

FURTHER DRILL RESULTS HIGHLIGHT BLUE VEIN POTENTIAL

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assays received for the first follow-up drill-hole on the Blue Vein (drill-hole EZ-21-19) in the vicinity of the 'bonanza' grade discovery hole (drill-hole EZ-21-12, announced on 21 October) demonstrate high grade mineralisation continues down dip.
- Multiple high grade intersections were encountered in drill-hole EZ-21-19:
 - 0.50m at 4.52g/t Au from 127.50m;
 - 1.50m at 4.25g/t Au from 129.00m; and
 - 0.90m at 6.14g/t Au from 167.80m
- Assay results have now been received for three drill holes that intersected the Blue Vein located approximately 150 metres NW of the SW Vein (EZ-21-09, EZ-21-12, EZ-21-19). The results to date show continuity of the Blue Vein over a strike length of at least 380 metres and demonstrates continuity down dip.
- The results from EZ-21-19 indicate the potential for the Blue Vein to be a source of new Mineral Resources at Elizabeth Gold Project.
- More broadly, the discovery of the Blue Vein and continued success in demonstrating its mineralised content, highlight the potential for multiple vein sets at the Elizabeth Project. Multiple identified veins are yet to be drilled (No 9 Vein, Main Vein and West Vein) and there's great potential for additional new vein discoveries.
- Tempus has suspended drilling at Elizabeth for the season, pending the approval of the Notice of Work amendment for extension of the Lower Portal adit access for underground drilling – A total of 28 drill-holes over approximately 7,740 metres were completed during 2021. Assays are pending for nine drill holes from the 2021 drill program, including four drill holes that intersected the Blue Vein (EZ-21-24, EZ-21-25, EZ-21-26, EZ-21-27), which are expected to be received in tranches over the next 12 weeks.

Tempus Resources Ltd ("Tempus" or the "Company") (ASX: TMR, TSX.V: TMRR, OTC: TMRFF) is pleased to announce further assay results from drill-holes from its Elizabeth Gold Project in British Columbia, Canada. Drill holes being reported in this release are EZ-21-15, EZ-21-16, EZ-21-17, EZ-21-18, and EZ-21-19. The drill holes targeted the SW Vein at a vertical depth below 200 metres and the Blue Vein (EZ-21-19).

Tempus President and CEO, Jason Bahnsen commented *"The assay results for drill hole EZ-21-19 show continued high-grade gold mineralisation down dip of the previously reported 'bonanza' grade intersection at the newly discovered Blue Vein. Assays have now been received for three out of the seven drill holes that have intersected the Blue Vein. With the historic resource at Elizabeth largely centred on the SW Vein, the Blue Vein holds significant potential for expanding the current resource base for the project."*

Blue Vein Results

Tempus discovered the new Blue Vein with drill hole EZ-21-12 with an intersection of visible gold in the drill core, as announced on 27 September 2021. The Blue Vein is located approximately 150 metres to the northwest, and parallel, to the SW Vein (See Figure 1). This previously unknown vein has now been intersected by 7 drill-holes (EZ-21-09, EZ-21-12, EZ-21-19, EZ-21-24, EZ-21-25, EZ-21-26, EZ-21-27) demonstrating an initial strike length of 380 metres (see Figure 2), with four of those drill-holes pending assay results.

Drill hole EZ-21-12 (see announcement 26 October 2021) included high-grade gold intersections with assays of including 33.7g/t gold over 1.0 metre from 117.8 metres, 26.4g/t gold over 0.5m from 130.7 metres, and 8.4g/t gold over 0.5m from 163.9 metres. EZ-21-19 was drilled at a steeper angle than EZ-21-12 and **demonstrates continuity of the Blue Vein down dip.**

Results from EZ-21-24 to EZ-21-27, which specifically target the Blue Vein, were all successful in intersecting the quartz vein and are currently in the lab with assays pending. See Table 1 below for Blue Vein drill results received to date.

Table 1 – Elizabeth Gold Project Blue Vein Drill Intersections

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Thickness (m)	Gold Grade (g/t Au)	MET Screen Grade (g/t Au)
EZ-21-09	58.60	59.10	0.50	0.43	0.31	Not Performed
EZ-21-12	117.80	118.80	1.00	0.85	47.6	33.7
and	130.70	131.20	0.50	0.43	26.4	Not Performed
and	163.90	164.40	0.50	0.43	5.50	8.41
EZ-21-19	127.50	128.00	0.50	0.43	4.52	Not Performed
and	129.00	130.50	1.50	1.28	4.25	Not Performed
and	167.80	168.70	0.90	0.76	4.50	6.14
EZ-21-24	pending					
EZ-21-25	pending					
EZ-21-26	pending					
EZ-21-27	pending					

*true thickness is estimated using a multiplier of 0.85.

SW Vein Results

Each of drill holes being reported today have successfully intersected the SW Vein and continue to indicate significant mineralisation and anomalous gold values. Mineralised intervals are consistent with mesothermal/orogenic gold veins and contain highly elevated values in arsenic, antimony, silver, and mercury. Drill holes EZ-21-15, EZ-21-16, EZ-21-17, EZ-21-18, and EZ-21-19 targeted the southern portion of the SW Vein at depths below 200m vertical. See Appendix 1 Table 1 for detailed results.

Tempus has now completed exploration drilling at Elizabeth for 2021. A total of 28 drill holes have been completed at Elizabeth for approximately 7,740 metres. Combined with the 11 drill holes completed in 2020, Tempus has now completed 39 drillholes for a total of approximately 9,750 metres at Elizabeth since Tempus began drilling in November 2020. Drill collar information can be seen in Appendix 1, Table 1. There are currently 9 drill holes pending assay results.

The underground development permit for the Elizabeth Lower Portal exploration drift is still pending (see announcement 13 September 2021).

Figure 1 – The Elizabeth Project – Plan map of drilling

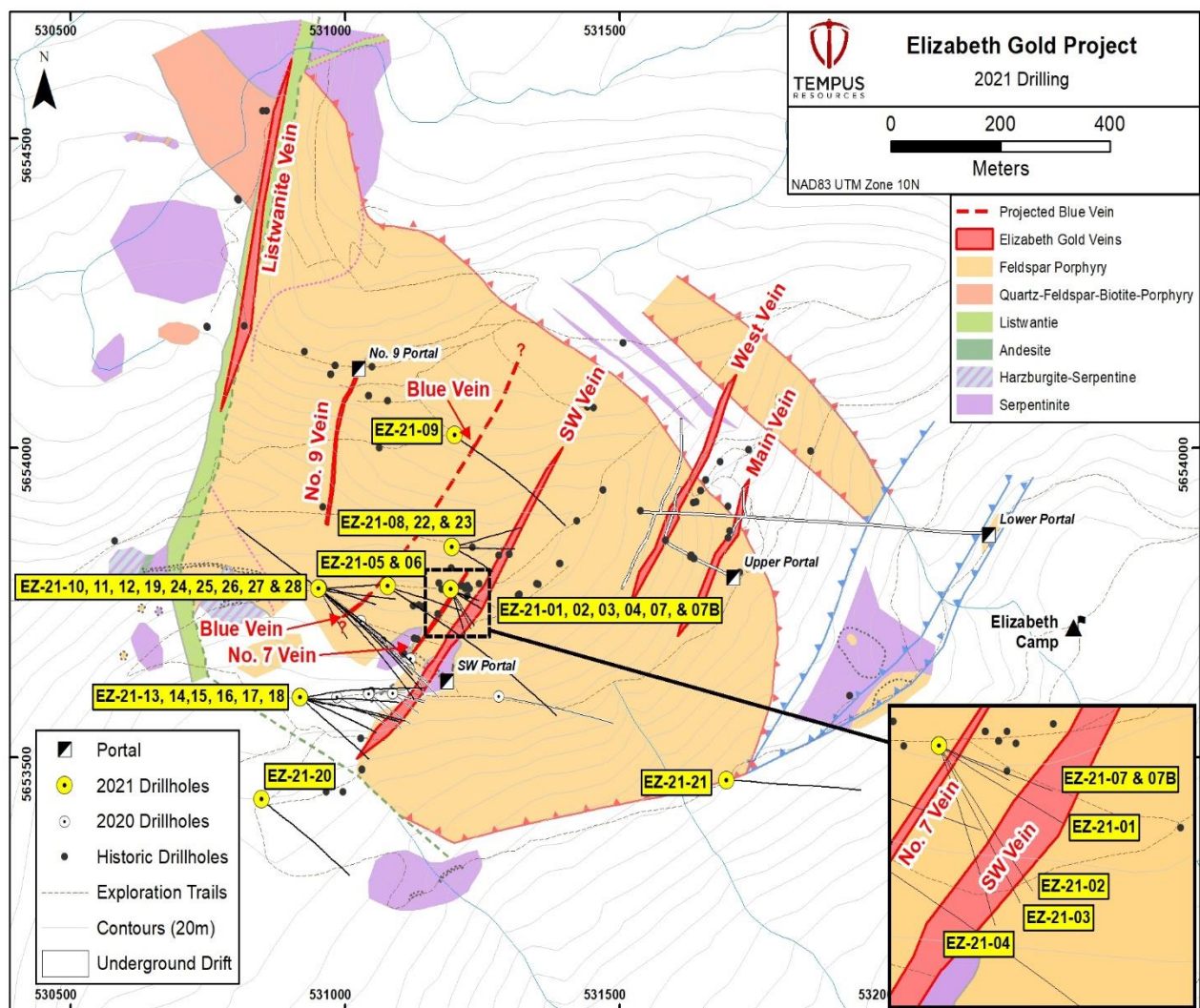
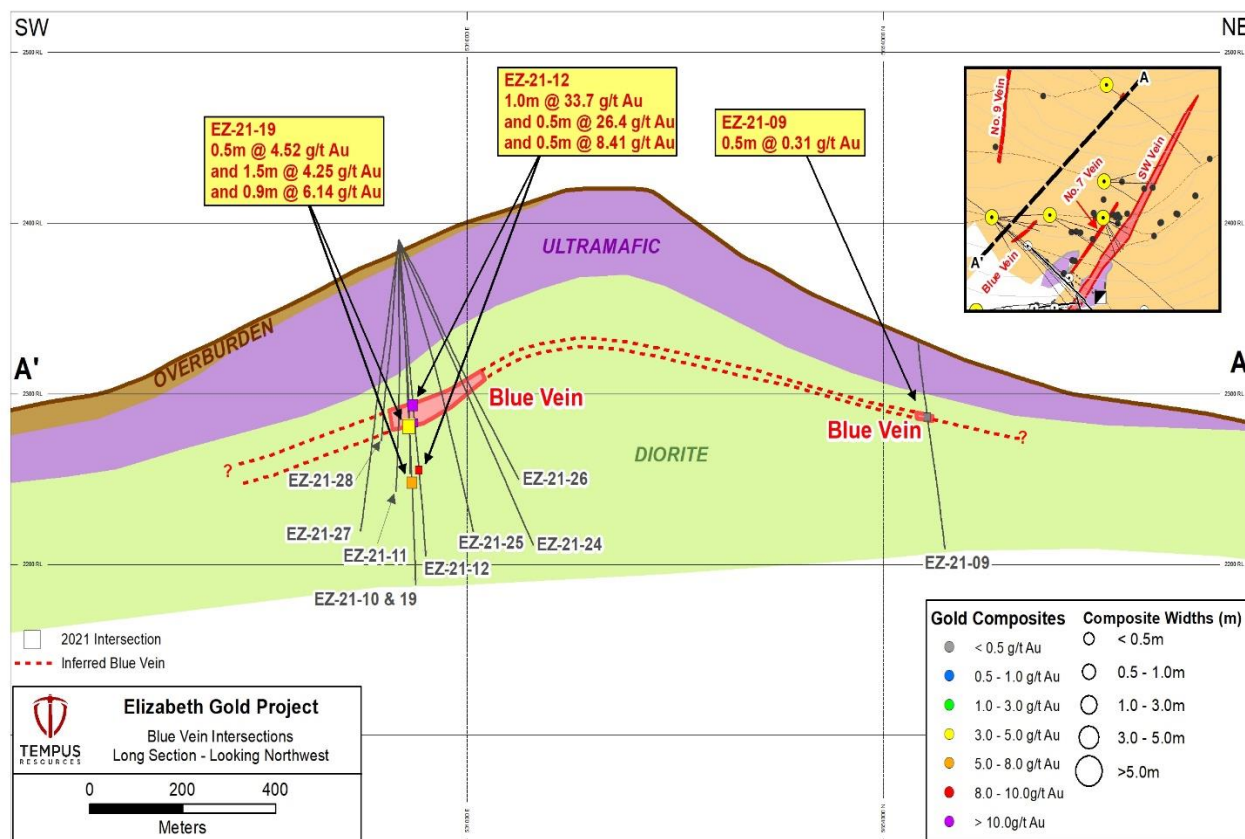


Figure 2 – Elizabeth Project – Long-section of the Blue Vein



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, and as a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI43-101. Mr. Piepgrass consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

For further information:

TEMPUS RESOURCES LTD

Melanie Ross – Director/Company Secretary Phone: +61 8 6188 8181

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 Elizabeth-Blackdome Project, a high-grade gold past producing project located in Southern British Columbia. Tempus is

currently midway through a drill program at Elizabeth-Blackdome 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 on Page 27 under the heading "Risk and Uncertainties" in the Company's Management's Discussion & Analysis for the quarter ended September 30, 2021 dated November 15, 2021 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 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	UTM	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip
		Easting (NAD83 Z10)	Northing (NAD83 Z10)				
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

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 performed	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 performed	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 performed	7 Vein
and	51.50	52.20	0.70	0.60	9.06	not performed	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 performed	Blue Vein
and	270.90	272.90	2.00	1.70	2.56	not performed	SW Vein
and	355.88	357.00	1.12	0.95	0.85	not performed	SW Vein
EZ-21-10	223.00	223.50	0.50	0.43	4.04	not performed	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 performed	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

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Thickness (m)	Gold Grade	MET Screen Grade	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 performed	SW Vein
including	320.30	320.80	0.50	0.43	1.14	not performed	SW Vein
EZ-21-16	305.00	306.90	1.90	1.61	0.55	not performed	SW 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 performed	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 performed	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 performed	SW Vein
EZ-21-19	127.50	128.00	0.50	0.43	4.52	not performed	Blue Vein
and	129.00	130.50	1.50	1.28	4.25	not performed	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 performed	SW Vein

**true thickness is estimated using a multiplier of 0.85.*

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond Drilling from surface (HQ size)
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 a zone of mineralization or visible gold Further duplicate samples were analysed to assess variability
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-assaying of selected intervals of historic core have been sent for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to located 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples from Elizabeth were delivered to the laboratory by a commercial transport service.
Audits or Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 developing a project in this area, and all tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
		<p>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 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 sigmoidal 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Appendix 1 for drill hole collar information
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 reported where mineralized core was intact and possible to measure the orientation. Otherwise the true width is left blank
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to maps within announcement for drill hole locations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where broader low-grade intervals are reported the high-grade intercepts are reported as 'including' within the reported interval
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.