WIDGIE NICKEL
Critical metals for a cleaner future

Growth Potential Enhanced Following Gillett & Gillett North Drill Results

Highlights

- Significant Nickel mineralisation confirmed outside of current Gillett resource including:
  - ✓ New intercepts in highly prospective corridor between Gillett and Gillett North.
  - ✓ New intercepts below the northern end of the current resource illustrate mineralisation remains open down dip and plunge.
- Significant nickel sulphide intercepts include*:

MERC195	**26m @ 1.41% Ni, 0.18% Cu, 0.04% Co from 290m***
	Inc 2.3m @ 2.89% Ni, 0.35% Cu, 0.08% Co from 291m
	Inc 10m @ 2.22% Ni, 0.28% Cu, 0.06% Co from 297m
MERC236	**23m @ 1.03% Ni, 0.11% Cu, 0.03% Co from 246m***
	Inc 3m @ 1.97% Ni, 0.24% Cu, 0.05% Co from 246m
MEDD039	**10m @ 1.00% Ni, 0.10% Cu, 0.03% Co from 331m***
MEDD041	**15m @ 1.18% Ni, 0.13% Cu, 0.04% Co from 303m***
	Inc 2.45m @ 1.87% Ni, 0.24% Cu, 0.05% Co from 303m
	Inc 7m @ 1.54% Ni, 0.16% Cu, 0.04% Co from 310m

- Gillett is a key deposit within the Mt Edwards project currently containing 23,400t Ni with upside potential as mineralisation remains open in all directions.
- The recent exploration success at Gillett North lies outside of the Gillett Resource and will ultimately be included in the next resource update.
- Further drilling is planned throughout 2023 to infill known mineralisation to Indicated category and test extensions along strike and at depth.

* All measurements quoted are downhole (Estimated true widths range from 40% to 70% of the downhole intercepts). PGE results remain outstanding.

Widgie Nickel Limited (ASX: **WIN**, "**Widgie**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce assay results from its Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) drilling program targeting the Gillett and Gillett North mineralisation.

This announcement pertains to all holes completed as of 31 December 2022 and not previously reported or included in the January 2023 Resource Estimation (refer figure 1). As of 8 February 2023, a further 14 pre-collars out of a planned 20 holes within the Gillett area have been drilled in preparation for diamond tails targeting higher grades within the resource wireframes and testing for strike extensions to the south.

The Company sees the Greater Widgie South area, comprising Widgie 3, Widgie Townsite and Gillett/Gillett North as the potential second nickel production centre in the Company's portfolio. Given the existing significant nickel endowment (71,860t Ni Indicated and Inferred Resource) across these three deposits, in close proximity, this potential operation will be larger in scale and longer life than the Company's first planned nickel mine at Armstrong.

Managing Director Steve Norregaard said:

"Widgie's investment in drilling continues to pay dividends with some great results both within the existing resource shape and outside.

The latest results, which demonstrate high-grade mineralisation beyond the current Gillett deposit, complement our previous results at Gillett announced in September reaffirming grade continuity within the current deposit.

Gillett remains very much a long-term growth opportunity within the Mt Edwards project. Drilling is set to continue during 2023 as we continue to expand, refine and define the limits to the mineralisation. There is no indication of an endpoint in sight for Gillett so there is significant blue-sky potential ahead.

The adjacent Gillett North prospect is expected to provide another layer of growth to be fully quantified in the year ahead."

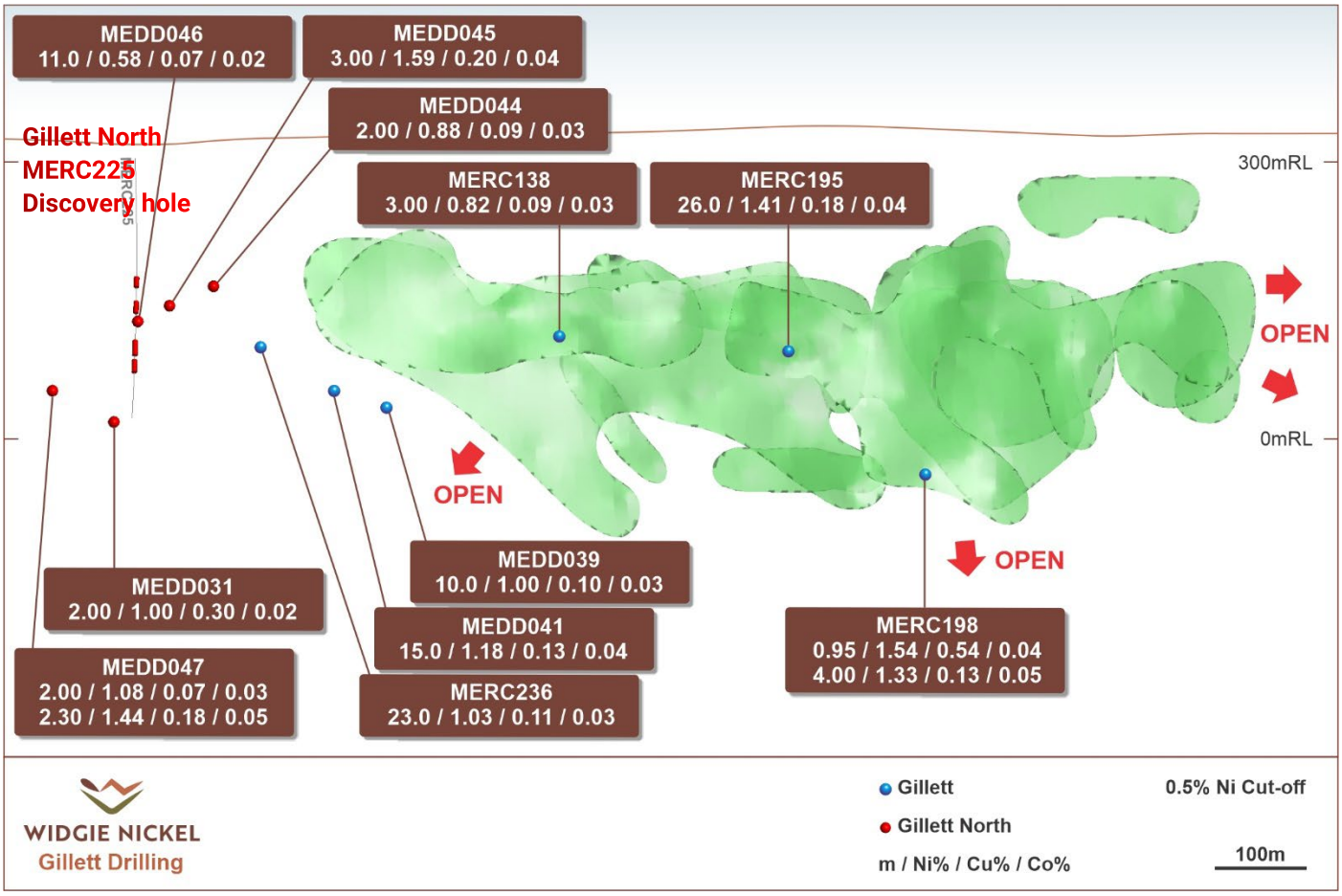

Figure 1 –Gillett long section looking North East- Significant intercepts

Discussion of Results

Drilling at the northern end of the Gillett Resource has expanded the extent of the known nickel mineralisation up to 80m beyond the current resource wireframes with results of **23m @ 1.03% Ni, 0.11% Cu, 0.03% Co** from 246m (MERC236), **10m @ 1.00% Ni, 0.10% Cu, 0.03% Co** from 331m (MEDD039) and **15m @ 1.18% Ni, 0.13% Cu, 0.04% Co** from 303m (MEDD041).

Hole ID	Drill Type	Prospect	Lode	Infill/Ex	Depth From	Depth to	DH Width	Ni %	Cu %	Co %
MERC138	DD tail	Gillett	Main	Infill	260.0	263.0	3.00	0.82	0.09	0.03
MERC147	RC Precollar			Ex	NSI					
	DD tail			"	Pending					
MERC149	DD tail	Gillett	Contact	Ex	254.35	258.0	3.65	0.57	0.16	0.03
MERC195	DD tail	Gillett	Contact	Infill	277	279.0	2	0.66	0.08	0.02
			Main	"	**290.0**	**316.0**	**26.0**	**1.41**	**0.18**	**0.04**
inc			"	"	291.0	293.3	2.30	2.89	0.35	0.08
inc			"	"	297.0	307.0	10.0	2.22	0.28	0.06
MERC198	DD tail	Gillett	Contact	Infill	410.0	411.0	0.95	1.54	0.54	0.04
and			Main	"	423.0	427.0	4.00	1.33	0.13	0.05
MERC236	RC	Gillett	Main	Ex	**246.0**	**269.0**	**23.0**	**1.03**	**0.11**	**0.03**
inc			"	"	246.0	249.0	3.00	1.97	0.24	0.05
inc			"	"	257.0	262.0	5.00	1.56	0.18	0.04
MEDD031	DD tail	Gillett North	?	Ex	353.0	355.0	2.00	1.00	0.30	0.02
MEDD039	RC Precollar	Gillett		Ex	Pending					
	DD tail		Main	"	**331.0**	**341.0**	**10.0**	**1.00**	**0.10**	**0.03**
MEDD040	RC Precollar	Gillett North		Ex	Pending					
	DD tail									
MEDD041	RC Precollar	Gillett		Ex	Pending					
	DD tail		Main	"	**303.0**	**318.0**	**15.0**	**1.18**	**0.13**	**0.04**
inc			"	"	303.0	305.5	2.45	1.87	0.24	0.05
inc			"	"	310.0	317.0	7.00	1.54	0.16	0.04
MEDD042	RC Precollar	Gillett North		Ex	Pending					
	DD tail			"						
MEDD043	RC Precollar	Gillett North		Ex	NSI					
	DD tail			Ex	Pending					
MEDD044	RC Precollar	Gillett North	Main?	Ex	184.0	186.0	2.00	0.88	0.09	0.03
	DD tail		?	"	328.0	329.0	1.00	1.23	0.04	0.04
MEDD045	RC Precollar	Gillett North		Ex	NSI					
	DD tail		Contact	"	210.0	213.0	3.00	1.59	0.20	0.04
MEDD046	RC Precollar	Gillett North	?	Ex	225.0	236.0	11.0	0.58	0.07	0.02
	DD tail			"	NSI					
MEDD047	RC Precollar	Gillett North		Ex	NSI					
	DD tail		Contact	"	299.0	307.3	8.3	0.85	0.09	0.03
inc				"	299.0	301.0	2.0	1.08	0.07	0.03
inc				"	305.0	307.3	2.3	1.44	0.18	0.05
MEDD048	RC Precollar	Gillett North		Ex	NSI					
	DD tail			"	Pending					
MEDD049	RC Precollar	Gillett North		Ex	NSI					
	DD tail			"	Pending					
MEDD072	DD tail	Gillett North		Ex	Pending					

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

Significant intercepts above 0.5% Ni, in places includes internal dilution to allow for grade continuity.
NSI = no significant intersection
EX= Extensional intercepts outside of 2023 resource wireframe.
Infill = Infill intercepts within the area of the 2023 resource wireframe.
RC = Reverse circulation, DD = Diamond Core, RR = Rock Rolling

The Gillett Mineral Resource is a nickel sulphide deposit hosted within an ultramafic package dipping steeply (75º to 85º) to the south-west sitting on the eastern limb of a tight upright anticline. Mineralisation at Gillett occurs over a strike length of more than 1,000 metres in an altered ultramafic on or near the basal contact with three separate sub parallel lens now identified.

- A contact lode position lying directly adjacent to the older hanging wall basalt.
- The main lode within the ultramafic position lying 5 – 10m away from the contact.
- The UM2 disseminated lode lying a further 5 – 10m from the main lode (not shown on cross section below).

The mineralisation styles within the contact and main lodes range from disseminated to very strong matrix sulphide mineralisation. Zones of massive sulphides have been intersected with grades of up to 8% Ni returned from individual assays.

The nickel sulphide mineralisation within the UM2 lens is typically heavily disseminated sulphide which runs between 0.6% and 2.0% nickel.

Mineralisation at Gillett North is similar in style to Gillett but sits on the western limb (and possibly around the fold nose) of the same anticline with the geological and structural relationship between the two deposits yet to be fully determined.

A significant feature of the recent drilling and ongoing structural studies is the apparent strong structural control on the mineralisation where it has been significantly deformed into smaller secondary “drag folds” on the limbs of larger D2 folds resulting in thick higher grade “pods” with short down dip continuity over approximately 20 -100 metres. These thicker zones do have strong plunge components, as seen at Gillett which has both a flat and moderate to the southeast plunges which are postulated to represent an earlier D1 folding event that has then be refolded during D2. Later stage D3 and D4 faulting have then displaced the lodes.

This is important for drill spacing as these better zones can easily be missed in wider spaced drilling and has implications across the field. This is highlighted by wide spaced follow up drilling at Gillett North based on hole MERC225 which intersected **12 metres at 3.40% Ni from 200 metres downhole and 18 metres at 4.69% Ni from 246 metres downhole** (Refer ASX release 27 June 2022 - *High-grade nickel sulphide discovery at Gillett North*) where detailed structural logging of follow up diamond drilling including a twin hole (MEDD072 results pending) advances this geological model.

The Company intends to improve the building of 3D geological models and where appropriate tighten drilling up and/or increase the use of down hole electromagnetics (DHEM). Numerous DHEM conductors remain to be tested throughout the Company`s tenure and a full review of these plates will be conducted and prioritised for drill testing.

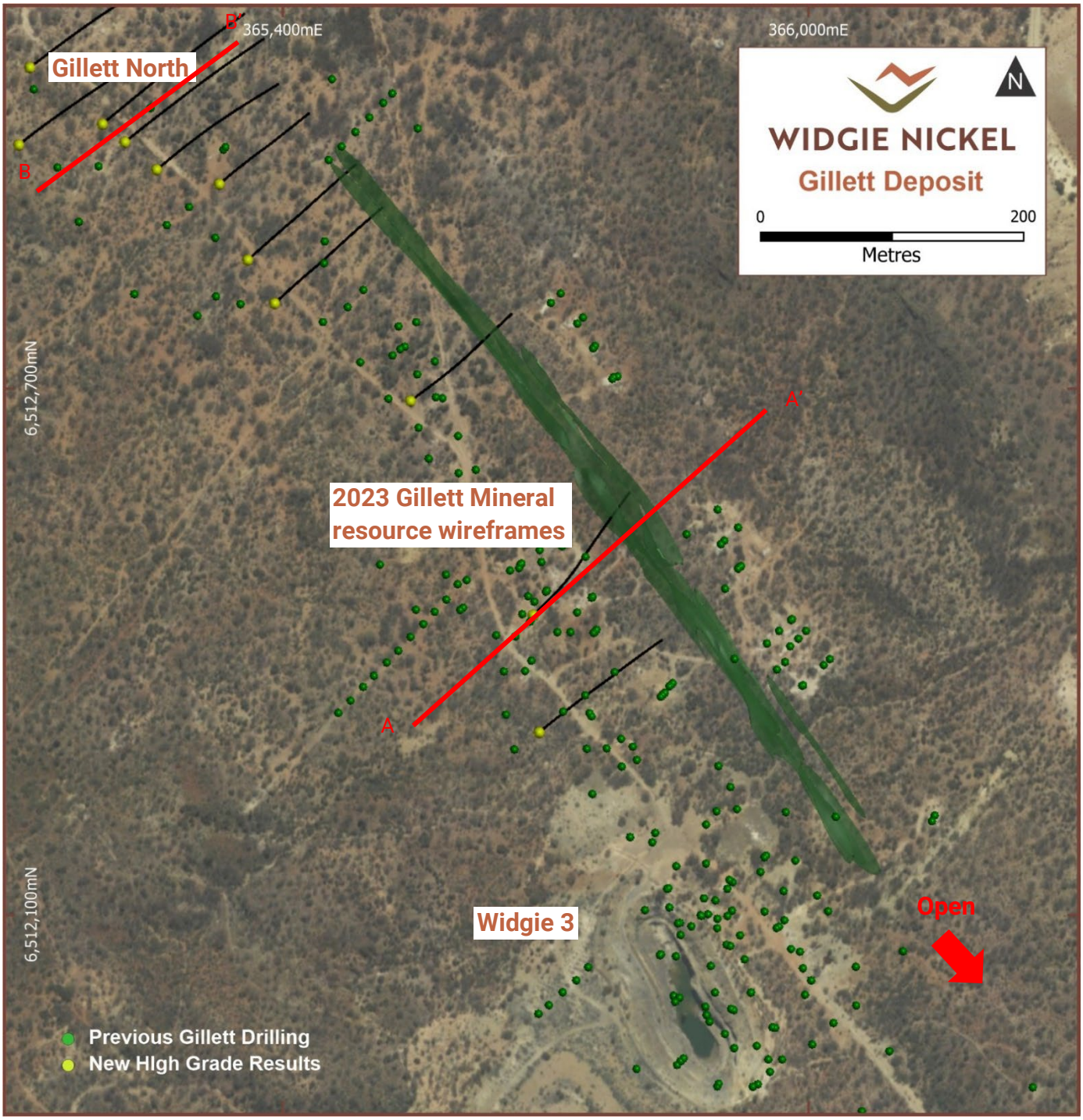

Figure 2 – Plan view of Gillett showing drilling and locations of sections.

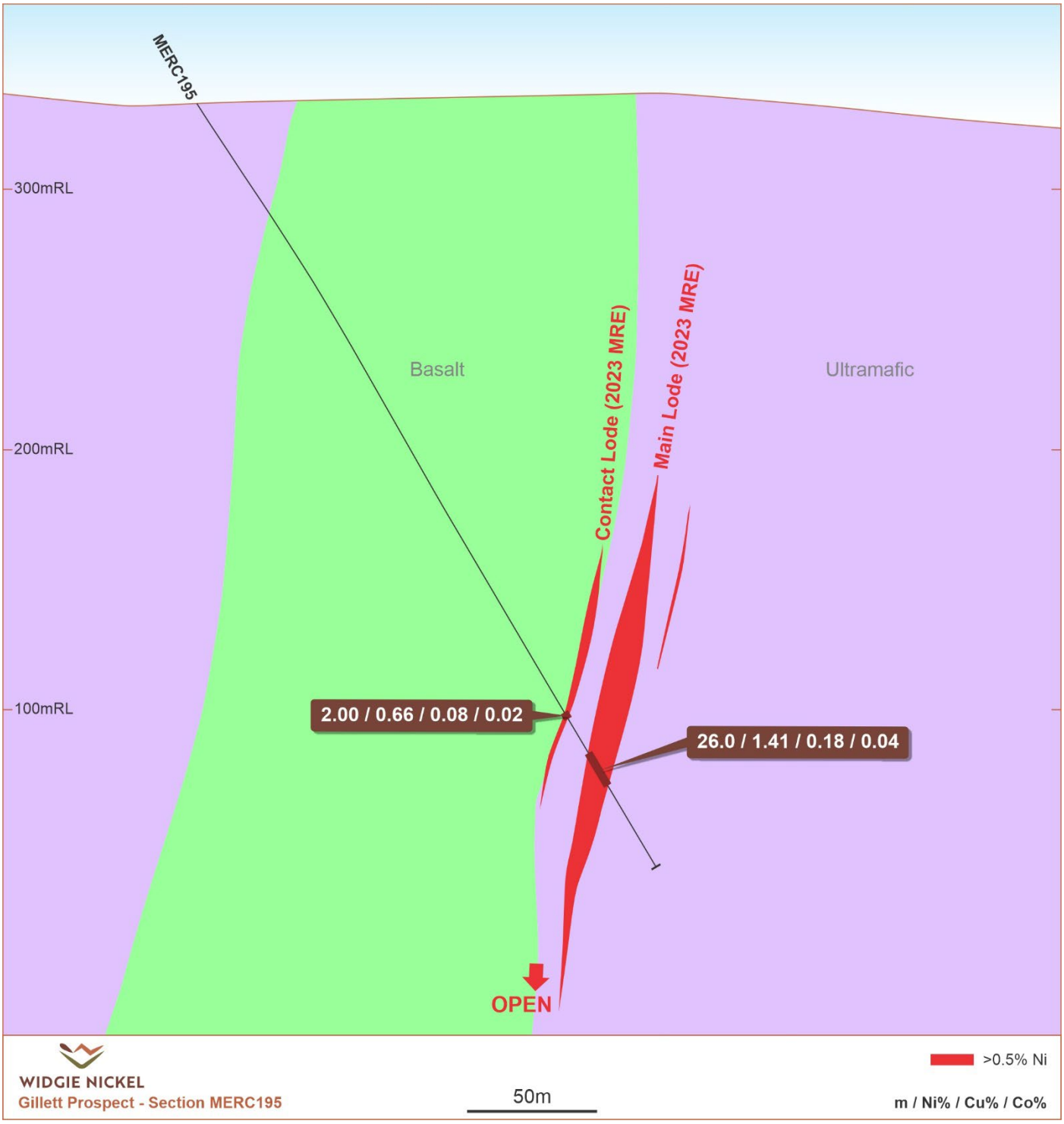

Figure 3 - Gillett cross-section A-A' looking northwest showing MERC195

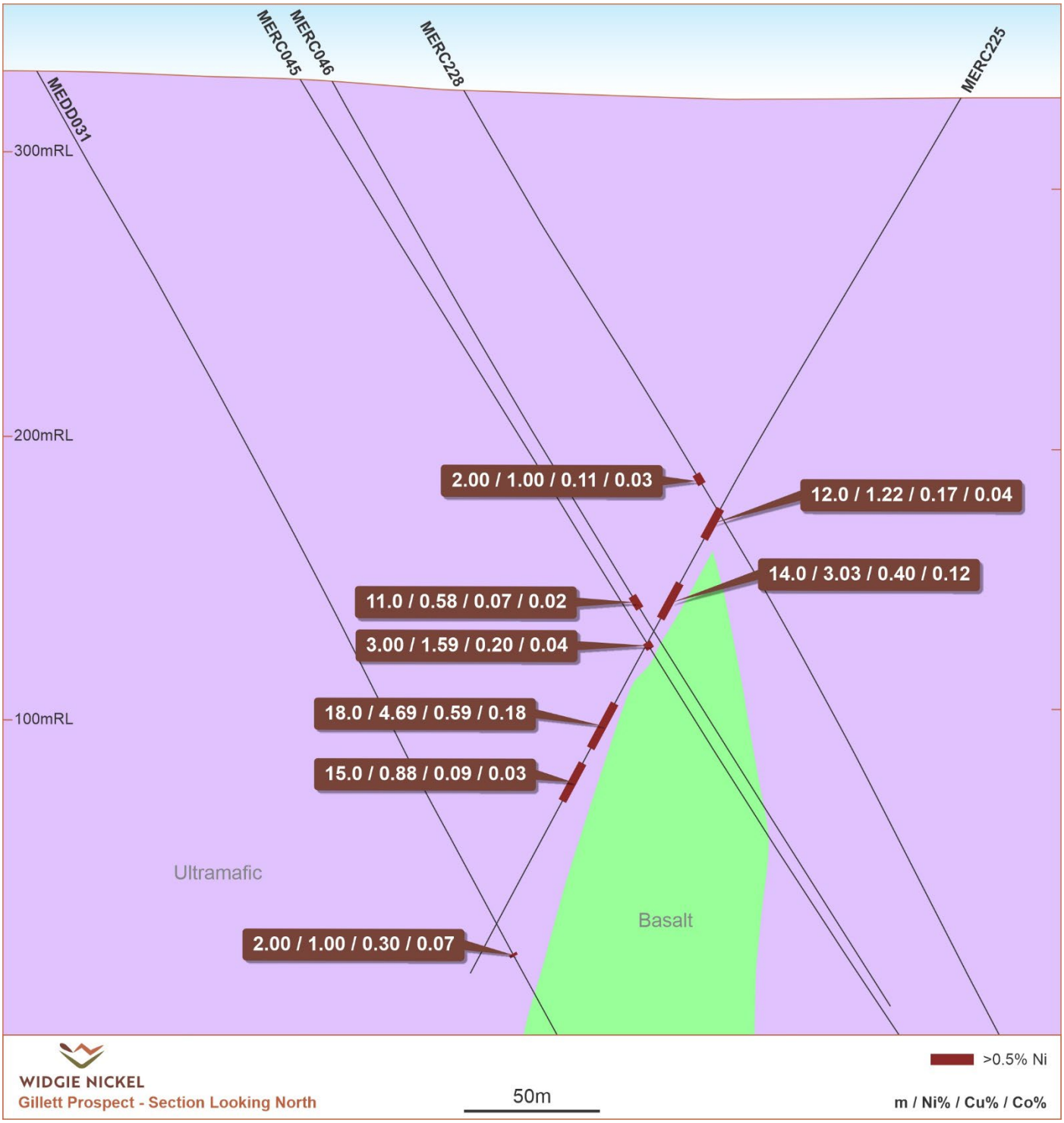

Figure 4 – Gillett cross-section B-B' (110m window) looking northwest showing Gillett North intercepts

The Company currently plans to maintain drill activities throughout 2023 with both an RC and DD rig currently operating onsite. Drilling will be a combination of infilling around known mineralisation, seeking to extend resources, testing between the deposits and testing DHEM plates.

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 David Potter, who is a full-time employee of Widgie Nickel Limited. Mr David Potter is a Competent Person and a member of the Australian Institute of Metallurgy and Mining (member no 112912). Mr Potter 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 Potter consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Compliance Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources 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
09/03/2022	Widgie grows Mt Edwards Nickel Resource
04/04/2022	Strong Initial Assay Results at Gillett
30/05/2022	Exploration drilling discovers new mineralization at Gillett
27/06/2022	High-grade nickel sulphide discovery at Gillett North
22/07/2022	Significant By-product assays for Gillett North discovery
28/07/2022	Resource growth potential confirmed at Gillett North
08/09/2022	Confidence in Gillett Grows with Impressive Assay Results
15/12/2022	High Grade Results Provide Confidence of Growth at Gillett
20/01/2023	Gillett Mineral Resource Expands in Size and Confidence

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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Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	Total Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi
MERC138	Gillett	RC/DD	354.8	365546	6512686	329.6	-60.34	53.7
MERC147	Gillett	RC/DD	384.4	365804	6512277	327.3	-58.08	51.0
MERC149	Gillett	RC/DD	351.8	365804	6512277	327.3	-58.19	49.9
MERC195	Gillett	RC/DD	342.8	365686	6512442	333.2	-58.53	45.2
MERC198	Gillett	RC/DD	480.8	365693	6512308	329.0	-60.84	49.2
MERC236	Gillett	RC	296.0	365328	6512933	325.3	-60.0	49.3
MERCD184	Gillett	RC/DD	321.8	365647	6512543	331.2	-60.26	48.7
MERCD185	Gillett	RC/DD	442.8	365587	6512488	332.8	-59.84	52.6
MERCD192	Gillett	RC/DD	261.8	365719	6512520	339.3	-59.23	48.68
MERCD201	Gillett	RC/DD	330.8	365729	6512422	331.5	-60.68	53.8
MEDD031	Gillett North	RC/DD	651.7	365100	6512978	328.9	-60.6	50.7
MEDD039	Gillett	RC/DD	381.8	365392	6512797	326.4	-59.69	46.8
MEDD040	Gillett	RC/DD	291.8	365448	6512843	324.4	-60.28	48.7
MEDD041	Gillett	RC/DD	360.8	365361	6512847	325.8	-60.14	48.1
MEDD042	Gillett North	RC/DD	372.8	365324	6512872	326.2	-59.86	50.3
MEDD043	Gillett North	RC/DD	367.2	365294	6512907	326.4	-61.47	49.9
MEDD044	Gillett North	RC/DD	344.2	365257	6512950	326.1	-59.76	49.8
MEDD045	Gillett North	RC/DD	381.8	365221	6512981	325.3	-60.16	50.7
MEDD046	Gillett North	RC/DD	402.8	365195	6513002	325.2	-59.15	49.5
MEDD047	Gillett North	RC/DD	462.8	365113	6513066	326.9	-59.89	51.8
MEDD048	Gillett North	RC/DD	471.8	365051	6513148	326.6	-60.53	50.9
MEDD049	Gillett North	RC/DD	489.8	365144	6512952	328.5	-60.52	48.5
MEDD072	Gillett North	RR/DD	309.8	365388	6513150	319.4	-59.77	230.9

Table 2: Collar details for holes reported in this ASX announcement.

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

RC = Reverse circulation, DD = Diamond Core, RR = Rock Rolling

Table 1 information in accordance with JORC 2012: Mt 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 Gillett/Gillet North discussed in this report is in relation to ongoing reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) and sampling program conducted between September 1st 2022 and December 31st 2022. 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).*	Twenty three (23) drillholes have been completed and reported in this announcement for 8856.9m 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 for drilling as reported is 4,477.03metres, with a total of 4379.86 metres of DD 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.* *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. 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

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 (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. 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 40 elements including nickel related analytes as per the laboratory's procedure for a 4-acid digestion (HCL/HCLO4/HF/HNO3) followed by an Induced Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) analytical 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 was carried out with all results assessed for repeatability and meeting expected values relevant to nickel 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 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. RC hole MERC225 was twinned by DD hole MEDD072. Whilst this hole has visually returned similar intercepts to MERC225 the assay results are pending and the company does not wish to speculate as to the grade. 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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
	mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	determine the 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 with varying dips and, azimuth angles used in order to where possible 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 in some place, 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 were transported by truck directly to SGS Laboratory at 28 Reid Road, Perth Airport, WA. for submission. All DD samples were transported to the Widgie Nickel warehouse in Carlisle, WA, with cut samples then transported to SGS. Sample security was not considered a significant risk to the project. No specific measures

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
		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 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 Critical Metals Pty Ltd.
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 prior to that by Widgie, 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:* *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.*	Twenty three (23) drillholes have been completed, including twenty two (22) pre-collars and one drillholes completed as RC. All DD tails have been completed on the RC pre-collars. 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.

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.*	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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Nickel mineralisation is hosted in the ultramafic rock unit close to the metabasalt contact zones. All drilling is angled to best intercept the favourable contact zones between ultramafic rock and metabasalt rock units to best as possible test true widths of mineralisation. Due to the ~60° orientation of the mineralised zones there will be minor exaggeration of the width of intercepts.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	A map of the current drilling program location and tenement relative to the total Mt Edwards project is shown in the report. Cross sections and long sections are shown for several of the drillholes completed.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No further exploration data has been collected at this stage.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., 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 ongoing to test the potential lateral extents and infill areas for nickel mineralisation.