TEM | Range - Further Gold In Drilling At Mt Magnet

Key Points

- Further positive gold results from drilling in Mt Magnet
- Results include:
  - 3m @ 1.9g/t gold from 13m
  - 2m @ 1.2g/t gold from 21m
- Numerous drillholes intersected thick mineralised zones
- Gold-bearing mineralisation now intersected over 1.5km strike length
- Mineralisation adjacent to existing open pit and large-scale concentrator

Summary

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

TEM completed an RC drilling program in October 2025 as part of a broader drilling and geochemical testing program. The drilling comprised 19 holes for 1,500m and tested multiple targets across the project area.

Previously announced drill intercepts include: 3m @ 3.2g/t Au from 58m (including 1m@5.9g/t), and the most recent results have comparable numbers, including: 3m@1.9g/t gold from 13m and 2m@1.2g/t Au from 21m.

These shallow gold results lie adjacent to existing open pits and less than 10km from the planned Ramelius Resources (ASX:RMS) major processing circuit expansion.

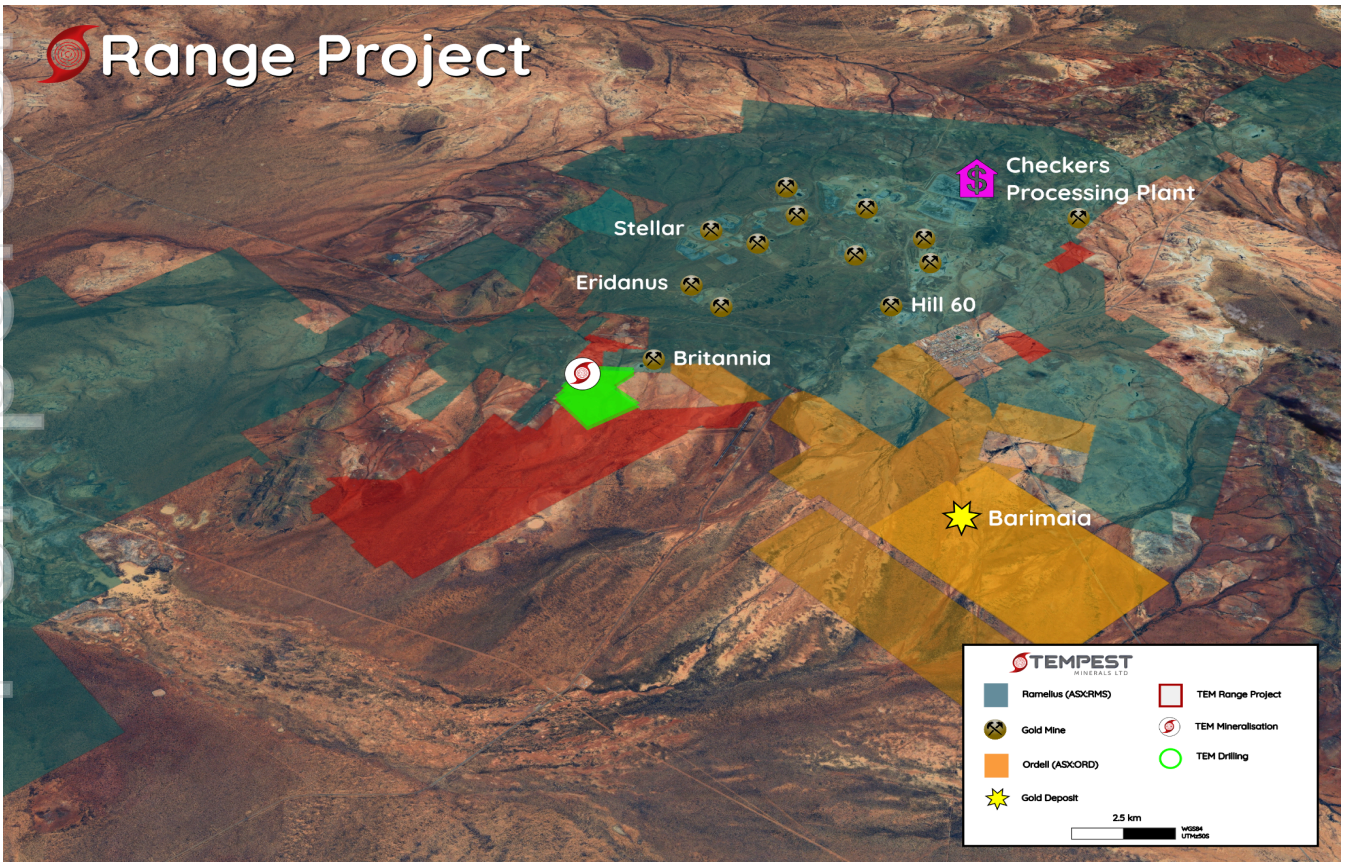

Figure 01: Range Project in regional context

Range Project

Background

The Range project is 20km^2 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 existing large-scale operations in Mount Magnet.

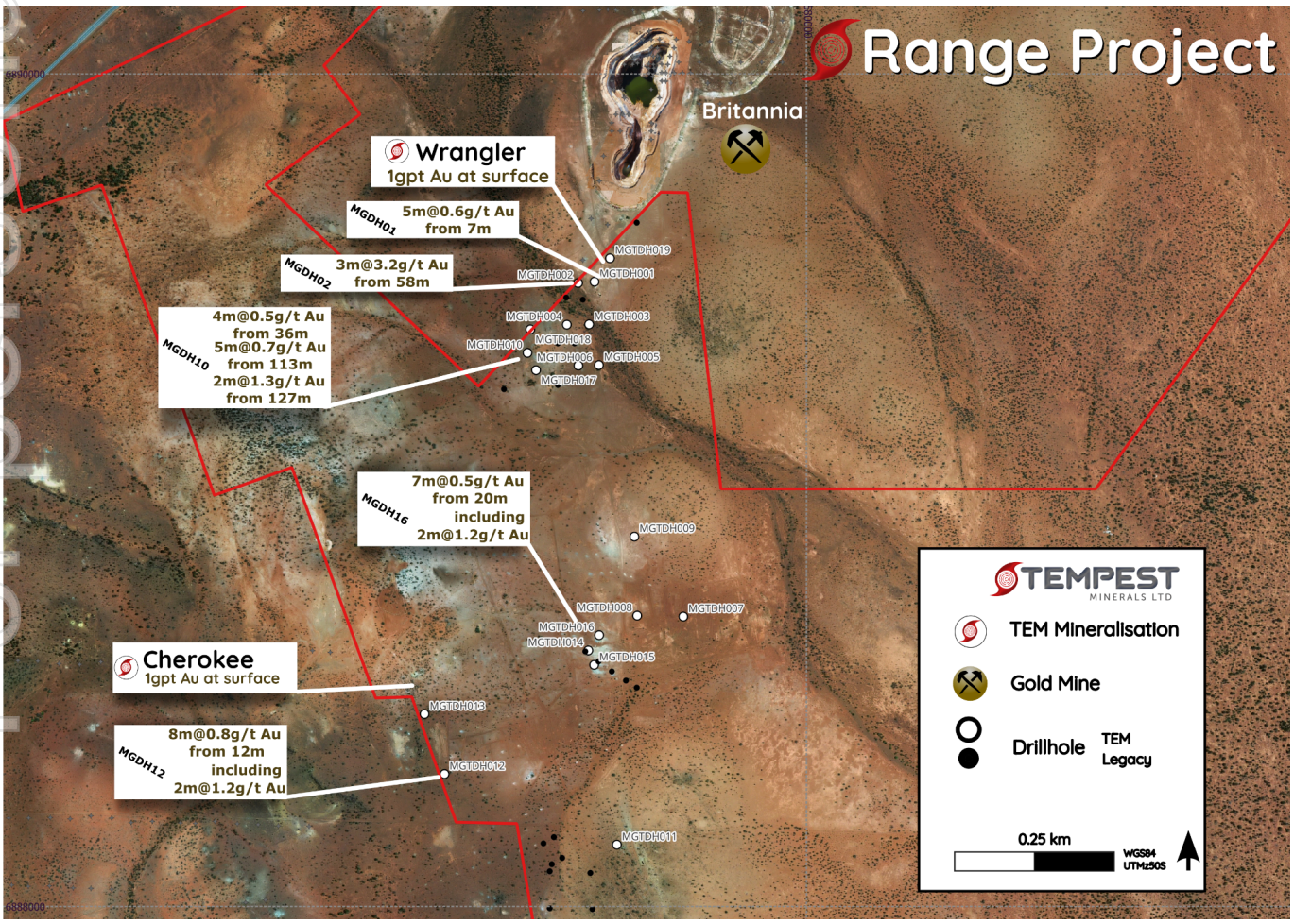

Figure 02: Overview of drilling completed and gold intercept highlights

Drilling

In October 2025, TEM completed its inaugural RC drilling program with 19 holes for 1,500m drilled as part of a broader exploration program at the Range Project.

TEM has previously reported a number of gold occurrences at surface, and this drilling extends this in multiple locations both from surface to depth and along strike (approximately 1.5km to date).

Drilling tested multiple targets with mineralisation encountered in a majority of holes, typically hosted in silica-sericite-pyrite altered felsic porphyry intrusions.

Drilling confirms the interpretation that the mineralisation encountered intermittently in the drilling program is part of a larger mineralising system in the area and likely related to are typical of mineralised felsic porphyries in the Boogardie Basin.

Results are considered comparable in grade and scale to many of those reported by neighbouring operators at an early deposit development stage.

Highlight gold results [14] are included in the below table:

	HOLE_ID	FROM m	To m	Length m	Au g/t	Comment
^	MGTDH001	7	12	5	0.6	Inc 2m @ 1.2
	MGTDH002	28	32	4 (composite)	0.5	
		40	44	4 (composite)	0.5	
^		58	61	3	3.2	
	including			1	5.9	
^	MGTDH010	36	40	4	0.5	
^	*including*	113	118	5	0.7	
^	*including*	113	114	2	1.2	
^		127	129	2	1.3	Inc 1m @ 2.5
	MGTDH012	12	20	8	0.8	
	including	13	15	3	1.9	
	MGTDH016	20	27	7	0.5	
	including	21	22	2	1.2	

* Previously reported results denoted with carat ^ symbol.

* Full results are available in Appendix C

Next Steps

- Review results and geological modelling
- Plan potential future works, including drilling
- Results from recent geochem program imminent

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 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 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” ➢
14. TEM ASX Announcement dated 06 November 2025 “Gold in early drill results beside existing open-pit and mill” ➢

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 (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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 rig-mounted, conical splitter was used for all drill samples delivered from the rig. • Composited 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 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.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• 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.
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.*	• 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 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		structures so as to minimise sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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.

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.*
		• A number of legacy drillholes exist within the area of current works. Best endeavours (including government database, drilling GIS layers and wamex reports) were made to locate records but data is sporadic and incomplete. These have been utilised with what knowledge is possible from the current dataset. There is evidence of further drilling in the field of which no records are currently available.
		• A table of current drill holes with gold assays and notes regarding geology is supplied in Appendix C of this document.

Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• 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 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.
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*	• Diagrams are presented to provide as much context as possible to the location and nature of the work completed.

	plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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 could include systematic infill and extensional drilling.

Appendix C: Exploration Data

Drilling Completed

Method	Collars	Metres
RC	19	1,500

Drillhole Location and Geometry

(Coordinates: WGS84 UTMz50)

(Directions: Grid North)

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

Gold Intercepts

(0.1g/t cutoff)
(^ Previously reported)

	HOLE_ID	FROM m	To m	Length m	Au g/t	Comment
^	MGTDH001	7	12	5	0.6	Inc 2m @ 1.2
	MGTDH002	16	20	4	0.2	
		28	32	4 (composite)	0.5	
		40	44	4 (composite)	0.5	
^		58	61	3	3.2	
	including			1	5.9	
		65	66	4	0.1	
	MGTDH003	28	32	4 (composite)	0.4	
	MGDH004	8	16	8 (includes composite)	0.1	
		63	72	9	0.2	
		80	84	4 (composite)	0.3	
		84	88	4 (composite)	0.2	
	MGDH005	-	-	-	-	No significant intersections
	MGTDH006	61	62	1	0.1	
		66	67	1	0.2	
	MGTDH007	-	-	-	-	No significant intersections
	MGTDH008	16	20	4	0.1	
	MGDH009	-	-	-	-	No significant intersections
	MGTDH010	36	47	11	0.3	
^	*including*	36	40	4	0.5	
		52	57	5	0.3	
		108	109	21	0.4	
^	*including*	113	118	5	0.7	

	HOLE_ID	FROM m	To m	Length m	Au g/t	Comment
^	*including*	113	114	2	1.2	
^	*including*	127	129	2	1.3	Inc 1m @ 2.5
	MGTDH011	17	18	1	0.3	
		45	62	17	0.1	
	MGTDH012	12	20	8	0.8	
	including	13	15	3	1.9	
	MGTDH013	70	73	3	0.2	
	MGTDH014	77	78	4	0.3	
	MGTDH015	14	18	4	0.2	
	MGTDH016	20	27	7	0.5	
	including	21	22	2	1.2	
	MGTDH017	67	68	1	0.2	
		89	91	2	0.3	
		97	99	2	0.1	
	MGTDH018	-	-	-	-	No significant intersections
	MGTDH019	0	1	1	0.1	
		9	12	3	0.2	

Legacy Drilling

Current available data from digitised historic reports

HOLE_ID	EAST	NORTH	DEPTH m	* AZIMUTH °	* DIP °	HOLE_TYPE	SOURCE	^ COMMENT
BWP0045	-28.11635895	117.8103441	80	090	70	RC	A59184	No assay data
BWP0046	-28.11640829	117.8096318	80	090	70	RC	A59184	No assay data
BWP0047	-28.1162753	117.8092236	100	090	70	RC	A59184	No assay data
BWP0048	-28.11717913	117.8090267	100	090	70	RC	A59184	No assay data
BWP0049	-28.11803663	117.8090332	80	090	70	RC	A59184	No assay data
BWP0050	-28.1179939	117.8086256	80	090	70	RC	A59184	No assay data
BWP0051	-28.11898559	117.8088367	80	090	70	RC	A59184	No assay data
BWP0052	-28.11898799	117.8084294	80	090	70	RC	A59184	No assay data
BWP0053	-28.11989061	117.8084362	80	090	70	RC	A59184	No assay data
BWP0054	-28.11998867	117.8071134	80	090	70	RC	A59184	No assay data
BWP0055	-28.1264413	117.8104199	60	090	70	RC	A59184	No assay data
BWP0056	-28.12628941	117.810154	80	090	70	RC	A59184	No assay data
BWP0057	-28.12609288	117.8098063	80	090	70	RC	A59184	No assay data
BWP0058	-28.12587817	117.8094789	80	090	70	RC	A59184	No assay data
BWP0059	-28.12566347	117.8091515	80	090	70	RC	A59184	No assay data
GR1	-28.12983144	117.8081566	11	070	70	RAB	A79471	0.095g/t reported
GR2	-28.12969454	117.8084101	8	070	70	RAB	A79471	No assay data
GR3	-28.13028155	117.8083636	5	070	70	RAB	A79471	No assay data
GR4	-28.13014465	117.8086172	5	070	70	RAB	A79471	No assay data
GR1	-28.13043529	117.8083139	11	070	70	RAB	A79382	No assay data
GR2	-28.13046551	117.809312	8	070	70	RAB	A79382	No assay data
GR3	-28.13123862	117.8083199	5	070	70	RAB	A79382	No assay data
GR4	-28.13125049	117.8093688	5	070	70	RAB	A79382	No assay data
GR1A	-28.12983144	117.8081566	11	070	70	RAB	A79382	No assay data
GR2A	-28.12969454	117.8084101	8	070	70	RAB	A79382	No assay data
GR3A	-28.13028155	117.8083636	5	070	70	RAB	A79382	No assay data
GR4A	-28.13014465	117.8086172	5	070	70	RAB	A79382	No assay data

* Azimuth and dip estimated from field observations

^ Full assay data not reported