RECHARGE METALS

8 September 2026

ASX:REC

Significant Tungsten Mineralisation Confirms Potential For Major Cu-W-Mo System at Brandy Hill South, WA

HIGHLIGHTS

- New technical team identifies potential for a **major Cu-W-Mo system** at Brandy Hill South, located only 180km from Geraldton, WA.
- A selection of pulps from two diamond holes have been re-assayed for tungsten, with tungsten grades increasing **up to 49%**[1] compared to the original assays (the previous assay technique was unsuitable for tungsten). Significant re-assay results include:
  - **11m @ 0.33% Cu and 0.15% WO_3** from 124m (BHRCD030)
    - Including **1m @ 1.19% WO_3**, 0.1% Cu and 54ppm Mo from 134m; and
  - **7.5m @ 1.65% Cu and 0.13% WO_3** from 375.5m (BHRCD027) and **6m @ 0.76% Cu, 0.13% WO_3** from 408m both within a broader interval containing **41.5m @ 0.73% Cu, 0.08% WO_3,** 25ppm Mo from 375.5m (to end of re-assayed zone)
- More than 1,000 sample pulps have been identified for priority tungsten re-assaying
- Broad mineralised Cu-Mo intercepts (without tungsten re-assays) in previous drilling at the Project include:
  - **73m @ 0.56% Cu,** 28ppm Mo from 63m (BHRC004)
    - Including **28m @ 1.03% Cu**, 41ppm Mo from 63m
  - **75m @ 0.48% Cu,** 24ppm Mo from 375.5m (BHRCD027)
  - **161.7m @ 0.27% Cu**, 51ppm Mo from 165.3m (BHD026)
  - **88m @ 0.33% Cu**, 36ppm Mo from 54m (BHRC015)
    - Including **50m @ 0.45% Cu**, 13ppm Mo from 56m
- Cu-Mo mineralisation has been intersected over 500m of strike and to 400m vertical depth and is **open in all directions**
- A priority **2.5km-long geophysical target** has been identified, with drone magnetics commencing in September. Drilling has only tested a 500m strike of the 2.5km geophysical target

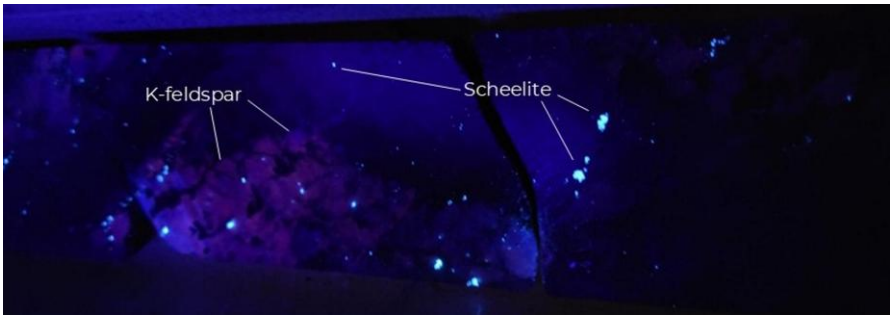

Figure 1 -Disseminated scheelite mineralisation (fluorescent white-blue) and K-feldspar (dull pink) under UV light in BHRCD027 grading **0.32% WO_3 and 0.41% Cu** (379-380m). Note drill core is NQ3 diameter (~45mm)

[1] *Tungsten re-assays returned between 5-49% higher assays than their original. See technical discussion for detail*

Recharge Metals Limited (ASX: REC, "**Recharge**", or the "**Company**") is pleased to report significant intervals of tungsten mineralisation from pulp re-assaying at its Brandy Hill South Project in Western Australia. The re-assay results and a comprehensive technical review **highlight the potential for a large, possibly bulk tonnage Cu-W-Mo mineralised system**. A high-resolution drone magnetic survey is scheduled to commence in September to test a priority 2.5km geophysical target

Recharge's Chief Executive Officer, Luke Timmermans, commented:

"Our technical review has demonstrated that the mineralisation at Brandy Hill South has the potential to be extensive and contain more tungsten than the original assay results suggested. Visual inspection of the drill core under UV light revealed broad intervals of disseminated scheelite throughout, so we re-assayed a small selection of pulps from two diamond holes completed by the Company in 2022 with the appropriate method and confirmed that the original method under-reported the tungsten.

This is highly significant, given that broad Cu-Mo mineralisation remains open and is already defined over 500m of strike and to 400m vertical depth and there is an aircore intercept in BHA253 that contains 21m at 0.75% Cu to end of hole from 60m. BHA253 is located 1km to the north and we believe it could be part of the same large Cu-W-Mo intrusion-related mineral system. We remain well funded with $5.6M cash as of 31 June 2026 and look forward to commencing drone magnetics this month as we advance Brandy Hill South alongside our inaugural 30,000m drill program at the 94,500oz Prospero Gold Deposit, Sunset Well Gold Project in Leonora."

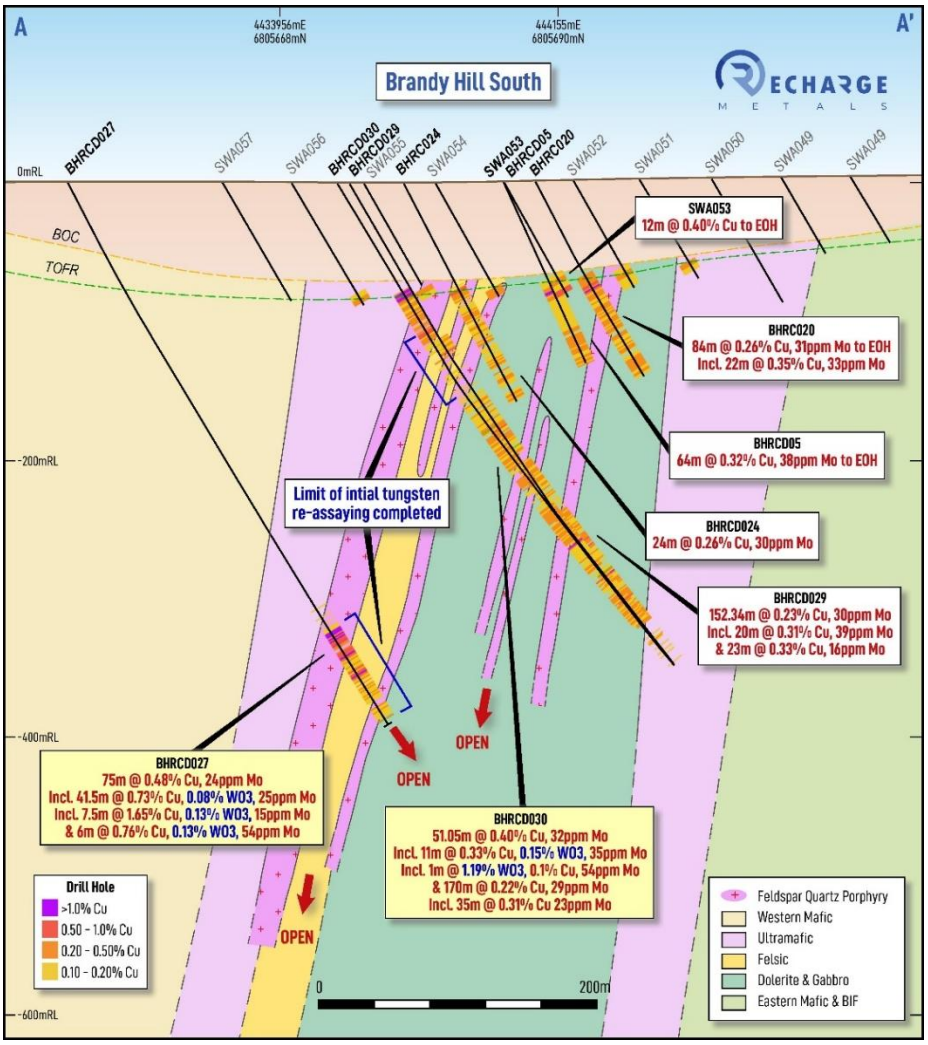

Figure 2 – West-east cross section (A-A' shown on

Figure 4) through the Brandy Hill South Project, showing interpreted solid geology and the broad extent of Cu-W-Mo mineralisation. Note the >200m width of the mineralised dolerite (green), felsic metasediment (yellow), and feldspar-quartz porphyry.

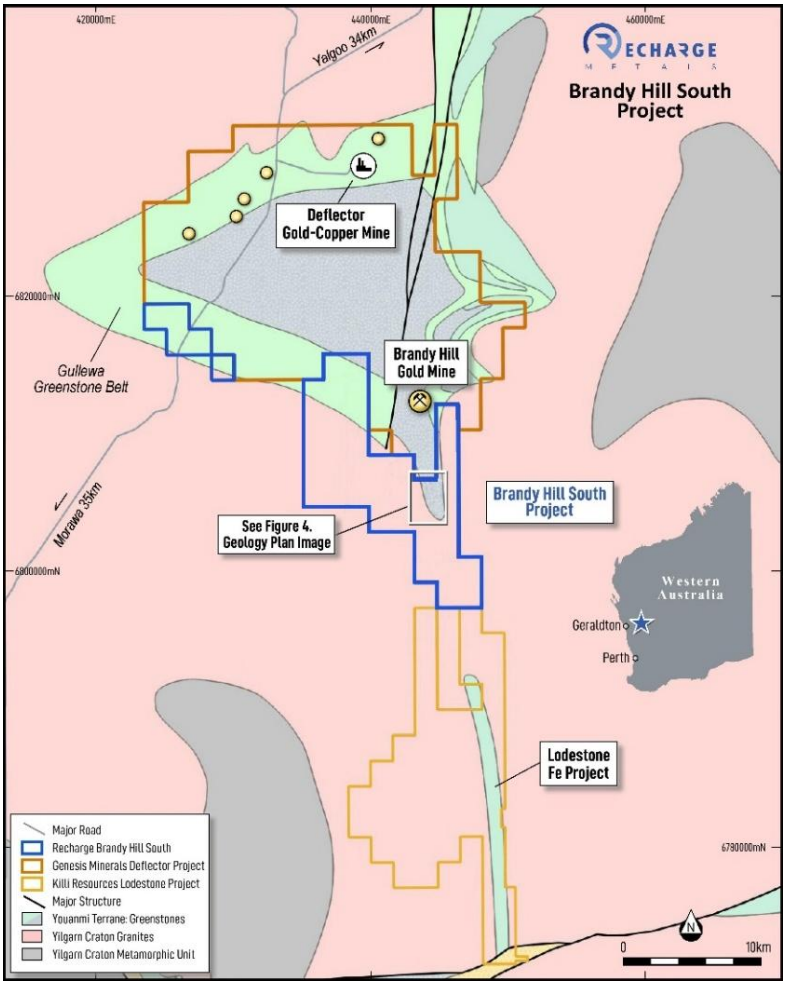

Figure 3 - Location of the Brandy Hill South Project, 180km east of Geraldton and 23km south of the Deflector Mine in the Gullewa Greenstone Belt, WA

Tungsten Mineralisation from Pulp Re-assaying

The Brandy Hill South Project is located within the Achaean Gullewa Greenstone Belt only 180km east of Geraldton, approximately 20km south of the Defector Copper–Gold Mine and 45km northeast of Morawa, Western Australia (Figure 3). In 2022, Recharge completed an extensive Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling program at the Project, identifying copper mineralisation over a strike of 500m and to a vertical depth of 400m.

The Company has conducted a recent comprehensive technical review of the Brandy Hill South Project, which has identified broad intervals of tungsten (W) mineralisation in previous assay data, coincident with copper (Cu) and molybdenum (Mo) mineralisation. Subsequent inspection of diamond drill core identified broad intervals of visible scheelite mineralisation under ultraviolet (UV) light (Figure 1).

The technical review determined that the 4-acid ICP-MS analytical method previously used may have under-reported the actual tungsten concentrations. To test this, a selection of pulps were submitted for re-assaying using lithium borate fusion, considered the best assay determination method for tungsten. The re-assayed pulps returned significant tungsten intersections including (see Table 1 and Table 3 for all tungsten pulp re-assay significant intercepts and drill hole information):

- **7.5m @ 1.65% Cu, 0.13% WO_3**, 15ppm Mo from 375.5m (BHRCD027)
  - Including **1m @ 0.32% WO_3, 0.41% Cu** from 379m
- **6m @ 0.76% Cu, 0.13% WO_3** from 408m (BHRCD027)
- **11m @ 0.33% Cu, 0.15% WO_3**, 35ppm Mo from 124m (BHRCD030)
  - Including **1m @ 1.19% WO_3**, 0.1% Cu and 54ppm Mo from 134m

Tungsten mineralisation at Brandy Hill South occurs as disseminated aggregates of scheelite grains (up to 5mm) and scheelite containing quartz veinlets and/or selvages (Figure 1). Less commonly, scheelite mineralisation occurs as foliation parallel scheelite dominant veinlets.

Importantly, scheelite mineralisation occurs throughout a wide dolerite-gabbro unit, within an adjacent metasediment package, and throughout the feldspar±quartz porphyry intrusions which pervade the dolerite and the metasediment. Collectively, these stratigraphic units have a **combined thickness of 250-300m** (Figure 2).

The recent diamond drilling pulp re-assays, completed utilising the industry-standard lithium borate fusion analytical technique for tungsten, returned grades 5% to 49% higher than the original 4-acid ICP-MS tungsten assays. The Company intends to re-assay the remaining pulps as this may materially increase their previous tungsten grades.

The Company has identified an initial 1000 pulp samples for re-assaying, which are expected to return a material increase in the overall tungsten grades. In addition, a number of holes completed by Recharge, and all the historical drilling completed at the Project, were not previously assayed for tungsten and will be re-assayed if the core or drill sample pulps can be located.

Bulk Cu-W-Mo potential at Brandy Hill South

The tungsten re-assay results, together with the broad intervals of disseminated scheelite mineralisation coincident with copper and molybdenum mineralisation in drill core, have prompted a reinterpretation of the mineralisation model for Brandy Hill South.

Recharge previously explored the Project targeting a Volcanic Massive Sulphide (VMS) mineral system and focused on the narrow high-grade Cu mineralised intervals, however the broad nature of Cu-W-Mo mineralisation, an associated alteration assemblage consisting of biotite-K-Feldspar-amphibole-magnetite-quartz, thick intervals of brecciated quartz veins contained within the dolerite, metasediment and porphyry hosts and the coincident Te-Bi-As pathfinder element association to Cu-W-Mo mineralisation, together provide strong evidence that a potential intrusion related, magmatic Cu-W-Mo mineral system may exist at the Brandy Hill South Project.

Broad intervals of Cu-Mo mineralisation at Brandy Hill South from Recharge and historical drilling include (refer to Figures 2, 4 and 5 and see Table 2 for a full list of broad Cu-Mo significant intercepts. Note that only part of BHRCD027 have been assayed for tungsten with the suitable lithium borate fusion method):

- **73m @ 0.56% Cu,** 28ppm Mo from 63m (BHRC004)
  - Including **28m @ 1.03% Cu**, 41ppm Mo from 63m
- **75m @ 0.48% Cu,** 24ppm Mo from 375.5m (BHRCD027)
  - Including **41.5m @ 0.73% Cu, 0.08% WO_3**, 25ppm Mo
  - Including a higher-grade interval of **7.5m @ 1.65% Cu, 0.13% WO_3, 15ppm Mo**
- **161.7m @ 0.27% Cu**, 51ppm Mo from 165.3m (BHD026)
- **88m @ 0.33% Cu**, 36ppm Mo from 54m (BHRC015)
  - Including **50m @ 0.45% Cu**, 13ppm Mo from 56m
- 82m @ 0.28% Cu from 68m (BHRC002)
  - **24m @ 0.64% Cu** from 68m
- **82m @ 0.32% Cu**, 18ppm Mo from 64m (BHRC007)
- **99m @ 0.27% Cu**, 36ppm Mo from 64m (BHRC013)
  - Including **29m @ 0.47% Cu**, 31ppm Mo from 64m

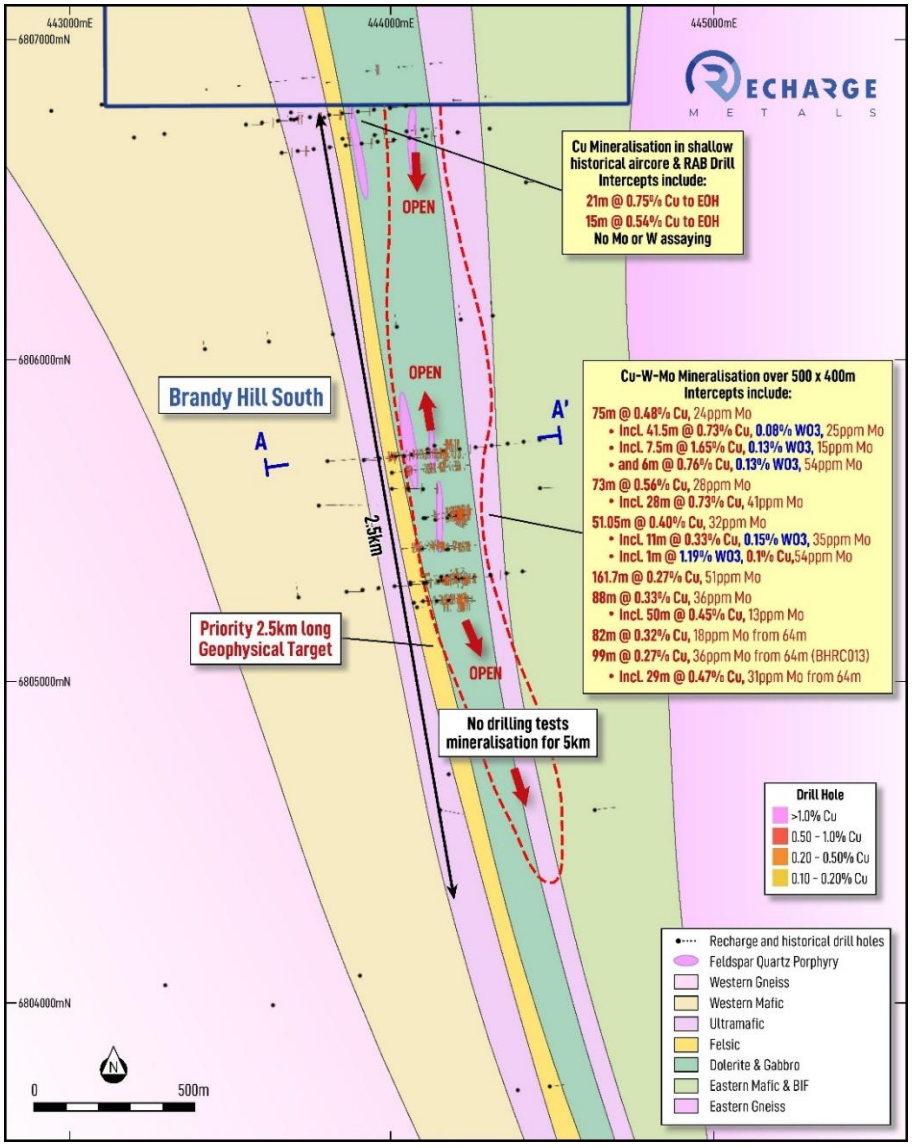

Figure 4 – Interpretated solid geology plan map showing the previous drilling intercepting 500m X 400 of Cu-W-Mo mineralisation in the centre of the image, the shallow historical aircore drilling 1km north, and the extents of the 2.5km priority geophysical target (red dashed line). Note the 2.5km geophysical target extent is the longsection extents shown at Figure 5 and the A-A' section line shown on Figure 2.

Cu mineralisation at the Project occurs as disseminated, blebby to semi-massive chalcopyrite and as chalcopyrite stringers. Mo mineralisation occurs dominantly as molybdenite. Cu-Mo mineralisation has been defined over a strike of 500m and to a depth of 400m (Figure 5). This is open in all directions and all the drill holes into this body are mineralised.

Approximately 1km north of the defined mineralisation, shallow historical aircore drilling intercepted **21m @ 0.75% Cu from 60m to EOH** in BHA253 and **15m @ 0.54% Cu from 64m to EOH** BHA254. These intersections have not been followed up and were not assayed for tungsten or molybdenum. These intervals are contained within the dolerite host and have intervals of porphyry intrusions noted within the historical geological logging and are interpreted to represent the same Cu-W-Mo intrusion-related mineral system.

No drilling has tested the projected mineralised position of the trend extending 5km along strike to the south, where historical aircore hole BHA240 returned 9m @ 560ppm Cu from 50m to end of hole.

Recharge has identified a priority 2.5km-long geophysical target, interpreted to potentially reflect hydrothermally demagnetised metasediment and or an increased abundance of feldspar±quartz porphyritic intrusions associated with the Cu-W-Mo mineralisation. A high-resolution drone aeromagnetic survey is planned to commence at the Project in September.

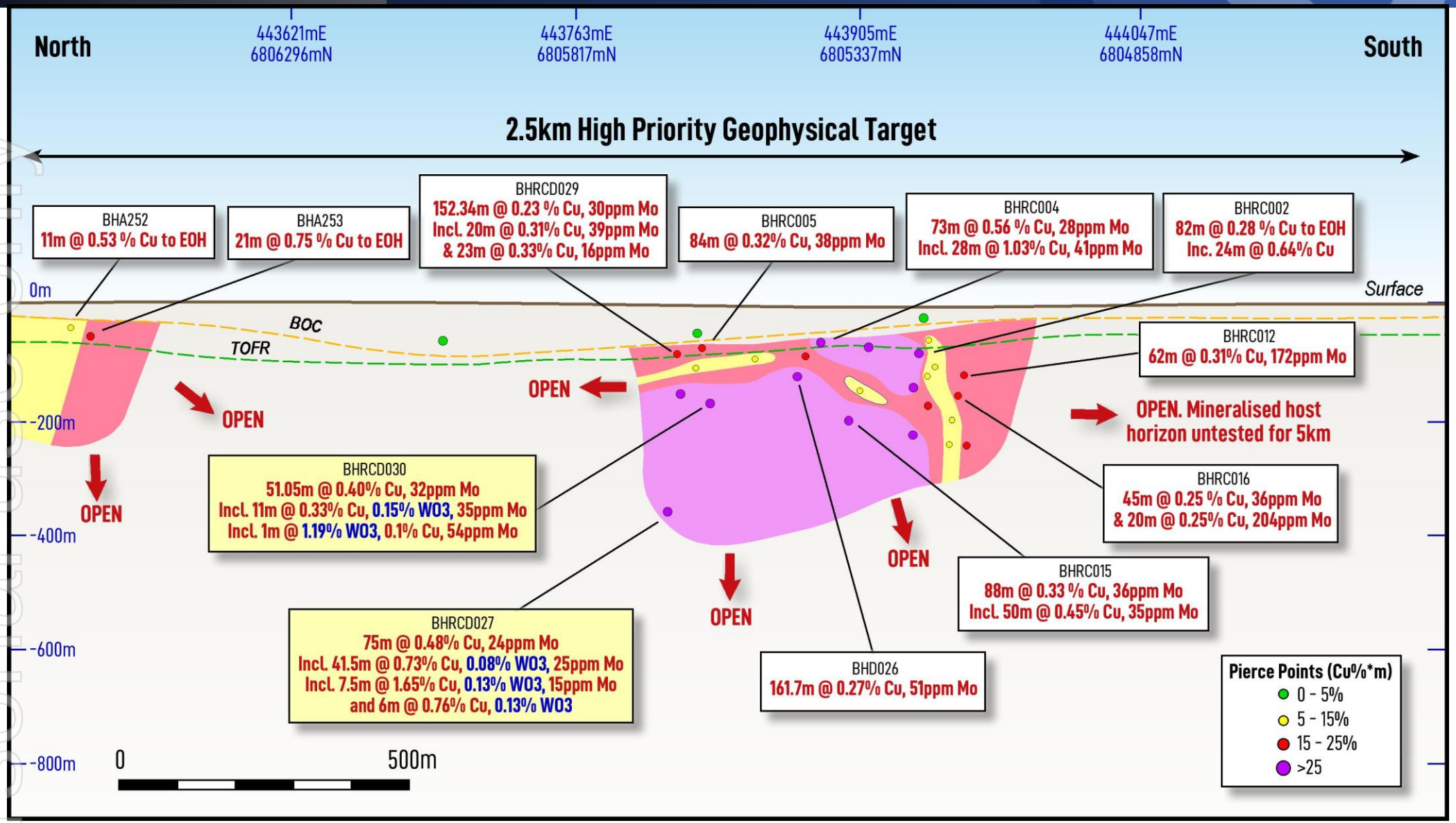

Figure 5 -North-south longsection showing interpreted Cu%Xmeter grade contouring (same yellow, red, purple as per drill hole legend), the 500mX400m extent of known Cu-W-Mo mineralisation identified in previous drilling (centre), the shallow historical aircore drilling located 1km to the north, and the full extent of the 2.5km priority geophysical target.

Next Steps

Sunset Well Gold Project, Leonora, Western Australia:

- Tender drill contractor agreement
- Commence the inaugural 30,000m drill program in early Q4 at the 94,500koz Prospero Deposit and along the greater Prospero Trend

Brandy Hill South Cu-W-Mo project:

- Complete the high-res drone magnetic survey
- Complete the pulp re-assaying for tungsten
- Investigate a ground gravity survey
- Investigate a preliminary metallurgical test work program.
- Plan drilling activities

Project Generation:

- Undertake reconnaissance exploration across regional exploration projects; and
- Continue business development and project generation activities.

– ENDS –

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, exploration data, geological interpretation and sampling information informing the Mineral Resource Estimate and potential economic extraction of the Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Luke Timmermans. Mr Timmermans is an employee of Recharge Metals and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Timmermans has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Timmermans consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This document contains "forward-looking statements" and "forward-looking information", including statements and forecasts which include without limitation, expectations regarding future performance, costs, production levels or rates, mineral reserves and resources, the financial position of the Company, industry growth and other trend projections. Often, but not always, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "is expecting", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "believes", or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might", or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Such information is based on assumptions and judgements of management regarding future events and results. The purpose of forward-looking information is to provide the audience with information about management's expectations and plans. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company and/or its subsidiaries to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking information. Such factors include, among others, changes in market conditions, future prices of minerals/commodities, the actual results of current production, development and/or exploration activities, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, variations in grade or recovery rates, plant and/or equipment failure and the possibility of cost overruns.

Forward-looking information and statements are based on the reasonable assumptions, estimates, analysis and opinions of management made in light of its experience and its perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date such statements are made, but which may prove to be incorrect. The Company believes that the assumptions and expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements and information are reasonable. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all factors and assumptions which may have been used. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information or statements, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Table 1 – Significant Intercepts of select tungsten (WO_3) pulp re-assay intervals. See Table 3 for drill hole information

Hole ID		From	To	Interval (m)	Cu %	WO3 %	Mo ppm	Comment
BHRCD027		**375.5**	**417**	**41.5**	**0.73**	**0.08**	25	
	incl.	**375.5**	**383**	**7.5**	**1.65**	**0.13**	15	
	And	**408**	**414**	**6**	**0.76**	**0.13**	16	
BHRCD030		**124**	**135**	**11**	**0.33**	**0.15**	35	
	Incl	**134**	**135**	**1**	**0.10**	**1.19**	54	

Table 2 - Significant Intercepts of broad Cu-Mo mineralisation in Recharge and historical drilling, noting tungsten re-sampling has not been completed for these intervals. A significant number of historical holes also contain no Cu or Mo assays as defined in comment column. See Table 3 for drill hole information

Hole ID		From	To	Interval (m)	Cu %	Mo ppm	Comment
BHD026		**165.3**	**327**	**161.7**	**0.27**	51	
BHRC001							NSA
BHRC002		**68**	**150**	**82**	**0.28**		**To EOH.** No Mo assays
	Incl	**68**	**92**	**24**	**0.64**		No Mo assays
BHRC003		63	69	6	0.57		No Mo assays
	And	122	150	28	0.20		No Mo assays
BHRC004		**63**	**136**	**73**	**0.56**	28	
	Incl	**63**	**91**	**28**	**1.03**	41	
BHRC005		86	150	64	0.32	38	To EOH
BHRC006		**74**	**116**	**42**	**0.47**	16	
BHRC007		64	146	82	0.32	18	
BHRC008		67	84	17	0.30	51	
BHRC009		93	122	29	0.22	37	
BHRC010		**44**	**85**	**41**	**0.42**	23	
	And	164	202	38	0.22	33	
BHRC011		118	152	34	0.15	57	
BHRC012		59	121	62	0.31	172	
BHRC013		64	163	99	0.27	36	
	Incl	**64**	**93**	**29**	**0.47**	31	
BHRC014		73	87	14	0.23	28	
	And	112	138	26	0.22	28	
BHRC015		**54**	**142**	**88**	**0.33**	36	
	Incl	**56**	**106**	**50**	**0.45**	13	
		177	210	33	0.21	28	
BHRC016		96	141	45	0.25	36	
	And	176	196	20	0.25	204	
BHRC017		141	160	19	0.26	24	
BHRC020		76	160	84	0.26	31	To EOH
	Incl	**76**	**98**	**22**	**0.35**	33	

Hole ID		From	To	Interval (m)	Cu %	Mo ppm	Comment
BHRC021							NSA
BHRC023		78	84	6	0.80	37	To EOH
BHRC024		87	111	24	0.26	30	
BHRC025							NSA
BHRC031		84	96	12	0.28	48	To EOH
BHRC032		85	100	15	0.21	25	To EOH
BHRC033		93	104	11	0.27	4	
BHRCD018		199.7	234	34.3	0.19		
	And	305.6	345	39.4	0.21	131	
BHRCD019		170	215	45	0.22	38	
	Incl	170	181	11	0.39	18	
		252	393.2	141.2	0.20	45	
	Incl	296	338	42	0.26	34	
BHRCD022		89	202	113	0.21	32	
BHRCD027		**375.5**	**450.5**	**75**	**0.48**	24	
BHRCD028							NSA - ended short
BHRCD029		204	220	16	0.25	13	
		237.49	389.83	152.34	0.23	30	
	Incl	295	315	20	0.31	39	
	And	339	362	23	0.33	16	
		206	382	176	0.21	29	
	Incl	272	313	41	0.32	23	
BHRCD030		**90**	**141.05**	**51.05**	**0.40**	32	
	And	213	383	170	0.22	29	
	Incl.	278	313	35	0.31	23	
BHRCD034		214	241	27	0.22	47	
	And	285	332	47	0.24	412	
BHA177		40	45	5	0.18		No Mo assays
BHA219							NSA
BHA220							NSA
BHA221							NSA
BHA222							NSA
BHA223							NSA
BHA224							NSA
BHA225							NSA
BHA226							NSA
BHA227							NSA
BHA228							NSA
BHA229							NSA
BHA230							NSA
BHA231							NSA
BHA232							NSA
BHA233							NSA
BHA234							NSA
BHA235							NSA

Hole ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Cu %	Mo ppm	Comment
BHA236						NSA
BHA237						NSA
BHA238						NSA
BHA239						NSA
BHA240	50	59	9	0.06		To EOH. No Mo assays
BHA241	50	55	5	0.05		No Mo assays
BHA242						NSA
BHA243						NSA
BHA244						NSA
BHA248						NSA
BHA249						NSA
BHA250	64	68	4	0.20		No Mo assays
BHA251	72	83	11	0.36		To EOH, No Mo assays
BHA252	60	71	11	0.53		To EOH, No Mo assays
BHA253	**60**	**81**	**21**	**0.75**		**To EOH**, No Mo assays
BHA254	**64**	**79**	**15**	**0.54**		**To EOH**, No Mo assays
BHA255	**48**	**50**	**2**	**0.71**		**To EOH**, No Mo assays
BHA256	44	76	32	0.24		To EOH, No Mo assays
BHA257	56	65	9	0.17		To EOH, No Mo assays
BHA258	72	80	8	0.38		No Mo assays
BHA259	84	92	8	0.12		No Mo assays
BHA260	44	48	4	0.11		No Mo assays
BHA261						NSA
BHA262	40	48	8	0.23		No Mo assays
BHA263						NSA
BHA264						NSA
BHA265	64	68	4	0.11		No Mo assays
BHA266	**60**	**69**	**9**	**0.63**		**To EOH**, No Mo assays
BHA267						Not Sampled
BHA268						Not Sampled
BHA269						Not Sampled
BHA270	52	64	12	0.25		No Mo assays
BHA271	64	68	4	0.27		No Mo assays
BHA273						NSA
BHA274a						NSA
BHR10						Not Sampled
BHR12						NSA
BHR13	95	97	2	0.11		To EOH, No Mo assays
BHR139						NSA
BHR14						NSA
BHR140						NSA
BHR141						NSA
BHR142						NSA
BHR143						NSA
BHR15						NSA

Hole ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Cu %	Mo ppm	Comment
BHR16						NSA
BHR17						NSA
BHR18	50	54	4	0.14		To EOH, No Mo assays
BHR19	**35**	**57**	**22**	**0.32**		To EOH, No Mo assays
BHR20						NSA
BHR21						NSA
BHR22						NSA
BHR23						NSA
BHR35						NSA
BHR36						NSA
BHR37						NSA
BHR88	55	75	20	0.20		To EOH, No Mo assays
BHR89	60	65	5	0.34		No Mo assays
BHR9						NSA
BHR90						NSA
SW-16						NSA
SW-17						NSA
SW-18						NSA
SW-19						NSA
SW-20						NSA
SW-21						NSA
SW-22						NSA
SW-23						NSA
SW-24						NSA
SW-25						NSA
SW-26						NSA
SW-27						NSA
SW-28						NSA
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SW-30						NSA
SW-31						NSA
SW-32						NSA
SW-33						NSA
SW-34						NSA
SW-35						NSA
SW-36						NSA
SW-37						NSA
SW-40						NSA
SW-41						NSA
SW-42						NSA
SW-43						NSA
SW-44						NSA
SW-45						NSA
SWA046						Not Sampled
SWA047						Not Sampled

Hole ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Cu %	Mo ppm	Comment
SWA048						Not Sampled
SWA049						Not Sampled
SWA050						NSA
SWA051	68	76	8	0.22		No Mo assays
SWA052	72	89	17	0.16		To EOH, No Mo assays
SWA053	**80**	**92**	**12**	**0.40**		**To EOH**, No Mo assays
SWA054	88	95	7	0.26		To EOH, No Mo assays
SWA055	88	92	4	0.20		No Mo assays
SWA056	96	100	4	0.21		No Mo assays
SWA057						NSA
SWA058						NSA
SWA059						NSA
SWA060	64	68	4	0.21		No Mo assays
SWA061						NSA
SWA062	**72**	**80**	**8**	**0.40**		No Mo assays
SWA063						Not Sampled
SWA064						Not Sampled
SWA065						Not Sampled
SWA066						Not Sampled
SWA067						Not Sampled
SWA068						Not Sampled
SWA069						Not Sampled
SWRC-01						NSA
SWRC-02	43	66	23	0.33		To EOH, No Mo assays

Notes:

Significant intersections calculated using a cut-off grade of 0.25% Cu

Intercepts described as “including” use a higher cut-off with no specific grade or thickness parameters

Easting and Northing values are in UTM GDA94 Zone 50

To EOH denotes hole ending in mineralisation.

Not Sampled denotes no sampling for Cu or Mo exists

NSA denotes No Significant Assays

Table 3 – Drill hole Collar Information

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Hole Type	dip	azimuth	Company
BHD026	444098.1	6805507	276.27	357.5	DDH	-60.89	74.03	REC
BHRC006	444201.1	6805514	278.62	150	RC	-61.62	84.77	REC
BHRC007	444172.1	6805508	278.47	146	RC	-61.23	75.38	REC
BHRC008	444220.1	6805320	279.87	154	RC	-60	89.2	REC
BHRC009	444153.1	6805325	279.14	163	RC	-60.61	78.45	REC
BHRC010	444144.1	6805310	279.95	210	RC	-61.06	85.12	REC
BHRC011	444099.1	6805305	280.46	210	RC	-59.13	87.82	REC
BHRC012	444177.1	6805251	280.85	167	RC	-59.99	89.51	REC
BHRC013	444175.1	6805410	279.06	180	RC	-59.38	81.02	REC
BHRC014	444171.1	6805410	278.98	210	RC	-59.48	83.07	REC
BHRC015	444094.1	6805411	277.13	210	RC	-59.37	82.16	REC
BHRC016	444139.1	6805249	281.1	210	RC	-59.21	83.4	REC
BHRC017	444097.1	6805249	279.45	230	RC	-59.51	85.57	REC
BHRC020	444132.1	6805732	278.89	160	RC	-61.47	83.32	REC
BHRC021	444630.1	6804600	282.36	137	RC	-59.31	81.59	REC
BHRC023	444104.1	6805507	276.39	84	RCD	-60.69	76.78	REC
BHRC024	444039.1	6805700	279	178	RC	-60.89	81.24	REC
BHRC025	444460.1	6805600	282.61	180	RC	-60.55	87.88	REC
BHRC031	444097.1	6805597	276.99	96	RC	-59.79	92.45	REC
BHRC032	444051.1	6805598	276.89	100	RC	-60.29	87.08	REC
BHRC033	444000.1	6805598	279.27	120	RC	-61.49	88	REC
BHRCD018	444068.1	6805244	278.51	399.3	RCD	-60.37	80.95	REC
BHRCD019	444057.1	6805307	278.29	393.2	RCD	-59.22	80.33	REC
BHRCD022	444135.1	6805502	276.95	210	RC	-61.05	78.17	REC
BHRCD027	443800.1	6805684	279.22	450.5	RCD	-61.45	83.07	REC
BHRCD028	443773.1	6805546	279.14	393.3	RCD	-61.27	85.68	REC
BHRCD029	444002.1	6805701	279	411.5	RCD	-60.98	85.14	REC
BHRCD030	444000.1	6805648	278.25	422.9	RCD	-60.35	83.25	REC
BHRCD034	444078.1	6805230	278.22	376.6	RCD	-61.57	88.45	REC
BHRC001	444150.1	6804600	281.01	150	RC	-60	99.2	IGO
BHRC002	444200.1	6805323	279.42	150	RC	-61	104.2	IGO
BHA177	444095.3	6806715	282.1	93	RAB	-60	83.39	JLA
BHA219	446361.5	6798020	280.14	82	RAB	-60	83.39	JLA
BHA220	446311.9	6798014	281.99	75	RAB	-90	0	JLA
BHA221	446212.6	6798003	278.09	56	RAB	-90	0	JLA
BHA222	445836.2	6798211	280.03	52	RAB	-90	0	JLA
BHA223	445736.9	6798199	279.22	54	RAB	-90	0	JLA
BHA224	445637.6	6798188	278.89	55	RAB	-90	0	JLA
BHA225	446460.9	6798031	280.55	56	RAB	-90	0	JLA
BHA226	445711	6800159	284.44	25	RAB	-90	0	JLA
BHA227	445661.3	6800153	284.2	19	RAB	-90	0	JLA
BHA228	445636.5	6800150	283.7	19	RAB	-60	83.39	JLA
BHA229	445611.7	6800147	283.16	23	RAB	-60	83.39	JLA

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Hole Type	dip	azimuth	Company
BHA230	445586.8	6800144	281.96	27	RAB	-60	83.39	JLA
BHA231	445562	6800141	281.81	29	RAB	-60	83.39	JLA
BHA232	445174.1	6800449	282.25	48	RAB	-60	83.39	JLA
BHA233	445124.5	6800443	282.57	65	RAB	-60	83.39	JLA
BHA234	445074.8	6800437	281.97	55	RAB	-60	83.39	JLA
BHA235	445023	6800884	281.47	48	RAB	-60	83.39	JLA
BHA236	444973.3	6800878	281	78	RAB	-90	0	JLA
BHA237	444923.7	6800873	281.3	83	RAB	-90	0	JLA
BHA238	445339.6	6801625	279.47	39	RAB	-90	0	JLA
BHA239	445290	6801620	280.95	42	RAB	-60	83.39	JLA
BHA240	445240.3	6801614	282.7	59	RAB	-60	83.39	JLA
BHA241	445190.7	6801608	281.08	77	RAB	-60	83.39	JLA
BHA242	445141	6801602	281.04	81	RAB	-60	83.39	JLA
BHA243	445091.4	6801596	280.05	74	RAB	-60	83.39	JLA
BHA244	444490.4	6803741	279.28	94	RAB	-60	83.39	JLA
BHA248	444043.7	6806788	281.88	74	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA249	443994	6806782	282	71	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA250	443944.4	6806776	282	119	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA251	443894.7	6806770	282	83	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA252	443845.1	6806765	281.08	71	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA253	443805.4	6806760	281.64	81	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA254	443745.8	6806753	280.9	79	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA255	443706	6806749	279.4	50	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA256	443686.2	6806746	279.39	80	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA257	443646.5	6806742	279.47	65	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA258	443596.8	6806736	279.95	84	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA259	443547.1	6806730	280.67	109	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA260	444303.5	6806717	283.21	53	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA261	444204.2	6806706	281.77	80	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA262	444104.9	6806694	282.04	71	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA263	444055.2	6806688	281.6	75	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA264	444005.6	6806683	281	67	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA265	443955.9	6806677	280.77	106	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA266	443906.2	6806671	280.3	69	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA267	443856.6	6806665	280.62	77	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA268	443806.9	6806660	281	70	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA269	443757.3	6806654	279.8	86	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA270	443707.6	6806648	279.1	79	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA271	443658	6806642	279.59	82	AC	-60	90	JLA
BHA273	443686.6	6806768	279.02	99	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
BHA274a	444416.3	6806551	282.77	84	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
BHR10	443199.5	6806690	279.63	95	RAB	-60	353.39	JLA
BHR12	444313.4	6806136	281.02	95	AC	-60	353.39	JLA
BHR13	444214.1	6806124	280.58	97	AC	-60	353.39	JLA
BHR139	444391.1	6803729	277.19	85	AC	-90	0	JLA

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Hole Type	dip	azimuth	Company
BHR14	444015.5	6806101	280.13	95	AC	-60	353.39	JLA
BHR140	443630.8	6803994	277.1	46	AC	-90	0	JLA
BHR141	444176.7	6804711	278.05	80	AC	-90	0	JLA
BHR142	443296.5	6804055	277.54	58	AC	-90	0	JLA
BHR143	442756.1	6807415	277	61	AC	-90	0	JLA
BHR15	443816.8	6806078	280.98	93	AC	-60	353.39	JLA
BHR16	443618.2	6806055	280.47	73	AC	-60	353.39	JLA
BHR17	443419.6	6806032	278.18	72	AC	-60	353.39	JLA
BHR18	444306.2	6805330	279.74	54	AC	-60	353.39	JLA
BHR19	444107.6	6805307	280.8	57	AC	-60	353.39	JLA
BHR20	443909	6805284	280.86	90	AC	-90	90	JLA
BHR21	443710.3	6805261	277.64	96	AC	-60	353.39	JLA
BHR22	444711.8	6802906	279.26	96	AC	-90	90	JLA
BHR23	444507.8	6802907	282.5	90	AC	-90	90	JLA
BHR35	445107	6801425	279.73	69	AC	-60	353.39	JLA
BHR36	444946.7	6801543	282.01	63	AC	-60	353.39	JLA
BHR37	444784.5	6801665	280.77	86	AC	-90	90	JLA
BHR88	444045.7	6806709	281.96	75	AC	-60	83.39	JLA
BHR89	443946.4	6806697	280.93	72	AC	-60	83.39	JLA
BHR9	443293.9	6806701	279.86	102	RAB	-60	353.39	JLA
BHR90	443847.1	6806686	280.81	65	AC	-60	83.39	JLA
SW-16	443098.7	6806792	278.4	63	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-17	442942.4	6806773	277.82	60	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-18	442781.3	6806764	277.01	59	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-19	442632.3	6806746	276.45	38	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-20	442483.3	6806729	276.89	41	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-21	442433.7	6806723	275.7	68	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-22	442235.1	6806700	276.79	102	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-23	442036.4	6806677	273.61	78	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-24	441837.8	6806654	274	98	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-25	444121.1	6802925	278.92	58	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-26	444321	6802919	278.66	66	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-27	443922.1	6802931	275.69	80	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-28	443715.8	6802931	277.34	93	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-29	443528.9	6802937	277.16	61	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-30	443310.8	6802943	277.34	47	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-31	443154.4	6802955	276.6	58	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-32	444725.1	6800849	279.34	90	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-33	444526.4	6800826	279.53	77	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-34	444327.8	6800803	278.87	67	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-35	445339.6	6798153	276.96	66	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-36	445141	6798130	275.37	78	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-37	444942.4	6798107	278.66	88	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-40	444559.7	6801859	279.45	96	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-41	443959.6	6802339	277.68	87	AC	-90	0	JLA

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Hole Type	dip	azimuth	Company
SW-42	443297	6803305	275.52	87	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-43	442633.4	6804975	272.94	87	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-44	442415.8	6803770	271.98	53	AC	-90	0	JLA
SW-45	443901	6804085	276.45	96	AC	-90	0	JLA
SWA046	444458.8	6805750	283.42	46	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA047	444409.1	6805744	282.42	47	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA048	444359.5	6805739	282.5	71	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA049	444309.8	6805733	282.37	63	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA050	444260.1	6805727	280.76	102	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA051	444210.5	6805721	280.47	83	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA052	444160.8	6805716	279.8	89	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA053	444111.2	6805710	278.47	92	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA054	444061.5	6805704	279	95	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA055	444011.9	6805698	279	98	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA056	443962.2	6805693	278.74	102	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA057	443912.6	6805687	278.84	98	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA058	444405.5	6805341	279.29	25	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA059	444355.9	6805336	279.09	24	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA060	444306.2	6805330	279.74	82	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA061	444256.6	6805324	280.15	90	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA062	444206.9	6805318	279.64	103	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA063	444157.2	6805313	279.35	73	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA064	444107.6	6805307	280.8	41	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA065	444057.9	6805301	278.51	67	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA066	444008.3	6805295	277.62	85	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA067	443958.6	6805290	280	77	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA068	443909	6805284	280.86	96	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWA069	443859.3	6805278	279.48	106	AC	-60	89.2	JLA
SWRC-01	443789.6	6806752	281.7	125	RC	-60	83.39	JLA
SWRC-02	443695.8	6806745	279.41	66	RC	-60	83.39	JLA
BHRC003	444172.1	6805327	279.1	150	RC	-61.8	114.8	RVM
BHRC004	444179.1	6805515	278.99	150	RC	-62.8	116.2	RVM
BHRC005	444111.1	6805721	278.47	150	RC	-60.4	118.9	RVM

Notes:

REC denotes Recharge Metals

JLA denotes Julia Mines Limited

RVM denotes Revolution Mining

JORC Code 2012 Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• This ASX Release includes the re-interpretation of results from 29 Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond holes completed by the Company (REC) in 2021-2022 and historical drilling data sourced from WAMEX reports completed at the Brandy Hill South Project by Julia Mines Limited (JLA), Revolution Mining (RVM) and Independence Group Limited (IGO). <u>Recharge Metals</u> • Diamond sampling comprise half core and quarter core in HQ3 and NQ3 diamond core. Sample lengths are nominally 1m but vary from 0.1m to 2m and defined by geological boundaries where appropriate. Quarter core was used for submission of 2m intervals through interpreted barren zones • RC sampling was completed as 1m samples with a cone splitter attached to the rig or by speared 4m composites through expected barren intervals. <u>Historical drilling</u> • JLA sampling was completed as 4m composites weighing between 1.5-2kgs • RVM no information regarding sampling methodology is contained within the reports. RC sampling was completed as 1m intervals to end of hole, presumably split directly from the rig cyclone • IGO sampling was completed as 4m composite speared samples. Anomalous samples were subsequently sampled from the 1m cyclone split samples collected during drilling.
Drilling techniques	<u>Recharge Metals</u> • Diamond drilling was completed with a track mounted drill rig, with HQ and NQ sized core from the end of the precollar to the end of the drillhole. • All diamond drill core was orientated using a Reflex ACT III Orientation Tool. • RC drilling was completed using a Schramm 685 rig with a 5 to 5.5 inch face sampling hammer bit. <u>Historical drilling</u> • JLA RAB and AC no information is provided within the reports for rig specifics or techniques • RVM RC drilling was completed by Red Rock Drilling. No information is contained within the reports on rig specifics or hole diameters • IGO RC drilling was completed by Layne Drilling, but no additional information on rig specifics is provided within the report
Drill sample recovery	<u>Recharge Metals</u> • Diamond Core measured using standard measuring tape. Length of core is then compared to the recorded interval drilled from core blocks placed in trays at end of runs. Intervals of core loss were logged and entered into the database. • All care was taken to obtain 100% core recovery. • Core recoveries were excellent and usually 98-100%. Rare core loss was present only in fracture zones. • RC drill samples recoveries were assessed visually. • Recoveries remained relatively consistent throughout the program and are estimated to be 100% for 95% of drilling. • Poor (low) recovery intervals were logged and entered into the database. • There is no observed sample bias, nor a relationship observed between grade and recovery. <u>Historical drilling</u> • JLA no information on drill sample recovery contained within reports • RVM RC drill sample recovery was assessed visually and noted within logging. • IGO RC drilling samples were assessed visually and noted within logging
Logging	<u>Recharge Metals</u> • Drillholes were logged geologically and structurally; they are considered to have been carried out to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • All drill core was photographed, core recovery calculated; core marked up along the orientation line and logged by experienced geologists familiar with the style of deposit

Criteria	Commentary
	and stratigraphy. The percentage of visible sulphide (pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite etc) was estimated for each significant geological unit. • Geological logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veins and structural data is captured digitally and stored securely in the Recharge Metals database. • RC holes were logged geologically, including but not limited to, recording weathering, regolith, lithology, structure, texture, alteration, mineralisation (type and abundance) and magnetic susceptibility. RC holes were logged geologically, including but not limited to, recording weathering, regolith, lithology, structure, texture, alteration, mineralisation (type and abundance) and magnetic susceptibility. • The drillholes were logged in full. <u>Historical drilling</u> • The majority of holes were field logged by company geologists. • Qualitative lithology and weathering information was supplied. • Geotechnical logs have not been located. • Lithology, mineralisation, alteration, veining, weathering and texture were all recorded digitally. • RC logging is qualitative, quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<u>Recharge Metals</u> • Diamond core is cut in half along the orientation line. The right side of the core is collected for analysis. • Sample sizes are considered to be representative and appropriate for the style of base and precious metal mineralisation observed. The entire hole has been sampled and submitted for assay. • Recharge has its own internal QAQC protocols involving the use of blanks and Certified Reference Materials (CRM). QAQC has been checked with no apparent issues. • Certified reference standards were inserted at a rate of 1:25 through mineralised zones based on geological interpretation. Field duplicates were collected from diamond drilling at an approximate ratio of 1:25. Diamond drill core field duplicates collected as ¼ core. • Duplicate sample results were compared with the original sample results and there is no bias observed in the data. • 1 metre RC percussion drill samples were split off the drill rig cyclone into a calico bag using a cone splitter. • >65% of the samples were dry in nature. • RC percussion samples were weighed, dried, pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered industry standard and appropriate. • Recharge has its own internal QAQC procedure involving the use of blanks QAQC has been checked with no apparent issues. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of base and precious metal mineralisation observed which is typically coarse grained disseminated and stringer sulfides. • Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1 in every 40 <u>Historical drilling</u> • JLA no information on sampling methodology is supplied. Sample was conducted as 4m composites weighing between 1.5-2kgs. • RVM no information regarding sampling methodology is contained within the reports. RC sampling was completed as 1m intervals to end of hole, presumably split directly from the rig cyclone • IGO sampling was completed as 4m composite speared samples. Anomalous samples were subsequently sampled from the 1m cyclone split samples collected during drilling..
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<u>Recharge Metals</u> • Samples were sent for analysis to Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd (ALS) in Perth, Western Australia (a commercial accredited independent laboratory). • The analytical techniques used include Mixed Acid Digest (nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids) with an ICP-AES finish for Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Ni & Zn and ICP-MS finish for Ag, As, Bi, Co, Mo, Pb, Sb, Te & W. Au, Pt & Pd were analysed by lead collection fire assay (40g charge) with an ICP-MS finish. • Tungsten (W) re-assaying was completed utilised a complete digest through lithium borate fusion with an ICP-MS finish • Certified tungsten standards were GW-03 and MP-2a

Criteria	Commentary
	• This combination of assays suites is considered comprehensive and a near total digest and considered considered by Recharge to be appropriate for the Brandy Hill South mineralisation. • Portable XRF measurements were taken to supplement visual mineral identification, especially sulphide species. These results are not considered material and as such, XRF results will not be released on the ASX. • Sample preparation for fineness checks were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of >90% passing 75 micron was being obtained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRM), blanks, splits and replicates as part of their in-house procedures. Certified reference materials, having a good range of values are inserted blindly and randomly. Repeat and duplicate analysis returned acceptable results. No umpire laboratory checks have been undertaken by Recharge. <u>Historical drilling</u> • JLA samples were sent Standard and Reference Laboratories in Perth. All samples were assayed for gold by aqua regia digest to 0.01ppm DL. Selected intervals were also assayed for As (5ppm), Ag (0.1ppm), Ni (5ppm), and Cu (1ppm). • RVM no information is contained within reports for analyitical methodology used. Samples were assayed for Au and a 17 element suite including Pt, Pd, Cu, Ni, Zn, Fe, Mg, Cr, As, Ag, Bi, Co, Mo, Pb, Sb, Te and W • IGO samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories in Canning Vale, Perth. Au, Pt and Pd were analysed using an aqua regia digest. A four acid digest, with ICP-MS or ICP-AES was used to analyse an select multielement suite including As, Co, Cu, Cr, Fe, Ti, Ni, Zn and Mg
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Significant intercepts were calculated internally and verified by Recharge staff. • No twin holes were drilled during this program. • Geological logging was entered digitally then sent to the Company's database. Sampling, collar, and laboratory assay data is captured electronically and also sent to the Company's database. Uploaded data is reviewed and verified by the geologist responsible for the data collection. • No adjustments were made to any assay data.
Location of data points	• The drill hole collar position was located with a handheld GPS (±3m). • Downhole surveys were completed on all diamond drillholes using a north seeking gyro downhole survey tool at downhole intervals of approximately every 30m. • Core orientation was completed using Reflex ACT III Orientation Tool. • The grid system used for location of all drill holes as shown in tables and on figures is MGA94 Zone 50 • MGA94 Z51 is the grid format for all XYZ data reported. • The elevation (Z) value reported was taken from projecting drilling collars onto a regional DEM with 10m accuracy. • Topographic surface was prepared from drill hole collars.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drill hole spacing is variable, being on nominal 100m x 50m, 100m x 100m and 200m x 100m grid. • Drill hole spacing and distribution is considered sufficient as to make geological and grade continuity assumptions appropriate for an inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE). • Infill exploration drilling would be required to improve the confidence of an MRE. • No sample compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The orientation of the drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the mineralisation and is unlikely to have introduced any significant sampling bias.
Sample security	<u>Recharge Metals</u> • Sample chain of custody is managed by Recharge. • Sampling was carried out by Recharge field staff. • Samples are stored at a secure site and transported to the Perth laboratory by Recharge employees. • Core was collected and processed on site and transported to Perth for core cutting, sampling and submission for analysis. <u>Historical drilling</u> • Sample security and chain of custody is not known

Criteria	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• No audit on sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Brandy Hill South project consist of granted exploration and prospecting licences; E59/2181, P59/2182, E59/2791, E59/2790, E59/2789, E59/2647, E59/2560, E59/2587 and E59/2588 and pending exploration licences ELA59/3134 and ELA59/3133. • Recharge and historical drilling are concentrated over granted exploration licence E59/2181 and prospecting licence P59/2182. • The tenements are wholly owned by Recharge and are in good standing. • The tenement mainly overlays pastoral land. • There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• Previous exploration over E59/2181 has been limited. Modest programs of geophysical surveying, aircore and RC drilling have been completed by previous tenement holders.
Geology	• The mineralisation at Brandy Hill South is interpreted to be intrusion related, magmatic base and precious metal style. • The deposit and host rocks have been deformed and metamorphosed to greenschist to amphibolite facies alteration. • The mineralisation at Brandy Hill South typically consists of chalcopyrite + pyrite + pyrrhotite, massive sulphides, blebby and semi massive sulphides and disseminations and stringers within felsic units and porphyry units. • Scheelite (W) mineralisation at Brandy Hill South is coincident with Cu-Mo mineralisation and consists of disseminated of scheelite grains (up to 5mm diameter) and scheelite containing quartz veinlets and/or selvages. Less commonly, scheelite mineralisation occurs as foliation parallel scheelite dominant veinlets.
Drill hole Information	• All drill hole information is included in Tables within this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• Exploration results are based on length-weighted-average grades. • No maximum grade truncations have been applied. • A cut-off grade of 0.20% Cu has been applied to significant intersections • High-grade intercepts are reported as “including” and have been calculated at various Cu or W cut-off grades. • All significant intersections have been reported. • No metal equivalent values have been reported. • No data aggregation methods were undertaken
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Drilling has been undertaken close to perpendicular to the dip and strike of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• All significant and relevant intercepts have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• Relevant geological observations are included in this report • All interpretations for mineralisation are consistent with observations made and information gained during field observations and drilling.
Further work	• A high-resolution drone magnetics survey will occur at the Project • Drill pulps and historical core will be re-assayed or re-sampled for tungsten (W) using the industry best analytical method

Criteria	Commentary
	• An expanded exploration program is currently being developed, which will include addition geophysical surveys and further drilling to occur at the Project • A preliminary metallurgical test work program is currently being developed