ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

23 July 2024

New Targets Defined at the Bynoe Lithium Project

- ***11 new lithium targets for follow-up exploration work at the Bynoe Lithium Project, NT defined from modelling of combined geochemical and geophysical data.***
- ***Modelling of lithium and associated pathfinder element ratios from surface and drill samples suggests a regional-scale fractionation trend across the Bynoe tenure.***
- ***Approval of updated drilling and exploration permit (Mining Management Plan; "MMP") for Bynoe is expected in the coming weeks.***
- ***Drilling is ongoing at the Lake Johnston Lithium Project in WA.***

Charger Metals NL (**ASX: CHR**, "**Charger**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at its Bynoe Lithium Project ("**Bynoe**"), in the Northern Territory.

During the 2023 field season the Company completed a large infill soil sampling programme over the eastern portion of the Bynoe tenure to define areas of anomalous lithium and/or associated elements at surface (Figure 1). Concurrent Ambient Noise Tomography ("ANT") and ground gravity surveys were also completed over a large area in the northeast of the tenement in an attempt to "look below" the surface and potentially define pegmatite targets that may not outcrop (Figure 1).

Modelling of the combined geophysical and surface geochemistry data sets, in conjunction with mapping and structural data, has resulted in eleven new target areas prospective for lithium mineralisation (Figure 2).

Many of the new prospective areas are defined by surface lithium anomalies striking NNE-SSW, a trend supported by the gravity data and in-line with the overall regional geology trend. Other surface anomalies are sub-parallel and strike approximately north-south, similar to known lithium in pegmatite mineralisation observed in the region[1]. The ANT data supports this orientation, defining several ~80m wide discrete bodies parallel to mapped pegmatites close to the Sunline Prospect, which strike approximately north-south and extend well below 100m in depth (Figure 3).

Charger's Managing Director, Aidan Platel, commented:

"It's great to see the results of our systematic approach to exploration during the field season at Bynoe last year. Each data set contributes a significant piece of information that has culminated in eleven new target areas to investigate for lithium mineralisation.

It is important to now ground truth these new anomalies to remove any false positives and to take further samples where possible. We can then use the growing database of information to prioritise targets for future drill testing."

The Company also completed a project-scale investigation into lithium mineralisation and associated pathfinder elements. The work utilised all surface sample assays as well as reverse circulation and diamond drill samples from the 2023 drilling programmes.

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

The results from the investigation confirmed there are at least two sets of pegmatites at Bynoe:

- High caesium: lithium pegmatites – the most fractionated of the two pegmatite types with a classic suite of "LCT" elements (i.e. lithium-caesium-tantalum); e.g. the 7-Up Prospect. The high Cs:Li ratio is potentially indicative of lithium micas; and
- High lithium: rubidium pegmatites – a fractionated pegmatite system typically low in "LCT" elements; e.g. the Enterprise Prospect. The high Li:Rb ratio is more suggestive of albite – spodumene pegmatites.

Furthermore, the two different pegmatite suites appear to be spatially domained, with a fractionation boundary striking NNE-SSW interpreted down the middle of the Bynoe Project area (Figure 2).

The Company will use this new information to prioritize target areas for follow-up work. An updated drilling and exploration permit (Mining Management Plan; "MMP") has already been applied for and approval is expected in the coming weeks. Field work will commence with ground-truthing of the recently-defined anomalies as part of the ranking process of the multiple lithium prospects at Bynoe for future drilling.

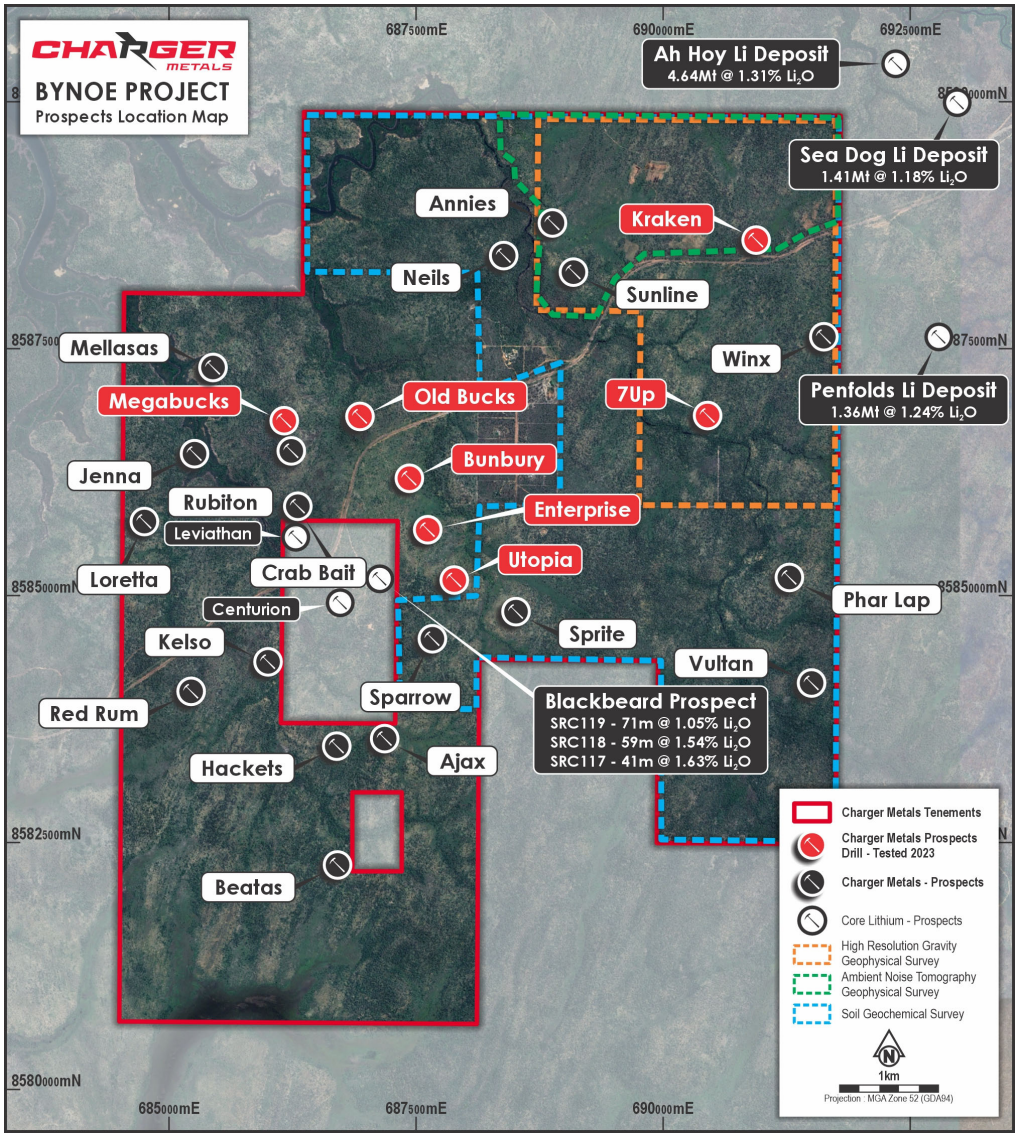

Figure 1. Map of the Bynoe Lithium Project showing areas covered by the 2023 surveys in relation to the known prospects. Core Lithium's nearby deposits and key prospects are shown for reference.[2]

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

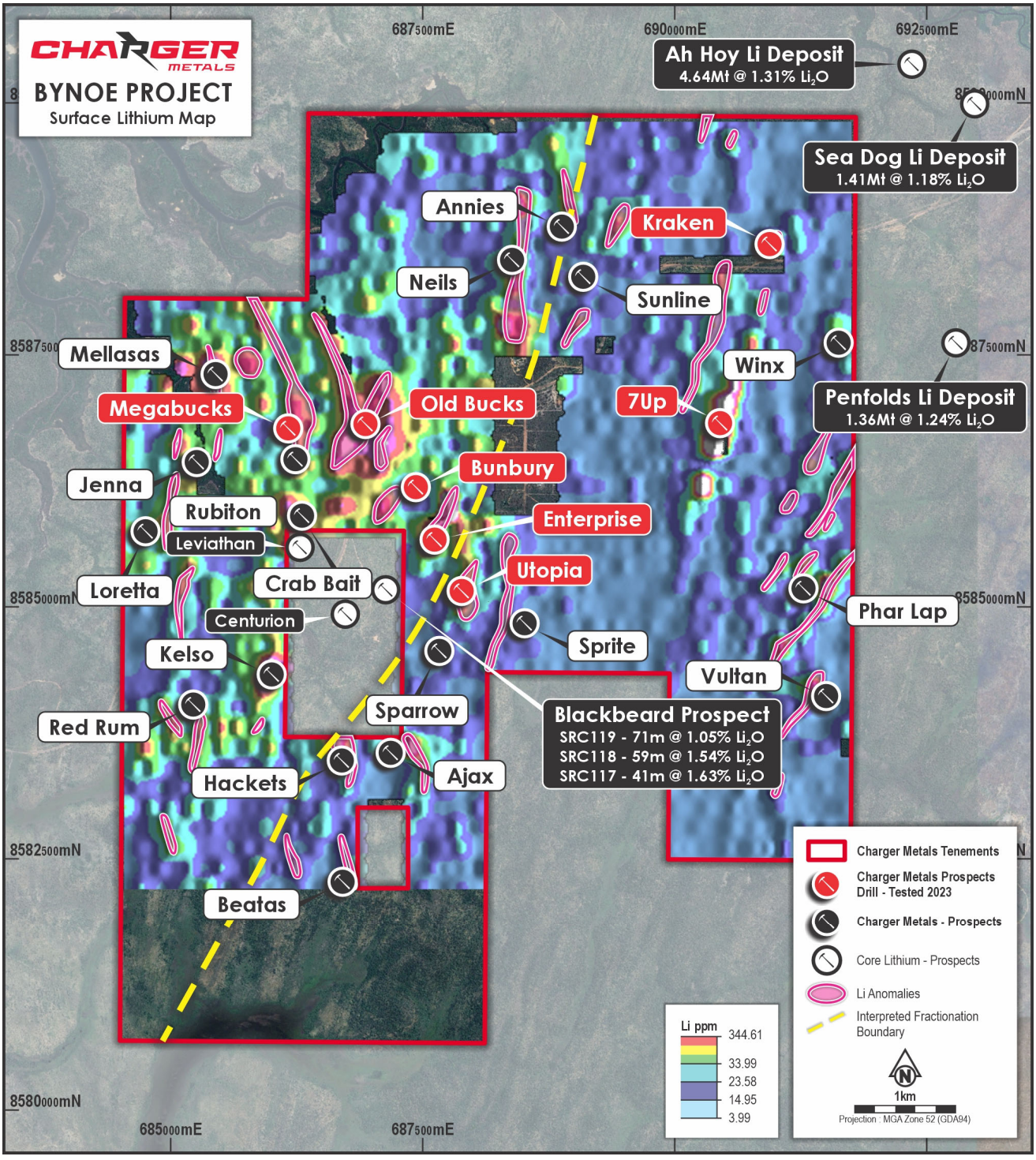

Figure 2. Gridded lithium in soils data of the Bynoe Lithium Project showing discrete lithium anomalies in relation to the known prospects.

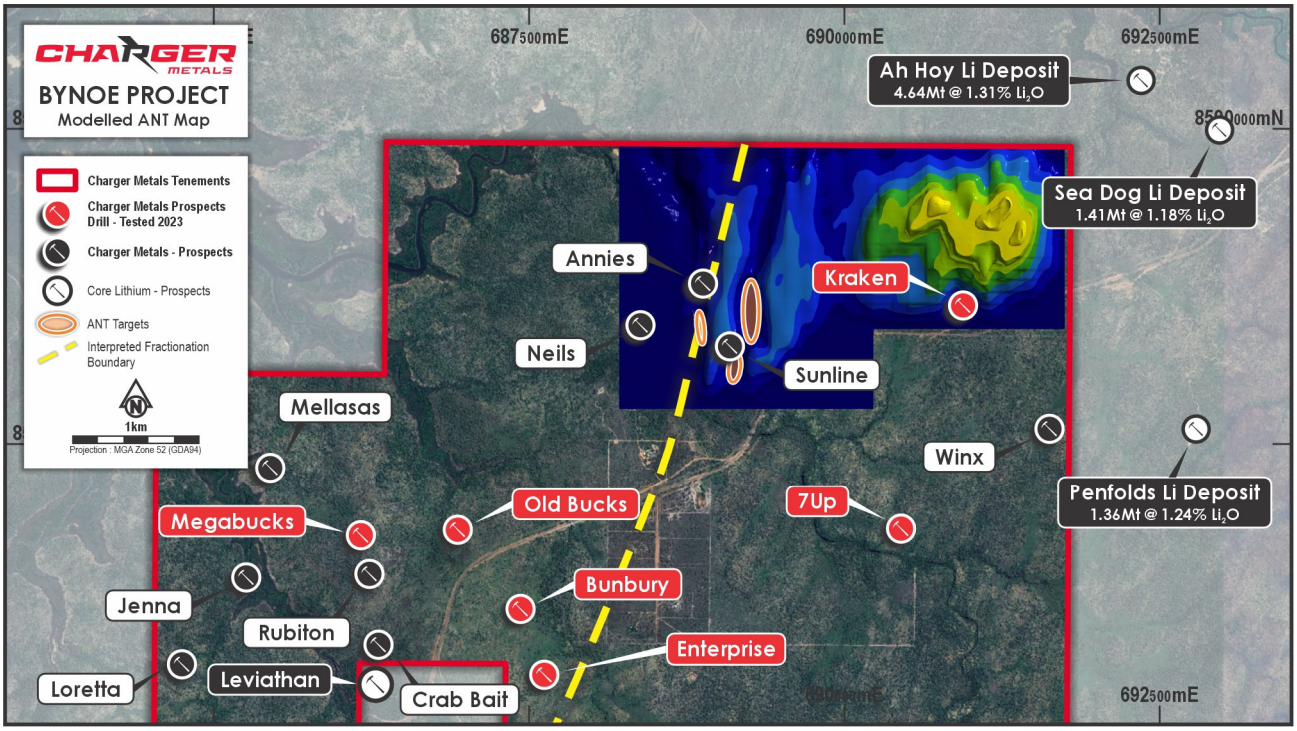

Figure 3. ANT data in the northeast of the Bynoe Lithium Project showing discrete north-south trending velocity lows parallel to mapped pegmatite outcrops near the Sunline Prospect.

Technical Discussion

Geophysical Surveys

Ambient noise tomography and ground gravity surveys were undertaken concurrently by Southern Geoscience Consultants ("SGC") over a large area in the northeast of the Bynoe Lithium Project in the latter part of the 2023 field season.

The ground gravity survey was carried out with stations spaced at 50 - 100m east-west along line-spacings of 100m north-south. The data was modelled by SGC utilising the density contrasts between pegmatites and the surrounding metasedimentary country rock. The modelled data showed a general NNE-SSW trend (Figure 4) which concurs with the regional geology and gravity data sets. The areas of higher density can be used in conjunction with the other data sets to explore for potential lithium-bearing pegmatites; however, the resolution of the data set does not allow for direct targeting of small discrete bodies.

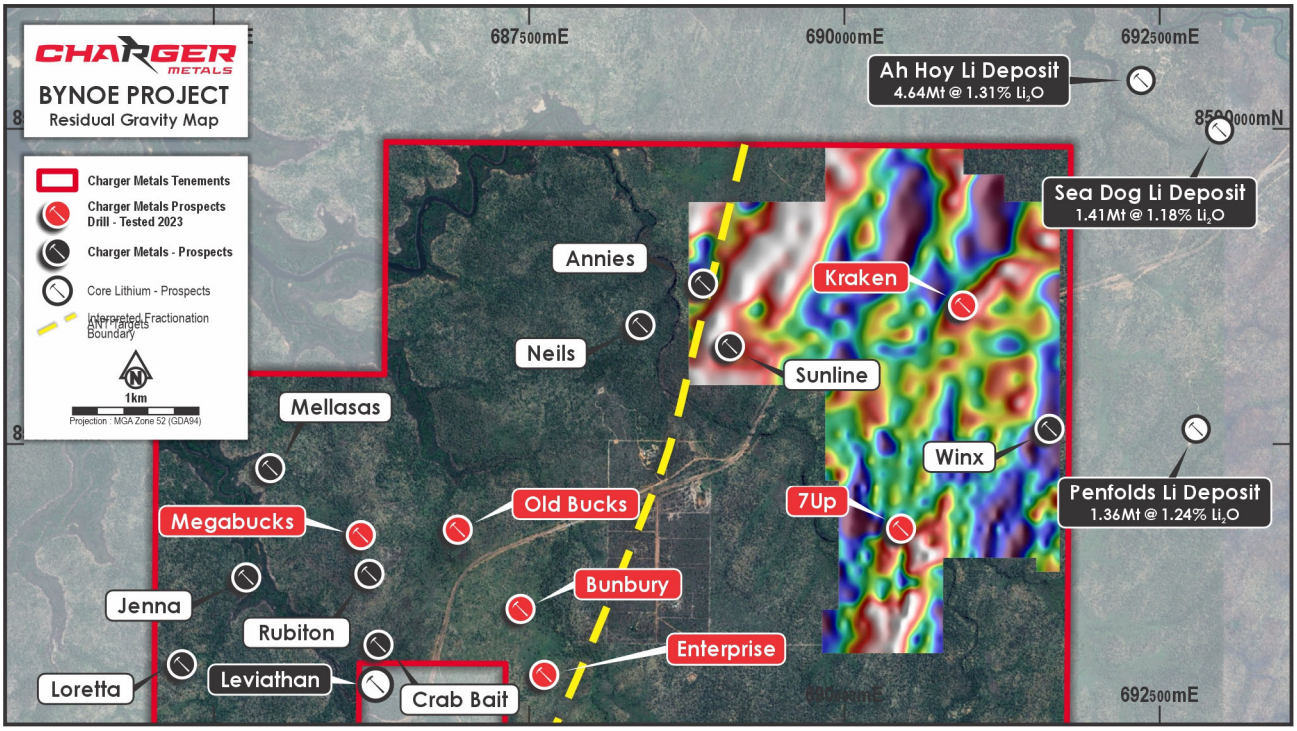

Figure 4. Residual gravity (UC 200m) data in the northeast of the Bynoe Lithium Project showing contrasting more dense (hot colours) and less dense geological units with a general NNE-SSW trend.

The ANT survey was carried out with stations spaced at ~160m east-west along line-spacings of ~160m north-south. The data was modelled by the Institute of Mine Seismology ("IMS") under management by SGC. ANT is a form of passive seismic that typically uses surface waves to map the different rock units below the surface by modelling the different velocities of the surface waves through the respective rock types.

In the case of the Bynoe ANT survey, there were no surface waves apparent in the data, which is rare and has been attributed to too much ambient noise due to the close proximity of the coast. However, primary body waves (P-waves) *were* recorded by the survey, which allowed IMS to model the ANT data using P-wave velocities rather than the typical surface waves (Figure 5).

Data-processing of the P-waves was manual and hence took a lot longer than the estimated time to process surface waves, but resulted in a unique P-wave velocity model over the Bynoe survey area. The modelled data were able to delineate several ~80m wide discrete bodies parallel to mapped pegmatites close to the Sunline Prospect, which strike approximately north-south and extend well below 100m in depth (Figure 3). These bodies may represent pegmatites that don't necessarily come to surface, and hence warrant follow-up exploration.

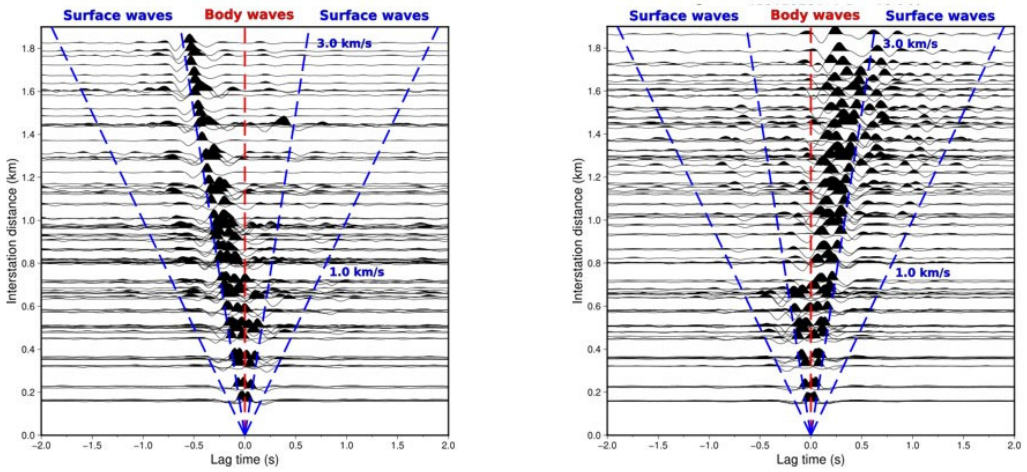

Figure 5. Examples of the ANT data from sensors 450150810 (left) and 450150721 (right) showing the lack of surface waves but a good recording of body waves (P-waves).

Surface Geochemical Survey

The Company completed an infill soil sampling programme over much of the eastern portion of the Bynoe Lithium Project that had little to no existing coverage (Figure 1). Existing line spacings of 400m were infilled to 200m, along which samples were taken every 50m. The assay results from the samples were combined with the existing surface geochemistry data set and evaluated at the project level by Dr Nigel Brand, an expert geochemist.

The lithium at surface was modelled, as were a suite of associated and pathfinder elements such as caesium, tantalum, beryl, tin, niobium and rubidium. This resulted in several new lithium surface anomalies areas that need to be followed up. Furthermore, the models suggest at least two different sets of pegmatites (Figure 6), with a fractionation boundary within the Bynoe tenure (Figure 2). Ground-truthing of the new lithium target areas is now required to identify any false positives due to weathering, as well as mapping and rock chip sampling of any pegmatite outcrops where possible.

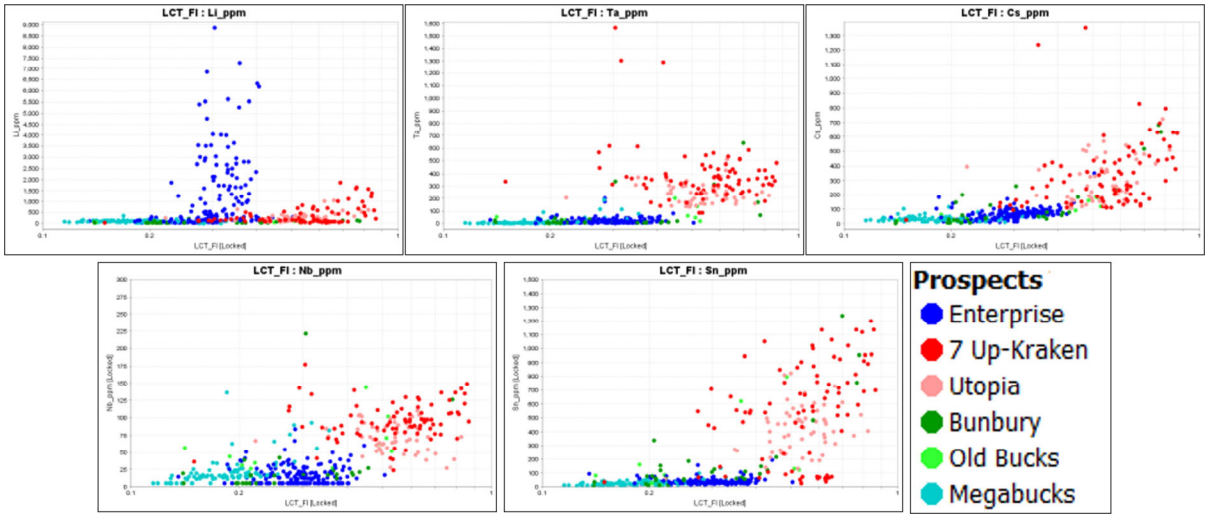

*Figure 6. Comparison of LCT-associated elements by prospect of assay results from selected drill samples (FI = [(Rb/K)*10]).*

Authorised for release by the Board.

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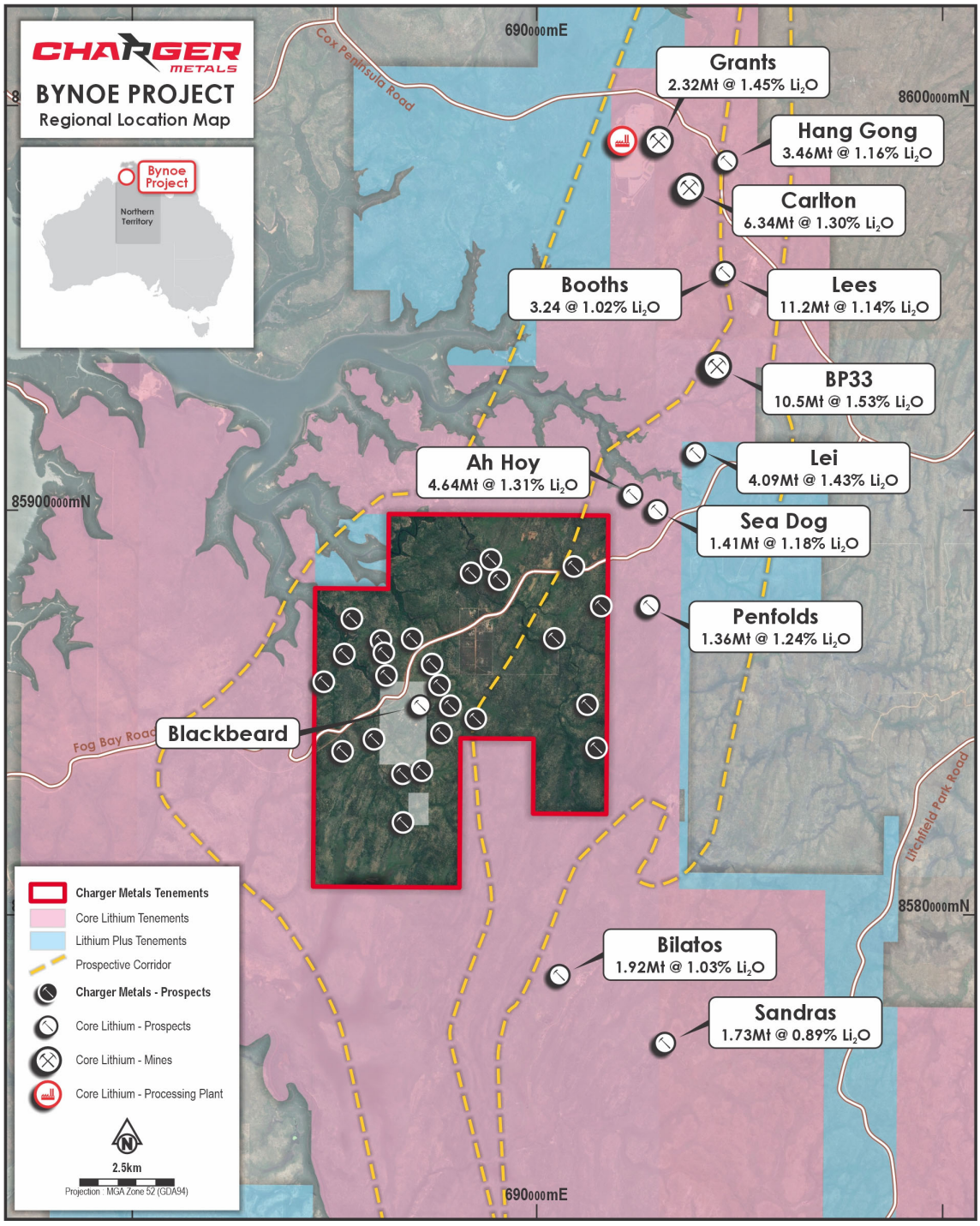

Figure 7. Location map of the Bynoe Lithium Project.[3]

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

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.

The information in this announcement that relates to geophysical results and interpretations is based on information compiled by Russell Mortimer, Consultant Geophysicist at Southern Geoscience Consultants. Mr Mortimer is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Mortimer consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Messrs Scholtz and Mortimer 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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 Exploration Results

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Both RC drilling (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) has been carried out by Charger Metals NL at the Medcalf Prospect. RC samples, representing one metre down-hole, are collected with the corresponding interval logged and preserved in chip trays.

	The drill-hole samples have been submitted for laboratory analyses. Drill core has been geologically logged and selected intervals selected for sampling and analysis. The diamond core has been cut in half along the long axis using an automatic diamond blade rock saw and half-core sampled for analysis. The samples lengths ranged from 0.5m to 1.0m within geological boundaries. Soil samples are collected using a commonly accepted procedure. Samples are taken from a depth of approximately 25cm at a pre-determined line spacing and sample spacing. The sample was sieved on site and approximately 100g of --250um soil collected. The laboratory analyses a 25g sub-sample without further preparation. Rock chip samples are collected from outcropping pegmatites using a geological hammer to dislodge hand specimens. Samples collected were around 1-3kg of spodumene-rich rock from pegmatite outcrops.
Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples collected on the RC drill rig are split using a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system to produce a representative sample. Diamond core is cut in half along the long axis using an automatic diamond blade rock saw and half-core sampled for analysis. Soil samples are collected on a predetermined grid. The collection of -250µm particles is an effective step to ensure representivity of the sample. Soil sampling spacing is appropriate for this early stage of exploration based on historical sampling, sample size collected, and methods used. Rock chip samples referenced are from outcrops and are not biased to target specific minerals. Samples were selected in order to ascertain the degree of lithium enrichment in the different pegmatites. Industry standard practice is applied on site to ensure sample representivity with industry standards field-duplicates used as well as laboratory appropriate QA-QC to sample preparation.
Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.	Lithium bearing minerals including spodumene weathering to clays in the oxidised regolith and

		are not recognised when drilling encounters pegmatites at shallow depths. No mineralisation was directly observed in the soil samples and determination of anomalism is dependent on lab analysis.
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	RC drilling was carried out by Geodrilling Pty Ltd, Remote Drilling Services Pty Ltd and Strike Drilling Pty ltd, with 5 inch and 5 and 3/4-inch drill bits. Diamond drilling was performed by Australian Mineral & Waterwell Drilling (AMWD) with HQ3 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. AMWD records from-and-to depths and core interval recovered as the hole is drilled. These are noted on core blocks at the end of each core run. Intervals are confirmed by CHR geologists and core recoveries logged. No material core loss is reported in the intervals being reported.
	Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Dry drilling conditions have supported sample recovery and quality. Diamond core is triple tubed to aid recovery.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Recoveries in the mineralised portion were good, limiting any sample bias.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	All drill holes are routinely logged by Senior geologists with extensive experience in LCT pegmatites. Chip samples are collected and photographed. Core trays are logged and photographed wet and dry. Rock-chip and soil samples are not logged, however basic topography, environment, sample nature and geological, mineralogical and petrographic details are recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is considered qualitative in nature. Drill chip samples are collected and photographed. Core trays are photographed. The geological logging adheres to the company policy and includes lithological, mineralogical, alteration, veining and weathering.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were geologically logged in full.
Sub-Sampling	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Core is cut by automatic diamond blade rock saw and half-core sampled for analysis.

Techniques and Sample Preparation	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples are split with a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system. Most samples are dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	For both RC and diamond the samples are collected in labelled calico bags. For RC each sample represents one metre downhole, while diamond the samples lengths ranges between 0.5m to 1.0m within geological boundaries. The nature and quality of the sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for all sample types.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.	Each RC metre interval has a second sample collected in a labelled calico bag and preserved as a field duplicate. Geologists observe and record sample recoveries to track representivity. Soil samples are sieved to -250µm and CRMs inserted at a rate of 1:33. Other than field sieving, no sample preparation is undertaken under the Company's geochemistry protocol. From the sieved soil sample collected 25g was taken for analysis.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	The RC rig is checked at each drill site to ensure that the cyclone and splitter are level. Field duplicate weights are compared against the original calico weight. Rock chip samples of outcropping pegmatites were of sufficient size to minimise bias towards specific minerals, however the pegmatites sampled are zoned and the quartz core was not targeted. Field duplicates are inserted at a rate of 1:30 for all sample types.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample preparation technique and sample sizes are considered appropriate to the material being sampled.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	The nature and quality of the assay and laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for all sample types. RC, DD and rock-chip samples were analysed by Intertek in Darwin using a standard preparation and FP6 analytical technique. This considered fit for purpose when analysing samples primarily for ore-grade lithium. Soil samples were submitted to Intertek in Darwin for 48-element assay using method code 4A-Li/MS48.

	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	A Rapid LIBS (Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy) elemental scanning instrumentation was used at a Perth-based laboratory. It scanned specific geological chip trays for the presence Li, Rb, K amongst other elements using the results to infer mineralogy utilising its own in-house spectral library. 2023 ANT Surveying 100 x SmartSolo 5Hz units were utilised Supplementary field survey equipment as required 2023 Gravity Surveying 2 x Scintrex CG-6 gravimeters (2021 models) 3 x Stonex RTK GPS systems Supplementary field survey equipment as required
	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 pegmatites was corroborated by two Senior Geologists with lithium exploration experience.
	The use of twinned holes.	The drilling being reported is exploratory in nature. As such, none of the holes have been twinned in the current program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data is received from the laboratory in digital format and is stored in the Company's digital database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments made to assay data. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. As is common practice when reporting lithium results, the lithium values reported by the laboratory have been converted to lithia values using the stoichiometric factor of 2.1527.
Location of Data Points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	The RC and DD collar locations were initially surveyed by handheld GPS. Subsequently the holes were picked up using DPGS by a qualified surveyor. Soil and rock-chip sample locations were located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of ±5 m.

	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid projection used for Bynoe is MGA_GDA94, Zone 52. All maps included in this report are referenced to this grid.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is provided by GPS. In general, the terrain is flat.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The program is a scout program by nature with variable drill spacing. At 7Up drill holes are spaced on a grid of 160m x 40m to 40m x 40m. At Enterprise and Utopia drill holes fences are spaced to target specific surface features. Soil sample traverses were regionally spaced at 400m and orientated E-W. Sample spacing along the lines was approximately 50m. Sample spacing is appropriate for regional exploration results. 2023 ANT Surveying ANT stations were recorded at ~160x160m grid pattern 2023 Gravity Surveying Gravity stations were acquired at 50-100m EW spacing x 100m NS spacing
	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.	Only on CBYRC007. Four metre composite samples have been submitted for a selective interval.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	In general the drill orientation was designed to be orthogonal to the pegmatite swarm mapped in trenches and exposed in old workings.
	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.	RC samples (calicos) were placed in numbered polyweave bags and transported directly from the drill site to the commercial laboratory (Intertek) in Darwin by CHR personnel. Core selected for sampling was transported by CHR senior geologist to AMWD core cutting facility in Pine Creek. Half-core was then sampled, placed into numbered calicos and then subsequently into numbered polyweave bags and transported to commercial laboratory (Intertek) in Darwin by CHR senior geologist.

		Soil and rock-chip samples were transported from site directly to Intertek in Darwin by CHR geologists, consultants, and 3rd party contractors.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	All sampling was undertaken using industry-normal practices. Data reviewed by independent consultant. ANT/Gravity data was reviewed/audited by Southern Geoscience Consultants

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.	• Tenement EL 30897 was granted under the Mineral Titles Act 2010 (NT) and is held 70% by Charger Metals NL and 30% by Lithium Australia Ltd. • The tenements are on: Vacant Crown Land: 7.55% Crown Lease Perpetual: 30.22% Crown Lease Term: 26.70% Freehold Land: 36.83% With respect to Aboriginal Heritage protection, an area that includes the EL 30897 is administered by the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority.
	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.	Previous work of most relevance has been conducted by Haddington Resources Ltd between 2007-2012.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	The Project is within the Bynoe Pegmatite Field which is part of the much larger Litchfield Pegmatite Belt. 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 country rock.
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.	Not relevant.
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting	The aggregate of the reporting is based on a lower limit of 0.30 % Li_2O and allows for 3 metres of interval pegmatite waste and 2 metres of internal

	of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	waste if clasts of host rock are present. 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.	The aggregate of the reporting is based on a lower limit of 0.30 % Li_2O and allows for 3 metres of interval pegmatite waste and 2 metres of internal waste if clasts of host rock are present. No high-grade cut is applied. References to individual zones of elevated Li_2O grades identifying the shorter intervals that exceed 1.50% Li_2O.
	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 pegmatite widths stated are based on visible pegmatite observations where the pegmatite is at least 50% of the 1m interval. A maximum internal waste interval of 2 metres is allowed. Widening of the pegmatite is allowed if the adjacent outer interval exceeds 20% pegmatite. The orientations of the intercepted pegmatites have not yet been determined with the limited data to-date, and hence intercepts are reported as down-hole lengths.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to figures in the main body of this release.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	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.	All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further work is discussed in the body of the announcement. This includes planning and permitting for future reverse circulation drilling programmes.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to figures in the main body of this release.