ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 September 2020

BLACKDOME-ELIZABETH GOLD PROJECT FIRST ASSAYS

- **Gold mineralisation intersected in the first 5 holes at Blackdome's Giant Vein target in line with projections for that location**
- **Significant intersections include:**
  - **18 m @ 1.23 g/t gold, including 1 m @ 5.20 g/t gold**
  - **2 m @ 2.56 g/t gold**
  - **3 m @ 1.89 g/t gold, including 1 m @ 3.09 g/t gold**
  - **2 m @ 1.93 g/t gold**
- **Blackdome mineralisation characterised by broad halos around higher grade zones, containing additional low and medium grade gold mineralisation not previously considered**
- **Assays for an additional 5 holes from the Redbird, No.17 and Giant Vein South targets are now pending at the laboratory**
- **A total of 20 holes have been drilled for 4,007 metres at the Giant, Redbird, No.17, Giant Vein South and New Vein targets**

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

Assays have been received from 5 initial holes that were drilled at the northern end of the Giant Vein (Figure 1). The results are in line with expectations for that target and indicate continuity of mineralisation along strike as well as a wider zone of mineralisation on both the hanging wall and footwall of the Giant Vein. The results are similar to historical drilling on the Giant Vein and adds to the extensive body of data available for the Giant Vein, one of the key unmined areas at Blackdome, where mineralisation extends to surface (Figures 2 and 3).

Managing Director, Brendan Borg commented: ***"Initial drilling at Blackdome targeted the northern part of the Giant Vein, to both confirm results from historic drilling and to extend mineralisation beyond the historical resource envelope. I'm excited to see what will come as we move towards the areas that were historically the highest grade at Blackdome, such as the No. 1 and No. 2 veins."***

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A total of 20 drill-holes for 4,007 metres have been completed at Blackdome, with the focus on the No.17 Vein, No.19 Vein, Redbird Vein, northern area of the Giant Vein, Giant Vein South, and now the New Vein at Blackdome (Figure 4). This drilling is focussed on verifying and expanding upon the known gold and silver mineralisation at Blackdome.

Samples from an additional 5 holes, located at the Redbird Vein, No.17, and Giant Vein South, have been prepared and dispatched to the SGS laboratory in Vancouver for analysis. Samples from an outcrop at the Watson Vein are also pending.

Based on the initial published results, and what we have been observing in drill core to date, the drilling program at Blackdome has been expanded, and is expected to continue for the next 3-4 weeks, focusing on the New Vein and the No.1 and No.2 veins, which historically were the highest grade.

At the conclusion of the expanded Blackdome program, the rig will move to the Elizabeth sector of the Project, where a second rig is planned to expedite, and allow, depending on results, potential expansion of the planned drilling program there as well.

Additional sampling of historic core from Blackdome is continuing alongside the current drilling and sampling program, focussing on prospective zones of gold mineralisation associated with and surrounding the higher-grade central vein portions that were not previously sampled or included in historic Mineral Resource estimates. This additional sampling data will be incorporated in the dataset for the maiden JORC compliant Mineral Resource estimate for Blackdome.

Initial Giant Vein Results

Initial results returned from the first 5 holes drilled at the Giant Vein included the following significant intersections (>1 g/t Au):

- **18 m @ 1.23 g/t gold and 3.09 g/t silver,** from 121 m, including

  8 m @ 1.99 g/t gold and 4.21 g/t silver from 131 m, including

  1 m @ 5.20 g/t gold and 11 g/t silver, from 137 m (BD-20-04)
- **2 m @ 2.56 g/t gold and 4.73 g/t silver**, from 143 m (BD-20-05)
- **3 m @ 1.89 g/t gold and 1.82 g/t silver**, from 139 m, including

  1 m @ 3.09 g/t gold and 2.37 g/t silver, from 139 m (BD-20-02)
- **2 m @ 1.93 g/t gold and 3.95 g/t silver**, from 49 m (BD-20-02)
- **1 m @ 1.45 g/t gold and 4.07 g/t silver,** from 134 m (BD-20-02)
- **1 m @ 1.88 g/t gold and 4.73 g/t silver,** from 143 m (BD-20-05)

Figure 1 – Giant Vein Drilling

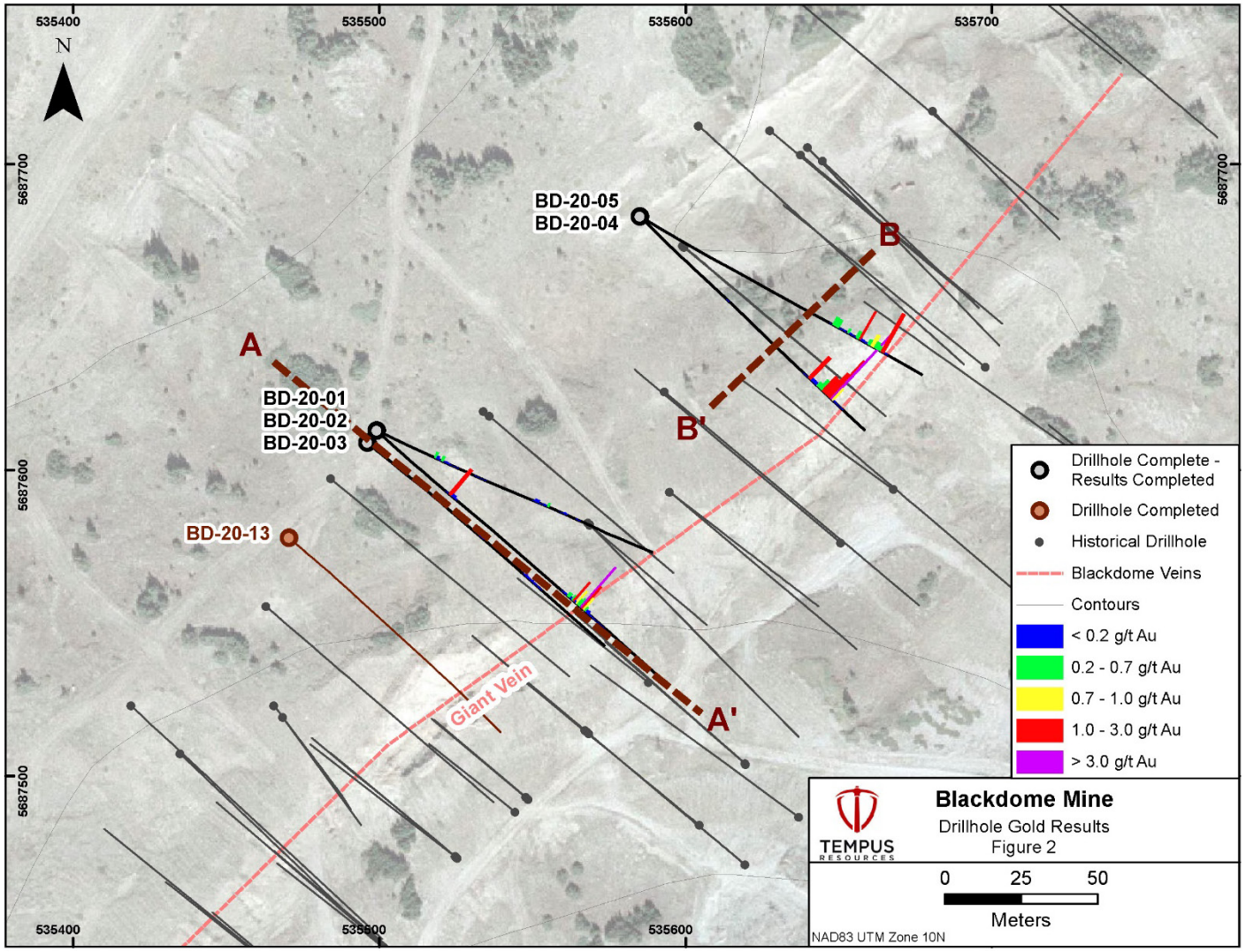


Figure 2 – Giant Vein Section A – A' (BD-01-03)

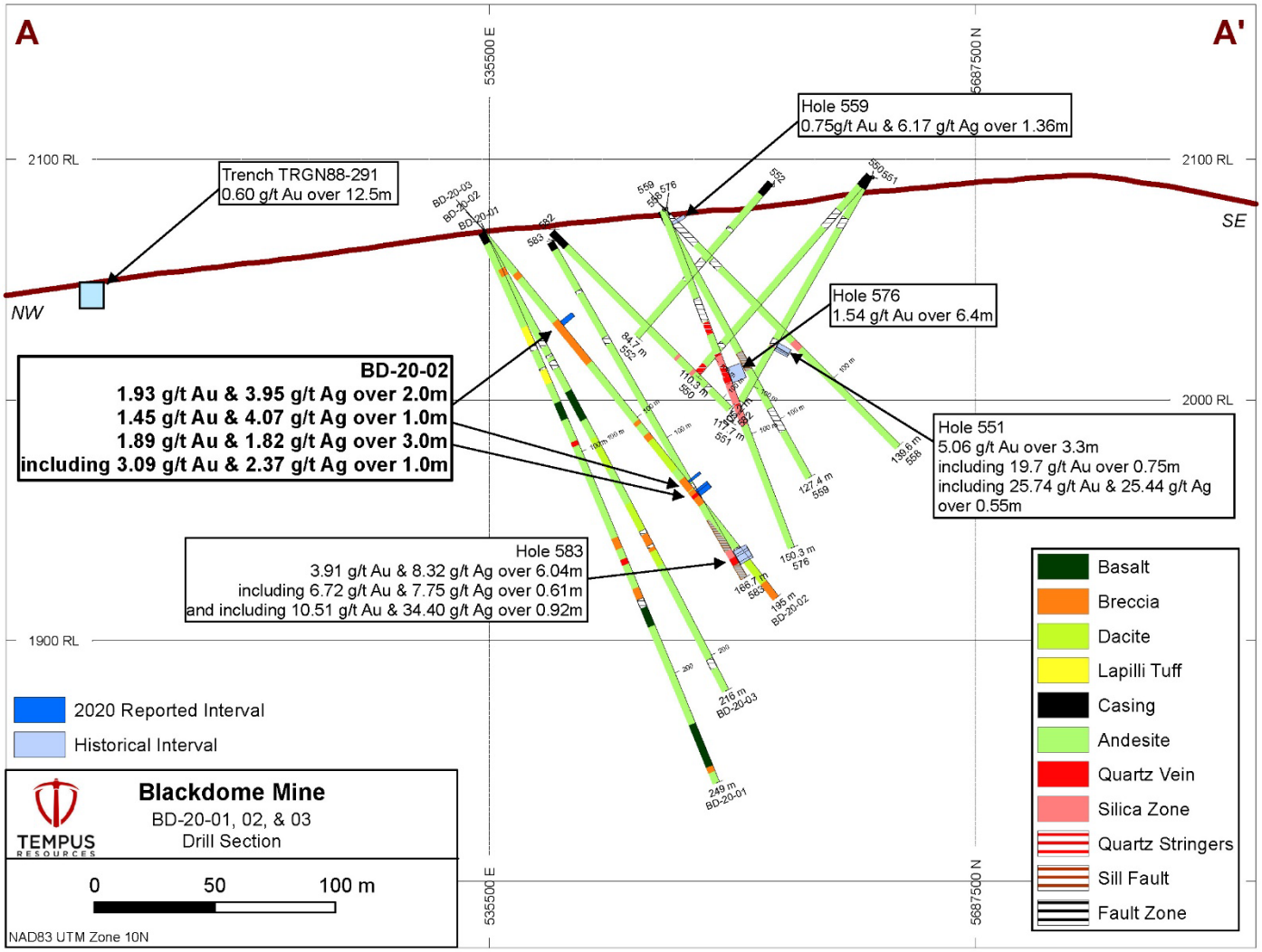


Figure 3 – Giant Vein Section B – B' (BD-04-05)

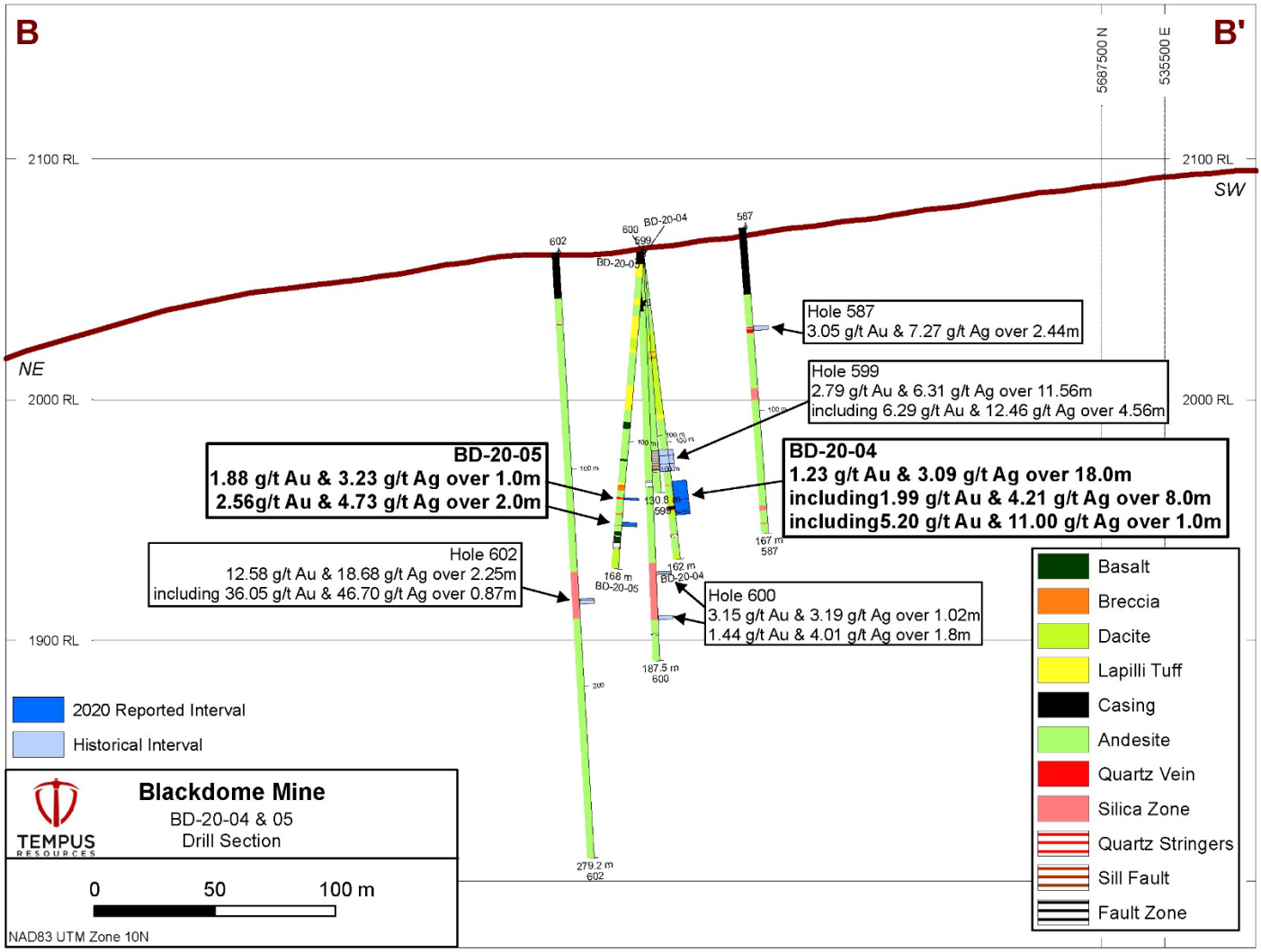
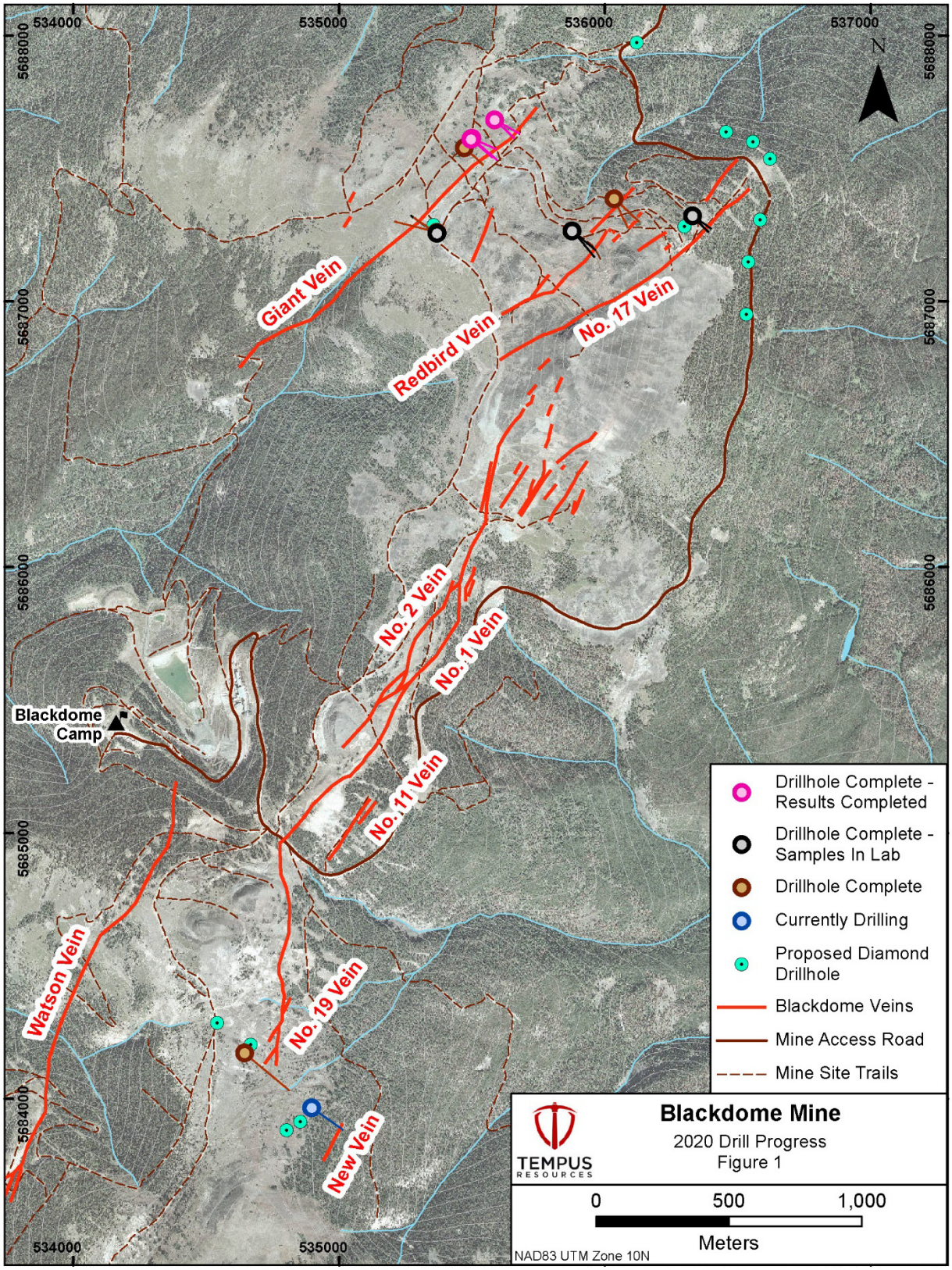


Figure 4 – Blackdome Drilling Progress



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

For further information:

TEMPUS RESOURCES LTD

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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

Appendix 2: Significant Drillhole Intercepts – New Drilling (Above 1 g/t Au)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
BD-20-01	NSI above 1 g/t				
BD-20-02	49.00	51.00	2.00	**1.93**	**3.95**
and	134.00	135.00	1.00	**1.45**	**4.07**
and	139.00	142.00	3.00	**1.89**	**1.82**
including	139.00	140.00	1.00	**3.09**	**2.37**
BD-20-03	NSI above 1 g/t				
BD-20-04	121.00	139.00	**18.00**	**1.23**	**3.09**
including	131.00	139.00	**8.00**	**1.99**	**4.21**
including	137.00	138.00	**1.00**	**5.20**	**11.00**
BD-20-05	130.00	131.00	1.00	**1.88**	**3.23**
and	143.00	145.00	2.00	**2.56**	**4.73**

Appendix 3: Significant Drillhole Intercepts – Previous Drilling at Giant Vein (Above 1 g/t Au)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
332	55.81	58.87	3.06	**2.97**	**7.03**
333	81.99	91.25	0.91	**3.70**	**7.27**
and	89.30	91.25	1.95	**1.40**	**7.85**
334	72.05	73.15	1.10	**7.54**	**17.49**
and	81.24	82.97	1.73	**2.99**	**20.32**
335	45.17	46.62	1.45	**4.53**	**15.19**
336	71.20	73.70	2.50	**11.27**	**58.72**
338	62.48	63.48	1.00	**4.53**	**7.20**
338	101.19	103.63	2.44	**6.28**	-
500	73.35	74.85	1.50	**1.30**	**17.35**
and	79.46	80.6	1.14	**1.71**	**7.75**
and	85.1	86.6	1.50	**1.03**	**17.35**
501	68.5	7.0	1.50	**1.30**	**0.07**
502	115.8	116.7	0.90	**1.17**	**7.13**
504	59.75	60.96	1.21	**2.74**	**22.29**
and	105.93	108.90	2.97	**4.16**	**38.26**
505	131.67	137.26	5.59	**1.48**	-
507	95.00	104.10	9.10	**2.94**	**1.79**
including	95.00	99.66	4.66	**4.21**	**2.48**
508	151.50	154.00	2.50	**2.66**	**9.44**
511	58.83	61.87	3.04	**2.48**	**15.19**
and	113.08	118.98	2.90	**1.46**	**2.10**
512	64.47	65.76	1.29	**1.05**	**2.40**

513	92.26	93.67	1.41	**1.51**	**60.17**
515	8.84	11.98	3.14	**5.38**	**10.42**
and	48.91	62.85	13.94	**1.15**	**8.70**
517	60.35	61.26	0.91	**1.23**	**1.17**
518	82.28	85.65	3.37	**2.51**	**9.07**
533	51.20	54.25	3.05	**1.03**	**7.34**
and	82.60	83.21	0.61	**2.00**	**3.91**
534	72.24	75.29	3.05	**1.23**	**5.9**
535	83.21	83.67	0.46	**2.06**	**4.63**
536	61.21	62.48	1.27	**1.51**	**2.61**
537	**46.75**	**52.12**	**5.37**	**74.2**	**105.3**
including	**48.16**	**49.38**	**1.22**	**155.83**	**240.93**
including	**49.38**	**50.46**	**1.08**	**181.92**	**228.79**
538	56.15	64.66	8.51	**2.79**	**9.91**
including	56.15	59.16	3.01	**4.71**	**6.89**
and	77.11	78.64	1.53	**1.44**	**-**
539	15.24	16.45	1.21	**1.85**	**-**
and	40.31	42.85	2.54	**2.12**	**-**
551	80.38	82.68	2.30	**7.01**	**-**
553	92.10	102.1	10.00	**3.61**	**17.61**
including	99.10	102.1	3.00	**7.01**	**51.55**
557	150.26	154.12	3.86	**9.35**	**29.26**
576	70.00	77.40	7.40	**1.50**	**2.11**
and	86.10	87.00	0.90	**2.81**	**6.99**
577	121.92	130.80	8.88	**1.10**	**-**
578	58.87	59.07	0.20	**6.15**	**9.12**
and	75.73	83.36	7.63	**2.06**	**3.81**
including	75.73	77.11	1.38	**5.30**	**7.82**
579	189.14	194.99	5.85	**1.97**	**-**
including	190.20	191.72	1.52	**4.32**	**7.68**
583	155.05	161.09	6.04	**3.91**	**8.32**
including	160.17	161.09	0.92	**10.51**	**34.4**
586	121.50	122.50	1.00	**6.26**	**35.52**
and	134.50	147.95	13.45	**1.23**	**6.77**
including	145.94	147.95	2.01	**11.27**	**2.01**
587	54.25	56.69	2.44	**3.05**	**7.27**
590	149.34	151.79	2.45	**12.85**	**23.69**
and	160.75	162.48	1.73	**4.58**	**6.30**
591	190.72	196.37	5.65	**2.07**	**4.03**
including	193.65	194.90	1.25	**5.03**	**4.32**
593	68.88	70.34	1.46	**1.44**	**14.81**
and	88.72	89.92	1.20	**2.83**	**1.07**
594	91.40	92.40	1.00	**6.08**	**7.13**
595	85.40	87.20	1.80	**2.58**	**-**
596	73.61	79.86	6.25	**1.61**	**16.36**

597	64.92	70.10	5.18	**2.74**	**-**
598	79.59	82.60	3.01	**6.80**	**13.68**
599	107.84	119.40	11.56	**2.79**	**-**
including	110.96	115.52	4.56	**6.29**	**12.46**
600	146.99	148.01	1.02	**3.15**	**3.19**
and	167.03	168.83	1.80	**1.44**	**4.01**
601	120.29	127.41	7.12	**11.83**	**15.76**
including	121.46	124.36	2.90	**27.48**	**35.67**
and	145.69	150.57	4.88	**5.49**	**7.13**
including	146.91	148.03	1.12	**19.13**	**24.39**
602	159.76	160.63	0.87	**36.05**	**46.70**
705	24.07	25.30	1.23	**1.39**	**3.69**
706	8.84	9.91	1.07	**2.61**	**13.06**
and	69.49	71.02	1.53	**1.34**	**3.05**
707	59.04	60.04	1.00	**1.44**	**5.71**
and	92.35	93.59	1.24	**1.56**	**7.41**
and	96.35	99.34	2.99	**4.37**	**4.00**
including	96.93	97.68	0.75	**15.58**	**10.65**
819	200.90	201.90	1.00	**7.37**	**0.22**

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)
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 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. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being 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 (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
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 conduct further drilling at the project aimed at updating 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.