

## TEM | Yalgoo Update: Extensional Geochem Survey Completed At Remorse

### Key Points

- >4km Remorse Copper Anomaly area open to the south now sampled
- Ultrafine assays and multi-sensor scanning results due in July 2024
- Ongoing fieldwork in the leadup to drilling

### Summary

Tempest Minerals Ltd (TEM) is pleased to announce the completion of an extensional geochemistry sampling at the Remorse Target. An untested but previously tenement-constrained area to the south of the main copper anomaly has now been sampled. This area was identified as a high-priority task within ongoing fieldwork leading up to a major drill program at the Remorse Target.

### Yalgoo Project

#### Background

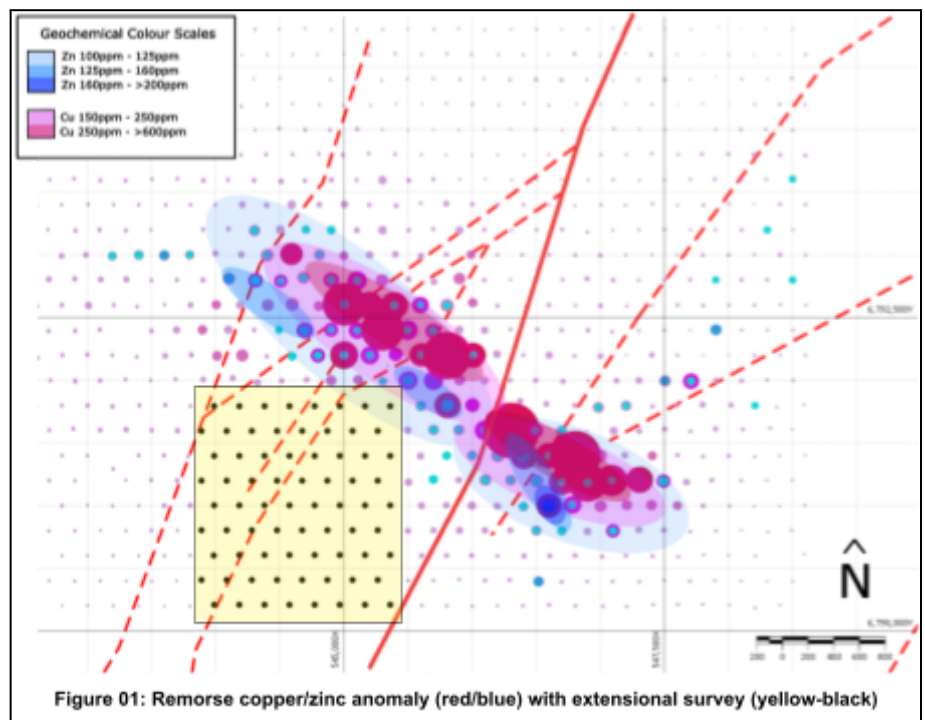
TEM holds more than 1,000km<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup> of highly prospective tenure in the Yalgoo Region of Western Australia <sup>2</sup>. The Company previously announced the presence of large-scale copper zinc anomalies at the Remorse Target <sup>3</sup> that the Company is progressing towards drilling <sup>4</sup>. The sampling area is one of a number of exploration targets and extensional geochem survey areas that previously became apparent <sup>5</sup> as a result of exploration works and were subsequently acquired in 2023 <sup>6</sup>.

#### Sampling

As part of ongoing fieldwork, approximately 80 soil samples were collected in an offset pattern to match existing surrounding sampling.

Samples will be Ultrafine assayed in conjunction with comprehensive scanning using Boxscan technology.

Assays are expected to be returned by July 2024 and integrated into the greater dataset in addition to drilling.



### Next Steps

- Labwest Ultrafine assays of the collected samples
- Return of assays expected by July 2024
- Ongoing fieldwork in Yalgoo in preparation for drilling at Remorse

The Board of the Company has authorised the release of this announcement to the market.

## About TEM

Tempest Minerals Ltd is an Australian based mineral exploration company with a diversified portfolio of projects in Western Australia considered highly prospective for precious, base and energy metals. The Company has an experienced board and management team with a history of exploration, operational and corporate success.

Tempest leverages the team's energy, technical and commercial acumen to execute the Company's mission - to maximise shareholder value through focussed, data-driven, risk-weighted exploration and development of our assets.

## Investor Information


 [investorhub.tempestminerals.com](https://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.

## Contact

For more information, please contact:

Don Smith  
Managing Director

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

 +61 892000435

 [Website](#)

 [LinkedIn](#)

 [Youtube](#)

 [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 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.

## Appendix A: References

1. TEM ASX Announcement dated 15 February 2023 "Increase In Yalgoo Landholding"
2. TEM ASX Announcement dated 20 June 2023 "Regional Exploration update "
3. TEM ASX Announcement dated 15 March 2023 "4km copper anomaly at Remorse Target"
4. TEM ASX Announcement dated 27 May 2024 "Expanded drill program at Remorse"
5. TEM ASX Announcement 21 August 2023 "Remorse Geochem and Heritage Partnership Commenced"
6. TEM ASX Announcement 15 February 2023 "Increase In Yalgoo Landholding"

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## Appendix B: JORC Table 1

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>QAQC entailed a revolving Blank/Standard/Duplicate at every 20th sample. The field duplicate was acquired by the sampler from the same soil profile as the original sample.</li> <li>300g sample collected from the top of the B horizon and placed into a pulp bag for assay. A separate 1kg sample collected from the top of the B horizon in the same profile collected for potential future testing using different lab analysis. Both samples were unsieved as per lab analysis requirements.</li> <li>Sample bags were collected onsite and delivered to LabWest Minerals Analysis in Perth by Tempest or contract personnel, and were tested via UltraFine+ gold and multi element (50 elements) assay method.</li> <li>Soil samples are only used to determine the presence of gold plus 50 elements and are not used to determine mineral resources or reserves.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>

Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soils were qualitatively logged, including colour and texture.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UltraFine+ analysis will be used to determine gold and multi-element content. This method was chosen as it detects low levels of Au and multi-elements within ultrafine (&lt; 2 µm) fraction of soil samples.</li> <li>• UltraFine+ Leachwell is considered a partial method for gold recoverable from cyanide..</li> <li>• All samples were submitted to LabWest Minerals Analysis in Perth and were multi-element (50 elements) tested via UltraFine+ analysis UFF-PE.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>• The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>

Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample point locations collected by field data system utilising GPS (<math>\pm 4</math>m horizontal, up to 12m vertical error - however error was consistently below 4m. )</li> <li>• Grid: Datum WGS84 UTM Zone 50S</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples were located on a grid oriented at 090 on a 200m line spacing and 200m sample spacing, with each line offset 100m from the other.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil sample points were located perpendicular to the general strike of geological formations when they were encountered. Many samples were acquired in areas with little to no surface geology.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample bags were collected onsite and moved directly to the laboratory in Perth by Tempest or contract personnel and stored in a secure facility in West Leederville.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Results will be confirmed using company-led QA/QC, with standards, blanks and duplicates inserted every 20th sample.</li> </ul>

## 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"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All soil information quoted is from E5902465 and E5902479. This lease is owned 100% by Warrigal Mining Pty Ltd which is a subsidiary of Tempest Minerals Ltd.</li> <li>No overriding interests are present to the Company's knowledge.</li> <li>Tempest acknowledges the traditional owners of the land.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tempest acknowledges the work by previous explorers including Minjar, Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd, Thundelarra Exploration Ltd, and Royal Resources Ltd.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project area lies over the easternmost interpreted extension of the Yalgoo Greenstone belt within the Warriedar Fold Belt.</li> <li>The Warriedar Fold Belt is known to comprise a folded sequence of dolerite and gabbro intercalated with basalt, Banded Iron Formation (BIF), sediments, and ultramafics. The area is known to host several historical gold workings at the Pinyalling Mining Centre (8 km SSW of the tenement area) where 958 ounces of gold was produced between 1902 - 1939 and later the Baron Rothschild project (pyrite and pyrrhotite-associated gold-hosted BIF) explored by Thundelarra Exploration during the late 1990s.</li> <li>Extensive historic works have been conducted over the eastern extension of the Yalgoo Greenstone belt just south of the sampling area, and by correlation, can infer a deeper understanding of the Ktulu Project geology supported by recent mapping. The main geology consists of a basal sequence of mafic rocks overlain by a thick sequence of felsic volcanic rocks, and later by jaspilitic BIF and banded grey chert intercalated with felsic volcanics. This is predominantly consistent with mapping conducted at the sampling area, however due to extensive ground cover and heavily weathered</li> </ul>

		<p>outcrops, further drilling is required for a stronger understanding of the local geology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geochemistry from soil sampling suggests potential VMS style mineralisation across the main outcropping ridgeline (aka Remorse Target). The Remorse target is a coincidental geophysical (magnetic high and magnetic low) and geochemical (multi-elemental) anomaly.</li> </ul>
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> <li>○ 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>



Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tempest Minerals is progressing regulatory approvals and is planning drill testing of the Remorse Target.</li> </ul>