ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

11 July 2023

Assays up to 1.9% Li_2O Confirm Spodumene Discovery at Bynoe

- ***Assays have confirmed significant lithium mineralisation in spodumene-bearing pegmatites at the Enterprise Prospect at the Bynoe Lithium Project, with results including:***
  - ***7m @ 0.96% Li_2O from 107m, including***
  - ***5m @1.13% Li_2O from 108m (CBYRC023); and***
  - ***16m @ 0.65% Li_2O from 185m, including***
  - ***1m @1.91% Li_2O from 198m (CBYRC024)***
- ***First hole of 1,500m diamond drill programme has subsequently intersected 19.25m of spodumene-bearing pegmatite at the Enterprise Prospect – assays pending*** [1]
- ***5,000m RC drill programme to commence this week with two drill rigs scheduled to complement the diamond rig***

Cautionary Note

Throughout this document Charger refers to "spodumene" or "spodumene-pegmatite". While the Company is very encouraged by its geological observations, no quantitative assessment of mineralisation is possible for those intersections that haven't been assayed yet. Drilling widths reported are down-hole and no estimate of true width is given. Further, no forecast is made of whether this or further drilling will deliver ore grade intersections. The observed presence of spodumene within pegmatite does not necessarily equate to economic grades of lithium mineralisation until confirmed by chemical analysis which is currently underway. It is not possible to estimate the concentration of lithium in mineralisation by visual estimates and this will be determined by chemical analysis.

Charger Metals NL (**ASX: CHR**, "**Charger**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce that assay results have confirmed significant lithium mineralisation in spodumene-bearing pegmatites intersected by reverse-circulation (RC) drilling at the Enterprise Prospect of the Bynoe Lithium Project, Northern Territory, Australia. [1]

Assays for prioritised samples from drill-holes CBYRC023 and CBYRC024 returned lithium grades up to 1.91% Li_2O correlating with logged intervals of spodumene-bearing pegmatites, with significant intersections including:

- **7m @ 0.96% Li_2O** from 107m, including
- **5m @1.13% Li_2O** from 108m (CBYRC023); and
- **16m @ 0.65% Li_2O** from 185m, including
- **1m @1.91% Li_2O** from 198m (CBYRC024). [2]

[1] Refer to Cautionary Note at the beginning of this announcement.
[2] Refer to Table 1 for full table of results.

Charger's Managing Director, Aidan Platel, commented:

"It is great to see the assay results confirm the spodumene discovery at the Enterprise Prospect, approximately 900m along strike from Core Lithium Limited's (ASX:CXO; "Core") Blackbeard Prospect, with significant lithium mineralisation correlating with logged intersections of spodumene-bearing pegmatites in the RC drilling.

We look forward to testing the extents of this mineralisation with both RC and diamond drilling, with the first diamond hole at Enterprise (CBYD001) intersecting another 19.25m thick zone of spodumene-bearing pegmatite. [5]

In addition to the diamond drilling, two RC drill rigs will arrive on-site this week to commence a planned 5,000m drill programme to test both new and existing lithium targets at Bynoe, including the high-priority 7Up Prospect."

Technical Discussion

First-pass reconnaissance drilling has been completed at the Enterprise Prospect, with ten RC holes drilled for 1,663m (Table 2), in addition to the fourteen drill-holes for 2,045m that were completed at the Megabucks and Old Bucks Prospects (Figure 1). [3]

As part of this programme, two holes (CBYRC023 and CBYRC024) were drilled to test below a weathered pegmatite outcrop located near the centre of a lithium soil anomaly that defines the Enterprise Prospect, approximately 900m along strike from Core's Blackbeard Prospect.[4] Both drill-holes successfully intersected zones of spodumene-bearing pegmatite, with CBYRC024 intersecting 22m from 181m (down-hole), approximately 65m down-dip from hole CBYRC023's intersections of 7m from 107m and 3m from 127m (Figures 1 & 2; Table 2).[5] The pegmatites appear to strike northeast – southwest and dip steeply to the southeast; however more drilling is required to better define the orientation and potential plunge of the pegmatites.

Spodumene was identified in the RC chips by the Company's geologists and confirmed with a qualitative analysis of the chips with a LIBS (Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy) scanning machine. Industry-standard chemical analyses were subsequently completed in the laboratory and the results are shown in Table 2.

A 1,500m diamond drill programme commenced last week to test for further lithium mineralisation down-plunge and along strike from the recently completed RC drill-holes at Enterprise. The first drill-hole, CBYD001, successfully intersected a 19.25m thick zone of spodumene-bearing pegmatite from 210.10m down-hole (Table 1; Photograph 1).[5] The drill core from this hole will be logged and sampled and sent into the laboratory for chemical analysis.

Next Steps

In addition to the diamond drilling, a further ~5,000m of RC drilling will commence this week with two drill rigs operating concurrently. The RC drilling will test along strike at Enterprise, Megabucks and Old Bucks, as well as first-pass drilling into other priority targets such as the 7Up Prospect.

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[3] Refer to ASX Announcement 8 June 2023 – Drilling Update for the Bynoe Lithium Project.
[4] Refer to Core Lithium Ltd.'s ASX Announcement 18 April 2023 - Finniss Mineral Resource increased by 62%.
[5] Refer to Cautionary Note at the beginning of this announcement.

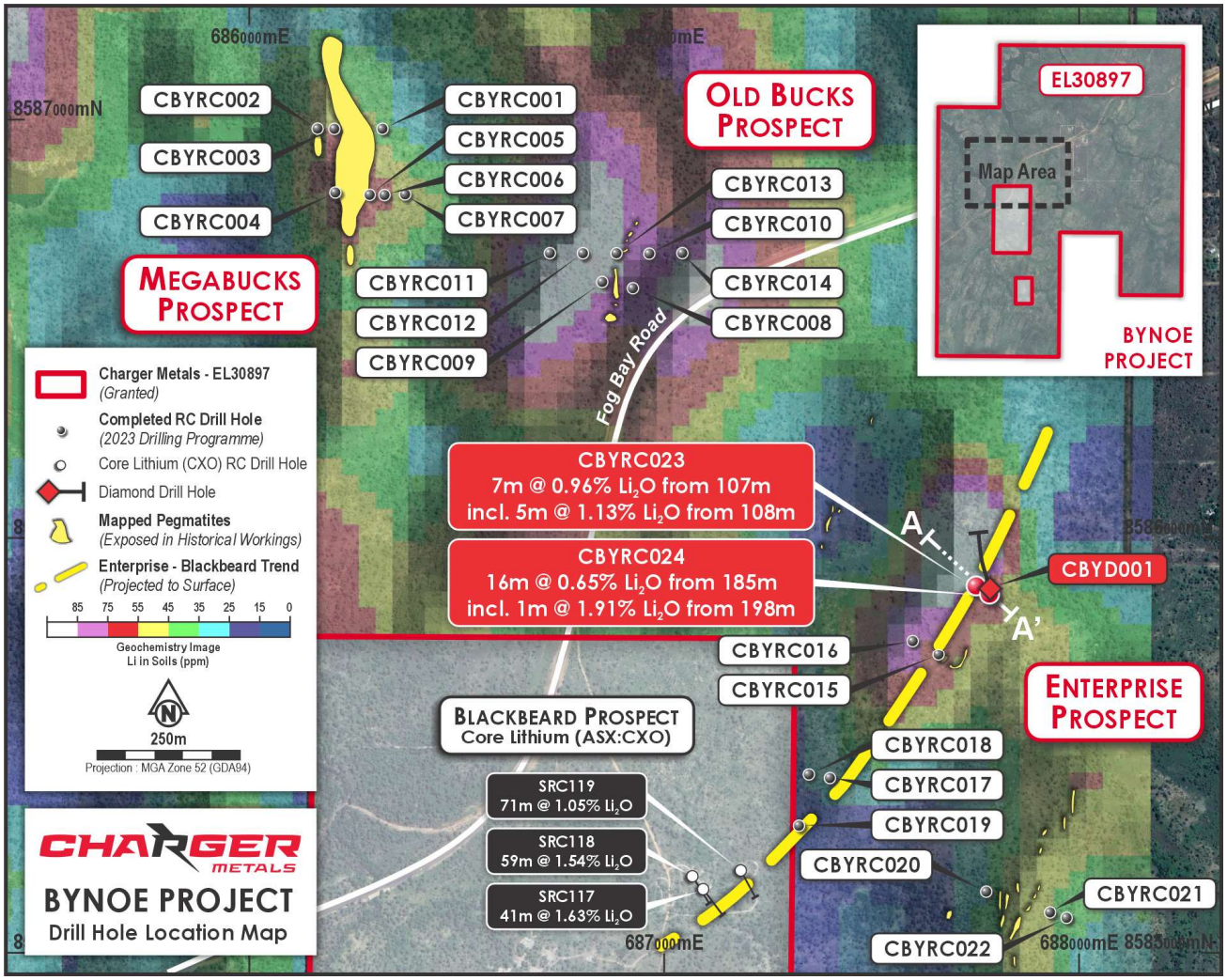

Figure 1. Drill-hole location map at the Old Bucks, Megabucks and Enterprise Prospects of the Bynoe Lithium Project. Core Lithium's drill-holes at its Blackbeard Prospect are shown for reference. [6]

[6] Refer to Core Lithium Ltd.'s ASX Announcement 18 April 2023 - Finniss Mineral Resource increased by 62%

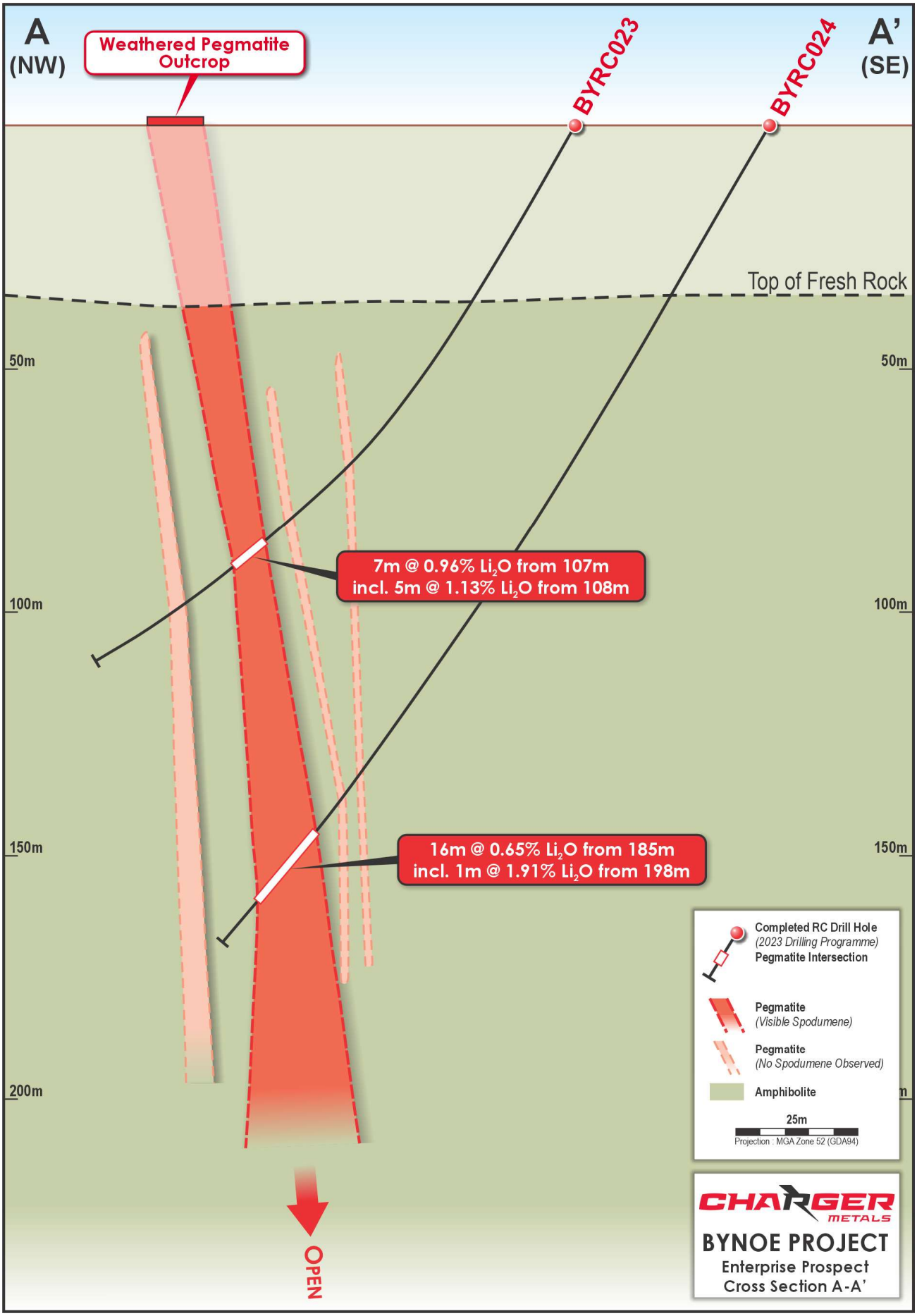

Figure 2. Cross-section A-A' at the Enterprise Prospect showing the interpreted orientation of the spodumene-bearing pegmatites relative to the intersections in drill-holes CBYRC023 and CBYRC024.

Photograph 1. Drill core from hole CBYD001 from 212.5m – 222.8m showing pegmatite with visually estimated spodumene content between 3% and 12%.[7]

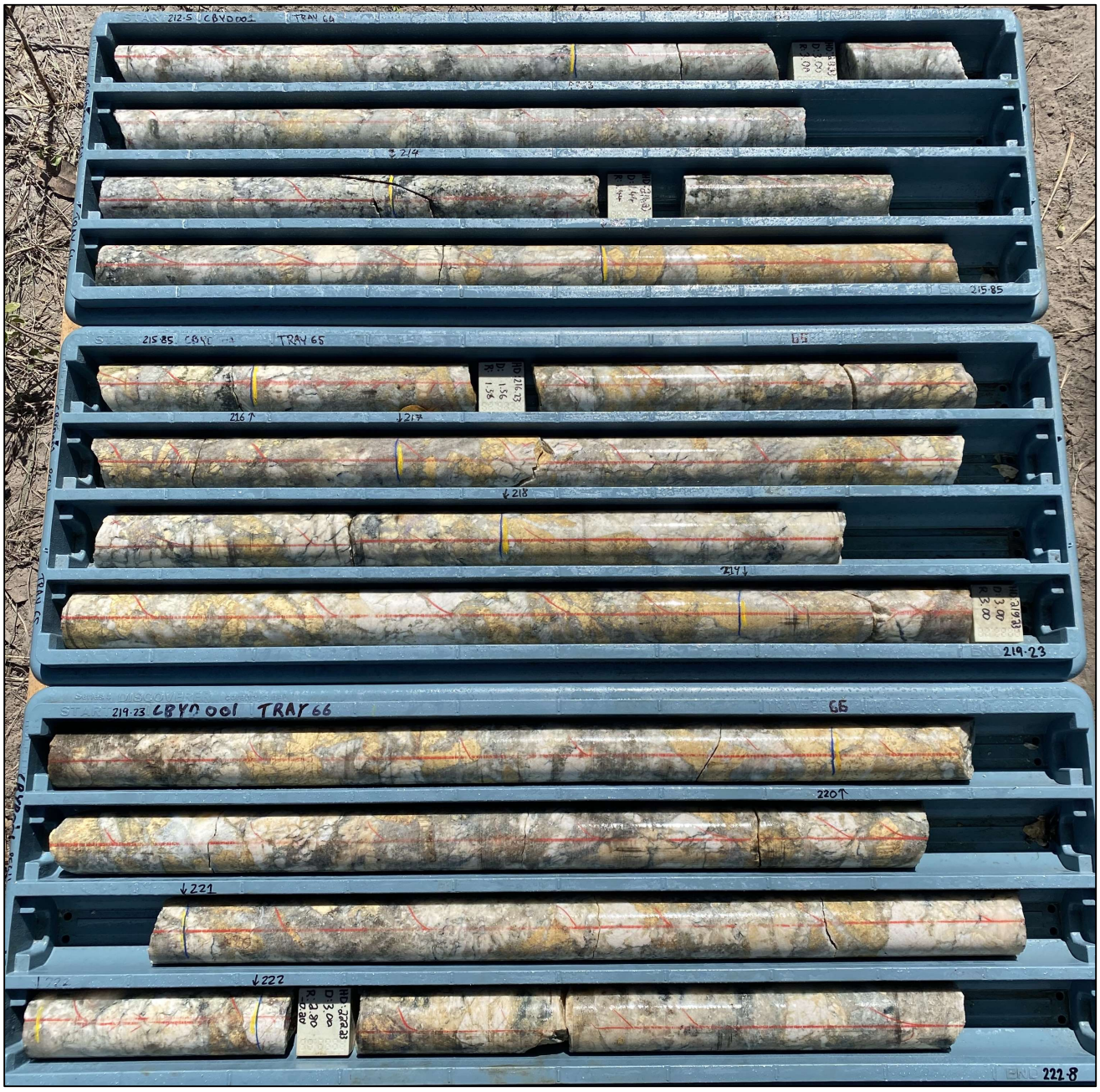

Table 1. Visually estimated spodumene content of the down-hole pegmatite intersections in drill-hole CBYD001.[7]

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	% PEGMATITE	WEATHERING	Volume % Spodumene
CBYD001	210.10	229.35	19.25	100%	Fresh	*3% - 12%*

[7] Refer to Cautionary Note at the beginning of this announcement.

Table 2. Drill-holes completed at the Bynoe Lithium Project, logged down-hole pegmatite intersections and significant lithium intersections (≥ 0.3% Li_2O cut-off).[8]

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth (m)	Pegmatite Intersection			
							From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Significant Intersection
Megabucks	CBYRC001	686,317	8,587,001	-60°	270°	168	88	95	7	*No significant intersection*
	CBYRC002	686,200	8,587,000	-60°	90°	168	21	57	36	*No significant intersection*
	CBYRC003	686,160	8,587,000	-60°	90°	126	79	101	22	*No significant intersection*
	CBYRC004	686,203	8,586,847	-60°	90°	162	*No pegmatites observed*			
	CBYRC005	686,285	8,586,841	-60°	270°	17	4	17	13	*No significant intersection*
	CBYRC006	686,322	8,586,841	-60°	270°	138	48	66	18	*No significant intersection*
	CBYRC007	686,371	8,586,843	-60°	270°	186	*No pegmatites observed*			
Old Bucks	CBYRC008	686,920	8,586,616	-60°	270°	168	68	82	14	*No significant intersection*
	CBYRC009	686,847	8,586,630	-60°	270°	102	*No pegmatites observed*			
	CBYRC010	686,960	8,586,700	-60°	270°	162	51	57	6	*No significant intersection*
	CBYRC011	686,720	8,586,700	-60°	270°	162	*No pegmatites observed*			
	CBYRC012	686,800	8,586,700	-60°	270°	162	*No pegmatites observed*			
	CBYRC013	686,880	8,586,700	-60°	270°	162	*No pegmatites observed*			
	CBYRC014	687,040	8,586,700	-60°	270°	162	97	99	2	*No significant intersection*
							127	129	2	*No significant intersection*
Enterprise	CBYRC015	687,673	8,585,722	-60°	120°	114	13	20	7	*Awaiting assays*
							23	24	1	*Awaiting assays*
	CBYRC016	687,608	8,585,759	-60°	110°	166	120	121	1	*Awaiting assays*
	CBYRC017	687,407	8,585,425	-90°	000°	142	*No pegmatites observed*			
	CBYRC018	687,355	8,585,434	-90°	000°	179	*No pegmatites observed*			
	CBYRC019	687,331	8,585,310	-60°	150°	179	19	29	10	*Awaiting assays*
	CBYRC020	687,939	8,585,101	-60°	300°	119	95	99	4	*Awaiting assays*
	CBYRC021	687,979	8,585,088	-60°	300°	197	184	188	4	*Awaiting assays*
	CBYRC022	687,785	8,585,151	-60°	120°	203	133	142	9	*Awaiting assays*
	CBYRC023	687,760	8,585,892	-60°	300°	149	81	83	2	*No significant intersection*
							99	101	2	*No significant intersection*
							107	114	7	**7m @ 0.96% Li_2O from 107m, incl. 5m @1.13% Li_2O from 108m**

[8] Refer to Cautionary Note at the beginning of this announcement.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth (m)	Pegmatite Intersection			
							From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Significant Intersection
	CBYRC023						127	130	3	*No significant intersection*
	CBYRC024	687,793	8,585,872	-60°	300°	215	159	161	2	*No significant intersection*
							167	169	2	*No significant intersection*
							181	203	22	**16m @ 0.65% Li_2O from 185m, incl. 1m @1.91% Li_2O from 198m**
	CBYD001	687,785	8,585,879	-60°	346°	267.23	210.1	229.35	19.25	*To be sampled*
TOTAL	**25**	**Drill-holes**				**3,813.23**	**m**			

Authorised for release by the Board.

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About Charger Metals NL

Charger Metals NL is a well-funded exploration company targeting battery metals and precious metals in three emerging battery minerals provinces in Australia.

Bynoe Lithium and Gold Project, NT (Charger 70%)

The Bynoe Project occurs within the Litchfield Pegmatite Field, approximately 35 km southwest of Darwin, Northern Territory, with nearby infrastructure and excellent all-weather access. Charger's Project is enclosed by Core Lithium Limited's (ASX: CXO) Finniss Lithium Project, which has a mineral resource of 30.6Mt at 1.31% Li_2O.[9] Core Lithium, which has a market capitalisation of approximately $1.7 billion, has commenced operations at its mine just 7km north of Charger's Bynoe Lithium Project.

9 Refer to Core Lithium Ltd.'s ASX Announcement 18 April 2023 - Finniss Mineral Resource increased by 62%.

Geochemistry, aeromagnetic programmes and open file research completed by Charger suggests multiple swarms of lithium-caesium- tantalum ('LCT') pegmatites that extend from the adjacent Finniss Lithium Project into the Bynoe Project. Geochemistry results highlight two large LCT-prospective corridors, with significant strike lengths of 8km at Megabucks and 3.5km at 7-Up. Numerous lithium targets have been identified within each pegmatite zone, which are currently being systematically drill tested.

Bynoe Tenement Schedule

Tenement	% Interest in Tenements
EL30897	Charger 70% all commodities; Lithium Australia NL 30% interest

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration strategy and results is based on information provided to or compiled by David Crook BSc GAICD who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Crook is a Non-Executive Director of Charger Metals NL.

Mr Crook 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'.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain "forward looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis.

However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to exploration risk, Resource risk, metal price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks in the countries and states in which we sell our product to, and government regulation and judicial outcomes.

For more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company's prospectus, as well as the Company's other filings. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

APPENDIX 1

Charger reiterates that throughout this document it refers to "spodumene" or "spodumene-bearing pegmatite". References to visual results of spodumene are from RC drilling samples by qualified geologists. Laboratory assays are required for representative estimates of quantifiable elemental values. While the Company is very encouraged by its geological observations, the Company states that for samples without laboratory assays no quantitative or qualitative assessment of mineralisation is provided or implied in this table. This is because:

- Charger is reporting visual observations of the presence of spodumene from reverse circulation drill chips. In this case the presence, but not the abundance, of spodumene was confirmed using a LIBS scanning machine.
- Realising the difficulty identifying and quantifying the content of spodumene in this style of sample, internally we generate a log recording "the presence of spodumene as a primary secondary or tertiary mineral" to assist with planning future drill holes. This is not intended for public review.
- Reverse circulation (RC) drilling, a form of percussion drilling, provides samples that are a mixture of small chips above 1mm in size and fine powder, less than 1mm in size. When samples are logged, the coarse

chips are sieved and appraised. The powders and therefore the deportment of spodumene to the fine fraction, is not appraised.

- Pegmatites have a number of white/greenish minerals, including spodumene, albite, quartz, beryl and sometimes others. These cannot be distinguished in the powder fraction, and can be very difficult to distinguish in the field, in the variety of light conditions, in chips. Spodumene does have a distinctive cleavage when evident in coarse chips – and will then be recorded.
- Charger's geologists are therefore logging the presence of spodumene in chips only when it is obvious, without reference to quantity. Estimating quantity is an unreasonable expectation when consideration is given to the pulverisation characteristics of spodumene, and the risk of misidentification of similar looking minerals.

Drilling widths reported are down-hole and no estimate of true width is given. Further, no forecast is made of whether this or further drilling will deliver ore grade intersections, resources or reserves.

The observed presence of spodumene crystals within pegmatite does not necessarily equate to lithium mineralisation until confirmed by chemical analysis which is currently underway. It is not possible to estimate the concentration of lithium in mineralisation by visual estimates and this will be determined by chemical analysis.

APPENDIX 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 Exploration Results

Bynoe RC and Diamond Drilling

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Both RC drilling (RC) and diamond drilling has been carried out by Charger Metals NL at the Bynoe Prospect. RC samples representing one metre down-hole intervals have been collected, with the corresponding interval logged and preserved in chip trays. The drill-hole samples have been submitted for laboratory analyses. Sampling of diamond core has not commenced. The techniques used to collect historical soil datasets is provided in the ASX announcement dated 21 October 2021: "Charger confirms emerging lithium targets at Bynoe".
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples collected on the RC drill rig are split using a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system to produce a representative sample. The measures taken to ensure sample representivity of historical soil datasets is provided in the ASX announcement dated 21 October 2021: "Charger confirms emerging lithium targets at Bynoe".
	Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.	Lithium bearing minerals including spodumene weathering to clays in the oxidised regolith and are not recognised when drilling encounters pegmatites at shallow depths.

Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	RC drilling was carried out by Geodrilling Pty Ltd and Remote Drilling Services Pty Ltd, with a 5 inch and a 5 and 3/4-inch drill bit, respectively. Diamond drilling was performed by Australian Mineral & Waterwell Drilling (AMWD) with HQ3 drill core attained.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC recoveries are being visually assessed. All samples are typically dry and recovery is good. No sample bias has been noted. Diamond core recoveries are being assessed and are good.
	Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Dry drilling conditions have supported sample recovery and quality. Diamond core is triple tubed to aid recovery.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Recoveries in the mineralised portion were good, limiting any sample bias.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All drill holes are routinely logged by Senior geologists with extensive experience in LCT pegmatites. Chip samples are collected and photographed. Core trays are logged.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is considered qualitative in nature. Chip samples are collected and photographed. Core trays are photographed. The geological logging adheres to the Company policy and includes lithological, mineralogical, alteration, veining and weathering.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were geologically logged in full.
Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	This release contains no diamond core sampling results.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples are split with a cone splitter. Most samples are dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples are collected in a labelled calico bag, with each representing one metre downhole.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.	Each RC metre interval has a second sample collected in a labelled calico bag and preserved as a field duplicate.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	The RC rig is checked at each drill site to ensure that the cyclone and splitter are level. An assessment of the representative quality will be checked when the laboratory determined field duplicate weights are compared against the original calico weight.

	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The ideal mass of 2-3kg is being achieved for most RC samples.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis – Darwin using a standard preparation and FP6 analytical technique. This considered fit for purpose when analysing samples primarily for lithium.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	A Rapid LIBS (Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy) elemental scanning instrumentation was used at a Perth-based laboratory. It scanned specific geological chip trays for the presence Li, Rb, K amongst other elements using the results to infer mineralogy utilising its own in-house spectral library.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Company standards sourced from a commercial provider as well as field duplicates were inserted into runs of samples at the rate of 3 per one hundred each.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The identification of pegmatites was corroborated by two Senior Geologists with lithium exploration experience.
	The use of twinned holes.	Drill holes have not been twinned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data and observations are captured in digital systems.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	As is common practice when reporting lithium results, the lithium values reported by the laboratory have been converted to lithia values using the stoichiometric factor of 2.1527.
Location of Data Points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	GPS, typically +- 3m accuracy.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid projection used for Bynoe is MGA_GDA94, Zone 52. All maps included in this report are referenced to this grid.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is provided by GPS. In general the terrain is flat.
Data Spacing and Distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The program is a scout program by nature with drill holes spaced on a grid of 160m x 40m (Megabucks prospect) and 100m x 80m grid (Old Bucks prospect) At

		Endeavour drill holes fences are spaced to target specific surface features.
	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.	No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations have been applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No drilling results included in release.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	In general the drill orientation was designed to be orthogonal to the pegmatite swarm mapped in trenches and exposed in old workings.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any bias to sampling techniques utilised as true orientations of the pegmatites is yet to be determined.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported directly from the drill site to the commercial laboratory.
Audits or Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	As the project is in its early stages, no audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	• Tenement EL 30897 was granted under the Mineral Titles Act 2010 (NT) is beneficially held to 70% by Charger Metals NL. Lithium Australia NL holds the remaining 30% interest. • The tenements are on: Vacant Crown Land: 7.55% Crown Lease Perpetual: 30.22% Crown Lease Term: 26.70% Freehold Land: 36.83% With respect to Aboriginal Heritage protection, an area that includes the EL 30897 is administered by the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area other than those listed and the tenement is in good standing.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous work of most relevance has been conducted by Haddington Resources Ltd between 2007-2012.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	The Project is within the Bynoe Pegmatite Field which is part of the much larger Litchfield Pegmatite Belt.

		The lithium mineral spodumene forms in LCT pegmatites, which, when identified, are often within a structural corridor outside a granite that has intruded into the country rock.
Drillhole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	The relevant table is provided in Table 1 of the text. It includes drill hole coordinates and orientations.
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	The aggregate of the reporting is based on a lower limit of 0.40 % Li_2O and allows for 3 metres of interval pegmatite waste and 2 metres of internal waste if clasts of host rock are present. No high grade cut is applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	The aggregate of the reporting is based on a lower limit of 0.40 % Li_2O and allows for 3 metres of interval pegmatite waste and 2 metres of internal waste if clasts of host rock are present. No high grade cut is applied. References to individual zones of elevated Li_2O grades identifying the shorter intervals that exceed 1.50% Li_2O
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	The pegmatite widths stated are based on visible pegmatite observations where the pegmatite is at least 50% of the 1m interval. A maximum internal waste interval of 2 metres is allowed. Widening of the pegmatite is allowed if the adjacent outer interval exceeds 20% pegmatite. The orientations of the intercepted pegmatites have not yet been determined with the limited data to-date, and hence intercepts are reported as down-hole lengths.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole*	A map of the mapped LCT pegmatites at Bynoe, soil samples (grided) and outcropping quartz cores observed has been presented. (Refer to Figure 1). A relevant x-section is shown in figure 2.

	collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	Imagery for the locations drilled has been presented on the basis of geological and geochemical evidence.
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.*	Historical exploration only is available in ASX announcements: 21 October 2021: "Charger confirms emerging lithium targets at Bynoe". 18 April 2023: "Finniss Mineral Resource increased by 62%"
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	The next phase of drilling will focus on the Enterprise prospect and its immediate area. The 7Up Prospect will be tested when ground conditions enable access. Ongoing geological mapping is ongoing and likely to present new targets.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The figures included show the location of the pegmatite swarms and how they extend along strike of the drill lines.