ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

30 November 2020

HIGH GRADE GOLD AND SILVER INTERSECTED AT BLACKDOME
Up to 28.3 g/t gold and 513 g/t silver

- **Broad, near surface gold and silver mineralised zones, including high grade veins intersected**
- **Significant intersections include:**

BD-20-23	**19.4 m grading 1.46 g/t gold and 20.8 g/t silver, from 90.0 m**
including	**1.3 m grading 13.8 g/t gold and 271 g/t silver from 101.9 m**
including	**0.6 m grading 28.3 g/t gold and 513 g/t silver, from 101.9 m**
and	**2.5 m grading 2.21 g/t gold and 1.82 g/t silver, from 132.5 m**
including	**1.0 m grading 4.80 g/t gold and 2.98 g/t silver, from 134.0 m**
BD-20-22	**68.5 m grading 0.89 g/t gold and 1.97 g/t silver, from 58.0 m**
including	**1.0 m grading 5.57 g/t gold and 17 g/t silver, from 62.0 m**
including	**0.85 m grading 6.59 g/t gold and 2 g/t silver, from 82.4 m**
including	**0.5 m grading 19.2 g/t gold and 3.24 g/t silver, from 92.0 m**
including	**1.0 m grading 7.4 g/t gold and 7.68 g/t silver, from 109.0 m**
BD-20-21	**113.3 m grading 0.47 g/t gold and 3.26 g/t silver, from 49.0 m**
including	**2.05 m grading 2.19 g/t gold and 108.5 g/t silver, from 83.0 m**
including	**0.9 m grading 16.7 g/t gold and 9.77 g/t silver, from 122.4 m**
BD-20-26	**11.9 m grading 1.25 g/t gold and 3.31 g/t silver, from 70.2 m**
including	**0.7 m grading 16.4 g/t gold and 40 g/t silver, from 72.4 m**
and	**1.25 m grading 2.28 g/t gold and 1.06 g/t silver, from 143.5 m**

- **Blackdome mineralisation characterised by broad halos around high grade vein zones, containing additional gold mineralisation not previously considered for mining**
- **Potential to positively impact project development options, given existing significant infrastructure and permitting already in place at Blackdome**
- **Drilling currently underway at the high grade Elizabeth sector of the Project**

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Tempus Resources Ltd ("**Tempus"** or **"**the **Company"**) is pleased to provide an update on drilling results from the Blackdome sector of the Blackdome-Elizabeth Gold Project, located in British Columbia, Canada.

Managing Director, Brendan Borg commented: ***"Blackdome drilling has been successful in verifying past work at the Project. The historically dismissed broad and continuous mineralised haloes provide further evidence of the size of the mineralized system, and we are excited about the impact these zones may have on the pending Mineral Resource update and development potential, given the infrastructure and permitting advantage Blackdome benefits from."***

A total of 26 holes (5,087 metres) were completed at various targets at Blackdome, including the Giant Vein, No.17 Vein, No.19 Vein, Redbird Vein, New Vein and the No.3 Vein (formerly the No.1/No.2 Vein) (Figure 1).

The most important zones of known mineralisation at Blackdome are the No.3 and Giant Veins, which host the majority of the historical NI43-101 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 235,000 tonnes grading 10.33 g/t gold and 37.91 g/t silver, for 78,500 ounces of gold and 286,700 ounces of silver (refer to ASX announcement of 19 August 2019 for further details).

Blackdome Significant Results

Results returned from the final holes drilled at Blackdome included the following significant intersections (full listing in Appendix 2):

BD-20-06	**6.3 m @ 0.86 g/t gold and 1.95 g/t silver,** from 140.0 m
including	**1.2 m @ 1.61 g/t gold and 1.67 g/t silver,** from 140.0 m
BD-20-10	**9 m @ 1.01 g/t gold and 2.64 g/t silver,** from 11.0 m
including	**1 m @ 3.45 g/t gold and 3.46 g/t silver,** from 18.0 m
BD-20-14	**2 m @ 1.14 g/t gold and 4.83 g/t silver,** from 130.0 m
and	**2 m @ 2.73 g/t gold and 1.51 g/t silver,** from 150.0 m
BD-20-21	**113.3 m @ 0.47 g/t gold and 3.26 g/t silver**, from 49.0 m
Including	**2.05 m @ 2.19 g/t gold and 108.5 g/t silver**, from 83.0 m
Including	**0.9 m @ 16.7 g/t gold and 9.77 g/t silver,** from 122.4 m
BD-20-22	**68.5 m @ 0.89 g/t gold and 1.97 g/t silver**, from 58.0 m
including	**1.0 m @ 5.57 g/t gold and 17 g/t silver,** from 62.0 m
including	**0.85 m @ 6.59 g/t gold and 2 g/t silver,** from 82.4 m
including	**0.5 m @ 19.2 g/t gold and 3.24 g/t silver,** from 92.0 m
including	**1.0 m @ 7.4 g/t gold and 7.68 g/t silver,** from 109.0 m

BD-20-23	**19.4 m grading 1.46 g/t gold and 20.8 g/t silver,** from 90.0 m
including	**1.3 m grading 13.8 g/t gold and 271 g/t silver** from 101.9 m
including	**0.6 m grading 28.3 g/t gold and 513 g/t silver**, from 101.9 m
and	**2.5 m grading 2.21 g/t gold and 1.82 g/t silver,** from 132.5 m
including	**1.0 m grading 4.80 g/t gold and 2.98 g/t silver, f**rom 134.0 m
BD-20-24	**19.1 m @ 0.48 g/t gold and 5.10 g/t silver,** from 115.0 m
including	**0.7 m grading 2.53 g/t gold and 46 g/t silver,** from 126.2 m
and	**9.5 m @ 0.55 g/t gold and 0.53 g/t silver,** from 158.0 m
BD-20-25	**1 m @ 1.1 g/t gold and 2.11 g/t silver,** from 51.0 m
and	**4.1 m @ 0.91 g/t gold and 6.57 g/t silver,** from 76.3 m
and	**6.0 m @ 0.56 g/t gold and 1.65 g/t silver,** from 96.0 m
BD-20-26	**11.9 m @ 1.25 g/t gold and 3.31 g/t silver**, from 70.2 m
including	**0.7 m @ 16.4 g/t gold and 40 g/t silver,** from 72.4 m
and	**1.25 m @ 2.28 g/t gold and 1.06 g/t silver,** from 143.5 m

Results Commentary

The results from the No. 3 Vein are very encouraging as they confirm high grades and continuity in the No. 3 Vein/structure (Figures 2-4). With respect to the No. 1 and No. 2 veins at Blackdome, where over 90% of historical production occurred, the 2020 drilling by Tempus in the No. 3 zone is above the historic production levels of 1,870 to 2,000 m elevation. The No. 3 vein is essentially an extension of the No. 1 vein which was only explored at shallow levels. Hydrothermal vein textures identified in the 2020 drill core further indicate an upper level of mineralization within an epithermal gold deposit and there still remains significant untested depth extension potential (Figure 5).

The Giant Vein, Redbird Vein and the No. 17 Veins (Figures 6-11) are separate vein sets from the main 1 and 2 vein structure and appear to have a different range of gold mineralization with respect to elevation. As in the No. 3 Vein zone, hydrothermal vein textures in the Giant, Redbird and No. 17 Veins also suggest a high level of mineralization within an epithermal deposit. This is likely a factor in grade variability as the veins are typically more 'nuggety' at these levels. Grade variability is evident in twin holes drilled in 2006 by Sona Resources where in a vein intersected at an elevation of 2,100m, B06-03A intersected 1.9 m @ 14.2 g/t Au and B06-03 intersected 2.05m @ 0.80 g/t Au. The holes are collared 2.0 m apart with identical azimuth and dip (125, -45).

To further understand the variance in grade, Tempus selected 78 samples from 2020 drilling to be re-analysed for gold. In many cases there were large variances in gold grade, either higher than original or lower than original. However, the overall grades did not have a significant effect on the weighted average intervals.

Further to this, 43 samples were taken from historical drill core, either halved core that was previously unsampled or quartered core to duplicate historical samples. A total of 15 duplicate core samples were assayed from six

historic holes. The most significant results were from the New Vein area in hole B11-05 where original assays returned a weighted grade interval of 0.92 g/t Au over 3.00m and the Tempus duplicated assay returned a weighted average interval of 2.62 g/t Au.

28 samples were halved from six historic holes that were previously unsampled. Seven of these samples returned anomalous values in gold over 0.15 g/t Au with one sample as high as 0.96 g/t Au.

Historical cut off grades at the time of mining at Blackdome were 10 g/t Au and lower grades were not evaluated in detail, or in many cases not analyzed for gold or silver. Tempus is exploring and re-evaluating Blackdome and how broad zones of near surface disseminated gold and silver mineralization may add to the development strategy of the past producing mine. These broad and near surface mineralization zones have been identified in recent drilling from the No. 3 zone, Redbird Vein and the Giant Vein, as well as historic intervals from the Watson Vein to the southwest.

Next Steps at Blackdome

The modelling process to prepare an independent Mineral Resource estimate for Blackdome has commenced, which will provide an updated estimate compliant with the applicable Australian and Canadian standards for reporting of Mineral Resources. It is expected that updated Mineral Resource estimates for the overall Blackdome-Elizabeth Project will be completed after the Elizabeth drilling program currently underway is completed, and all assays have been returned.

Previous miners at Blackdome relied on extensive drilling to delineate the presence and extent of gold mineralised structures, however noted due to the nugget effect, grade determination could often be unreliable. This lack of understanding led to a consistent underestimation of the grade that was ultimately processed through the mill and difficulty in gold recovery reconciliation. Based on this historical evidence, supplemented by the 2020 work completed by Tempus, exploration activities at Blackdome in 2021 will include a significant component of bulk sampling from underground workings, once access to these areas has been re-established. Larger bulk samples help to overcome the natural variability in grade of nuggetty gold style mineralisation systems, providing a more accurate determination of contained gold, and assisting in mine planning.

Figure 1 – Blackdome Drilling

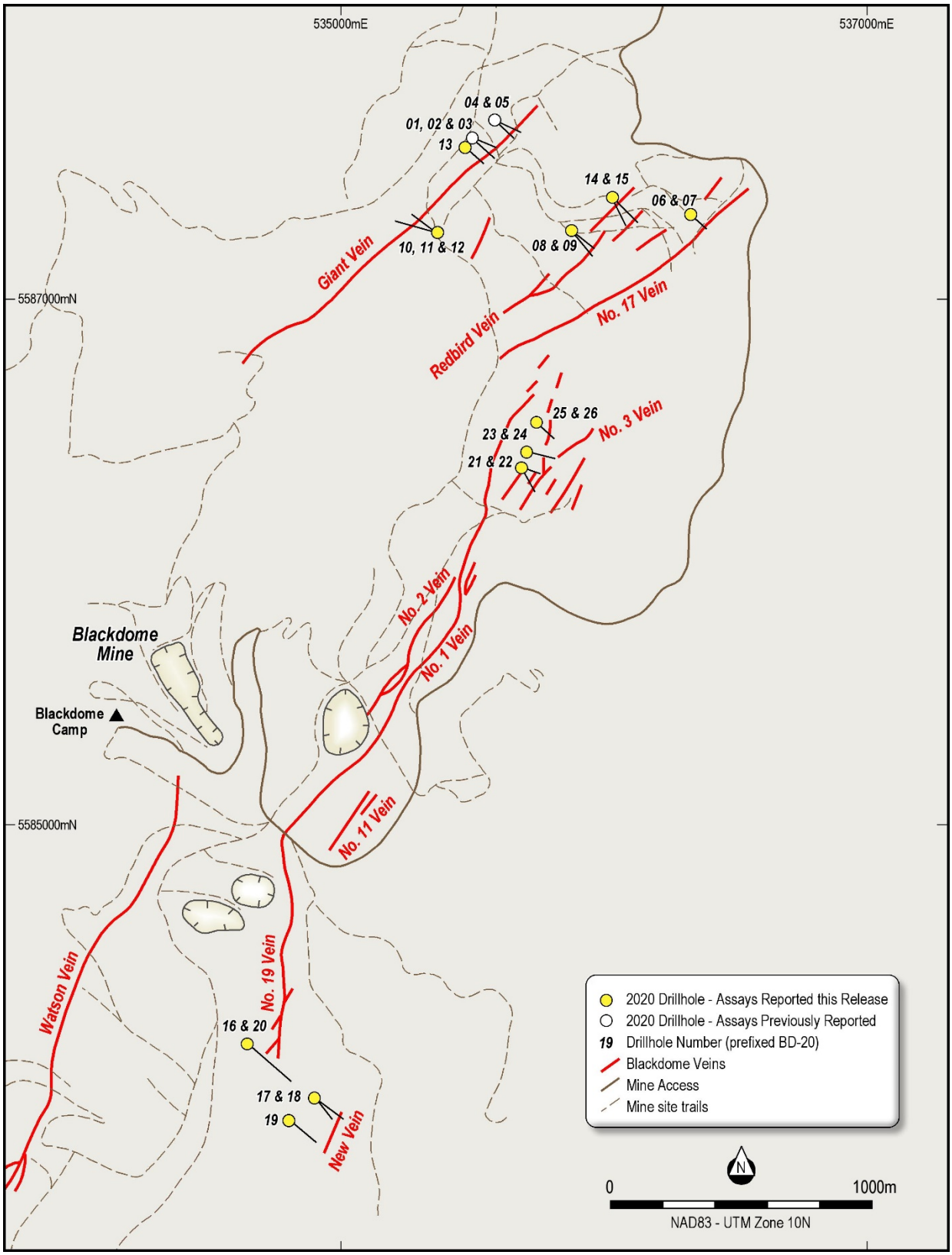


Figure 2 – No.3 Vein Drilling Plan

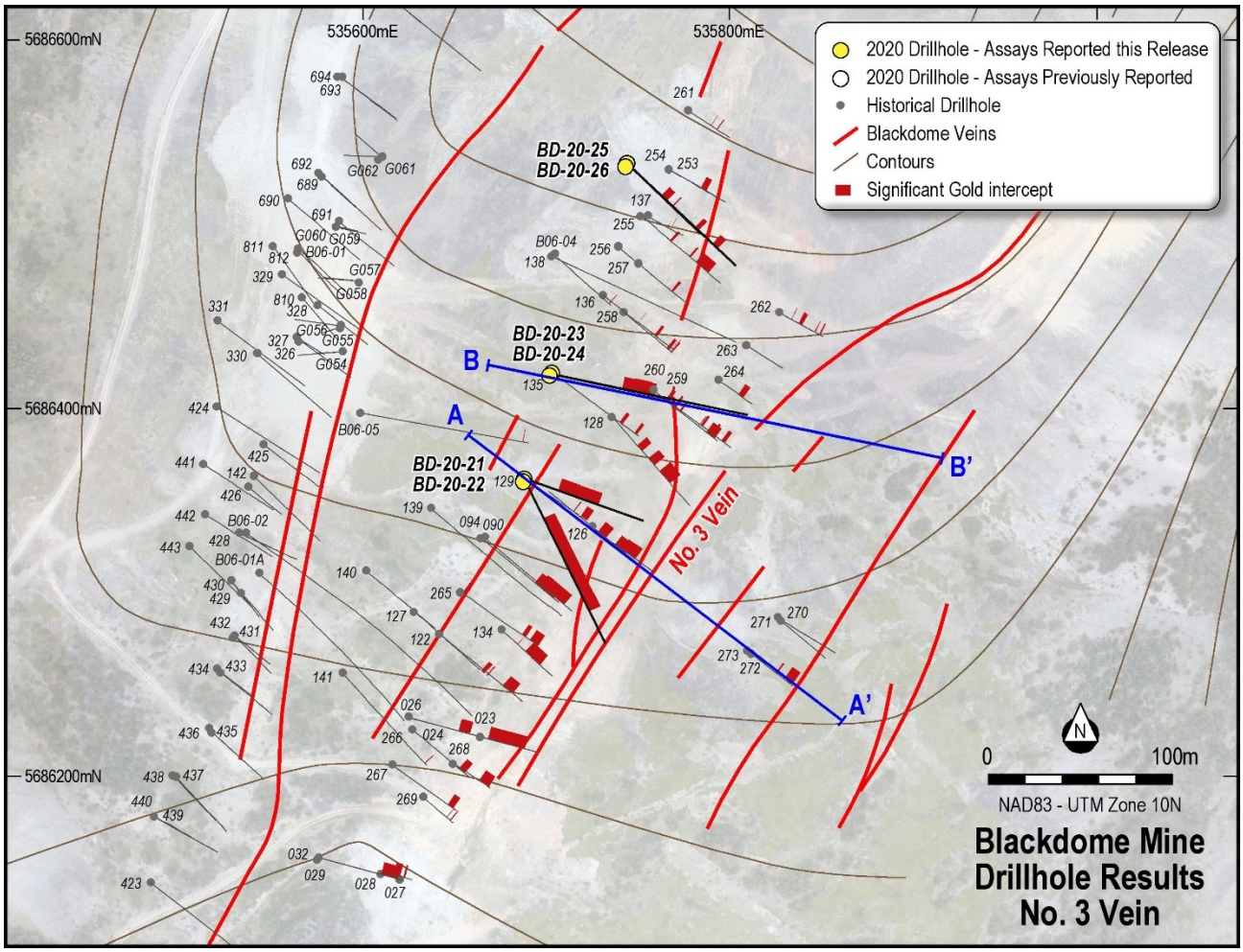


Figure 3 – No.3 Vein Drilling Section A – A'

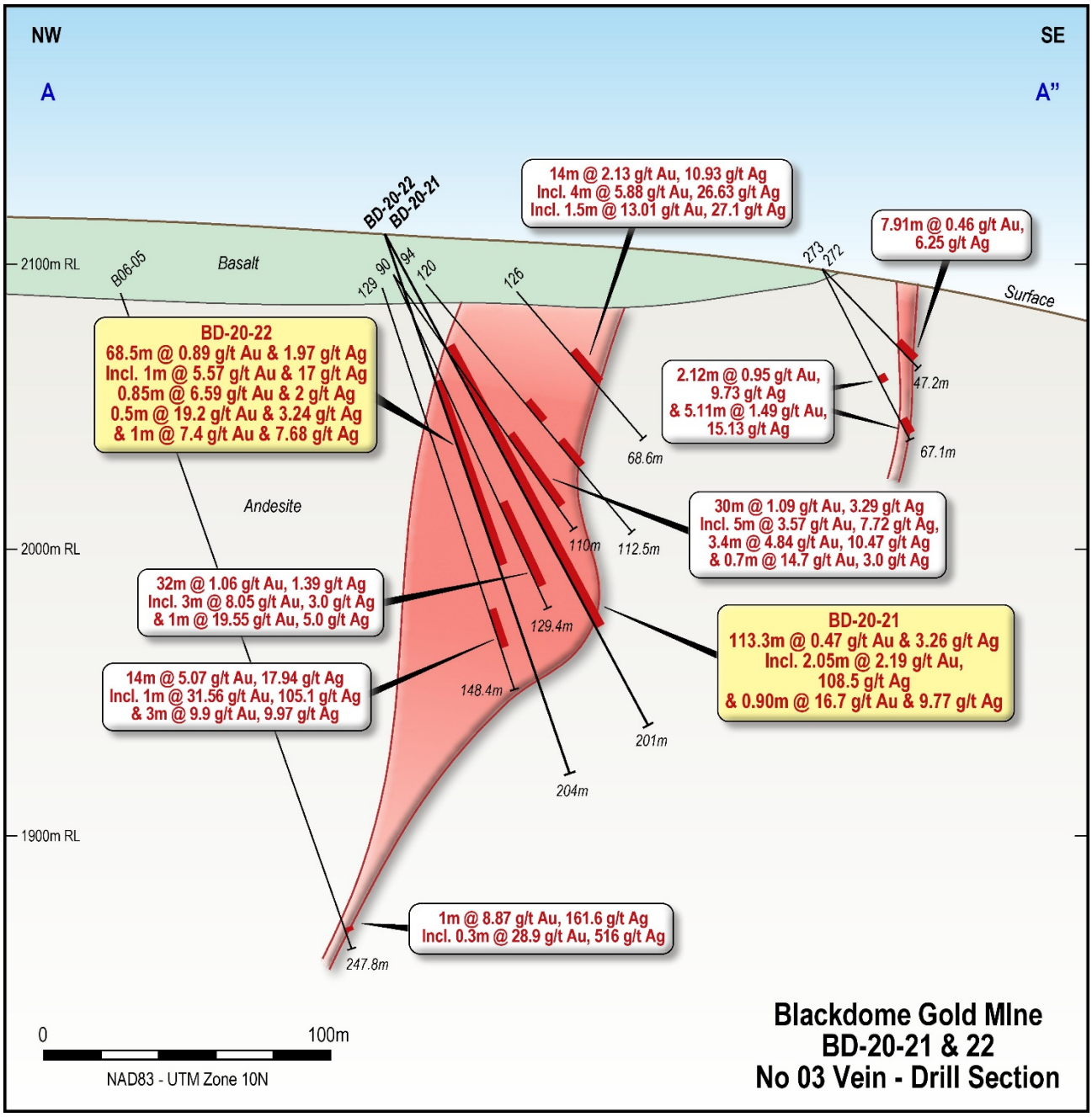


Figure 4 – No.3 Vein Drilling Section B – B'

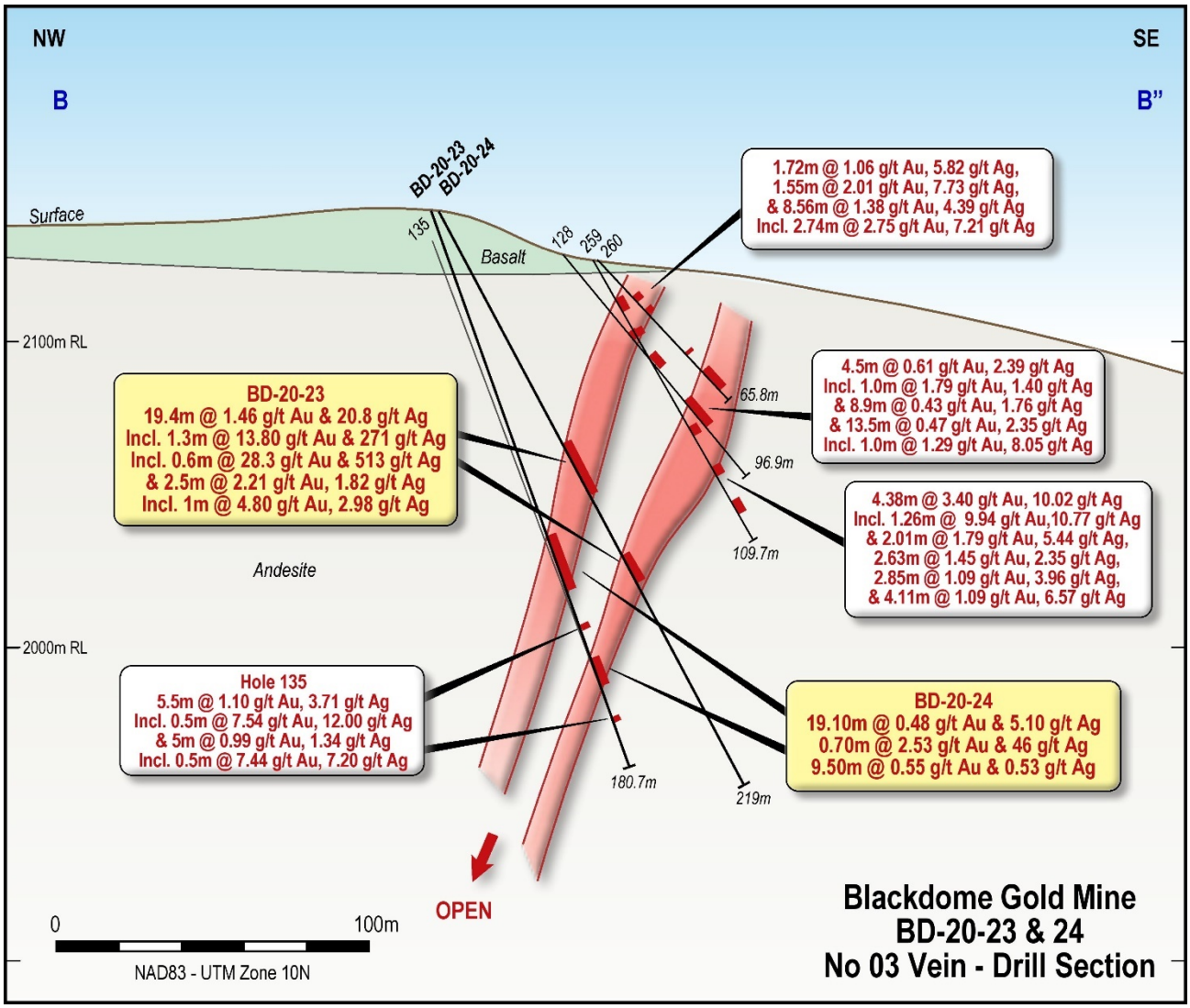


Figure 5 – No.3 Vein Depth Potential

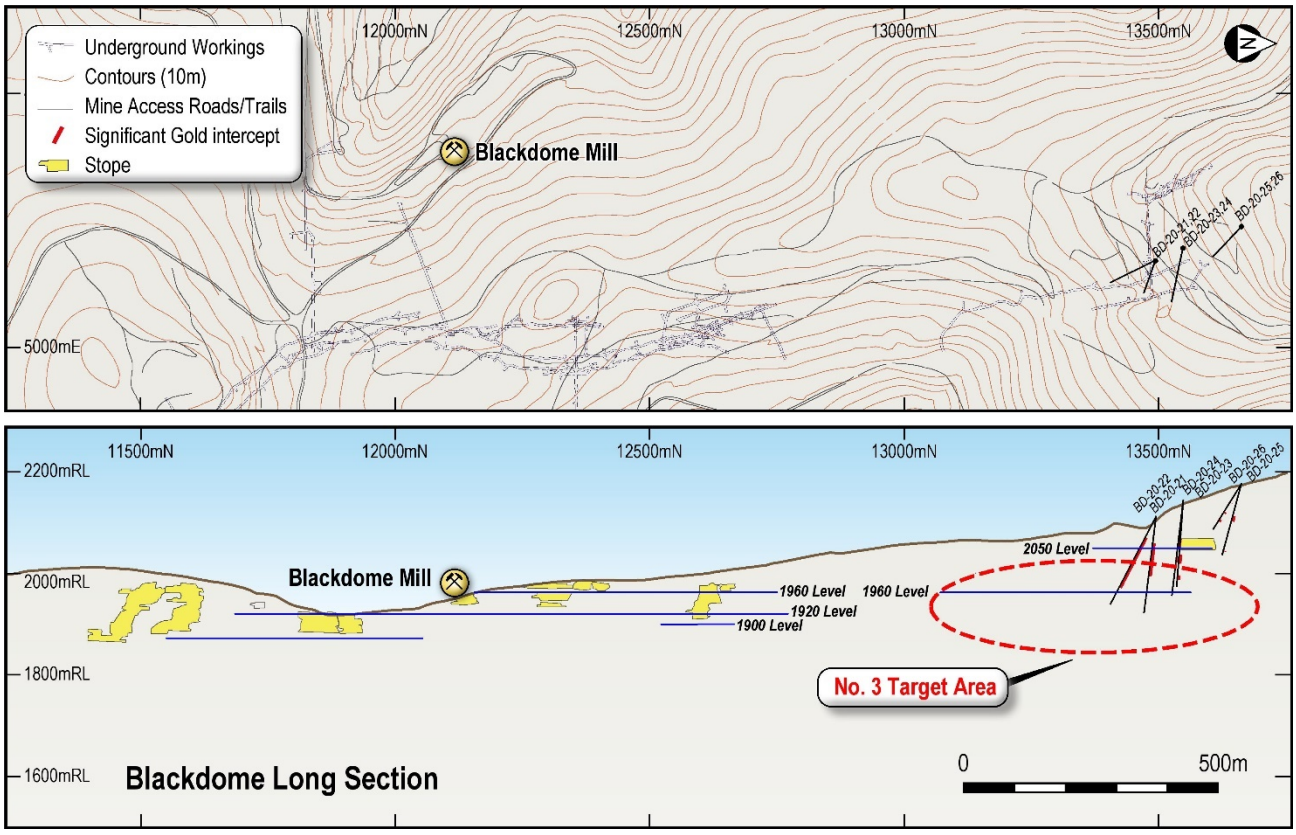


Figure 6 – Giant Vein Drilling Plan

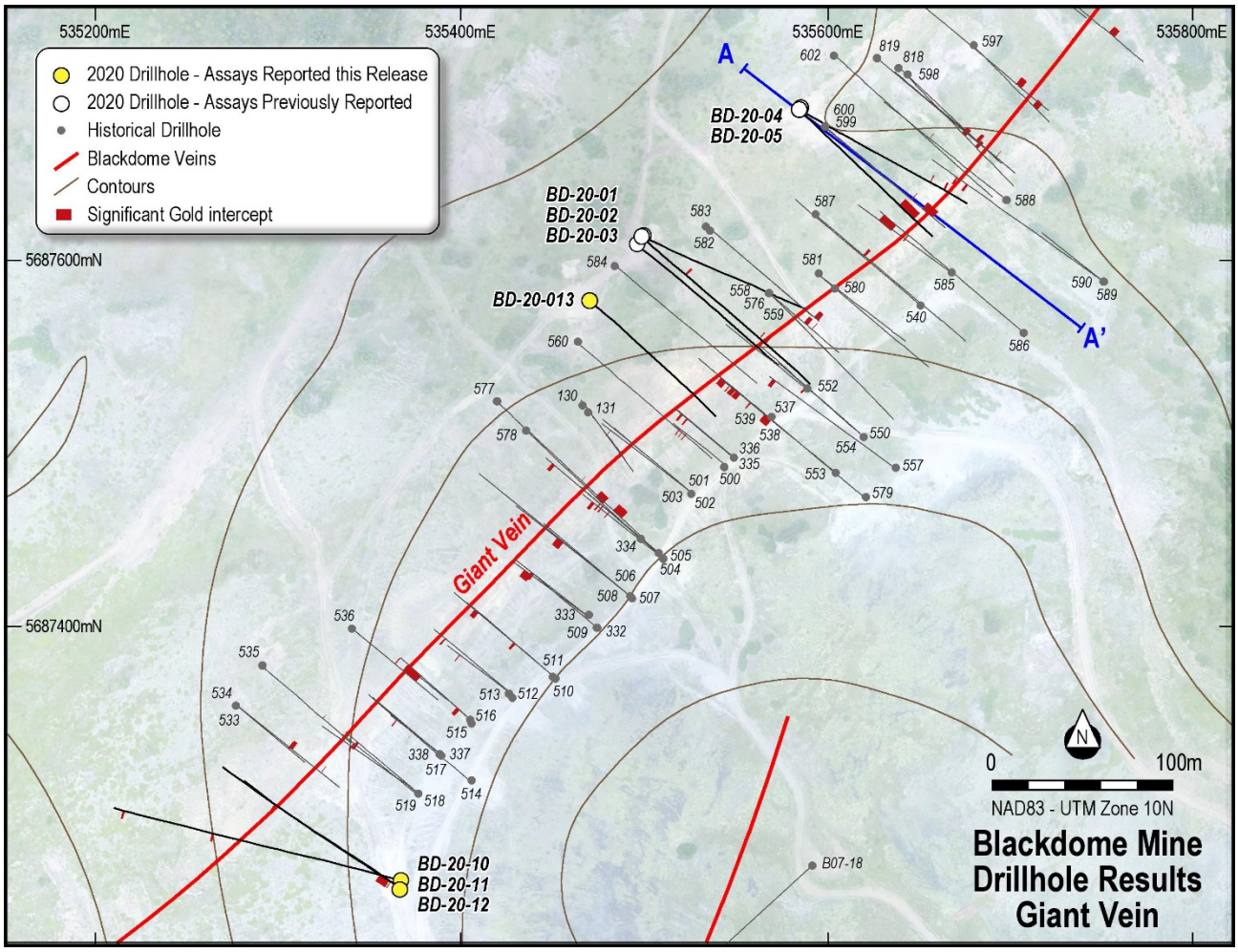


Figure 7 – Giant Vein Drilling Section A – A'

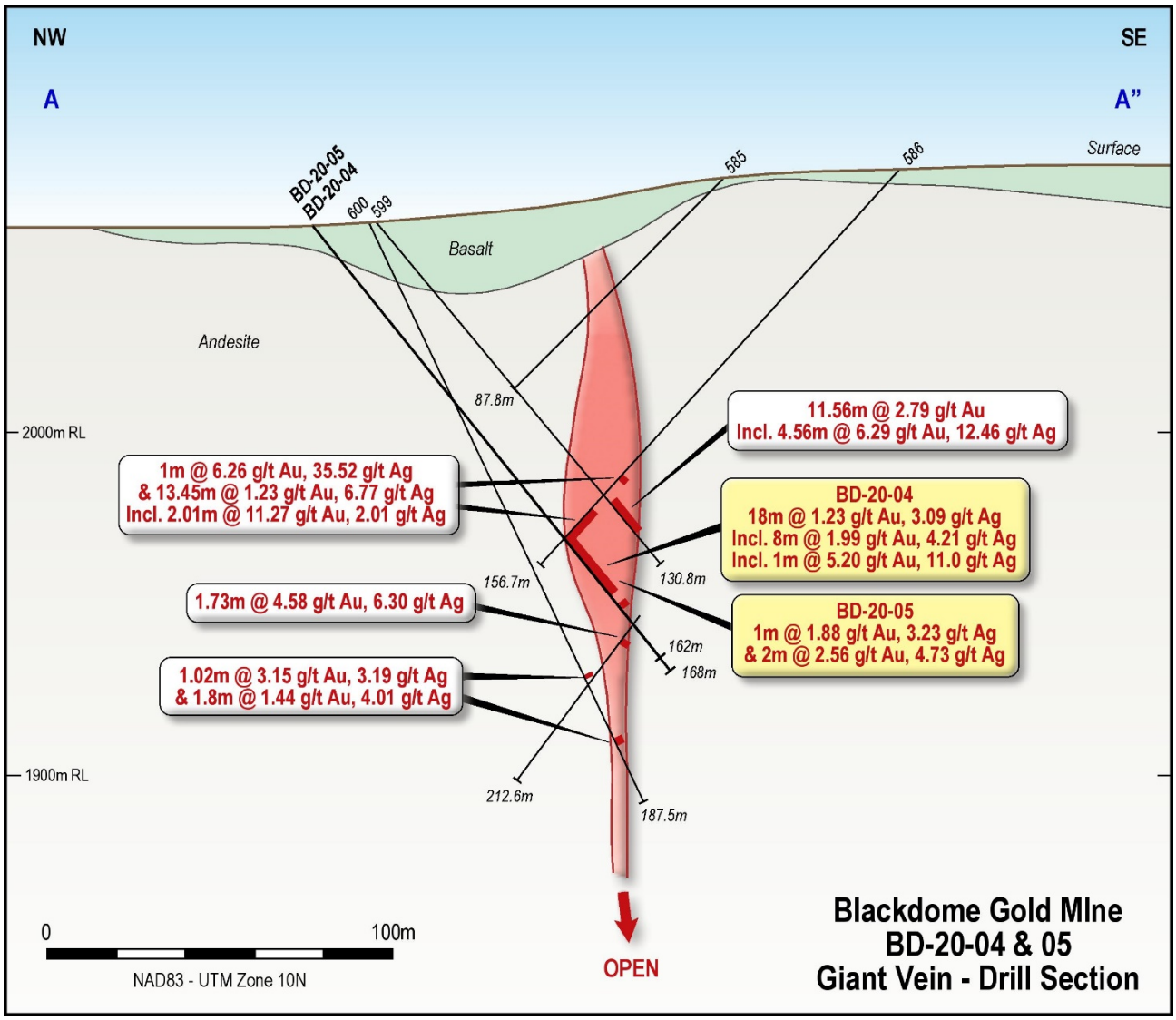


Figure 8 – No. 17 Vein Drilling Plan

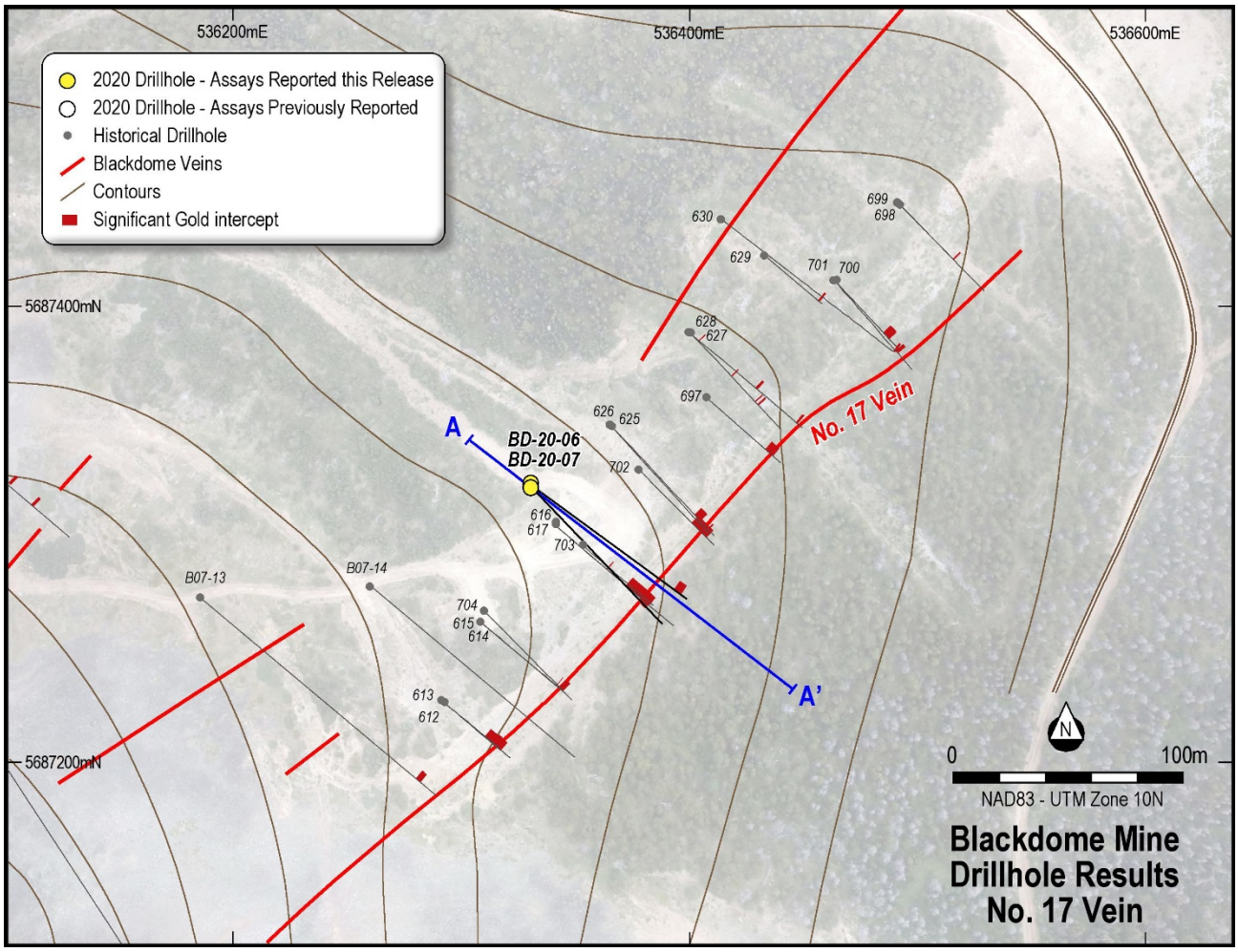


Figure 9 – No. 17 Vein Drilling Section A – A'

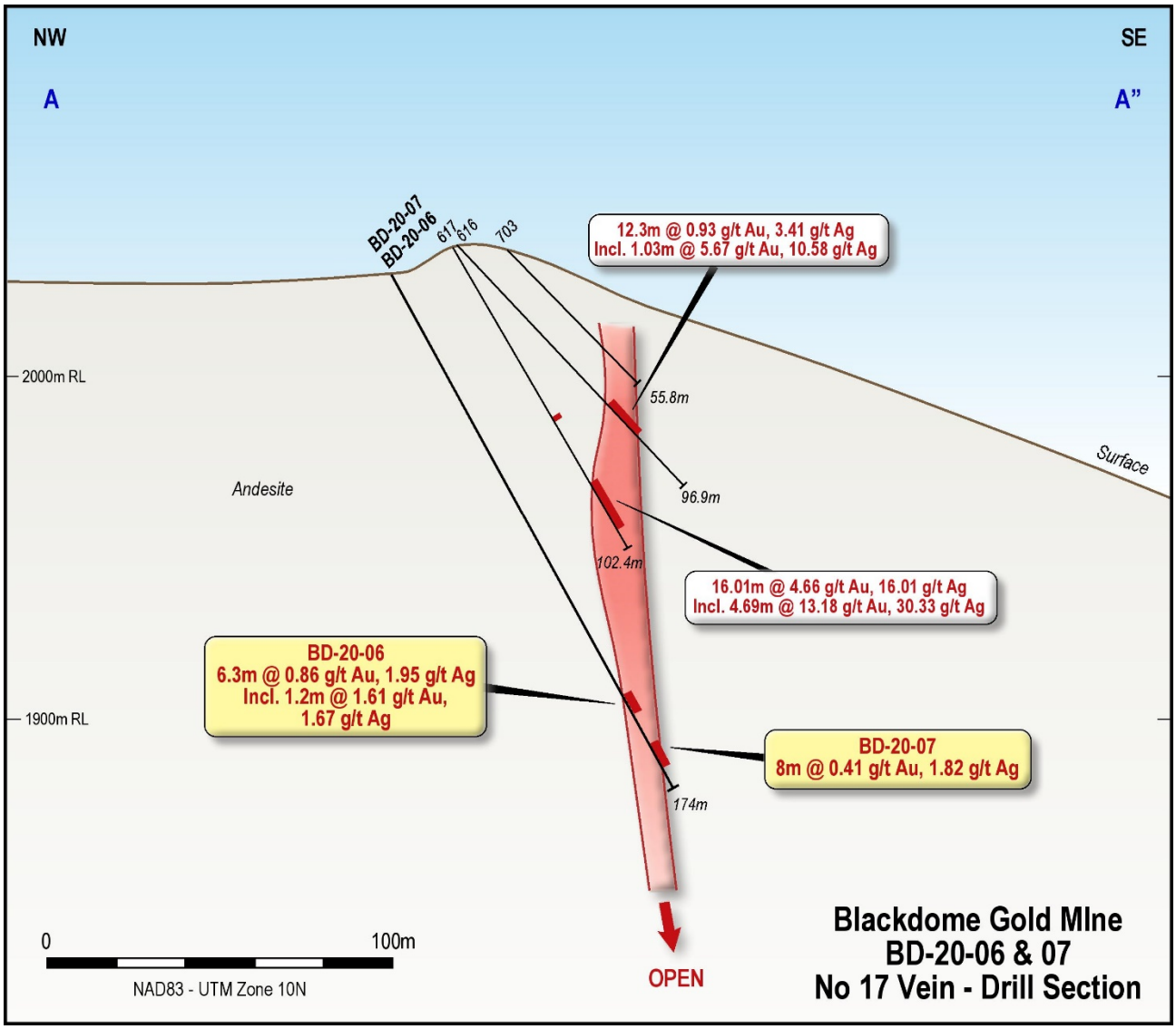


Figure 10 – Redbird Vein Drilling Plan

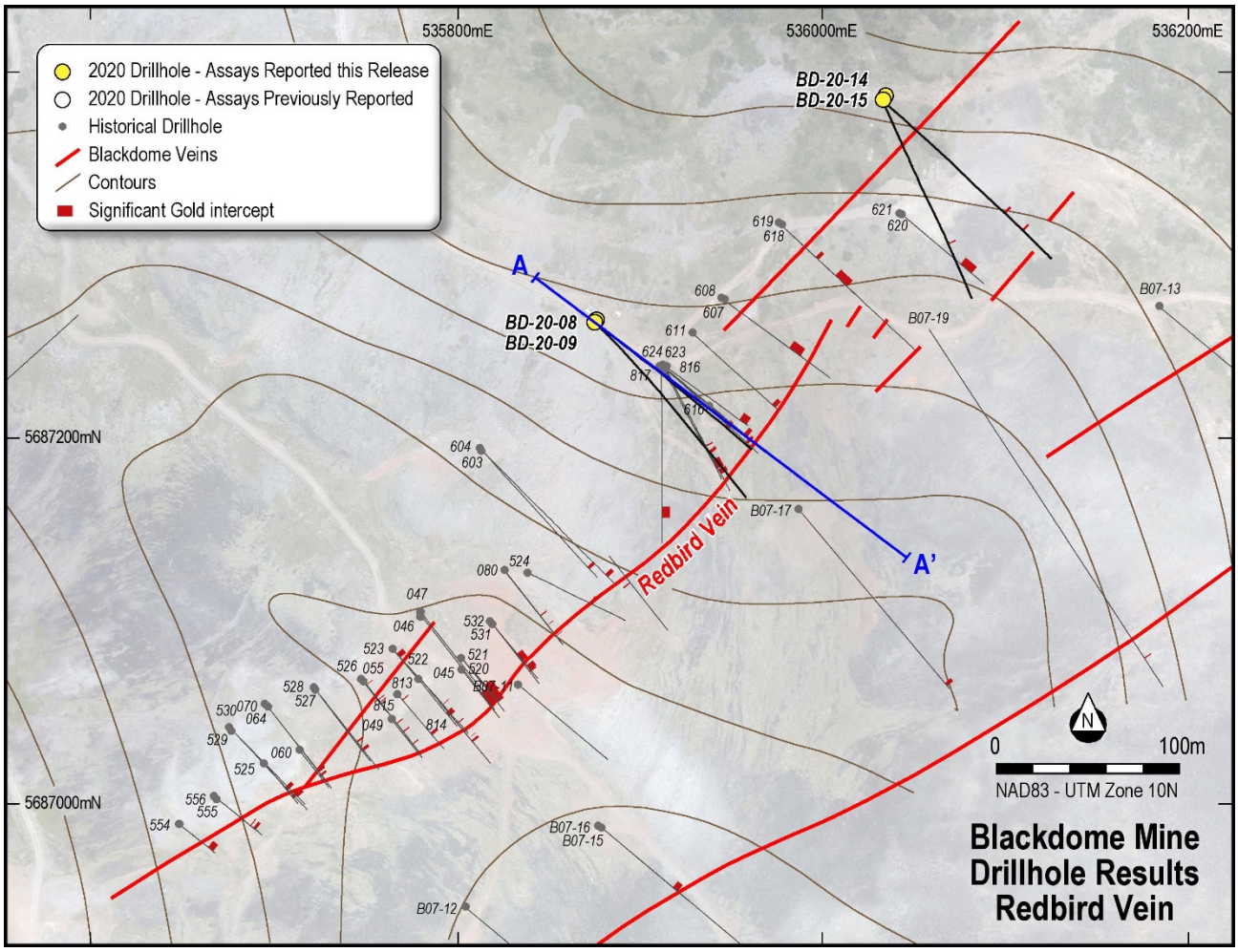
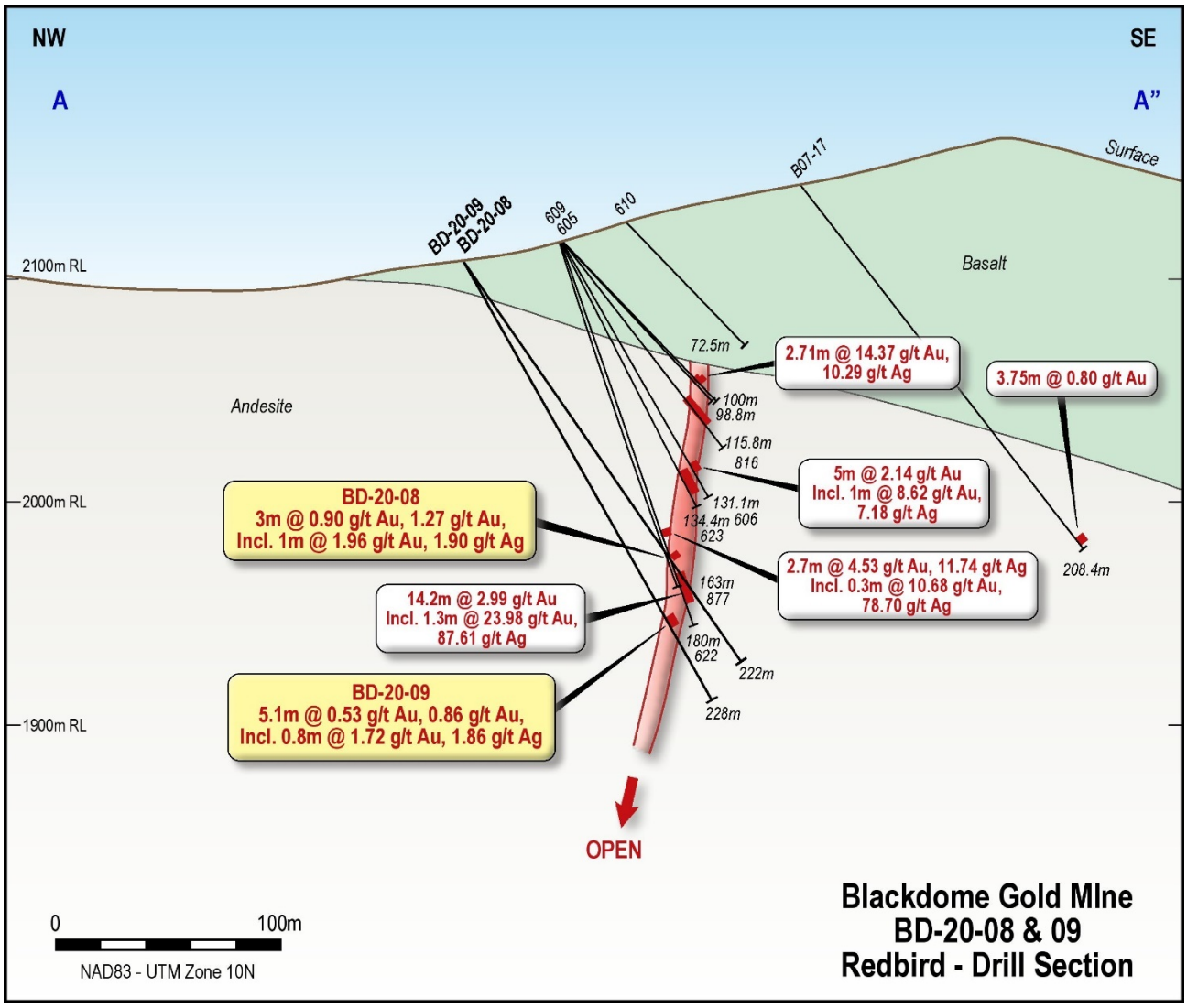


Figure 11– Redbird Vein Drilling Section A – A'



This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of Tempus Resources Limited.

For further information:

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Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr. Kevin Piepgrass, who is a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the province of BC (APEGBC), which is a recognised Professional Organisation (RPO), and an employee of Tempus Resources. Mr. Piepgrass has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Piepgrass consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears

About the Blackdome-Elizabeth Gold Project

Tempus is focussed on rapidly verifying and expanding the historical high grade Mineral Resource at the Blackdome-Elizabeth Project in British Columbia by drilling extensions to existing mineralisation and other high priority targets within the 350 km^2 licence area, which remains relatively unexplored. Tempus also intends to leverage the existing permitted mill, tailings dam and other infrastructure at Blackdome with the aim of re-commencing production as the Project proceeds.

Appendix 1: Drillhole Collar Data

Hole ID	Target	UTM Easting (NAD83 Z10)	UTM Northing (NAD83 Z10)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (grid)	Dip	Hole Depth (m)
BD-20-01	Giant Vein	535496	5687609	2070	115.1	-65	249
BD-20-02	Giant Vein	535496	5687609	2070	132	-50	195
BD-20-03	Giant Vein	535496	5687609	2070	129.2	-60	216
BD-20-04	Giant Vein	535585	5687683	2062	134.7	-50	162
BD-20-05	Giant Vein	535585	5687683	2062	120.8	-50	168
BD-20-06	No. 17 Vein	536330	5687321	2030	137	-60	171
BD-20-07	No.17 Vein	536330	5687321	2030	124.8	-60	174
BD-20-08	Redbird Vein	535876	5687264	2110	138	-55	222
BD-20-09	Redbird Vein	535876	5687264	2057	125	-60	228
BD-20-10	Giant Vein	535367	5687259	2090	303	-45	171
BD-20-11	Giant Vein	535367	5687259	2090	304	-57	202.5
BD-20-12	Giant Vein	535367	5687256	2090	284.5	-45	240
BD-20-13	Giant Vein	535470	5687578	2075	130.3	-62	213
BD-20-14	Redbird Vein	536033.9	5687386	2055	131	-45	183
BD-20-15	Redbird Vein	536033.9	5687386	2055	155	-47	178
BD-20-16	No.19 Vein	534644	5684172	2025	130	-45	309
BD-20-17	New Vein	534896	5683965	2020	125	-45	210
BD-20-18	New Vein	534896	5683965	2020	138	-44	183
BD-20-19	New Vein	534788	5683879	2040	127.6	-43	186
BD-20-20	No.19 Vein	534644	5684172	2025	126.3	-42	146
BD-20-21	BD-20-21	No.3 Vein	535686.6	5686361	2113	201	-60
BD-20-22	BD-20-22	No.3 Vein	535686.6	5686361	2113	204	-70
BD-20-23	BD-20-23	No.3 Vein	535702	5686418	2145	219	-60
BD-20-24	BD-20-24	No.3 Vein	535702	5686418	2145	183	-70
BD-20-25	BD-20-25	No.3 Vein	535743	5686533	2178	123	-48
BD-20-26	BD-20-26	No.3 Vein	535743	5686533	2178	153	-68.5

Appendix 2: Significant Drillhole Intercepts – Blackdome 2020

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
BD-20-06	140.0	146.3	6.3	0.86	1.95
including	140.0	141.2	1.2	1.61	1.67
BD-20-07	156.0	164.0	8.0	0.41	1.82
BD-20-08	164.0	167.0	3.0	0.9	1.27
including	164.0	165.0	1.0	1.96	1.9
BD-20-09	185.9	191.0	5.1	0.53	0.86
including	185.9	186.7	0.8	1.72	1.86
BD-20-10	11.0	20.0	9.0	1.01	2.64
including	18.0	19.0	1.0	3.45	3.46
BD-20-11	12.0	13.0	1.0	0.89	1.8
Including	158.0	160.0	2.0	1.29	1.27
BD-20-12	154.0	156.0	2.0	0.81	0.64
BD-20-12	230.0	232.0	2.0	1.03	0.97
BD-20-14	130.0	132.0	2.0	1.14	4.83
and	150.0	152.0	2.0	2.73	1.51
BD-20-15	128.0	129.0	1.0	1.52	0.59
BD-20-16	NSI above 1 g/t				
BD-20-17	NSI above 1 g/t				
BD-20-18	NSI above 1 g/t				
BD-20-19	NSI above 1 g/t				
BD-20-20	NSI above 1 g/t				
BD-20-21	49.00	162.30	**113.30**	0.47	3.26
including	83.00	85.05	2.05	2.19	**108.50**
including	122.40	123.30	0.90	**16.70**	**9.77**
BD-20-22	58.00	126.50	**68.50**	0.89	1.97
including	62.00	63.00	1.00	**5.57**	17
including	82.40	83.25	0.85	**6.59**	<2
including	92.00	92.50	0.50	**19.20**	3.24
including	109.00	110.00	1.00	**7.04**	7.68
BD-20-23	90.00	109.40	**19.40**	1.46	**20.8**
including	101.90	103.20	1.30	**13.80**	**271**
including	101.90	102.50	0.60	**28.30**	**513**
and	132.50	135.00	2.50	2.21	1.82
and including	134.00	135.00	1.00	4.80	2.98
BD-20-24	115.00	134.10	**19.10**	0.48	5.10
including	116.70	117.80	1.10	0.23	**54.5**
including	126.20	126.90	0.70	2.53	**46**
and	158.00	167.50	9.50	0.55	0.53

and including	166.00	167.00	1.00	1.71	1.06
BD-20-25	51.00	52.00	1.00	1.10	2.11
and	76.30	80.40	4.10	0.91	6.57
including	79.65	80.40	0.75	2.32	**12**
and	96.00	102.00	6.00	0.56	1.65
BD-20-26	70.20	82.10	**11.90**	1.25	3.31
including	72.40	73.10	0.70	**16.40**	**40**
and including	80.90	81.50	0.60	1.68	1.98
and	143.50	144.75	1.25	2.28	1.06

Appendix 3: The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results for the Blackdome-Elizabeth Gold Project

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 (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.*	• HQ (63.5 mm) sized diamond core using standard equipment. • Mineralised and potentially mineralised zones, comprising veins, breccias, and alteration zones were sampled. • Samples were half core. • Typical core samples are 1m in length. • Core samples sent to the lab will be crushed and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g pulp will be fire assayed for gold and multi-element ICP. Samples over 10 g/t gold will be reanalysed by fire assay with gravimetric finish
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).*	• Diamond Drilling from surface (HQ size)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Detailed calculation of recovery was recorded, with most holes achieving over 95% • Some intervals of core loss in higher grade zones may be significant, potentially underestimating gold grade. Further work is planned to assess this, including bulk sampling. • No relationship has yet been noted between recovery and grade and no sample bias was noted to have occurred.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Detailed geological and geotechnical logging was completed for each hole. • All core has been photographed. • Complete holes were logged.
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.*	• Half core was sampled, using a core saw. • Duplicate samples of new and historical core are Quarter core • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • It is expected that bulk sampling will be utilised as the project advances, to more accurately determine grade.ed.
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.*	• Core samples that have been sent to the lab for analysis include control samples (standards, blanks and prep duplicates) inserted at a minimum rate of 1:10 samples. • In addition to the minimum rate of inserted control samples, a standard or a blank is inserted following a zone of mineralization or visible gold • Further duplicate samples were analysed to assess variability, which confirmed some difficulty in repeating results due to the presence of coarse/nuggety gold. Bulk sampling will be completed in future programs.
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.*	• Re-assaying of selected intervals of historic core have been sent for analysis. Results are pending

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All sampling points were surveyed using a hand held GPS. • UTM grid NAD83 Zone 10. • A more accurate survey pickup will be completed at the end of the program, to ensure data is appropriate for geological modelling and Resource Estimation. • Down hole surveys have been completed on all holes.
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.*	• Most drilling is targeting verification and extension of known mineralisation. • It is expected that the data will be utilised in a preparation of a Mineral Resource statement. • Additional drilling is exploration beneath geochemical anomalies, and would require further delineation drilling to be incorporated in a Mineral Resource.
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.*	• In general, the aim was to drill perpendicular to the mineralised structures, to gain an estimate of the true thickness of the mineralised structures. • At several locations, a series (fan) of holes was drilled to help confirm the orientation of the mineralised structures and to keep land disturbance to a minimum.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples from Blackdome were delivered to the laboratory by a commercial transport service.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An independent geological consultant has recently visited the site as part of preparing an updated NI43-101 Technical Report for the Project.

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.*	• The Blackdome-Elizabeth Project is comprised of 73 contiguous mineral claims underlain by 14 Crown granted mineral claims and two mining leases. • The Property is located in the Clinton and Lillooet Mining Divisions approximately 230 km NNE of Vancouver • Tempus' rights to key parts of the Elizabeth Gold Project derive from an option agreement with private individuals (refer to ASX announcement 11 November 2019) • A net smelter royalty of 4%/3% NSR (2% purchasable) applies to several claims on the Elizabeth Property. • No royalties apply to the Blackdome Property or Elizabeth Regional Properties. • There are currently no known impediments to developing a project in this area, and all tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• In the 1940s, placer gold was discovered in Fairless Creek west of Blackdome Summit. Prospecting by Lawrence Frenier shortly afterward led to the discovery of gold-bearing quartz veins on the southwest slope of the mountain that resulted in the staking of mining claims in 1947. Empire Valley Gold Mines Ltd and Silver Standard Resources drove two adits and completed basic surface work during the 1950s. • The Blackdome area was not worked again until 1977 when Barrier Reef Resources Ltd. re-staked the area and performed surface work in addition to underground development. The Blackdome Mining Corp. was formed in 1978 and performed extensive surface and underground work with various joint venture partners that resulted in a positive feasibility study. A 200 ton/day mill, camp facilities and tailings pond were constructed and mining operations officially commenced in 1986. The mine ceased operations in 1991, having produced 225,000 oz of Au and 547,000 oz of Ag from 338,000 tons of ore (Godard et al., 2010) • After a period of inactivity, Claimstaker Resources Ltd. took over the project, reopening the mine in late 1998. Mining operations lasted six months and ended in May of 1999. During this period, 6,547 oz of Au and 17,300 oz

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of Ag were produced from 21,268 tons of ore. Further exploration programs were continued by Claimstaker over the following years and a Japanese joint venture partner was brought onboard that prompted a name change to J-Pacific Gold Inc. This partnership was terminated by 2010, resulting in another name change to Sona Resources Corp. • Gold-bearing quartz veins were discovered near Blue Creek in 1934, and in 1940-1941 the Elizabeth No. 1-4 claims were staked. • Bralorne Mines Ltd. optioned the property in 1941 and during the period 1948-1949, explored the presently-named Main and West Veins by about 700 metres of cross-cutting and drifting, as well as about 110 metres of raises. • After acquiring the Elizabeth Gold Project in 2002, J-Pacific (now Sona) has conducted a series of exploration programs that included diamond drilling 66 holes totalling 8962.8 metres (up until 2009) Other exploration work by Sona at the Elizabeth Gold Project has included two soil grid, stream sediment sampling, geological mapping and sampling, underground rehabilitation, structural mapping and airborne photography and topographic base map generation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Blackdome property is situated in a region underlain by rocks of Triassic to Tertiary age. Sedimentary and igneous rocks of the Triassic Pavilion Group occurring along the Fraser River represent the oldest rocks in the region. A large, Triassic age, ultramafic complex (Shulaps Complex) was emplaced along the Yalakom fault; a regional scale structure located some 30 kilometres south of the property. Sediments and volcanics of the Cretaceous Jackass Mountain Group and Spences Bridge/Kingsvale Formations overlie the Triassic assemblages. Some of these rocks occur several kilometres south of Blackdome. • Overlying the Cretaceous rocks are volcanics and minor sediments of Eocene age. These rocks underlie much of Blackdome and are correlated with the Kamloops Group seen in the Ashcroft and Nicola regions. Geochemical studies (Vivian, 1988) have shown these rocks to be derived from a “calc-alkaline” magma in a volcanic arc

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		type tectonic setting. Eocene age granitic intrusions at Poison Mountain some 22 kilometres southwest of Blackdome are host to a gold bearing porphyry copper/molybdenum deposit. It is speculated that this or related intrusions could reflect the source magmas of the volcanic rocks seen at Blackdome. There is some documented evidence of young granitic rocks several kilometres south of the mine near Lone Cabin Creek. The youngest rocks present are Oligocene to Miocene basalts of the Chilcotin Group. These are exposed on the uppermost slopes of Blackdome Mountain and Red Mountain to the south. • Transecting the property in a NE-SW strike direction are a series of faults that range from vertical to moderately westerly dipping. These faults are the principal host structures for Au- Ag mineralisation. The faults anastomose, and form sygmoidal loops. • The area in which the Elizabeth Gold Project is situated is underlain by Late Paleozoic to Mesozoic rock assemblages that are juxtaposed across a complex system of faults mainly of Cretaceous and Tertiary age. These Paleozoic to Mesozoic-age rocks are intruded by Cretaceous and Tertiary-age stocks and dykes of mainly felsic to intermediate composition, and are locally overlain by Paleogene volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Elizabeth Gold Project is partly underlain by ultramafic rocks of the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex, which include harzburgite, serpentinite and their alteration product listwanite. • The gold mineralisation found on the Elizabeth Gold Project present characteristics typical of epigenetic mesothermal gold deposits. The auriferous quartz vein mineralisation is analogous to that found in the Bralorne-Pioneer deposits. Gold mineralisation is hosted by a series of northeast trending, steeply northwest dipping veins that crosscut the Blue Creek porphyry intrusion. The Main and West vein systems display mesothermal textures, including ribboned-laminated veins and comprehensive wall rock breccias. Vein formation and gold mineralisation were associated with extensional-brittle faulting believed to be contemporaneous with mid-Eocene extensional faulting along the Marshall Creek, Mission Ridge and Quartz Mountain faults.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*
		• Refer to Appendix 1 for drill hole collar information

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.*	• Intervals reported using several samples are calculated using a weighted average. • Calculated intervals using a weighted average did not use a top cut on high-grade samples. High-grade samples are reported as 'including' • Calculated weighted average intervals are continuous intervals of a mineralized zone and do not include unsampled intervals or unmineralized intervals.
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').*	• In general, drilling is designed to intersect the mineralized zone at a normal angle, but this is not always possible. • For the reported intervals, true widths are not currently known
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.*	• Refer to maps within announcement for drill hole locations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Where broader low-grade intervals are reported the high-grade intercepts are reported as 'including' within the reported interval
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.*	• Not applicable.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Tempus plans to update historical NI43-101 foreign resource estimates to current NI43-101 and JORC 2012 standards • Tempus is also seeking to expand the scale of the mineralisation at the project through further exploration.