Assays Confirm Additional Mineralisation at Brandy Hill South

Key Highlights

- **Assays received for 8 pre-collar RC drillholes**
- **Multiple zones of shallow copper, nickel and silver mineralisation intersected:**
  - **30m @ 0.50% Cu, 0.34% Ni & 5.64 g/t Ag from 90m (BHRCD030)**

    including 6m @ 1.42% Cu, 1.24% Ni, 0.12% Co & 18 g/t Ag from 91m
  - **9m @ 0.31% Cu & 1.8 g/t Ag from 84m (BHRC031)**
  - **26m @ 0.31% Ni from 93m (BHRC033)**
  - **31m @ 0.27% Ni from 69m (BHRCD034)**
- **Diamond drilling now completed, five diamond tails for a total of 2,056 metres completed**
- **Diamond drill hole BHRCD034 intersected zones of massive, blebby and disseminated sulphide mineralisation that coincide with the projected position of the interpreted EM conductor**
- **Results highlight the continuity of the mineralisation, strike extent of mineralisation defined over a strike of 550m, 250m in width, and up to 335m in depth**
- **Mineralisation remains open in all directions**
- **Assays from key diamond drill holes targeting DHTEM conductors pending**

Recharge Metals Limited (**ASX: REC**, **Recharge** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce assay results from eight (8) Reverse Circulation (RC) pre-collars plus an update on the completion of diamond drilling at the Company's Brandy Hill South Project located within the Archaean Gullewa Greenstone Belt in Western Australia. Results from five (5) diamond tails at the Brandy Hill South Project remain pending.

Eight (8) RC pre-collar holes were completed in August, with five (5) of the pre-collars continued with diamond drilling. Following the completion of four (4) diamond holes (refer ASX Releases dated 14 October 2022 and 24 October 2022), the final diamond hole (BHRCD034) has now been completed. BHRCD034 targeted the modelled Downhole Transient Electromagnetic (DHTEM) conductor BHD017A. A total of 2,056.4 metres was completed during this RC and diamond drilling program.

BHRCD034 intercepted a mafic-ultramafic complex, intruded by felsic porphyry units and typified by **extensive zones of massive, semi-massive to disseminated sulphides** (refer to Figure 2). Intense zones of sulphide mineralisation broadly coincide with the projected location of the modelled conductor BHD017A.

The lateral extent of mineralisation has been increased to more than 550 metres in strike and 250 metres in width, and mineralisation has been intersected at depths of up to 335 metres. Mineralisation remains open in all directions.

Recharge Managing Director Brett Wallace commented:

"It is very exciting, firstly to intercept significant grades of copper and nickel in most of the pre-collar RC holes, including 30 metres at 0.5% Cu; secondly to intersect broad zones of visual mineralisation in diamond drill holes, particularly given they coincide with the location of modelled conductors; and thirdly to have intersected copper and nickel mineralisation over a strike length of more than 550 metres.

Significantly, the Company has extended the area of mineralisation both laterally and vertically with mineralisation open in all three directions. All five diamond holes completed during this program intercepted extensive zones of massive, semi- massive to disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and magnetite. We look forward to receiving the assay results from the diamond holes."

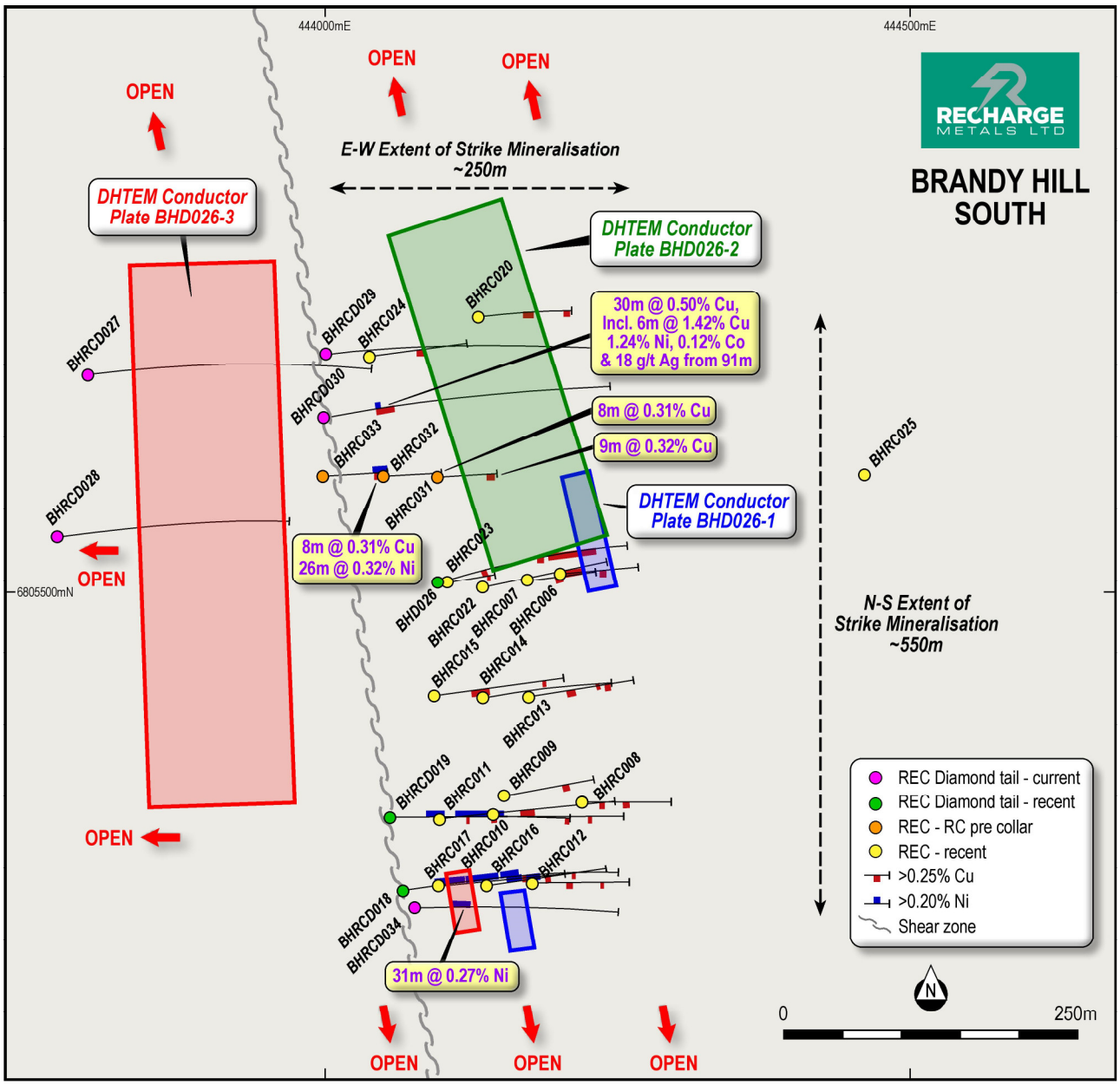


Figure 1: Brandy Hill South – Plan showing existing drilling, extent of strike mineralisation and DHTEM/fixed loop survey and modelled FLEM conductor plates

Assay Results – RC Pre collars

Drilling commenced in September to test high-order electromagnetic (EM) conductors identified from DHTEM surveys *(*refer ASX Release 14 July 2022). The drilling program comprised eight (8) RC pre-collar holes, for a total of 873m in preparation for subsequent diamond tail drilling.

Results have been received for the eight drillholes, with five holes intersecting significant mineralisation. The holes were not designed to deliver any significant results, however five of the holes produced significant results, including:

- BHRCD030 30m @ 0.5% Cu & 5.64 g/t Ag from 90m
  including 6m @ 1.42% Cu, 1.24% Ni, 0.12% Co & 18 g/t Ag from 91m
- BHRC031 9m @ 0.31% Cu & 1.8 g/t Ag from 84m
- BHRC032 2m @ 0.51% Cu from 85m
  1m @ 0.58% Cu from 94m
  15m @ 3.48 g/t Ag from 85m
- BHRCD033 26m @ 0.31% Ni and 1.5 g/t Ag from 93m
  including 8m @ 0.31% Cu from 95 m
- BHRCD034 31m @ 0.27% Ni from 69m
  including 7m @ 4.68 g/t Ag from 78m

Refer to Tables 2 for details of all significant intercepts.

Diamond Drilling Update

Five (5) diamond holes were designed to test two high-order EM conductors identified from the DHTEM survey of drillhole BHD026 and other DHTEM conductors identified from drillhole BHRC017 (refer ASX Release 14 July 2022).

The final hole BHRCD034 was completed to a depth of 376.6m. Preliminary observations of the drill core identified the following stratigraphic sequence;

- Ultramafic lithologies to 192.57m,
- 192.57 to 217.05m - felsic and porphyry lithologies (felsic tuffaceous schist and feldspar porphyry)
- 217.05 to 376.6m (EOH) – mafic and porphyry lithologies (dolerites and feldspar porphyry)

All lithologies were variably foliated (weak to strong) and altered (K-metasomatised). Mineralisation consists predominantly of pyrite with variable amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and magnetite. Mineralisation appears to be spatially associated with quartz (±carbonate) stockwork veining with the strongest mineralisation occurring within variably K-metasomatised quartz dolerite units.

A geological summary of the drillholes can be found in Table 1. This information is based primarily on the visual inspection of the core. The presence of copper is supported by in-field readings taken using a portable x-ray fluorescence instrument (pXRF)[1].

[1] *The Company cautions that visual mineralisation observations in the field - even when accompanied by pXRF values - are indicative only and are considered subordinate to conventional laboratory analysis*

Figure 2: Core from diamond drillhole BHRCD034, from 306.3m to 320.2m depth, showing examples of massive, blebby and disseminated sulphides

Table 1: Summary of Visual Observations recorded for drillhole BHRCD034

Interval		Sulphide	Sulphide		Observations
from (m)	to (m)	Style	Minerals	%	
100.40	129.50	DS	py	1	Serpentinised ultramafic with quartz veining, disseminated sulphides (pyrite) and magnetite
129.50	151.40	DS	py	1	Weakly serpentinised ultramafic
151.40	192.57	DS	py	1	Komatiite with zones of apparent spinifex and cumulate textures, quartz veining and disseminated magnetite and sulphides (pyrite)
192.57	195.10	DS	py, trace cpy	2	Feldspar porphyry with disseminated sulphides (pyrite and trace chalcopyrite)
195.10	204.90	DS	py, trace cpy	2	Felsic tuffaceous schist with quartz veining (≤4cm) and disseminated sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite)
204.90	208.75	DS & BL	py, trace cpy	5	Feldspar porphyry with quartz veining and veinlets (≤3cm) and blebby and disseminated sulphides (pyrite and trace chalcopyrite)
208.75	211.26	BL & DS	py, trace cpy	2	Variably foliated Felsic tuffaceous schist with quartz veining (≤8cm) and blebby, disseminated sulphides (pyrite and trace chalcopyrite)
211.26	217.05	BL & DS	py, trace cpy	2	Feldspar porphyry with quartz veining and veinlets, and blebby and disseminated sulphides (pyrite and trace chalcopyrite)
217.05	246.34	BL & DS	py, cpy	8	Variably foliated and K-metasomatised quartz dolerite with quartz veining (≤7cm) and blebby, disseminated sulphides (pyrite and chalcopyrite)
246.34	251.40	BL & DS	py, cpy, po	3	Feldspar porphyry with quartz veining and veinlets, and blebby and disseminated sulphides (pyrite and trace chalcopyrite)
251.40	257.45	BL & DS	py, trace cpy	2	Variably foliated and K-metasomatised quartz dolerite with quartz veining, and blebby and disseminated sulphides (pyrite and chalcopyrite)
257.45	272.94	BL & DS	py, trace cpy	3	Feldspar porphyry with quartz veining and veinlets, and comprising blebby and disseminated sulphides (pyrite and trace chalcopyrite)
272.94	276.83	DS	py, trace cpy	2	Variably foliated and K-metasomatised quartz dolerite with quartz veining, and blebby and disseminated sulphides (pyrite and chalcopyrite)
276.83	278.34	DS	py, trace cpy	2	Feldspar porphyry - appears to have variably assimilated adjacent quartz dolerite units, and disseminated sulphides (pyrite and trace chalcopyrite)
278.34	311.85	BL & DS	py, cpy,	3	Fine to medium grained, variably K-metasomatised dolerite with blebby and disseminated sulphides (pyrite and chalcopyrite)
311.85	312.18	MAS, Vsk	py cpy, po	15	Fine to medium grained, variably K metasomatised dolerite with massive sulphides in stockwork veining (pyrite pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite)
312.18	316.06	BL & DS	py, cpy,	3	Fine to medium grained, variably K-metasomatised dolerite with blebby and disseminated sulphides (pyrite and chalcopyrite)
316.06	316.50	MAS, Vsk	py cpy, po	15	Fine to medium grained, variably K metasomatised dolerite with massive sulphides in stockwork veining (pyrite pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite)
316.50	326.46	BL & DS	py, cpy,	3	Fine to medium grained, variably K-metasomatised dolerite with blebby and disseminated sulphides (pyrite and chalcopyrite)
326.46	327.42	MAS, Vsk	py cpy, po	15	Fine to medium grained, variably K metasomatised dolerite with massive sulphides in stockwork veining (pyrite pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite)
327.42	376.60 EOH	BL & DS	py, cpy, po	2	Fine to medium grained, variably K-metasomatised dolerite with massive, blebby and disseminated sulphides (pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite)

Abbreviations: DS disseminated; BL blebby; MAS massive; SMS semi-massive; py pyrite; po pyrrhotite; cpy chalcopyrite; mg magnetite

Cautionary Note:
In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation included in Table 1, the Company cautions that the information is based solely on visual inspection of the core which is yet to be assayed. The presence of copper and nickel is supported by in-field portable XRF but is considered indicative only and subordinate to laboratory assays. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

Table 2: Significant Drill Intercepts

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	Intersection					
							From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu %	Ni %	Ag g/t
BHRCD027	443800	6805684	275	-60	90	450.5	0	120		NSA		
							120	450.5		Results pending		
BHRCD028	443773	6805546	275	-60	90	393.3	0	100		NSA		
							120	393.3		Results pending		
BHRCD029	444002	6805701	275	-60	90	411.5	0	120		NSA		
							120	411.5		Results pending		
BHRCD030	444000	6805648	275	-60	90	424.5	90	120	30	**0.5**	**0.35**	**5.65**
						including	91	98	7	**1.26**	**1.13**	**16.2**
						and	110	111	1	0.2	**0.23**	1.8
							120	424.5		Results pending		
BHRC031	444097	6805597	275	-60	90	100	84	96	12	**0.28**	0.01	**1.68**
						including	84	93	9	**0.32**	0	**1.82**
BHRC032	444051	6805598	275	-60	90	100	85	100	15	0.21	0.04	**3.25**
						including	85	87	2	**0.51**	0.01	**13.9**
						and	94	95	1	**0.57**	0.07	**6.7**
BHRC033	444000	6805598	275	-60	90	120	95	103	8	**0.31**	0.39	2.49
							112	113	1	**0.31**	0.25	1.3
BHRCD034	444078	6805230	275	-60	90	376.6	69	100	31	0.03	**0.23**	**1.11**
						including	75	85	10	0.05	**0.27**	**3.38**
							100	376.6		Results pending		

Note:

Weighted averages for Brandy Hill South mineralisation were calculated using variable parameters, due to the complications of reporting 3 elements: Ag, Cu and Ni

Cut off grades for reporting significant intercepts are:

1. *Low cutoff of 0.25% Cu*
2. *Low cutoff of 0.2% Ni*
3. *Low cutoff of 1.0 g/t Ag*
4. *Maximum 3m of internal sub-grade (<0.25%) material included*
5. *No high cut applied*

Next Steps at Brandy Hill South

Assays pending for five (5) diamond tail holes. The samples from holes BHRCD027, BHRCD028, BHRCD029, BHRCD030 and BHRCD034 have been submitted for analysis. Assay results are anticipated to be received in coming weeks.

Review of the geology and structural data from the diamond drilling program is ongoing with the aim of delineating the lateral and depth extent of mineralisation as well as vectoring in on high-grade zones of mineralisation.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

Contacts

For more information, please contact:

Mr Brett Wallace

Managing Director

info@rechargemetals.com.au

Mr Alex Cowie

Media & Investor Relations

alexc@nwrcommunications.com.au

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, 8 August 2022, 15 September 2022, 14 October 2022 and 24 October 2022.

Table 3: Drill hole collar details (2022 & 2023) for Brandy Hill South Project

Drill Hole	Hole Type[1]	East[2] (m)	North[2] (m)	RL[3] (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth[4] (°)	Date Completed
BHRC006	RC	444201	6805514	280	150	-60	090	31/10/2021
BHRC007	RC	444172	6805508	280	146	-60	090	3/11/2021
BHRC008	RC	444220	6805320	280	154	-60	090	8/11/2021
BHRC009	RC	444153	6805325	280	163	-60	090	15/12/2021
BHRC010	RC	444144	6805310	279	210	-60	090	17/12/2021
BHRC011	RC	444099	6805305	275	210	-60	090	19/12/2021
BHRC012	RC	444177	6805251	277	166	-60	090	8/1/2022
BHRC013	RC	444175	6805410	279	180	-60	090	9/1/2022
BHRC014	RC	444171	6805410	278	210	-60	090	10/1/2022
BHRC015	RC	444094	6805411	276	210	-60	090	11/1/2022
BHRC016	RC	444139	6805249	277	210	-60	090	12/1/2022
BHRC017	RC	444097	6805249	275	230	-60	090	13/1/2022
BHRCD018	RCD	444068	6805244	278	393.3	-60	090	2/5/2022
BHRCD019	RCD	444057	6805307	277	399.3	-60	090	14/3/2022
BHRC020	RC	444132	6805732	264	160	-60	090	5/11/2021
BHRC021	RC	444630	6804600	280	137	-60	090	16/1/2022
BHRCD022	RC	444135	6805502	276	209	-60	090	18/1/2022
BHRCD023	RCD	444104	6805507	271	84	-60	090	18/1/2022
BHRC024	RC	444039	6805700	277	179	-60	090	19/1/2022
BHRC025	RC	444460	6805600	280	180	-60	090	20/1/2022
BHD026	DD	444098	6805507	271	357.5	-60	090	14/5/2022
BHRCD027	RCD	443800	6805684	275	450.5	-60	090	2/10/2022
BHRCD028	RCD	443773	6805546	275	393.3	-60	090	21/10/2022
BHRCD029	RCD	444002	6805701	275	411.5	-60	090	18/10/2022
BHRCD030	RCD	444000	6805648	275	424.5	-60	090	11/10/2022
BHRC031	RC	444097	6805597	275	100	-60	090	10/9/2022
BHRC032	RC	444051	6805598	275	100	-60	090	10/9/2022
BHRC033	RC	444000	6805598	275	100	-60	090	11/9/2022
BHRCD034	RCD	444078	6805230	275	376.6	-60	090	24/10/2022

Notes: [1] RC = Reverse Circulation Drillhole;
RCD = Reverse Circulation Precollar with Diamond Tail, and
DD = Diamond Drillhole
[2] Easting and Northing Coordinate System = UTM MGA94 Zone 50
[3] Reduced Level (RL) is referenced to Australia Height Datum (AHD)
[4] Azimuth relative to True North

About the Brandy Hill South Project

The 100% owned Brandy 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 Mining**) during 2021.

During 2019, Revolution Mining 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 large part of the drilled strike length, and all holes finished in copper mineralisation.

Significant copper (and nickel) mineralisation was intersected over a wide zone (300m @ ≥ 1,000 ppm Cu) central to a 100 – 150m wide subsidiary shear zone east of the main interpreted Salt Creek Shear. The drilling program encountered copper sulphide mineralisation in shear altered dolerite.

Recharge acquired the project based upon the exploration potential of the main geological structure within the Brandy Hill South Project, the Salt Creek Shear, which runs north-south and deforms the belt on a regional scale. The information at the time of acquisition suggested that the quartz-sulphide, vein-hosted copper-gold mineralisation in the Brandy Hill South Project area may be classified as of the hydrothermal, epigenetic type.

Observations based upon the initial assay results and data compiled to date include::

- lateral and vertical extent has been extended for width and along strike and remains open in both directions and at depth;
- continuity of mineralisation over the drilling area has been confirmed; and
- assay results have confirmed the fertility of the host rocks.

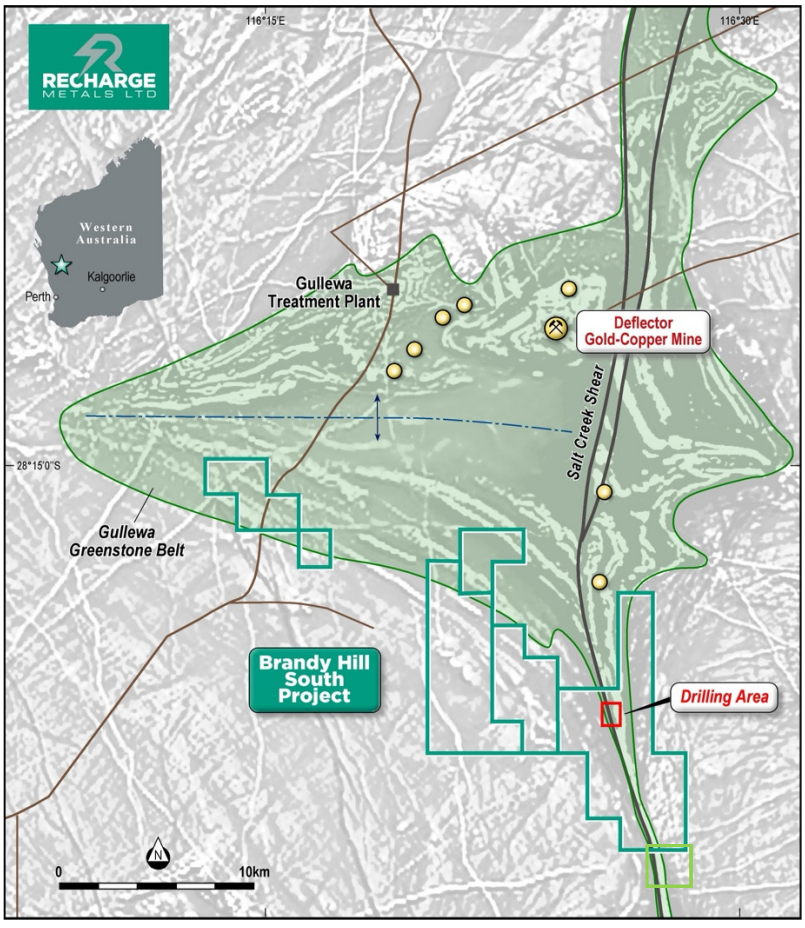
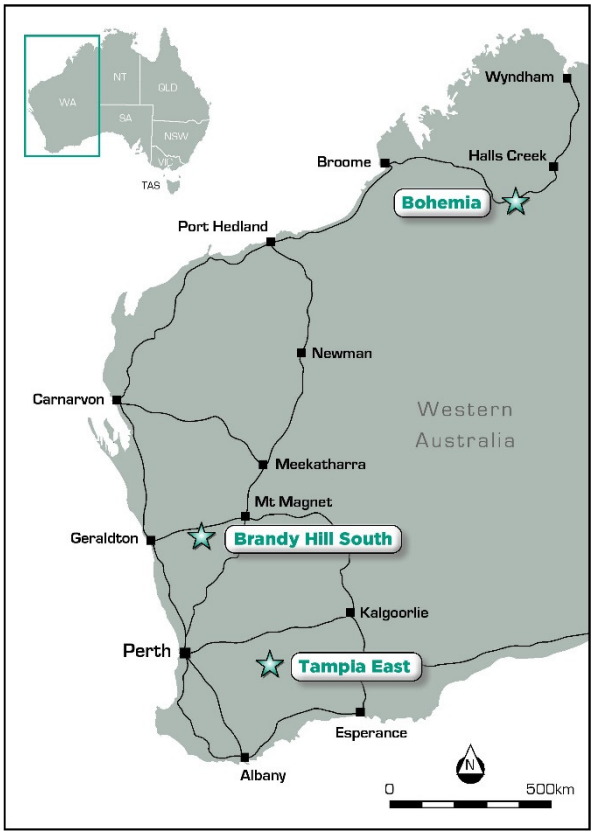


Figure 3: Brandy Hill South Project tenements and deposit locations over magnetics and geology

About Recharge Metals

Recharge Metals Ltd is an Australian copper developer and 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

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	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 • A handheld Bruiker XRF instrument was used at various intervals on the recovered drill core to determine the concentration of the elements of interest.
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 track 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• RC holes were logged geologically and is considered to have been carried out to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • 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, 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 • 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.*	• 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. • 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 calibrate the instrument in the field. Data collected is utilised as a guide for sampling and not for qualitative purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample sizes are considered to be representative and appropriate for the style of base and precious metal mineralisation observed. • 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 submitted for assay. • Duplicate sample results were compared with the original sample results and there is no bias observed in the data.
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. Portable XRF assay results have not been reported. • 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

Criteria	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
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Core is collected and processed on site and transported to Perth for core cutting, sampling and submission for analysis
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 drilling completed on 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.*	• Programs of aircore and RC percussion, along with geological mapping and airborne (magnetics) geophysical surveys.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation is interpreted to be of sulphide style which occurs within a possible larger scale Archean subduction related geological setting • The deposit and host rocks have been deformed and metamorphosed to upper amphibolite facies. • The mineralisation at Brandy Hill South typically consists of chalcopyrite + pyrite + pyrrhotite, massive sulphides, blebby and semi massive sulphides and disseminations and stringers within feldspar porphyry, gabbro, dolerite and ultramafics. 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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth*	• Drill hole information for the drilling discussed in this report is listed in Table 2 in the context of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.*	• Details relating to reporting of significant intercepts are included as notes to the tables in the main body of the report. • Significant intercepts are composited and average weighted according to downhole lengths, and reported using lower cutoff grade of 0.25% (2,500ppm) Cu; 0.20% (2,000ppm) Ni; 0.10% (1,000ppm) Co and 1 g/t Ag • No upper cutoff grades are applied to high grades. • Previously 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. • 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 mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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').*	• RC percussion and diamond drill holes reported in this announcement were completed approximately perpendicular to the interpreted dip of the mineralised zones. • 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	• *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*	• None

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
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 percussion or diamond drilling will be undertaken for infill and extension of the known mineralisation at the Brandy Hill South Prospect.