High-grade nickel sulphide discovery at Gillett North

Highlights

- Assays from first exploration hole drilled confirm an outstanding high-grade nickel sulphide discovery at Gillett North with multiple high-grade intercepts of massive and semi-massive nickel sulphides
- Significant intersections from MERC225 include:
  - **12 metres at 3.40% Ni** from 200 metres downhole
    - including **5 metres at 4.84% Ni** from 206 metres
  - **18 metres at 4.69% Ni** from 246 metres downhole
    - including **4 metres at 6.35% Ni** from 246 metres and **5 metres at 5.99% Ni** from 259 metres
  - **2 metres at 1.26% Ni** from 277 metres downhole
- Drilling confirms resource growth potential for Gillett along strike to the north-west
- Potential massive sulphide body identified in downhole electromagnetic surveys, drilling planned
- Gillett and Gillett North mineralisation covers a strike extent of 1,150 metres and remains open along strike and down dip

Widgie Nickel Limited (ASX: **WIN**, "**Widgie**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce that the assays have been received for RC percussion hole MERC225 at the Gillett North target (refer ASX announcement 30 *May 2022 - Exploration drilling discovers new mineralisation at Gillett North*) confirming high–grade, thick massive nickel sulphides and disseminated sulphides across two intervals in a blind basal contact position *(Figure 2)*.

Managing Director Steve Norregaard said: *"This drill result put simply is "outstanding", the discovery of thick, high-grade mineralisation at Gillett North is extremely exciting for Widgie. A brownfield discovery in the middle of the Widgie South area, high-grade in nature, with ample room to grow, will enhance Widgie's existing resource base and ultimately enhance the underlying project economics.*

"Whilst it is early days, the results from this first exploration hole are a major and potentially pivotal step forward in the quest to expand the Company's nickel resource base in the Widgie South area, providing significant upside."

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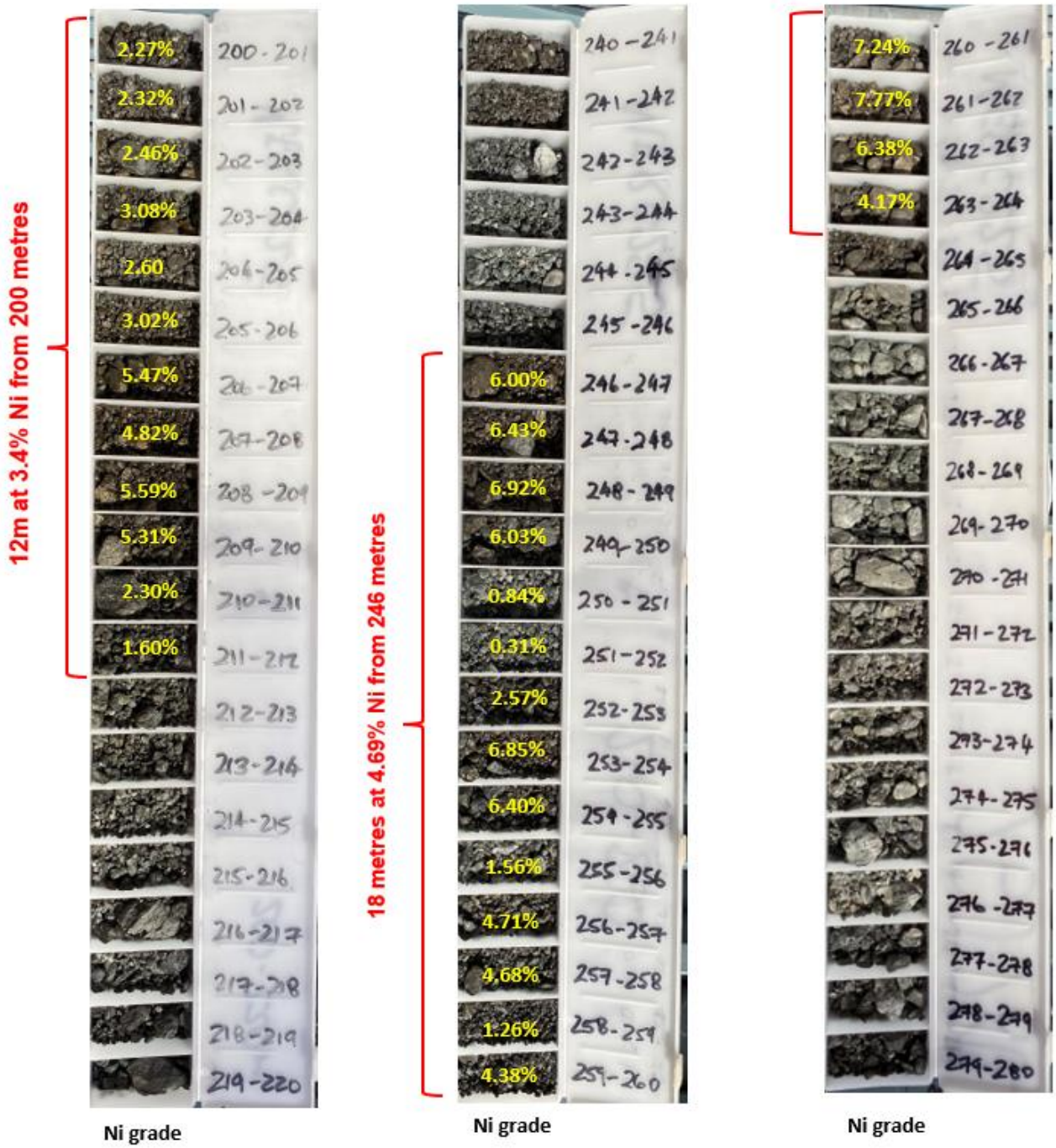

Figure 1 – MERC225 RC chips showing massive sulphide intervals and assays

The high-grade result from MERC225, enhances Widgie's position to refine its future exploration targets within the Widgie South area. Widgie South currently comprises 70,800t Ni (Indicated and Inferred Resources) across three deposits within proximity of each other *(Figure 5)* as part of the overall Mt Edwards resource base of 168,150 Ni tonnes (@1% Ni cut-off*; see ASX announcement 9 March 2022 - Widgie grows Mt Edwards Nickel Resource)*.

The Gillett to Widgie Townsite corridor covers a strike extent of approximately 1.7 km and has had little exploration completed below 150 metres with only minor historical work carried out in the Gillett North region. The corridor is highly prospective for the discovery of additional nickel sulphide mineralisation as evidenced by the results from MERC225.

Downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys have now been completed on nine holes at Gillett and two holes at Gillett North. The results are very encouraging with a strongly conductive body identified at Gillett North below and to the

south-east of hole MERC226. This highly conductive body in particular is significant in that it has a conductance of ~10,000 siemens which is indicative of a potential massive sulphide body *(Figure 2 and Figure 4)*.

In addition, assays have been received for the Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) extensional and infill drilling programs carried out on the Gillett mineralisation *(Figure 2, Table 1 and Table 2)*. The results continue to support Widgie's production aspirations, with a re-estimation of the Gillett Mineral Resource expected in the September 2022 quarter.

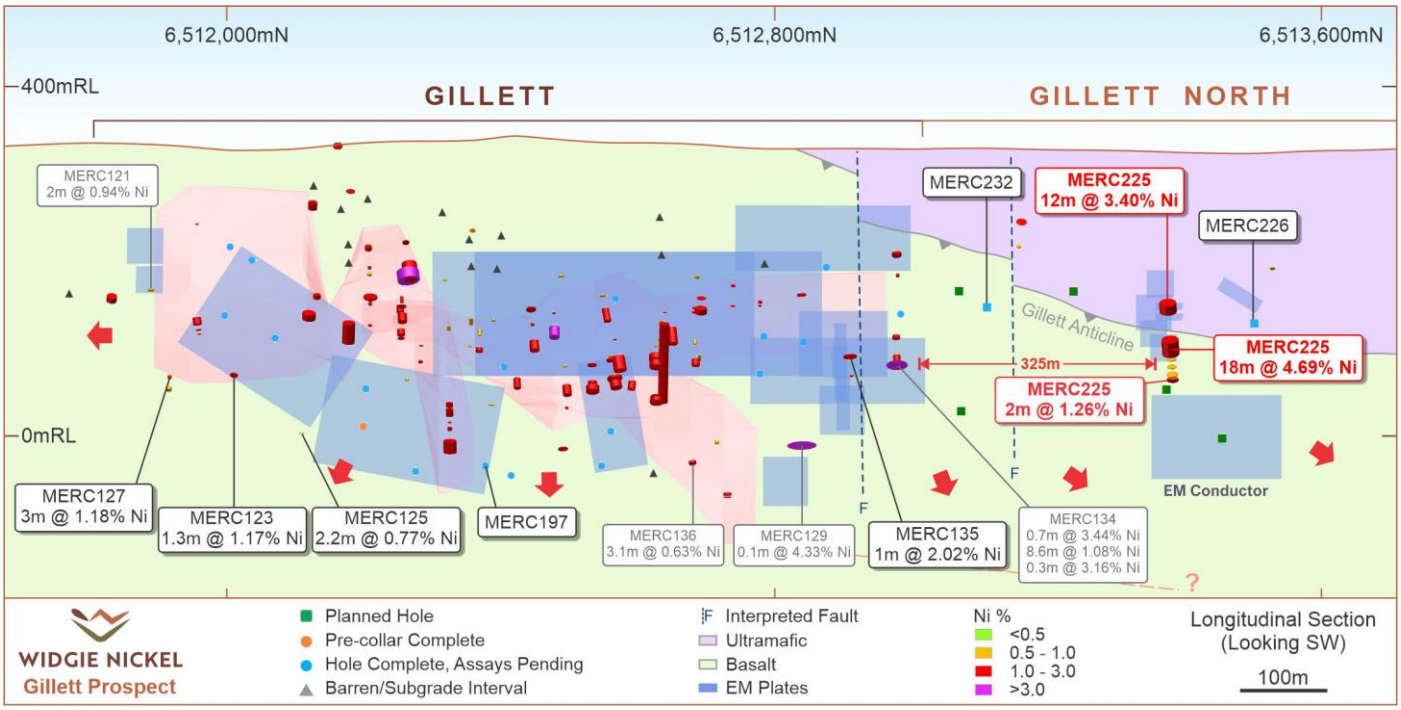

Figure 2 – Oblique long section looking south-west showing Gillett Mineral Resource, MERC225 and DHEM conductors

Geological Interpretation

The basalt footwall and ultramafic host unit within the Gillett to Widgie Townsite corridor has been tightly folded to produce a north-west plunging anticlinal structure. It is interpreted that all positions on the anticline have the potential to host nickel sulphide mineralisation. The nickel sulphides intersected in hole MERC225 *(Figure 2)* represents an extension of the Gillett nickel sulphide resource in a blind position approximately 150 to 200 metres below surface.

Previous exploration is very limited along strike and to the north-west and this represents a highly prospective corridor for the discovery of additional nickel sulphide mineralisation and is very promising for the growth of the Gillett resource.

The three distinct mineralised zones observed in MERC225 are hosted within an ultramafic unit and are separated by a zone of mafic rock *(Figure 2)*. As indicated in *Figure 3* below, the drillhole has been interpreted to have been drilled in or near the hinge zone of an anticlinal (fold) structure. The fold structure presents a repetition of the same basal contact of an ultramafic unit overlying a mafic basalt unit *(Figure 4)*. The fold has been interpreted to be plunging shallowly to the north-west, and MERC226 has therefore been drilled in poorly or unmineralised ultramafic rock above the fold hinge *(Figure 3)*.

Downhole electromagnetic surveys (DHEM) have been completed on nine holes at Gillett and two holes (MERC225 and MERC226) at Gillett North. The surveys have detected multiple conductive bodies associated with nickel sulphides at Gillett and Gillett North. DHEM completed on MERC225 and MERC226 at Gillett North have identified a very strong conductive body of ~10,000 siemens which is indicative of a massive sulphide body *(Figure 2 and Figure 4)*. Diamond drilling will be planned to intersect this conductive body in the forthcoming weeks.

The nickel mineralisation intercepted to date at Gillett and Gillett North covers a total strike extent of 1,200 metres. The mineralisation has met with or exceeded expectations, with disseminated sulphide dominating and several massive sulphide intervals also observed. All drill intercepts and significant intervals for Gillett and Gillett North are recorded in *Table 1 and Table 2*.

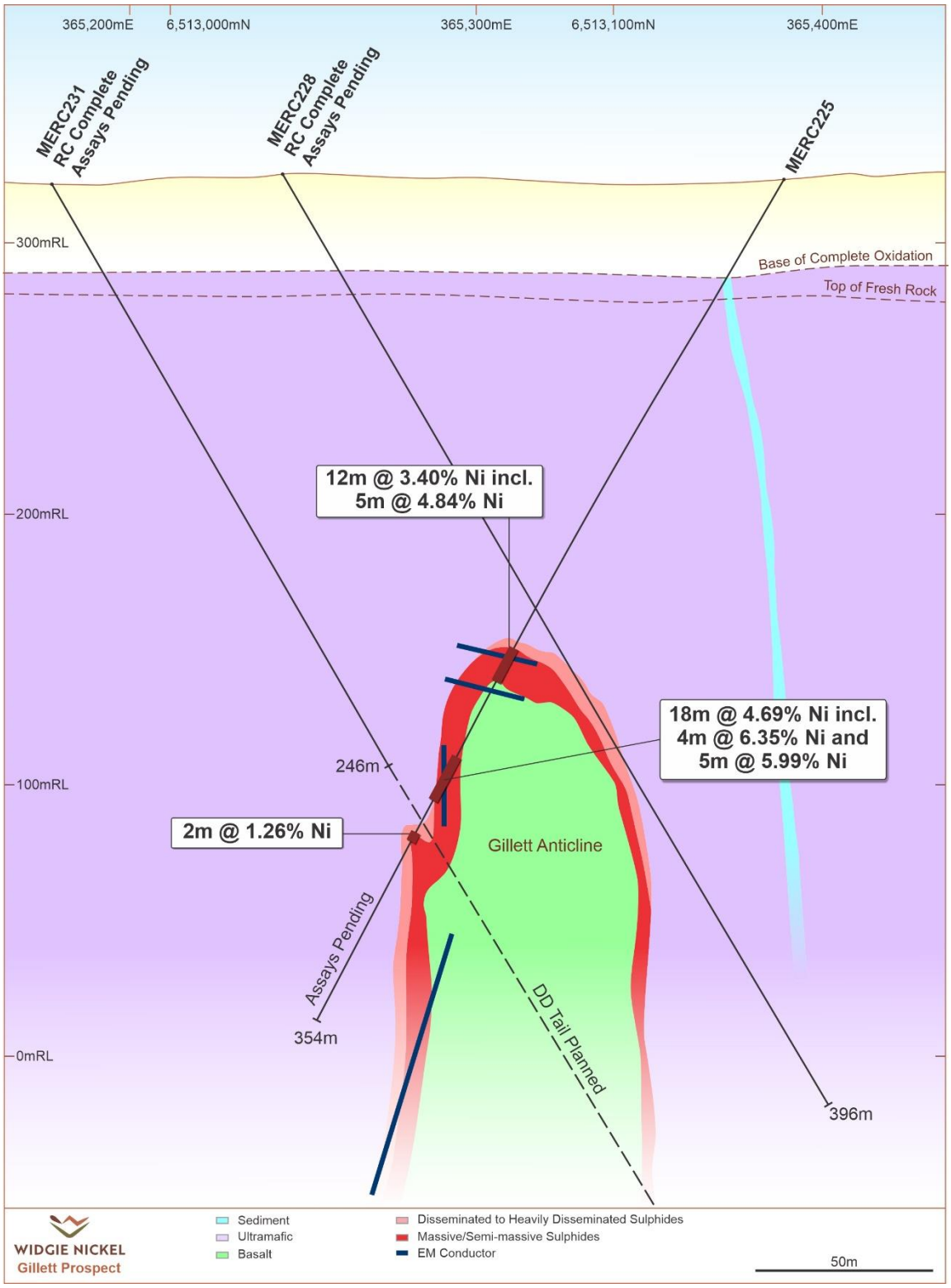

Figure 3 – Gillett North cross-section (looking NW), showing RC hole MERC225 and intercepts

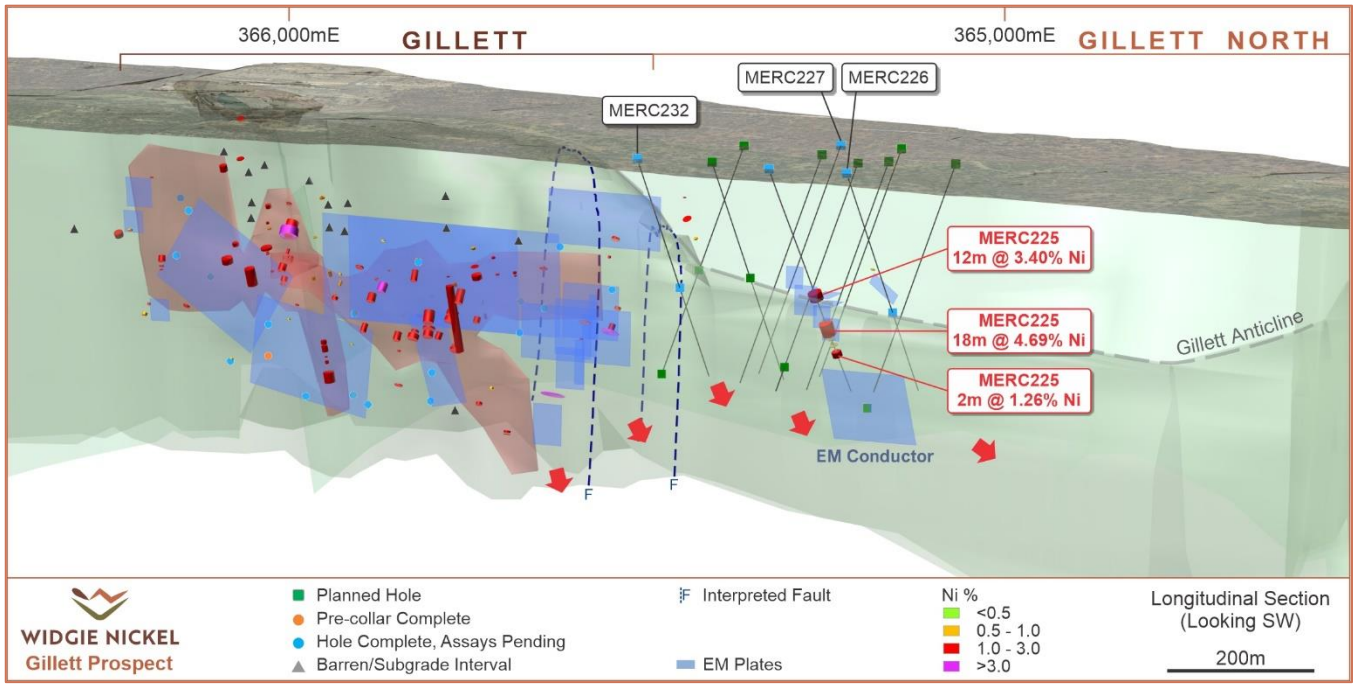

Figure 4 – Oblique 3D view (looking south) showing the basalt footwall, DHEM conductors and additional driling

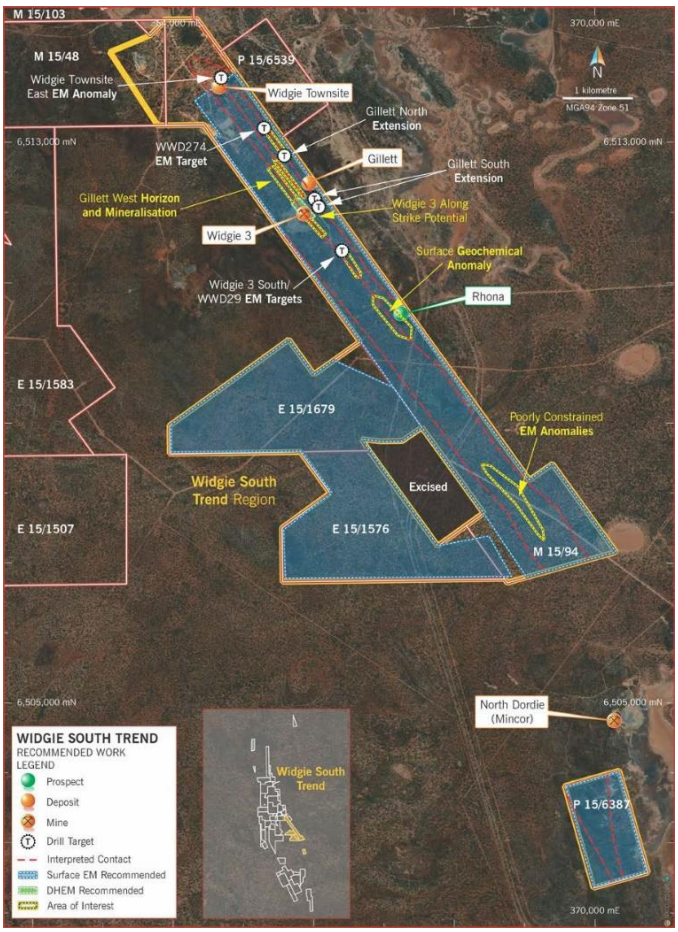

Figure 5 – A map of the Widgie South Trend area at the Mt Edwards project

With regard to receiving assay results we have continued to experience longer than expected delays with current turnaround times in excess of eight weeks. The Company expects the assays to be received progressively over coming months with the next batch of results expected to be received by the middle of July. The Company has mitigated these delays from an operational perspective with the purchase of a portable XRF analyser machine (pXRF) to provide immediate infield guidance for our exploration decision making and planning.

The Company looks forward, with great anticipation, to updating the market as more results come to hand.

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 Diamond Drilling Intercepts (Cut-off 0.5% Ni)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width	Ni%
MERC123	365849	6512156	328	372.7	-60	55	312	313.3	1.3	1.17
MERC125	365797	6512189	329.2	473.7	-60	48	365	366	1	0.52
							378.8	381	2.2	0.77
MERC127	365913	6512105	328	366.8	-60	57	289	290	1	0.71
							294	301	7	0.77
						incl.	297	301	4	1.04
MERC127	365913	6512105	328	366.8	-60	57	308	309	1	0.55
							312	316	4	0.9
MERC135	365489	6512731	327	375.8	-60	49	266	267	1	2.02
							287	295	8	0.65
						incl.	290	291	1	1.15
MERC135	365489	6512731	327	375.8	-60	49	304	306	2	0.54

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

Table 2 – Gillett and Gillett North Recent RC Assays to Date (cut-off 0.5% Ni)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width	Ni%	Status
MERC122	365966	6512087	328	40	-60	50	NSA				
MERC124	365825	6512194	328	100	-60	53	NSA				
MERC140	365535	6512745	327	160	-60	50	NSA				
MERC141	365567	6512621	332	220	-60	50	NSA				
MERC142	365556	6512656	331	220	-60	50	NSA				DD tail AA
MERC146	365681	6512464	334	198	-60	50	NSA				
MERC147	365666	6512418	334	220	-60	50	NSA				
MERC148*	365720	6512332	330	220	-60	50	82	84	2	0.93	DD tail AA
MERC149	365804	6512277	327	184	-60	50	NSA				
MERC150	365945	6512149	327	255	-60	44	NSA				RC extension AA
MERC183	365675	6512565	333	245	-60	52	NSA				
MERC184	365647	6512543	331	300	-60	50	NSA				
MERC185	365587	6512488	333	420	-60	53	NSA				
MERC186	365607	6512451	333	300	-60	51	NSA				
MERC187	365603	6512448	333	220	-60	49	NSA				DD tail AA
MERC188	365553	6512448	334	230	-60	48	NSA				
MERC189	365512	6512500	334	230	-60	49	NSA				
MERC190	365476	6512574	333	190	-60	49	NSA				
MERC191	365709	6512552	337	130	-60	48	NSA				
MERC192	365719	6512521	339	138	-60	50	NSA				
MERC193	365696	6512503	336	180	-60	49	NSA				
MERC194	365670	6512496	334	315	-60	50	NSA				
MERC195	365686	6512442	333	340	-60	48	NSA				
MERC196*	365653	6512378	333	462.8	-60	50	116	118	2	0.9	DD tail AA
MERC197	365655	6512329	331	477.6	-60	48	NSA				DD tail AA

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width	Ni%	Status
MERC198	365693	6512308	329	480	-60	50	NSA				
MERC199	365665	6512289	331	220	-60	55	NSA				
MERC200*	365747	6512290	328	220	-60	50	64	68	4	0.52	DD tail AA
MERC200*							72	80	8	0.56	DD tail AA
MERC201	365729	6512423	332	310	-60	50	NSA				
MERC225	365383	6513147	327	354	-60	230	200	212	12	3.40	
							246	264	18	4.69	
							277	279	2	1.26	

AA, assays awaiting
***, RC mineralised interval relates to Gillett West contact**

Table 3 - Drilling Recently Completed at Gillett and Gillett North(M15/94)

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	Status
Gillett	MEDD020	365683	6512389	335	461.1	-58	49	DD Completed
Gillett	MEDD021	365746	6512353	334	242	-60	47	RC Pre-collar
Gillett	MEDD022	365790	6512270	332	360	-60	49	DD Completed
Gillett	MEDD023	365756	6512237	334	232	-60	47	RC Pre-collar
Gillett	MEDD024	365602	6512479	330	450.8	-60	50	DD Completed
Gillett	MERC126	365895	6512218	327	300	-60	51	RC re-enter
Gillett	MERC128	365554	6512716	328	290	-61	51	RC re-enter
Gillett	MERC133	365475	6512793	325	260	-60	48	RC re-enter
Gillett	MERC139	365583	6512689	330	294	-57	50	RC re-enter
Gillett	MERC142	365556	6512656	331	220	-60	50	DD Completed
Gillett	MERC148	365720	6512332	330	220	-60	50	DD Completed
Gillett	MERC150	365945	6512149	327	255	-60	44	RC Completed
Gillett	MERC187	365603	6512448	333	220	-60	49	DD Completed
Gillett	MERC191	365709	6512552	337	252	-60	50	RC re-enter
Gillett	MERC196	365653	6512378	333	462.8	-60	50	DD Completed
Gillett	MERC197	365655	6512329	331	477.6	-60	48	DD Completed
Gillett	MERC200	365747	6512290	328	220	-60	50	DD Completed
Gillett	MERC210	365968	6512211	328	170	-60	50	RC Pre-collar
Gillett	MERC223	365546	6512753	332	258	-60	50	RC Pre-collar
Gillett	MERC224	365942	6512228	328	141	-60	51	RC Pre-collar
Gillett North	MERC225	365383	6513147	327	354	-60	230	RC Completed
Gillett North	MERC226	365297	6513204	327	360	-60	230	RC Completed
Gillett North	MERC227	365230	6512807	330	342	-60	50	RC Completed
Gillett North	MERC228	365247	6513009	324	396	-60	50	RC Completed
Gillett North	MERC229	365171	6512890.	330	282	-60	50	RC Completed
Gillett North	MERC230	365117	6513041	327	348	-60	50	RC Completed
Gillett North	MERC231	365188	6512959	322	246	-60	50	RC Completed
Gillett North	MERC232	365553	6513001	327	348	-60	230	RC Completed
Gillett North	MERC233	365553	6513001	327	348	-60	230	RC Completed
Gillett North	MERC234	365461	6513056	327	254	-60	50	RC Completed
Gillett North	MERC235	365355	6512798	331	228	-60	50	RC Completed

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.	

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. 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. PXRF instrument Niton XL5 is used for qualitative and semi-quantitative field analysis of base metals in rock chip, RC and DD drilling samples. The PXRF instrument is routinely calibrated using a calibration standard. No PXRF results are reported
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*	Assays 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,*	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

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	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 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. 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 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 49 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.*	This report includes results from recent Geophysical Surveys. Results from these surveys are included in the body of this report • Parameters for the Gillett and Gillett North Down Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) Surveys are provided below; • EMIT DigiAtlantis with Fluxgate Mag-03 B-field magnetometer • GEM Geophysics proprietary transmitter -outputting 70 Amperes with 0.25Hz transmitter frequency • 300m by 300m loops
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.*	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.