ASX Announcement

13 December 2023

WIDGIE NICKEL

Critical metals for a cleaner future

Armstrong Mineral Resource Update

Highlights

- Total Resource of 959Kt @ 1.4% Ni for 13,820 nickel tonnes.
- Palladium + Platinum + Gold (3PGE) endowment with Au (0.16g/t), Pt (0.16g/t) and Pd (0.35g/t) 0.67g/t 3PGE (contained metal equating to 4,900oz Au, 5,020oz Pt and 10,710oz Pd).
- 19% increase in Indicated resources to 13,720 nickel tonnes versus the 2022 Mineral Resource Estimates (MRE).
- 99% of sulphide resource is now in the Indicated Resource Category.

Managing Director and CEO Mr Steve Norregaard commented *"This is the first of 6 MRE revisions destined to be delivered over the next few months in line with our nickel strategy. Armstrong represents a significant high confidence, development ready, resource to be included as part of Widgie's grander standalone nickel development plan set to be unveiled shortly."*

"Widgies unique assemblage of 12 resources in close proximity make for a wonderful opportunity to build a long life, high confidence, low risk mining operation in the medium term. We are about to seize that opportunity."

Armstrong Nickel Project MRE Update

Widgie Nickel Ltd (ASX: WIN) ("**Widgie**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce the updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Armstrong nickel deposit, reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code. Cube Consulting completed the MRE which has been reported above a cut-off grade of 0.7% Ni for in-situ sulphide and 0% Ni for historic stockpile resources (Table 1).

Table 1: *December 2023 Armstrong MRE by Classification and Resource type*

Classification	Domain	Tonnes (kt)	Ni (%)	Nickel (t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Fe (%)	As (ppm)	MgO (%)	3PGE (ppm)
Indicated	Massive	176	3.37	5,910	0.28	0.04	11.1	990	21.9	1.40
	Disseminated	744	1.01	7,480	0.07	0.02	7.1	190	31.1	0.52
	Stockpile	29	1.14	330	0.09	0.02	7.7	410	26.7	-
	Sub-Total	949	1.45	13,720	0.11	0.02	7.8	350	29.3	0.67
Inferred	Massive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Disseminated	10	1.04	100	0.07	0.02	7.1	180	30.9	0.60
	Sub-Total	10	1.04	100	0.07	0.02	7.1	180	30.9	0.60
TOTAL		**959**	**1.44**	**13,820**	**0.11**	**0.02**	**7.8**	**350**	**29.3**	**0.67**

Notes

Tonnes and grades have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate.

Stockpile quoted at 0.0% Ni cut-off

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Table 2 and Figure 1 demonstrates the grade/tonnage relationship for the December 2023 Armstrong MRE at varying cut-offs.

Table 2: *Grade Tonnage for Combined Indicated and Inferred December 2023 Armstrong MRE (In-situ Sulphide only)*

Ni Cut-off	Tonnes (t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Fe (%)	As (ppm)	MgO (%)	3PGE (ppm)
0.4	1,069,632	1.34	0.10	0.02	7.7	335	29.3	0.66
0.5	1,068,617	1.34	0.10	0.02	7.7	335	29.3	0.66
0.6	1,027,375	1.38	0.10	0.02	7.7	342	29.3	0.67
0.7	**930,110**	**1.45**	**0.11**	**0.02**	**7.8**	**344**	**29.4**	**0.69**
0.8	763,409	1.6	0.12	0.02	8	371	28.9	0.76
0.9	608,505	1.8	0.14	0.03	8.3	416	28.4	0.84
1	476,986	2.03	0.16	0.03	8.6	486	27.5	0.94
1.5	213,717	3.06	0.25	0.04	10.4	848	23.4	1.31
2	165,149	3.47	0.29	0.04	11.2	1,046	21.5	1.39

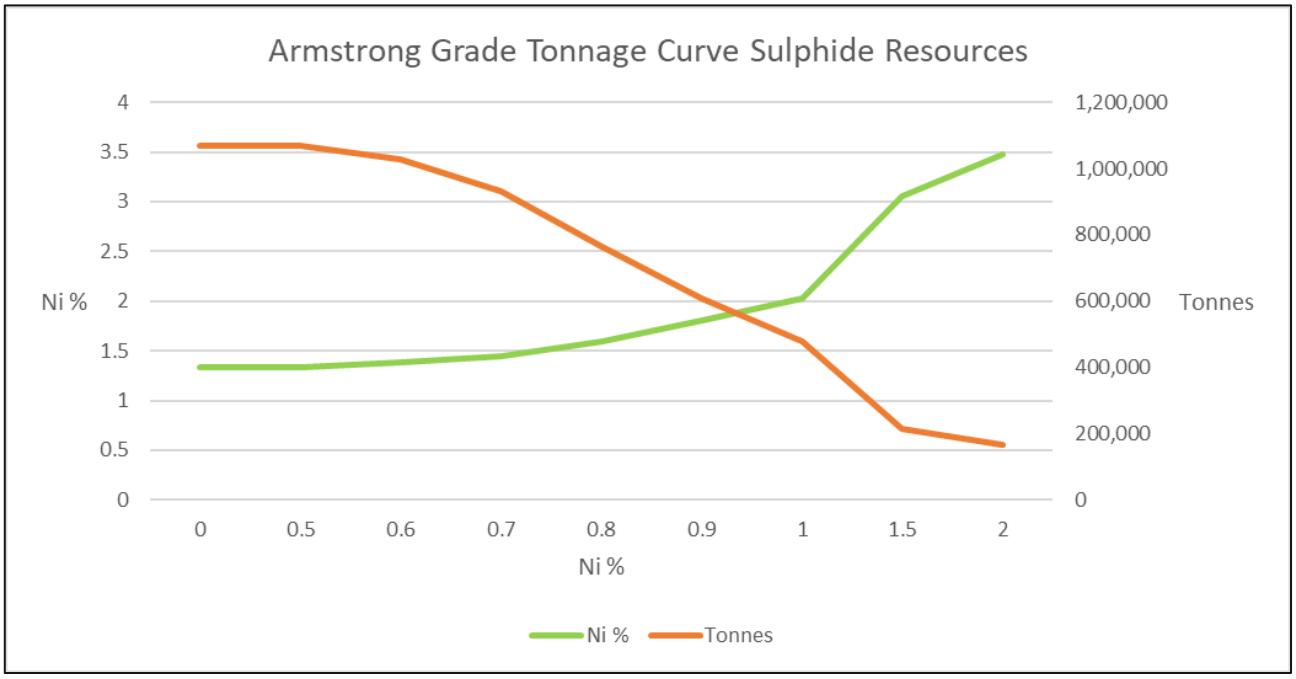

Figure 1: *Armstrong in-situ sulphide Resources grade tonnage curve*

Notes
Tonnes and grades have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate

A cut-off grade of 0.7% Ni has been chosen to reflect Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) of the MRE via conventional underground mining techniques.

Project Location

The Armstrong Nickel Deposit is located on Mining Lease M15/99, 9 km north north-west of Widgiemooltha. Access to Armstrong is via the Coolgardie-Esperance Highway, with the turn-off to the mine site 63 km from Coolgardie (Figure 2) The Armstrong Mining Lease is central to the Mt Edwards

Project with Widgie holding nickel mineral rights over a significant portion of the nickel prospective Widgiemooltha Dome.

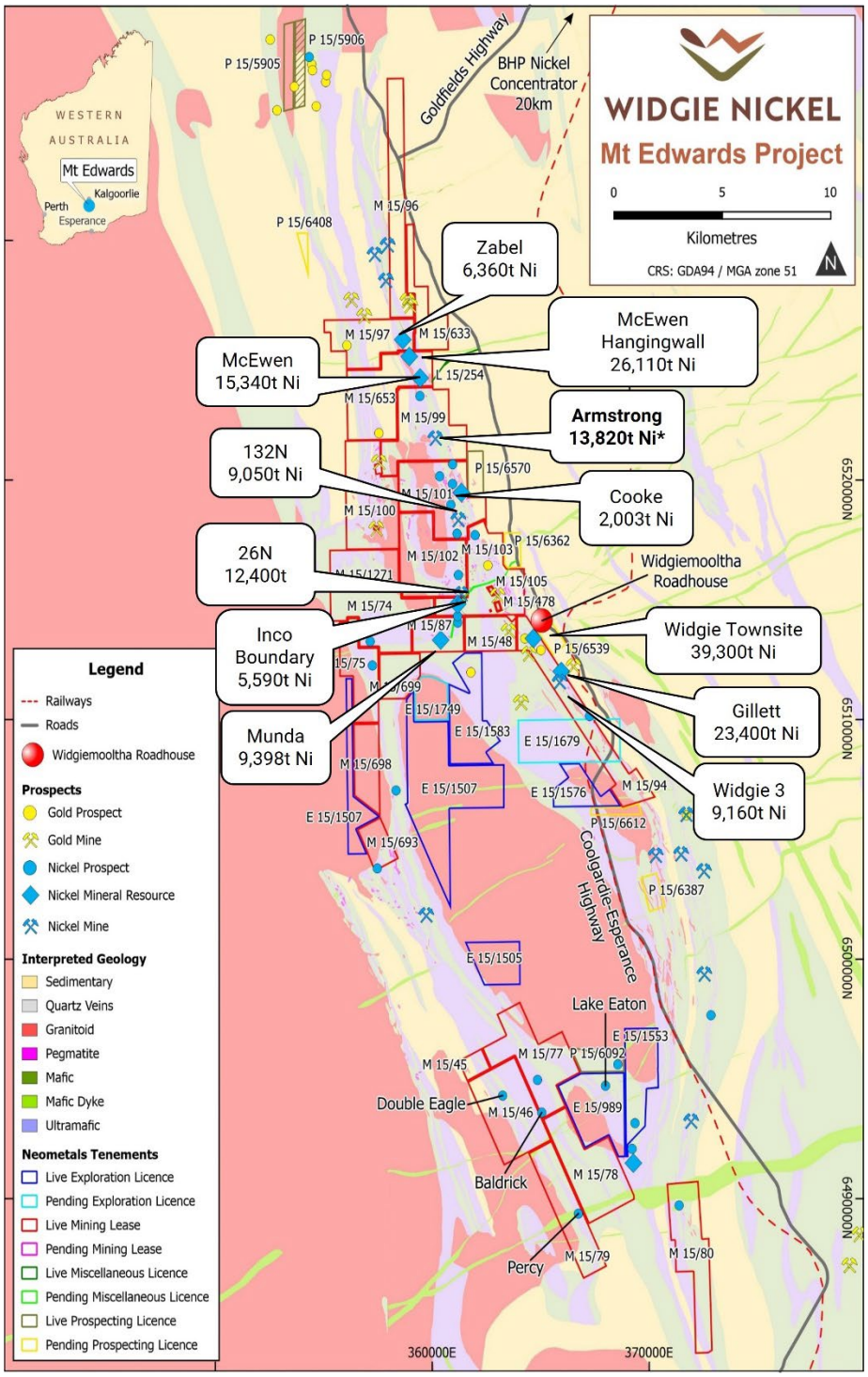

Figure 2: *Regional Geology showing Armstrong Ni Deposit* reported at 0.7% Ni cut-off, and surrounding nickel projects.*

Total Nickel Mineral Resources

Widgie Nickel's total nickel resource now stands at 11.45Mt at 1.5% Ni for 171,930 nickel tonnes (ref Table 3). All Mineral Resources except Armstrong have been reported at a 1% Ni cut-off grade. The Mt

Edwards Nickel Project Scoping Study currently underway supports a revised lower cut-off grade of 0.7% Ni which will be used for all updated nickel resource estimates in the future.

Table 3 *Widgie Nickel's Total Nickel Mineral Resources*

Deposit	Indicated		Inferred		TOTAL Resources		
	Tonne (kt)	Nickel (%)	Tonne (kt)	Nickel (%)	Tonne (kt)	Nickel (%)	Nickel Tonnes
Gillett	915	1.6	643	1.3	1,558	1.5	23,400
Widgie 3			626	1.5	626	1.5	9,160
Widgie Townsite	1,183	1.7	1,293	1.5	2,476	1.6	39,300
Munda			508	1.9	508	1.9	9,400
Armstrong	949	1.5	10	1.0	959	1.4	13,820
132N	34	2.9	426	1.9	460	2.0	9,050
Cooke			154	1.3	154	1.3	2,000
Inco Boundary			464	1.2	464	1.2	5,590
McEwen			1,133	1.4	1,133	1.4	15,340
McEwen Hangingwall			1,916	1.4	1,916	1.4	26,110
Mt Edwards 26N			871	1.4	871	1.4	12,400
Zabel	272	1.9	53	2.0	325	2.0	6,360
TOTAL	**3,353**	**1.6**	**8,097**	**1.4**	**11,450**	**1.5**	**171,930**

Note
All Resources reported at 1.0% Ni cut-off except for Armstrong reported at 0.7% Ni cut-off
Tonnes and grades have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimates

Summary of JORC 2012 Table 1

A summary of JORC Table 1 for the Armstrong deposit (Included as Appendix 2) is provided below for compliance with the Mineral Resource and in-line with the requirements for ASX listing Rule 5.8.1.

Geology and Mineralisation Interpretation

The Armstrong nickel deposit occurs on the west dipping, west facing limb of the Moore Anticline. The prospect lies in a depression mostly infilled by palaeo-drainage sediments, which near surface have been partly cemented with ferricrete and pass laterally into similarly ferricreted colluvial deposits and soil along the depression margins. Mineralisation occurs in a basal, high MgO komatiite flow unit, commonly 17–30 m thick. Thin high-MgO flows and associated interflow sediments, including a basal sediment separating mafic and ultramafic volcanics, occur away from the mineralisation. Olivine peridotite komatiites have been altered to a lizardite-antigorite-forsterite assemblage. The footwall consists of predominantly tholeiite basalts, with some interflow sediments.

The ultramafic-mafic stratigraphy has subsequently been intruded by the east dipping margin of an Archaean granite that limits the down dip and down plunge extent of the mineralisation. In turn, the entire stratigraphy has then been intruded by an east-west orientated Proterozoic dolerite dyke in the southern third of the Armstrong open pit which has mined out approximately a 25 m strike length of the mineralisation.

The deposit comprises several lenses of massive to disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation occurring within an embayment on the ultramafic-basalt contact. The massive sulphide mineralisation is modelled as within or coincident to the disseminated domain outline. The massive sulphide domains are generally between 2 to 4 m wide, but up to 15 m at its widest section while the disseminated domains are typically from 6 to 12 m wide but up to 25 m at its widest section. The nickel sulphide mineralisation strikes northwest to southeast for approximately 480 m from a depth of approximately 50 m to 320 m below surface and dips on average 50° to the west, plunging 35° to the north. A flat lying envelope of oxide nickel mineralisation overlies the transitional and fresh nickel sulphide mineralisation with a strike length of approximately 400 m sits north of current pit limit and is typically 100 m wide and extends between 20 m and 70 m below surface.

Drilling Techniques and Spacing

The drilling database for the Armstrong deposit area includes numerous drilling types such as air-core (AC), blast-holes (BH), reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD). For the Mineral Resource only RC, DD and RC with DD tails (RC/DD) were used. This achieves a nominal 30m x 30m drill spacing for the majority of the Mineral Resource. The December 2023 MRE update is supported by 121 DD holes, 265 RC holes and 12 RC/DD holes, for a total of 48,354 m of drilling.

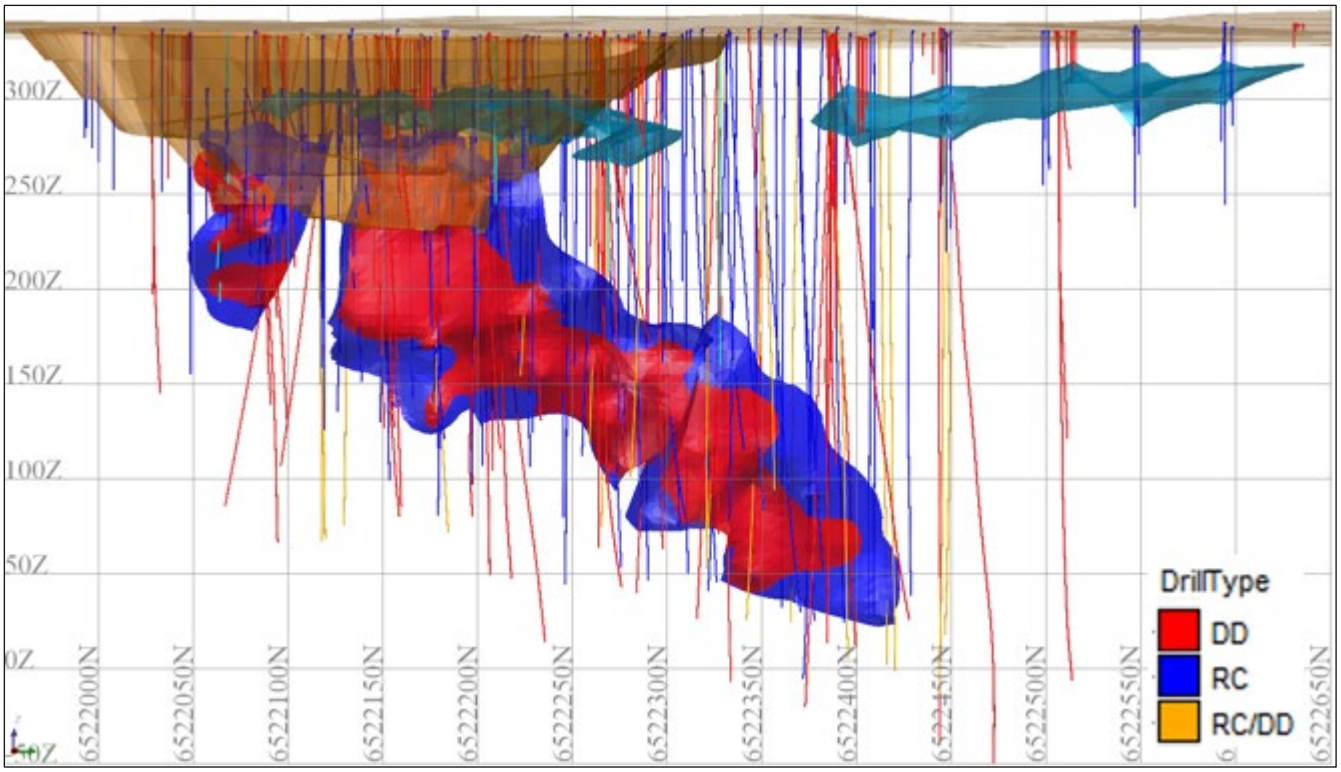

***Figure** 3: Armstrong Mineralisation Interpretation and Drilling - looking West*

Sampling Techniques and Assaying Summary

Sampling of the RC drilling was at 1m sample intervals, with the sample passing through a cyclone mounted cone splitter to provide a 2-3 kg sample and the spoil collected in large plastic bags. Initial RC samples were submitted as 4m composites, comprising 4 equally sized scooped/speared sub-samples from the large plastic bags, combined into single calico sample bag which was then submitted

for assay. If an initial composite sample returned an assay >0.4% Ni, the constituent 1m calico samples were submitted for assay, and the individual results replacing the composite assay data.

Diamond core was sampled using 0.3m to 1.3m sample lengths, with core halved using an Almonte core saw. The half core was bagged into calico sample bags and submitted for assay and the unsampled half core retained in the core tray. Submitted RC and diamond samples weighed a nominal 2kg to 3kg, some weighing up to 5kg.

On receipt by a commercial registered laboratory where the samples were initially weighed as received, then dried in an oven at 105º C for up to 12 hours. Diamond core was initially crushed using a jaw crusher to <2 mm particle size. Crushed core and RC samples greater than 3kg were 50:50 riffle split, and the excess discarded. The retained split was then placed in a LM5 mill and pulverised for 5 minutes to achieve an 85% passing 75µm, with 1:50 checked to ensure a suitable grind sized is achieved. A 300g sub-sample was taken for analysis and the remainder retained until further notice.

A range of base metal certified reference material (CRM) were inserted at a rate of 1:50 into the sample stream and blank samples introduced at a rate of 1:30 to test analytical accuracy and/or contamination. RC field duplicates were taken at a rate of 1:30 within visibly mineralised samples to test sample precision.

Estimation Methodology

Downhole composites of 1m length were generated for grade estimation of the massive and disseminated nickel sulphide domains. Compositing of the drill holes and subsequent grade estimation included Ni, Cu, Co, As, MgO, S, Fe, Au, Pt, Pd and density. A geostatistical analysis using a combination of methods including spatial location, histograms, log probability plots and CVs was conducted to determine the influence of extreme values. This influence was reduced by applying a combination of high-grade capping and/or distance based cutting.

Variogram modelling was undertaken for the composited data for all domains with sufficient data to produce robust variograms. All variogram models were undertaken by transforming the composite data to Gaussian space, modelling a Gaussian variogram, and then back-transforming the Gaussian models to real space for use in interpolation. For domains with geostatistically insignificant number of data points, variograms models were adopted from the modelled variograms from others like domains and the orientation modified accordingly.

Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) and the domain widths and orientation were used to determine the most appropriate block size. A parent block size used for grade estimation was 25m (X) × 25m (Y) × 5m (Z) and a sub-blocked size of 1.25mN x 0.3125mE x 1.25mRL for volume resolution.

KNA was also used to determine other estimation parameters such as minimum and maximum samples, discretisation, and search distance to be used during estimation. All grade attributes (including density) were estimated using Ordinary Kriging within hard domain boundaries and parameters optimised for each domain based on the variogram models. A two-pass search strategy was used with the first pass criteria including a search radius varying from of 65m to 175m and minimum and maximum number of samples typically of 6 and 18 respectively. The second pass strategy used two times the primary search distance and the same minimum and maximum composites but represented only 0.02% of the total estimate.

Mineral Resource Classification

The Mineral Resource has been classified as almost entirely Indicated with a relatively small portion of Inferred based on the confidence in geology, mineralogy and grade continuity, consideration of the quality of the sampling and assay data and confidence in the grade estimation. The massive sulphide mineralisation at Armstrong is predominantly defined by a 30m × 30m drill hole spacing or less and this assisted in defining the material to be classified as Indicated. This also includes the majority of the disseminated sulphide mineralisation with minor periphery portions classified as Inferred.

Cut-off Grades and Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE)

The disseminated sulphide mineralisation is based on a combination of logging and the presence of nickel typically greater than 0.5% Ni. The massive sulphide mineralisation is modelled within or coincident to the disseminated outline and is based on a combination of criteria such as logging, nickel typically greater than 1% Ni, sulphur typically greater than 3% S or when the nickel and iron concentration is greater than 15%.

The Armstrong Mineral Resource has been reported above a cut-off grade of 0.7% Ni for sulphide material only. This reporting cut-off grade assumes medium scale underground mining to exploit the sulphide mineralisation and is supported by a Mt Edwards Project Scoping Study expected to be released in December 2023.

Mining and Metallurgical Factors

The Mineral Resource mineralisation envelope uses a 0.5% Ni cut-off reflecting the on-set of sulphide nickel mineralisation on the likelihood that the mined ore will be processed using conventional sulphide concentration processes. The historic open pit mining at Armstrong in 2007/2008 demonstrated that fresh material can be successfully processed using conventional flotation. Only the fresh rock zone of the Armstrong nickel sulphide mineralisation has been reported in the Mineral Resource, with all nickel oxide or transitional areas excluded. Other than the assumption that future mining will be by underground mining methods exclusively, no other mining and metallurgical factors or assumptions were used in compiling the updated MRE.

Stockpiles

Open pit mining was completed at Armstrong during 2007/2008 and resulted in four low grade stockpiles that remain adjacent to the Armstrong pit. The stockpiles have been surveyed and sampled sufficiently to allow an estimate of the quantity and grade to be completed.

The dry bulk density assigned to the sulphide material within the mined portion of the updated Mineral Resource is 2.88m^3. Using a factor of 0.7 to account for void space in the broken stockpile material, a final assigned dry bulk density for stockpile tonnage calculation is 2.0m^3.

A sampling program was completed by Widgie in 2022 which included a total of 112 grab samples over the combined four stockpiles. An extended assay suit was completed for all samples including “S2_S” (sulphide sulphur) and “NSNi” (non-sulphide nickel). The results indicate high levels (91%) of sulphide sulphur and low levels (7%) of non-sulphide nickel.

The mean grade for each group of the stockpile samples was calculated and these were then volume weighted to estimate the total combined stockpile mean grades.

The total combined stockpiles have been classified as Indicated and reported above a cut-off grade of 0% Ni based on the assumption there is no ability for any selectivity during mining.

Comparison to Previous Models

The previous Armstrong Mineral Resource was reported as 645kt @ 1.9% Ni for 12,200t of Nickel (21 November 2022) above a 1% Ni cut-off. There is no new drillhole data included within the December 2023 Mineral Resource update apart from some minor validation edits to the existing data. At the same 1% Ni cut-off, the updated Mineral Resource is 477kt @ 2.0% Ni for 9,700t of Nickel (not including surface stockpiles) illustrated in Table 2 above. There are a number of contributing factors to explain the difference between the two models including additional depletion by historic mining, additional stoping of mineralisation by a late-stage barren dyke, improvements in distinguishing sulphide mineralisation interpretation types and a reduction in interpretation extrapolation.

Next Steps for Armstrong

Work remains ongoing with a review and assessment of the nickel oxide mineralisation potential identified at Armstrong and across the surrounding Mt Edwards deposits. There remains potential for a significant oxide metal inventory pending further work including its metallurgical amenability.

Competent Persons Statements:

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource for the Armstrong deposit was prepared by Mr Mark Zammit, who is a full-time employee of Cube Consulting Pty Ltd (Cube) and is a Member of the AIG. Mr Zammit has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is an undertaking 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 Zammit consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

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.

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Compliance Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and previous MRE 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
15/09/2022	Drilling Results Reaffirm Armstrong 2023 Production Aims
26/10/2022	Scoping Study Highlights Potential of Armstrong Mine
21/11/2022	Upgrade to Armstrong Mineral Resource

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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APPENDIX 2: Table 1 as per the JORC Code Guidelines (2012)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	***JORC Code Explanation***	**Commentary**
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	All new data collected from the Mt Edwards nickel exploration project discussed in this report is in relation to Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling program (DD) completed during the years 2021 and 2022, unless stated otherwise. Samples were 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 subsamples were 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 were 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 were assayed at single metre sample intervals, while zones where the geology is considered less prospective were assayed at nominal 4 metre length composite samples. A mineralised sample is defined as that which would be expected when tested in a laboratory to have an assay result returned above 3,000ppm (0.3%) nickel. Composite samples were prepared by the geologist at drill site through spear sampling. A sampling spear was used to collect representative samples from 4 consecutive green mining bags and were collected into a pre-numbered calico bag. A typical composite sample weight between 2 and 3.5kg. No other measurement tools related to sampling have been used in the holes for sampling other than directional/orientation survey tools. Down Hole electromagnetic surveys have been carried out for some of the holes. Base metal, multi-element analysis was completed using a 4-acid digest with ICP-OES finish for 33 elements. Sampling techniques for the INCO and WMC drilling is not known.
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).*	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. Titan Resources drilled the majority of holes at Armstrong. Drill hole localities were sited with a differential GPS and recorded in grid AGD84. In all instances of RC drilling McKay Drilling, a Kalgoorlie based company, was utilised. The rig used was a 1998 Schramm T685W with a 1150/350 onboard compressor and a 1999 Western Air 1150/350 silenced compressor and 2700/1450 Ariel booster. Pre-collars and Diamond Core Drilling were undertaken by DrillCorp Western Deephole utilising a UDR 1000 heavy duty multi-purpose rig with a 900cfm x 350psi onboard compressor.
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 geologist recorded the sample recovery during the drilling program, and these were overall very good. Minor sample loss was recognised while sampling the first metre of some drill holes due to very fine grain size of the surface and near-surface material however all transitional and fresh samples have good sample recovery. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been recognised. Drill sample recovery is not known for the INCO or WMC holes.

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 drill holes have been geologically logged for lithology, weathering, alteration and mineralogy. All samples were 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. 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 cores taken.*	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. The sample preparation technique carried out in the field is considered industry best standard practice and was completed by the geologist. 1 metre samples: Samples collected at 1 metre intervals from the splitter (which are truly the 2 to 3.5kg sub-samples of the sample material extracted and captured from each metre through the drilling process) were collected in the field, received by the lab, sorted and recorded. Composite Samples: Equal amounts (usually ~600g) of material were 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. Hereafter the sample preparation is the same for every samples. Sample Preparation: Individual samples were weighed as received and then dried in a gas oven for up to 12 hours at 105C. Samples >3 kg's were riffle split 50:50 and excess discarded. All samples were then pulverised in a LM5 pulveriser for 5 minutes to achieve 85% passing 75um. 1:50 grind checks were 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. Individual samples have been assayed for a suite of 33 elements including nickel related analytes as per the laboratory's procedure for a 4-acid digestion followed by Optical Emission Spectral analysis.
	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.*	
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.*	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, or where it was considered based on geological characteristics.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
	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.*	Samples of blank material have been submitted immediately after visibly mineralised zones at a nominal rate of 1 in 30 samples. Sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Assaying was completed by a commercial registered laboratory with standards and duplicates reported in the sample batches. Individual samples have been assayed for a suite of 33 elements including nickel related analytes as per the laboratory's procedure for a 4-acid digestion followed by Optical Emission Spectral analysis. This is considered a partial technique. Selected pulp samples were resubmitted to the laboratory for Pd, Pt, Pd and Au analysis using a fire assay 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 then carried out with all results to be assessed for repeatability and meeting expected values relevant to nickel and related elements. Any failures or discrepancies are followed up as required. Detailed QAQC analysis for Consolidated Minerals and Titan Resources drilling has been sourced and it confirms generally good quality of the sampling and assay data.
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. QAQC reports are run and the performance of the laboratory is evaluated periodically by senior Widgie Nickle geologists. Twinned holes have not been used in this program. No adjustment of assay data has been undertaken.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used *Quality and adequacy of topographic control*	A differential GPS (DGPS) has been used to determine the majority of drillhole collar locations, accurate to within 0.1 metres. A handheld GPS (accurate to within 5 metres) has been used to determine the collar locations for the remainder of the drillholes, with these pending DGPS survey prior to Mineral Resource Estimation. MGA94_51S is the grid system used in this program. Downhole survey using Reflex Sprint IQ gyro survey equipment was conducted during the program by the drilling contractor. Downhole Gyro survey data have been converted from true north to MGA94 Zone51S and saved into the data base. The formulas used are: Grid Azimuth = True Azimuth + Grid Convergence. Grid Azimuth = Magnetic Azimuth + Magnetic Declination + Grid Convergence. The Magnetic Declination and Grid Convergence have been calculated with and accuracy to 1 decimal place using plugins in QGIS. Magnetic Declination = 0.8 Grid Convergence = -0.7 Topographic control is provided by collar surveys drilled in this campaign, and by either collar survey or historical topographic surveys for historical data. Topographic control is considered adequate.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	All RC drill holes, and most diamond core holes, were sampled at 1 metre intervals down hole. Select sample compositing has been applied at a nominal 4 metre intervals determined by the geologist. Drill holes were completed at select geological targets on M15/99. At the Armstrong deposit drilling has been targeted to infill known mineral resources, with spacing from other drilling between 25 to 60 metres.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
	Whether sample compositing has been applied	Historic RC drilling was at a minimum of 1m in mineralised zones. Some non-mineralised areas were sampled at larger intervals of up to 4m. Diamond core was sampled to geological contacts with some samples less than 1m in length. When assessing the spacing of new drilling with historical exploration, the length of drilling from surface to the target zones of approximately 100 metres depth, and the quality of the survey data, should be considered.
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.*	At the Mt. Edwards-Kambalda region, nickel mineralisation is typically located on the favourable geological contact zones between ultramafic rock units and metabasalt rock units. All drill holes were planned at - 60o dip angles, with varying azimuth angles used in order to orthogonally intercept the interpreted favourable geological contact zones. Geological information (including structural) from both historical geological mapping as well as current geological mapping were used during the planning of these drill holes. Due to the steep orientation of the mineralised zones, there will be some exaggeration of the width of intercept on M15/99.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	All RC samples have been transported to the Intertek-Genalysis and SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie, WA for submission. All DD samples have been transported to the Widgie Nickel warehouse in Carlisle, WA, with samples then transported to MinAnalytical Laboratory in Canning Vale, WA. Sample security was not considered a significant risk to the project. No specific measures have been taken by Widgie Nickel to ensure sample security beyond the normal chain of custody for a sample submission. Historic security measures are not known.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A review of the exploration program was undertaken prior to the drill program by Widgie Nickel Geology management. Regular reviews and site visits have been made during the conduct of drill program. Staff and contract geologists have been based on site prior to, during and on completion of the drill and sample program to ensure proper quality control as per the modern mining industry standards.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	***JORC Code Explanation***	**Commentary**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Armstrong prospect is located on M15/99, which is held by Widgie Nickel Ltd 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 M15/99 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 Armstrong was completed by Neometals in 2019. Historical exploration results and data quality have been considered during the planning stage of drill locations on M15/99 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 Armstrong comprises a moderately dipping and folded sequences of ultramafic rock, metabasalt rock units and intermittent meta-sedimentary units. This sequence has been intruded by a late stage granitic intrusion and a Proterozoic dyke which have truncated the nickel sulphide mineralisation. 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.
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
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.*	N/A

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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').*	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.
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.*	The resource estimation is the best reflection of the tenor, distribution and size of the mineralisation at Armstrong.
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.*	It is anticipated no further drilling is required aside from a singular geotechnical hole which will be designed to collect further data and samples where the decline will be positioned. Further 3D modelling and interpretation will be conducted as part of improving the understanding of the deposit key characteristics which will feed into exploration targeting.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	***JORC Code explanation***	**Commentary**
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	The Armstrong prospect tenements have been held by multiple companies dating back to the early 1970's. In 2016, a master database was created by a specialist database consultant service which compiled all historic and recent geological data into a single consolidated database. In 2018, the then tenement holder, Mt Edwards Lithium Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Neo Metals Ltd), acquired the project and engaged a separate database consultancy to manage the migration from previously consolidated databases to a central master version. In January 2020, a database health check and validation process was undertaken by CTC Geological Services, with the aim of identifying errors and inconsistencies, and where possible, to ensure a clean data set to inform future resource estimation updates. In September 2021, Widgie Nickel Ltd (WIN) acquired the Widgiemooltha leases, which included the Armstrong prospect, and has been responsible for all current onsite data collection and database uploads. WIN have contracted the database management to an external third party, who is responsible for all data uploads and the exports relating to the Armstrong database. This includes QAQC data compilation for the purposes of analysis. A high-level database review was undertaken by Cube Consulting and no material issues were identified. The Armstrong drillhole database was extracted on the 9 June 2023.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Mr Mark Zammit, Principal Geologist at Cube Consulting Pty Ltd is the Competent Person for preparing the MRE and has previously undertaken numerous site visits to the Widgiemooltha project area since 2005 including the Armstrong pit while under care and maintenance. Mr William Stewart, Geology Manager at Widgie Nickel Limited is the Competent Person for data collection, is a full time employee of the Company and has undertaken numerous site visits.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The confidence of the Armstrong geological interpretation is high given the open pit mining history and the quality and density of drilling data underpinning the geological model. The Armstrong deposit occurs on the west dipping, west facing limb of the Moore Anticline. Mineralisation occurs as disseminated nickel sulphides, with locally developed matrix and massive sulphide mineralisation in a basal, high MgO komatiite flow unit. The footwall consists of predominantly tholeiite basalts, with some interflow sediments. Weathering surfaces have been interpreted for base of complete oxidation surface and top of fresh surface with all mineralisation reported in the Mineral Resource representing primary sulphides. The geological interpretation was completed by Widgie Nickel based on logging and geochemical data. Only RC and diamond drillhole samples were used for the Mineral Resource interpretations and estimate and no assumptions have been made that will affect the Mineral Resource estimate reported. No other interpretations have been considered with the current model representing a revised and robust version of previous models. All available data including logging and geochemistry was used to build sound lithological and weathering models that underpin the mineralisation interpretation. The mineralisation model differentiates between massive/matrix style sulphides from lower grade disseminated. The key aspect of the lithology model is the ultramafic and basalt mafic contact which is the primary control for the lenses of massive to disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation occurring within embayments on the ultramafic-basalt contact. The ultramafic-mafic stratigraphy has subsequently been intruded by an Archaean granite that limits the down dip and down plunge extent of the mineralisation. Also, the entire stratigraphy at Armstrong has then been intruded by an east-west orientated Proterozoic dolerite dyke which has stoped out approximately a 25 m strike length of the mineralisation. The granite and dolerite dyke represent post mineralisation intrusives and have been accounted for in mineralisation model.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The total Armstrong interpreted mineralisation has been defined over a strike length of approximately 650 m and includes both oxide and sulphide mineralisation. The sulphide mineralisation includes both massive and disseminated sulphide interpreted domains with a strike length of approximately 480 m and extending between 50 m and 320 m below surface. The disseminated envelope is typically between 6 to 12 m wide (maximum of approximately 25m) and is based on a combination of logging and the presence of nickel typically greater than 0.5% Ni. Within or coincident to the disseminated envelope are the massive sulphide domains generally ranging between 4 to 6 m wide but up to 15m it its widest section. The massive sulphide domains based on a combination of criteria such as logging, nickel typically greater than 1% Ni, sulphur typically greater than 3% S or the nickel and iron concentration is greater than 15%. The flat lying oxide mineralisation has a strike length of approximately 600 m (400 m remaining insitu north of current pit limit) and is typically 100 m wide and extends between 20 m and 70 m below surface. The oxide nickel interpretation is based primarily on the presence of nominal nickel greater than 0.5% Ni and averages approximately 0.7% Ni overall.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Ordinary Kriging of 1 m downhole composites was used to estimate Ni, Cu, Co, As, MgO, S, Fe, Au, Pt, Pd and density for all mineralised domains. The parent estimation block dimensions used in the model for the steeply dipping sulphide mineralisation was 10m(Y) x 2.5m(X) x 10 m(Z) based criteria such as drill hole spacing and sub-block dimensions for volume definition set to 1.25 m(Y) x 0.3125 m(X) x 1.25 m(Z).Block descretisation points were set to 5(Y) x 2(X) x 5(Z) points. Top cap analysis was undertaken for each domain using grade histograms, log-probability plots and spatial review and the top caps were applied included 18,000ppm Cu, 40,000ppm As and 4ppm Au for the massive sulphide and 7% Ni, 6,000ppm Cu, 1,000ppm Co, 10,000ppm As, 12% S, 17%Fe, 1.5 ppm Au for the disseminated sulphide domains. In addition, some distance base top cuts were applied, notably 10% Ni and 5,000ppm As at 30m radius for the massive sulphide and 4,000ppm As at 15m for the disseminated sulphide. Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis was undertaken to optimise the search neighbourhoods resulting in search radius varying from of 65 to 175m and minimum and maximum number of samples typically 6 and 18 respectively. A second pass strategy was used with 2 times the primary search distance and the same minimum and maximum composites. Variogram modelling was used to analyse the spatial continuity of the grade attributes within the mineralised domains. Check estimates using Inverse Distance methods are comparable. These estimates supported the OK estimate and yielded similar characteristics. Reconciliation between the Mineral Resource and previous open pit production based on limited information pertaining to production criteria used such as stockpile types and cut-off ranges. In addition to Ni, attributes including Cu, Co, Au, Pt and Pd have been estimated as part of the Mineral Resource however no assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products. Arsenic is a deleterious element and has been estimated as part of the Mineral Resource. In addition, MgO, S and Fe have also been estimated. No selective mining units were assumed in the estimate. Correlation between grade attributes is completed prior to estimation as part of the standard exploratory data analysis. Ni shows good correlation with Co, S, Fe and density while MgO shows a strong negative relationship which is typical for these styles of mineralisation. No assumptions were made regarding correlation between variables and variography, search neighbourhoods and grade estimates were undertaken separately. The mineralisation interpretation was based on a combination of grade and geological characteristics. The disseminated sulphide mineralisation is based on a combination of logging and the presence of nickel typically greater than 0.5% Ni. The massive sulphide mineralisation is modelled as within or coincident to the disseminated outline and based on a combination of logging and/or where the sulphur concentration is typically greater than 3% S or the nickel and iron concentration is greater than 15% Ni+Fe. These criteria were the basis for the final wireframing solids used as hard boundaries to flag sample data for estimation. Statistical analysis of the grade populations indicated the need for minimal top caps to be applied to limit the influence of statistical outliers. However, the approach used for arsenic included minimal global top caps to be applied in conjunction with distance based top cuts during estimation. This allowed very high arsenic composites to be honoured locally and without the global estimate being biased low. Validation has included comparing the raw data statistics to block estimates both globally and locally. Volumes of wireframes were compared to block model volumes. Drill holes and block model plots were produced and visually compared. Overall, the grade estimate honours the informing data well. A comparison between the Mineral Resource and historic mining was not possible due to the limited information pertaining to production criteria.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages have been estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Armstrong Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.7% Ni for the insitu sulphide mineralisation with an assumption of medium scale underground mining exploiting the sulphide mineralisation. The 0.7% Ni cut-off suitably reflects the observed grade continuity capable of supporting underground mining operations at Armstrong and based on a scoping study completed by Widgie Nickel in 2023. The low grade stockpiles have been reported above a cut-off grade of 0% Ni based on the assumption there is no ability for selectivity during mining.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	Based on the spatial position at depth, the Armstrong Mineral Resource is amenable to medium scale underground mining and a 0.7% Ni cut-off suitably reflects this.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Open pit mining in 2007 and 2008 focussed on managing arsenic and non-sulphide nickel which are deleterious variables at Armstrong. The open cut progressed below the base of transitional sulphides and future underground mining will encounter fresh sulphides. As demonstrated by the mining and processing campaign of Armstrong ore in 2007/2008, the fresh material from Armstrong can be successfully processed using conventional floatation. No additional metallurgical factors or assumptions have been used for the reporting of the Mineral Resource estimate.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these*	Historic open pit mining during 2007 and 2008 indicate that potential environmental, social and governance impacts can be successfully managed during mining and haulage. Sulphur has been modelled in the mineralised and non-mineralised rock units to assist with potential acid mine drainage assessments.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
	aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	From 1,685 raw assays within the combined massive and disseminated domains, 208 samples included a measured density value determined using the water displacement method. A review of the correlation between measured density values and assays showed a strong linear relationship between density and Ni+Fe+S and also Ni+S and Ni where Fe and S assays were not present. Density was determined using water immersion method with samples weighed in air, then submerged and weighed in water and then applying the formula: bulk density = weight (air)/ (weight (air) – weight (water)). Voids within the mineralised zones are not common. For all assays within the massive and disseminated domains, a density value was assigned as either the measured value (where present) or by the following regression formula in order of priority: • 2.633863 + ((Ni% + S% + Fe%) x 0.020877) • 2.759068 + ((Ni% + S%) x 0.031969) • 2.772 + ((Ni%) x 0.064) Density assignment for all mineralised domains was via Ordinary Kriging of 1m composites with variography and search parameters based on the density data. Non-mineralised background domains were assigned density based on weathering and lithology type. A loose bulk density of 2.0 was assigned to the low grade stockpiles. This is based on a density of 2.88 for insitu sulphide material and a factor of 0.7 to account for void space in the broken stockpile material.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity, and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The classification adopted is based on a number of criteria such as the drillhole spacing, confidence in the continuity of mineralisation, quality of the input data and the final grade estimate. The sulphide mineralisation is classified as a combination of Indicated and Inferred. Indicated resources include areas where the drilling approximates 30 m x 30 m which represents the vast majority of modelled massive and disseminated sulphide. This material is typically estimated in the first pass, with a slope of regression greater than 0.4 and an average estimate sample distance of less than 40m. Inferred resources include areas where the data density is greater than 30 m x 30 m spacing, typically around the periphery of the disseminated sulphide. No material has been classified as Measured. Surface low grade stockpiles have been classified as Indicated and reported above a 0% Ni cut-off based on the assumption there is no ability for any selectivity during mining. Taking into account key factors such as the data quality, sample spacing, geological understanding of mineralisation controls, geological and mineralisation continuity and quality of the final grade estimate, it is the Competent Persons view the classification is appropriately reflected in the Mineral Resource.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	The MRE has been internally reviewed at Cube Consulting and also with the staff at Widgie Nickel and no flaws or errors were identified and the model fit for purpose.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person.*	The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimates is reflected in the classification and reporting of the Mineral Resource as Measured, Indicated and Inferred in accordance with the guidelines on the 2012 JORC Code.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	All Mineral Resources are considered to be global estimates of Ni grade. Historic production from the Armstrong open pit is – 97,006t @ 1.42% nickel reported as: • 2004 - Titan Resources: 3,545 t at 1.48% Ni • 2007/2008 - Consolidated Minerals: 93,461t at 1.42% Ni However, a comparison between the Mineral Resource and historic mining was not possible due to the limited information pertaining to production conditions used at the time of mining such as cut-off grade or other criteria used for the allocation of material.