ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

29 May 2025

Drilling to Recommence at Lake Johnston, Western Australia

- ***Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited ("RTX") and Charger agreed the 2025 exploration programme for the Lake Johnston Lithium Project, with a budget of $1.1 million to be sole funded by RTX.***
- ***Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill programme to commence this week at Lake Johnston with 10 holes for ~1,500m initially drill testing the Sabbath target at the Mt Day Prospect, the Pagrus Prospect and the Mt Gordon Prospect.***
- ***Further permits have been applied for to allow for an additional 3,500m of drilling at both Mt Day and Mt Gordon this calendar year.***

Charger Metals NL (**ASX: CHR**, "**Charger**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to advise that RC drilling will commence this week 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.[1]

Having received the necessary approvals, the Company has planned a 10-hole programme for ~1,500m across three target areas that have never been drill tested. These targets include the Sabbath target to the north of Mt Day, the Pagrus target, and untested target areas in the central portion of the Mt Gordon Prospect that are currently accessible (Figures 1 - 3).

Further permits have already been applied for to allow for the next phase of drilling, which will target the principal target area of Mt Day (including the Whitten pegmatite), as well as priority targets identified in the southeast of the Mt Gordon tenement (Figures 1 - 3). The Company intends to initiate these programmes as soon as the respective approvals are received.

Charger's Managing Director, Aidan Platel, commented:

"Charger Metals is pleased to commence the next phase of drilling at our Lake Johnston Lithium Project. All three areas to be tested by this ~1,500m programme have been defined by lithium-in-soils anomalies, with both Pagrus and Sabbath also having outcropping pegmatites mapped at surface, and none of the three areas have been previously drill-tested.

RTX sole funding the countercyclical exploration of the Lake Johnston lithium targets is of great benefit to Charger shareholders, and we look forward to seeing what the drilling may discover.

With further drill programmes of untested priority targets planned for later this year we look forward to the potential of the next significant lithium discovery in the Yilgarn Craton in WA.

Parallel to our lithium work streams, we continue to evaluate new project opportunities in the gold and battery metals sector that have potential to create value for Charger and its shareholders."

The RC drill programme is expected to take two weeks. The programme may also be extended should drill permits for further target areas be approved within this time frame.

[1] 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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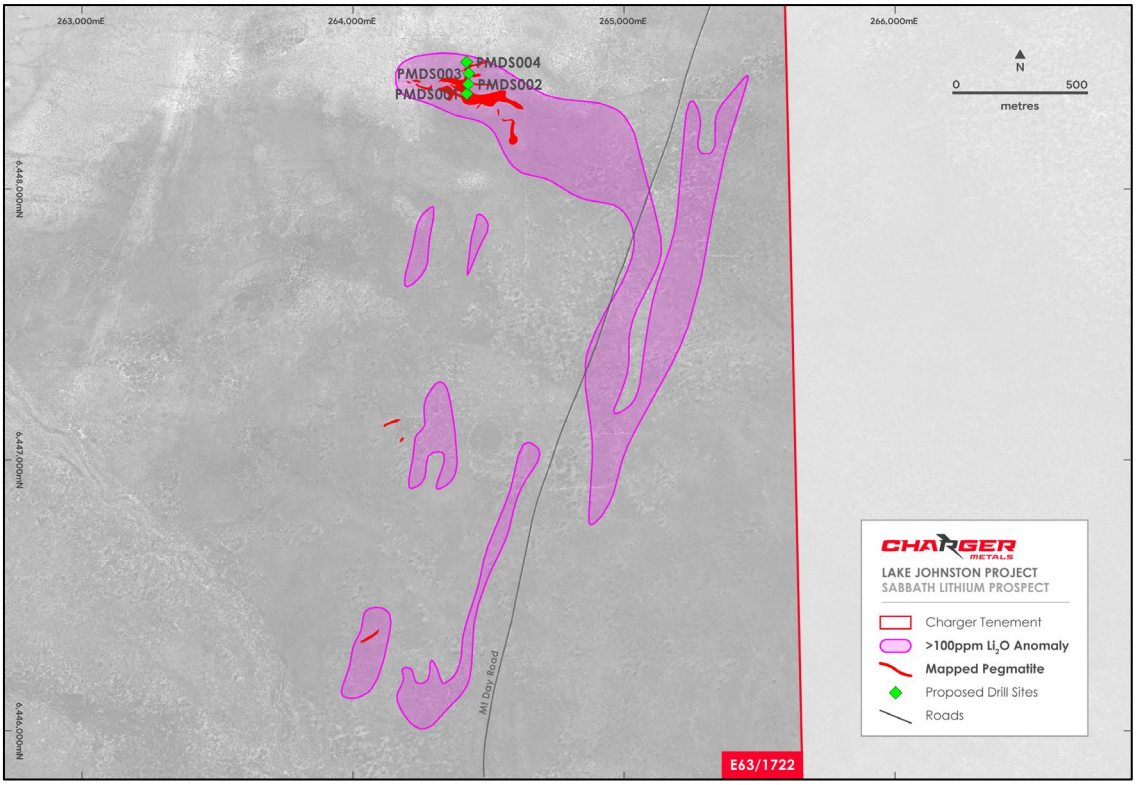

Figure 1. Sabbath Lithium Prospect showing the location of planned RC drill-holes in relation to outcropping pegmatites and lithium-in-soils anomaly.

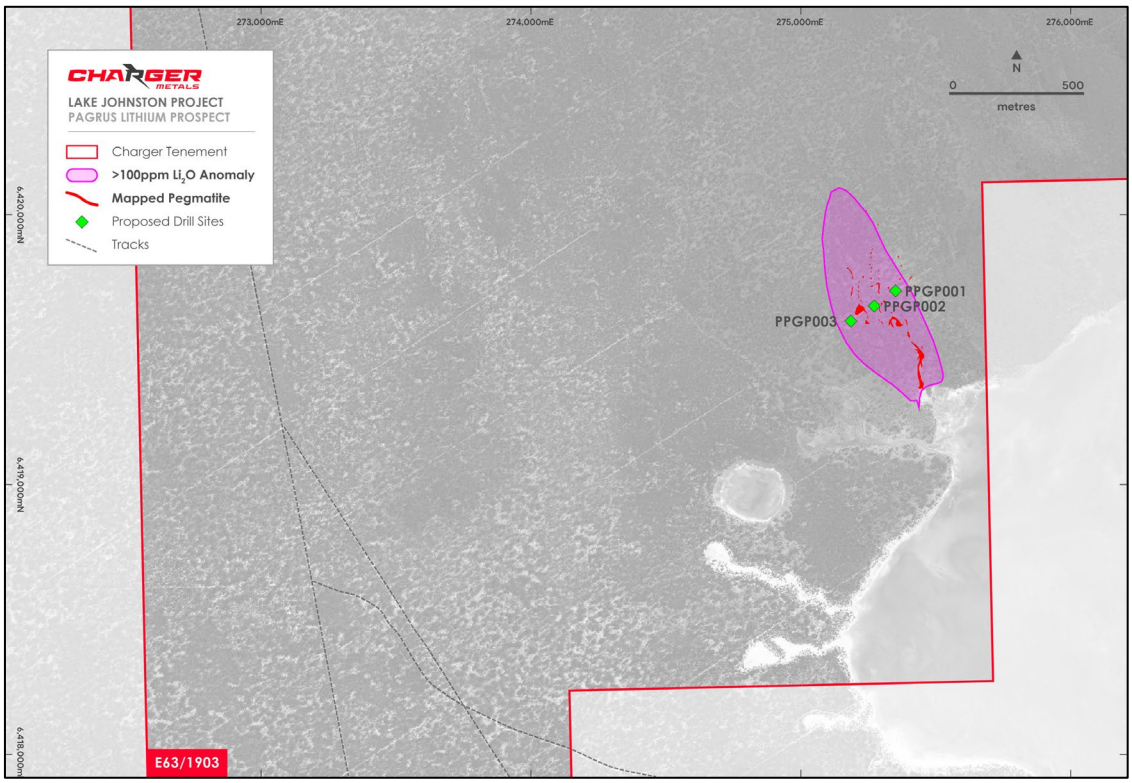

Figure 2. Pagrus Lithium Prospect showing the location of planned RC drill-holes in relation to outcropping pegmatites and lithium-in-soils anomaly.

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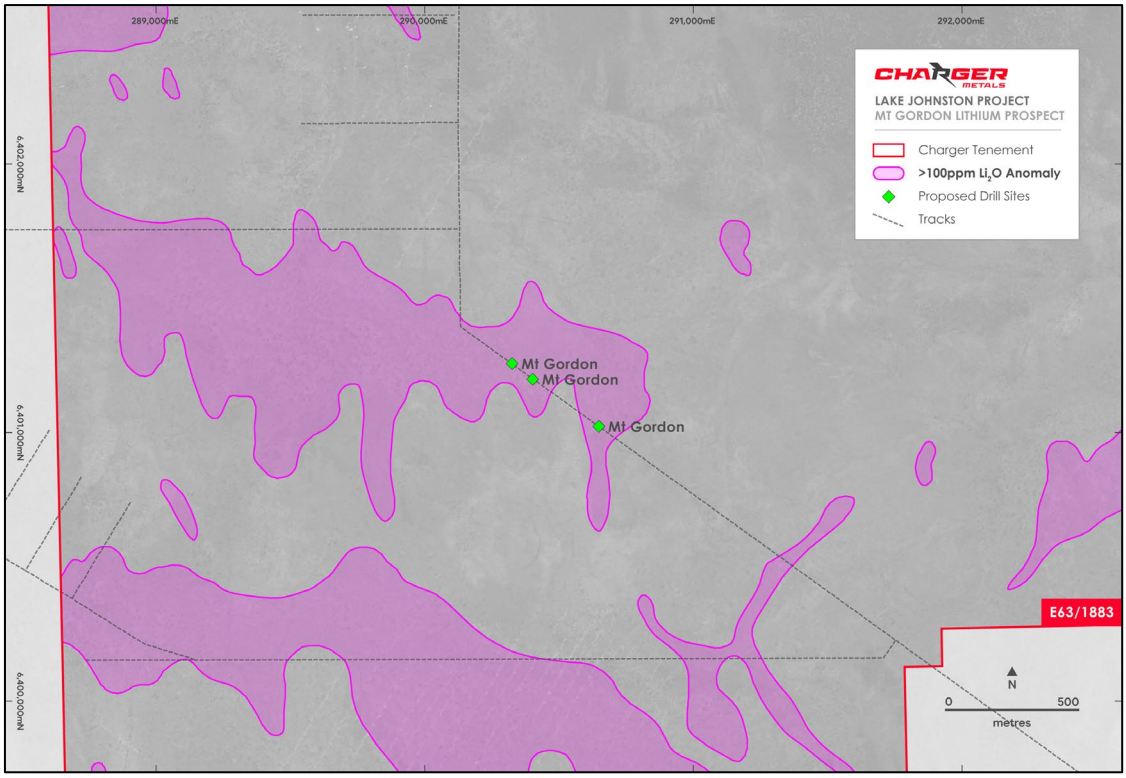

Figure 3. Mt Gordon Lithium Prospect showing the location of planned RC drill-holes in relation to lithium-in-soils anomaly.

Mt Day Diamond Drilling

Earlier this year two diamond holes were completed along the eastern margin of the Mt Day Lithium Prospect, a priority target area of 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 4). The current interpretation is Mt Day comprises large pegmatites that gently-dip towards the east, with a potential fractionation trend down-dip towards the east.

At the time the drilling was undertaken, the Company was only permitted to drill along existing tracks to avoid disturbance to any vegetation prior to completing a targeted flora and fauna survey (subsequently completed). As such, the diamond drilling aimed to test the down-dip extensions to the outcropping Trackside and Floyd pegmatites, as well as testing for repeating pegmatites at depth (Figure 4).

Each of the two drill-holes intersected several intervals of pegmatites less than 3m wide (downhole). Assays results showed these pegmatites to contain anomalous lithium values peaking at 0.38% Li_2O (Tables 1-3 in Appendix 1).

The drilling only tested two peripheral pegmatite outcrops of what is a very large, highly anomalous lithium target area. The Company remains excited by the potential of the next phase of drilling that is intended to test the central zone of the Mt Day target area which includes the Whitten pegmatite, and intends to initiate the next phase of drilling at Mt Day as soon as approvals are received.

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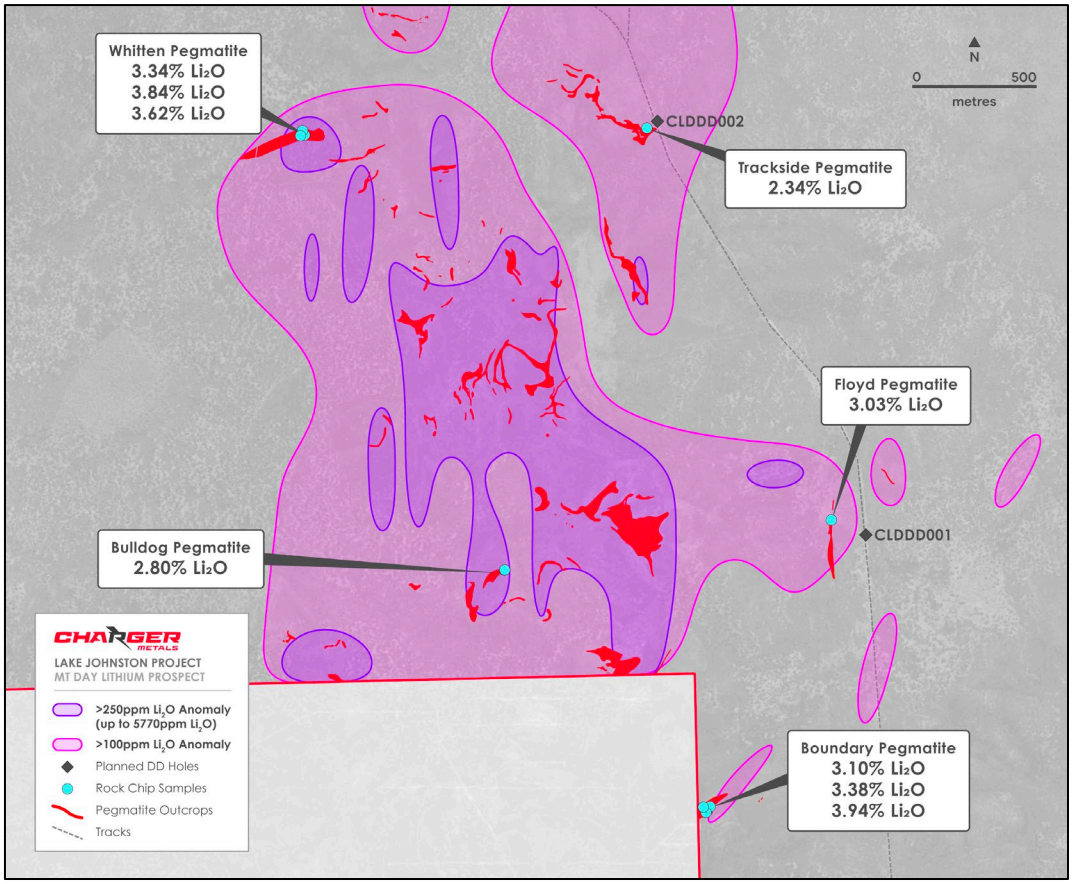

Figure 4. Mt Day Lithium Prospect showing the two diamond drill-holes in relation to the 5.5km by 1.5km LCT pegmatite field and selected rock chip sample results.[2]

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

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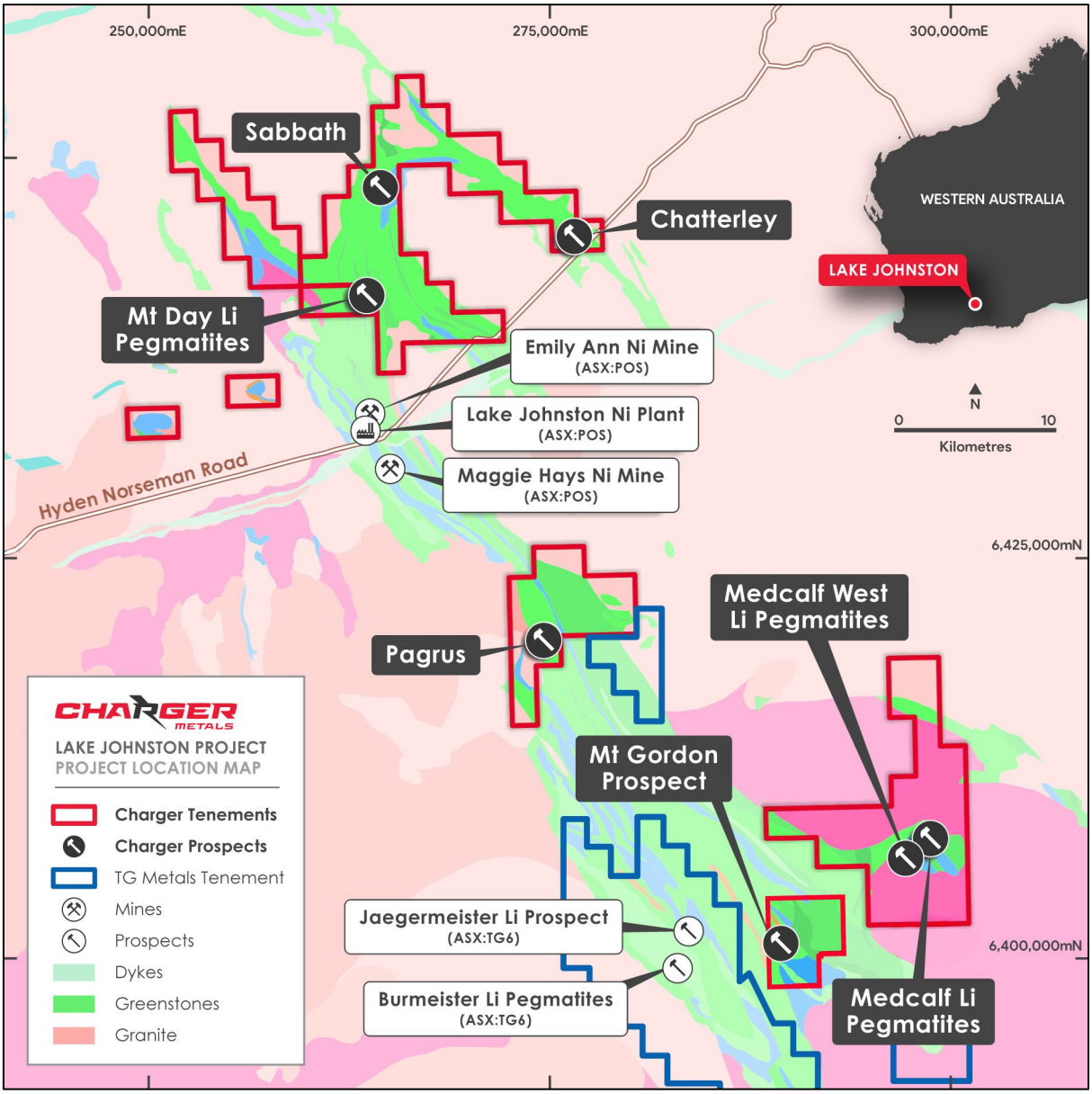

Figure 5. Location of key prospect areas within the Lake Johnston Lithium Project.

About Charger Metals NL

Charger Metals NL is a battery metals focussed exploration Company actively exploring 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.[3]

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. [4]

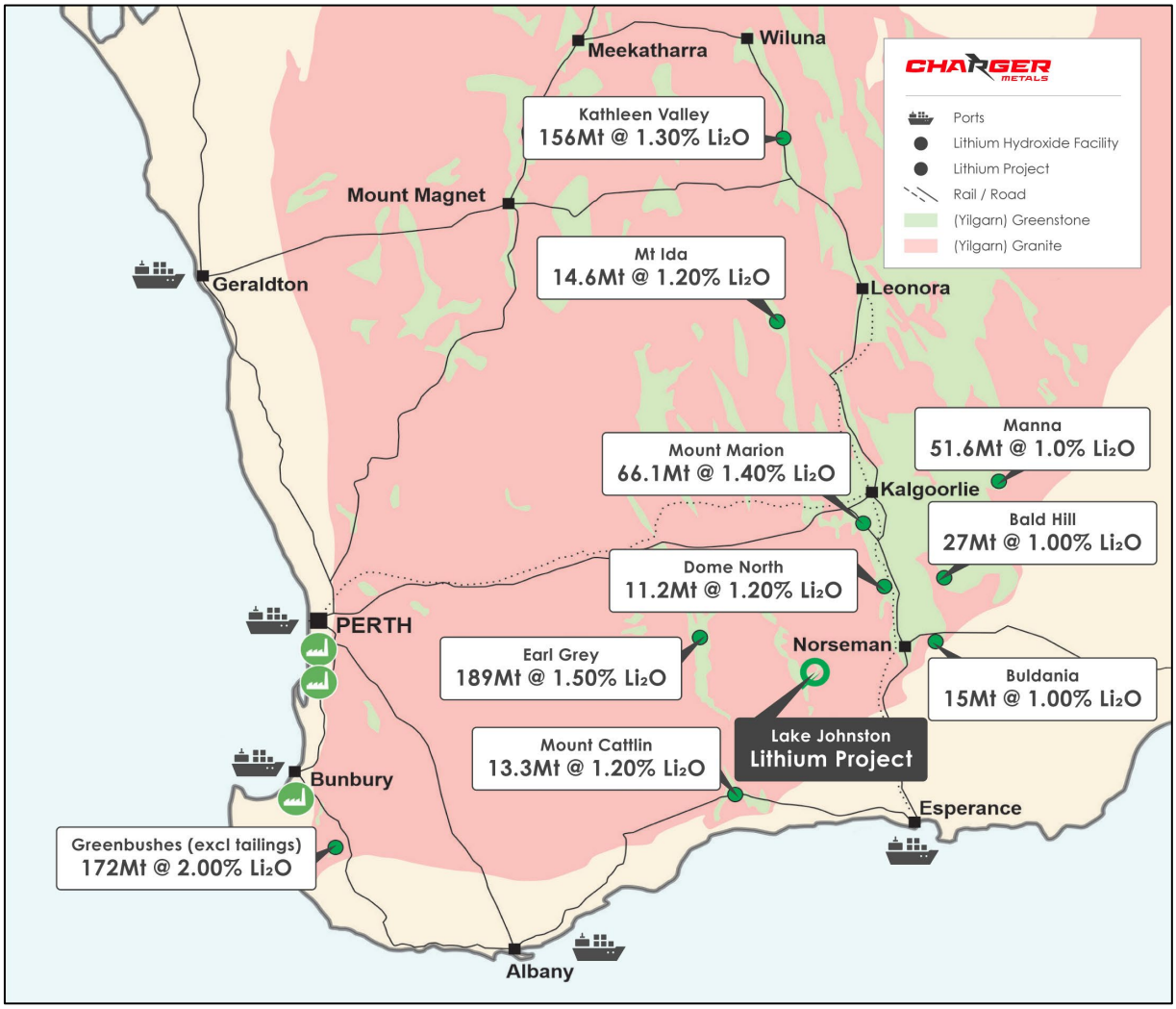

Figure 6. Location map of Lake Johnston Lithium Project in relation to other Yilgarn Block lithium projects. (Tonnages and grades shown for third party projects are estimates of current total Mineral Resources and/or Reserves based on publicly available information.)

The Bynoe Lithium Project is 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 Resource of 48.5Mt at 1.26% Li_2O[5]

[3] David Champion, Geoscience Australia, Australian Resource Reviews, Lithium 2018.
[4] Refer to ASX Announcement 20 November 2023 – "Rio Tinto and Charger Metals sign Farm-in Agreement for the Lake Johnston Lithium Project"
[5] Refer to Core Lithium Ltd.'s ASX Announcement 14 May 2025 – "Updated Finniss Lithium Project Reserve and Resource"

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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.

In Q3 2024 Charger receiving an unsolicited non-binding, conditional, indicative offer from Core Lithium Limited (ASX: CXO, "Core") to acquire ownership of the Charger.[6]

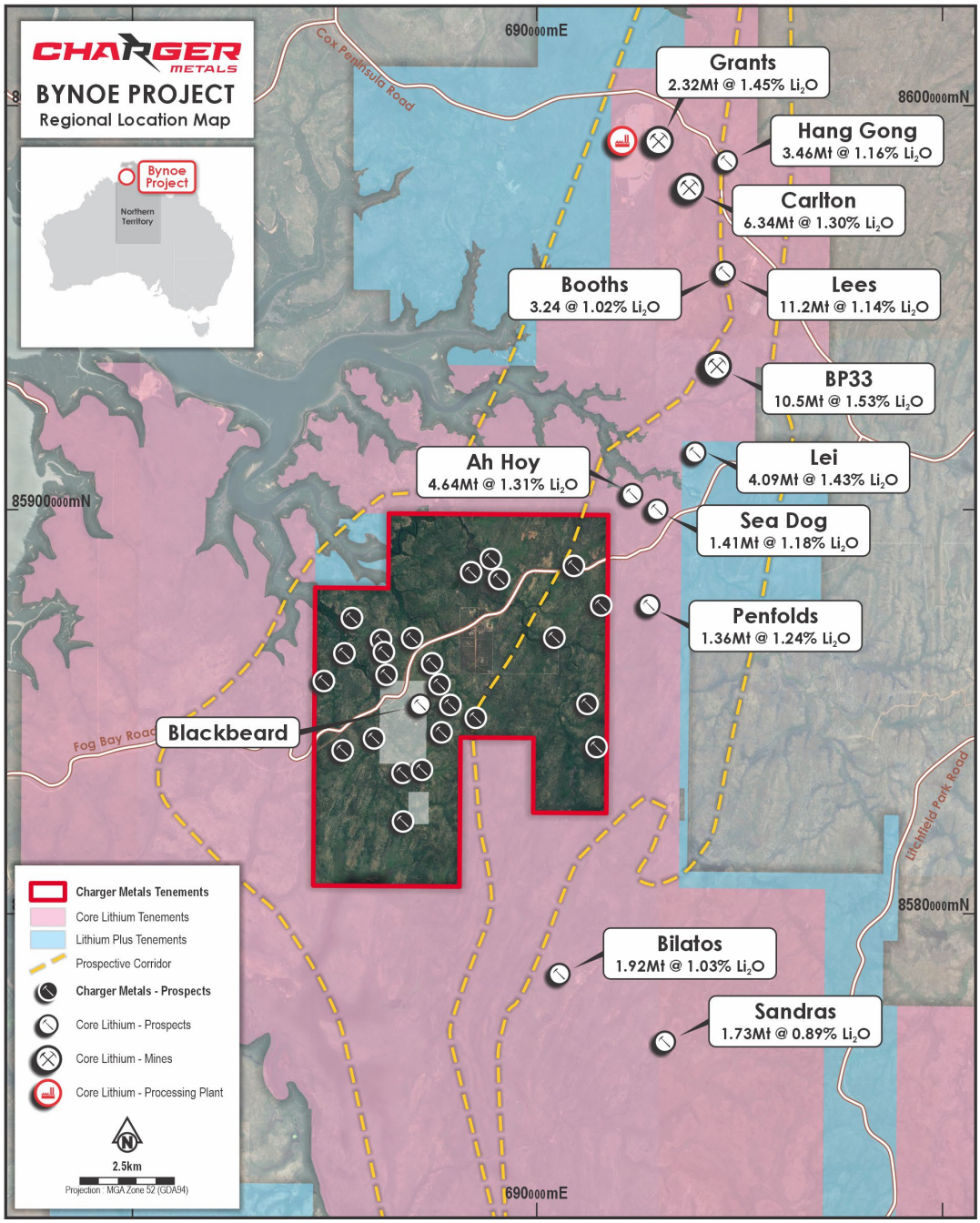

Figure 7. Location map of the Bynoe Lithium Project (red outline) which is along trend from Core Lithium's Finnis Lithium Mine and surrounded by Core's tenements (pink).[7]

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

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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.

APPENDIX 1

Table 1. Diamond drill-hole collar information at the Mt Day Prospect (UTM_MGA94 Zone 51).

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
CLDDD001	264,896	6,440,716	423	302.7	-62°	270°
CLDDD002	264,074	6,442,367	415	401.9	-60°	260°

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Table 2. Logged pegmatite intervals in diamond drill-holes at the Mt Day Prospect.

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Logged Lithology	Logged Mineralogy (in order of abundance)
CLDDD001	67.05	1.70	Pegmatite	Quartz – Albite – Muscovite ± Garnet
CLDDD001	222.62	0.28	Pegmatite	Quartz – Albite – Muscovite ± Garnet
CLDDD001	283.05	2.89	Pegmatite	Quartz – Albite – Muscovite ± Garnet
CLDDD002	23.60	1.45	Pegmatite	Quartz – Albite – Muscovite ± Garnet
CLDDD002	33.00	0.90	Pegmatite	Quartz – Albite – Muscovite ± Garnet
CLDDD002	166.89	3.03	Pegmatite	Quartz – Albite – Muscovite ± Garnet
CLDDD002	234.22	5.52	Pegmatite	Quartz – Albite – Muscovite ± Garnet

Table 3. Li_2O assay results for all samples across the logged pegmatite intervals, together with selected adjacent wallrock samples, in diamond drill-holes at the Mt Day Prospect.

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Li_2O (ppm)
CLDDD001	67.05	0.90	579
CLDDD001	67.95	0.80	951
CLDDD001	68.75	1.00	1,244
CLDDD001	69.75	1.00	878
CLDDD001	222.62	0.30	220
CLDDD001	222.92	1.08	172
CLDDD001	282.05	1.00	618
CLDDD001	283.05	1.00	1,397
CLDDD001	284.05	1.00	2,043
CLDDD001	285.05	0.89	340
CLDDD001	285.94	1.00	568
CLDDD001	286.94	1.06	465
CLDDD002	23.60	0.65	1,072
CLDDD002	24.25	0.80	312
CLDDD002	25.05	1.00	644
CLDDD002	26.05	1.00	577
CLDDD002	31.00	1.00	908
CLDDD002	32.00	1.00	2,039
CLDDD002	33.00	0.95	3,791
CLDDD002	33.95	1.00	2,699
CLDDD002	164.89	1.00	213
CLDDD002	165.89	1.00	325
CLDDD002	166.89	1.01	710
CLDDD002	167.90	1.01	260
CLDDD002	168.91	1.01	347
CLDDD002	234.23	0.77	807
CLDDD002	235.00	1.00	1,119
CLDDD002	236.00	1.00	846
CLDDD002	237.00	1.00	405
CLDDD002	238.00	1.00	728
CLDDD002	239.00	0.74	579
CLDDD002	239.74	1.00	588

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APPENDIX 2

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.	Diamond drilling (DD) has been carried out by Charger Metals NL at the Mt Day Prospect, Lake Johnston Project. Drill core has been geologically logged, and selected intervals were sampled and analysed. The diamond core was cut in half along the long axis using an automatic diamond-blade rock saw, and half-core samples were analysed. Sample lengths ranged from 0.3 m to 1.0 m, constrained by geological boundaries. Soil samples were collected using commonly accepted procedures. Samples were taken from a depth of approximately 25 cm at predetermined line and sample spacings. The samples were sieved on site, and approximately 100 g of <250 µm soil was collected. The laboratory analysed a 25 g sub-sample without further preparation. Rock chip samples were collected from outcropping pegmatites using a geological hammer to dislodge hand specimens. Sample weights ranged from approximately 1 to 3 kg and were taken from pegmatite outcrops.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Diamond core is cut in half along the long axis using an automatic diamond-blade rock saw, and half-core samples are taken for analysis. Core samples were cut and sampled by Intertek Laboratories. Soil samples are collected on a predetermined grid. The collection of <250 µm particles is an effective step to ensure the representativity of the sample. The sampling spacing is appropriate for this early stage of exploration, based on historical sampling, the size of the samples collected, and the methods used. Rock chip samples referenced are taken from outcrops and are not biased toward specific minerals. Samples were selected to assess the degree of lithium enrichment in the various pegmatites. Industry-standard practices are applied on site to ensure sample representativity, including the use of field duplicates. Appropriate

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		laboratory QA/QC protocols are also applied during sample preparation.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.	Lithium minerals were identified in outcrop during field mapping. Drill core was logged by geologists with experience in 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.).	Diamond drilling was performed by Seismic Drilling Australia Pty Ltd (Seismic) with HQ and NQ drill core attained.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Seismic records of from-to depths and core intervals recovered are recorded 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 are logged. No material core loss has been reported in the intervals being disclosed.
	Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Diamond drilling was conducted using HQ and/or NQ-sized core. Recovery was monitored and recorded for each run by comparing the measured core length to the drilled interval. To maximise recovery, experienced drill crews were used, appropriate drilling fluids and techniques were employed to minimise core loss, and care was taken when drilling through broken or weathered zones. Core was reconstructed, aligned, and photographed to ensure representativity before logging and sampling. Intervals with poor recovery were noted and excluded from interpretation if necessary.
	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 within the sampled intervals were good, minimising the potential for 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. Trays are logged and photographed. Rock chip and soil samples are not logged in detail; however, basic topographic, environmental, sample condition, and geological, mineralogical, and petrographic observations are recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is considered qualitative in nature. 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.	Core is cut using an automatic diamond-blade rock saw, with half-core sampled for analysis.

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Techniques and Sample Preparation		This was performed by Intertek Laboratories in Maddington, Perth.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable.
	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.	Marked-up core was sent to Intertek Laboratories in Maddington. Using an automatic diamond-blade rock saw, the core was cut along the long axis, with half-core sampled into labelled calico bags and the remaining half-core retained in core trays. Sample lengths ranged from 0.3 m to 1.0 m, constrained by geological boundaries. Where duplicate samples were taken for analysis, the half-core was further split into quarter-core. Quality control procedures for historical surface geochemistry datasets at Mt Day are detailed 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.	Measures include the use of consistent sampling protocols, cutting the core along the long axis to avoid bias, and sampling within geological boundaries. Core samples are collected as half-core using a diamond-blade rock saw, with sample intervals selected based on lithological contacts. All core is geologically logged by experienced geologists, and core recoveries are recorded to assess sample quality. Field duplicates are inserted at a rate of 1:30 for all sample types, and appropriate QA/QC protocols are employed to monitor analytical precision and accuracy.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample preparation techniques and sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled. An ideal sample mass of 5–7 kg is being achieved for most core 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. Core samples from the diamond drilling were analysed by Intertek in Maddington, Perth, using standard preparation methods and the FP6 analytical technique. This method is considered fit for purpose for analysing samples primarily for ore-grade lithium. Historical surface geochemistry samples were submitted to Intertek in Maddington, Perth.

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		Rock chip samples were analysed for a 19-element suite using standard preparation methods and the FP6 analytical technique (FP6-Li/OM19). Soil samples were analysed for a 48-element suite 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 sample runs at a rate of three per hundred samples. Intertek also completed duplicate sampling and included internal standards as part of the assay regime. No issues with accuracy or precision have been identified.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The results were verified by both the company geologist and independent database manager.
	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.	During drilling and sampling, primary data is recorded by the company geologist in active worksheets. The data is then sent to independent database managers for verification and subsequently entered into a project-based digital database. Assay data is received directly from the laboratory by the independent database managers in digital format and is stored in the Company's digital database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to the assay data. No transformations or alterations are applied to the assay data stored in the database. As is common practice when reporting lithium results, lithium values reported by the laboratory have been converted to lithia (Li_2O) 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.	Diamond drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a handheld GPS. Subsequently, the holes were picked up using differential GPS (DGPS) by a qualified surveyor. Surface geochemistry sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS with an 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

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		included in this report are referenced to this grid.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control 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 in nature, with no specific hole spacing. Drill holes targeted specific surface features and/or conceptual targets. Soil sampling was conducted on line-spacings ranging from 400 m to 200 m, with sample spacings of 50 m. This spacing is considered appropriate for regional exploration.
	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.	Core selected for sampling was securely packaged and transported directly to Intertek Laboratories in Maddington by a third-party contractor. The core was cut and sampled by Intertek Laboratories based on instructions provided by a CHR geologist at the time of submission, and subsequently analysed. Surface geochemistry samples were transported directly from site to Intertek in Maddington, Perth, by CHR geologists, consultants, and/or third-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 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 drilling reported in this release is located within tenement E63/1722. E63/1722 is held by Hampton Metals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lefroy Exploration Ltd (LEX). Charger Metals NL holds the lithium rights to E63/1722 under a rights agreement with LEX.

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		The tenement is located within the Marlinyu Ghoorlie registered native title claim (WC2017/007). Charger has negotiated a Heritage Protection Agreement with the Marlinyu Ghoorlie claimants. The Department of Mines' native title statutory regulations and processes apply.
	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.	Historical exploration in the region primarily focused on nickel and led to the discovery of the Emily Ann and Maggie Hays nickel mines during the late 1980s and 1990s. Much of the exploration work preceding these discoveries was conducted by Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd, LionOre Australia (Nickel) Limited, and Norilsk Nickel NL. Target generation work by Lithium Australia (LIT) initially highlighted the Mt Day area, where GSWA mapping and subsequent company fieldwork identified numerous pegmatites, some of significant size, with massive lithium mica cores at several locations.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	The Project is within the Lake Johnston Greenstone belt, comprising rocks typical of Western Australian Archaean terranes, including basal sediments and ultramafic rocks, overlain by generally more mafic rocks. The Greenstones have been intruded by granites. The lithium mineral spodumene forms in LCT pegmatites, which, when identified, are often within a structural corridor outside a granite that has intruded into the greenstone.
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 0.50 % 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	Not applicable

	should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	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 diamond drill holes at Mt Day are oblique to the plane of the pegmatites and therefore the intersections are not true width and 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 relevant details for the drilling program at Mt Day have been provided in this announcement. Comprehensive reporting of all exploration results is not practicable; however, 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.	Comprehensive reporting of all exploration results is not practicable. Historical exploration on the Lake Johnston Project is documented in ASX announcements released by Lithium Australia between 2018 and 2021, and by Charger Metals from 2021 to the present.
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 drill holes in relation to the location of the pegmatite bodies and the 100 ppm Li_2O lithium-in-soil anomaly.

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