Tempus Resources Mineral Resource Estimate on the Elizabeth Gold Project

02.11.2023 | Newsfile

Perth, November 2, 2023 - Tempus Resources Ltd. (ASX: TMR) (TSXV: TMRR) (OTC Pink: TMRFF) ("Tempus" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the results from its Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) at its 100% owned 11,500 hectare Elizabeth Gold Project. The Elizabeth Project is located in the prospective Bralorne - Pioneer gold trend in southern British Columbia, Canada.

Elizabeth Gold Project MRE Highlights

- 60,900 ounces of gold Indicated, plus 35,200 ounces of gold Inferred
- 63% of the MRE gold ounces in the higher confidence Indicated classification: 317,200 tonnes at 5.97g/t for 60,900 gold ounces
- Indicated and Inferred Resources estimated across 5 main vein groups with the Southwest Vein group containing 67% of the total resource tonnes: 253,100 tonnes at 6.63 g/t for 54,000 ounces of gold Indicated plus 172,100 tonnes at 4.21 g/t for 23,300 ounces of gold Inferred
- Average gold grade of Indicated MRE is 4 times higher than the cut-off grade demonstrating excellent potential for future economic extraction
- This MRE is based on potential underground extraction

The MRE reported below (Table 1-1) was completed by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. based on a total of 237 diamond drill holes (41,006 m), 7,904 drill core assays, 345 underground rock samples, 240 bulk density measurements, and preliminary metallurgical test work.

Tempus Resources President and CEO, Jason Bahnsen, commented, "The updated MRE highlights the potential for the Elizabeth Project with over 63% of resource gold ounces being in the Indicated category across five key vein groups that remain open at depth and along strike. Opportunities for expansion of the resource are excellent with fourteen separate veins identified within the Elizabeth Main area with the potential for additional mineralised vein sets at the Elizabeth East and Elizabeth Northwest zones."

Table 1-1: Mineral Resources Per Vein* , Elizabeth Deposit, Lillooet Region, BC

Classification	Vein	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Gold Ounces (Oz)	% of Total Oz
Indicated	No 9 Vein	6,800	5.81	1,300	1.4%
	Blue Vein	39,500	3.55	4,500	4.7%
	SW Vein	253,100	6.63	54,000	56.1%
	West Vein	15,700	2.14	1,000	1.0%
	Main Vein	2,100	1.88	100	0.1%
	Subtotal	317,200	5.97	60,900	63.4%
Inferred	No 9 Vein	84,300	2.51	6,800	7.1%
	Blue Vein	50,700	2.81	4,500	4.7%
	SW Vein	172,100	4.21	23,300	24.2%
	West Vein	5,300	2.20	400	0.4%
	Main Vein	2,600	2.05	200	0.2%
	Subtotal	315,000	3.48	35,200	36.6%
TOTAL		632,200	4.73	96,100	100.0%

* Notes to accompany the Mineral Resource statement

1. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability
2. As defined by NI 43-101, the Independent and Qualified Person is Ms. S. Ulansky, PGeo of SRK Consulting (Canada) who has reviewed and validated the Mineral Resource Estimate

3. The effective date of the Mineral Resource Estimate is October 18, 2023
4. The number of metric tonnes and ounces were rounded to the nearest hundred. Any discrepancy in the totals are due to rounding
5. Reported underground resources are reported in-situ and undiluted at a cut-off grade of 1.5 g/t Au contained within a constrained shape
6. The cut-off grade is based on a gold price of US$1,800 per ounces of gold
7. Estimates are metric units (meters, tonnes and g/t). Metals are reported in troy ounces (metric tonne x grade / 31.10348)
8. CIM definitions were followed for the classification of mineral resources
9. The model has been depleted for blocks above surface topography and within old underground workings
10. The barren felsic dyke material is set to a default of 0.08 g/t Au
11. Neither the company nor SRK is aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title-related, taxation, socio-political, marketing or other relevant issue that could materially affect this mineral resource estimate

A total of fourteen mineralization veins were interpreted and constructed, as shown in both plan view (Figure 1) and a cross section of the Southwest Vein (Figure 2) below. Models were developed for each vein using the drill core field logs and assays, and represent continuous gold constrained with a nominal grade of 1.5 g/t gold to a minimum thickness of 0.15 m drill core length. The 3-D constraining domain wireframes were treated separately for the purposes of rock coding, statistical analysis, compositing limits, and definition of the extent of potentially economic mineralization. All mineralization veins were clipped by the overburden surface.

The Mineral Resource was classified as either Indicated or Inferred based on the drill hole spacing, geological interpretation, and variogram performance. Indicated Mineral Resources were classified within the veins using at least two holes within a spacing of 30 m or less. Inferred Mineral Resources were classified for vein blocks using at least two drill holes at drilling densities between 30 m and 100 m. The Elizabeth Project mineralisation is considered to be potentially amenable to underground mining methods, and the Mineral Resource Estimate reported herein is based on a gold cut-off of 1.5 g/t. The reader is cautioned that Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Drilling, assaying and exploration work on the Elizabeth deposit demonstrate spatial continuity of the mineralization within potentially mineable shapes, and are sufficient to indicate a reasonable potential for economic extraction, thus qualifying it as a Mineral Resource in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101. The Mineral Resource was estimated in conformity with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") "Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines" (November 2019) and the definitions set out in the 2014 CIM Definition Standards.

A Technical Report to support the initial Mineral Resource Estimate for the Elizabeth Gold Project, prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101, will be filed on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) within 45 days of this news release.

Figure 1 - Elizabeth Vein Modelling Plan View (elevation 2,230 masl) Showing Indicated (Green) and Inferred Resources (Blue)

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:
https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/7585/186052_f00f20b044ef1a4a_001full.jpg

Figure 2 - South West Vein Modelling Cross Section (Facing Northwest) Showing Indicated (Green) and Inferred Resources (Blue)

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:
https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/7585/186052_f00f20b044ef1a4a_002full.jpg

Note 1: Section view is clipped to +/- 70 metres

Competent Persons Statement

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Elizabeth Gold Project was prepared by Sheila Ulansky MSc, PGeo, of SRK Consultants (Canada) Inc., an Independent Qualified Persons as defined by National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Ms Ulansky has reviewed and approved the technical contents of this news release.

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

For further information:

Tempus Resources Ltd.

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About Tempus Resources Ltd

Tempus Resources Ltd. ("Tempus") is a growth orientated gold exploration company listed on ASX ("TMR") and TSX.V ("TMRR") and OTC ("TMRFF") stock exchanges. Tempus is actively exploring projects located in Canada and Ecuador. The flagship project for Tempus is the Blackdome-Elizabeth Project, a high grade gold past producing project located in Southern British Columbia. Tempus is currently midway through a drill program at Blackdome-Elizabeth that will form the basis of an updated NI43-101/JORC resource estimate. On September 21, 2023, Tempus announced the acquisition of an option over the White Rabbit and Cormorant lithium exploration projects located in Central Manitoba. In addition, the Company holds two exploration projects located in located in South East Ecuador, the Rio Zarza and the Valle del Tigre projects.

Forward-Looking Information and Statements

This press release contains certain "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Such forward-looking information and forward-looking statements are not representative of historical facts or information or current condition, but instead represent only the Company's beliefs regarding future events, plans or objectives, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and outside of Tempus's control. Generally, such forward-looking information or forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or may contain statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "will continue", "will occur" or "will be achieved". The forward-looking information and forward-looking statements contained herein may include, but are not limited to, the ability of Tempus to successfully achieve business objectives, and expectations for other economic, business, and/or competitive factors. Forward-looking statements and information are subject to various known and unknown risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the ability of Tempus to control or predict, that may cause Tempus' actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied thereby, and are developed based on assumptions about such risks, uncertainties and other factors set out herein and the other risks and uncertainties disclosed under the heading "Risk and Uncertainties" in the Company's Management's Discussion & Analysis for the year ended June 30, 2023 dated September 28, 2023 filed on SEDAR. Should one or more of these risks, uncertainties or other factors materialize, or should assumptions underlying the forward-looking information or statements prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described herein as intended, planned, anticipated, believed, estimated or expected. Although Tempus believes that the assumptions and factors used in preparing, and the expectations contained in, the forward-looking information and statements are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on such information and statements, and no assurance or guarantee can be given that such forward-looking information and statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information and statements.

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

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

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 indus ● Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate ca ● Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In case ● Mineralised and potentially mineralised zones, comprising veins, breccias, and alteration zo sampled. ● Samples were half core. ● Typical core samples are 1 m in length. ● Core samples sent to the lab will be crushed and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. A 5 be fire assayed for gold and multi-element ICP. Samples over 10 g/t gold will be reanalysed assay with gravimetric finish.	● HQ (63.5 mm) sized diamond core using standard equipment.
Drilling techniques	● Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, s ● Diamond Drilling from surface (HQ size).	
Drill sample recovery	● Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. ● Detailed calculation of recovery was recorded, with most holes achieving over 95%. ● Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the sam ● No relationship has yet been noted between recovery and grade and no sample bias was n ● Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias occurred.	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation
Logging	● Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and g support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studi ● Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (c ● The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections lo
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	● If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all co ● If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and ● For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness o ● Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stage ● Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. ● Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	● The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and la the technique is considered partial or total. ● For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instrume determining the analysis including instrument make and mode applied and their derivation, etc. ● Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, bl checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	● The verification of significant intersections by either independe ● The use of twinned holes. ● Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data ve electronic) protocols. ● Discuss any adjustment to assay data.

JORC Code explanation	Commen
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 ● UT ● A r app ● Do
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.	● Mo ● It i ● Ad dri
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 tru ● At str
Sample security	● The measures taken to ensure sample security.	● Sa
Audits or Reviews	● The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	● An NI4

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

JORC Code explanation	Commen
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.	● Th gra ● Th Va ● Te ad ● A r ● No ● Th sta

Exploration done by other parties	● Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation

Geology	● Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Geochemical studies (Vivian, 1988) have shown these rocks to be derived from a "calc
volcanic arc type tectonic setting. Eocene age granitic intrusions at Poison Mountain s
southwest of Blackdome are host to a gold bearing porphyry copper/molybdenum depo
that this or related intrusions could reflect the source magmas of the volcanic rocks se
There is some documented evidence of young granitic rocks several kilometres south
Cabin Creek.
The youngest rocks present are Oligocene to Miocene basalts of the Chilcotin Group.
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 ra
moderately westerly dipping. These faults are the principal host structures for Au
faults anastomose, and form sygmoidal loops.
- The area in which the Elizabeth Gold Project is situated is underlain by Late Pale
assemblages that are juxtaposed across a complex system of faults mainly of Cr
age. These Paleozoic to Mesozoic-age rocks are intruded by Cretaceous and Te
dykes of mainly felsic to intermediate composition, and are locally overlain by Pa
sedimentary rocks. The Elizabeth Gold Project is partly underlain by ultramafic ro
Ultramafic Complex, which include harzburgite, serpentinite and their alteration p

The gold mineralisation found on the Elizabeth Gold Project present characteristics typ
mesothermal gold deposits. The auriferous quartz vein mineralisation is analogous to t
Bralorne- Pioneer deposits. Gold mineralisation is hosted by a series of northeast trend
dipping veins that crosscut the Blue Creek porphyry intrusion. The Main and West vein
mesothermal textures, including ribboned-laminated veins and comprehensive wall roc
formation and gold mineralisation were associated with extensional-brittle faulting belie
contemporaneous with mid- Eocene extensional faulting along the Marshall Creek, Mis
Mountain faults.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation
Drill hole Information	● A summary of all information material to the und of the following information for all Material drill h ● easting and northing of the drill hole collar ● elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevatio ● dip and azimuth of the hole ● down hole length and interception depth ● hole length. ● If the exclusion of this information is justified on exclusion does not detract from the understandi explain why this is the case.
Data aggregation methods	● In reporting Exploration Results, weighting aver truncations (eg cutting of high-grades) and cut-o ● Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short le grade results, the procedure used for such aggr such aggregations should be shown in detail. ● The assumptions used for any reporting of meta
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	● These relationships are particularly important in ● If the geometry of the mineralisation with respec reported. ● If it is not known and only the down hole lengths effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not know
Diagrams	● Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) an significant discovery being reported These shou collar locations and appropriate sectional views.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation

Balanced reporting	● Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, re both low and high-grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleadin Results.
Other substantive exploration data	● Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported includin geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey resul and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.
Further work	● The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions o large- scale step-out drilling). ● Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the m interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not comme

Section 3 - Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resource
(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation
Database integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used.
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation

	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of th
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.
Geological interpretation	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along stri width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resou

Estimation and modelling techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	C
	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by- products.	
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non- grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and determination of the moisture content.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.

Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimens applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources r Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis o assumptions made.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extrac metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment pro made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis o assumptions made.
Environmental factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal optio part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic e potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particula may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these pote should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an e environmental assumptions made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation
Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumption used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, s samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods th spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and al Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation proc
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confid Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. rela estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and and distribution of the data). Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of th
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence leve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Comp application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimat The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. D assumptions made and the procedures used. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate shou data, where available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- The mineralised zone is based on actual intersections. These intersections are c
  hole data. Field geologist selections, and the Competent Person has independer
  sample data. The selections are sound and suitable to be used in the modelling a
- Where the drill hole data showed that no Au or quartz veins existed, the mineralis
  created in these areas.

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