CLMRC062	*NSI*						

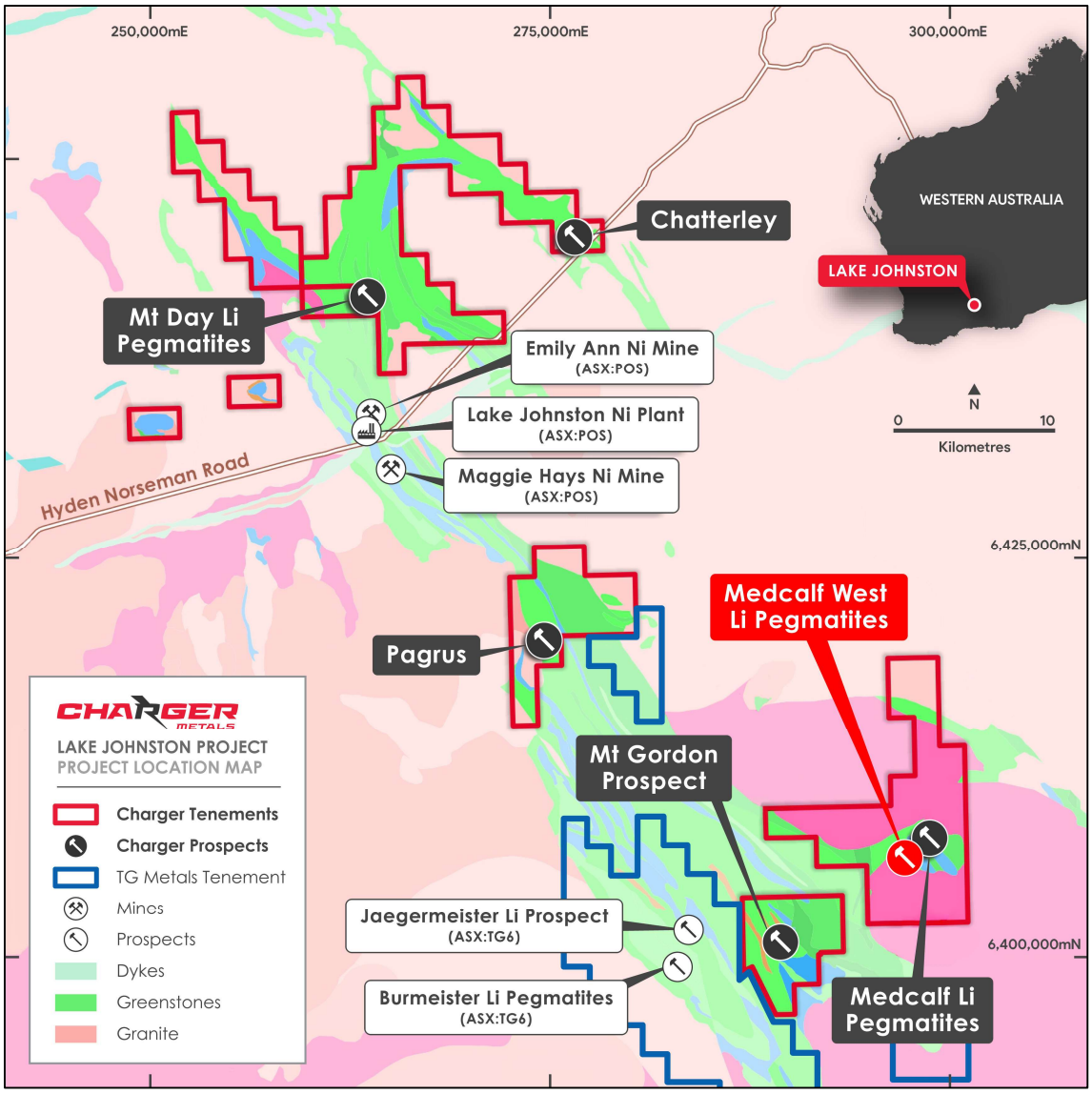

Figure 3. Location of key prospect areas within the Lake Johnston Lithium Project.

[6] Reported intersections are down-hole widths at >0.30% Li_2O cut-off as true widths are uncertain.

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About Charger Metals NL

Charger Metals NL is a battery metals focussed exploration company actively exploring 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, which was commissioned by Covalent Lithium Pty Ltd (manager of a joint venture between subsidiaries of Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile S.A. and Wesfarmers Limited) and began production 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.[7]

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. [8]

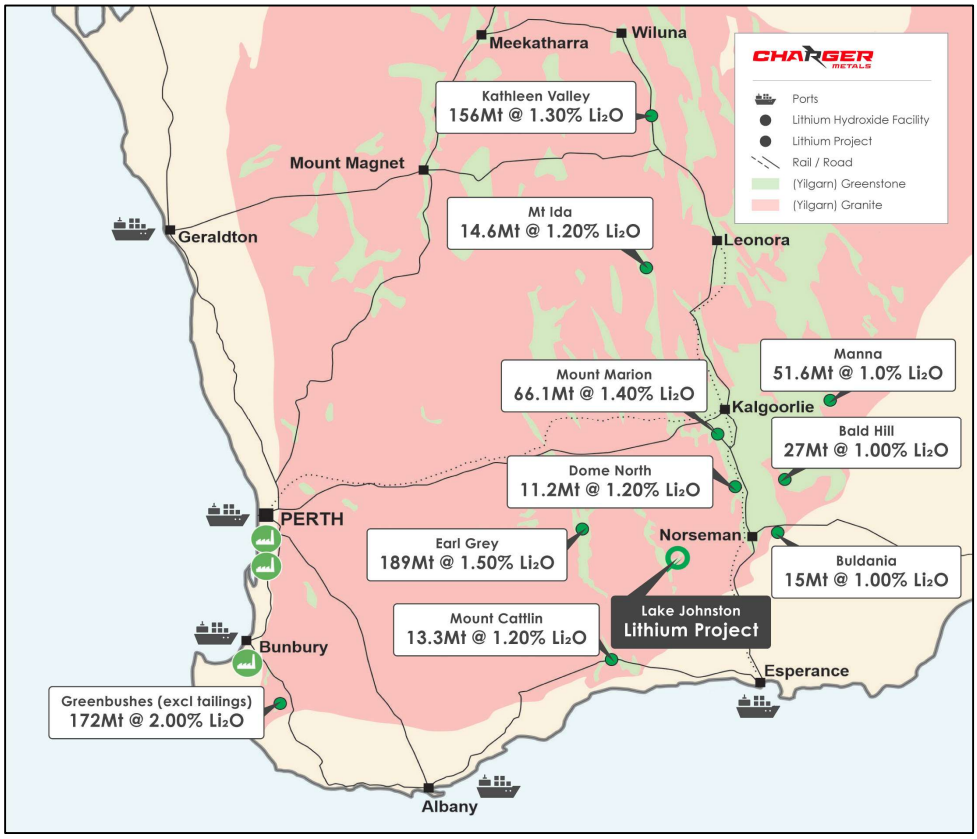

Figure 4. The Lake Johnston Lithium Project location in relation to other Yilgarn Block lithium projects.[9]

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[7] David Champion, Geoscience Australia, Australian Resource Reviews, Lithium 2018.
[8] Refer to ASX Announcement 20 November 2023 – "Rio Tinto and Charger Metals sign Farm-in Agreement for the Lake Johnston Lithium Project"
[9] Tonnages and grades shown for third party projects are estimates of current total Mineral Resources and/or Reserves based on publicly available information.

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The Bynoe Lithium Project is 100% owned and 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-compliant Mineral Resource of 48.2Mt at 1.26% Li_2O[10] and high-grade lithium drill intersections close to Charger's 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.

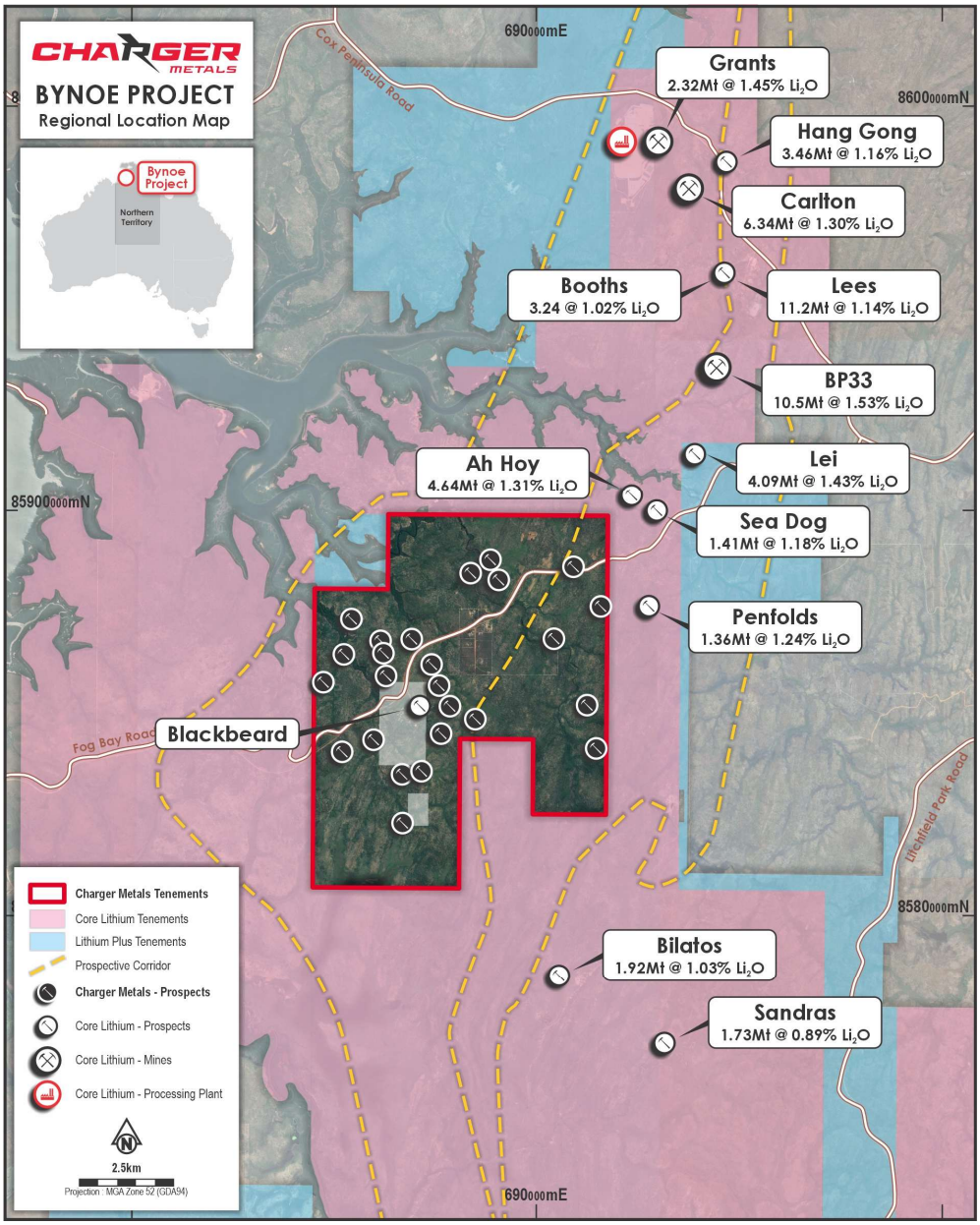

Figure 5. Location map of the Bynoe Lithium Project (red outline) which is along trend from Core Lithium's Finnis Lithium Mine and surrounded by Core's tenements (pink).[11]

[10] Refer to Core Lithium Ltd.'s ASX Announcement 11 April 2024 – "Finniss Mineral Resource increased by 58%"
[11] Refer to Core Lithium Ltd.'s ASX Announcement 11 April 2024 – "Finniss Mineral Resource increased by 58%"

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.

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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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.	Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC) has been carried out by Charger Metals NL at the Medcalf and Medcalf West Prospects, Lake Johnston Project. RC samples representing one metre downhole have been collected in labelled calicos, with the corresponding interval logged and preserved in chip trays. Selected intervals have been submitted to Intertek in Maddington for laboratory analyses. The sampling techniques used in historical drilling datasets, for both Medcalf and Medcalf West Prospects, are provided in the ASX announcement dated 22 August 2024: "Spodumene Discovery Confirmed at Medcalf West". The sampling techniques used in historical surface geochemistry datasets for Mt Day are provided in the ASX announcement dated 9 June 2022: "Charger confirms large lithium system at Lake Johnston Project".
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Industry standard practice is applied on site to ensure sample representivity. Samples collected on the RC drill rig are split using a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system. Each split produces two 2-3kg (original and field-duplicate) samples which are 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 are selected for laboratory analyses, the "original" split samples are 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 in historical drilling datasets, at both Medcalf and Medcalf West Prospects, are provided in the ASX announcement dated 22 August 2024: "Spodumene Discovery Confirmed at Medcalf West".

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		The measures taken to ensure sample representivity in historical surface geochemistry datasets at Mt Day are provided in the ASX announcement dated 9 June 2022: "Charger confirms large lithium system at Lake Johnston Project".
	Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.	Lithium minerals were recognised in outcrop during field-mapping and RC drill-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 K-Drill Pty Ltd (K-Drill), Rig 3006. Schramm T685-H. 4.5-inch drill bit. Historical RC drilling was carried out by Stark Drilling (Stark) and Orlando Drilling (Orlando), with 4.5-inch and 5.5-inch drill bits. Historical DD 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. Methods of recording sample recoveries in historical drilling datasets, for both Medcalf and Medcalf West, are provided in the ASX announcement dated 22 August 2024: "Spodumene Discovery Confirmed at Medcalf West".
	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 geologists with experience in LCT pegmatites. Chip samples are collected and photographed. Core trays are logged and photographed.
	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 wet and dry. 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	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	The core is cut by automatic diamond blade rock saw and half-core sampled for analysis.

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Techniques and Sample Preparation	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples collected on the RC drill rig are split using a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system. Each split produces two 2-3kg (original and field-duplicate) samples which are 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 are selected for laboratory analyses, the "original" split samples are placed into labelled calicos (sequential numbering with a prefix) before being transported and submitted to Intertek for wet chemistry analyses.
	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.
	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 in historical drilling datasets, for both Medcalf and Medcalf West Prospects, are provided in the ASX announcement dated 22 August 2024: "Spodumene Discovery Confirmed at Medcalf West". Quality control procedures in historical surface geochemistry datasets at Mt Day are provided in the ASX announcement dated 9 June 2022: "Charger confirms large lithium system at Lake Johnston Project".
	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. 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. The ideal mass of 2-3kg is being achieved for most RC samples.
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. Historical drill samples from Medcalf and Medcalf West were analysed by Intertek in Perth and/or Kalgoorlie for a 19-element assay using a standard preparation and FP6 analytical technique (FP6-Li/OM19). This considered fit for purpose when analysing samples primarily for ore-grade lithium.

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		Historical surface geochemistry samples from Mt Day were submitted to Intertek in Perth. Rock-chip samples were analysed for 19-element assay using a standard preparation and FP6 analytical technique (FP6-Li/OM19). Soil samples were analysed 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.	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.
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.	Historical collar locations were picked up by a qualified surveyor using a DPGS. 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 is yet to be completed by qualified surveyor. Surface geochemistry 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.

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	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 Day is provided by GPS.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The drilling program reported in this release was a scout program by nature with variable drill hole spacings. Drill hole fences were spaced to target specific surface features or conceptual targets. Soil sampling at Mt Day 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. Drill samples from Medcalf and Medcalf West Prospects (recent and historical) were placed in numbered polyweave bags and transported directly from the drill site to Intertek by CHR senior geologist. Historical surface geochemistry samples from Mt Day were transported from site directly to Intertek in Perth by CHR geologists, consultants, and/or 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.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Mineral Tenement	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as	The reported exploration is located within E63/1809. E63/1809 is wholly owned by Charger Metals NL and subject to a farm-in agreement

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and Land Tenure Status	joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	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 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 all historical drilling 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 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 DD drill holes at Medcalf and 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 the drill details for the latest drill programmes at Medcalf and Medcalf West 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 Ltd ASX Announcements dated 21 May 2018, 5 February 2019 and 15 April 2019, Charger Metals NL ASX Announcements 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, 22 August 2024, 21 October 2024 and 17 January 2025.
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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