WIDGIE NICKEL
Critical metals for a cleaner future

Strong Drilling Results Reaffirm Armstrong 2023 Production Aims

Highlights

- Infill drilling at Armstrong deposit successfully completed, enhancing confidence in Armstrong reaching a production-ready status by the end of 2023.
- Multiple high-grade nickel sulphide assay intercepts including*:

MERC211 **20m @ 1.34% Ni, 0.07% Cu, 0.02% Co, 0.46 g/t 3E**[1] from 313m

Incl. 6m @1.90% Ni, 0.06% Cu, 0.03% Co, & 0.67g/t 3E from 320m and

1m @ 3.72% Ni, 0.32% Cu, 0.04% Co, & 1.20g/t 3E from 331m

MERC214 **34m @ 1.07% Ni, 0.08% Cu, 0.02% Co (+3E TBA)** from 266m

Incl. 2m @ 6.08% Ni, 0.58% Cu, 0.07% Co (+3E TBA) from 298m

MERC216 **11m @ 1.6% Ni, 0.1% Cu, 0.02% Co, 0.56g/t 3E** from 180m

Incl. 8m @ 1.88% Ni, 0.11% Cu, 0.03% Co & 0.68g/t 3E from 182m

MERC217 **6m @ 1.07% Ni, 0.23% Cu, (+3E TBA)** from 229m

Incl. 2m @ 2.21% Ni, 0.61% Cu, 0.03% Co (+3E TBA) from 219m

- By-product endowment provides potential for improved economics.
- Geotechnical assessment suggests favourable ground conditions.
- New resource calculation to be completed in the current quarter for mine planning.
- Metallurgical testwork underway.

* All measurements quoted are downhole, TBA - PGE results remain pending, [1]3E = Palladium (Pd) + Platinum (Pt) + Gold (Au) in g/t

Widgie Nickel Limited (ASX: **WIN,** "**Widgie**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide assays from its Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) infill and extensional drilling program specific to the Armstrong mineralisation. The results increase the confidence of Armstrong's production potential and highlight significant additional upside via the by-product endowment.

These results pertain to all completed drill holes not previously reported (refer Figure 1). Infill drilling at Armstrong has now been successfully completed with no further drilling contemplated. At Armstrong, Widgie has completed 36 RC drill holes and 15 DD tails for 9,105 metres and 1,972 metres respectively. The outcomes from this drilling will now form part of the upcoming resource estimate recalculation targeted to be completed by the end of the current quarter.

Managing Director Steve Norregaard said:

"With drilling at Armstrong now completed, these infill results in tandem with previous drill results improves the confidence in grade continuity within the ore body, which should be reflected in the upcoming resource re-estimate."

"The widespread PGM endowment and by-product credits, further confirmed through these drill results, add to the intrinsic value of the mineralised body and which the Company can now quantify in the updated resource calculation."

"The updated resource model will underpin mining feasibility studies at Armstrong, which we have already proactively commenced. Following completion of this drill program, we can now move ahead with confidence to designing, evaluating and ultimately building a mine around this resource"

ABN 77 648 687 094
Level 4, 220 St Georges Tce
Perth, WA 6000

PO BOX 7713
Cloisters Square WA 6850

T: +61 8 6381 7250
F: +61 8 6381 7299

info@widgienickel.com.au
www.widgienickel.com.au

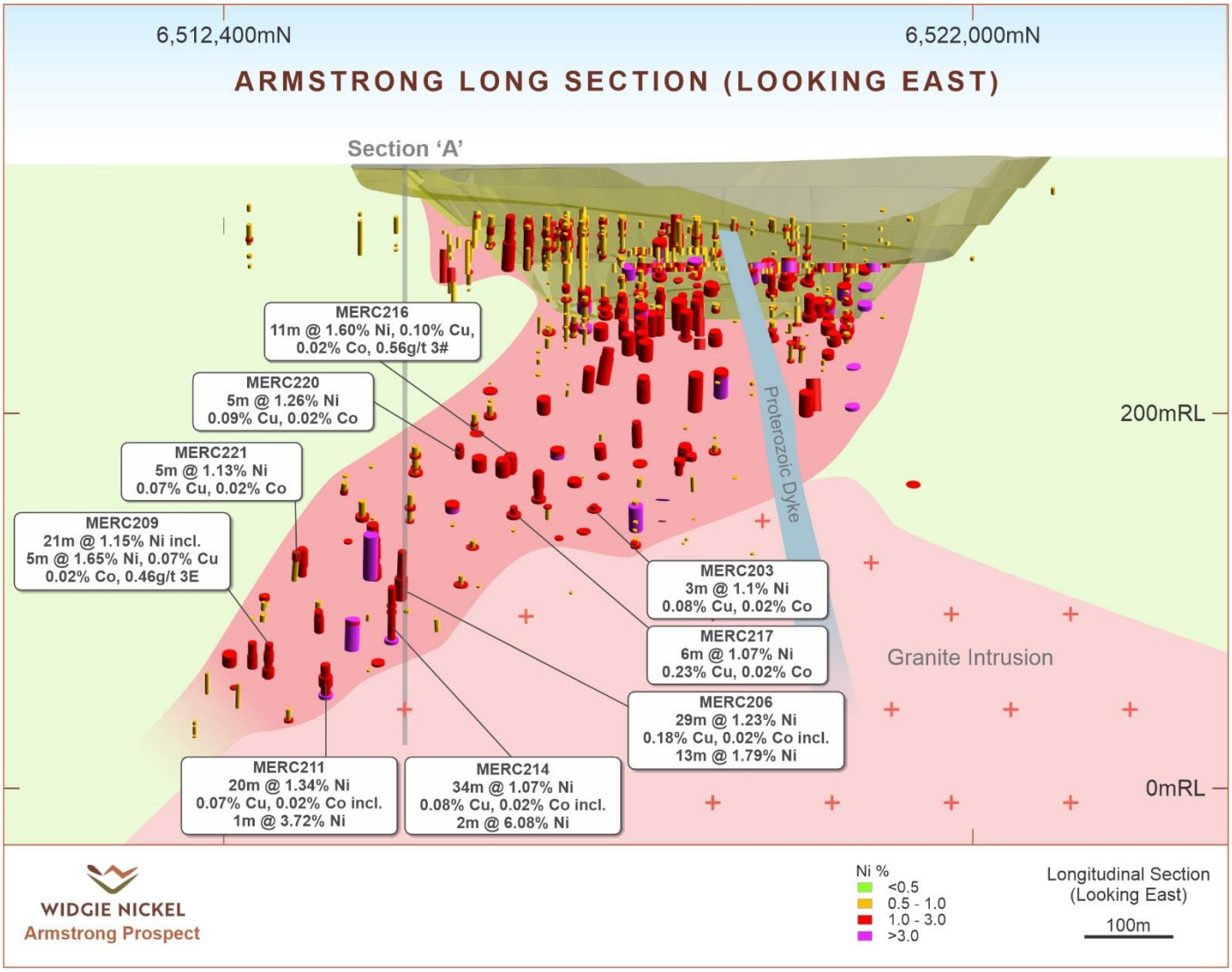

Figure 1 - Armstrong long section looking east – showing significant intercepts

Discussion of Results

We have been successful in further defining the periphery of mineralisation, specifically the location of the granite intrusive cutting mineralisation off at depth, and in confirming the width of mineralisation. This is expected to lead to greater conversion of the remaining portion of inferred resource into indicated category in the upcoming resource re-estimate.

Mining feasibility studies have commenced in tandem with the resource calculation.

With diamond tails intersecting the hanging wall rock, the mineralisation and the footwall rock, Widgie has gathered valuable geotechnical information to guide mine design. Identification of optimal placement of capital development in the most favourable rock types, assessment of ground support requirements and other important information has been gathered to determine the most appropriate methods of ore extraction to maximise value.

Further ore intercepts from the diamond drilling were preserved and refrigerated in preparation for metallurgical testing which is also now underway. This work will assist in determining expected performance in upgrading ore to a concentrate and importantly determine deportment of by-products to the concentrate. This will subsequently allow determination of their payability.

The results for all drilling at Armstrong received by the Company to date, are provided in Tables 1, 2 and 3 in this announcement.

Geological Interpretation

The Armstrong Mineral Resource is a nickel sulphide deposit hosted within an ultramafic package dipping moderately (55º to 65º) to the south-west. Mineralisation at Armstrong occurs over a strike length of 550 metres in a serpentinised ultramafic on or near the basal contact *(Figure 1)*. The basal contact has been folded and forms a parasitic fold with the mineralisation located on the upper contact of the fold *(Figure 2)*.

The mineralisation styles range from weakly disseminated to very strong matrix sulphide mineralisation. The disseminated and heavily disseminated sulphides range in grade from 0.5% Ni up to 2.5% Ni. Zones of massive sulphides have been intersected in the basal contact position with grades of up to 23% Ni returned from individual assays.

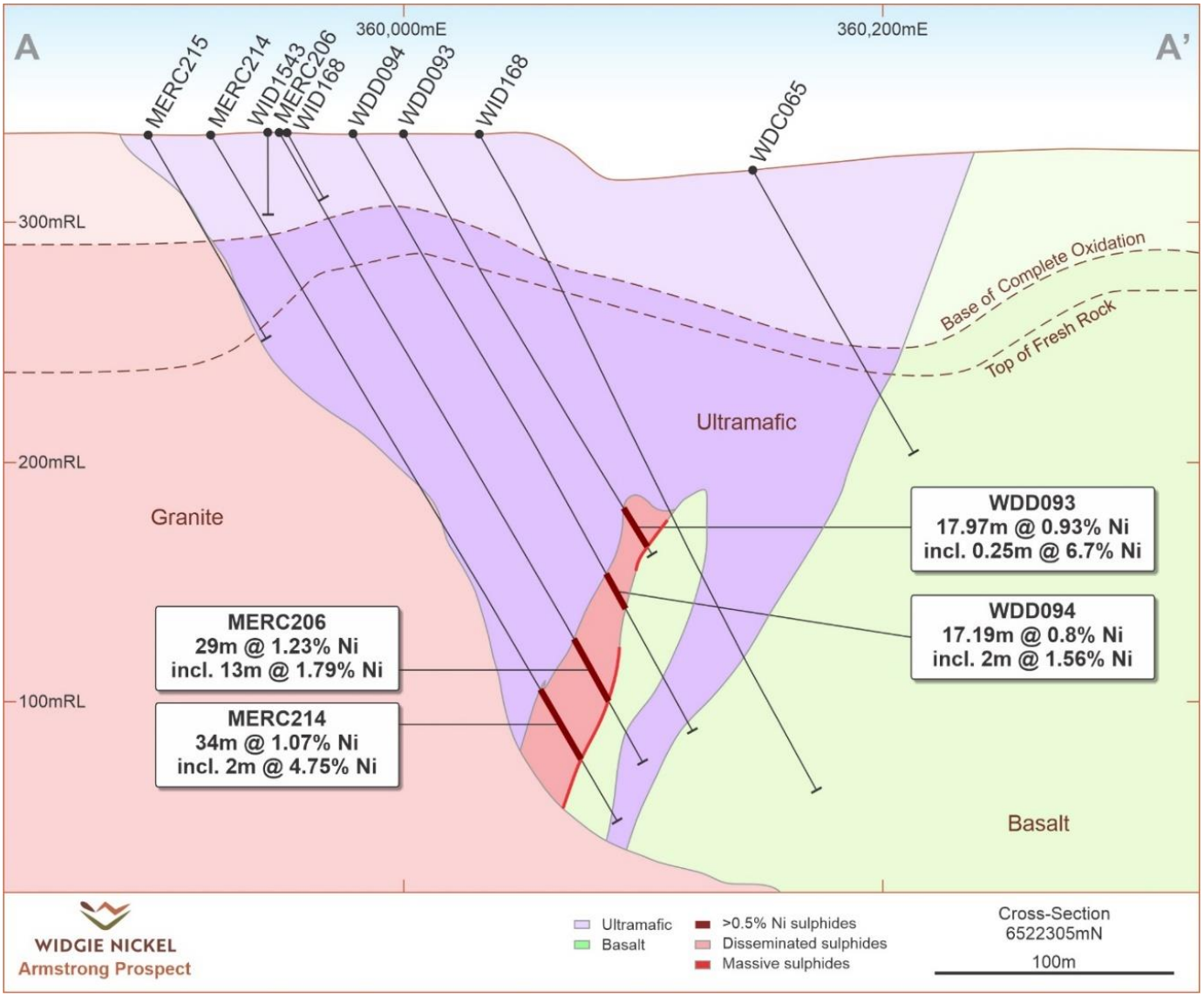

Figure 2 – Armstrong cross-section 'A' on 6522305 mN (looking north)

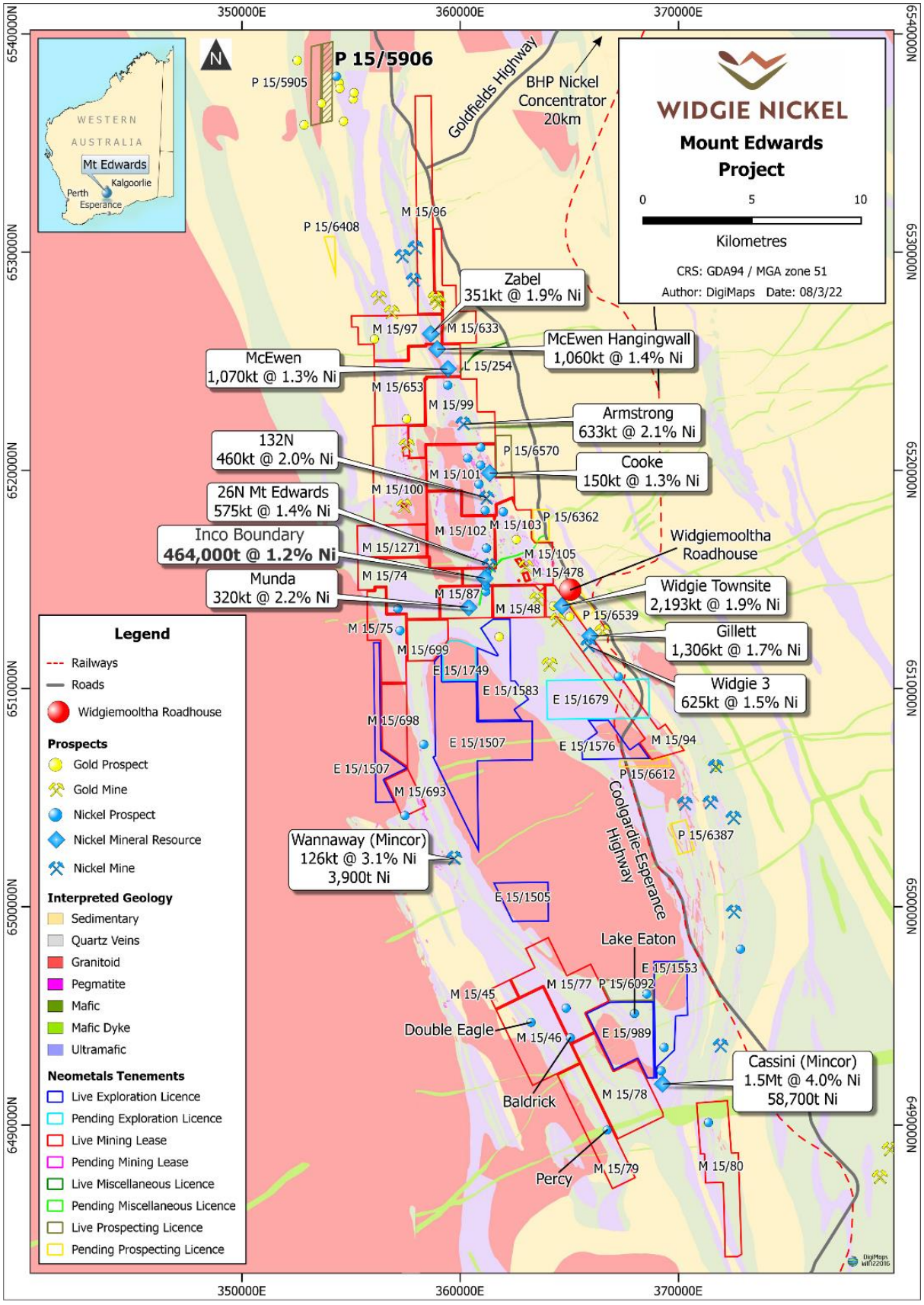

Figure 3 – Mt Edwards Project showing tenement portfolio and nickel mineral resources

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

-ENDS-

For further details please contact

Steve Norregaard
Managing Director
steve@widgienickel.com.au
0472 621 529

Media Inquiries:

Shane Murphy
FTI Consulting
shane.murphy@fticonsulting.com
0420 945 291

Table 1: Armstrong Significant Intercepts (≥ 1% Ni)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Ni %	Pd g/t	Pt g/t	Au g/t	Cu %	Co %
MEDD004	NSA								
MEDD005	NSA								
MEDD006	NSA								
MEDD007	238.20	239.03	0.83	1.03	AA			0.10	0.03
MEDD008	NSA								
MEDD009	NSA								
MEDD010	NSA								
MEDD011	NSA								
MEDD012	NSA								
MEDD013	NSA								
MEDD014	NSA								
MEDD015	NSA								
MEDD016	NSA								
MEDD017	342.00	343.60	1.60	1.30	0.410	0.160	0.087	0.10	0.02
MEDD018	319.00	320.00	1.00	1.27	0.841	0.301	0.131	0.04	0.02
MEDD019	NSA								
MERC203	214.00	215.00	1.00	2.02	AA			0.14	0.03
MERC204	212.00	213.00	1.00	1.21	AA			0.09	0.02
MERC205	258.00	259.00	1.00	1.99	AA			0.20	0.02
MERC206	245.00	247.00	2.00	1.08	AA			0.06	0.02
MERC206	258.00	271.00	13.00	1.79	AA			0.33	0.03
MERC209	306.00	312.00	6.00	1.40	0.347	0.103	0.098	0.07	0.02
MERC209	316.00	321.00	5.00	1.66	0.384	0.186	0.128	0.16	0.02
MERC211	320.00	326.00	6.00	1.90	0.395	0.157	0.115	0.06	0.03
MERC211	331.00	333.00	2.00	3.72	0.690	0.375	0.135	0.32	0.04
MERC214	277.00	278.00	1.00	1.39	AA			0.09	0.02
MERC214	281.00	282.00	1.00	1.41	AA			0.09	0.02
MERC214	286.00	290.00	4.00	1.07	AA			0.06	0.02
MERC214	298.00	300.00	2.00	6.08	AA			0.58	0.07
MERC216	182.00	190.00	8.00	1.88	0.381	0.188	0.108	0.11	0.03
MERC217	219.00	221.00	2.00	2.21	AA			0.61	0.03
MERC220	174.00	179.00	5.00	1.26	AA			0.12	0.02
MERC221	250.00	255.00	5.00	1.13	AA			0.06	0.02

Significant intercepts above1% Ni, includes a maximum of 2m internal dilution
Ni assay used four acid digest and with ICP/OES finish
AA = Awaiting assays

Table 2: Armstrong Significant Intercepts (≥ 0.5% Ni)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Ni %	Pd g/t	Pt g/t	Au g/t	Cu %	Co %
MEDD004	NSA								
MEDD005	244.30	245.13	0.83	0.61	0.086	0.099	0.002	0.03	0.02
MEDD006	NSA								
MEDD007	230.50	231.40	0.90	0.63	AA			0.02	0.02
MEDD007	238.20	239.03	0.83	1.03	AA			0.10	0.03
MEDD008	185.00	186.00	1.00	0.72	0.214	0.100	0.041	0.06	0.01
MEDD009	NSA								
MEDD010	NSA								
MEDD011	NSA								

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Ni %	Pd g/t	Pt g/t	Au g/t	Cu %	Co %
MEDD012	NSA								
MEDD013	NSA								
MEDD014	NSA								
MEDD015	354.00	356.00	2.00	0.54	0.118	0.046	0.288	0.03	0.01
MEDD015	357.00	362.00	5.00	0.52	0.146	0.062	0.058	0.05	0.01
MEDD015	363.00	364.00	1.00	0.54	0.134	0.059	0.037	0.03	0.01
MEDD017	336.00	343.60	7.60	0.70	0.203	0.084	0.179	0.06	0.02
MEDD018	319.00	320.00	1.00	1.27	0.841	0.301	0.131	0.04	0.02
MEDD019	NSA								
MERC202	237.00	238.00	1.00	0.55	AA			0.11	0.02
MERC203	212.00	215.00	3.00	1.11	AA			0.08	0.02
MERC204	212.00	220.00	8.00	0.65	AA			0.05	0.01
MERC205	253.00	260.00	7.00	0.70	AA			0.06	0.01
MERC206	242.00	271.00	29.00	1.23	AA			0.18	0.02
MERC207	284.00	288.00	4.00	0.55	AA			0.04	0.01
MERC208	280.00	285.00	5.00	0.70	0.104	0.048	0.022	0.07	0.01
MERC208	288.00	292.00	4.00	0.76	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.07	0.01
MERC209	301.00	322.00	21.00	1.15	0.267	0.106	0.106	0.08	0.02
MERC211	313.00	333.00	20.00	1.34	0.263	0.118	0.074	0.07	0.02
MERC212	NSA								
MERC213	326.00	341.00	15.00	0.58	AA			0.03	0.01
MERC214	266.00	300.00	34.00	1.07	AA			0.08	0.02
MERC215	284.00	288.00	4.00	0.51	AA			0.05	0.01
MERC216	180.00	191.00	11.00	1.60	0.316	0.154	0.092	0.10	0.02
MERC217	215.00	221.00	6.00	1.07	AA			0.23	0.02
MERC217	229.00	230.00	1.00	0.61	AA			0.02	0.01
MERC218	NSA								
MERC219	NSA								
MERC220	172.00	180.00	8.00	1.05	AA			0.09	0.02
MERC221	250.00	268.00	18.00	0.85	AA			0.07	0.02
MERC222	198.00	203.00	5.00	0.77	AA			0.07	0.02

Significant intercepts above 1% Ni, includes a maximum of 2m internal dilution
Ni assay used four acid digest and with ICP/OES finish
AA = Awaiting assays

Table 3: Collar details for drilling completed at Armstrong to date (M15/99)

Hole ID	Drill Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Grid	Dip	Azi UTM
MEDD004	DD	300.7	360015.26	6522115.03	335.00	MGA94_51	-60.48	88.20
MEDD005	RC/DD	312.8	359985.39	6522114.96	335.06	MGA94_51	-59.19	88.20
MEDD006	RC/DD	298.1	359967.46	6522131.28	334.800	MGA94_51	-60.32	90.19
MEDD007	RC/DD	306.8	359959.66	6522170.17	334.59	MGA94_51	-60.15	87.49
MEDD008	DD	318.7	360008.32	6522319.74	333.83	MGA94_51	-59.73	90.21
MEDD009	RC/DD	282.7	359977.51	6522350.21	334.37	MGA94_51	-60.25	90.55
MEDD010	RC/DD	390.8	359820.71	6522446.27	336.07	MGA94_51	-60.02	89.79
MEDD011	RC/DD	276.7	359975.16	6522188.87	334.23	MGA94_51	-60.05	90.07
MEDD012	RC	280.0	359915.96	6522245.98	335.59	MGA94_51	-59.05	87.15
MEDD013	RC/DD	300.4	359902.88	6522267.60	336.07	MGA94_51	-59.67	90.28
MEDD014	RC	196.0	359872.09	6522328.58	338.03	MGA94_51	-59.13	88.42
MEDD015	RC/DD	393.0	359820.04	6522411.93	336.91	MGA94_51	-60.10	91.02

Hole ID	Drill Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Grid	Dip	Azi UTM
MEDD016	RC/DD	384.8	359856.64	6522446.08	335.85	MGA94_51	-65.17	90.81
MEDD017	RC/DD	355.6	359843.31	6522369.38	338.60	MGA94_51	-61.08	91.28
MEDD018	RC/DD	373.2	359941.09	6522386.19	335.30	MGA94_51	-60.75	88.28
MEDD019	RC/DD	270.7	360030.41	6522286.30	333.53	MGA94_51	-60.42	92.87
MERC202	RC	276.0	360002.33	6522149.36	334.45	MGA94_51	-60.00	90.74
MERC203	RC	262.0	359996.83	6522201.28	333.88	MGA94_51	-59.53	91.44
MERC204	RC	262.0	359987.45	6522225.84	333.99	MGA94_51	-59.96	91.67
MERC205	RC	320.0	359927.82	6522266.62	335.60	MGA94_51	-59.69	86.92
MERC206	RC	301.0	359948.95	6522298.68	335.02	MGA94_51	-59.25	88.83
MERC207	RC	332.0	359883.83	6522290.23	336.76	MGA94_51	-60.00	94.74
MERC208	RC	336.0	359888.64	6522369.57	337.05	MGA94_51	-60.22	90.98
MERC209	RC	360.0	359864.97	6522370.10	338.14	MGA94_51	-60.00	90.74
MERC211	RC	336.0	359865.92	6522349.63	338.32	MGA94_51	-60.49	94.53
MERC212	RC	362.0	359868.68	6522417.63	336.65	MGA94_51	-60.16	91.00
MERC213	RC	362.0	359842.17	6522389.57	338.03	MGA94_51	-60.00	91.74
MERC214	RC	332.0	359920.10	6522310.30	335.98	MGA94_51	-60.00	91.74
MERC215	RC	338.0	359893.15	6522312.20	336.94	MGA94_51	-60.00	88.74
MERC216	RC	212.0	360015.09	6522247.13	333.72	MGA94_51	-60.00	92.74
MERC217	RC	296.0	359979.22	6522246.00	334.50	MGA94_51	-59.64	92.78
MERC218	RC	336.0	359949.03	6522246.78	334.74	MGA94_51	-59.09	92.40
MERC219	RC	342.0	359833.75	6522429.38	336.44	MGA94_51	-60.52	93.59
MERC220	RC	231.0	360020.47	6522273.95	333.65	MGA94_51	-59.91	90.03
MERC221	RC	364.0	359919.53	6522348.62	336.16	MGA94_51	-59.29	88.55
MERC222	RC	250.0	360023.69	6522170.12	334.08	MGA94_51	-60.00	89.23

Co-ordinates and azimuths in MGA (GDA94) Zone 51

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).*	Thirty-six RC drillholes have been completed, including thirteen pre-collars and twenty-two drillholes completed as RC. Standalone and RC holes depts are between 196 and 364 metres. RC pre-collars have been drilled to a depth of between 109 and 272 metres. DD tails between 109 and 392.96 metres downhole. 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 9079 metres, with a total of 1888.46 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.	

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
		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, or where it was considered based on geological characteristics. 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. Selected pulp samples were resubmitted to the laboratory for Pd, Pt, Pd and Au analysis using a fire assay 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. QAQC reports are run and the performance of the laboratory is evaluated periodically by senior Widgie Nickle geologists. 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,*	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		
	mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	collar locations for the remainder of the drillholes, with these pending DGPS survey prior to Mineral Resource Estimation.
	Specification of the grid system used	MGA94_51S is the grid system used in this program. Downhole survey using Reflex Sprint IQ gyro survey equipment was conducted during the program by the drilling contractor.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control	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 40 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 to the Intertek-Genalysis and SGS Laboratories 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. Sample security was not considered a significant risk to the project. No specific measures have been taken by Widgie Nickel to ensure

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
		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 Armstrong prospect is located on M15/99, which is held by Widgie Nickel Ltd 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 M15/99 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 Armstrong was completed by Neometals in 2019. Historical exploration results and data quality have been considered during the planning stage of drill locations on M15/99 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 Armstrong comprises a moderately dipping and folded sequences of ultramafic rock, metabasalt rock units and intermittent meta-sedimentary units. This sequence has been intruded by a late stage granitic intrusion and a Proterozoic dyke which have truncated the nickel sulphide mineralisation. 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:*	Thirty-six RC drillholes have been completed, including thirteen pre-collars and twenty-two drillholes completed as RC. Standalone and RC holes depts are between 196 and 364 metres. RC pre-collars have been drilled to a depth of between 109 and 272 metres. DD tails between 109 and 392.96 metres downhole.
	easting and northing of the drillhole collar	
	elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar	

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	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.*	All drillholes have been drilled at a nominal -60° dip towards grid east. 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.
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. A cross section 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).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Metallurgical test work will be completed in the coming month.