Charger's targeting suggests large lithium system at its Bynoe Lithium Project

17 January 2022

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Recent geochemistry and aeromagnetic programs completed by Charger, combined with drilling information provided to the market by Core Lithium Ltd (ASX: CXO), suggests multiple swarms of lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites that extend from the adjacent Finniss Lithium Project into Charger's Bynoe Lithium Project.**
- **The geochemistry results highlight two large LCT pegmatite target zones, with significant strike lengths of 8km at Megabucks and 3.5km at 7-Up.**
- **Within each pegmatite zone, drill-ready lithium targets have been identified including at the Megabucks, Jenna's, Enterprise 1, Enterprise 2, Riverside and 7-Up pegmatites.**
- **Charger's aeromagnetic survey imagery indicates that recent drilling by Core Lithium Ltd:**
  - **Which intersected high grade spodumene mineralisation at its Ah Hoy prospect[1], is located 3km northeast along trend from Charger's 7-Up prospect; and**
  - **Which intersected lithium-fertile LCT pegmatites at Centurion, is 600m southwest along trend from Charger's Enterprise 1 Prospect.**
- **Planning and permitting for the maiden drill programme at the Bynoe Lithium Project is advancing.**

Charger Metals NL (ASX: CHR, **Charger** or **the Company**) is pleased to provide an update for its Bynoe Lithium Project in Australia's Northern Territory. The Bynoe Lithium Project's ownership is 70% Charger and 30% Lithium Australia NL (ASX: LIT) and is surrounded by Core Lithium Ltd's (ASX: CXO) Finniss Lithium Project (which has a JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource[2] totalling 15Mt at 1.3% Li_2O).

Comment from Charger's Managing Director, David Crook

"Charger's 2021 geochemistry program has very successfully outlined two large pegmatite emplacement zones which extend for up to 8km, centred on the Megabucks and the 7-Up prospects respectively.

The interpretation of all geochemistry results suggest a large lithium-mineralised system and provides Charger with an exploration roadmap, enabling prioritization of the most significant drill-ready targets while identifying areas that need further infill soil sampling and mapping.

The Company is advancing planning and permitting towards its maiden drilling program at Bynoe, aimed to commence at the cessation of the Northern Territory wet season."

[1] "Finniss Lithium Project Exploration Update". ASX: CXO 13 December 2021

[2] "Stage 1 Definitive Feasibility Study Sets Scene of Australia's Next Lithium Producer". ASX: CXO 26 July 2021

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SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

The 2021 soil geochemistry program generated approximately 3,000 samples. Assay results, along with pre-existing data, have been merged and interim comments received from the Company's consultant geochemist.

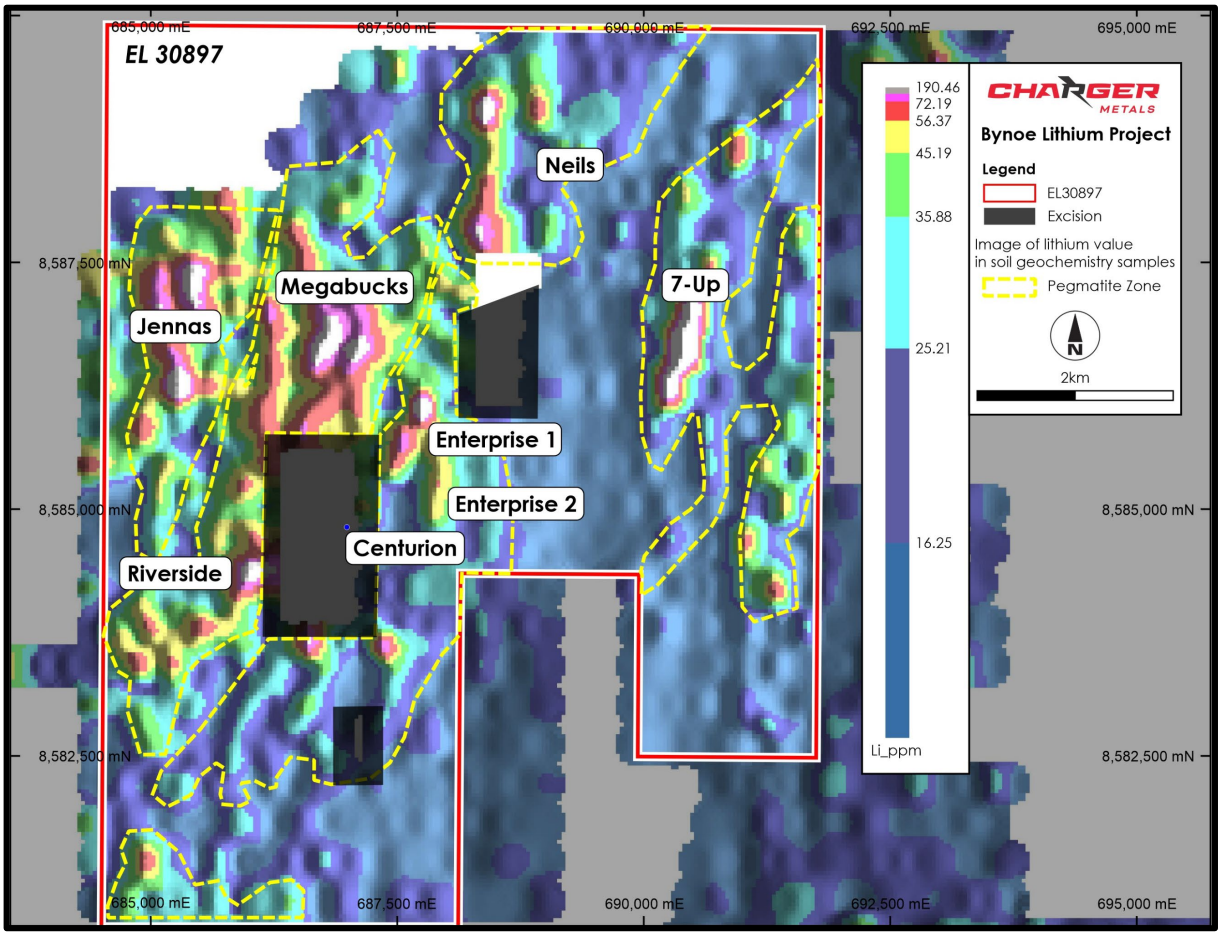

Figure 1: Bynoe Project geochemistry interpretation - pegmatite zones outlined over lithium geochemistry. Drill-ready targets are named.

Results indicate that pegmatite swarms have been emplaced within two large zones: (Refer to Figure 1).

- The **Megabucks Zone**, approximately 8km long and up to 4km wide, hosts numerous pegmatites including Jenna's, Megabucks, Neil's and Enterprise. Most of this zone has been sampled on a 200m x 50m pattern.
- The **7-Up Zone**, which includes the continuous, linear, 1.5km long 7-Up lithium-caesium anomaly within a broader zone that is 5km x 2km. Soil geochemistry within this zone is on a 400m x 50m grid.
- Pegmatites generally trend in a north-easterly direction, which is corroborated by aeromagnetic imagery.
- While the soil geochemistry signature of each lithium anomaly is different, all are generally multi-elemental in nature. Coincident elements include all or some of beryllium, caesium, tin, and rubidium. These are classic element associations of lithium endowed LCT pegmatites (Refer to Figures 4-8).

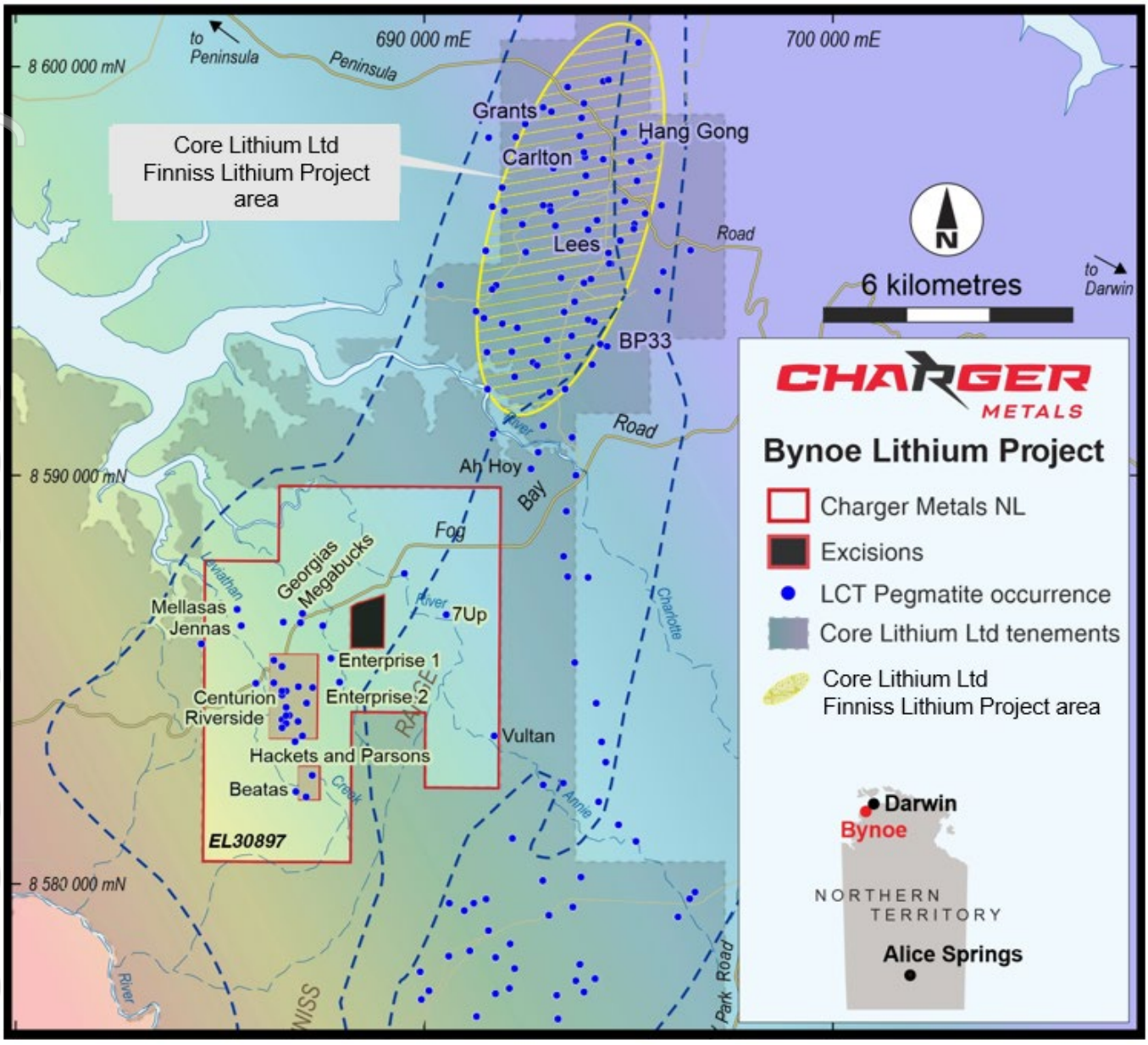

Figure 2: Bynoe Lithium Project location plan showing LCT pegmatite prospect names and proximity to Core Lithium's Finniss Lithium Project. Note the location of the Ah Hoy pegmatite.

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RELEVANT CONTENT FROM RECENT ANNOUNCEMENTS BY CORE LITHIUM LTD

On 13 December 2021, Charger's immediate tenement neighbour, Core Lithium Ltd (ASX: CXO), released the following information in respect of its Ah Hoy Prospect. The Ah Hoy pegmatite outcrops approximately 800m northeast of the Bynoe Lithium Project[3], and 3km along trend from Charger's 7-Up pegmatite.

"Eleven RC drill holes have been completed at Ah Hoy with most holes intersected consistent thicknesses of spodumene mineralisation within the Western Pegmatite. Assay results have been received for all holes at Ah Hoy with the best intersections as follows.

- 11m @ 1.42% Li_2O in SRC053
- 19m @ 1.21% Li_2O in SRC054
- 14m @ 1.37% Li_2O in SRC055
- 11m @ 1.28% Li_2O in SRC056"

On 8 December 2021, Core Lithium Ltd (ASX: CXO), announced[4]:

"Significant lithium intersections were found in all drill holes at the Centurion Prospect. The lithium-rich Centurion Pegmatite is open along strike in both directions and at depth. Assays received to date include:

- 9m @ 0.67% Li_2O in CRC001
- 22m @ 0.74% Li_2O in CRC002
- 5m @ 0.96% and 2m @ 2.26% Li_2O in CRC003
- 2m @ 0.92% Li_2O in CRC004
- 2m @ 0.61% Li_2O in CRC005"

Charger's Enterprise 1 Prospect is approximately 600m northeast along a structural trend from Core Lithium's Centurion Prospect.

The location of the Ah Hoy and Centurion Prospects, as well as Charger's priority lithium prospects, are shown on Figures 2 and 3.

[3] "Finniss Lithium Project Exploration Update". ASX: CXO 13 December 2021

[4] "Core executes acquisition of six highly prospective mining leases adjacent to Finniss in the NT" ASX: CXO 8 December 2021

ABOUT THE BYNOE LITHIUM PROJECT, NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Bynoe Lithium Project is located within the Bynoe Pegmatite Field which is part of the much larger Litchfield Pegmatite Belt. The Bynoe Pegmatite Field is some 70 km in length and 15 km in width.

The Project is surrounded by the large tenement holdings of Core Lithium Ltd's Finniss Lithium Project, which is at a very advanced stage having now commenced construction[5].

Haddington Resources Ltd (now Altura Mining Limited ASX: AJM) completed the most comprehensive programme of work within what is now Charger's tenement during 2007-2012, targeting tantalum. This work included programmes of rock-chip and shallow RAB drilling which covered approximately 50% of Charger's tenement, with sampling on a 400m x 100m grid spacing. Subsequently, Lithium Australia sampled termite mounds at the northern end of the tenement, extending several anomalies. Li-focussed evaluation by Charger highlighted 14 anomalies (using a K-mean cluster analysis[6] function) prior to the results released herein. The Company has also flown a detailed aeromagnetic and radiometric survey. (Refer to Figure 3).

Charger's geologists have located many outcropping pegmatites; however others will be found, and the pegmatite's fertility indicated, through the use of geochemistry tailored for the discovery of lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) systems. The trend and continuity of pegmatites are further indicated through the use of image processed aeromagnetic data.

[5] "Construction Commences on Australia's Newest Lithium Project" ASX CXO 26 October 2021.

[6] K-Mean Cluster analysis has been used to identify key groupings within the data set. The anomalies are characterised by Li, Cs, Ta, Be, Nb, & Sn.

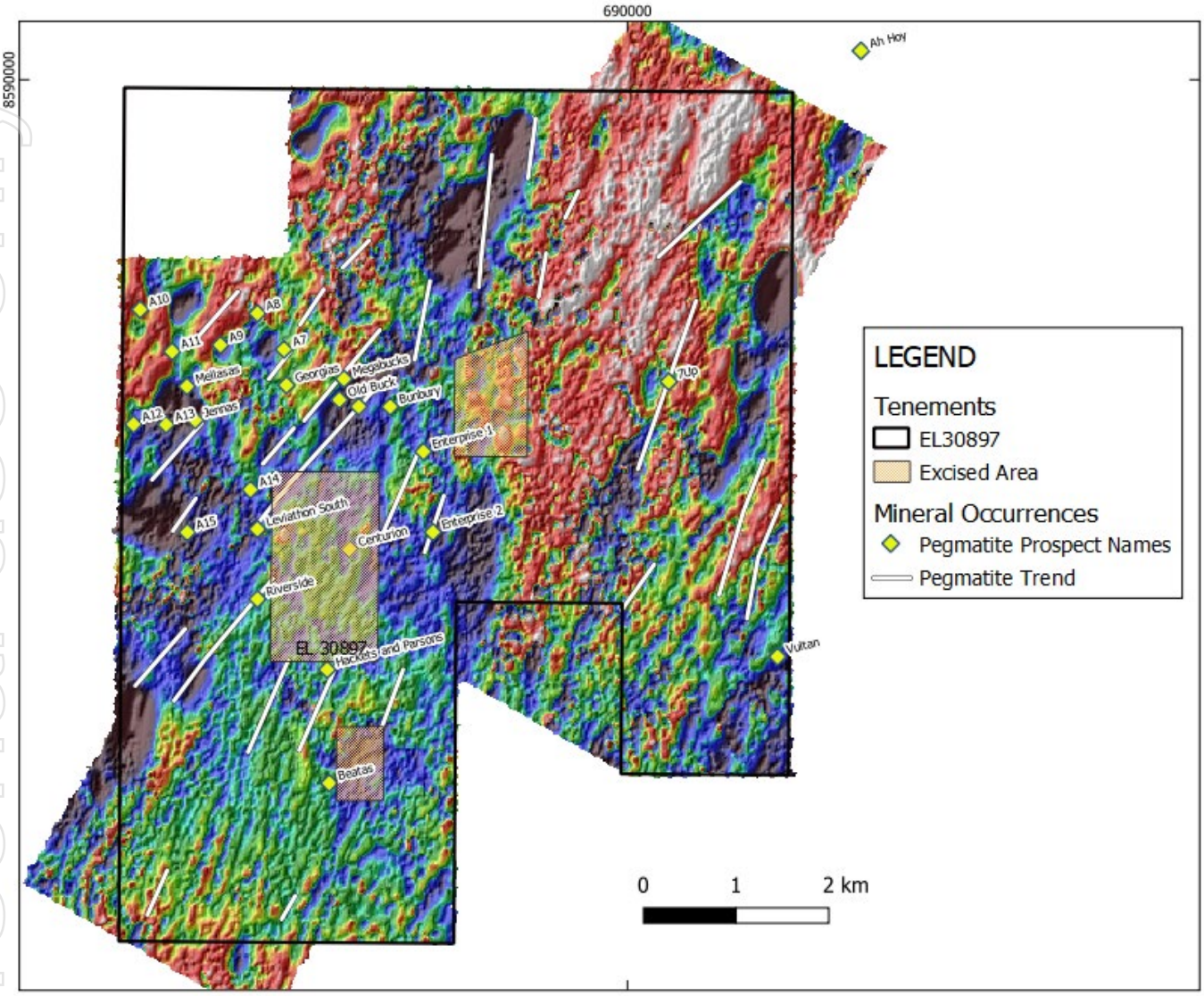


Figure 3: Bynoe Lithium Project: imaged aeromagnetic data. (Inverted colour RTP_SE Shade) showing the locations of named pegmatites and their geochemical trends.

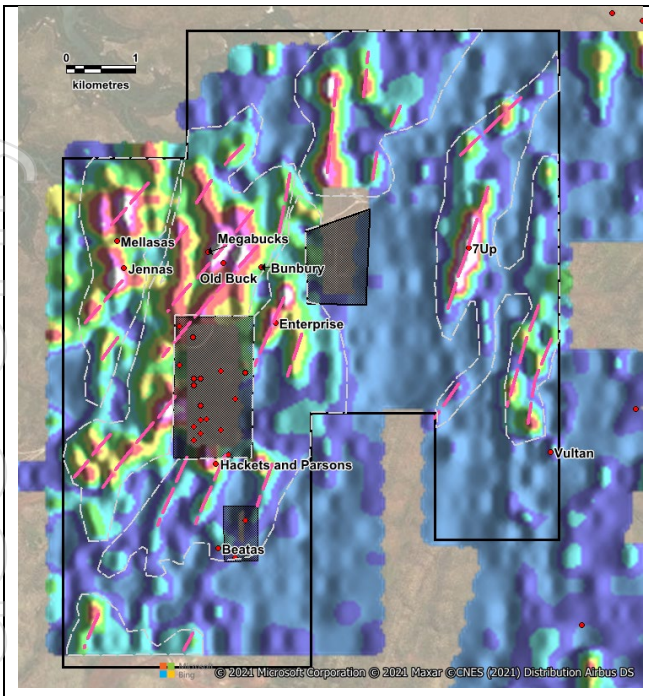


Figure 4: lithium geochemistry image with trend lines and zones

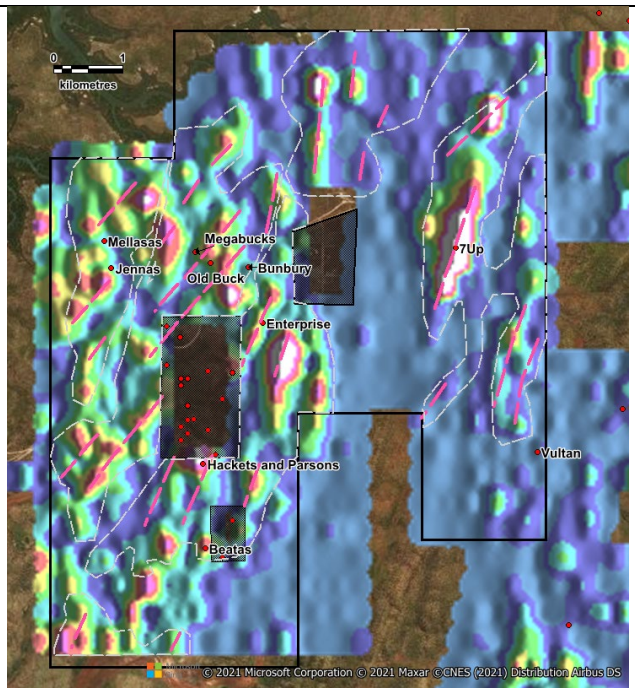


Figure 5: caesium (Cs) geochemistry image with lithium trend lines and zones. Note strongly elevated Cs at 7-Up and Enterprise 2 anomalies.

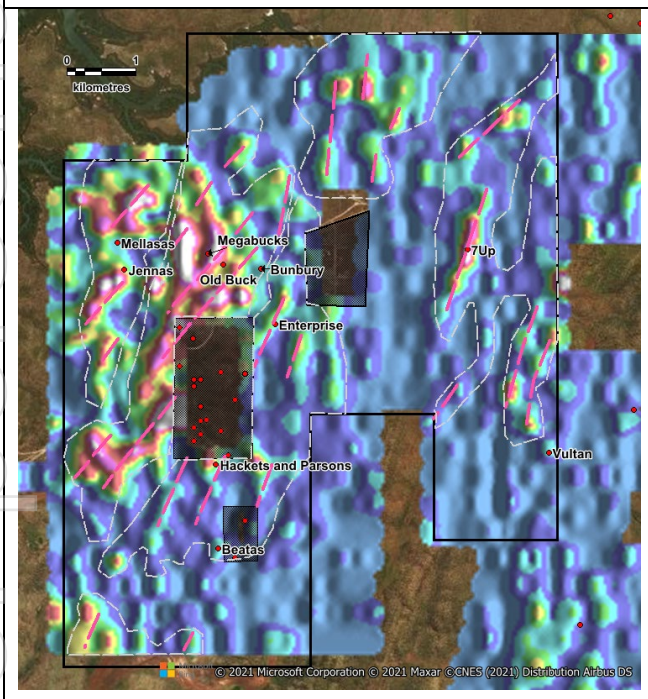


Figure 6: beryllium (Be) geochemistry image with lithium trend lines and zones. Be anomalism often halos LCT pegmatites.

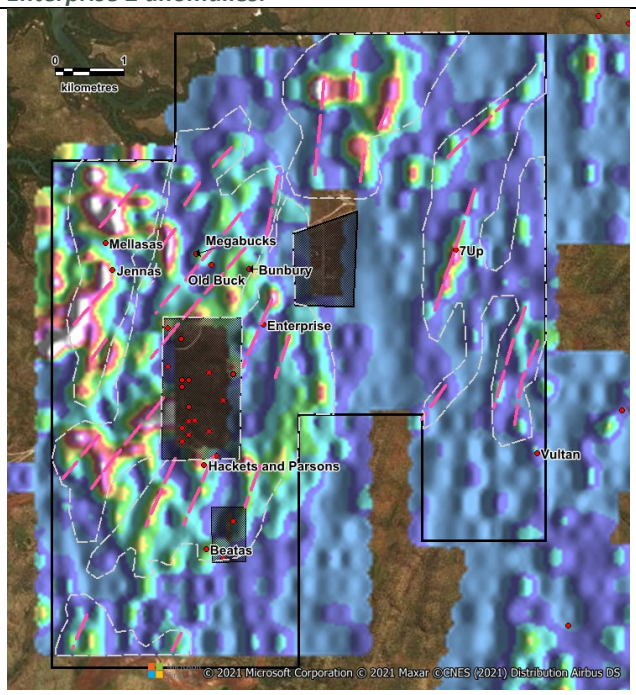
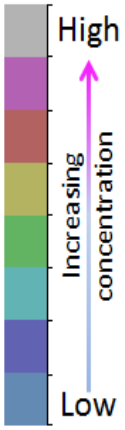


Figure 7: rubidium geochemistry image with lithium trend lines and zones.



OUTLOOK

Priority targets, such as those at Megabucks, Enterprise, Jenna's and 7-Up pegmatites are being prepared for drilling following the Darwin wet season.

Authorised for release by the Board.

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ABOUT OTHER CHARGER METALS NL PROJECTS

Charger Metals NL is a recently listed exploration company targeting battery-component and precious metals in politically stable jurisdictions. The Company's exploration portfolio includes advancing projects that are prospective for nickel, copper, PGEs, gold and lithium.

Coates Ni Cu Co PGE Project. WA (Charger 70%-85% interest)

The Coates Project has significant Ni, Cu, Au and PGE geochemistry anomalies with coincident EM conductors which is now drill-ready. The Project is approximately 20 kilometres SE of Chalice Mines Limited's significant Julimar Ni Cu Co PGE discovery.

Lake Johnston Lithium and Gold Project. WA (Charger 70%-100%)

The Lake Johnston Project includes the Medcalf Spodumene discovery and much of the Mount Day lithium caesium tantalum (LCT) pegmatite field. The region has attracted considerable interest for LCT pegmatite mineralisation due to its proximity to the large Earl Grey lithium deposit (owned by Wesfarmers Limited and SQM of Chile), located approximately 70 km west of this project.

Figure 8: Project Location Map

Competent Person Statement

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

Mr Crook has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and exploration processes as reported herein to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

Mr Crook consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the information made available to him, in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

Reference

This announcement references information from the following Core Lithium Ltd announcements:

- Construction Commences on Australia's Newest Lithium Project" ASX CXO 26 October 2021.
- Core executes acquisition of six highly prospective mining leases adjacent to Finniss in the NT" ASX: CXO 8 December 2021
- Finniss Lithium Project Exploration Update". ASX: CXO 13 December 2021

JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Bynoe Project Soil Geochemistry.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut Faces, 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.	• Soil samples were collected from a depth of approximately 25cm at a pre-determined grid. The sample was sieved and approximately 100g of -250um soil collected. The laboratory analyses a sub-sample without further preparation. • Sampling spacing is appropriate for this early stage of exploration based on historical sampling, West Australian goldfields experience, sample size collected, and methods used.
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).	• No new drilling reported in this release
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.	• No new drilling reported in this release
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.	• General landform and sample medium is noted for each sample. • No logging reported in this release • No drilling reported in this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, Face, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
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.	• Other than field sieving, no sample preparation is undertaken under the Company's geochemistry protocol. • From the sieved soil sample collected a subsample (the size is determined by the analytical technique) was taken for analysis. As stated, the samples were not crushed or pulverised • Field duplicates and standards were inserted at a rate of 1:25 and 1:33 respectively.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The nature and quality of the assay and laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for the soil samples. • Samples were submitted to Intertek in Darwin or Perth for 48-element assay using method code G400. • Soil sample replicates were taken every 1 in 25 samples and standards were inserted every 1 in 33 samples. • Intertek also completed duplicate sampling and ran internal standards as part of the assay regime; no issues with accuracy and precision have been identified.
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.	• No new drilling reported in this release • Coordinates are in GDA94 Zone 52 • The soil sample locations were located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of ±5 m
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.	• Soil sample traverse were spaced at either 200 or 400m and orientated E-W. Sample spacing along the lines was approx 50m. • Sample spacing is appropriate for regional exploration results. • Soil sampling is not used for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations. • Sample compositing has not been applied.

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.	• Survey lines orientated is considered 'fit for purpose'.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were collected and delivered to the Intertek Laboratory representative in Darwin. The Laboratory arranged a commercial carrier to transport samples to Perth.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Data reviewed by independent consultant

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites	• Tenement EL 30897 was granted under the Mineral Titles Act 2010 (NT) and is beneficially held 70% by Charger Metals NL. Lithium Australia NL holds the remaining 30% interest. • The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth) (Federal Heritage Act) applies to the Tenements. The Federal Heritage Act seeks to preserve and protect significant Aboriginal areas and objects from desecration. • With respect to Native Title, an area that includes the EL 30897 is administered by the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority. • Mining tenements under the Mineral Titles Act (NT) are exclusive only for the purposes for which they are granted, and are capable of co-existing with pastoral leases, Crown reserves, Crown land, public infrastructure and rights granted under other Territory and Federal legislation. • EL30897 has an area of 53.59 square kilometres and encroaches upon • private land and Crown land: Vacant Crown Land: 7.55% Crown Lease Perpetual: 30.22% Crown Lease Term: 26.70% Freehold Land: 36.83%
	• 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 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.	

Report	Sampling	Company 1	Year
EL24639_CR2006-0564A	RAB Drilling	Haddington Resources Limited	2006
EL24639_CR2006-0564A	Rock Chips	Haddington Resources Limited	2006
EL24773_CR2007-0010_A	Rock Chips	Haddington Resources Limited	2006
EL24639_CR2006-0564A	Soils	Haddington Resources Limited	2006
EL24639_CR2007-0629A	Rock Chips	Haddington Resources Limited	2007
EL24639_CR2008-0920A	Rock Chips	Haddington Resources Limited	2008
EL24639_CR2008-0920A	Soils	Haddington Resources Limited	2008

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• <table><tr><td>EL30897_2019A</td><td>Rock Chips</td><td>Lithium Australia NL</td><td>2019</td></tr><tr><td>EL30897_2019A</td><td>Ant Mounds</td><td>Lithium Australia NL</td><td>2019</td></tr></table>
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Project is within the Bynoe Pegmatite Field which is part of the much larger Litchfield Pegmatite Belt. • The lithium mineral spodumene forms in LCT pegmatites, which, when identified, are often within a structural corridor outside a granite that has intruded into the greenstone.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes, including 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 plus 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.	• No new drill results reported in this release
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No averaging or sample aggregation has been conducted • No metal equivalents used
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• No new drilling results reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Refer to figures 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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Comprehensive reporting of all exploration results is not practicable. Anomalous soil sample areas are represented by gridded images with anomalous and other representative samples listed in Table 1. • 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 survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• There has been historic work completed with mapping and sampling This work needs further review.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale stepout drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further work is discussed in the body of the announcement. • This includes the planning of a ground-based magnetics survey and geological mapping. • Refer to figures in this release