TEM | Yalgoo Update - Further Excellent Iron Results

Key Points

- Additional high-grade magnetite iron intercepted in RC drilling
- Consistent intercepts over >2 km of drilled strike length
- Identical outcropping geology mapped over a 5 km total strike length
- Potential for a large-scale iron ore deposit nearby other world-class processing facilities

Summary

Tempest Minerals Ltd (TEM) is pleased to update that recent RC drilling at the Remorse Target has identified the presence of thick, high-grade, magnetite-hosted iron in initial assays which has now been confirmed with multiple drill holes over several kilometres of strike length. The Remorse Target is situated within the Company's 100% owned Yalgoo Project which has multiple world-class iron ore operations nearby.

Remorse Target

High-grade iron

In addition to the lab results for the first drillhole previously reported [1], the Company is pleased to announce the completion of drilling and that follow-up results in subsequent drillholes confirm the presence of high-grade iron at the Remorse Target. New results include:

WARDH00180 16m @ 32.6% Fe from 93m (pXRF)
WARDH00169 20m @ 32.3% Fe from 120m (pXRF)
and 11m @ 30.8% Fe from 182m (pXRF)
WARDH00166 7m @ 32.8% Fe from 96m (Lab)
WARDH00171 8m @ 30.1% Fe from 130m (pXRF)

** Portable XRF (pxrf) results are not comparable in reliability to authorised laboratory results and should be not relied on for quantitative purposes outside indicative demonstrations of potential order of magnitude of enrichments.*

Background

TEM has completed the first phase of RC drilling at the Remorse Target of its flagship Yalgoo Project. In total, 21 RC holes were drilled for 4,005m. Samples have been Boxscanned (pXRF) and submitted to the lab and final assay results are expected in December 2024.

The previously reported iron intercept from the first hole drilled at Remorse was **WARDH00160 of 32m @ 30.0% Fe from 96m (including 7m @ 37% Fe)** (Lab).

The Remorse Target is part of Tempest's broader Yalgoo Project which spans over 1,000 square kilometres of prospective terrain for base metals, precious metals and iron ore.

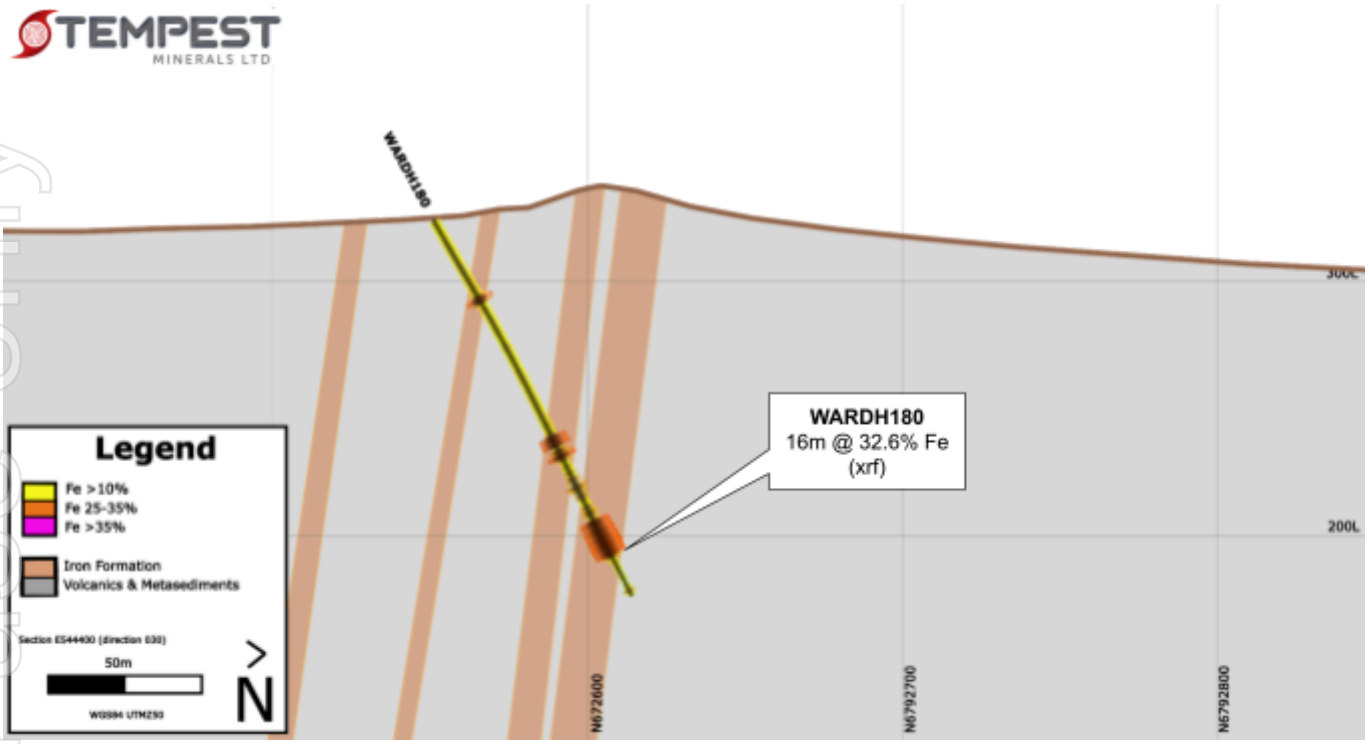

Figure 01: Section through iron mineralisation WARDH00180

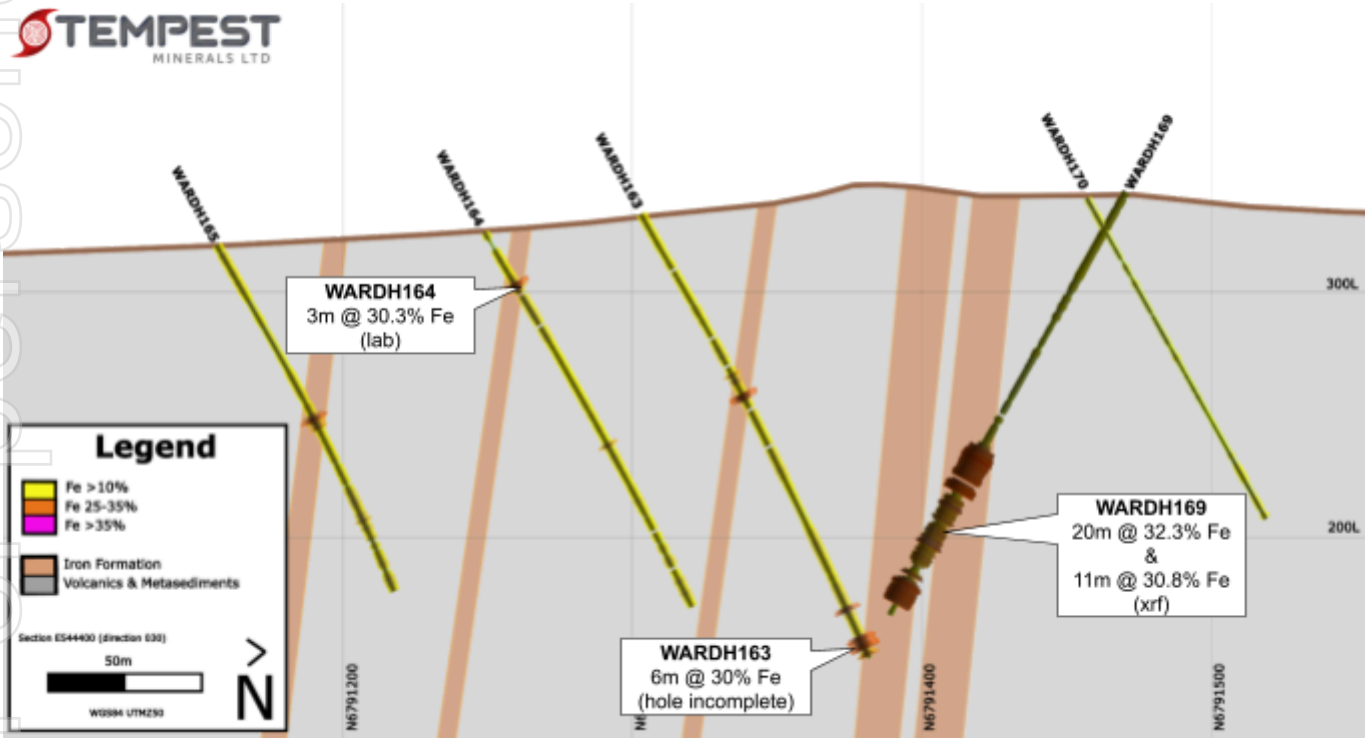

Figure 02: Section through iron mineralisation WARDH00169 and WARDH00163-165.

All samples collected have been analysed using a Boxscan unit which includes a mounted portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF). Although not as accurate as laboratory analysis, pXRF data when collected in a quality and consistent manner can also exhibit high accuracy and precision. The pXRF data has been compared with assays received to date (>800 samples) and has an average variance of -4.2% and a median of -4.3%. The results indicate the accuracy is considered acceptable for current exploration reporting purposes (and potentially an overall slight underestimation by pXRF).

Remaining assay results are due in December and are expected to correlate strongly with the pxrf results announced.

As previously advised, the drill program design was focused on the strong base metal geochemical anomaly exhibited at the Remorse Target [2]. The planned holes were focused strongly on testing the 'hanging wall' stratigraphy at Remorse and were not initially focused on the newly identified iron layer. However, the program did result in the 4 most northerly drill holes intercepting the main magnetite layer and numerous holes intercepting adjacent magnetite-rich layers.

The widely spaced drilling shows continuity and consistency over more than 2 kilometres and identical iron-rich stratigraphy outcrops can be traced over an extensive 5-kilometre zone correlating with the original Remorse Target footprint.

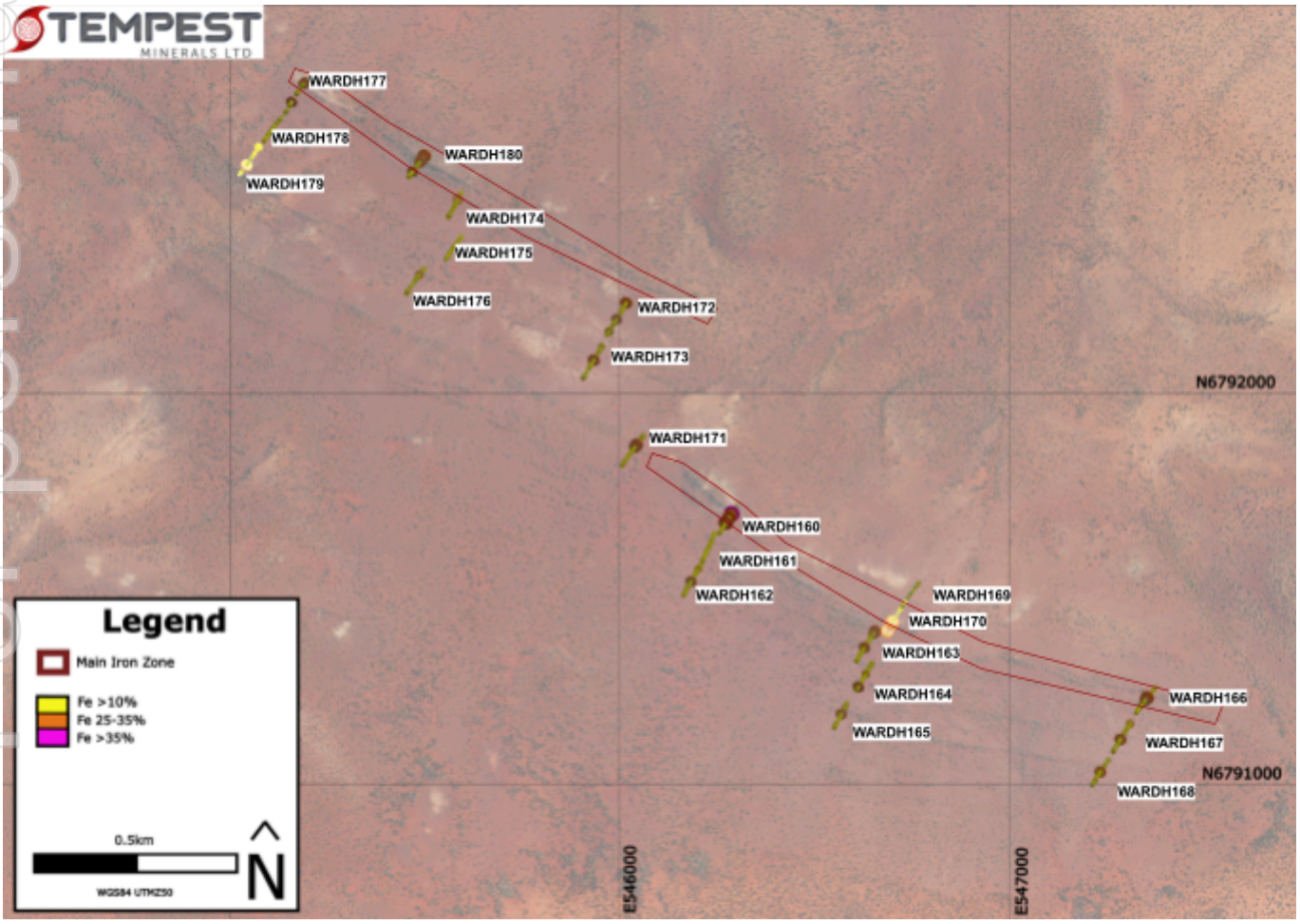

Figure 03: Remorse RC Drilling with Iron Intercepts and Main Iron Zones.

Preliminary field observations, based on RC drill-chip samples, indicate that the magnetite-rich rock is a medium-grained, equigranular, massive unit. Boxscan pXRF and lab results show that the unit has good internal iron grade consistency. Medium-grained, consistent, magnetite iron ore is particularly attractive for mining and processing operations as these characteristics allow for easier and more cost-effective liberation during the beneficiation process, resulting in higher-grade concentrates.

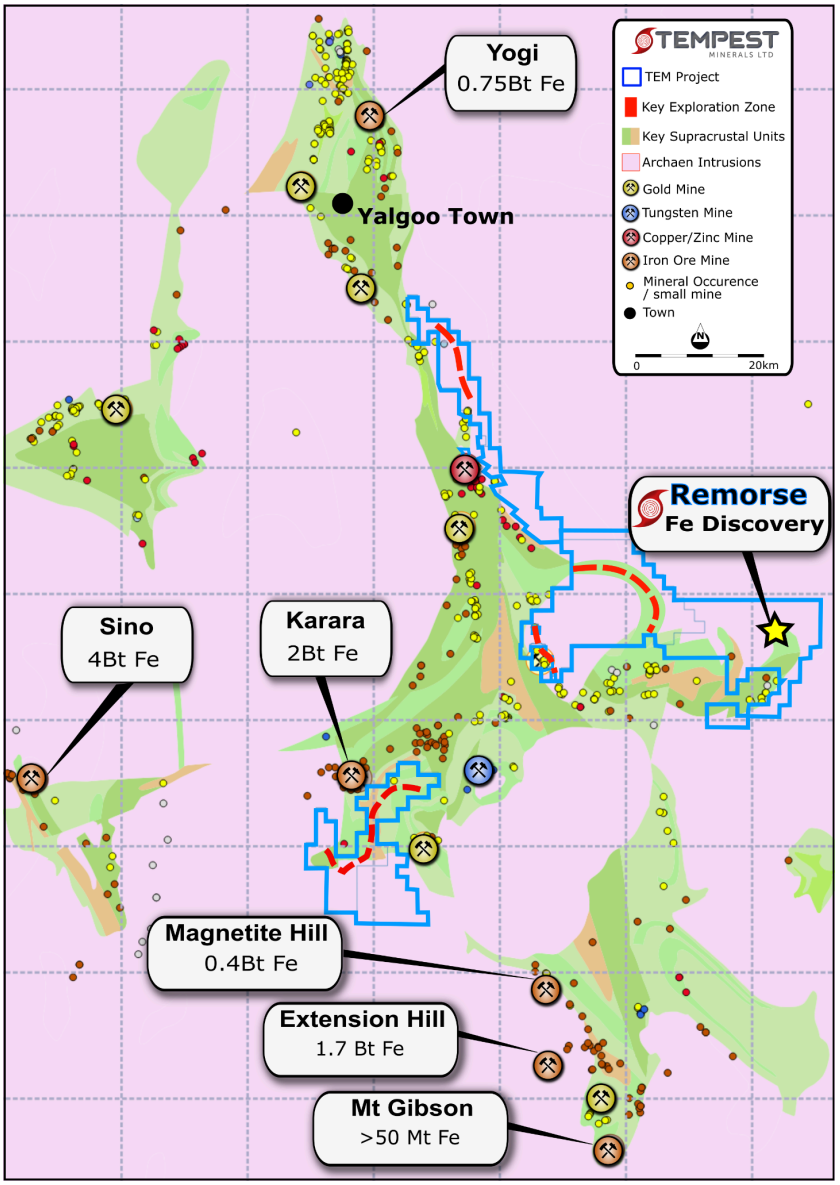

Figure 04: Yalgoo Project With Neighbouring Iron Ore Operations

Next Steps

- Completion of analysis of drill results
- Metallurgical testing to determine beneficiation properties and efficiency
- Planning of the next phase of drilling to accurately define the high-grade iron mineralisation
- Assessment of additional iron potential at the Yalgoo Project

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

About TEM

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

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

Investor Information

investorhub.tempestminerals.com

TEM welcomes direct engagement and encourages shareholders and interested parties to visit the TEM Investor hub which provides additional background information, videos and a forum for stakeholders to communicate with each other and with the company.

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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 24 October 2024 “Yalgoo Update - High-Grade Iron Intercepted In Early Drilling At Remorse”
2. TEM ASX Announcement dated 19 August 2024 “Yalgoo Update - Remorse Sampling Indicates Further Prospectivity”

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 2024. • Individual samples are collected from the rig on a 1m basis in each drillhole. • Each 1m sample is 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. • Sieved fines of each metre drilled are collected separately for first-pass geochemical analysis on Boxscan™. Boxscan analysis facilitates rapid and early decision-making for assessing which samples or composites are to be submitted for laboratory analysis and for timely planning. • To ensure the quality of the RC samples collected, every effort was made to drill all samples dry. Water incursion is noted in the drill logs. The sampling system, rods and cyclone were cleaned at least every rod (6m). • Drilling was completed dry using dust suppression but without any water injection. • 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 both copper and iron mineralisation.

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 track-mounted Hydco 1000H rig with an onboard 1150CFM/351psi air compressor and a similarly rated external compressor /booster combined delivers 2400CFM/ 900psi 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 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. • Samples were geologically logged to a sufficient level of detail to support a Mineral Resource Estimation.
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,*	• 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. Gold was reported by 25g fire assay. • 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.

	including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The drilling sample size (2 - 3kg) and the soil sample size (<1kg) 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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were assayed to accepted industry standards at nationally certified laboratories. Multi-acid digestion of pulverised sample was followed by appropriate ICP-MS/ OES and/or fire assay technique. • The RC drill samples were submitted into Intertek in Perth for analysis. • No check samples were sent to independent laboratories. • Boxscan analysis was conducted on the soil samples to determine mineralogy, geochemistry and magnetic susceptibility. Boxscan is an innovative system integrating industry standard ASD, pXRF, and Magsus tools for automated data measurement and capture. Quality control is ensured by proper calibration and check protocols.
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.
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 angled and vertical 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*	• Reconnaissance drilling was completed nominally on 500m line spacing and 100-200m hole spacing. • 4m composite sampling has been undertaken by the supervising geologist as appropriate by

	grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	spearing the bulk-reject 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 near vertical targets. Additional work will outline the nature of the target horizons in more detail. • The relationship between the drilling orientation, and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced any material 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.*	• 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.*	• Drilling was conducted on E59/2465 and E59/2479, which form part of the Ýalgoo Project'. Warrigal Mining PL owns 100% of the Yalgoo Project in the Western Australia as a wholly owned subsidiary of listed entity Tempest Minerals Ltd. • All tenements are in good standing. • No overriding interests are present to the Company's knowledge. • Native title has not been granted on the granted tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No known previous exploration has been conducted over the Remorse target area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• There is no previously recorded mineralisation at the Remorse drilling Target however, stratigraphic soil anomalism in conjunction with displaced feeder faults show hallmarks of a VMS system similar to nearby Golden Grove. • Numerous iron rich units have been mapped at Remorse and are coincident with geophysical (magnetic) highs. Understanding the extent and morphology of these magnetite units is currently limited. Improving this understanding is part of the focus of current work. • There are a number of significant magnetite projects in the region, including Karara, Sino and Mt Gibson.

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 table of current drill holes with 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 o 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 effec (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.

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.*	• Numerous diagrams are presented to provide as much context as possible to the location and nature of the work completed.
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.*	• Due to the greenfields nature of the Remorse target 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 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 interpretation and future drilling areas, provided this information is no 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.

Appendix C: Drillhole Data

Method	Collars	Metres
RC	21	4,005

SITE_ID	EAST	NORTH	LEVEL	DEPTH	AZI	DIP	HOLE_TYPE
WARDH00160	546253.2	6791640.6	339.2	187	30	-60	RC
WARDH00161	546209.7	6791567.1	333.7	180	30	-60	RC
WARDH00162	546161.1	6791481.4	321.2	198	30	-60	RC
WARDH00163	546603.0	6791313.6	332.1	204	30	-60	RC
WARDH00164	546602.5	6791237.9	324.6	176	30	-60	RC
WARDH00165	546546.8	6791143.5	319.3	168	30	-60	RC
WARDH00166	547318.2	6791180.7	312.0	198	30	-60	RC
WARDH00167	547260.0	6791082.6	310.7	210	30	-60	RC
WARDH00168	547206.1	6790994.9	301.3	198	30	-60	RC
WARDH00169	546721.0	6791454.6	338.5	198	210	-60	RC
WARDH00170	546729.5	6791468.1	341.1	150	30	-60	RC
WARDH00171	546004.4	6791813.7	327.5	198	30	-60	RC
WARDH00172	545965.7	6792146.7	335.9	204	30	-60	RC
WARDH00173	545904.9	6792036.9	331.9	204	30	-60	RC
WARDH00174	545560.1	6792448.8	331.0	198	30	-60	RC
WARDH00175	545552.3	6792338.9	307.1	198	30	-60	RC
WARDH00176	545453.2	6792254.4	313.5	198	30	-60	RC
WARDH00177	545153.6	6792732.9	317.7	180	30	-60	RC
WARDH00178	545076.6	6792631.5	335.3	192	210	-60	RC
WARDH00179	545088.3	6792642.1	311.6	198	30	-60	RC
WARDH00180	545458.8	6792551.5	323.4	168	30	-60	RC

Main magnetite layer intercepts.

SITE_ID	FROM (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Fe_%
WARDH00160	93	125	32	30.0 (Lab)
WARDH00166	96	103	7	32.8 (Lab)
WARDH00169	120	141	20	32.3 (pXRF)
WARDH00169	182	193	11	30.8 (pXRF)
WARDH00171	130	138	8	30.1 (pXRF)
WARDH00180	134	151	16	32.6 (pXRF)

Intercepts from lesser parallel magnetite units.

SITE_ID	FROM (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Fe_%
WARDH00160	58	61	3	34.1 (Lab)
WARDH00163	85	87	2	30.0 (Lab)
WARDH00163	194	200	6	29.8 (Lab)
WARDH00164	24	27	3	30.3 (Lab)
WARDH00165	80	84	3	27.9 (Lab)
WARDH00166	81	85	4	29.5 (Lab)
WARDH00167	76	78	2	30.6 (Lab)
WARDH00172	198	200	2	32.2 (pXRF)
WARDH00173	110	113	3	28.6 (pXRF)
WARDH00178	117	123	6	29.8 (pXRF)
WARDH00180	97	102	5	29.7 (pXRF)
WARDH00180	105	107	2	30.7 (pXRF)