TEM | Meleya Update - Completion Of 2022 Drilling

Key Points

- Drilling at Meleya completed for 2022
- 91 Holes for 7,336 metres of drilling (diamond, reverse circulation and aircore) completed
- Widespread alteration and minor sulphides intersected
- Assays expected Q1 2023

Summary

Tempest Minerals Ltd (TEM) is pleased to inform the market of the completion of drilling for 2022 at the Meleya Project. Phase 1, which commenced in September, utilised multiple drill rigs and drilling methods and resulted in a total of 2,202 metres of Aircore, 4,069m of RC, and 1,065m of diamond completed for a total of 7,336m in this campaign.

The program had a combined purpose of testing the Master target, testing the Clover target and a broad, shallow pattern across the central Meleya Project area. Multiple zones of strong alteration and weak mineralisation were encountered in numerous holes throughout the drill campaign. Assay results are expected in Q1 2023.

Meleya Project

Background

The Meleya Project is part of Tempest Minerals' flagship Yalgoo Portfolio that extends over a footprint of more than 900km^2. The interpreted Yalgoo Greenstone Supracrustal unit encompasses a rough area of 4000km² indicating that Tempest holds approximately 25% of the active exploration leases regionally. 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.

After noting a discordant regional geophysical signature in 2019 [1], TEM identified 50 km (strike length) of a previously unrecognised and unexplored segment of the Yalgoo Greenstone Belt - the Meleya Project - and has been actively exploring it since, including extensive fieldwork and geochemical sampling.

In early 2022 [2], TEM drilled the first 2 holes into the new province at the Orion Target. This drilling and follow-up work indicated the presence of significant mineralisation and highlighted the increased regional potential.

In September 2022 [3], TEM commenced a second larger drilling campaign aimed at testing two coincident anomalous geochemistry and geophysical (magnetic) targets and additionally a wide-spaced shallow regional percussion drilling program.

Figure 01: Project Location and Regional Context

2022 Drilling Completion

TEM announced in September 2022, the commencement of a planned drilling campaign aimed at testing two coincident anomalous geochemistry and geophysical (magnetic) targets (Master and Clover respectively). A further wide-spaced shallow regional percussion drilling program followed this.

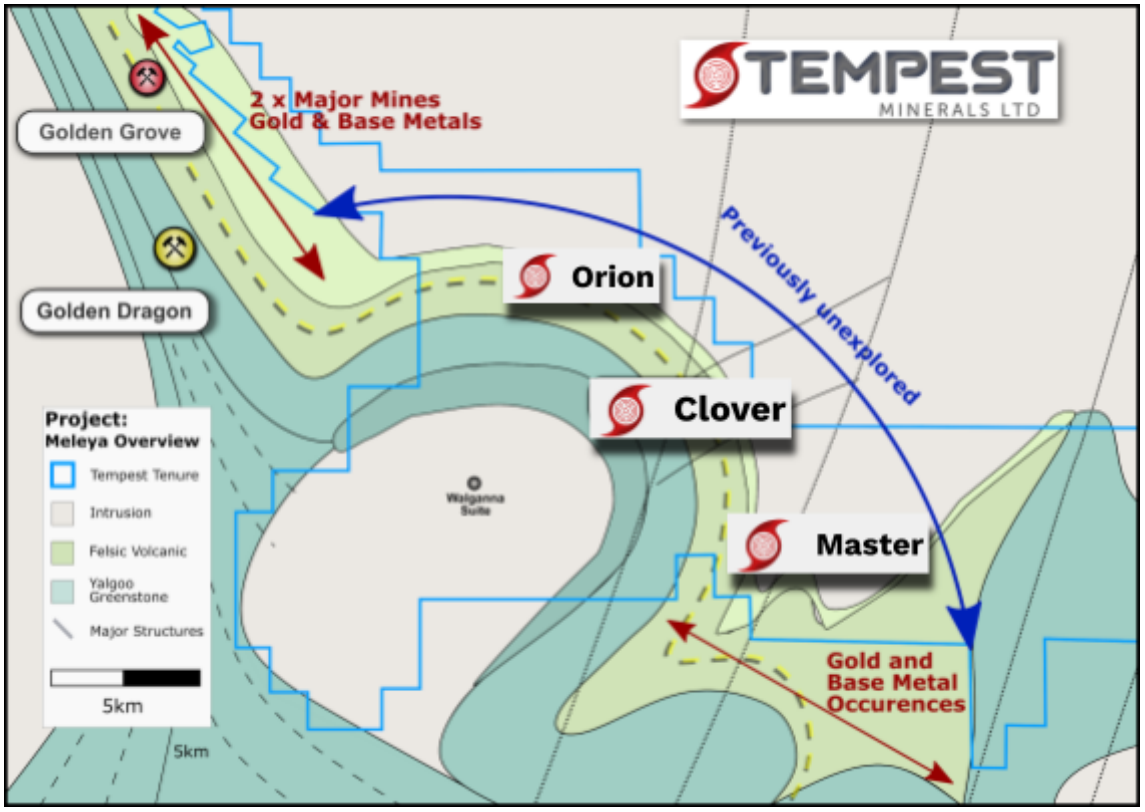

Figure 02: Meleya Project Project Overview

Master Drilling

TEM previously announced [4] the completion of 1 diamond drillhole for 427.1m at the Master target which encountered minor sulphides and strong alteration throughout the drillhole. WARDH74 has also provided important stratigraphic context at the southern end of the project relative to drilling done at Orion.

Figure 03: Silica flooding in diamond core from Master

Clover Drilling

The Clover Target is a magnetic low stratigraphic sequence 2.5km to the southeast of the Orion target. 1 diamond hole (WARDH75) for 637.1m was completed [5] into the Clover target. This was complemented with a number of RC holes as part of the regional program.

The Clover drilling also provided stratigraphic information emanating out of the Meleya Belt. Thick sequences of highly altered mafic geology and minor sulphides were observed throughout the diamond hole which may represent a previously unrecognised geological sequence within the mineralised Meleya Belt or potentially a strongly altered and 'demagnetised' dyke. Zones of strong alteration and minor sulphides were detected at various locations downhole.

Figure 04: RC Drill Rig in action at the Clover Target

Clover Section

Geological observations show that several sulphide and fluid altered domains were intersected through the section. An interpreted east plunging zone of disseminated sulphide (pyrite 0.5%) and silica was noted in holes WARDH135 (between 150-200m downhole) and WARDH136 (bifurcated from 58-86m and 133-175m downhole). Skarnification of the greenstone surrounding the intrusive mafic was originally reported in hole WARDH75, drillhole WARDH139 intersected a similar zone of alteration with associated ultra trace sulphide (pyrite 0.25%) at the uphole contact of the mafic intrusive at 40-43m. An additional sulphide altered skarn was recorded on hole WARDH146 at 82-90m within the Big Bell suite.

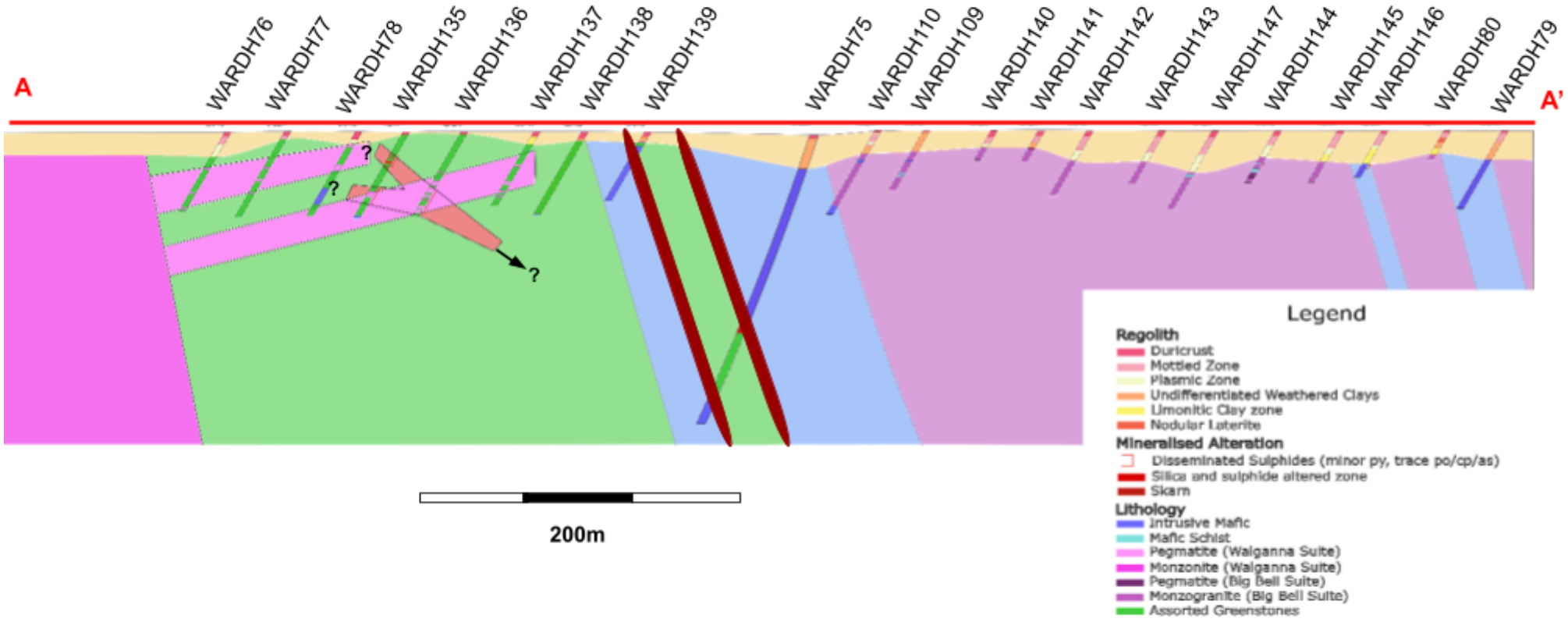

Figure 05: Section view of drilling through the Clover Target - Section A-A

Regional Drilling

The conducted regional drilling aims to collect shallow geochemical data to augment the existing soil sampling or test areas where surface sampling is more challenging or inappropriate. The regional program also provides the opportunity to correlate geology from surface mapping and deep diamond holes across large distances and provide targets for follow-up drilling.

Drilling was conducted on nominal 500m x 500m spacing and the campaign in Q4 2022 - an area of some 4km x 4km of the central Meleya Belt and consisted of some 6,269 metres of aircore and reverse circulation drilling. This represents a small fraction of the Meleya Project and phase 1 of a number of possible campaigns.

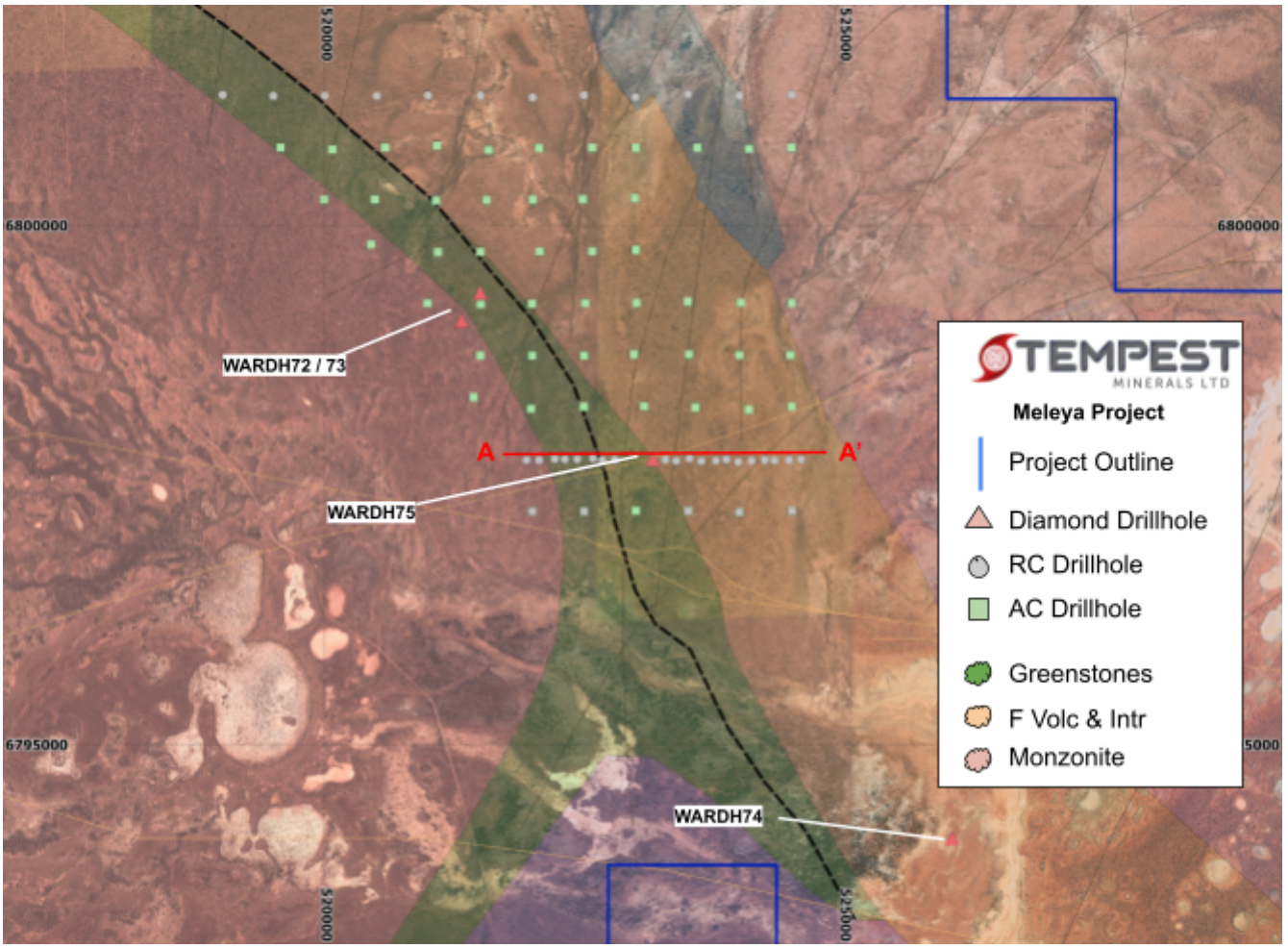

Figure 06: Meleya Project Drilling Program Overview

Sulphide and visible mineralised intervals were logged across all drill lines, the most prominent zone on the most northern line showed a unit remarkably similar to the ~20m Zn enhanced unit stratigraphically correlated between Orion Holes WARDH72 and WARDH73. This zone encompassed an interval from 68 to 77 metres downhole of WARDH156 (proximal to 2 ERP survey points) and noted to contain an average of 1% pyrite with a pervasive silica and chlorite halo. Trace grains of sphaelerite were identified.

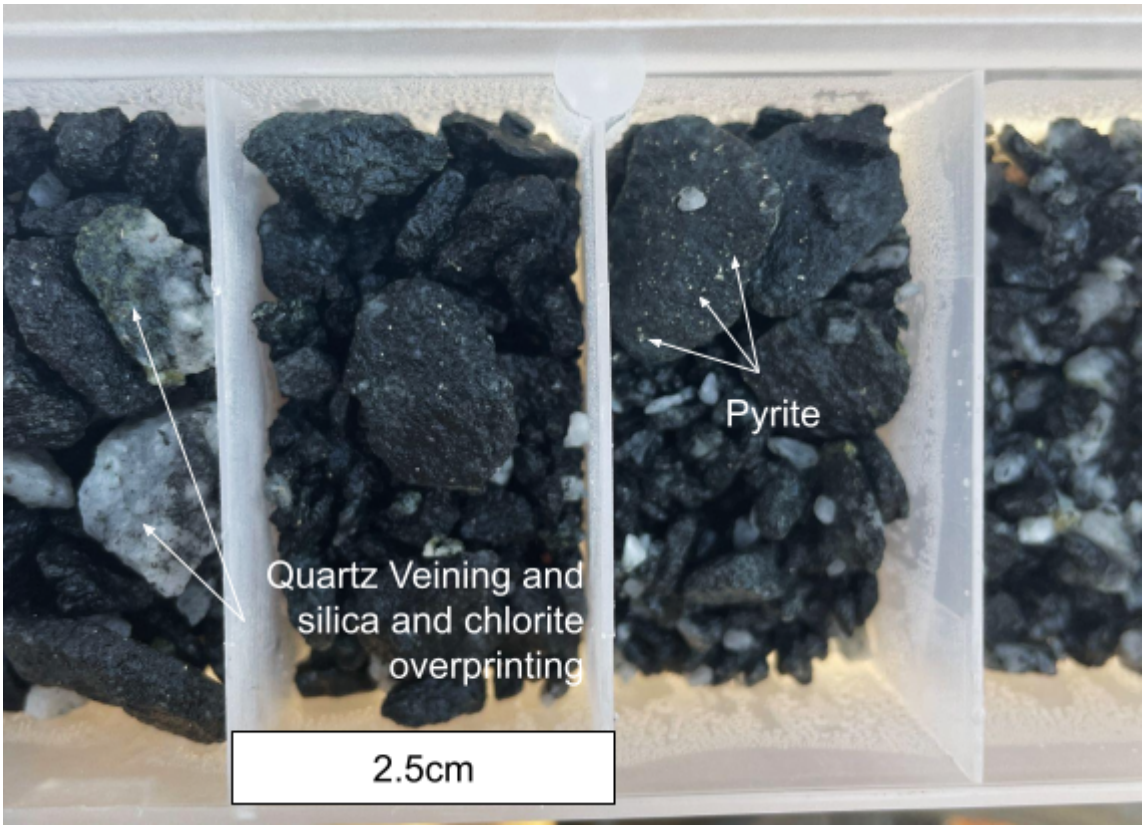

Figure 07: WARDH156 75-77m Mafic schist with disseminated sulphides inc. trace sphaelerite associated with silica and chlorite overprinting with greater interval spanning 68-77m.

Next Steps

- Review of data and interpretation
- Assays due Q1 2023
- Large scale surface sampling project in progress
- Completion of field activities within the week
- Potential further drilling planned

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, opLinkedInerational and corporate success.

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

Investor Information

Investorhub.tempestminerals.com ***NEW!**

TEM welcomes direct engagement and encourages shareholders and interested parties to visit the TEM Investor hub which provides additional background information, videos and a forum for stakeholders to communicate with each other and with the company.

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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, AIG and GSA 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 appear.

Appendix A: References

1. LI3 ASX Announcement dated 20 March 2020 “Exploration Update”
   LI3 ASX Announcement dated 18 August 2020 “Meleya Zone Targets Identified From New Geophysical Data”
2. TEM ASX Announcement dated 28 March 2022 “Meleya Update - Significant Discovery At Orion Target”
   TEM ASX Announcement dated 02 April 2022 “Meleya Update - Further mineralisation drilled at the Orion discovery”
3. TEM ASX Announcement dated 05 September 2022 “Meleya Update - Drilling Commences At Master
4. TEM ASX Announcement dated 11 October 2022 “Meleya Update - Master Drilling Completed
5. TEM ASX Announcement dated 20 October 2022 “Meleya Update - Drilling In Progress At Clover Target”

Appendix B: JORC Table 1

Diamond Drilling

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. • The Drillhole was 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 HQ 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 were orientated using a 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 (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 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.*	• Representative samples will be taken from WARDH00075. For intervals within the HQ zones a quarter of the core will be sampled. Core within the NQ zones will be sampled as half core. An industry standard Corewise Automatic Core Saw will be used to cut all diamond samples. • The holes have not yet been sampled so there has been no statistical work to verify data quality 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.*	• Field and laboratory duplicate, certified reference sampling and blank standards will be used regularly throughout the sampling process to ensure quality and appropriateness of the assay technique(s).
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.*	• As the assays are from an initial drilling campaign, independent referee laboratory analyses or twinned holes are not yet applicable. • Geological logging was 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 handheld 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 the laboratory 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.* • *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.*	• All drillhole information quoted is from (what is now) E5902375. This lease is owned 100% by Warrigal Mining Pty Ltd which is a subsidiary of Tempest Minerals Ltd. • No overriding interests are present to the Company's knowledge. • 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
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 'Clover' target. • The Clover target is a coincidental geophysical (magnetic high and magnetic low) and geochemical (multi-elemental) anomaly. The maiden drilling program was an initial diamond hole testing the previously undrilled magnetic low at the Clover 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.*	• Drillhole information included included in 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.*	• 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.

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 consisted of an initial diamond drill hole to test the interpreted geophysical and geochemical anomalies and provide stratigraphic controls on the new geological province. Detailed observations have been taken of the core and will be used for future exploration programs.
		• Exploration programs planned going forward include
		  ○ Detailed geological interpretations and modelling
		  ○ Downhole Electromagnetics
		  ○ Airborne and ground based EPR geophysical surveys
		  ○ RAB or Aircore drilling
		  ○ RC Drilling
		  ○ Further survey mapping and geochemical sampling

RC and Aircore Drilling

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.*	• Reverse circulation and Aircore drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. • The Drillhole was undertaken to test geochemical and geophysical anomalies as well as understanding the stratigraphy to enable further target testing. • Sample was collected via the cyclone splitter, across the regolith 3 metre composites were taken from the UV bag and in fresh rock 1 metre samples were collected from the split.. • All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth and were multielement (48 elements) tested via 4 acid digestion (ME-MS61) and a 30g fire assay (AU-ICP21).
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 T450 dual purpose truck mounted drill rig was used to drill reverse circulation and aircore holes.

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.*
		• Drilling was undertaken using a 'best practice' approach to achieve maximum sample recovery and quality through the mineralised zones.
		• Best practice sampling procedure included:
		  ○ Dust suppression,
		  ○ levelled cyclone
		  ○ cleaning of sampling equipment
		  ○ ensuring a dry sample
		  ○ supervision by competent field staff (Geologist and field technician).
		• No relationship between sample recovery and grade is known at this stage: more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias.
		• Samples were dry and recoveries were excellent and usually >95%. Rare sample loss occurred around geological structure.

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.*	• RC and AC chips were logged by competent geologists with sufficient experience in this geological terrane and relevant styles of mineralisation using an industry standard logging Lithology, mineralisation, alteration and veining systems to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Geological logging is both qualitative and quantitative. • The total length was verified between the sample bags and the drillrods down hole. Significant change in sample bag volumes were noted down.
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.*	• A 2-3kg sample (split) was split via the cyclone. • QAQC entailed a revolving Blank/Standard/Duplicate at every 20th sample downhole. The duplicate was split by the driller using the cyclone. • The cyclone was cleaned between each run to ensure sample quality.
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.*	• Field and laboratory duplicates, certified reference sampling and blank standards will be used regularly throughout the sampling process to ensure quality and appropriateness of the assay technique(s).
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.*	• As the assays are from an initial drilling campaign, independent referee laboratory analyses or twinned holes are not yet applicable. • Geological logging was 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 handheld 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 Strike 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 • Sampling at 1m or 3m composited 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.*	• Sample bags were collected onsite and moved on scheduled weekly or fortnightly collections directly to the laboratory 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.* • *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.*	• All drillhole information quoted is from E5902375. This lease is owned 100% by Warrigal Mining Pty Ltd which is a subsidiary of Tempest Minerals Ltd. • No overriding interests are present to the Company's knowledge. • 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
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 'Clover' target. • The Clover target is a coincidental geophysical (magnetic high and magnetic low) and geochemical (multi-elemental) anomaly. The maiden drilling program was an initial diamond hole testing the previously undrilled magnetic low at the Clover 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.*	• Drillhole information included included in 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.*	• 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.

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 consisted of an initial diamond drill hole to test the interpreted geophysical and geochemical anomalies and provide stratigraphic controls on the new geological province. Detailed observations have been taken of the core and will be used for future exploration programs.
		• Exploration programs planned going forward include
		  ○ Detailed geological interpretations and modelling
		  ○ Downhole Electromagnetics
		  ○ Airborne and ground based EPR geophysical surveys
		  ○ RAB or Aircore drilling
		  ○ RC Drilling
		  ○ Further survey mapping and geochemical sampling

Appendix C: Drilling

Summary

Method	Collars	Meters
Aircore	52	2,202
RC	37	4,069
Diamond	2	1,065

Collar

SITE_ID	EAST	NORTH	LEVEL	DEPTH	HOLE_TYPE
WARDH00072	521498.3	6799354	306	1021.38	DDH
WARDH00073	521320.1	6799079	305	709.06	DDH
WARDH00074	526045	6794097	271	427.34	DDH
WARDH00075	523160	6797750	268	637.1	DDH
WARDH00076	521944.6	6797740	270.92	190	RC
WARDH00077	522064.7	6797740	269.54	208	RC
WARDH00078	522216.9	6797751	269.15	202	RC
WARDH00079	524591	6797747	271.15	187	RC
WARDH00080	524475.9	6797740	271.06	70	RC
WARDH00081	521999	6797247	272.37	63	RC
WARDH00081A	521998	6797247	272.37	36	AC
WARDH00082	522499	6797244	271.11	63	RC
WARDH00082A	522499	6797245	271.03	64	AC
WARDH00083	523001	6797252	268.47	40	RC
WARDH00084	523502	6797250	272.1	73	AC
WARDH00084A	523502	6797249	272.1	76	AC
WARDH00085	523999	6797238	271.86	60	RC
WARDH00085A	523994	6797238	271.86	68	AC
WARDH00086	524504	6797250	272.23	36	RC
WARDH00086A	524503	6797250	272.23	37	AC
WARDH00087	521988.4	6798234	267.37	37	RC
WARDH00088	522496.9	6798254	272.93	14	AC
WARDH00089	523076.2	6798258	272.93	82	AC
WARDH00090	523572.7	6798247	270.63	61	AC
WARDH00091	524087.1	6798226	272.48	73	AC
WARDH00092	524497.4	6798255	270.4	55	AC
WARDH00093	521435	6798345	261.4	25	AC
WARDH00094	521498.8	6798748	267.11	19	AC
WARDH00095	521999.5	6798746	275.82	19	AC
WARDH00096	522499.3	6798746	279.88	46	AC
WARDH00097	522981.3	6798759	283.46	72	AC
WARDH00098	523511.8	6798757	274.99	31	AC
WARDH00099	523999.8	6798752	280.12	74	AC
WARDH00100	524488.2	6798752	278.54	55	AC
WARDH00101	520991.4	6799250	274.13	35	AC
WARDH00102	521503	6799239	273.08	13	AC
WARDH00103	521998	6799247	275	7	AC
WARDH00104	522509.7	6799251	273.35	13	AC
WARDH00105	523004.2	6799253	279.61	61	AC

SITE_ID	EAST	NORTH	LEVEL	DEPTH	HOLE_TYPE
WARDH00106	523500.4	6799267	278	87	AC
WARDH00107	524008.8	6799255	274.27	61	AC
WARDH00108	524497.6	6799253	278.88	49	AC
WARDH00109	523386.5	6797732	273.73	142	AC
WARDH00110	523282.9	6797743	266.88	100	RC
WARDH00111	520447.2	6799818	278.56	25	RC
WARDH00112	521089.1	6799742	275.14	25	AC
WARDH00113	521498.5	6799744	282.25	7	AC
WARDH00114	522073.9	6799750	285.57	7	AC
WARDH00115	522578.4	6799752	283.85	7	AC
WARDH00116	522999.7	6799765	280.32	59	AC
WARDH00117	519996	6800248	279.08	67	AC
WARDH00118	520481.1	6800251	277.62	7	AC
WARDH00119	521072	6800240	273.68	19	AC
WARDH00120	521560.8	6800244	280.48	7	AC
WARDH00121	522004.7	6800247	284.11	41	AC
WARDH00122	522485.5	6800253	284.57	52	AC
WARDH00123	522986.6	6800260	289.63	55	AC
WARDH00124	519573.8	6800748	278.54	65	AC
WARDH00125	520075.4	6800731	280.25	79	AC
WARDH00126	520582.8	6800750	280.36	37	AC
WARDH00127	521082.8	6800768	279.52	40	AC
WARDH00128	521579.4	6800726	285.13	13	AC
WARDH00129	522066.4	6800746	286.7	19	AC
WARDH00130	522575.5	6800748	286.13	60	AC
WARDH00131	522999.6	6800747	284.72	54	AC
WARDH00132	523589.9	6800747	295.78	42	AC
WARDH00133	524087.9	6800737	295.41	55	AC
WARDH00134	524500.2	6800749	291.56	38	AC
WARDH00135	522313.4	6797748	271.35	208	AC
WARDH00136	522432	6797748	271	202	RC
WARDH00137	522585.8	6797757	272	178	RC
WARDH00138	522672.8	6797740	272	200	RC
WARDH00139	522797.3	6797745	268.95	167	RC
WARDH00140	523514.4	6797756	270.52	70	RC
WARDH00141	523629.2	6797730	272.74	76	RC
WARDH00142	523768.9	6797736	271.54	156	RC
WARDH00143	523870.2	6797744	271.69	127	RC
WARDH00144	524114.3	6797733	275	124	RC
WARDH00145	524238.8	6797741	276	118	RC
WARDH00146	524335.1	6797737	277	112	RC
WARDH00147	523984.2	6797722	276	190	RC
WARDH00148	524501.4	6801257	289.672	4	RC
WARDH00149	523999.5	6801250	289.516	82	RC
WARDH00150	523501.5	6801263	287	52	RC
WARDH00151	522993.9	6801235	287	94	RC
WARDH00152	522499.3	6801255	284	40	RC
WARDH00153	522003.3	6801232	284.104	94	RC

SITE_ID	EAST	NORTH	LEVEL	DEPTH	HOLE_TYPE
WARDH00154	521500.1	6801250	295.111	37	RC
WARDH00155	520995.2	6801251	276.034	25	RC
WARDH00156	520502.6	6801247	281.33	112	RC
WARDH00157	520000.1	6801250	281.065	50	RC
WARDH00158	519504.9	6801247	274	64	RC
WARDH00159	519016.9	6801257	275	77	RC