WIDGIE NICKEL
Critical metals for a cleaner future

Faraday Metallurgical Testwork- Excellent Flotation Response

Highlights

- Flowsheet development test work has achieved 81.0% lithium recovery to a 6.3% Li_2O flotation concentrate.
- Faraday mineralisation has been shown to respond well to heavy liquid separation and at finer sizing by direct flotation after removal of magnetic particles and slimes.
- Elevated grades of rubidium (up to 0.7%) have been determined in some process streams with an association to potassium.
- Widgie continues to progress final offtake discussions for Faraday, following lodgement of mining proposal with DMIRS in May.

Managing Director and CEO Mr Steve Norregaard commented:
"This excellent metallurgical response confirms the favourable mineralogy of Faraday mineralisation, and is an important further step in the commercialisation of this valuable resource. Grade is one thing, but the ability to easily liberate the desired lithium mineral from your ore is as important. Widgie is increasingly confident of generating significant value from Faraday. Our eyes are currently fixed on the short-term DSO opportunity, and these results will verify our discussions with DSO offtake partners, while also informing longer term potential."

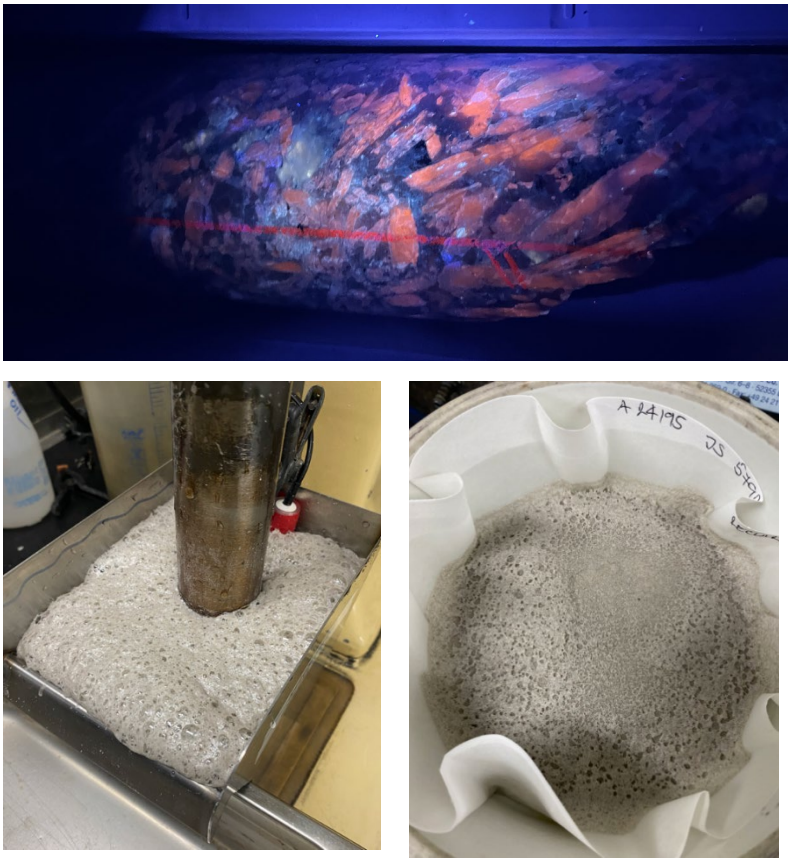

Figure 1 *Faraday drill core under UV light, Red/Orange – Spodumene (Lithium bearing mineral $LiAlSi_2O_6$)*

Flotation test and Li_2O concentrate produced

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Widgie Nickel Ltd (ASX: **WIN**) ("**Widgie**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce the results of flowsheet development testwork for its Faraday Lithium Project ("**Faraday**"), in accordance with *JORC 2012*.

Metallurgical Testwork Summary – Discussion of Results

Further metallurgical characterisation and process flowsheet development testwork has been undertaken at ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd in Balcatta, Perth. An available 1.01% Li_2O composite sample prepared from diamond drill core was used for flowsheet development testing and is considered indicative of the higher-grade sections of the known Faraday mineralisation. The head assay for the composite sample is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 *Composite 2303 Li01-27 Head Analysis (23MEDD002 12.00m to 25.24m)*

% Li_2O	% SiO_2	% Al_2O_3	% Na_2O	% K_2O	% Fe_2O_3	%CaO	%Mn	% Rb
1.01	74.8	15.6	5.36	1.98	0.51	0.12	0.12	0.11

The program design was guided by testing methods to simulate potential treatment options at existing concentrators with the aim to develop a bespoke process.

A composite sample made up of 90 kilograms of half PQ diamond core was used in the program which included, size by assay analysis, heavy liquid separation (HLS) testing (a proxy for potential dense media or other gravity separation processes), trials with a multi gravity separator (MGS) and grinding, low intensity magnetic separation (LIMS), deslime and flotation testwork.

Assay and deportment results for stage crushing preparation of three HLS feed samples and a minus 150-micron fraction are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 *Composite 2303 Li01-27_Size Fraction Analysis*

Size Fraction	Weight	Al_2O_3		Na_2O		K_2O		Li_2O		Fe_2O_3		Rb	
(mm)	(%)	%	%dist	%	%dist	%	%dist	%	%dist	%	%dist	%	%dist
-10.0 +4.75	39.8	16.2	40.6	5.25	40.4	1.97	38.5	1.16	43.3	0.47	36.6	0.10	38.1
-4.75 +1.00	35.0	15.7	34.7	4.90	33.5	2.18	37.4	1.13	37.3	0.43	29.7	0.11	37.2
-1.00 +0.150	17.3	15.2	16.6	4.76	15.9	2.09	17.7	0.91	14.8	0.65	22.1	0.11	18.3
-0.150	7.9	16.4	8.2	6.67	10.2	1.66	6.5	0.60	4.5	0.74	11.6	0.09	6.4
Calc'd Head	100.0	15.9	100.0	5.17	100.0	2.04	100.0	1.06	100.0	0.51	100.0	0.11	100.0
Assay Head		15.6		5.36		1.98		1.01		0.51		0.11	

The higher lithium grade composite responded similarly to earlier bench scale HLS tests (refer to "Maiden Resource Proves Up Faraday DSO Starter Pit Opportunity" 29 March 2023) with clean lithium concentrates generated in the +2.9 SG sinks for crushed feed fractions between 1 and 10mm. A finer fraction -1.00 +0.150mm also underwent HLS via a centrifugal separation process and demonstrated a significant increase in lithium recovery to the plus 2.9 sinks, indicating the lithium bearing mineral is well liberated in this size range.

Results for the HLS tests are shown in Tables 3 to 5.

Table 3 *Composite 2303 Li01-27_-10.0 +4.75mm HLS Results*

SG Class	Weigh t	Al_2O_3		Na_2O		K_2O		Li_2O		Fe_2O_3		Rb	
	(%)	%	%dist	%	%dist	%	%dist	%	%dist	%	%dist	%	%dist
-2.70	77.2	15.3	73.0	6.11	89.9	2.36	92.3	0.37	24.4	0.41	67.6	0.12	91.2
+2.70, - 2.85	12.6	17.3	13.5	2.98	7.2	0.84	5.4	2.93	32.0	0.61	16.5	0.05	6.2
+2.85, - 2.90	7.8	20.6	10.0	1.73	2.6	0.53	2.1	4.56	31.0	0.67	11.2	0.03	2.3
+2.90	2.4	24.2	3.5	0.79	0.4	0.21	0.2	6.18	12.6	0.93	4.7	0.01	0.3
Calc'd Head	100.0	16.2	100.0	5.25	100.0	1.97	100.0	1.16	100.0	0.47	100.0	0.10	100.0

Table 4 *Composite 2303 Li01-27_-4.75 +1.00mm HLS Results*

SG Class	Weight	Al_2O_3		Na_2O		K_2O		Li_2O		Fe_2O_3		Rb	
	(%)	%	%dist	%	%dist	%	%dist	%	%dist	%	%dist	%	%dist
-2.70	77.9	14.0	69.4	5.81	91.5	2.57	91.8	0.15	10.3	0.30	54.1	0.13	89.6
+2.70 - 2.85	8.2	18.2	9.5	3.25	5.4	1.62	6.1	2.30	16.6	0.92	17.4	0.11	7.9
+2.85 - 2.90	6.8	21.6	9.4	1.78	2.5	0.54	1.7	4.72	28.4	0.81	12.8	0.03	2.0
+2.90	7.1	25.9	11.8	0.47	0.7	0.14	0.5	7.08	44.6	0.95	15.7	0.01	0.5
Calc'd Head	100.0	15.7	100.0	4.94	100.0	2.18	100.0	1.13	100.0	0.43	100.0	0.11	100.0

Table 5 *Composite 2303 Li01-27_-1.00 +0.150mm HLS Results*

SG Class	Weight	Al_2O_3		Na_2O		K_2O		Li_2O		Fe_2O_3		Rb	
	(%)	%	%dist	%	%dist	%	%dist	%	%dist	%	%dist	%	%dist
-2.70	80.7	12.6	66.8	5.66	95.9	2.10	80.9	0.04	3.8	0.16	19.9	0.10	71.7
+2.70 - 2.90	6.2	27.0	11.0	2.12	2.8	5.92	17.5	1.12	7.6	2.27	21.6	0.47	25.8
+2.90	13.1	25.8	22.2	0.50	1.4	0.25	1.6	6.18	88.6	2.90	58.5	0.02	2.4
Calc'd Head	100.0	15.2	100.0	4.76	100.0	2.09	100.0	0.914	100.0	0.65	100.0	0.11	100.0

A feature of the preliminary testwork to date has been the consistently good quality of lithium concentrate produced via HLS testing of size fractions between 1mm and 10mm. The results for heavy liquid separations at 2.9 and 3.0 SG show lithium grades of the sinks as expressed by Li_2O ranging from 6.5 to 7.2% and iron content as expressed by % Fe_2O_3 consistently below 1.15% (average 0.92%). Total alkalis (Na_2O + K_2O) have been assayed for only the higher-grade composite and returned less than 1.1%. Coupled with the coarse size of the concentrates, these outcomes are considered to be desirable properties for potential off takers.

With knowledge from the HLS tests that over 88% of lithium was recovered to the 2.9 SG sinks at the finer particle size (-1.00, +0.150mm) testing was caried out on a flowsheet that ground feed to P_{80} 106µm, underwent a low intensity magnetic separation and a desliming step before forward flotation using a fatty acid collector. This flowsheet when tested at bench scale demonstrated potential for an excellent metallurgical response. Using a rougher and two stage cleaner circuit configuration 81% of lithium in the feed was recovered to a recleaner concentrate of 6.3% Li_2O. Applying a lower cut point, the calculated lithium recovery increased to 85% with a concentrate of 5.52% Li_2O (see Table 6 below).

An inclusion of a low intensity magnetic separation (LIMS) step has proven beneficial in removing iron rich minerals, iron being a deleterious element in the downstream treatment of Spodumene concentrates.

Table 6 *Composite 2303 Li01-27_ Grind/LIMS/Deslime and Flotation Flowsheet Results*

PROCESS STREAM	Weight	Li_2O		Fe_2O_3		Al_2O_3		SiO_2	
	%	%	%dist	%	%dist	%	%dist	%	%dist
ReClnr. Conc. 1	4.98	7.00	33.1	2.53	17.3	25.3	8.2	61.9	4.2
ReClnr. Conc. 2	3.18	6.85	20.7	1.92	8.4	25.0	5.2	62.8	2.7
ReClnr. Conc. 3	2.57	6.07	14.8	1.51	5.3	24.2	4.1	64.2	2.2
ReClnr. Conc. 4	2.76	4.74	12.4	1.09	4.1	21.7	3.9	67.1	2.5
ReClnr Tail	2.83	1.68	4.5	0.79	3.1	17.5	3.2	71.6	2.8
Clnr Tail	7.79	0.30	2.2	0.26	2.8	13.7	7.0	74.7	7.9
Ro. Tail	65.0	0.06	4.0	0.15	13.4	13.5	57.4	75.8	67.2
Slimes	10.52	0.82	8.2	1.25	18.0	15.8	10.9	71.8	10.3
Magnetic Conc.	0.33	0.34	0.1	61.7	27.7	5.55	0.1	28.0	0.1
Calc'd Head	100.0	1.05	100.0	0.73	100.0	15.3	100.0	73.4	100.0
Assay Head		1.01		0.51		15.6		74.8	

Cumulative Grades and Recoveries

POTENTIAL PRODUCT	Weight	Li_2O		Fe_2O_3		Al_2O_3		SiO_2	
	%	%	%	%dist	%	%dist	%	%dist	%
ReClnr. Conc. 1	5.0	7.00	33.1	2.53	17.3	25.3	8.24	61.9	4.2
ReClnr. Conc. 1 to 2	8.2	6.94	53.8	2.29	25.7	25.2	13.4	62.3	6.9
ReClnr. Conc. 1 to 3	10.7	6.73	68.6	2.11	31.0	24.9	17.5	62.7	9.2
ReClnr. Conc. 1 to 4	13.5	6.32	81.0	1.90	35.1	24.3	21.4	63.6	11.7
Comb. Clnr Conc	16.3	5.52	85.5	1.71	38.2	23.1	24.7	65.0	14.5

Two phases of metallurgical characterisation testing have now been undertaken on the samples. The dominant lithium mineral identified by XRD analysis is spodumene and good quality concentrates above 6% Li_2O have been achieved both in HLS and flotation testwork. A flowsheet with a ball mill grind, low intensity magnetic separation and desliming ahead of flotation has shown promise and supports further optimisation and assessment using a range of variability samples.

Elevated grades of rubidium have been confirmed in the Faraday metallurgical samples. The rubidium tends to report with potassium to the +2.70 -2.90 SG fraction in HLS testing, inferring as association with potassium feldspar. Further work is required to understand the occurrence of rubidium and the potential for upgrade.

Faraday Location

The Faraday-Trainline Lithium Project area is located on Mining Lease M15/102, 4km west north-west of the Widgiemooltha townsite. Access is via the Coolgardie-Norseman Rd, 63km south of Coolgardie. Faraday and Trainline are central to Widgie's Mt Edwards Project, covering a significant land holding within the *"Lithium Corridor"* between Mt Marion to the north and Pioneer Dome to the south (**Figure 2**).

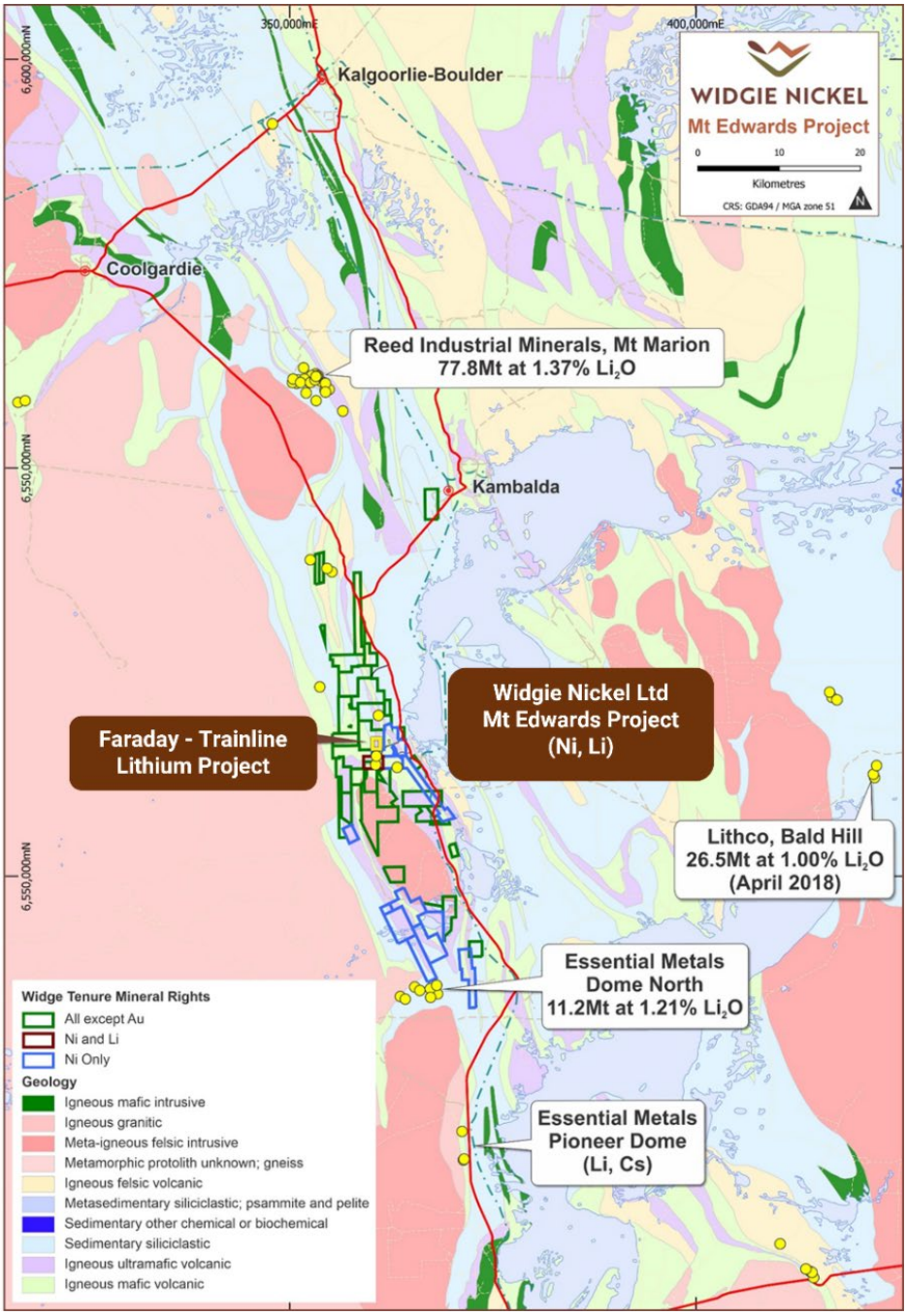

Figure 2 - *Regional Geology showing Faraday and Trainline Lithium Project location, and surrounding lithium Projects*

Geology and Lithium Mineralisation

The Mt Edwards Project lithium tenements cover the northern margin of the Widgiemooltha Dome. The mineralisation at Faraday-Trainline Project is hosted within Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatites associated with fractionated late-stage granitic intrusions.

The stacked pegmatites veins have intruded the steeply dipping mafic/ultramafic country rock dipping shallowly to the west at 20° and are found to be outcropping in places. The pegmatites widths vary from 1m to 14m in thickness, with greater thicknesses observed within the ultramafic host. The pegmatites have a strike length of 800m north-south and are open at depth.

Faraday and Trainline have been separated by a late-stage, cross cutting east-west dolerite intrusive that truncates the pegmatite bodies to the north and south.

The maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for Faraday was released in March 2023, stating 481kt at 0.59% Li_2O at 0.3% Li_2O cut-off.

Drill hole Summary

One PQ diamond drill hole (23MEDD002) was drilled to a depth of 29m to obtain the sample for metallurgical test work. 23MEDD002 was drilled in the central zone of the proposed Faraday Starter Pit (**Figure 3**) intersecting 13.24m of pegmatite for test work. Core was cut into half and quarter core. The half core was sent at ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd in Balcatta, Perth, for Metallurgical test work and a quarter core was sent to Intertek Genalysis, located in Maddington WA, for geochemical analysis. Remaining quarter core was retained.

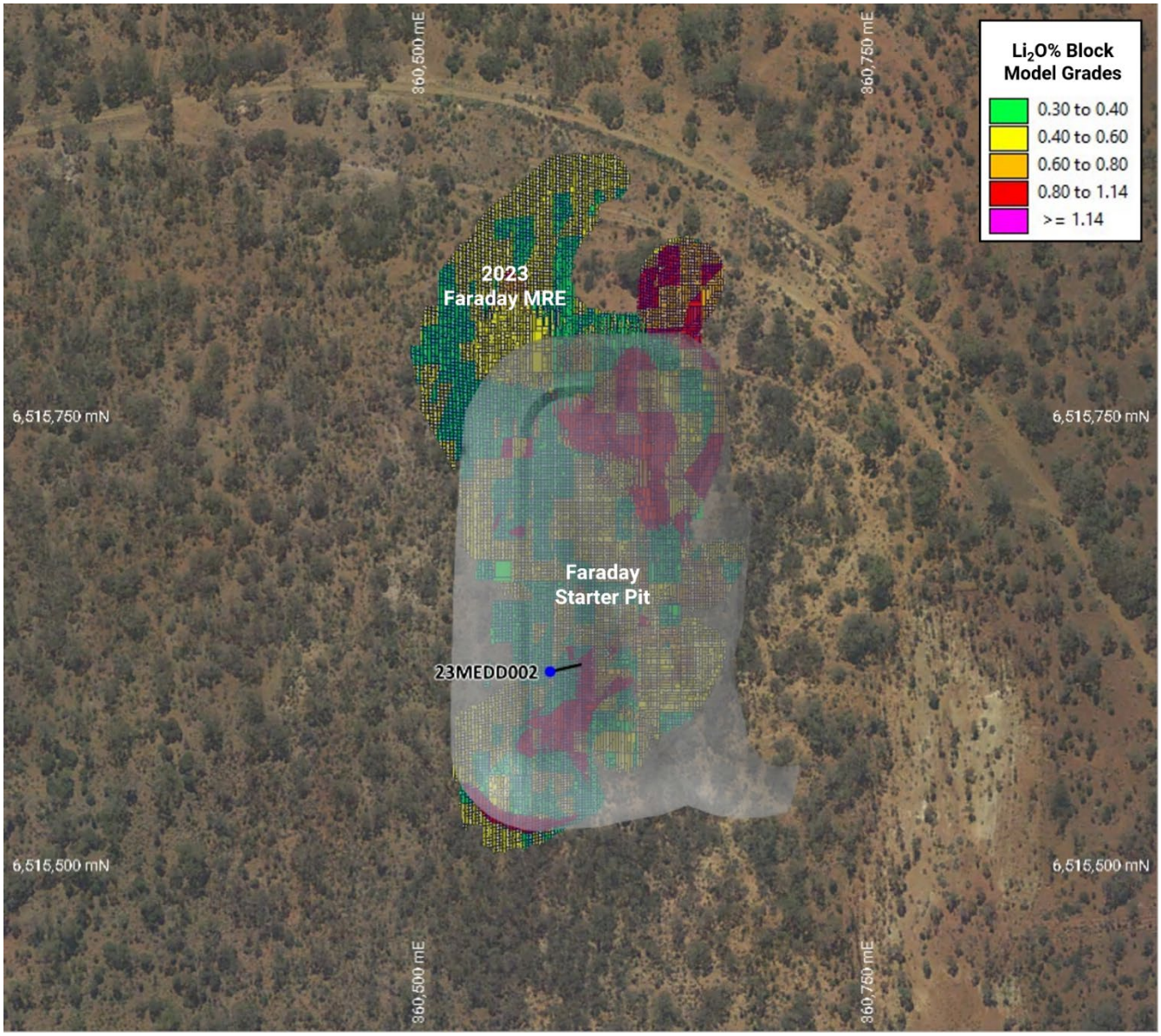

Figure 3 *Faraday Project with location of 23MEDD002, Faraday Starter Pit and block model*

Drill Result

Table 7 *23MEDD002 Drill Intercept used for Metallurgical Testwork*

Hole ID	Drill Type	Prospect	Programme	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	DH Width (m)	Li_2O (%)
23MEDD002	DD	Faraday	MET	12.00	25.24	13.24	0.89

MET =Drill hole used for metallurgical testwork
DD = Diamond Core

Drilling Detail

Table 8 *Collar details for the diamond drill hole reported in this ASX announcement*

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	Total Depth (m)	Survey Method	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth
23MEDD002	Faraday	DD	29	RTK_GPS	360569	6515629	375	-59.8	88.5

Survey method RTK_DGPS = Real Time Kinematic Digital Global Positioning System, GP = Handheld Global Positioning System (Garmin GPS)

Next Steps

The Company intends to further develop the promising process flowsheet identified and test samples representing a range of lithium grades reflective of the overall mineralisation. Rubidium assays will be tracked in this work to consider the case for mineralogical assessment and concentration testwork.

Competent Person Statement – Exploration Results

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 member of the Australian Institute of Metallurgy and Mining (member no 224335). 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.

Competent Person Statement – Metallurgical Results

The information in this announcement that relates to Metallurgical Results is based on information compiled by independent consulting metallurgist Brian McNab (FAusIMM, (CP). B.Sc Extractive Metallurgy). Mr McNab is a Member of AusIMM. He is employed by Wood Mining and Metals. Mr McNab has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which is undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr McNab consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information made available to him, in the form and context in which it appears.

Compliance Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results are extracted from the ASX Announcements listed in the table below, which are also available on the Company's website www.widgienickel.com.au.

Date	Title
08/12/2022	Assays confirm High Grade Lithium discovery at Faraday
09/01/2023	Further Assays Reaffirm High-grade Lithium Discovery at Faraday
14/02/2023	Widgie Fast-tracks Faraday Li_2O Deposit for DSO Opportunity
29/03/2023	Maiden Resource Proves Up Faraday DSO Stater Pit Opportunity
08/05/2023	Faraday Mining Proposal Lodged
04/07/2023	New lithium Discoveries Position Widgie for Resource Growth

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Approved by: Board of Widgie Nickel Ltd

-ENDS-

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Table 1 information in accordance with JORC 2012: Mt 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* *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.*	All new data collected from the Faraday Lithium Project discussed in this report is in relation to Diamond (DD) drilling completed at the Faraday Project in 2023. DD samples of NQ2 size quarter core have been acquired according to logged lithological and mineralisation boundaries at lengths between 0.3 metres to 1.3 metres. With sampling of the prospective pegmatite vein and 2-5m into the mafic/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 four-acid digest. With an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) finish for Li only
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).*	One (1) drillhole was completed and reported in this announcement for 29m drilled. The DD rig is an Austex 1550 drilling NQ2 with standard tube. Core is oriented using Reflex ACT III tool. Hole was drilled at a nominal dip angle of -60° and azimuth angle to orthogonally intercept the interpreted favourable geological contact zone.
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. With all sampling being dry. 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 DD holes have been geologically logged (both quantitatively and qualitatively) for lithology, weathering, alteration and mineralogy and sampled following drilling. All DD holes are photographed. The total length of DD of 29 metres completed. 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.*	DD core was cut into half core for metallurgical testwork, the remain half was cut into quarter core with one quarter sent for geochemical analysis and the other quarter retained.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
	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.*	The sample preparation technique carried out in the field is considered industry best standard practice and was completed by the geologist. All samples were dry 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 100g 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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. 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 5% of the total samples. Field duplicate samples have been taken in visibly mineralised zones, at a rate of 2% of total samples. Samples of blank material have been submitted immediately after visibly mineralised zones at a nominal rate of 5% of the total samples. Sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Samples were analysed at Intertek Perth, WA. Individual samples have been assayed for lithium only per the laboratory's procedure for a four-acid digest. With an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) finish for Lithium only 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 was carried out with all results assessed for repeatability and meeting expected values relevant to lithium and related elements. Any failures or discrepancies were 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. No drill holes were twinned. Oxide Li_2O value is calculated by multiplying elemental Li% by a factor of 2.153.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used *Quality and adequacy of topographic control*	A differential GPS (DGPS) has been used to determine the majority of drillhole collar locations, accurate to within 0.1 metres. 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. 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* *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*	All DD drillhole have been sampled at between 0.3 and 1.3 metres. This hole reported is for Metallurgical testwork were drill spacing is not relevant. However, this hole was drilled in the central zone of the Faraday deposit to provide representative samples. Compositing is not applicable to Metallurgical drill hole.
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.* *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.*	Previous drill holes and geological mapping aided in the determination that the interpretated pegmatite veins dip shallowly to the west at -20°. All subsequent drilling was orientated at -60° towards the east at 090° to gain optimum drill angles orthogonal to the interpretated pegmatite veins.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	All DD samples were transported to the Widgie Nickel warehouse in Carlisle, WA, with cut samples then transported to Intertek Perth at 544 Bickley Road, Maddington. 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	***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 and Trainline Project 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. M15/102 was granted on 01/04/1985 and expires on 10/04/2027. Any mining at Munda will require a Miscellaneous License for access to the Coolgardie-Norseman Highway, a distance of approximately 5km. There are no known impediments to mining in the area
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 Lithium 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 Mt Edwards Project lithium tenements cover the northern margin of the Widgiemooltha Dome. The mineralisation at Faraday and Trainline is hosted within lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites associated with fractionated late-stage granitic intrusions. The stacked pegmatites veins have intruded the steeply dipping mafic/ultramafic country rock dipping shallowly to the west at 20° and are found to be outcropping in places. The pegmatites widths vary from 1m to 14m in thickness, with greater thicknesses observed within the ultramafic host. The pegmatites have a strike length of 800m north-south, are open at depth.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	One (1) DD drillholes was completed. 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. Appropriate maps, sections and tables are included in the body of the Report.
	easting and northing of the drill hole collar *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole 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 (e.g., 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 drill hole 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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	DD drilling is interpreted to have intersected the pegmatite veins at an orthogonal angle. Resulting in estimated down hole widths closely 80-95% resembling the estimated true width of the pegmatite veins.
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 drill hole 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 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 (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling.*	Diamond drilling is planned for metallurgical sampling and structural data. Infill and extensional RC drilling is required to determine geometry/scale and mineralisation endowment
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
	Data validation procedures used.	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	William Stewart has visited site on multiple occasions to view the project. William Stewart last visited site on 27 June 2023. Brian McNab (Wood Mining and Metals, acting as the Competent Person for the metallurgical aspects) has visited the site on 27 June 2023.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Preliminary testing of lithium mineralisation at the Faraday Project has determined spodumene to be the main lithium-bearing mineral. Good quality concentrates above 6.0% Li_2O have been achieved testing crushed and sized samples by heavy liquid separation at 2.9 and 3.0 specific gravity. A flowsheet with a ball mill grind to P_{80} 106µm, low intensity magnetic separation and desliming ahead of flotation has shown promise and supports further optimisation and assessment using a range of variability samples. At this early stage of assessment, it is reasonably assumed that an effective process flowsheet can be developed for treatment of the Faraday mineralisation and that concentrate/s of approximately 6.0% Li_2O will be achievable.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	No environmental impact assessments have been conducted. It is assumed that any remedial action to limit the environmental impacts of mining and processing will not significantly affect the economic viability of the project.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity, and distribution of the data).	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
Discussion of relative	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate*	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
accuracy/ confidence	*using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person.*	
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	No Estimation of Mineral Resources are reported in this release