WIDGIE NICKEL
Critical metals for a cleaner future

Initial Assays Confirm High Grade Lithium Discovery at Faraday

Highlights

- Initial assays received from **10 out of 18** Reverse Circulation (RC) drillholes confirm the presence of significant shallow, high grade lithium bearing pegmatite at Faraday
- Highlights include;
  - 10m @ 0.90% Li_2O from 22m (MERC243) including;
    - **3m @ 1.49% Li_2O from 29m**
  - 14m @ 0.88% Li_2O from 10m (MERC257) including;
    - **8m @ 1.05% % Li_2O from 11m; and**
    - **3m @ 0.99% Li_2O from 20m**
  - 18m @ 0.72% Li_2O from 12m (MERC254) including;
    - **2m @ 1.76% Li_2O from 15m; and**
    - **5m @ 1.02% Li_2O from 20m**
  - 4m @ 0.91% Li_2O from 29m (MERC255) including;
    - **2m @ 1.58% Li_2O from 30m; and**
    - **4m @ 1.01% Li_2O from 37m**
- Thick band(s) of lithium bearing pegmatite encountered from surface, or near surface, and are shallow dipping to west
- Exploration activity to be rapidly advanced at the Faraday prospect with RC drilling set to commence in January to test potential down dip and strike extensions (over 400m of untested outcrop)
- Diamond drilling to commence imminently aimed at twinning mineralised RC intercepts to provide drill core for preliminary metallurgical test work
- RC samples of mineralised intervals resubmitted for XRD analysis to confirm lithium mineralogy
- Infill drilling of higher grade zones to be completed following extensional drilling

Widgie Nickel Limited (ASX: **WIN,** "**Widgie**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide assay results from the first 10 RC drill holes from an 18-hole program completed at the Faraday Lithium prospect. Drilling conducted on a nominal 40m x 40m spacing over approximately 175m of strike has identified lithium bearing pegmatite extending beneath a 600-metre surface outcrop measuring up to 25 metres wide.

The drill results outlined in Table 1 and illustrated in *Figure 1 – 6* are an extremely promising start and requires the Company to significantly increase lithium exploration activity to understand the potential size and scale of the Faraday prospect.

Managing Director Steve Norregaard said:

> *"This initial program, whilst all results aren't at hand, demonstrate the outstanding lithium potential of our Mt Edwards project. Faraday is very much on track to develop into the second major critical mineral within our tenement package and these strong maiden results are an early Christmas present to all Widgie shareholders."*
>
> *"Widgie looks forward to receiving the balance of results in forthcoming weeks and to rapidly advancing workstreams at Faraday in the new year. With our recent success in lithium, in conjunction with our ongoing nickel exploration success and production aspirations, 2023 is shaping up to be a pivotal year."*

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Discussion of Results

The preliminary RC drilling was conducted to provide an indication of the orientation of the pegmatite and the potential distribution of any associated lithium mineralisation. The pegmatite displays a degree of fractionation common within intrusive rocks and/or multiple events which will require further infill drilling and studies to determine the elemental distribution. The presence of high-grade lithium values indicate the pegmatites have the potential to host a significant economic discovery.

Lithium results were prioritised in the assay Laboratory with XRF results pending on all samples submitted.

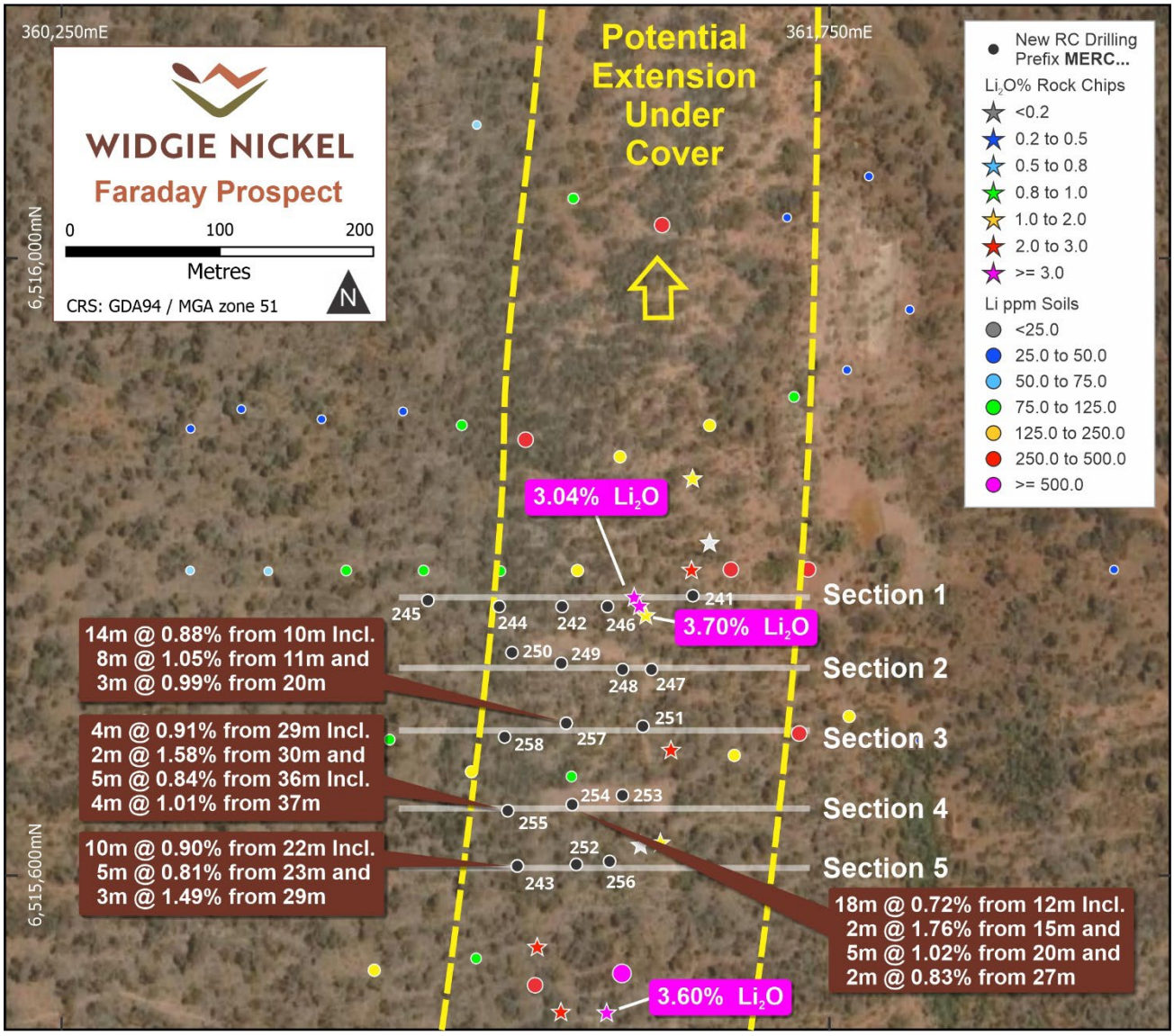
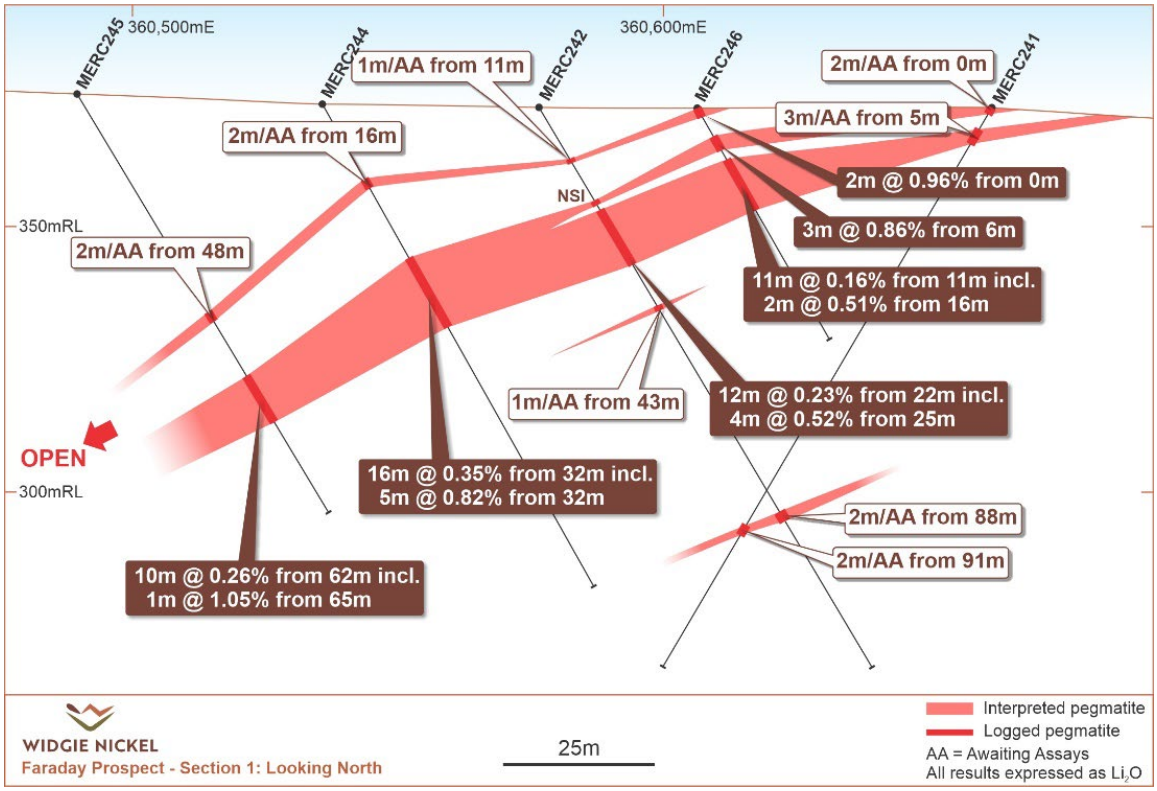
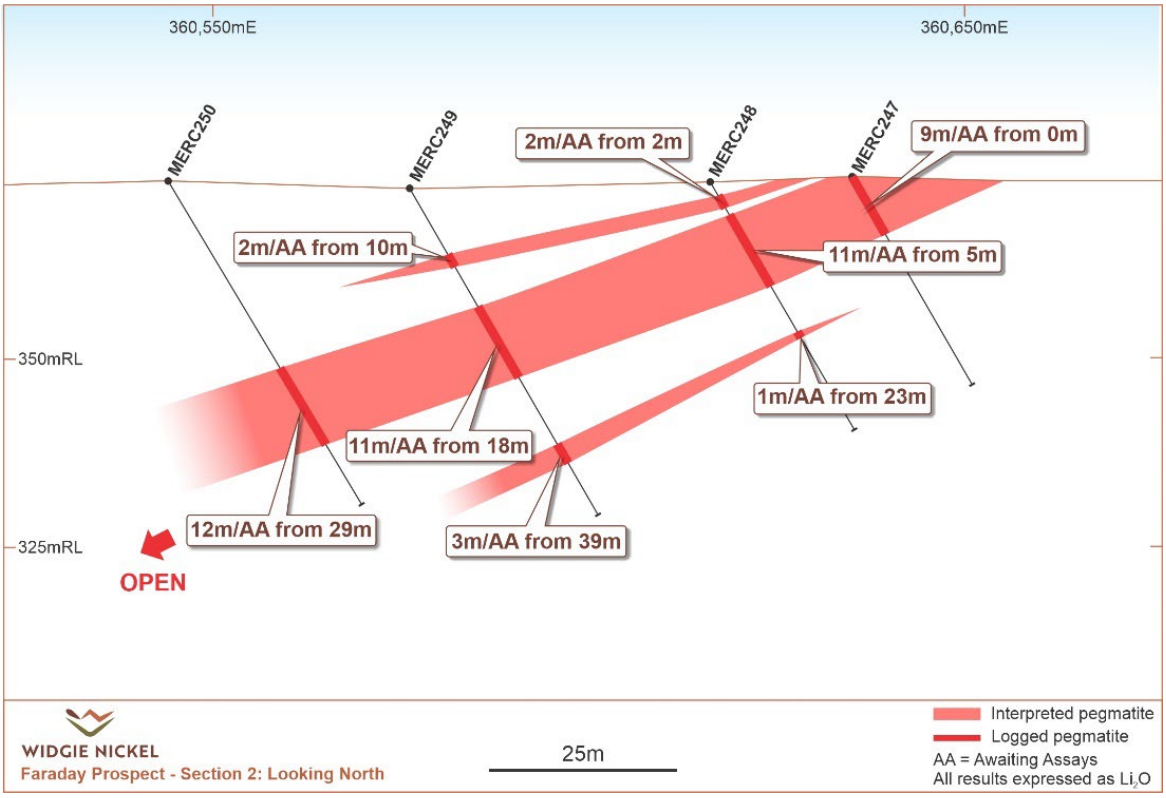
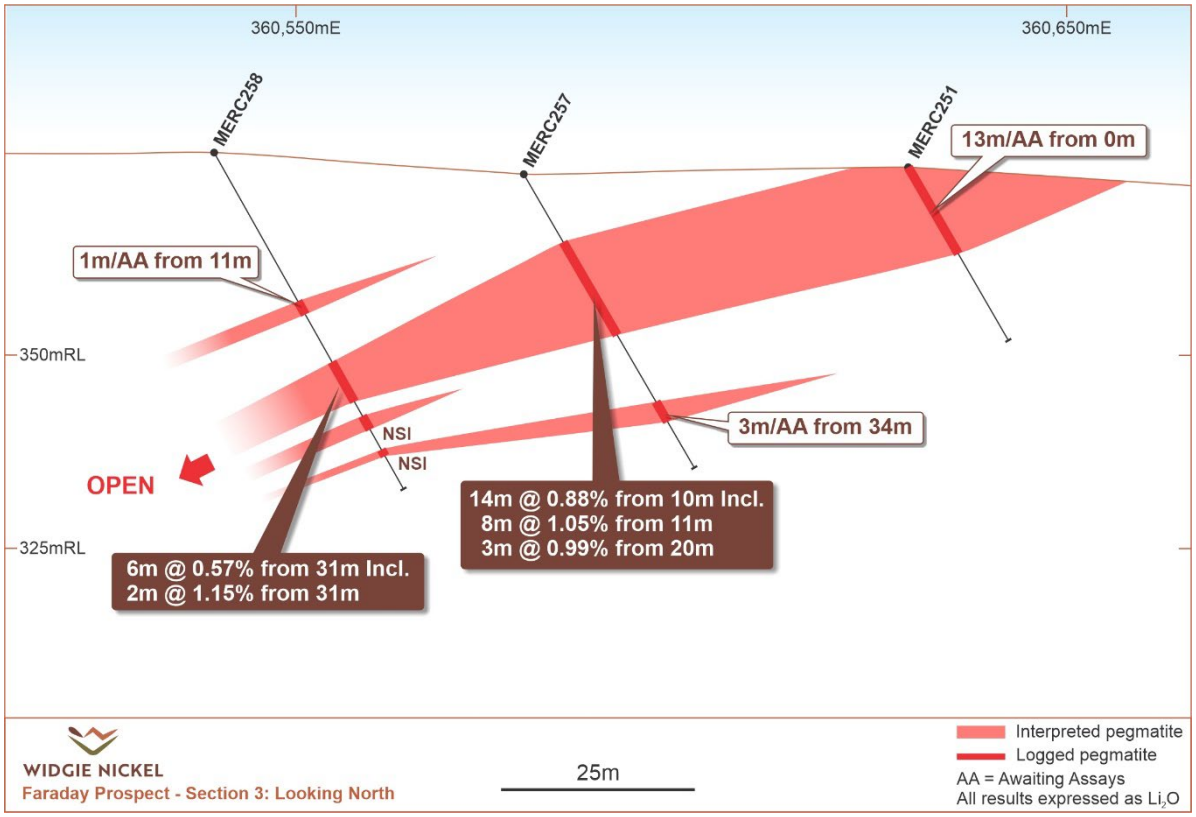


Figure 1. – Faraday prospect showing drillhole location, historical soil anomaly and rock chip sample locations

Figures 2 to 6. Faraday prospect showing cross sectional interpretation of pegmatite & Li_2O grades (*AA = Awaiting Assays*)






360,550mE
360,650mE
MERC258
MERC257
MERC251
13m/AA from 0m
1m/AA from 11m
350mRL
NSI
NSI
3m/AA from 34m
OPEN
14m @ 0.88% from 10m Incl.
8m @ 1.05% from 11m
3m @ 0.99% from 20m
325mRL
6m @ 0.57% from 31m Incl.
2m @ 1.15% from 31m
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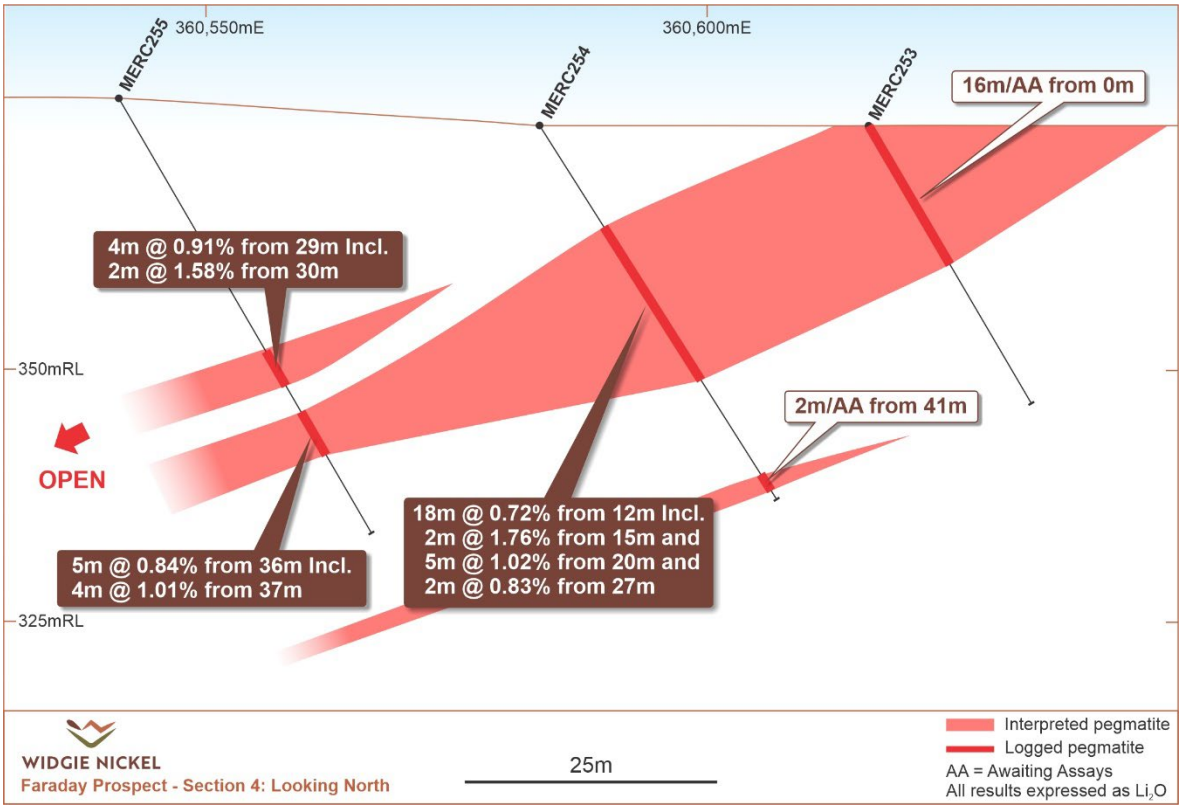
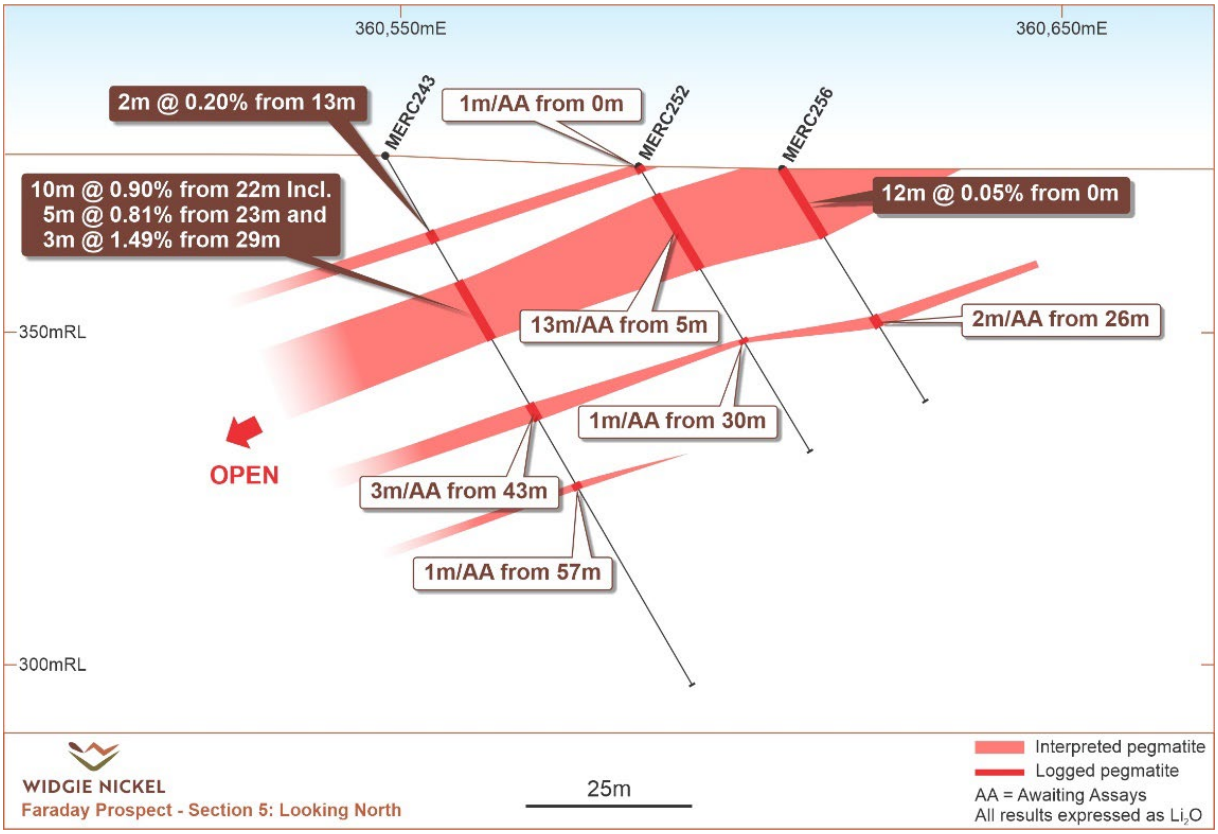
Faraday Prospect - Section 3: Looking North
25m
Interpreted pegmatite
Logged pegmatite
AA = Awaiting Assays
All results expressed as Li2O


MERC255
360,550mE
360,600mE
MERC254
MERC253
16m/AA from 0m
4m @ 0.91% from 29m Incl.
2m @ 1.58% from 30m
350mRL
2m/AA from 41m
OPEN
18m @ 0.72% from 12m Incl.
2m @ 1.76% from 15m and
5m @ 1.02% from 20m and
2m @ 0.83% from 27m
5m @ 0.84% from 36m Incl.
4m @ 1.01% from 37m
325mRL
WIDGIE NICKEL
Faraday Prospect - Section 4: Looking North
25m
Interpreted pegmatite
Logged pegmatite
AA = Awaiting Assays
All results expressed as Li2O



Geological Interpretation

The Mt Edwards Project lithium tenements cover the northern margin of the Widgiemooltha Dome. The region is well endowed with lithium occurrences and includes three major resources at Dome North (Essential Metals Limited (ASX: ESS)) to the south, Bald Hill (Lithco) to the east and Mt Marion (Mineral Resources Limited (ASX: MIN)/Gangfeng JV) to the north (*Figure 7*). The Mt Edwards Project lithium tenements have had limited exploration for lithium to date.

Specific to the Faraday prospect the pegmatite bodies are a result of a late-stage fractionated intrusive event interpreted to be located proximal to larger scale granitic intrusion. Coarse grained spodumene has been recorded at multiple surface locations, with the outcrop covering a strike extent of approximately 600 metres in a north-south orientation. The pegmatite outcrop varies in width from 1 metre up to 25 metres. Soil anomalism indicates the intrusive body extends further to the north undercover as supported by sporadic pegmatite outcrops to the north.

Interpretation of the RC drilling indicates Faraday is a stacked pegmatite system dipping shallowly at –25º to the west of widths varying up to 18m in downhole width with minor parasitic veins narrower in thickness and hosted within the Mt Edwards ultramafic suite. The base of weathering/oxidation is extremely shallow, with oxidation and clay minerals observed to a depth of less than 5-10m.

Visual spodumene mineralisation is generally pervasive throughout the logged pegmatite body which is supported by the RC drilling assay results. High grade zones of spodumene mineralisation are found concentrated locally within pegmatite veins that suggests further investigation is needed to understand the mineralisation controls.

Next Steps

Diamond drilling aiming to twin mineralised intervals, identified from drilling to date, will commence within the next week to obtain samples required for initial metallurgical test work.

Further to this, the Company intends to complete a material RC drilling campaign to test the potential of the system along strike (over 400m of outcrop untested) and at depth. As part of this campaign, infill drilling will be completed to better understand the lithium endowment and controls. Planning is underway to ensure this commences expeditiously in the New Year.

The Company looks forward to updating the market upon receipt of outstanding assays with further updates to be provided in due course.

Table 1: Intercept table of all pegmatite intercepts including significant internal intercepts
AA = Awaiting Assays, Li2O % = Li ppm/10000 x 2.153.

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Down hole Width (m)	Li_2O %
MERC241	AA			
MERC242	11	12	1	0.17
MERC242	22	24	12	0.23
incl.	**25**	**29**	**4**	**0.52**
MERC243	13	15	2	0.21
MERC243	**22**	**32**	**10**	**0.90**
incl.	**23**	**28**	**5**	**0.81**
incl.	**29**	**32**	**3**	**1.49**
MERC244	**32**	**48**	**16**	**0.35**
incl.	**32**	**37**	**5**	**0.82**
MERC245	62	72	10	0.26
incl.	**65**	**66**	**1**	**1.05**
MERC246	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0.96**
and	**6**	**9**	**3**	**0.86**
and	11	22	11	0.16
incl.	**16**	**18**	**2**	**0.51**
MERC247	AA			
MERC248	AA			
MERC249	AA			
MERC250	AA			
MERC251	AA			
MERC252	AA			
MERC253	AA			
MERC254	**12**	**30**	**18**	**0.72**
incl.	**15**	**17**	**2**	**1.76**
incl.	**20**	**25**	**5**	**1.02**
incl.	**27**	**29**	**2**	**0.83**
MERC255	**29**	**33**	**4**	**0.91**
incl.	**30**	**32**	**2**	**1.58**
MERC255	**36**	**41**	**5**	**0.84**
incl.	**37**	**41**	**4**	**1.01**
MERC256	0	12	12	0.05
MERC257	**10**	**24**	**14**	**0.88**
incl.	**11**	**19**	**8**	**1.05**
	20	**23**	**3**	**0.99**
MERC258	**31**	**37**	**6**	**0.57**
incl.	**31**	**33**	**2**	**1.15**

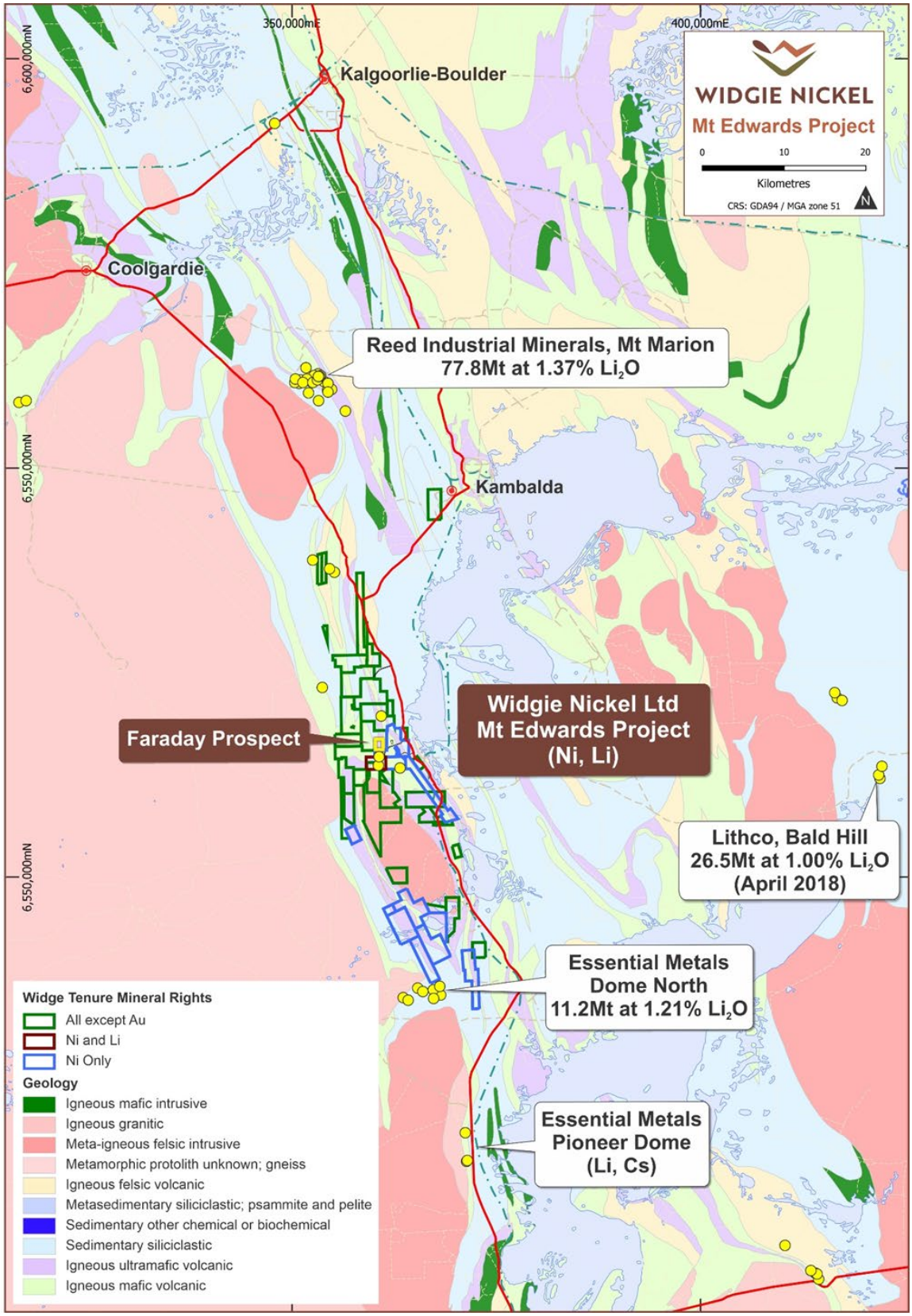


Figure 7. – Regional Geology showing Mt Edwards Project, lithium prospects and projects

Table 2: Faraday prospect – Reverse Circulation collar summary
Co-ordinates in MGA (GDA94) Zone 51

HoleID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Grid	Total Depth (m)	Comment
MERC241	360661.8	6515784.3	372.3	-60.0	269.2	MGA94_51	122	Planned Dip and Azimuth
MERC242	360576.7	6515777.4	372.2	-60.0	89.2	MGA94_51	122	Planned Dip and Azimuth
MERC243	360547.6	6515608.2	376.7	-60.0	89.2	MGA94_51	92	Planned Dip and Azimuth
MERC244	360535.8	6515776.5	373.0	-60.0	89.2	MGA94_51	104	Planned Dip and Azimuth
MERC245	360489.4	6515781.1	374.9	-60.0	89.2	MGA94_51	92	Planned Dip and Azimuth
MERC246	360606.3	6515777.4	372.3	-60.0	89.2	MGA94_51	50	Planned Dip and Azimuth
MERC247	360634.9	6515735.8	374.2	-60.0	89.2	MGA94_51	32	Planned Dip and Azimuth
MERC248	360616.1	6515735.8	373.5	-60.0	89.2	MGA94_51	38	Planned Dip and Azimuth
MERC249	360576.2	6515739.5	372.7	-60.1	90.8	MGA94_51	50	Planned Dip and Azimuth
MERC250	360544.1	6515747.1	373.7	-59.0	90.8	MGA94_51	50	
MERC251	360629.3	6515699.2	374.5	-59.8	95.4	MGA94_51	26	
MERC252	360586.0	6515609.1	375.1	-58.9	88.2	MGA94_51	50	
MERC253	360616.0	6515653.8	374.3	-59.5	87.9	MGA94_51	32	
MERC254	360583.3	6515648.3	374.3	-57.5	90.0	MGA94_51	44	
MERC255	360541.4	6515643.9	377.0	-59.7	90.1	MGA94_51	50	
MERC256	360607.6	6515611.4	374.8	-58.4	89.2	MGA94_51	41	
MERC257	360579.4	6515700.8	373.5	-59.7	95.3	MGA94_51	44	
MERC258	360539.3	6515691.8	376.2	-60.6	88.7	MGA94_51	50	

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 William Stewart, who is a full-time employee of Widgie Nickel Limited. Mr Stewart is a Competent Person and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Stewart 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 Stewart consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement includes forward-looking statements that are only predictions and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of Widgie Nickel Limited, the directors and the Company ' s management. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance.

Examples of forward-looking statements used in this announcement include use of the words 'may', 'could', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expects', or 'intend' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of announcement, are expected to take place.

Actual values, results, interpretations or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements in the announcement as they speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, Widgie Nickel Limited does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward-looking statement is based.

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Approved by: Board of Widgie Nickel Ltd

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Table 1 information in accordance with JORC 2012: Mount Edwards Lithium 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 Lithium exploration project discussed in this report is in relation to Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling completed at the Faraday Lithium Prospect in 2022. Samples were 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 were 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 were collected representatively, and therefore are of equal quantities. The remainder of the sample (the reject) has been retained in green plastic bags. All samples were assayed at single metre sample intervals. With sampling of the prospective pegmatite vein and 3-5m into the ultramafic waste rock host to ensure representative sampling. No other measurement tools related to sampling have been used in the holes for sampling other than directional/orientation survey tools. A 2 stage analysis was employed, Peroxide Fusion Digest with ICP-OES finish for Li, B, Be, Cs, Rb. Li Borate fusion with XRF finish for Al, Ba, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Nb, P, S, Sn, Sr, Ta, W. All Li Borate fusion with XRF finish results are pending.
	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).*	All drilling at Faraday Lithium Prospect was carried out by Challenge Drilling, who are based in Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. Utilising a KWL350 RC drill rig with an on board 1100/350 compressor and additional truck mounted 1000cfm auxiliary, 850psi booster. A 143mm face sampling bit was used with cone splitter system for sample collection Drillhole Type | Number of holes | Metres Drilled | Total % RC | 18 | 1089 | 100
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 geologist recorded the sample recovery during the drilling program, and these were overall very good. With all sampling being dry. Minor sample loss was recognised while sampling the first metre of some drill holes due to very fine grain size of the surface and near-surface material however all transitional and fresh samples have good sample recovery. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been recognised.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
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 drill holes have been geologically logged for lithology, weathering, alteration and mineralogy. All samples were 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. 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.*	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	The sample preparation technique carried out in the field is considered industry best standard practice and was completed by the geologist. 1 metre samples Samples collected at 1 metre intervals from the cone splitter (which are truly the 2 to 3.5kg sub-samples of the sample material extracted and captured from each metre through the drilling process) were collected in the field, received by the lab, sorted and recorded All samples were dry
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were sent to Auralia Metallurgy located in Midvale, Western Australia for sample preparation. Individual samples were weighed as received and then dried in an oven for up to 12 hours at 105C. Samples >3 kg's were riffle split 50:50 and excess discarded. All samples were then pulverised in a LM5 pulveriser for 5 minutes to achieve 85% passing 75um. 1:50 grind checks were 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 and returned to the original calico bag and a nominal 300g portion split into a pulp packet for future reference.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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. Lithium CRM samples have been inserted into the batches by the geologist, at a nominal rate of one for every 30 x 1 metre samples. Field duplicate samples have been taken in visibly mineralised zones, and a nominal rate of 1 in 15 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 Nagrom commercial Laboratories located in Kelmscott, Western Australia. With standards and duplicates reported in the sample batches. Individual samples have been assayed for a suite of 19 elements via a 2 stage analysis. Peroxide Fusion Digest with ICP-OES finish for Li, B, Be, Cs, Rb. Li Borate fusion with XRF finish for Al, Ba, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Nb, P, S, Sn, Sr, Ta, W. All Li Borate fusion with XRF finish results are pending. 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 XLS formats. A detailed QAQC analysis is being carried out with all results to be assessed for repeatability and meeting expected values relevant to lithium 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 XLS formats, and then validated and entered into the database managed by an external Database 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 Nickel geologists. Twinned holes have not been used in this program. The Peroxide Fusion Digest with ICP-OES finish analysis determines the concentration of Li in the sample as parts per million (ppm), the Li_2O value is calculated by multiplying the Li % value by a factor of 2.153.
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.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
	Specification of the grid system used	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 drill holes, and most diamond core holes, were sampled at 1 metre intervals down hole. No sample compositing has occurred. Drilling was carried out over the Faraday Lithium Prospect at a nominal drill spacing of 40m x 40m over a north south strike extent of 175m. Minor variation in drill spacing to allow for vegetation preservation. The drill spacing is deemed adequate to establish appropriate geological continuity.
	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.*	Orientated east-west scissor RC drill holes and geological mapping aided in the determination that the interpretated pegmatite veins dip shallowly to the west at -25°. All subsequent drilling was orientated at -60° towards the east at 090° to gain optimum drill angles orthogonal to the interpretated pegmatite veins.
	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 Samples were sent to Auralia Metallurgy located in Midvale, Western Australia for sample preparation and submission. Sample pulps were then transported to Nagrom commercial Laboratories located in Kelmscott, Western Australia for assay. 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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Faraday prospect is located on mining lease M15/102, which is held by Widgie Nickel Ltd wholly owned subsidiary, Mt Edwards Critical Metals Pty Ltd. Estrella Resources Limited (ASX:ESR) holds a royalty of $0.50 of 75% of each tonne of Lithium bearing ore extracted on M15/102.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Widgie Nickel has held an interest in M15/102 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. Only minor historical work in the form of wide spaced soil sampling has been completed on M15/102. Historical exploration results and data quality have been considered during the planning of ongoing exploration on M15/102.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The deposit type is a coarse grained spodumene bearing LCT (Li, Cs, Ta) type pegmatite associated with fractionated late-stage granitic intrusions. The pegmatite bodies dip shallowly to the west in a series of stacked veins varying in thicknesses from a metre to tens of metres in thickness.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *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.*	Appropriate maps, sections and tables are included in the body of the Report.

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.*	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')*	RC drilling is interpreted to have intersected the pegmatite veins at an orthogonal angle. Resulting in estimated down hole widths closely resembling the estimated true width of the pegmatite veins. Future diamond drilling is required to determine the actual true width of pegmatite veins. Where reliable structural data can be obtained.
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.*	Appropriate maps, sections and tables are included in the body of the Report.
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 with all assays reported within the appendices.
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.*	Diamond drilling is planned for metallurgical sampling and structural data. Infill and extensional RC drilling is required to determine geometry/scale and mineralisation endowment