

TEM | Yalgoo Update - Gold Geochem Anomaly At Sanity Target

Key Points

- Rock chip results yield up to 7gpt gold, 0.2% copper, >60% iron
- Rock chips within larger polymetallic soil envelopes (up to 80ppb gold and 1,200ppm copper)
- Results beside known gold deposit bode well for prospectivity
- Further work planned on multiple targets

Summary

Tempest Minerals Ltd (TEM) is pleased to announce new geochemical results from the Company's 100% owned Yalgoo Projects. Recent surface sampling at the Sanity target has yielded new zones of strong anomalism for gold and other metals with peak rock chip values of up to 7gpt gold, 0.2% copper and >60% iron within broader envelopes of anomalous soil geochemistry with peak gold values of up to 80ppb and copper 1,200ppm.

Further fieldwork is planned in Q4 at multiple targets in the Yalgoo region and TEM is currently assessing the results with respect to further work including potential drilling at this target in parallel to progressing drilling at the Remorse Target.

Yalgoo

Background

The Meleya Project represents a previously unrecognised extension of the Yalgoo Greenstone belt identified through the innovative use of data analysis. The project is part of the flagship 100% Yalgoo regional holdings. In 2021, TEM identified further easterly extensions to the belt and in March 2023, TEM expanded this to further consolidate the Company's dominant position comprising more than 1,000km² of high potential exploration ground.

TEM has for some time considered the multitude of target zones at Meleya to represent some of the most exciting greenfields base and precious metal upside exploration opportunities in the industry today.

This view was strongly supported in 2022 by the discovery of multiple mineralisation occurrences within a regional geological context that hosts numerous world class gold, base metal and iron ore deposits ^{1,2}.

In late 2022, in parallel with multiple drilling programs TEM commenced the first ever systematic exploration in the eastern portion of the Meleya Project with a regional mapping and surface geochemistry sampling program. This resulted in the outlining of the >4km Remorse base metal target ^{3,4} and the Sanity target slightly to the south.

Tempest announced in July 2023 the completion of a heritage survey at Remorse and commencement of additional surface sampling at the Sanity Target ⁵.

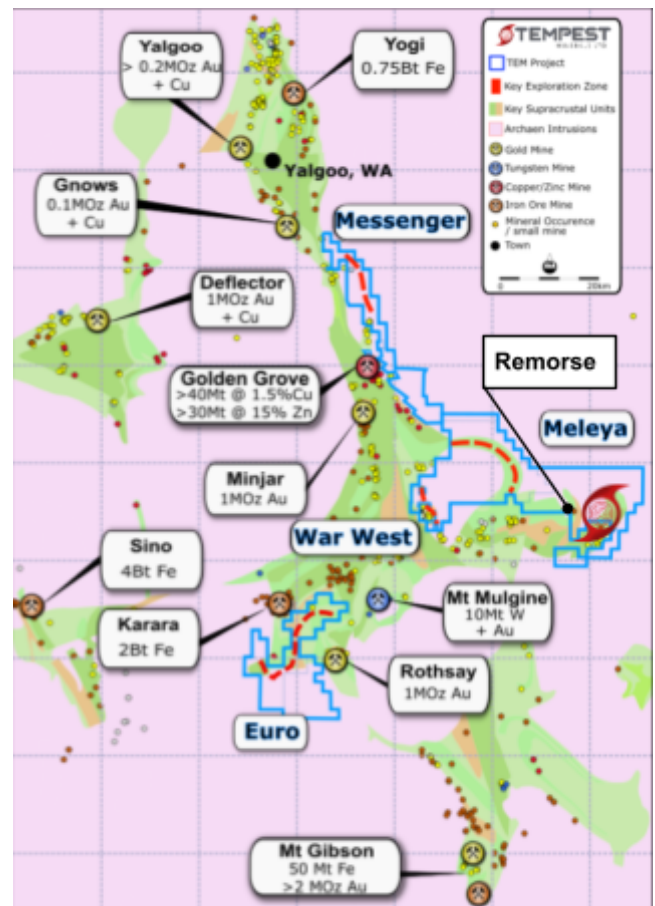


Figure 1: Project Location and Regional Context

Sanity Target

The Yalgoo projects have a multitude of prospective targets including the Sanity Target. Sanity presents as a local distortion in geophysical datasets (including the recent airborne electromagnetic survey ⁶) which correlates strongly with a multi-element geochemical anomaly in the collected samples (approx 60 samples in this area).

Contoured results for gold, zinc, nickel and copper are shown in the below figures delineate strong coherent zones for multiple elements. Copper and zinc follow similar geochemical dispersion with peaks of more than 400ppm and 200ppm respectively in soils. Gold having soil peaks of up to 80ppb follow similar geometry correlating strongly with geophysical features immediately to the south.

Individual rock chips from nearby mine workings (shafts) within the same geology trends have returned results of up to 7gpt gold and 0.2% copper and >60% Iron conforming to the regional exploration targets for gold, base metals and iron.

Elevated nickel above standard crustal levels typically indicative of mafic and ultramafic rocks - such as pyroxenite and metamorphosed mafics which are present in the geological mapping in the vicinity - are potentially indicative of a broader mineralised system such as the high grade gold system adjacent at the Barron Rothchild deposit.

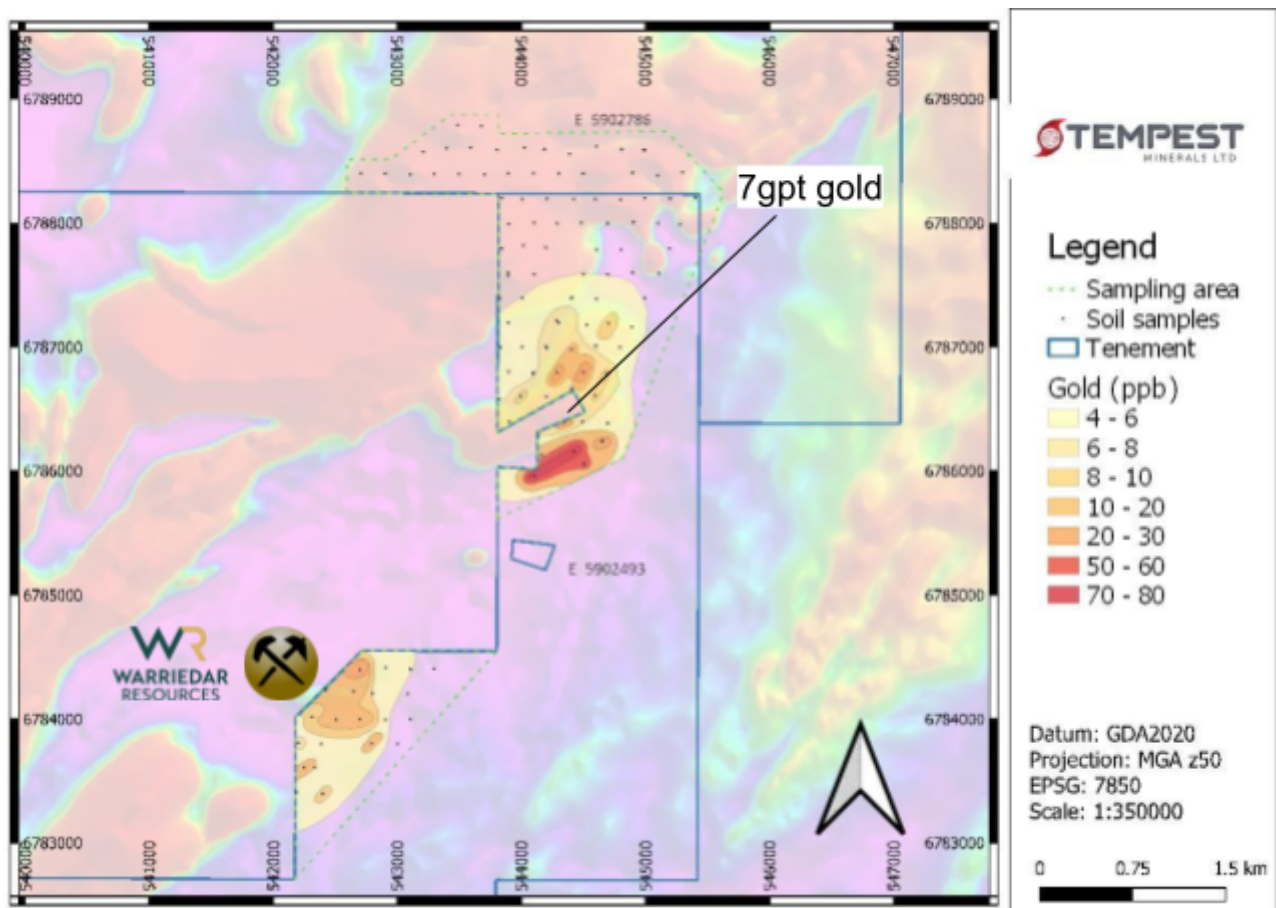


Figure 02: Sanity Target surface sampling results (gold)

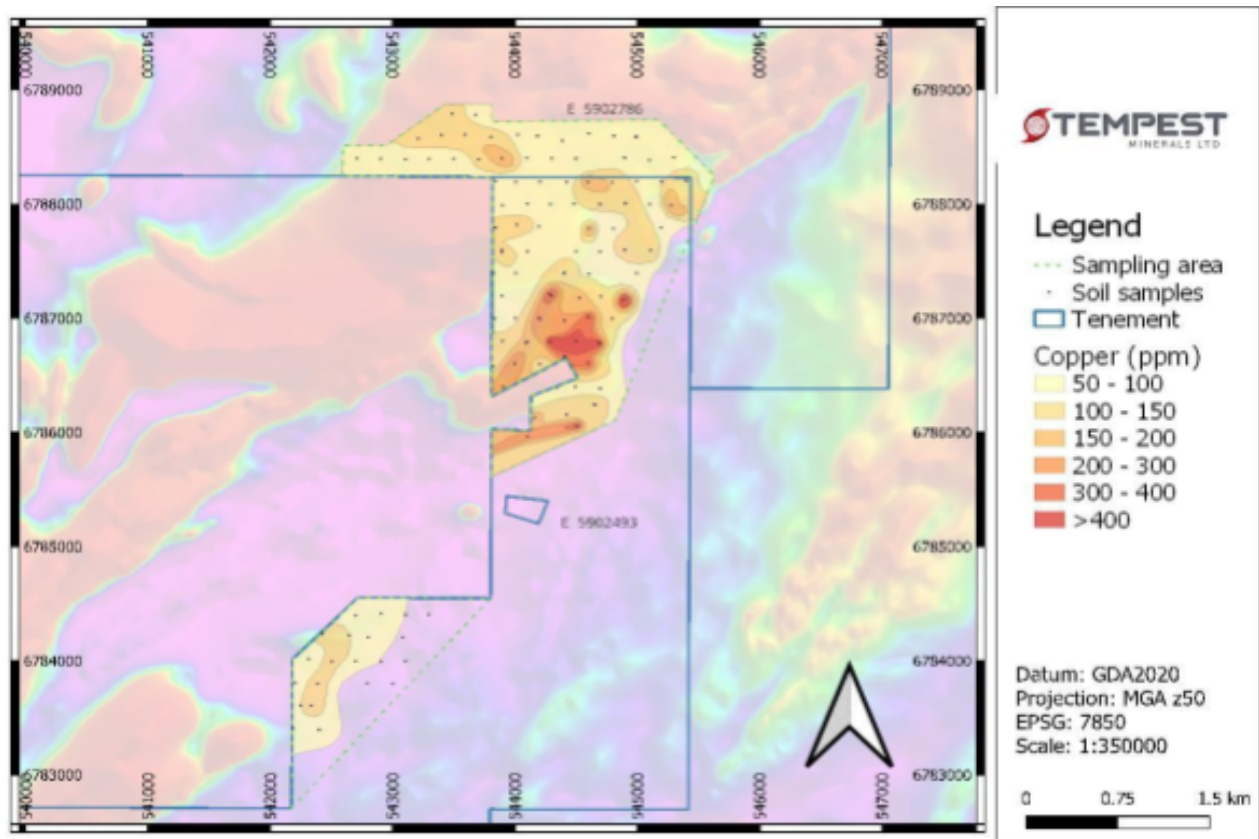


Figure 03: Sanity Target surface sampling results (copper)

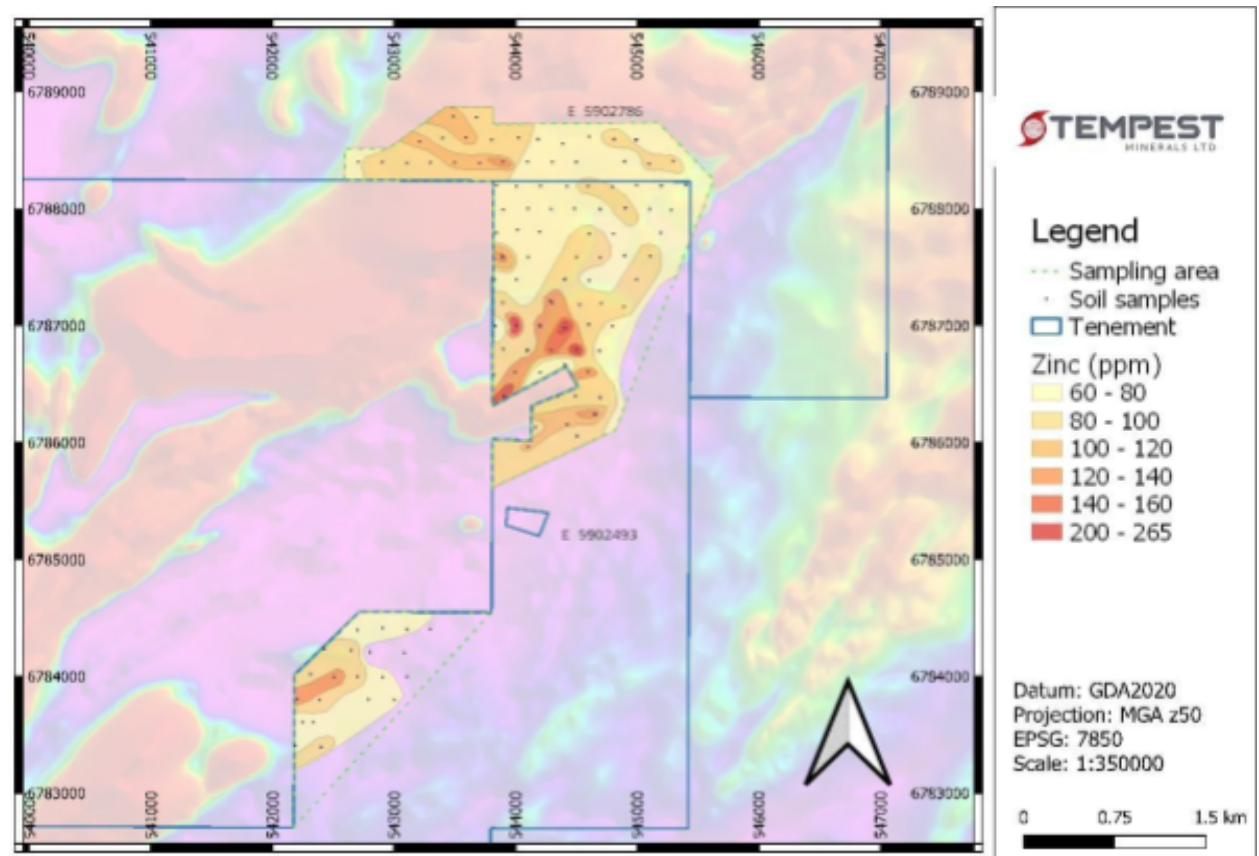


Figure 04: Sanity Target surface sampling results (zinc)

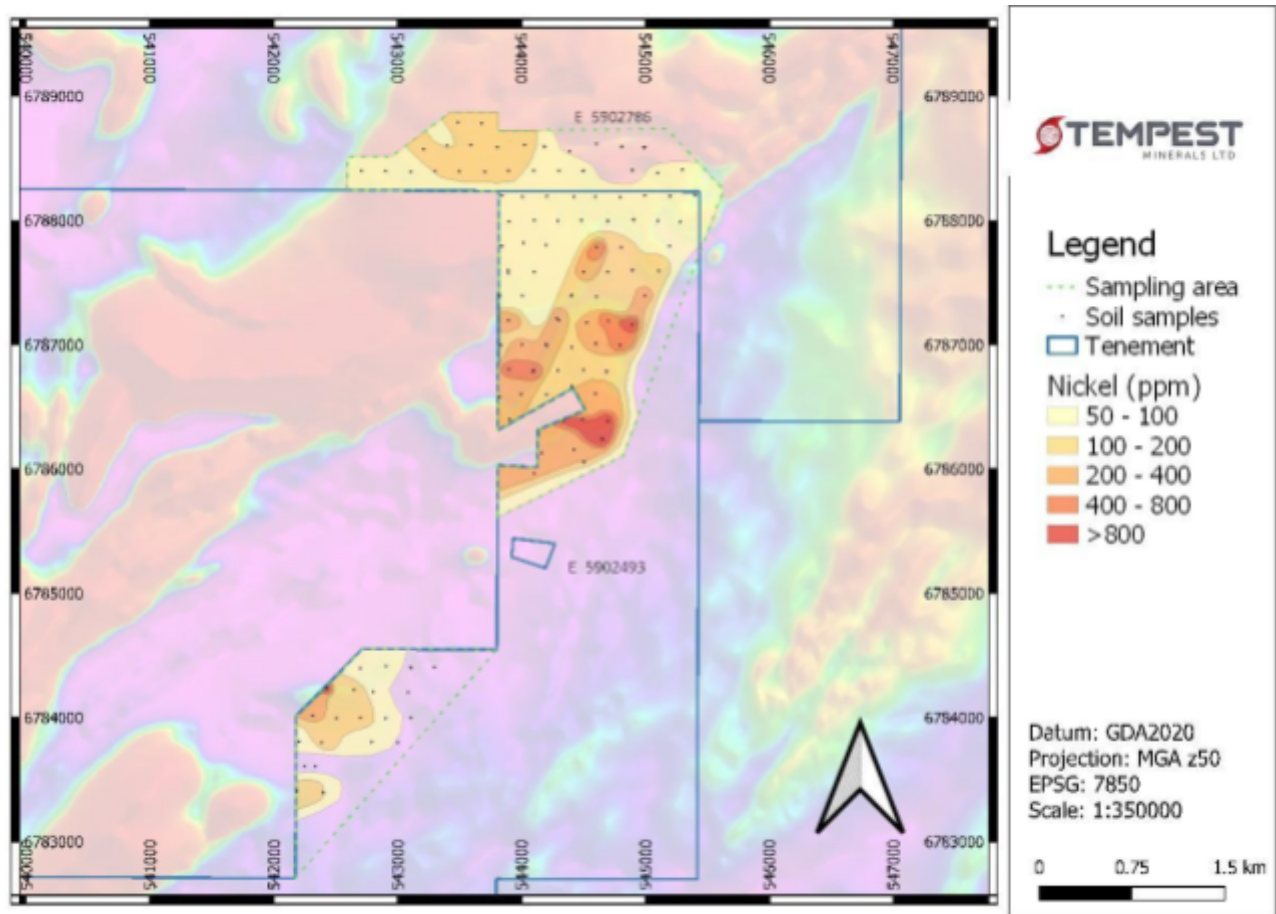


Figure 05: Sanity Target surface sampling results (nickel)

Next Steps

- Assessment of results with respect to regional and context for potential drilling in progress.
- Further sampling and mapping planned at Sanity and Remorse targets in Q4.
- Subject to outcome of further assessment works, targeting a drilling program in Q2 2024.

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 maximise shareholder value through focussed, data-driven, risk-weighted exploration and development of our assets.

Investor Information

 investorhub.tempestminerals.com

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 to 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 appears.

Appendix A: References

1. TEM ASX Announcement dated 28 March 2022 " Meleya Update - Significant Discovery" ➤
2. TEM ASX Announcement dated 09 December 2022 " Meleya Update - Completion of drilling" ➤
3. TEM ASX Announcement dated 15 March 2023 " Meleya Update - Multikm Geochem Anomaly" ➤
4. TEM ASX Announcement dated 18 April 2023 " Meleya Update - Geochem Anomaly Extended with Nickel and Rare Earths" ➤
5. TEM ASX Announcement dated 21 August 2023 " Yalgoo Update - Remorse Geochem and Heritage Surveys Completed" ➤
6. TEM ASX Announcement dated 16 October 2023 "Yalgoo Update - EM Survey Identifies Multiple High Priority Targets" ➤

Appendix B: JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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.	- QAQC entailed a revolving Standard/Duplicate at approximately every 20th sample. The field duplicate was acquired by the sampler from the same soil profile as the original sample. 300g sample collected from the top of the B horizon and placed into a pulp bag for assay. A separate 1kg sample collected from the top of the B horizon in the same profile collected for potential future testing using different lab analysis. Both samples were unsieved as per lab analysis requirements. - Soil sample bags were collected onsite and delivered to LabWest Minerals Analysis in Perth by contract personnel, and were tested via UltraFine+ gold and multi-element (50 elements) assay method. - Soil samples are only used to determine the presence of gold plus 50 elements and are not used to determine mineral resources or reserves. - Rock chip samples were collected via geological hammer from outcrops. - All rock chip samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth and were multi-element (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).	N/A

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.	N/A
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.	Soils were qualitatively logged, including colour and texture.
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.	N/A
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.	- UltraFine+ analysis was used to determine gold and multi-element content. This method was chosen as it detects low levels of Au and multi-elements within ultrafine (< 2 µm) fraction of soil samples. - UltraFine+ Leachwell is considered a partial method as only gold recoverable from cyanide will be reported. - Laboratory and company QAQC results were used to determine the quality of data.

		All samples were submitted to LabWest Minerals Analysis in Perth and were multi-element (50 elements) tested via UltraFine+ analysis UFF-PE.
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.	N/A
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.	- Sample point locations collected by handheld GPS (± 3m horizontal, up to 12m vertical error - however error was consistently below 4m. - Datum WGS84 Grid UTM Zone 50S
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.	Samples were located on a grid oriented at 090 on a 200m line spacing and 200m sample spacing, with each line offset 100m from the other.
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.	- Soil sample points were located perpendicular to the general strike of geological formations when they were encountered. Most samples were acquired in areas with reasonably abundant outcropping surface geology although much of it was deeply weathered. - Instances where the planned sample spacing was not adhered to were due to either accessibility issues or insufficient soil cover. - Rock chip samples separate to the soil sampling grid were sporadically acquired from features of interest but were not used in the creation of the contoured geochemical maps so as to not introduce bias. - Each rock chip sample bag was composed of a representative selection of rock chips acquired across each sampled outcrop to minimise bias.

Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Sample bags were collected onsite and moved on scheduled weekly or 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.	• Results were confirmed using company-led QA/QC, with alternating standards and duplicates inserted approximately every 20th sample.

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.	- All soil information quoted is from E5902493 and E5902786. 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.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Tempest acknowledges the work by previous explorers including Minjar, Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd, Thundelarra Exploration Ltd, and Royal Resources Ltd.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The project area lies over the easternmost interpreted extension of the Yalgoo Greenstone belt within the Warriedar Fold Belt. - The Warriedar Fold Belt is known to comprise a folded sequence of dolerite and gabbro intercalated with basalt, Banded Iron Formation (BIF), sediments, and ultramafics. The area is known to host several historical gold workings at the Pinyalling Mining Centre (adjacent to the tenement area) where 958 ounces of gold was produced between 1902 - 1939 and later the Baron Rothschild project (pyrite and pyrrhotite-associated gold-hosted BIF) explored by Thundelarra Exploration during the late 1990s. - Extensive historic works have been conducted over the eastern extension of the Yalgoo Greenstone belt immediately west of the sampling area, and by correlation, can infer a deeper understanding of the East Meleya Project geology supported by recent mapping. The main geology consists of a basal sequence of mafic and ultramafic rocks overlain by a thick sequence of felsic volcanic rocks, and later by jaspilitic BIF and banded grey chert intercalated with felsic volcanics. This is predominantly consistent with mapping conducted at the sampling area.

		The Sanity target is a coincidental geophysical (magnetic high and magnetic low) and geochemical (Au) anomaly.
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.	N/A
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.	N/A
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').	N/A
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.	N/A

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.	N/A
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.	N/A
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.	- Tempest Minerals will progress regulatory approvals and develop an initial drill program for the resultant target area. - Exploration programs planned going forward may include: - Detailed geological interpretations and modelling - Downhole Electromagnetics - Airborne and ground-based EPR geophysical surveys - RAB or Aircore drilling - RC Drilling - Diamond Drilling - Further survey mapping and geochemical sampling