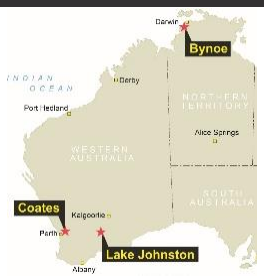

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

29 August 2024

Mt Gordon Niobium Update

- ***Infill soil sampling defined a large niobium anomaly 1.8 km by 1.7 km in the south of the Mt Gordon Prospect at Lake Johnston, WA.[1]***
- ***Enhanced processing of public gravity data has delineated 5 discrete anomalies that may represent dense bodies at depth such as a carbonatite.***
- ***Reprocessing of public aeromagnetic data has also delineated magnetic anomalies coincident with the gravity highs.***
- ***Micro X-ray Fluorescence ("XRF") scanning of selected niobium-rich soil samples detected the mineral Titanite which is often associated with carbonatites.***
- ***Targeted flora and fauna surveys are underway in order to obtain drilling approvals for the niobium target and further lithium targets.***

Charger Metals NL (**ASX: CHR**, "**Charger**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on the exploration work completed on the niobium soil anomaly at the Mt Gordon Prospect at its Lake Johnston Lithium Project ("**Lake Johnston**"), in Western Australia.

In May this year the Company announced that an infill soil sampling programme across the Mt Gordon Prospect had defined a **large niobium (Nb) anomaly** in the south of the tenement)[1]. The anomaly (>10ppm Nb) covers an area of approximately 1.8km by 1.7km with results up to 21.4ppm Nb.

As part of further investigations into the potential of the Nb anomaly, publicly available geophysical data sets were reprocessed by Southern Geoscience Consultants ("SGC"). Refined processing of ground gravity data delineated five discrete anomalies within the area of the Nb anomaly (Figure 1). The **gravity highs are encouraging as they potentially represent dense intrusive bodies such as carbonatites** below the weathered surface. The resolution of the gravity data is quite low (surveyed at 400m line spacing) and could be improved with infill survey lines to more accurately delineate the anomalies.

Aeromagnetic data were also reprocessed and delineated several anomalies coincident with the gravity highs (Figure 2). Three of the anomalies are magnetic highs, whilst a fourth is a well-defined magnetic low (Figure 3), all of which add to the potential that the gravity highs are intrusive bodies with different characteristics to the surrounding country rock.

In addition to the geophysics the Company has advanced geochemical investigations into the Nb anomaly. The Company selected eight of the soil samples that had returned anomalous Nb results and had them processed by Diamantina Laboratory to produce heavy mineral concentrates ("HMC") with grains between 1mm and 38µm. The HMCs were then scanned for mineralogy by Portable Spectral Services ("PSS") using an automated micro XRF system.

Although no niobium ore minerals were observed, the mineral **titanite** was detected in seven of the eight samples. **Titanite is a calcium titanium mineral often associated with carbonatites, which are the major source of niobium ores.** Titanite may also be associated with fractionated granites that

[1] Refer to ASX Announcement 22 May 2023 – "Lithium and Niobium Anomalies Defined at Mt Gordon"

can be the source of lithium-caesium-tantalum ("LCT") pegmatite mineralisation in the surrounding country rock.

It is possible that the niobium recorded in the eight samples was hosted by very fine grains that were excluded during the creation of the HMC samples. Alternatively it may be hosted by other favourable minerals that were observed in the HMCs, such as rutile. Micro XRF scanning is ongoing to investigate this further.

Tantalum (Ta) is present in the soils coincident with the Nb anomaly, but values are low and not as discrete, making any relationship inconclusive.

The Company has initiated targeted flora and fauna surveys over the niobium anomaly at Mt Gordon, as well as further lithium targets in the same area. These surveys are required to obtain drilling approvals to test the anomaly below the surface. Access to the area has been hampered by road closures and inclement weather, but the surveys are expected to resume shortly.

Charger's Managing Director, Aidan Platel, commented:

"We have made some good progress investigating the niobium soil anomaly at Mt Gordon whilst continuing to focus on the drill programmes at our lithium targets. The gravity anomalies are encouraging as they potentially represent intrusive bodies, which is supported by the coincident magnetic anomalies.

The presence of titanite in seven of the eight HMC samples is also very encouraging, and we'll progress with more micro XRF scanning with PSS to investigate further whilst we work on the permitting to be able to drill the target areas.

In parallel to this the first phase of RC drilling at the lithium targets has concluded, and we look forward to receiving more assay results in the near future."

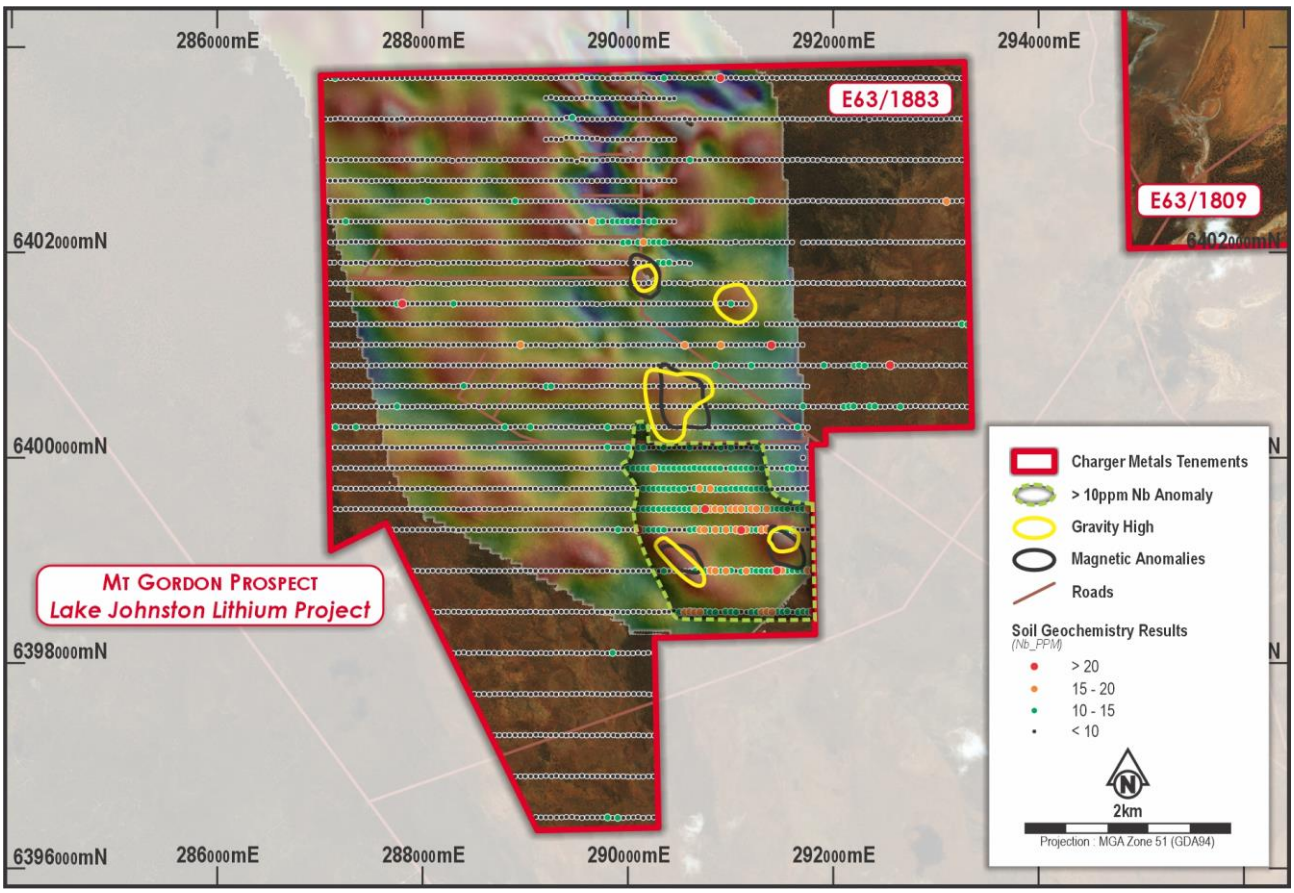

Figure 1. Discrete gravity high anomalies (in yellow) relative to the large niobium anomaly (>10ppm Nb) in the south of the Mt Gordon tenement (bouguer anomaly 1st vertical derivative).

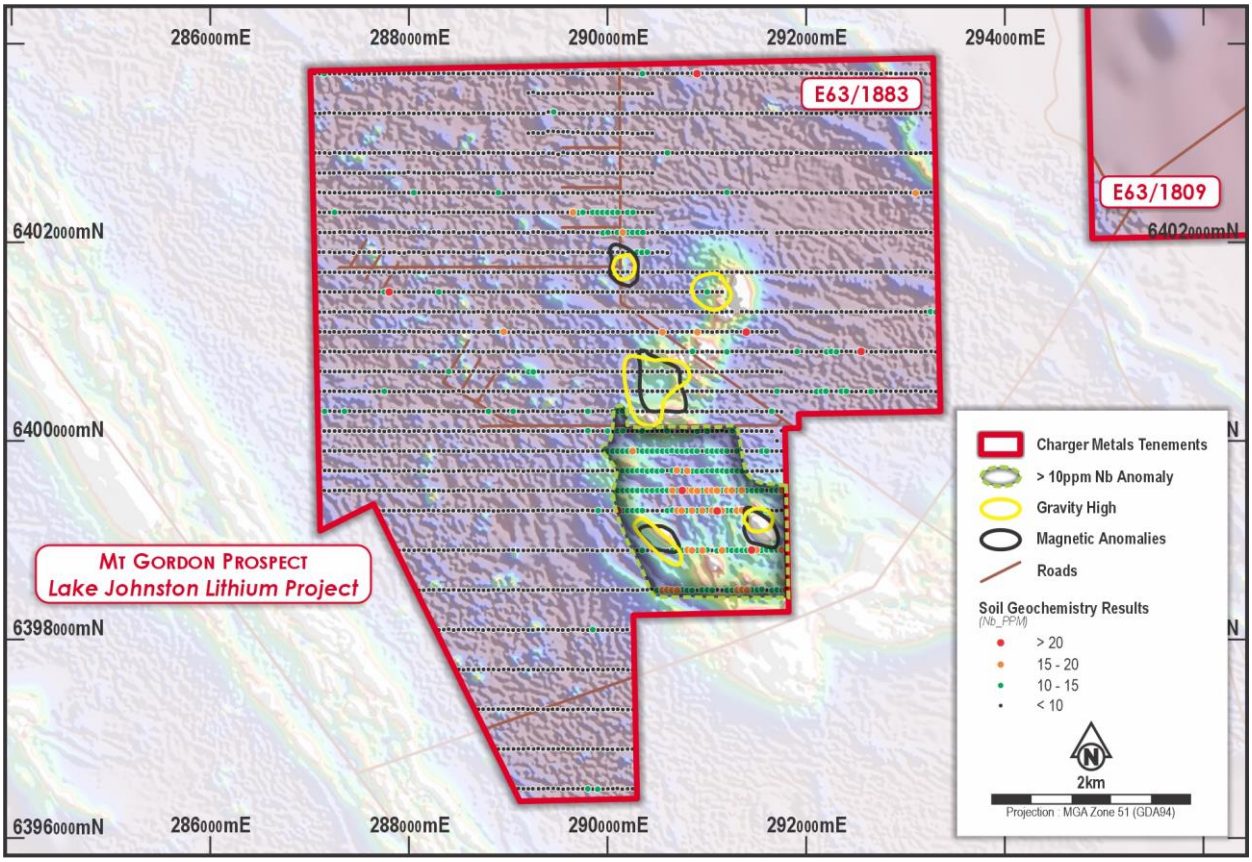

Figure 2. Discrete magnetic high anomalies (in black) relative to the gravity highs and the large niobium anomaly (>10ppm Nb) at Mt Gordon (analytical signal).

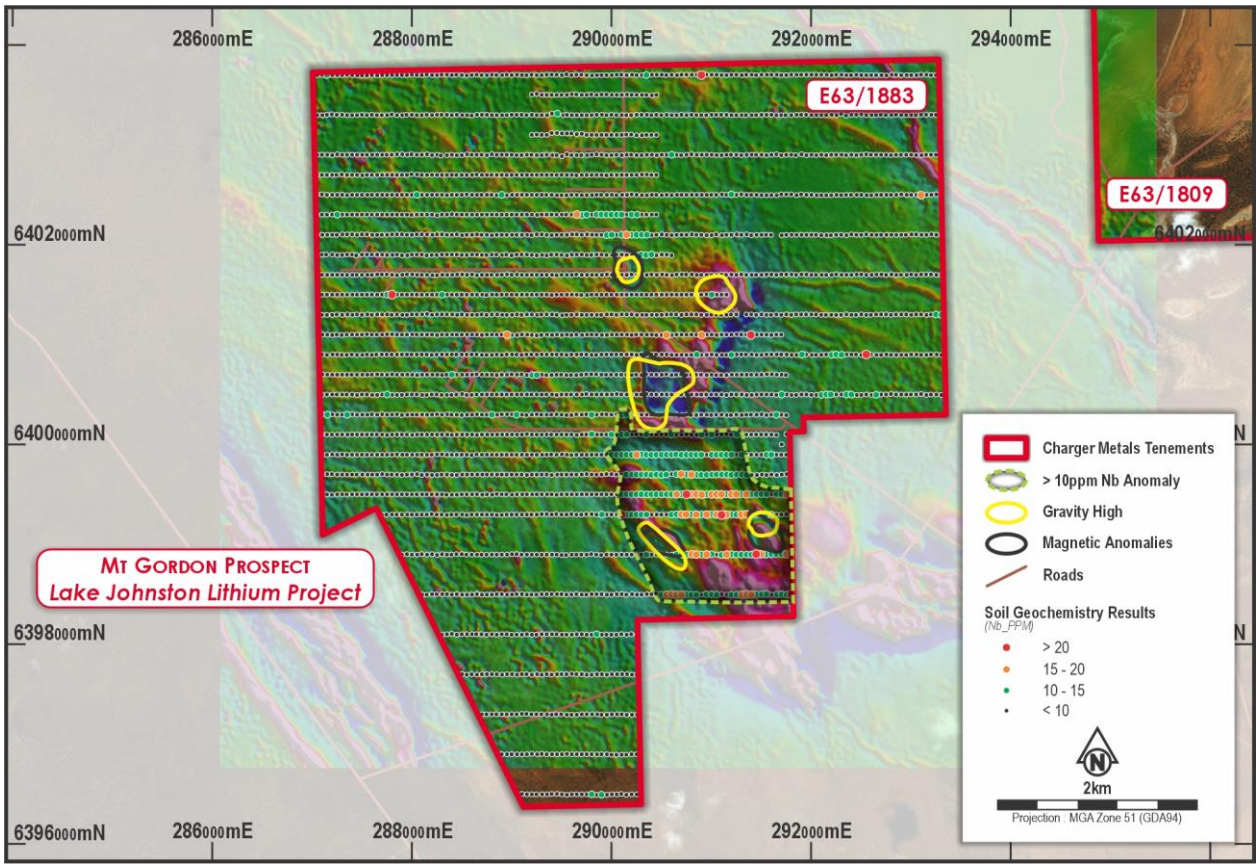

Figure 3. Very discrete magnetic low anomaly (in black) relative to the gravity highs and the large niobium anomaly (>10ppm Nb) at Mt Gordon (reduced to pole, 1st vertical derivative).

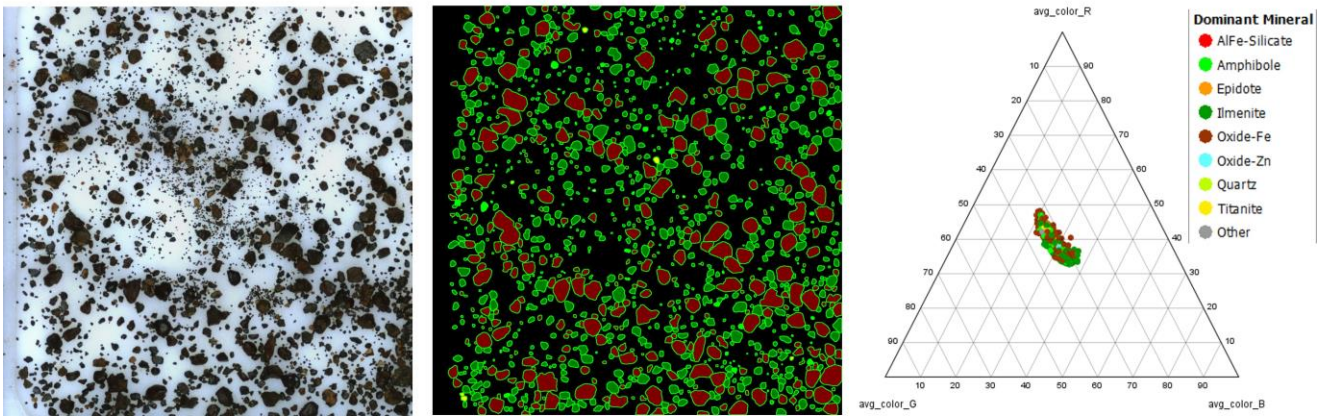

Figure 4. Example of an HMC sample with qualitative mineralogy assigned by automated micro XRF (sample CGS2777).

Table 1 – Modal mineralogical assemblages (% Area) from automated micro XRF scanning of 8 HMC samples from Nb-rich soils at the Mt Gordon Prospect.

Sample ID	2775		2776		2777		2778		2779		2780		2781		2782	
	Original	Duplicate	Original	Duplicate	Original	Duplicate	Original	Duplicate	Original	Duplicate	Original	Duplicate	Original	Duplicate	Original	Duplicate
Grain Count	1,057	1,587	1,038	1,115	550	1,178	1,205	603	1,023	870	884	1,425	1,573	724	512	839
AlFe-Silicate	1.140	0.941	1.840	1.348	1.597	1.097	1.426	2.545	1.659	2.172	1.383	0.665	1.033	1.962	1.555	1.811
Amphibole	0.369	0.293	0.271	0.063	1.172	2.083	0.268	0.075	0.318	0.049	1.029	0.955	0.985	0.035	0.739	0.801
Carbonate	0.016	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.015	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.017	<0.001	<0.001
Chromite	0.016	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.015	0.015	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Epidote	0.101	0.089	0.089	0.095	0.191	0.112	0.127	0.057	0.088	<0.001	0.113	0.111	0.280	0.017	0.057	0.064
Fe-Silicate	0.101	0.014	0.144	0.095	0.044	<0.001	0.111	0.038	0.036	0.164	0.033	0.055	0.012	<0.001	0.039	0.064
Fe-Sulphide_Zn	0.051	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.015	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.028	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Ilmenite	44.256	57.886	43.374	43.279	25.480	43.959	44.899	29.154	41.582	32.178	28.992	43.830	56.703	27.394	15.506	28.575
Oxide-Fe	53.227	40.261	53.637	54.369	71.262	51.829	52.299	67.814	55.753	65.223	67.920	53.896	40.246	70.339	82.047	68.542
Oxide-Zn	0.051	<0.001	0.017	<0.001	<0.001	0.033	0.015	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.111	0.025	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Quartz	0.302	0.089	0.089	0.235	<0.001	0.079	0.316	0.149	0.124	0.099	0.080	0.042	0.256	<0.001	<0.001	0.016
Rutile	0.067	0.044	0.089	0.140	<0.001	0.063	0.096	0.018	0.229	0.049	0.016	0.042	0.085	0.017	<0.001	0.033
Titanite	**0.083**	**0.030**	**0.127**	**0.032**	**0.106**	**0.444**	**0.063**	**0.018**	**0.053**	**<0.001**	**0.241**	**0.139**	**0.060**	**<0.001**	**<0.001**	**0.016**
Other	0.217	0.352	0.323	0.345	0.149	0.254	0.364	0.131	0.158	0.065	0.193	0.126	0.315	0.221	0.057	0.080
Total	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**

Cautionary Note: This is a qualitative assessment ONLY to determine which minerals are present in partial samples (i.e. panned concentrates). It is no way intended to represent or subtitute for quantitative chemical analyses.

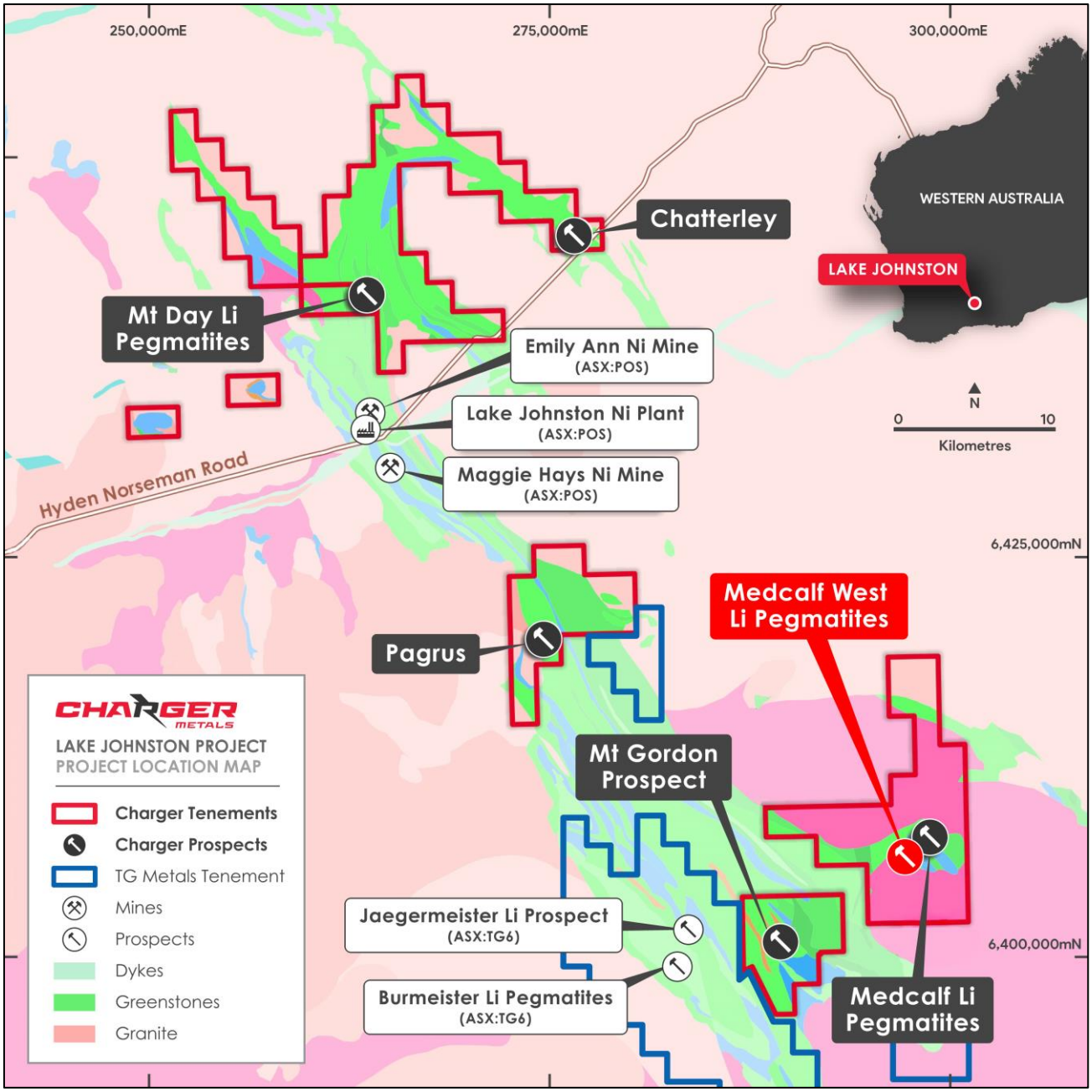

Figure 5. Location of key prospect areas within the Lake Johnston Lithium Project.

About Charger Metals NL

Lithium explorer Charger Metals NL is focussed on exploration at its Lake Johnston and Bynoe Lithium Projects.

The Lake Johnston Lithium Project is located 450km east of Perth, in the Yilgarn Province of Western Australia. Lithium prospects occur within a 50km long corridor along the southern and western margin of the Lake Johnston granite batholith. Key target areas include the Medcalf and Medcalf West Spodumene Prospects, the Mt Gordon Lithium Prospect and much of the Mount Day LCT pegmatite field, prospective for lithium and tantalum minerals.

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

largest hard-rock lithium projects in Australia with Ore Reserves for the Earl Grey Deposit estimated at 189 Mt at 1.5% Li_2O.[2]

During January 2024, the Company completed a farm-in agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd ("RTX"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited (ASX: RIO) at Lake Johnston ("RTX Agreement"). RTX can earn 51% by sole funding $10 million in exploration expenditure and paying Charger minimum further cash payments of $1.5 million, and can earn 75% by sole funding $40 million in exploration expenditure or completing a Definitive Feasibility Study. [3]

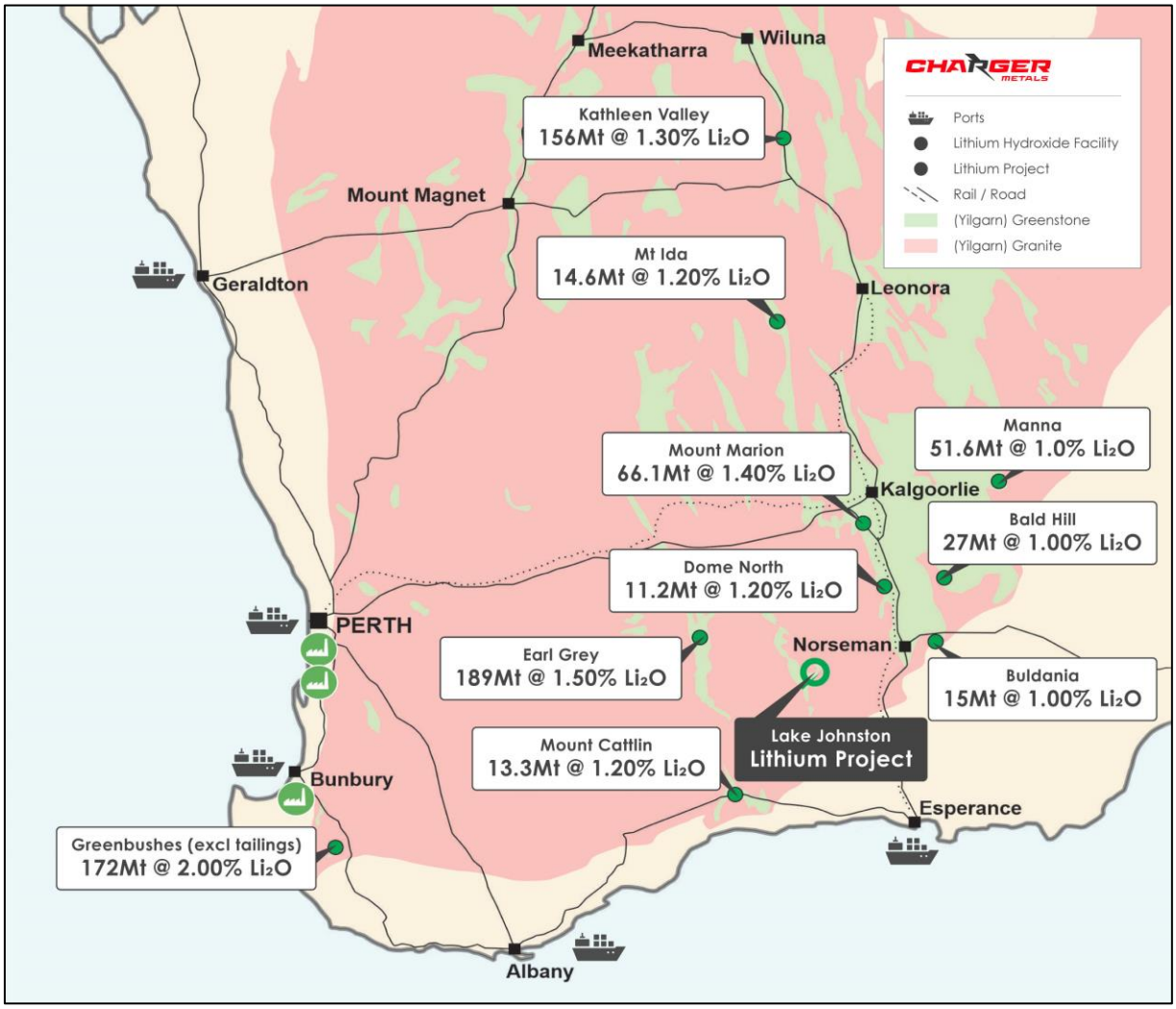

Figure 6. Location map of Lake Johnston Lithium Project in relation to other Yilgarn Block lithium projects. (Tonnages and grades shown for third party projects are estimates of current total Mineral Resources and/or Reserves based on publicly available information.)

The Bynoe Lithium Project is a 70:30 JV with Lithium Australia Ltd (ASX: LIT) and is located in a Tier 1 jurisdiction approximately 35 km southwest of Darwin, Northern Territory, with excellent access and nearby established infrastructure. The project area covers approximately 63 km^2 within a known lithium (spodumene) -enriched belt surrounded by Core's Finniss Project, which currently has a JORC Resource of 48.2Mt at 1.26% Li_2O[4] and high grade lithium drill intersections close to Charger's tenement boundary. Aeromagnetics and gravity indicate a prospective corridor with a regional NNE-SSW trend.

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[2] David Champion, Geoscience Australia, Australian Resource Reviews, Lithium 2018.
[3] Refer to ASX Announcement 20 November 2023 – "Rio Tinto and Charger Metals sign Farm-in Agreement for the Lake Johnston Lithium Project"
[4] Refer to Core Lithium Ltd's ASX Announcement 11 April 2024 – "Finniss Mineral Resource increased by 58%"

During 2023 Charger drilled 3 diamond drill-holes and 66 RC drill-holes across seven prospective target areas at Bynoe, with the results confirming lithium and tantalum mineralisation at three of the prospects: Enterprise, Utopia and 7Up. More than 20 identified lithium prospects within the Bynoe Project are yet to be drill tested.

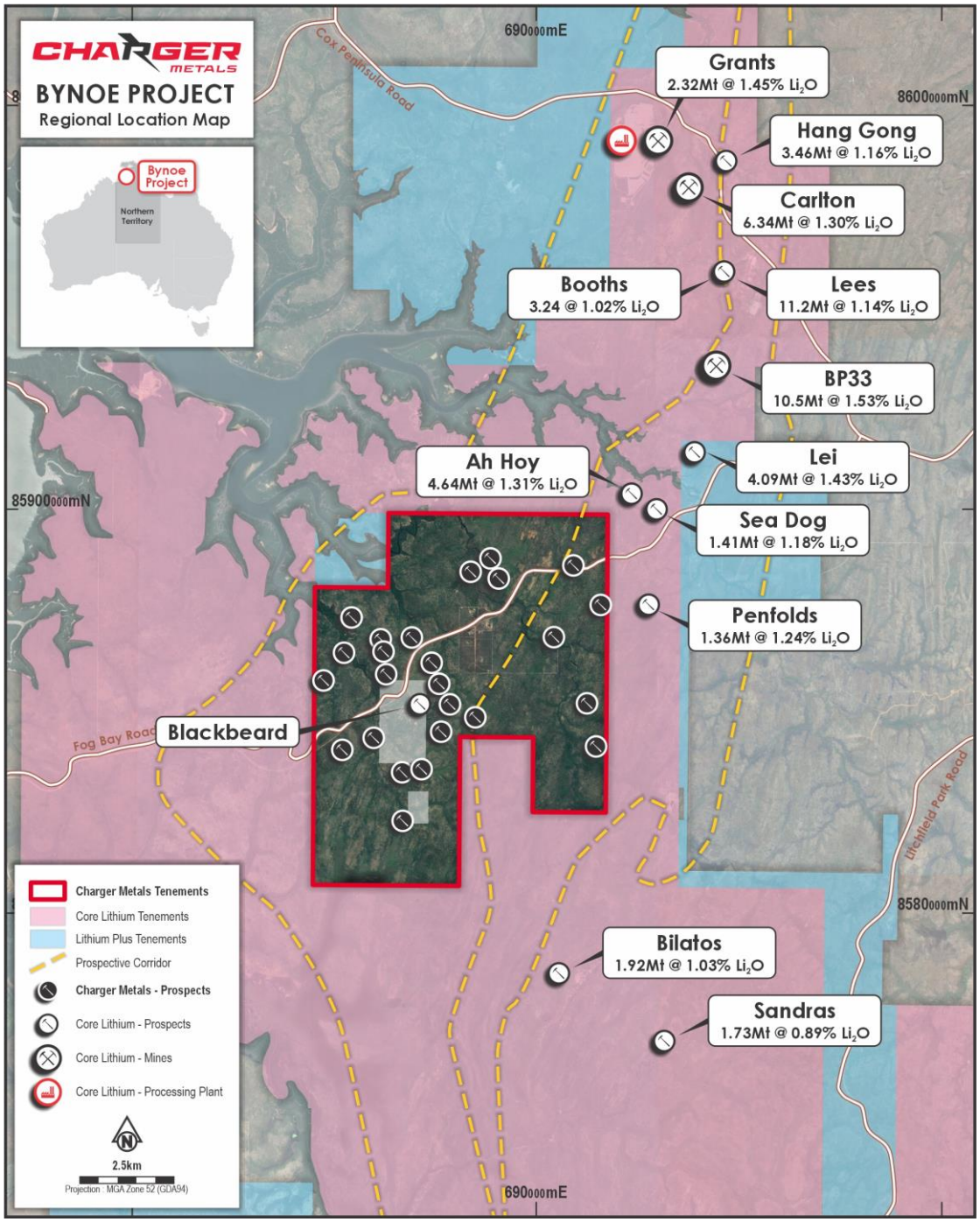

Figure 7 – Location map of the Bynoe Lithium Project (red outline) which is along trend from Core Lithium's Finnis Lithium Mine and surrounded by Core's tenements (pink).[5]

Authorised for release by the Board.

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[5] Refer to Core Lithium Ltd's ASX Announcement 11 April 2024 – "Finniss Mineral Resource increased by 58%"

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration strategy and results is based on information provided to or compiled by Francois Scholtz BSc. Hons (Geology), who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Scholtz is a consultant to Charger Metals NL. Mr Scholtz has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and exploration processes as reported herein to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Scholtz consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to geophysical results and interpretations is based on information compiled by Russell Mortimer, Consultant Geophysicist at Southern Geoscience Consultants. Mr Mortimer is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Mortimer consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Messrs Scholtz and Mortimer and the Company confirm that they are not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the previous market announcements referred to in this announcement or the data contained in this announcement.

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 A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 Exploration Results

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Soil samples were collected using a commonly accepted procedure. Samples are taken from a depth of approximately 25cm at a pre-determined line spacing and sample spacing. Soil samples from the 2023 programme were sieved on site and approximately 100g of -250um fraction soil collected. Soil samples from the 2024 infill programme were sieved on site to a ~250g of -2mm fraction and then further

		processed by the lab to produce ~120g of -250um fraction and ~130g coarse reject. The laboratory analyses a 25g sub-sample from the -250um fraction without further preparation. Eight selected coarse reject samples from the 2024 infill programme were processed by Diamantina Laboratory to produce heavy mineral concentrates ("HMC") with grains between 1mm and 38µm. The HMCs were then scanned for mineralogy by Portable Spectral Services ("PSS") using an automated micro XRF system.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Soil sampling spacing is appropriate for this early stage of exploration based on historical sampling, sample size collected, and methods used. Data generated from the micro XRF system (M4 TORNADO PLUS) is run through Advanced Mineral Identification Classification Software (AMICS) for automatically minerology classification based on an extensive HMC mineral library and the Map Spectrum. Individual mineral grains are identified using an advanced segmentation model, calibrated to the HMC grain size. The individual grains texture and mineralogy are combined to provide mineral abundance and grain texture.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.	No mineralisation was directly observed in the soil samples and determination of anomalism is dependent on lab analysis. Data generated from the micro XRF system (M4 TORNADO PLUS) is run through Advanced Mineral Identification Classification Software (AMICS) for automatically minerology classification based on an extensive HMC mineral library and the Map Spectrum.
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.).	No drilling results reported in this release.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	No drilling results reported in this release.
	Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling results reported in this release.
	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 drilling results 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 soil sample. No drilling results reported in this release.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	No drilling or logging reported in this release.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling or logging reported in this release.
Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No drilling results reported in this release.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	No drilling results reported in this release.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The nature and quality of the sample preparation technique is considered appropriate for the soil samples. Soil samples were collected using a commonly accepted procedure. Samples are taken from a depth of approximately 25cm at a pre-determined line spacing and sample spacing. Soil samples from the 2023 programme were sieved on site and approximately 100g of -250um fraction soil collected. Soil samples from the 2024 infill programme were sieved on site to a ~250g of -2mm fraction and then further processed by the lab to produce ~120g of -250um fraction. The laboratory analyses a 25g sub-sample from the -250um fraction without further preparation.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.	From the -250um sieved fraction, a 25g sub-sample was taken for analyses. As stated, the sample were not crushed or pulverised.
	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.	Field duplicates and standards were inserted at a rate of 1:30 and 1:33 respectively.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size is considered appropriate to the material being sampled.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	The nature and quality of the assay and laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for the soil samples. Soil samples were submitted to Intertek in Maddington for 48-element assay using method code 4A-Li/MS48. Soil sample replicates were taken every 1 in 30 samples and standards were inserted every 1 in 33 samples. Intertek also completed

		duplicate sampling and ran internal CRMs as part of the assay regime; no issues with accuracy and precision have been identified. Intertek have maintained a consistent track record over many decades of benchmark quality in their analytical work.
	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.	Micro XRF (μXRF) of heavy Mineral concentrates: • Specifications: Bruker M4 Tornado Plus instrument. Loose, single layer, heavy mineral concentrates (HMCs) scanned over an area of 2.5 x 2.5 cm. • Parameters: Pixel size: 50 μm; Voltage:45 kV; Current: 600 μA; Filter: Empty; SpotSize: 20 μm; Dwell Time: 30 ms/pixel. 1997 Aeromagnetic Surveying: • Aircraft type: Fletcher FU24-950 • Magnetometer: Scintrex Caesium Vapour CS2 • Sample rate: 0.1sec/4-5m • Data positioning: Real Time Differential GPS • GPS type: Novatel 951R, 12 channel • Radar altimeter: King KRA405 • Diurnal magnetometer: Scintrex Envi-mag • Sample rate: 5 sec 2010/2011 Gravity Surveying • Scintrex CG-5/CG-6 gravimeters • RTK GPS systems • Supplementary field survey equipment as required.
	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.	Intertek also completed duplicate sampling and ran internal standards and blanks as part of the assay regime. Intertek publishes all duplicates, standards and blanks analyses alongside of the soil sample results. No issues with accuracy and precision have been identified.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Due to the early stage of exploration no verification of significant assay results has been undertaken at this time.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling results reported in this release.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data is received from the laboratory in digital format and is stored in the Company's digital database. Database entry is done by the company's independent database managers.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments made to assay data.
Location of Data Points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other	The soil sample locations were located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of ±5 m.

	locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	1997 Aeromagnetic Surveying: Real Time Differential GPS. Type: Novatel 951R, 12 channel. 2010/2011 Gravity Surveying: RTK GPS systems.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid projection used for the Lake Johnston Project is MGA_GDA94, Zone 51. All maps included in this report are referenced to this grid.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control not captured.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The 2023 soil sample traverses were regionally spaced at 400m and orientated E-W. The 2024 infill soils programme reduced sample line spacing to 200m. Sample spacing along the lines was approximately 50m. Historic 1997 Detailed Aeromagnetic Surveying – Reprocessing - Surveying was completed along 40m spaced NE-SW lines at a nominal flight height of 20m. Historic 2010/2011 Gravity Surveying – Reprocessing - Gravity stations were acquired at 50m NE-SW spacing x 200-400m NW-SE spacing (primarily 400m spacing).
	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.	Type, spacing and distribution of sampling is for progressing exploration results and not for a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing has not been applied.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	No drilling results reported in this release.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No drilling results reported in this release.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Soil samples collected were kept securely on site before being transported directly to the lab by sampling contractor.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	All sampling was undertaken using industry-normal practices. Data reviewed by independent consultant. Publicly available aeromagnetic and gravity datasets were reviewed/audited by Southern Geoscience Consultants.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The reported exploration is located within E63/1883 which is 100% owned by Charger Metals NL. The area comes under the ILUA legislation, and the claimants are the Ngadju people (Indigenous Land Use Agreement claim no. WC2011/009 in File Notation Area 11507). The Mines Department Native Title statutory regulations and processes apply. The Company has negotiated a new Heritage Protection Agreement with Ngadju Elders.
	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.	Exploration in the area previously concentrated on nickel and gold and was conducted by Hannas Reward, Neometals Ltd and Monarch Resources. No recorded niobium exploration has occurred in the subject area in the past.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	The bedrock geology consists of a basement of a broad sequence of mafic volcanic rocks and granite. Numerous narrow ultramafic dykes cut mafic rocks and granites throughout the area. Recent Quaternary aged cover obscures the Achaean basement rock and related regolith.
Drillhole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: • easting and northing of the drillhole collar • elevation or RL of the drillhole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth hole length.	No drilling results reported in this release.
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 results quoted are unedited raw data, direct from the analytical laboratories. No drilling results reported in this release.
	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.	No data aggregation methods have been applied.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship Between Mineralisatio	If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	No drilling results reported in this release.

n Widths and Intercept 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 collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures in the main body of this release.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Comprehensive reporting of all exploration results is not practicable. Anomalous soil sample areas are represented by contoured / thematic images. 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.	No historical exploration for niobium has been conducted over the soil sampled area. As this is the initial phase of niobium exploration, no other exploration data for niobium is available.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further work is discussed in the body of the announcement. This includes planning and permitting for air-core and reverse circulation 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.	The figures show the niobium soils anomaly relative to the gravity high, magnetic high and magnetic low anomalies in the south of the Mt Gordon tenement.