WIDGIE NICKEL
Critical metals for a cleaner future

High Grade Widgie 3 Nickel Results

Highlights

- Significant nickel mineralisation intercepts at Widgie 3 confirmed:
  - ✓ **Thick intercepts of high-grade** nickel sulphide and **PGE** mineralisation confirmed
  - ✓ Mineralisation **remains open** at depth with **increasing grade** interpreted down plunge
  - ✓ Drilling results received will facilitate **resource update** with **increased resource confidence**
- High grade results will ultimately feed into the feasibility studies that envisions a more substantive nickel mining operation than just Armstrong, incorporating the Widgie South deposits (comprising **Widgie 3**, Widgie Townsite, Gillett and Gillett North), Armstrong and 132N supported by a standalone nickel concentrator
- Notable significant nickel intercepts include:

23MERCD073 **15.47m @ 3.17% Ni, 0.27% Cu, 0.04% Co, 1.51g/t 3PGE from 301.00m**
Incl **6.81m @ 5.92% Ni, 0.50% Cu, 0.07% Co, 2.58g/t 3PGE from 309.66m**

23MERCD079 **27.70m @ 1.26% Ni, 0.11% Cu, 0.02% Co, 0.50g/t 3PGE from 379.00m**
Incl **2.39m @ 6.56% Ni, 0.68% Cu, 0.09% Co, 2.12g/t 3PGE from 404.29m**

23MERCD080 **7.74m @ 2.94% Ni, 0.28% Cu, 0.04% Co, 1.24g/t 3PGE from 369.26m**
Incl **5.75m @ 3.76% Ni, 0.36% Cu, 0.05% Co, 1.52g/t 3PGE from 369.70m**

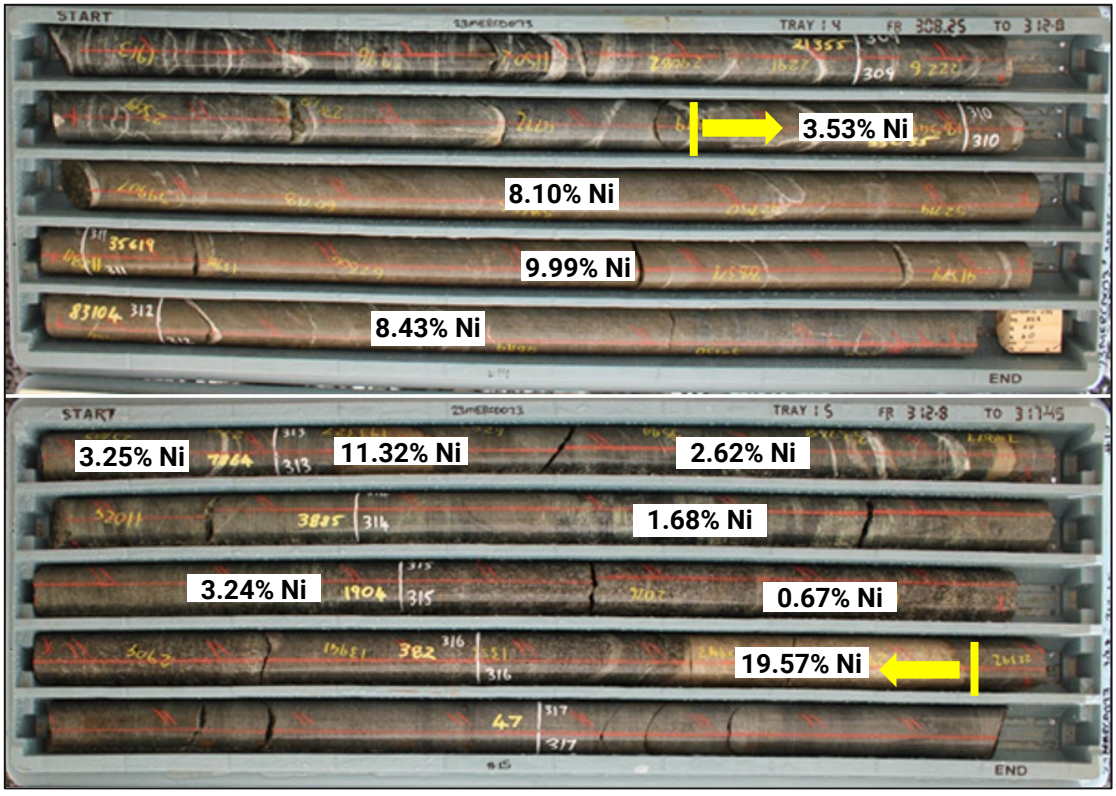

Figure 1 *23MERCD073 Individual assay results from massive to matrix sulphide mineralisation*

***Table 1** 23MERCD073 Individual assay results from massive to matrix sulphide mineralisation*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	DHW (m)	Ni pct	Cu pct	Co pct	As ppm	3PGE (g/t)
23MERCD073	309.66	310.08	0.42	3.53	0.44	0.04	137	1.05
23MERCD073	310.08	310.95	0.87	8.10	1.49	0.09	284	1.33
23MERCD073	310.95	312	1.05	9.99	0.58	0.11	226	1.86
23MERCD073	312	312.5	0.50	8.43	0.68	0.09	172	2.86
23MERCD073	312.5	312.9	0.40	3.25	0.31	0.04	65	2.95
23MERCD073	312.9	313.22	0.32	11.32	0.17	0.11	192	7.94
23MERCD073	313.22	313.8	0.58	2.62	0.20	0.05	59	3.11
23MERCD073	313.8	314.54	0.74	1.68	0.16	0.02	57	1.53
23MERCD073	314.54	315.18	0.64	3.24	0.52	0.03	181	4.94
23MERCD073	315.18	316.13	0.95	0.67	0.07	0.01	257	1.65
23MERCD073	316.13	316.47	0.34	19.57	0.51	0.23	759	3.60

Managing Director, Steve Norregaard said: "*These exceptional results from Widgie 3 resource definition drilling continue to point towards a robust Widgie 3 resource upgrade and in turn more favourable underlying economics. Considering the deepest drilling in this phase confirms mineralisation to only a very shallow 300m below surface we can look forward to the upcoming Widgie 3 resource update with further resource growth if warranted on the horizon.*

This all feeds into our plan to incorporate the Widgie South deposits into a scoping study with the aim of becoming a major sulphide nickel producer."

Widgie Nickel Limited (ASX: **WIN**, "**Widgie**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce assay results received from its recent Diamond drilling (DD) infill program targeting the Widgie 3 nickel mineralisation system.

The Company sees Widgie South (comprising Widgie 3, Widgie Townsite, Gillett and Gillett North) as a key mining centre within the Company's nickel portfolio given its significant nickel endowment of 71,800 t Ni (Indicated and Inferred Resources). The Scoping Study which is currently underway, incorporating the Widgie South deposits, 132N and Armstrong mining centres is set to reaffirm Widgie's aspirations of becoming the next major nickel producer in Australia.

The Widgie South area is located on Mining Lease M15/94, 1km to the south of the Widgiemooltha township. Access is via the Coolgardie-Norseman Rd, 63km south of Coolgardie. Widgie South is central to the Company's Mt Edwards Project, covering a significant land holding within the Widgiemooltha Nickel Province between the historic Spargoville nickel mines to the north and the currently operating Cassini nickel mine (Wyloo Metals) to the south (*Figure 2*).

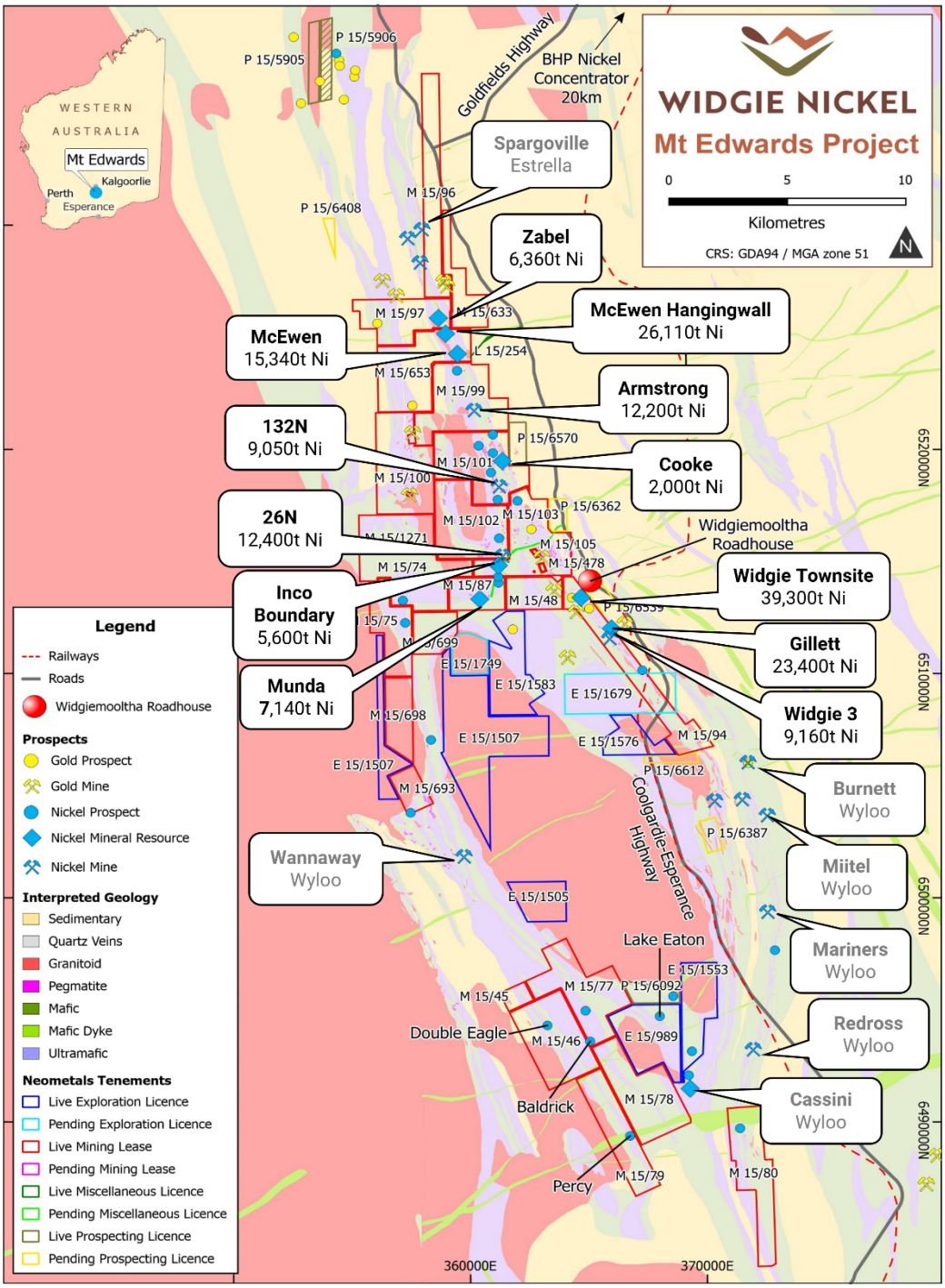

Figure 2 *Mt Edwards nickel deposits (1% Ni Resource cut-off)*

This announcement pertains to all completed drill holes at Widgie 3 and assays returned as of 22 August 2023 not previously reported.

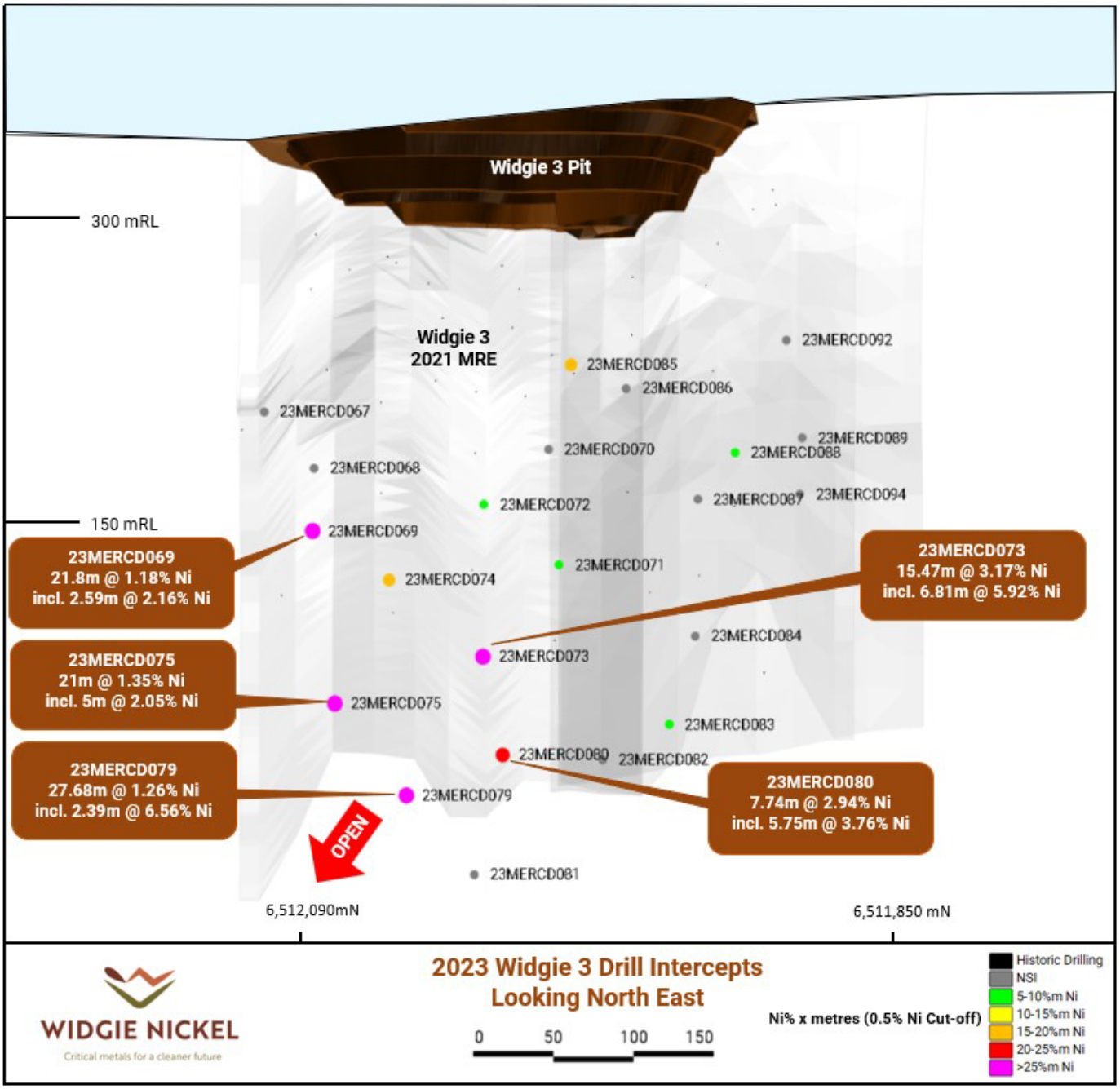

Figure 3 *Widgie 3 Long Section looking North East – 2023 drilling intercepts highlighted*

Widgie South Geology and Geological Interpretation

Widgie South lies at the north-eastern flank of the Widgiemooltha Dome, a double plunging anticlinal structure cored by a deformed granitoid. The pre-deformation stratigraphy at Widgie South consists of a basaltic footwall and ultramafic hangingwall with minor sediment units found within the footwall basalt unit. Felsic intrusives (porphyries) are only found locally at Widgie 3 and range from 1m-10m in thickness that run parallel to the basal contact.

The nickel sulphide mineralisation plunges in various orientations at each Widgie South deposit due to their location upon opposing limbs of the folded stratigraphy. Figure 4 illustrates the fold geometry of Widgie South and the respective mineralisation positions. Generally, the massive sulphide mineralisation is found upon the basal contact where it grades into disseminated sulphides within the ultramafic hangingwall. Depth of weathering varies from 5m-10m at Widgie 3 in the south, to 60m at Widgie Townsite in the north.

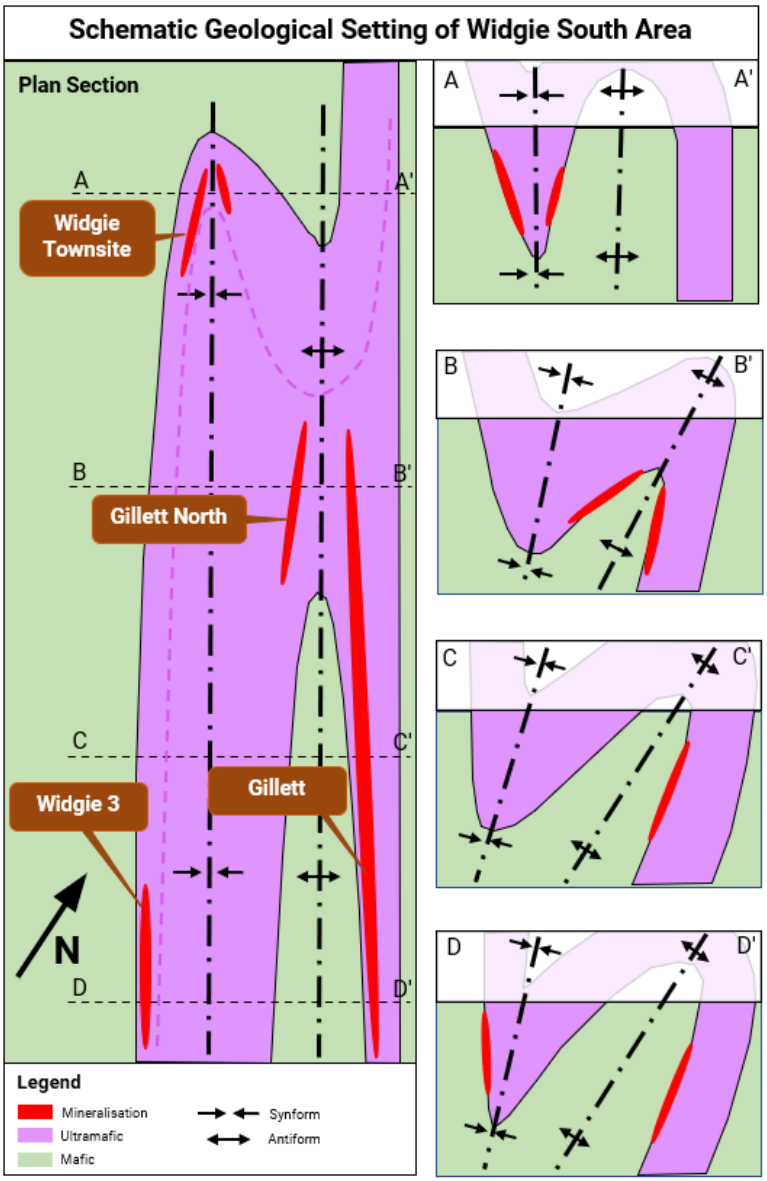

Figure 4 *Schematic of Widgie South geology and mineralisation positions*

Discussion of Results

Resource Infill results have further increased the confidence within the Widgie 3 Resource. 2023 drill results will be incorporated into the updated 2023 Widgie 3 Mineral Resource Estimate due to commence in October 2023.

The 2023 drillholes and the Widgie 3 2021 Mineral Resource envelope are shown in Figure 5. Figure 6 illustrates drill section A-A including 23MERCD073 and 23MERCD080 drill traces.

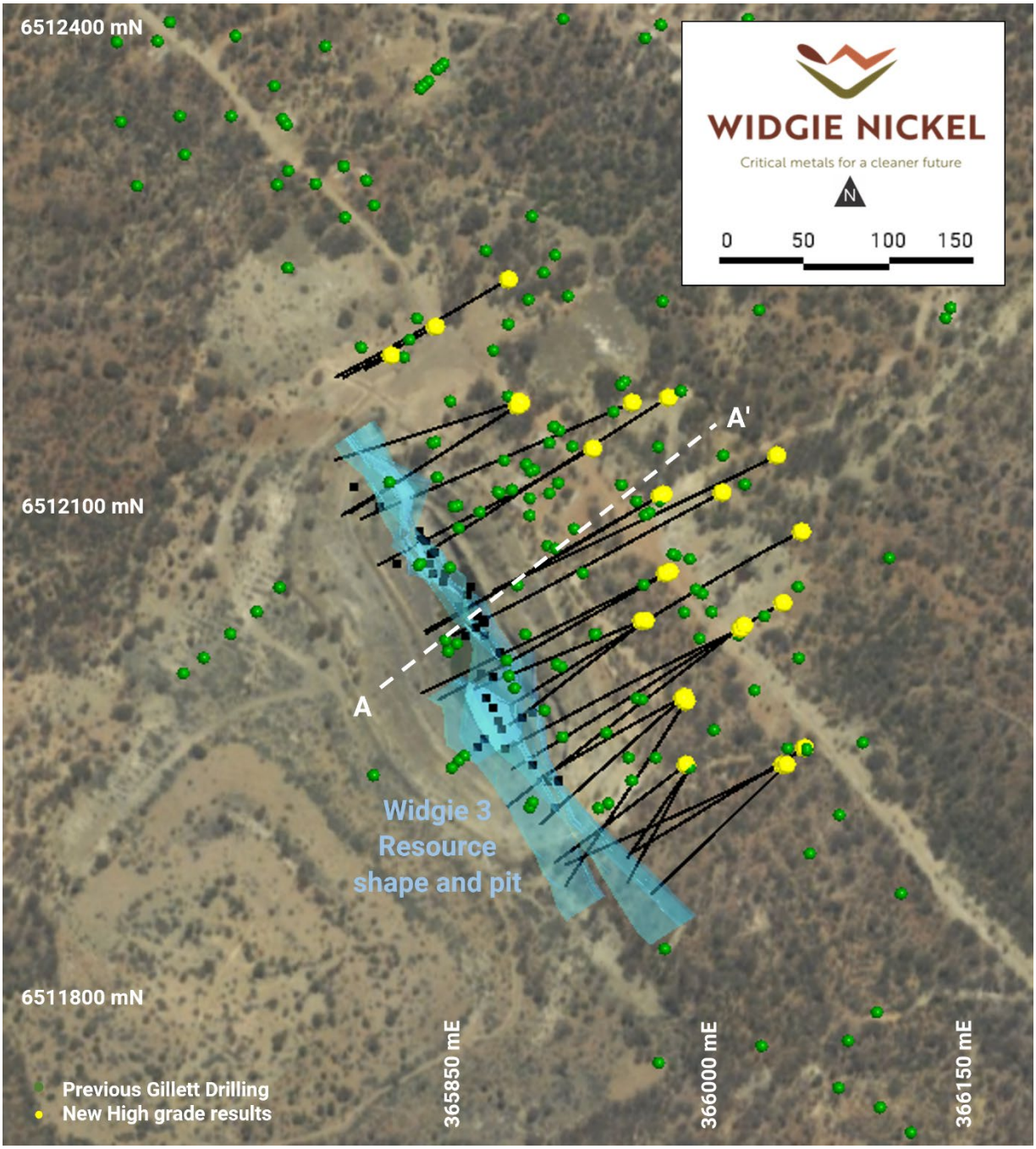

Figure 5 – *Plan view of Widgie 3 showing 2023 drilling and locations of sections*

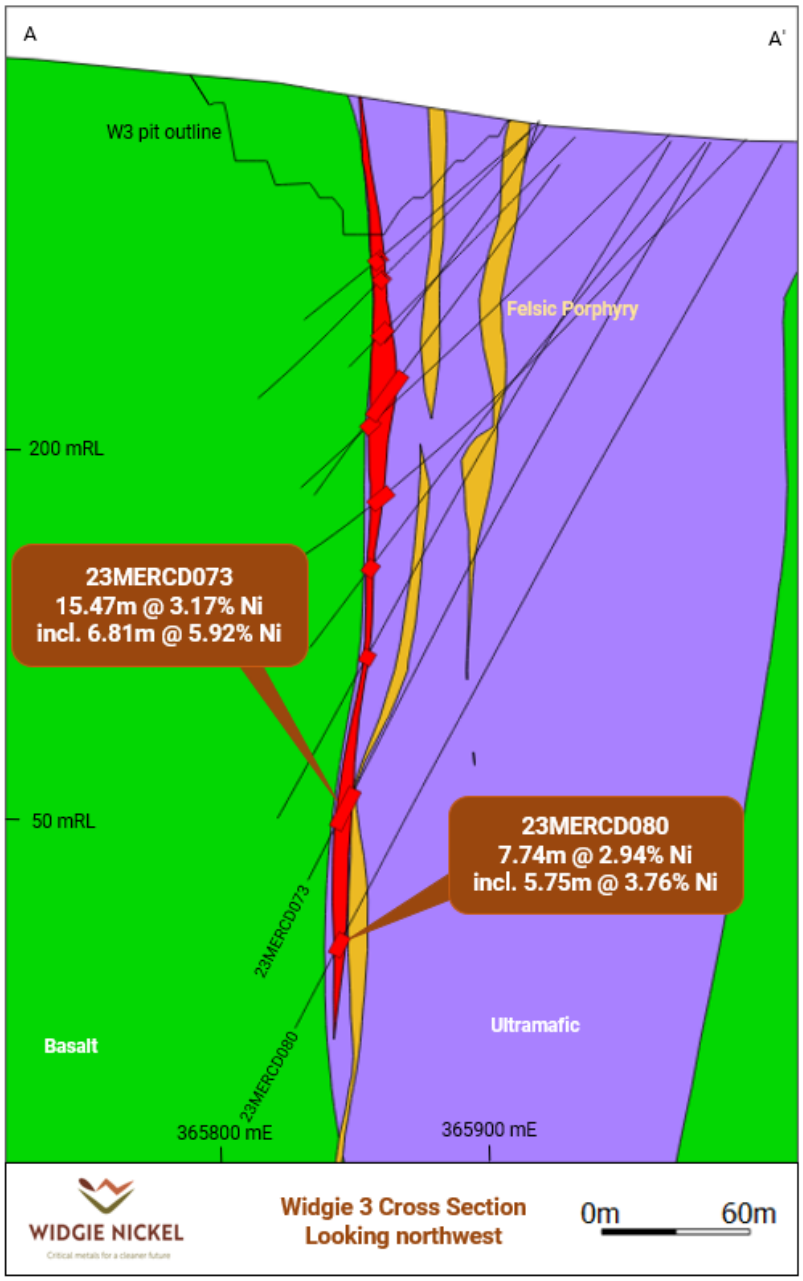

Figure 6 *23MERCD073 and 23MERCD080 drill section*

Table 2: *Widgie 3 Drill Intercepts (0.5% Ni cut-off)*

Hole ID	Hole Type	Prospect	Infill/Ex	From (m)	To (m)	DHW (m)	Ni pct	Cu pct	Co pct	As ppm	3PGE (g/t)
23MEDD008	DD	Widgie 3	Infill	274.8	281.7	6.90	1.15	0.11	0.02	728	0.74
incl.	DD	Widgie 3	Infill	278.6	281.7	3.10	1.78	0.18	0.02	1595	1.14
23MERCD067		Widgie 3	Infill				NSI				
23MERCD068	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	207	211	4.00	1.07	0.07	0.02	1988	1.40
23MERCD069	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	232.2	254	21.80	1.18	0.10	0.02	224	0.59
incl.	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	250.3	252.89	2.59	2.16	0.17	0.03	721	1.10
23MERCD070	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	187	189	2.00	1.12	0.16	0.01	155	0.80
23MERCD071	RC	Widgie 3	Infill	227	233	6.00	0.98	0.09	0.02	321	0.56
incl.	RC	Widgie 3	Infill	228	231	3.00	1.26	0.10	0.02	561	0.69
23MERCD072	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	218	224.36	6.36	1.45	0.11	0.02	275	0.70
23MERCD073	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	301	316.47	15.47	3.17	0.27	0.04	524	1.51
incl.	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	309.66	316.47	6.81	5.92	0.50	0.07	207	2.58
23MERCD074	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	266	276.76	10.76	1.67	0.16	0.02	933	0.69
and	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	290	292.51	2.51	2.46	0.32	0.03	134	0.47
incl.	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	291.15	291.66	0.51	6.82	1.03	0.07	271	1.03
23MERCD075	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	324	345	21.00	1.35	0.10	0.02	36	0.66
incl.	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	334	339	5.00	2.05	0.16	0.03	41	0.97
and	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	349	350	1.00	1.77	0.12	0.03	65	0.92
23MERCD076	RC	Widgie 3	Infill				NSI				
23MERCD077	RC	Widgie 3	Infill				NSI				
23MERCD078	RC	Widgie 3	Infill				NSI				
23MERCD079	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	379	406.68	27.68	1.26	0.11	0.02	36	0.50
incl.	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	404.29	406.68	2.39	6.56	0.68	0.09	322	2.12
23MERCD080	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	369.26	377	7.74	2.94	0.28	0.04	74	1.24
incl.	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	369.7	375.45	5.75	3.76	0.36	0.05	94	1.52
23MERCD081	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill				NSI				
23MERCD082	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	402	403	1.00	0.92	0.04	0.02	21	0.36
23MERCD083	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	382	384.59	2.59	0.81	0.03	0.01	1042	0.68
and	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	388	394.52	6.52	0.95	0.07	0.02	123	0.71
23MERCD084	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill				NSI				
23MERCD085	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	147	154	7.00	0.65	0.04	0.01	25	0.28
and	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	153.58	165	11.42	1.33	0.19	0.02	59	0.58
23MERCD086	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	149	150.12	1.12	1.11	0.05	0.02	15	0.61
23MERCD087	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	208	211	3.00	1.28	0.13	0.02	133	0.94
23MERCD088	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	192	193.85	1.85	4.65	0.25	0.06	3674	1.48
incl.	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill	193.55	193.85	0.30	17.0	0.18	0.25	1659	1.99
23MERCD089	RC	Widgie 3	Infill	220	221	1.00	2.62	0.14	0.03	16267	2.94
23MERCD090	RC	Widgie 3	Infill				NSI				
23MERCD091	RC	Widgie 3	Infill				NSI				
23MERCD092	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill				NSI				
23MERCD093	RC	Widgie 3	Infill				NSI				
23MERCD094	RC/DD	Widgie 3	Infill				NSI				
23MERCD095	RC	Widgie 3	Infill				NSI				

Significant intercepts above 0.5% Ni, in places includes internal dilution to allow for grade continuity.
NSI = no significant intersection
Infill = intercepts within the area of the 2023 resource wireframe
RC = Reverse circulation, DD = Diamond Core Tail
3PGE = Au ppm + Pt ppm + Pd ppm

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

Hole ID	Tenement	Prospect	Drill Type	Total Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi
23MEDD008	M15/94	Widgie 3	DD	294.8	366020	6512015	338	-57.7	243.2
23MERCD067	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	189.7	365889	6512155	326	-52.1	250
23MERCD068	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	241.9	365889	6512153	326	-57.7	234.8
23MERCD069	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	268	365891	6512154	326	-61.9	234.9
23MERCD070	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	258.8	365976	6512049	330	-52.1	241.8
23MERCD071	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	322	365978	6512050	330	-59.9	239
23MERCD072	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	261.7	365973	6512097	328	-50.9	238.8
23MERCD073	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	342.8	365975	6512098	328	-59.8	238.6
23MERCD074	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	302.6	365933	6512126	327	-59.7	238.7
23MERCD075	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	372.7	365956	6512155	326	-60.1	245
23MERCD076	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC	35	365815	6512184	329	-59.7	240.6
23MERCD077	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC	129	365841	6512202	327	-59.8	239.9
23MERCD078	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC	230	365884	6512231	327	-59.9	238.8
23MERCD079	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	426.9	365978	6512158	326	-61.3	236.4
23MERCD080	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	411.7	366009	6512099	327	-60.6	240.4
23MERCD081	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	501.8	366041	6512122	327	-60.2	241.3
23MERCD082	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	441.8	366056	6512075	332	-57.9	240.8
23MERCD083	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	417.6	366045	6512031	332	-59.6	239
23MERCD084	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	360.8	366022	6512017	340	-58.5	231.8
23MERCD085	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	171.8	365962	6512020	341	-50.1	246.2
23MERCD086	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	180.8	365964	6512020	342	-51.9	230.1
23MERCD087	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	219.9	365987	6511973	338	-60.8	240.9
23MERCD088	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	225.8	365986	6511972	341	-57.2	228
23MERCD089	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC	242	365988	6511970	340	-52.3	211.8
23MERCD090	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC	140	365990	6511929	347	-54	207.2
23MERCD091	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC	105	365990	6511929	347	-49.7	213.5
23MERCD092	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	172.6	365988	6511931	346	-53.6	231.8
23MERCD093	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC	205	366047	6511931	334	-53.9	224.3
23MERCD094	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC/DD	242.6	366045	6511931	331	-51.2	242.8
23MERCD095	M15/94	Widgie 3	RC	252	366058	6511941	330	-58.1	236.9

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

RC = Reverse circulation, DD = Diamond Core,

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and sampling techniques is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr William Stewart, who is a full-time employee of Widgie Nickel Limited. Mr Stewart is a 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.

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
23/01/2023	Gillett Mineral Resource Expands in Size and Confidence
13/02/2023	Growth Potential Enhanced Following Gillett Drill Results
04/04/2023	Widgie South Nickel Exploration Success
08/05/2023	Nickel Discovery South of Gillett Resource Underpins Growth
20/07/2023	Unlocking Resource Growth at Widgie South
27/07/2023	Widgie Townsite Grows Legs

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-

For further details please contact

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

Media Inquiries:

Shane Murphy
FTI Consulting
shane.murphy@fticonsulting.com
0420 945 29

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 Widgie 3 discussed in this report is in relation to the recently completed reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) and sampling program conducted between May 12, 2023 and June 18, 2023. All RC 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 the short term in sample piles at the drill site. Samples assessed as prospective for nickel mineralisation have been assayed at single metre sample intervals. A mineralised sample is defined as that which when tested in a laboratory would be expected to have an assay returned above 0.3% nickel. 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. 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 9 elements. PGE's (Au, Pt and Pd) analysis was completed via 25g charge Fire Assay with an ICP-MS finish.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Thirty (30) drillholes have been completed and reported in this announcement for 11,971m. 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.
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.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All 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 RC holes are photographed. 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 RC drilling for drilling as reported is 5,255 metres, with a total of 6,715 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. 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 quarter core submitted for analysis. With the remaining ¾ core retained for metallurgical testing. 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 and returned to the original calico bag and a nominal 300g portion split into a pulp packet for future reference.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (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. Nickel sulphide 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. Assaying was Intertek Genalysis 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 (HCL/HCLO4/HF/HNO3) followed by an Induced Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-OES) analytical technique. PGE's (Au, Pt and Pd) analysis was completed via Fire Assay with a Mass Spectrometry (MS) finish. 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. 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, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control*	A differential RTK DGPS and handheld GPS has been used to determine the drillhole collar locations, accurate to within 0.1m and 3m respectively. 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:

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
		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 RC drillholes have been sampled at 1 metre intervals down hole. 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 30 to 60 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.
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.*	In 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 varying dip and azimuth angles, 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.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All RC samples were transported by truck directly to Intertek Kalgoorlie laboratory at 12 Keogh Way, West Kalgoorlie, WA, for submission. 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 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 Widgie 3 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 Widgie 3 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 Widgie 3 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 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.*	Thirty (30) drillholes have been completed, including twenty (29) pre-collars, one drillhole completed as full diamond and three drillholes completed as RC. All DD tails have been completed on the RC pre-collars. All drillholes have been drilled at a nominal -60° +/- 5° 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. All measurements quoted are downhole (Estimated true widths range from 60% to 70% of the downhole 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 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 is underway as all assays have been received and passed 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. 2023 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) will be updated in FY2024.