TEM | Exploration Update - Encouraging results from Messenger Drilling

Key Points

- Drilling at Messenger completed with 23 holes for 2100m of drilling completed at the Dally and Wally targets
- Thick quartz mineralisation and alteration intersected along strike length of more than 2km
- Mineralisation extended below historic high grade mining areas
- Tempest continue to deliver results on the heels of discovery at the Warriedar Project in Q4 2020

News Item

Tempest Minerals Ltd (TEM) is pleased to provide the market an update on exploration at the Company's exploration activities in the Yalgoo Region which is currently undergoing an exploration renaissance [1, 2, 3].

Tempest is currently progressing the Messenger Project with approximately 2100m of drilling completed in an area which is known historically to bear high grade gold. Drilling at the Messenger Project has confirmed the presence of thick quartz veining and alteration in most drillholes. The quartz veining is believed to be similar to the mineralisation historically mined at very high grades at the surface.

This current drilling program is in addition to drilling in December 2020 which yielded a gold discovery at the Warriedar West Project.

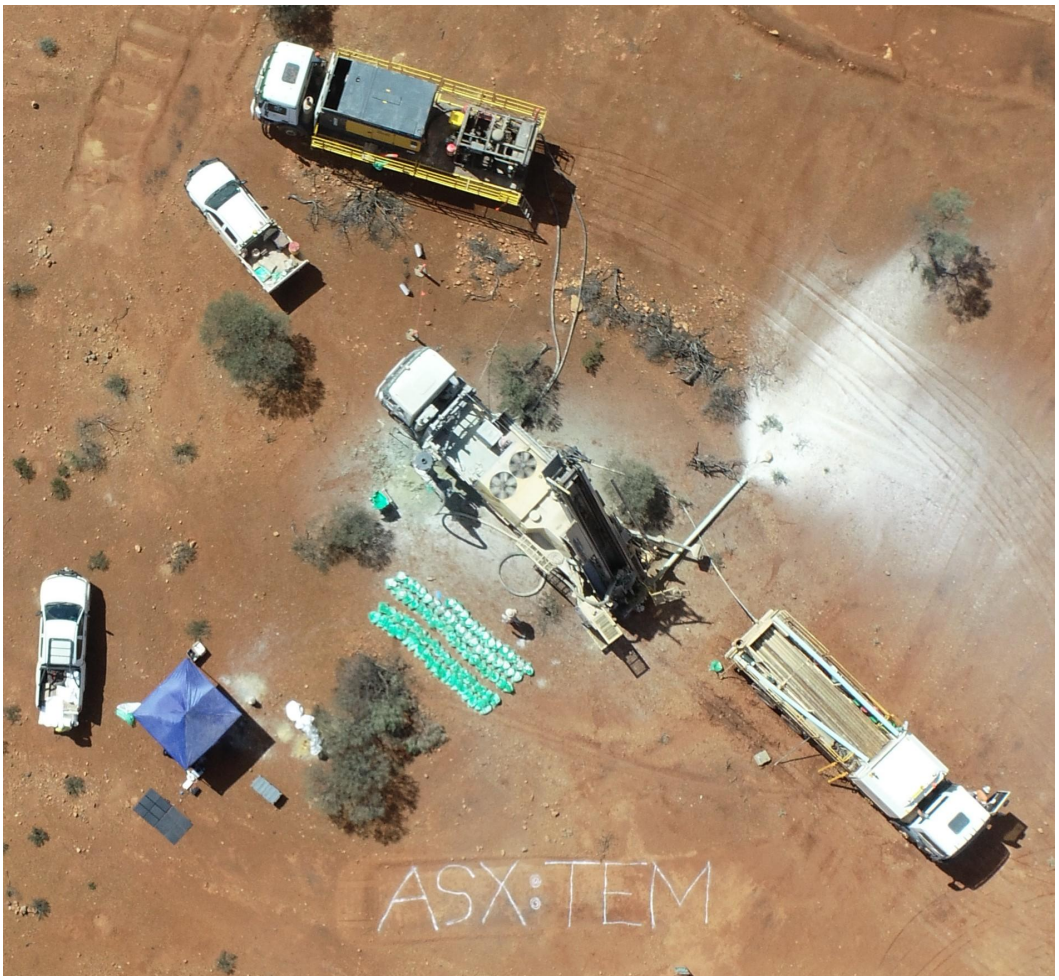
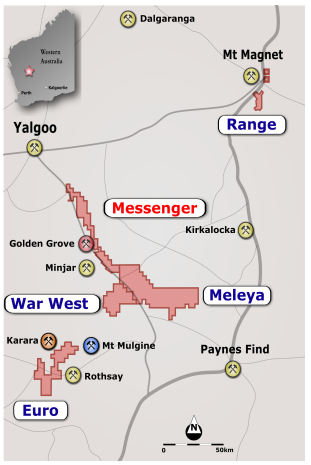


Figure 1: RC Drilling at the Dally target

Messenger Project



Background

The Messenger Project is part of the Company's extensive landholding within the Yalgoo mineral field located 450 km North of Perth, Western Australia. The project is 8km North of the prolific Golden Grove Copper/Zinc/Gold Mine and encompasses part of the 'Messengers Patch' [4] which is a well known historic historic mining center hosting numerous high-grade mines (up to 10 ounces gold per ton) and a state battery (government built gold processing facility) in the early 1900s [5, 6].

Drilling

Tempest previously announced the commencement of drilling at the Messenger Project [7] focussed on the Dally (gold) and Wally (base metal) targets. Approximately 2108m have been completed with most drillholes having intersected thick quartz veining, magnetite and alteration of the intermediate volcanics and intrusive host units. Several drillholes also intercepted sulphide and oxide after sulphide mineralisation associated with the quartz reef mineralisation.

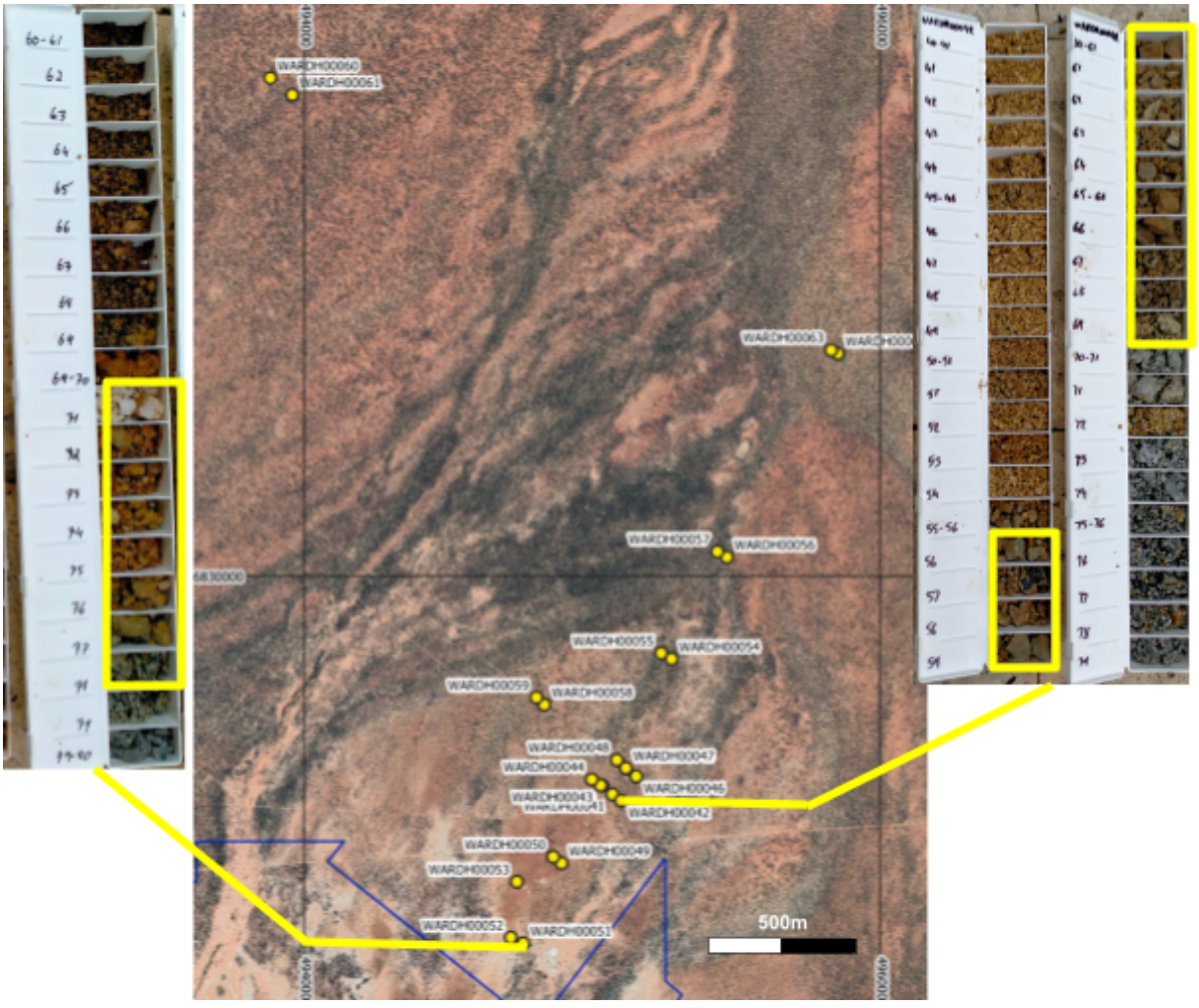


Figure 2: Overview of drillhole locations from recent drilling program with selected intercepts

HoleID	From	To	Thickness	Geology
WARDH0042	55	69	14	Quartz veining, silica and iron oxides (after sulphides)
WARDH0051	70	77	7	Quartz veining, silica and magnetite
WARDH0058	74	90	16	Quartz veining, magnetite and sulphides

Table A: Selected geological intercepts from recent drilling at Messenger

Several drillholes were drilled below known mineralisation at the "Messengers Patch" mining centre. Quartz veining prevalent throughout the drilling is believed to be analogous to the mineralisation historically mined at very high grades from the surface to several 10's of metres in the early 1900's.

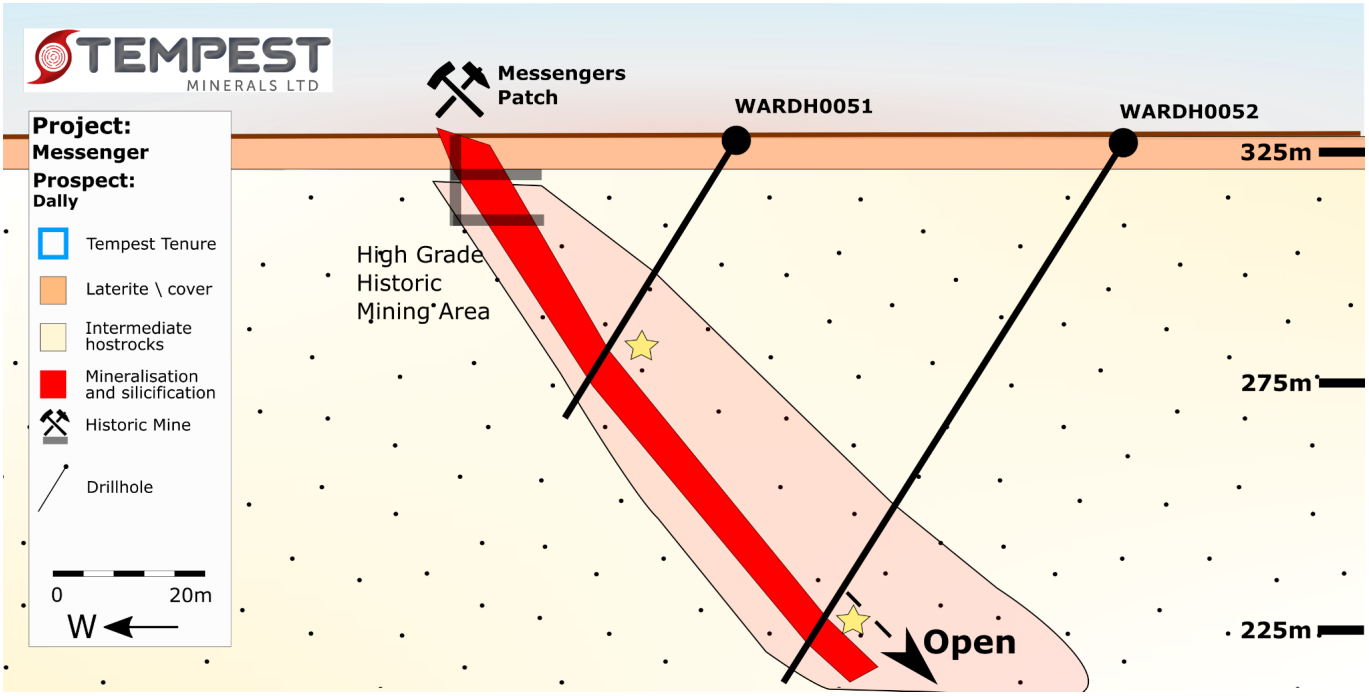


Figure 3: Cross section through drilling at the Messengers Patch historic mining centre

Quartz +/- sulphide mineralisation mimics the strong magnetic signature present at the project. This strong magnetic signature was used as a possible target horizon during the design phase and now is confirmed to be an excellent proxy for mineralisation.

The source of the magnetism was observed to be magnetite rich dykes or veins which appear to be related to mineralisation and/or exploiting the same large kilometer scale structures. Drillholes 58 and 59 were drilled into a less prominent magnetic anomaly to the west of the main known structure and intersected a new parallel quartz lode with thicknesses of up to 16m.

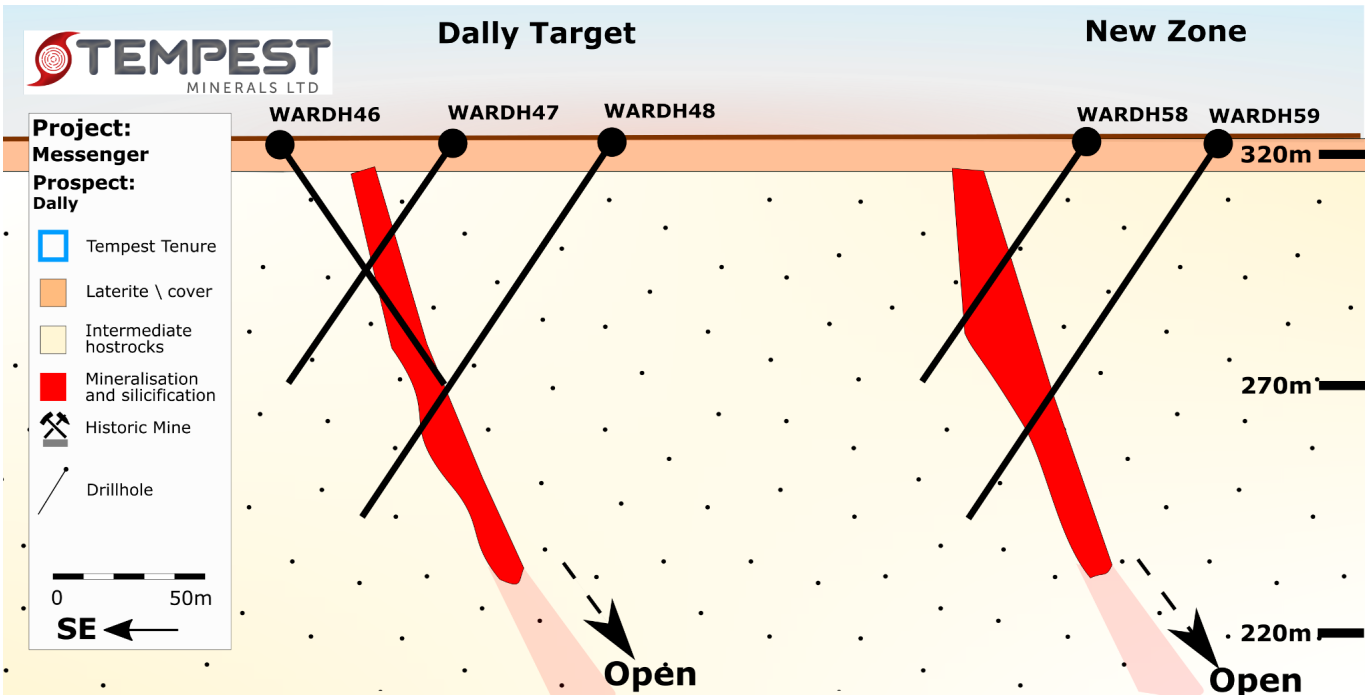
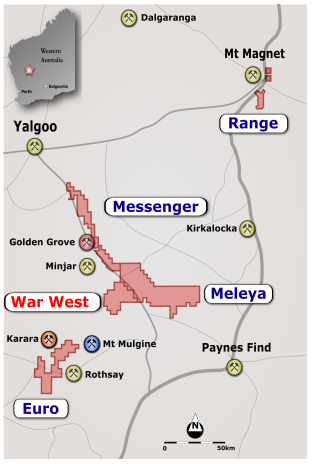


Figure 4: Cross section through drilling at the Dally with new parallel mineralized zone

War West Project



Background

The Warriedar Project is a large-scale exploration project targeting Intrusive Related Gold (IRG) and orogenic gold mineralisation. Interest in exploration for IRG systems in Western Australia is increasing stemming from high profile discoveries with similar styles of mineralisation such as the world class Hemi discovery by De Grey Mining (ASX:DEG) [7] and the 10Moz Au Northern Star Resources' Pogo Mine in Alaska [8].

The War West project is part of a 15 x 3km large scale alteration system characterised by geochemistry typical of this kind of system [9]. Zones of high grade quartz vein swarms are present within the larger envelope and have been exploited by artisanal miners and prospectors in recent times.

Drilling

Tempest completed a maiden reconnaissance drilling program (20 holes for 622m) at the project in Q4 2020 [10]. This drilling was focussed on several target areas of shallow, outcropping zones of highly altered silica rich intrusive with mapped quartz veining. The initial drilling program confirmed the widespread presence of gold within the silica rich lithocap in line with previously reported anomalous geochemistry [11]. The widespread shallow gold was accompanied by zones of quartz vein swarms with grades of up to 5g/t intersected [12]. The discovery of gold at Warriedar West is within kilometres of underutilised gold mills and processing facilities with established haulage routes in place.

In addition to yielding the discovery of entirely new sources of gold in the mineral field, major new extensions to the Yalgoo greenstone belt have been identified under shallow cover throughout the Wee Lode area [12].

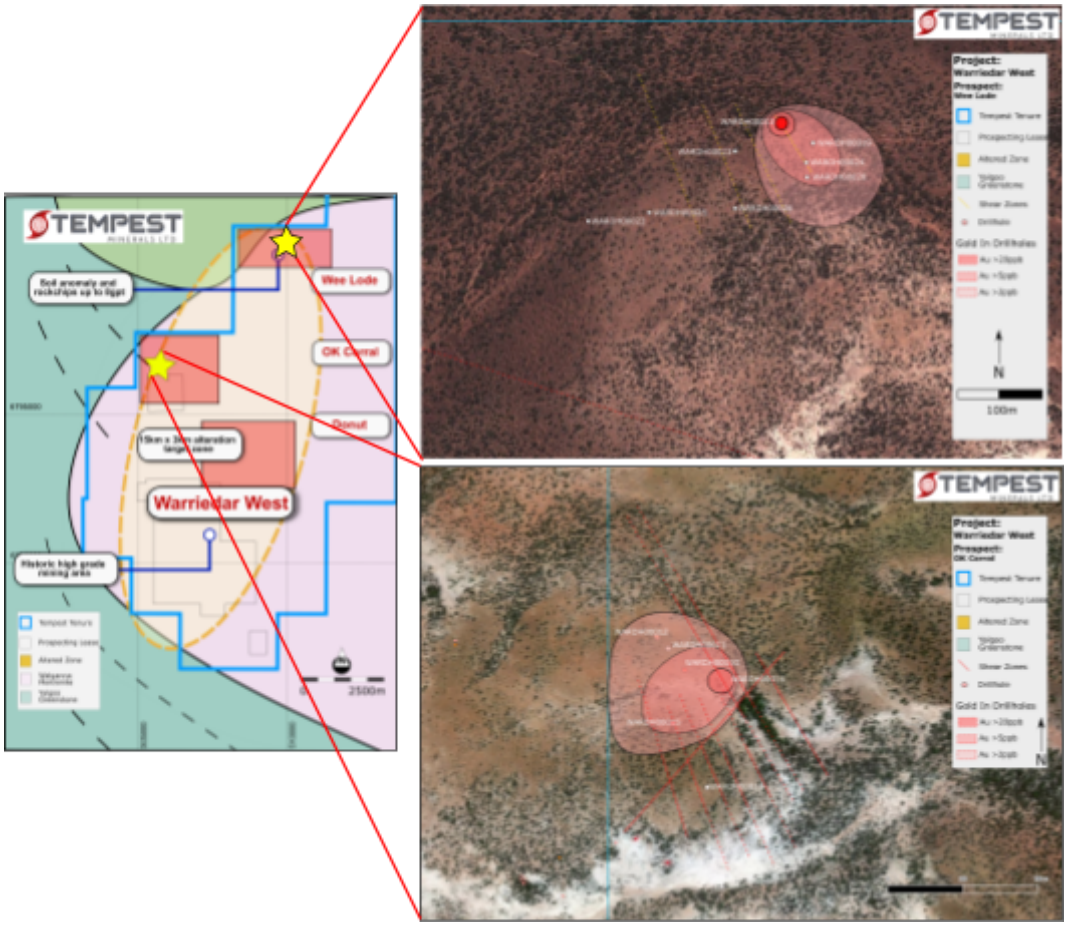


Figure 5: Cross section through drilling at the Dally with new parallel mineralized zone

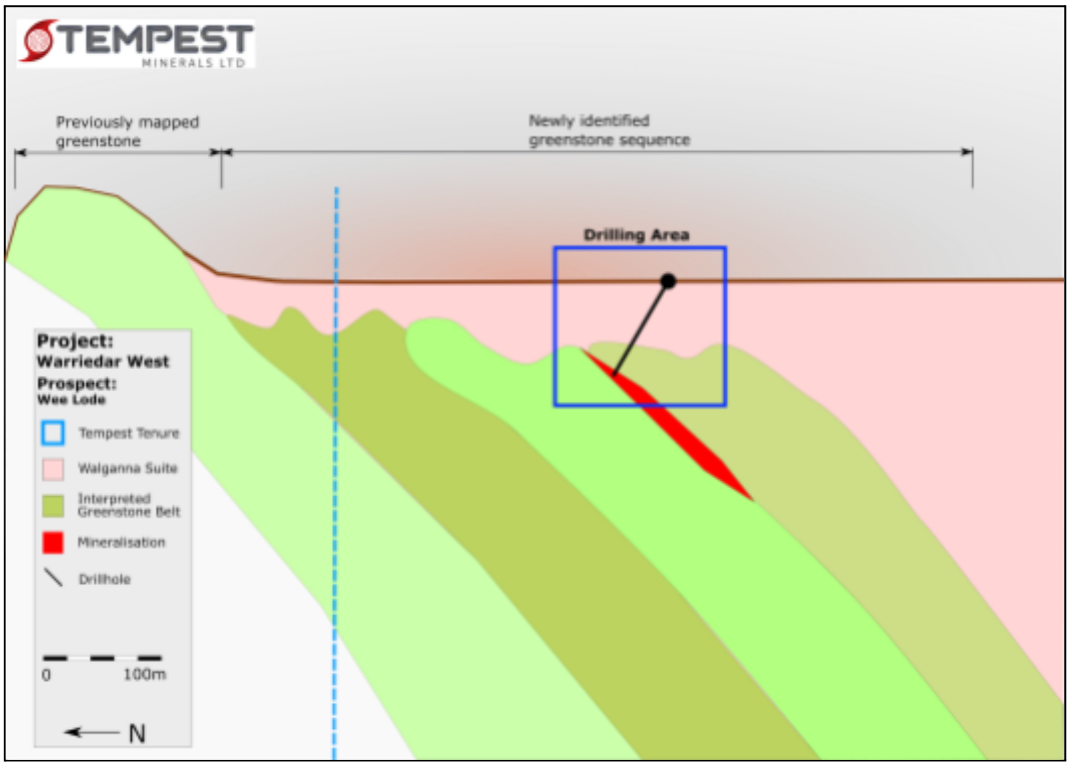


Figure 6: Schematic cross section through new greenstone extensions at War West

Next Steps

- Results from Messenger drilling expected in Q2 2021
- Follow up drilling being planned at Messenger, War West and other projects
- Further field work in progress

The Board of the Company has authorised the release of this announcement to the market.

About TEM

Tempest Minerals Ltd is an Australian based mineral exploration company with a diversified portfolio of projects in Western Australia considered highly prospective for precious, base and energy metals.

The Company has an experienced board and management team with a history of exploration, operational and corporate success.

Tempest leverage the team's energy, technical and commercial acumen to execute the Company's mission - to maximize shareholder value through focussed, data-driven, risk-weighted exploration and development of our assets.

Contact

For more information, please contact:
Don Smith
Managing Director

Level 2, Suite 9
389 Oxford Street
Mt Hawthorn,
Western Australia
6016

+61 892000435

www.tempestminerals.com
LinkedIn
Instagram
Twitter
Facebook

Forward-looking statements

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The inclusion of such statements should not be regarded as a representation, warranty or prediction with respect to the accuracy of the underlying assumptions or that any forward-looking statements will be or are likely to be fulfilled. Tempest undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document (subject to securities exchange disclosure requirements).

The information in this document does not take into account the objectives, financial situation or particular needs of any person or organisation. Nothing contained in this document constitutes investment, legal, tax or other advice.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and general project comments is based on information compiled by Don Smith who is the Managing Director of Tempest Minerals Ltd. Don is a Member of the AusIMM and AIG and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Don consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix A: References

1. Firefly Resources ASX Announcement dated 7 September 2020 “Spectacular gold hits from maiden drill program at Yalgoo”
2. Venture Minerals ASX Announcement dated 2 December 2020 “Drilling confirms VMS system with up to 7% Zinc returned from first assays at Orcus prospect, Golden Grove North”
3. EMU NL ASX Announcement dated 22 February 2020 “EMU’s Maiden Drilling Programme Confirms High-Grade Gold at the Gnows Nest Project Gold Results of up to 89.57 g/t”
4. TEM ASX Announcement dated 23 February 2021 “Messenger Project extended and drilling imminent”
5. Geraldton Guardian (1908) Messenger’s Patch Gold Field
6. Department of Mines Western Australia (1909) Annual Report
7. De Grey Mining Website (2020-10-09 Project description)
8. Northern Star Resources Limited Website (2020-09-19 Pogo Site Visit Presentation)
9. Sillitoe R, Mortensen JK, Lang J (1999) Intrusion-related gold deposits associated with tungsten-tin provinces.
10. TEM ASX Announcement dated 21 December 2020 “Exploration Update - Gold at OK Corral & 2020 Drilling Completion”
11. Li3 ASX Announcement dated 22 April 2020 “Warriedar Exploration Update – Large gold anomaly identified”
12. TEM ASX Announcement dated 23 January 2021 “Exploration Update - Greenstone belt and sulphides intersected in drilling at Warriedar”

Appendix B: Drillhole Summary (Messenger)

HoleID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
WARDH00040	495035	6829277	313	120	-60	52
WARDH00041	495071	6829246	318	300	-60	52
WARDH00042	495101	6829225	313	300	-60	100
WARDH00043	495030	6829277	318	300	-60	52
WARDH00044	494999	6829298	312	120	-60	52
WARDH00045	495118	6829335	313	300	-60	52
WARDH00046	495153	6829308	316	300	-60	52
WARDH00047	495118	6829337	315	120	-60	52
WARDH00048	495086	6829365	318	120	-60	76
WARDH00049	494894	6829008	323	110	-60	58
WARDH00050	494865	6829030	332	110	-60	118
WARDH00051	494761	6828731	329	115	-60	88
WARDH00052	494718	6828751	322	115	-60	117
WARDH00053	494739	6828944	328	115	-60	124
WARDH00054	495276	6829714	319	120	-60	82
WARDH00055	495240	6829734	316	120	-60	130
WARDH00056	495468	6830066	305	120	-60	112
WARDH00057	495435	6830085	313	120	-60	100
WARDH00058	494834	6829556	314	120	-60	106
WARDH00059	494807	6829581	310	120	-60	130
WARDH00060	493883	6831723	313	125	-60	88
WARDH00061	493959	6831664	296	125	-85	154
WARDH00062	495853	6830770	313	120	-60	88
WARDH00063	495830	6830781	310	120	-60	73

HoleID	from	to	thickness	Geology
WARDH00040	0	2	2	cover, laterite, pisolith
	2	25	23	altered felsic hostrocks
	25	27	2	quartz veins
	33	52	19	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00041	0	2	2	cover, laterite, pisolith
	2	13	11	altered felsic hostrocks
	13	16	3	quartz veins
	16	36	20	altered felsic hostrocks
	36	44	8	silicified zone
	44	52	8	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00042	0	4	4	cover, laterite

	4	16	12	altered felsic hostrocks
	16	29	13	silcrete
	29	55	26	altered felsic hostrocks
	55	69	14	quartz veining and silica, with oxide coatings
	69	75	6	altered felsic hostrocks
	75	100	25	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00043	0	2	2	cover, laterite
	2	10	8	altered felsic hostrocks
	10	11	1	quartz veining
	11	33	22	altered felsic hostrocks
	33	34	1	quartz and silica, with oxide coatings
	34	52	18	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00044	0	2	2	cover, laterite
	2	52	50	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00045	0	3	3	cover, laterite
	3	16	13	altered felsic hostrocks
	16	20	4	silicified zone
	20	52	32	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00046	1	4	3	cover, laterite
	4	39	35	altered felsic hostrocks
	39	44	5	quartz veins
	44	52	8	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00047	0	3	3	cover, laterite
	3	19	16	altered felsic hostrocks
	19	23	4	quartz veins
	43	52	9	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00048	0	2	2	cover, laterite
	2	52	50	altered felsic hostrocks
	52	65	13	silicified zone
	65	70	5	mafic magnetic dyke
	70	72	2	quartz veins
	72	76	4	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00049	0	1	1	cover, laterite
	2	29	27	altered felsic hostrocks
	29	37	8	quartz veins and silica
	37	42	5	mafic magnetic dyke

	42	58	16	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00050	0	1	1	cover, laterite
	1	5	4	quartz veins
	5	35	30	altered felsic hostrocks
	35	40	5	quartz veins
	40	72	32	altered felsic hostrocks
	72	85	13	silicified zone
	85	95	10	mafic magnetic dyke
	95	118	23	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00051	0	1	1	cover, laterite
	1	27	26	altered felsic hostrocks
	27	59	32	monzonite with siliceous zones
	59	70	11	mafic magnetic dyke
	70	74	4	quartz veins and magnetic dyke
	74	77	3	silicified zone
	77	88	11	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00052	0	1	1	cover, laterite
	1	29	28	altered felsic hostrocks
	29	88	59	silicified zone
	88	100	12	mafic magnetic dyke
	100	117	17	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00053	0	6	6	cover, laterite
	6	40	34	altered felsic hostrocks
	40	45	5	quartz veins
	45	68	23	silicified zone
	68	72	4	mafic magnetic dyke
	72	90	18	silicified zone
	90	124	34	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00054	0	1	1	cover, laterite
	1	40	39	altered felsic hostrocks
	40	73	33	silicified zone
	73	76	3	mafic magnetic dyke
	76	82	6	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00055	0	9	9	cover, laterite
	9	43	34	altered felsic hostrocks
	44	45	1	mafic magnetic dyke

	45	113	68	silicified zone
	113	122	9	mafic magnetic dyke
	122	130	8	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00056	0	14	14	cover, laterite
	14	45	31	altered felsic hostrocks
	45	47	2	quartz veining
	47	67	20	altered felsic hostrocks
	67	80	13	silicified zone
	80	112	32	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00057	0	10	10	cover, laterite
	10	31	21	altered felsic hostrocks
	31	33	2	quartz veining
	33	64	31	altered felsic hostrocks
	61	77	16	silicified zone
	77	85	8	mafic magnetic dyke
	85	100	15	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00058	0	5	5	cover, laterite
	5	72	67	altered felsic hostrocks
	72	74	2	mafic magnetic dyke
	74	90	16	quartz veining & mag dyke
	90	97	7	altered felsic hostrocks
	97	99	2	mafic magnetic dyke
	99	106	7	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00059	0	7	7	cover, laterite
	7	81	74	altered felsic hostrocks
	81	112	31	altered felsic hostrocks
	112	115	3	mafic magnetic dyke
	115	118	3	quartz veining with sulphides
	118	120	2	mafic magnetic dyke
	120	130	10	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00060	0	14	14	cover, laterite
	14	77	63	altered felsic hostrocks
	77	88	11	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00061	0	13	13	cover, laterite
	13	70	57	altered felsic hostrocks
	70	109	39	altered felsic hostrocks

	109	121	12	mafic intrusion
	121	144	23	altered felsic hostrocks
	144	148	4	altered felsic hostrocks
	148	154	6	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00062	0	12	12	cover, laterite
	12	41	29	altered felsic hostrocks
	41	45	4	quartz veining
	45	58	13	altered felsic hostrocks
	58	60	2	mafic magnetic dyke
	60	88	28	altered felsic hostrocks
WARDH00063	0	8	8	cover, laterite
	8	30	22	altered felsic hostrocks
	30	33	3	quartz veining
	33	50	17	altered felsic hostrocks
	50	51	1	quartz veining
	51	71	20	altered felsic hostrocks
	71	73	2	quartz veining

Appendix C: JORC Table 1 (Messenger)

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.*
		• 16 holes drilled (to date) referred to herein
		• Reverse Circululation (RC) Drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples
		• Limited composites of up to 5m were taken where thick areas of known low prospectivity geology were encountered
		• Drilled material collected using rotary cyclone splitter
		  o 1-3kg of material delivered directly to calico bags
		  o bulk sample collected in green plastic sample bags
		• 1-3 kg calico bag contents pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for multi element ICP MS and fire assay

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).*	• Holes were drilled by Orlando Drilling utilising a Hydco reverse circulation truck-mounted drill rig with auxiliary air and support trucks
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.*	• Sample recoveries were generally in excess of 90%. • No sample recovery bias has been noted.

Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill chips were geologically logged by Galt Mining Solution Geologists. • Drill chips were collected, wet and dry, for each hole and placed in trays prior to being photographed. • Each drill hole was qualitatively logged in its entirety for geology.
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.*	• Samples consist of RC drill chips. • Drill chip samples were taken at one metre intervals directly from rotary cyclone splitter • Sample collection methodology and sample size is considered appropriate to the target-style and drill method, and appropriate laboratory analytical methods were employed. • Standard reference samples were inserted into the laboratory submissions at a rate of 1 per 50 samples. Duplicates were taken at a rate of 1 per 20 samples. • Assays have not been received from the laboratory to date and not verified • The average sample weight submitted to the lab was 2.5kg. Sample sizes submitted for analysis were appropriate for the style of mineralisation sought. • The method of sample collection and laboratory methods are appropriate for this style of mineralisation.

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.*	• All samples were analysed for 48 elements + gold using a Four Acid digest (4A/MS48) preparation followed by a ICP-MS and 50g fire assay for Gold (FA50/MS02) . • Standard reference samples and blanks were inserted at 50 sample intervals. Intertek also maintained a comprehensive QAQC regime, including check samples, duplicates, standard reference samples, blanks and calibration standards. No QAQC issues were found for the gold assay results.
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.*	• Assays have yet to be received and verified, however, given the strong reputation and long established procedures and quality control, issues are deemed unlikely
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.*	• Datum used is UTM WGS84 Zone 50. Location of collars was measured with GPS with an accuracy of less than 4 m • RL information was measured by GPS with an accuracy of less than 4 m.
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 spacing between drill holes is variable but generally of 40 m E-W and 200m N-S. • Limited sample composites were used.
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.*	• Drill holes were oriented as close to perpendicular as possible to the interpreted orientation of the targets based on interpretation of previous exploration and mapping. • No bias related to hole orientation has been observed.

Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Pre-numbered bags were used and sealed on site, then sealed samples were transported to Intertek Perth by Galt Mining Solutions personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The dataset associated with this reported exploration are subject to data import validation. • No external audits have been conducted.

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.*	• Granted Exploration Licenses E5902350 Tenement holder is Warrigal Mining Pty Ltd (100%) which is a subsidiary of Tempest Minerals Limited. • Granted mining lease M590495 is a 50% earn in joint venture agreement between Michele Conti Warrigal Mining Pty Ltd (50%). • No known factors exist that limit the ability for Tempest Minerals to operate within these granted exploration tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The related area has had limited previous exploration with E5902350 having no modern exploration. M590495 has artisanal prospecting and mining activities with several drillholes drilled in the 1990's by Gindalbie.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• This exploration is targeting shear zone-hosted and quartz lode hosted gold deposits in an altered felsic volcanic and intrusive associated with the transition zone between the Yalgoo Greenstone belt and the Big Bell granitic suite.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Refer Appendix B.

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.*	• Geological observations only reported in this document.
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').*	• Only down hole lengths are reported, the true width is unknown.
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.*	• Refer figures in ASX release above.
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 assay results remain outstanding.
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.*	• Drill holes were located and oriented based on field observations and mapping; • Magnetic survey data is also available for the drilling area and are used in geological interpretations; • Surface geochemical data was also used in some interpretations; • Anecdotal information such as presence of alluvial gold is used in some interpretations.
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,*	• Should significant subsurface mineralisation be ascertained through future assay results, the intention is to continue further exploration which may include: drilling based upon further analysis of

	including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	multi-element assay data, field mapping and assessments of potential field/remote sensing data..

Appendix D: Drillhole Summary (War West)

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Direction	Hole depth (m)	Hole type
WARDH00010	508364	6799688		60	50	25	RC
WARDH00011	508343	6799713		60	50	31	RC
WARDH00012	508331	6799728		58	48	36	RC
WARDH00012R	508331	6799730		61	42	50	RC
WARDH00013	509674	68701115		54	290	19	RC
WARDH00014	508415	6799660		59	105	42	RC
WARDH00015	508350	6799620		60	52	38	RC
WARDH00018	508395	6799540		58	55	50	RC
WARDH00019	509702	6801071		62	266	20	RC
WARDH00020	509704	6801053		64	264	32	RC
WARDH00022	509421	6801998		64	270	18	RC
WARDH00023	509611	6801084		60	282	27	RC
WARDH00024	509712	6801095		60	290	22	RC
WARDH00025	509449	6801009		56	282	26	RC
WARDH00026	509612	6801015		56	280	22	RC
WARDH00030	510749	6801203		58	0	51	RC
WARDH00031	510750	6801158		56	8	37	RC
WARDH00032	510745	6801113		60	354	35	RC
WARDH00033	510801	6801190		60	356	27	RC
WARDH00034	510801	6801143		60	0	14	RC

HoleID	from	to	thickness	Geology	Au_ppb	Max au (ppb)	Depth max (m)
WARDH00010	0	3	3	Laterite (silcrete)	2.7	8	3
WARDH00010	3	25	22	Altered monzonite	0.5	6	20
WARDH00011	0	3	3	Laterite (silcrete)	3	4	1
WARDH00011	3	31	28	Altered monzonite	0.0	3	22
WARDH00012	0	3	3	Laterite (silcrete)	2.0	3	3
WARDH00012	3	36	33	Altered monzonite	0.0	5	14
WARDH00012R	0	4	4	Laterite (silcrete)	2.5	5	2
WARDH00012R	4	7	3	Altered monzonite	1.0	1	7
WARDH00012R	7	50	43	Altered monzonite	0	0	
WARDH00013	0	5	5	Laterite (silcrete)	14.2	32	0
WARDH00013	5	8		Quartz Vein	1418	5441	7
WARDH00013	8	18		Altered monzonite	2	23	14
WARDH00014	0	6	6	Laterite (silcrete)	.	22	6
WARDH00014	6	9	3	Altered monzonite	1.7	2	9
WARDH00014	9	36	27	Altered monzonite	0	2	18

WARDH00014	36	42	6	Altered monzonite	3.8	6	38
WARDH00015	0	3	3	Laterite (silcrete)	0		
WARDH00015	3	29	26	Altered monzonite	0	2	4
WARDH00015	29	38	9	Altered monzonite	7.4	11	37
WARDH00018	0	3	3	Laterite (silcrete)	0	0	0
WARDH00018	3	50	47	Altered monzonite	0	2	35
WARDH00019	8	18	10	Altered monzonite	3.3	9	8
WARDH00019	8	18	10	Altered monzonite	3.3	9	8
WARDH00020	0	34	34	Altered monzonite	0	2	25
WARDH00022	0	3	3	Laterite (silcrete)	1	3	4
WARDH00022	3	18	15	Altered monzonite	0	0	0
WARDH00024	0	3	3	Laterite (silcrete)	2.3	4	1
WARDH00024	13	21	8	Altered monzonite	5.25	15	21
WARDH00023	0	5	5	Laterite (silcrete)	3.4	7	1
WARDH00023	5	27	22	Altered monzonite	1	3	24
WARDH00025	0	4	4	Laterite (silcrete)	5.5	11	1
WARDH00025	5	27	22	Altered monzonite	1	2	9
WARDH00026	0	3	3	Laterite (silcrete)	1	1	1
WARDH00026	3	22	19	Altered monzonite	0	0	4
WARDH00030	0	5	5	Laterite (silcrete)	2	3	5
WARDH00030	3	30	27	Altered monzonite	0	2	20
WARDH00030	30	51	21	Greenstones	0	0	-
WARDH00031	0	11	11	Laterite (silcrete)	2	4	9
WARDH00031	11	22	11	Altered monzonite	0	2	20
WARDH00031	22	37	15	Greenstones	0	0	0
WARDH00032	0	9	9	Laterite (silcrete)	2	5	7
WARDH00032	9	18	9	Altered monzonite	1	4	22
WARDH00032	18	35	17	Greenstones	0	0	0
WARDH00033	0	7	7	Laterite (silcrete)	2	3	6
WARDH00033	7	27	20	Greenstones	1	2	10
WARDH00034	0	6	6	Laterite (silcrete)	2	3	4
WARDH00034	6	14	8	Altered monzonite	1	2	11

Appendix E: JORC Table 1 (War West)

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.*	• 21 Reverse Circulation (RC) / Air Core (AC) holes were drilled for a total of 645m. • Drilled material were collected in 1 m intervals with approximately 1kg recovered and placed in labelled bags. The bagged sample was speared and scooped in at least 3 different directions to gain a representative sample for laboratory analysis. • Samples were submitted to Intertek Perth: • All samples submitted for assay underwent fine crush and pulverisation to 75 microns (PU02). Assays were carried out on a split 50 to 100 g fraction. Remaining pulps are preserved. • All samples have been submitted for analysis for 48 elements using a Four Acid digest followed by a 50g fire assay for Gold using ICP-MS.
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).*	• Holes were drilled by Gold Tip Drilling, utilising a Gemco H-13 reverse circulation truck-mounted drill rig. • Holes were collared into hard caprock by using a reverse circulation face sampling hammer. Soft clay was drilled by switching to the air core technique, which uses a blade to produce broken core and large chips.

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.*	• Sample recoveries were generally in excess of 80%. Recovery dropped in the shallow portion of holes and in zones of strong water inflow. • In zones where recovery was compromised holes were terminated. • No sample recovery bias has been noted.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill chips were geologically logged by Galt Mining Solution Geologists. • Drill chips were collected, wet and dry, for each hole and placed in trays prior to being photographed. • Each drill hole was qualitatively logged in its entirety for geology.
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.*	• Samples consist of AC and RC drill chips. • Drill chip samples were taken at one metre intervals with a spear. • Sample collection methodology and sample size is considered appropriate to the target-style and drill method, and appropriate laboratory analytical methods were employed. • Standard reference samples were inserted into the laboratory submissions at a rate of 1 per 50 samples. Duplicates were taken at a rate of 1 per 20 samples.

		• Gold analytical results for standards and duplicates did not highlight any issue with the analytical process. • The average sample weight submitted to the lab was 1.2kg. Sample sizes submitted for analysis were appropriate for the style of mineralisation sought. • The method of sample collection and laboratory methods are appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
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.*	• All samples were analysed for 48 elements using a Four Acid digest (4A/MS48) followed by a 50g fire assay for Gold using ICP-MS (FA50/MS02). • Standard reference samples and blanks were inserted at 50 sample intervals. Intertek also maintained a comprehensive QAQC regime, including check samples, duplicates, standard reference samples, blanks and calibration standards. No QAQC issues were found for the gold assay results.
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.*	• All assays have been verified by alternate company personnel. • Assay files were received electronically from the laboratory.
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.*	• Datum used is UTM WGS84 Zone 50. Location of collars was measured with GPS with an accuracy of less than 4 m • RL information was measured by GPS with an accuracy of less than 4 m.

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 spacing between drill holes is variable but generally of 80 m E-W and N-S. • No sample composites were used.
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.*	• Drill holes were oriented as close to perpendicular as possible to the interpreted orientation of the targets based on interpretation of previous exploration and mapping. • No bias related to hole orientation has been observed.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Pre-numbered bags were used and sealed on site, then sealed samples were transported to Intertek Perth by Galt Mining Solutions personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The dataset associated with this reported exploration has been subject to data import validation. • Gold assay data for standards, repeats and blank samples were to ensure there were no significant variations from their expected values. • All assay data has been reviewed by two company personnel. • No external audits have been conducted.

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.*	• Granted Exploration Licenses E59/2308 and E59/2374. Tenement holder is Warrigal Mining Pty Ltd (100%) which is a subsidiary of Tempest Minerals Limited. • No known factors exist that limit the ability for Tempest Minerals to operate within these granted exploration tenements.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There is no evidence to demonstrate that the related area has been previously explored/appraised.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• This exploration is targeting IRG and/or shear zone-hosted deposits in an altered monzonite intruding an Archean greenstone belt. This scouting campaign targeted a structural zone under a silicified superficial layer.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Refer Appendix D.
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.*	• Unweighted averaging was used for reporting of grades across multiple intervals, no cut-off was applied. • Grades are reported for zones where consecutive samples showed any concentration higher than the analytical detection limit.
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').*	• Only down hole lengths are reported, the true width is unknown.

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.*	• Refer figures in ASX release above.
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 results are presented.
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.*	• Drill holes were located and oriented based on field observations and mapping. • Other data sets such as magnetic survey data and geochemical sampling are also available for the drilling area and used in geological interpretations.
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.*	• The intention is to continue to test for the source of the km scale elevated gold-in-soil and pathfinder assays through field and desktop studies. • This will include analysing existing multi-element assay data, field mapping and assessments of potential field/remote sensing data to refine and design exploration drill targets.