

TEM | Range - Gold in early drill results beside existing open-pit and mill

Key Points

- RC drilling extends gold mineralisation from surface
- Initial results exhibit encouraging grades including:
 - 3m @ 3.2g/t Au from 58m (MGTDH002)
 - Including 1m @ 5.9g/t Au from 59m
- Further assay results pending
- Mineralisation open along strike and down plunge
- Drill results adjacent to major planned mill expansion

Summary

Tempest Minerals Ltd (TEM) is pleased to announce the first assay results from recent Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at its Range Gold Project located near Mt Magnet in the Murchison region of Western Australia.

Results presented in this release are from the inaugural RC drilling program completed in October 2025 as part of a broader program to test the Range Project with drilling and geochemical sampling. The recently completed drill program of 19 holes for 1,500m tested multiple targets across the project area. 4 holes have been received, extending gold found at surface to depth.

These results lie less than 10km from the planned Ramelius Resources (ASX:RMS) major processing circuit expansion.



Figure 01: 3m @ 3.2g/t Au in silica/sericite/pyrite-altered felsic porphyry adjacent to BIF and quartz veining at a sheared basalt contact; from hole MGTDH002.

Range Project

Background

The Range project is 20km² of highly prospective ground sitting within the greater Mt Magnet region, which is a premier multi-million-ounce gold mining centre with numerous large-scale, long-life open pit and underground mines currently in operation. The Range Project sits within 5km of major mining houses as well as recent high-profile exploration successes ^{1 2 3 4}.

TEM has been exploring the Range project for some time, including analysing historical data, leading to a number of exploration prospects being generated ⁵ and opened the possibility of further prospects along strike to the south as outlined in the recent geological reinterpretation ⁶. Fieldwork has identified a number of gold-bearing exploration targets along a 7km strike length, including: the Wrangler Target adjacent to the Britannia Open Pit ⁷; the Cherokee Prospect yielding grades of up to 1g/t gold; and targets located in several different geological settings along the multi-kilometre corridor ⁸.

TEM has recently completed a number of field programs, including: a large auger-based geochemical sampling program ⁹; and the Company's first drilling at the project ^{10 11}. This drill program tested multiple targets and consisted of 19 holes for a total of 1,500m ¹².

The drilling results in this announcement lie less than 10km from the planned major processing circuit expansion ¹³ of neighbouring Ramelius Resources (ASX:RMS), existing large-scale operations in Mount Magnet.

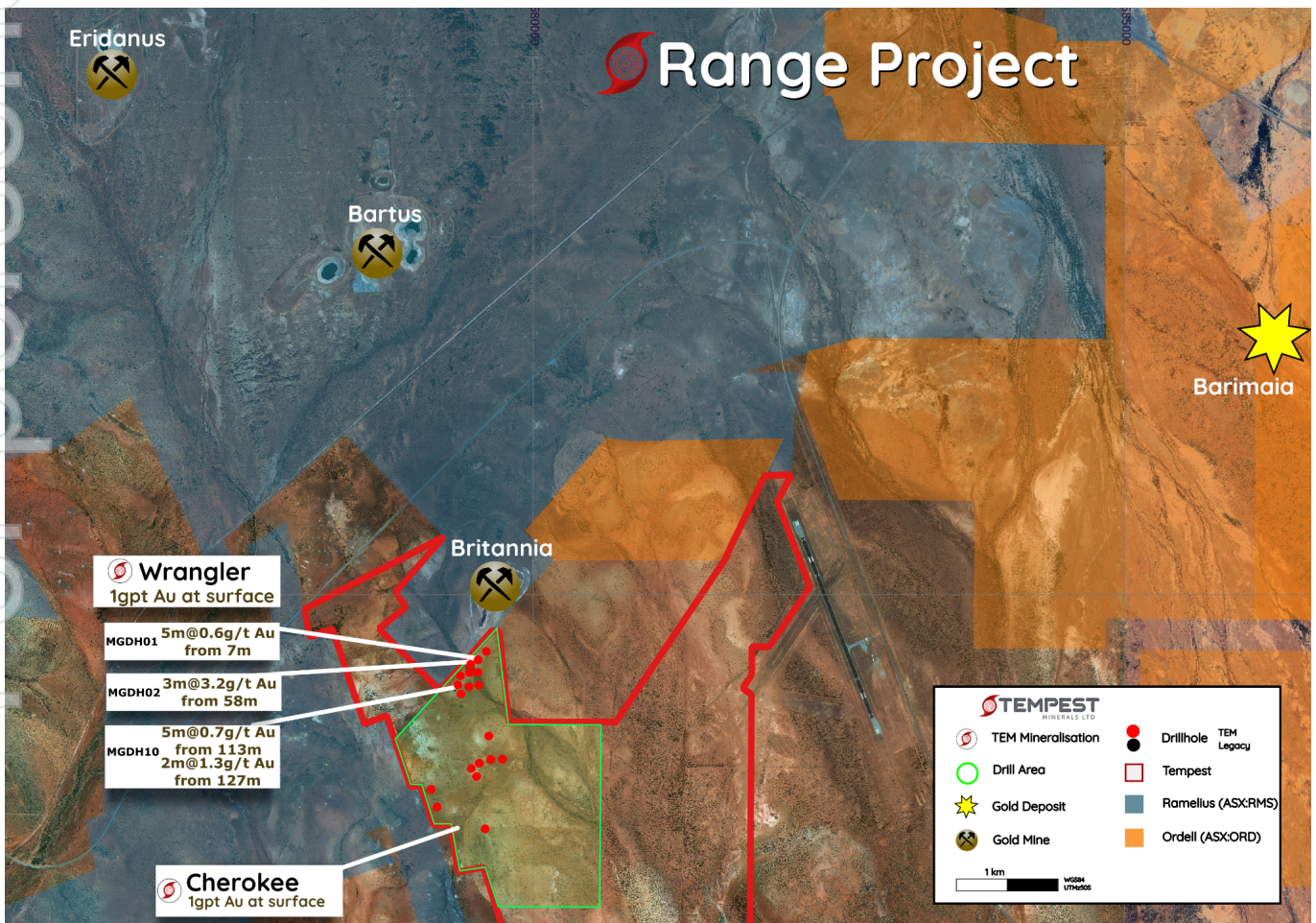


Figure 02: Overview of project and drilling

Geology

Geological observations from the current drilling completed at Range support an interpretation of the gold mineralisation being hosted by a suite of felsic porphyry intrusions, which are visually similar to gold mineralised porphyries that, in the Mount Magnet region, host gold mineralisation at Eridanus, Stellar, Milky Way and other deposits.

Gold mineralisation in the Britannia Well gold mine (RMS), immediately north of the Range Project, is hosted within vein stockworks within altered felsic porphyries. Felsic porphyries intersected in drilling at Range were observed to be sericite-altered, foliated and sheared, and contain quartz vein networks with disseminated pyrite. Gold mineralisation, from this initial assay batch, is concentrated along the contacts of porphyries in zones of pyrite and quartz veining. Broader zones of low-grade (0.2-0.6 g/t Au) contain higher-grade zones of +1g/t Au mineralisation. This is a similar arrangement to the porphyry deposits throughout the Mount Magnet region.

TEM believes on this basis that, based on the similarities to date, and with further drilling, there is a good probability of defining further zones of broad low-grade gold mineralisation, and within these, zones of economic high-grade shoots within porphyry intrusions.

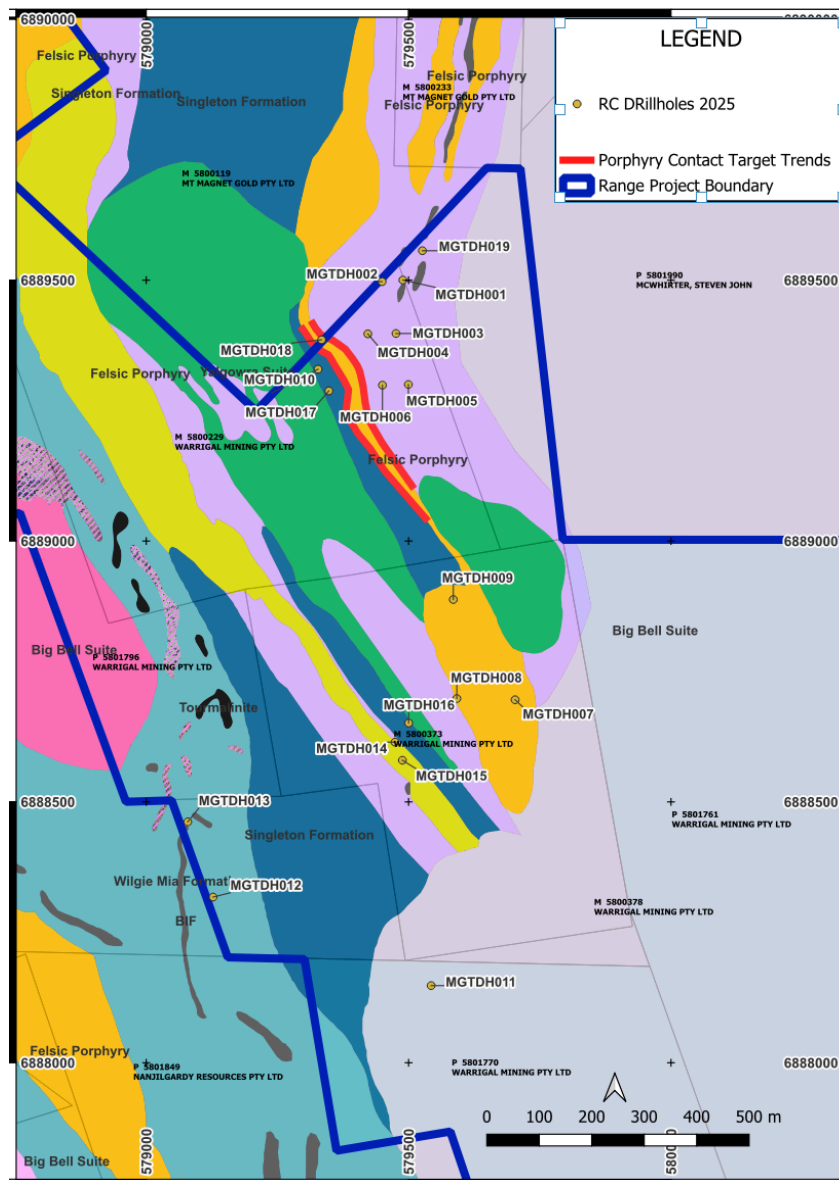


Figure 03: Geology map showing 2025 RC Drilling and trends of mineralisation at porphyry contacts.

Drilling

Results presented in this release are from the inaugural RC drilling program completed in October 2025. 19 holes for 1,500m were drilled as part of a broader program to test the Range Project with drilling and geochemical sampling. 4 holes have been received from this recently completed drill program, which tested multiple targets.

Mineralisation is typically hosted in silica-sericite-pyrite altered felsic porphyry intrusions. The Range porphyries are typical of the mineralised felsic porphyries in the Boogardie Basin. The drill holes in this announcement extend gold mineralisation discovered by TEM at surface to depth.

Significant gold intercepts received to date include:

HOLE_ID	FROM m	To m	Length m	Au g/t	Including Au g/t
MGTDH001	7	12	5	0.6	2m @ 1.2
MGTDH002	58	61	3	3.2	1m @ 5.9
MGTDH010	36	40	4	0.5	-
MGTDH010	113	118	5	0.7	2m @ 1.2
MGTDH010	127	129	2	1.3	1m @ 2.5

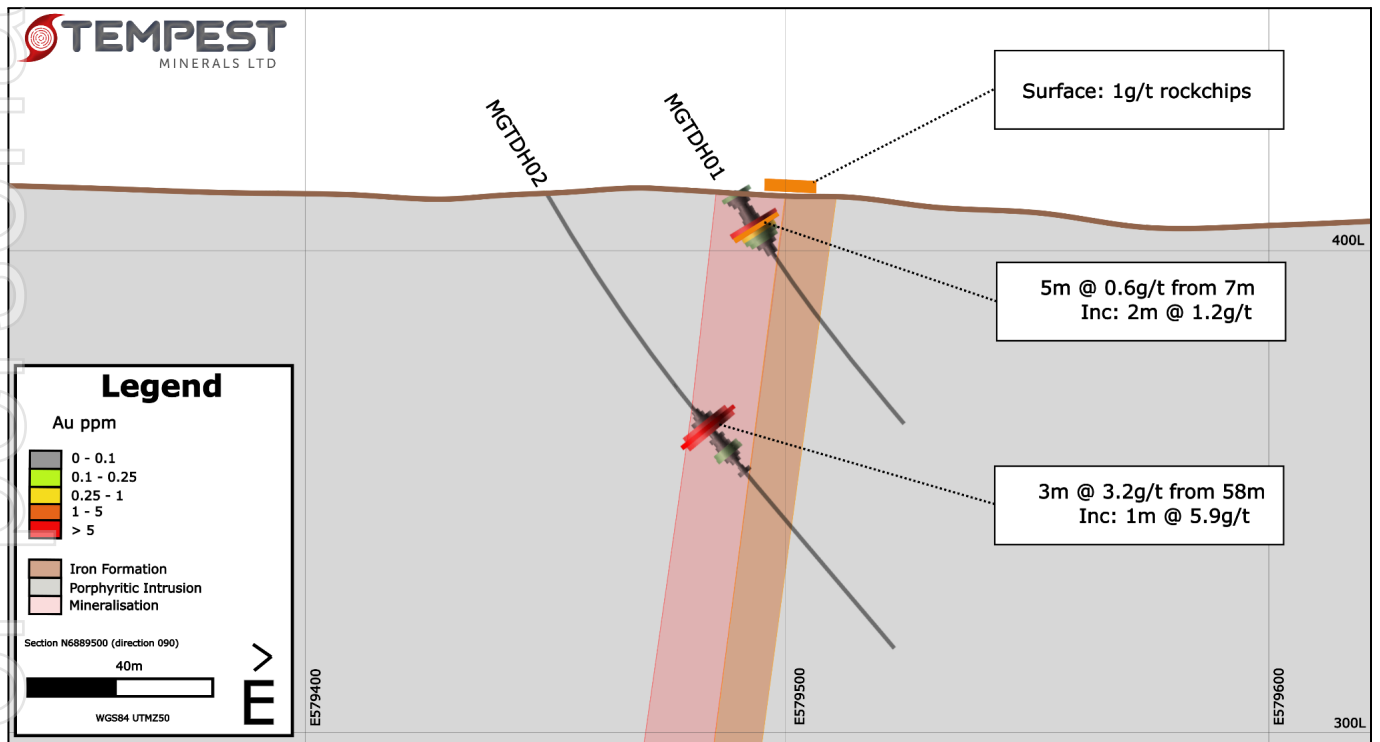


Figure 04: Section through N6889500 - MGDH01 and MGDH02

Next Steps

- Remaining RC assays pending
- Geochemical auger program assays pending
- Geological interpretation and targeting
- Potential phase 2 drilling

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, where its iron ore project is moving towards development in addition to exploring 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 Don Smith who is the Managing Director at 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.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results information included in this report from previous Company announcements as referenced in the body of this announcement and further confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the exploration results contained in those market releases continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix A: References

1. Ramelius Resources Ltd Website (accessed 2025-07-16) >
2. Ordell Minerals Ltd Website (accessed 2025-07-16) >
3. RMS ASX Announcement dated 13 May 2024 "Eridanus Resource up 64%" >
4. ORD ASX Announcement dated 19 May 2025 "Aircore Drilling Expands Prospective Barimaia Intrusion to +7km Strike" >
5. TEM ASX Announcement dated 22 July 2025 "Exploration Work Commences at Mt Magnet" >
6. Gneiss Results "Mapping Stratigraphy and gold Targets, Wrangler Project, Mount Magnet" July 2025
7. TEM ASX Announcement dated 13 Nov 2023 "Mt Magnet - New Gold Bearing Structures At The Range Project" >
8. TEM ASX Announcement dated 10 September 2025 "Gold In Rock Chips and Expanded Drilling" >
9. TEM ASX Announcement dated 25 September 2025 "Auger Sampling Commenced" >
10. TEM ASX Announcement dated 04 August 2025 "Drilling Imminent Targeting Gold In Mt Magnet" >
11. TEM ASX Announcement dated 29 September 2025 "Drilling Commenced Targeting Gold" >
12. TEM ASX Announcement dated 20 October 2025 "First Gold Drilling At Mt Magnet Completed" >
13. RMS ASX Announcement dated 28 October 2025 "Mt Magnet plant throughput up to 5Mtpa" >

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 (e.g. 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"> Information discussed in this announcement concerns exploratory Reverse Circulation (RC) drillholes completed between September and October 2025. Individual samples are collected from the rig on a 1m basis in each drillhole. Each 1m sample was split directly off the cyclone using a rig-mounted, conical, dual shoot splitter to deliver a 2-3kg primary split sample into a numbered calico bag and the bulk reject is passed into a green plastic RC bag and stored at the drill site. Where composite sampling was undertaken, samples were primarily collected as 4m composite samples. Each ~2-3kg composite sample was created using a 50mm diameter 'spear' and spearing the relevant four, one-metre sample piles to collect a sub-sample of approximate equal volume from each one-metre sample pile, the speared sample was placed in a pre-numbered calico bag to create the four-metre composite sample. To ensure the quality of the RC samples collected, every effort was made to drill all samples dry. The sampling system, rods and cyclone were cleaned at least every rod (6m). Drilling was completed dry using dust suppression. Metre delineation was controlled by means of visual marks on the mast chain on rig. The metre marks were checked for accuracy at the start of the drilling project. The sampling methodology is industry standard and considered both representative and appropriate for gold mineralisation.

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"> • RC drilling was conducted using a truck-mounted Schramm T450WS rig with an onboard 900CFM/350psi air compressor and a 1800CFM/1000psi external compressor/booster combined delivers 2700CFM/ 1350psi to the bitface through 6 m rods (4 ½ inch) and a face sampling percussion hammer (5 to 5 3/4 inch).
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"> • Recoveries from each metre of drilling were not measured, but visual inspection and monitoring of samples in the field indicate that recoveries were high, visually consistent, and any variations were logged. • The drilling string shroud tolerance was monitored to minimise dust, and metre delineation was kept in check by monitoring marks on the chain. • No material bias is expected in grade or recovery between the preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse media.
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"> • All RC chip samples were geologically logged in the field to metre resolution, recording information on rock type, mineralogy, mineralisation, fabrics, textures, weathering and alteration. • Representative sub-samples were collected and stored in chip trays for future reference. • All logging was qualitative for geological data collection and quantitative for geochemical data. • Logging was conducted at the drill-site using 'GRID' software. • Samples were geologically logged to a sufficient level of detail to support a Mineral Resource Estimation.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A rig-mounted, conical splitter was used for all drill samples delivered from the rig. • Compositing samples for analysis were collected, where chosen, by means of a sampling spear from metre-interval plastic bags. • At the laboratory, the samples are dried, crushed and pulverised (90% passing 75 microns). A 100g sample was retained from the pulverised sample for a four acid (complete) digest and 48 elements were read on ICPMS (4A/MS48). Gold was reported by 25g fire assay (FA250E04). • Quality control included inserting CRM samples into the sampling chain at a

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> rate of approximately 1 CRM sample for every 50 original samples. Both blank and duplicate samples were each inserted at a rate of 1 in 50 samples. The total population of control samples for soils and drilling was 5%. None of the CRM types contain enough data points to carry out a statistically significant analysis. A basic graphical assessment of the CRM assay results did not show significant bias. The laboratory blanks show no contamination. The drilling sample size (2 - 3kg) and the composite sample size (2 - 3kg) is regarded as appropriate for the nature and type of material sampled. No studies have been undertaken to determine whether sample size was appropriate of the material sampled.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were assayed to accepted industry standards at nationally certified laboratories. Multi-acid digestion of pulverised samples was followed by appropriate ICP-MS/ OES and fire assay technique. The RC drill samples were submitted into Intertek in Perth for analysis. No check samples were sent to independent laboratories.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<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"> No independent verification or hole twinning at this stage of the program. No adjustments to primary data. Data entry and storage procedures are documented as part of Warrigal Mining standard work procedures. Data is collected at the drill-site using 'GRID' software. Data is stored in the Tempest Micromine Geobank database.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC collars were initially positioned by means of a handheld android device using WGS84 Zone 50. Accuracy of modern handheld devices is typically <4m horizontal and regarded

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as appropriate for reconnaissance drill holes. • Down-hole survey data was collected on all drillholes at the time of drilling using a gyro.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first-pass drilling program was not completed using a set hole spacing; rather, holes were located and oriented based on the expected location of mineralised targets using geological field observations of the structures and lithologies being tested. • Where composite sampling was undertaken, samples were primarily collected as 4m composite samples. Each ~2-3kg composite sample was created using a 50mm 'diameter 'spear' and spearing the relevant four, one-metre sample piles to collect a sub-sample of approximate equal volume from each one-metre sample pile, the speared sample was placed in a pre-numbered calico bag to create the four-metre composite sample.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is assumed that the orientation of sampling has achieved unbiased sampling of structures or mineralisation, with reconnaissance drill holes targeting moderately steeply dipping (~70°) structurally controlled lithological contacts. Additional work will define the nature of the target horizons more accurately. • The relationship between the drilling orientation, and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced any material sampling bias. Drilling was designed to perpendicularly intersect mineralised structures so as to minimise sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples were dispatched to the laboratory as soon as possible after collection. Chain of custody is assumed to have been maintained throughout the sampling and dispatch process, although not strictly documented.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program was completed and data collected by experienced staff. • Drilling data is reviewed before loading to the 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 rock information quoted is from tenure held 100% by Warrigal Mining Pty Ltd which is a subsidiary of Tempest Minerals Ltd. Drilling was conducted on P58/1774, M58/229, M58/373 and P58/1770. No overriding interests are present to the Company's knowledge. Tempest acknowledges the traditional owners of the land. All tenements are in good standing.
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 Harmony Gold and Ramelius Resources. Tempest and Gneiss Results have identified drilling by historical explorers which is not comprehensively reported to WAMEX and for which records are not available. Prior small holders of Prospecting Licenses have held portions of the tenure in the past and have not reported all exploration activity.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Range Project lies within the Murchison Domain greenstone stratigraphy. Geology observed to date places the Project geology into the lower greenstone formations of the Murchison Domain. Lithology observed during the mapping includes komatiitic basalts, basalts, gabbros, banded iron formations and porphyritic rocks consistent with the sequences observed in the Mount Magnet and Boogardie Basin, adjoining the Project Area. NNW (and also NNE) trending foliations, faults and shear zones are visible throughout the outcrops at the project with the former appearing to be related to localised mineralisation. The N-S oriented, gold mineralised Britannia Well Shear also passes through the Project.

<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<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"> • A table of current drill holes with gold assays and notes regarding geology is supplied in <u>Appendix C</u> of this document.
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<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 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.
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<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. • 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’). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geometry of the geology is not clearly definite at this stage of exploration. The current exploration program is designed to provide structural and morphological data. • Drill hole intercepts are reported as downhole intercepts.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagrams are presented to provide as much context as possible to the location and nature of the work completed.

	<i>plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
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 practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All data from the drill program that has been received to date is provided in this announcement. Representative reporting of both low and high grades and widths is practised.
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"> All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement. The reporting of previous exploration work performed by Warrigal Mining not discussed above can be found in Tempest Minerals ASX announcements in Appendix A and WAMEX statutory reports.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work is contingent on data interpretation and mapping to better target drilling. Detailed observations will provide improved geological understanding of potential target zones, which can be used to further the project. Targeting will focus on identifying additional altered porphyry contact zones. Further work is expected to include systematic infill and extensional drilling.

Appendix C: Drillhole Data

Drilling Completed

Method	Collars	Metres
RC	19	1,500

HOLE_ID	EAST	NORTH	LEVEL	DEPTH m	AZIMUTH °	DIP °	HOLE_TYPE
MGTDH001	579489.06	6889500.75	412.14	60	90	-60	RC
MGTDH002	579449.52	6889497.68	411.97	120	90	-60	RC
MGTDH003	579475.99	6889398.33	411.77	60	90	-60	RC
MGTDH004	579422.31	6889397.59	412.58	97	90	-60	RC
MGTDH005	579499.57	6889300.51	411.95	19	90	-60	RC
MGTDH006	579450.15	6889299.26	411.73	85	90	-60	RC
MGTDH007	579702.97	6888696.26	408.49	160	90	-60	RC
MGTDH008	579591.89	6888698.54	409.93	37	90	-60	RC
MGTDH009	579585.16	6888888.38	411.45	25	90	-60	RC
MGTDH010	579327.44	6889329.84	414.31	175	90	-60	RC
MGTDH011	579542.95	6888148.35	416.82	130	75	-60	RC
MGTDH012	579127.40	6888318.12	418.03	50	70	-60	RC
MGTDH013	579079.22	6888462.32	418.72	80	60	-60	RC
MGTDH014	579474.06	6888615.01	410.83	85	90	-60	RC
MGTDH015	579488.16	6888580.30	410.33	37	130	-60	RC
MGTDH016	579500.16	6888651.68	410.58	37	180	-60	RC
MGTDH017	579348.07	6889288.29	413.38	120	90	-60	RC
MGTDH018	579334.30	6889386.20	412.90	103	90	-60	RC
MGTDH019	579526.29	6889557.01	412.17	20	90	-60	RC

Significant Gold Intercepts

HOLE_ID	FROM m	To m	Length m	Au g/t	Including Au g/t
MGTDH001	7	12	5	0.61	2m @ 1.2
MGTDH002	58	61	3	3.22	1m @ 5.9
MGTDH010	36	40	4	0.52	
MGTDH010	113	118	5	0.66	2m @ 1.2
MGTDH010	127	129	2	1.34	1m @ 2.5

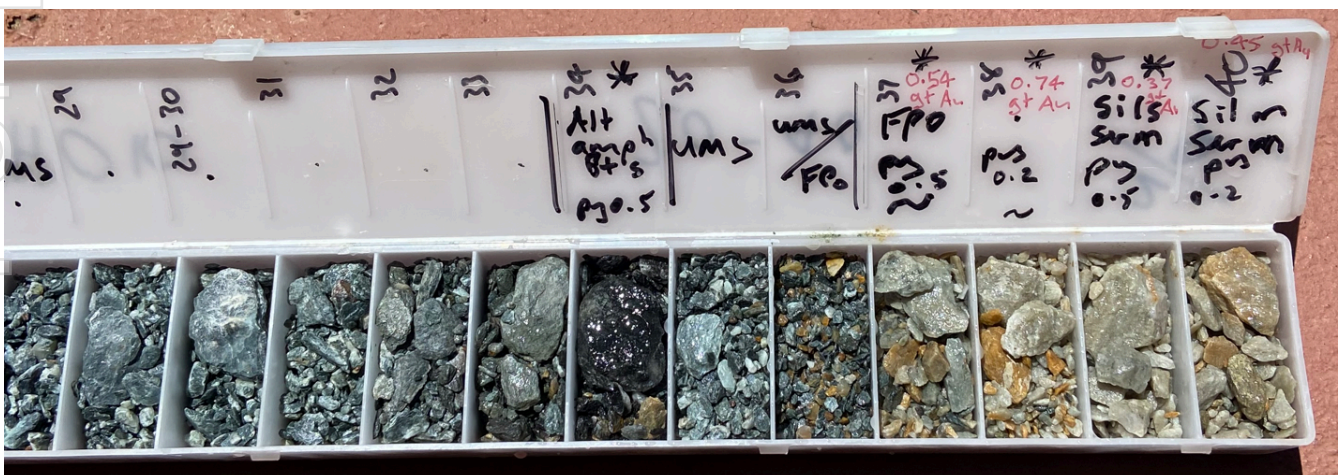
Drill Sample Photography



MGTDH001: 2m @ 1.2g/t Au from 7m in weathered and foliated felsic porphyry and quartz veining.



MGTDH002: 3m @ 3.2g/t Au from 59m (including 1m @ 5.9g/t Au) in silica/sericite/pyrite-altered felsic porphyry adjacent to BIF and quartz veining at a sheared basalt contact.



MGTDH010: 4m @ 0.5g/t Au from 36m in silica/sericite/pyrite-altered, foliated felsic porphyry adjacent to an ultramafic talc/chlorite schist contact.



MGTDH010: 5m @ 0.7g/t Au from 114m (including 1m @ 1.8g/t Au) in silica/pyrite-altered, foliated felsic porphyry



MGTDH010: 2m @ 1.3g/t Au from 128m (including 1m @ 2.5g/t Au)