



Further drilling assays confirm very high-grade nature of the Xmas Gold Discovery

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Further drilling assays at Charger's 100%-owned Lake Johnston Lithium and Gold Project confirm the very high-grade nature of "Xmas Gold Discovery".
- **Xmas Gold Discovery** CLGRC022 hole split assays included significant intercepts:
 - **3m @ 18.0 g/t Au** & 9.15 g/t Ag from 135m including **1m @ 41.5 g/t Au** & 26.5 g/t Ag.
- **Richard Gold Prospect** CLGRC025 hole split assays included significant intercepts:
 - **7m @ 1.24 g/t Au** from 60m including 3m @ 2.12 g/t Au
- Further diamond hole has completed up dip from CLGRC022 hole and core samples are currently at the laboratory for assaying.
- The high-grade Xmas Gold Discovery area is very under-explored with no historical RC or diamond drilling along a trend of greater than 2km.
- 1,300m of Diamond and RC drilling programme completed at the Lake Johnston Lithium and Gold Project so far this quarter.

Charger Metals NL (**ASX: CHR**, "**Charger**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report further assay results from its Xmas Gold Discovery Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling and its latest exploration plans at its 100%-owned Lake Johnston Lithium and Gold Project ("**Lake Johnston**") in the Yilgarn Province, Western Australia.

Charger commenced a ~3,000m diamond and RC drill programme at the Xmas Gold Discovery, Medcalf Lithium Deposit and Medcalf West Exploration Target, with 1,300m having been completed.

Charger's Managing Director and CEO, Bryan Dixon, commented:

"The Charger team is focused in advancing its knowledge of the Xmas Gold Discovery. The recent 1m split assays from RC hole CLGRC022 confirm the extremely high-grade nature of this prospect, intercepted 3m @ 18.0 g/t Au from 135m including 1m @ 41.5 g/t Au and 26.5 g/t Ag.

"The Xmas Gold Discovery has over 2,000m of trend that has not been drill tested previously. There had not been any drilling for gold on this tenement area for 13 years prior to Charger announcing this discovery in December. The Lake Johnston greenstone belt is one of the few belts in the Yilgarn Province of Western Australia that does not presently host a major gold mine and represents one of the more under-explored greenstone belts in the Yilgarn.

"Charger is currently drilling a 3,000m RC and diamond drill programme at Lake Johnston with the rigs rotating between the Xmas Gold Discovery and the Medcalf Spodumene Targets with 1,300m having been completed and initial samples at the laboratory awaiting assays."

Latest Drilling Assay Results confirms very high-grade gold

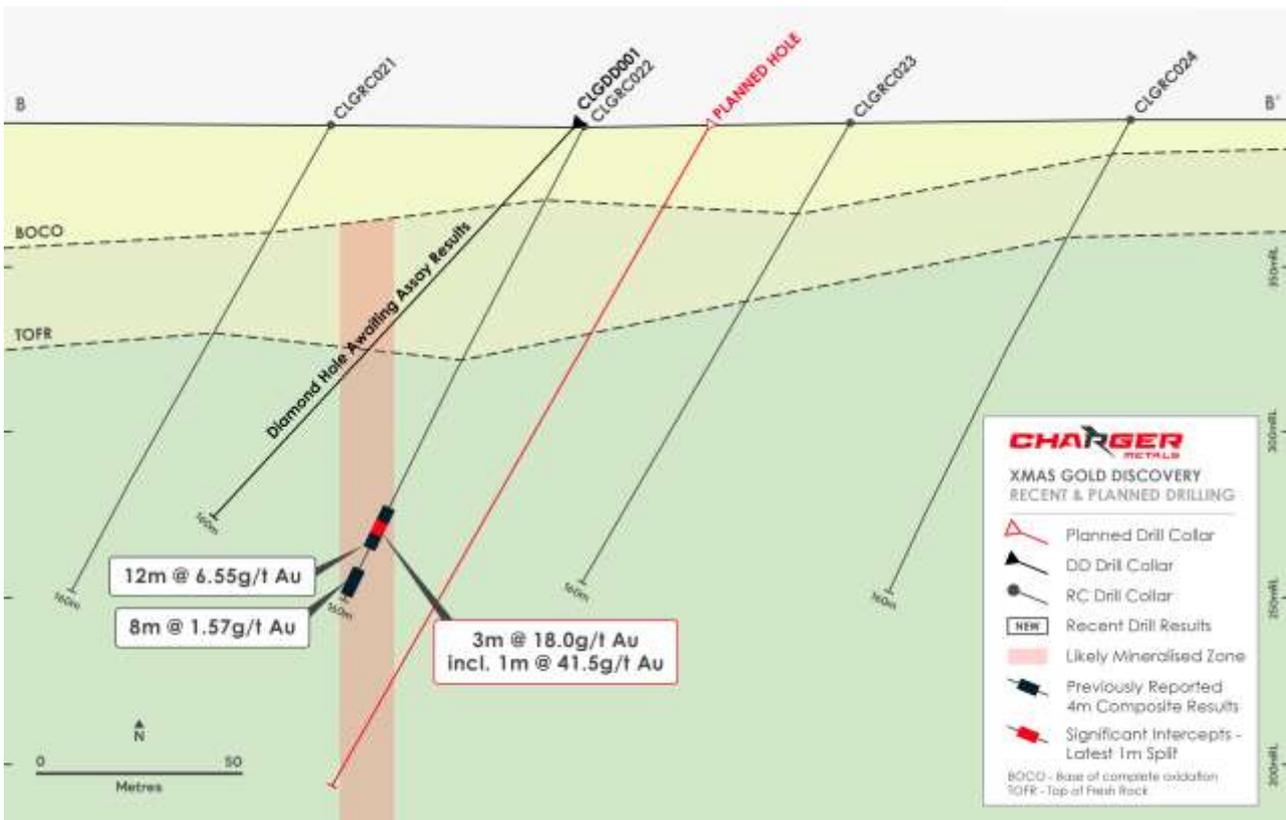


Figure 1. Xmas Gold Discovery Cross section (looking NW) with interpretation of likely orientation of the gold mineralisation and recent diamond hole to test extension up dip from hole CLGRC022.

Table 1 - significant intercepts from 4m composite samples originally reported on 30 Dec 2025 and 19 Jan 2026.

Table 1 - Previously Reported - 4m composite results

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Prospect
CLDRC022	132	144	12	6.55	NA	Xmas Gold Discovery
CLDRC022	132	136	4	16.9	NA	Xmas Gold Discovery
CLDRC022	148	156	8	1.57	NA	Xmas Gold Discovery
CLGRC025	60	68	8	0.86	NA	Richard Gold Prospect

NA - not assayed

Note: Gold assays for each 4 m composite sample (comprising the original routine assay and all laboratory repeats) have been averaged. These values were then length-weighted and averaged across each intercept to derive the reported Au (g/t). A cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au was applied, with an internal waste dilution of up to 2 m incorporated. Reported intersections are down-hole widths as true widths are not known at this stage.

The new assay results in Table 2 represent significant intercepts from fresh 1 m split samples collected from the same RC drilling in Table 1. The split samples suggest a thinner extremely high-grade mineralisation zone at the Xmas Gold Discovery CLGRC022 hole with significant intercepts of **3m @ 18.0 g/t Au** including **1m @ 41.5 g/t Au** and 26.5 g/t Ag. The narrower higher-grade results from the split assays in hole CLGRC022 may be partly explained by the gold mineralisation appearing to be very high grade and course (see Photo 1). Multi element analysis and logging confirms the mineralisation is hosted in a gold mafic intrusive system.

The 1m splits from the Richard Gold Prospect hole CLGRC025 confirm similar widths at a stronger grade with **7m @ 1.24 g/t Au** from 60m including 3m @ 2.12 g/t Au. Further follow up drilling is required to better understand the mineralisation at the Richard Gold Prospect.

Table 2 - New 1m splits results

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Prospect
CLDRC022	135	138	3	18.0	9.15	Xmas Gold Discovery
CLDRC022	135	136	1	41.5	26.5	Xmas Gold Discovery
CLGRC025	60	67	7	1.24	NSR	Richard Gold Prospect
CLGRC025	63	66	3	2.12	NSR	Richard Gold Prospect

NSR - no significant result

Note: Gold assays for each 1m split sample (comprising the original routine assay and all laboratory repeats) have been averaged. These values were then length-weighted and averaged across each intercept to derive the reported Au (g/t). A cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au was applied, with an internal waste dilution of up to 2 m incorporated. Reported intersections are down-hole widths as true widths are not known at this stage.



Photo 1: Course gold found in panned concentrate from hole CLDRC022 132m to 136m 4m sample that assayed at 16.9 g/t Au.

Charger has completed a further 160m diamond hole CLGDD001 into the into the Xmas Gold Discovery on the same section aimed at confirming the style and orientation of the mineralisation (see Figure 1). Diamond hole CLGDD001 is aimed at testing the mineralisation up dip from the very high-grade mineralization identified in hole CLGRC022.

Hole ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	Azi	Dip	Depth to (m)
CLGDD001	291425	6399110	235	-50	160.00

Logging and Boxscans (XRF and Spectral Minerology) have been completed on diamond hole CLGDD001 to better understand the mineralisation style which has confirmed a mafic sequence with abundant intrusives.



Figure 2. Drill plan from Mt Gordon Tenement at Lake Johnston showing the Xmas Gold Discovery and Richard Gold Prospect drill locations

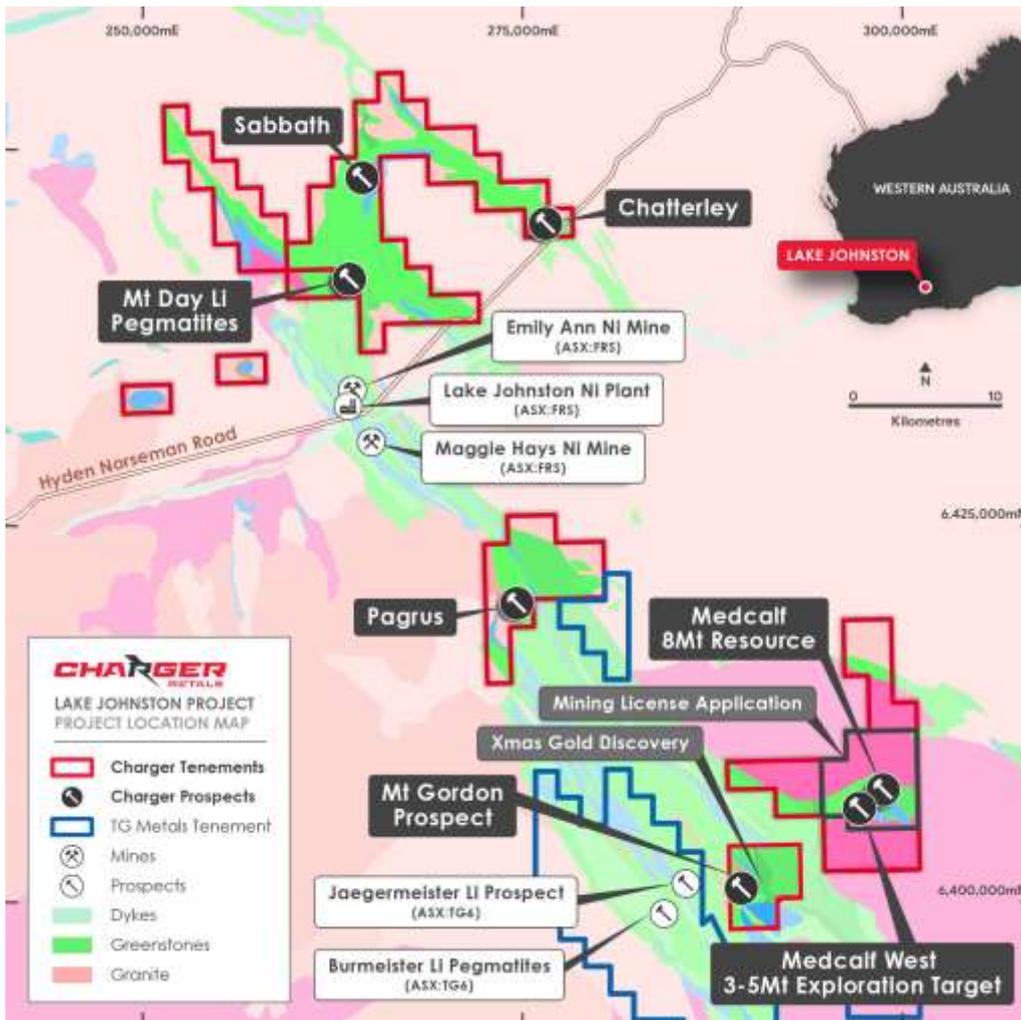


Figure 3. Location of key prospect areas within the Lake Johnston Lithium and Gold Project.

Xmas Gold Discovery Next steps

The diamond hole CLGDD001 into the Xmas Gold Discovery has core at the laboratory awaiting assays. Further follow up drilling is planned to commence at Xmas shortly. Regular updates will be announced as assays are received.

Infill soil sample collection at Xmas on a 50m by 100m grid to commence in the coming weeks.

Charger has engaged Southern Geoscience to also perform enhanced magnetic and digital terrain data processing and interpretation on the existing high-resolution airborne magnetic database.

A DMPE Permit of Work has been approved to drill lines 200m and 400m north-west of the discovery which have been cleared by flora and heritage surveys. Further Flora surveys were completed in February to allow additional drilling along trend from the Xmas Gold Discovery.

Medcalf Lithium Deposit Next steps

Diamond and RC drilling is ongoing to test the Medcalf Spodumene Deposit down dip and down plunge where the best lithium grades and widths have been identified. Drill testing the continuity of 700m of strike at the Medcalf West Exploration Target on 140m lines underneath the existing spodumene outcrop to a depth of 180m down hole. Initial drill samples are at the laboratory awaiting assays.

Initial metallurgical and ore sorting test work over the Medcalf deposit is planned to commence following the completion of the current diamond drilling programme next month.

Advancing flora and fauna surveys and environmental monitoring over the Medcalf Mining Lease Application are planned to commence this quarter.

Authorised for release by the Board.

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About Charger Metals NL

Charger Metals NL is a lithium and gold focussed exploration company actively exploring at Lake Johnston. The Lake Johnston Lithium and Gold Project is located 450km east of Perth, in the Yilgarn Province of Western Australia. Lithium prospects occur within a 50km long corridor along the southern and western margin of the Lake Johnston granite batholith. Key target areas include the Medcalf Spodumene Deposit and Medcalf West Prospect, the Mt Gordon Lithium Prospects 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 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% Li₂O.

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 km² within a known lithium (spodumene) enriched belt surrounded by Core's Finnis Project, which currently has a JORC-compliant Mineral Resource of 48.2Mt at 1.26% Li₂O² and high-grade lithium drill intersections close to Charger's tenement boundary. Aeromagnetics and gravity surveys indicate a prospective corridor with a regional NNE-SSW trend.

Charger has 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. More than 20 identified lithium prospects within the Bynoe Project are yet to be drill tested.

Core Lithium Ltd's Blackbeard Prospect is located less than 50m from Charger's tenement boundary. Core have published Exploration Target for Blackbeard of 7 - 10Mt @ 1.5 - 1.7% Li₂O (see Figure 5).

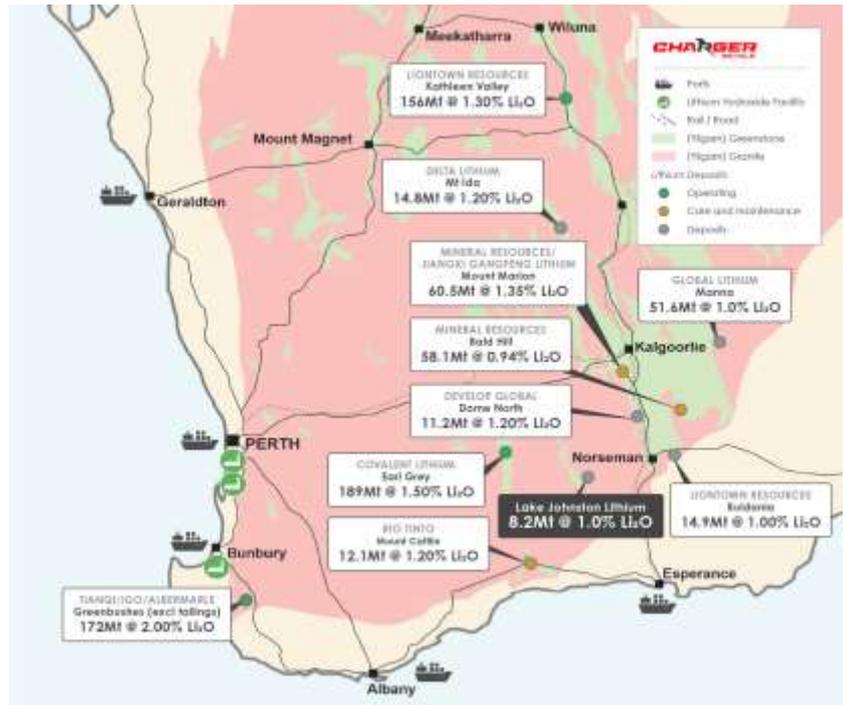


Figure 4. The Lake Johnston Lithium and Gold Project location in relation to other Yilgarn lithium plants, deposits and infrastructure.

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

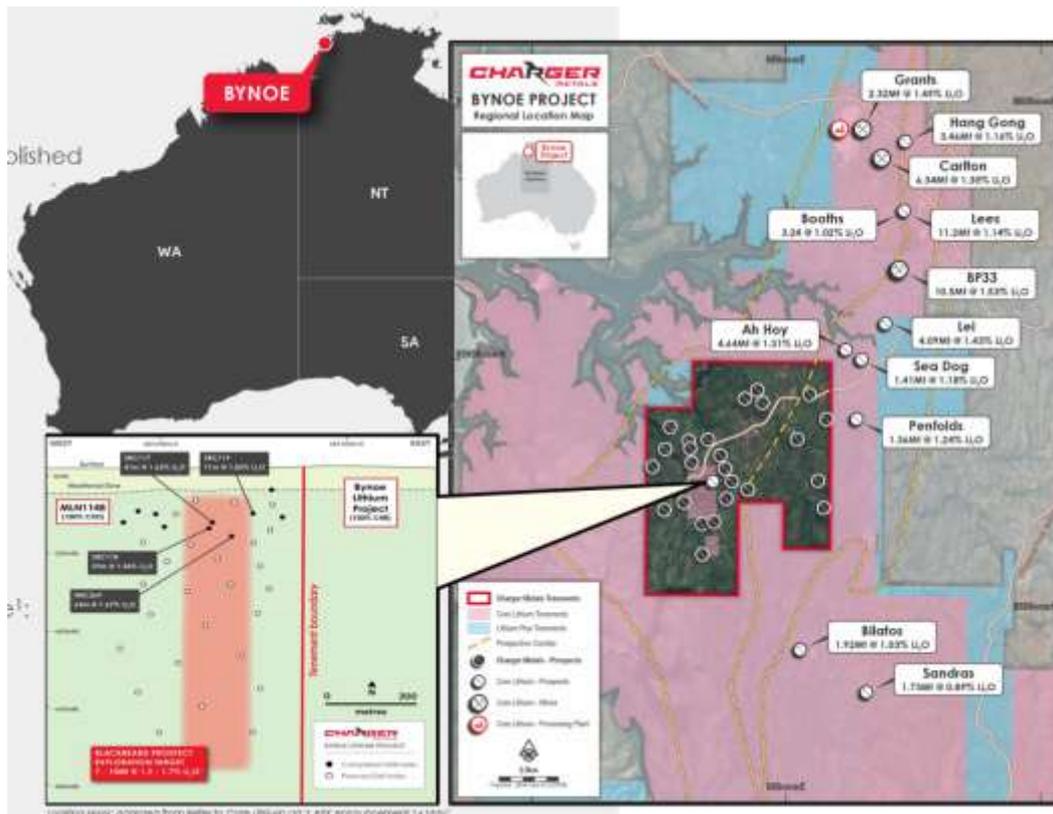


Figure 5. Location map of the Bynoe Lithium Project (red outline) which is along trend from Core Lithium's Finnis Lithium Mine and surrounded by Core's tenements (pink).

In Q3 2024 Charger receiving an unsolicited non-binding, conditional, indicative offer from Core Lithium Limited to acquire 100% of the Company³. Core subsequently acquired a 9.8% ownership interest in Charger.

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.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original Resource and Exploration Target announcement dated 18 August 2025 and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources and Exploration Target that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant resource announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.'

Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of the Medcalf West Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration work to estimate a Medcalf West Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in defining a Mineral Resource.

³ Refer to ASX Announcement 19 Aug 2024 – "[Strategic Update](#)".

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 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.	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Mt Gordon prospects, Lake Johnston Project, was conducted by Charger Metals NL. Samples were collected at one-metre downhole intervals using a cyclone and split into labelled calico bags. Intervals were geologically logged, and representative drill chips retained in chip trays. Four-metre composite samples were prepared from RC cuttings for gold analysis, with selected intervals also analysed for multi-element suites. The new assay results (Table 2) are from the original 1 m split samples of RC holes CLGRC022 and CLGRC025, collected directly beneath the RC static cone splitter.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples collected during RC drilling were split using a static cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone return system. Each downhole metre was divided into two evenly sized 2–3 kg splits from the side shoots (original and field duplicate), which were collected into numbered calico bags corresponding to the downhole metre. The remaining drill cuttings from that metre were collected in a 20 L bucket beneath the splitter (bulk split). The bulk sample, together with its corresponding original and duplicate splits, was laid out on the ground in rows representing 20–30 m downhole.
		Four-metre composite samples at the Mt Gordon prospect were prepared by collecting four evenly sized scoop samples from each metre interval of the cyclone bulk split, combining them to form a 4 m composite, and placing the resulting sample into sequentially numbered calicos. Composite samples from all Mt Gordon holes were analysed for gold, with selected holes and/or intervals also submitted for multi-element analysis. The one-metre split samples were collected directly beneath the RC cyclone splitter and analysed for gold and multi-element analysis. Samples were transported by Charger Metals NL personnel to Intertek for laboratory analysis.

Industry-standard procedures were followed in the field to ensure sample representativity, including the routine collection of field duplicates. Laboratory QA/QC protocols—including the use of certified reference materials, blanks, and duplicates—were applied during sample preparation and analysis to maintain data quality and reliability.

Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.

RC drill chips were logged by geologists with relevant experience in both LCT pegmatite and gold exploration. Logging captured key lithological, mineralogical, and structural features, with particular attention given to identifying pegmatite intervals, associated alteration, and mineral assemblages, as well as any features indicative of gold mineralisation.

Field observations were supported by the preservation of representative samples in chip trays, which were reviewed as required to validate logging consistency and assist with geological interpretation.

The determination of mineralisation is based on the integration of geological logging, geochemical assay data, and the broader geological context of the Lake Johnston Project area.

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.).	The drilling reported in this release was conducted using Reverse Circulation (RC) methods. RC drilling was completed by Ausdrill, part of the Perenti Group, using Rig ED1530 (Schramm T685). Drilling employed 4.5-inch diameter drill rods with a 5 5/8-inch face-sampling RC bit.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC sample recoveries and moisture content were visually assessed at the drill rig and recorded in sample registers by the logging geologist. Recoveries were consistently high, with samples typically dry and of uniform quality across the program. No significant variations in recovery were observed, and no evidence of sample bias has been identified. Auxiliary air pressure was used during drilling to maximise sample recovery and maintain dry sample conditions. The use of a well-maintained cyclone and static cone splitter ensured consistent and representative sample collection. Sample intervals were monitored by experienced field staff to ensure that recovery remained high and that samples accurately reflected downhole geology.
	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.	No relationship has been observed between sample recovery and grade. Sample recovery was consistently high, with the majority of samples collected dry due to the use of auxiliary air pressure. Visual assessments at the rig indicated minimal variation in recovery, and the use of a static cone splitter ensured that samples remained representative. No evidence of sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material has been identified.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation,	All RC drill holes were geologically logged in detail by CHR geologists with experience in both LCT pegmatite systems and gold exploration. Logging captured key lithological, mineralogical, and structural features, and representative chip samples were collected and photographed for reference and validation. While geotechnical logging was

	mining studies and metallurgical studies.	not undertaken at this stage, the level of geological detail recorded is considered sufficient to support early-stage Mineral Resource estimation and to guide further exploration.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is primarily qualitative in nature, focusing on lithological, mineralogical, alteration, veining, and weathering characteristics in accordance with company procedures. RC drill chip samples were collected and photographed to provide a visual record and assist with geological interpretation.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were geologically logged in full, representing 100% of the total drilled metreage.
Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not applicable.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples collected during RC drilling were split using a static cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone return system. Each downhole metre was divided into two evenly sized 2–3 kg splits from the side shoots (original and field duplicate), which were collected into numbered calico bags corresponding to the downhole metre. The remaining drill cuttings from that metre were collected in a 20 L bucket beneath the splitter (bulk split). The bulk sample, together with its corresponding original and duplicate splits, was laid out on the ground in rows representing 20–30 m downhole. Four-metre composite samples at the Mt Gordon prospect were prepared by collecting four evenly sized scoop samples from each metre interval of the cyclone bulk split, combining them to form a 4 m composite, and placing the resulting sample into sequentially numbered calicos. Composite samples from all Mt Gordon holes were analysed for gold, with selected holes and/or intervals also submitted for multi-element analysis. The new assay results (Table 2) are from the original 1 m split samples of RC holes CLGRC022 and CLGRC025, collected directly beneath the RC static cone splitter and analysed for gold and multi-element suites. All samples submitted to Intertek for chemical analysis were dry. The sampling and splitting methods employed are consistent with industry-standard procedures for RC drilling and are designed to produce representative, reproducible sub-samples suitable for laboratory assay.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The nature and quality of the sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for all sample types. RC split and composite samples were collected using industry-standard procedures designed to ensure both sample integrity and representativity. Sample preparation was undertaken by Intertek Laboratories in Kalgoorlie using established protocols suitable for lithium, gold, and multi-element analysis, ensuring reliable and consistent results across all sample types.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.	Each one-metre interval was sub-sampled using a static cone splitter to produce two 2–3 kg samples—designated as the original and a field duplicate—both placed in labelled calico bags.

		Field duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1 in every 30 samples to monitor sampling precision and representativity. Various certified reference materials (CRMs) were also inserted into the RC sample stream at a rate of 1 in every 33 samples to monitor analytical accuracy. Sample recoveries were visually assessed and recorded by geologists at the drill rig to ensure consistent sampling quality.
	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.	To ensure representative sampling of in-situ material, the cyclone and splitter on the RC rig were levelled and checked at each drill site prior to sampling. Field duplicates were collected at a nominal rate of 1 in every 30 samples across all sample types. Duplicate sample weights were compared with their corresponding original samples to monitor consistency and detect any potential sampling bias.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes and preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the grain size and nature of the material being sampled. RC samples of 2–3 kg are consistent with industry standards for LCT pegmatite and gold exploration and are deemed sufficient to provide representative and reliable geochemical results.
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 assay and laboratory procedures used are considered appropriate for all sample types. RC samples reported in this release were analysed by Intertek in Maddington using standard sample preparation protocols, followed by the FA50/OE04 method. This involves a 50g fire assay (total digestion for Au) with an ICP-OES finish, an industry-standard technique suitable for the reported grades at this stage of exploration. Holes CLGRC021 to CLGRC024 were also analysed using the FB6/OM45 method, which employs lithium borate fusion (near-total digestion) followed by an ICP-OES/MS finish for up to 45 elements. Additionally, the weathered saprolite from holes CLGRC010 to CLGRC020 was analysed for multiple elements using the A-Li/MS48 method, which uses a four-acid digestion followed by an ICP-MS finish for 48 elements.
	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 north-seeking downhole gyro was used to determine hole orientation, with the tool calibrated in accordance with standard operating procedures.
	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.	Quality control procedures included the systematic insertion of certified standards sourced from a reputable commercial provider, as well as field duplicates, at a rate of approximately three standards and three duplicates per 100 samples. Intertek additionally performed duplicate sampling and routinely analysed internal laboratory standards and blanks as part of their assay workflow. Review of QA/QC data indicates that acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been consistently maintained, with no evidence of bias or significant analytical issues observed.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections were independently verified by both the company geologist and other company personnel to ensure data accuracy and integrity.
	The use of twinned holes.	The drilling reported is exploratory in nature; therefore, no 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.
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.	RC drill collar locations were surveyed using a Garmin GPSMAP 65 handheld GPS, with an estimated accuracy of ± 4 m. Collar pick-ups using differential GPS (DGPS) by a qualified surveyor have not yet been completed.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid projection used for the Lake Johnston Project is MGA_GDA94, Zone 51. All maps included in this report are referenced to this grid.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is provided by GPS.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The drilling program was a scout program in nature, with no regular or repeatable hole spacing. Drill holes were designed to target specific surface features and/or conceptual targets and were spaced to maximise geological understanding of each individual feature or target area.
	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 was applied at the Mt Gordon prospect. Four-metre composite samples were prepared by collecting four evenly sized scoop samples from each metre interval of the cyclone bulk split, combining them to form a 4 m composite, and placing the resulting sample into sequentially numbered calicos. Composite samples were analysed for gold, with selected holes and/or intervals also submitted for multi-element analysis.
	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 over the targets at Mt Gordon was designed to be orthogonal to the regional structures.
	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 prior to transport and handled to maintain chain of custody. RC samples (calicos) reported in this release were placed in numbered polyweave bags and transported directly from the drill site to Intertek by a senior geologist from Charger Metals NL.

Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	All sampling was conducted following industry-standard practices. Quality control data, including standards and blanks, were routinely reviewed and cross-checked against expected values. Any variances exceeding two standard deviations were investigated, with no significant issues identified during the current program.
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Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	<p>The drilling reported in this release is located within exploration tenement E63/1883, forming part of Charger Metals NL's (CHR) Lake Johnston Project.</p> <p>Tenement E63/1883 is wholly owned by Charger Metals NL. This tenement falls under the Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) legislation, with the native title claim held by the Ngadju people (ILUA claim no. WC2011/009, File Notation Area 11507). Charger has negotiated a new Heritage Protection Agreement with Ngadju Elders. Native title processes, governed by the Department of Mines and the relevant statutory regulations, apply.</p>
	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, all tenements are in good standing. To the best of the Company's knowledge, there are no impediments to Charger's operations within the tenements beyond standard industry permitting requirements.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>Historical exploration in the region has primarily targeted nickel, leading to the discovery of the Emily Ann and Maggie Hays nickel deposits in the late 1980s and 1990s. Key exploration efforts during this period were undertaken by Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd, LionOre Australia (Nickel) Limited, and Norilsk Nickel NL.</p> <p>At Mt Gordon, historical exploration was primarily focused on nickel and gold, with work conducted by Hannans Reward, Neometals Ltd, and Monarch Resources. No recorded lithium exploration has occurred in the subject area in the past.</p>
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	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 information, including drill hole coordinates, orientations, and significant intersections, is provided in Tables 1 and 2 of this release.
	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or	Weighted average grades were used in reporting results from the drilling program. Au assays are from

Data Aggregation Methods	<p>minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p>	<p>either 1m samples or 4 m composites, with reporting aggregates based on a lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au. Up to 2 m internal waste dilution has been applied, and no top-cut or high-grade truncation has been used.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>No metal equivalents have been used.</p>
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	<p>If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p>	<p>The geometry of mineralisation in relation to the Xmas Gold Discovery at Mt Gordon is not known at this stage.</p>
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<p>Refer to Figure 1 and 2 in the main body of this release for a plan view of drill hole collar locations.</p>
Balanced Reporting	<p>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.</p>	<p>All relevant details of the drilling program at the Mt Gordon prospects are provided in this announcement. While comprehensive reporting of all exploration results is not practicable, the information presented is considered balanced and representative.</p>
Other Substantive Exploration Data	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 (LIT) between 2018 and 2021, and by Charger Metals (CHR) from 2021 to the present.</p>
Further Work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p>	<p>Further work is discussed in the body of the announcement.</p>
	<p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<p>Drill holes shown relative to RTP-1VD aeromagnetics and the Xmas Gold Discovery and Richard Gold Prospect.</p>