

TEM | Yalgoo - Further Geochemical Sampling Extends Sanity Gold Anomaly

Key Points

- Surface sampling extends gold anomalism including soil samples up to 294ppb gold
- Enhanced gold footprint beside known gold deposit bode well for prospectivity
- Further work planned at Sanity target to progress towards drilling

Summary

Tempest Minerals Ltd (TEM) is pleased to provide updated information on the Sanity Target. Further geochemical sampling at the Sanity Prospect, part of the Yalgoo Project, has led to the confirmation and enhanced definition of the previously identified gold anomaly. The sampling density was tightened from 200m x 200m to 100m x 100m, significantly improving the resolution of geochemical data and highlighting a more coherent and continuous gold anomaly. The results increase confidence within the Sanity Prospect and confirms the potential for a large-scale mineralised system in the project area.

Yalgoo Project

Background

The Yalgoo Project contains a previously unrecognised extension of the Yalgoo Greenstone belt identified through the innovative use of data analysis and is part of the flagship 100% Yalgoo regional holdings, which are adjacent numerous world-class gold, base metal and iron ore deposits ¹.

TEM previously identified further easterly extensions to the belt ² and expanded this to further to consolidate the Company's dominant position, comprising more than 1,000 km² of high potential exploration ground ³.

TEM has conducted the first-ever systematic exploration in this portion of the Yalgoo Project and the discovery of multiple mineralisation occurrences ^{4,5} by Tempest in exploration within the same belt including the 2024 discovery of the Remorse >4km Remorse Magnetite deposit ^{6,7}.

Nearby geological mapping and surface geochemistry slightly to the south also uncovered the Sanity gold target ⁸, which was followed up in 2023 with the completion of additional surface sampling at the Sanity Target ⁹.

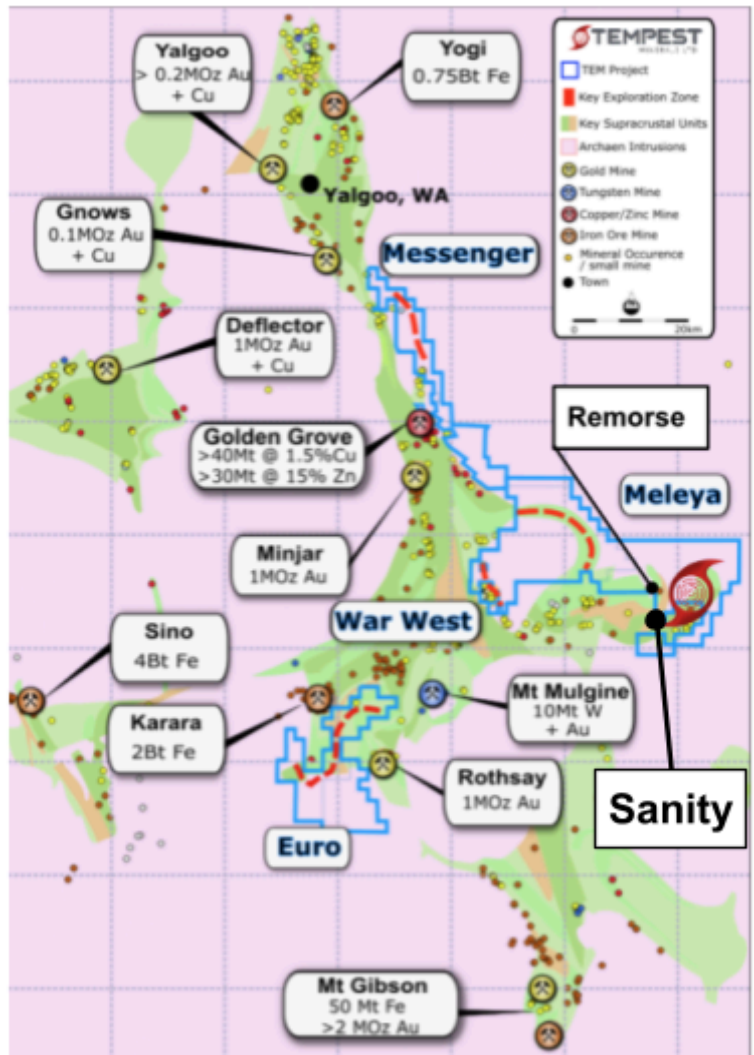


Figure 01: Stylised Yalgoo Belt Geology with Eastern Targets

Sanity Target

The Yalgoo project has a multitude of prospective targets, including the Sanity Target. Sanity presents as a local distortion in geophysical datasets (including the 2023 airborne electromagnetic survey ¹⁰), which correlates strongly with a multi-element geochemical anomaly in the collected samples (over 200 samples in this area).

Contoured results for gold, shown in Figure 02, delineate strong, coherent anomalous zones. Gold having soil peaks of up to 294ppb follow similar geometry correlating strongly with geophysical features immediately to the south. Gold and silver follow an identical geochemical dispersion, further confirming the robustness of the anomaly.

Individual rock chips from nearby mine workings (shafts) within the same geology trends have returned results of up to 7g/t 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, 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 ¹¹.

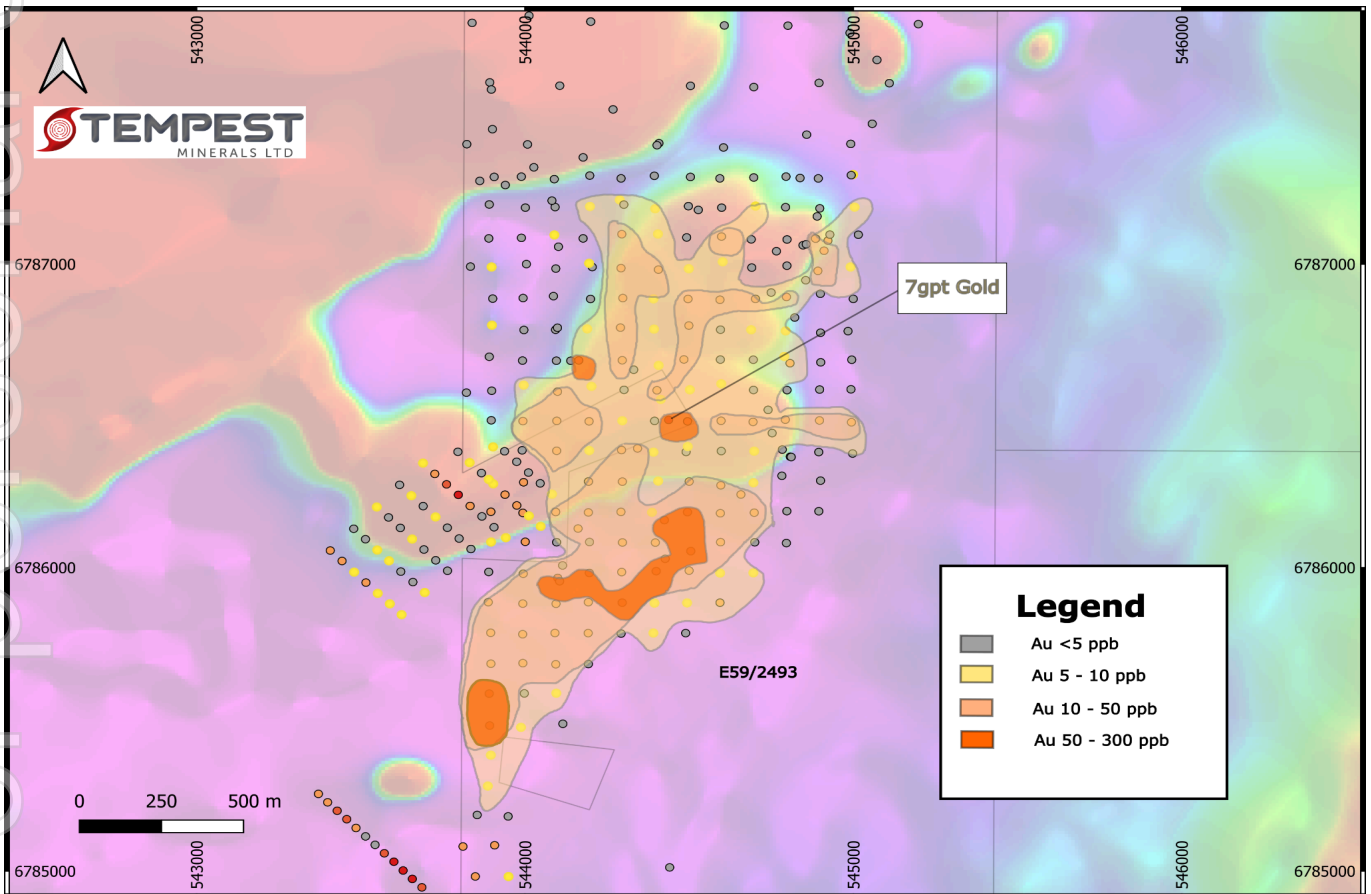


Figure 2: Sanity Target, magnetics and surface sampling results - Gold

Next Steps

- Assessment of results with respect to regional and context for potential drilling in progress
- Approvals for future works and geological modelling
- Subject to outcome of further assessment works, targeting a drilling program.

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 focused, 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 Jirka Just who is the Geology Manager of Tempest Minerals Ltd. Jirka is a Member of the 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'. Jirka 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 06 August 2020 "Enhanced Prospectivity at the Meleya Zone Murchison Province" >
2. TEM ASX Announcement dated 02 March 2022 "Meleya Update - Expansion of granted tenure" >
3. TEM Presentation 202412 Mines & Money >
4. TEM ASX Announcement dated 28 March 2022 " Meleya Update - Significant Discovery" >
5. TEM ASX Announcement dated 09 December 2022 " Meleya Update - Completion of drilling" >
6. TEM ASX Announcement dated 24 October 2024 "High-Grade Iron Intercepted In Early Drilling At Remorse" >
7. TEM ASX Announcement dated 3 December 2024 "High-Grade Magnetite Deposit Emerging at Remorse" >
8. TEM ASX Announcement dated 30 October 2023 "Gold Geochem Anomaly At Sanity Target >
9. TEM ASX Announcement dated 21 August 2023 " Yalgoo Update - Remorse Geochem and Heritage Surveys Completed" >
10. TEM ASX Announcement dated 16 October 2023 "Yalgoo Update - EM Survey Identifies Multiple High Priority Targets" >
11. WA8 ASX Announcement dated 12 July 2023 "Rothschild Deposit Grows Significantly" >

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 300g sample collected from the top of the B horizon and placed into a pulp bag for assay. Samples were unsieved as per lab analysis requirements. The unsieved sample is considered representative of the sampled material. Soil sample bags were collected onsite and delivered to LabWest Minerals Analysis in Perth by Tempest 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 from outcrops using a geological hammer and placed into pulp bags/calico bags for gold and multi-element (50 elements).
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soils were qualitatively logged, including colour and texture and other geological context where practicable.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. No QAQC issues were encountered.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were located on a grid oriented at 090 on a nominal 100m line spacing and 100m sample spacing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample bags were collected onsite, photographed, and moved in scheduled weekly or collections directly to the laboratory in Perth by Tempest or contract personnel. • All data is securely stored in the Tempest 'Geobank' database.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling was conducted by experienced Tempest and contract personnel using consistent, repeatable, industry-recognised methodology. • All sample data was collected electronically in the field using GRID mobile software. • Results were confirmed using lab QA/QC. • Assay results were thoroughly reviewed by Tempest staff. • All data is stored in the Tempest 'Geobank' database.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All soil information quoted is from E5902493 and E5902786. These licences are 100% owned by Warrigal Mining Pty Ltd which is a subsidiary of Tempest Minerals Ltd. No overriding interests are present to the Company's knowledge. There are no impediments to working in the area. Tempest acknowledges the traditional owners of the land.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tempest acknowledges the work by previous explorers including Minjar, Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd, Thundelarra Exploration Ltd, and Royal Resources Ltd.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project area lies over the easternmost interpreted extension of the Yalgoo Greenstone belt within the Warriadar Fold Belt. The Warriadar 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data aggregation methods were used. • No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate diagrams and/or tabulations are included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The complete set of sample points and assay grade results are presented in map form (Figure 2) in the body of the announcement. No sample locations or assay results are excluded. All sampling data is available in
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was undertaken Further exploration results by TEM can be found in the Company's list of ASX announcements This announcement references some of these in Appendix A including the pertinent previous releases. All relevant exploration data related to the current sampling has been included in this report. All data related to geochemical sampling by Tempest Minerals is available in the C166/2022 Combined Reporting Group annual reports A135604 (2023/24) and A148482 (2024/25).
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tempest Minerals will progress regulatory approvals and develop an initial drill program for the resultant target area. A POW (Reg. ID: 123402) is approved for the target area. Exploration programs planned going forward may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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