ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

2 July 2026

Excellent Medcalf Metallurgical Results

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- ***Excellent initial metallurgical results confirmed for crushing, screening and ore sorting:***
  - ***Li_2O grade increased from 1.01% to 1.32% (31% increase) with 94.9% recovery.***
  - ***Ta_2O_5 grade increased from 109ppm to 147ppm (34% increase) with 97.2% recovery.***
  - ***The +10mm sorted concentrate achieved grades of 1.37% Li_2O and 159ppm Ta_2O_5.***
  - ***Fe% reduced to 1.27%, rejecting 78% of the Fe units.***
- ***Average crushing work index of 7.55 kWh/tonne which falls in the moderate range.***
- ***Recently revised Medcalf lithium Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") has grown significantly to 10.6Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O and 107ppm Ta_2O_5.*** [1]
- ***Four spodumene concentration plants within trucking distance.***
- ***Shipping of ore sorted concentrate an opportunity with Esperance Port ~200kms trucking distance.***

Charger Metals NL (**ASX: CHR**, "**Charger**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report Stage 1 metallurgical results on the crushing and ore sorting program from its 100%-owned Lake Johnston Lithium Project ("**Lake Johnston**") in Western Australia.

Metallurgical studies on the diamond core samples collected during the March quarter are progressing. A 150kg sample of Medcalf pegmatite and waste amphibolite rock was crushed and screened at Independent Metallurgical Operations and sent to TOMRA in Sydney for ore sorting. The Master Composite has a calculated head grade of 1.01% Li_2O and 109ppm Ta_2O_5. Composite grades are very close to the revised resource grade of 1.0% Li_2O and 107ppm Ta_2O_5.[1]

Charger's Managing Director, Bryan Dixon, commented:

"Charger is pleased with the excellent initial metallurgical results confirmed for crushing and ore sorting ***lithium grades increasing to 1.32% Li_2O (31% increase) with 94.9% recovery*** *and* ***147ppm Ta_2O_5 (34% increase) with 97.2% recovery.*** *78% of the detrimental Fe units were rejected as waste, resulting in an iron grade of 1.27%.*

"The Medcalf ore sorting results give us confidence that most of the mining dilution on the stacked pegmatites can be effectively removed using ore sorting technology.

"Charger recently announced the upgrade of the Mineral Resource at the Medcalf spodumene deposit to 10.6 million tonnes at 1.0% Li_2O for 106kt contained Li_2O, which is 34% up on the maiden resource published 10 months ago. We are confident it will continue to grow in size with further drilling, given the resource is open both down dip and along strike.

"The recent sale of our Bynoe Project gives us the funding for further drilling as well as mining and processing studies to demonstrate the economics of the Lake Johnston Lithium Project."

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[1] Refer to ASX Announcement 23 June 2026 – "Medcalf Lithium Resource increases 34%".
Lithium MRE is calculated using a 0.4% Li_2O bottom cut-off.
Tantalum MRE is calculated using 65ppm Ta_2O_5 bottom cut-off.

Crushing and screening results

A finer than standard size fraction was chosen for CWi testing. Twenty rock pieces in the -50 +25mm fraction representing the Master Composite were selected for Bond Crushing Work Index (CWi) determination, subsequently stage crushed to P_{100} 19.0 mm and then subjected to Abrasion Index (Ai) testwork. The results show the average crushing work index to be 7.55 kWh/tonne and abrasion index of 0.302 which are in the moderate range (see Table 1).

Table 1: Bond Work and Abrasion Indexes

CWi (Bond Crushing Work Index) Summary		
Variable	**Units**	**Master Composite**
Average Work Index	kWh/tonne	7.55
Median Work Index	kWh/tonne	7.26
Average Impact Energy	Joules	24.68
Average SG of Specimens	SG	2.75
Ai (Bond Abrasion Index) Summary		
Variable	**Units**	**Master Composite**
Ai (Bond Abrasion Index)		**0.302**

Ore Sorting results

TOMRA Sorting|Mining offers ore sorting solutions from initial amenability testing and characterisation through to equipment sales and complete sorting lines.

The purpose of this run of test work was to determine the suitability of a TOMRA sorting system to process mineralised material recovered from the Lake Johnston Lithium Project. Samples were screened to 25-50mm and 10-25mm, with each size fraction undergoing testing. Data was collected using TOMRA'S COM X-Ray transmission (XRT) system.

The primary sorting task was to produce a low-iron product fraction by way of high-density (basalt) classification and ejection using XRT in a single-stage sort for the sample provided. The secondary objective is to maintain as high-as-possible lithium recovery. Both tasks are demonstrated in a single run for each of the size fractions provided. The images and assays demonstrate excellent results for XRT sorting and the goals of maintaining lithium recovery while reducing iron were achieved with little loss of lithium. Very little difference was observed between the results of coarse and fine material which has been attributed to the excellent liberation characteristics demonstrated by the material. Figure 1 and Table 2 show the Li and Fe assay results of the XRT runs produced in this set of test work for the provided sample. It should be noted these results are as reported by Tomra and do not include -10mm fraction removed prior to sorting.

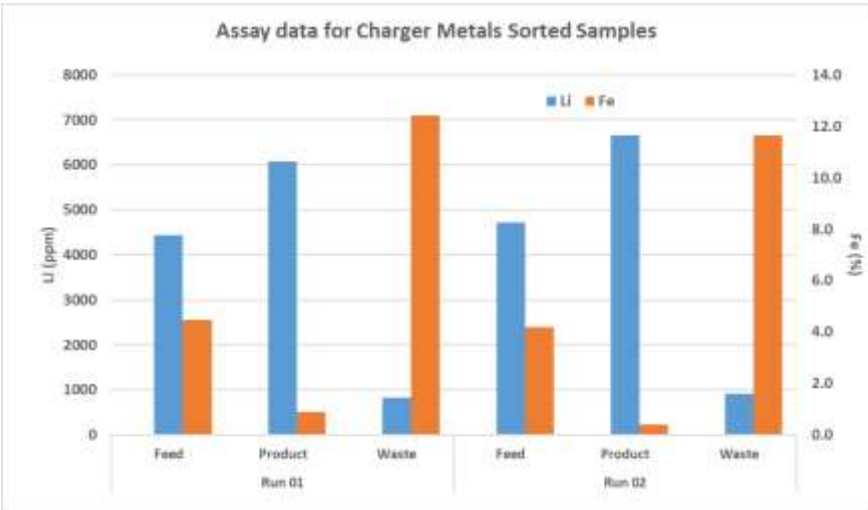


***Figure 1**: Lithium and Iron assay results*

Table 2: Lithium & Iron assays for Medcalf samples.

Size Fraction	Run	Fraction	Li		Fe		Mass	
			ppm	Recovery	%	Rejection	kg	%
25-50mm	Run 01	Feed	4445		4.5		68.2	100%
		Product	6080	94%	0.9	86%	47	69%
		Waste	821		12.4		21.2	31%
10-25mm	Run 02	Feed	4726		4.2		58.8	100%
		Product	6661	93%	0.4	86%	39	66%
		Waste	916		11.7		19.8	34%

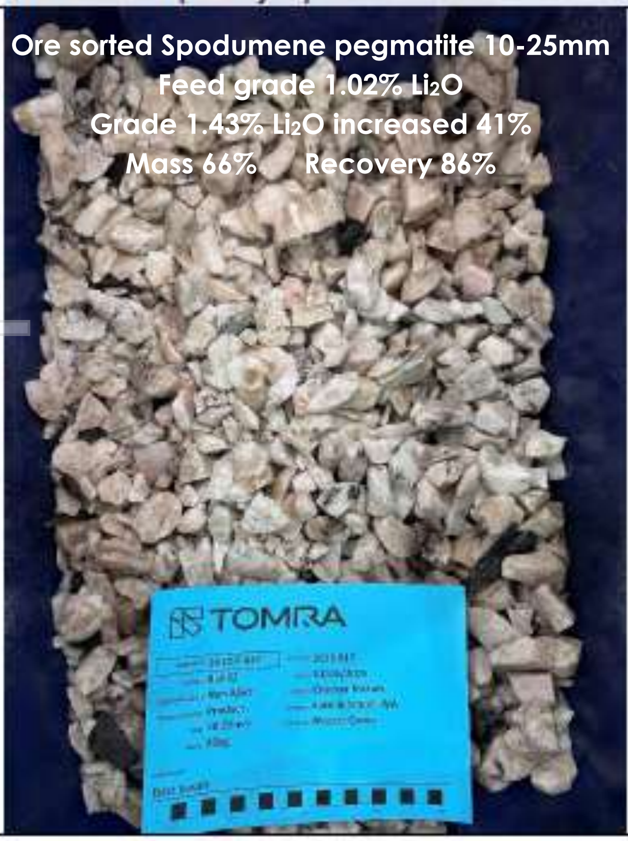
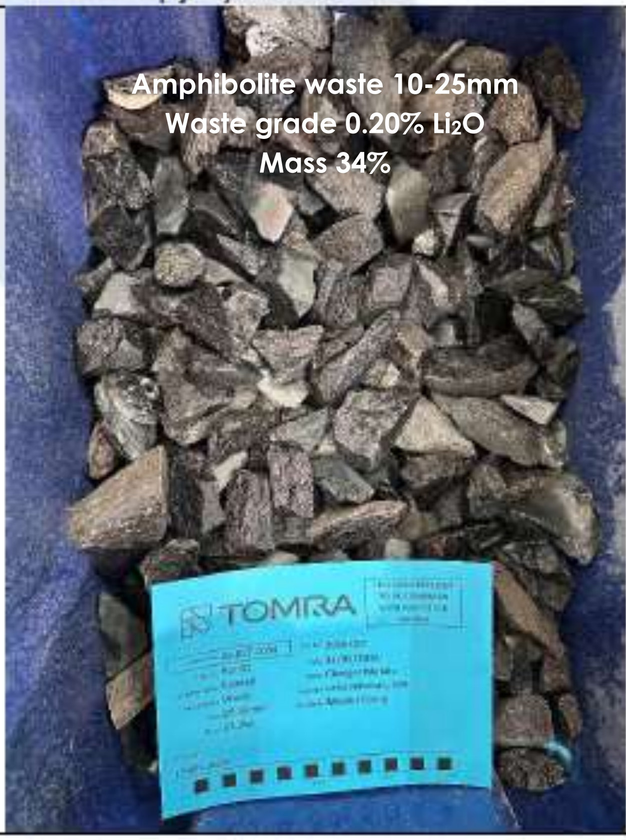
Table 2: *The masses and assays of the sorted fractions produced by the test work as well as the back-calculated feed values.*

Excellent results are produced in both runs where 86% of the iron was rejected while retaining 94% and 93% of the lithium respectively, whilst reducing the mass by 31% and 35% respectively. Importantly, lithium grades in the waste fraction were very low. Little difference was noted between the two size fractions due to the excellent liberation of the material. The results can be seen visually in the photos on page 4.

Overall, successful sorting of this material can be attributed to the reliable density difference between basalt and pegmatite. Ultimately it can be stated that this material is amenable to ore-sorting using TOMRAs XRT technology.

Run 01 Product (Non-eject)	Run 01 Waste (Eject)
	

Run 02

Run 02 Product (Non-eject)	Run 02 Waste (Eject)
	

Photos: Spodumene pegmatite ore feed and amphibolite waste stream for Medcalf samples.

Overall Ore sorting results (incl -10mm unsorted fines)

Combined +10mm and +25mm concentrate achieved grades of 1.37% Li_2O and 159ppm Ta_2O_5. This accounted for ~58% of the overall mass with recoveries of 78.4% and 83.6% respectively. The iron grade in the combined concentrate is 0.67%, significantly reduced compared to the initial composite feed grade of 4.23%.

The -10mm fines fraction (not sent for ore sorting) contained 16.5% of the total lithia at a grade of 1.12%. This stream also contains 12.6% of the iron at a grade of 3.59%. Combining the fines back in with the +10mm and +25mm concentrate saw the following:

- **The Li_2O grade of 1.32% a lithium recovery of 94.9%** with a mass recovery of 72.5%.
- **The Ta_2O_5 grade increased to 147ppm with recovery of 97.2%** of the tantalum oxide.
- **Iron grade reduced to 1.27%.** The HLS testing planned in the next stage of work will target further rejecting this iron.

Overall results from the ore sorting indicate it successfully rejected pegmatite mining dilution and a large 78.3% of the total iron from the feed.

Table 3: Total sample assays including -10mm fraction

The Master Composite was screened at 25,10mm with the coarse fraction sent for ore sorting. The -10mm was reserved and assayed. Separate sorting tests were conducted on the +25mm and +10mm.

Overall Screening & Ore Sorting Summary *assumes all Li is Li2O #assumes all Ta is Ta2O5

	Sample ID	Sample Description	Mass Recovery	Li Grade	Li Recovery	Li_2O Grade*	Li_2O Recovery	Ta Grade	Ta Recovery	Ta_2O_5 Grade#	Ta_2O_5 Recovery	Fe Grade	Fe Recovery
			%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%
Master Composite	+25mm Master Comp Waste	+25mm Master Comp Waste	14.2%	821	2.5%	0.18	2.5%	9	1.4%	11	1.4%	12.43	41.7%
	+25mm Master Comp Con	+25mm Master Comp Con	31.6%	6,080	41.1%	1.31	41.1%	109	38.4%	133	38.4%	0.89	6.6%
	-25+10mm Master Comp Waste	-25+10mm Master Comp Waste	13.3%	916	2.6%	0.20	2.6%	10	1.4%	12	1.4%	11.65	36.5%
	-25+10mm Master Comp Con	-25+10mm Master Comp Con	26.2%	6,661	37.3%	1.43	37.3%	155	45.3%	189	45.3%	0.41	2.5%
	-10mm Master Comp	-10mm Master Comp	14.8%	5,199	16.5%	1.12	16.5%	82	13.5%	100	13.5%	3.59	12.6%
	Total	**TOTAL Calc Head**	**100.0%**	**4,670**	**100.0%**	**1.01**	**100.0%**	**90**	**100.0%**	**109**	**100.0%**	**4.23**	**100.0%**

Overall Screening & Ore Sorting Summary - Combined product Results

	Grade	Sample	Mass Recovery	Li Grade	Li Recovery	Li_2O Grade*	Li_2O Recovery	Ta Grade	Ta Recovery	Ta_2O_5 Grade#	Ta_2O_5 Recovery	Fe Grade	Fe Recovery
	Sample ID	Description	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%
Master Composite	+25mm Waste & +10mm Waste	Master Comp Waste	27.5%	867	5.1%	0.19	5.1%	9	2.8%	11	2.8%	12.05	78.3%
	+25mm Con & +10mm Con	Master Comp Con	57.7%	6,343	78.4%	1.37	78.4%	130	83.6%	159	83.6%	0.67	9.2%
	+25mm Con, +10mm Con,-10mm Fines	**Master Comp Con+Fines**	**72.5%**	**6,110**	**94.9%**	**1.32**	**94.9%**	**120**	**97.2%**	**147**	**97.2%**	**1.27**	**21.7%**

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The bedrock geology at the Medcalf lithium deposit consists of a basement of amphibolites and granite. Swarms of stacked lithium and tantalum pegmatites, that probably have a genetic relationship to the granite, intrude the amphibolites. The lithium and tantalum mineralisation is confined to pegmatite geology. A statistical analysis of the assay values indicated a natural cut-off of approximately 0.3% Li_2O and 65ppm Ta_2O_5.

The Statement of Mineral Resources was constrained by the mineralisation lodes, reported above a cut-off grade of 0.4% Li_2O and 65ppm Ta_2O_5. Additional studies are required to determine metallurgical and product characteristics, as well as optimal mining methods.

Mining and Metallurgical Next Steps

The Medcalf Spodumene Project has 4 spodumene concentration plants within trucking distance and is only ~200km trucking distance to the Esperance Port (Figure 2).

Metallurgical studies on the diamond core samples collected during the March quarter have progressed through stage 1, which comprised of Master Composite generation, ore sorting sighter test at TOMRA, comminution testing and combining of representative streams to generate feed material for the upcoming stage 2 testwork.

Ore sorter concentrate generated in Stage 1 from the Master Composite will advance to Stage 2 for beneficiation via dense media separation. Initial heavy liquid separation (HLS) testwork will be conducted at batch scale to evaluate the impact of crush size and separation density on grade and recovery, followed by bulk dense media cyclone testing using ferrosilicon media to replicate processing conditions at a typical processing plant.

Stage 3 will focus on variability samples at optimum conditions determined in Stage 2 for the Master Composite.

The proposed Medcalf mining methods are expected to be a combination of open pit followed by underground mining. The ore sorting results give us confidence that most of the mining dilution on the stacked pegmatites can be effectively removed using ore sorting.

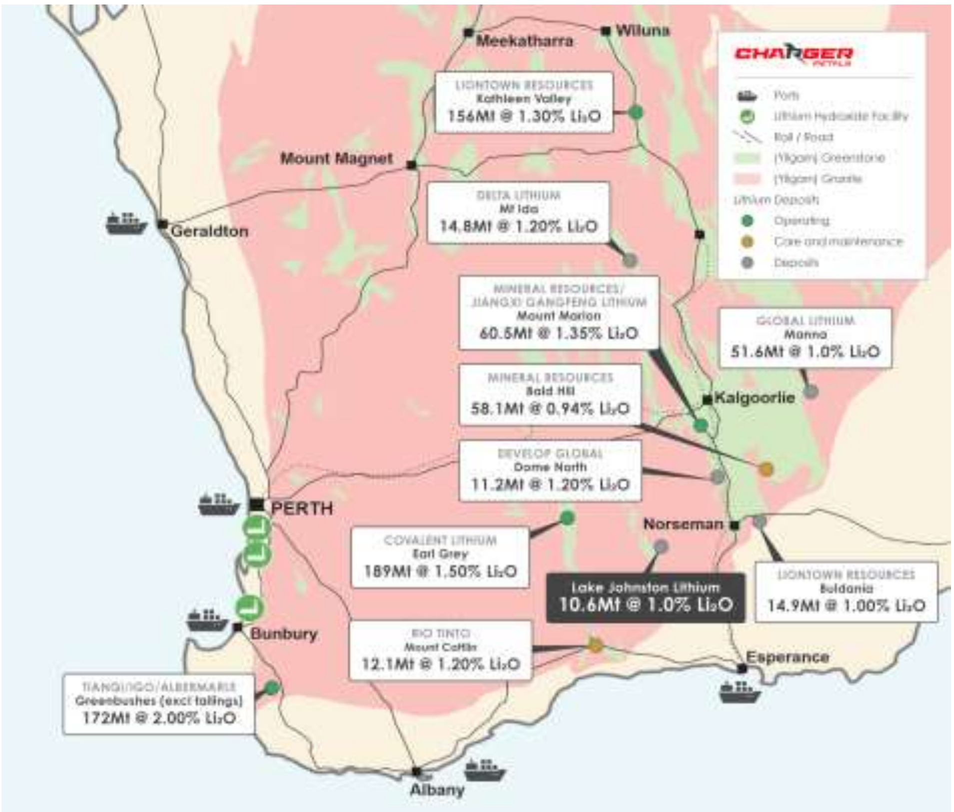


Figure 2*. Location map of Lake Johnston Lithium Project in relation to other Yilgarn Block lithium projects. (Tonnages and grades shown for third party projects are estimates of current total Mineral Resources and/or Reserves based on publicly available information.)*

Following the recent Medcalf Mineral Resource being **upgraded to 10.6Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O and 107ppm Ta_2O_5**[2] representing a 34% increase in contained Li_2O, the Charger Board now believes there is critical mass to commit to the completion of a scoping study on the Lake Johnston Lithium Project.

Charger's recent announcement of a binding agreement to sell 100% of the Bynoe Lithium Project to Core Lithium Limited's (ASX:CXO; "Core") 100%-owned subsidiary for $3,750,000 cash provides the funding for Charger to focus on advancing its Lake Johnston Lithium Project towards development.[3]

[2] Refer to ASX Announcement 23 June 2026 – "Medcalf Lithium Resource increases 34%".
[3] Refer to ASX Announcement 19 June 2026 "Charger to sell 100% of the Bynoe Lithium Project."

Authorised for release by the Board.

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About Charger Metals NL

Charger Metals NL is a lithium focussed exploration Company actively exploring its Lake Johnston Lithium and Gold and Bynoe Lithium Project.

The Lake Johnston Lithium 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 and Medcalf West Spodumene Prospects, the Mt Gordon Lithium Prospect and much of the Mount Day LCT pegmatite field, prospective for lithium and tantalum minerals.

The Lake Johnston Lithium Project is located approximately 70km east of the large Earl Grey (Mt Holland) Lithium Project where Covalent Lithium Pty Ltd (manager of a joint venture between subsidiaries of Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile S.A. and Wesfarmers Limited) began mining and commissioning of the concentrator in March 2024. Mt Holland is understood to be 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.[4]

Table 4. Inferred Lithium Mineral Resource Estimates[5]

	June 2026 Inferred MRE				
Type	**Tonnage Mt**	**Li_2O %**	**Ta_2O5 ppm**	**Rb_2O %**	**Contained Li_2O kt**
Medcalf Lithium Pegmatites					
Weathered	0.31	0.94	109	0.12	2.9
Primary	10.3	1.00	107	0.13	103
Total	**10.6**	**1.00**	**107**	**0.13**	**106**
Medcalf Tantalum Pegmatites					
Type	**Tonnage Mt**	**Li2O %**	**Ta2O5 ppm**	**Rb_2O %**	**Contained Li_2O kt**
Weathered	0.1	0.12	136	0.06	0.2
Primary	2.0	0.24	132	0.09	5
Total	**2.2**	**0.23**	**132**	**0.09**	**5**
Total MRE	**12.8**	**0.87**	**112**	**0.12**	**111**

The Statement of Mineral Resources is reported in line with requirements of the 2012 JORC Code and is therefore suitable for public reporting.

[4] David Champion, Geoscience Australia, Australian Resource Reviews, Lithium 2018.
[5] Refer to ASX Announcement 23 June 2026 "Medcalf Lithium Resource increases 34%". Lithium MRE is calculated using a 0.4% Li_2O bottom cut-off and Tantalum MRE is calculated using a 65ppm Ta_2O_5 bottom cut-off.

Competent Person Statements

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'. 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 information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resource and Exploration Target estimates is based on information compiled by Shaun Searle BSc. Hons (Applied Geology), who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

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 23 June 2026 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.'

Information in this announcement that relates to metallurgical testwork, is based on, and fairly represents information reviewed by Mr Alex Borger who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Borger is a full-time employee of SGS Australia owned Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of SGS Australia Holdings Pty Ltd, and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Borger consents to the disclosure of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 5. Composites of Pegmatite and Basalt (dilution) taken from diamond drill core holes

HOLE ID	PROSPECT	HOLE TYPE	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	AZI	DIP	TOTAL DEPTH
CLMDD004	Medcalf	DD HQ	298475	6407318	368	220	-80	500.6
CLMRC063DT	Medcalf	DD HQ	298619	6407256	373	229	-79	363.8
CLMRC064DT	Medcalf	DD HQ	298528	6407268	372	230	-75	519.6

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

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 (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.*	• Diamond Drill (DD) Core (HQ diameter) was undertaken for exploration, metallurgical and ore sorting testwork. • Drill core has been geologically logged and selected intervals selected for sampling and analysis. The diamond core has been cut in half along the long axis using an automatic diamond blade rock saw and half-core sampled for analysis. The samples lengths ranged from 0.35m to 1.2m within geological boundaries. • Diamond core is cut in half along the long axis using an automatic diamond blade rock saw and half-core sampled for analysis. • Industry standard practice is applied on site to ensure sample representivity with industry standards field-duplicates used as well as laboratory appropriate QA-QC to sample preparation. **Metallurgical Sighter Testwork Sampling** • All remaining DD core assayed including contact lithology were dispatched to Metallurgy Pty Ltd in Welshpool for sighter testwork. All testwork was managed by Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (IMO). • Table 5 in the body text defines the master composite bulk samples generated from the HQ diameter diamond core across the Medcalf deposit • Each composite sample was stage crushed using a Jaw crusher to achieve a homogenous sample 100% passing 50mm. • Each composite was dry screened and the following products were bagged and labelled for planned testwork: -10mm, +10mm to 25mm and +25mm to 50mm. **TOMRA- Ore Sorting** • Screened samples +10mm to 25mm and +25mm to 50mm were dispatched to TOMRA ore sorter testing facility in Sydney, NSW. The -10mm screen for each composite was stored at Metallurgy Pty Ltd as this size fraction was not designated for ore sorting testwork. • Preliminary scanning and optimisation by TOMRA Engineers COM-XRT was optimal for the Medcalf bulk samples. • Each composite sample was fed into the TOMRA Ore Sorter (Figure 1) with 'waste' and 'ore' stockpiles collected weighed and placed in labelled bags (Table 3 and Photos). Sample from each composite and size fraction was dispatched for assay. • All samples for assay and results addressed in the body text were dispatched from Metallurgy Pty Ltd laboratory to SGS Australia. All samples underwent assay via sodium peroxide fusion (Nickel crucibles) and Hydrochloric acid to dissolve the melt. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry and Optical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(Atomic) Emission Spectrometry.
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).*	• Diamond drilling was performed by PXD with HQ drill core attained. • Drill hole orientation for the DD holes is reported in Table 5.
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.*	• The drilling contractor recorded from-and-to depths and core interval recovered as the hole is drilled. These are noted on core blocks at the end of each core run. Intervals are confirmed by CHR geologists and core recoveries logged. • 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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill holes are routinely logged by geologists with experience in LCT pegmatites. Core trays are logged and photographed wet and dry. • Logging is considered qualitative in nature. Core trays are photographed. The geological logging adheres to the company policy and includes lithological, mineralogical, alteration, veining and weathering. • All holes were geologically logged in full. • Half core was submitted for assay. The remaining ½ core was submitted for metallurgical testwork. No reference diamond core of the interval was retained.
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.*	• Core is cut by automatic diamond blade rock saw and half-core sampled for analysis. • Samples are split with a cone splitter. All samples are dry. • The diamond the samples are collected in labelled calico bags. Diamond the samples lengths ranges between 0.35m to 1.2m within geological boundaries. • The nature and quality of the sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for all sample types. • Field duplicates are inserted at a rate of 1:30 for all sample types. • The sample preparation technique and sample sizes are considered appropriate to the material being sampled.
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*	• The nature and quality of the assay and laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for all sample types. • Samples from the diamond drilling programs were prepared and analysed by Intertek at its Maddington and/or Kalgoorlie laboratories using standard preparation procedures and the FP6 analytical technique. This considered fit for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	purpose when analysing samples primarily for ore-grade lithium. • North seeking downhole Gyro was used to obtain hole drift orientation. The tool was calibrated as per operating procedure. • 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. • Intertek also completed duplicate sampling and ran internal standards as part of the assay regime; no issues with accuracy and precision have been identified. **Metallurgical Test work** • Metallurgy Pty Ltd followed relevant operating procedures and methodology for all planned testwork. Experienced technicians were briefed prior to conducting the testwork and supervised by an IMO Engineer. **Metallurgical Sample Assay** • Metallurgy Pty Ltd dispatched labelled and bagged samples for assay to SGS Australia for sodium peroxide fusion (Nickel crucibles) and Hydrochloric acid to dissolve the melt. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry and Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry.
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.*	• The identification of spodumene within pegmatite intersections was corroborated by two Senior Geologists with significant experience in LCT pegmatites. • The drilling being reported is exploratory in nature. As such, none of the holes have been twinned in the current program. • Data is received from the laboratory in digital format and is stored in the Company's digital database. • No adjustments made to assay data. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. • 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 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.*	• Collar locations were initially recorded by handheld GPS. Subsequently the holes were picked up using DPGS by a qualified surveyor. • 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. • Topographic control is provided by a Wingtra UAV drone survey conducted by ABIM Solutions in 2022.
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.*	• Drilling programs were scout programs by nature with variable drill hole spacings. At Medcalf drill spacing was 40-80m across strike on 80m spaced sections. • The drill orientation was designed to be orthogonal to the pegmatite swarm mapped at surface. • Samples were composited to 1m intervals prior to estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The drill line and drill hole orientation are oriented as close as practicable to perpendicular to the orientation of the general mineralised orientation. • Most of the drilling intersects the mineralisation at close to 90 degrees ensuring intersections are representative of true widths. It is possible that new geological interpretations and/or infill drilling requirements may result in changes to drill orientations on future programs. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Drill Core Exploration Sample** • All samples were securely packaged prior to being transported directly to the commercial laboratory by CHR personnel a 3rd party contractor, or a courier service. • DD core was transported from the drill site to a core cutting facility (historically at the Emily Anne Mine and more recently at the Galt Discovery Centre) by a CHR geologist and/or other CHR personnel. The core was cut; half-core samples were collected and placed into numbered calico bags by a CHR geologist and/or contractors. The calico bags were then placed into numbered polyweave bags and transported directly to Intertek's Maddington laboratory by a CHR geologist or 3rd party contractor. **Metallurgical Testwork Sample** • Metallurgy laboratory labelled samples as soon as they were collected, following their sampling protocol and operating procedures..
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All sampling was undertaken using industry-normal practices. Data was reviewed by an independent consultant.

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.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The reported exploration is located within E63/1809. E63/1809 is wholly owned by Charger Metals NL. • The area comes under the ILUA legislation and the claimants are the Ngadju people. The Mines Department Native Title statutory regulations and processes apply. The Company has negotiated a new Heritage Protection Agreement with Ngadju Elders. • The tenement is in 'good standing'. To the best of the Company's knowledge, other than industry standard 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 mineralisation.*	• The bedrock geology at the Medcalf lithium deposit consists of a basement of amphibolites and granite. Swarms of pegmatites that probably have a genetic relationship to the granite intrude the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		amphibolites. Recent Quaternary aged cover obscures the Achaean basement rock and related regolith. The pegmatites have been classified as LCT pegmatites.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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*
	  • *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.*
		• Exploration results are not being reported.
		• All information has been included in the appendices or previous ASX releases in relation to exploration results at the project. No drill hole information has been excluded.

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.* • *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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported. • No metal equivalent values are being 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The drill line and drill hole orientation are oriented as close to 90° degrees to the orientation of the anticipated mineralised orientation as practicable. • The majority of the drilling intersects the mineralisation between 60° and 80° degrees.
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.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included in the main body of the ASX release.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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 hole collars were surveyed in MGA_GDA94, Zone 51 grid using a differential GPS. All RC and DD holes were down-hole surveyed with a north-seeking gyroscopic tool. • Exploration results are not being reported.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not*	Comprehensive reporting of all exploration results is not practicable. Historical exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	on the Lake Johnston Project is documented in ASX announcements released by Lithium 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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Follow-up extensional and infill RC and DD drilling is planned and may be undertaken to further evaluate the mineralisation. • Metallurgical test work is progressing to evaluate the metallurgical characteristics and processing performance of the mineralisation. • Mining studies have commenced.