WIDGIE NICKEL
Critical metals for a cleaner future

Strong Initial Assay Results at Gillett

Highlights

- First assay results received from ongoing drilling program with a continuous stream of results to be delivered
- Mineralisation intersected in areas outside of the current resource envelope at the Gillett deposit indicates the resource remains open to the north, south and down dip
- Width and grade of intervals drilled outside the existing Gillett resource indicates growth potential
- Nickel sulphide intercepts of note from reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) include:

    - **8.2 m at 0.54% Ni** from 220.8 m and **20 m at 1.42% Ni** from 234 m (including **2.2 m at 4.18% Ni** from 242.4 m, **1 m at 2.27% Ni** from 246.2 m and **5 m at 1.93% Ni** from 248 m) in **MERC143 (DD)**
    - **16 m at 1.79% Ni** from 277.1 m (including **4 m at 3.10% Ni** from 280 m) and **5.9 m at 2.16% Ni** from 287.2 m in **MERC144 (DD)**
    - **0.8 m at 1.84% Ni** from 330.5 m and **4.4 m at 1.97% Ni** from 334 m in **MERC145 (DD)**
    - **3.5 m at 1.11% Ni** from 244.1 m (including **0.7 m at 3.44% Ni** from 244.1 m) and **8.6 m at 1.08% Ni** from 269.6 m including **2 m at 1.63% Ni** from 275.1 m in **MERC134 (DD)**
    - **3 m at 1.43% Ni** from 136 m (including **2 m @ 1.69% Ni** from 137 m) and **3 m @ 1.02% Ni** from 164 m in **MERC132 (RC)**
    - **1.1 m at 1.9% Ni** including **0.1 m at 4.33% Ni** from 360.9 m in **MERC129 (DD)**
    - **1 m at 1.38% Ni** from 184 m in **MERC130 (RC)**
    - **8 m at 1.16% Ni** from 274 m including **3 m at 1.95% Ni** from 278m in **MERC137 (DD)**

Widgie Nickel Limited (ASX: WIN, "Widgie" or "the Company") is pleased to provide the first assay results from its Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) infill and extensional drilling program specific to the Gillett mineralisation (Figure 1).

This announcement details the assay results received for the first four RC holes and first eight DD holes. RC drillholes were primarily designed as pre-collars for the diamond drilling, and thus stop short of the Gillett mineralisation with the exception of the first four RC drillholes which were planned to drill through the Gillett mineralisation. It is highly encouraging that the results from two of the four RC holes demonstrate continuation of Gillett nickel mineralisation beyond the current defined limits of mineralisation.

The DD hole tails have been designed to:

- Infill the known Gillett Inferred Mineral Resource with a view to upgrading a portion of the Mineral Resource to Indicated in a Resource update planned for release in the September 2022 quarter, and
- Delineate extensions to the Gillett mineralisation.

To date, Widgie has completed forty-five RC drillholes for 8,217 metres and fourteen DD holes for 2,599.6 metres at Gillett. The Company expects an ongoing flow of assay results to be received progressively over coming months.

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Managing Director Steve Norregaard said: *"We've been eagerly anticipating receiving the first of many ongoing results from the diamond drilling. This marks the first major step in enabling us to expand and increase the confidence in our nickel resource base at Mt Edwards.*

Results to date, whilst only the tip of the iceberg, suggest Gillett will continue to grow with infill results confirming the tenor of mineralisation. We are looking forward to continuing to build on the momentum we've generated during the early stages of our maiden drilling campaign".

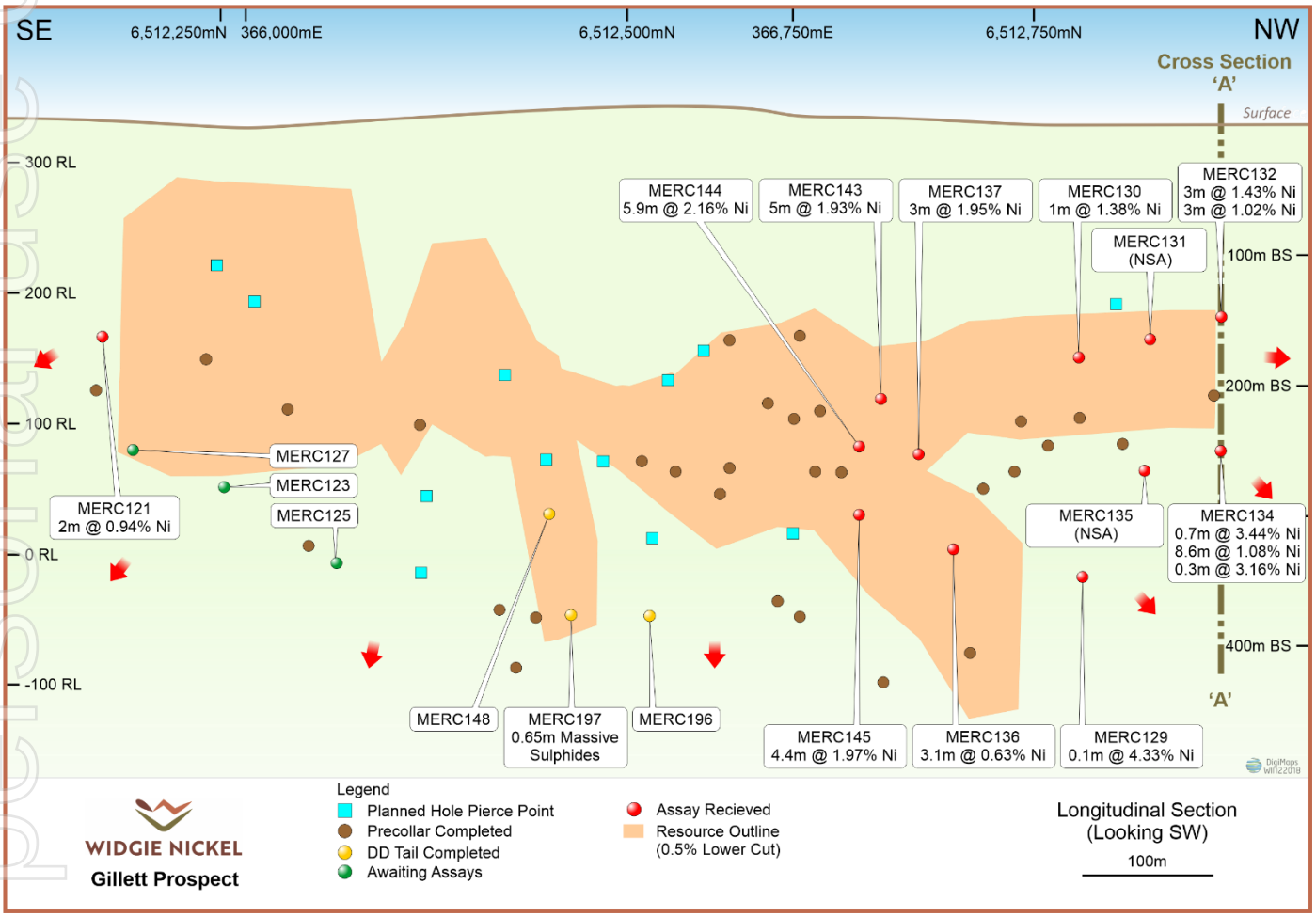

Figure 1 - Gillett long section looking southwest

Geological Interpretation

Initial assays reported herein relate to drilling of both infill and extensional drilling of the Gillett mineralisation. A number of drillholes have been designed to target expected mineralisation outside the boundaries of the existing Gillett mineral resource. It is pleasing to note that all but two drillholes with assays received to date intercepted the mineralisation as expected.

To date the drilling has confirmed that the basal contact is mineralised. Importantly the drilling has also demonstrated that there are additional zones of mineralisation in stratigraphically higher positions within the volcanic pile (Figure 2). These are interpreted to be the mineralised basal contacts of multiple stacked ultramafic lava flows.

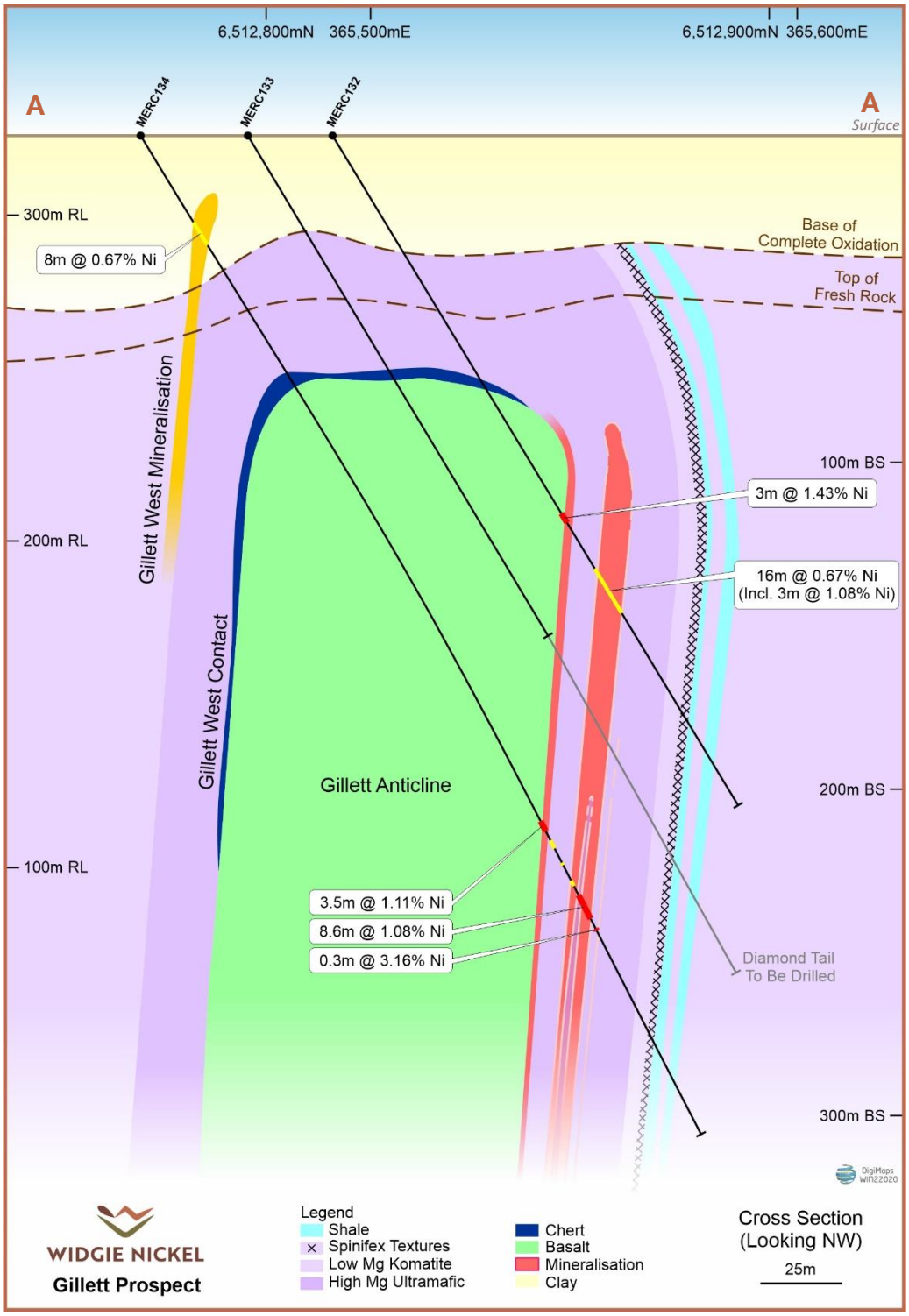

Figure 2 – Oblique Gilllett cross section at 6,512,870mN

The nickel mineralisation intercepted to date has largely met expectations, with disseminated sulphide dominating and a number of massive sulphide intervals also observed. Figure 3 shows an example of massive sulphide intersected in diamond tail MERC197 at approximately 424.8 m downhole (assays have not yet been received for this hole).

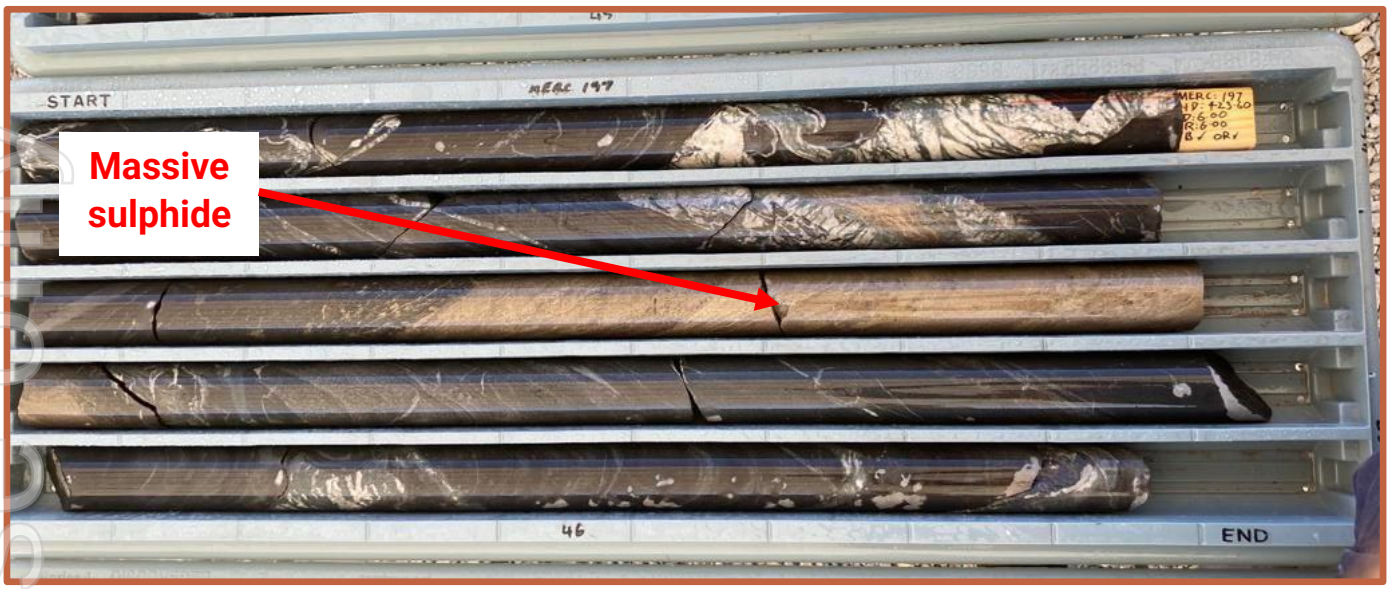

Figure 3 – Massive sulphide interval in MERC197 from 424.8 m to 425.5 m

Since commencing work on the project in 2021, Widgie has been reviewing the large database of historical exploration data, including drilling, geochemical and geophysics data and geological interpretations. On the Widgie South trend, which includes the Widgie 3, Gillett and Widgie Townsite deposits the mineralised basal contact is interpreted to be both repeating due to folding and continuous from Widgie 3 through Gillett to Widgie Townsite.

Whilst the assays reported herein relate to the Gillett mineralisation, a number of drillholes completed highlight the potential for mineralisation to extend beyond the current drilling envelope. To test this, downhole electromagnetic (EM) surveying is planned to be completed on a number of holes at the northern and southern end and down dip from Gillett (Figure 4).

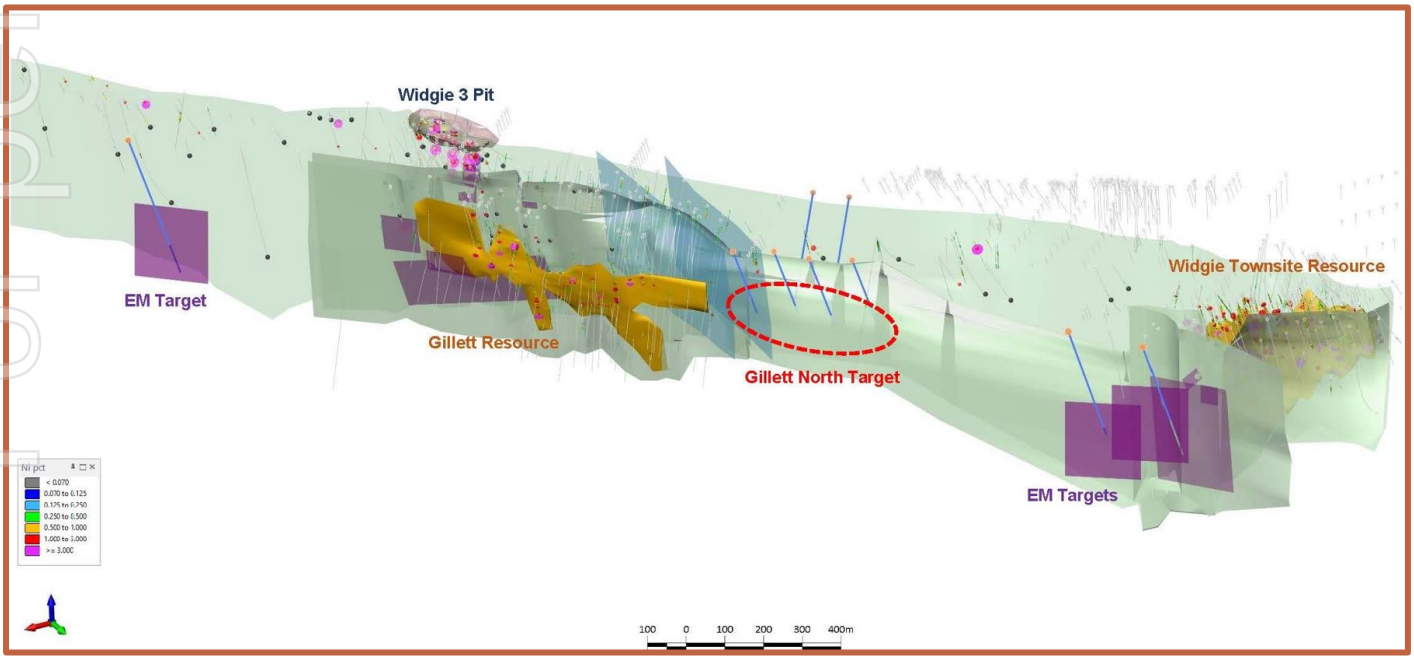

Figure 4 – Oblique long section looking west showing additional drill targets proximal to the current Gillett Mineral Resource

Furthermore, drilling is also planned to target historically identified EM plates which are interpreted to be more conductive and therefore represent the more prospective zones of the interpreted basal contact. These EM targets are proximal to both the Gillett and Widgie Townsite mineralisation. Figure 4 shows the location of these planned drillholes.

The drill results received to date combined with the extensive historical dataset further demonstrate the high prospectivity of the Widgie tenure, both at a local scale, with folded repetition of the mineralised basal contact and stacking of mineralisation, continuity of the mineralisation along the basal contact and potential to increase resources and EM targets beyond current Mineral Resources.

Figure 5 – DD (left) and RC (right) drill rigs at Gillett, with Widgie 3 open pit in background right

By-product Assaying (Copper, Cobalt, Platinum, Palladium and Gold)

With more than 20 significantly mineralised intercepts identified at Gillett, re-assay of pulps for by-products (specifically Cu, Co, Pt, Pd and Au) can now be completed with this to be reported in subsequent announcements.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and sampling techniques is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Don Huntly, who is a full-time employee of Widgie Nickel Limited. Mr Huntly is a Competent Person and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Huntly has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Huntly consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Approved by: Board of Widgie Nickel Ltd

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Table 1: Gillett Significant Intercepts (Cut-off 0.5% Ni)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width	Ni%
MERC121	366010	6512122	334	208	-60	46	178	180	2	0.94
MERC129	365523	6512690	331	154	-60	51	360.9	372	1.1	1.90
						Incl.	**360.9**	**361**	**0.1**	**4.33**
MERC130	365574	6512731	331	220	-60	48	174	175	1	0.63
MERC130							184	185	1	1.38
MERC131	365533	6512771	329	190	-60	48	NSA			
MERC132	365492	6512814	330	240	-60	48	136	139	3	1.43
						Incl.	**137**	**139**	**2**	**1.69**
MERC132	365492	6512814	330	240	-60	48	155	171	16	0.67
						Incl.	**164**	**170**	**3**	**1.02**
MERC134	365447	6512776	326	351	-60	54	244.1	247.6	3.5	1.11
						Incl.	**244.1**	**244.8**	**0.7**	**3.44**
MERC134	365447	6512776	326	351	-60	54	250.6	253.5	2.90	0.61
							258.5	259.4	0.9	0.72
							264.6	266.6	2.0	0.61
							269.6	278.2	8.6	1.08
						Incl.	**275.1**	**277.1**	**2**	**1.63**
MERC134	365447	6512776	326	351	-60	54	281.6	281.9	0.3	3.16
							287.6	287.9	0.3	0.57
MERC135	365489	6512731	327	376	-60	49	NSA			
MERC136	365525	6512570	334	424	-60	51	392.9	396	3.1	0.63
MERC137	365601	6512604	332	337	-60	55	250	255	5	0.56
							263	264	1	0.52
							274	282	8	1.16
						Incl.	**278**	**281**	**3**	**1.95**
MERC143	365638	6512586	330	325	-60	50	220.8	229	8.2	0.54
							234	254	20	1.42
						Incl.	**242.4**	**244.6**	**2.2**	**4.18**
						And	**246.2**	**247.2**	**1**	**2.27**
						And	**248**	**253**	**5**	**1.93**
MERC144	365610	6512560	331	382	-60	50	263.7	264	0.3	0.72
							265	265.9	0.9	0.55
							277.1	293.1	16	1.79
						Incl.	**280**	**284**	**4**	**3.10**
						And	**287.2**	**293.1**	**5.9**	**2.16**
MERC145	365589	6512535	332	431	-60	51	330.5	331.3	0.8	1.84
							334	338.4	4.4	1.97

Significant intercepts above 0.5% Ni, includes a maximum of 2m internal dilution
Significant high grade intervals included and reported above 1.0% Ni
Co-ordinates and azimuths in MGA (GDA94) Zone 51
Ni assay used four acid digest and with ICP/OES finish
NSA = No significant assay

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Table 2: Drilling Completed at Gillett To Date (M15/94)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	Status
MERC121	366010	6512122	334	208	-60	46	Completed RC
MERC122	365967	6512087	336	40	-60	51	Pre-collar
MERC123	365850	6512156	327	60	-60	57	Completed DD
MERC124	365826	6512194	329	100	-60	52	Pre-collar
MERC125	365796	6512190	328	140	-59	46	Completed DD
MERC126	365895	6512220	330	70	-60	51	Pre-collar
MERC127	365914	6512106	322	50	-60	55	Completed DD
MERC128	365553	6512714	331	112	-61	51	Pre-collar
MERC129	365523	6512690	331	154	-60	51	Completed DD
MERC130	365574	6512731	331	220	-60	48	Completed RC
MERC131	365533	6512771	329	190	-60	48	Completed RC
MERC132	365492	6512814	330	240	-60	48	Completed RC
MERC133	365475	6512793	329	180	-60	48	Pre-collar
MERC134	365446	6512776	326	130	-60	51	Completed DD
MERC135	365489	6512730	328	220	-60	51	Completed DD
MERC136	365525	6512570	334	220	-60	51	Completed DD
MERC137	365602	6512605	336	200	-60	50	Completed DD
MERC138	365549	6512687	334	200	-60	50	Pre-collar
MERC139	365585	6512691	337	126	-57	50	Pre-collar
MERC140	355537	6512746	332	160	-60	50	Pre-collar
MERC141	365570	6512621	327	186	-60	50	Pre-collar
MERC142	365556	6512656	334	220	-62	50	Pre-collar
MERC143	365639	6512586	335	168	-60	50	Completed DD
MERC144	365611	6512560	338	220	-60	50	Completed DD
MERC145	365585	6512534	339	204	-60	50	Completed DD
MERC146	365681	6512465	335	198	-60	50	Pre-collar
MERC147	365665	6512417	335	220	-60	50	Pre-collar
MERC148	365721	6512332	335	220	-60	50	Completed DD
MERC149	365804	6512276	329	184	-60	51	Pre-collar
MERC150	365933	6512159	334	80	-58	45	Pre-collar
MERC183	365675	6512565	334	245	-60	50	Pre-collar
MERC184	365648	6512543	335	300	-60	50	Pre-collar
MERC185	365588	6512491	338	420	-60	50	Pre-collar
MERC187	365608	6512451	337	220	-60	50	Pre-collar
MERC191	365708	6512554	335	130	-60	50	Pre-collar
MERC192	365718	6512518	331	138	-60	50	Pre-collar
MERC193	365696	6512504	331	180	-60	50	Pre-collar
MERC194	365673	6512493	335	315	-60	50	Pre-collar
MERC195	365686	6512439	335	340	-60	50	Pre-collar
MERC196	365686	6512439	335	440	-60	50	Completed DD
MERC197	365657	6512328	327	470	-60	50	Completed DD
MERC198	365693	6512307	336	480	-60	50	Pre-collar
MERC199	365662	6512287	337	220	-60	50	Pre-collar
MERC200	365730	6512303	337	220	-60	50	Pre-collar
MERC201	365730	6512422	335	310	-60	50	Pre-collar

Table 1 information in accordance with JORC 2012: Mount Edwards Nickel Exploration

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 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*	All new data collected from the Mt Edwards Project discussed in this report is in relation to an ongoing reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) and sampling program which commenced in November 2021. Samples have been acquired at one metre intervals from a chute beneath a cyclone on the RC drill rig. Sample size was then reduced through a cone sample splitter. Two identical sub-samples have been captured in pre-numbered calico bags, with typical masses ranging between 2 and 3.5kg. Care was taken to ensure that both original sub-samples and duplicate sub-samples have been collected representatively, and therefore are of equal quantities. The remainder of the sample (the reject) has been retained in green mining bags. Samples assessed as prospective for nickel mineralisation have been assayed at single metre sample intervals, while zones where the geology is considered less prospective have been assayed at nominal 4 metre length composite samples. A mineralised sample is defined as that which when tested in a laboratory would be expected to have an assay returned above 3,000ppm (0.3%) nickel. Composite samples have been prepared by the geologist at the drill site through spear sampling. A sampling spear was used to collect representative samples from 4 consecutive green mining bags and have been collected into a pre-numbered calico bag. A typical composite sample weights between 2 and 3.5kg. DD samples of NQ2 size half core have been acquired according to logged lithological and mineralisation boundaries at lengths between 0.3 metres to 1.3 metres. No other measurement tools related to sampling have been used in the holes for sampling other than directional/orientation survey tools. Base metal, multi-element analysis was completed using a 4-acid digest with ICP-OES finish for 33 elements.
	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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
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).*	Forty-nine RC drillholes have been completed, including 45 pre-collars and four drillholes completed as RC. Fourteen DD tails have been completed on the RC pre-collars. RC pre-collars have been drilled to a depth of between 40 and 220 metres. DD tails vary between 80 and 320 metres. The RC rig is a KWL350 with a face sampling auxiliary compressor and booster. Drill rods are 6 metres long and drill bit diameter is 143mm, and hence so is the size of drillhole diameter. Holes have been drilled at a nominal dip angle of -60° with varying azimuth angles to orthogonally intercept the interpreted favourable geological contact zones. The DD rig is an Austex 1550 drilling NQ2 with standard tube. Core is oriented using Reflex ACT III tool.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	The sample recovery is logged by a geologist during drilling, and recoveries have been considered acceptable. Minor sample loss was recognised while sampling the first metre of some drillholes due to very fine grain size of the surface and near-surface material. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been recognised.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All RC drillholes have been geologically logged for lithology, weathering, alteration and mineralogy. All samples have been logged in the field at the time of drilling and sampling (both quantitatively and qualitatively where viable), with spoil material and sieved rock chips assessed. All DD holes have been geologically logged (both quantitatively and qualitatively) for lithology, weathering, alteration and mineralogy and sampled following drilling. The total length of RC drilling during this campaign is 8,217 metres, with a total of 2599.9 metres of DD completed. All drilling has been logged. Geochemical analysis of each hole has been correlated back to logged geology for validation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	The sample preparation technique carried out in the field is considered industry best standard practice and was completed by the geologist. RC: Samples collected at 1 metre intervals from a cyclone-mounted cone splitter to yield a 2 to 3 kg sub-samples. Composite Samples: Equal amounts of material have been taken by scoop or spear from individual reject bags in sequences of 4 representing 4 metres of drilled material and placed into a prenumbered calico bag. If there was insufficient sample for a 600g scoop the smallest individual sample is exhausted and the other 3 samples that make up the composite are collected to match the size of the smallest sample. The 2 to 3 kg composite sample was then sent to the lab for sample preparation and analysis. DD: Samples of NQ2 size core at lengths between 0.3 metres to 1.3 metres have been cut with an Almonte core saw and half core submitted for analysis. Individual samples have been weighed as received and then dried in a gas oven for up to 12 hours at 105°C. Samples >3 kg's have been riffle split 50:50 and excess discarded. All samples have been then pulverised in a LM5 pulveriser for 5 minutes to achieve 85% passing 75um. 1:50 grind checks have been performed to verify passing was achieved. A 300g split was taken at the bowl upon completion of the grind and sent to the next facility for assay. The remainder of the sample (now pulverised) was bagged and retained until further notice. For each submitted sample, the remaining sample (material) less the aliquot used for analysis has been retained, with the majority retained
	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.	

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		and returned to the original calico bag and a nominal 300g portion split into a pulp packet for future reference.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*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.* *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.*	Widgie Nickel has established QAQC procedures for all drilling and sampling programs including the use of commercial Certified Reference Material (CRM) as field and laboratory standards, field and laboratory duplicates and blanks. Base metal CRM samples have been inserted into the batches by the geologist, at a nominal rate of one for every 50 x 1 metre samples. Field duplicate samples have been taken in visibly mineralised zones, and a nominal rate of 1 in 30 samples. Samples of blank material have been submitted immediately after visibly mineralised zones at a nominal rate of 1 in 30 samples. Sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Assaying was completed by a commercial registered laboratory with standards and duplicates reported in the sample batches. Individual samples have been assayed for a suite of 33 elements including nickel related analytes as per the laboratory's procedure for a 4-acid digestion followed by Optical Emission Spectral analysis. This is considered a partial technique. Internal sample quality control analysis was then conducted on each sample and on the batch by the laboratory. Results have been reported to Widgie Nickel in CSV, PDF and SIF formats. A detailed QAQC analysis is being carried out with all results to be assessed for repeatability and meeting expected values relevant to nickel and related elements. Any failures or discrepancies are followed up as required.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes* *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	Assay results are provided by the laboratory to Widgie Nickel in CSV, PDF and SIF formats, and then validated and entered into the database managed by an external contractor. Backups of the database are stored both in and out of office. Assay, Sample ID and logging data are matched and validated using filters in the drill database. The data is further visually validated by Widgie Nickel geologists and database staff. Significant intersections are verified by senior Widgie Nickel geologists. There has been no validation and cross checking of laboratory performance at this stage. Twinned holes have not been used in this program. No adjustment of assay data has been undertaken.
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.*	A differential GPS (DGPS) has been used to determine the majority of drillhole collar locations, accurate to within 0.1 metres. A handheld GPS (accurate to within 5 metres) has been used to determine the

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
	Specification of the grid system used	collar locations for the remainder of the drillholes, with these pending DGPS survey prior to Mineral Resource Estimation. MGA94_51S is the grid system used in this program.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Downhole survey using Reflex Sprint IQ gyro survey equipment was conducted during the program by the drilling contractor. Downhole Gyro survey data have been converted from true north to MGA94 Zone51S and saved into the data base. The formulas used are: Grid Azimuth = True Azimuth + Grid Convergence. Grid Azimuth = Magnetic Azimuth + Magnetic Declination + Grid Convergence. The Magnetic Declination and Grid Convergence have been calculated with and accuracy to 1 decimal place using plugins in QGIS. Magnetic Declination = 0.8 Grid Convergence = -0.7 Topographic control is provided by collar surveys drilled in this campaign, and by either collar survey or historical topographic surveys for historical data. Topographic control is considered adequate.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results*	All RC drillholes have been sampled at 1 metre intervals down hole. Select sample compositing has been applied at a nominal 4 metre intervals determined by the geologist. All DD drillhole have been sampled at between 0.3 and 1.3 metres. Drillholes have been designed and completed to infill and extend known mineralisation, with a nominal drillhole spacing of recent and historical drilling of 25 to 50 metres. The drillhole spacing is considered sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate to estimate and report an Inferred Mineral Resource or better. Compositing has been applied only as an interim measure to determine nickel grade anomalism, with follow up assay of individual samples undertaken where anomalism is detected.
	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	
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.*	At the Mt. Edwards region, nickel mineralisation is typically located on the favourable basal contact zone of ultramafic rock units overlaying metabasalt rock units. All drillholes have been planned at -60° dip, with varying azimuth angles used in order to orthogonally intercept the interpreted favourable geological contact zones. Geological information (including structural) from both historical geological mapping as well as current geological mapping have been used during the planning of these drillholes. Due to the steep orientation of the mineralised zones there will be some exaggeration of the width of intercepts.
	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.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	All RC samples have been transported personally by Widgie Nickel and/or geological consultant staff to the Intertek-Genalysis Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, WA for submission. All DD samples have been transported to the Widgie Nickel warehouse in Carlisle, WA, with samples then transported to MinAnalytical Laboratory in Canning Vale, WA.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
		Sample security was not considered a significant risk to the project. No specific measures have been taken by Widgie Nickel to ensure sample security beyond the normal chain of custody for a sample submission.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A review of the exploration program was undertaken prior to the drill program by Widgie Nickel Geology management. Regular reviews and site visits have been made during the conduct of drill program. Staff and contract geologists have been based on site prior to, during and on completion of the drill and sample program to ensure proper quality control as per the modern mining industry standards.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant, in sections 3 and 4, also apply to this section.)

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	***JORC Code Explanation***	**Commentary**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Gillett prospect is located on M15/94, which is held by Mincor Resources NL, with Widgie Nickel Ltd retaining nickel rights via its wholly-owned subsidiary, Mt Edwards Lithium Pty Ltd.
	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.	
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Widgie Nickel have held an interest in M15/94 since July 2021, hence all prior work has been conducted by other parties. The ground has a long history of exploration and mining and has been explored for nickel since the 1960s, initially by Western Mining Corporation. Numerous companies have taken varying interests in the project area since this time. The most recent drilling undertaken at Gillett was completed by Neometals in 2019. Historical exploration results and data quality have been considered during the planning stage of drill locations on M15/94 for this drilling program, and results of the program are being used to validate historic data.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geology at Gillett comprises steeply dipping and folded sequences of ultramafic rock, metabasalt rock units and intermittent meta-sedimentary units. Contact zones between ultramafic rock and metabasalt are considered as favourable zones for nickel mineralisation. The mineralisation is characterised as primary nickel within massive and disseminated sulphides, interpreted as being hosted within ultramafic lava flows and associated thermal erosion channels.
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:*	Forty-nine RC drillholes have been completed, including 45 pre-collars and four drillholes completed as RC. Fourteen DD tails have been completed on the RC pre-collars. RC pre-collars have been drilled to a depth of between 40 and 220 metres. DD tails vary between 80 and 320 metres. All drillholes have been drilled at a nominal -60° dip at varying azimuth angles. Relevant drillhole information has been tabled in the report including hole ID, drill type, drill collar location, elevation, drilled depth, azimuth, dip and respective tenement number. The drillhole have been tabulated within the accompanying report.
	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.* *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.*	

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
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.*	The significant intervals reported are an average nickel grade weighted by the interval length. Where the significant interval includes internal dilution, this is included in the weighted average grade. No top-cuts have been applied. No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole 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').*	Nickel mineralisation is hosted in the ultramafic rock unit close to the metabasalt contact zones. All drilling is angled to best intercept the favourable contact zones between ultramafic rock and metabasalt rock units to best as possible test true widths of mineralisation. Due to the ~60° orientation of the mineralised zones there will be minor exaggeration of the width of intercepts.
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.*	A map of the current drilling program location and tenement relative to the total Mt Edwards project is shown in the report. Cross sections and long sections are shown for several of the drillholes completed.
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 results have been reported.
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 further exploration data has been collected at this stage.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling.*	Detailed interpretation of the results will commence when all assays have been received and undergone thorough quality control checks. Upon completion of the drilling 50mm PVC casing has been inserted into some of the drillholes at both locations to enable downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) geophysical surveys to be conducted. Further drilling is planned to test the potential lateral extents and infill areas for nickel mineralisation.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

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