ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

22 September 2023

Drilling Results for the Bynoe Lithium Project

- ***Assay results have been received for 63 holes drilled across seven prospects at the Bynoe Lithium Project in NT***
  - ***Results confirm lithium (Li) and tantalum (Ta) mineralisation in pegmatites at three of the prospects; results for a further 6 holes pending***
- ***Ambient Noise Tomography (ANT) and ground gravity surveys have been completed over a large area in the northeast of the Bynoe Project***
  - ***The data from geophysical surveys are being processed and modelled with the aim of detecting any potentially large "blind" pegmatite systems that do not outcrop***
- ***Additional infill surface geochemical sampling and mapping programmes have also been completed in the northeast***
- ***Preparation underway for field programmes at the Lake Johnston Lithium Project, including drilling programmes at the Medcalf Spodumene Prospect and Mt Day Lithium Prospect***

Charger Metals NL (**ASX: CHR**, "**Charger"** or the "**Company"**) reports that it has received the majority of the outstanding assay results from the drilling completed at the Bynoe Lithium Project, Northern Territory, adjacent to the Finniss Lithium Mine owned by Core Lithium Ltd (ASX:CXO).

Assays have been received for 3 diamond drill-holes and 60 reverse circulation ("RC") drill-holes from seven prospective target areas at Bynoe, with the results confirming lithium and tantalum mineralisation at three of the prospects: Enterprise, Utopia and 7Up (Figures 2 – 4).

However, the fractionation within the lithium-caesium-tantalum ("LCT") pegmatites is not homogeneous, with the spodumene content of the pegmatite intersections inconsistent and low-grade.

Significant intersections to-date include:[1]

- **7m @ 0.96% Li_2O** from 107m, including
- **5m @ 1.13% Li_2O** from 108m (CBYRC023);

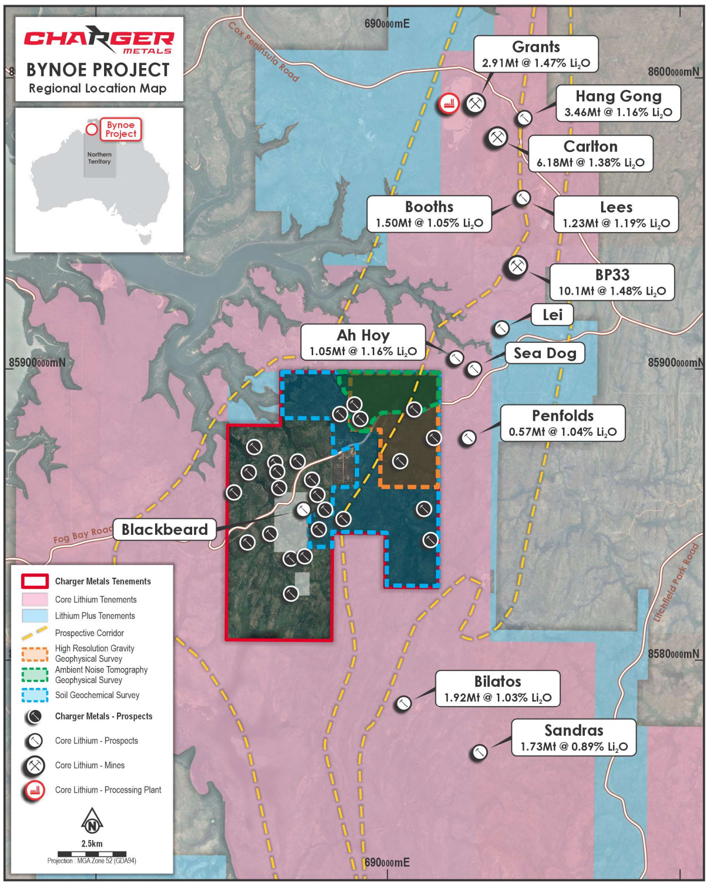

Figure 1. Location map of the Bynoe Lithium Project and Finniss Lithium Project and the areas covered by the current ANT, ground gravity and surface geochemistry surveys.

[1] Downhole widths, refer to Table 1 for full table of results.

- **16m @ 0.65% Li_2O** from 185m, including
- **1m @ 1.91% Li_2O** from 198m (CBYRC024);[2]
- **12m @ 0.49% Li_2O** from 267m, including
- **4m @ 0.84% Li_2O** from 275m (CBYD003);
- **5m @ 0.73% Li_2O** from 104m, including
- **1m @ 1.05% Li_2O** from 108m (CBYRC042); and
- **6m @ 0.50% Li_2O** from 53m (CBYRC051).

Assay results for a further 6 holes remain outstanding and are expected over the next four weeks.

The Company has now completed an ANT geophysical survey in the northeastern portion of the Bynoe tenure (Figures 1 & 2). ANT is a form of passive seismic surveying that uses ambient sound waves to detect contrasting rock units, and has been used to successfully detect "blind" pegmatite systems that cannot be seen at surface. This is a particularly useful exploration tool at Bynoe to "see" below the strong weathering profile at surface to potentially detect large pegmatite systems that do not outcrop.

The Company has also completed a ground gravity survey over the northeastern portion of the Bynoe Project (Figures 1 & 2). Petrophysical testwork completed on drill core from the Company's diamond drilling has shown a significant density contrast between the pegmatites and the metasedimentary country rock. As such, ground gravity has the potential to detect significant pegmatite systems at Bynoe, particularly when modelled in conjunction with the ANT survey results. Processing of the ANT and gravity data is underway with modelling and target generation expected to be finalised in October.

Concurrent to the geophysical surveys Charger has finalised infill surface geochemical surveys over key prospective areas at Bynoe (Figures 1 & 2). Areas of no previous sampling or wide-spaced (400m) sampling were infilled to 200m line spacing. Assays are pending with results expected in late October.

Charger's Managing Director, Aidan Platel, commented:

"We are encouraged by the recent assay results, which confirm our observations of spodumene within pegmatites at three of the seven prospects we have drilled to-date at Bynoe. Whilst the lithium results have been low-grade, where there is smoke there is fire, and we remain confident of intersecting economic lithium mineralisation given the numerous (>20) prospect areas identified within the large tenement area.

Given the "masking" effect at surface from the seasonally wet conditions which leach the lithium from the significant weathering profile, lithium exploration at Bynoe is difficult using the more traditional exploration methods (e.g. rock chip sampling). As such, we have completed concurrent ANT and gravity surveys which have the ability to delineate new high priority drill targets that are not apparent at surface, across prospective yet underexplored areas of the Bynoe Project. We look forward to seeing the modelled results of these surveys in October.

In the meantime, preparations are underway to resume exploration programmes at our Lake Johnston Project, in Western Australia, which will include diamond and RC drill programmes at the Medcalf Spodumene Prospect."

[2] Refer to ASX Announcement 11 July 2023 - Assays up to 1.9% Li2O Confirm Spodumene Discovery at Bynoe.

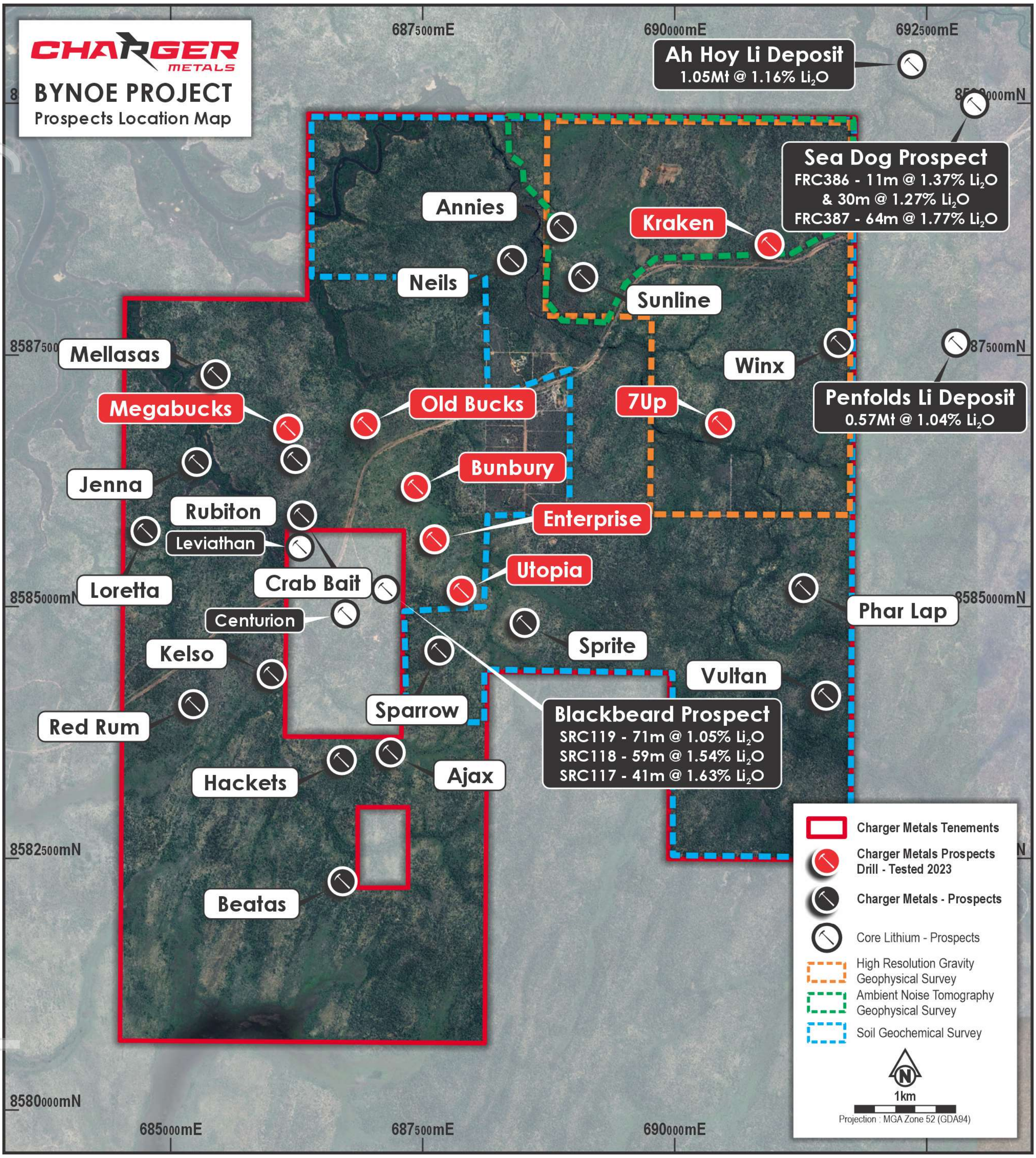

Figure 2. Prospect location map of the Bynoe Lithium Project showing the prospects that have been drill-tested to-date (in red). Core Lithium's nearby deposits and key prospects are shown for reference. [3]

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

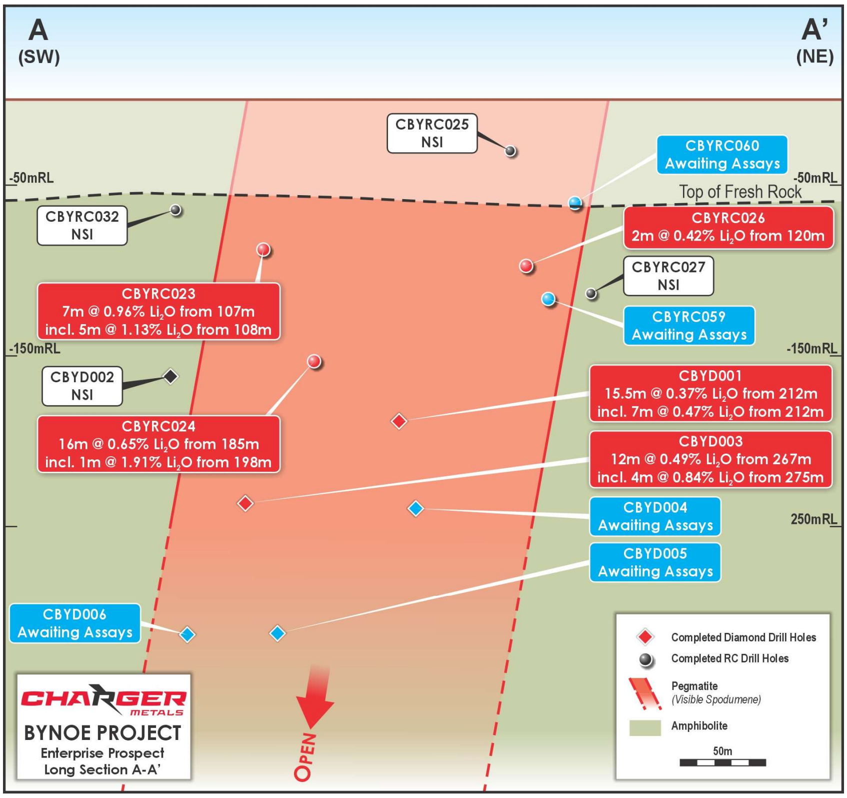

Figure 3. Long-section of the Enterprise Prospect showing the drill-hole pierce points and significant lithium intersections.

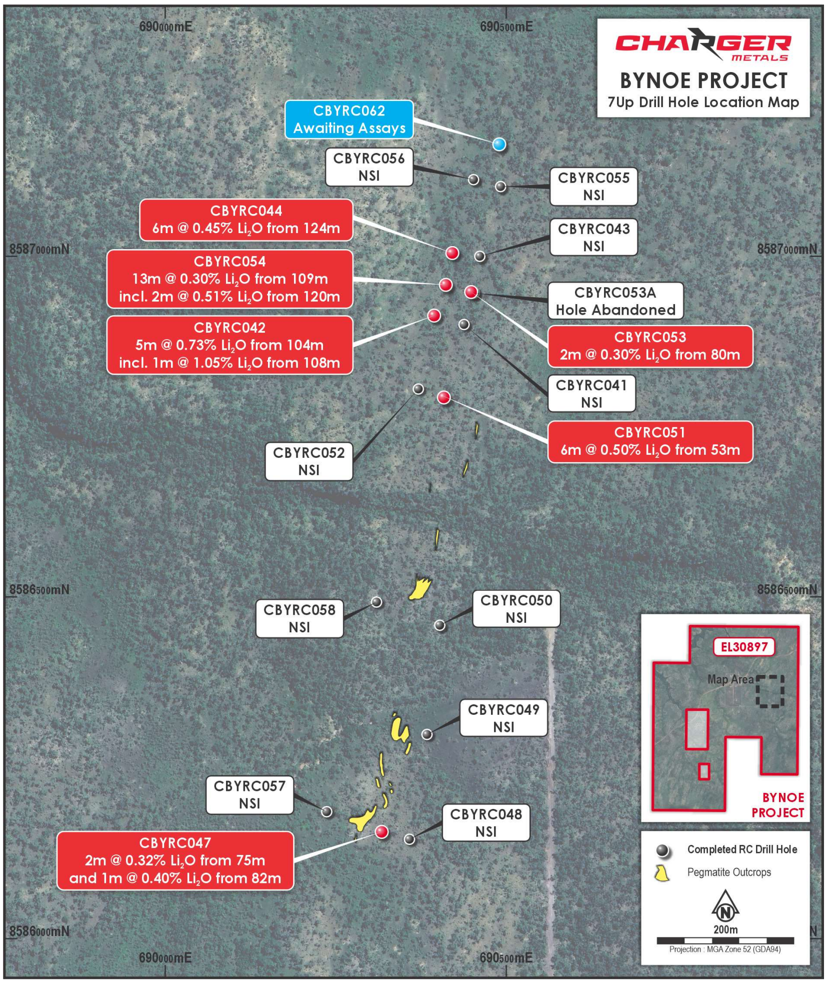

Figure 4. Location map of the 7Up Prospect of the Bynoe Lithium Project showing the completed drill-hole collars and significant lithium intersections to-date.

Table 1. Completed drill-holes of the Bynoe Lithium Project with logged down-hole pegmatite intersections and significant lithium (≥ 0.3% Li_2O cut-off) and tantalum (≥ 100ppm Ta_2O_5 cut-off) intersections.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	EOH Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Significant Lithium Intersection (≥ 0.30% Li2O; 2m min. width)	Significant Tantalum Intersection (≥ 100ppm Ta2O5; 2m min. width)
7Up	CBYRC041	690,438	8,586,900	24	142.00	- 60°	106	NSI	2m @ 163 ppm Ta2O5 from 64m, 7m @ 495 ppm Ta2O5 from 72m
	CBYRC042	690,394	8,586,913	23	160.00	- 60°	104	**5m @ 0.73% Li2O from 104m, incl. 1m @ 1.05% Li2O from 108m**	16m @ 320 ppm Ta2O5 from 100m
	CBYRC043	690,462	8,586,999	25	158.00	- 62°	107	NSI	2m @ 191 ppm Ta2O5 from 94m
	CBYRC044	690,420	8,587,005	23	160.00	- 62°	106	6m @ 0.45% Li2O from 124m	17m @ 318 ppm Ta2O5 from 122m
	CBYRC047	690,317	8,586,156	23	150.00	- 62°	330	2m @ 0.32% Li2O from 75m and 1m @ 0.40% Li2O from 82m	3m @ 433 ppm Ta2O5 from 77m
	CBYRC048	690,357	8,586,145	24	180.00	- 64°	292	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC049	690,383	8,586,298	19	150.00	- 66°	294	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC050	690,402	8,586,458	19	150.00	- 60°	296	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC051	690,408	8,586,793	23	126.00	- 62°	099	**6m @ 0.50% Li2O from 53m**	2m @ 624 ppm Ta2O5 from 46m, 2m @ 442 ppm Ta2O5 from 52m, 2m @ 342 ppm Ta2O5 from 59m
	CBYRC052	690,371	8,586,805	22	180.00	- 64°	102	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC053	690,448	8,586,947	25	150.00	- 61°	102	2m @ 0.30% Li2O from 80m	9m @ 424 ppm Ta2O5 from 82m
	CBYRC053A	690,452	8,586,946	25	67.00	- 60°	105	*Hole Abandoned*	NSI
	CBYRC054	690,411	8,586,958	23	198.00	- 64°	105	13m @ 0.30% Li2O from 109m, incl. 2m @ 0.51% Li2O from 120m	13m @ 431 ppm Ta2O5 from 111m
	CBYRC055	690,491	8,587,102	25	150.00	- 66°	104	NSI	2m @ 304 ppm Ta2O5 from 125m
	CBYRC056	690,451	8,587,112	23	186.00	- 65°	103	NSI	2m @ 189 ppm Ta2O5 from 87m, 14m @ 333 ppm Ta2O5 from 151m
	CBYRC057	690,236	8,586,185	19	150.00	- 64°	100	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC058	690,309	8,586,492	19	120.00	- 66°	112	NSI	3m @ 1323 ppm Ta2O5 from 22m, 6m @ 379 ppm Ta2O5 from 61m
	CBYRC062	690,489	8,587,164	24	172.00	- 61°	112	*Awaiting Assays*	*Awaiting Assays*
Bunbury	CBYRC028	687,445	8,586,353	17	178.00	- 61°	122	NSI	3m @ 458 ppm Ta2O5 from 121m
	CBYRC029	687,406	8,586,353	17	208.00	- 62°	123	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC030	687,459	8,586,396	16	148.00	- 62°	110	NSI	NSI
Enterprise	CBYD001	687,784	8,585,876	13	267.23	- 60°	344	15.5m @ 0.37% Li2O from 212m, incl. 7.0m @ 0.47% Li2O from 212m	NSI
	CBYD002	687,753	8,585,850	14	249.19	- 61°	301	NSI	NSI
	CBYD003	687,807	8,585,863	13	300.18	- 67°	327	**12m @ 0.49% Li2O from 267m, incl. 4m @ 0.84% Li2O from 275m**	NSI
	CBYD004	687,810	8,585,864	13	312.35	- 61°	340	*Awaiting Assays*	*Awaiting Assays*
	CBYD005	687,810	8,585,832	14	399.39	- 64°	314	*Awaiting Assays*	*Awaiting Assays*
	CBYD006	687,810	8,585,831	14	384.36	- 65°	296	*Awaiting Assays*	*Awaiting Assays*
	CBYRC015	687,671	8,585,726	19	114.00	- 62°	124	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC016	687,607	8,585,760	18	166.00	- 61°	109	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC017	687,403	8,585,422	23	142.00	- 89°	090	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC018	687,331	8,585,462	23	179.00	- 90°	090	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC019	687,328	8,585,306	27	179.00	- 68°	150	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC023	687,760	8,585,891	13	149.00	- 60°	300	**7m @ 0.96% Li2O from 107m, incl. 5m @ 1.13% Li2O from 108m**	NSI
	CBYRC024	687,794	8,585,870	13	215.00	- 60°	300	**16m @ 0.65% Li2O from 185m, incl. 1m @ 1.91% Li2O from 198m**	NSI
	CBYRC025	687,824	8,586,032	15	112.00	- 61°	303	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC026	687,857	8,586,012	15	136.00	- 61°	304	2m @ 0.42% Li2O from 120m	NSI
	CBYRC027	687,883	8,586,047	16	160.00	- 61°	302	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC031	687,365	8,585,259	28	178.00	- 62°	333	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC032	687,723	8,585,870	13	142.00	- 61°	301	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC059	687,874	8,585,995	16	220.00	- 61°	302	*Awaiting Assays*	Awaiting Assays
	CBYRC060	687,848	8,586,068	17	124.00	- 72°	281	*Awaiting Assays*	Awaiting Assays
Kraken	CBYRC038	690,907	8,588,548	27	178.00	- 61°	308	NSI	7m @ 292 ppm Ta2O5 from 61m
	CBYRC039	690,931	8,588,523	26	148.00	- 61°	311	NSI	7m @ 278 ppm Ta2O5 from 111m
	CBYRC040	690,811	8,588,616	29	142.00	- 62°	122	NSI	6m @ 316 ppm Ta2O5 from 124m
Megabucks	CBYRC001	686,318	8,587,004	18	168.00	- 62°	275	NSI	4m @ 140 ppm Ta2O5 from 89m

	CBYRC002	686,201	8,587,002	22	168.00	- 62°	093	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC003	686,163	8,587,003	22	126.00	- 61°	090	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC004	686,202	8,586,845	22	162.00	- 61°	090	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC005	686,281	8,586,845	21	17.00	- 60°	270	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC006	686,320	8,586,845	20	138.00	- 61°	317	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC007	686,361	8,586,849	19	186.00	- 61°	271	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC008	686,919	8,586,610	16	168.00	- 61°	276	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC009	686,841	8,586,609	15	102.00	- 61°	269	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC010	686,952	8,586,704	15	162.00	- 62°	265	NSI	2m @ 206 ppm Ta2O5 from 55m
Old Bucks	CBYRC011	686,715	8,586,704	15	162.00	- 62°	261	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC012	686,794	8,586,705	14	162.00	- 62°	264	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC013	686,879	8,586,703	15	162.00	- 62°	272	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC014	687,039	8,586,708	16	162.00	- 62°	270	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC020	687,938	8,585,099	26	119.00	- 57°	300	NSI	4m @ 393 ppm Ta2O5 from 95m
	CBYRC021	687,967	8,585,087	24	197.00	- 65°	300	NSI	6m @ 222 ppm Ta2O5 from 182m
	CBYRC022	687,784	8,585,147	27	203.00	- 65°	120	NSI	11m @ 270 ppm Ta2O5 from 132m
	CBYRC033	687,902	8,585,031	26	166.00	- 62°	303	2m @ 0.40% Li2O from 122m and 4m @ 0.37% Li2O from 128m	21m @ 225 ppm Ta2O5 from 122m
	CBYRC034	687,950	8,585,186	25	140.00	- 62°	300	NSI	NSI
Utopia	CBYRC035	687,714	8,584,957	28	178.00	- 61°	276	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC036	687,932	8,585,017	25	250.00	- 58°	302	3m @ 0.32% Li2O from 166m	10m @ 263 ppm Ta2O5 from 165m
	CBYRC037	687,866	8,585,000	27	178.00	- 60°	323	1m @ 0.53% Li2O from 139m	11m @ 273 ppm Ta2O5 from 101m, 39m @ 170 ppm Ta2O5 from 128m
	CBYRC045	687,854	8,584,966	27	196.00	- 61°	321	NSI	11m @ 328 ppm Ta2O5 from 160m
	CBYRC046	687,734	8,585,041	29	178.00	- 62°	277	NSI	NSI
	CBYRC061	687,801	8,584,974	28	178.00	- 62°	328	NSI	NSI

Authorised for release by the Board.

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About Charger Metals NL

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

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

The Bynoe Project occurs within the Litchfield Pegmatite Field, approximately 35 km southwest of Darwin, Northern Territory, with nearby infrastructure and excellent all-weather access. Charger's Project is enclosed by Core Lithium Limited's (ASX: CXO) Finniss Lithium Project, which has a mineral resource of 30.6Mt at 1.31% Li_2O.[4] Core Lithium, has commenced operations at its mine just 7km north of Charger's Bynoe Lithium Project.

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

Lake Johnston Lithium and Gold Project, NT (Charger 70-100%)

The Lake Johnston Lithium Project is located 450km east of Perth, Western Australia. Lithium prospects occur within a 50km long corridor along the southern and western margin of the Lake Johnston granite batholith. Key target areas include the Medcalf Spodumene 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 which is under development by Covalent Lithium Pty Ltd (manager of a joint venture between subsidiaries of Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile S.A. and Wesfarmers Limited). Mt Holland is understood to be one of the largest undeveloped hard-rock lithium projects in Australia with Ore Reserves for the Earl Grey Deposit estimated at 189 Mt at 1.5% Li_2O[5].

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

5 David Champion, Geoscience Australia, Australian Resource Reviews, Lithium 2018.

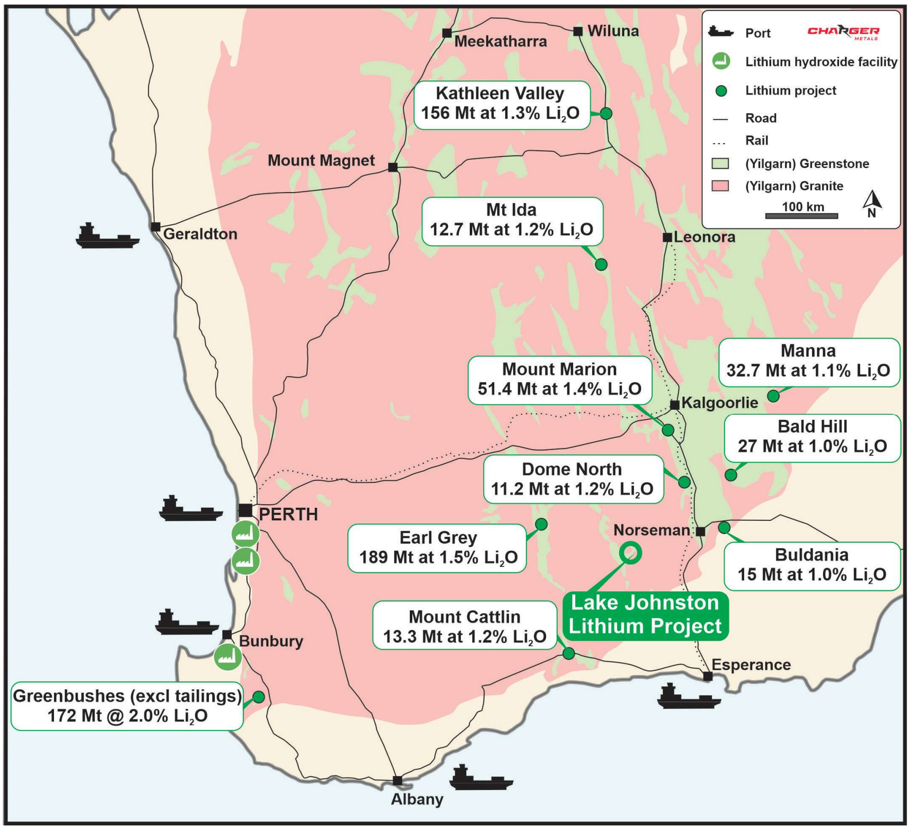

Figure 5. Location map of Lake Johnston Lithium Project in relation to other Yilgarn Block lithium projects.

Bynoe Tenement Schedule

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

Competent Person Statement

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

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

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

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 Exploration Results

Bynoe RC and Diamond Drilling

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Both RC drilling (RC) and diamond drilling has been carried out by Charger Metals NL at the Bynoe Prospect. RC samples representing one metre down-hole have been collected, with the corresponding interval logged and preserved in chip trays. The drill-hole samples have been submitted for laboratory analyses. 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 0.5m to 1.1m within geological boundaries. The techniques used to collect historical soil datasets is provided in the ASX announcement dated 21 October 2021: "Charger confirms emerging lithium targets at Bynoe".
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples collected on the RC drill rig are split using a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system to produce a representative sample. 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.

		The measures taken to ensure sample representivity of historical soil datasets is provided in the ASX announcement dated 21 October 2021: "Charger confirms emerging lithium targets at Bynoe".
	Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.	Lithium bearing minerals including spodumene weathering to clays in the oxidised regolith and are not recognised when drilling encounters pegmatites at shallow depths.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	RC drilling was carried out by Geodrilling Pty Ltd, Remote Drilling Services Pty Ltd and Strike Drilling Pty ltd, with 5 inch and 5 and 3/4-inch drill bits. Diamond drilling was performed by Australian Mineral & Waterwell Drilling (AMWD) with HQ3 drill core attained.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC recoveries together with moisture content are visually assessed and recorded on sample registers. All samples are typically dry and recovery is good. No sample bias has been noted. AMWD records 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. No material core loss is reported in the intervals being reported.
	Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Dry drilling conditions have supported sample recovery and quality. Diamond core is triple tubed to aid recovery.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Recoveries in the mineralised portion were good, limiting any sample bias.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All drill holes are routinely logged by Senior geologists with extensive experience in LCT pegmatites. Chip samples are collected and photographed. Core trays are logged and photographed wet and dry.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is considered qualitative in nature. Chip samples are collected and photographed. Core trays are photographed. The geological logging adheres to the Company policy and includes lithological, mineralogical, alteration, veining and weathering.

	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were geologically logged in full.
Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core is cut by automatic diamond blade rock saw and half-core sampled for analysis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples are split with a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system. Most samples are dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	For both RC and diamond the samples are collected in labelled calico bags. For RC each sample represents one metre downhole, while diamond the samples lengths ranges between 0.5m to 1.1m within geological boundaries.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.	Each RC metre interval has a second sample collected in a labelled calico bag and preserved as a field duplicate. Geologists observe and record sample recoveries to track representivity.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	The RC rig is checked at each drill site to ensure that the cyclone and splitter are level. An assessment of the representative quality will be checked when the laboratory determined field duplicate weights are compared against the original calico weight.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size is considered appropriate for this style of deposit 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.*	The samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis – Darwin using a standard preparation and FP6 analytical technique. This considered fit for purpose when analysing samples primarily for lithium.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	A Rapid LIBS (Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy) elemental scanning instrumentation was used at a Perth-based laboratory. It scanned specific geological chip trays for the presence Li, Rb, K amongst other elements using the results to infer mineralogy utilising its own in-house spectral library.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Company standards sourced from a commercial provider as well as field duplicates were inserted into runs of samples at the rate of 3 per one hundred each.

Verification of Sampling and Assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The identification of pegmatites was corroborated by two Senior Geologists with lithium exploration experience.
	The use of twinned holes.	The drilling being reported is exploratory in nature. As such, none of the holes have been twinned in the current program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data and observations are captured in digital systems.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assays are not adjusted. 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 drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	The collar locations of the holes were initially surveyed by handheld GPS. Subsequently the holes were picked up using DPGS by a qualified surveyor.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid projection used for Bynoe is MGA_GDA94, Zone 52. All maps included in this report are referenced to this grid.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is provided by GPS. In general the terrain is flat.
Data Spacing and Distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The program is a scout program by nature with variable drill spacing. At 7Up drill holes are spaced on a grid of 160m x 40m to 40m x 40m. At Enterprise and Utopia drill holes fences are spaced to target specific surface features.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations have been applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing has been applied only for CBYRC007 where four metre composite samples been submitted for a selective interval.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	In general the drill orientation was designed to be orthogonal to the pegmatite swarm mapped in trenches and exposed in old workings.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to	The drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any bias to sampling

	have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	techniques utilised as true orientations of the pegmatites is yet to be determined.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC samples (calicos) were placed in numbered polyweave bags and transported directly from the drill site to the commercial laboratory (Intertek) in Darwin by CHR personnel. Core selected for sampling was transported by CHR senior geologist to AMWD core cutting facility in Pine Creek. Half-core was then sampled, placed into numbered calicos and then subsequently into numbered polyweave bags and transported to commercial laboratory (Intertek) in Darwin by CHR senior geologist.
Audits or Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	As the project is in its early stages, no audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• Tenement EL 30897 was granted under the Mineral Titles Act 2010 (NT) is beneficially held to 70% by Charger Metals NL. Lithium Australia NL holds the remaining 30% interest. • The tenements are on: Vacant Crown Land: 7.55% Crown Lease Perpetual: 30.22% Crown Lease Term: 26.70% Freehold Land: 36.83% With respect to Aboriginal Heritage protection, an area that includes the EL 30897 is administered by the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area other than those listed and the tenement is in good standing.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous work of most relevance has been conducted by Haddington Resources Ltd between 2007-2012.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	The Project is within the Bynoe Pegmatite Field which is part of the much larger Litchfield Pegmatite Belt. The lithium mineral spodumene forms in LCT pegmatites, which, when identified, are often within a structural corridor

		outside a granite that has intruded into the country rock.
Drillhole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	The relevant table is provided in Table 1 of the text. It includes drill hole coordinates and orientations.
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	The aggregate of the reporting is based on a lower limit of 0.30 % Li_2O and allows for 3 metres of interval pegmatite waste and 2 metres of internal waste if clasts of host rock are present. No high-grade cut is applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown indetail.	The aggregate of the reporting is based on a lower limit of 0.30 % Li_2O and allows for 3 metres of interval pegmatite waste and 2 metres of internal waste if clasts of host rock are present. No high-grade cut is applied. References to individual zones of elevated Li_2O grades identifying the shorter intervals that exceed 1.50% Li_2O
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	The pegmatite widths stated are based on visible pegmatite observations where the pegmatite is at least 50% of the 1m interval. A maximum internal waste interval of 2 metres is allowed. Widening of the pegmatite is allowed if the adjacent outer interval exceeds 20% pegmatite. The orientations of the intercepted pegmatites have not yet been determined with the limited data to-date, and hence intercepts are reported as down-hole lengths.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text. Collar plans are provided for the completed key drill holes where significant intercepts are being reported.

	collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All of the drill details for the latest drill programmes have been provided in this announcement.
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.*	All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.
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).*	CHR is currently assessing the results with a view to future programs.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The figures included show the location of the pegmatite swarms and how they extend along strike of the drill lines.