CHARGER METALS

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
15 April 2026

Medcalf spodumene mineralisation continues to grow

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- 3,418m of diamond and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling completed in March quarter at Medcalf Spodumene project at Charger's 100%-owned Lake Johnston Lithium and Gold Project.
- Latest positive drill results confirm wider spodumene mineralisation as we drill deeper.
- Latest **Medcalf diamond drilling** assay results have confirmed spodumene-pegmatite lodes in hole CLMDD004 with combined spodumene widths of **26m averaging 1.1% Li_2O** and 113ppm Ta, **adding a further 260m of mineralisation** from hole CLMRC024 up dip, to **extend the aggregate lithium mineralisation from surface to 600m down dip.**
- **Medcalf RC drilling** assay results have confirmed spodumene-pegmatite lodes in hole CLMRC066 with **combined spodumene widths of 22m averaging 1.0% Li_2O** and 111ppm Ta, **confirming the Medcalf resource remains open along strike to the south-east**.
- **Medcalf West RC drill** assay results have **confirmed spodumene-pegmatite lodes outside the current resource:**
  - **10m @ 1.21% Li_2O** & 68ppm Ta and — *CLMRC067*
  - **4m @ 1.11% Li_2O** & 100ppm Ta — *CLMRC071*
- Maiden Medcalf Lithium Resource will be revised from its current **8.2Mt @ 1.0% Li_20** following receipt of all assays.

Charger Metals NL (**ASX: CHR**, "**Charger"** or the "**Company"**) is pleased to provide further drill results from the Medcalf Spodumene Project at its 100%-owned Lake Johnston Lithium and Gold Project ("**Lake Johnston**") in the Yilgarn, Western Australia, where it completed a total of 3,418m drilling in the March quarter, including 1,581m of diamond and 1,837m of RC drilling. The Medcalf Spodumene Project is well located, being approximately 200km from the Esperance Port, and with four spodumene plants within trucking distance.

Charger's Managing Director, Bryan Dixon, commented:

*"Medcalf drilling continues to identify more spodumene mineralisation outside of the maiden Lithium Resource of 8.2Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O. Charger is pleased to report the latest Medcalf assay results from hole CLMDD004 and CLMRC066, which shows spodumene pegmatite mineralisation with **combined widths of 26m averaging 1.11% Li_2O**, and **22m averaging 1.0% Li_2O, respectively**. Both holes have extended the spodumene mineralisation significantly outside the maiden resource. As we drill deeper at Medcalf we are seeing better widths.*

"Medcalf has outcropping spodumene mineralisation over 700m of strike and the recent diamond drilling has confirmed lithium mineralisation 600 to 700m down dip.

"The latest drilling into the Medcalf West spodumene mineralisation shows good widths, strong grade and confirms the mineralisation is open as we head towards the Medcalf Resource.

*"Charger has now completed a total of 75 holes underpinning the mineralisation at the Medcalf and Medcalf West lithium deposits. All drilling assays are expected back over the next 4 weeks after which the Medcalf lithium resource estimate will be revised, with **results likely to significantly increase the maiden lithium resource from its current size of 8.2Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O[1]"**.*

Medcalf Spodumene Drilling results

Charger's recent diamond drilling successfully confirmed significant depth extensions of the Medcalf spodumene mineralisation to 600 to 700m down dip. Charger has now completed 75 RC and diamond holes at Medcalf and Medcalf West, which have intersected high-grade lithium and tantalum mineralisation in swarms of stacked spodumene-bearing pegmatite veins. The Medcalf stacked spodumene pegmatite swarms extend from surface at a dip of 45 degrees, making this deposit well suited to open pit mining.

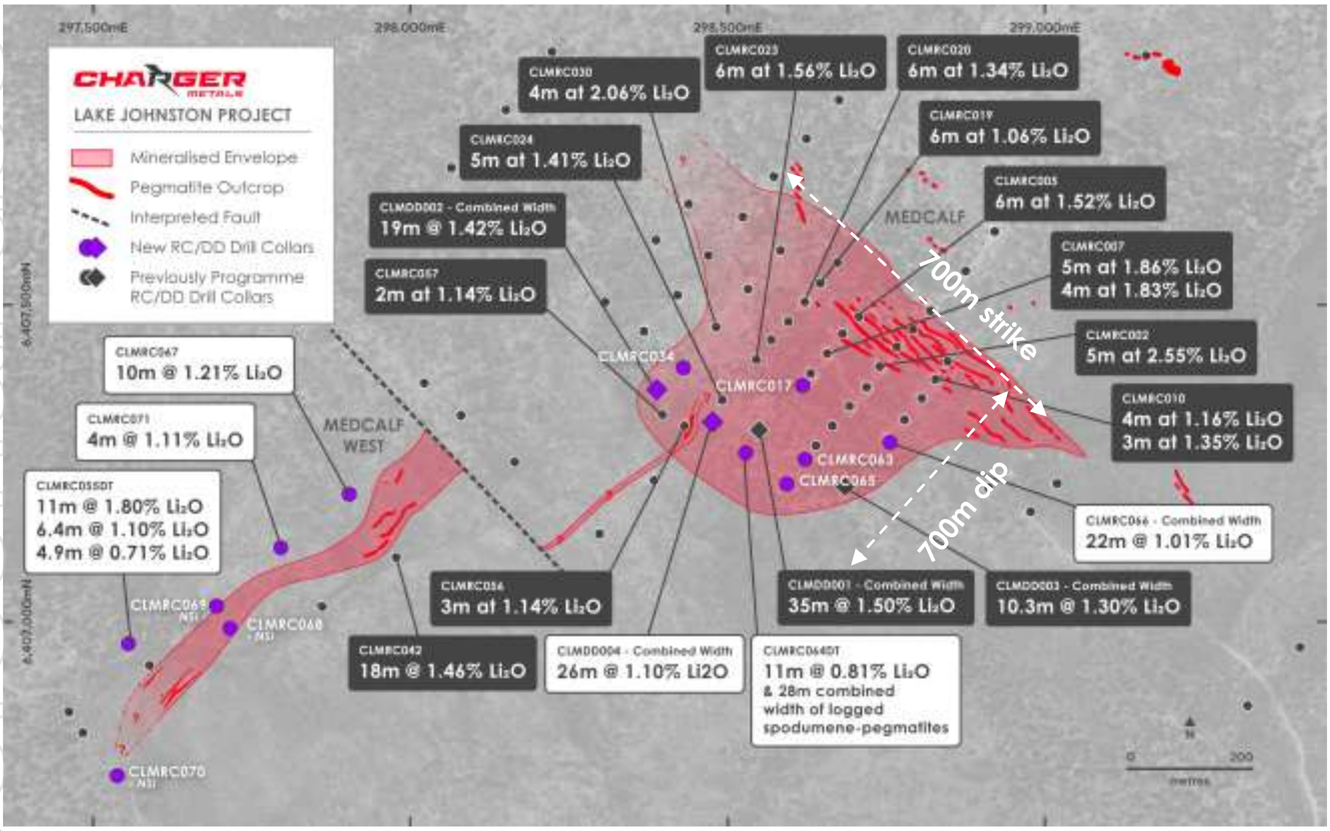

Figure 1. Medcalf Spodumene Deposit showing new RC and diamond drilling results relative to the spodumene-bearing pegmatite swarm from surface and previous diamond and RC drill results.

Medcalf diamond drilling assay results have confirmed spodumene-pegmatite lodes in hole CLMDD004 with combined spodumene widths of 26m averaging 1.11% Li_2O and 113ppm Ta extending the lithium mineralisation from surface down dip to 600m, adding a further 260m of mineralisation from hole **CLMRC024** (see Figure 1). Significant intercepts include:

o	2.0m @ 1.59% Li_2O from 188.3m;	CLMDD004
o	1.9m @ 1.08% Li_2O from 195.1m;	CLMDD004
o	1.8m @ 1.51% Li_2O & 61ppm Ta from 289.8m;	CLMDD004
o	2.1m @ 1.34% Li_2O & 95ppm Ta from 323m;	CLMDD004
o	6.4m @ 1.03% Li_2O & 186ppm Ta from 343.2m; and	CLMDD004
o	3.3m @ 1.07% Li_2O & 150ppm Ta from 396.3m	CLMDD004

Medcalf RC drilling assay results have confirmed spodumene-pegmatite lodes in hole **CLMRC066** with combined spodumene widths of 22m averaging 1.0% Li_2O and 111ppm Ta, confirming the Medcalf resource remains open along strike to the south-east. Significant intercepts include:

o	2m @ 2.03% Li_2O & 219ppm Ta from 136m;	CLMRC066
o	3m @ 0.99% Li_2O & 96ppm Ta from 213m;	CLMRC066
o	7m @ 0.85% Li_2O & 92ppm Ta from 220m; and	CLMRC066
o	3m @ 1.12% Li_2O & 45ppm Ta from 232m.	CLMRC066

RC and diamond drill results from **Medcalf West** confirm spodumene mineralisation at the Medcalf West exploration target (see Figure 1 above):

o	10.0m @ 1.21% Li2O & 68ppm Ta from 128m:	CLMRC067
o	4.0m @ 1.11% Li2O & 100ppm Ta from 92m:	CLMRC071

All intersections reported as down-hole widths; refer to Table 1 for full results.

The high-grade lithium mineralisation at the Medcalf West Prospect is hosted by multiple steeply NW-dipping pegmatites in a ~35m -thick mineralised zone extending for 1,200m of strike. The recent drill results, combined with the existing aeromagnetic and mapped geology data sets, suggest that the main northwest trend of this mineralisation. Assay results from previous Medcalf West RC drill programmes confirmed high-grade lithium mineralisation hosted by LCT (lithium-caesium-tantalum) pegmatites at Medcalf West[1], with the best result intersecting:

• 18m @ 1.46% Li_2O & 81ppm Ta from 134m	CLMRC042
• 3m @ 1.15% Li_2O & 72ppm Ta from 26m	CLMRC043
• 5m @ 1.11% Li_2O & 70ppm Ta from 120m	CLMRC043
• 11m @ 1.80% Li_2O & 125ppm Ta from 111m	CLMRC055
• 3m @ 1.14% Li_2O & 152ppm Ta from 15m	CLMRC056
• 2m @ 1.14% Li_2O & 89ppm Ta from 71m	CLMRC057

All intersections reported as down-hole widths; refer to Table 1 for full results.

The current program included over 3,418m of drilling at Medcalf Spodumene Deposit, with diamond drilling testing the extensions to the resource. Further Medcalf drilling samples are at the laboratory awaiting assays, with results expected in the next 4 weeks. Following the receipt of all assay results over the coming weeks, the Medcalf Lithium Resource will be revised.

Authorised for release by the Board.

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[1] Refer to ASX Announcement 22 Aug 2024 – "Spodumene Discovery Confirmed at Medcalf West" and ASX Announcement 7 Feb 2025 – "Charger Identifies Further High-Grade Lithium at Medcalf West".

About Charger Metals NL

Charger Metals NL is a lithium and gold focussed exploration company actively exploring at Lake Johnston. The Lake Johnston Lithium and Gold Project is located 450km east of Perth, in the Yilgarn Province of Western Australia.

Lithium prospects occur within a 50km long corridor along the southern and western margin of the Lake Johnston granite batholith. Key target areas include the Medcalf Spodumene Deposit and Medcalf West Prospect, the Mt Gordon Lithium Prospects and much of the Mount Day LCT pegmatite field, prospective for lithium and tantalum minerals.

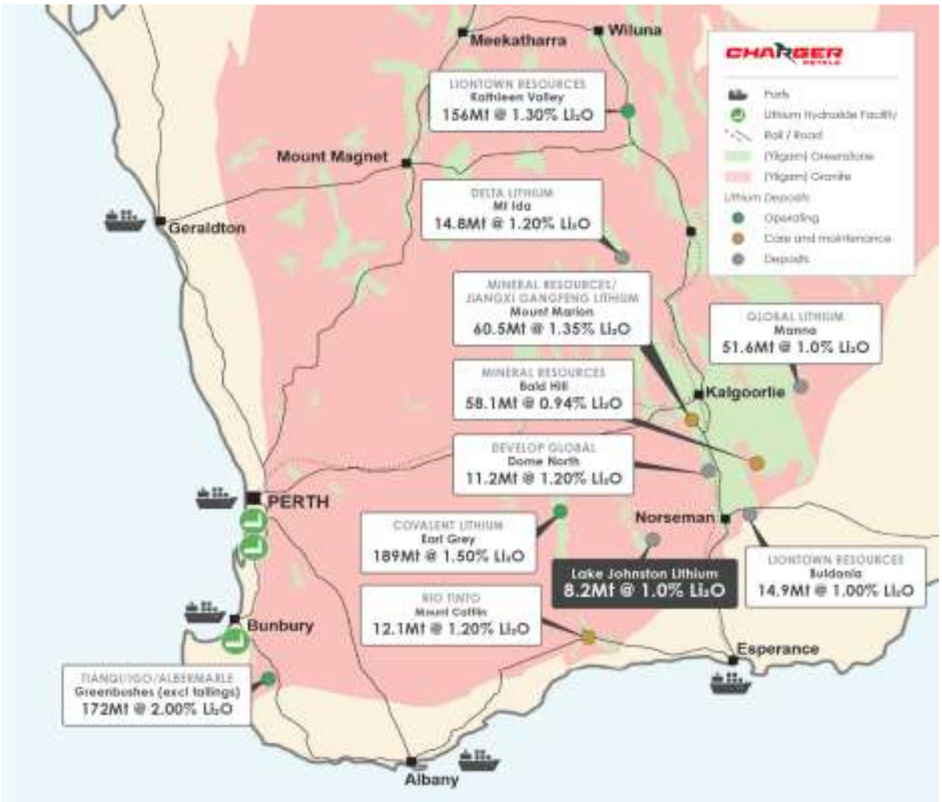

Figure 2. The Lake Johnston Lithium and Gold Project location in relation to other Yilgarn lithium plants, deposits and infrastructure.

The Lake Johnston Lithium Project is located approximately 70km east of the large Earl Grey (Mt Holland) Lithium Project, which was commissioned by Covalent Lithium Pty Ltd (manager of a joint venture between subsidiaries of Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile S.A. and Wesfarmers Limited) and began production in March 2024. Mt Holland is one of the largest hard-rock lithium projects in Australia with Ore Reserves for the Earl Grey Deposit estimated at 189 Mt at 1.5% Li_2O.[2]

The Bynoe Lithium Project is 100% owned and located in a Tier 1 jurisdiction approximately 35 km southwest of Darwin, Northern Territory, with excellent access and nearby established infrastructure. The project area covers approximately 63 km^2 within a known lithium (spodumene) enriched belt surrounded by Core Lithium Ltd's Finniss Project, which currently has a JORC-compliant Mineral Resource of 48.2Mt at 1.26% Li_2O[3] and high-grade lithium drill intersections close to Charger's tenement boundary. Aeromagnetics and gravity surveys indicate a prospective corridor with a regional NNE-SSW trend.

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[2] David Champion, Geoscience Australia, Australian Resource Reviews, Lithium 2018.
[3] Refer to Core Lithium Ltd.'s ASX Announcement 11 April 2024 – "Finniss Mineral Resource increased by 58%"

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration strategy and results is based on information provided to or compiled by Francois Scholtz BSc. Hons (Geology), who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Scholtz is a consultant to Charger Metals NL. Mr Scholtz has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and exploration processes as reported herein to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Scholtz consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Scholtz and the Company confirm that they are not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the previous market announcements referred to in this announcement or the data contained in this announcement.

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

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

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.

Table 1. Diamond and RC drill-hole collar information at the Medcalf Lithium Deposit and Medcalf Lithium Prospect, Lake Johnston Lithium Project.

HOLE ID	PROSPECT	HOLE TYPE	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	AZI	DIP	TOTAL DEPTH
CLMRC066	Medcalf	RC	298754	6407284	375	75	219	258
CLMRC067	Medcalf West	RC	297903	6407203	363	60	146	150
CLMRC068	Medcalf West	RC	297716	6406992	346	60	145	120
CLMRC069	Medcalf West	RC	297694	6407025	346	60	147	120
CLMRC070	Medcalf West	RC	297537	6406760	340	60	327	100
CLMRC071	Medcalf West	RC	297795	6407119	353	60	145	180
CLMDD004	Medcalf	DD	298475	6407318	368	80	220	500.6

Table 2. Significant intersections from RC drill-holes at the Medcalf and Medcalf West.

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O %	Ta ppm	Rb_2O %	Cs ppm	Fe %
CLMRC066	148	150	2	2.03	219	0.26	64	6.31
CLMRC066	179	180	1	0.78	73	0.28	36	2.33
CLMRC066	199	201	2	1.33	155	0.46	37	1.97
CLMRC066	213	216	3	0.99	97	0.27	36	1.80
CLMRC066	220	227	7	0.85	92	0.14	47	2.31
CLMRC066	232	235	3	1.12	45	0.09	51	5.29
CLMRC067	128	138	10	1.21	68	0.17	70	3.18
CLMRC068	NSI							
CLMRC069	NSI							
CLMRC070	NSI							
CLMRC071	92	96	4	1.11	129	0.24	180	3.68
CLMDD004	181.8	182.6	0.8	0.33	39	0.06	67	0.7
CLMDD004	188.3	190.4	2.0	1.59	1	0.36	1,218	9.9
CLMDD004	192.8	194.1	1.3	0.46	193	0.18	87	0.6
CLMDD004	195.1	197.0	1.9	1.08	1	0.38	1,301	10.4
CLMDD004	226.6	227.4	0.8	0.40	67	0.05	53	2.5
CLMDD004	283.6	284.6	1.0	1.36	75	0.01	19	0.7
CLMDD004	289.9	291.7	1.8	1.51	61	0.03	13	0.6
CLMDD004	323.0	325.2	2.1	1.34	95	0.33	54	0.5
CLMDD004	343.3	349.6	6.4	1.03	186	0.21	54	1.3
CLMDD004	354.0	355.3	1.3	1.11	162	0.08	12	0.5
CLMDD004	376.0	377.4	1.4	2.03	154	0.07	9	0.5
CLMDD004	396.3	399.6	3.3	1.07	150	0.13	45	4.0

Note: Assays for each 1m sample have been averaged across each intercept to derive the reported Li_2O%, Ta and Cs. A bottom cut-off grade of 0.3% Li_2O was applied, with an internal waste dilution of up to 2m. Reported intersections are down-hole widths and no estimate of true width is provided at this stage.

APPENDIX 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 Exploration Results

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Diamond drilling (DD) and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling were carried out by Charger Metals NL at the Medcalf Lithium Deposit and Medcalf West Lithium Prospect, Lake Johnston Project. Diamond core samples were collected in plastic core trays, sequence-checked, metre-marked, and oriented using the base-of-core orientation line. Cores were cut longitudinally along the core axis (parallel to the orientation line where possible), and half the core was sampled into calico bags, using a minimum interval of 0.4 m and a maximum interval of 1.1 m. RC samples were collected at one-metre downhole intervals via a cyclone and split into labelled calico bags. Corresponding intervals were geologically logged, with representative drill chips retained in chip trays for reference. Intervals logged as pegmatite were sampled and submitted for laboratory analysis for lithium and associated elements. Historical soil and rock-chip sampling at both the Medcalf Lithium Deposit and Medcalf West Prospect have previously been completed and reported. The nature, quality, and results of this sampling are documented in full in ASX announcements released by Lithium Australia Ltd (LIT) between 2018 and 2021, and by Charger Metals NL (CHR) from 2021 to the present.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Industry-standard practices were applied on site to ensure sample representivity. RC drill samples were split using a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system. Each split produced two 2–3 kg samples (original and field duplicate), which were collected in numbered calico bags. The remaining bulk reject material was collected in 20 L buckets and placed on the ground in rows of 20–30 m for reference. Selected samples for laboratory analysis were taken from the "original" split, placed into sequentially numbered labelled calico bags, and transported to Intertek Laboratories for wet chemistry analyses. HQ Diamond core selected for analysis was cut longitudinally along the long axis using an automatic diamond-blade rock saw, with half-core samples taken for analysis. Core cutting and sampling were conducted by Galt Mining Solutions, with samples submitted to Intertek Laboratories. Field procedures to maintain sample representivity included routine collection of field duplicates. Laboratory QA/QC protocols—comprising certified reference materials, blanks, and duplicates—were applied during sample preparation and analysis to ensure data quality, reliability, and calibration of measurement systems.

	Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.	RC drill chips and diamond core were logged by geologists with relevant experience in LCT pegmatite exploration. Logging captured key lithological, mineralogical, and structural features, with particular attention given to identifying pegmatite intervals, associated alteration, and mineral assemblages, as well as any features indicative of gold mineralisation. Field observations were supported by the preservation of representative samples in chip trays, which were reviewed as required to validate logging consistency and assist with geological interpretation. The determination of mineralisation is based on the integration of geological logging, geochemical assay data, and the broader geological context of the Lake Johnston Project area.
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	The drilling reported in this release was conducted using Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) methods. Drilling was completed by Precision Exploration Drilling using RC Rig 10 (DRA600) and DD Rig 28 (KL800). RC drilling employed 4.5 inch diameter drill rods with a 5 5/8 inch face-sampling RC bit. Diamond drilling used HQ and NQ core sizes. Diamond cores were oriented using the base-of-core orientation line where possible. Orientation surveys were conducted every 30 m during both RC and DD drilling, with an end-of-hole survey completed using an Axis Chap North-seeking gyro tool. A continuous in-hole and out-of-hole survey was also performed at drillhole completion to ensure accurate downhole positioning and structural orientation.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Diamond Core (DD): PXD records from-to depths and recovered core intervals as drilling progresses. Core lengths are measured and noted on core blocks at the end of each run. CHR geologists confirm intervals and log core recoveries. No material core loss has been reported in the intervals disclosed. Reverse Circulation (RC): Sample recoveries and moisture content were visually assessed and recorded in sample registers. The majority of samples were dry, with consistent and good recovery. No sample bias has been observed.
	Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Diamond Drilling (DD): Drilling was conducted using HQ and/or NQ-sized core. Core recovery was monitored and recorded for each run by comparing measured core length to the drilled interval. To maximise recovery, experienced drill crews were employed, appropriate drilling fluids and techniques were used to minimise core loss, and care was taken when drilling through broken or weathered zones. Core was reconstructed, aligned, and photographed to ensure representativity prior to logging and sampling. Intervals with poor recovery were noted and, if necessary, excluded from interpretation. Reverse Circulation (RC): Auxiliary air pressure was used during drilling to maximise sample recovery and maintain dry sample conditions. A well-maintained cyclone and static cone splitter ensured consistent and representative sample collection. Sample intervals were monitored by

		experienced field staff to ensure high recovery and that collected samples accurately reflected the downhole geology.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship has been observed between sample recovery and grade. Sample recovery was consistently high, with the majority of samples collected dry due to the use of auxiliary air pressure. Visual assessments at the rig indicated minimal variation in recovery, and the use of a static cone splitter ensured that samples remained representative. No evidence of sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material has been identified.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	All drill holes were routinely logged by geologists experienced in LCT pegmatites. Diamond core trays were photographed both wet and dry, and RC chip samples were collected and photographed. Geological logging followed company protocols and recorded detailed information including lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining, and weathering. Historical rock-chip and soil samples were not logged in the same detail; however, basic information on topography, environmental context, sample type, and geological, mineralogical, and petrographic characteristics was recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is primarily qualitative in nature, focusing on lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining, and weathering in accordance with company procedures. RC drill chip samples were collected and photographed to provide a visual record and support geological interpretation. LCT pegmatite intervals were visually assessed for lithium mineralisation by experienced geologists. All chip trays and diamond core trays were photographed in natural light.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were geologically logged in full, representing 100% of the total drilled metreage.
Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Core is cut using an automatic diamond-blade rock saw, with half-core sampled for analysis. This was performed by Galt Mining Solutions in Perth.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC drill samples were split using a static cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone return system. Each downhole metre was divided into two evenly sized 2–3 kg splits (original and field duplicate) collected into numbered calico bags corresponding to the downhole interval. The remaining drill cuttings from that metre were collected in a 20 L bucket beneath the splitter as the bulk sample. The bulk sample, along with its corresponding original and duplicate splits, was laid out on the ground in rows representing 20–30 m downhole. For laboratory analysis of pegmatite, the original split samples were selected and placed into sequentially numbered calicos (with an appropriate prefix) for lithium and other rare metal analysis. All samples submitted to Intertek Laboratories for chemical analysis were dry. The sampling and splitting methods applied are consistent with industry-standard procedures

	for RC drilling and are designed to produce representative and reproducible sub-samples suitable for laboratory assay.
For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The nature and quality of the sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for all sample types. RC split samples were collected using industry-standard procedures designed to ensure both sample integrity and representativity. Diamond core marked-up on site was sent to Galt Mining Solutions in Perth for processing. Using an automatic diamond-blade rock saw, cores were cut longitudinally along the long axis, with half-core sampled into labelled calico bags and the remaining half retained in core trays. Sample lengths ranged from 0.4 m to 1.1 m, constrained by geological boundaries. Where duplicate samples were required, half-core was further split into quarter-core. Sample preparation was undertaken by Intertek Laboratories in Maddington using established protocols suitable for lithium and multi-element analysis, ensuring reliable and consistent results across all sample types.
Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.	Measures to maximize sample representivity included the use of consistent sampling protocols across all drilling methods. For RC drilling, each metre interval included a second sample collected in a labelled calico bag and preserved as a field duplicate. Geologists monitored and recorded sample recoveries to track representivity and identify any potential biases. For diamond drilling, marked-up core was sent to Intertek Laboratories in Maddington. Using an automatic diamond-blade rock saw, cores were cut along the long axis, with half-core sampled into labelled calico bags and the remaining half retained in core trays. Sample lengths ranged from 0.3 m to 1.0 m, constrained by geological boundaries. Where duplicate samples were required, half-core was further split into quarter-core. Field duplicates were inserted at a rate of approximately 1:30 samples for all sample types. Laboratory QA/QC protocols, including the use of certified reference materials, blanks, and duplicates, were applied to monitor analytical precision and accuracy throughout all sub-sampling and analysis stages.
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.	For diamond drilling, measures included the use of consistent sampling protocols, cutting cores along the long axis to avoid bias, and sampling within geological boundaries. Core samples were collected as half-core using a diamond-blade rock saw, with sample intervals selected based on lithological contacts. All cores were geologically logged by experienced geologists, and core recoveries were recorded to assess sample quality. For RC drilling, representativity was ensured by checking and levelling the cyclone and splitter at each drill site prior to sampling.

		Field duplicates were collected at a nominal rate of approximately 1 in every 30 samples across all sample types. Duplicate sample weights were compared with their corresponding original samples to monitor consistency and detect any potential sampling bias.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes and preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the grain size and nature of the material being sampled. For diamond core, an ideal sample mass of 5–7 kg is generally achieved. RC samples, typically 2–3 kg, are consistent with industry standards for LCT pegmatite exploration and are considered sufficient to provide representative and reliable geochemical results.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	The nature and quality of the assay and laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for all sample types. RC chip samples and diamond core samples were analysed by Intertek Laboratories in Maddington using standard preparation and the FP6 analytical technique. This method, suitable for ore-grade lithium, employs sodium peroxide fusion followed by ICP-OES analysis, providing a near-total digestion capable of accurately determining lithium and associated pathfinder elements in pegmatite-hosted LCT mineral systems. The FP6 method is widely regarded as fit-for-purpose for exploration and evaluation of LCT pegmatites. Historical surface geochemistry samples were also submitted to Intertek in Maddington. Rock-chip samples were analysed for a 19-element suite using standard preparation methods and the FP6 technique (FP6-Li/OM19), while soil samples were analysed for a 48-element suite using method 4A-Li/MS48.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	North seeking downhole Gyro was used to obtain hole drift orientation. The tool was calibrated as per operating procedure.
	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 sample runs at a rate of three per hundred samples. Intertek also completed duplicate sampling and included internal standards as part of the assay regime. No issues with accuracy or precision have been identified.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections were independently verified by both the company geologist and other company personnel to ensure data accuracy and integrity.
	The use of twinned holes.	The drilling reported is exploratory in nature; therefore, no holes have been twinned in the current program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage	During drilling and sampling, primary data is recorded by the company geologist in active worksheets. The data is then sent to independent database managers for

	(physical and electronic) protocols.	verification and subsequently entered into a project-based digital database. Assay data is received directly from the laboratory by the independent database managers in digital format and is stored in the Company's digital database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to the assay data. No transformations or alterations are applied to the assay data stored in the database. As is common practice when reporting lithium results, lithium values reported by the laboratory have been converted to lithia (Li_2O) 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.	Drill collar locations reported in this release were recorded at ground level using a Garmin GPSMAP 65 handheld GPS with an estimated accuracy of ±4 m. Differential GPS (DGPS) pick-ups by a qualified surveyor have not yet been completed. Historical soil and rock-chip sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS with an estimated accuracy of ±5 m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid projection used for the Lake Johnston Project is MGA_GDA94, Zone 51. All maps included in this report are referenced to this grid.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control at Medcalf is provided by a Wingtra UAV drone survey conducted by ABIM Solutions in 2022. Collar pick-ups using differential GPS (DGPS) by a qualified surveyor have not yet been completed.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	At the Medcalf Lithium Deposit, drill orientations were designed to be approximately orthogonal to the pegmatite swarm mapped at surface. At Medcalf West, drilling fences were spaced to target specific surface features or geochemical anomalies. Soil sampling was conducted on an east–west grid, with line spacing ranging from 400 m at a regional scale to 50 m at prospect scale, and individual sample spacing of 50 m along each line. This sample spacing is considered appropriate for regional 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.	The current data spacing and distribution are considered appropriate for progressing exploration results at both the Medcalf Lithium Deposit and Medcalf West Prospect. Drill fence orientations and sample spacing provide sufficient coverage to support initial assessments of geological and grade continuity. The existing data density is also considered suitable for updating the current Mineral Resource estimate, while additional infill drilling may be undertaken as required to support higher-confidence resource classifications in accordance with JORC guidelines.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied for lithium sampling. All RC and diamond core samples submitted for lithium analysis represent individual drill intervals and have been prepared as discrete, uncombined samples.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is	The drill orientation was designed to be orthogonal to the pegmatite mapped at surface.

	known, considering the deposit type.	
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any bias to sampling techniques utilised.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were securely packaged prior to transport to commercial laboratories. RC chip samples (calicos) reported in this release were placed in numbered polyweave bags and transported directly from the drill site to Intertek Laboratories in Maddington by CHR senior geologists. Diamond core selected for sampling was securely packaged and transported directly to Galt Mining Solutions in Perth by CHR personnel. Core cutting and sampling were conducted under the instruction of a CHR geologist, with samples subsequently transported by Galt Mining Solutions personnel to Intertek in Maddington for analysis. Soil and rock-chip samples were transported directly from site to Nagrom and Intertek Laboratories in Perth by CHR geologists, consultants, and third-party contractors.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	All sampling was undertaken using industry-normal practices. Standards and blanks were cross checked against expected values to look for variances of greater than 2 standard deviations.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The reported exploration is located within E63/1809, a tenement wholly owned by Charger Metals NL. The area falls under the Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) legislation, with the claimants being the Ngadju people (ILUA claim no. WC2011/009, File Notation Area 11507). Native title statutory regulations and processes, as administered by the Mines Department, apply. The Company has negotiated a Heritage Protection Agreement with the Ngadju Elders to ensure exploration activities comply with cultural heritage requirements.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	At the time of this announcement the tenement is in 'good standing'. To the best of the Company's knowledge, other than industry permits to operate, there are no impediments to Charger's operations within the tenement.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	There has been limited historical exploration undertaken in the Medcalf area. Spodumene-bearing pegmatites were recognized in 2018 during the tenure of Lithium Australia NL.

Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	The bedrock geology at the Medcalf Lithium Deposit and Medcalf West Lithium Prospect comprises a basement of amphibolites and granite, intruded by swarms of pegmatites that are likely genetically related to the granite. Recent Quaternary-aged cover obscures portions of the Archaean basement and associated regolith. The pegmatites at both Medcalf and Medcalf West have been classified as LCT pegmatites.
Drillhole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: • easting and northing of the drillhole collar • elevation or RL of the drillhole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth hole length.	The relevant table is provided in Table 2 of the text. This 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.	Weighted average grades were used in RC and DD programs. The aggregate of the reporting is based on a lower limit of 0.30 % Li_2O and allows for 2 metres of internal waste. 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.	In general, 2m of contiguous internal waste was permitted when calculating the weighted average grade of intersections.
	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 orientation of RC and diamond drill holes at Medcalf and Medcalf West is oblique to the plane of the pegmatites. Consequently, all reported intersections represent down-hole lengths and are not true widths.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to figures in the main body of this release.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All of the drill details for the latest drill programmes have been provided in this announcement. Comprehensive reporting of all exploration results is not practicable. The reporting is considered balanced.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical	Comprehensive reporting of all exploration results is not practicable. Historical exploration on the Lake Johnston Project is documented in ASX announcements released by Lithium

	survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Australia between 2018 and 2021, and by Charger Metals from 2021 to the present.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further work is discussed in the body of the announcement.
	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 bodies and how they extend along strike of the drill lines.