
ASX ANNOUNCEMENT**6 OCTOBER 2022**

NICKELX TO COMMENCE EXPLORATION AT THE DALWALLINU NICKEL COPPER PGE PROJECT SEEKING JULIMAR STYLE MINERALISATION IN THE W YILGARN

HIGHLIGHTS

- NickelX is set to commence exploration activities at the Dalwallinu **Nickel-Copper-PGE project**, seeking Julimar style mineralisation in the emerging W Yilgarn province, WA.
- Evaluation of existing geochemical datasets has identified and prioritised the **D1 Target** as high priority, where previous surface samples returned highly anomalous assays including **362-674 ppm Ni, 201-349 ppm Cu** and numerous **+49 ppb Pd/Pt**, and where the Company is organising an infill soil sampling program.
- Evaluation of existing geophysical datasets supports the high priority **D1 Target** where the geochemical anomaly is coincident with a strong magnetic feature identified from publicly available geophysical datasets, and where the Company is organising a close spaced drone magnetic survey and airborne EM survey program.
- The high priority **D1 Target** is **1 of 12 priority targets identified** over a **strike length of 6km** of the Barra Barra greenstone belt and where mafic and ultramafic units have been identified, representing an exciting underexplored **Nickel-Copper-PGE project**.
- Field exploration and drill hole siting is also being organised at Dalwallinu, which sits on accessible private farmland, containing sealed road frontage, where native title is extinguished, only 208km NE of Perth and 1km off the Great Northern Highway, WA.
- The new Dalwallinu project compliments the Company's Cosmos South project where NickelX is seeking Komatiite Nickel mineralisation in the world class Nickel producing Wiluna Greenstone Belt (WGB) and where drilling is set to commence.

NickelX Limited ("NickelX", "NKL" or "The Company") is pleased to report that the Company is set to commence exploration activities at the Dalwallinu Nickel Project, seeking Julimar style mineralisation in the emerging W Yilgarn following the completion of the Tenement Sale Agreement.

The Dalwallinu Nickel Project covers 86km² of the underexplored Barra Barra Greenstone belt in the emerging West Yilgarn Nickel Province, which is host to a number of recent Nickel-Copper-PGE discoveries including the Julimar Nickel-Copper-PGE discovery.

Geochemical, geophysical and field work programs have been planned and being organised covering the high priority D1 target and the priority D2-D12 targets over a strike length of 6km of the Barra Barra greenstone belt where mafic and ultramafic units have been identified.

NickelX Managing Director Matt Gauci commented:

"The Nickel X exploration team have hit the ground running soon after the acquisition of the Dalwallinu Nickel Project with key appointments made and geochemical, geophysical and field work programs either being organised or underway. We believe Dalwallinu is an exciting opportunity for the discovery of Ni-Cu-PGM in the emerging West Yilgarn Nickel Province."

Dalwallinu Nickel Project Summary

The Dalwallinu Nickel Project (E70/5398) covers 86km² of the underexplored Barra Barra Greenstone belt in the emerging West Yilgarn Nickel-Copper-PGE Province, which is host to a number of recent Nickel-Copper-PGE discoveries including the world class Julimar Nickel-Copper-PGE discovery. The Dalwallinu Nickel Project is located 208km NE of Perth and 1km off the Great Northern Highway, WA.

Recent geochemical and geophysical work programs, evaluated by the Company have identified approximately 12 priority Nickel-Copper-PGE targets over a strike length of 6km, with more detailed geochemical, geophysical and drilling work being organised.

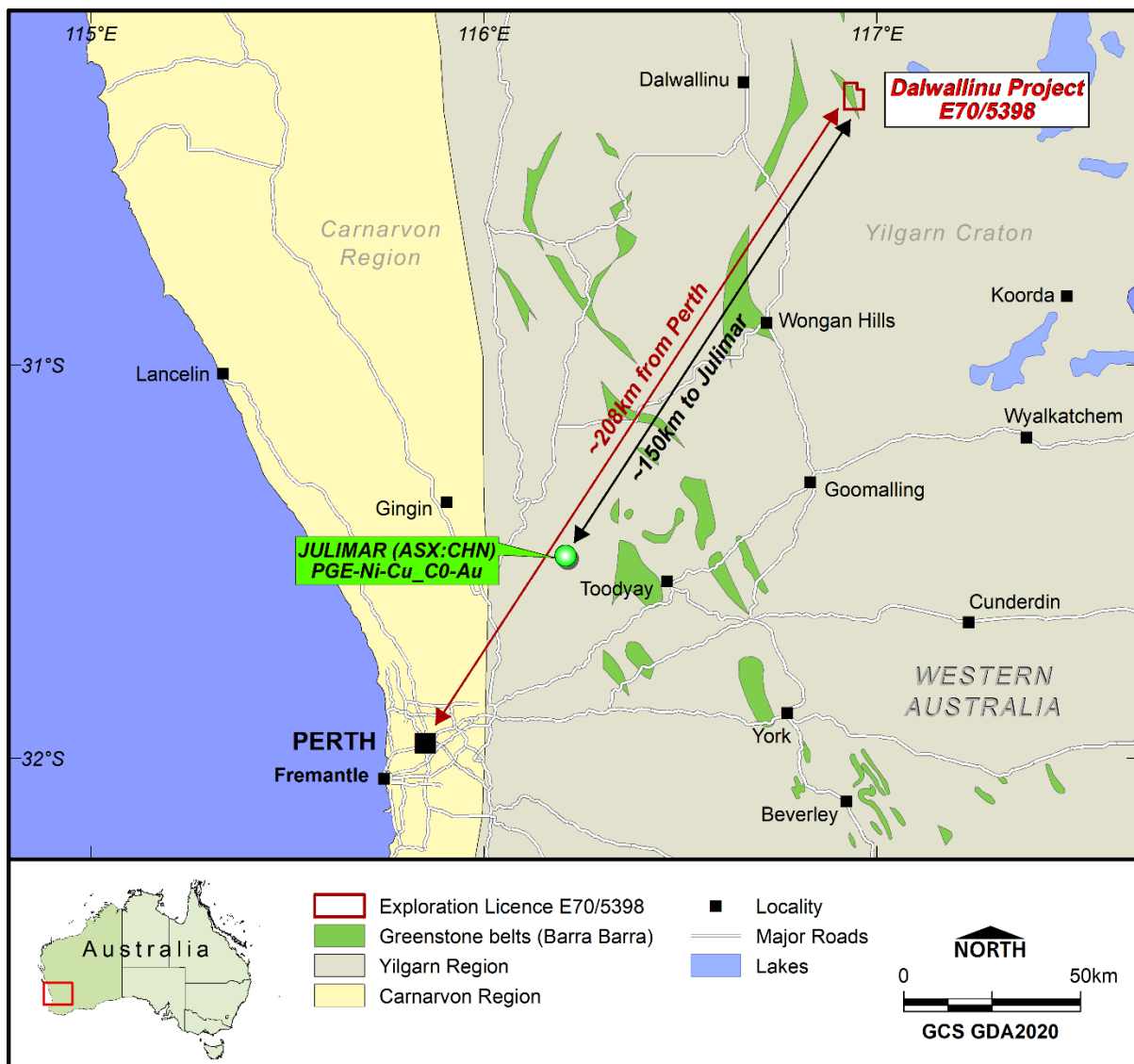


Figure 1. Dalwallinu Nickel Project Location

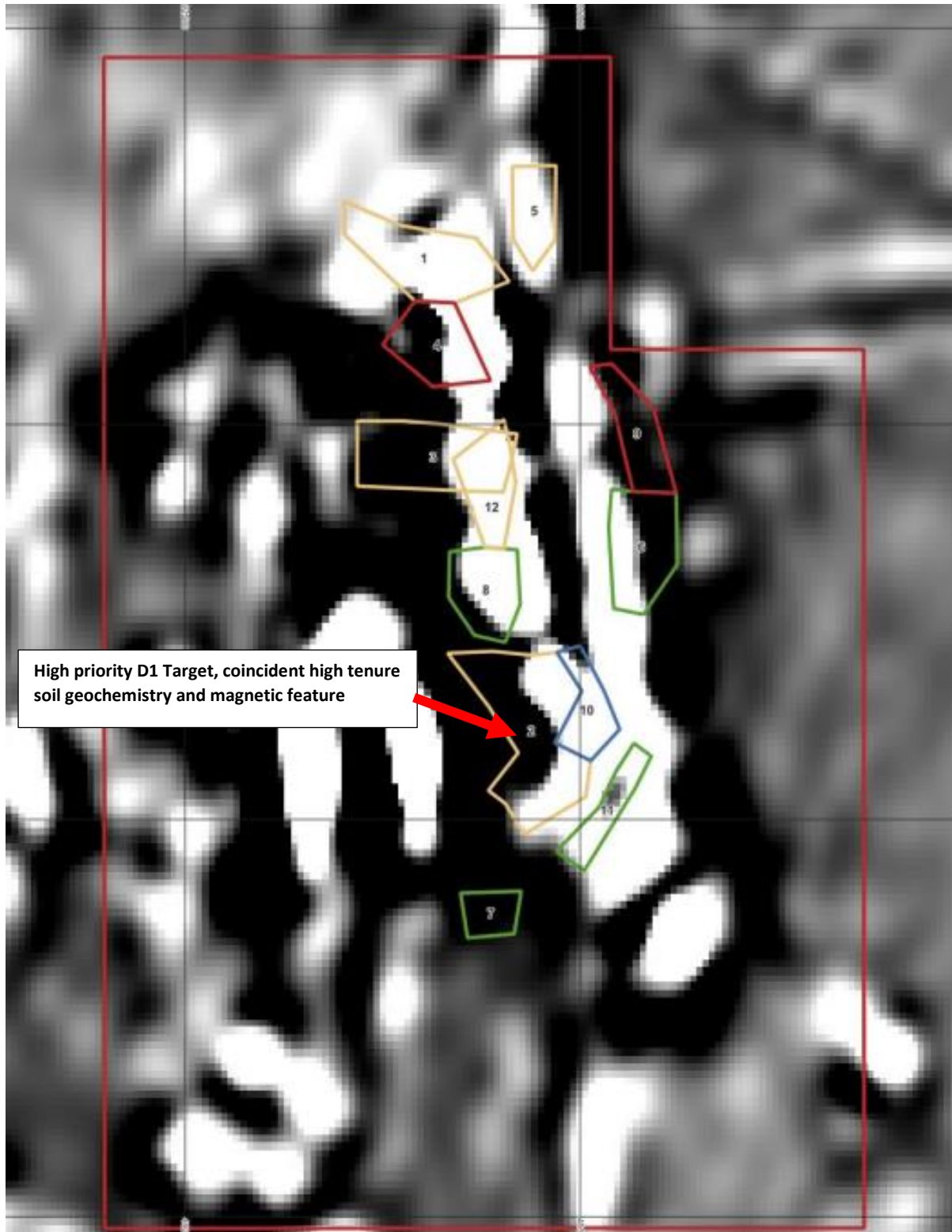


Figure 2: Dalwallinu Nickel Project high priority D1 target and additional priority D2-D12 targets over magnetic data

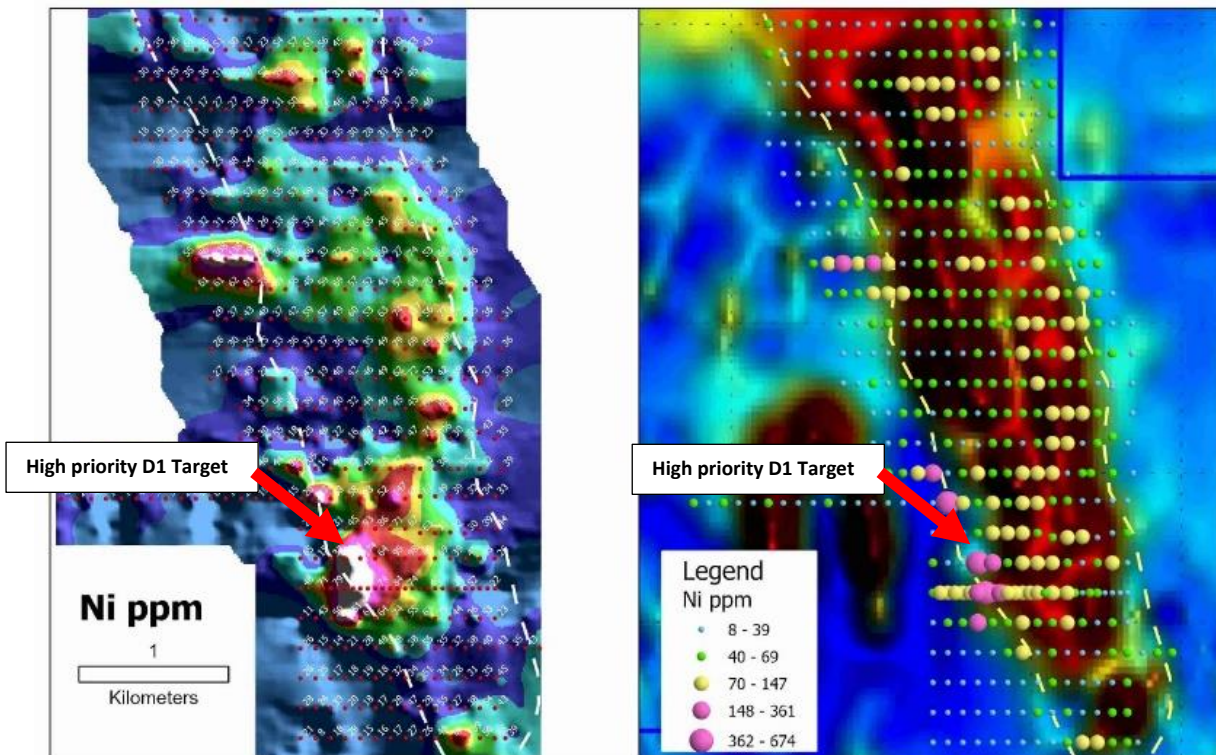


Figure 3: Dalwallinu Nickel Project First Pass Nickel Soil Sampling over magnetic data

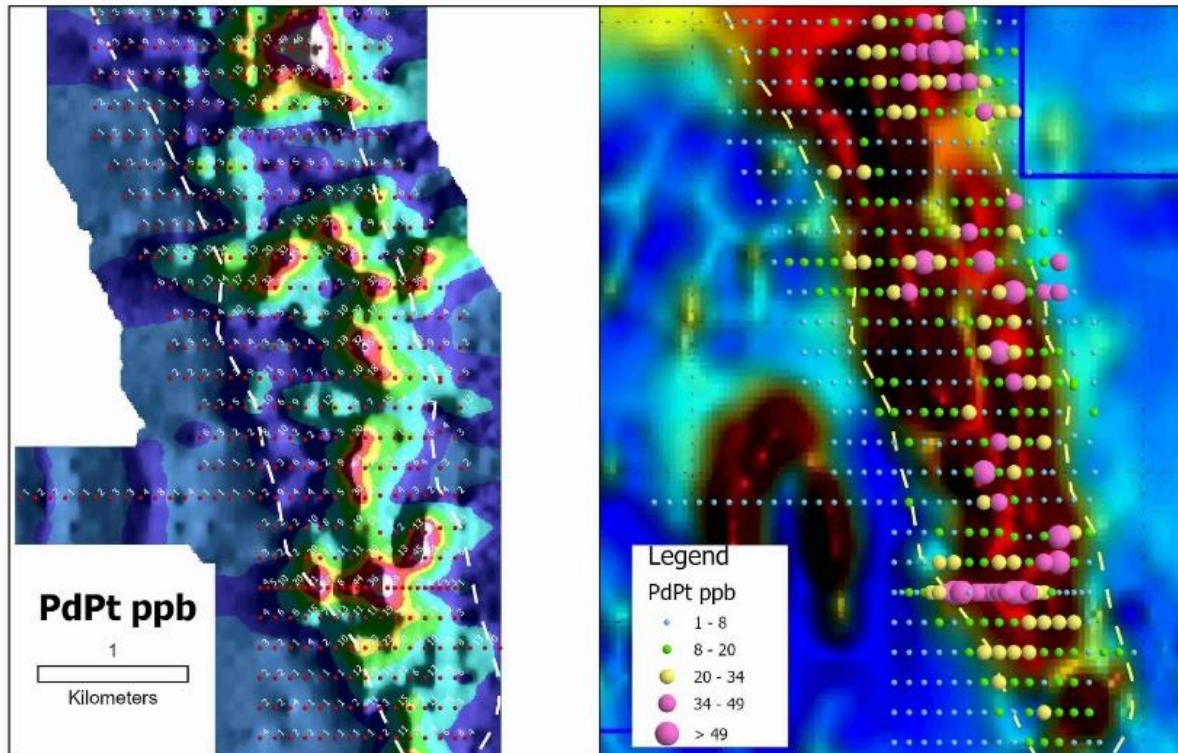


Figure 4: Dalwallinu Nickel Project First Pass PGE Soil Sampling over magnetic data

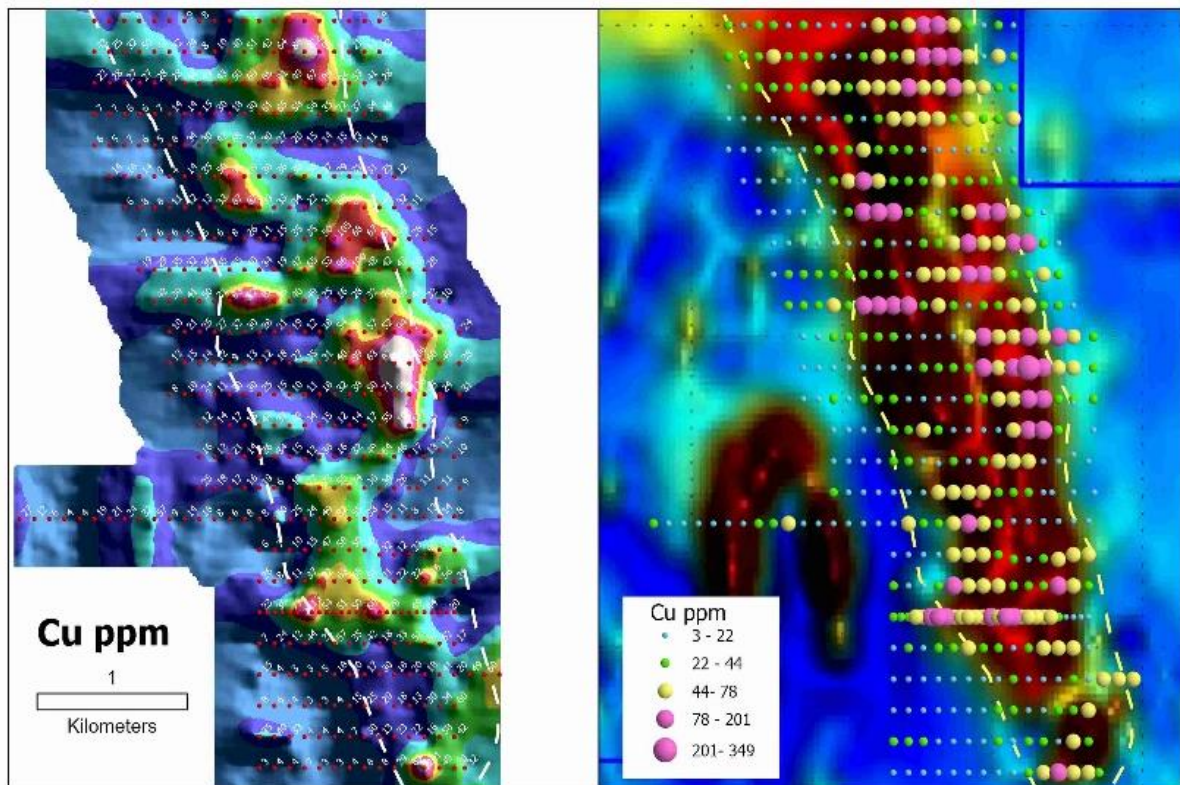


Figure 5: Dalwallinu Nickel Project First Pass Copper Soil Sampling over magnetic data

This announcement is authorised for ASX release by Matt Gauci, Managing Director of the Company.

ENDS.

CONTACT:

Matt Gauci
NickelX Limited
info@nickelxlimited.com
+61 417 417 907

David Tasker
Chapter One Advisors
dtasker@chapteroneadvisors.com.au
+61 433 112 936

ABOUT NICKELX LIMITED

NickelX Limited is an Australian, ASX listed, Nickel exploration company primarily exploring for high-grade Nickel and Nickel-Copper in Western Australia, with a focus on the high priority Cosmos South Nickel Project, located within the world class Wiluna Greenstone Belt, and the Biranup Project located within the world class Albany Fraser Belt. The Company is also developing an inhouse Nickel prospectivity database, generating projects in the South East and South West Yilgarn district located in Western Australia.

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 Nickel X 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.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results information included in this report from previous Company announcements including that on 28 September 2022.

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 Table 1 for Dalwallinu Project

The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of the Exploration Results at the Dalwallinu Project.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	All references to airborne magnetic data acquisition and sampling are taken from reports and documents prepared by previous explorers. They have been reviewed by NKL and considered, in the Competent Person's opinion, to provide sufficient confidence that sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation. Auger soil geochemistry was acquired by AusEx Exploration Services Pty Ltd using an ATV mounted mechanical petrol-driven auger. Auger samples were drilled to a nominal 1m depth. End of Hole (EOH) samples were sieved using a 2mm mesh, and approximately 800 grams of the material passing the 2mm mesh was bagged in standard brown paper sample bags. 20 samples were bundled into polyweave bags and transported direct to ALS laboratories in Perth by Blue Ribbon Mines Pty Ltd personnel.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	All references to airborne magnetic data acquisition and sampling are taken from reports and documents prepared by previous explorers. They have been reviewed by NKL and considered, in the Competent Person's opinion, to provide sufficient confidence that sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation. Auger soil geochemistry was acquired by AusEx Exploration Services Pty Ltd using an ATV mounted mechanical petrol-driven auger. Auger samples were drilled to a nominal 1m depth. End of Hole (EOH) samples were sieved using a 2mm mesh, and approximately 800 grams of the material passing the 2mm mesh was bagged in standard brown paper sample bags. ALS laboratories conducted industry standard instrument calibrations utilising standards, duplicates and blanks to ensure representativity and reproducibility of the sampling.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	All references to mineralisation are taken from reports and documents prepared by previous explorers and have been reviewed by NKL and considered to be fit for purpose.
	<i>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</i>	All references to airborne magnetic data acquisition and sampling are taken from reports and documents prepared by previous explorers. They



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	have been reviewed by NKL and considered, in the Competent Person's opinion, to provide sufficient confidence that sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation. Auger soil geochemistry was acquired by AusEx Exploration Services Pty Ltd using an ATV mounted mechanical petrol-driven auger. Auger samples were drilled to a nominal 1m depth. End of Hole (EOH) samples were sieved using a 2mm mesh, and approximately 800 grams of the material passing the 2mm mesh was bagged in standard brown paper sample bags. 20 samples were bundled into polyweave bags and transported direct to ALS laboratories in Perth by Blue Ribbon Mines Pty Ltd personnel.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	Auger soil geochemistry was acquired by AusEx Exploration Services Pty Ltd using an ATV mounted mechanical petrol-driven auger. Auger samples were drilled to a nominal 1m depth. End of Hole (EOH) samples were sieved using a 2mm mesh, and approximately 800 grams of the material passing the 2mm mesh was bagged in standard brown paper sample bags. 20 samples were bundled into polyweave bags and transported direct to ALS laboratories in Perth by Blue Ribbon Mines Pty Ltd personnel.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Auger soil geochemistry was acquired by AusEx Exploration Services Pty Ltd using an ATV mounted mechanical petrol-driven auger. Auger samples were drilled to a nominal 1m depth. End of Hole (EOH) samples were sieved using a 2mm mesh, and approximately 800 grams of the material passing the 2mm mesh was bagged in standard brown paper sample bags. 20 samples were bundled into polyweave bags and transported direct to ALS laboratories in Perth by Blue Ribbon Mines Pty Ltd personnel. No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade reported.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	
	<i>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.</i>	
Logging	<i>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.</i>	No geological logging of soil samples was undertaken.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core drilling results are reported
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Auger soil geochemistry was acquired by AusEx Exploration Services Pty Ltd using an ATV mounted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mechanical petrol-driven auger. Auger samples were drilled to a nominal 1m depth. End of Hole (EOH) samples were sieved using a 2mm mesh, and approximately 800 grams of the material passing the 2mm mesh was bagged in standard brown paper sample bags. Sampling is of dry material.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	All references to airborne magnetic data acquisition and sampling are taken from reports and documents prepared by previous explorers. They have been reviewed by NKL and considered, in the Competent Person's opinion, to provide sufficient confidence that sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Auger samples were drilled to a nominal 1m depth. End of Hole (EOH) samples were sieved using a 2mm mesh, and approximately 800 grams of the material passing the 2mm mesh was bagged in standard brown paper sample bags. In the Competent Person's opinion, sample size, sampling methodology, QA/QC was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation.
	<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>	
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Assaying was conducted at ALS Laboratories in Perth using technique ME-MS61 for trace and major elements, and PGM-MS23 for low-level PGE analysis. The analysis is considered total and in the Competent Person's opinion, sampling and analysis was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation.
	<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>	All references to airborne magnetic data acquisition and sampling are taken from reports and documents prepared by previous explorers. They have been reviewed by NKL and considered, in the Competent Person's opinion, to provide sufficient confidence that sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation.
	<i>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.</i>	ALS laboratories conducted industry standard instrument calibrations utilising standards, duplicates and blanks to ensure representativity and reproducibility of the sampling. In the Competent Person's opinion, sampling and analysis was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	No significant intersections are reported
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes are reported



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All data was reported digitally and is maintained in an excel spreadsheet.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data adjustments were made
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	NKL has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion, to provide sufficient confidence in the accuracy and quality of survey data and that it is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation. NKL continues to fully verify the data. Data locations were determined by hand-held GPS with field accuracy of <2m for point and RL locations. No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve has been estimated.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	NKL uses the grid system GDA 1994 MGA Zone 51 although is in the process of converting to GDA 2020 MGA Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	The local topography in the project areas is relatively flat and nominal RLs or RLs taken from handheld GPS are assumed to have been used previously. NKL continues to fully verify the data and has not found any material issues to date.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Data was acquired at 100m station spacing on lines nominally 200m apart. See figures in the report.
	<i>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.</i>	No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves have been estimated.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves have been estimated.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Soil sampling data acquisition has been carried out on east-west lines at an oblique angle to the regional northwest-southeast strike of aeromagnetic trends thought to indicate the trend of bedrock geology.
	<i>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.</i>	There is as yet insufficient data to determine the orientation of any mineralised structures
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Original data has been digitally stored in databases and is readily available for use and reprocessing.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits have been conducted other than review of data and sample locations. NKL has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion, to provide sufficient confidence in the accuracy and quality of survey data and that it is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation. NKL continues to fully verify the data.



Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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 ² . The details and status of NKL's exploration licence are provided in the body of the Announcement and previous ASX announcement 28 September 2022. 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.
Exploration done by other parties	<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.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Dalwallinu Nickel Project (E70/5398) covers 86km ² 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.
Drill hole information	<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: 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 downhole length and intersection depth hole length.</i>	No core drilling results are reported. Sufficient detail as to soil auger sample locations 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 reprocessing of geophysical datasets previously acquired by past explorers and new soil geochemical data announced herein.
Data aggregation methods	<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
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection lengths	<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.
Diagrams	<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.
Balanced reporting	<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 soils data results are reported graphically in the report.
Other substantive exploration data	<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.
Further work	<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.