ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

15 August 2022

VISIBLE GOLD IN FIRST HOLES DRILLED INTO NO9 VEIN AT ELIZABETH

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Tempus first ever holes drilled into No. 9 Vein at Elizabeth Gold Project (EZ-22-19 and EZ-22-20) have both hit multiple intersections of visible gold**
- **Current drilling has intersected zones of quartz veining up to 25 metres in width at No. 9 Vein with multiple grains of visible gold observed at various intervals**
- **No. 9 Vein is a previously mapped vein, approximately 120 metres north west of Blue Vein but it had never been drilled by Tempus**

Tempus Resources Ltd ("**Tempus"** or **"**the **Company"**) (ASX: TMR, TSX.V: TMRR, OTC: TMRFF) is pleased to announce that it has intersected wide zones of mineralisation containing visible gold in two drill holes targeting the No. 9 Vein (EZ-22-19 and EZ-22-20) at the Elizabeth Gold Project in Southern British Columbia, Canada.

Tempus Resources, President and CEO, Jason Bahnsen, commented" ***The visual indication of wide zones of mineralisation containing visible gold in both of our first drill-holes holes completed on No. 9 Vein is extremely encouraging. The No.9 vein has been subject to little exploration since it was discovered. With the addition of No. 9 Vein to Blue Vein and SW Vein we now have three closely spaced veins under development at Elizabeth. We are anxiously awaiting the assays."***

The No. 9 Vein is a previously mapped vein approximately 120 metres north west of Blue Vein. Some limited exploration had been performed on No. 9 Vein in the 1940s and 1950s. However, records available to Tempus were not conclusive and the Company had never drilled the vein until these first two holes recently completed. Based on the exciting progress from EZ-22-19 and EZ-22-20, Tempus plans to complete five drill-holes on No. 9 Vein this drilling season.

The mineralisation observed in the drill core is summarised below.

DDH EZ-22-19

Drillhole EZ-22-19 was completed to a depth of 201 metres and intersected two quartz veins.

- From 135.67 - 137.5m (1.83 downhole meters): Brecciated/sheared light greyish white quartz vein; the breccia matrix is consisting of strong pyrite and arsenopyrite with **grains of visible gold observed in the vein and at the contacts.**
- From 162.92 - 163.42m (0.50 downhole meters): Light pinkish white quartz vein with moderate pyrite and arsenopyrite stringers.

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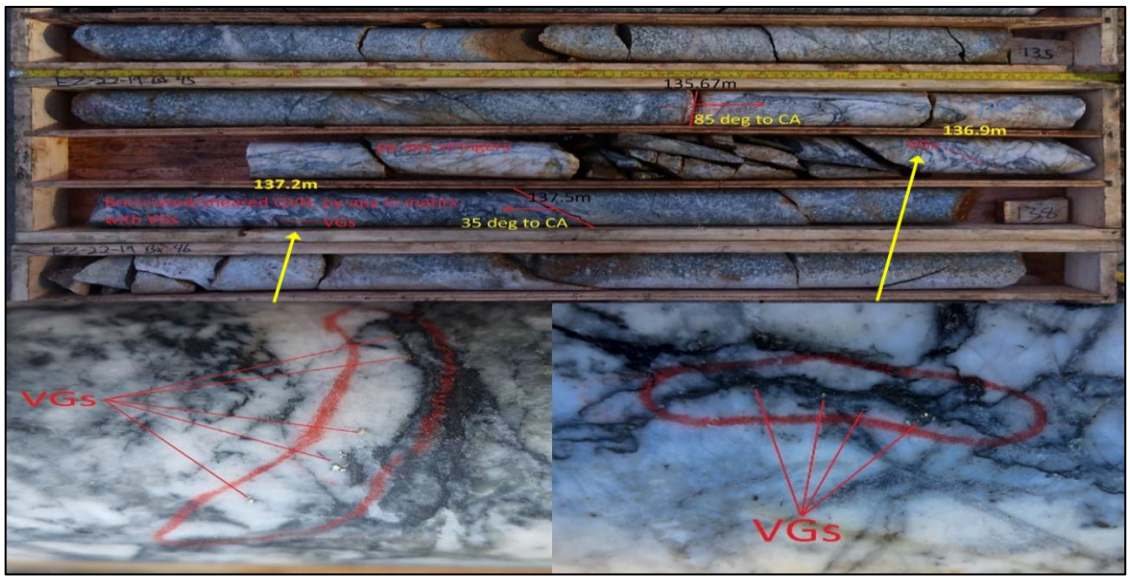
Photo 1: No. 9 EZ-22-19 Drill Core Showing Visible Gold from 135.67 - 137.5m



DDH EZ-22-20

EZ-22-20 was drilled on the same azimuth as EZ-22-19 (284 degrees) but at a steeper dip (67 degrees) to target the vein below the two quartz veins intercepted in EZ-22-19.

EZ-22-20 was drilled to a total depth of 270.00m. The hole intercepted a 25.75m zone of sheeted veins from 85.50m and a second quartz vein intersection of 2.25m from 206.45m.

- The core is highly broken and oxidized to depth of 113m. The veinlets are very irregular generally <10cm wide and are running along the core axis (from 1 - >10 degrees) in highly oxidized diorite.
- The veinlets contain localized pyrite and arsenopyrite with **visible gold observed in multiple locations across the entire 25.75m zone (94.8m, 95.9m, 97.4m, 97.6m, 105.7m, 109.1m, and 111.1m)**.

- The second quartz vein intersection from 206.45m to 210.70m. The vein is cream coloured, oxidized in fractures with stringers of fine to very fine pyrite-arsenopyrite with chalcopyrite.

See the interpreted cross-section in Figure 2 that shows the location of the observed quartz vein and visible gold intersections in drill holes EZ-22-19 and EZ-22-20. Figure 1 and Figure 3 show the location of the No. 9 vein parallel to and adjacent to the Blue Vein and the SW Vein.

With reference to the AIG 2015 guidance for visual reporting of massive sulphide mineralisation, the Company reports it has not encountered any massive sulphide mineralisation in drill hole EZ-22-19 or EZ-22-20. While it is not possible to accurately estimate the percentage of visual gold present though out the drill core, the Company suggests that the percentage would be less than the 0.01%. The Company cautions that visual observations of visible gold are not a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assays and analysis will be required to confirm the visual interpretations presented in this news release.

Figure 1 – Elizabeth Plan View Showing 2022 Drill Locations

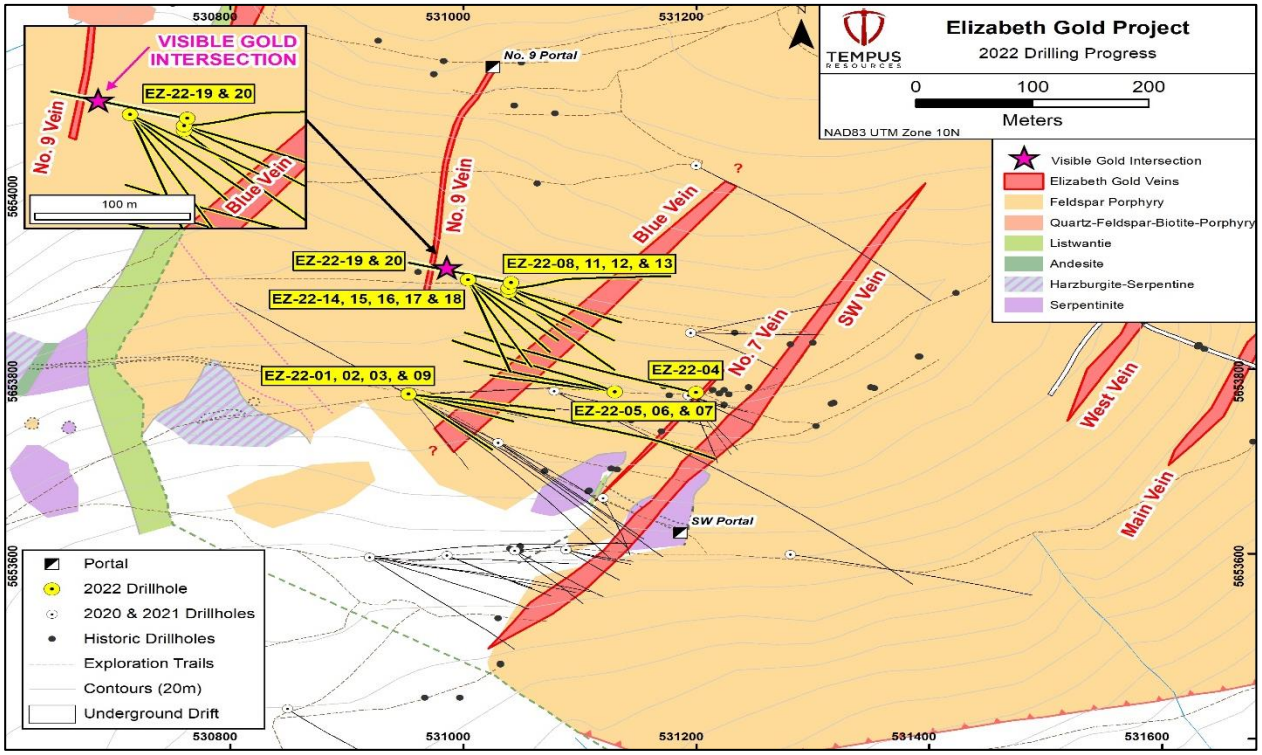


Figure 2 – Interpretive X Section showing No. 9 Vein Drilling

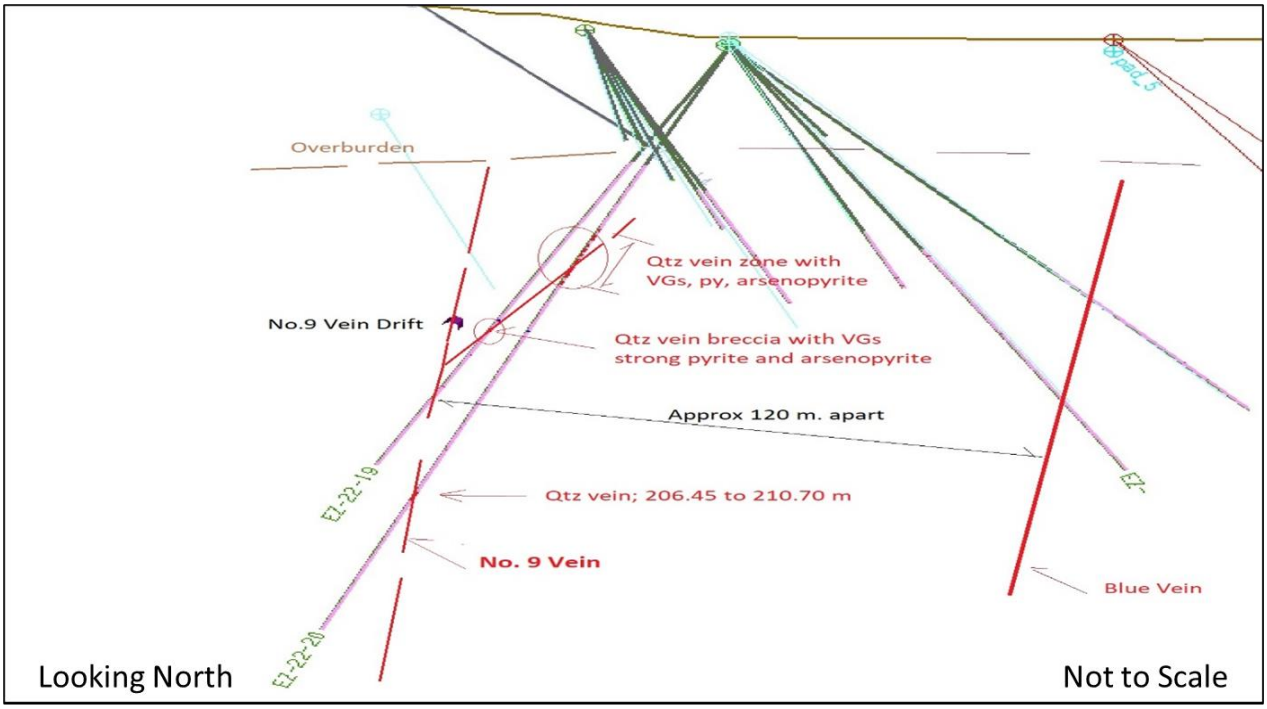
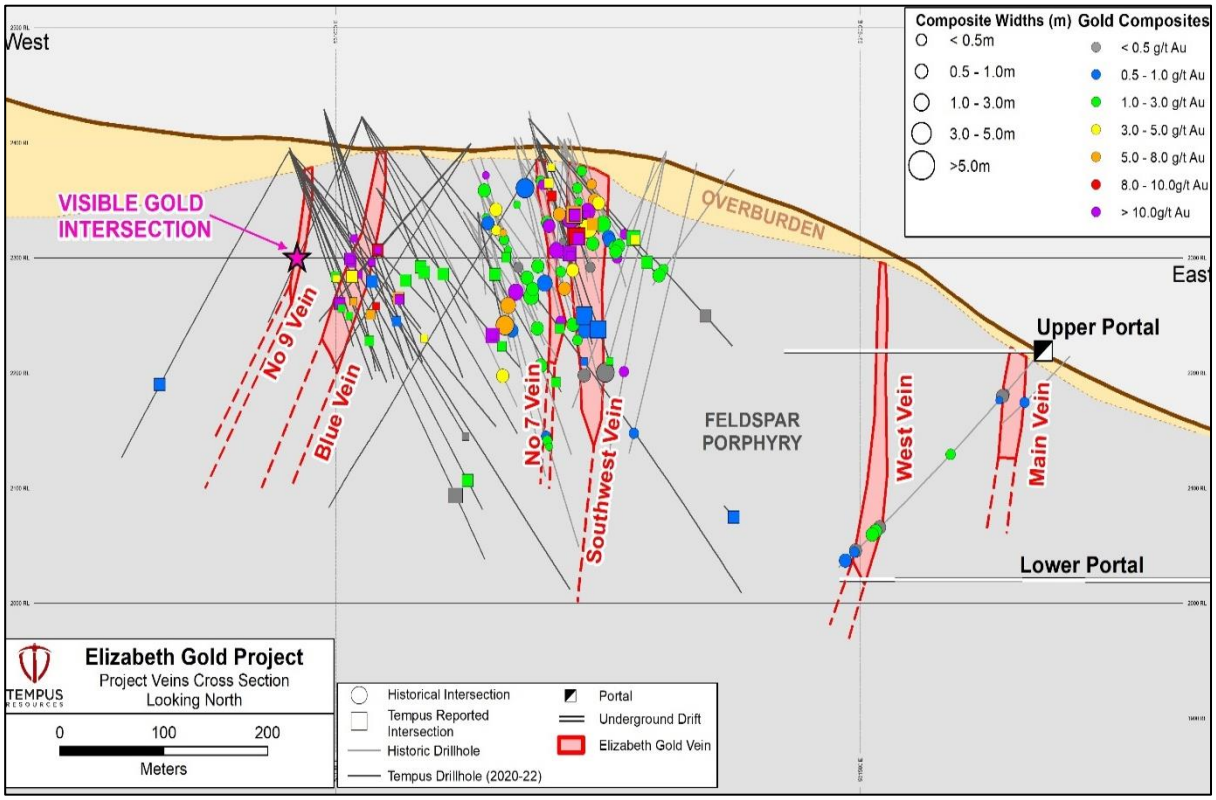


Figure 3 – Elizabeth Vein Long Section (looking North)



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

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr. Sonny Bernales, who is a Member of the Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (EGBC), which is a recognised Professional Organisation (RPO), and an employee of Tempus Resources. Mr. Bernales 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, and as a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI43-101. Mr. Bernales consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

For further information:

TEMPUS RESOURCES LTD

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About Tempus Resources Ltd

Tempus Resources Ltd ("Tempus") is a growth orientated gold exploration company listed on ASX ("TMR") and TSX.V ("TMRR") and OTCQB ("TMRFF") stock exchanges. Tempus is actively exploring projects located in Canada and Ecuador. The flagship project for Tempus is the Blackdome-Elizabeth Project, a high grade gold past producing project located in Southern British Columbia. Tempus is currently midway through a drill program at Blackdome-Elizabeth that will form the basis of an updated NI43-101/JORC resource estimate. The second key group of projects for Tempus are the Rio Zarza and Valle del Tigre projects located in south east Ecuador. The Rio Zarza project is located adjacent to Lundin Gold's Fruta del Norte project. The Valle del Tigre project is currently subject to a sampling program to develop anomalies identified through geophysical work.

Forward-Looking Information and Statements

This press release contains certain "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Such forward-looking information and forward-looking statements are not representative of historical facts or information or current condition, but instead represent only the Company's beliefs regarding future events, plans or objectives, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and outside of Tempus's control. Generally, such forward-looking information or forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or may contain statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "will continue", "will occur" or "will be achieved". The forward-looking information and forward-looking statements contained herein may include, but are not limited to, the ability of Tempus to successfully achieve business objectives, and expectations for other economic, business, and/or competitive factors. Forward-looking statements and information are subject to various known and unknown risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the ability of Tempus to control or predict, that may cause Tempus' actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied thereby, and are developed based on assumptions about such risks, uncertainties and other factors set out herein and the other risks and uncertainties disclosed under the heading "Risk and Uncertainties" in the Company's Management's Discussion & Analysis for the quarter and nine months ended March 31, 2022 dated May 16, 2022 filed on SEDAR. Should one or more of these risks, uncertainties or other factors materialize, or should assumptions underlying the forward-looking information or statements prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described herein as intended, planned, anticipated, believed, estimated or expected. Although Tempus believes that the assumptions and factors used in preparing, and the expectations contained in, the forward-looking information and statements are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on such information and statements, and no assurance or guarantee can be given that such forward-looking information and statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information and statements.

The forward-looking information and forward-looking statements contained in this press release are made as of the date of this press release, and Tempus does not undertake to update any forward-looking information and/or forward-looking statements that are contained or referenced herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking information and statements attributable to Tempus or persons acting on its behalf are expressly qualified in its entirety by this notice.

Neither the ASX Exchange, the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Service Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

Appendix 1

Table 1:Drill Hole Collar Table

Hole ID	Target	UTM Easting (NAD83 Z10)	UTM Northing (NAD83 Z10)	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip
EZ-21-01	SW Vein	531203	5653771	2400	105	121	-52
EZ-21-02	SW Vein	531203	5653771	2400	132	146	-55
EZ-21-03	SW Vein	531203	5653771	2400	111	158	-47
EZ-21-04	SW Vein	531203	5653771	2400	135	168	-58
EZ-21-05	SW Vein	531078	5653776	2400	561	123	-48
EZ-21-06	SW Vein	531078	5653776	2400	255	110	-55
EZ-21-07	SW Vein	531203	5653771	2400	126	115	-75
EZ-21-07b	SW Vein	531203	5653771	2400	186	115	-75
EZ-21-08	SW Vein	531195	5653839	2427	231	115	-68
EZ-21-09	SW Vein	531200	5654020	2330	360	120	-48
EZ-21-10	SW Vein	530953	5653772	2390	354	127	-50
EZ-21-11	SW Vein	530953	5653772	2390	381	136	-50
EZ-21-12	SW Vein	530953	5653772	2390	375	125	-45
EZ-21-13	SW Vein	530919	5653596	2300	261	94	-45
EZ-21-14	SW Vein	530919	5653596	2300	261	108	-55
EZ-21-15	SW Vein	530919	5653596	2300	330	100	-55
EZ-21-16	SW Vein	530919	5653596	2300	330	83	-48.5
EZ-21-17	SW Vein	530919	5653596	2300	414	98	-63
EZ-21-18	SW Vein	530919	5653596	2300	351	128.5	-63
EZ-21-19	SW Vein	530953	5653772	2390	417	129	-58
EZ-21-20	SW Vein	530849	5653432	2260	300	129	-45
EZ-21-21	East Veins	531695	5653463	2120	357	90	-45
EZ-21-22	SW Vein	531195	5653839	2427	188	75	-45
EZ-21-23	SW Vein	531695	5653463	2120	165	91	-45
EZ-21-24	Blue Vein	530953	5653772	2390	219	84	-54
EZ-21-25	Blue Vein	530953	5653772	2390	201	105	-58
EZ-21-26	Blue Vein	530953	5653772	2390	198	95	-45
EZ-21-27	Blue Vein	530953	5653772	2390	195	150	-60
EZ-21-28	No.9 Vein	530953	5653772	2390	321	300	-55

Hole ID	Target	UTM Easting (NAD83 Z10)	UTM Northing (NAD83 Z10)	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip
EZ-22-01	Blue Vein	530953	5653772	2400	222	130	-65
EZ-22-02	Blue Vein	531203	5653772	2400	225	108	-65
EZ-22-03	Blue Vein	531203	5653772	2400	198	95	-50
EZ-22-04	Blue Vein	531200	5653774	2400	375	290	-55
EZ-22-05	Blue Vein	531130	5653775	2393	156	280	-45
EZ-22-06	Blue Vein	531130	5653775	2399	237	290	-55
EZ-22-07	Blue Vein	531130	5653775	2399	216	298	-45
EZ-22-08	Blue Vein	531039	5653887	2399	120	135	-50
EZ-22-09	Blue & SW Vein	530953.1	5653772	2422	468	100	-53
EZ-22-10	Blue Vein	530953.1	5653772	2392	210	95	-65
EZ-22-11	Blue Vein	531039	5653887	2422	207	110	-60
EZ-22-12	Blue Vein	531039	5653887	2422	216	85	-50
EZ-22-13	Blue Vein	531039	5653887	2422	251	123	-65
EZ-22-14	Blue Vein	531004	5653896	2428	249	140	-65
EZ-22-15	Blue Vein	531004	5653896	2428	240	130	-65
EZ-22-16	Blue Vein	531004	5653896	2428	242	120	-65
EZ-22-17	Blue Vein	531004	5653896	2428	251	160	-65
EZ-22-18	Blue Vein	531004	5653896	2428	258	150	-65
EZ-22-19	No. 9 Vein	531041	5653893	2422	201	284	-63
EZ-22-20	No. 9 Vein	531041	5653893	2422	270	284	-67

Table 2: Significant Interval Table

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Thickness (m)	Gold Grade	MET Screen Grade	Vein
EZ-21-01	94.00	96.60	2.60	2.21	**4.60**	5.12	SW Vein
and	83.50	84.00	0.50	0.43	**20.50**	pending	SW Vein
EZ-21-02	102.40	109.00	6.60	5.61	**8.40**	pending	SW Vein
including	105.40	106.50	1.10	0.93	**46.30**	pending	SW Vein
EZ-21-03	88.60	95.00	6.40	5.44	**7.22**	pending	SW Vein
including	89.30	91.90	2.60	2.21	**11.80**	pending	SW Vein
and	90.00	91.30	1.30	1.11	**19.80**	pending	SW Vein
and	34.70	35.20	0.50	0.43	3.15	pending	SW Vein
EZ-21-04	122.00	126.00	4.00	3.40	**31.20**	34.40	SW Vein
including	123.00	124.50	1.50	1.28	**52.10**	68.30	SW Vein
including	124.00	124.50	0.50	0.43	**72.00**	87.30	SW Vein
EZ-21-05	134.00	135.00	1.00	0.85	1.38	Not Preformed	7 Vein
	217.55	218.25	0.70	0.59	1.74	1.67	SW Vein
and	256.00	256.50	0.50	0.43	1.03	0.89	SW Vein
and	554.85	555.35	0.50	0.43	0.24	Not Preformed	West Vein
EZ-21-06	134.50	136.00	1.50	1.28	1.10	1.71	7 Vein
and	245.00	246.00	1.00	0.85	2.05	2.45	SW Vein
EZ-21-07	Hole lost						
EZ-21-07B	40.10	41.10	1.00	0.85	4.88	Not Preformed	7 Vein
and	51.50	52.20	0.70	0.60	**9.06**	Not Preformed	7 Vein
and	160.00	165.75	5.75	4.89	0.53	0.70	SW Vein
EZ-21-08	196.25	202.40	6.15	5.23	0.65	0.66	SW Vein
and	226.60	227.10	0.50	0.43	1.54	1.85	SW Vein
EZ-21-09	58.60	59.10	0.50	0.43	0.31	Not Preformed	Blue Vein
and	270.90	272.90	2.00	1.70	2.56	Not Preformed	SW Vein
and	355.88	357.00	1.12	0.95	0.85	Not Preformed	SW Vein
EZ-21-10	223.00	223.50	0.50	0.43	4.04	Not Preformed	7 Vein
and	347.70	349.20	1.50	1.28	0.22	0.21	SW Vein
EZ-21-11	326.90	327.40	0.50	0.43	0.55	0.44	SW Vein
EZ-21-12	117.80	118.80	1.00	0.85	**47.6**	**33.7**	Blue Vein
and	130.70	131.20	0.50	0.43	**26.4**	Not Preformed	Blue Vein
and	163.90	164.40	0.50	0.43	**5.50**	8.41	Blue Vein
and	344.90	347.00	2.10	1.79	0.78	1.22	SW Vein
EZ-21-13	230.70	232.60	1.90	1.62	0.76	0.71	SW Vein
EZ-21-14	224.00	224.90	0.90	0.77	1.63	1.15	SW Vein
EZ-21-15	318.40	320.80	2.40	2.04	0.31	Not Preformed	SW Vein
including	320.30	320.80	0.50	0.43	1.14	Not Preformed	SW Vein
EZ-21-16	305.00	306.90	1.90	1.61	0.55	Not Preformed	SW Vein

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Thickness (m)	Gold Grade	MET Screen Grade	Vein
EZ-21-17	171.00	171.50	0.50	0.43	0.14	0.57	Vein
and	204.00	204.60	0.60	0.51	0.53	Not Preformed	vein
and	254.60	256.85	2.25	1.91	1.40	1.58	7 Vein
and	350.13	350.75	0.62	0.53	1.01	Not Preformed	SW Vein
and	379.47	382.00	2.53	2.15	0.63	0.64	SW Vein
EZ-21-18	299.50	299.90	0.40	0.34	1.53	Not Preformed	SW Vein
EZ-21-19	127.50	128.00	0.50	0.43	**4.52**	Not Preformed	Blue Vein
and	129.00	130.50	1.50	1.28	**4.25**	Not Preformed	Blue Vein
and	167.80	168.70	0.90	0.76	**4.50**	**6.14**	Blue Vein
and	351.80	354.90	3.10	2.63	0.34	Not Preformed	SW Vein
EZ-21-20	NSI**						
EZ-21-21	184.00	186.00	2.00	1.70	1.03	Not Preformed	unknown
and	263.45	264.30	0.85	0.72	1.34	Not Preformed	unknown
EZ-21-22	175.55	176.70	1.15	0.98	1.60	2.50	SW Vein
EZ-21-23	145.00	149.10	4.10	3.48	1.11	1.83	SW Vein
including	147.50	148.20	0.70	0.59	1.08	**4.98**	SW Vein
EZ-21-24	139.80	141.00	1.20	1.02	0.58	0.58	Blue Vein
and	181.70	182.65	0.95	0.81	0.85	0.84	Blue Vein
EZ-21-25	111.00	113.70	2.70	2.30	**13.4**	Not Preformed	Blue Vein
including	111.50	112.00	0.50	0.43	**71.3**	Not Preformed	Blue Vein
EZ-21-26	121.45	122.70	1.25	1.06	**9.13**	Not Preformed	Blue Vein
including	121.45	121.70	0.25	0.21	**45.1**	Not Preformed	Blue Vein
and	159.06	160.25	1.19	1.01	1.35	1.45	Blue Vein
EZ-21-27	152.20	153.60	1.40	1.19	**12.1**	**14.31**	Blue Vein
including	152.20	153.20	1.00	0.85	**16.3**	**19.19**	Blue Vein
and	157.00	157.40	0.40	0.34	1.27	1.28	Blue Vein
EZ-21-28	245.60	246.85	1.25	1.06	0.67	Not Preformed	No.9 Vein
EZ-22-01	123.90	124.70	0.80	0.68	2.07	2.07	Blue Vein
and	125.90	126.00	0.10	0.08	**3.82**	**3.82**	Blue Vein
and	161.42	161.82	0.40	0.34	2.25	2.25	Blue Vein
EZ-22-02	147.65	147.83	0.18	0.15	**6.88**	**6.88**	Blue Vein
and	185.25	185.85	0.60	0.51	1.89	1.89	Blue Vein
EZ-22-03	96.91	97.33	0.42	0.36	2.05	**523.00**	Blue Vein
and	124.02	124.47	0.45	0.38	**32.66**	Not Preformed	Blue Vein
including	124.02	124.13	0.11	0.09	**130.00**	**133.00**	Blue Vein
and	164.41	166.14	1.73	1.47	**7.41**	Not Preformed	Blue Vein
including	165.41	166.14	0.73	0.62	**17.40**	Not Preformed	Blue Vein

**true thickness is estimated using a multiplier of 0.85. The Company considers anything over 0.2 g/t gold as significant.*
***no significant intervals*

Appendix 2: The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results for the Elizabeth - Blackdome 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 systemsused.* • *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 standardequipment. • Mineralised and potentially mineralised zones, comprising veins, breccias, and alteration zoneswere 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)
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% • 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 ofdetail 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 relevantintersections logged.*	• Detailed geological and geotechnical logging wascompleted for each hole. • All core has been photographed. • Complete holes were logged.
Sub- sampling techniquesand samplepreparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter,half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotarysplit, 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 grainsize of the material being sampled.*	• Half core was sampled, using a core saw. • Duplicate samples of new and historical core are Quarter core or half core where not previously sampled • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for thegrain size of the material being sampled. • It is expected that bulk sampling will be utilised as the project advances, to more accurately determinegrade.
Quality of assay dataand laboratorytests	• *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 makeand 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 1:5 samples. • In addition to the minimum rate of inserted control samples, a standard or a blank is inserted following azone of mineralization or visible gold • Further duplicate samples were analysed to assessvariability
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 corehave been sent for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location ofdata points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locatedrill 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 spacingand distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of ExplorationResults.* • *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 apreparation 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.
Orientationof 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 haveintroduced 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.
Samples Security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples from Elizabeth were delivered to the laboratory by a commercial transport service.
Audits or Reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews ofsampling 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 has exercised the option to acquire the Elizabeth Gold Project and has completed an addendum to the original Elizabeth Option Agreement (refer to ASX announcement 15 December 2020) • A net smelter royalty of 3% NSR (1% 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 developinga project in this area, and all tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of explorationby 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 claimsin 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 thatresulted 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mining operations lasted six months and ended in May of 1999. During this period, 6,547 oz of Au and 17,300 oz 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 ofraises. • 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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Geochemical studies (Vivian, 1988) have shown these rocks to be derived from a "calc-alkaline" magma in a volcanic arc 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 thevolcanic 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 arecalculated using a weighted average. • Calculated intervals using a weighted average did notuse a top cut on high-grade samples. High-grade samples are reported as 'including' • Calculated weighted average intervals are continuousintervals 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 tothis 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 notalways possible. • For the reported intervals, true widths are reported where mineralized core was intact and possible to measure the orientation. Otherwise the true width isleft blank
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 explorationdata	• *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.*	• Tempus recently completed an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey over the Elizabeth Gold Project (refer to ASX announcement 02 August 2021) by completing 97 lines for a total of 735 line-kilometres. Flight lines are oriented east-west with north-south tie lines and spaced 200 metres across the entire 115km2 Elizabeth property. Line spacing of 100 metres was flown over the Elizabeth Main and Elizabeth East Zones. • The airborne magnetic survey data was reviewed and interpreted by Insight Geophysics Inc. using 3D magnetization vector inversion (MVI) modelling. • The geophysical surveys identified the Blue Creek Porphyry, which is the known host of the high-grade Elizabeth gold-quartz veins, as a relative magnetic low anomaly within the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex. From this correlation of geology and geophysics it was determined that the Blue Creek Porphyry, originally explored / mapped to approximately 1.1km2 in size, is likely much larger. The airborne magnetic survey and MVI 3D modelling interpret the Blue Creek Porphyry to be at least four-times the size at approximately 4.5km2. • This interpretation of the Blue Creek Porphyry is also extensive at depth extending to at least 2km deep
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg testsfor 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 NI43-101and JORC 2012 standards • Tempus is also seeking to expand the scale of themineralisation at the project through further exploration.