TEMPUS RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 8 JUNE 2022

This is a reissue of the announcement of 7 June 2022 revised to include additional disclosure on exploration results

PHASE 2 EXPLORATION RESULTS
VALLE DEL TIGRE PROJECT ECUADOR (REISSUE)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Soil geochemistry sampling results reconfirm the presence of copper and gold mineralization at Valle del Tigre – highlighting two zones of anomalous copper and gold values within the 5 km^2 survey area**
- **Copper-bearing minerals, chalcopyrite and bornite observed within the survey area, as well the presence of sericite and potassic alteration**
- **Anomalous copper and gold results correlate with 3 km geophysical anomaly "footprint" of target mineralisation zone identified in previous ZTEM fly over survey**

Tempus Resources Ltd ("**Tempus**" or the "**Company**") (ASX: TMR, TSX.V: TMRR, OTCQB: TMRFF) is pleased to announce the results from the Phase 2 sampling program at the Valle del Tigre Project (VdT) located in south-eastern Ecuador. The Phase 2 program was a larger scale follow-up to the initial reconnaissance work conducted during February 2021 where areas with anomalous gold and copper were discovered (see Tempus announcement dated 25 March 2021).

Results from the Phase 2 sampling program reconfirm the presence of gold and copper mineralization at Valle del Tigre and show a direct correlation with the geophysical anomalies generated by the airborne geophysical survey (ZTEM) work that Tempus conducted on the project in 2019. Please refer to Figure 2 and Figure 3 for sample location and assay results.

Tempus President & CEO, Jason Bahnsen commented "***The results of our Phase 2 exploration program at Valle del Tigre highlight the potential of the project for both copper and gold mineralisation. The MMI soil geochemistry results have identified two strongly anomalous areas within the overall 3km geophysical footprint that we will target for further exploration work. The Vdt project is centrally located in a major copper porphyry mineralisation trend that hosts several major copper deposits.***"

The Phase 2 exploration program included a Mobile Metals Ion (MMI) geochemistry soil sampling survey over an area of approximately 5 square kilometres in addition to rock and stream sediment samples. In total 505 MMI soil samples were collected, together with 53 rock samples and 48 stream sediment samples.

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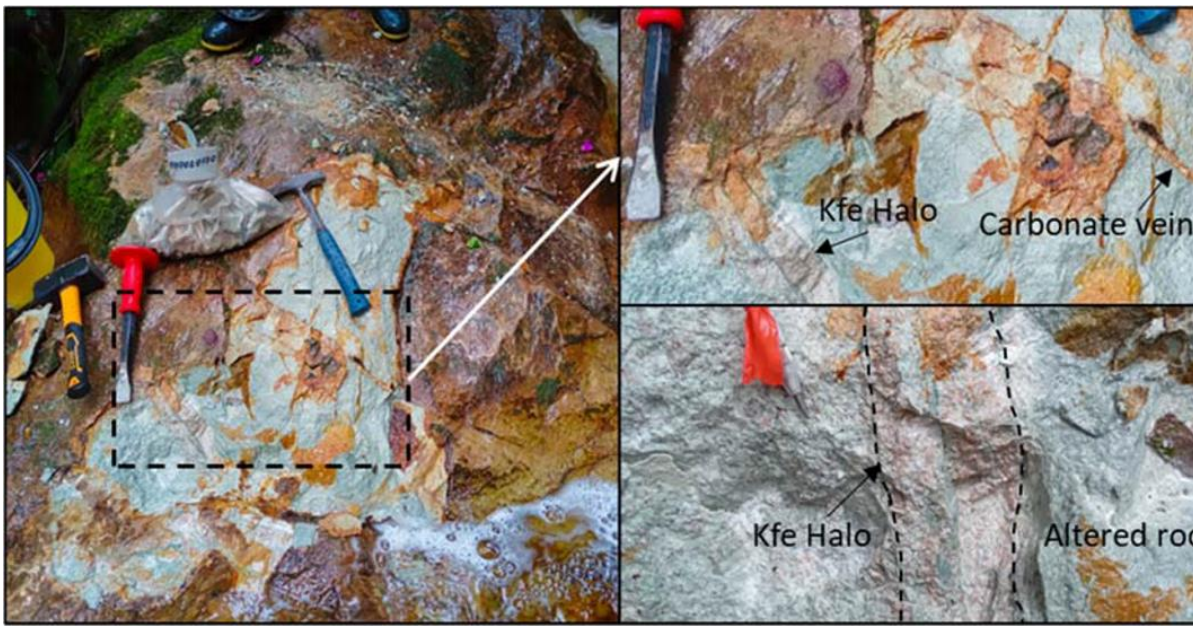
In 2019, Tempus conducted a ZTEM, Magnetics and Radiometrics helicopter-borne geophysical survey over the VdT license area (see Tempus announcement dated 15 December 2019). The airborne geophysics defined two east-west trending magnetic highs which are transected by a strong northeast trending ZTEM anomaly that extends for over 3 km in length. At other regional copper porphyry projects including, Panantza, Mirador and Warintza, the copper mineralization occurs in east trending zones with a similar orientation to the two magnetic anomalies that occur at VdT

The Phase 2, MMI soil, rock and stream sediment sample results have identified two anomalous areas that display good coincidence for copper, gold, molybdenum and bismuth (see Figure 2 and Figure 3). Chalcopyrite and bornite plus sericite and potassic alteration was observed within the sample area.

Photo: Outcrop of intrusive alteration, oxidized with argillic and phyllic (clay -sericite) and potassic alteration with some sulphide veining*



*Note: In relation to the visual interpretation of alteration and mineralisation from the field inspection noted in the photo above, the Company cautions that visual field interpretations should not be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assays and analysis will be required to confirm the visual interpretations presented in this news release.

Tempus is currently completing further analysis and review of the geochemical and geophysical results with regard to next steps towards refining target locations for a future drill program.

Valle del Tigre is centrally located in a newly emerging copper porphyry belt that includes the El Hito and Santa Barbara deposits to the south (Lumina Gold) and Mirador, Panantza and Warintza deposits to the northeast (Figure 1).

There are strong geological similarities between VdT and Warintza and Mirador with the Hollin Formation unconformably overlying the Misahualli Formation which is underlain by the older Zamora Batholith (see Figure 2). Copper mineralization in the northern part of the copper district is associated with a younger intrusive phase of the Zamora Batholith which has been dated as upper Jurassic in age.

Figure 1 – Valle del Tigre Location

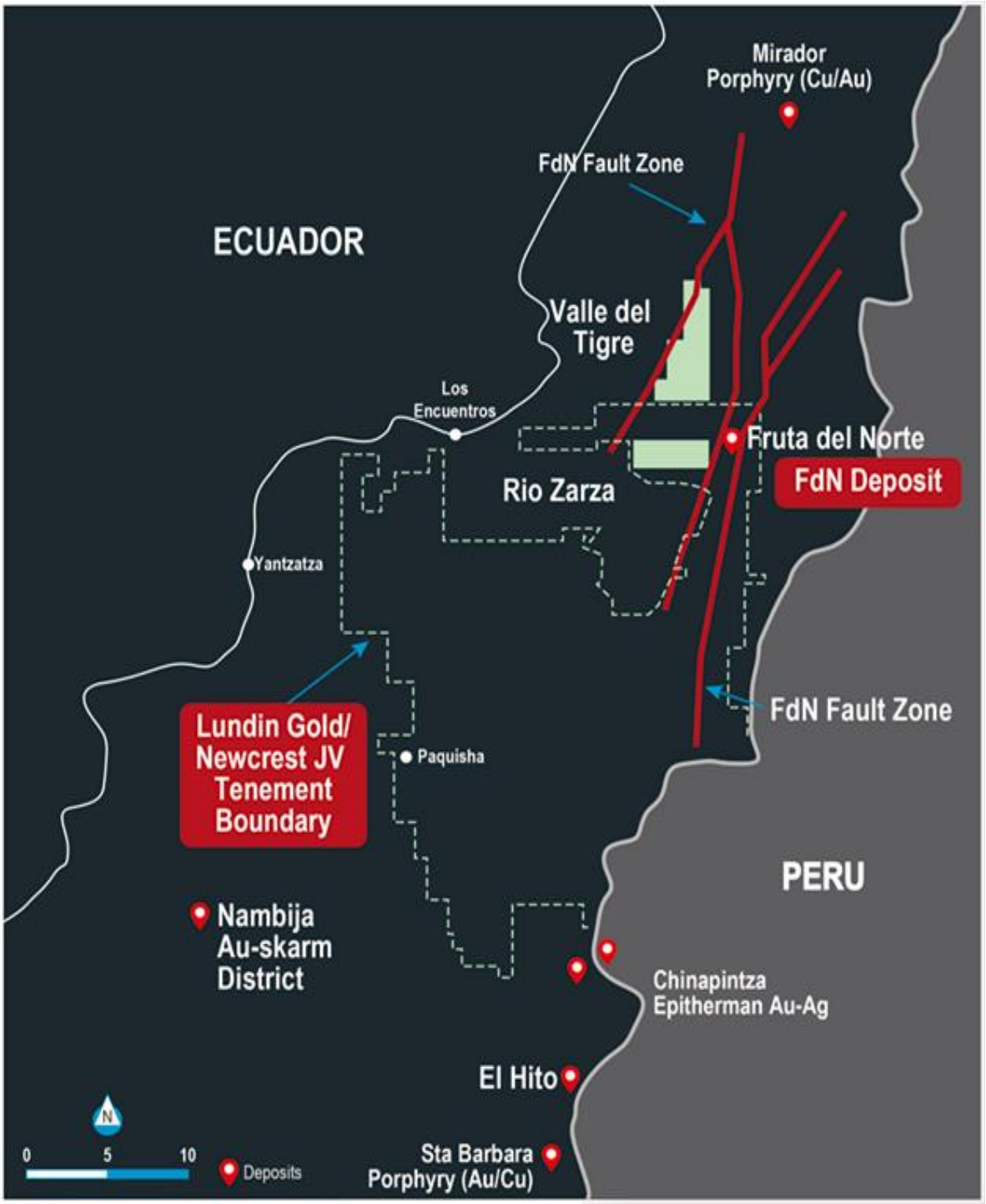


Figure 2 – Valle del Tigre Geophysical and Copper Soil Anomalies

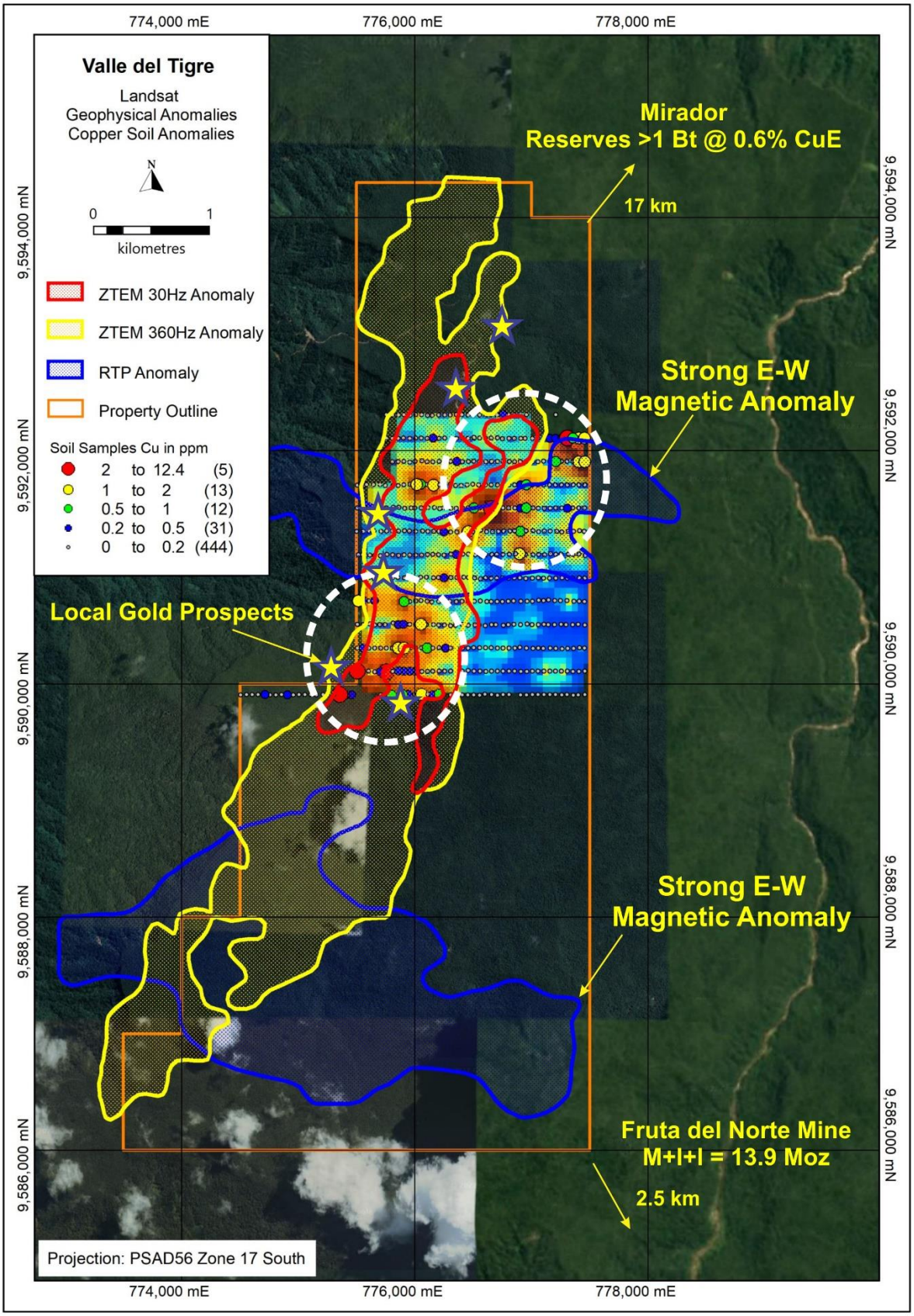
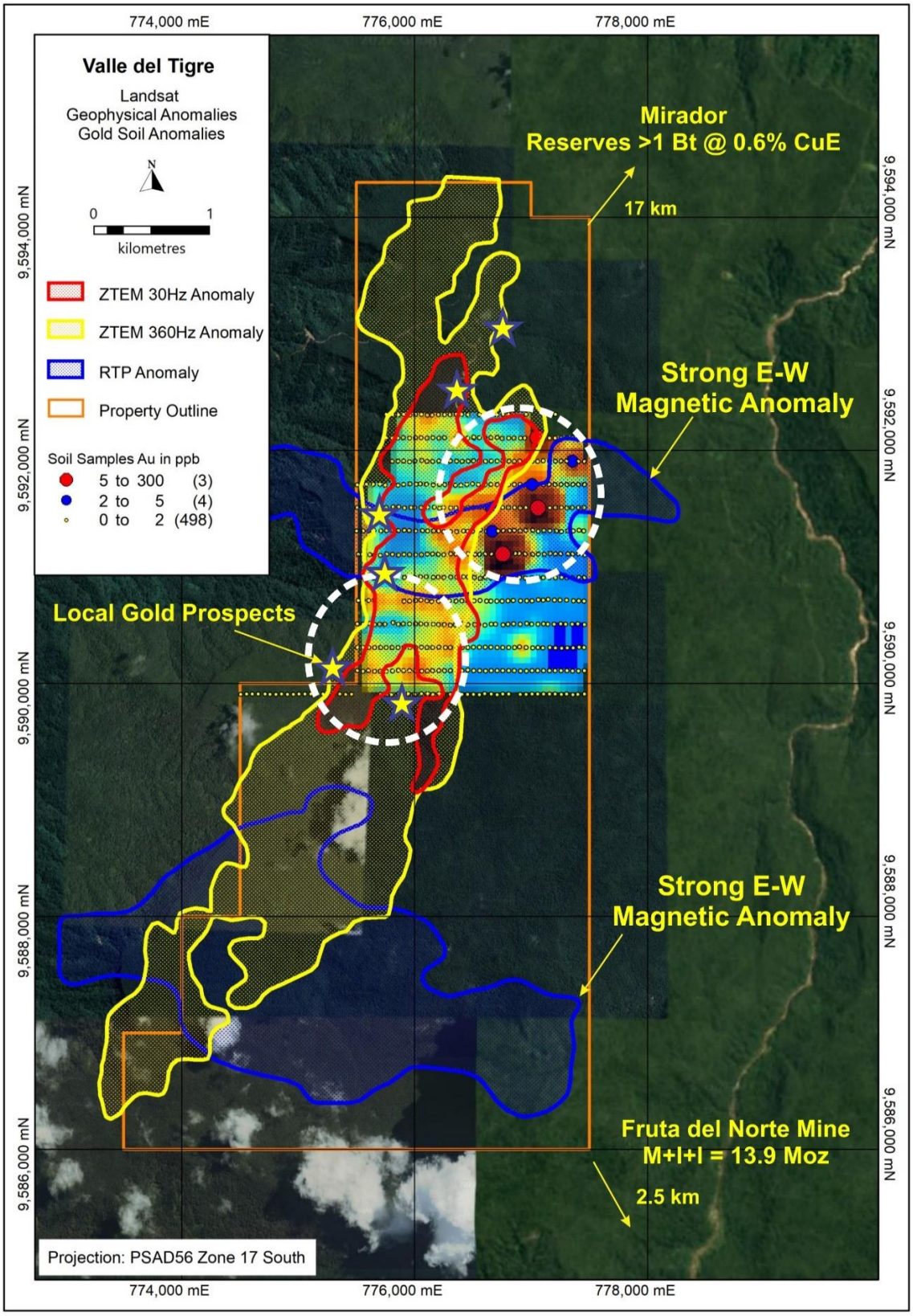


Figure 3 – Valle del Tigre Geophysical and Gold Soil Anomalies



Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr. Sonny Bernales, who is a Member of the Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (EGBC), which is a recognised Professional Organisation (RPO), and an employee of Tempus Resources. Mr. Bernales 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. Bernales 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

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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 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 and Valle del Tigre projects are in an early stage of exploration and are prospective for gold and copper mineralisation.

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 quarter and nine months ended March 31, 2022 dated May 16, 2022 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.

Appendix 1

Appendix 1: The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results for the Valle del Tigre Project

Table 1: Sample Location Table

Sample ID	Location			Comment
	UTM Easting (WGS84 Zone 17S)	UTM Northing (WGS84 Zone 17S)	Elevation (m)	
MMI Soil Samples	Refer to Figure 2 and Figure 3 of this announcement for details of sample locations and assay results.			• All sampling points were located using a hand held GPS. • UTM grid WGS84 Zone 17S.
Rock Samples	Refer to Figure 2 and Figure 3 of this announcement for details of sample locations and assay results.			• All sampling points were located using a hand held GPS. • UTM grid WGS84 Zone 17S.
Stream Sediment Samples	Refer to Figure 2 and Figure 3 of this announcement for details of sample locations and assay results.			• All sampling points were located using a hand held GPS. • UTM grid WGS84 Zone 17S.
Photo – Observed Intrusive Alteration	775537 E	9590195 N		• Visual identification of outcrop of intrusive alteration, oxidized with argillic and phyllic (clay -sericite) and potassic alteration with some sulphide veining

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 systemsused.* • *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.*	• Exploration was previously caried out on the projects from 2008 to 2012 by Ecometals Limited (TSXV-EC) and included sampling and mapping. • Tempus has undertaken a general review of the information available from previous exploration and deemed it reliable for in assisting development of the forward exploration program. • In 2019, Tempus completed an airborne geophysical survey over the Valle del Tigre project area including STEM, magnetics and radiometric surveys. • From January to February 2021, Tempus completed a Phase 1 sampling program that included 167 MMI soil samples, 9 rock samples and 20 stream sediment samples. The results of the Phase 1 sampling program were reported in the Tempus news release of 25 March 2021 and are included in the results presented in this announcement. • From January to February 2022, Tempus completed a Phase 2 sampling program that included 505 MMI soil samples, 53 rock samples and 48 stream sediment samples. The results of the Phase 2 sampling program (together with the Phase 1 sampling results) are included in this news release. Mobile Metal Ions (MMI) Sampling Technique: • Samples were collected 10 to 25cm below the surface at a consistent depth. • The initial step in taking an MMI soil sample requires the 10cm surface soil layer to be scraped away eliminating loose organic matter, debris, and any possible contamination. • The sample is then taken between 10 and 25cm depth. • A plastic scoop was used to take a cross section of the material between the 10 to 25cm depth and put into clean, properly labelled plastic bags. Approx. 250 to 350 grams of material was collected. • The MMI soil samples were collected on an

		approximate grid spacing of 200m by 50m (grid spacing irregular over some areas of extreme topography). • For QA/QC, duplicates and blanks were used. Rock Sampling Technique: • Rock samples were collected from few selected outcrops by chipping and collecting about 3 kg of rock material, placed in plastic bag. The sample bag is labelled with an identifying number written onto the outside of the bag using permanent marker. The number corresponds to the number in a pre-printed sample tag. Stream Sediments Sampling: • Sites for sampling are carefully selected, making sure they are not affected by contamination from upstream human activities. Smaller tributaries are chosen over the main creek or river. • Sediments from stream bed using plastic scoop, firstly removing the top 10 to 20 cm of material that are naturally contaminated with highly mobile metals such as iron and manganese. • Large diameter fractions are removed by feeding into increasingly finely-meshed stainless down #20 and #5 mesh sieves, keeping the finer material as sample. • Sample weight is about 2 kg.
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).*	• Not Applicable
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chipsample 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.*	• Not Applicable

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 relevantintersections logged.*	• Not Applicable
Sub- sampling techniquesand samplepreparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter,half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotarysplit, 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 grainsize of the material being sampled.*	• In field duplicates were added to all samples at a ratio of approximately 1 duplicate per 50 samples
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.*	• The soil samples were analyzed by SGS Laboratories in Lima, Peru utilizing mobile metal ionic leach analysis for a 60-element suite. • The rock and stream sediments samples were analysed using SGS's FAA313 method for gold, that is, samples were crushed, split and pulverized to -200 mesh. Analysis for gold was completed using a 30-gram fire assay fusion and flame atomic absorption (trace grade) with a lower limit of 5 parts per billion for gold and upper limit of 10000 ppb. Crushed and pulverized rock sample are weighed and mixed with flux and fused using lead oxide at 1100o C, followed by cupellation of resulting lead button (Dore bead). The bead is digested using 1:1 HNO3 and HCl and the resulting solution is submitted for analysis. The digested sample solution is analysed by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS). Samples are analysed against known calibration material to provide quantitative analysis of the original sample. • For multi-elements, 49 elements, including copper, Ag, etc, the method used was SGS's ICP40B, by four-acid digestion / ICP-AES and ICP-MS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections byeither 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.*	• Not Applicable
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locatedrill 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 located using a hand held GPS. • UTM grid WGS84 Zone 17S.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of ExplorationResults.* • *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.*	• The MMI soil samples were collected on an approximate grid spacing of 200m by 50m
Orientationof 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 haveintroduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The MMI sampling lines are oriented E-W, somewhat perpendicular to the major structure (N-NE to S-SW).
Samples Security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples from Valle del Tigre II were delivered to the laboratory to SGS Guayaquil, Ecuador by a commercial transport, then forwarded internally to SGS, Lima Peru.
Audits or Reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews ofsampling techniques and data.*	• Not Applicable

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.*	• On September 11, 2001, the Zamora Regional Mining Directorate proceeded to grant the Mining Concession Title of the area called Valled del Tigre II Code 500305 in favor of Fausto Román García. • On June 21, 2006, a Purchase Option Contract is signed between Condor Gold S.A. and the company GOLMARCA LIMITED; option that, after full payment of the agreed value, transfers the rights to Condor Gold. • In 2006 Condor Gold S.A. assumes control of the area and begins exploration • Tempus acquired VdT II from Condor in 2019 • The Valle del Tigre II mineral claim is comprised of approximately 2,000 Hectares • 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 explorationby other parties.*	• Valle del Tigre II is an early-stage exploration project. Not much work was done previously. • On September 11, 2001, the Zamora Regional Mining Directorate proceeded to grant the Mining Concession Title of the area called Valled del Tigre II Code 500305 in favor of Fausto Román García. No previous exploration activity reported. • Condor Gold conducted a regional reconnaissance geochemical campaign and geological mapping and sampling. • Tempus acquired VdT II from Condor in 2019 • Tempus has undertaken a general review of information available from previous exploration and deemed it reliable for in assisting with the development of future exploration work.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Valle del Tigre II (VdT II) situated within the highly prospective Cordillera del Condor mineral belt of southeast Ecuador. • The VdT II is situated in the southern end of the Cordillera Real tectonic terrane, cored by Paleozoic metamorphics, intruded by three Jurassic batholith complexes and volcanics. • The Zamora batholith complex measures >200km in length and ~100km in width and comprises two intrusive types: i) older weakly mineralized granodiorite-diorite ii) younger calc-alkaline subvolcanic intrusions, graben- type volcanics and sediments which hosts 9 significant copper and gold deposits. • The property is underlain by the same sedimentary and volcanic rock formations and lies within the same rift faulting corridor as Fruta del Norte and the Jurassic Mineral Belt. Fruta del Norte hosts a probable reserve of 4.92 million ounces of Au grading 8.7g/t.; underground operations with 13 years mine life. • Other major deposits in the immediate vicinity include the Mirador porphyry copper deposits and the Sta Barbara Au-Cu deposit. • Alteration comprises early porphyry- related propylitic/potassic phase followed by zoned epithermal shells, with a core shell of silica enveloped by more distal illite-pyrite, illite-calcite-pyrite-marcasite alteration shells • During the Phase 1 sampling program at Valle del Tigre II, Tempus geologists identified coarse gold in streams using traditional panning methods with up to 11 gold grains in one pan along with several artisanal gold workings in the sampling area. Rock samples proximal to these gold workings contained sulphide veins with visible pyrite-chalcopyrite-bornite within altered sandstone and granitic rocks. • The eastern boundary of the concession is located 850m from the centre of Fruta del Norte, FdN deposit is an intermediate-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposit measuring approx. 1,670 m along strike, 700 m. down dip and generally ranging between 150 m and 300 m wide. The top of the deposit is located beneath approx. 200 m of post-mineralization cover rocks of the Suarez and Hollin Formation.

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.*	• Not Applicable
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 tothis 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.*	• Not Applicable
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 lab results were used, low and high grades.

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 lab results were used, low and high grades.
Other substantive explorationdata	• *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.*	• The Valle del Tigre II property is an early-stage exploration project. • In 2019/20, Tempus Resources completed a 600 line-km ZTEM airborne geophysics survey, conducted by Geotech Ltd. over the Rio Zarza and Valle del Tigre II Properties. • Trends identified by the geophysics coincide with known regional structures important to mineralization in the area. The geophysics highlights the NNW-SSE structure bound by NE-SW structures at VdT • The 3D resistivity inversion data has delineated a strong resistivity/conductive anomaly that will be the target to the Phase I exploration program in Valle del Tigre II • Results from the initial Phase 1 sampling program confirmed the presence of gold and copper mineralization at Valle del Tigre. Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) analysis used for the soil samples successfully demonstrated trends of over 2 km that are anomalous in gold and copper and other elements • The Phase 2 exploration program was conducted from 30th January to 23rd February, 2022 which included a Mobile Metals Ion (MMI) geochemistry soil sampling survey over an area of approximately 5 square kilometres in addition to rock and stream sediment samples. In total 505 MMI soil samples were collected, together with 53 rock samples and 48 stream sediments samples.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg testsfor 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 is seeking to advance the project through further exploration. Further analysis and review is required before finalising future exploration plans.