ASX Announcement

ASX:WIN

27 February 2024



New Gemini Lithium Prospect Extends Lithium Trend to 1.2km Length

Highlights

- New lithium prospect "Gemini" is located 600m north of Atomic 3 and extends the lithium trend to 1.2km from Voyager lithium prospect.
- Visible spodumene identified in the field supported by high grade rock chip assays including;

1.87% Li₂O Gemini Prospect
 1.69% Li₂O Gemini Prospect
 4.11% Li₂O Atomic 3 Prospect
 2.91% Li₂O Voyager Prospect
 2.41% Li₂O Voyager Prospect

• Gemini to Voyager Lithium trend is a series of lithium bearing pegmatite dyke swarms which importantly may indicate a substantial feeder system in close proximity.



Figure 1 – Gemini Prospect sample 24WIN_SS0016 with coarse pale green spodumene crystals

Widgie Nickel Ltd (ASX: **WIN**) ("**Widgie**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide an update on lithium exploration at its Mt Edwards Project. Rock chip assay results have been received from recent field reconnaissance carried out on tenement M15/101.



Widgie Nickel's Managing Director and CEO, Mr Steve Norregaard, commented:

"Widgie's lithium exploration program is starting to paint a bigger picture of endowment. Hot on the heels of the Farson discovery we have identified another new high grade lithium occurrence at a new prospect named "Gemini" with indications that there may be a substantial feeder system in close proximity."

"Boots on the ground geology is paying dividends with these additional results from our 2024 field program re-evaluating the whole of Widgie's tenure for lithium. The systematic approach starting with grassroots mapping and sampling has been validated by these high-grade lithium results. This is only the beginning."

"Widgie is well positioned to make further discoveries in the highly prospective Lithium Corridor and is ideally set to build on an already established lithium resource base of 13,500t of contained Li₂O and it's substantial nickel endowment of 190,300t of contained nickel."

These early-stage exploration results illustrated in Figure 2 are extremely encouraging and provide the Company with the opportunity to realise further lithium endowment on its highly prospective tenement package.

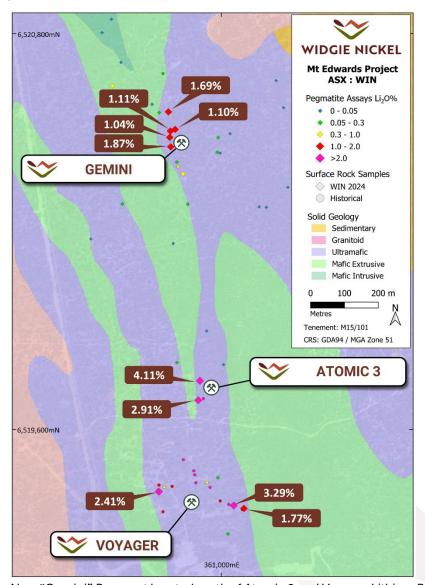


Figure 2 – New "Gemini" Prospect located north of Atomic 3 and Voyager Lithium Prospects



Figure 3 below demonstrates the proximity of the new Gemini Lithium Prospect and nearby Atomic 3¹, Voyager and Farson Prospects and the Company's Faraday-Lithium Deposit². Atomic 3 was first identified in 2017 with rock chip results returning grades up to 3.40% Li₂O.

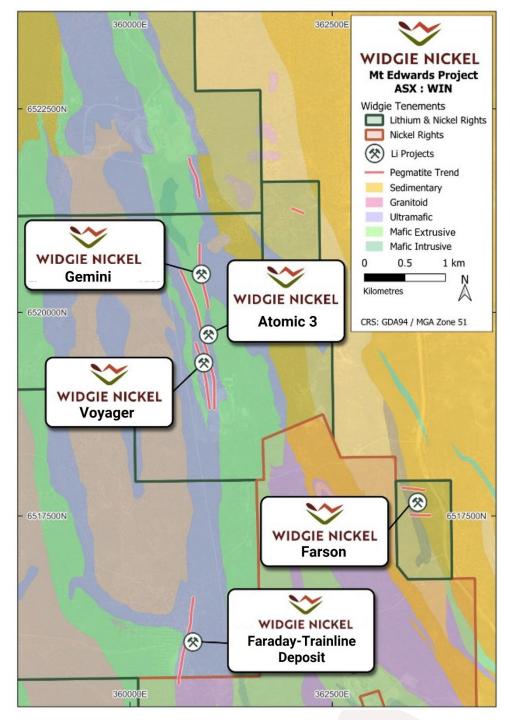


Figure 3 - Widgie's lithium Faraday-Trainline Lithium Deposit and surrounding prospects

 $^{^{1}}$ ASX:ESR "Large Spodumene Crystals Identified in Outcrop at Atomic Three" Released 9 August 2017

² ASX:WIN "375% Growth in Faraday Trainline Mineral Resource" Released 8 November 2023



Discussion of Results

Widgie Nickel commenced a targeted review of its entire tenement package for Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatites in 2023 following on from the Faraday Lithium discovery in October 2022³. This resulted in the identification of prospects surrounding Faraday-Trainline, Voyager, Farson⁴ and other regional targets⁵. These targets are being systematically assessed via reconnaissance campaigns with recent assay results returned from Voyager, Atomic 3 and the newly discovered Gemini Lithium Prospect. This target area is located 4km north of the Company's Faraday-Trainline Lithium deposit hosted within Kambalda Komatiite sequence.

A total of 37 surface samples were collected across multiple pegmatite dyke swarms within the pegmatite trend from Gemini, Atomic 3 and Voyager. The mineralised pegmatite orientation is typically 330° and range in width between 2m to 5m. Visual, coarse grained spodumene has been recorded at multiple locations with visual estimates confirmed by assays up to 4.11% Li_2O being returned (Table 1 below). The intensity of the pegmatite dyke swarms between Voyager and Gemini suggests a substantial feeder system may be in close proximity or at depth. More work is required to understand the chemical fractionation of the system to assist in vectoring towards a potential large-scale feeder to Gemini, Atomic 3 and Voyager.

Table 1 – Voyager, Atomic 3 and Gemini Lithium Prospects Rock Chip Samples

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Li₂O %	Prospect	Description
23WIN010	361066	6519359	1.77	Voyager	Pegmatite with coarse spodumene crystals.
23WIN011	361036	6519368	3.29	Voyager	Pegmatite with coarse spodumene crystals.
23WIN013	360815	6519410	2.41	Voyager	Pegmatite with coarse spodumene crystals.
23WIN012	360931	6519687	2.91	Atomic 3	Pegmatite with coarse spodumene crystals.
23WIN038	360936	6519746	4.11	Atomic 3	Pegmatite with coarse spodumene crystals
23WIN039	361006	6519795	0.01	Atomic 3	Pegmatite. Quartz and feldspars.
23WIN040	360956	6519897	0.01	Atomic 3	Pegmatite. Quartz and feldspars with minor micas.
23WIN048	360857	6520162	0.00	Gemini	Pegmatite. Quartz and feldspars with minor micas.
23WIN031	360614	6520176	0.01	Gemini	Pegmatite. Coarse quartz and felspar dominant
23WIN047	361132	6520272	0.03	Gemini	Pegmatite. Quartz and feldspar dominant with biotite.
23WIN046	361111	6520273	0.02	Gemini	Pegmatite. Coarse quartz and felspar dominant
23WIN032	360707	6520282	0.07	Gemini	Pegmatite. Coarse quartz and feldspars. Minor biotite.
24WIN_SS0001	361196	6520332	0.01	Gemini	Pegmatite. Feldspar dominant with quartz and micas.
24WIN_SS0025	360886	6520373	0.38	Gemini	Pegmatite. Blocky quartz and feldspar. Minor micas.
24WIN_SS0005	360996	6520436	0.04	Gemini	Pegmatite. Coarse quartz and feldspars. Minor biotite.
24WIN_SS0006	360987	6520439	0.17	Gemini	Pegmatite. Coarse quartz and minor biotite.
24WIN_SS0016	360850	6520455	1.87	Gemini	Pegmatite with coarse spodumene crystals
24WIN_SS0011	360990	6520483	0.10	Gemini	Pegmatite. Coarse quartz and felspar dominant
24WIN_SS0012	360847	6520484	1.04	Gemini	Pegmatite with coarse spodumene crystals
24WIN_SS0007	361255	6520495	0.00	Gemini	Granitic felsic intrusive.
24WIN_SS0015	361025	6520495	0.01	Gemini	Pegmatite. Quartz and feldspars with minor micas.
24WIN_SS0004	360849	6520503	1.11	Gemini	Pegmatite with coarse spodumene crystals
24WIN_SS0003	360863	6520508	1.10	Gemini	Pegmatite with coarse spodumene crystals
24WIN_SS0019	360633	6520510	0.02	Gemini	Pegmatite. Coarse quartz and felspar dominant
24WIN_SS0010	361000	6520550	0.01	Gemini	Pegmatite. Quartz and feldspars with minor micas.
24WIN_SS0013	360816	6520559	0.09	Gemini	Pegmatite. Coarse quartz and felspar dominant
24WIN_SS0014	360843	6520561	1.69	Gemini	Pegmatite with coarse spodumene crystals
24WIN_SS0002	361183	6520574	0.00	Gemini	Pegmatite. Feldspar dominant with quartz.

³ ASX:WIN "High Grade Lithium Discovery at Mt Edwards" Released 3 October 2022

⁴ ASX:WIN "High Grade Lithium Discovery at Farson" Released 12 February 2024

⁵ ASX:WIN "Lithium Exploration Ramps up at Widgie" Released 18 January 2024





Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Li₂O %	Prospect	Description
24WIN_SS0017	360795	6520584	0.04	Gemini	Pegmatite. Coarse quartz and felspar dominant
24WIN_SS0008	361259	6520607	0.01	Gemini	Pegmatite. Quartz and feldspars with minor micas.
24WIN_SS0018	360678	6520640	0.69	Gemini	Pegmatite. Blocky quartz and feldspar. Minor micas.
24WIN_SS0009	361161	6520656	0.02	Gemini	Pegmatite. Coarse quartz and felspar dominant
24WIN_SS0024	360703	6520711	0.01	Gemini	Pegmatite. Quartz and feldspars with minor micas.
24WIN_SS0022	360647	6520801	0.02	Gemini	Pegmatite. Coarse quartz and felspar dominant
24WIN_SS0023	360675	6520842	0.02	Gemini	Pegmatite. Fine to coarse quartz and felspar
24WIN_SS0021	360634	6520891	0.04	Gemini	Pegmatite. Fine to coarse quartz and felspar
24WIN_SS0020	360668	6520892	0.02	Gemini	Pegmatite. Coarse quartz and felspar dominant

Co-ordinates in MGA (GDA94) Zone 51S

Next Steps

The recent success for the Company with discoveries at Gemini and Farson vindicates the comprehensive review of existing lithium data under way to fully understand the regional lithium potential on Widgie's tenure. The Company intends to continue with follow up exploration including detailed mapping and additional rock chip sampling to better define Gemini, Farson and other regional targets prior to drill targeting.

In addition, recent work conducted by Auric Mining (ASX:AWJ)⁶ has resulted in significant pegmatite intercepts recorded in grade control drilling at the Munda Gold Project located on tenement M15/87 for which Widgie holds lithium and nickel rights. Sampling of these pegmatite intervals is planned in the coming weeks to determine whether these pegmatites are lithium bearing.

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) and Australian Institute of Geoscientists (member no. 4982). Mr Stewart has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Stewart consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

⁶ ASX:AWJ "Grade Control Drilling Program Completed at Munda Gold Project" Released 30 January 2024





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

This announcement has been prepared by Widgie Nickel Limited. The document contains background information about Widgie Nickel Limited current at the date of this announcement. The announcement is in summary form and does not purport to be all inclusive or complete. Recipients should conduct their own investigations and perform their own analysis in order to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy and completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in this announcement.

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27 February 2024



Compliance Statement

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

Announcement Date	Announcement Title	
08/11/2023	375% Growth in Faraday Trainline Mineral Resource	
18/01/2024	Lithium Exploration Ramps up at Widgie	
12/02/2024	High Grade Lithium Discovery at Farson	

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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About Widgie Nickel

Widgie Nickel (ASX:WIN) is a mineral exploration company holding 240km² of granted mining tenure across the highly prolific Widgiemooltha Dome with exposure to the critical metals nickel and lithium. The Company's tenure is located just 80km south of the major regional centre of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, 40km south-west of Kambalda central to the Lithium Corridor with Mineral Resources Mt Marion Lithium mine to the north and Develop's Dome North Lithium deposit to the south.

The Company is developing its Mount Edwards Nickel Project which is a unique collection of twelve deposits with a total Mineral Resource Estimate of 13.16Mt @ 1.45% Ni for 190,300t⁷ of nickel. Five of the deposits are subject of a Scoping Study contemplating development of a standalone nickel concentrator at Mt Edwards.

Widgie also holds the Faraday-Trainline Lithium Project, a shovel ready project with a Mineral Resource Estimate of 1.96 Mt at 0.69% Li₂O. The deposit shows substantial expansion potential with mineralisation open at depth and along strike with potential for repeat stacked pegmatites.

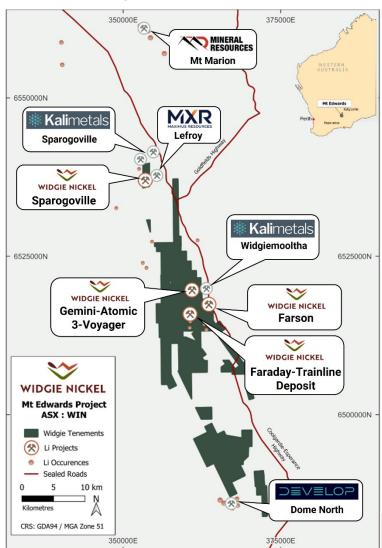


Figure 4 - Widgie's Lithium deposits/prospects and surrounding Lithium projects

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⁷ ASX:WIN "Widgie Townsite Resource Update" Released 29 January 2024



APPENDIX 1: Table 1 As Per JORC Code Guidelines (2012)

	Section 1 Sampling Techniq	ues 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	All new data collected from the Mt Edwards project discussed in this report is in relation to rock chip surface sampling carried out in 2023 and 2024. All rock chip samples were collected from
	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.	outcropping pegmatites that is representative of that location point. Samples were chipped from the out crop using a hammer to collect samples between 2-3kg in weight. Samples were photographed and the location was recorded with a handheld GPS. The was inserted into the relevant sample bag ready for sample submission to the lab.
	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	No other measurement tools related to sampling have been used in the holes for sampling other than directional/orientation survey tools.
	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	Sample preparation at the laboratory involves the whole sample being dried, crushed to 10mm, split if required (if sample greater than 3kg) and pulverised to 75um (90% passing) ready for assay.
	mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The assay digestion method is a sodium peroxide fusion (Fusion method) using nickel crucibles and hydrochloric acid to digest.
		Al, B, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, P, S and Si have been determined by an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) finish.
		Ba, Be, Cs, Li, Nb, Rb, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tl and W have been determined by an Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) finish.
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, openhole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	N/A
Drill Sample	Method of recording and assessing core and chip	N/A
Recovery	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.	



	Section 1 Sampling Techniq	uues 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.	Rock chip samples were geologically logged with photographs taken of each sample along which the outcrop it was sourced from.
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.	N/A
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling 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. 21 elements including lithium related analytes as per the laboratory's procedure for a sodium peroxide fusion using nickel crucibles and hydrochloric acid to digest. Al, B, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, P, S and Si have been determined by an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) finish. Ba, Be, Cs, Li, Nb, Rb, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tl and W have been determined by an Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-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 XLS formats.



	Section 1 Sampling Techniq	ues and Data
		A detailed QAQC analysis is being carried out with all results to be assessed for repeatability and meeting expected values relevant to lithium and related elements. Any failures or discrepancies are followed up as required
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	Assay results are provided by the laboratory to Widgie Nickel in CSV, PDF and XLS formats, and then validated and entered into the database managed by an external Database contractor. Backups of the database are stored both in and out of office. Assay, Sample ID and logging data are matched and validated using filters in the 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. Oxide Li2O value is calculated by multiplying elemental Li% by a factor of 2.153.
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 handheld GPS (GPS) has been used to determine the location of the rock chip samples, the device is accurate to within 3 metres. MGA94 zone 51S is the grid system used in this program. 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 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	Sample spacing is determined by the amount of available outcrop.





	Section 1 Sampling Techniq	ues and Data
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	N/A
	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 rock ship samples were transported from site via the Companies truck to Bureau Veritas Laboratories located in Canning Vale, Western Australia for analysis. The chain of custody remains with the Company as no party has handled the samples which in the view of the CP substantially reduces the risk of compromised sample security.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Regular reviews and site visits have been made during the conduct of exploration program. Staff have been based on site prior to, during and on completion of the sampling program. All data is reviewed by a senior geologist to ensure it has passed QAQC before it is committed to the database to ensure proper quality controls are in place in line with industry best practice standards.



	Section 2 Reporting of Expl	oration 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	Voyager, Atomic 3 and Gemini Prospects are located on Mining lease M15/101, which is held by Widgie Nickel Ltd wholly owned subsidiary, Mt Edwards Critical Metals Pty Ltd.
	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.	Estrella Resources Limited (ASX:ESR) holds a royalty of \$0.50 of 75% of each tonne of Lithium bearing ore extracted on M15/101. M15/101 was granted on 23/07/1984 and expires 25/07/26. There are no known impediments to mining in
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The ground has historically been explored for nickel. Initially by Western Mining Corporation during the 1980's and Titan Resources from 2001 to 2006. Consolidated Minerals carried out exploration from 2006 to 2008. Estrella Resources (ASX:ESR) carried out lithium exploration between 2016 and 2021. Neometals (ASX:NMT) carried out limited exploration in 2021 before the tenure was obtained by Mt Edwards Critical Metals Pty Ltd.
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 The Voyager, Atomic 3 and Gemini Lithium Prospects are hosted within lithium-caesiumtantalum (LCT) pegmatites associated with fractionated late-stage granitic intrusions. Pegmatites occur in swarms have been mapped up to 250m in strike and up to a 5m thickness. Most pegmatites are seen to be subcrop with minor outcropping dykes.
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: 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.	N/A



	Section 2 Reporting of Expl	oration 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	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').	N/A - This announcement only refers to rock chip samples.
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.	Appropriate maps, sections and tables are included in the body of the Report.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All results have been reported with all assays reported within the body of the report.
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.	A comprehensive review of existing lithium data to fully understand the regional lithium potential at Widgie. The Company intends follow up exploration which will include detailed mapping, soil sampling and additional rock chip sampling to better define the Lithium Prospects and other regional targets.