TEM | Meleya Update - Further mineralisation drilled at the Orion discovery

Key Points

- Program completed with second hole (WARDH73) drilled to 1021.4 metres
- Multiple thick zones of enrichment and alteration throughout entire drillhole
- Several zones potentially extend those in previous drillhole (WARDH72) by 300m
- Extensive copper mineralisation observed including presence of bornite

News Item

Tempest Minerals Ltd (TEM) is pleased to update the market on the progress of drilling at the Company's 100% owned Meleya Project. The second hole (WARDH73) drilling has been completed at a depth of 1021.4 metres.

WARDH73 has intersected further broad intermittent zones of mineralisation throughout the hole. Initial observations of the core include zones potentially congruent with those observed in the initial hole (WARDH72).

Initial visual observations include:

- 400m from 18.5m of strongly altered intrusives with widespread bleb and veinlet style sulphides (chalcopyrite and pyrite with occasional bornite)
- 3 zones of magnetite +/- chalcopyrite mineralisation from 466m (consistent in composition with those observed in the top of WARDH72)
- 12m of semi massive magnetite +/- sulphide from 587m
- 16m of disseminated sulphides from 804m.
- Broad zones of disseminated sulphide and strongly potassic altered intrusives zone from 911 metres to end of hole.

* The Company cautions that visual mineralisation estimates in the field - even when accompanied by pXRF values - are indicative only and are considered subordinate to conventional laboratory analysis. The assay results for the core are yet to be received.

Figure 1: *Bornite mineralisation in drill core (240m Depth)*

The Meleya Project is located in the Yalgoo region of Western Australia which hosts numerous high profile mining operations.

Tempest announced in March 2022 that it was commencing a two-hole diamond drilling program, co-funded by the WA State Government as part of the Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS), designed to stimulate new mineral discoveries. The first hole (WARDH72) in this program was drilled ~300m to the northwest to a target depth of 709m at the Orion Target within which it intercepted significant mineralisation [1].

Yalgoo Mineral Field

The Yalgoo Greenstone belt is an extremely fertile mineral field with an array of mineralisation styles, including: Intrusion Related Gold (IRG), Lode Hosted / Orogenic gold, Skarn and Iron Ore. This has driven the emergence of an array of multi-commodity world class mines across in the region including: Golden Grove Copper/Zinc/Gold/Silver Mine (29 Metals - ASX:29M), Rothsay and Deflector Gold/Copper Mines (Silverlake - ASX:SLR), Minjar Gold, The Karara Iron Ore Mine, Mt Mulgine Gold/Tungsten (Tungsten Mining - ASX:TGN), Mt Gibson Iron (ASX:MGX), Mt Gibson Gold (Capricorn ASX:CMM).

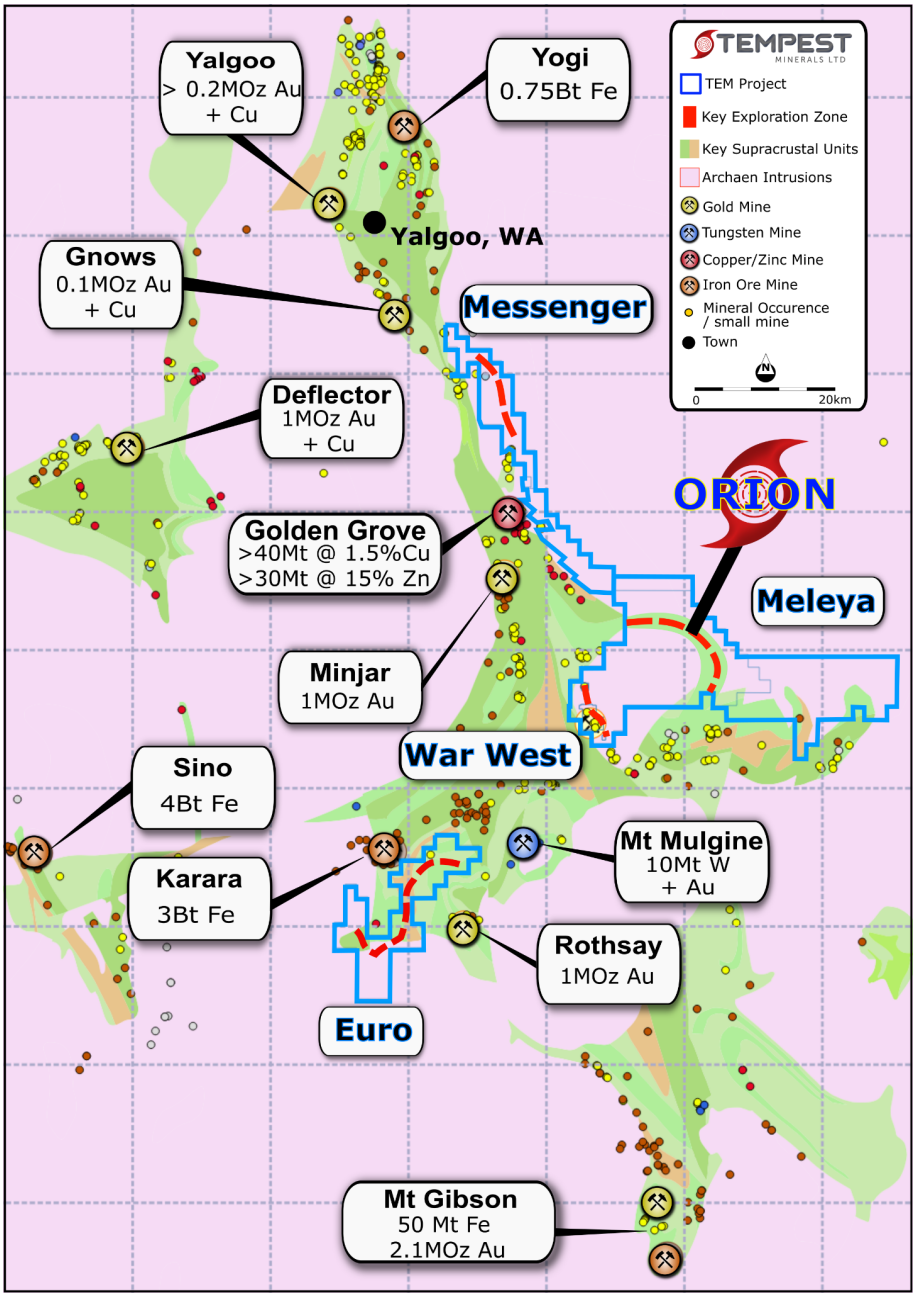

Figure 2: Overview of the Yalgoo Belt with mines and TEM Projects

Meleya Project

Background

The Meleya Project is part of Tempest Minerals flagship Yalgoo Portfolio that extends over a footprint of more than 900km^2. Tempest has for some time considered the target zones at Meleya to represent one of the most exciting greenfields base and precious metal upside exploration opportunities in the industry today.

TEM identified more than 50 km of strike length of a previously unrecognised and unexplored segment of the Yalgoo Greenstone Belt which currently hosts a number of world class mines.

In 2019, while studying the nearby Warriedar Intrusive Related Gold occurrence (to the west of Meleya), the TEM technical team noted discordant geophysical signatures which did not correlate with existing geological maps of the region. This was interpreted as a possible extension of the Yalgoo Greenstone belt and potentially the well documented Golden Grove stratigraphy which sits adjacent.

In 2020, wide-spaced mapping and surface sampling over the greater Meleya Project area identified large outcrops of metamorphosed supracrustal mafic and felsic 'greenstones' which appeared to support the new interpretation. These units were interpreted to have been wrapped around a shallow intermediate intrusion known as the Walganna Suite.

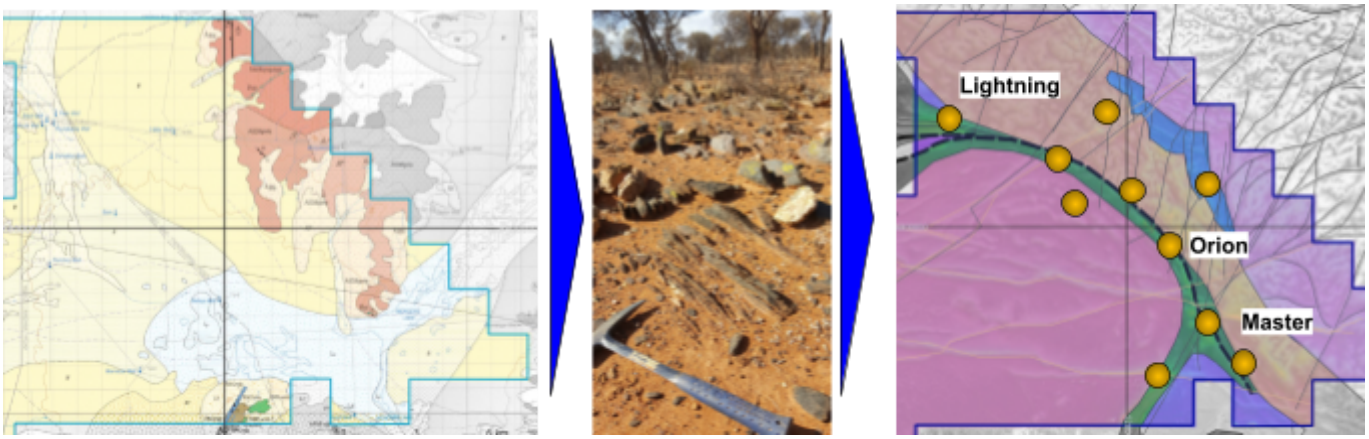

Figure 3: Evolution of the Meleya Project (Legacy map, outcrop, 2021 interpreted geology and targets)

Results of the surface geochemistry indicated the presence of multiple large dispersed gold and base metal anomalies [2] . Additional whole rock geochemistry studies along the interpreted strike of the target zone confirmed the strong prospectivity of the project. Several samples of the felsic-intermediate rock assayed exhibited a strong geochemical signature correlation to those of the Golden Grove formation [3] .

Merging and reprocessing of a number of legacy magnetic datasets [4] into a new regional model provided additional understanding of the Meleya Project area with particular value in the insights provided in structural geology.

The outcome of this work was the identification of a number of multiple coincident geophysical and geochemical anomalies including the 'Orion' target which has been the focus of the recent drilling.

Drilling

Overview

Tempest announced in February 2022 [5] the commencement of a two-hole diamond drilling program co-funded by the WA State Government EIS initiative [6] which is designed to stimulate new mineral discoveries.

2 drill holes were completed (WARDH72 and WARDH73) for a total of 1,730.5m, drilling north-east to test the underlying stratigraphy of the magnetic high and geochemical anomaly present at the Orion target.

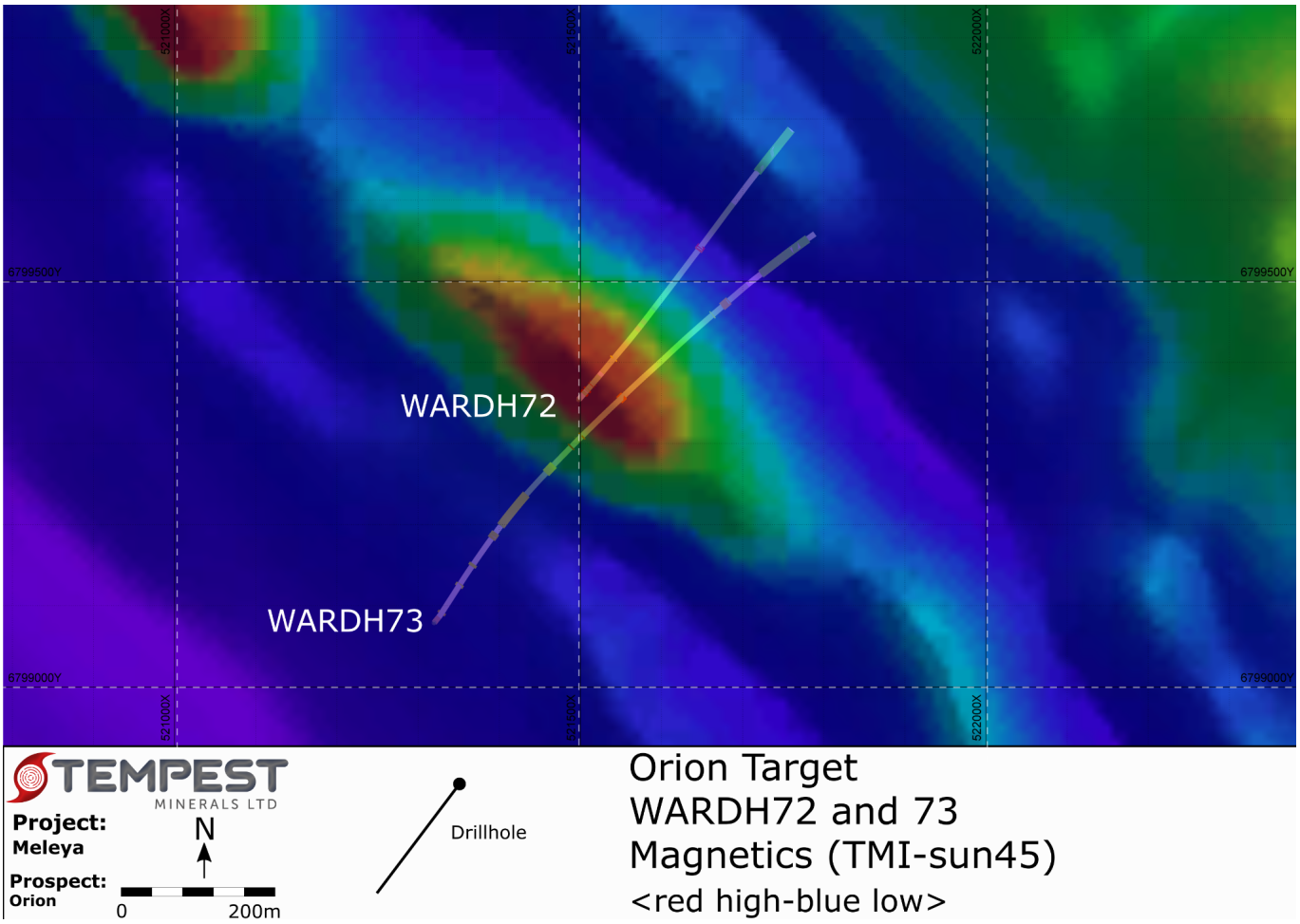

Figure 4: Plan View of holes WARDH72 and WARDH73 at the Orion target shown on Geophysical Aeromagnetic Survey (TMI-sun45)

Activities

Drilling of WARDH73 and all associated post drilling site works including insertion of downhole casing (for future downhole geophysics) and demobilisation was completed at the end of March. Detailed geological logging is currently underway, with core cutting and initial submissions to the labs expected during April.

Figure 5: DDH1 rig during the drilling of WARD073

Geology

Holes WARDH72 and WARDH73 have verified the existence of the interpreted stratigraphy including the Walganna instrusives, Big Bell intrusives and Yalgoo Greenstones including stratigraphy strongly resembling those of the Golden Grove Formation.

Hole WARDH73 was offset approximately 300m across strike and 50m along strike (i.e. drilled underneath and to the side of WARDH72). This has enabled the 2 holes to cover a relatively large segment of the target both along strike and at depth. The two holes have also allowed the identification of multiple potentially correlatable stratigraphic units or 'marker horizons'. This means that the mineralisation (of which at least some appears to be stratiform) can be traced between the two drill holes with greater confidence .

The Walganna intrusion to the west (observed in the upper portion of WARDH73) was found to contain semi-continuous and significant copper sulphides from the surface to ~400m.

Initial logging appears to confirm the presence of an intense hydrothermal alteration system with an abundance of magnetite, biotite, epidote, k-feldspar, quartz, calcite and hematite throughout the geological sequence. This alteration likely coincided with or introduced the deposition of at least some of the sulphidic and other metallic minerals. Some of the alteration is consistent with other significant mineralised systems observed at nearby mining operations in the region.

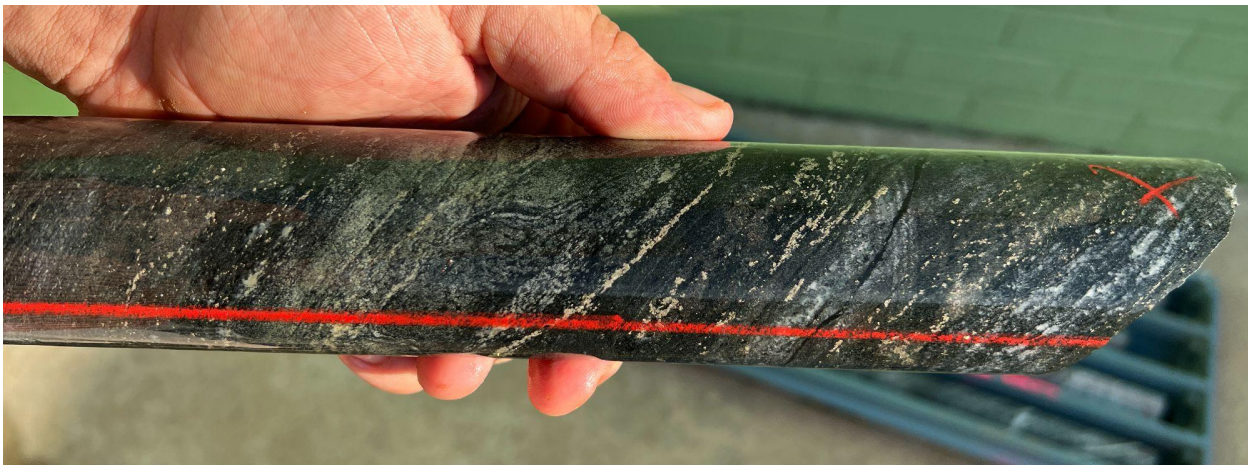

Figure 6: *Hole WARDH073 sulphide veining through altered Greenstones (~589m)*

The continuation of the magnetite enriched sequence from hole WARDH72 has repeated similar visual sulphide percentages, in addition both zones exhibiting similar true thicknesses. Drilling thus far indicates that the interpreted Yalgoo greenstone locally has an approximate true thickness of at least 500m at the Orion drill site area; though shadows in the magnetic data indicate this likely expands to up to 5km at depth as the Walganna Suite dips to the West.

Several other mineralised zones have been identified at depth, including an additional banded magnetite +- sulphide horizon at 587m depth and a 16m well dispersed pervasive copper sulphide zone hosted in a ductile chloritic schist; this roughly coincides with the narrower massive sulphide zone identified in WARD72.

Zones of the profuse potassium feldspar, epidote, biotite silica and hematite alteration seem to have increased at depth, encountering far wider and significantly more replaced than those seen at the end of hole WARDH72.

Figure 7: *Hole WARDH073 intense Potassic alteration associated with late calcite infill (from 980m)*

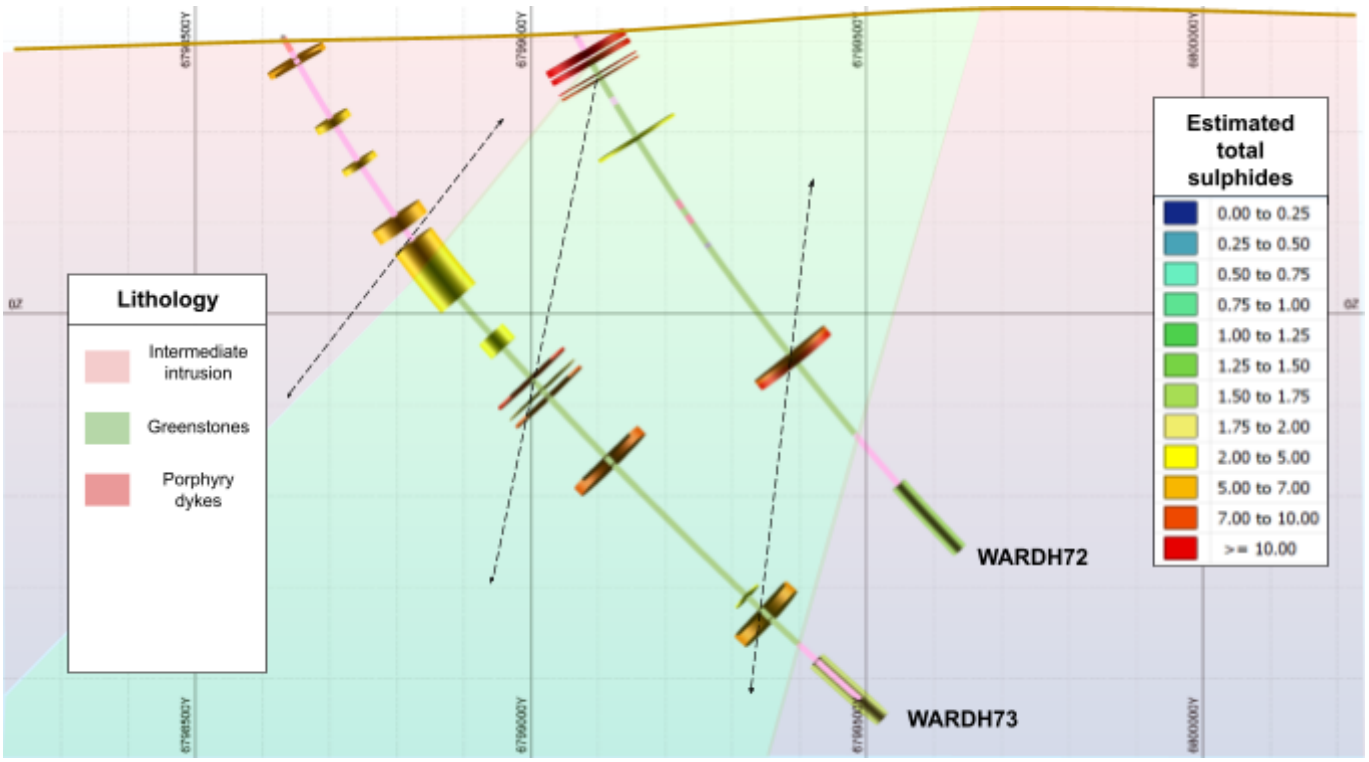

Figure 8: *Cross-section along WARDH072 and WARDH073 highlighting geology (hole trace) against sulphide mineralisation intensity (cylinders)*

Next Steps

- Detailed logging and analysis of all drill core before submission to laboratory for assays
- Submission and receipt of Meleya assays expected in June 2022 quarter
- Downhole geophysics planning and preparation underway
- Planning for further drilling at Meleya in progress
- Receipt of assays from recent Euro Project drilling expected in April 2022
- Planning for further drilling at the Euro Project in progress
- Results of recent fieldwork at Rocky Hill expected in April

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 leverages 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.

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Forward-looking statements

This document may contain certain forward-looking statements. Such statements are only predictions, based on certain assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the company's control. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expected or implied in any forward-looking statement.

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 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.

Additional information was compiled by Tim Bevis who is a consulting geologist to Tempest Minerals Ltd. Tim is a Member of the Ausimm 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'. Tim 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. TEM ASX Announcement dated 28 March 2022 ASX Announcement “Meleya Update - Significant Discovery At Orion Target”
2. LI3 ASX Announcement dated 20 March 2020 “Exploration Update”
3. LI3 ASX Announcement dated 18 August 2020 “Meleya Zone Targets Identified From New Geophysical Data”
4. LI3 ASX Announcement dated 06 August 2020 “Enhanced prospectivity at the Meleya Zone”
5. TEM ASX Announcement dated 24 February 2022 “Meleya Project Update - Drilling Commencement”
6. EIS Application “DAG2022/00399707 - Meleya greenstone stratigraphic”

Appendix B: JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond Drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. • Drillholes were undertaken to test geochemical and geophysical anomalies as well as understanding the stratigraphy to enable further target testing. • Drill core was measured, oriented and marked up in the field before being transported to the company's core processing facilities in Perth for sampling. Oriented core was placed in an orientation rack with a line drawn along the core. This also ensured representativeness of samples when cutting.
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).*	• A Sandvik 1200 Multipurpose truck mounted drill rig was used to drill Diamond core in PQ through the regolith, oriented HQ until the fresh rock contact and oriented NQ2 till the end of hole. • All HQ and NQ diamond drill core orientated using Reflex ACT III Orientation Tool.
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.*	• Core measured using standard measuring tape. Length of core is then compared to the recorded interval drilled from core blocks placed in trays at end of runs. • All care taken to obtain 100% core recovery (PQ, HQ & NQ); core trays photographed wet and dry. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade is known at this stage: more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias. • Core recoveries were excellent and usually 98-100%. Rare core loss was present only in fracture zones.

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.*	• Diamond drilling - All PQ/HQ/NQ drill core is photographed, core recovery calculated; core marked up along the orientation line, and logged by experienced geologists familiar with the style of deposit and stratigraphy. • Magnetic susceptibility is measured as an average of each metre sample of core. • The percentage of visible sulphide and the style of mineralisation (pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite etc) is estimated for each significant geological unit. • Specific gravity (S.G.) will be collected for representative samples of each rock type. • Geological logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veins and structural data is captured digitally and stored securely in the Tempest Minerals database.
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.*	• Sampling is yet to be completed • There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage. • It is unknown whether the sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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.*	• The use of handheld XRF, XRD, magnetometers and other tools are in progress. • Reference sampling has not yet been carried out
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.*	• Drill holes WARDH0072 and WARDH0073 were designed to drill across the interpreted stratigraphy into a geochemical and geophysical anomaly. No assays have been returned at present.. • Geological logging is completed using in-house logging data systems. All data entry is carried out by qualified personnel. Standard data entry is used on site, and is backed up directly to a cloud based database.

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.*	• Drill hole locations collected by hand held GPS (±3m horizontal, up to 12m vertical error - however error was consistently below 4m. • Grid: Datum WGS84 UTM Zone 50S • Down hole surveys have been carried out by DDH1 Drilling using a Reflex Multi Shot Survey Camera, and core orientation using Reflex ACT III Orientation Tool.
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.*	• Not relevant to the current drilling. • Drill holes were placed based on geological targeting and were spaced according to geology and historical gold intersects of each target. • Sampling will be undertaken through all potential mineralisation zones and structural zones with contacts determined by geological contacts or sulphide density. Sampling usually at 1m intervals. • No compositing applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• The understanding of the structure and geology intersected in drilling is in progress and accurate true widths cannot be assumed at this time. • At present it is not believed that the drilling orientation has introduced any sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core was collected onsite and moved on scheduled weekly or fortnightly collections to a processing facility in Perth where it is cut and transported directly to ALS laboratories in Perth by Tempest or contract personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been completed at this time

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• All results quoted are from (what is now) E5902375. This lease is owned 100% by Warrigal Mining Pty Ltd which is a subsidiary of Tempest Minerals Ltd. • Tempest previously announced that due to the exciting prospect of a new geological terrain and the rigorous geoscience behind the project, the Company has received a grant in round 24 of the Western Australian EIS contributing towards co-funded drilling at the Meleya Project • No overriding interests are present to the Company's knowledge.

	• *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.*	• Tempest acknowledges the traditional owners of the land.. • The project is on managed land and has been approved by DBCA and DMIRS under Program of works • Several POW's have been granted over the area. ○ POW #88607, POW #88568, POW #87428, POW #97092
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• N/A
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• In 2020, wide-spaced mapping and surface sampling was conducted over the greater Meleya Project area which identified the presence of multiple gold and base metal anomalies . Further mapping of the project identified large scale outcrops of metamorphosed supracrustal mafic and felsic 'greenstone' units wrapped around a shallow intermediate intrusion known as the Walganna Suite. Additional whole rock geochemistry studies along the interpreted strike of the target zone confirmed the likely presence of the Golden Grove formation and the strong prospectivity of the project . This was followed up with reprocessing of geophysics (magnetic) datasets which assisted the field mapping to identify the presence of numerous large scale structures considered to be highly favourable for feeder zones for mineralisation. Ongoing field and interpretive work also identified the presence of multiple coincident geophysical and geochemical anomalies including the 'Orion' target. • The Orion Target is a coincidental geophysical (magnetic high) and geochemical (multi-elemental) anomaly. The maiden drilling program will be two holes testing the Orion target which is a coincident geochemical, geophysical and structural anomaly. • Drilling has indicated several mineralisation styles and events as inferred in this announcement.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	  ○ *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• No assay results have been received at this stage.
		• Drillhole information included included in Appendix C

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*	• No aggregation has been used to the Company's knowledge, all results are percussion quoted in metres where simple averaging is utilised. • No metal equivalents have been 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.*	
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').*	● The geometry of the geology is not clearly defined at this stage of exploration. Much of Tempest's current drilling program is designed to provide regional stratigraphic and structural understanding to further assist in vectoring mineralising events..
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.*	● See appended figure(s)
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.*	● Due to the greenfields nature there is no local historic drilling to report on.
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.*	● The extensive records of legacy geological, geophysical and geochemical work performed by previous explorers is impractical to list in this format but is accessible publicly on the Western Australian State Government 'WAMEX' system.
Further work	● *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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 planned program consists of 2 diamond drill holes and will test the interpreted geophysical and geochemical anomalies. Detailed observations will provide improved geological understanding of these zones, which can be used to further the project, providing new drill targets.

Appendix C: Drillhole Data

Coordinates

Hole ID	Hole Depth	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip
WARDH0072	750m	521,498.00	6,799,354.00	306m	45.00	-60°
WARDH0073	1100m	521,320.00	6,799,079.00	306m	35.00	-60°

Geometry

Hole ID	Downhole Depth (m)	Dip (◦)	Azimuth (◦)	Comments
WARDH0072	0.00	-60.00	42.00	
	12.00	-59.92	41.23	
	24.00	-60.51	40.71	
	54.00	-59.63	40.82	
	84.00	-58.90	39.90	
	114.00	-58.29	39.66	
	144.00	-57.47	40.15	
	174.00	-57.12	40.00	
	204.00	-56.22	38.71	
	234.00	-55.45	37.95	
	264.00	-55.09	37.18	
	294.00	-53.90	37.55	
	324.00	-53.21	37.45	
	354.00	-52.76	37.23	
	384.00	-52.12	36.88	
	414.00	-51.35	37.30	
	444.00	-51.19	36.98	

	474.00	-50.89	36.57	
	504.00	-50.20	36.43	
	534.00	-49.78	37.43	
	564.00	-49.19	36.57	
	594.00	-48.57	37.92	
	624.00	-47.84	38.33	
	654.00	-46.90	38.45	
	684.00	46.36	38.77	
Hole ID	**Downhole Depth (m)**	**Dip (◦)**	**Grid Azi (◦)**	**North (m)**
WARDH073	0.00	-60.00	34.18	
	30.00	-59.85	32.05	
	60.00	-59.27	33.04	
	90.00	-58.02	32.47	
	120.00	-57.63	32.46	
	150.00	-56.76	34.31	
	180.00	-55.88	34.70	
	210.00	-55.32	35.27	
	240.00	-54.76	36.27	
	270.00	-53.19	36.64	
	300.00	-51.95	39.10	
	330.00	-50.23	39.84	
	360.00	-48.58	42.19	
	390.00	-47.73	43.01	
	420.00	-47.48	43.95	
	450.00	-47.30	44.19	
	480.00	-46.83	45.09	
	510.00	-46.52	45.23	
	540.00	-46.18	46.16	
	570.00	-45.85	46.42	

	600.00	-45.36	46.74	
	630.00	-45.17	46.93	
	660.00	-44.70	48.10	
	690.00	-44.83	46.88	
	720.00	-44.35	46.96	
	750.00	-43.83	48.16	
	780.00	-43.52	48.81	
	810.00	-43.06	49.20	
	840.00	-42.63	48.72	
	870.00	-42.34	49.50	
	900.00	-42.02	51.83	
	930.00	-41.50	52.11	
	960.00	-40.98	53.01	
	990.00	-40.38	53.81	
	1011.00	-40.31	54.88	

Simplified Geology

Hole ID	**WARDH72**		**Lithology**	**Alteration**	**Comments**
	From	To	Lithology	Alteration	Comments
	18	54.5	Greenstones	Magnetite with disseminated and stringer style sulphide.	
Including;	18	26.1	Greenstones		
	29.8	35.7	Greenstones		
	47.3	48.6	Greenstones		
	52.9	54.6	Greenstones		

	422	434	Greenstones	Intense massive to semi massive sulphide and pervasive silica and chlorite,	
Including;	422	427	Greenstones		
	427	434	Greenstones		
	610	709.1	Intrusive	Zones of pervasive potassium feldspar, Epidote, biotite and quartz. Blebby veinlets of pyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite throughout the interval.	
Including;	680	698	Intrusive		
HoleID	**WARDH73**		**Lithology**	**Alteration**	**Comments**
	18	422	Intrusive and Greenstones	Zones of pervasive potassium feldspar, Epidote, biotite and quartz. Blebby veinlets of pyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite throughout the interval.	
Including;	27	34	Intrusive		
	104.5	113	Intrusive		
	160	167	Intrusive		
	234	250	Intrusive and Greenstones		
	267.5	348	Intrusive and Greenstones		
	401.2	421.9	Intrusive and Greenstones		
	466	496.5	Greenstones	Magnetite with disseminated and stringer style sulphide.	

Including;	466	469	Greenstones		
	484.4	484.9	Greenstones		
	493.6	496.5	Greenstones		
	587	598.9	Greenstones		
	804.4	842.1	Greenstones	Intense chloritization and weak interstitial carbonate. Coarse dissemination of pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite through chloritic zones.	
Including;	804.4	806.5	Greenstones		
	826.3	842.1	Greenstones		
	911	1007	Intrusives	Zones of pervasive potassium feldspar, Epidote, biotite and quartz. Blebby veinlets of pyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite throughout interval.	

Visual Mineralisation Estimates

The Company cautions that visual mineralisation estimates in the field - even when accompanied by pXRF values - are indicative only and are considered subordinate to conventional laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported. The assay results for the core are yet to be received.

HoleID	**WARDH72**								
	From	**To**	**Mineral1**	**Min1_%**	**Mineral2**	**Min2_%**	**Mineral3**	**Min3_%**	**Comment**
	18	54.6	Pyrrhotite	2.5	Pyrite	2	Chalcopyrite	1	Disseminated and Stringer Style
Including;	*18*	*26.1*	Pyrrhotite	7	Pyrite	5	Chalcopyrite	3	
	29.8	*35.7*	Pyrrhotite	7	Pyrite	5	Chalcopyrite	4	
	47.3	*48.6*	Pyrrhotite	8	Pyrite	5	Chalcopyrite	3	
	52.9	*54.6*	Pyrrhotite	5	Pyrite	3	Chalcopyrite	1	
	422	434	Pyrrhotite	9	Pyrite	7	Chalcopyrite	4	Massive to semi massive, zones of sulphides overprinting micaceous minerals
Including;	*422*	*427*	Pyrrhotite	3	Pyrite	3	Chalcopyrite	1	
	427	*434*	Pyrrhotite	12	Pyrite	8	Chalcopyrite	6	
	610	709.1	Pyrrhotite	0.5	Pyrite	0.5	Chalcopyrite	0.25	Blebby and Veinlet Style, Trace bornite
Including;	*680*	*698*	Pyrite	3	Pyrrhotite	1	Chalcopyrite	1	Trace bornite
HoleID	**WARDH73**								
	18	422	Pyrite	0.5	Chalcopyrite	0.5	Bornite	0.1	

Including;	*27*	*34*	Pyrite	3	Chalcopyrite	2			
	104.5	113	Pyrite	2	Chalcopyrite	1			
	160	167	Pyrite	2	Chalcopyrite	1			
	234	250	Pyrite	2	Chalcopyrite	2	Bornite	0.5	
	267.5	348	Pyrite	2	Chalcopyrite	1.5	Bornite	0.1	
	401.2	421.9	Pyrite	1.5	Chalcopyrite	1			
	466	496.5	Pyrite	2	Chalcopyrite	1	Pyrrhotite	0.25	
Including;	*466*	*469*	Pyrite	6	Chalcopyrite	4	Pyrrhotite	1	
	484.4	*484.9*	Chalcopyrite	3	Pyrite	2	Pyrrhotite	0.5	
	493.6	*496.5*	Pyrite	5	Chalcopyrite	3			
	587	598.9	Pyrite	3	Pyrrhotite	3	Chalcopyrite	1	
WARDH73	804.4	842.1	Pyrite	1.5	Chalcopyrite	0.5	Pyrrhotite	0.1	
Including;	*804.4*	*806.5*	*Pyrite*	2	Chalcopyrite	0.5			
	826.3	*842.1*	*Pyrite*	4	Chalcopyrite	1.5	Pyrrhotite	0.5	
WARDH73	911	1007	Pyrite	1	Chalcopyrite	0.5			