14 March 2023
Cross Release:MM8

SHALLOW NICKEL SULPHIDES CONFIRMED & STRONG DHEM PLATE DEFINED AT SEXTON

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

- Maiden drill program completed for 487 meters, drilled across four holes at the high priority Sexton prospect located within NickelSearch's wholly owned Carlingup Nickel Project in Ravensthorpe, WA.
- Every hole intersected massive sulphides that are nickel-bearing. Assays include:
  - 23NRC009: 3m at 1.11% Ni, 0.2% Cu, 460ppm Co from 39m
  - 23NRC010: 5m at 0.51% Ni, 0.06% Cu, 321ppm Co from 22m
  - 23NRC011: 3m at 1.04% Ni, 0.09% Cu, 273ppm Co from 72m
  - 23NRC012: 8m at 0.63% Ni, 0.16% Cu, 258ppm Co and 204ppm PGM from 121m
    - Including 1m at 1.03% Ni, 0.17% Cu, 277ppm Co and 332ppm PGM from 125m.
- Down-hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys show increased conductivity continues down-plunge at Sexton with conductance up to 50,000 Siemens and identified a strong off-hole conductor.
- Follow up drilling in planning to test the strong conductivity down-plunge where results show an increasing width of nickel mineralisation and target the off-hole conductor and continuation of mineralisation up-plunge to surface.

NickelSearch Limited (ASX: NIS) (NIS or **Company)** is pleased to advise that assays have been received for the recent Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling completed at the Company's **Carlingup Nickel Sulphide Project** (**Carlingup** or the **Project**) near Ravensthorpe, Western Australia. The assays confirm that the massive sulphides seen in the drilling at the Company's high priority target Sexton contain significant nickel mineralisation, with DHEM surveys showing that the mineralisation extends down-plunge and remains open.

NickelSearch's Managing Director, Nicole Duncan, commented:

> *"We continue to be very encouraged that Sexton has the potential to progress into a significant nickel discovery. The assay results alongside the modelled DHEM plates suggest mineralisation extends at depth and down-plunge. The very high conductivity of the DHEM plates also highlights the potential to intersect a high-grade channel, which will be a key focus for follow-up drilling.*
>
> *Assays from the recent drilling and the success of the DHEM surveys give us confidence in continuing with systematically testing our 30+ greenfields targets defined across Carlingup. Sexton is a great indicator of the ability of Carlingup to host nickel sulphide mineralisation, and possibly represents the edge of increased mineralisation.*
>
> *We look forward to commencing follow-up drilling at Sexton and maiden RC drill programs at greenfields targets Serendipity, B1, Lipple and Wadley in Q2 CY2023."*

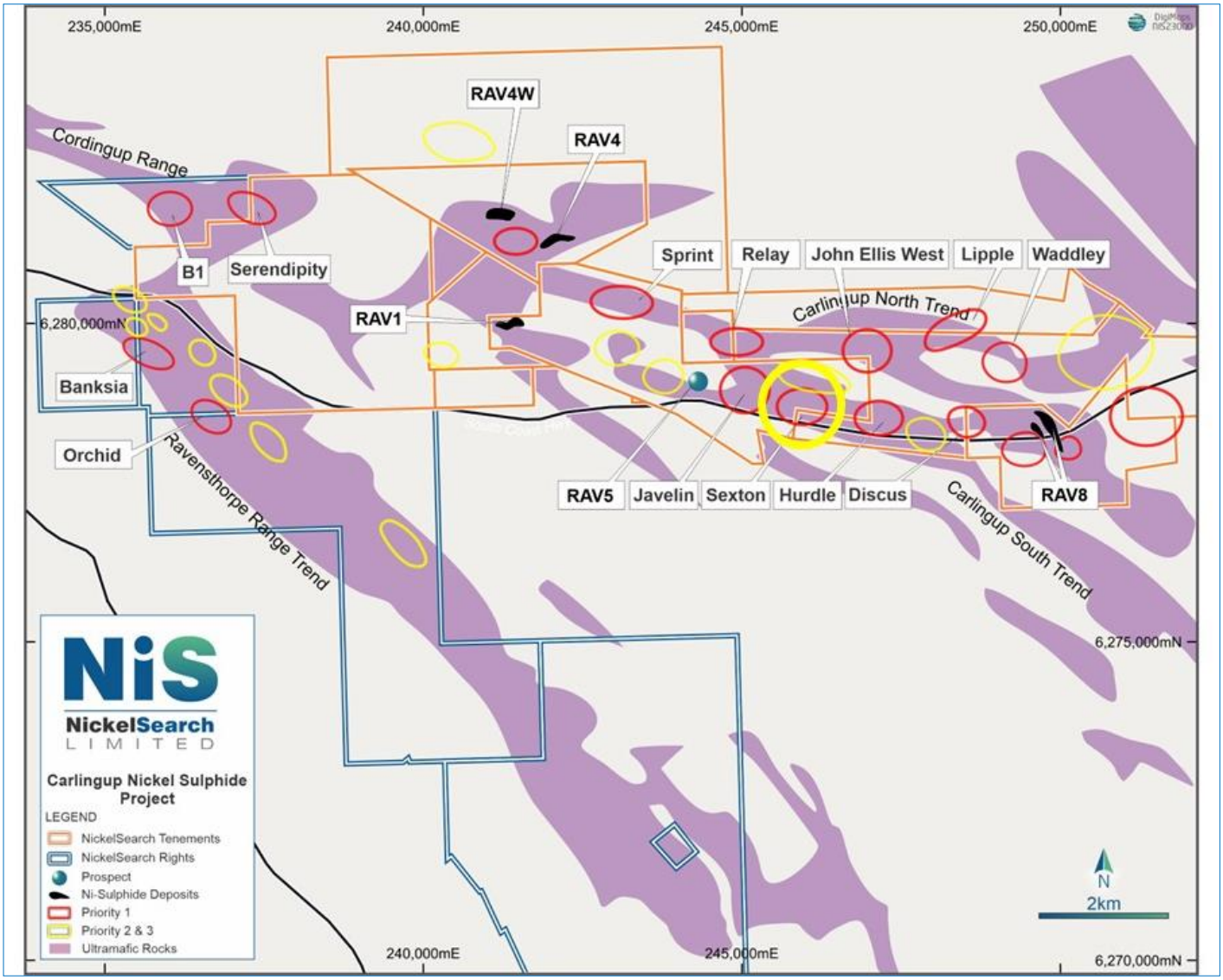

Figure 1: Drill target locations along Carlingup nickel trends (yellow circle highlights the Sexton Target).

Sexton

Four RC holes were drilled at Sexton, and each hole intersected massive sulphides that are nickel-bearing (see Figure 2). These intersections are also coincidental with the historic drill section of 2m at 1.2% Ni and 0.17% Cu from 98m (see NIS Announcement dated 16 May 2022).

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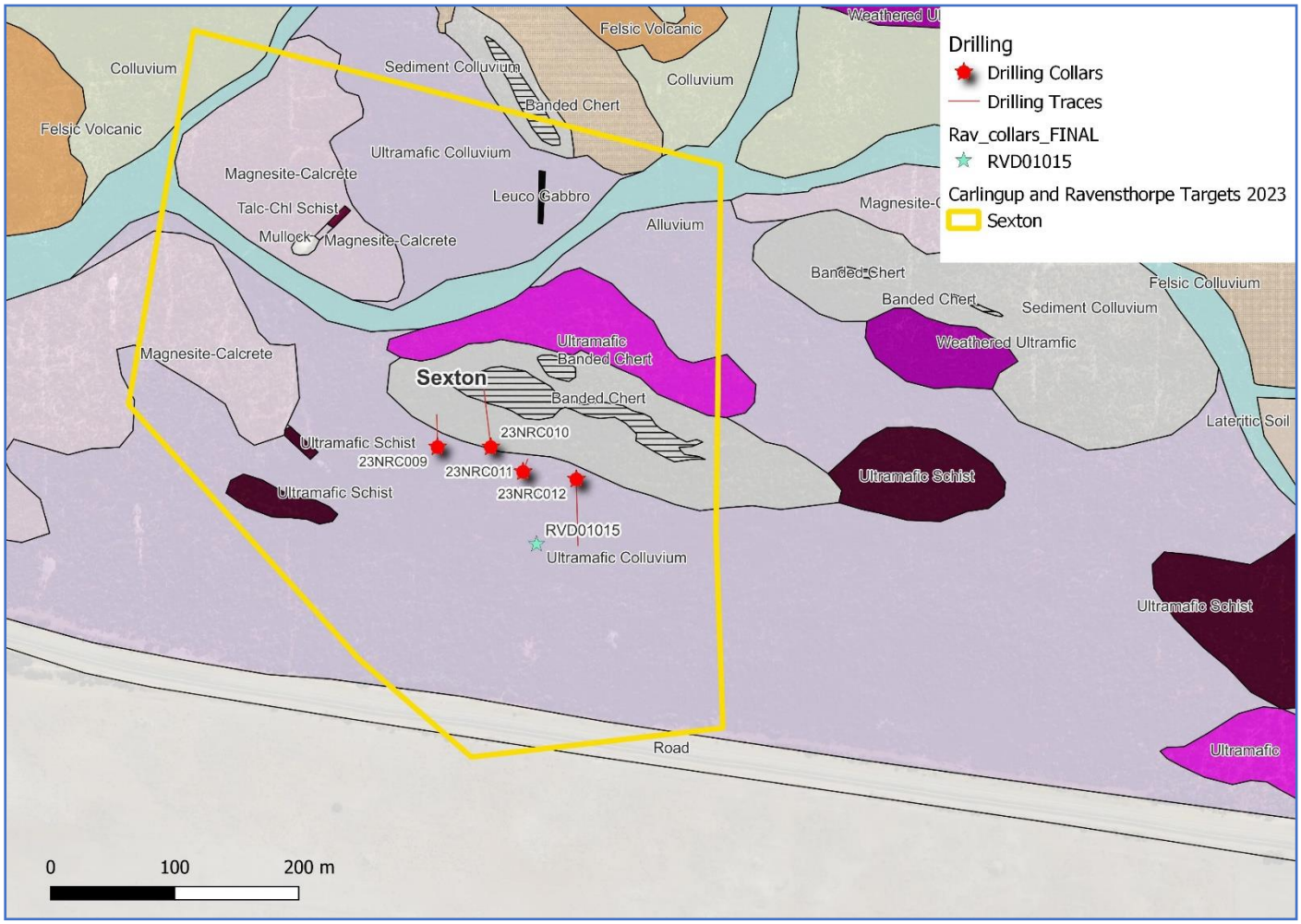

Figure 2: Sexton Collar locations and drill traces on mapped lithologies.

Assay results confirm nickel mineralisation across all four holes. The logged results show an increasing width of nickel mineralisation as drilling progresses down-plunge (see Figure 3). Drilling has intersected interpreted thin sheet flows in a flanking Komatiitic flow environment. This raises the possibility of a thicker massive sulphide filled channel nearby (see Figure 4). Overall, the strike length of Ni-bearing mineralisation at Sexton now extends to 150m and is interpreted to be open.

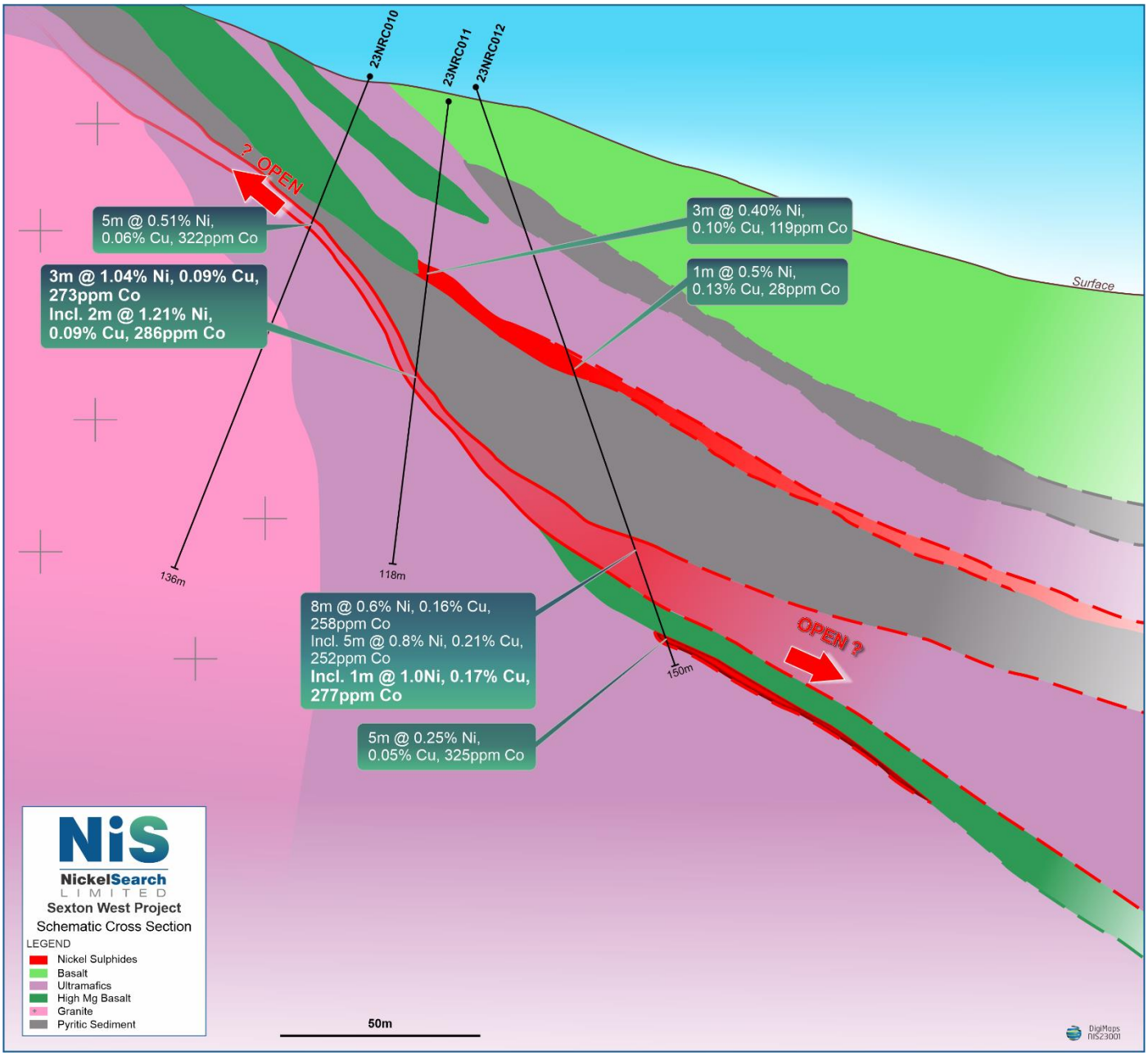

Figure 3: Section looking east at Sexton. Shows mineralised intervals and grades. 23NRC009 is off section to the west.

As well as the holes shown on the cross-section in Figure 3, 23NRC009 also hit 3m of massive sulphides at 1.11% nickel from a shallow depth of 39m. This location suggests that 23NRC010 was just to the north of the main trend, and that this could extend to surface by following the trend up-plunge.

Geochemical analysis by Dr Nigel Brand confirms the visually logged interpretation and explains that the ultramafic olivine-saturated magma has melted and adsorbed the adjacent sulphidic sediments as they flowed over, thus providing the necessary sulphur source. The thin lava flows at this location are what drives the fine-grained crystallisation of pyrrhotite with elevated nickel values, because there is insufficient time for the fractionation of distinct nickel sulphides like pentlandite before the melt cools and crystallises in a channel or embayment.

Geophysics from the DHEM surveys show small conductors on hole at the mineralised intervals, and also a much larger plate modelled on and off hole at the lower, nickel-bearing interval. This plate has a high conductance core, modelling up to 50,000 Siemens continuing down-plunge, beyond the effective range of the survey to measure (see Figure 4).

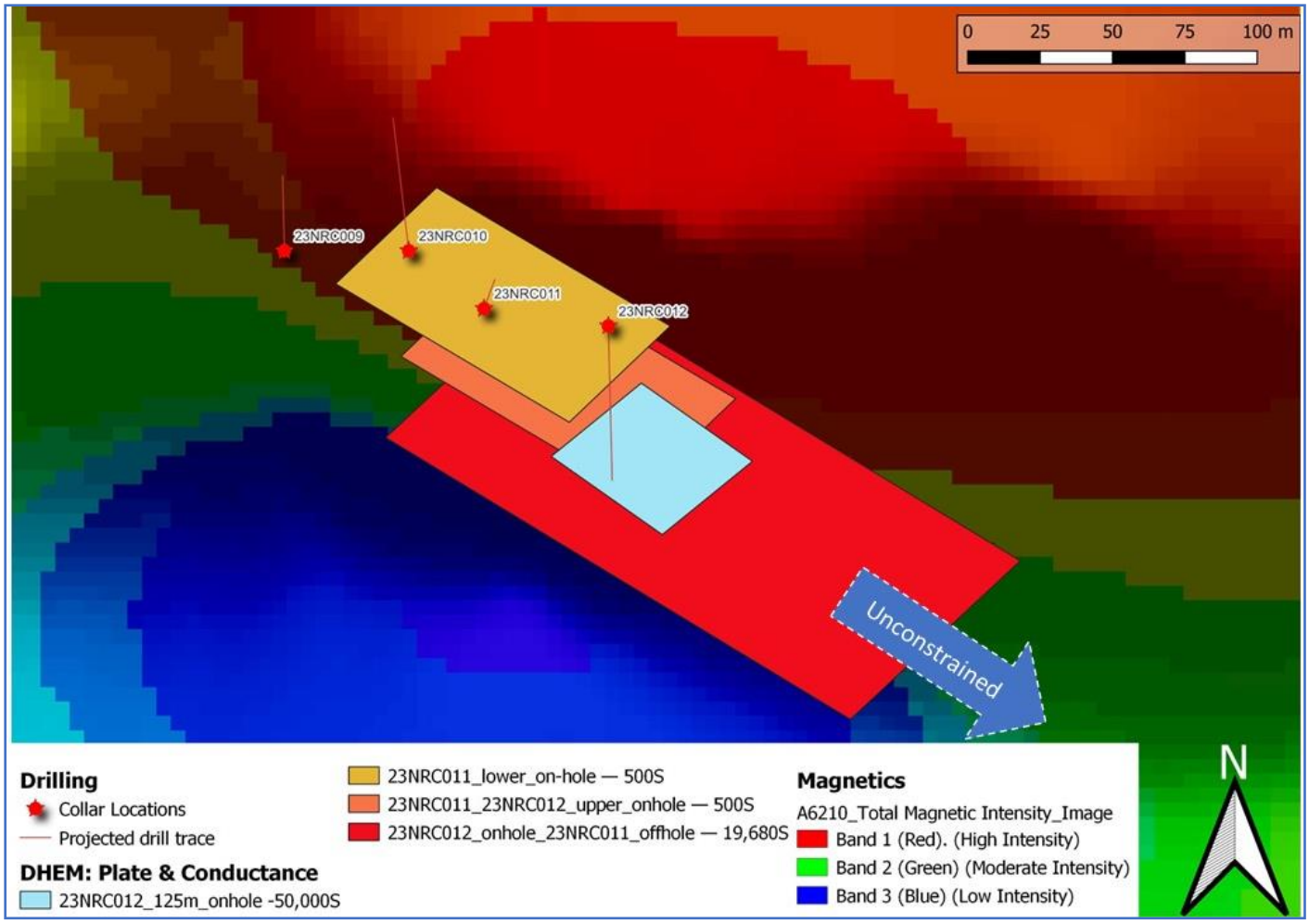

Figure 4: Sexton DHEM plates

Further Work

These excellent results will be followed up with diamond drilling at Sexton, along with RC drilling planned for the priority 1 targets Serendipity, B1, Lipple and Wadley in the coming months.

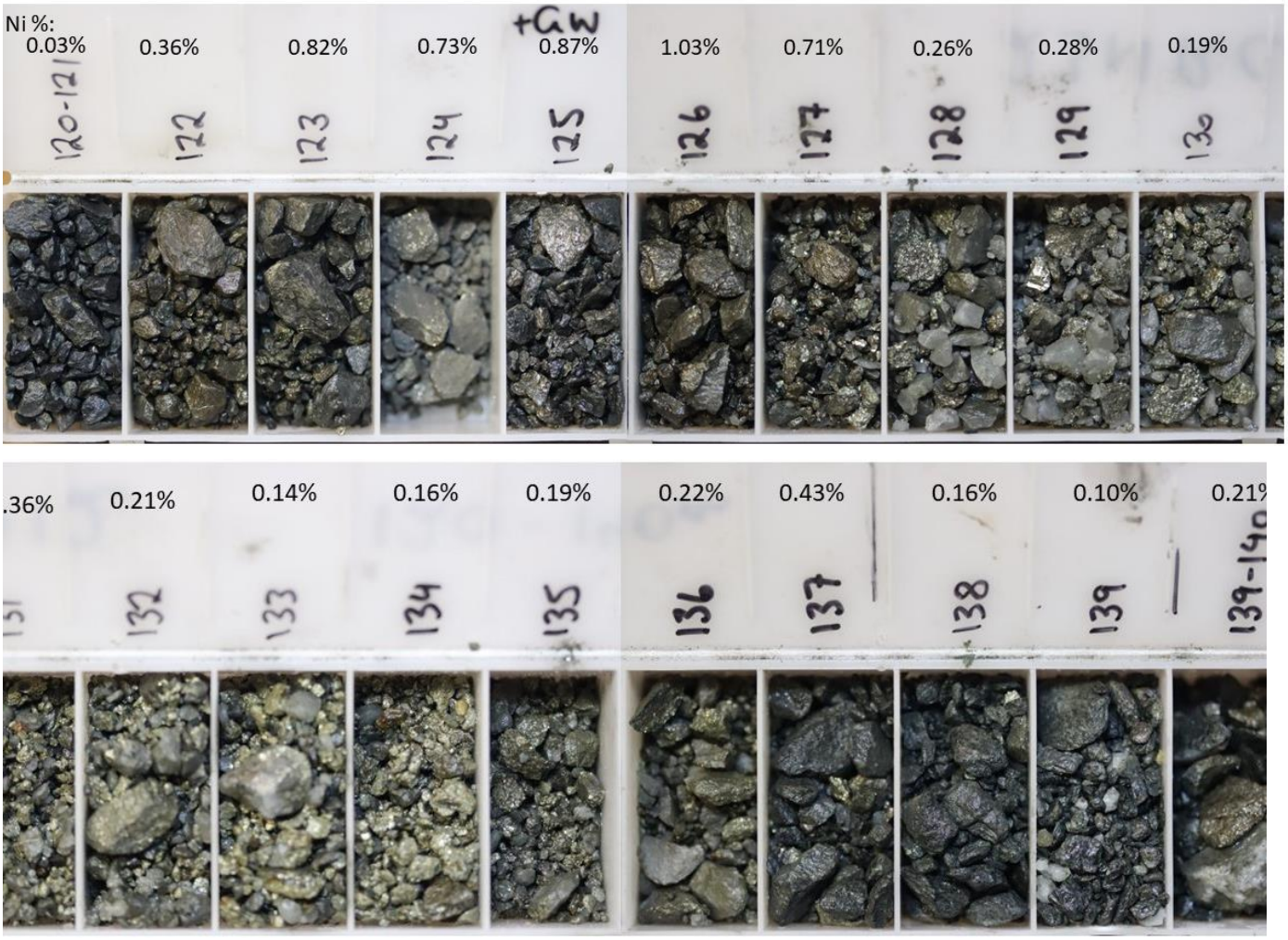

***Figure 5**: Chips trays from the widest mineralised intersection in 23NRC012, showing nickel grades at each metre.*

SIGNIFICANT ASSAY RESULTS

Table 1: Significant assays from recent drilling at Sexton. NA = Not Assayed. All intersections are down hole lengths as the true width is not currently known.

	From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Ni%	Cu%	Co ppm	PGM ppb (Pt+Pd+Au)	As ppm	S %
23NRC009	38.00	43.00	5.00	0.80	0.13	355.50	NA	4.70	20.30
inc	39.00	42.00	3.00	1.11	0.20	460.00	NA	4.40	31.05
23NRC010	22.00	27.00	5.00	0.51	0.06	321.40	NA	9.34	9.30
23NRC011	45.00	48.00	3.00	0.40	0.10	118.50	NA	22.10	21.40
	72.00	75.00	**3.00**	**1.04**	0.09	272.50	NA	0.90	19.40
inc	72.00	74.00	**2.00**	**1.21**	0.09	285.50	NA		
23NRC012	69.00	70.00	1.00	0.52	0.13	28.20	341.10	1.50	15.35
and	74.00	79.00	5.00	0.32	0.15	219.90	182.70	3.10	21.36
and	121.00	129.00	8.00	0.63	0.16	258.34	203.99	35.15	24.53
inc	122.00	127.00	5.00	0.83	0.21	252.16	238.72	23.14	25.37
inc	125.00	126.00	**1.00**	**1.03**	0.17	276.60	331.70	17.20	29.83
and	130.00	132.00	2.00	0.29	0.08	247.30	99.10	144.50	36.30
and	135.00	137.00	2.00	0.32	0.08	247.00	121.80	86.80	34.50
and	152.00	157.00	5.00	0.25	0.05	324.80	129.30	90.58	26.36

Drill collar location information is included as Appendix 1

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of NickelSearch Limited.

Enquiries:
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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT:

The information contained within this announcement on the historic massive sulphide intersection at Sexton is extracted from the announcement titled "Multiple Exploration Targets Prioritised" released 16 May 2022, which is available to view on www.nickelsearch.com. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration targeting and results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled and reviewed by Mr Andrew Pearce, who is an employee of NickelSearch, and is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Pearce has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is 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' (the JORC Code 2012). Mr Pearce consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Pearce is a holder of securities in the Company.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS:

This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may", "will", "except", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate"," continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management. Indications of, and guidance on future earnings, cash flows, costs, financial position and performance are also forward-looking statements. Forward looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change, without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretation of current market conditions. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results or trends to differ materially. These variations, if materially adverse, may affect the timing or the feasibility and potential development of NickelSearch's exploration activities.

About NickelSearch

NickelSearch Limited (ASX code: NIS) is a dedicated WA nickel sulphide explorer focused on advancing its flagship Carlingup Nickel Project. The asset has an existing resource base of 171kt contained nickel.

Directors & Management

Nicole Duncan
Managing Director

David Royle
Non-Executive Chairman

Norman Taylor
Non-Executive Director

Paul Bennett
Non-Executive Director

Donald James
Non-Executive Director

NickelSearch
ACN 110 599 650

Projects
Carlingup Nickel Project (100%)

Shares on Issue
104,264,018

Options
13,250,817

ASX Code
NIS

- Highly prospective tenure covering +10km strike
- Multiple high priority, drill-ready resource extension targets
- Proven high grade nickel production of 16.1kt Ni at 3.45%
- Significant, shallow resource base open in most directions
- Strategically positioned next to major nickel mining & processing hubs

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APPENDIX 1

Table 2: Carlingup Program Drill collar Details

Collar ID	North	East	RL	Azimuth	Dip	End Depth (m)
Sexton						
23NRC009	6278661.000	245957.000	164.000	358.64	-70.14	76.0
23NRC010	6278661.000	246000.000	165.000	353.25	-70.09	136.0
23NRC011	6278641.000	246026.000	159.000	20.35	-84.77	118.0
23NRC012	6278635.000	246069.000	162.000	178.61	-70.11	157.0

APPENDIX 2
JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC drilling with samples composited by cone splitter for each metre and collected in calico bags. Each 1m was visually logged, plus field elemental analysis was completed by handheld XRF and magsus metres. • Sampling procedures adopted by NickelSearch use a 1m composite 3-5 kg cone split sample collected in calico bags for dispatch to the sample laboratory. Sample preparation was in 3-5kg pulverizing mills, followed by sample splitting to a 200g pulp which will then be further split to 30g samples for analysis by Intertek Perth using methods 4A/MSA48 for sample digest followed and FA25/MS for fire assay where applicable.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• RC rig contracted from Strike Drilling with additional auxiliary booster and compressor for deeper drilling or when water present. • Water produced from outside returns and cone splitter were capture in above ground Enviropod for offsite disposal.
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.*	• Recoveries for all sampling methods are recorded by the geologist during the drill program. No recovery issues were identified during the drill program within mineralised intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	Sample representation is considered to be adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results.
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.*	• Detailed geological logs were recorded by the geologist for the entire length of all holes. The lithological logs are considered to be adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results.
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.* • *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.*	• 1 metre representative composite samples are selected for assay that were sampled with a cone splitter attached to the rig. • Samples are collected dry where possible, but wet in fibrous material. • Each calico weighs between 3 and 5kgs. • Standards, blanks and duplicates are inserted at 20m intervals.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 4 Acid digest is considered the appropriate assay technique as it allows for the full digest of sulphide and silicate nickel. • XRF devices are calibrated daily against the manufacturer provided calibration materials. NickelSearch Ltd uses the Niton XL5 Analyzer to aid in the field identification of lithological and mineralogical boundaries.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Verification drilling has not been conducted. • Duplicate samples were taken at regular intervals and are checked for consistency as assays become available.
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.*	• Collar locations were surveyed by handheld GPS with downhole surveys every 30m. • Grid used is GDA 94/MGA Zone 51.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The drill spacing used is approximately 40m for the drilling to date at Sexton. • Samples are taken at 1m composites from RC drilling.
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.*	• Drilling was conducted at an azimuth and dip that gives good intercept angles to surface mapping dip and dip direction. • All intercepts are measured from downhole length as there is insufficient information at this stage to give an assessment of true widths.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• NickelSearch ensured that sample security was maintained to ensure the integrity of the sample quality.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Audits and reviews have not been undertaken at this stage.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 Carlingup Project, located 20km east of Ravensthorpe comprises 8 MLs, 7 ELs covering 108 sq km (All rights - ML74/013, M74/085, M74/107, M74/104, M74/082, M74/084, M74/106, E74/685, E74/657, E74/675; nickel only rights M74/083, E74/656, E74/602/ E74/683, E74/638). • The project tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. • The tenements are 100% owned by NickelSearch.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Several generations of drilling and exploration have been carried out in the project area. These are detailed in the NiS Prospectus published in October 2021.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Nickel Sulphide occurrences identified to date are associated with the Bandalup Ultramafic on the northern limb of the Maydon Syncline. They occur typically as disseminated sulphides, however narrow lenses of massive to semi-massive sulphide have been located near the basal contact of the ultramafic, but are poorly exposed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Summary tables of drill hole information are included in the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• All massive sulphide intervals have been included.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• At this early stage of exploration the true widths are not known. • All intersections are reported as down hole lengths.
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 diagrams for the release have been included within the main body of the release.
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.*	• This is a report on the completion of drilling activities. No grades have been reported in this release.
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.*	• Geophysical data was collected and is currently being interpreted. It will be released when available. • Samples were sent to Intertek laboratory for analysis. Results will be released to the market when available.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth 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 work in the Carlingup area was mentioned in general terms. Decisions will not be made around the nature of that work until results and additional permits are received.