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**ASX ANNOUNCEMENT**

**14 FEBRUARY 2023**

**NICKEL X DEFINES SIGNIFICANT Ni-Cu-PGE TARGETS AT THE DALWALLINU PROJECT SEEKING JULIMAR STYLE Ni-Cu-PGE**

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**HIGHLIGHTS**

- Nickel X has completed, and processed data from, a detailed **close spaced drone Magnetic Survey** over the Dalwallinu project, refining targets where the Company is **seeking Julimar Style Nickel-Copper-PGE mineralisation**.
- The detailed magnetic survey covered the entire Barra Barra mafic – ultra-mafic intrusive target with 50m spaced flight lines.
- Nickel X to commence a detailed infill soil sampling programs on 50m x 50m grids to refine and to extend selected targets (current survey completed on 100m x 200m grid).
- Previous surface geochemistry sampling recorded some of the highest Western Yilgarn PGE recordings (**73.7ppb Pt & Pb with a 5km +10ppb Pt & Pb north-south strike**) and **466ppm Ni** and **843ppm Cu**.
- The Dalwallinu project covers **86km<sup>2</sup> of the entire Barra Barra Greenstone Belt**, 150km NE of Julimar, is on accessible private farmland, containing sealed road frontage and where native title has been extinguished.
- Ground geophysics (electromagnetics (EM)) to commence over targets and planning of a maiden drill program to test priority EM and geochemistry target. Discussions with private landowners underway such that the next stage of work programs **seeking Julimar style of Nickel-Copper-PGE mineralisation** can commence.

**Nickel X Managing Director Matt Gauci said:**

*“The detailed close spaced drone magnetic survey combined with historical and current soil samples, points to some very well-defined exploration targets, seeking Julimar Style Nickel-Copper-PGE mineralisation. The new magnetic data indicates that the Barra Barra Greenstone Belt intrusive targeted for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation represents a folded tabular body, either originally a dyke or a sill. The exploration team will now progress to a closer spaced soil sampling program over the newly refined targets, prior to a maiden drill program.”*

## **DALWALLINU NICKEL COPPER PGE PROJECT**

The Company contracted SensorEM to carry out a drone airborne magnetic survey over the entire Dalwallinu project tenement E70/5398. The survey was flown on 50m spaced lines, oriented east-west at a sensor height of 40m above ground. In all 771 line-kilometres of magnetic data was obtained over the project. The new magnetic data represents a far superior product to the previous regional magnetic data for target delineation on the project.

Preliminary interpretation of the new magnetic data indicates that the Barra Barra Greenstone Belt intrusive targeted for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation represents a folded tabular body, either originally a dyke or a sill. The body appears to be tightly folded, with a western antiformal structure plunging steeply to the north in the west of the tenement, and a shallowly north plunging synformal structure in the east of the project (Figures 2 and 3).

Overlaying the previously reported auger geochemistry data on the new magnetic data highlights an apparent intrusive body horizon just outboard and bordering the main folded magnetic strata, that is anomalous for Ni-Cu-PGE (Figures 4, 5 and 6). This may represent a sill-like body lying structurally below and folded with the magnetic strata. Four areas are highlighted with anomalous metal values in the auger geochemistry data. These areas represent priority targets for follow-up exploration, as does investigation of the margins of the antiform folded magnetic body in the west of the project.

Planning is currently underway to infill auger geochemistry over these four priority areas (Figure 7), with follow up ground electromagnetic surveys to follow. The results of the infill geochemistry and EM will be targeted with a maiden drilling program once appropriate permitting is in place.

## **DALWALLINU NICKEL COPPER PGE PROJECT**

The Dalwallinu Nickel Project (E70/5398) covers 86km<sup>2</sup> of the underexplored Barra Barra Greenstone belt in the emerging West Yilgarn, which is host to several recent Nickel-Copper-PGE discoveries including the world class Julimar Nickel-Copper-PGE discovery.

Recent geochemical and geophysical work programs, evaluated by the Company have identified priority Nickel-Copper-PGE targets over a strike length of 6km, with more detailed geochemical, geophysical and drilling work planned.

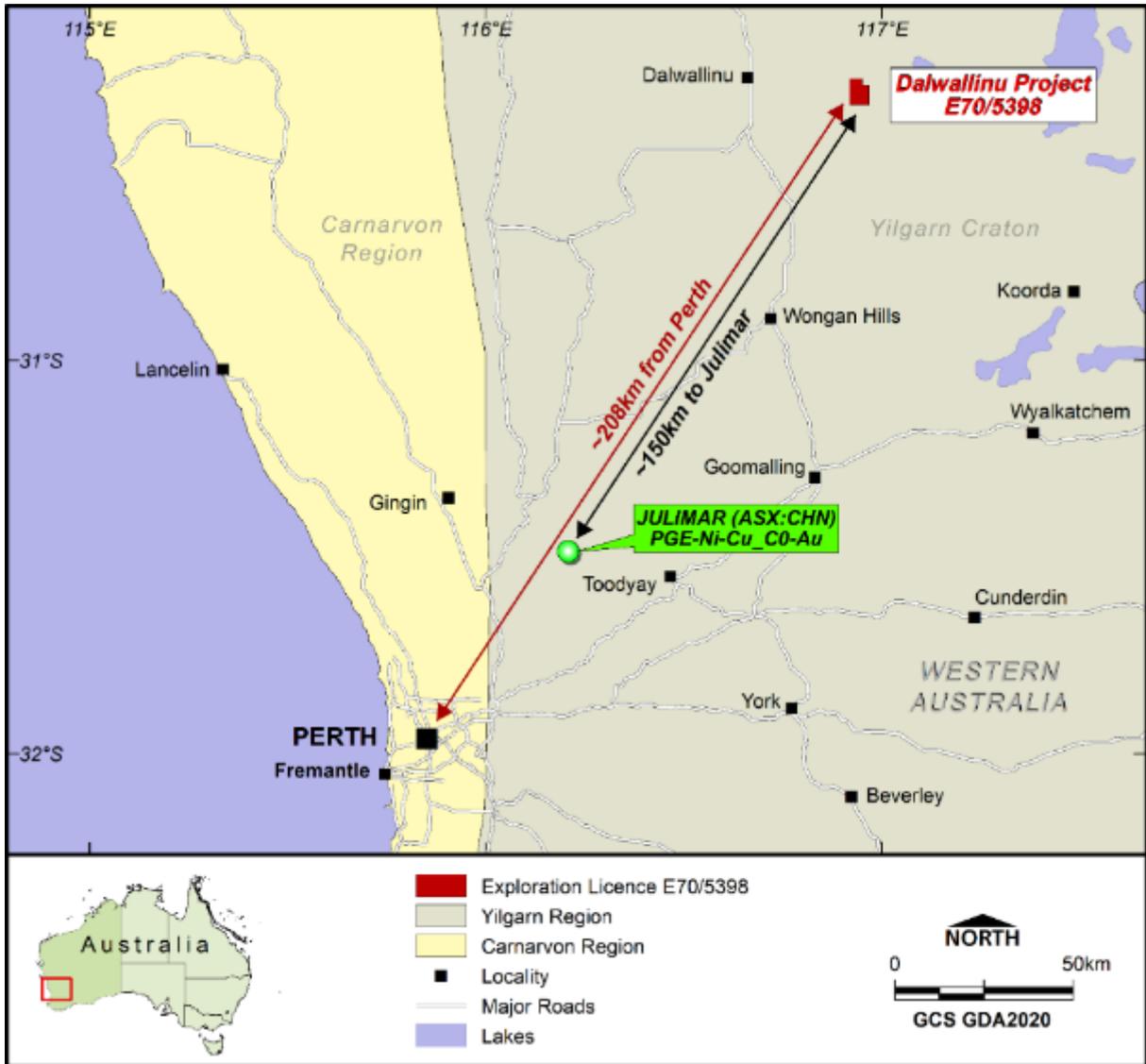
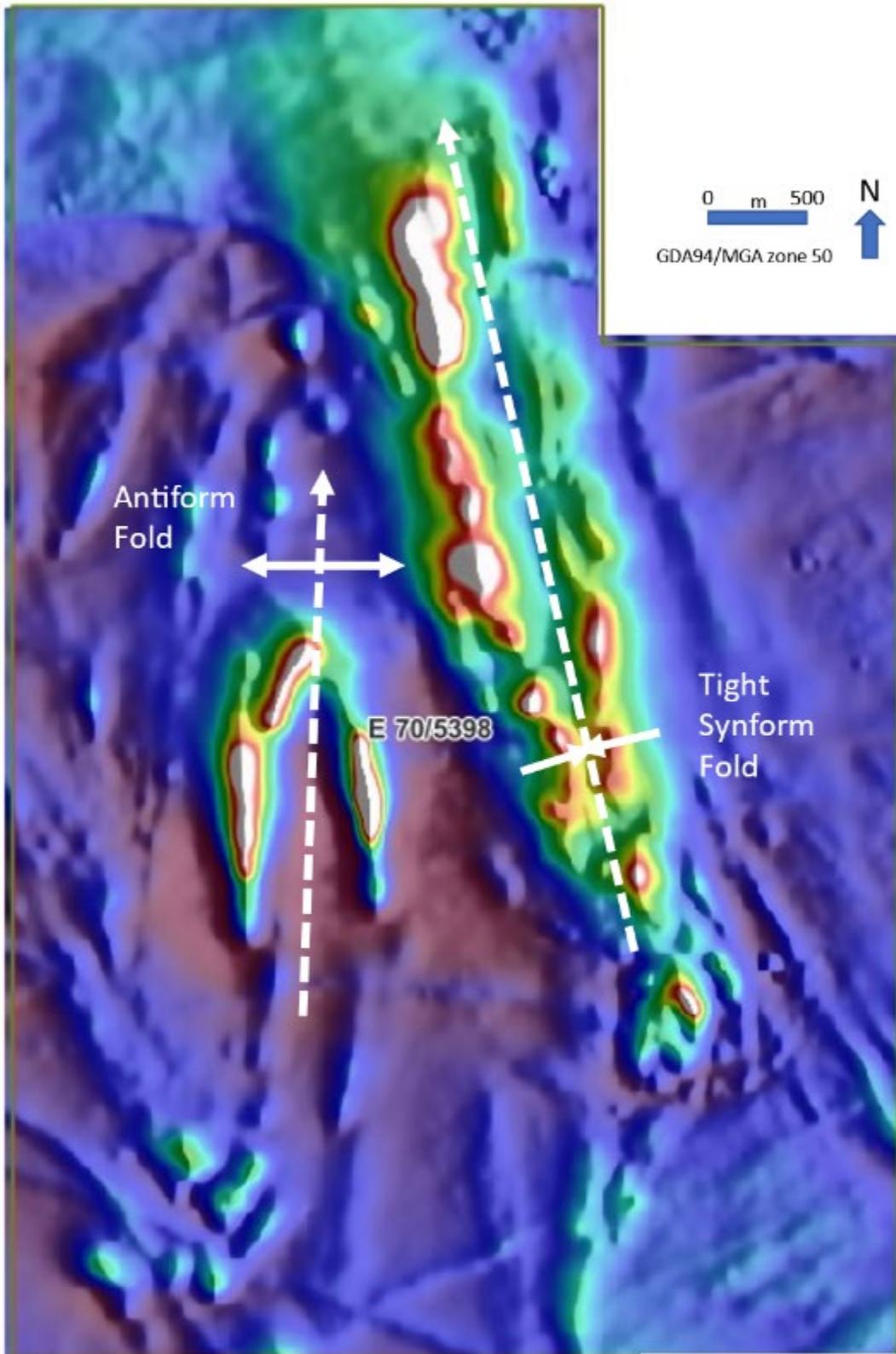
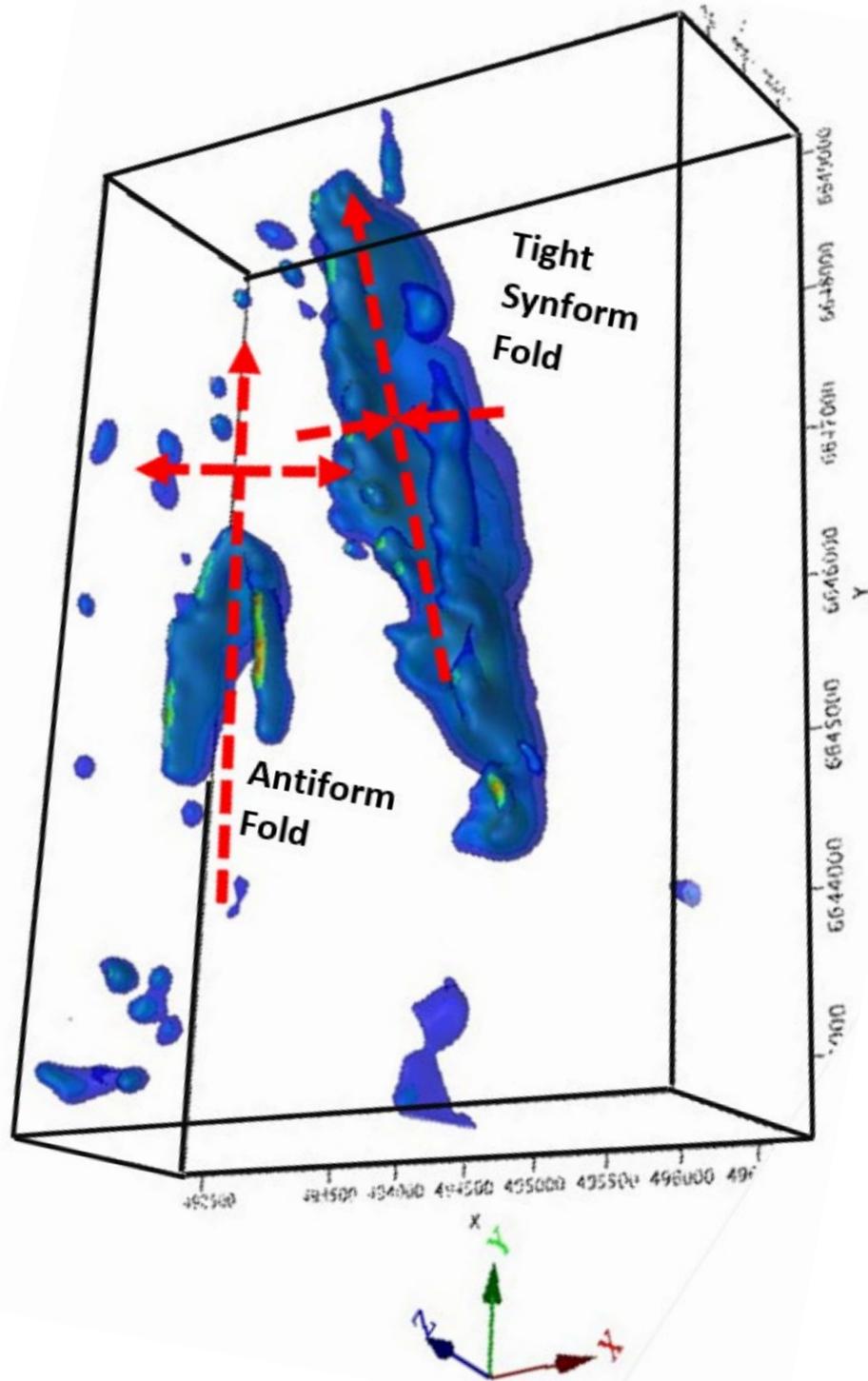


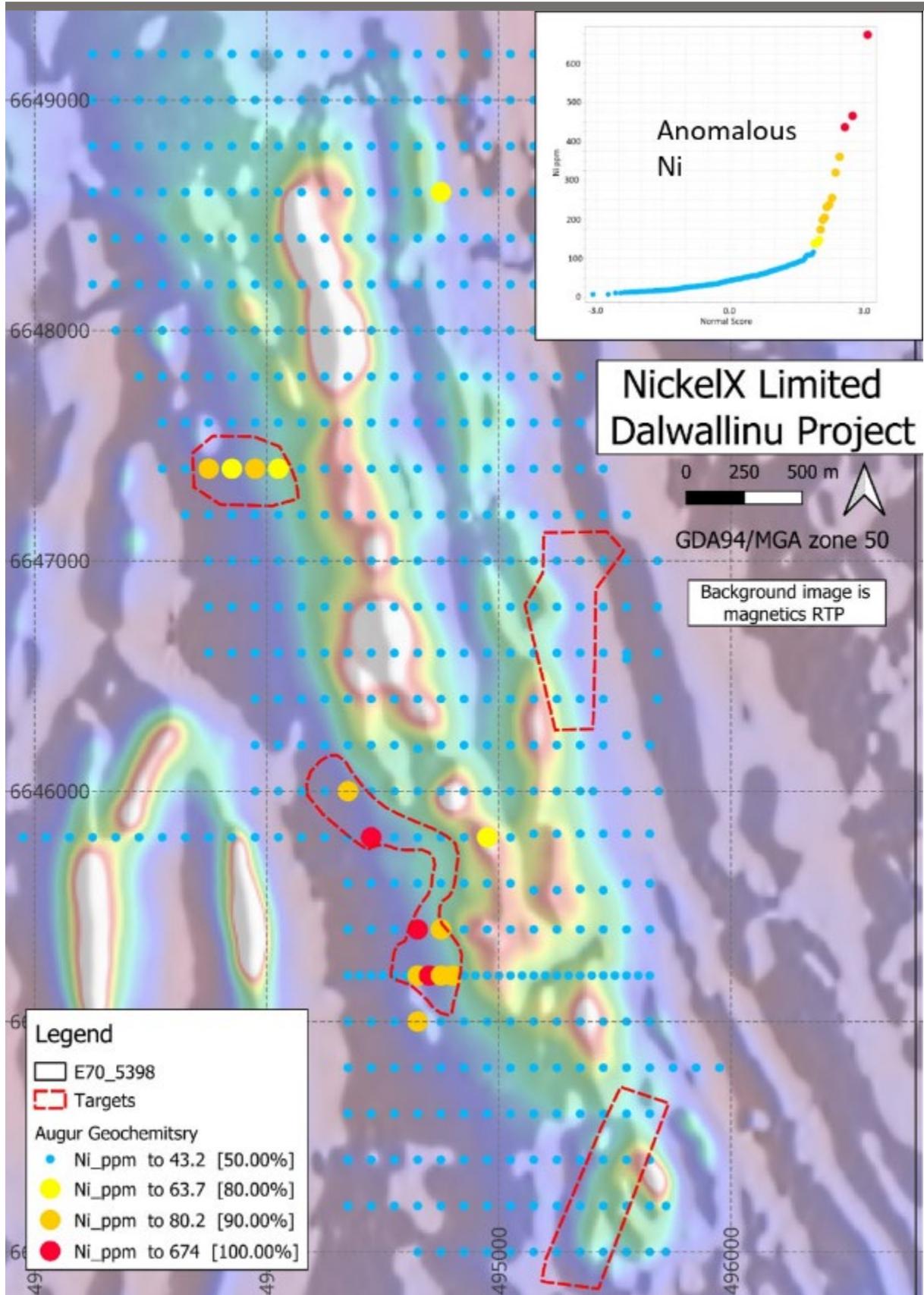
Figure 1. Dalwallinu Nickel Project Location



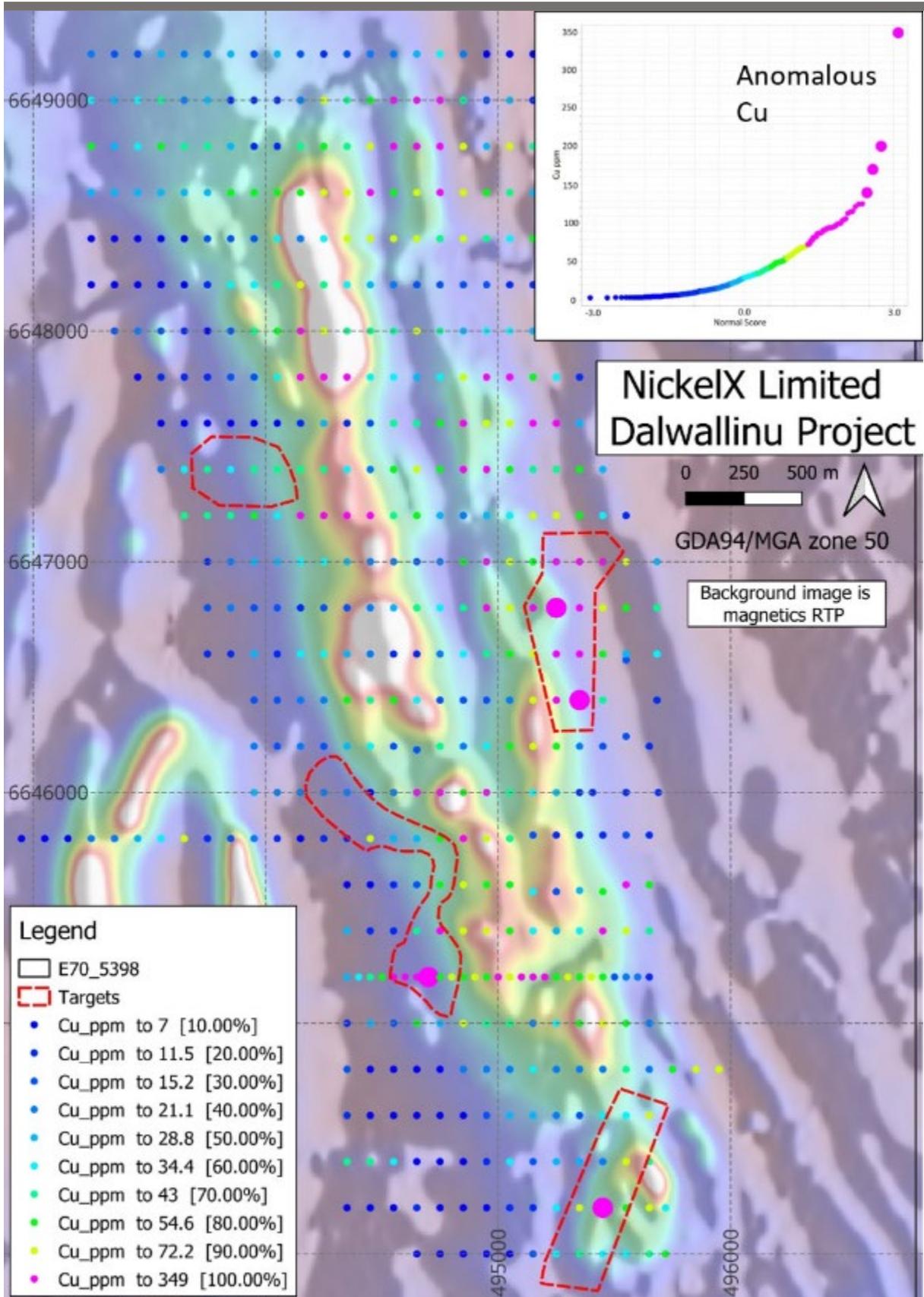
**Figure 2:** Dalwallinu Nickel Project Preliminary Drone Magnetic Interpretation Barra Barra Intrusive, Reduced To Pole (RTP) magnetic data.



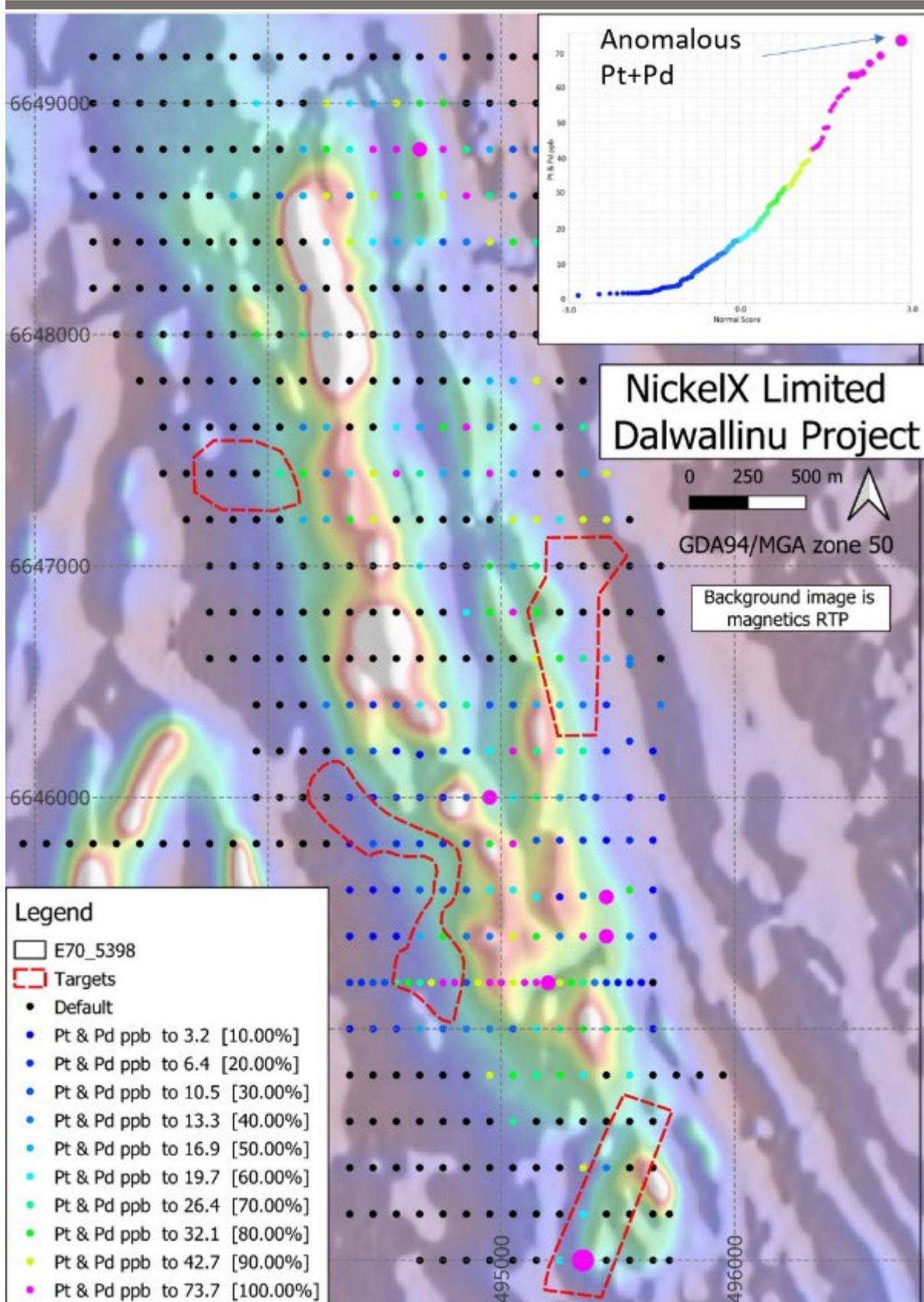
**Figure 3:** Dalwallinu Nickel Project Preliminary Drone Magnetic Interpretation Barra Barra Intrusive, 3D Magnetic Isosurface model.



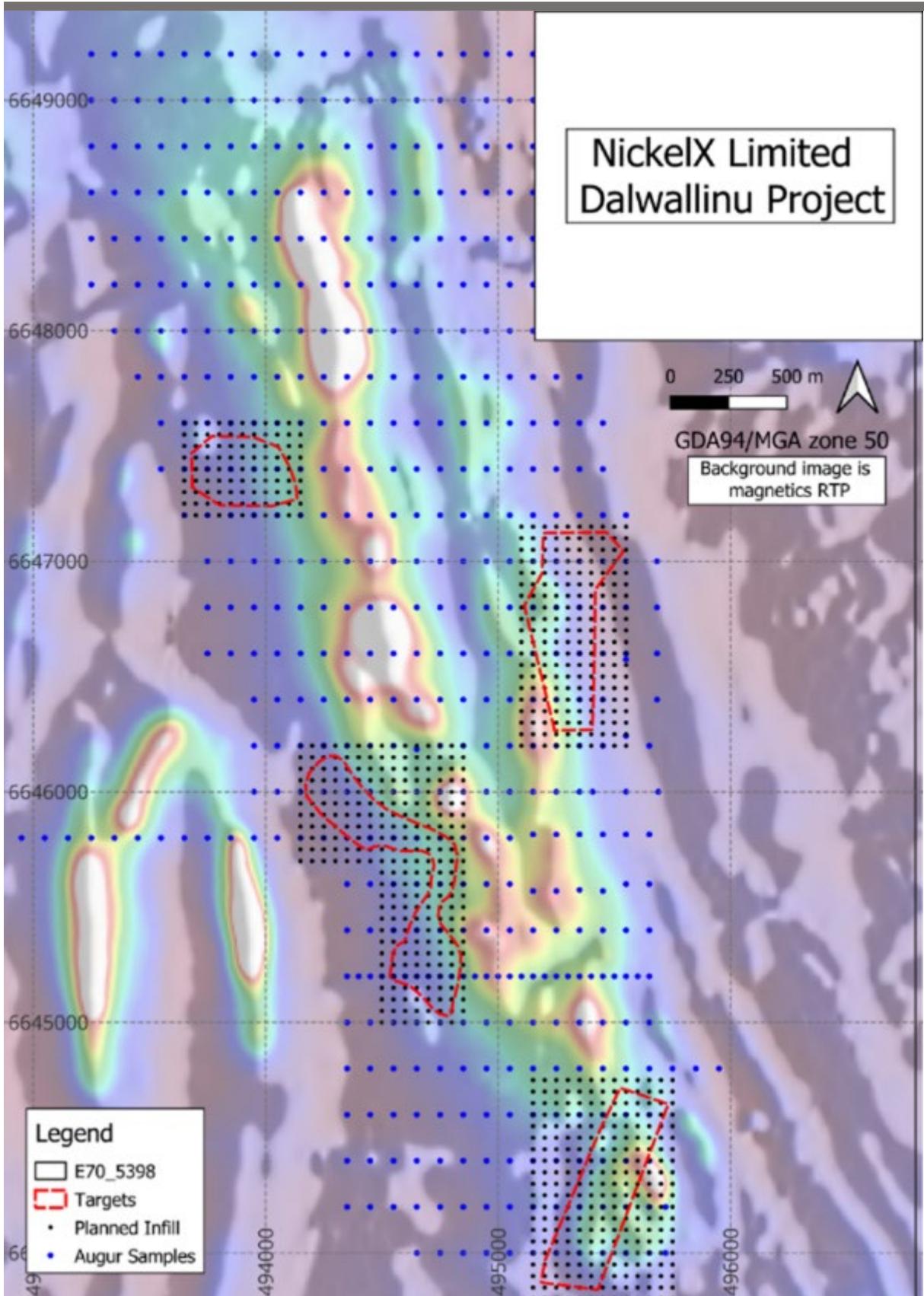
**Figure 4:** Dalwallinu Nickel Project First Pass Nickel Soil Sampling.



**Figure 5:** Dalwallinu Nickel Project First Pass Copper Soil Sampling.



**Figure 6:** Dalwallinu Nickel Project First Pass PGE Soil Sampling.



**Figure 7:** Dalwallinu Nickel Project Planned Infill Soil Sampling.

Authorised for ASX release by the Managing Director Matt Gauci.

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**ABOUT NICKELX LIMITED**

NickelX Limited is an Australian, ASX listed, Nickel exploration company exploring for Nickel sulphide deposits in the SE and SW Yilgarn supported by the company's Nickel prospectivity database. The company's primary focus is the highly prospective Cosmos South Nickel project, where 2 high priority targets have been identified via geochemical, geophysical and geological evaluation, and where permitting and drilling contractors are being organised. Cosmos South is located 10km South of the world class Cosmos Nickel operation (IGO/WSA) and 20km North of the Leinster Nickel operation (BHP) within the Wiluna Greenstone Belt, WA.

**Competent Person's Statement**

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Tony Donaghy who is a Registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo) with the association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO), a Recognised Professional Organisation (RPO). Mr Donaghy is an employee of CSA Global, an ERM Company, and is contracted as Exploration Management Consultant to NickelX Limited. Mr Donaghy has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Donaghy 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**

Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions. 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 interpretations of current market conditions. Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company's mineral properties may also contain forward looking statements.

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 to differ from estimated results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in exploration and development activities, geological, mining, processing and technical problems, the inability to obtain exploration and mine licenses, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with operations, competition for among other things, capital, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel; incorrect assessments of prospectivity and the value of acquisitions; the inability to identify further mineralisation at the Company's tenements, changes in commodity prices and exchange rates; currency and interest rate fluctuations; various events which could disrupt exploration and development activities, operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions; the demand for and availability of transportation services; the ability to secure adequate financing and management's ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks and various other risks. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be correct.

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Dalwallinu Project

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drone aeromagnetic survey carried out by Sensorem (SEM) over project in November to December 2022.</li> <li>Data acquired along E-W survey lines spaced 50m apart covering the entirety of the tenement E70/5398. 771 line km were surveyed. The sensor was flown at an average of 40m above land surface.</li> <li>No drilling, drill sampling or assays reported.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling, drill sampling or assays reported</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling, drill sampling or assays reported</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling, drill sampling or assays reported</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling, drill sampling or assays reported</li> </ul>
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling, drill sampling or assays reported</li> <li>• See link <a href="#">Equipment – Sensurem</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) used to conduct this survey was a DJI Matrice 300. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hovering accuracy: Vertical: ±0.5 m, Horizontal: ±1.5 m.</li> <li>○ GNSS: GPS+GLONASS+BeiDou+Galileo</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The survey was conducted with a Geometrics MagArrow Magnetometer in a towed ‘bird’ arrangement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sensor: Laser pumped Cesium vapour total field scalar magnetometer</li> <li>○ Dynamic range: 20,000 to 100,000 nT</li> <li>○ Gradient tolerance: 10,000 nT/m</li> <li>○ Noise/sensitivity: 0.005nT/ √Hzrms</li> <li>○ Absolute accuracy: +/- 0.01 nT</li> <li>○ Heading Error: ± 5 nT over entire 360°</li> <li>○ Sampling Rate: 1000Hz</li> <li>○ IMU: Bosch BMI160 Accel/Gyro: 200Hz. Insentek</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Compass: 100Hz. GPS Accuracy: 1m
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Final magnetic data reviewed, processed and interpreted by external geophysical consultants Southern Geosciences.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data acquired using GDA94 datum and MGA zone 50.</li> <li>GPS located for Northing and Easting</li> <li>Radar controlled flight elevation (ie Terrain Hugging) from 2 meters Above Ground Level (AGL) to 80m AGL</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See Sampling Techniques section</li> <li>Drone Magnetomer survey line spacing is considered appropriate for style of target mineralisation.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drone Magnetometer survey lines designed to be near-perpendicular to the general geological strike and are considered to be appropriate for the project area.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling, drill sampling or assays reported</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling, drill sampling or assays reported</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<i>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.</i>	The Dalwallinu Nickel Project (E70/5398) covers 86km <sup>2</sup> . The details and status of NKL's exploration licence are provided in the body of the Announcement. NKL's tenement covers freehold farmlands where native title has been extinguished.
	<i>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.</i>	The tenements are in good standing and NKL is unaware of any impediments for exploration on these licences.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Previous exploration has been limited to soil auger geochemistry data acquisition by Blue Ribbon Mines, and regional airborne magnetic data acquisition.
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Dalwallinu Nickel Project (E70/5398) covers 86km <sup>2</sup> of the underexplored Barra Barra Greenstone belt in the emerging West Yilgarn, which is host to a number of recent Nickel-Copper-PGE discoveries including the world class Julimar Nickel-Copper-PGE discovery. Target mineralisation is magmatic nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE systems such as Julimar. Orogenic and possible intrusion-related gold systems may also be found in the area.
<b>Drill hole information</b>	<i>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: eastings 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 downhole length and intersection depth hole length.</i>	No core drilling results are reported. Sufficient detail as to drone magnetic data acquisition are provided in the figures within the report.
	<i>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.</i>	The announcement pertains to potential anomalies derived from processing of newly acquired geophysical datasets announced herein and previously announced soil geochemical data.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<i>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.</i>	No weighted averages or maxima/minima assay results are reported.
	<i>Where aggregate intersections 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.</i>	No aggregated assay results are reported
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection lengths</b>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	No mineralised intersections are reported.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	No mineralised intersections are reported.
	<i>If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. "downhole length, true width not known").</i>	No mineralised intersections are reported.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intersections 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.</i>	Appropriate maps and diagrams are provided in the body of the Announcement.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<i>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.</i>	All geophysical data results are reported graphically in the report.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<i>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.</i>	All material data is reported in the body of the Announcement.
<b>Further work</b>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	A two-year exploration work program will be planned and will include additional surface geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys and DD, RC, AC or RAB drilling.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	All diagrams are presented in the body of the Announcement.