Broad Shallow Zones of Nickel and Cobalt at Brandy Hill South

Key Highlights

- **Encouraging assays returned for two Diamond holes, BHRDC018 and BHRCD019**
- **Broad zones of silver mineralisation and multiple narrow zones of copper mineralisation identified in deeper zones of both holes**
- **Broad, shallow zones of nickel and cobalt mineralisation identified in both holes associated with Salt Creek Shear and hosted in ultramafic rocks**
- **Significant results for BHRCD018 include:**
  - **76.1m @ 0.24% Ni and 0.105% Co from 96.9m**
  - **6m @ 0.31% Cu from 141m**
  - **129m @ 1.2g/t Ag from 257m, incl 1m @ 13g/t Ag**
- **Significant results for BHRCD019 include:**
  - **11.2m @ 0.23% Ni and 0.102% Co from 91m**
  - **57m @ 0.25% Ni and 0.107% Co from 109m**
  - **9.2m @ 0.43% Cu from 171m, incl 1.2m @ 1.72% Cu**
  - **6m @ 0.25% Cu from 254m**
  - **10m @ 0.29% Cu from 296m**
  - **8.1m @ 0.32% Cu from 339.1m, incl 1m @ 1.14% Cu**
  - **197.15m @ 1.6g/t Ag from 162.85m, incl 1.2m @ 18g/t Ag**
- **Given the significant nickel and cobalt results identified in both holes, a review of previous RC assay results identified nickel and cobalt mineralisation, with results including:**
  - **40m @ 0.46% Ni and 0.15% Co from 56m (BHRC018)**
  - **31m @ 0.48% Ni and 0.147% Co from 59m (BHRC019)**
- **Diamond drilling has commenced on priority DHTEM targets to test for copper and nickel mineralisation**
- **MD, Brett Wallace, to present at online conference today at 11.00am AEST / 9:00am WST. You can register here: https://tinyurl.com/3ppa23bs**

Recharge Metals Limited (**ASX: REC**, **Recharge** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce results from drill holes BHRCD018 and BHRCD019 at the Brandy Hill South Project located within the Archaean age Gullewa Greenstone Belt in Western Australia. These latest results build on the encouraging results already received at the prospect.

Recharge Managing Director Brett Wallace commented:

"We are very excited to report not only multiple zones of copper mineralisation and broad zones of silver intercepts, but thick, shallow intercepts of nickel and cobalt mineralisation from the two remaining diamond holes.

We are also very pleased to report that nickel and cobalt was also present at high grades in the RC pre-collars holes and three other holes in close proximity to the Salt Creek Shear.. When the pre-collars and diamond tails are considered in continuity, both holes 18 and 19 comprise over 100 metres of nickel and cobalt at highly significant grades and from shallower depths. Given our copper focus, this nickel and cobalt discovery has been a very pleasant surprise.

We are also very excited to have commenced our RC and diamond drilling programs to assess priority DHTEM targets and test the grades at the heart of this, and other conductors."

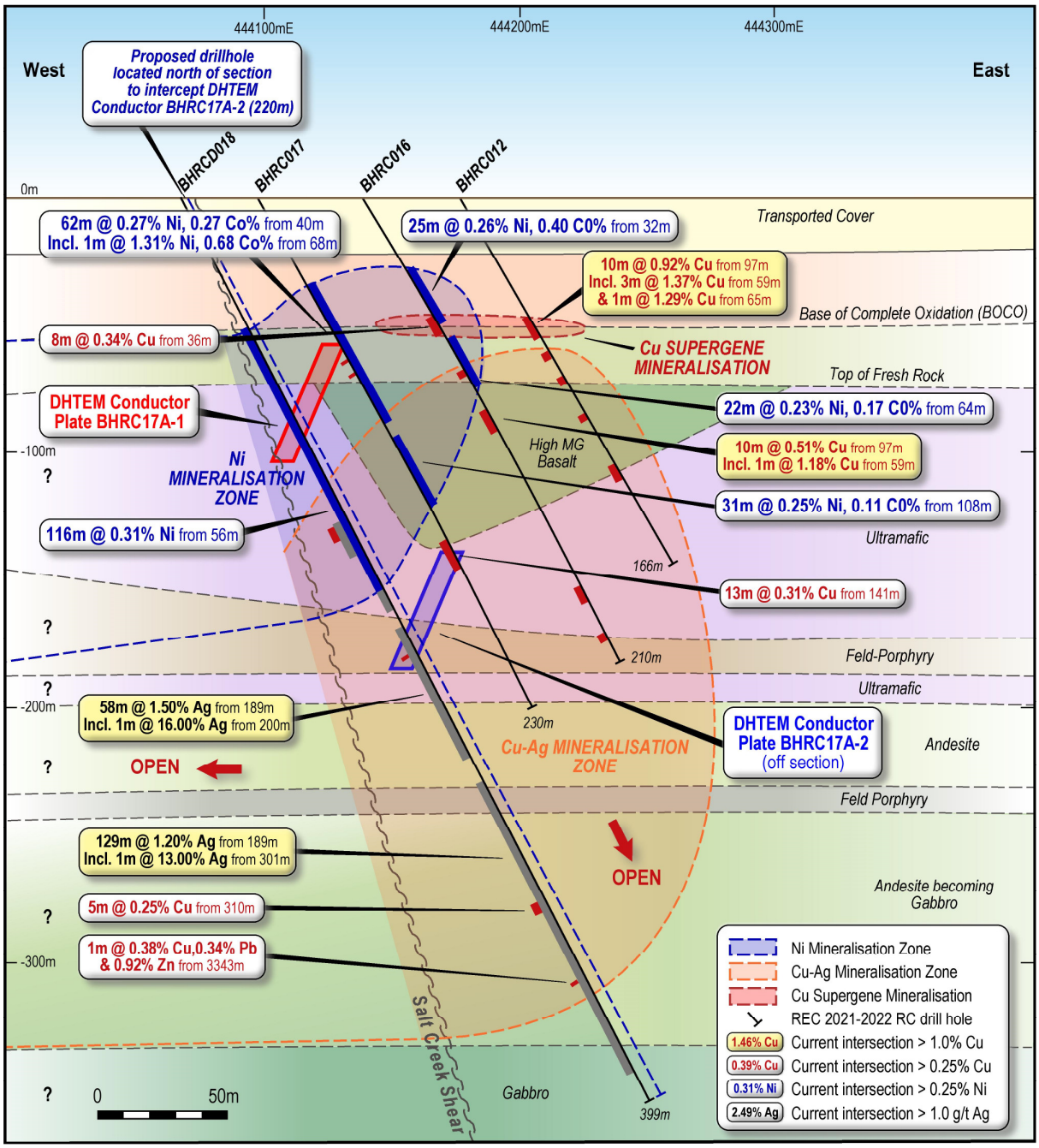

Figure 1: Section 6805250N. Two moderate 'off-hole' EM conductors identified. Hole BHRCD018 interpreted to have intercepted conductor plate BHRC17A-1. Conductor plate BHRC017A-2 is located off-hole to the north and considered to have not been intercepted. One drillhole planned to test BHRC017A-2 at 190m depth.

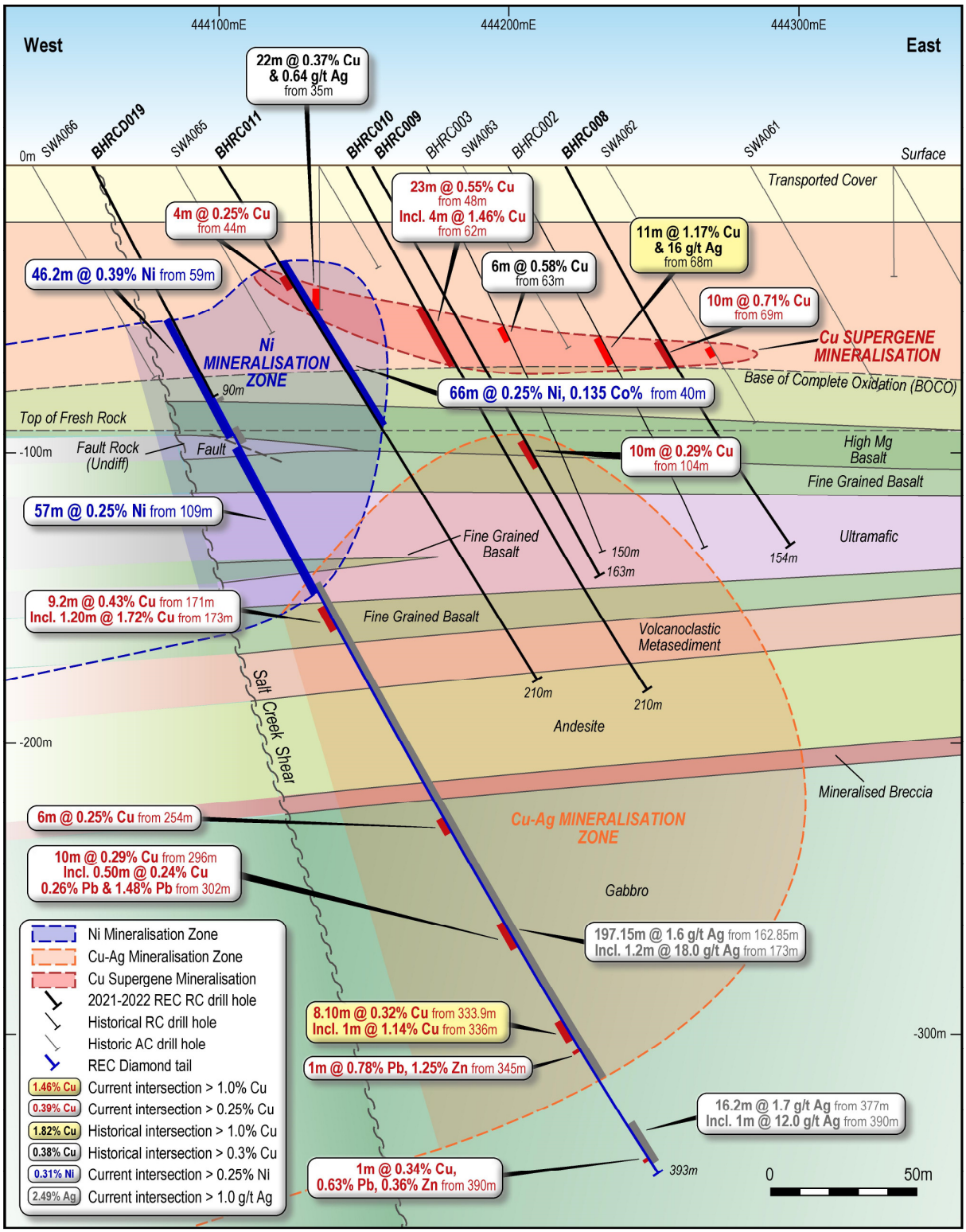

Figure 2: Section 6805300N

Assay Results

Diamond drilling program

Recharge completed its maiden diamond drilling program at Brandy Hill South in May 2022. A total of three diamond tails were drilled for a total of 1,150m, including 887m of diamond core (refer ASX Releases dated 18 May 2022 and 9 August 2022). Significant results returned from BHD026 included:

- 93m @ 0.35% Cu from 209m,
    - including 0.30m @ 2.66% Cu;
- 7.1m @ 0.34% Cu from 80.9m;
- 10.4m @ 0.31% Cu from 190.1m;
- 5m @ 0.31% Cu from 313m; and
- 4m @ 0.37% Cu from 323m.

Assays from the **two remaining diamond tail holes have now been received**. Each hole intercepted broad zones of nickel (≥2,000ppm Ni) and cobalt (≥1,000ppm Co) mineralisation, plus silver (≥1g/t Ag) mineralisation as well as multiple intercepts of copper mineralisation (≥2,500ppm Cu), with results including:

- BHRCD018
    - 76.1m @ 0.24% Ni and 0.105% Co from 96.9m
    - 6m @ 0.31% Cu from 141m
    - 1m @ 1.41% Cu from 200m
    - 5m @ 0.25% Cu from 310m
    - 15m @ 2.4g/t Ag from 140m
    - 58m @ 1.5g/t Ag from 189m,
        - Including 1.2m @ 16g/t Ag from 200m; and
    - 129m @ 1.2g/t Ag from 257m,
        - including 1m @ 13g/t Ag from 301m
- BHRCD019
    - 11.2m @ 0.23% Ni and 0.102% Co from 91m
    - 57m @ 0.25% Ni and 0.107% Co from 109m
    - 9.2m @ 0.43% Cu from 171m
        - Including 1.2m @ 1.72% Cu from 173m;
    - 6m @ 0.25% Cu from 254m;
    - 10m @ 0.29% Cu from 296m;
    - 8.1m @ 0.32% Cu from 339.1m,
        - Including 1m @ 1.14% Cu from 336m;
    - 6.3m @ 5g/t Ag from 102m,
        - Including 1.3m @ 17.6 g/t Ag from 107m;
    - 197.15m @ 1.6g/t Ag from 162.85m,
        - Including 1.2m @ 18g/t Ag from 173m; and
    - 16.2m @ 1.7g/t Ag from 377m,
        - Including 1m @ 12g/t Ag from 390m

Refer to Tables 1, 2 and 3 for details of all significant intercepts.

BHRCD018 and BHRCD019 are the only holes that Recharge has drilled that have intersected the Salt Creek Shear. Nickel and cobalt mineralisation occurred in both holes through variably sheared volcanoclastic, high-Mg basalt to ultramafic, and mafic lithologies, including the transitional weathering profile. Copper and silver mineralisation appears restricted to intermediate/mafic lithologies more distal to the shear zone.

BHRCD018 was drilled to a depth of 393m. Drilling progressed through a sequence of ultramafic to high-Mg volcanics (the latter with occasional spinifex-texture), intermediate

volcanics and terminated in gabbro. The entire sequence was intruded by several silicified feldspar-porphyry dykes.

Observations in core noted quartz stockwork zones containing massive sulphide and brecciated zones of blebby sulphides. Sulphide mineralisation included pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite (copper-sulphide). Drilling also intersected zones of intense hydrothermal alteration, including silica, silica-carbonate and chlorite throughout the lithological sequence.

BHRCD019 was drilled to a depth of 399m. Drilling progressed through a similar lithological sequence as that encountered in drillhole BHRCD018. The major differences encountered in BHRCD019 were the intersection of a distinct fault zone from 98.17 to 103.20 metres downhole and a silica-chlorite schist from 174.20 to 190.75 metres downhole. Also logged was a zone of intense quartz-sulphide brecciation between 223.60 and 226.15 metres downhole. The latter also coincided with a contact between intermediate and mafic lithologies.

Similar mineralisation and alteration styles to that encountered in BHRCD018 were noted in BHRCD019.

Interpretation of the logging and assay results allows the following comments can be made.

- Higher-grade Nickel and Cobalt mineralisation appears to be associated with ultramafic and high-Mg basalt lithologies within and adjacent to the Salt Creek Shear.
- Higher-grade Copper and Silver mineralisation is associated with intermediate to mafic lithologies, on the hanging wall side (to the east) of the Salt Creek Shear.

RC drilling program

Recharge completed its maiden RC drilling program at Brandy Hill South between November 2021 and January 2022. A total of twenty (20) holes were completed for 3,374 metres.

Copper assay results from the RC drillholes have previously been released to the market (refer ASX Releases dated 8th February 2022, 13th April 2022, 10th May 2022 and 8 June 2022). The assays have been reviewed, with significant nickel and cobalt mineralisation subsequently noted. Significant results include:

- BHRC011
  - 66m @ 0.25% Ni and 0.135% Co from 40m
- BHRC016
  - 25m @ 0.26% Ni and 0.4% Co from 32m
  - 22m @ 0.23% Ni and 0.174% Co from 64m
- BHRC017
  - 62m @ 0.29% Ni and 0.269% Co from 40m, including
    - 1m @ 1.31 % Ni and 0.679% Co
  - 31m @ 0.25% Ni and 0.107% Co from 108m
- BHRC018
  - 40m @ 0.46% Ni and 0.15% Co from 56m
- BHRC019
  - 31m @ 0.48% Ni and 0.147% Co from 59m

Refer to Table 4 for details of all significant intercepts.

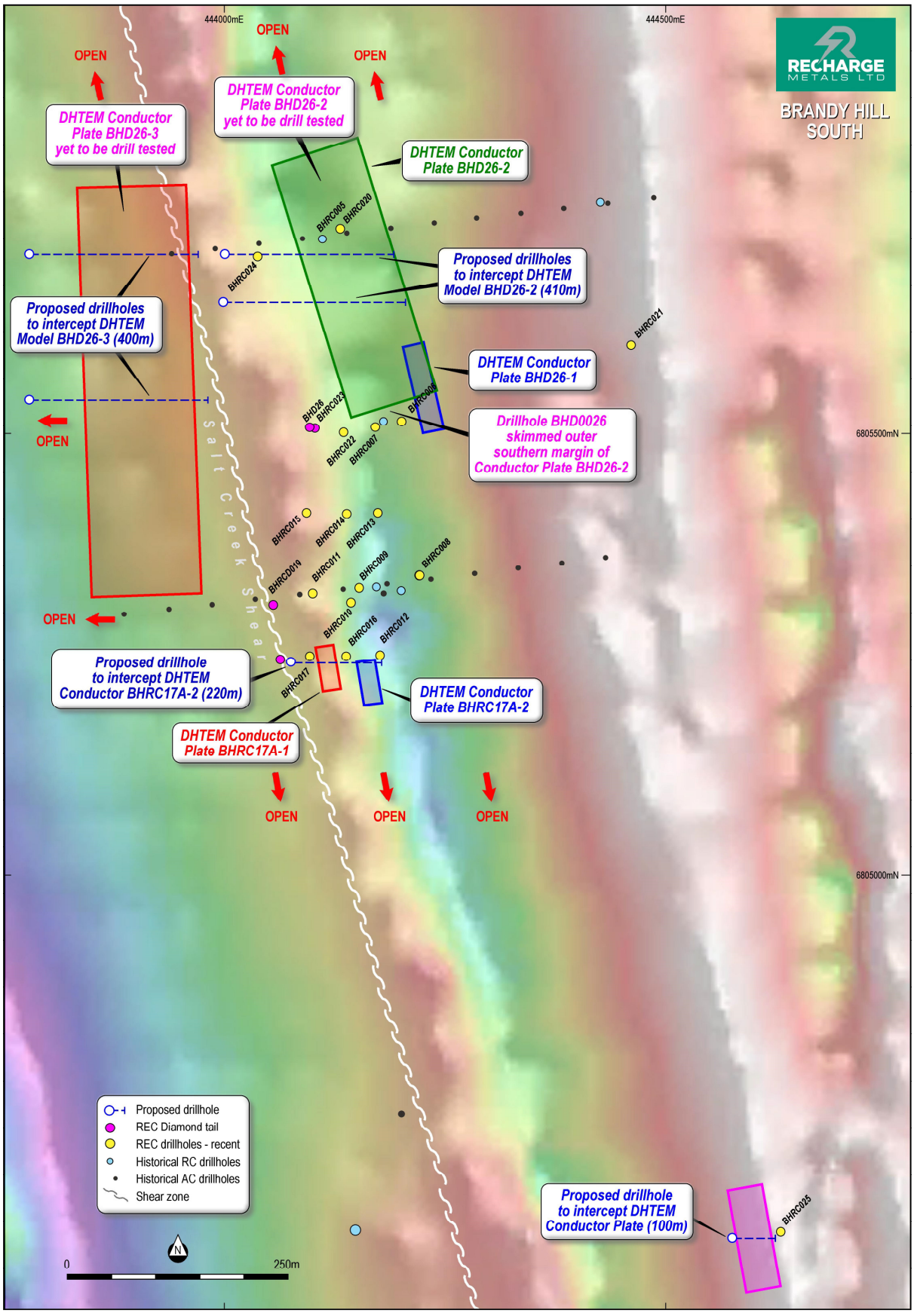

Figure 3: Brandy Hill South – Plan showing existing and proposed drilling, DHTEM/fixed loop survey and modelled FLEM conductor plates, overlying TMI magnetics image

Table 1: Significant Drill Intercepts in BHRCD018 and BHRCD019 (+2,000ppm Ni)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval (M)	Ni %	Co %	Cr %
BHRCD018	96.90	173.00	76.10	**0.24**	**0.105**	**0.20**
BHRCD019	91.00	103.20	11.20	**0.23**	0.102	0.08
	109.00	166.00	57.00	**0.25**	0.107	0.31

Table 2: Significant Drill Intercepts (+2,500ppm Cu)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
BHRCD018	141.00	147.00	6.00	**0.31**		
	174.00	175.00	1.00	**0.31**		
	181.00	182.00	1.00	**0.43**		
	194.00	195.00	1.00	**0.25**		
	200.00	201.00	1.00	**1.41**		
	278.00	281.00	3.00	**0.25**		
	294.00	295.00	1.00	**0.26**		
	294.00	295.00	1.00	**0.25**		
	305.60	306.30	0.70	**0.29**		
	306.70	308.20	1.50	**0.36**		
	310.00	315.00	5.00	**0.25**		
	323.00	325.00	2.00	**0.34**		
	343.00	344.00	1.00	**0.38**	**0.34**	**0.92**
	360.00	361.00	1.00	**0.29**		
BHRCD019	104.00	107.00	3.00	**0.36**		
	171.00	180.20	9.20	**0.43**		
incl	173.00	174.20	1.20	**1.72**		
	192.76	194.00	1.24	**0.25**		
	197.00	199.00	2.00	**0.29**		
	207.00	208.00	1.00	**0.26**		
	223.60	225.00	1.40	**0.32**		
	254.00	260.00	6.00	**0.25**		
	264.00	267.00	3.00	**0.33**		
	270.00	272.00	2.00	**0.37**		
	285.00	288.00	3.00	**0.29**		
	296.00	306.00	10.00	**0.29**		
incl	302.00	302.50	0.50	**0.24**	**0.26**	**1.48**
	317.00	318.00	1.00	**0.46**		
	325.35	326.00	0.65	**0.4**		
	333.90	342.00	8.10	**0.32**		
incl	336.00	337.00	1.00	**1.14**		
	345.00	346.00	1.00		**0.78**	**1.25**
	352.00	354.00	2.00	**0.27**		
	381.00	382.00	1.00	**0.26**		
	384.00	385.00	1.00	**0.34**		
	390.00	391.00	1.00	**0.34**	**0.63**	**0.36**

Table 3: Significant Drill Intercepts (+1g/t Ag)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval (M)	Ag %
BHRCD018	140.00	155.00	15.00	**2.40**
	174.00	182.00	9.00	**2.00**
	189.00	247.00	58.00	**1.50**
incl	200.00	201.00	1.00	**16.00**
	257.00	376	129.00	**1.20**
incl	301.00	302.00	1.00	**13.00**
	381.00	387	6.00	**1.20**
BHRCD019	91.00	92.71	1.71	**1.60**
	102.00	108.30	6.30	**5.00**
incl	107.00	108.30	1.30	**17.60**
	126.00	127.00	1.00	**1.00**
	137.00	139.00	2.00	**4.50**
	159.00	160.00	1.00	**1.00**
	162.85	359.00	197.15	**1.60**
incl	173.00	174.2	1.20	**18.00**
	364.00	369.00	5.00	**1.00**
	372.17	374.00	1.83	**1.60**
	377.00	393.2	16.20	**1.70**
incl	390.00	391.00	1.00	**12.00**

Table 4: Significant Drill Intercepts from RC holes (+2,000ppm Ni) and (+1,000ppm Co)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval (M)	Ni %	Co %	Cr %
BHRC011	40.00	106.00	66.00	**0.25**	**0.135**	**0.24**
BHRC016	32.00	57.00	25.00	**0.26**	**0.400**	**0.49**
	64.00	86.00	22.00	**0.23**	**0.174**	**0.10**
BHRC017	40.00	102.00	62.00	**0.29**	**0.269**	**0.15**
incl	68.00	69.00	1.00	**1.31**	**0.679**	**0.72**
	108.00	141.00	31.00	**0.25**	**0.107**	**0.24**
BHRC018	56.00	96.00	40.00	**0.46**	**0.150**	**0.36**
BHRC019	59.00	90.00	31.00	**0.48**	**0.147**	**0.56**

Table 5: Drillhole collar details for Brandy Hill South

Drill Hole	Hole Type[1]	East[2] (m)	North[2] (m)	RL[3]	Dip	Azi (mag)	Depth (m)
BHRC006	RC	444201	6805514	280	-60	90	150
BHRC007	RC	444172	6805508	280	-60	90	146
BHRC008	RC	444220	6805320	280	-60	90	154
BHRC009	RC	444153	6805325	280	-60	90	163
BHRC010	RC	444144	6805310	279	-60	90	210
BHRC011	RC	444099	6805305	275	-60	90	210
BHRC012	RC	444177	6805251	277	-60	90	166
BHRC013	RC	444175	6805410	279	-60	90	180
BHRC014	RC	444171	6805410	278	-60	90	210
BHRC015	RC	444094	6805411	276	-60	90	210
BHRC016	RC	444139	6805249	277	-60	90	210
BHRC017	RC	444097	6805249	275	-60	90	230
BHRCD018	RCD	444068	6805244	278	-60	90	393
BHRCD019	RCD	444057	6805307	277	-60	90	399
BHRC020	RC	444132	6805732	264	-60	90	160
BHRC021	RC	444630	6804600	280	-60	90	137
BHRCD022	RC	444135	6805502	276	-60	90	209
BHRC023	RCD	444104	6805507	271	-60	90	84
BHRC024	RC	444039	6805700	277	-60	90	179
BHRC025	RC	444460	6805600	280	-60	90	180
BHD026	DD	444098	6805507	271	-60	90	357.5

[1] RC = Reverse Circulation, RCD = Reverse Circulation Precollar with Diamond Tail
[2] Easting and Northing Coordinate System = UTM GDA94 Zone 50
[3] Reduced Level (RL) is referenced to Australia Height Datum (AHD)

Next steps for Recharge

Petrology and micro-XRF analysis results are pending for core samples submitted from BHD026, BHRCD018 and BHRCD019.

Recharge has commenced a further drill program designed to test the conductors and the strike extension of mineralisation in both directions and at depth. The drilling program includes five diamond holes to be completed on high order DHTEM targets and RC drillholes designed to test anomalous copper results from historic aircore drilling programs.

About the Brandy Hill South Project

The 100% owned Brandy Hill South Project is located within the Archaean Gullewa Greenstone Belt within the Murchison Province, Yilgarn Craton. Recharge acquired the project from Revolution Mining Pty Ltd (Revolution) during 2021.

During 2019, Revolution drilled three shallow reconnaissance RC holes aimed at 'proof of concept' testing of the inferred strike of the Salt Creek Shear (and subsidiary structures) beneath the cover. All three holes intersected significant copper mineralisation over a substantial strike length with all holes finished in copper mineralisation.

Significant copper (and nickel) mineralisation was intersected over a wide zone (300m ≥ 1,000ppm Cu) central to a 100 – 150m wide shear zone possibly representing a splay from the main structure identified as the Salt Creek Shear. The drilling program encountered copper sulphide mineralisation in sheared and strongly silica-carbonate altered gabbro.

Recharge acquired the project based on the exploration potential of the southern extension of the Gullewa Greenstone Belt and the continuation of the main geological structure within the Brandy Hill South Project. This geological structure, identified by the GSWA as the Salt Creek Shear, is oriented north-south and deforms the greenstone belt on a regional scale.

The principal exploration target within the Project is volcanogenic massive Cu-Zn-sulphide mineralisation within ultramafic to mafic volcanic sequences of the Pollele Group. Within the Project area the mafic and ultramafic lithologies of the Pollele Group are represented by the Meekatharra Formation and the overlying Greensleeves Formation. Throughout most to the project these Formations are concealed beneath 20 to 65m of unconsolidated Quaternary sedimentary deposits.

As Recharge has progressed work on the Brandy Hill South Project by completing RC and Diamond drilling and Drillhole-TEM geophysics, the latter to delineate bedrock conductors and potential massive sulphide zones and assist with future targeting of drillholes, our knowledge of the potential of the project is being realised. Rather than a volcanogenic massive Cu-Zn target as first proposed, new data is suggesting a multi-phase hydrothermal system with the regional scale Salt Creek Shear (and possible parallel and second-order structures) being the source of poly-metallic mineralisation. Further information such as petrology and micro-XRF (which are in-process) and additional drilling (now underway) will add to our knowledge of the mineralisation types and their distribution.

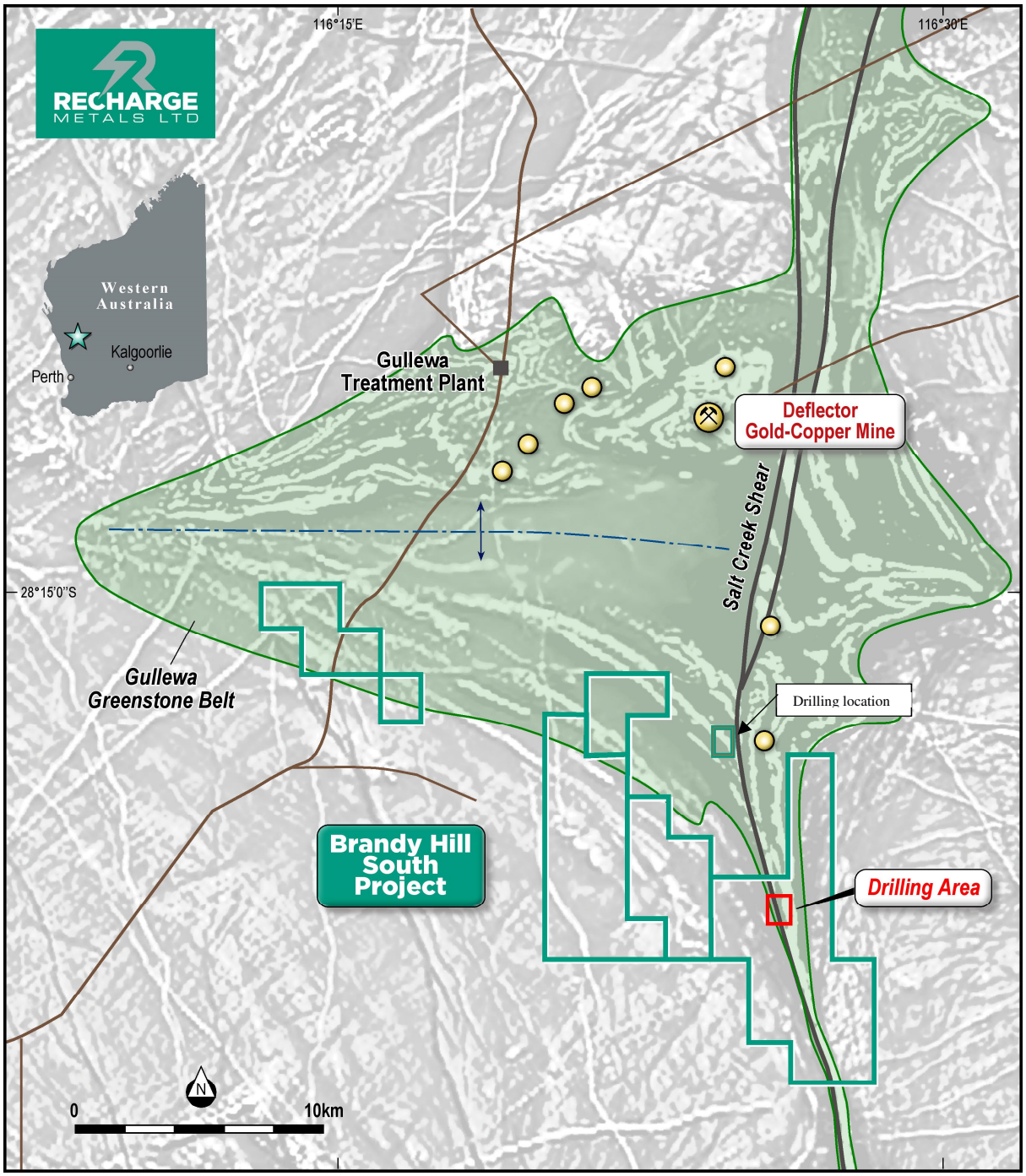

Figure 5: Brandy Hill South Project tenements and deposit locations over magnetics and geology

This announcement has been authorised for release by the board.

Contacts

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Competent Person Statement

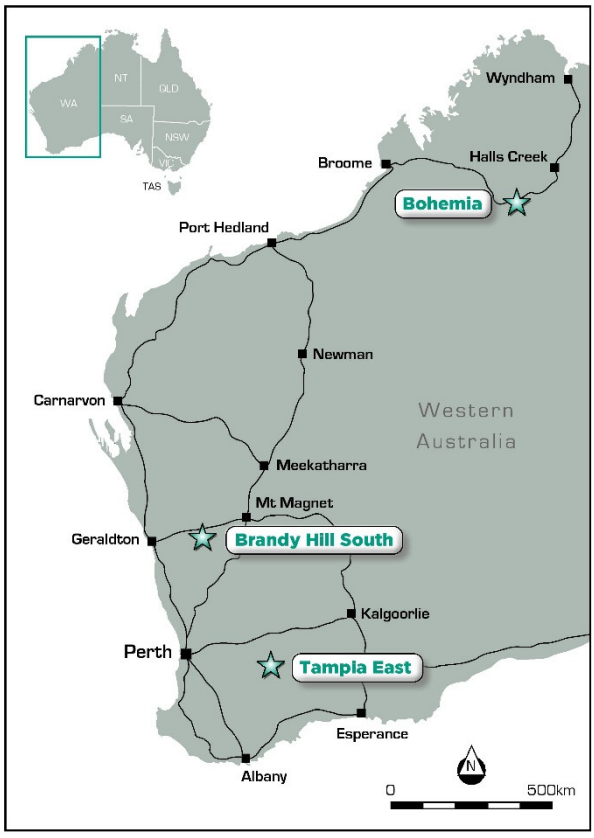
The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and fairly represented by Mr Brett Wallace, Managing Director of Recharge Metals Ltd, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Wallace has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Wallace consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previous Disclosure

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results information included in this report from previous Company announcements, including Exploration Results extracted from the Company's Prospectus announced to the ASX on 7 October 2021 and the Company's subsequent ASX announcements of 15 November 2021, 8 February 2022, 29 March 2022, 5 April 2022,10 May 2022, 18 May 2022, 9 June 2022, 14 July 2022 and 8 August 2022.

About Recharge Metals

Recharge Metals Ltd is an Australian copper explorer, focusing on Australian copper projects.
Three **100% owned** Western Australian development and exploration projects:



- **Brandy Hill South** Cu-Au mineralisation
- **Tampia East** Cu-Ni-Au mineralisation
- **Bohemia** Cu-Pb-Zn mineralisation

Appendix A
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report – Brandy Hill South Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised 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.*
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*
		• Reverse Circulation (RC) 'face sampling' drilling was used to obtain:
		  • 4 metre composite sub-samples were taken, from surface to 48 metres downhole depth, using a scoop trowel
		  • Below 48m depth,1 metre sub-samples (~3kg) were taken from beneath a stationary cone splitter attached to the underside of the drill rig's cyclone
		• Sub-samples from each RC composite and single metre samples were submitted to the laboratory for analysis.
		• Diamond Drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying.
		• Drillholes were undertaken to test geochemical and geophysical anomalies as well as understanding the stratigraphy to enable further target testing
		• Drill core was measured, oriented and marked up in the field. Oriented core was placed in an orientation rack with a line drawn along the core
		• In the laboratory, samples are riffle split or crushed and split then pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns to obtain a homogenous sub-sample for assay.
		• Mineralisation is easily recognised by the presence of sulphides. In diamond core sample intervals were selected on a qualitative assessment of sulphide content
		• Samples were collected as half-core (HQ) at geological intervals defined and mineralisation boundaries and is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation, ranging from 0.2m to 1.2m (typically 1.0m)

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sampling was carried out under Recharge's standard protocols and QAQC procedures and is considered standard industry practice.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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 completed using Ø 100mm rods and a 'face sampling' hammer bit (Ø 125-140mm). • A 8 X 8 Tatra truck mounted drill rig was used to drill Diamond core in HQ through the regolith and oriented till the end of hole • All HQ diamond drill core orientated using Reflex ACT III Orientation Tool
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC drill sample recoveries were assessed visually. • Recoveries remained relatively consistent throughout the program and are estimated to be 95-100%. • Poor (low) recovery intervals were logged and entered into the database. • The RC cone splitter was routinely cleaned and inspected during drilling. • Care was taken to ensure sample splits were of consistent volume, averaging approximately 3-4kg in weight. • Intervals of core loss were logged and entered into the database. • There is no observed sample bias, nor a relationship observed between grade and recovery. • Diamond Core measured using standard measuring tape. Length of core is then compared to the recorded interval drilled from core blocks placed in trays at end of runs • All care taken to obtain 100% core recovery (HQ); core trays photographed wet and dry • Core recoveries were excellent and usually 98-100%. Rare core loss was present only in fracture zones
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 1 metre RC drill sub-samples were obtained from a stationary cone splitter attached to the underside of the drill rig's cyclone. • >65% of the samples were dry in nature. • Diamond drilling – All HQ drill core is photographed, core recovery calculated; core marked up along the orientation line, and logged by experienced geologists familiar with the style of deposit and stratigraphy • The percentage of visible sulphide (pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite,

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		bornite etc) is estimated for each significant geological unit • Geological logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veins and structural data is captured digitally and stored securely in the Recharge Metals database. Full detailed logging will be completed with assays in hand • Specific gravity (S.G.) will be collected for representative samples of each rock type
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Recharge employs its own internal QAQC protocols involving the use of blanks and Certified Reference Material (CRM). QAQC has been checked with no apparent issues. • In the laboratory, samples are crushed, riffle split and 1kg pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns, to obtain a homogenous sub-sample for assay. • Field duplicate samples are taken at 40m downhole interval, CRM standard s (mixed OREAS high-grade and low-grade base metals) inserted at 20th sampling interval and CRM blank inserted at every 20th sampling interval. • Each metre was analysed using a hand-held portable Vanta pXRF instrument. Standards supplied with the Vanta are used to calibtrate the instrument in the field. Data collected is utilised as a guide for sampling and not for qualitative purposes. • Recharge has its own internal QAQC procedure involving the use of blanks, QAQC has been checked with no apparent issues. • Diamond core is cut in half along the orientation line. The right side of the core is collected for analysis. • Certified reference standards were inserted at a rate of 1:25m (maximum) through mineralised zones based on geological interpretation. • Field duplicates were collected from diamond drilling at an approximate ratio of one in twenty-five. Diamond drill core field duplicates collected as 1⁄4 core. • The entire hole has been sampled and assayed. • Duplicate sample results were compared with the original sample results and there is no bias observed in the data. • Diamond drill core underwent sample preparation and geochemical analysis by Bureau Veritas based in Perth. Au-Pt-Pd was analysed by 50g fire assay fusion (Bureau Veritas Method code FA50-OES). A 15-element suite was analysed by ICP following a four- acid digest

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(Bureau Veritas Method ICP-003 including Ag, As, Bi, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Te, Zn and W • The sample size is considered appropriate for this type and style of mineralisation.
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.* • *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.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The analytical techniques used include Mixed Acid Digest (nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids) with an ICP-AES finish for Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Ni & Zn and ICP-MS finish for Ag, As, Bi, Co, Mo, Pb, Sb, Te & W. This is an industry standard total analysis technique and is considered by Recharge to be appropriate for the Brandy Hill South mineralisation. Au, Pt & Pd are analysed by lead collection fire assay (40g charge) with an ICP-MS finish which is an industry standard total analysis technique and is considered by Recharge to be appropriate for the Brandy Hill South mineralisation • Portable XRF assay results have not been reported. • Sample preparation for fineness checks were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of >90% passing 75 micron was being obtained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRM), blanks, splits and replicates as part of their in-house procedures. Certified reference materials, having a good range of values are inserted blindly and randomly. Repeat and duplicate analysis returned acceptable results. No umpire laboratory checks have been undertaken by Recharge. • The use of handheld XRF, XRD, magnetometers and other tools are in progress on the diamond core • Reference sampling has not yet been carried out on the diamond core

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All drilling and significant intersections are verified and signed off by the Managing Director of Recharge Metals Ltd who is also a Competent Person. • No pre-determined twin holes were drilled during this program. • Geological logging was entered digitally then sent to the Company's database. Sampling, collar, and laboratory assay data is captured electronically and also sent to the Company's database. Uploaded data is reviewed and verified by the geologist responsible for the data collection. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data reported.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Hole collar locations are based on handheld GPS accurate to within 3m. • Downhole surveys were completed on all RC percussion and diamond drill holes using a gyro downhole survey tool at downhole intervals of approximately every 30m. • Core orientation was completed using Reflex ACT III Orientation Tool • The grid system used for location of all drill holes as shown in tables and on figures is MGA Zone 50, GDA94. • Hole collar RLs were estimated from local surveyed topographic control. • Hole collars are routinely surveyed prior to rehabilitation with highly accurate DGPS instruments
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill hole spacing is variable, being on nominal 100m x 50m, 100m x 100m and 200m x 100m grid. • Drill hole spacing and distribution is not considered sufficient as to make geological and grade continuity assumptions appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation. The holes completed are for exploration purposes. • Sampling will be undertaken on diamond core through all potential mineralisation zones and structural zones with contacts determined by geological contacts or sulphide density. Sampling usually at 1m intervals
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• At present it is not believed that the drilling orientation has introduced any sampling bias. • The understanding of the structure and geology intersected in drilling is in progress and accurate true widths cannot be assumed at this time

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core is collected and processed on site and transported to Perth core cutting and sampling • Sample chain of custody is managed by Recharge. • Sampling is carried out by Recharge field staff. • Samples are stored at a secure site and transported to the Perth laboratory by Recharge employees. •
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or review has been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The results relate to exploration licence E59/2181 • The tenements are held 100% by Recharge. • The tenement mainly overlays pastoral land. • The tenement is held securely and no impediments to obtaining a licence to operate have been identified.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 1990 Julia Mines NL – aeromagnetic survey (Au). • 1991 Reynolds Australia Metals Ltd – 30 AC holes 1,836m (Au) • 1992 Reynolds Australia Metals Ltd – Soil sampling, groundwater sampling, 41 RAB holes 2,084m (Au, Cu) • 1994 Normandy Poseidon Ltd – 25 AC holes & 2 RC holes 2,022m, gravity survey (base metals) • 1996 Julia Mines NL – Soil sampling (Au, Cu) • 2001 Julia Corporation Ltd – 24 AC holes 1,855m (Au) • 2007 Independence Group – Aeromagnetic survey, MLEM survey, 2 RC holes 300m, (Ni) • 2019 Revolution Mining – 3 RC holes 450m (Cu)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geology of the Brandy Hill South area is not yet fully understood and the Company continues to revise geological interpretations using all available data and results of current and future drilling programs. • The mineralisation is interpreted to be of sulphide style which occurs within a possible larger scale Archean subduction related geological setting. • The mineralisation at Brandy Hill South typically consists of chalcopyrite + pyrite, disseminations and stringers within a dolerite with quartz veining. • The mineralisation typically forms broad, folded, tabular zones in the order of 50-100m true thickness and may contain zones of higher grade material with less continuity.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill hole information for the drilling discussed in this report is listed in Tables within the context of this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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 assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Reported intersections have been length weighted to provide the intersection width using a cut-off grade of 0.25% Cu with a maximum internal dilution of 1m. • High-grade intersections (Table 2) have been reported where the overall intersection copper grade is ≥ 1.0% Cu, these are indicated in bold type. • For significant intersections, a maximum of 1m of internal waste have been included in the calculation of intersection widths. • All significant intersections have been reported. • No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Diamond drill holes reported in this announcement were completed approximately perpendicular to the interpreted dip of the mineralised zones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Reported intercepts are down hole lengths – true widths are unknown at this stage.
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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures included in the body of the announcement.
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 significant and relevant intercepts have been reported.
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.*	• None
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further RC and/or diamond drilling is planned to re-commence in the near future with the aim of testing selected EM conductor plates. The details of the drilling are outlined within the body of the release.