ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

8 January 2020

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS HIGHLIGHT EXPLORATION POTENTIAL AT BLACKDOME-ELIZABETH

- **Soil sampling program consisting of 1,740 samples completed at Blackdome-Elizabeth Gold Project**
- **New prospect discovered approximately 2.5 km east-northeast of the existing Elizabeth Gold Deposit**
- **Blackdome geochemical trends identified in 2018 extended, and an additional two new trends identified**
- **New targets to be prioritised for drilling as part of the 2020 exploration programs, commencing in Q2 2020**

Tempus Resources Limited ("**Tempus"** or **"**the **Company"**) is pleased to provide an update on exploration at its high-grade Blackdome-Elizabeth Gold Project ("**BEGP**" or the "**Project**") in Canada.

The objectives of the recently completed exploration program were to geochemically survey prospective terrain in the vicinity of the Blackdome and Elizabeth mines to identify potential lateral extensions to existing mineralisation and targets for new discoveries. These objectives were successfully accomplished through a 1,740 sample program collectively captured across a single grid at target locations in the vicinity of the Blackdome Mine and Elizabeth Deposit. The survey grid at Blackdome expanded on a prior 2018 program, whilst a wider-spaced reconnaissance survey grid was employed at Elizabeth, draped over a prominent SE/NW trending ridge identified as a geologically significant structure in relation to possible mineralisation there.

The survey results from both Blackdome and Elizabeth were successful in identifying statistically significant gold anomalies combined with strong correlations with known pathfinder elements.

Approximately 2.5 km from the Elizabeth Deposit, the survey identified a 400 m x 150 m east-west trending gold in soil anomaly in an area with no previously known mineral showings, including multiple samples > 0.1 g/t gold to a maximum of 0.66 g/t gold (Figure 1).

The results from the expanded grid at Blackdome were successful in extending geochemical trends identified in 2018, as well as discovering two new trends parallel to and northeast of the 2018 anomalies (Figure 2). An exceptional soil sample of 0.92 g/t gold was collected during this program, located at the far northern edge of the grid.

Managing Director, Brendan Borg commented, ***"We are very encouraged by the number and tenor of new soil anomalies generated outside of the known mineralisation at Blackdome-Elizabeth. We have established promising targets to extend existing resources with upcoming drilling and potential for a completely new discovery near Elizabeth."***

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Elizabeth Results

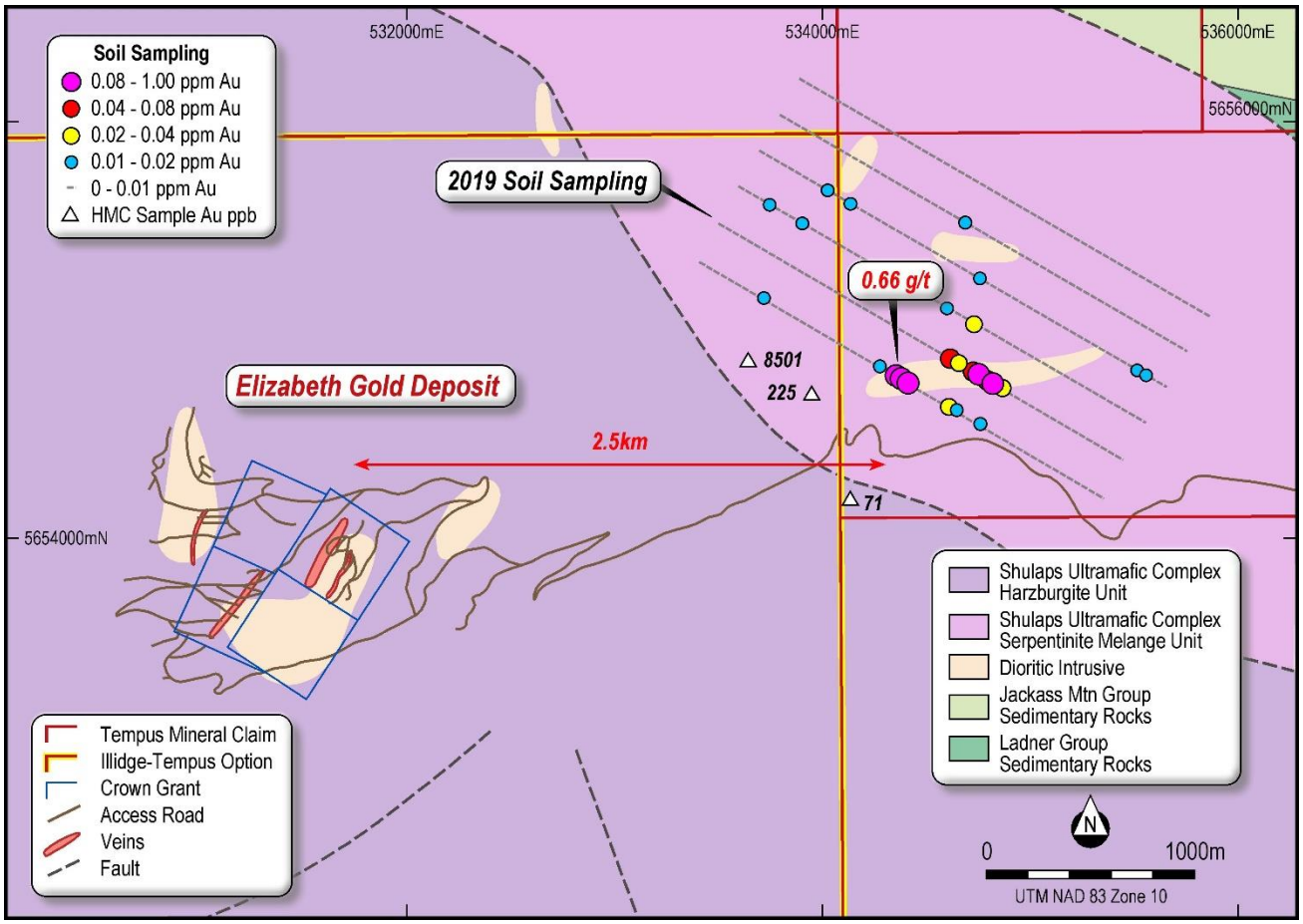
A distinct coincidental group of strongly anomalous gold-silver-bismuth-lead responses covers an approximate area of 400 m x 150 m, elongated in an east-west direction, and is flanked by weak to moderately anomalous soil values. The strongly anomalous multi-element results are identified as residual soils, implying that the anomaly is true and locally derived. This anomaly strongly correlates with a historically mapped porphyry intrusion (Figure 1).

Sample notes from lines along strike of this target identified the presence of feldspar porphyry-like intrusive rocks along talus slopes, which likely correlate to the Blue Creek Porphyry unit at the Elizabeth Mine that was the dominant host to gold-bearing quartz veins. Strong multielement anomalies seem to consistently occur between 1795-1820 m in elevation. The significance of the elevation constraint is not understood at this time, but may represent a favourable horizon for mineralisation.

A prominent northeast/southwest trending valley cutting the overall southeast trend of the Shulaps Range is visible on orthophotos just upslope from the sample locations, and a line carried along trend to the southwest would transect the above identified target.

The Company considers the significant geochemical anomaly discovered in the Elizabeth survey as having prospectivity for a potential new discovery, and will prioritise further evaluation of it in the 2020 drilling and trenching program.

Figure 1 – Significant New Gold Anomaly near Elizabeth



Blackdome Results

Five coincident gold, silver and arsenic (pathfinder mineral) geochemical anomalies have been identified on the Blackdome survey grid. Three of these anomalies may represent possible extensions of known mineralisation to the northeast of historic sampling and two are new. All soil anomalies identified from this season of work have a favourable trend parallel to known mineralised veins and structures at the Blackdome Mine.

Anomaly 1 is a continuation of a trend identified by the 2018 program and is interpreted to trend in the general direction of the historic Midas gold showing, located further to the north. Anomaly 1 is a new discovery and has not been drill tested to date.

Anomalies 2 and 3 are also continuations of trends identified in 2018 as extensions of the Redbird and No. 17 veins respectively. Some degree of element transportation can be seen moving downslope to the east and samples collected in the Porcupine Creek valley downstream from each anomaly contain spot high values. The highest gold grade, of 0.92 g/t, was collected at the northeast edge of Anomaly 2 and remains open to the northeast.

Anomalies 4 and 5 represent new targets for follow up. Anomaly 4 is an approximate northeast/southwest trending gold-rich multi station anomaly that coincides with rusty rhyolite bedrock on the side of an old access trail in the area. Samples near the top of the slope at the southwest edge of Anomaly 4 are consistently anomalous and spot highs of > 0.1 g/t gold appear to be transported downslope to the east and northeast. Field notes from station AJLS-041 in the middle of Anomaly 5 indicate the presence of chalcedonic quartz as angular float in close proximity to the sample site.

A cluster of anomalous arsenic samples with spot highs of silver and gold are on the northeast slope between Anomaly 3 and Anomaly 4 and are most likely an effect of mechanical transportation downslope from surrounding targets, but may represent an in-situ source.

The anomalies shown in Figure 2 are based on multiple element results, whilst only gold values are shown on the figure.

Figure 2 – Blackdome Gold Anomalies (Gold values shown, anomalies based on multiple elements)

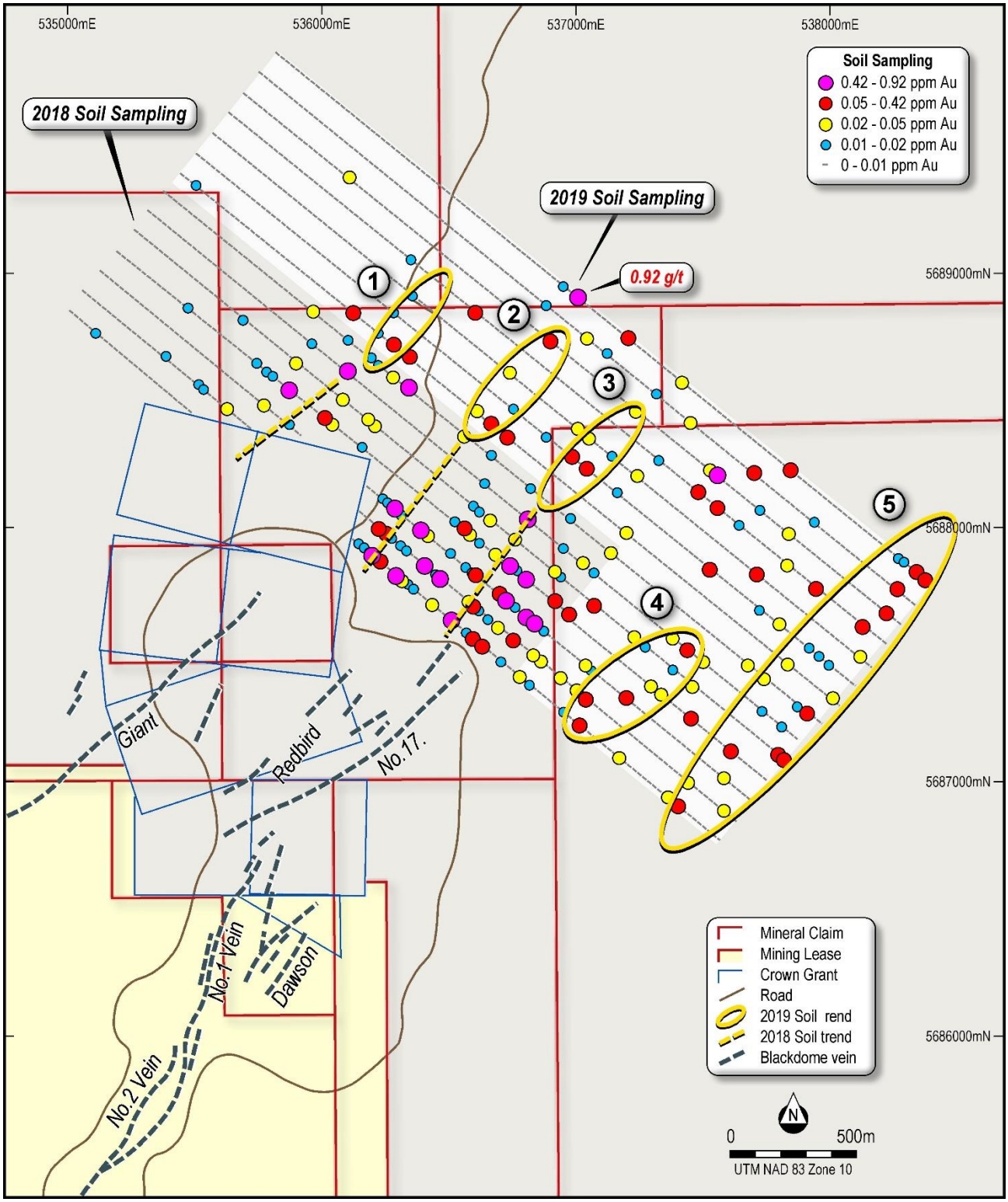
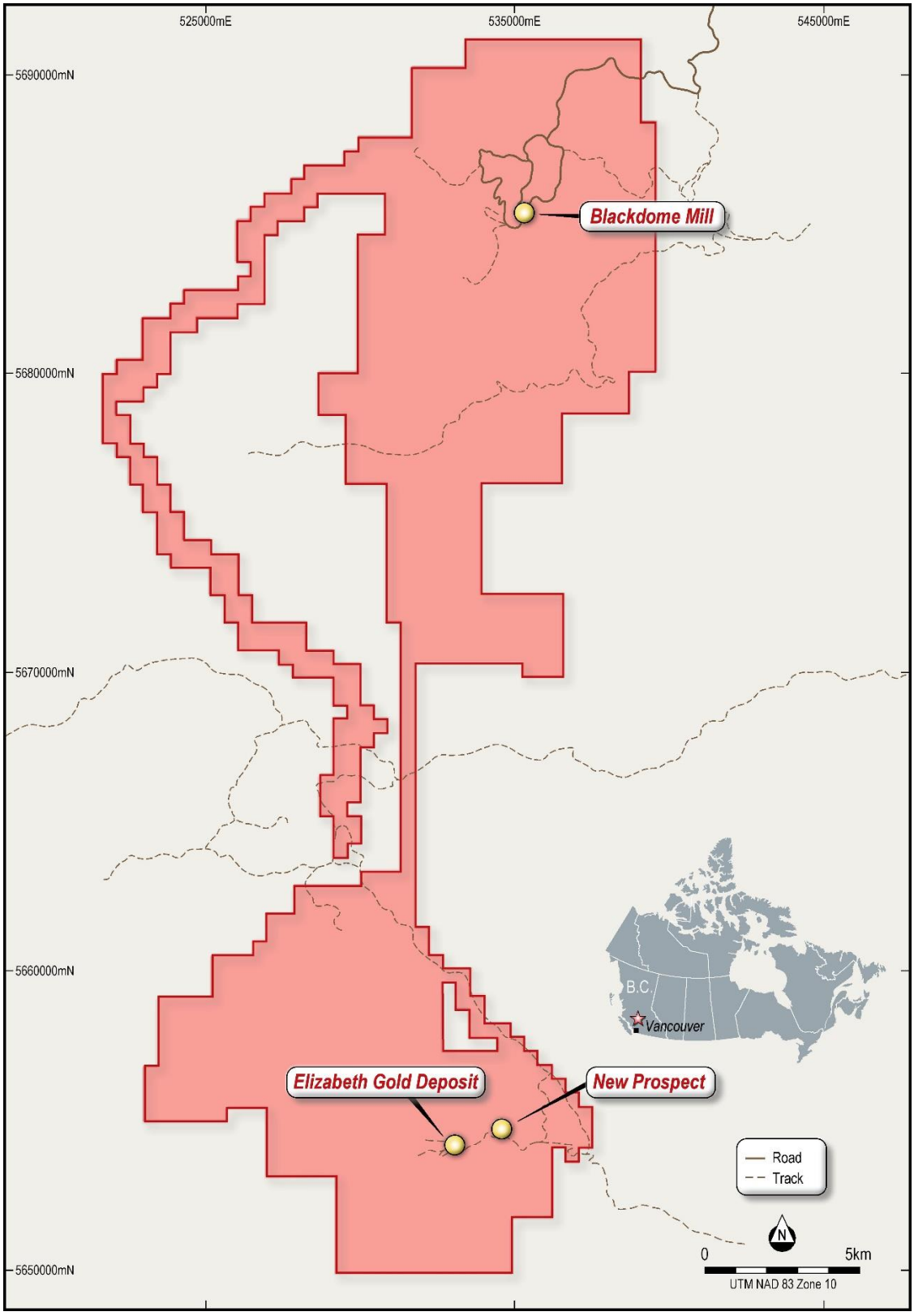


Figure 3 – Tenure Map showing location of new prospect east of Elizabeth



About the Blackdome-Elizabeth Gold Project

The Project hosts Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources of **52,600 ounces** of gold at **11.3 g/t** Indicated, and **231,900 ounces** of gold at **11.7 g/t** Inferred, declared under Canadian NI 43-101, which is a "qualifying foreign resource estimate" as defined in the ASX Listing Rules. The estimates were completed by SRK Consulting and Micon International in 2009 and 2010. Updating of this historical resource to JORC 2012 standard is currently in progress.

The Blackdome-Elizabeth Gold Project is underexplored and remains highly prospective for extending defined mineralisation, and for discovering new mineralised areas.

The Blackdome Mine site includes a 300 tonnes per day permitted mill and tailings facility, and existing development plans for the Project include construction of approximately 4 km of new haul road, and upgrade of 35 km of existing road, to link the Elizabeth Deposit to the Blackdome Mine.

For further information:

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Competent Persons Statement

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

Appendix 1: 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.*	• Soil sampling as described below. • A geotool was used to dig a pit that exposed at least 10 cm of the B-horizon, or 10 cm of the material most representative of the B-horizon, after which about 300-400 grams of material was collected from the most oxidised interval of the B-horizon. Rocks and organic matter were removed and the remaining fines portion placed into a brown kraft paper bag and tied shut with flagging tape • Sample material identified as talus fines followed a different protocol, where fine material was collected from underneath large boulders or from small benches on the slope. Large rocks > 0.5 cm were hand-picked from the sample medium to ensure as much fine material as possible was placed into the kraft bag. Each kraft bag was filled to maximum capacity.
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).*	• No drilling reported.
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.*	• No drilling reported.

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.*	• Notes were collected on either sample type describing the location in 3D co-ordinates, nature, and compositional information of the sample. Notes were entered directly into a Samsung Tab S3 utilising Qfield software. Samples were also given a qualifying designation of poor, mediocre or good depending on the degree of soil development. Notes were compiled into one spreadsheet at the end of each day with raw files saved to a separate folder.
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.*	• No sub-sampling. • Samples were sorted numerically and left to air dry, after which they were sealed in large polybags and placed into labelled rice bags for delivery to the lab.
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.*	• Samples were assayed at MSA Labs in Langley, British Columbia, Canada, which is an ISO 17025 and ISO 9001 accredited facility. • All samples were prepared using code PRP-757 that involves drying followed by screening the material through an 80 mesh screen. Geochemical analysis was performed on a 20 g pulp of this screened material via code IMS-131, a 51-element ultra-trace method that involves a dilute aqua regia digestion with an ICP-MS finish. • Talus fine samples were given special instructions if the screening process produced < 20 g of material. The lab was first instructed to use code IMS-130, which digests a 0.5 g pulp as opposed to a 20 g pulp but provides the same 51 element suite. If 0.5 g of material was not successfully obtained after screening the entire coarse fraction was recovered and crushed/pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns using code PRP-910. As above, analysis was performed using code IMS-131. In total, 10 samples

		from the Blackdome grid and 5 samples from the Elizabeth grid were analysed using method IMS-130 with a 0.5 g pulp. No samples required further preparation. Data was considered reliable for reporting. • Internal lab blanks and recognised independent standards were inserted at an approximate rate of 1 in every 15 samples, and random pulps were run in duplicate approximately every 30 samples. Standards and blanks produced acceptable values across the board; duplicates compared very favourably with the original sample.
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.*	• No drilling reported. • Soil data was collected, reported and stored in electronic format. • No adjustments were made to assay data.

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.
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.*	• Elizabeth sampling grid was 200 m x 25 m • Blackdome sampling grid was 100 m x 25 m • Soil sampling only – not sufficient to delineate Mineral Resources. • No sample compositing.
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.*	• Yet to be confirmed, although orientation of anomalies is used to infer possible underlying structure orientation. • No drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples from Blackdome were delivered to the laboratory by a commercial transport service. • Samples from Elizabeth were hand delivered to the laboratory by Tempus' geological contractors.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external reviews of this program were conducted.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 seen in the Ashcroft and Nicola regions. Geochemical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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-Eocene extensional faulting along the Marshall Creek,

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.*	• No Drilling. • Refer to maps for soil grid location 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.*	• Not applicable.
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').*	• Not applicable.
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 soil results location.
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		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.*	• All results shown on maps.
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 soil sampling in the identified anomalous areas, as well as extending the existing soil grids. • To be followed by trenching to assist in identifying orientation of geological structures, then drill testing.