ASX Announcement

23 January 2023

WIDGIE NICKEL
Critical metals for a cleaner future

Gillett Mineral Resource Expands in Size and Confidence, with Further Near-Term Growth Potential

Highlights

- **Gillett deposit Mineral Resource expanded by 20% to 1.56 million tonnes at 1.5% nickel for 23,400 tonnes contained nickel between 80 and 350 metres below surface**
- **60% of Gillett mineral resource upgraded to the higher confidence Indicated category**
- **Resource now quantifies Palladium + Platinum endowment with Pd (0.17g/t) and Pt (0.08g/t) (contained metal equating to 8,515oz Pd and 4,007oz Pt)**
- **Significant opportunity for further Resource growth through extension and connection with the Gillett North discovery**
- **Widgie South comprising Widgie 3, Gillett and Widgie Townsite now ready for technical evaluation aiming to become the Company's second major nickel production centre**

Managing Director and CEO Mr Steve Norregaard commented:

"Whilst only a snapshot in time with work ongoing, this is a great outcome to see the lion's share of the Gillett resource now fall into a higher confidence level of Indicated with plenty of further resource growth on the horizon as drilling on Gillett North progressively expands the mineralisation footprint.

We can now begin to put a plan around the 70kt Widgie South project area with a much higher degree of confidence, further extending what is shaping up to be a very bright, long term nickel mining future".

Widgie Nickel Ltd (ASX: **WIN**) ("**Widgie**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource Estimate at its Gillett deposit, estimated in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code. Gillett forms part of the Mt Edwards Project located in a province of historic nickel sulphide mines. Using historical and new assay data the reinterpreted Mineral Resource at Gillett has increased the amount of contained nickel from 22,500 to 23,400 tonnes. The Gillett Mineral Resource was estimated by Richard Maddocks from Auralia Mining Consulting ("Auralia").

Table 1 - *Gillett Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate at various nickel grade cut-offs*

Mineral Resource Classification	Cut-off (Ni %)	Tonnes (kt)	Ni %	Ni tonnes
Indicated	**1**	**915**	**1.6**	**14,800**
	1.5	151	2.1	9,400
	2	24	2.5	4,700
Inferred	**1**	**643**	**1.3**	**8,600**
	1.5	151	2.1	3,200
	2	24	2.5	600
TOTAL	**1**	**1,558**	**1.5**	**23,400**
	1.5	698	2.1	12,600
	2	350	2.5	5,300

The scope to further grow Gillett has driven a future work program that will include RC pre-collars and diamond core tails drilling to further test the extents of mineralisation, and infill drilling to increase confidence sufficient to 'upgrade' the Mineral Resource classification for a greater portion of the Resource.

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The recent exploration success at Gillett North lies external to the Gillett Resource and will ultimately be included in future iterations upon receipt of outstanding assays and further drilling to be carried out in 2023.

Background

Widgie engaged Auralia to update the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) incorporating drilling completed at Gillett since Widgie recommenced drilling activities in November 2021. Updating of the MRE at the Gillett deposit has increased confidence in, and expanded the global Mt Edwards Project Mineral Resources to, 10.948 million tonnes at 1.6% nickel for 168,060 tonnes of contained nickel across 12 deposits.

Table 2 - *Mt Edwards Project Nickel Mineral Resources- January 2023*

Deposit	Indicated		Inferred		TOTAL Mineral Resources		
	Tonnes (kt)	Nickel (%)	Tonnes (kt)	Nickel (%)	Tonnes (kt)	Nickel (%)	Nickel Tonnes
132N	34	2.9	426	1.9	460	2.0	9,050
Armstrong	630	1.8	15	4.7	645	1.9	12,200
Cooke			154	1.3	154	1.3	2,000
Gillett	**915**	**1.6**	**643**	**1.3**	**1,558**	**1.5**	**23,400**
Inco Boundary			464	1.2	464	1.2	5,600
McEwen			1,133	1.4	1,133	1.4	15,340
McEwen Hanging wall			1,916	1.4	1,916	1.4	26,110
Mt Edwards 26N			871	1.4	871	1.4	12,400
Munda			320	2.2	320	2.2	7,140
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
Zabel	272	1.9	53	2.0	325	2.0	6,360
TOTAL	**3,034**	**1.7**	**7,914**	**1.5**	**10,948**	**1.6**	**168,060**

Reporting criteria: Mineral Resources quoted using a 1% Ni block cut-off grade. Small discrepancies may occur due to rounding

Mineral Resource Estimation

The Mineral Resource Estimation "MRE" for the Gillett Deposit of 1.56 million tonnes at 1.5% nickel for 23,400 nickel tonnes is reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code and follows a detailed interrogation and review of the available data, including the earlier reported MRE's by the previous holders of Nickel mineral rights on the tenement.

Table 3 - *Gillett Mineral Resources Table for Nickel and other elements at 1% nickel grade cut-offs*

Mineral Resource Classification	Tonnes	Ni %	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mg %	Pd ppm	Pt ppm	S %	As ppm
Indicated	915,000	1.6	489	2,002	13.3	15.9	0.17	0.08	5.1	171
Inferred	643,000	1.3	419	1,691	12.5	15.3	0.17	0.09	4.4	187
TOTAL	**1,558,000**	**1.5**	**460**	**1,874**	**13.0**	**15.7**	**0.17**	**0.08**	**4.8**	**178**

Significantly, this resource calculation is the first relating to Gillett to quantify all by-products other than gold. There were lower gold assays resulting in insufficient datapoints to justify the estimation of gold in the MRE.

Location

The Gillett Nickel deposit is located on Mining Lease M15/94, approximately 3km south-southeast of the Widgiemooltha Township. Widgie holds the nickel rights for Mining Lease M15/94 with the underlying tenure held by Mincor Resources NL. Gillett is one of three nickel deposits located on M15/94, collectively named the Widgie South Trend (Widgie Townsite, Gillett and Widgie 3). Widgie holds nickel interests over a significant portion of the nickel prospective tenements around the Widgiemooltha Dome.

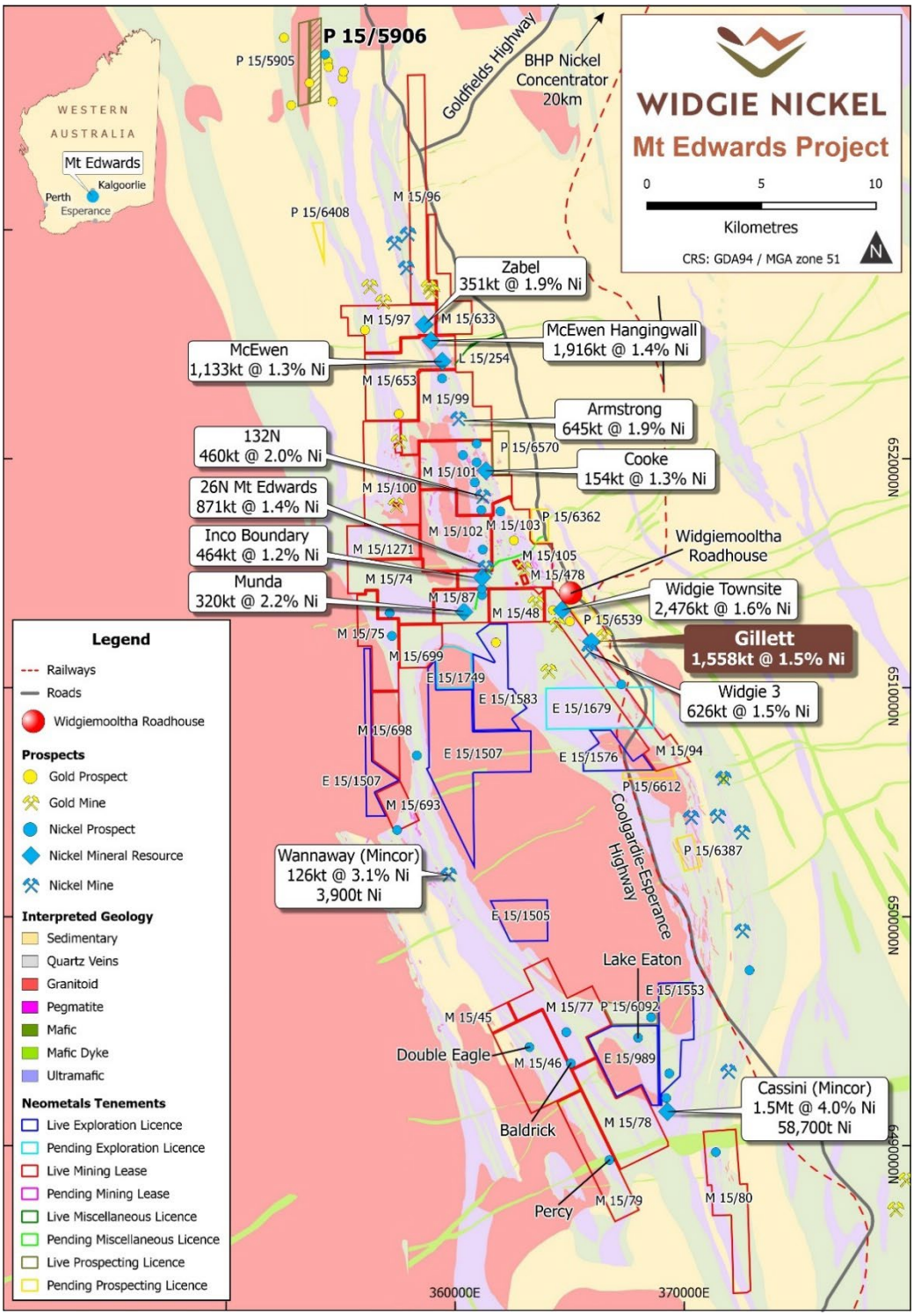

Figure 1 - *Mt Edwards Project tenure over geology, with the Gillett Mining Lease M15/94 located within the Mt Edwards Project. Other Mineral Resources and prosects are displayed. Widgie Nickel hold 100% nickel rights for all live tenements shown above.*

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Gillett Mineral Resource is a nickel sulphide deposit hosted within an ultramafic package dipping steeply (75º to 85º) to the west. Mineralisation at Gillett occurs over a strike length of more than 1km in a talc-carbonate altered ultramafic on or near a basal contact with a basalt. There is a strong foliation developed parallel to the basal contact, and one interpretation is that the basal contact has been thrust from the main contact that hosts the Widgie 3 and Widgie Townsite nickel sulphide deposits.

The Gillett deposit has been structurally modified with the mineralisation sitting in the ultramafic of an overturned limb under a hanging wall of basalt. The nickel sulphide mineralisation has been being partly controlled by later stage quartz-carbonate veining.

A basalt hill along the strike of Gillett is interpreted to represent the hinge-line of an anticline, with the stratigraphy on the eastern limb overturned and steeply dipping (75º to 85º) to the west. The ultramafic-basalt contact and mineralisation on this overturned limb strikes northwest at approximately 325º and the higher-grade zones appear to plunge gently to the north.

Numerous NE-SW trending deposit scale faults have been identified using field mapping and airborne magnetic geophysics. These faults dip at about 88º towards the NNW and have been defined in the structural logging of the diamond core. Veins seen in diamond core indicate some remobilisation of sulphide minerals at Gillett.

Nickel Mineralisation

The mineralisation styles range from weakly disseminated to very strong matrix sulphide mineralisation. Most of the mineralisation is disseminated with stacked zones of matrix and massive sulphide. Generally, the disseminated sulphide runs between 0.6 and 2.0% nickel with the matrix style mineralisation grading up to 3% nickel. Above 3% nickel represents a more massive style of mineralisation. Drilling has intersected massive sulphide zones with banded pyrrhotite and pentlandite grading up to 8% nickel.

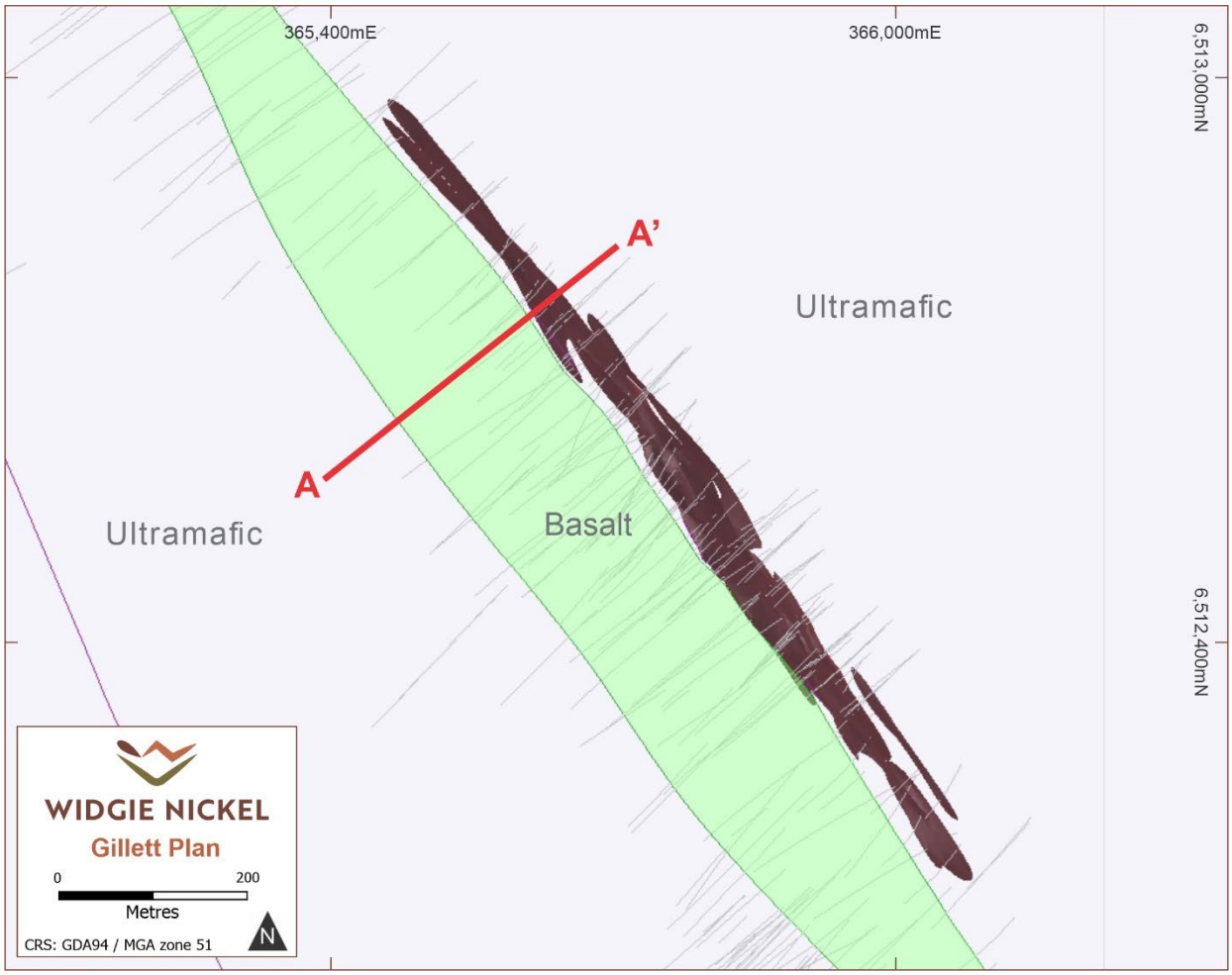

Figure 2 - *Plan section showing the Gillett Mineral Resource envelope and the location of cross section A.*

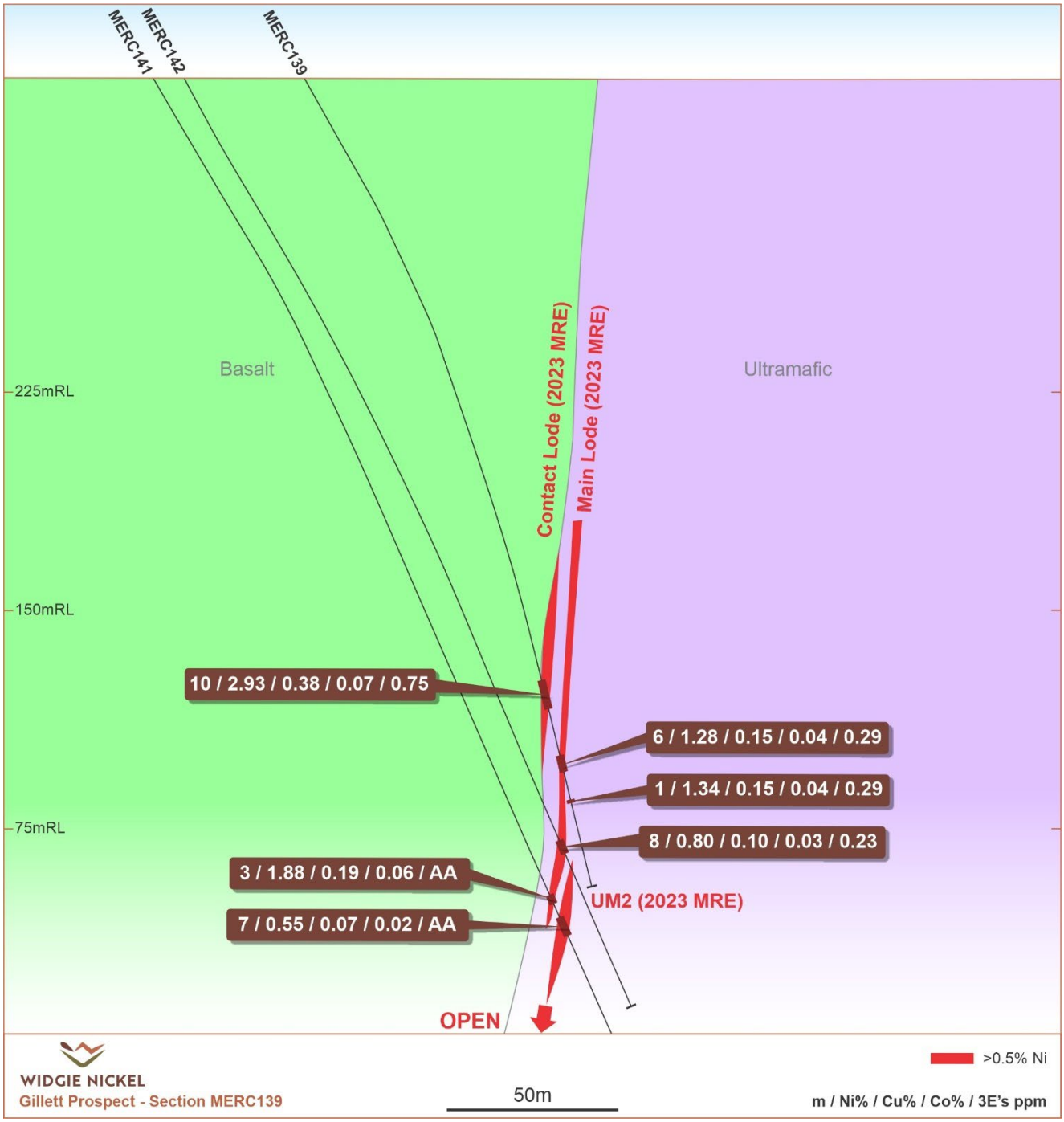

Figure 3 - *Cross Section with recent drill intercepts of the Gillett Nickel mineral resource. The mineralisation is in the ultramafic of an overturned limb of an anticline under a hanging wall of basalt. All three mineralised horizons are shown*

Modelling

The mineralisation conforms to a Kambalda style komatiite flow hosted orebody. Geology logs were used to construct a basal surface to the ultramafic unit. This surface is the contact between the ultramafic and the underlying mafic basalts. The higher-grade nickel mineralisation accumulates at or near this contact.

There are ten modelled domains contained on or close to the basal contact between mafic and ultramafic rock units. There are likely zones of disruption possibly caused by faulting and/or shearing which may dislocate the basal contact. Modelling of these dislocations is not possible given their orientation close to the drilling direction. This may also have

caused some remobilisation of nickel sulphides in this central area as there are zones of sulphide mineralisation faulting off the main mafic-ultramafic contact. Domains were modelled and estimated with hard boundaries.

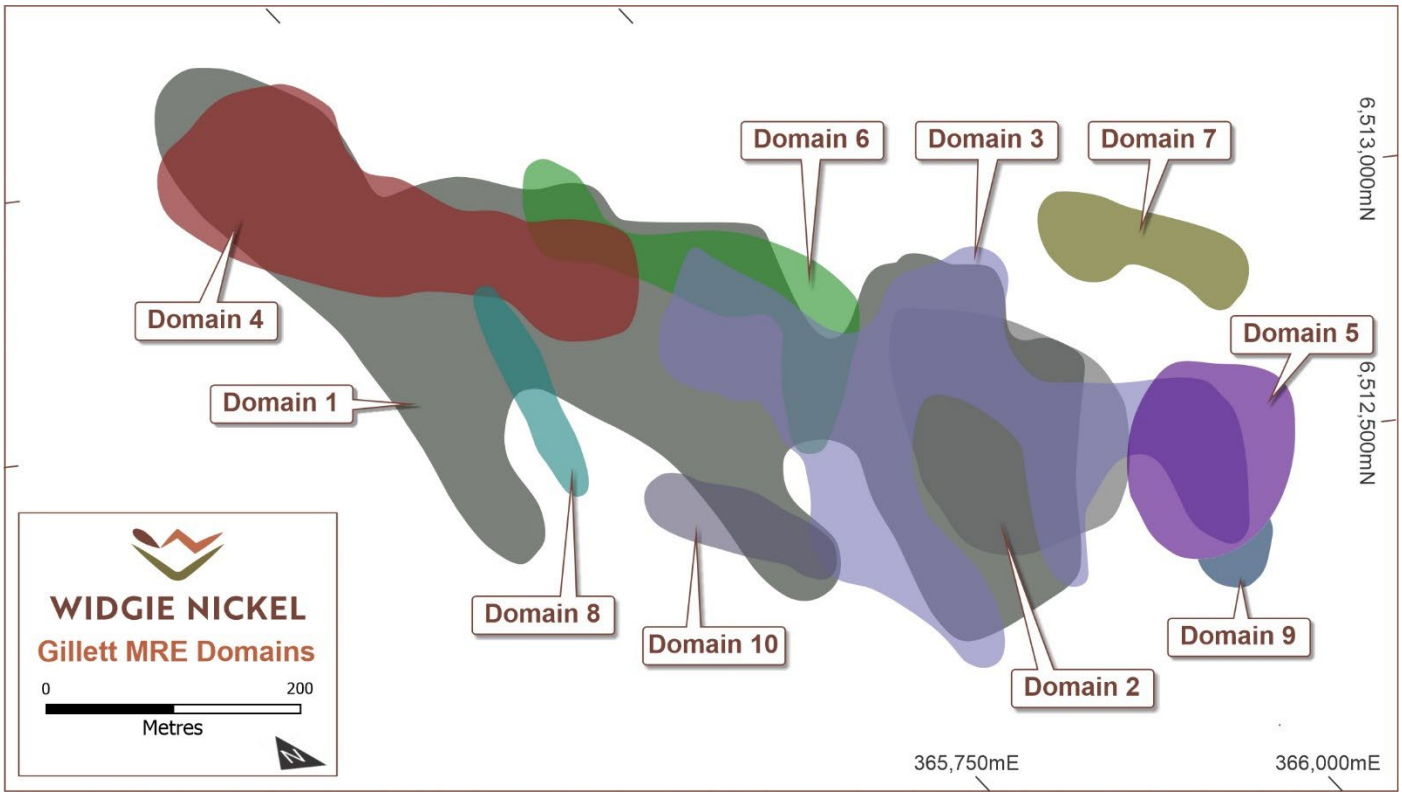

Figure 4 - *View looking NE showing Gillett Mineral Resource domains*

A mineralised envelope was modelled using a nominal 0.5% nickel cut-off. This cut-off was chosen as it approximates the grade boundary between nickel sulphide mineralisation in massive/matrix and disseminated forms and non-sulphide nickel contained in the ultramafic host.

A top of fresh rock surface was modelled from the logging codes in drill holes. No significant mineralisation extends above this surface. All modelled mineralisation is within the fresh rock domain.

The model used parent blocks of 15m X, 15m Y and 5m Z with sub blocks of 0.5m in all directions. The 10 domains were modelled using hard boundaries.

Mineral Resource Classification

The Gillett MRE has been classified as Indicated and Inferred. The drilling density has been the main consideration in classifying the MRE. Drilling in areas classified as Indicated is typically on nominal 30m spacing with wider spaced sections on the northern, southern and depth extents of the modelled mineralisation classified as Inferred. The central portion of the modelled deposit where there is a higher concentration of drilling was domained out and blocks within this were assigned an Indicated classification.

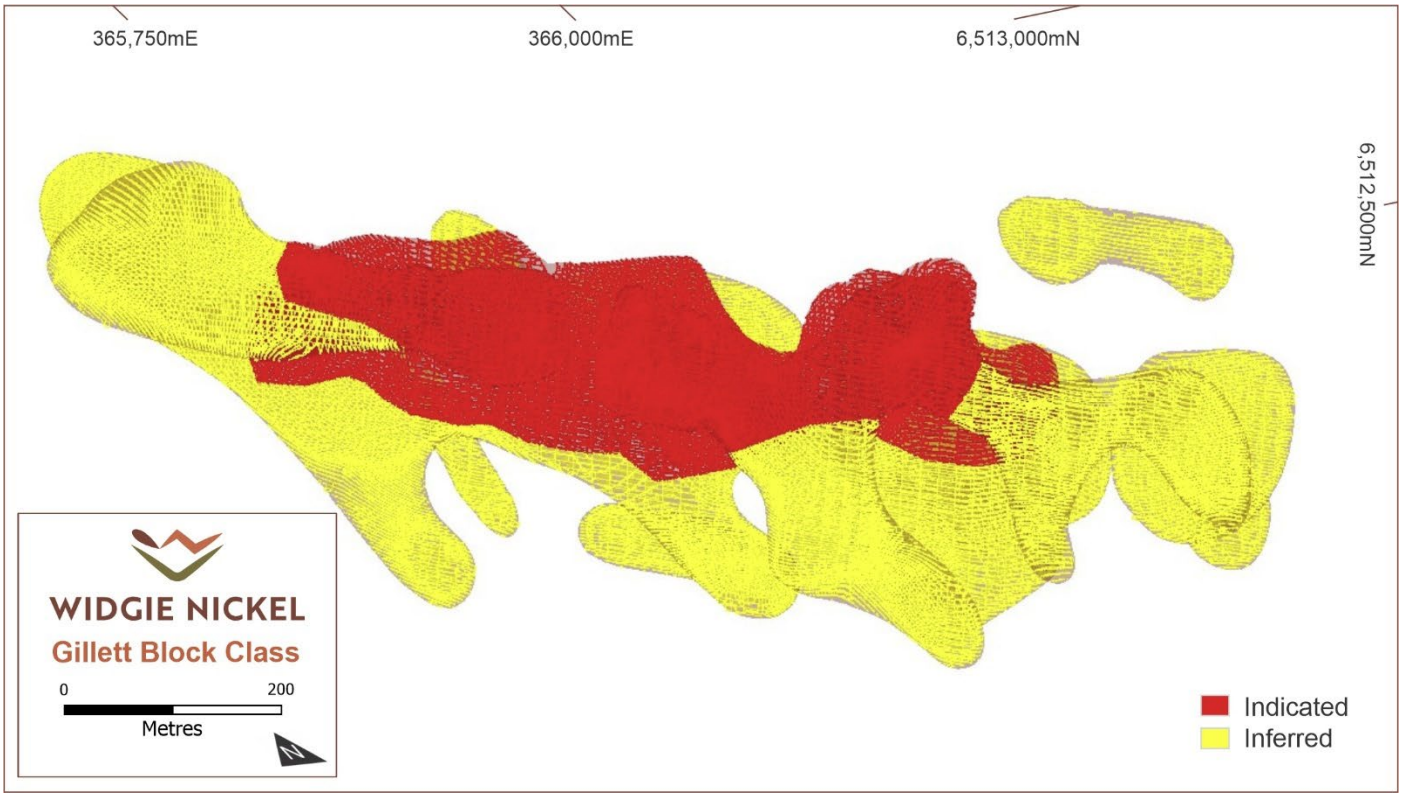

Figure 5 – *View looking north-east showing model classification*

Drilling Techniques and details

The drill database used in the MRE is comprised of samples from diamond core (DC) drilling and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling across eight generations of exploration campaigns from 1967 to 2022.

Information from 36,641 metres of DC drilling and 23,838 metres of RC drilling across 275 drill holes has been used in the geological interpretation and MRE of Gillett. Exploration air-core drilling has not been used in this Mineral Resource estimate.

Table 4 - *Gillett Drilling details*

Company	Hole Series	Type	Date	No holes	Total metres
Anaconda	WP and WW	DC	1967-68	23	4,692
Metals Ex	WPT	UNK	UNK	3	255
WMC	DWT, WPH, WWD	DC	1985-1993	67	8,585
WMC	DWT	RC	1985-1993	24	1,364
Titan	WDD	DC	2005	4	1,148
Titan	WDC	RC	2005	4	624
Consolidated Nickel	WDD	DC	2006-2008	41	12,846
Consolidated Nickel	WDC	RC	2006-2008	21	3,274
Mt Edwards Nickel	MERC	RC	2019	5	1,194
Widgie Nickel	MERC/DD	RC	2022	32	17,381.38
Widgie Nickel	MERC/DD	DC	2022	51	9,369.82
TOTAL RC				86	23,837.38
TOTAL DC				186	36,640.82
Total UKN				3	255
TOTAL ALL DRILLING				**275**	**60,733.2**

*RC metres include pre-collars but number of holes are those completed solely by RC

QAQC

QAQC procedures carried out by Consolidated Minerals Ltd ("Consolidated Minerals") and Mt Edwards Lithium have not encountered any significant issues with the quality of drilling and/or sampling data used in the Mineral Resource estimation.

QAQC reports were created by Consolidated Minerals Ltd for the 62 drill holes completed from 2006 to 2008. Standards were placed every 30 samples with a combination of blank, low-grade and high-grade standards. Duplicate sampling was regularly undertaken for all RC drilling. The validity of the sampling and assays for the Consolidated Minerals drilling was assessed in a 2007 MRE and a review of this work by Auralia confirms the quality of the data. Laboratory checks show good correlation with original results and laboratory standards results also show reasonably good results with most falling within 2 standard deviations of the expected value.

An exceptional intersection in WDC338 of 14m @ 3.34% Ni was re-split and sent to another lab returning an intersection of matching grade, 14m @ 3.34% Ni. Two diamond holes (WDD258 & WDD249) were duplicate sampled for comparison of assays and SG. Very good correlation was seen between samples from both laboratories indicating that ¼ core sampling of the Gillett mineralisation is appropriate.

For the 2019 drilling by Neometals Ltd results for field standards and field duplicates show satisfactory results. All duplicates have validated that assays are repeatable within acceptable limits.

In the recent 2022 drilling by Widgie, certified standards, blanks and duplicates were nominally emplaced in assay submissions at a target rate of insertion of 5% of primary samples. No significant data quality issues were encountered with most results falling within 2 standard deviations of the expected value, and duplicates showing good repeatability of assay values.

Based on these conclusions the competent person, Mr Maddocks, considers the Consolidated Minerals and Neometals drilling and sample results to be valid for use in the MRE. Mr Maddocks visited the project on 17 March 2020 viewing recent and historical drilling collars, sample bags and diamond core.

Estimation Methodology

All elements typically required in mine studies for nickel sulphide were estimated using ordinary kriging. Inverse distance squared grade interpolation was used for verification. A total 1,035 drill hole composites used in the estimate.

Grade estimation for nickel was completed using ordinary kriging in 2 passes with the search ellipses aligned with the strike and dip of the mineralisation. The first pass search extents were based on the range and matched to orientation indicated in a modelled semi-variogram, while the second pass extents for Nickel were double the model ranges and ensured all blocks in the domains had a reported grade. Other elements were estimated using a two-pass estimation strategy. There is a close direct correlation with nickel and copper, cobalt, iron, sulphur, platinum and palladium. All these elements were estimated using the model variogram generated from the nickel composites. Arsenic and Magnesium were estimated using model variograms generated from their respective composite data.

Top cuts were applied to nickel (5%), platinum (0.4 ppm) and palladium (1 ppm). Top cuts were estimated from log-normal cumulative frequency plots.

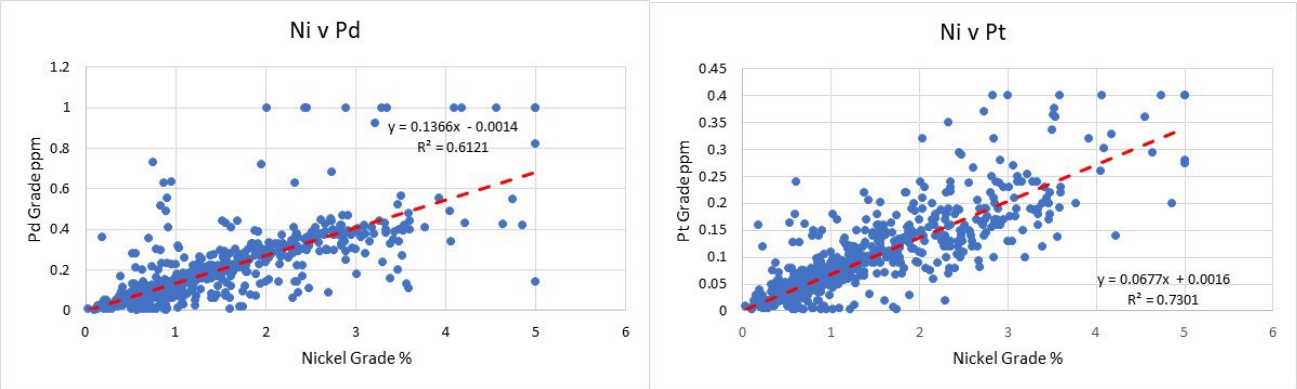

Figure 6 - *Plots of composites used in the estimate illustrating the correlation between Nickel and Palladium and Platinum*

There are 2,197 density measurements taken from core drilled by Consolidated. These are taken from 44 different drill holes in the Widgie South area. A regression formula was derived linking density and nickel grade. This formula was used to estimate density into the modelled domains.

Bulk Density (t/m3) = 0.1444 x Ni % + 2.8752

This calculation is reliant on nickel grade only and ignores contributions from other elements (e.g. copper and iron). It has been applied only to blocks within the modelled mineralised domains. Outside these domains the fresh mafic is 2.7 t/m³ based on reasonable assumptions for these rock types and the fresh ultramafic 2.8752 t/m³ based on measurements in waste ultramafic. For the purpose of the estimate material was either fresh or weathered, with all weathered material given a density of 2.2. There is no mineralisation in weathered material.

Model Estimate Validation

All elements were estimated using ordinary kriging with inverse distance squared grade interpolation used for verification. The inverse distance squared estimate corresponds closely with the ordinary kriged estimate.

Table 5 - *Comparison of model estimation methods*

Estimation method 1% Ni cut-off grade	Tonnes	Ni grade %	Ni tonnes
Ordinary Kriged	1,558,185	1.50	23,357
Inverse distance squared	1,511,477	1.56	23,609
OK/IDS	103%	96%	99%

In addition, validation was carried out by comparison of block model grades and composite grades and swath plots of model versus composite grades. No significant issues or biases were observed.

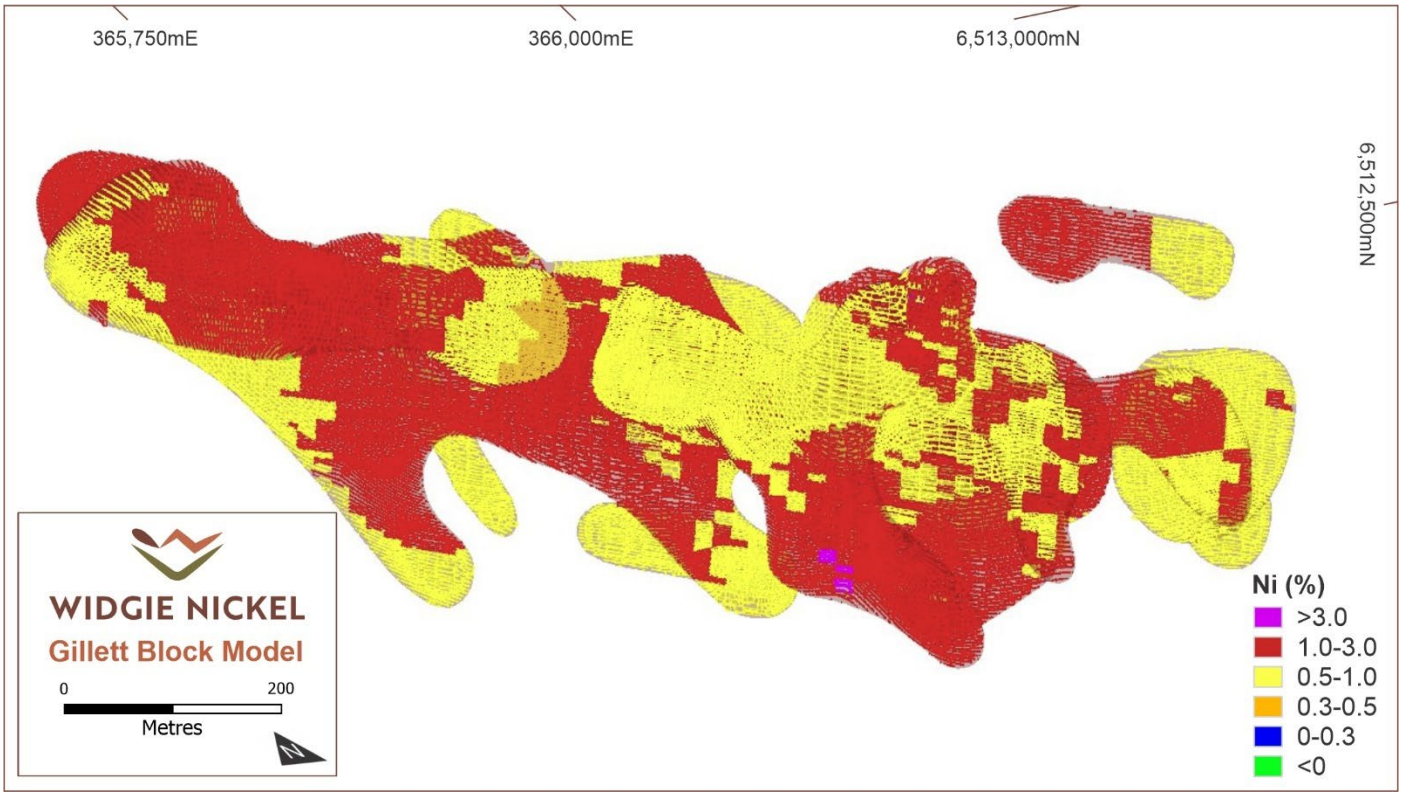

Figure 7 - *3D view of the 2023 Gillett Mineral Resource block model coloured by nickel grade*

Previous Mineral Resource Estimates

Further validation includes comparison with previous models, with this being the 4th known Mineral Resource estimate at Gillett, first estimated in 2007. Table 6 shows the evolution of MRE's completed at Gillett.

The increase in tonnes and decrease in grade can be attributed to adjustments in

1) The use of leapfrog Geo software to build 3D geological and mineralisation wireframes,
2) Mineralisation wireframes built to reflect continuity of grade and incremental lower cut-off grades,
3) The inclusion of peripheral lower grade material at the edges of the mineralisation
4) The inclusion of lower grade inferred material, and
5) Recent drilling intercepting nickel mineralisation outside the previous resource shape.

Table 6 – Comparison with previous Gillett MRE's

Company	Year	Tonnes	Ni grade %	Contained Ni	Cut-off grade
Consolidated Minerals	2007	979,578	1.76	17,214	1.0
Apollo Phoenix	2018	952,700	1.79	17,053	1.0
Mt Edwards Lithium	2020	1,306,295	1.72	22,531	1.0
Widgie	**2023**	**1,588,185**	**1.50**	**23,357**	**1.0**
2023 vs 2020		**122%**	**87%**	**104%**	**1.0**

Figure 8 below compares the 2020 and 2023 interpretations and shows drilling completed by Widgie since the 2020 estimation. The competent person believes that the current 2023 geology interpretation and grade block model is a fair representation of the *in-situ* mineralisation.

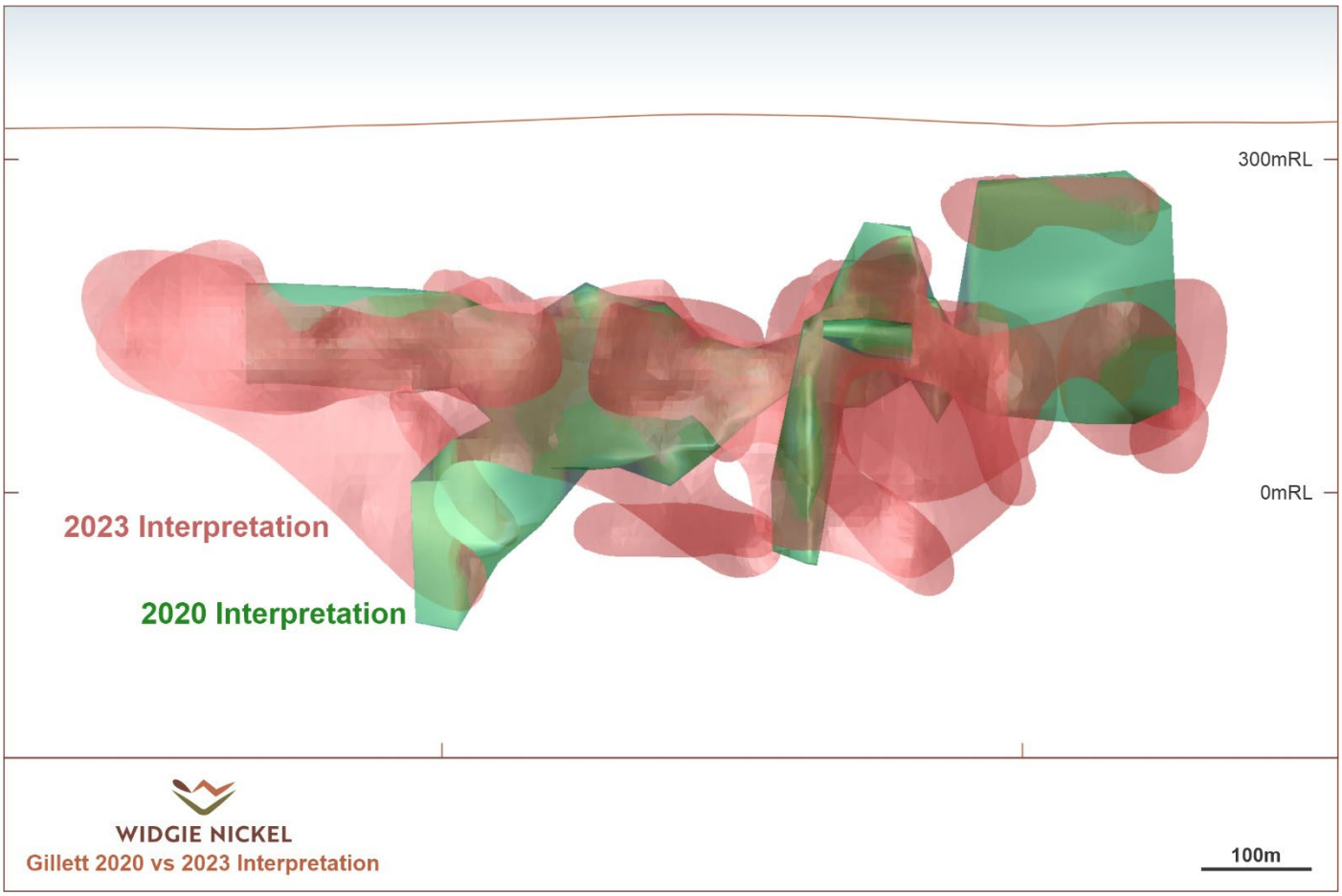

Figure 8 - *Long section with current 2023 mineralised envelope (red) compared to the 2020 interpretation (green)*

Mining and Metallurgical Considerations

Mining and metallurgical factors or assumptions were not explicitly used in estimating the MRE. Only the primary or fresh rock zone of the Gillett nickel sulphide mineralisation has been reported in the Mineral Resource, with any prospective nickel oxide or transitional areas excluded from the estimate.

It is assumed that underground mining methods will be used for any future mining operations, with the development of a decline portal from the adjacent Widgie 3 open pit located some 350m to the west of the Gillett mineralization considered highly likely.

1.0% nickel cut-off grade is considered the most appropriate for the MRE, however, the mineralisation is robust and maintains significant tonnes when higher cut-off grades are applied. The 1% Ni cut-off grade is considered to approximate economic mining cut-off grades for an underground mining scenario comparable to recently published updated underground nickel Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources in the area.

Future Work

Future work at Gillett will include a continuation of diamond drilling to further infill the remaining inferred component of the Mineral Resource and expand the mineralised body where opportunities present. Diamond drilling to date has generated substantial core of which the zones of mineralisation have been retained in cold storage. Metallurgical testing is destined to commence shortly to confirm optimal processing parameters to maximise metallurgical recovery to concentrate and in turn downstream options upon optimal float parameters for all resources having been determined.

Nickel mineralisation remains open to the north and south, southern extensional drilling will be conducted with the upcoming infill drilling (figure 9) whilst Gillett North drilling will follow once a full structural review is complete and interpretation updated with the mineralisation sitting on the western (opposite) hinge of the folded basal contact. Down Hole Electromagnetic surveys (DHEM) will be carried out where possible for Gillett extensional drilling to aid in the delineation and discovery of conductive nickel sulphide mineralisation.

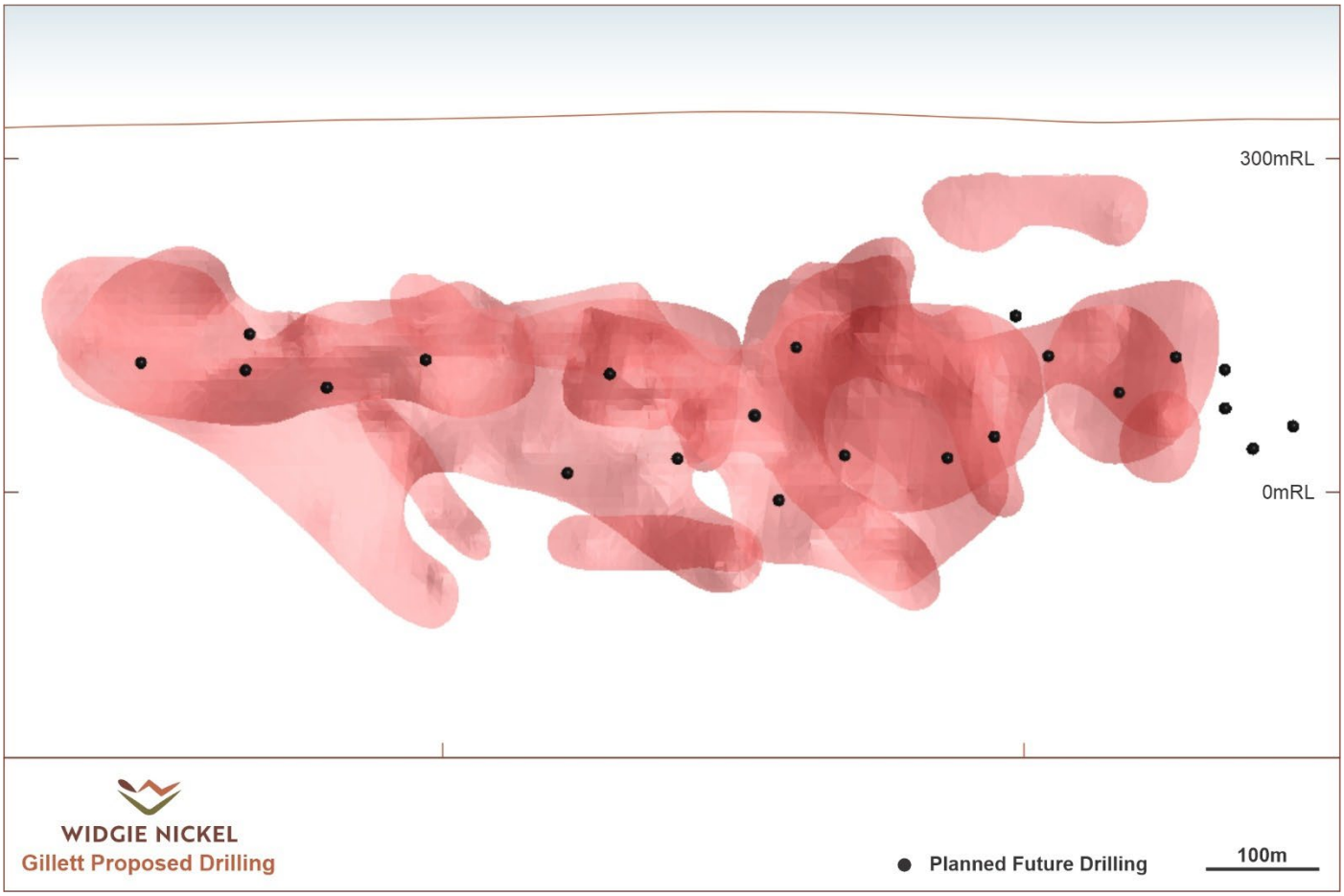

Figure 9 - *Long section of the Gillett Mineral Resource and targeted future drilling.*

Competent Person Attribution

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by David Potter, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. David Potter is an employee of Widgie and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 Edition of JORC Code. Mr. Potter has consented to the inclusion of the matters in this report based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Gillett Mineral Resource Estimate is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Richard Maddocks; MSc in Mineral Economics, BAppSc in Applied Geology and Grad Dip in Applied Finance and Investment. Mr. Maddocks is a consultant to Auralia and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (member no. 111714) with over 30 years of experience. Mr. Maddocks has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr. Maddocks consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and content in which it appears.

Compliance Statement

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

15/12/2022	High Grade Results Provide Confidence of Growth at Gillett
8/09/2022	Confidence in Gillett Grows with Impressive Assay Results
28/07/2022	Resource Growth Potential Confirmed at Gillett North
22/07/2022	Significant by-product Assays For Gillett North Discovery
27/06/2022	High Grade Nickel Sulphide Discovery at Gillett North
30/05/2022	Exploration Drilling Discovers New Mineralisation at Gillett
04/04/2022	Strong Initial Assay Results at Gillett

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.

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

Table 1 information in accordance with JORC 2012: Mt Edwards Nickel Exploration

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	***JORC Code Explanation***	**Commentary**
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling*	All new data collected from the Mt Edwards Project discussed in this report as part of the new resource estimation is in relation to an ongoing reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) and sampling program which commenced in November 2021. Samples have been acquired at one metre intervals from a chute beneath a cyclone on the RC drill rig. Sample size was then reduced through a cone sample splitter. Two identical sub-samples have been captured in pre-numbered calico bags, with typical masses ranging between 2 and 3.5kg. Care was taken to ensure that both original sub-samples and duplicate sub-samples have been collected representatively, and therefore are of equal quantities. The remainder of the sample (the reject) was in cases retained in green mining bags or dumped on the ground. Samples assessed as prospective for nickel mineralisation have been assayed at single metre sample intervals, while zones where the geology is considered less prospective have been assayed at nominal 4 metre length composite samples. A mineralised sample is defined as that which when tested in a laboratory would be expected to have an assay returned above 3,000ppm (0.3%) nickel. Composite samples have been prepared by the geologist at the drill site through spear sampling. A sampling spear was used to collect representative samples from 4 consecutive green mining bags and have been collected into a pre-numbered calico bag. A typical composite sample weights between 2 and 3.5kg. DD samples of NQ2 size half core have been acquired according to logged lithological and mineralisation boundaries at lengths between 0.3 metres to 1.3 metres. No other measurement tools related to sampling have been used in the holes for sampling other than directional/orientation survey tools. Base metal, multi-element analysis was completed using a 4-acid digest with ICP-OES finish for 33 elements. Consolidated Nickel used RC and Diamond core drilling with RC sampling based on 1m intervals. Core was split and submitted as half core or quarter core. Sampling techniques for the Anaconda and WMC drilling is not known.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails,*	The resource upgrade is based on 85 new drillholes consisting of 17,381.38m of RC and 9,369.82m of DD totalling 26,751.2m

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
	face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Historic drilling included both RC and Diamond core. The database used for resource estimation included a total of 86 RC holes and 186 Diamond Core holes for 23,837.38m of RC and 36,640.82m of DC. The RC rig used by Widgie was 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 used by Widgie was an Austex 1550 drilling NQ2 with standard tube. Core is oriented using Reflex ACT III tool. Prior to the 2019 drilling Consolidated Nickel drilled the majority of holes at Gillett. A significant amount of drilling was completed by WMC between 1983 and 1997 prior to the Gillett Mineral Resource being 'discovered'.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	The sample recovery is logged by a geologist during drilling, and recoveries have been considered acceptable. Minor sample loss was recognised while sampling the first metre of some drillholes due to very fine grain size of the surface and near-surface material. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been recognised. Drill sample recovery is not known for the Anaconda or WMC holes.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All RC drillholes have been geologically logged for lithology, weathering, alteration and mineralogy. All samples have been logged in the field at the time of drilling and sampling (both quantitatively and qualitatively where viable), with spoil material and sieved rock chips assessed. All DD holes have been geologically logged (both quantitatively and qualitatively) for lithology, weathering, alteration and mineralogy and sampled following drilling. The database used for resource estimation included a total of 119 RC holes and 151 Diamond Core holes for 23,213m of RC and 32,527.82m of DC. Geochemical analysis of each hole has been correlated back to logged geology for validation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	The sample preparation technique carried out in the field is considered industry best standard practice and was completed by the geologist. RC: Samples collected at 1 metre intervals from a cyclone-mounted cone splitter to yield a 2 to 3 kg sub-samples. Composite Samples: Equal amounts of material have been taken by scoop or spear from individual reject bags in sequences of 4 representing 4 metres of drilled material and placed into a prenumbered calico bag.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
		If there was insufficient sample for a 600g scoop the smallest individual sample is exhausted and the other 3 samples that make up the composite are collected to match the size of the smallest sample. The 2 to 3 kg composite sample was then sent to the lab for sample preparation and analysis. DD: Samples of NQ2 size core at lengths between 0.3 metres to 1.3 metres have been cut with an Almonte core saw and half core submitted for analysis. Individual samples have been weighed as received and then dried in a gas oven for up to 12 hours at 105°C. Samples >3 kg's have been riffle split 50:50 and excess discarded. All samples have been then pulverised in a LM5 pulveriser for 5 minutes to achieve 85% passing 75um. 1:50 grind checks have been performed to verify passing was achieved. A 300g split was taken at the bowl upon completion of the grind and sent to the next facility for assay. The remainder of the sample (now pulverised) was bagged and retained until further notice. For each submitted sample, the remaining sample (material) less the aliquot used for analysis has been retained, with the majority retained and returned to the original calico bag and a nominal 300g portion split into a pulp packet for future reference.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Widgie Nickel has established QAQC procedures for all drilling and sampling programs including the use of commercial Certified Reference Material (CRM) as field and laboratory standards, field and laboratory duplicates and blanks. Base metal CRM samples have been inserted into the batches by the geologist, at a nominal rate of one for every 50 x 1 metre samples. Field duplicate samples have been taken in visibly mineralised zones, and a nominal rate of 1 in 30 samples. Samples of blank material have been submitted immediately after visibly mineralised zones at a nominal rate of 1 in 30 samples. Sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Assaying was completed by a commercial registered laboratory with standards and duplicates reported in the sample batches. Individual samples have been assayed for a suite of 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. Internal sample quality control analysis was then conducted on each sample and on the batch by the laboratory.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
		Results have been reported to Widgie Nickel in CSV, PDF and SIF formats. A detailed QAQC analysis is being 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes* *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	Assay results are provided by the laboratory to Widgie Nickel in CSV, PDF and SIF formats, and then validated and entered into the database managed by an external contractor. Backups of the database are stored both in and out of office. Assay, Sample ID and logging data are matched and validated using filters in the drill database. The data is further visually validated by Widgie Nickel geologists and database staff. Significant intersections are verified by senior Widgie Nickel geologists. There has been limited validation and cross checking of laboratory performance at this stage. But where done no issues have been identified. Some historical holes have holes have been twinned and no major discrepancies have been noted in terms of grades, lithology or location. No adjustment of assay data has been undertaken.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control*	A differential 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.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results*	All RC drillholes have been sampled at 1 metre intervals down hole. Select sample compositing has been applied at a nominal 4 metre intervals determined by the geologist. All DD drillhole have been sampled at between 0.3 and 1.3 metres. Drillholes have been designed and completed to infill and extend known mineralisation, with a nominal drillhole spacing of recent and historical drilling of 25 to 50 metres. The drillhole spacing is considered sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate to estimate and report an Inferred Mineral Resource or better. Compositing has been applied only as an interim measure to determine nickel grade anomalism, with follow up assay of individual samples undertaken where anomalism is detected.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	At the Mt. Edwards region, nickel mineralisation is typically located on the favourable basal contact zone of ultramafic rock units overlaying metabasalt rock units. All drillholes have been planned at -60° dip, 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 have been used during the planning of these drillholes. Due to the steep orientation of the mineralised zones, there will be some exaggeration of the width of intercepts.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	All RC samples have been transported personally by Widgie Nickel and/or geological consultant staff to the Intertek-Genalysis Laboratory 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.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A review of the exploration program was undertaken prior to the drill program by Widgie Nickel Geology management. Regular reviews and site visits have been made during the conduct of drill program. Staff and contract geologists have been based on site prior to, during and on completion of the drill and sample program to ensure proper quality control as per the modern mining industry standards.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant, in sections 3 and 4, also apply to this section.)

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	***JORC Code Explanation***	**Commentary**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Gillett prospect is located on M15/94, which is held by Mincor Resources NL, with Widgie Nickel Ltd retaining nickel rights via its wholly-owned subsidiary, Mt Edwards Critical Metals Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Widgie Nickel have held an interest in M15/94 since July 2021; hence all prior work has been conducted by other parties. The ground has a long history of exploration and mining and has been explored for nickel since the 1960s, initially by Western Mining Corporation. Numerous companies have taken varying interests in the project area since this time. The most recent drilling undertaken at Gillett prior to that by Widgie, was completed by Neometals in 2019. Historical exploration results and data quality have been considered during the planning stage of drill locations on M15/94 for this drilling program, and results of the program are being used to validate historic data.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geology at Gillett comprises steeply dipping and folded sequences of ultramafic rock, metabasalt rock units and intermittent meta-sedimentary units. Contact zones between ultramafic rock and metabasalt are considered as favourable zones for nickel mineralisation. The mineralisation is characterised as primary nickel within massive and disseminated sulphides, interpreted as being hosted within ultramafic lava flows and associated thermal erosion channels.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	The database used for resource estimation included a total of 119 RC holes and 151 Diamond Core holes for 23,213m of RC and 32,527.82m of DC.. RC pre-collars have been drilled to a depth of between 40 and 220 metres. DD tails vary between 80 and 320 metres. All drillholes have been drilled at a nominal -60° dip at varying azimuth angles. Details specifics of individual holes are not required as the announcement is for a mineral resource estimate.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	n/a No top-cuts have been applied. No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Nickel mineralisation is hosted in the ultramafic rock unit close to the metabasalt contact zones. All drilling is angled to best intercept the favourable contact zones between ultramafic rock and metabasalt rock units to best as possible test true widths of mineralisation. Due to the ~60-80° dip orientation of the mineralised zones there will be minor exaggeration of the width of intercepts. Two holes - WDD232 and WDD164 - were drilled down dip and therefore have exaggerated downhole lengths of mineralisation. This has been accounted for in the modelling.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Maps and plans relevant to the resource location and tenement are shown in the report. Various sections are shown to demonstrate the dimension, orientations and geology of the resource.
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 drill results by Widgie have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No further exploration data has been collected at this stage.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling.* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further drilling has been conducted with assays pending. Some drillholes have been cased to enable downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) geophysical surveys to be conducted. Further drilling is planned to test the potential lateral extents and infill areas for nickel mineralisation.

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 database is an accumulation of exploration by several companies. Data was inspected for errors. No obvious errors were found, however 3 drill holes (DWT670-672) have been excluded due to location uncertainty. All other drill hole locations, downhole surveys, geology and assays all corresponded to expected locations.
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.*	The competent person has visited the project. An inspection of the site, drill hole collars, sample bags and drill core was conducted on 17 March 2020.
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.*	There are sufficient drill intersections through the mineralisation and geology to be confident of the geological interpretation. These types of nickel deposits have been mined in the Kambalda/Widgiemooltha region for many years and the geology is well documented. The basal contact of the ultramafic stratigraphically overlying mafics has been accurately located through many drill hole intersections. The nickel enriched base of the ultramafics also has been accurately determined through drill intersections. The basal contact corresponds closely with the higher-grade nickel mineralisation. High-grade nickel is distributed along a narrow, convoluted ribbon (or in places two ribbons) extending down dip and along strike on and above the basal contact. Remobilisation of massive sulphides may complicate this distribution. A mineralised envelope was modelled using a nominal 1% Ni cut-off. This cut-off was chosen as it approximates the grade boundary between Ni sulphide mineralisation in massive, matrix and disseminated forms and non-sulphide nickel contained in the ultramafic host. There are possibly some structural discontinuities that displace the mineralised zones resulting in three discrete domains.
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 modelled domain has a strike extent of 1,000m and a vertical down dip extent of about 450m. The mineralised zones are from about 1mo 10m wide.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domains, 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.* *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.* *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 process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	The estimation was done using ordinary kriging. Ten mineralised domains were estimated representing the basal accumulation of nickel bearing sulphides. Lower levels of nickel mineralisation representing non-sulphide nickel in the ultramafic rocks were generally not included. For continuity of sometimes domain modelling included lower grade intersections. The Mineral Resource was estimated using Vulcan v2022.4. Also modelled were Fe, Mg, As, Co, Cu, Pd, Pt and S. There is a close direct correlation between Ni, Cu, Co, Fe, Pt, Pd and S. The same variogram model, derived from the nickel composites, was used to estimate these elements. Mg and As were modelled using variogram models derived from their respective composites. Composites were modelled at 1m intervals to reflect the dominant sample intervals in the database. The block size was 15mX, 15mY, 5mZ. A sub-block size of 0.5Mx, 0.5My, 0.5Mz was used to accurately model the narrow, mineralised horizon. The larger parent block size of 15x15x5 was used in grade estimation. The search directions were based on the orientation of the mineralised horizon. A two-pass estimation was used, pass 1 reflected the variography dimensions and pass 2 double this to ensure all blocks within the domains were estimated. An ID^2 estimation was also carried out for verification. Top cuts were applied to Ni, Pd and Pt based on cumulative log frequency graphs. The model was validated using model and composite grade comparisons and swath plots. No errors or biases were detected.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Estimates are on a dry tonne basis
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The cut-off grade of 1% Ni used for reporting corresponds to a potential mining cut-off grade appropriate for underground mining methods.
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.*	While no mining factors have been implicitly used in the modelling the model was constructed with underground mining methods considered the most likely to be used.
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.*	No metallurgical factors have been assumed. Modelling only extended to the top of fresh rock to ensure only sulphide nickel mineralisation was estimated.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation.* *While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	No environmental factors or assumptions were used in the modelling; however the deposit is on a granted mining lease on which nickel and gold ore from three open pit and one underground mine have been extracted as recently as 2011.
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.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Bulk density within the mineralised horizon was estimated with a regression formula derived from 2,197 measurements on 43 diamond drill holes. The formula used is: Bulk Density (t/m3) = (0.1444 x Ni %) + 2.8752. Weathered material was assigned a density of 2.2. Fresh Mafic waste 2.7 and ultramafic waste 2.8752
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 Gillett Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred. The drill spacing was the main consideration in applying this classification. Recent RC and Diamond core drilling completed by Widgie Nickel confirmed mineralisation continuity and also infilled drilling density and spacing. This classification reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates*	The Mineral Resource estimate was compared to previous estimations with no significant variations. Richard Maddocks of Auralia Mining Consulting carried out the work as a consultant independent to Widgie Nickel. In addition, the client has undertaken a thorough assessment of the work carried out by Auralia.
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. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *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.*	There is much drilling into the Gillett deposit. The position of the nickel mineralised horizon has been well established as has the global grade. There appears to have been some remobilisation of massive nickel bearing sulphides, sometimes into the underlying mafics. This does impact on the continuity of the high-grade mineralisation. The stated tonnages and grade reflect the geological interpretation and the categorisation of the Mineral Resource estimate reflects the relative confidence and accuracy.