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BLACKDOME-ELIZABETH GOLD PROJECT UPDATE

Initial 2,006 m of drilling completed at Elizabeth

Visible gold observed in drill hole EZ-20-06 over 2 metre interval

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

Diamond drilling at the high grade **Elizabeth** sector of the Project has now been completed for the 2020 field season. A total of 12 diamond drill holes were completed totalling 2,006 m (Figure 1). The remainder of the planned 6,000m of drilling will commence in the Canadian spring of 2021. Drill hole information can be found in Appendix 1 of this announcement. The first four drill holes have now been received at SGS laboratory in Burnaby, B.C. for analysis and assay results are expected early in the new year.

The initial 12 holes were located in the southern portion of the Southwest (SW) Vein where infill and down dip extension was the primary focus. Visually, the drilling has been very encouraging and Tempus is pleased to report that infill hole EZ-20-06 intersected the SW Vein from 116.00 m to 121.50 m downhole with **visible gold** observed over approximately two metres of core length within the quartz vein interval (Figure 2).

The Southwest Vein (Figure 1) hosts the majority of the historical inferred resource at **Elizabeth** prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"), which comprises 522,843 tonnes grading 12.26 g/t gold, for 206,139 ounces of contained gold (refer to ASX Announcement of 19 August 2019 and disclosure on page 5 for further details).

Tempus is very pleased with the field crews at Elizabeth and thanks them for all their efforts in getting the initial 2,000m drilling completed before the end of the year.

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.

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

For further information:

TEMPUS RESOURCES LTD –

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

Level 2, 22 Mount Street
Perth WA 6000
PO Box 7054
Cloisters Square Perth WA 6850

ABN: 70 625 645 338
tel: +61 8 6188 8181
fax: +61 8 6188 8182
www.tempusresources.com.au

Figure 1 – Completed Drill holes at Elizabeth

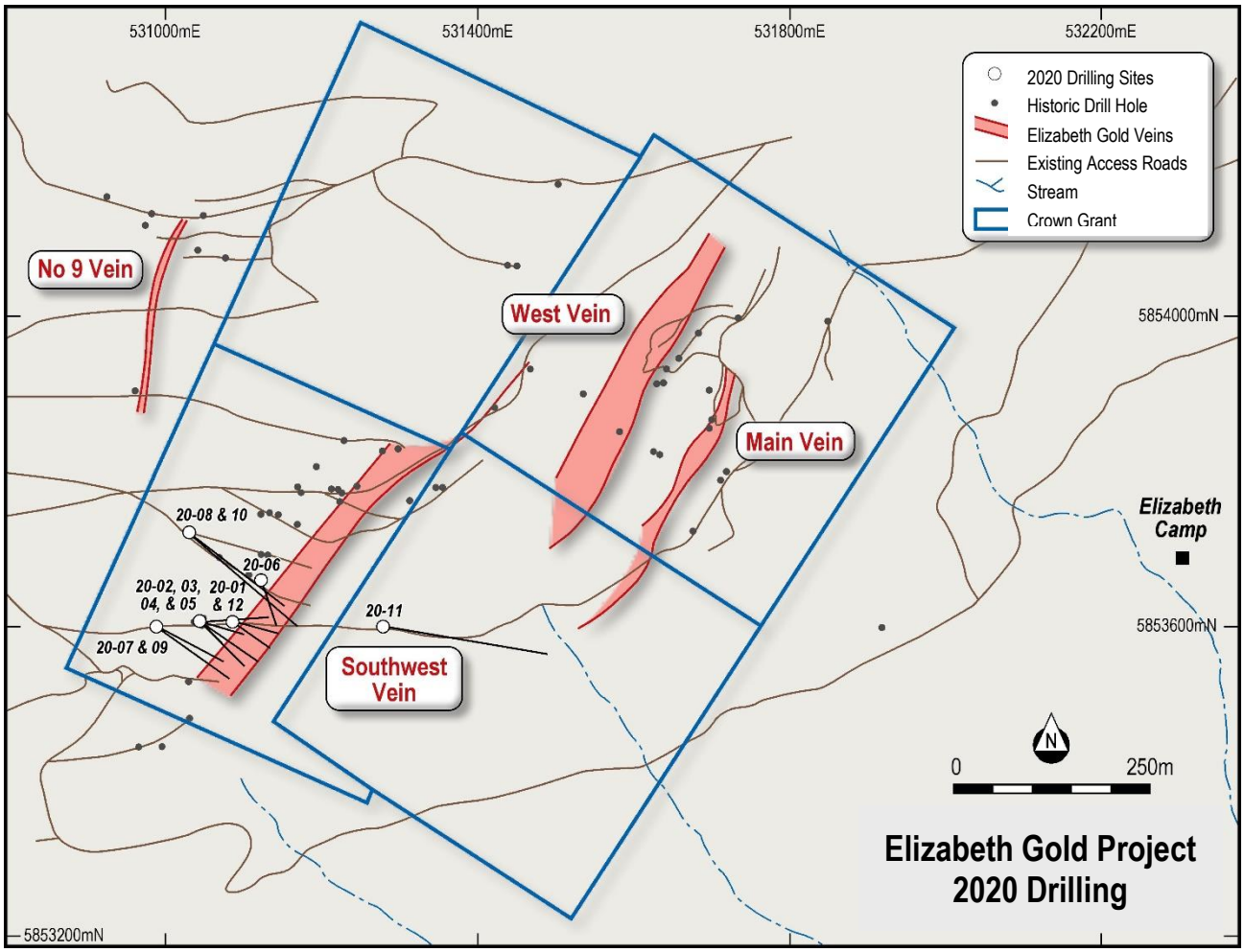

Figure 2 – Visible Gold encountered in drill hole EZ-20-06

Red line indicates interval with visible gold observed

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.

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 continuation of drilling in the Spring of 2021, the receipt of assays from the lab in 2021, 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 Factors" in the Company's listing application dated December 3, 2020 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 is expressly qualified in its entirety by this notice.

Historic Resource Information

The historic inferred resource was disclosed in a technical report prepared for J Pacific Gold by SRK Consulting (Canada) Ltd., *Mineral Resource Evaluation, Elizabeth Gold Project, British Columbia*. July 22, 2009. Reported at a cut-off grade of 5.0 grams of gold per tonne assuming an underground mining scenario, a gold price of US$1,000 per ounce of gold and 100 percent metallurgical recovery. The QP considers the historical inferred resources reliable because they have been estimated by a long-standing, reputable firm using reasonable parameters and then-current industry best practices. The QP also believes that these historical resources provide historical context and are relevant for the exploration and development of the Project. The Inferred mineral resources are historical estimates and use the categories set out in Section 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101; however, a qualified person has not completed sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources and the inferred resource should not be relied upon.

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 – Drill hole Collar Data

Hole ID	Target	UTM Easting (NAD83 Z10)	UTM Northing (NAD83 Z10)	Elevation (m)	Length	Azimuth	Dip
EZ-20-01	SW Vein	531088	5653604	2302	80	125.2	-45
EZ-20-02	SW Vein	531088	5653604	2302	83	107	-45
EZ-20-03	SW Vein	531044	5653603	2302	128	122.8	-45
EZ-20-04	SW Vein	531044	5653603	2302	125	140.1	-50
EZ-20-05	SW Vein	531044	5653603	2302	180	82.3	-60
EZ-20-06	SW Vein	531120	5653660	2339	147	157.8	-65
EZ-20-07	SW Vein	530986	5653598	2302	150	116.5	-52
EZ-20-08	SW Vein	531030	5653720	2360	309	130.5	-54
EZ-20-09	SW Vein	530986	5653598	2302	195	116.5	-65
EZ-20-10	SW Vein	531030	5653720	2360	222	127.7	-45
EZ-20-11	West Vein	531281	5653599	2300	303	100.1	-45
EZ-20-12	SW Vein	531088	5653604	2302	84	104.6	-45

Appendix 2: 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 quartz 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. • Duplicate samples of new and historical core are Quarter core • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • It is expected that bulk sampling will be utilised as the project advances, to more accurately determine grade
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 will be undertaken

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. • Exploration beneath geochemical anomalies 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 Elizabeth are 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 3% NSR (1-2% purchasable depending on claim) 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.

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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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-

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.*	• No assays reported
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**
		Eocene extensional faulting along the Marshall Creek, Mission Ridge and Quartz Mountain faults.

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.*	• No assays reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Not applicable.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Tempus plans to update historical NI43-101 foreign resource estimates to current NI43-101 and JORC 2012 standards • Tempus is also seeking to expand the scale of the mineralisation at the project through further exploration.