TEM | Meleya Update - Orion DHEM Survey And Assays Confirm Project Potential

Key Points

- Additional strongly mineralised zones confirmed in remaining assays across both holes
- Sizeable >200m Zinc enriched zone identified with corresponding Copper + Lead anomaly
- EM confirmed as effective tool for detecting the presence of mineralisation in the Meleya terrain
- Survey confirms multiple stratigraphic positions host mineralisation along the 50km Meleya Belt
- Modelled magnetic zones with sulphides correspond with logging
- Strong response at 430m in WARDH72/73 shows podiform sulphides between the 2 drill holes
- Potential target position for future shallow-level drill targeting

Tempest Minerals Ltd (TEM) is pleased to announce the completion of the Down Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) Survey at the Orion WARDH72 and WARDH73 drill holes. Remaining assays for the project have also been received with thick highly anomalous zones identified. In line with previous observations in core logging, multiple highly mineralised zones are observable in assay and EM surveys. This strongly supports an exploration model that sulphide mineralisation is detectable and that specific target horizons can host mineralisation. The definition of these target horizons will help prioritise further precious and base metal drill targeting across the belt.

Background

The Meleya Project is part of Tempest Minerals' flagship Yalgoo Portfolio that extends over a footprint of more than 900km^2. Tempest has for some time considered the target zones at Meleya to represent one of the most exciting greenfields base and precious metal upside exploration opportunities in the industry today.

In 2019 [1], the TEM technical team noted discordant geophysical signatures which did not correlate with existing geological maps of the region.

In 2020/21 [2], interpretations, based on extensive fieldwork, resulted in the identification of more than 50 km of strike length of a previously unrecognised and unexplored segment of the Yalgoo Greenstone Belt which currently hosts a number of world class mines.

In March 2022 [3], TEM commenced state government co-funded (EIS) [4] drilling of the first 2 drill holes for the purpose of establishing stratigraphic controls over the new geological province. Both drill holes, totaling some 1,730.5m in the Orion Target, encountered multiple zones of visual mineralisation [5] Significantly, this program revealed the presence of multiple mineralisation styles across multiple geologic settings, presently considered to be consistent with volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) and intrusion-related mineral systems.

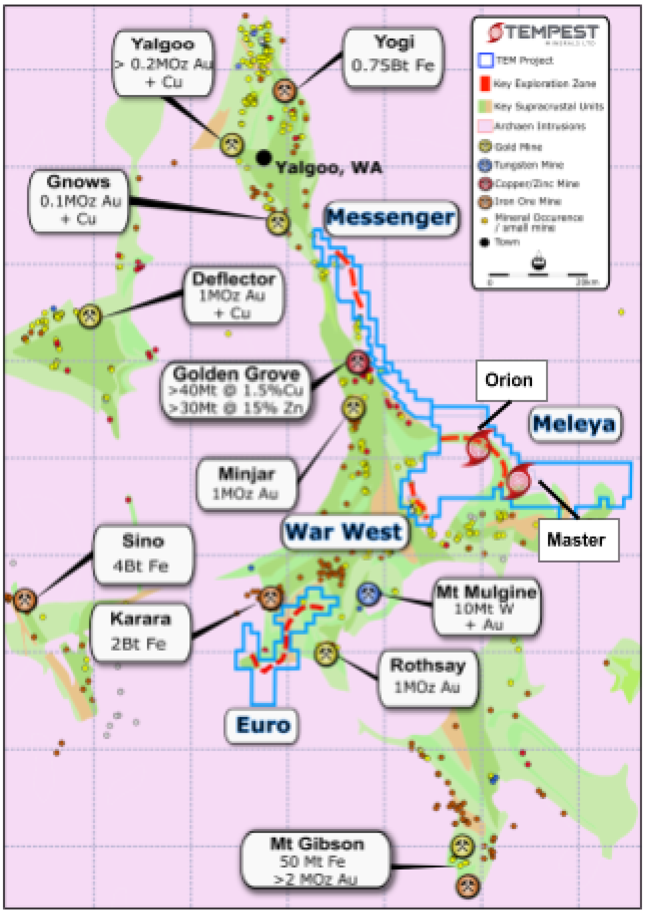

Figure 01: Project Location and Regional Context

Downhole EM Survey

DHEM is extensively used to identify and delineate geological formations, mineralisation systems and orebodies - particularly those which have large-scale sulphide contents such as volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS), skarn and porphyry - that have the potential to respond to electromagnetic signals.

The presence of appreciable sulphides such as pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite as described in previous releases [6] is expected to respond to the signals produced during the survey. These sulphides corresponded with results such as 1m at 1290ppm Cu from 431m in hole WARDH72, 0.5m at 940ppm Cu from 290.5m or 1.1m at 818ppm Cu from 461.1m in WARDH73.

The DHEM survey conducted [7] utilised 2 x 300m diameter loops in conjunction with downhole electromagnetic sensors to produce a field normal to sub perpendicular to the known geology. The large raw dataset was processed and interpreted to generate 3 dimensional models of the geology of the Orion Target.

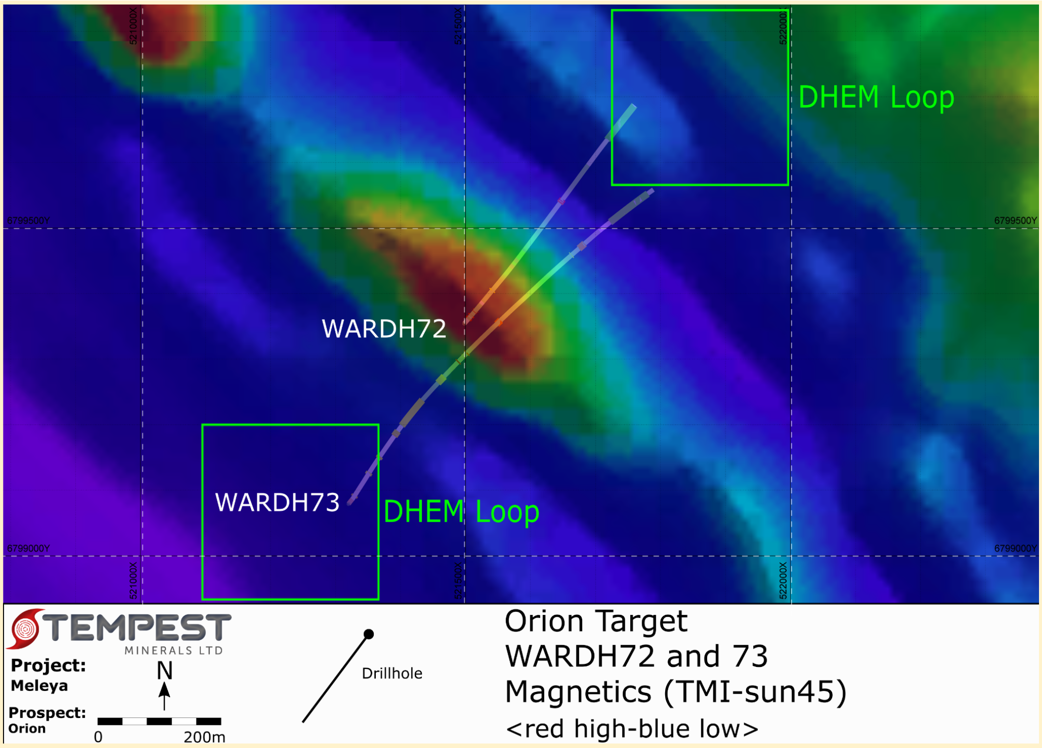

Figure 02: DHEM Survey layout with magnetics and drillhole underlay

Results

The DHEM surveys from holes WARDH72 and WARDH73 have defined upper and lower zones of elevated magnetite and sulphides (pyrite/pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite). As seen in Figure 3, these two zones coincide well with interpreted stratigraphic boundaries from geology logs.

The upper electromagnetic response in both holes (Figure 03) is confirmed as a zone of primarily banded magnetite and disseminated sulphides (consistent with geology logs) while the lower zone is more likely to be a response from more copper and iron sulphides. Similarly, hydrothermal magnetite and Cu-Au ore zones have a similar relationship at the Golden Grove VMS deposit [8] occurring along strike in a similar stratigraphic horizon; this confirmation elevates the prospectivity of the Meleya Belt.

For the lower zone, geology logging has indicated that the stratigraphic horizons have modelled a subvertical copper sulphide zone (Figure 3), which can be traced up-dip to surface positions. This prospective stratigraphic position will be tested along strike by imminent near surface drill programs.

The DHEM surveys have significantly elevated the prospectivity and advanced our understanding of mineralisation and results reported here can be used to prioritise near-term drilling campaigns.

Furthermore, while abundant iron and copper sulphides have been reported - zinc-sulphide mineralisation (sphalerite) which is notoriously difficult to identify in early stage projects - has now been observed in drill core. This has been reflected in horizons of more than 200m geological thickness with isolated greater enrichment such as 18.9m @ 362.2ppm Zn from 852.1m in WARDH72 including 1m @ 1,710ppm Zn from 852.1m. In hole WARDH73 the same stratigraphic or structural position is intercepted with 21.58m @ 247.3ppm Zn from 476.9m including 2m @ 1,118ppm Zn.

Sphalerite is neither electrically conductive nor magnetic, the DHEM technique cannot be used to constrain the potential for sphalerite within the immediate vicinity of the down hole survey. However, continuity of mineralisation suggests that this interpreted 300m long Zn zone likely extends well beyond the constraints of these holes. This priority target will be followed up with targeted drilling across the stratigraphic horizon in an attempt to seek significant endowment.

<u>The Meleya Belt is one of the few unexplored greenstone packages in Australia and hence very early in its exploration evolution. It is important to note that WARDH72 and WARDH73 are the only two drill holes completed to date into the 50km long Meleya Belt. Most comparable sized belts have hundreds or thousands of drillholes</u>.

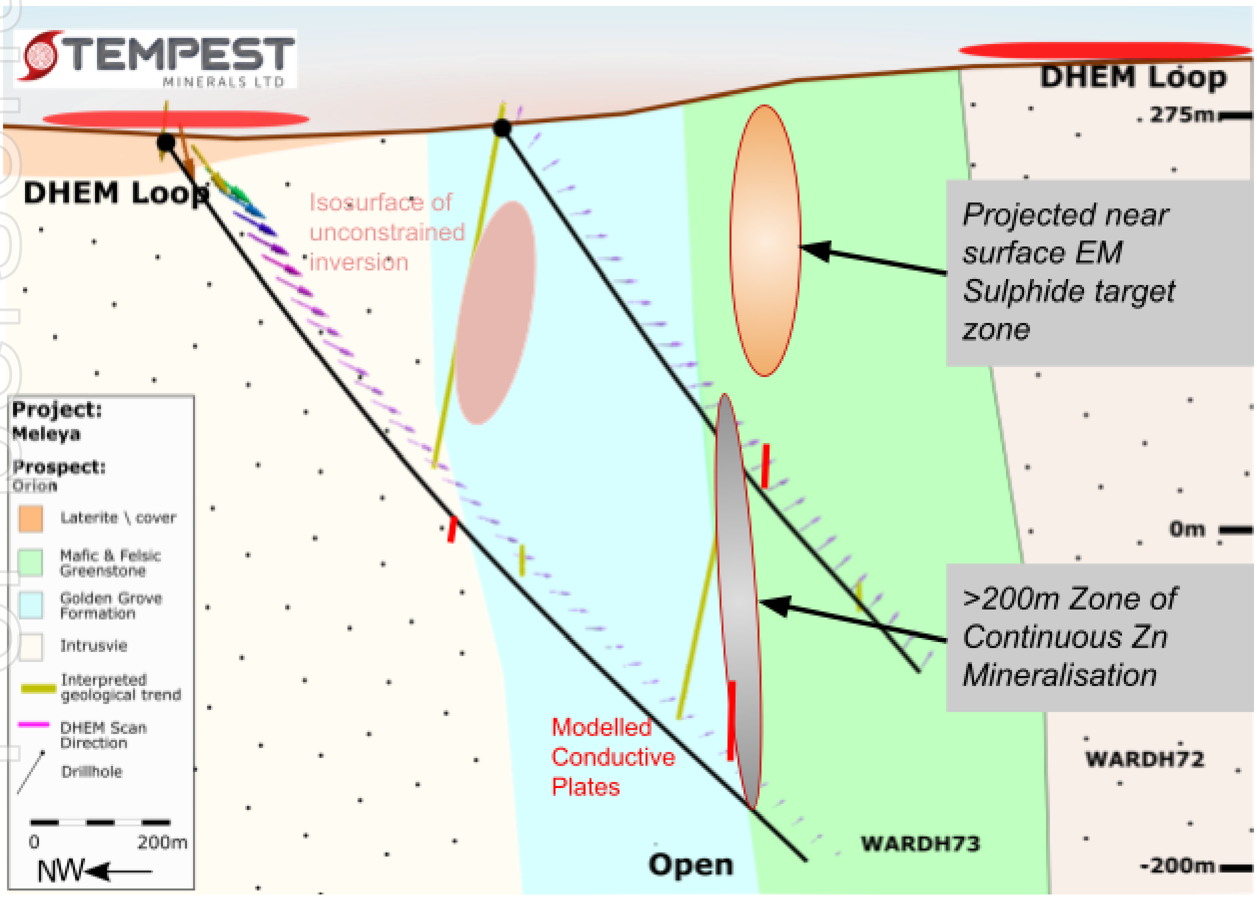

Figure 03: DHEM Survey section view with primary field direction, drillholes, geology and model plates (red)

Multi-element Intercepts:

Hole WARDH72

- 4.3m @ 512.3ppm Ni from 93.5m
- 0.9m @ 428ppm Cu + 0.39gpt Ag and 0.008gpt Au from 186.5m
- 14m @ 305.7ppm Cu + 277.1ppm Zn and 0.19gpt Ag from 426m
  - Including 1m @ 1290ppm Cu + 411ppm Zn and 0.84gpt Ag from 431m
- 21.58m @ 277.1ppm Zn + 0.07gpt Ag from 476.9m
  - Including 2m @ 1118ppm Zn + 0.31gpt Ag from 485m
- 1m @ 545ppm Zn + 247ppm Cu and 0.16gpt Ag from 523m

Hole WARDH73

- 0.5m @ 940ppm Cu from 290.5m
- 1.1m @ 818ppm Cu and 0.11gpt Ag from 476.1m
- 9.7m @ 274.9ppm Ni from 659.0m
- 18.9m @ 362.2ppm Zn + 87.9ppm Pb and 0.1gpt Ag from 852.1m
  - Including 4m @ 928ppm Zn + 220.5ppm Pb and 0.18 Ag from 858
  - Including 1m @ 1710ppm Zn + 430.5ppm Pb and 0.19gpt Ag from 860
- 0.4m @ 588ppm Mo and 107ppm Cu from 945.6m
- 4.5m @ 0.40gpt Ag from 981m

Summary

Together with past work [9] the prospectivity of Tempest Minerals' Meleya Belt has been elevated. The upper (magnetite dominant) and lower (sulphide dominant) responses have been successfully defined in the DHEM program. Although relatively small-scale EM responses have been modelled, these coincide with logged mineralisation zones and geological boundaries which then provide definition for targets across the entire project. These are currently being systematically assessed and targeted for drilling.

The numerous mineralised downhole intercepts identified through logging and assay data confirm that the Meleya Belt is fertile and mineralised. The first two holes into the previously unexplored >50km-long belt confirm the huge and exciting potential for gold and base metal discoveries at the Meleya Project. Aggressive exploration is ongoing at this and other Tempest exploration projects.

Next Steps

- Regional exploration. As exploration continues, several strategic programs will be conducted, including:
  - Further geophysical surveys
  - Petrographic analyses in progress
  - Ongoing geochemical sampling
  - Project wide drilling programs
- Advanced targets supported by geophysical and geochemical data defined and drill testing underway:
  - Currently drilling at Master Target [10]
  - Upcoming RC drilling at the Clover target to commence soon after Master
  - Upcoming large scale aircore program in final stages of preparation
  - Further target RC and Diamond drilling in planning

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.

Contact

For more information, please contact:

Don Smith

Managing Director

Level 2, Suite 9
389 Oxford Street
Mt Hawthorn,
Western Australia
6016

+61 89200 0435

www.tempestminerals.com

LinkedIn

Instagram

Twitter

Facebook

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 GSA, AIG and AusIMMand 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. LI3 ASX Announcement dated 20 March 2020 "Exploration Update"
2. LI3 ASX Announcement dated 18 August 2020 "Meleya Zone Targets Identified From New Geophysical Data"
3. TEM ASX Announcement dated 24 February 2022 "Meleya Project Update - Drilling Commencement"
4. TEM ASX Announcement dated 18 November 2021 "Meleya Exploration Update - EIS Funding Granted"
5. TEM ASX Announcement dated 28 March 2022 "Meleya Update - Significant Discovery At Orion Target"
6. TEM ASX Announcement dated 02 April 2022 "Meleya Update - Further mineralisation drilled at the Orion discovery"
7. Vortex Geophysics Website: http://vortexgeophysics.com.au/ - Access 04 July 2022
8. Sharpe R. and Gemmell J.B. 2001. Alteration Characteristics of the Archean Golden Grove Formation at the Gossan Hill Deposit, Western Australia: Induration as a Focusing Mechanism for Mineralizing Hydrothermal Fluids. Economic Geology v. 96, pg. 1239-1262.
9. Frankcombe F, ExploreGeo MEMORANDUM "Meyela Down Hole EM survey - Interpretation"
10. TEM ASX Announcement dated 05 September 2022 "Meleya Update - Drilling commences at Master Target"

Appendix B: JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond Drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. • Drillholes were undertaken to test geochemical and geophysical anomalies as well as understanding the stratigraphy to enable further target testing. • Drill core was measured, oriented and marked up in the field before being transported to the company's core processing facilities in Perth for sampling. Oriented core was placed in an orientation rack with a line drawn along the core. This also ensured representativeness of samples when cutting.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• A Sandvik 1200 Multipurpose truck mounted drill rig was used to drill Diamond core in PQ through the regolith, oriented HQ until the fresh rock contact and oriented NQ2 till the end of hole. • All HQ and NQ diamond drill core were orientated using a Reflex ACT III Orientation Tool. • Drilholes were cased with 50mm poly for the DHEM tool
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Core measured using standard measuring tape. Length of core is then compared to the recorded interval drilled from core blocks placed in trays at end of runs. • All care taken to obtain 100% core recovery (PQ, HQ & NQ); core trays photographed wet and dry. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade is known at this stage: more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias. • Core recoveries were excellent and usually 98-100%. Rare core loss was present only in fracture zones.

Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Diamond drilling **-** All PQ/HQ/NQ drill core is photographed, core recovery calculated; core marked up along the orientation line, and logged by experienced geologists familiar with the style of deposit and stratigraphy. • Magnetic susceptibility is measured as an average of each metre sample of core. • The percentage of visible sulphide and the style of mineralisation (pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite etc) is estimated for each significant geological unit. • Specific gravity (S.G.) will be collected for representative samples of each rock type. • Geological logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veins and structural data is captured digitally and stored securely in the Tempest Minerals database. • Quantitative DHEM data was transposed against qualitative logging and sulphide data
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Representative samples from WARDH0072 and WARDH0073 were sampled. For intervals within the PQ and HQ zones a quarter of the core was sampled. Core within the NQ zones was sampled as half core. An industry standard Corewise Automatic Core Saw was used to cut all diamond samples. • Due to assay data still pending, there has been no statistical work to verify data quality at this stage. • It is unknown whether the sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. • All samples were submitted to ALS Perth for chemical analysis. The samples were dried prior to initial crushing and pulverisation with 85% of material passing a 75 micron screen (CRU-21 & PUL-31) .
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.*	• The use of handheld XRF, magnetic susceptibility, core orientation and other tools were used. • Field and laboratory duplicate, certified reference sampling and blank standards were regularly used throughout the sampling process to ensure quality and appropriateness of the assay technique(s). Due to assay data still pending, sample quality analyses are not fully complete. • Each pulverised sample underwent both Gold by fire assay (Au-ICP21) and multi-element analyses (ME-MS61).

Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• As the assays are from an initial drilling campaign, independent referee laboratory analyses or twinned holes are not yet applicable. • Geological logging was completed using in-house logging data systems. All data entry is carried out by qualified personnel. Standard data entry is used on site, and is backed up directly to a cloud-based database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole locations collected by handheld GPS (±3m horizontal, up to 12m vertical error - however error was consistently below 4m. • Grid: Datum WGS84 UTM Zone 50S • Down hole surveys have been carried out by DDH1 Drilling using a Reflex Multi Shot Survey Camera, and core orientation using Reflex ACT III Orientation Tool. • DHEM data was tied in to the drillhole information
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Not relevant to the current drilling. • Drill holes were placed based on geological targeting and were spaced according to geology and historical gold intersects of each target. • Sampling will be undertaken through all potential mineralisation zones and structural zones with contacts determined by geological contacts or sulphide density. Sampling usually at 1m intervals. • No compositing applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The understanding of the structure and geology intersected in drilling is in progress and accurate true widths cannot be assumed at this time. • At present it is not believed that the drilling orientation has introduced any sampling bias. • Orientations of structure measured from drill core have been further proved by the DHEM works as published in this announcement.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core was collected onsite and moved on scheduled weekly or fortnightly collections to a processing facility in Perth where it is cut and transported directly to ALS laboratories in Perth by Tempest or contract personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been completed at this time

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All results quoted are from (what is now) E5902375. This lease is owned 100% by Warrigal Mining Pty Ltd which is a subsidiary of Tempest Minerals Ltd. • Tempest previously announced that due to the exciting prospect of a new geological terrain and the rigorous geoscience behind the project, the Company has received a grant in round 24 of the Western Australian EIS contributing towards co-funded drilling at the Meleya Project • No overriding interests are present to the Company's knowledge. • Tempest acknowledges the traditional owners of the land.. • The project is on managed land and has been approved by DBCA and DMIRS under Program of works
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• N/A
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• In 2020, wide-spaced mapping and surface sampling was conducted over the greater Meleya Project area which identified the presence of multiple gold and base metal anomalies . Further mapping of the project identified large scale outcrops of metamorphosed supracrustal mafic and felsic 'greenstone' units wrapped around a shallow intermediate intrusion known as the Walganna Suite. Additional whole rock geochemistry studies along the interpreted strike of the target zone confirmed the likely presence of the Golden Grove formation and the strong prospectivity of the project . This was followed up with reprocessing of geophysics (magnetic) datasets which assisted the field mapping to identify the presence of numerous large scale structures considered to be highly favourable for feeder zones for mineralisation. Ongoing field and interpretive work also identified the presence of multiple coincident geophysical and geochemical anomalies including the 'Orion' target. • The Orion Target is a coincidental geophysical (magnetic high) and geochemical (multi-elemental) anomaly. The maiden drilling program will be two holes testing the Orion target which is a coincident geochemical, geophysical and structural anomaly. • Drilling has indicated several mineralisation styles and events as inferred in this announcement.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* ○ *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drillhole information included included in Appendix B
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No aggregation has been used to the Company's knowledge, all results are percussion quoted in metres where simple averaging is utilised. • No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The geometry of the geology is not clearly defined at this stage of exploration. Much of Tempest's current drilling program is designed to provide regional stratigraphic and structural understanding to further assist in vectoring mineralising events..
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See appended figure(s)
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Due to the greenfields nature there is no local historic drilling to report on.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The extensive records of legacy geological, geophysical and geochemical work performed by previous explorers is impractical to list in this format but is accessible publicly on the Western Australian State Government 'WAMEX' system.

Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*
		• The planned program consisted of 2 diamond drill holes to test the interpreted geophysical and geochemical anomalies and provide stratigraphic controls on the new geological province.. Detailed observations have been taken of the core and will be used for future exploration programs.
		• Exploration programs planned going forward include
		  ○ Detailed geological interpretations and modelling
		  ○ Downhole Electromagnetics
		  ○ Airborne and ground based EPR geophysical surveys
		  ○ RAB or Aircore drilling
		  ○ RC Drilling
		  ○ Further survey mapping and geochemical sampling

Appendix C: Drillhole Data

Coordinates

Hole ID	Hole Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip
WARDH0072	709	521,498.00	6,799,354.00	306m	45.00	-60°
WARDH0073	1021.4	521,320.00	6,799,079.00	306m	35.00	-60°

Geometry

Hole ID	Downhole Depth (m)	Dip (◦)	Azimuth (◦)	Comments
WARDH072	0.00	-60.00	42.00	
	12.00	-59.92	41.23	
	24.00	-60.51	40.71	
	54.00	-59.63	40.82	
	84.00	-58.90	39.90	
	114.00	-58.29	39.66	
	144.00	-57.47	40.15	
	174.00	-57.12	40.00	
	204.00	-56.22	38.71	
	234.00	-55.45	37.95	
	264.00	-55.09	37.18	
	294.00	-53.90	37.55	
	324.00	-53.21	37.45	
	354.00	-52.76	37.23	
	384.00	-52.12	36.88	
	414.00	-51.35	37.30	
	444.00	-51.19	36.98	
	474.00	-50.89	36.57	
	504.00	-50.20	36.43	
	534.00	-49.78	37.43	

	564.00	-49.19	36.57	
	594.00	-48.57	37.92	
	624.00	-47.84	38.33	
	654.00	-46.90	38.45	
	684.00	46.36	38.77	
Hole ID	**Downhole Depth (m)**	**Dip (◦)**	**Grid Azi (◦)**	**North (m)**
WARDH073	0.00	-60.00	34.18	
	30.00	-59.85	32.05	
	60.00	-59.27	33.04	
	90.00	-58.02	32.47	
	120.00	-57.63	32.46	
	150.00	-56.76	34.31	
	180.00	-55.88	34.70	
	210.00	-55.32	35.27	
	240.00	-54.76	36.27	
	270.00	-53.19	36.64	
	300.00	-51.95	39.10	
	330.00	-50.23	39.84	
	360.00	-48.58	42.19	
	390.00	-47.73	43.01	
	420.00	-47.48	43.95	
	450.00	-47.30	44.19	
	480.00	-46.83	45.09	
	510.00	-46.52	45.23	
	540.00	-46.18	46.16	
	570.00	-45.85	46.42	
	600.00	-45.36	46.74	
	630.00	-45.17	46.93	
	660.00	-44.70	48.10	
	690.00	-44.83	46.88	
	720.00	-44.35	46.96	
	750.00	-43.83	48.16	
	780.00	-43.52	48.81	
	810.00	-43.06	49.20	

	840.00	-42.63	48.72	
	870.00	-42.34	49.50	
	900.00	-42.02	51.83	
	930.00	-41.50	52.11	
	960.00	-40.98	53.01	
	990.00	-40.38	53.81	
	1011.00	-40.31	54.88	

Appendix D: WARDH72/73 Assay Data

WARDH72

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)*	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_%	Li_ppm	Mo_ppm	Ni_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Comments
0.00	0.30	0.30	0.001	1.600	29.3	3.5	17.0	1.9	35.2	18.3	40.0	
17.87	18.80	0.93	0.001	0.110	146.5	21.4	35.9	0.3	68.9	7.0	123.0	
19.4	23.0	3.6	0.001	0.110	142.5	12.8	21.6	4.9	130.8	11.2	142.4	
19.4	20.2	0.8	0.001	0.250	309.0	3.0	18.6	12.1	26.5	30.6	16.0	
29.4	35.7	6.29	0.001	0.078	99.1	18.0	14.5	83.2	54.5	8.1	129.3	
33.0	34.0	1.0	0.001	0.050	34.6	6.9	20.8	504.0	29.9	21.9	77.0	
34.0	35.0	1.0	0.001	0.140	201.0	25.6	5.2	1.9	150.5	2.1	164.0	
35.0	35.7	0.7	0.001	0.120	171.5	33.1	1.6	2.3	34.2	1.0	140.0	
47.4	48.3	0.9	0.001	0.060	123.0	21.1	22.4	3.6	123.0	3.2	83.0	
59.1	61.0	1.88	0.001	0.146	286.0	9.4	13.9	1.9	56.8	6.1	80.1	
93.5	97.8	4.30	0.001	0.022	49.7	5.5	51.6	4.4	512.3	6.6	65.9	

183.8	187.5	3.66	0.003	0.146	196.2	7.5	25.4	1.4	20.7	14.9	88.6	
186.5	187.5	0.9	0.008	0.390	428.0	1.6	5.2	2.6	2.9	30.8	19.0	
307.0	308.0	1.0	0.005	0.180	280.0	6.2	11.8	3.1	79.2	5.8	73.0	
426.0	440.0	14.00	0.002	0.197	305.7	5.4	60.2	16.6	11.8	39.3	277.1	
431.0	432.0	1.0	0.003	0.840	1,290.0	8.8	49.2	5.0	10.0	51.8	411.0	
476.9	497.5	21.58	0.001	0.073	31.0	3.7	61.3	16.5	13.5	58.6	247.3	
485.0	487.0	2.00	0.003	0.315	64.7	3.8	58.1	31.1	3.5	369.3	1,118.0	
523.0	524.0	1.0	0.001	0.160	247.0	8.1	51.8	2.2	41.8	11.5	545.0	

WARDH73

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)*	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_%	Li_ppm	Mo_ppm	Ni_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Comments
290.5	291.0	0.5	0.001	0.060	940.0	8.5	29.6	0.4	46.2	4.4	87.0	
371.0	373.5	2.5	0.001	0.018	15.8	5.4	31.0	4.1	197.0	3.9	61.4	
412.4	413.0	0.6	0.026	0.050	45.4	1.9	14.7	0.3	8.9	19.7	27.0	
442.5	443.5	1.1	0.002	0.040	24.1	7.8	32.3	0.7	247.0	5.8	95.0	
476.1	477.2	1.1	0.001	0.110	818.0	7.0	5.2	37.2	19.3	5.8	11.0	
484.5	484.9	0.4	0.001	0.080	207.0	44.9	17.8	1.5	32.9	1.3	145.0	
494.0	495.0	1.0	0.001	0.040	46.3	30.2	3.7	3.3	20.1	2.0	40.0	
537.0	538.0	1.0	0.039	0.110	74.6	2.8	34.3	0.6	7.5	13.6	48.0	
558.0	559.0	1.0	0.017	0.090	37.1	1.8	23.3	0.4	2.5	15.0	38.0	

586.4	587.1	0.6	0.001	0.080	184.5	27.6	30.0	3.1	40.4	2.4	95.0	
625.8	626.3	0.6	0.001	0.020	1.9	5.3	45.3	3.1	326.0	4.6	74.0	
629.0	630.0	1.0	0.001	0.210	315.0	10.5	27.2	23.6	65.3	7.4	131.0	
657.7	659.0	1.3	0.001	0.180	247.9	9.6	18.9	0.8	66.9	4.0	92.9	
659.0	667.7	9.7	0.001	0.056	55.9	8.5	16.5	1.9	274.9	2.8	97.3	
733.5	734.0	0.5	0.033	0.070	47.0	2.6	33.4	6.9	23.2	6.1	23.0	
804.0	806.5	2.5	0.001	0.293	278.8	7.1	124.7	21.1	15.0	16.0	754.7	
826.3	842.1	15.8	0.001	0.056	20.2	7.5	141.6	2.4	26.5	8.4	113.3	
826.3	828.7	2.5	0.001	0.087	65.1	9.6	264.9	1.3	34.6	4.0	195.8	
852.1	870.1	18.9	0.001	0.102	35.4	4.0	49.1	8.3	9.3	87.9	362.2	
858.0	862.0	4.0	0.003	0.185	74.2	4.1	57.9	8.3	3.7	220.5	928.0	
860.0	861.0	1.0	0.004	0.190	79.1	3.4	60.7	6.4	7.8	430.0	1,710.0	
880.8	881.5	0.7	0.002	0.070	79.5	3.6	75.1	32.5	33.1	12.2	465.0	

945.6	946.0	0.4	0.001	0.080	107.0	1.8	16.1	588.0	3.0	8.0	47.0	
961.6	962.0	0.4	0.001	0.140	366.0	2.1	23.3	67.6	18.8	9.0	29.0	
981.0	985.6	4.5	0.002	0.253	21.8	3.5	20.6	21.3	11.7	43.9	36.6	
981.0	981.6	0.6	0.001	0.400	83.2	5.4	43.3	10.6	34.7	104.0	89.0	
984.5	985.6	1.1	0.001	0.480	16.0	3.6	33.0	2.7	19.0	80.7	59.0	