LINGMAN LAKE GOLD PROPERTY
NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT-2020

IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects

NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101
TECHNICAL REPORT
ON
THE LINGMAN LAKE GOLD PROPERTY
LINGMAN LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA (PATRICIA PORTION),
ONTARIO, CANADA

LATITUDE 53.86221^{O} N
LONGITUDE 92.89163^{O} W

PREPARED FOR
SIGNATURE RESOURCES LTD.

JANUARY 31, 2020

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Table of Contents

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

1.0 SUMMARY (Item 1)

This Technical Report, with an effective date of January 31, 2020, was prepared for Signature Resources Ltd., a TSX Venture Exchange-listed company trading under the symbol SGU. The Company also trades on the OTCQB market with trading symbol SGGTF and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange with trading symbol 3S3. The purpose of this report is to provide an independent up-dated technical report with respect to the Company's Lingman Lake gold property located in northwestern Ontario, Canada. The property consists of four patented claims with mineral and surface rights, 14 patented claims with mineral rights only, and 770 single cell staked claims, collectively totalling approximately 15,754hectares. The property is 100% owned by Signature Resources Ltd., through its wholly owned subsidiary, Cool Minerals Inc.

The Lingman Lake gold property is considered to be an advanced exploration project with an abundant amount of archived historical work reported from the period between 1936 and 2006. More recently (2015-2018), Signature Resources has added to the database by completing four significant exploration campaigns and two claim staking programs, spending in excess of $2.9 million CAD. This report documents the recent work and serves to update and supersede the earlier disclosure made in the NI 43-101 technical report prepared by Hanych and Racicot (2013) titled "*Technical report on the Lingman Lake Property, Lingman Lake Area, District of Kenora, Ontario, Canada*", dated December 20th, 2013.

The Principal Author of this Technical Report, Mr. John M. Siriunas, M.A.Sc., P.Eng., is an associate independent consultant with Caracle Creek International Consulting Ltd. and was retained by the Company to produce a Technical Report of the Lingman Lake gold property in accordance with the guidelines set out in National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*, its Companion Policy NI 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1. Mr. Siriunas is a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario and by virtue of his education, experience, and professional association, is considered to be a Qualified Person ("QP"), as that term is defined in NI 43-101, for this Report. He has no beneficial interest in Signature Resources Ltd. and is not an insider, associate, or affiliate of the Company. The results of this Report are not dependent upon any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings between Signature Resources and Mr. Siriunas. He is being paid a fee for his work in accordance with normal professional consulting practices. Mr. Siriunas with the permission of the authors of the earlier technical report "*Technical report on the Lingman Lake Property, Lingman Lake Area, District of Kenora, Ontario, Canada*", dated December 20th, 2013 (Hanych and Racicot, 2013) has used that report as the foundation for this report. Mr. W. Hanych, P.Geo., assisted with the production of this Report; he is a Qualified Person ("QP") as that term is defined by NI 43-101 and is a member in good standing with Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. Mr. Hanych is President, CEO and a Director of Signature Resources Ltd. and a consultant.

Caracle Creek International Consulting provided geological technical support and supervised the Quality Assurance/Quality Control measures for Signature Resources' 2016 core sampling program and 2018 diamond drill program. The Company engaged Mr. Siriunas to manage the on-site aspects of the drill program conducted by Signature Resource in 2018 and co-authored, with Dr. S. Jobin-Bevans, Ph.D., P.Geo., also of Caracle Creek International Consulting, a technical report of the program (Siriunas and Jobin-Bevans, 2019). To this extent,

Mr. Siriunas having been the on-site from August 23, 2018 to September 28, 2018, gained a familiarity with the Property and is considered to having effectively satisfied the site visit requirement of a technical report.

Much of the information contained in this report was derived from archival sources and is historical. The information has been verified and scrutinized to the extent that can be determined through a review and compilation of archival records, whether obtained from the public domain or from private sources. A complete compilation of available drill logs, assay results, zone determination has been recorded into an MS-EXCEL database. The database served to provide in part the foundations for the 2013 NI 43-101 report, and facilitated data verification, to the extent that an independent determination of mineralized gold zones verified historical interpretations.

The current work performed by Signature Resources is documented in several technical reports which were referred to and sections extracted for inclusion in this Report (see Item 24.1). This work added to the geological-mineralogical knowledge of the gold zone at the Lingman Lake Gold Mine as well as to the Company's knowledge base for the Lingman Lake Greenstone Belt.

The Lingman Lake gold property is located 325 kilometres north of the Town of Red Lake, Ontario, just east of the interprovincial boundary between Ontario and Manitoba, and is situated within the Lingman Lake Greenstone Belt near the northern boundary of the North Caribou Terrane of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield.

The Lingman Lake gold property is an under-explored gold property, hosting several important gold mineralized zones and targets that warrant further evaluation. The current exploration programs tested to a limited extent the continuity and grade of the historic resource. Historically, the four Lingman Lake patents and eight single cell claims which flank the patents host the Lingman Lake Gold Mine, an underground sub-structure that includes a 131-metre deep three-compartment shaft which serviced three levels at depths of 46 metres (150 Level), 84 metres (275 Level) and 122 metres (400 Level). A large amount of data and information were generated from past drilling campaigns and underground exploration that defined mineralized zones which contain significant tenors of gold. From this information, four 'historical' estimates of the resources present at the Lingman Lake Gold Mine have been calculated at various stages of the exploration of the Property. The most recent of the four of the 'historical' estimates (McPhee, 1989a) was reported as 1,063,904 tonnes grading 6.86 grams of gold per tonne at a cut-off grade of 2.73 grams of gold per tonne to a depth of about 180 metres (**see Cautionary note**).

Cautionary Note: *The quantity reported as a 'historical' resource estimate is based on prior data and reports obtained by previous operators, and information provided by governmental authorities:*

I. *A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to verify the classification of the mineral resource estimates in accordance with current CIM categories*.

II. *The Issuer is not treating the 'historical' estimate as a current NI 43-101-compliant mineral resource estimate. Establishing a current mineral resource estimate will require further evaluation.*

The 'historical' estimates were compiled from assay data derived from: detailed sampling of underground drifts, raises and cross-cut sampling; ore car and bulk sampling; and, underground and surface diamond drilling. The sampling was carried out according to standards that were deemed acceptable by the exploration industry at the time. The 'historical' estimates were sufficiently encouraging that three attempts, one in the mid-1940s, one in the 1970s and another in the late 1980s, were made to advance the property to feasibility stage. Although these past attempts to achieve feasibility failed, for reasons primarily associated with uncertain and shifting economic conditions of the times, the Property has demonstrated that it does host significant gold concentrations within sub-parallel shear and alteration systems. A program of duplicate sampling of historical archived drill core, which was carried out by Signature Resources in 2016, achieved a 94% correlation of the re-sampled archived core (Hanych and Selway, 2016). It is the opinion of the Qualified Person (Selway) who monitored this program that "the assay data is adequate for the purpose of verification of historic drill core assays for future resources estimation calculation" (Selway, 2016). In addition, the validation of grade, continuity and geological setting was achieved by Signature's 2018 diamond drill campaign (Siriunas and Jobin-Bevans, 2019).

Gold mineralization at the Lingman Lake mine occurs in multiple zones that are structurally controlled by sub-parallel shears, which tend to pinch and swell both along strike and down-dip. Within these zones, the most favourable host rocks are mafic volcanics that have been silicified and carbonatized and occur in proximity to feldspar ± quartz porphyry intrusions that are up to 90 metres wide. Flanking the major feldspar ± quartz porphyry intrusion, along its north and south contacts, is where the North Zone and Central Zone are located. South of the porphyry, but within 130 metres of its southern contact, is where the South and 11650N zones occur. All these zones are situated east of a major north-south trending diabase dike. West of the dike, the North Zone continues and in the past was referred to as the West Zone.

The zones vary in width from 1 metre true width to 17 metres true width. The broader zones contain multiple sections of significant gold values. Where these zones bifurcate or branch the alteration vein-envelopes attain their greatest widths in some cases exceeding 17 metres in true width, especially in the North Zone.

Overall, significant historical gold grades for the zones are variable, ranging from 3.97 g Au/t to 10.46 g Au/t. Sulphide content is in the range of 1% to 15%, and includes pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Pyrite is the dominant sulphide and high gold values are reported to be associated with acicular arsenopyrite (Smerchanski 1948), although zones of intense silicification with minor pyrite can also contain high gold values (McPhee 1989a). Visible gold although present, is reported to be rare.

The North Zone (and its branches) are the strongest of the zones in terms of gold mineralization and extent. The structure forming the North Zone is known to extend along a strike length of 670 metres and has been drill tested to 183 metre vertical depth. The shear-alteration structure attains widths of up to 17 metres in true width where bifurcation of its sub-zone "B" (footwall) branches forming a sub-parallel hanging wall, sub-zone "A".

The Central Zone shear-alteration structures are located 65 to 95 metres south of the North Zone. Two sub-parallel, east-west trending, steeply south dipping, mineralized shear-alteration structures, the "A" and "B", separated from each other by 18 metres essentially strike continuously for 380 metres. Although the shear-alteration structure exceeds 490 metres in strike length, the significant gold mineralized portions of this

structure are currently known to be concentrated in the vicinity of the structure explored by underground workings.

The South Zone shear-alteration structures are located 125 metres south of the North Zone. The South Zone consists of two sub-parallel, east-west striking, steeply south dipping, shear-alteration structures, the “A” and “B”, separated from each other by 12 to 15 metres. The “A” structure has been drilled tested along 670 metres of strike length while the “B” structure has been defined along a strike length of 375 metres.

The 11650N shear-alteration structure has been identified as a strike continuous feature along a 390-metre strike length and is located 192 metres south of the North Zone. The structure contains gold mineralization distributed along a strike length of 150 metres to a 60-metre vertical depth.

The West Zone shear-alteration structure is located 140 metres west of the North Zone. Overall, drilling has identified the structure along a 370-metre strike length, while significant gold mineralization is distributed along a strike length of 182 metres.

Immediate target areas for potentially significantly increasing tonnage are the down dip extensions of all the zones, especially the North and West Zones. In testing the down-dip extensions of these two zones, drilling in part would also test the other zones. The Lingman Lake gold property warrants a thorough re-assessment of its gold mineralized zones.

On a regional scale, the interpretation and Inversions of the Matrix VLF-EM survey and High-Resolution Magnetometer survey undertaken by Signature Resources defined the boundary between mafic greenstone rocks and felsic intrusive rocks over a 22-kilometre strike length on the Lingman Lake gold property. Discrete 150- to 500-metre wide Resistivity Lows are prominent along this contact zone over approximately 16.5 kilometres of combined strike length and are interpreted to represent possible faulting, fracturing and alteration that could be related to gold-mineralizing systems. Several "A" ranked targets interpreted from the Matrix VLF-EM conductor axes lie within these Resistivity Lows along the contact zone and include the historical Lingman Lake Gold Mine. These have a combined strike length of approximately 9.7 kilometres and represent the highest priority targets which warrant follow-up work (Brett and Hanych, 2019).

Further exploration and potential development of the Lingman Lake gold property is deemed to be warranted, along with follow-up exploration of the regional targets identified by geophysics. To this end the following recommendations are endorsed (see Items 25 and 26).

Phase 1

Mine Site and Immediate Area. Emphasis on Diamond drilling, 20,000 metres to 25,000 metres. Estimated cost $6,500,000 to $8,000,000.

Regional Exploration. Prospecting, mapping and sampling of selected target areas. Estimated cost. $500,000.

Phase 2

Mine Site and Immediate Area. Continued definition drilling. Estimated cost $8,000,000.

Regional Exploration. Follow-up of results from Phase 1 with ground geophysics and diamond drilling. Estimated cost $1,500,000.

2.0 INTRODUCTION (Item 2)

This Technical Report, with an effective date of January 31, 2020, was prepared for Signature Resources Ltd. ("Signature Resources", the "Company" or the "Issuer"). Signature Resources is a TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV"), OTCQB and Frankfurt Stock Exchange listed company, retaining a corporate address at 366 Bay Street, Suite 200, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 4B2. The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary Cool Minerals Inc., holds a 100% interest in the Lingman Lake gold property. The Lingman Lake gold property comprises four patented claims with mineral and surface rights (*i.e.* "full" patents), 14 patented claims with mineral rights only ("MRO") and 770 single cell staked claims, collectively totalling approximately 15,754 hectares, in the District of Kenora (Patricia Portion), Red Lake Mining District, Ontario, Canada (the "Property"). The four full patents, 14 MRO patented claims and 38 of the single cell claims are subject to a 3% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR").

The Property hosts the historical Lingman Lake Gold Mine, an underground sub-structure that was developed in the 1940s. This development includes a three-compartment 131-metre deep shaft which serviced three levels at depths of 46 metres (150 Level), 84 metres (275 Level) and 122 metres (400 Level). These workings are contained within the area of the four full patents. Past drilling campaigns and underground exploration have defined several mineralized zones which contain significant gold concentrations; these zones are referred to as the North Zone, Central Zone, South Zone, West Zone and 11650N Zone.

The Company in some public disclosure separates the Property into three distinct projects or project areas, namely the "Lingman Mine Project", where most of the historical work has been carried out, the "Lingside West Project" which includes the mining lands lying west of UTM NAD83 Zone 15N 503000 mE (approximately) and the "Lingside East Project" which includes mining lands lying east of UTM NAD83 Zone 15N 508500 mE (approximately). For the purposes of this Report no distinction is made between these separate "Projects" and all mining lands, as have been described above, are included in the definition of the Property for the context of this Report.

Four 'historical' gold resource estimates for the Lingman Lake Gold Mine have been calculated. The most recent of the four of the 'historical' estimates (McPhee, 1989a) was reported as 1,063,904 tonnes grading 6.86 grams of gold per tonne (g Au/t) at a cut-off grade of 2.73 grams of gold per tonne to a depth of about 180 metres (**see Cautionary note**).

Cautionary Note: *The quantity reported as a 'historical' resource estimate is based on prior data and reports obtained by previous operators, and information provided by governmental authorities:*

I. A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to verify the classification of the mineral resource estimates in accordance with current CIM categories.

II. The Issuer is not treating the 'historical' estimate as a current NI 43-101-compliant mineral resource estimate. Establishing a current mineral resource estimate will require further evaluation.

Recent programs carried out by the Company including the re-sampling and re-logging of archived core and 1,518 metres of new diamond drilling have demonstrated the validity of previous sampling. The drilling

program also determined that the width and grade of the mineralized zones have the potential for being up-graded based on larger core sample size, alteration envelope sampling and zone re-interpretation.

This Technical Report represents disclosure of data and information reviewed and extracted from private documents, public domain documents and documents archived with the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines, Ontario, Canada (MENDM). This Report provides an update on exploration activities subsequent to a 2013 disclosure report entitled "*Technical report on the Lingman Lake property, Lingman Lake Area, District of Kenora, Ontario, Canada",* dated December 20th, 2013 (Hanych and Racicot, 2013). This Report is intended for use by Signature Resources with regard to relevant securities legislation pursuant to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other uses of this Report by any third party is at that party's sole risk. The responsibility for this disclosure remains with the Company. The user of this document should ensure that this is the most recent technical report for the Property as it is not valid if a new technical report has been issued.

Various units of measure have been employed in the previous reports of exploration work on the Property. Early historical reports and documents refer to the Imperial system; from the 1980s both the Imperial and the SI system of measures were used, sometimes resulting in confusion when the system used was not declared. In this report, units of measure adhere to the SI system and where appropriate Imperial equivalents are given in bracketed form. Monetary values are expressed in Canadian currency.

This Report has been prepared by Mr. John M. Siriunas, M.A.Sc., P.Eng., (Principal Author) and Mr. Walter Hanych, B.Sc. (H.), P.Geo., (Contributing Author; and together the "Authors"). Mr. Siriunas is a professional engineer (PEO Licence Number 42706010, P.Eng.) and an associate independent consultant with Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc.; he has experience in geology, geochemistry, mineral exploration, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation and classification, land tenure management, and mineral economics. Mr. Hanych is a professional geoscientist (PGO#1762, P.Geo.) with experience in geology, mineral exploration, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation and classification, land tenure management, underground and surface mine exploration and development, capital and operating cost estimation, and mineral economics.

Mr. Siriunas and Mr. Hanych, by virtue of their education, experience, and professional association, are both considered to be a Qualified Person ("QP"), as that term is defined in NI 43-101, for this Report. They are collectively responsible for all sections of this Report. The Certificates of the Authors are provided in Appendix A.

Mr. Siriunas has no beneficial interest in Signature Resources and is not an insider, associate, or affiliate of the Company. The results of this Report are not dependent upon any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings between the Company and Mr. Siriunas. Mr. Siriunas is being paid a fee for his work in accordance with normal professional consulting practices. Mr. Hanych is the President, CEO and a Director of Signature Resources.

An inspection of the Property was conducted by Mr. Siriunas while managing the field aspects of Signature Resources' 2018 diamond drill program between August 23 and September 28, 2018. Mr. Hanych has visited the Property on numerous occasions while directing the Company's exploration efforts and has been an author of other technical reports focussed on the Property (Hanych and Racicot, 2013; Hanych and Selway, 2017; Komarechka and Hanych, 2017; Brett and Hanych, 2019).

The Authors of this report declare that the conclusions and recommendations pertaining to the Lingman Lake property are suitable and applicable in the context that the Property has historically defined gold mineralized zones in geological contextual relevant settings established by over 42,211 metres of historical surface diamond drilling, 1,501 metres of current diamond drilling, current core re-sampling, current geological mapping and 1,498 metres of underground workings which includes a 131-metre deep, 3-compartment shaft.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS (Item 3)

This Technical Report contains information from private sources, government documents, company reports, public domain documents and other technical reports. These reports may not have been written by Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101. This report relies on information contained in the NI 43-101-compliant report entitled "*Technical report on the Lingman Lake property, Lingman Lake Area, District of Kenora, Ontario, Canada"* and dated December 20th, 2013 (Hanych and Racicot, 2013). The information contained within the various reports that had been reviewed by the authors of that report were determined to be of genuine and sound quality; there did not appear to be significant discrepancies in the information. The reports were prepared according to standards that were deemed acceptable by the exploration industry and government agencies at the time, and there is no reason to doubt their veracity. Notwithstanding the above, the data, drill logs and assay level plans from the 1940s appear to have not survived. The contributing author to this report, Mr. Hanych, was the lead author of the 2013 technical report and has extended permission to extract or modify sections from that report, including figures, that are deemed to be relevant to this report.

Signature Resources in the period from 2016 to 2018 conducted four exploration programs which are documented to the extent relevant in this Technical Report. These data, results, observations and conclusions were documented in technical reports authored by 'Qualified Persons' as that term is defined by NI 43-101 (see Item 16.1).

Figure 1: Aerial view of Lingman Lake Mine Site, looking west

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & LOCATION (Item 4)

4.1 Location

The Lingman Lake gold property is located in the District of Kenora (Patricia Portion) in northwestern Ontario, 325 kilometres north of the Town of Red Lake and within the Red Lake Mining District. The Property is centered on UTM coordinates 507286 mE, 5968756 mN (Datum: NAD83, Zone 15N) on NTS Sheet 53 (Figure 2). The Property is situated within the traditional lands of the Red Sucker Lake First Nation ("FN") and the Sachigo Lake FN (Figure 3).

Figure 2: General Location Map, Lingman Lake Property

4.2 Mineral Tenure

Traditional claim staking (physical staking) in Ontario came to an end on January 8, 2018 and on April 10, 2018 the Ontario Government converted all existing claims (referred to as Legacy Claims) into one or more "cell" claims or "boundary" claims as part of their new provincial grid system. The provincial grid is latitude- and longitude-based and referenced to the National Topographic Grid System; it is made up of more than 5.2 million cells ranging in size from 17.7 ha in the north to 24 ha in the south. Dispositions such as leases, patents, and licences of occupation were not affected by the new system. Mining claims are registered and administrated through the Ontario Mining Lands Administration System ("MLAS"), which is the online electronic system established by the Ontario Government for this purpose.

Effective the date of this report, the Property covers approximately 15,754 hectares and consists of 770 unpatented (single cell) mining claims (15,400 hectares), four full (mining and surface rights) patented claims (78.5 hectares) and 14 partial (mining rights only or "MRO") patented claims (275.5 hectares). The claims form a contiguous fabric that extends 30 kilometres in an east-west direction and 7 kilometres in a north-south direction (Figure 5).

The claims are all in good standing. The earliest due date for assessment filings to be applied to claims on Crown Land is April 19, 2020 and affects 714 claims, with 478 claims requiring $800 (as they had been under a extension of time necessitated by technical issues with MLAS) and 236 claims requiring $400 in assessment expenditures. The annual assessment requirement to keep Crown Land claims in good standing is $400 per cell claim applied at or before the anniversary date of the claim. Patented claims are subject to an annual mining tax due at year end.

As of the effective date of this report, to the extent that can be determined, there are no surface dispositions impeding or hindering mineral exploration of the area encompassed by the Property except for the 14 MRO Patents. The surface rights holder(s) of these Patents must be contacted before exploration work is conducted on them.

The Company's original 12 unpatented claims, which were converted to 38 single cell claims (670 hectares), the four full patented claims and the 14 MRO patented claims are subject to a 3% NSR held by the Vendor/Optionor of the claims. There are no other royalties outstanding on the Signature Resources claim fabric other than what is described above.

A complete list of the claims is included in Appendix "B". The claims and claim abstracts can be viewed on the MENDM website at;

https://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/land-tenure-and-geoscience-resources

4.3 Stakeholders and Interested Parties

Besides Signature Resources Ltd., its subsidiaries, and the Ontario and Manitoba governments, the subject lands are the traditional territory of First Nations ("FN") peoples. Signature Resources recognizes and thanks Red Sucker Lake FN and Sachigo Lake FN for their stewardship of these lands over millennia (Figure 3). In recognition and affirmation of existing Aboriginal and treaty rights in Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, and as of April 1, 2013, a legislative mandate to include Aboriginal consultation was entrenched in the Ontario Mining Act. Notwithstanding the above, proponents are urged to engage Aboriginals beyond the scope of the Act and to minimize the impact of exploration/mining activities on public health and safety and the environment.

4.3.1 Red Sucker Lake FN

The Red Sucker Lake FN's community is located 55 kilometres northwest of the Lingman Lake mine site on the northwest shore of Red Sucker Lake, in the Province of Manitoba. Their traditional lands extend across the Ontario-Manitoba provincial boundary and encompass territory that includes the area of Lingman Lake.

In recognition by Signature Resources that the Property is situated within the traditional lands of the Red Sucker Lake FN, an agreement in principle, augmenting established treaty rights and granting opportunities to the community in respect of the Lingman Lake project was tabled in January 2011 and is on-going. By Band Council resolution, the Red Sucker Lake FN has affirmed the company's unimpeded access to the property, acknowledged the planned remediation of the Lingman Lake mine site, and endorsed the proposed exploration programs. Currently, the participation by the Red Sucker Lake FN includes employment opportunities and supplying goods and services for the project.

4.3.2 Sachigo Lake FN

The Sachigo Lake FN's community is located 45 kilometres east of the Lingman Lake mine site on the northwest shore of Sachigo Lake, in the Province of Ontario. Although their traditional lands do not extend into the Lingman Lake area, they are stakeholders by virtue of their proximity to the Property. To this extent, Signature Resources is engaged in on-going consultation with the Chief and Band Council with an understanding that incorporates the Sachigo Lake FN community to business and employment opportunities in respect of the Lingman Lake project.

4.3.3 Monias Trap Line

The Monias family of the Red Sucker FN community is recognized as the beneficial holder of an Ontario trap licence, which has been exercised over a span exceeding 60 years and traverses the area of Lingman Lake and winter road access to the mine site. In this respect, Signature Resources has acknowledged that a temporary winter road access will create certain disruptions to their winter vocation and an agreement to fairly and reasonably compensate the family has been entered into between the parties.

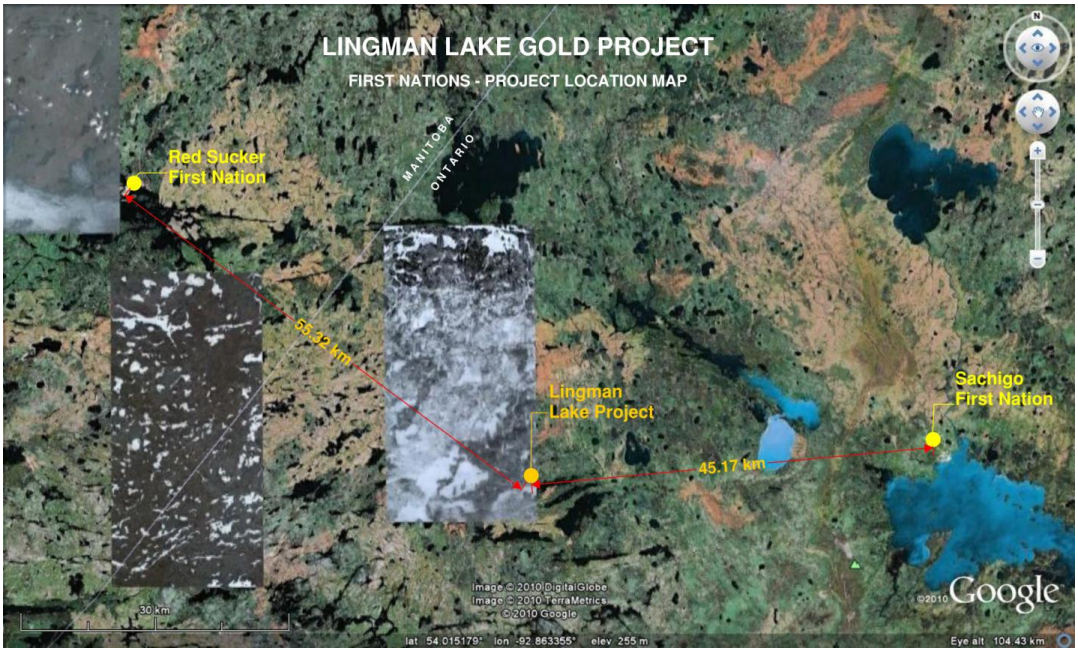

Figure 3: Location of First Nations communities in relation to the Lingman Lake project.

4.4 Alienations

The Opasquia Provincial Park, designated as a wilderness provincial park, is situated 9.7 kilometres south of the Lingman Lake property. To the extent known, there are no buffer zones extending beyond the established boundary of the park affecting or impeding mineral exploration.

The "Modernized Mining Act" of Ontario, recognizes protecting Aboriginal sites of cultural significance, and the Ministry will with-draw land from staking and restrict claim holder's ability to surface rights where these sites are identified. To the extent known, neither, the Red Sucker Lake FN or the Sachigo Lake FN has alerted Signature Resources of such sites.

4.5 Environment

The Lingman Lake mine site and an old exploration camp are identified in the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development Mines (MENDM) Abandoned Mine Inventory System (AMIS) under registration number 03900. The mine site and the camp were known to contain environmental potential safety hazards.

Prior to Signature Resources acquiring the patented claims, the claims were subject to a Work Order dated February 13, 2012, directed at Cool Minerals Inc., to remove the overriding environmental concern of stored fuel at the Lingman Lake mine site and file a closure plan. In March 2012, the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (now MENDM) issued a request for proposal (MNDM-2012-AMRP-02) for fuel removal/destruction. The contract was awarded to Arctic Environmental Services Ltd. In May, the company mobilized its equipment to the site and utilizing a 'Jet Flare' incineration unit, burned-off 804,928 litres of fuel and decommissioned the tanks. The cost associated with the burn is $884,325, which remains an obligation to the Crown.

The patented claims are subject to a Director's Order (*i.e.* an Order from the MENDM Director of Mine Rehabilitation) to file a closure plan for the site. The Lingman Lake mine site was never decommissioned by Massive Energy Limited in 1991 when that company abandoned the site. An inventory of derelict buildings and structures, an assortment of mining equipment, numerous mining components, fuel storage tanks and a mixture of scrap metal reside on site at various locations. These items will require reduction and corralling into compounds. Securing of the shaft collar is also essential.

Notwithstanding that decommissioning issues on the property remain to be dispensed and associated costs with the fuel burn remain to be resolved, Signature Resources' objective is to file a Closure Plan that deals with not only the rehabilitation at the mine site, but the voluntary clean-up of historical environmental concerns on Crown Land along the north shore of Lingman Lake at the site of an old exploration camp.

4.6 Permitting

On April 1, 2013, amendments to the Mining Act came into effect, requiring exploration/mining proponents to submit to MENDM exploration plans or an application for an exploration permit depending on the scale of exploration work to be undertaken. These submissions are designed to inform Aboriginal Communities, Government, Surface Rights Owners and other stakeholders about the planned activities to mitigate any potential impacts. Claims on Crown Land are subject to these Regulations; Patented claims are not affected by

the legislation. To this extent, all the Crown Land claims which comprise the Property are subject to the regulatory requirements of plans and permits.

On December 7, 2018 Signature Resources received exploration permit PR-18-000-120 attached to 39 claims listed below.

Table 1: Permitted claims for diamond drilling, Lingman Lake property

100973	126468	177732	204861	235034	271378	340569
101564	128988	181064	212173	261473	279710	342656
102862	129624	194856	216441	263391	283486	343229
117662	132630	194857	216969	263837	284295	
118417	165490	198219	216970	271376	293094	
121022	168091	204582	224201	271377	330807	

The permit allows for mechanized drilling to be conducted on these claims and is subject to renewal before December 6, 2021

Figure 4: Drone aerial view Lingman Lake mine site

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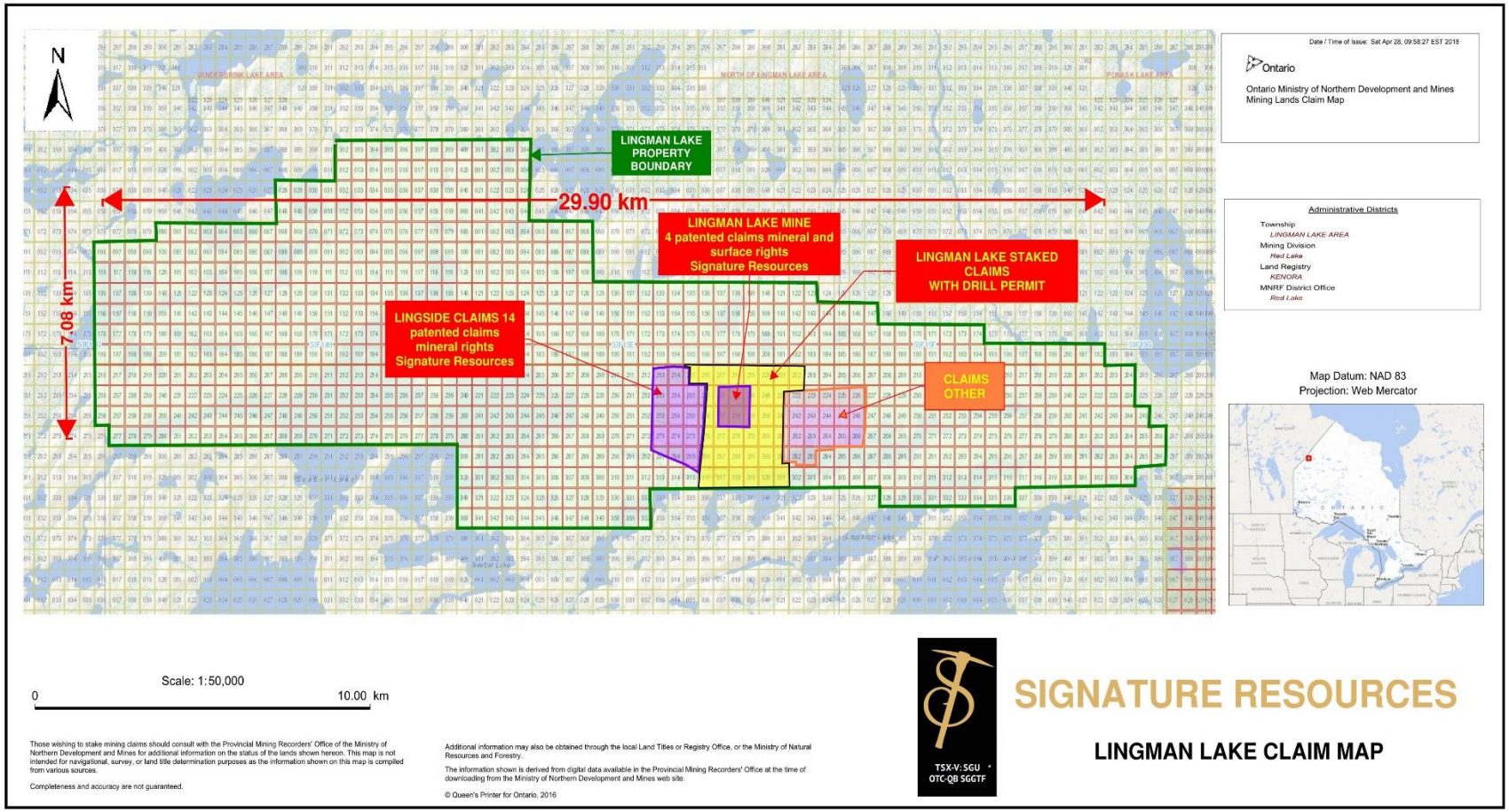


Figure 5: Claim map of Lingman Lake property. Purple are patented claims, yellow are drill permitted claims.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY (Item 5)

5.1 Access

The Property is in a remote site with no all-weather roads leading into it. It is best accessed by float- or ski-equipped aircraft, or by helicopter. Charter aircraft are available from the Town of Red Lake, 325 kilometres south, from the First Nations ("FN") communities of Red Sucker Lake, MB (55 kilometres northwest) or Sachigo Lake, ON (45 kilometres east) or from Island Lake/Garden Hill, MB (110 kilometres west). The fixed wing aircraft are capable of landing on Lingman Lake; thence personnel or matériel is transferred to the area of the Lingman Lake mine site by ATV or muskeg tractor (Figure 9).

During the winter season access can be gained by a winter trail providing that the ground along this route is prepared for snowmobile travel. The trail originates at Red Sucker Lake FN, MB, and traverses easterly just south of Pierce Lake where it changes direction and heads south passing northeast of Seeber Lake and then southeasterly to the Lingman Lake mine site (Figure 6). The total distance of this overland and partial lake route is 82 kilometres. Approval for the use of this winter trail right-of-way has been granted by the Red Sucker Lake FN Band Council and the Monias family, as holders of an Ontario trapping licence extending into the Lingman Lake area. The Red Sucker Lake FN is linked by a winter road originating at the community of Norway House, MB, located near the northeast corner of Lake Winnipeg.

5.2 Climate

The climate is typical of mid-northern Canada between latitudes 53°N and 57°N with cold dry winters and warm summers with occasional hot days. The nearest reporting weather station (Weather Station ID 3880) is located at Island Lake/Garden Hill Airport (IATA Code: YIV) 110 kilometres to the west of the Property. The climate data presented below are the 1981-2010 Canadian Climate Normals for that station.

The average mean temperatures for these latitudes, in the continental interior, are for the coldest month, January, -21.5° C (daily range: -26.6° C to -16.4° C), and for the hottest month, July, 17.9° C (daily range: 12.8° C to 22.9° C). The average annual mean temperature is -0.7° C.

The average annual precipitation for is 555.1 millimetres. The month of July receives the most precipitation with 92.8 millimetres of rainfall. Average mean snow depth (November to April) is 32.3 centimetres, with the maximum snowfall occurring between November and December when snowfall totals 65 centimetres for the period. In general, snowfall commences in October and ends in May. Exploration on the Property can be undertaken throughout the year; however, for safety reasons related to medical evacuation, a hiatus in work would occur during "freeze-up" and "break-up", which varies in length from 15 to 25 days. Ice conditions during these intervals negate the availability of fixed wing aircraft for logistical support; this may be overcome by the utilization of helicopters during these periods.

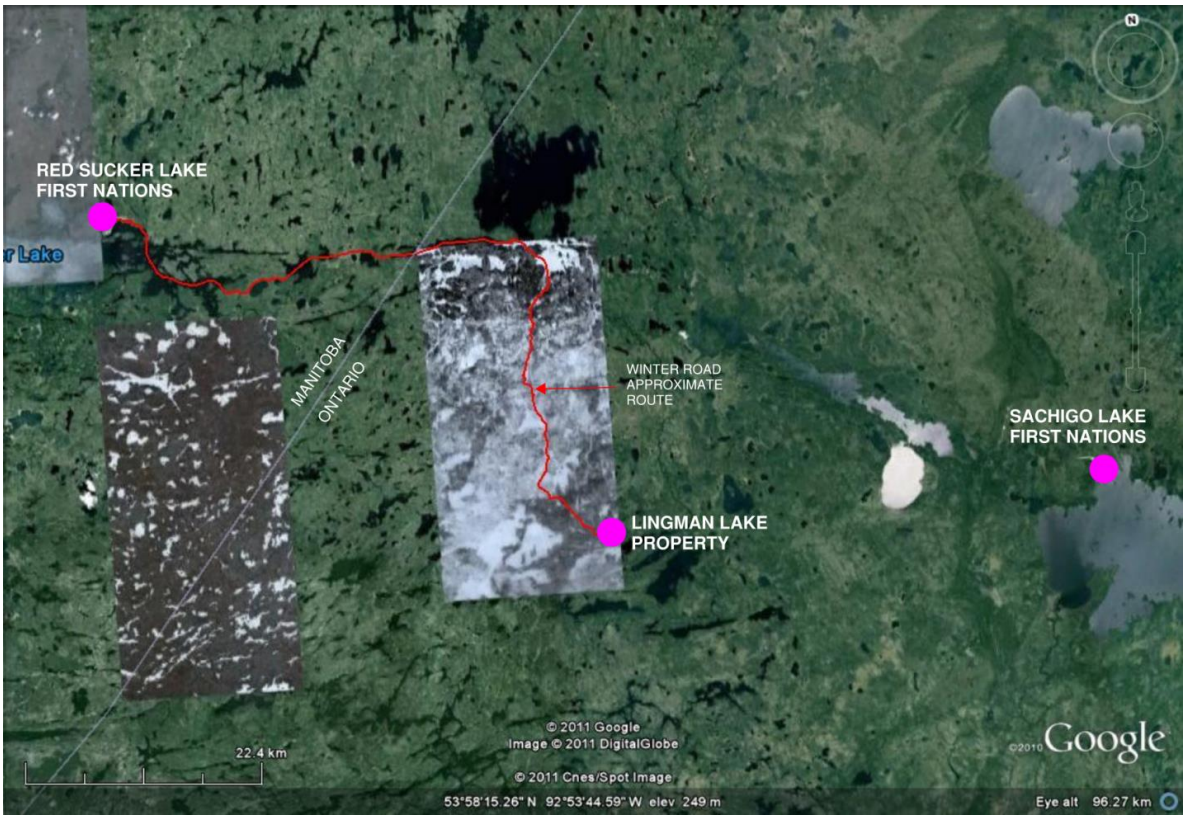


Figure 6: Winter trail access map.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

There is no on-site infrastructure at the Lingman Lake mine site. Signature Resources has re-conditioned a large garage building which is currently serving as the core-logging facility. The company also has a tent camp capable of housing up to 16 personnel which includes a kitchen tent and dry facility. An exploration camp was recently (2018) established at Base Lake but the Company has the intention of relocating said camp to the immediate area of the mine site for future operations in the field.

The Property does host an underground sub-structure that includes a 131-metre shaft, 998 metres of drifts, 235 metres of crosscuts, and 278 metres of raises. The current condition of the underground workings is not known. A portion of the shaft collar has collapsed into the shaft.

Red Sucker Lake FN, the Oji-Cree community, is located 55 kilometres northwest of the mine site, in Manitoba. With a population of 1,067 and an economic base sustained by trapping and commercial fishing, it is limited in its capacity to support an extensive infrastructure. The community hosts a modern nursing station (opened June 6, 2019) and a commercial airport (IATA Code: YRS) with a 1,082 metre (3,550 foot) crushed rock airstrip (refurbished 2018). Scheduled air service is provided daily by Perimeter Aviation LP with flights originating in

Winnipeg, MB (IATA Code: YWG). The community also maintains its own float plane base located south of the community on Red Sucker Lake and operates a de Havilland DHC-2 Beaver for charter service.

The closest community to the Lingman Lake mine site is the Oji-Cree community located at Sachigo Lake FN, approximately 45 kilometres east of the mine site. With a population base of 403, the settlement has undertaken economic initiatives which include the construction of a business complex centre for the community. The community is serviced year-round by air with flights to Sioux Lookout, ON, Thunder Bay, ON and Winnipeg, MB.

A trail/bush road was constructed in the mid 2000s to access the Lingman Lake area from the Sachigo Lake FN. This trail extends north of the community then west and south traversing just west of Sachigo Lake. From here, a west leading branch of the trail passes south of Ponask Lake ending up at the east bank of a small river that drains into the northwest sector of Anchicun Bay of Ponask Lake, 20.3 kilometres east of the Lingman Lake mine site.

The Property is situated 325 kilometres north of the Town of Red Lake, Ontario. Red Lake has a long history of servicing the gold mining industry. Within the Red Lake area, over 17 gold mines have operated, the four largest of these being the Campbell, the Madsen, the Dickenson, and the Cochenour-Williams Mines. The Mining Recorder's Office and Regional Geologist's offices for the Red Lake Mining District are located in Red Lake. The lakes within the town area serve as float-plane bases for operators catering to the remote regions and chartered aircraft can be obtained from these operators to fly into Lingman Lake.

Figure 7: Community of Red Sucker Lake. View looking northwest.

Figure 8: Exploration camp, fall 2018.

5.4 Physiography

The vegetation is typical of a Boreal forest; spruce, jack pine, tamarack, birch and poplar are the most common trees. Alders occupy swampy and poorly drained areas. Numerous lakes act as the drainage basins for abundant streams and rivers. Seeber, Manikoman, Durrell, Pullman and Lawson Lakes drain into Lingman Lake which in turn empties into the Seeber River at the lake's northeast end. The overall drainage is northerly into the Arctic watershed.

Three smaller lakes are situated within the immediate area of the Lingman Lake mine site. Referenced to the shaft collar, Shoe Lake is located 675 metres northwest, Base Lake is located 535 metres southwest, and Mud Lake is situated 680 metres east. The largest of these is Shoe Lake, covering an area of 9.1 hectares, followed by Base Lake at 6.3 hectares and Mud Lake at 2.9 hectares.

Topographic relief in the area is low and gradual. Lingman Lake is at an elevation of 250 metres amsl, while, the highest point on the property, 1,500 metres north of the lake, in the vicinity of the shaft collar, attains an elevation of 284 metres amsl.

Overburden of poorly sorted till consisting of sand to gravel sized clasts averages 3.0 metres in thickness. The deepest overburden encountered in drilling occurs southeast of the east end of the South Zone and is over 10 metres thick. A 10-kilometre long, north-northeast trending esker bisects Seeber Lake. The trend of the esker reflects glacial striae trends of 010°, indicating a southward advancing ice sheet (Wilson, 1987).

Figure 9: View looking south to Lingman Lake, trail from lake to mine site at centre of image.

6.0 HISTORY (Item 6)

6.1 Introduction

Despite its relative remoteness, the Lingman Lake greenstone belt has been prospected since the mid to late 1930s. Gold showings were worked in the vicinity of the Lingman Lake mine and although the historical records are vague, there is reference to a stamp and grinding mill operating on the property in the late 1930s (JWEL, 1986). A map dated 1939, shows two veins, the No. 12 and No. 15 vein, which probably correlate with what is currently referred to as the 11650N Zone and South Zone respectively.

The onset of the Second World War interrupted most prospecting activity throughout the nation, and it wasn't until 1945 that the area received renewed interest. Lingman Lake Gold Mines Limited was incorporated and the company acquired 21 claims which were consolidated into the Lingman Lake property. Aggressive exploration campaigns were undertaken in the period from 1945 to 1949. The initial drilling (first 15 holes) appears to have been directed at testing the so-called No. 12 and No. 15 Veins discovered and worked in the late 1930s. Exploration shifted northward, and with the discovery of the North Zone, surface and underground

diamond drilling and underground workings helped delineate the North and South Zones which at the time were reported to host a 'historical' resource of an estimated 134,263 tonnes of material grading 14.1 g Au/t gold (**see Cautionary note**).

Cautionary Note: *The quantity reported as a 'historical' resource estimate is based on prior data and reports obtained by previous operators, and information provided by governmental authorities:*

I. *A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to verify the classification of the mineral resource estimates in accordance with current CIM categories*.

II. *The Issuer is not treating the 'historical' estimate as a current NI 43-101-compliant mineral resource estimate. Establishing a current mineral resource estimate will require further evaluation.*

By 1949, the project was deemed to be sufficiently advanced that the company sought financing to bring the mine into production. Unfortunately, their efforts at financing failed and the operations at the mine were initially suspended and eventually shuttered.

The property remained idle during the interval 1949 to 1974. Then in late 1976, the United States decoupled the value of the US dollar from the gold standard and the price of gold vaulted from US $42 per troy ounce to US $120 per troy ounce. These events provided the catalyst for the company to seek financing to bring the Lingman Lake mine into production. The original company structure was re-organized under the name of Lakelyn Mines Limited. Ultimately, their efforts were unsuccessful.

The most concentrated effort to finally bring the Lingman Lake mine to production occurred in the period from 1986 to 1990. By 1986, the company was organized as Twin Gold Mines Limited and in that year it entered into an option agreement with Massive Energy Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary, Agassiz Resources Ltd. Agassiz Resources acquired control of Twin Gold Mines and Massive Energy financed three diamond drill campaigns in 1987, 1988 and 1989, commissioned a "pre-feasibility"/scoping study, and three resource estimates. This work generated sufficiently encouraging results prompting the companies to mobilize fuel, hoisting components, head frame architecture, electrical generators, and various other equipment necessary to de-water the mine. Unfortunately, by 1991, weak equity markets and a prolonged economic downturn impacted the project to such an extent that all the companies involved in the project were eventually delisted from their respective exchanges and became insolvent by 1993.

With the abandonment of the property, various legal claims and proceedings were initiated; in time, environmental concerns surfaced regarding the integrity of the fuel storage tanks and the property was listed as an environmental liability and mine hazard site under the Abandoned Mines Inventory Survey. Between 1994 and 2010 these overriding issues effectively hindered exploration and development of the property. Resolution to these issues was achieved in late 2010 and early 2011 through various agreements.

Figure 10: Garage building now used as core logging facility, photo 1990

6.2 Chronological History

1936-1938

Prospecting and staking were being undertaken in the Lingman Lake area. Mapping was carried out in the region by the Ontario Department of Mines (Satterly and Meen, 1937).

1939-1942

Gold was discovered by A. Van der Brink in the vicinity of the Lingman Lake mine. A detailed geological map of Lingman mine area and an insert map of the "*Main Area of Veins"* was produced by an anonymous person or entity identified as only "P.B.". The insert map shows details of claims that were situated in the same location as those eventually acquired by Lingman Lake Gold Mines Limited.

1945

February
Lingman Lake Mines Limited was incorporated.

March
Lingman Lake Mines Limited changed its name to Lingman Lake Gold Mines Limited. The company purchased nine claims PA6196 to PA6204 inclusive from Mr. E.G.H. Schultz of London, Ontario and acquired an option to purchase an additional nine claims PA6130 to PA6138 from Mr. A. Van der Brink. The option was exercised later in the year. During this same year the company also acquired claim PA6391 at no cost and claims PA6633 and PA6634 from Mr. Kirsopp.

May

Diamond drilling commenced on the property under the supervision of Mr. M.G. Smerchanski. The initial drilling tested the No. 12 and No. 15 Veins. (Mr. Smerchanski's ongoing reporting will provide an important record of activities at the mine site through the 1940s.) Sometime in 1945, R. Thompson prepared a geological map with drill hole locations for the company based on the map originally produced *circa* 1942.

1946

February

In a report to the shareholders, Smerchanski indicated that 5,919 metres of diamond drilling had been completed. East of a major north-south trending dike, 1,617 metres of drilling were performed on the North Zone and 2,132 metres of drilling were conducted on the South Zone. West of the dike, 1,480 metres were drilled on the North Zone.

The North Zone was estimated to be 152 metres long and averaged 2.44 metres in width, with a reported average grade of 46.32 g Au/t gold. Free gold was observed in core from this zone.

The South Zone was estimated to be 274 metres long and averaged 2.16 metres in width, with a reported average grade of 12.82 g Au/t gold.

The West Zone[1] was estimated to be 244 metres long and averaged 1.92 metres in width, with a reported grade of 8.02 g Au/t gold.

Infrastructure at the time included an office, bunkhouse, cookery, compressor room, blacksmith shop, change house, assay office, powder magazine and sawmill.

A report later in the month by J.A. Reid titled *"Engineers Report, Lingman Lake Gold Mines"* recommended the sinking of a 3-compartment shaft and establishing levels at the 46 metre (150 Level) and 91 metre (300 Level) horizons. Check assays were performed on the core, comparing the company in-house analyses with those performed by J.W.N. Bell Lab of Haileybury, Ontario. Reid concluded that a 4.4% variation in results could be considered as "good".

July

The sinking of a 3-compartment shaft commenced.

September

Shaft sinking reached the 46-metre depth and the 150 Level was established.

November

A report by Smerchanski to shareholders summarized the expansion of the zones and the recognition of a new zone, the Hanging Wall Zone. The description of the known zones of mineralization at the time were as follows:

North Zone - length 427 metres, average width 1.77 metres, average grade 35.90 g Au/t.
South Zone - length 488 metres, average width 2.16 metres, average grade 10.29 g Au/t.
West Zone - length 244 metres, average width 1.92 metres, average grade 8.06 g Au/t.
Hanging Wall Zone - length 488 metres, average width 1.34 metres, average grade 6.62 g Au/t.

Shaft sinking attained an 84-metre depth and the 275 Level shaft station was established. Crosscuts to the North and South Zones commenced followed by drifting along the North and South Zones.

[1] The North Zone to the west of the dike had its name changed to the West Zone by Smerchanski sometime after February, 1945.

1947

July

A 907 kilogram (2,000 lb) bulk sample comprising four 226.8-kilogram (500 lb) lots (two from the 150 Level, one from the 275 Level and one composite sample) were sent to the Ore Testing Laboratories, Bureau of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Ontario for metallurgical testing.

September

A report by R. Thompson for the Ontario Bureau of Mines stated:

> *"A campaign of diamond drilling has been carried out resulting in a number of intersections distributed along three zones. From these intersections, tentative estimates of tonnage and grade have been made. Underground operations on two levels have investigated a certain length of zones outlined by diamond drilling. From this work the grade and size of the ore showings can be estimated (for the distance investigated) with much greater accuracy than from diamond drilling. It would seem advisable to determine how closely underground operations check with the drilling. It seems probable that even the underground operations do not permit a reliable estimate of grade and tonnage. The underground workings were tested by (1) face sampling, (2) car samples, (3) bulk samples, (4) diamond drilling from underground. A factor (a percentage of length investigated) that appeared to be ore[2] was made by Mark S.; in places he mentioned 40%".*

By late September the mine exhausted its supply of diesel fuel and the operations were suspended with a planned resumption scheduled for January 1948.

November

A report by consulting engineer, J.R. Reid noted that as of September, a total of 219.7 metres of underground workings were developed that consisted of cross-cutting and drifting on the 150 Level to explore and evaluate the North and South Zones during the period June 23rd to September 20th.

1948

April

Results of the metallurgical test were documented in a report titled "*Report of the Mineral Dressing and Metallurgical Laboratories, Investigation No. 2831"* and concluded that "*On the basis of the composite sample submitted, floatation of finely ground ore[2], with roasting of the concentrate and cyanidation of the calcine, together with cyanidation of the floatation tailing, should result in an overall extraction of 94 per cent".* The four 226.8-kilogram samples sent to Ottawa in 1947 returned the following results:

[2] The usage of the term "ore" in this report is in its historical context referring to metalliferous material and does not imply material that can be mined at a profit. By definition ore is "the naturally occurring material from which a mineral or minerals of economic value can be extracted at a reasonable profit".

Table 2: Summary of Assay Results, Mineral Dressing and Metallurgical Laboratories, Ottawa, ON, 1948

Sample ID	Sample No.1	Sample No.2	Sample No.3	Sample No.4
Area	1100E Drift 150 Level North Zone	1100W Drift 150 Level North Zone	2100E Drift 275 Level Central Zone	Composite 1,2,3
Comments	Silicified and sheared andesite. Massive to fine pyrite. Minor galena.	Cherty quartz carbonate with pyrite, arsenopyrite and minor chalcopyrite.	Silicified andesite. Pyrite arsenopyrite and minor pyrrhotite.	
Element				
Gold g Au/t	18.69	22.11	9.50	19.03
Silver g Ag/t	22.29	21.94	15.60	26.74
Copper %	.03	.03	.03	.02
Iron %	15.49	3.58	7.84	8.08
Sulphur %	2.86	1.37	4.37	3.02
Arsenic %	.02	.02	.74	.19
Insoluble %	42.1	52.88	68.92	55.76

July

Smerchanski reported to the company that shaft sinking had reached the 122-metre horizon, (400 Level). The total underground workings and drilling are summarized in the table below.

Table 3: Underground Workings and Drilling, July 1948

Level	Drifts metres	Crosscuts metres	Raises metres	Drilling metres
150	226	118		946.7
275	187	95	21	777.5
400	49	63		83.5
Totals	462	276	21	1,807.7

By this time the zones as established by Smerchanski were as follows:

Table 4: Mineralized Zones as Established by Smerchanski, July 1948

Zone	Level	Mineralized Section	Length metres	Width metres	Avg grade g Au/t uncut
North	150	A	43.28	1.40	12.0
	150	B	41.15	1.74	15.4
	150	C	9.14	3.81	14.7
	275	A	16.76	1.83	41.8
South	150	no drifting			
	275	Footwall	54.86	0.73	10.6
	400	First	18.29	1.46	13.0
	400	Hanging Wall	15.24	1.68	12.3

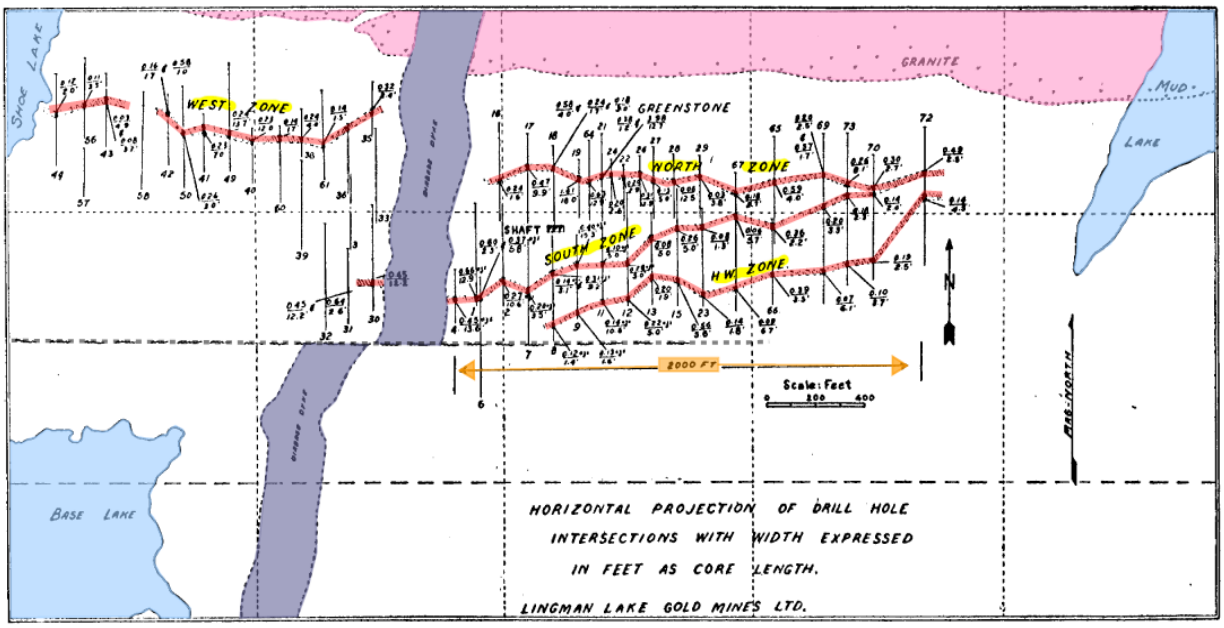
September

The 2102 Raise was driven in the North Zone "B", from the 275 Level to the 150 Level. From the collar of the raise to 16.76 metres above the level, the face samples across 1.31 metres (the width of the raise) averaged 33.9 g Au/t gold; then from 16.76 metres to the 150 Level, a length of 21.34 metres, the face samples averaged 21.9 g Au/t gold.

On the 275 Level, the west portion of the North Zone cut into a section of material along a 21.34-metre length and 1.31 metres of width (being the width of the drift), which yielded an average grade of 13.4 g Au/t gold. Drifting on the 275 Level in the Hanging Wall Zone encountered a section 42.67 metres in length and 1.31 metres in width that averaged 11.3 g Au/t gold. This section was reported to be open in the eastern direction. As drifting entered the North Zone on the 400 Level, car samples of 20.9 tonnes of material returned an average grade of 35.0 g Au/t gold.

November

Lingman Lake Gold Mines Limited changed its name to Lake Lingman Gold Mining Company.



Note: All values as intersected in each diamond drill hole are not shown in this sketch and for more detailed information reference should be made to the diamond drill records, especially so if any one attempts to calculate an average grade. This sketch shows in general, the relationship and disposition of each of the four ore zones and is an illustration and should not be used in making detailed calculations.

Figure 11: Diamond drill plan included in a report to shareholders, July 23, 1948,

M.G. Smerchanski.

1949

The company dismantled a 250-ton per day mill located at God's Lake, Manitoba and transported it via winter road to the Lingman Lake mine site. Delays in shipment of building material by the winter road prevented the mill from being erected.

A hydro transmission line right-of-way was surveyed from Lingman Lake to Kanuchuan Rapids, Manitoba, a distance of 140 kilometres.

During the year the company experienced significant difficulties in financing the project which ultimately forced the closure of the mine. By this time the following work had been completed:

Table 5: Work Completed at the Lingman Lake Mine, year ending 1949, Mine Closure

Level	Shaft depth metres	Drifting metres	Cross-cutting metres	Raising metres	U/G drilling holes/metres	Surface drilling metres
150	3-cmpt	235	103	0	48 / 777	79 holes
275		420	95	63	38 / 825	
400		343	37	71	31 / 753	
Totals	131	998	235	134	2,355	11,174

Upon closure of operations at the Lingman Lake Gold Mine, Smerchanski compiled a resource based on his estimate that 30% of the North and South Zones were explored. His assessment, conveyed in the context of an 'historical' resource, was 134,263 tonnes grading 14.1 g Au/t gold (**see Cautionary note**).

Cautionary Note: *The quantity reported as a 'historical' resource estimate is based on prior data and reports obtained by previous operators, and information provided by governmental authorities:*

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1964

December

Lingman Lake Gold Mining Company re-organized and name changed to Lakelyn Mines Limited.

1968

The Ontario Department of Mines carried out an ambitious reconnaissance geological mapping program covering over 50,000 square kilometres of northwestern Ontario in Operation Lingman Lake (Bennett and Riley, 1968). The area of the Property is located within two of the Preliminary Maps that were produced as products of that program, namely the Finger Lake (P.431) and Rottenfish River (P.432) map sheets.

1972-1973

December to February

A two-hole diamond drill program was planned to test the depth extensions of the North and South Zones. Drill hole 73-1 intersected the North Zone from 283.46 to 284.99 metres, a 1.53 metre interval that returned an assay of 325.7 g Au/t gold. Prior to commencement of the second hole, a fire destroyed the drill rig. Costs associated with procurement of another drill, coupled with a tight time frame with respect to spring break-up conditions prevented completion of the program.

1974

An article in the September 26th issue of the Northern Miner reported that Lakelyn Mines Limited had completed a feasibility study in 1973 and was seeking financing to bring the Lingman Lake Gold Mine into production at a capital cost of $2,200,000.

1982

Lakelyn Mines Limited was re-organized and the name was changed to Twin Gold Mines Limited.

1983

The areas north of the Lingman Lake property, within the granite batholith that is close to, or next to the volcanic-sedimentary package that hosts the Lingman deposit was investigated by several junior mining companies including, Nearctic Resources Inc., Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd., Silveroc Mines Ltd., and Lingside Gold Mining Co. The total land holdings of these companies were extensive and surrounded Twin Gold Mines, in addition to extending into three additional townships.

In April, Nearctic conducted an electromagnetic horizontal-loop survey and a VLF-EM survey on what was referred to as the east grid, located about 1.6 kilometres northeast of the Lingman Lake mine shaft. Two conductors, at an approximate trend of 080° were located. These conductors are sub-parallel to the mineralized zones on the property.

Also, in April, 13 diamond drill holes totaling 815 metres were drilled on a narrow strip of claims northeast of the Lingman Lake property, immediately north of patented claims A6435 and A6438. The best assay reported was from hole number 1, where the interval 22.25 to 23.53 metres, yielded 12.0 g Au/t over 1.34 metres. Assay results from either side of this interval were nil. Most of the rocks encountered were logged as andesite and rhyolite volcanics with some metasediments and tuffs.

1984

In 1984 Fenton Scott Management conducted geological, geophysical and geochemical work on many the Kennco or affiliated claims. On grid W-2, just north of patent claim 40608, a narrow pyritic quartz vein hosted in granite assayed 3.2 g Au/t. West of the Twin Gold property the granite contact contained notable molybdenite content in small quartz veins.

1985

In 1985, Target Exploration Services Ltd. carried out extensive geophysical, geological and geochemical surveying and prospecting on 115 of the 343 Kennco mining claims that surrounded the Twin Gold Mines property, along the contact zone of the granite with the volcanics. They recommended to not dismiss smaller magnetic, geophysical or geochemical anomalies, as gold-bearing zones in this environment would "most likely occur as a pipe-shaped body with a steep plunge" and a shorter than expected surface trace. (Kennco-Johnson 1985).

1986

Massive Energy Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary Agassiz Resources Ltd., entered into an option agreement with Twin Gold Mines Limited to purchase a controlling share of Twin Gold Mines Limited**.**

September

Massive Energy Limited commissioned James Wade Engineering Ltd. to prepare a prefeasibility study of the Lingman Lake Gold Mine, and to recommend an exploration evaluation program. The study was documented in an internal draft report titled *"Massive Energy Limited, Twin Gold Project, Lingman Lake Property, Prefeasibility Report, Project No. WE86-114, September 1986"* (Wade, 1986). Their assessment of the property was based on a review of the drilling and other work undertaken on the property during the 1940s. The conclusions of the report declared that the property hosts a 'historical' resource of 1.13 million tonnes of material grading 8.9 g Au/t **(see Cautionary note**).

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The capital cost projections for the project were never finalized, although 300-ton per day, 500-ton per day and 750-ton per day operations were reviewed.

In consideration of the work that was undertaken in the 1940s, that draft report stated the following: *"It should be noted at this point that Lingman personnel who conducted the underground exploration from 1946 to 1948 did a very meticulous job of sampling the underground workings and in obtaining the bulk samples. They painstakingly checked and rechecked their assays and samples throughout this period of time*" (*ibid.*).

1987

During the year Agassiz Resources Ltd., retained Durham Geological Services to supervise and implement an exploration program. Geological mapping, ground magnetometer, VLF-EM and IP surveying were performed. A total of 12,352 metres of diamond drilling was completed in 76 holes (BQ core).

The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Mines and Mineral Division, Ontario Geological Survey published a geological report titled "*Geology of the Lingman Lake Area, District of Kenora (Patricia Portion)"* by Wilson (1987).

1988

February

R.P. Bowen Engineering Inc. redefined the resources taking into consideration the drill campaign of 1987. In a report titled; *"Agassiz Resources Inc., Twin Gold Project, Ore Reserves, Discounted Cash Flow and Proposed Work Report"*, the firm concluded that the property hosts a 'historical' resource of 1,567,964 tonnes of material grading 8.3 g Au/t (**see Cautionary note**).

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The company recommended a program of an additional 15,240 metres of surface drilling and 4,572 metres of underground drilling to upgrade the resource figures. During the summer-fall field season, reconnaissance and detailed geological mapping, detailed surface sampling, and down-hole surveying were completed. In addition, 67 holes totalling 12,669 metres were drilled.

1989

February

Val D'Or Geophysics was contracted to carry out 77.7 kilometres of ground horizontal loop electromagnetic surveying (H.E.M.) using an Apex Parametrics MaxMin instrument operating at three frequencies. The purpose of the survey was to extend the known zones of gold-bearing mineralization as well as to locate new structures favourable for gold. The survey covered claims over the mine site and other strategic claims located due north of Lingman Lake. Many new conductors/structures and potential drill targets were located.

March

D.S. McPhee, geological consultant, was engaged to provide an updated report of all the work that was undertaken and to re-evaluate the resource with consideration to a cut-off grade and minimum mining width. The report titled; *"Twin Gold Mines Limited, The Lingman Lake Deposit, Red Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada, March 1989"* states that the property contains an 'historical' resource of 1,063,904 tonnes grading 6.9 g Au/t (1,172,753 tons @ 0.20 oz Au/ton) employing a 2.7 g Au/t (0.08 oz Au/ton) cut-off grade and a 1.52 metre (5.0 ft) minimum width (**see Cautionary note**). High grade gold assays were not cut "because assays exceeding 34.3 g Au/t were common in areas of the underground workings where sample frequency is high" (McPhee, 1989a).

Cautionary Note: *The quantity reported as a 'historical' resource estimate is based on prior data and reports obtained by previous operators, and information provided by governmental authorities:*

I. *A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to verify the classification of the mineral resource estimates in accordance with current CIM categories*.

II. *The Issuer is not treating the 'historical' estimate as a current NI 43-101-compliant mineral resource estimate. Establishing a current mineral resource estimate will require further evaluation.*

The report recommended a 3-phase drill program concentrating on the North Zone, which included plans for a Phase 1 of 5,780 metres, a Phase 2 of 6,096 metres and a Phase 3 of 13,411 metres.

During the year, the Massive Energy-Agassiz Resources-Twin Gold consortium undertook another drill campaign. Assessment file drill logs of this campaign are fragmented. Although the drill hole identification series indicates that 45 holes should have been drilled, logs are available for only 34 of the drill holes totalling 3,715 metres, two of the holes having to be abandoned and re-started (S8920A and B, S8925A and B). The missing drill logs include S89-12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29 and 30. No assay results are recorded on the drill logs for nine of the holes, S89-37 to 45.

1989-1990

Mobilization of fuel, hoisting components, head frame architecture, electrical generators, and various other equipment was undertaken in anticipation of de-watering the mine and accessing the underground workings.

In 1990 Twin Gold Mines Ltd. hired Aerodat Limited to conduct a 550-kilometre airborne electromagnetic, magnetic and VLF-EM survey between the north shores of Lingman and Seeber Lakes. The survey located and mapped several discrete bedrock conductive trends that presumably represented formational conductors. The report suggested that existing drill data at the time could be recompiled in order to predict the types of mineralization along the conductive trends. In addition, there was at least one small conductor that was recommended to be checked with ground reconnaissance and sampling.

Figure 12: Generator engine, electrical panels and ventilation fans mobilized to mine site, *circa* 1990.

Table 6: Summary of 'HISTORICAL' RESOURCE Estimates; see *Cautionary Note* following table

Year	Source	Zone	Tonnes	Grade g Au/t	Comments
1949	M.G Smerchanski	**North + South**	**134,263**	**14.1**	At mine closure
1986	James Wade Engineering	**Property Total**	**1,124,909**	**8.91**	Calculated to 183 metre horizon. Used 3.43 g Au/t cut-off grade, 1.52 m width, high grade cut to 34.29 g Au/t.
1988	R.P. Bowen Engineering	**Property Total**	**1,567,964**	**8.26**	Used 2.44 m width.
1989	D.S. McPhee	11650N	21,161	3.77	1.52 m avg width
		South A	22,216	8.57	2.13 m avg width
		South B	34,158	10.63	2.93 m avg width
		South C	135,110	6.17	1.92 m avg width
		Central A	90,465	6.86	1.89 m avg width
		Central B	66,460	6.51	1.83 m avg width
		Central C	10,058	3.77	1.52 m avg width
		North	575,061	6.86	2.41 m avg width
		West	109,215	7.54	2.29 m avg width
		Property Total	**1,063,904**	**6.86**	2.73 g Au/t (0.08 opt) cut-off used

Notes:

1. McPhee re-defined the zones. The old South Zone became the Central Zone, and the old Hanging Wall Zone became the South Zone. The 11650N is a new zone.
2. Wade classified the resource as a mineral inventory.
3. Bowen's total included classifications of *measured+indicated*. He reported a total which included *measured+indicated+inferred of* 1,567,964 tonnes grading 8.26 g Au/t.
4. McPhee's total classified the resource as including possible and probable, which correlate to current usage of inferred and indicated.

Current best practice for reporting a mineral resource prohibits the inclusion of *inferred* resources into higher confidence categories of indicated and measured.
The 'historical' resources do not comply with current and CIM definitions for reporting resources and reserves. They should be viewed as being illustrative in nature only.

Cautionary Note: *The quantity reported as a 'historical' resource estimate is based on prior data and reports obtained by previous operators, and information provided by governmental authorities:*

I. A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to verify the classification of the mineral resource estimates in accordance with current CIM categories.

II. The Issuer is not treating the 'historical' estimate as a current NI 43-101-compliant mineral resource estimate. Establishing a current mineral resource estimate will require further evaluation.

1991-1993

Creditors registered liens against the property for non-payment of outstanding invoices. Massive Energy was delisted from the Vancouver Stock Exchange in March of 1991. Then in February of 1992, Twin Gold Mines Limited was delisted and later in the spring Agassiz Resources filed for bankruptcy.

1994-1995

In this period, the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines rescinded patented status to 17 of the 21-claims for failure of payment of taxes and those the claims were released as open ground available for staking.

The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines commissioned V.B. Cook Company Ltd., consulting engineers, to perform a site inspection of the Lingman Lake mine which was catalogued by the Abandoned Mines Inventory System as AMIS #03900. The company reported 3 items of major concern which included: the open main shaft (3.4 x 7.6 metres); an open ventilation raise (1.5 x 2.1 metres); and bulk diesel storage tanks which were estimated at the time to contain in excess of 1 million litres of fuel.

1996

Echo Bay Mines Ltd. staked all the open ground surrounding the four surviving patented claims. An exploration program of data compilation and an 11-hole drill program totalling 1,999 metres was completed. The program was directed at the West Zone southeast of Shoe Lake, and the east portion of the North Zone as well as five outlying geophysical (VLF-EM and magnetometer) targets. Three holes, L96-01, 02 and 03 in the West Zone intersected significant gold values. Previously drilling normally stopped once the West Zone was intersected but the drilling by Echo Bay continued beyond the West Zone and as a result drill hole 96-03 cut into a new mineralized structure at a deeper interval, north of the West Zone referred to as the Northwest Zone, (see Table 7). Hole L96-05 was drilled at the eastern end of the North Zone and yielded an assay result of 4.37 g Au/t over 0.8 metres. None of the holes that tested the geophysical targets returned significant gold assays.

Table 7: East Shoe Lake Showing; Diamond Drill Intercepts Echo Bay Mines 1996

SECTION	DDH ID	ZONE	Vertical depth metres	From metres	To metres	Drill Intercept metres	Au Grade g Au/t
9980E	96-1	A	102.0	144.65	147.65	3.00	1.36
9980E	96-1	A	104.5	151.80	152.40	4.91	2.91
9980E	96-2	A	153.4	182.20	183.20	1.00	9.66
9980E	96-2	A	157.8	191.50	192.20	0.70	2.48
9980E	96-2	B	173.7	209.60	210.00	0.40	2.83
9980E	96-2	B	179.7	217.20	217.90	0.70	6.59
9980E	96-3	A	219.3	240.40	246.00	5.60	8.03
9980E	96-3	B	248.3	277.50	278.10	7.20	4.40
9980E	96-3	New	260.9	285.10	286.0	1.00	2.78

1997-1998

The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines settled the foremost lien holder's claims against the property by awarding the four principal patented claims to Cool Minerals Inc. of Timmins, ON. The company retained Lakefield Research to collect soil samples from areas determined to be possible contamination sites. Nine samples were collected: two from an area located 60 metres northeast of the shaft where 3-transformers and 2-coils are stored and the remainder from the fuel storage sites. Two soil samples from beneath transformers indicated no PCB contamination, while two samples from the fuel storage area indicated high levels of hydrocarbon contamination comparable to that found around fuel stations (Clark and Galley, 2002).

Wolfden Resources Inc. entered into an agreement with Echo Bay Mines Ltd. to earn an interest in the Lingman Lake claims held by Echo Bay.

In the late summer of 1998, a follow-up program to the 1996 drill campaign was undertaken on the West Zone and Northwest Zone. The program focused on the area of the southeast shore of Shoe Lake. Two hand trenches exposed the two zones and representative chip samples yielded the following gold results: North Zone – 6.57 g Au/t over 2.5 metres and Northwest Zone – 9.02 g Au/t over 1.0 metre. The work also exposed two sub-parallel mineralized shears north of the Northwest Zone which returned results from grab samples of 0.27 g Au/t and 8.98 g Au/t (Downie, 1998). These zones were originally discovered in the 1930s as the map by "P.B" clearly illustrates 3- sub parallel quartz veins in this vicinity.

1999-2002

During the period Wolfden Resources Inc. acquired 100% interest in the Lingman Lake property from Echo Bay Mines Ltd. Then in the spring of 2002, Wolfden sold the property to Anaconda Uranium Corporation for 4 million post-consolidation shares of Anaconda Uranium.

Table 8: Summary of Diamond Drill Campaigns

Company	Time Frame Year(s)	Drill Holes	Total Metreage
Lingman Lake Gold Mines	1945-1949	79 surface	11,174
		117 U/G	2,355
Lakelyn Mines Limited	1973	1	302
Massive-Agassiz-Twin Gold	1987	76	12,352
Massive-Agassiz-Twin Gold	1988	67	12,669
Massive-Agassiz-Twin Gold	1989	45? (34 known)	3,715
Echo Bay Mines	1996	11	1,999
Total surface drilling		268 U/G not included	42,211 U/G not included

2003

Anaconda Uranium Corporation engaged Clark Exploration to conduct a limited prospecting program in the vicinity of Shoe Lake and Mud Lake. An assessment report filed with the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines titled*; "Assessment Report, on the 2003 Exploration Program, on Anaconda Gold Corporation's Lingman Lake Property. Lingman Lake Area, Red Lake Mining Division, NTS 53F/15SW",* reports that "there was much outcrop on the west side of Shoe Lake that had been invaded by quartz feldspar veins similar to those

around the mine site" (Cullen, 2003). 12 grab samples of variably mineralized, silicified and quartz-veined rock returned gold values ranging from <5 mg Au/t to 272 mg Au/t, averaging 56 mg Au/t. Additional samples were taken east of Shoe Lake from a previously sampled showing containing pyritic quartz veins and a high value of 3,006 mg Au/t (3 g Au/t) was obtained. Various recommendations were made to further evaluate the Lingman Lake Property.

2006

The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines commissioned WESA (Water and Earth Science Associates Ltd.) to conduct another site assessment of the Lingman Lake mine. The assessment reiterated the immediate concerns identified by the 1994 inspection and detailed the condition of the fuel storage tanks and measured the total amount of contained fuel in each tank. Collectively the tanks at the mine site and the camp site were determined to contain 843,242 liters of fuel. Although the tanks were regarded to be intact, the settling of them in soft ground beyond the level of the valve stems was identified to be of major concern.

2010-2013

During the last quarter of 2010, settlement agreements regarding the four Patented Claims were tabled between Eagle Feather Resources and Cool Minerals. Then in the first quarter of 2011, Anaconda Gold Corp. through an agreement of purchase vended its seven staked claims to JEX Resources Inc. Along with four claims staked in March of 2011, Signature Resources by the fall of 2013, through the exercise of agreements of option, acquired all of the claims that formed the original claim fabric as it existed in 1940s. The incorporation of these claims under one umbrella property, secured the mineral and exploration rights to all the zones as they were delineated by the previous operators in the environs of Lingman Lake.

2015

Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. was retained to produce a 3-D model of the gold-bearing zones based on archived data.

2016

Signature Resources exercised its option on the East Lingman Lake property consisting of 12 unpatented (staked) mining claims, consolidating the land package into a claim fabric totalling 616.8 hectares.

Signature Resources undertook an assessment and inventory of the core stored at the Lingman Lake mine site; this core was from the drilling performed between 1987 and 1989. The results of this field inspection determined that the core was remarkably preserved and in an intact condition allowing it to be re-logged and sampled. Twenty-two drill holes, representative of the deposit along a 1,000-metre strike length and a 230-metre width, were selected for this project of re-logging and sampling.

A program of mapping and prospecting was completed in the area of the Lingman Lake mine site. The results, observations, and analytical data were documented in a report titled, *"Geology Report on the Lingman Lake Property, September 5, 2016 to February 25, 2017"* (R.G. Komarechka and W. Hanych, 2017).

The core re-logging and sampling program of the 22 selected drill holes was performed. From 3,457 metres of core, 450 core duplicate samples and 881 other samples were collected for gold and 52 multi-element analyses.

The results of core duplicates yielded a 94% correlation with historical drill results. The entire program results were documented in a report titled*, "Technical Report: Core re-logging and Sampling Program 2016. Lingman Lake Gold Property, Signature Resources Ltd., February 2017*" (W. Hanych and J. Selway, 2017).

2017

A program of claim staking was undertaken by Signature Resources in 2017 and added 38 unpatented mining claims in the Lingman Lake Greenstone Belt which covered 9,280 hectares, located along favourable geologic environments and reported mineral occurrences. These claims are contiguous to the previously existing 616.8-hectare Lingman Lake property.

2018

In the winter of 2018, Signature Resources contracted Terraquest Ltd. to carry out a high resolution airborne Magnetic and Matrix VLF-EM survey of the entire Signature Resources' claim package; 2,270 line-kilometres of surveying were completed at a 50-metre line spacing. MPH Consulting Ltd. was retained to undertake a preliminary interpretation of the data. The full Matrix VLF-EM data set was subsequently inverted by EMTOMO in Portugal, with exceptional results (Brett and Hanych, 2019). The VLF-EM Inversion identified important bedrock features that correlate with historical geological mapping and the aeromagnetic component of the geophysical survey.

In the early spring, a map claim staking program by Signature Resources resulted in the acquisition of an additional 163 single cell claims covering the eastern area of the Lingman Lake greenstone belt.

In the spring of 2018, Signature Resources closed on the acquisition of 14 patented MRO rights claims known as the Lingside Patents. The claims cover an area of approximately 275.5 hectares.

Signatures Resources retained Mira Geoscience Ltd. to produce a 3D model of the mineralized zones. The rotating model appears on Signature's website at www.signatureresources.ca.

In the fall of 2018, Signature Resources completed a diamond drill program that totaled 1,518 metres of NQ (47.6 mm core) drilling. The results of this program were released in "Press Releases" throughout the fall of the year and are summarized in this report.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING and MINERALIZATION (Item 7)

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property is situated in the Lingman Lake volcano-sedimentary ("greenstone") belt within the Island Lake Domain of the North Caribou Terrane ("NCT") in the western part of the Superior Province (Stott *et al.* 2010; see Figure 13); previous nomenclature variously refers to the Sachigo, Berens River, and Gods Lake sub provinces as geological subdivisions in this principal sector of the Superior Province. The NCT has a central core that is dominated by batholiths of Mesoarchean age (2.8 Ga to 3.1 Ga). The Island Lake Domain and the Uchi Domain are thought to represent subsequent younger crust that was added to the northern and southern

margins respectively of the NCT (*ibid.*). Several narrow, yet important, greenstone belts (including Lingman Lake and Red Lake) are preserved within the NCT (Siriunas and Jobin-Bevans, 2019).

As described by Wilson (1987), the supracrustal rocks in the Lingman Lake Greenstone Belt ("LLGB") consist of a sequence of steeply dipping, interbedded mafic to felsic (meta) volcanic rocks with associated clastic and chemical (meta) sedimentary rocks. The stratigraphy is dominated by mafic volcanic rocks. The volcanic and sedimentary rocks are intruded by a suite of intrusive rocks, often porphyritic, of intermediate to felsic composition. Supracrustal rocks in the LLGB may be contemporaneous with those of the Island Lake Greenstone Belt which lies to the west (Parks *et al.*, 2003).

All the rocks, both inside and outside of the belt, are cut by a series of eastward to south-eastward, steeply dipping, strike-slip faults which acted as channels for ascending hydrothermal fluids (Wilson, 1987). There appears to be a strong spatial relationship of these faults alongside the axis of the Seeber syncline. The faults are evident by *en echelon* dextral displacements of a north-northeast trending diabase dike, which passes just west of the shaft collar of the Lingman Lake Gold Mine. The greatest displacement of the dike occurs along 1.0 kilometre of its length where individual displacements of up to 100 metres have been noted.

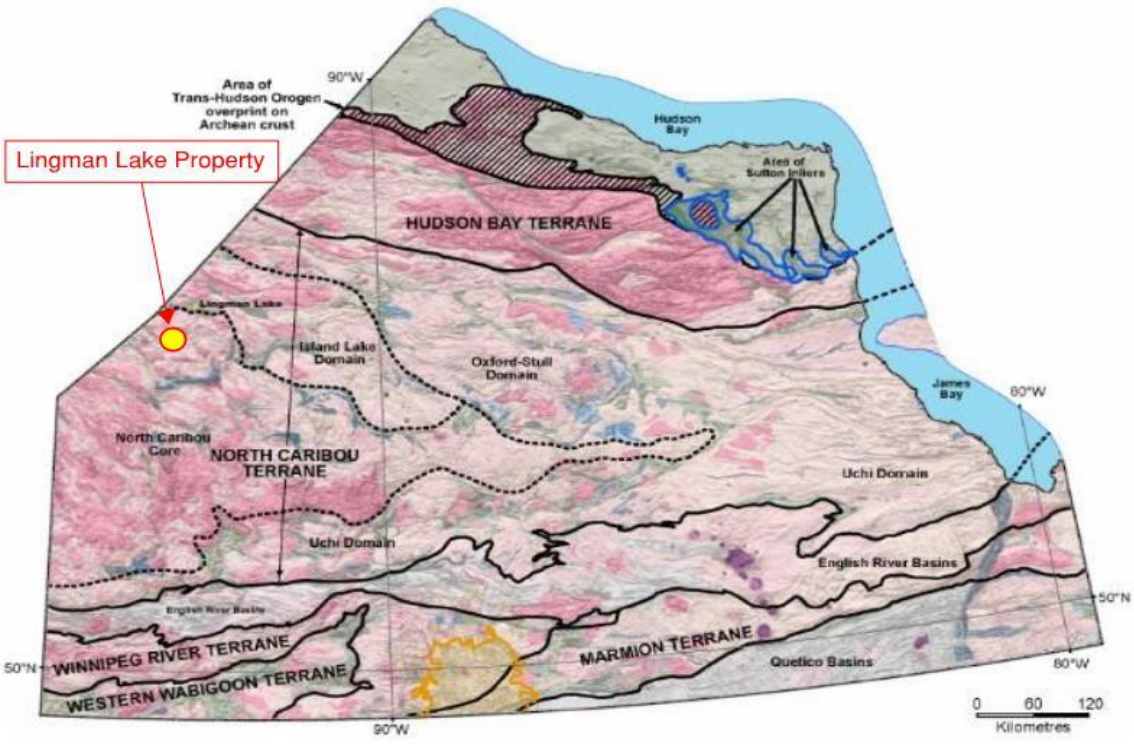

Figure 13: Subdivisions of Terranes and Domains in the Western Superior Province

7.2 Property Geology

The metavolcanic-metasedimentary succession on the Property strikes east-west and dips steeply to the south, occupying the northern limb of a syncline. The volcanics are dominated by fine to medium grained mafic flows

with lesser amounts of feldspar-phyric flows. Clastic sediments occur as interbedded thinly laminated units and consist of wacke, mudstone and minor sandstone and conglomerate. Thin beds of chert are also interbedded within the volcanic sequence. Tops indications are to the north indicating a northward sequence of younger rocks. The entire succession has been intruded by fine to medium grained granodiorite, granite and feldspar-quartz porphyry (Wilson 1987). A prominent feature on the property is a north-south trending, east dipping, 30-metre wide diabase dike located 120 metres west of the shaft. This dike can be traced regionally for 12 kilometres and effectively passes through the property west of the mineralized zones and bisects the North Zone. A northwest trending dextral fault cuts across the zones 206 metres east of the dike. Maximum displacement of the mineralized zones by this fault is 21 metres in the right lateral sense.

Figure 14: Quartz vein north of core storage area at mine site adjacent to North Zone

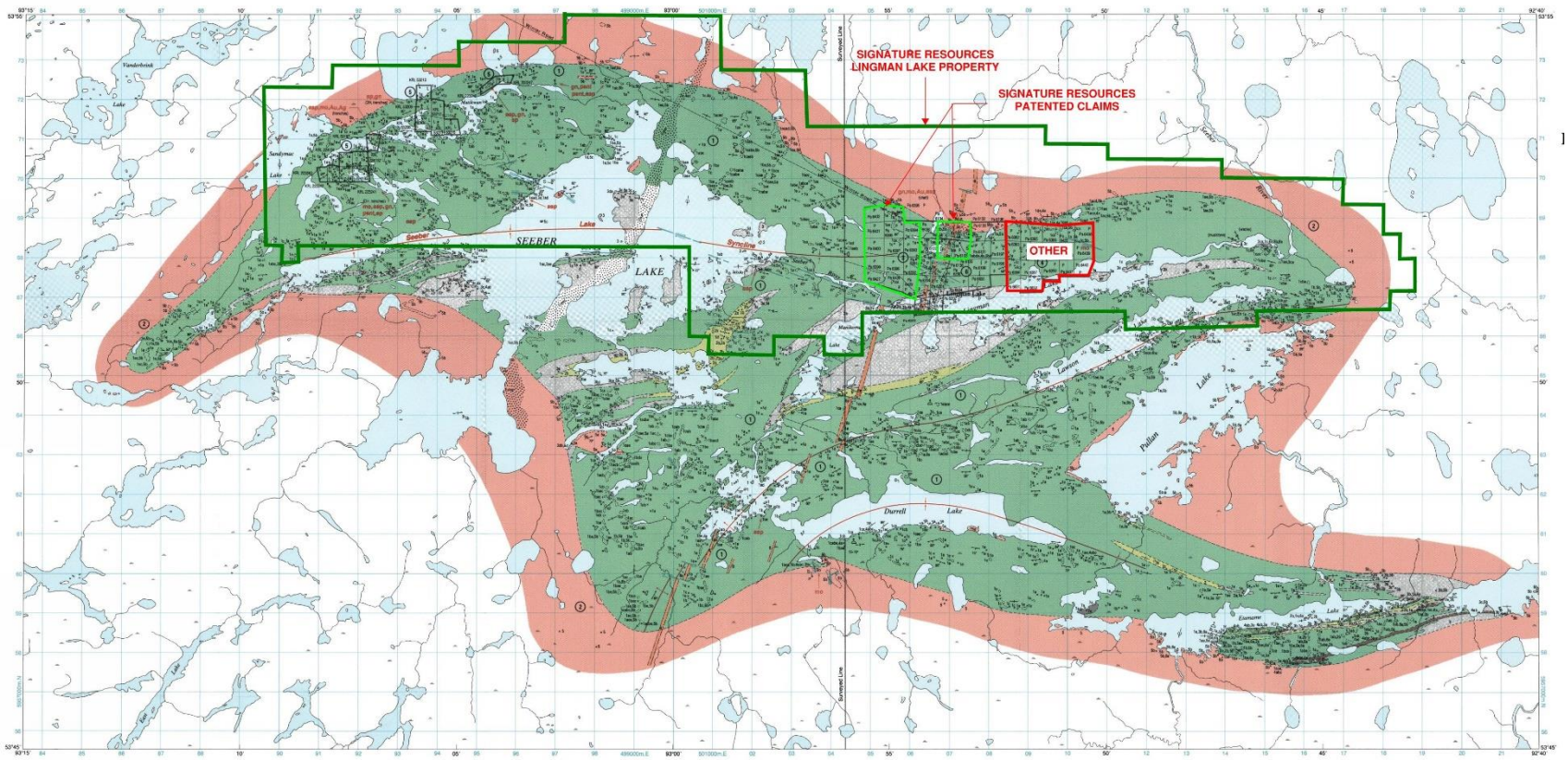

Figure 15: Property in relation to Lingman Lake Greenstone Belt

Notes: Map colours:

Green; Mafic to Intermediate Metavolcanics

Light green: Intermediate to Felsic Metavolcancis

Grey: Metasediments

Orange: Intermediate to Felsic Intrusive Rocks

Reference: Wilson, B.C,. et.al., 1987, Lingman Lake Area. District of Kenora, Ontario Geological Survey, Map 2511

7.3 Mineralization

7.3.1 Introduction

Gold mineralization at the Lingman Lake Gold Mine occurs in multiple zones which are structurally controlled by sub-parallel shears. These shears form penetrative zones of foliation that tend to pinch and swell both along strike and down-dip. Within these penetrative zones, the most favourable host rocks are mafic volcanics that have been silicified and carbonatized and occur in proximity to feldspar and/or quartz feldspar bodies that are up to 91 metres wide. Intrusive-volcanic contact domains display the best gold mineralized systems. Distal contact domains display variable gold mineralization, but they too can form important systems.

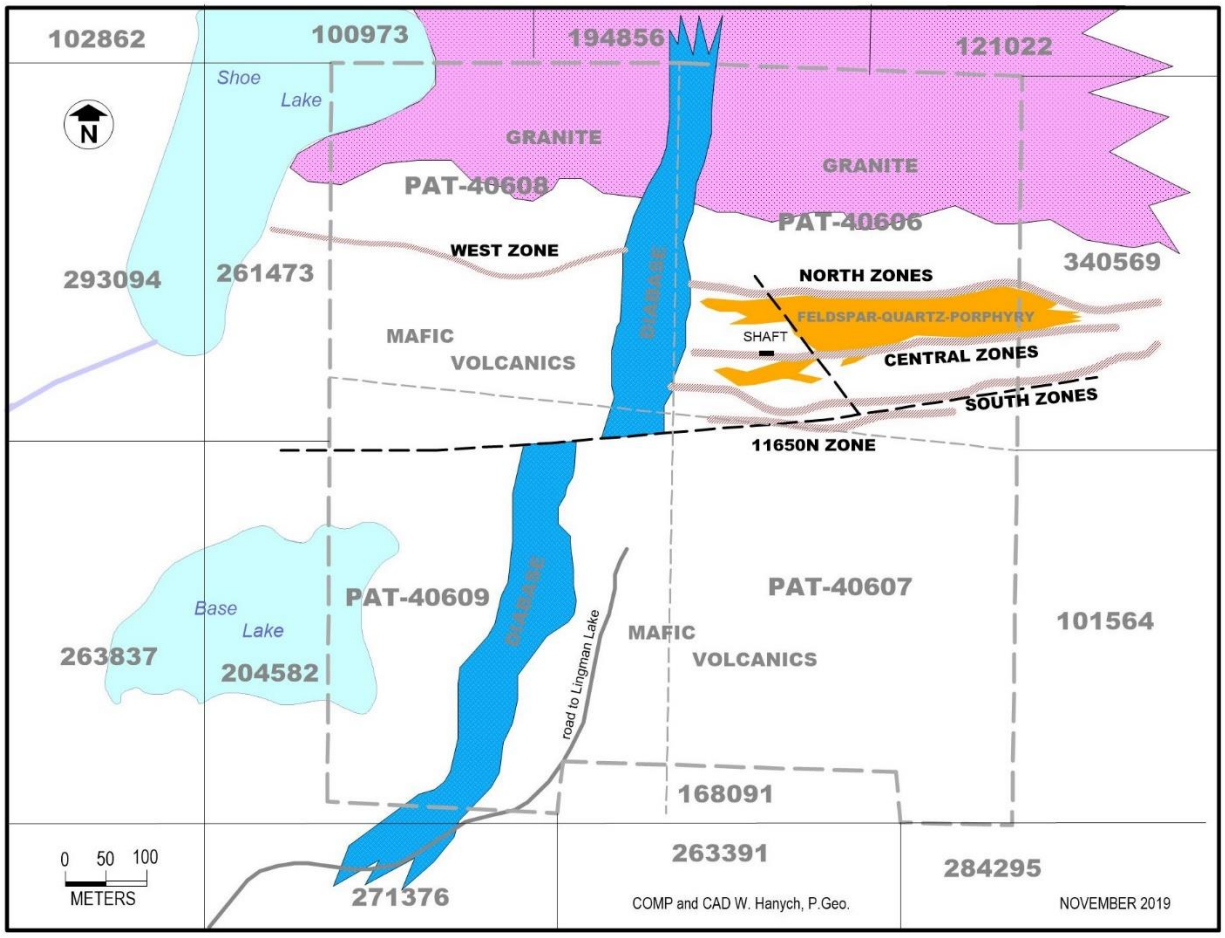

Figure 16: Figure 12: Generalized plan of gold bearing structures

Zones of intense silicification with minor pyrite can also contain high gold values (McPhee, 1989; Siriunas and Jobin-Bevans, 2019). Visible gold is rare but was observed in samples submitted for metallurgical testing in 1948, when five small gold grains ranging in size from 54 microns down to 16 microns were noted. The gold particles were associated with galena mineralization. Bowen (1988) states that there were three recognized cases of visible gold during the drilling program of 1987.

Precious metal mineralization occurs in five main zones on the Property, namely the North, South, Central, West, and 11650N Zones (Figure 15). Many of these zones have also been subdivided into "A" and "B" splays/branches/bifurcations of discrete mineralization (Hanych and Selway, 2017). The zones dip at from 75° to 85° to the south (Figure 6). The North and West Zones are thought to be equivalent but lie on opposing sides of a (generally) north-south trending diabase dike (see Figure 5). The zones of mineralization have been interpreted to be structurally controlled by sub-parallel shears within altered mafic volcanic rocks and quartz-feldspar porphyritic intrusive bodies. Sulphide minerals (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite) and sulpharsenides (arsenopyrite) are present in the mineralized zones.

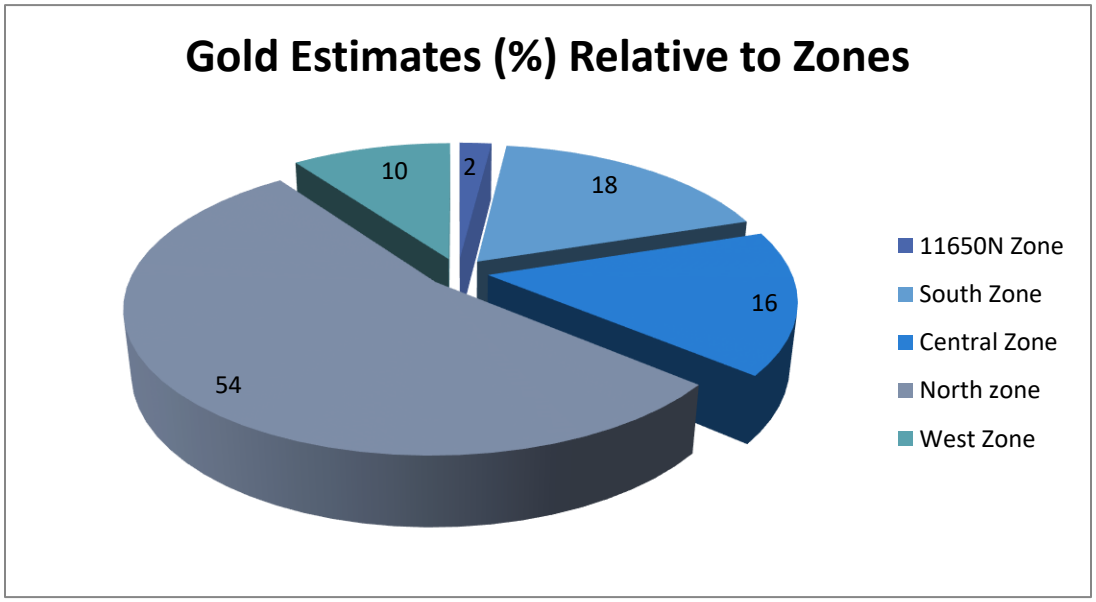

Figure 17: Gold Estimates as Percentage Relative to Zones. Data from McPhee (1989).

7.3.2 North Zones

The North Zones are hosted in bifurcating, steeply south dipping shear-alteration structures that are associated with the north contact of a feldspar ± quartz porphyry body. These zones contain the best gold mineralization and are the most extensive. The structure controlling these zones is known to extend along a strike length of 670 metres and has been drill tested to 183 metre vertical depth. The shear-alteration system attains widths of up to 17 metres-true width where bifurcation of North Zone "B" (footwall) branches forming a sub-parallel hanging wall, North Zone "A". The actual gold mineralized portion based on assay grade averages 2.43 metres in true width but can attain widths of 4.06 metres (true width). Overall, the zone is continuous along strike, but

veining within it bifurcates and anastomizes within its shear-alteration envelope splitting into distinct mineralized branches.

The intervening section(s) between the "A" and "B" Zones can contain other gold mineralized intervals, but these tend to be somewhat discontinuous, and ultimately merge into the footwall or hanging wall zones. Overall, they can form a larger mineralized system attaining widths of up to 17 metres.

The North Zone remains open along strike to the east (to the west it is referred to as the West Zone), as well as down dip.

7.3.2.1 North Zone "A" (Hanging wall)

This structure/zone is best mineralized 305 metres east of the shaft along a drill-indicated strike length of 260 metres. Three gold-mineralized sub-zones NZA-1 (46 metres long), NZA-2 (60 metres long) and NZA-3 (54 metres long) occur along this interval to a depth of 198 metres, as defined by diamond drilling. They display a down-dip branching array with a vertical to steep easterly plunge.

Table 9: North Zone "A"- Diamond Drill Intercepts

Continuous gold mineralized zone derived from DDH intercepts of weighted gold averages						
ZONE / SECTION	**Drill hole ID**	**Vertical Depth m**	**From metres**	**To metres**	**Drill Intercept metres**	**Au Grade g Au/t**
Sub-NZA-1						
13000E	88-56	98.2	150.02	153.92	3.90	8.66
13000E	88-42	117.7	192.02	194.92	2.90	5.12
13100E	88-18	44.2	60.96	63.52	2.56	8.56
13100E	88-44	87.5	143.26	145.42	2.16	5.67
13100E	88-43	120.7	185.93	188.37	2.44	7.94
13200E	88-19	48.2	58.95	63.28	4.33	9.00
Averages					**2.43 tw***	**7.49**
Sub-NZA-2						
13400E	88-21	48.5	62.18	65.84	3.66	7.36
13400E	87-16	78.6	128.02	136.86	8.84	7.01
13400E	88-36	131.4	185.35	188.03	2.68	5.37
13500E	88-22	11.6	42.98	52.12	9.14	7.66
13500E	87-48	71.0	99.21	106.86	7.65	3.23
13500E	87-49	99.5	115.98	121.92	5.94	1.68
13500E	88-63	185.3	221.38	225.06	3.69	2.89
13600E	88-30	113.9	174.35	176.11	1.76	5.38
13700E	88-66	151.8	176.72	178.95	2.23	3.87
Averages					**4.06 tw**	**4.94**
Sub-NZA-3						
13700E	88-50	43.3	55.90	58.06	2.16	10.65
13700E	88-64	68.3	90.68	93.97	3.29	4.97
13800E	88-51	44.5	54.44	56.69	2.25	6.12
Averages					**2.55 tw**	**7.25**
	***tw – true width**					

7.3.2.2 North Zone "B" (Footwall)

This is a strong structure/zone defined by surface diamond drilling and underground drifting and raising. Its strike extent, defined by surface drilling, is 580 metres. Underground drifting on three levels tested this shear-alteration structure along 183 metres of strike and to a depth of 120 metres; it has been tested to a vertical depth of 183 metres by drilling.

Along its 580-metre strike length, six gold-mineralized sub-zones are interpreted. From west to east they have the following lengths: NZB-1 – 42 metres; NZB-2 – 31 metres; NZB-3 – 22 metres; NZB-4 – 34 metres; NZB-5 - 37 metres; and NZB-6 – 107 metres. The best gold mineralization occurs in overlap sections where zones "A" and "B" merge.

This zone was extensively tested in the 1940s by underground workings on three levels. Four 227-kg (500-lb) bulk samples of mineralized material were submitted to the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Ontario, the composite sample of which assayed 19.03 g Au/t gold (see Table 2). A raise driven from the 275 Level to the 150 Level at a location 21 metres east of the shaft section crosscut, averaged 27.11 g Au/t over a vertical length of 36 metres, essentially the distance between the two levels. The raise was approximately 1.3 x 1.3 metres in size.

Table 10: North Zone "B"- Diamond Drill Intercepts and Underground Samples

Continuous gold mineralized zone derived from DDH intercepts of weighted gold averages							
ZONE / SECTION	**DDH ID Level**	**Vertical Depth metres**	**From metres**	**To metres**	**Drill Intercept metres**	**Drift Sample Length/Width metres**	**Au Grade g Au/t**
Sub-NZB-1							
11800E	87-15	111.9	167.12	172.21	5.09		5.62
11800E	87-14	139.6	217.14	217.72	0.58		17.59
11856E	88-5	227.7	338.63	342.44	3.81		5.30
11800-11989E	150	44.0				54.0/1.8	9.3
11900	45-17	61.6	87.20	90.22	3.02		16.11
11836-11968E	275	82.0				40.2/1.7	6.2
11900E	88-4	135.3	171.60	185.01	13.41		5.91
Averages					**2.59 tw**		**10.02**
Sub-NZB-2							
12000E	88-6	160.3	250.03	250.79	0.76		22.46
12075-12208E	150	44.0				40.2/1.6	7.9
12019-12079E	275	82.0				18.3/1.5	5.5
12116-12155E	275	82.0				11.9/1.6	8.2
12025-12090E	400	120.0				19.8/1.5	5.8
12124-12155E	400	120.0				9.1/1.5	4.8
12100E	87-85	14.6	18.07	20.42	2.35		27.59
12100E	87-73	50.6	70.71	79.86	9.15		13.54
12100E	45-19	63.4	88.39	93.88	5.49		8.34 cut 34.3
12200E	45-21	50.3	69.34	73.21	3.87		36.46 cut 34.3
12200E	87-68	77.1	94.49	98.45	3.96		7.36
Averages					**2.42 tw**		**15.61**
Sub-NZB-3							
12300	87-54	110.9	167.82	174.80	6.98		20.91

12359	45-26	28.9	39.35	43.28	3.93		10.63
12301-12377E	150	44.0				22.9/1.6	5.8
12270-12440E	400	120				51.8/1.8	19.9
12400E	87-63	66.8	72.79	74.04	1.25		18.99
12400E	87-57	201.2	235.61	239.27	3.66		4.19
Averages					**2.56 tw**		**13.40**
Sub-NZB-4							
12700E	88-49	57.6	81.47	83.27	1.80		6.00
12800E	88-15	41.2	57.91	61.17	3.26		8.19
12900E	88-55	116.1	154.38	158.31	3.93		4.97
12927E	45-65	74.9	107.35	108.57	1.22		20.23
13000E	88-56	101.5	156.70	158.50	1.80		6.62
13000E	88-42	121.6	198.73	200.13	1.40		5.71
13100E	88-43	129.5	202.39	208.03	5.64		2.00
Averages					**2.18 tw**		**7.67**
Sub NZB-5							
13100E	88-18	49.4	66.45	68.82	2.37		3.94
13200E	88-19	59.7	76.69	79.40	2.71		3.55
13200E	88-58	91.4	129.14	132.89	3.75		8.13
13300E	87-17	153.0	198.36	206.87	8.51		2.47
Averages					**3.05 tw**		**4.73**
Sub NZB-6							
13400E	88-21	57.6	77.21	79.92	2.71		7.39
13400E	87-16	89.0	151.12	155.36	4.24		3.12
13500E	88-22	43.6	58.22	60.66	2.44		5.57
13500E	87-48	75.9	112.53	116.37	3.84		2.46
13500E	87-49	102.1	125.15	131.22	6.07		2.80
13550E	45-72	102.4	147.07	147.83	0.76		16.80
13600E	88-23	53.3	63.55	66.60	3.05		4.80
13700E	88-50	49.4	64.83	68.64	3.81		2.26
13700E	88-64	80.2	105.40	108.51	3.11		5.59
13700E	88-65	102.1	141.12	145.51	4.39		2.47
Averages					**2.75 tw**	**1.62 tw**	**5.33**

7.3.3 Central Zones

Central Zone shear-alteration structures, originally referred to as the South Zone, are located 65 to 90 metres south of the North Zone. Two sub-parallel east-west trending, steeply south-dipping, mineralized shear-alteration structures ("A" and "B") separated from each other by 18 metres essentially strike continuously for 380 metres. At their eastern end they merge into one structure and the Central Zone "B" terminates. Although the shear-alteration structure exceeds 490 metres in strike length, the significant gold-mineralized portions of this structure, based on available drill data, are confined to the vicinity of the underground workings. The general dip of the zones is steep to the south; however, a reverse steep dip to the north is interpreted to occur between the 275 Level and 400 Level of the mine. This apparent dip reversal occurs over a 61-metre length from the shaft cross-cut eastward.

Central Zone "A" was assessed by underground workings during the 1940s; it remains open along strike to the east and down dip. Its western strike extent beyond the north-south diabase dike remains to be identified.

7.3.3.1 Central Zone "A"

Central Zone "A" shear-alteration structure hosts the strongest gold mineralized zone of the two (sub) structures. This gold-mineralized zone occurs primarily to the west of the shaft crosscut and continues westward abutting the east contact of the north-south diabase dike. It averages 54 metres in length but blossoms out at the 400 Level of the mine and exceeds 122 metres in length. Beyond this level, its down dip projection bifurcates into two narrower bodies with 60 metres of separation (based on available drill intercepts). It was explored underground on the 150 Level, 275 Level and 400 Level.

Table 11: Central Zone "A"- Diamond Drill Intercepts

Continuous gold mineralized zone derived from DDH intercepts of weighted gold averages						
MINE SECTION	**Drill hole ID**	**Vertical Depth m**	**From metres**	**To metres**	**Drill Intercept metres**	**Au Grade g Au/t**
11700E	87-11	116.4	156.21	157.28	1.07	10.94
11800E	88-3	31.4	39.26	41.91	2.65	3.72
11800E	87-15	51.2	72.73	76.75	4.02	2.17
11800E	87-8	113.7	191.11	194.46	3.35	3.12
11800E	88-2	150.9	176.72	178.55	1.83	12.49
11800E	88-1	217.9	258.96	265.08	6.12	4.19
11900E	87-6	136.9	197.63	201.20	3.57	7.23
12000E	88-6	108.8	159.87	161.85	1.98	5.57
12000E	87-1	141.7	193.06	195.16	2.10	7.96
12100E	87-18	124.4	141.31	144.38	3.07	6.90
12100E	87-61	197.5	202.87	206.96	4.09	4.02
Averages					**2.46 tw**	**6.21**

7.3.3.2 Central Zone "B"

Central Zone "B" is a continuous shear-alteration structure interpreted for 377 metres of strike length. It hosts highly anomalous albeit low grade gold values throughout and does not demonstrate continuity of higher-grade gold mineralization. Disjointed lenses based on one or two pierce points or intercepts do not warrant zone designation. Numerous scattered low-grade gold values range from 1.0 to 3.5 g Au/t over 0.5 to 1.5 metre true widths. Higher gold intercepts are tabled below.

Table 12: Central Zone "B"- Diamond Drill Intercepts

Continuous gold mineralized zone derived from DDH intercepts of weighted gold averages						
MINE SECTION	**Drill hole ID**	**Vertical depth m**	**From metres**	**To metres**	**Drill Intercept metres**	**Au Grade g Au/t**
12000E	88-6	113.4	166.42	169.77	3.35	4.81
12000E	87-2	195.1	238.35	242.22	3.87	4.02
12100E	87-60	164.9	185.47	192.63	7.16	3.96
12200E	87-53	117.0	140.67	144.96	4.29	18.25
13000E	88-42	78.9	116.43	118.11	1.68	7.17
Averages					**3.26 tw**	**7.64**

Figure 18: Outcrop of Quartz-Feldspar intrusions in Mafic Volcanics, correlating with Central Zone "B", 70 metres east of shaft.

7.3.4 South Zones

South Zone shear-alteration structures are located 125 metres south of the North Zone. The South Zone consists of two sub-parallel, east-west striking, steeply south dipping, alteration-shear structures; the "A" and "B", separated from each other by 12 to 15 metres. The "A" structure has been drilled tested along 670 metres of strike length while the "B" structure has been defined along a strike length of 375 metres. The "B" zone

structure merges with the "A" at its eastern end. This was the zone that prompted the initial drill testing at Lingman Lake in 1939. Thirteen holes originally drill tested a 300-metre strike length of the zone before the focus of that campaign of drilling shifted to the North Zone.

The zone is open along strike to the east and down dip. Its western strike extension remains to be fully evaluated especially west of the diabase dike.

7.3.4.1 South Zone "A"

Eastward from the east contact of the diabase dike two gold-mineralized sub-zone sections have been identified, namely the SZA-1 and SZA-2. The SZA-1 sub-zone is a tentative subdivision, based on four intercepts from the 1940s drilling and one intercept from the 1987 campaign. The collar locations of the 1940s drilling have not been accurately determined, therefore, the SZA-1 is provisional pending the confirmation of collar locations and future drilling.

The SZA-2 sub-zone is defined by nine drill holes from the 1980s campaigns. It occurs along a strike length of 65 metres that is maintained for a 36-metre vertical extent at which point a projection of only 20 metres of strike length continues down dip for 98 metres. This projection has a vertical plunge and is based on three drill intercepts separated by 18 to 30 metres along a common section line.

Table 13: South Zone "A"- Diamond Drill Intercepts

Continuous gold mineralized zone derived from DDH intercepts of weighted gold averages						
ZONE / SECTION	**Drill hole ID**	**Vertical depth m**	**From metres**	**To metres**	**Drill Intercept metres**	**Au Grade g Au/t**
Sub-SZA-1						
11600E	45-4	31.7	43.10	47.24	4.14	15.43
11700E	45-1	6.4	7.35	11.28	3.93	22.63
11700E	87-11	47.2	57.61	60.50	2.89	4.69
11700E	45-6	102.7	145.82	147.68	1.86	7.54
11800E	45-2	26.8	36.58	39.81	3.23	9.26
Averages					**2.57**	**11.91**
Sub SZA-2						
12200E	45-11	4.9	5.97	9.20	3.23	4.80
12200E	87-53	35.7	38.25	42.73	4.48	3.85
12200E	87-51	74.9	80.07	83.21	3.14	12.13
12200E	87-52	106.4	106.71	112.68	5.97	3.93
12200E	88-25	126.5	121.16	128.78	7.62	4.06
12300E	87-54	7.0	4.33	8.02	3.69	5.12
12300E	87-55	9.5	6.55	9.54	2.99	13.71
12300E	88-12	27.4	28.04	31.70	3.66	4.34
12400E	87-56	26.2	32.71	36.58	3.87	2.81
12400E	88-27	26.5	29.87	31.70	1.83	5.05
12400E	88-29	37.8	37.19	39.32	2.13	12.34
Averages					**3.10 tw**	**6.56**

7.3.4.2 South Zone "B"

South Zone "B" has been drill tested along a 375-metre strike length. It consistently parallels South Zone "A" to a point 375 metres east of the diabase dike. At this point, South Zone "B" merges with South Zone "A" as

the strike of South Zone "A" deviates to an east-northeast trend. Gold mineralization forms two sub-zones, (SZB-1 and SZB-2) within a 205-metre section of the structure that geometrically mirrors the gold-mineralized sub-zones of South Zone "A". This relationship suggests that a linking hydrothermal plumbing system, not currently recognized, may have existed between the two structures.

Sub-zone SZB-1 averages 35 metres in strike length; it shortens towards surface (27 metres), extends to 57 metres between the 150 Level and 275 Level of the mine, and quickly shortens (to 20 metres) down dip below the 275 Level. Its total vertical extent based on available drill intercepts is at least 140 metres and remains open at depth.

Sub-zone SZB-2 occurs along a vertical extent of 152 metres, averages 20 metres in strike length and forms a narrow sinuous pipe-like gold-bearing zone open at depth. Its western portion in proximity to the north-south diabase dike was explored by two short (15 metre) drifts located 113 metres southwest of the shaft.

Table 14: South Zone "B"- Diamond Drill Intercepts

Continuous gold mineralized zone derived from DDH intercepts of weighted gold averages with grade x width >7.9						
ZONE / SECTION	**Drill hole ID**	**Vertical depth m**	**From metres**	**To metres**	**Drill Intercept metres**	**Au Grade g Au/t**
Sub-SZB-1						
11700E	87-11	71.0	89.0	93.57	4.57	7.91
11700E	87-9	86.9	108.11	129.92	21.81	3.93
11700E	87-10	130.1	140.21	146.30	6.09	4.59
11800E	87-15	12.2	10.82	14.23	3.41	8.99
11800E	87-14	55.5	74.28	78.46	4.18	3.67
11800E	88-2	83.8	91.68	99.64	7.96	2.19
Averages					**6.40 tw**	**5.21**
Sub-SZB-2						
12200E	87-53	64.9	72.57	78.73	6.16	2.27
12200E	87-51	102.7	117.04	118.20	1.16	8.78
12200E	88-25	160.6	164.90	169.47	4.57	2.25
12300E	88-24	128.9	139.60	142.65	3.05	4.88
Averages					**2.99 tw**	**4.55**

7.3.5 11650N Zone

The 11650N shear–alteration structure has been identified as a continuous feature along a 390-metre strike length and is located 192 metres south of the North Zone. This zone exhibits the strictest association of its alteration-shear envelope to gold mineralization although gold distribution can extend beyond that envelope. The structure hosts gold mineralization distributed along a strike length of 130 to 200 metres with a 60-metre vertical extent; it averages 1.52 metres in width but can attain widths of up to 3.2 metres (true width). The apparent limited extent of significant gold mineralization may be explained by the inadequate drilling of the zone. The down dip continuation of the gold-mineralized section remains open.

Table 15: 11650N Zone - Diamond Drill Intercepts

Continuous gold mineralized zone derived from DDH intercepts of weighted gold averages

ZONE / SECTION	Drill hole ID	Vertical depth m	From metres	To metres	Drill Intercept metres	Au Grade g Au/t
12000E	88-6	37.5	43.89	46.33	2.44	4.27
12000E	87-2	84.7	90.89	93.27	2.38	4.56
12100E	87-60	38.7	38.40	41.85	3.45	3.53
12200E	87-51	15.5	10.67	14.33	3.66	2.95
12200E	87-52	21.3	16.12	20.12	4.00	2.37
12300E	88-24	14.6	10.67	14.45	3.78	6.13
Averages					**2.63 tw**	**3.97**

7.3.6 West Zone

The West Zone shear-alteration structure is located 140 metres west of the North Zone along strike and has been interpreted as the western continuation of the North Zone beyond the major north-south diabase dike. Overall, drilling has identified the structure along a 370-metre strike length, while significant gold mineralization is distributed along a 182-metre strike length. The strike length of the zone is continuous over a 61-metre vertical extent after which, down-dip, it appears to branch into three narrower (25 metre) sections. This branching may be an artefact of drill intercept density, as past drill-testing of the zone beyond the 61-metre depth was limited.

The West Zone consistently produces the widest gold mineralized widths. In terms of true width, gold-bearing mineralized sections range from 0.68 metres to 7.16 metres, averaging 4.22 metres based on the 14 drill intercepts presented in Table 16.

Table 16: West Zone - Diamond Drill Intercepts

Continuous gold mineralized zone derived from DDH intercepts of weighted gold averages						
ZONE / SECTION	**Drill hole ID**	**Vertical depth m**	**From metres**	**To metres**	**Drill Intercept metres**	**Au Grade g Au/t**
10400E	87-38	29.9	41.91	45.72	3.81	6.56
10400E	89-20B	107.9	122.59	127.50	4.91	2.93
10500E	87-37	37.8	56.08	61.26	5.18	2.94
10511E	45-50	60.7	86.56	87.48	0.92	8.91
10578E	45-41	55.5	78.73	80.86	2.13	7.89
10600E	89-15	30.2	37.58	47.12	9.54	10.68
10600E	87-35	42.1	58.98	63.79	4.81	2.83
10600E	89-16	153.6	155.48	162.03	6.55	4.07
10681E	45-49	46.3	63.40	67.57	4.17	8.23
10700E	87-25	35.9	46.94	54.41	7.47	8.63
10700E	87-20	96.3	115.98	122.07	6.09	1.51
10800E	87-24	36.3	49.38	57.00	7.62	5.43
10800E	87-23	118.6	154.84	159.78	4.94	3.21
10900E	87-34	35.9	47.85	53.64	5.79	10.90
Averages					**4.22 tw**	**6.05**

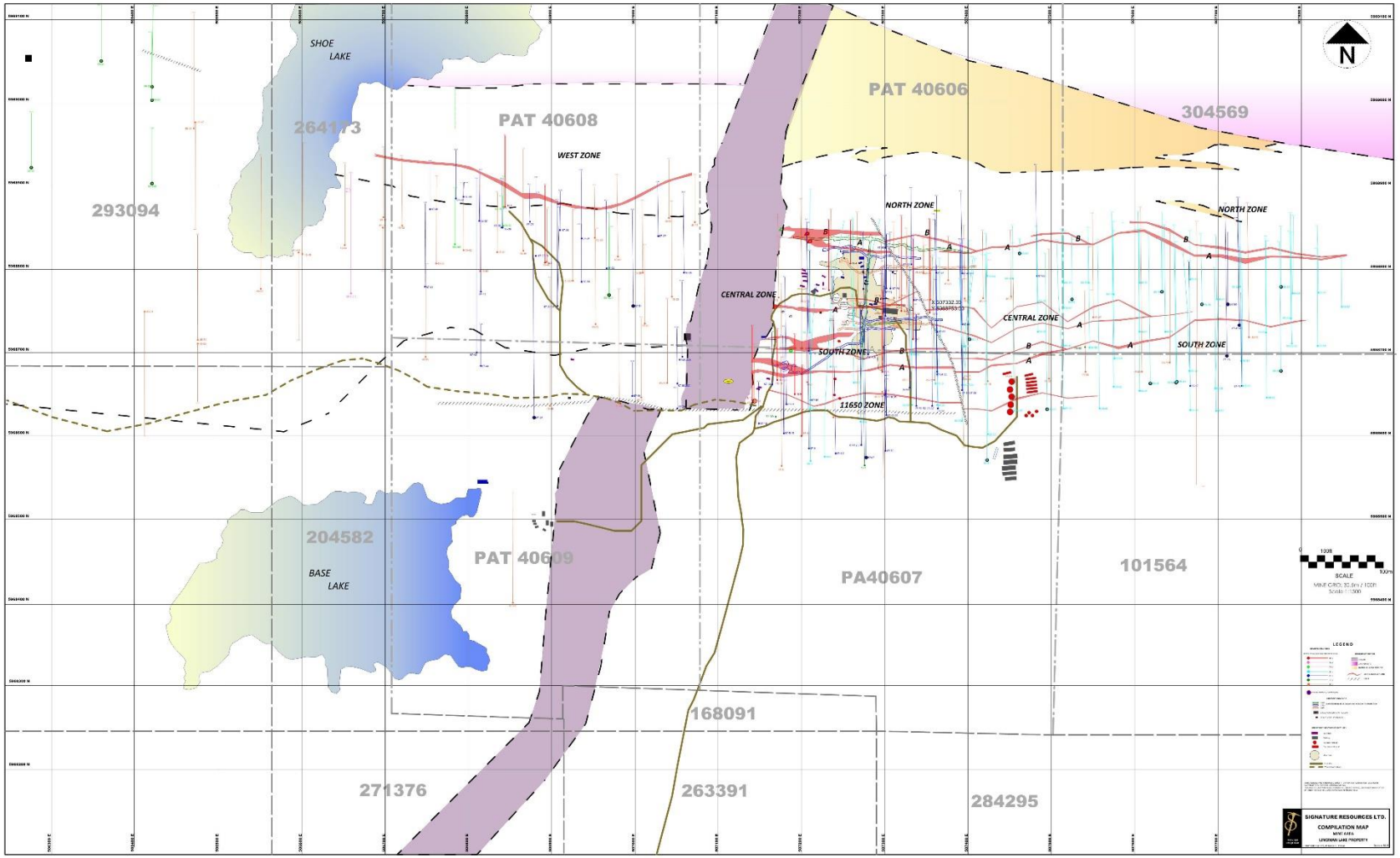

Figure 19 Detailed Compilation Map, showing; Diamond Drill Holes, Geology, Gold Zones and U/G Workings.

See also Appendix 'D'

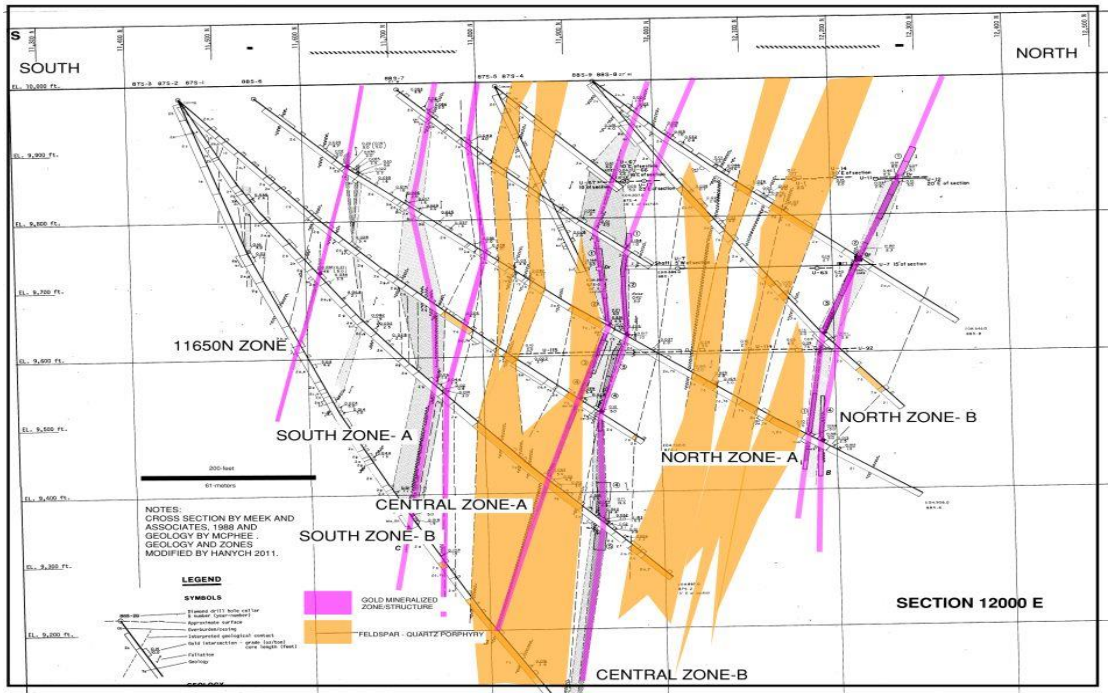

Figure 20: Simplified cross section 12000E, looking west, showing relationship of gold bearing structures to feldspar ± quartz porphyry intrusion(s).

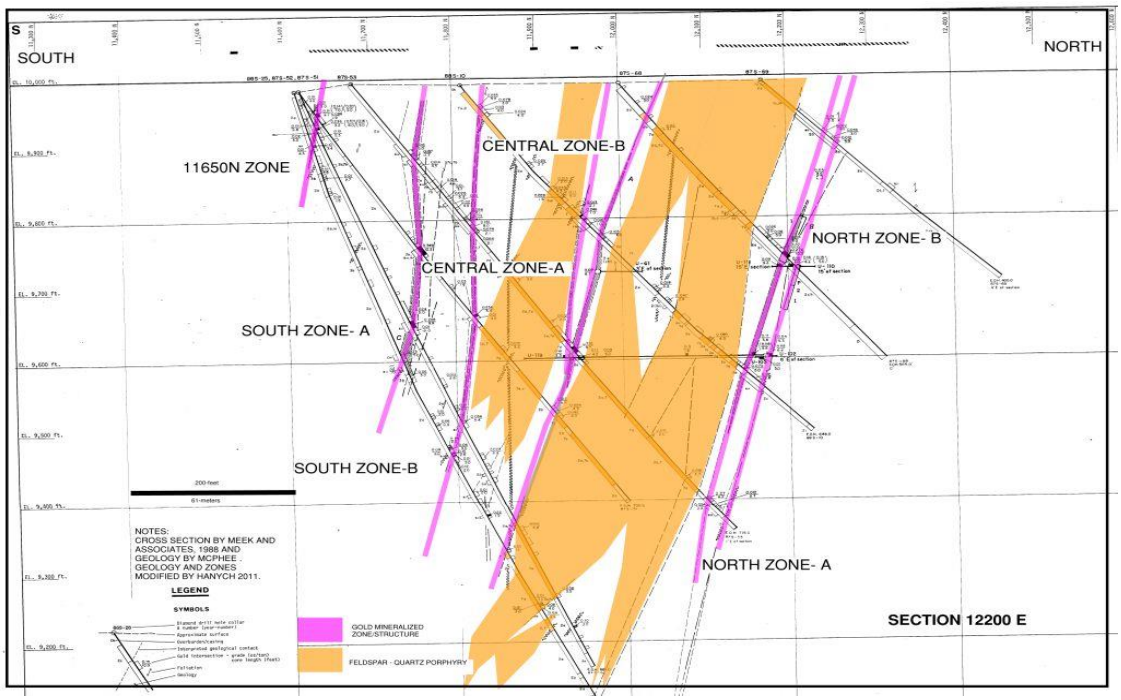

Figure 21: Simplified cross section 12200E, looking west, showing relationship of gold bearing structures to feldspar ± quartz porphyry intrusion(s).

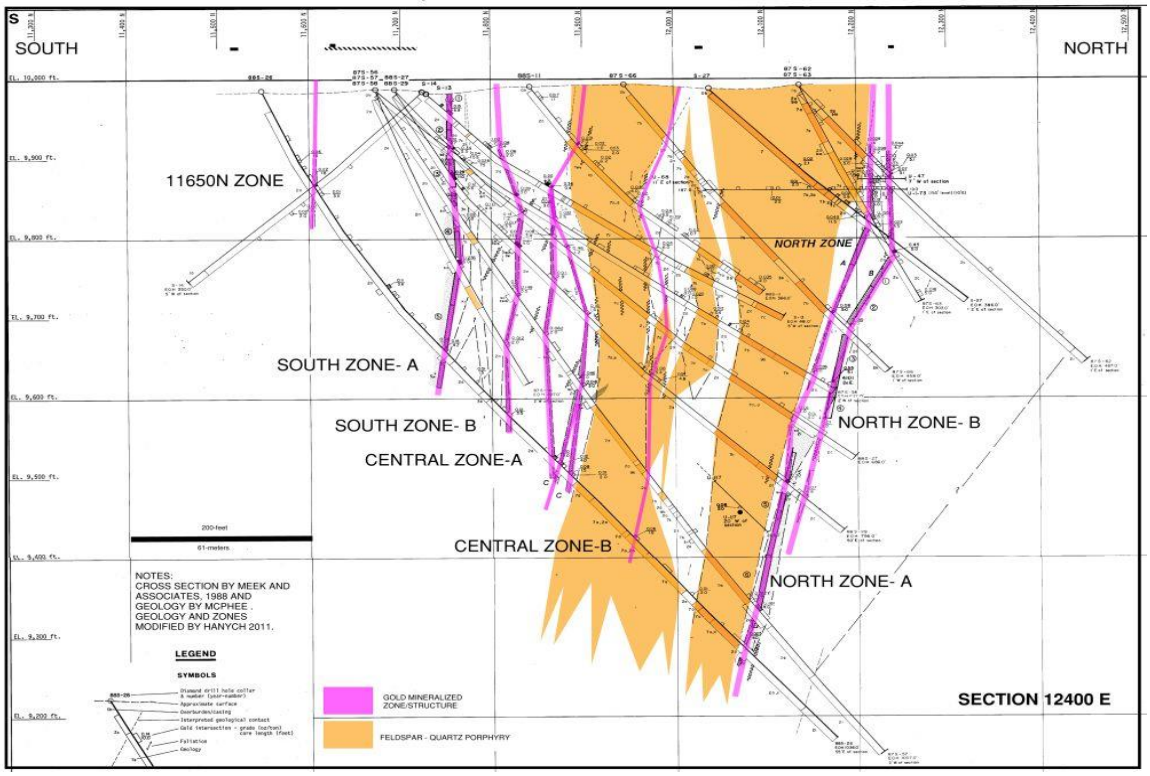

Figure 22: Simplified cross section 12400E, looking west, showing relationship of gold bearing structures to feldspar ± quartz porphyry intrusion(s).

7.3.7 Other Occurrences

7.3.7.1 East Shoe Lake Showing

The East Shoe Lake Showing was originally discovered in 1939 and initially drill tested in 1945 by hole S45-11 (for which there are no assay results). In 1996, Echo Bay Mines drilled along a section line that undercut the showing. Three holes drilled in a fan configuration from the same collar intersected the depth extension of the showing. The table below summarizes the highlights of these holes. The down-dip continuity of the zones is demonstrated by this series of fan holes, as is the separation and sub-parallelism of the zones into “A” and “B” subzones. The East Shoe Lake Showing appears to correlate with the westward extension of the West Zone.

Table 17: East Shoe Lake Showing - Diamond Drill Intercepts

SECTION	DDH ID	ZONE	Vertical depth metres	From metres	To metres	Drill Intercept metres	Au Grade g Au/t
9980E	96-1	A	102.0	144.65	147.65	3.00	1.36
9980E	96-1	A	104.5	151.80	152.40	4.91	2.91
9980E	96-2	A	153.4	182.20	183.20	1.00	9.66
9980E	96-2	A	157.8	191.50	192.20	0.70	2.48
9980E	96-2	B	173.7	209.60	210.00	0.40	2.83
9980E	96-2	B	179.7	217.20	217.90	0.70	6.59
9980E	96-3	A	219.3	240.40	246.00	5.60	8.03
9980E	96-3	B	248.3	277.50	278.10	7.20	4.40
9980E	96-3	New	260.9	285.10	286.0	1.00	2.78

Assay results of rock samples from outcrop of the surface expression of the above zones are tabled below.

Table 18: East Shoe Lake Showing – Surface Rock Sample Results

YEAR	Sample	Description	Au Grade ppb
2003	**65451**	Chip sample 1.5 m, of quartz veins in 2 m shear	1315
2003	**65452**	Qtz vein in 1 m shear, minor pyrite	128
2003	**65453**	Qtz vein in sheared-silicified basalt, 1% pyrite	214
2003	**65454**	Quartz vein in sheared basalt	3006
1998	**L1**	Chip sample, 1.0 m	8978
1998	**L2**	Grab sample	272
1998	**L3**	Chip sample, 1.0 m	9020
1998	**L4**	Chip sample, 2.5 m	6568
1998	**L5**	Grab sample	35
	Note: 2003 sampling and data by Cullen for Anaconda Gold, 1998 Wolfden Resources		

7.3.7.2 West Shoe Lake Showing

The West Shoe Lake Showing area encompasses a large area situated immediately west of Shoe Lake and west-northwest of the East Shoe Lake showing. Outcrop in the area is described as comprised of massive to variably sheared mafic volcanics with abundant quartz veining in proximity to a volcanic-granite contact. Anomalous gold values of up to 272 ppb Au/t have been reported from surface samples. Four diamond drill holes, S45-47, S45-55, S89-23 and S89-24 were drilled to locate the West Zone in this area. The results for S45-47 and 49 are not available; however, hole S89-24, intersected 1.98 metres grading 3.05 g Au/t gold from the interval 47.24-49.23 metres. This intercept is interpreted to correlate with the West Zone, and its location on plan appears to correspond with the west-northwest strike of the zone in the Shoe Lake area.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE (Item 8)

Mineralization on the Property is interpreted as being an example of an orogenic Archean-age lode gold deposit (*cf.*, Anderson, 2008). "Orogenic" is the term that has been coined to describe a class of epigenetic precious metal mineralization that is structurally hosted and found situated in metamorphic, particularly greenschist, accretionary terranes (Groves *et al.*, 1998; Kerrich *et al.*, 2000; Groves *et al.*, 2016). Penetrative foliations resulting from the deformation produced shear zones/faults which acted as channel-ways permitting deep seated hydrothermal fluid-rock interactions to occur within the volcanic-sedimentary successions. In dilational zones where pressure and temperature conditions were conducive for fluid and gold precipitation, foliation parallel and foliation oblique mineralized zones can result. Whether, the hydrothermal fluid system is generated by regional or contact metamorphogenic processes or by felsic intrusive magmatic-hydrothermal phases, the overriding condition for this model type is the presence of, and concentration of faults, shear zones and contact zones.

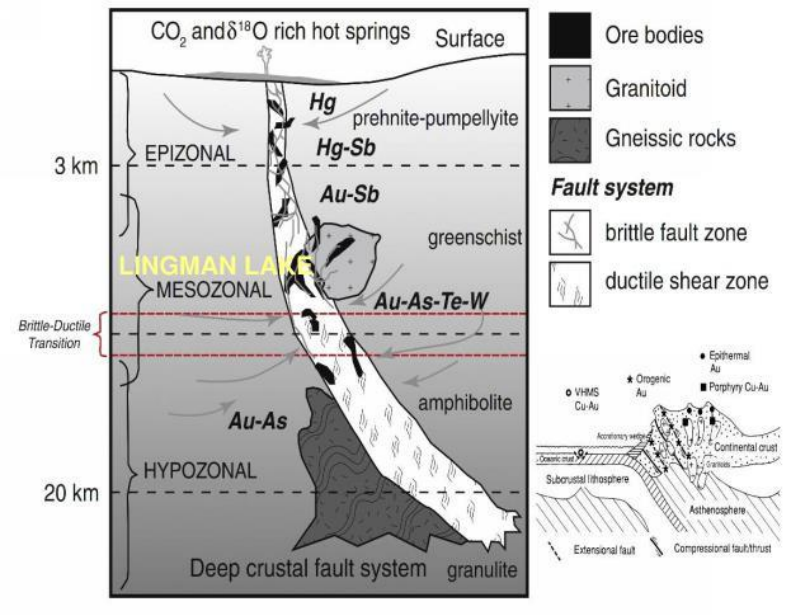

Figure 23: Setting and characteristics of orogenic gold deposits

Age-dating of rocks in the Island Lake Greenstone Belt (herein given consideration as the western extension of the Lingman Lake Greenstone Belt) and the Red Lake Greenstone Belt ("RLGB") suggest that geological events were similar and contemporaneous on the north and south margins of the North Caribou Terrane (Parks *et al.*, 2003; Parks *et al.*, 2006). The similarity of mineralizing events, as they relate to precious metals, can also be considered. Comparing gold deposits in the RLGB with the Lingman Lake deposit, the Madsen and nearby Starratt-Olsen gold deposits appear to possess certain features that are similar to those observed at the Property. The Madsen Mine produced over 7,600 kg of gold during its mine life with the Starratt-Olsen Mine adding an additional 510 kg to the production in that area of the RLGB (Lichtblau *et al.*, 2017). Exploration development continues at Madsen today (Baker *et al.*, 2018).

Historically, the Madsen deposit has been described as a "strata bound replacement-style, disseminated gold deposit" (Dubé *et al.*, 2000, Lichtblau and Storey, 2015) with the gold-bearing mineralization localized in tuffaceous rocks (the "Austin tuff") along the unconformity between the Balmer and Confederation Assemblages in the RLGB. A banded and/or laminated core zone of alteration was said to be surrounded by an alumina-rich envelope. Mineralization was chiefly pyrite and pyrrhotite with arsenopyrite and some chalcopyrite. Tourmaline was an important accessory mineral; orpiment and realgar were also reported (Butler, 1955). The deposits (Madsen and Starratt-Olsen) are surrounded by lithogeochemical anomalies including Sb, B (tourmaline?) and Li (potash?), identified by Durocher (1983).

Baker *et al.* (2018), note that gold mineralization at Madsen is associated with strongly silicified and foliated rocks. The alteration is such that a protolith is unrecognizable but believed to be pillowed mafic volcanic rocks. They do not note a correlation between sulphide content and gold grade. Strongly altered peridotites are also noted to be present proximal to (but not hosting) gold-bearing mineralization. Brittle faulting with some fault gouge is noted at Starratt-Olsen but these are thought to be late structural features. Similarly, Durocher and Hugon (1983) had described the Austin tuff as actually representing a shear zone (the "Austin Shear Zone") within the Flat Lake - Howey Bay Deformation Zone. Lithogeochemistry was consistent with the original rocks being highly altered and deformed mafic volcanic flows. The similarities between the Lingman Lake Property and the Madsen area of the Red Lake Mining camp with regard to the geological setting, structure, alteration, style of mineralization and element associations are important considerations for the possibilities of continued successful exploration at the Property (Siriunas and Jobin-Bevans, 2019).

On a local scale, mineralization may vary from shear hosted silica saturated i.e. silicification zones forming siliceous replacement-type mineralization with little to no veining, to distinct dilational vein arrays, sometimes producing stockworks, to prominent brittle fault vein and fissure vein systems where metre-scale veins develop (*ibid*).

Intrusive rocks can also be important host rocks for gold mineralization and display characteristics of porphyry-type mineralization. Disseminated pyrite and high fracture domains with quartz-carbonate veinlets can contain gold as inclusions in pyrite, in veinlets and along fractures. The magmatic-hydrothermal system in this environment can produce gold-mineralized zones on a scale of decametres to hectometres in potash-altered rocks. Examples of this model within Archean-age rocks inf Ontario include the Cote Lake deposit in Chester Township and the gold deposits of the Matachewan area.

In the context of the Property, comparative features to the models outlined above include the presence of a mineralized high angle shear zones and faults proximal to a large pluton. The pluton appears to have an associated late magmatic phase resulting in the formation of feldspar porphyry stocks and dikes that are intrusive to the volcanic-sedimentary succession.

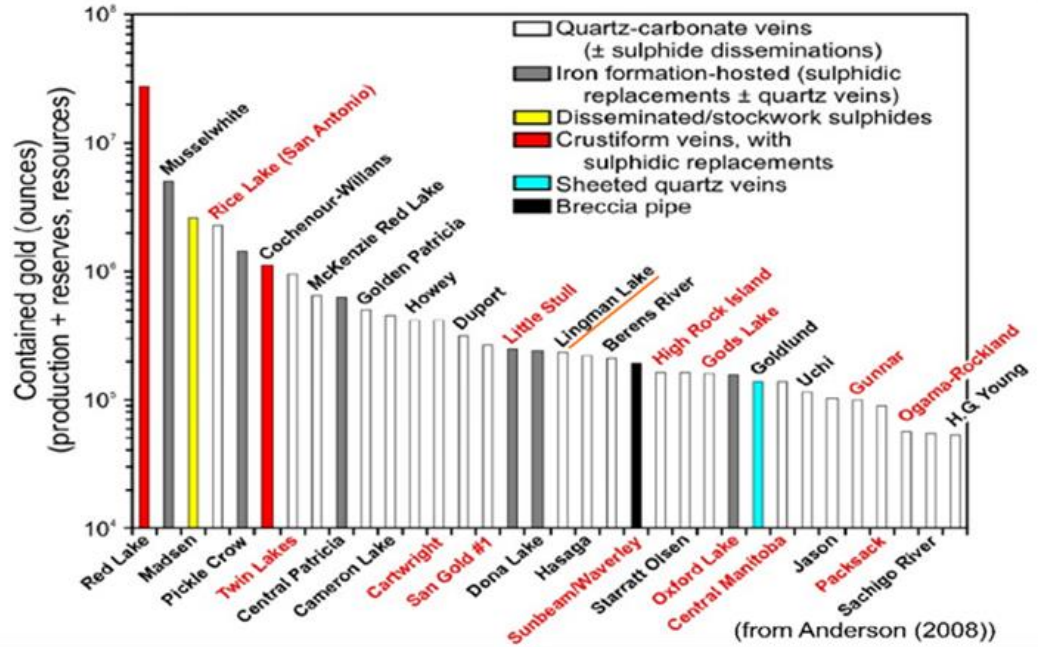

Figure 24: Comparison of contained gold in various orogenic gold deposits of the western Superior Province, Manitoba and Ontario.

9.0 EXPLORATION (Item 9)

Signature Resources conducted three notable exploration programs in the period 2016 through 2018. Expenditures have been in excess of $2.9 million (inclusive of diamond drilling, see Item 10). These exploration programs are summarized below.

9.1 Geological Mapping and Sampling

Between September 5th and October 15th, 2016, field programs of geological mapping and sampling were undertaken. In excess of 80-line kilometres of GPS-controlled traverses were completed and a total of 65 rock chip samples were collected.

Observations from the geological mapping revealed that the Property in the vicinity of the mine site has been subjected to strong east-west dextral movement that has caused the development of several pervasive shear zones. The stronger of these shears in the vicinity of the mine area and along strike beyond, have been sericitized and silicified with a very fine or chert-like material and mineralized with pyrite, occasionally accompanied by sulpharsenides (arsenopyrite) and associated enhanced gold values. The width of these silicified zones can be variable along strike length and may consist of several parallel discrete shears sometimes changing in width from a metre to only a crack within several metres (Komarechka and Hanych, 2017).

The rock chip samples were analysed for gold by first crushing to 75% passing 2 millimetres, followed by pulverizing with a chrome-steel puck to create 250 grams of 75-micron material of which 30 grams were

subjected to a fire assay concentration with an atomic absorption finish. A 52 multi-element analysis was performed using an Aqua Regia digestion with an ICP-AES finish. Komarechka and Hanych (*ibid.*) concluded that:

Arsenic had a very strong association with higher gold values;
Silver had a very strong association with higher gold values;
Lead had a very strong association with higher gold values;
Antimony had a good association with higher gold values;
Molybdenum had a good association with higher gold values; and that
Copper, Zinc and Tungsten had some association with higher gold values.

Additionally, they reported that the results of these relationships suggest that gold may be associated with sulphosalts. The presence of Molybdenum and Tungsten possibly indicated some granitic affinity with the migrating fluids.

Figure 25. Sample 169021BK3 from Zone 1 South, assayed 125.28 g/t Au and 89.10 g/t Ag, showing bands of sulphosalts.

Mr. Bob Komarechka, P.Geo., consultant to Signature Resources Ltd. and 'Qualified Person' conducted the field work and documented the findings in a report titled: "*Geology Report on the Lingman Lake Gold Property"* by Komarechka and Hanych, 2017. The report was filed as an assessment submission with MENDM.

9.2 Core Re-logging and Duplicate Core Sampling Program

A program of core re-logging and sampling commenced in the field on August 14th, 2016 with the taking of an inventory of the diamond drill core stored at the Lingman Lake mine site. This core was produced from the three drill campaigns conducted in 1987, 1988 and 1989. Final field work of core re-logging and sampling was

completed on November 24th. Analytical work (gold and multi-element ICP analyses) was performed in the period from mid November 2016 to mid January 2017.

Core recovery-extraction was performed in the period September 5th to October 3rd. Upon completion of a review of the archived historical data, 44 holes with a cumulative metreage of 7,212 metres being representative of the deposit along a 1,100-metre strike length and 230-metre width were identified. Taking into consideration that the overall objective was to recovery 3,000 metres of core or 12% of the total metreage targeting the deposit (25,021 metres) and due to integrity issues with some of the core (*e.g.* where complete sections of core were removed for analysis in the past), 22 holes totalling 3,121 metres were retrieved. This core was secured for helicopter transport to the core processing facility that was established in the field for this project.

The scope of the 2016 re-logging and sampling program was twofold:

1) Sample historical core intervals to confirm and verify the historical data; and
2) Identify through the re-logging process extensions to known mineralized zones and/or new zones of mineralization.

The 22 selected drill holes were re-logged and a total of 1,427 samples were submitted to the SGS Canada Inc. ("SGS") laboratory facility in Red Lake, ON. These samples included: 1,356 core samples; 36 blanks; 12 samples of low-grade gold-bearing certified reference material; 12 samples of medium-grade gold-bearing certified reference material; and 11 samples of high-grade gold-bearing certified reference material. Every series of 20 samples contained one blank and one sample of certified reference material. No core duplicates were cut during the 2016 sampling, as the core duplicates were the comparison of the historical and 2016 drill core sample assays.

From the program, a digital compilation of the historical data, current data and information evolved, which in part serves to provide the framework for future work. The results from the sampling of historical intervals validated the historical gold assay data, yielding a 94% correlation factor.

Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. ("Caracle Creek") of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada was contracted by Signature Resources to complete a concomitant QA/QC review of the resampling of the historical core from the Property and to prepare a QA/QC Report.

The QA/QC program which formed an integral component of the program was crucial to the independent monitoring of the analyses and providing the necessary objective opinions on the validity of the data by performing correlation analyses. The final judgement was that "*In the Qualified Person's opinion, the assay data is adequate for the purpose of verification of historic drill core assays and for future resource estimation calculations".*

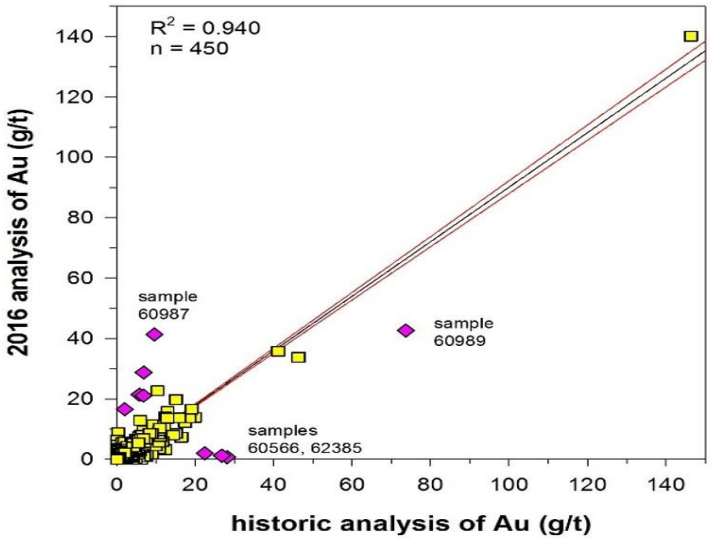

Figure 26: Correlation plot of Historic vs Current Core Duplicates, 2016 Re-sampling Program

9.3 High Resolution Airborne Magnetic and Matrix VLF-EM Survey

In the winter of 2018 Terraquest Ltd. completed a high resolution airborne Magnetic and Matrix VLF-EM survey of the entire Signature claim fabric. A total of 2,270-line kilometres of survey was flown at a 50-metre line spacing. Mr. Jeremy Brett, M.Sc., P.Geo., senior geophysical consultant with MPH Consulting Limited, and 'Qualified Person' was retained to provide geophysical services which included advanced filter processing and supervision of the inversions which were performed by EMTOMO in Portugal, using software proprietary to this company, and published by F.A. Monteiro Santos. The VLF-EM Inversion identified important bedrock features that correlate with the historical geological mapping and the aeromagnetic component of the geophysical survey (Brett and Hanych, 2019).

The Inversion of the Matrix VLF-EM data clearly defined the boundary between mafic volcanic rocks and felsic intrusives on the Property over a strike length of 22 kilometres. Discrete 150-metre to 500-metre wide Resistivity Lows are prominent along this contact zone over approximately 16.5 kilometres of combined strike length and are interpreted to represent possible faulting, fracturing and alteration that could be related to gold-bearing mineralized systems. Several "A" Ranked Targets interpreted previously from the Matrix VLF-EM conductor axes lie within these Resistivity Lows along the contact zone and include the Lingman Lake Gold Mine. These have a combined strike length of approximately 9.7 kilometres and represent the highest priority exploration targets at this time (*ibid.*).

The results of the magnetometer and gradiometer surveys display structural and lithologic features that can be related to complex folding within the Lingman Lake Greenstone Belt ("LLGB"). The marginal contact of the LLGB with the basement granitic terrane is evident especially in the Reconstructed Total Field and First Vertical Derivative maps (*ibid.*).

The Matrix VLF-EM amplitude maps generated from data for VLF transmitters NAA and NLK reflect the arcuate curvilinear nature of the volcanic-sedimentary assemblage and structural domains of linear features of the LLGB. These features are highlighted in the Matrix VLF-EM Conductor Peaks map (*ibid.*).

Depth slices of the Inverted Resistivity Model showed distinct resistivity highs and lows that correspond to numerous geological known features and geological features interpreted by Signature Resources. Although not presented here, the depth slices appear to show the following:

a) Variations in till cover thickness are visible in the 0 metre, 5 metre and 10 metre depth slices;
b) The main contact, between the known felsic intrusive basement rocks to the north and folded volcano-sedimentary belt to the south, is prominently identified and is more clearly visible than in the magnetic data. This contact hosts mineralization at the Lingman Lake Gold Mine; and
c) Distinct mafic and sedimentary horizons within the folded volcano-sedimentary belt are evident and correlate well with the magnetic data (*ibid.*).

The information contained in this section of this report was extracted from a report titled *"Technical Report on Airborne Geophysical Survey, High Resolution Magnetometer, Matrix VLF-Surveys"*, and Inversion of VLF Data by, J. Brett and W. Hanych, 2019. The report was filed as an assessment submission with MENDM.

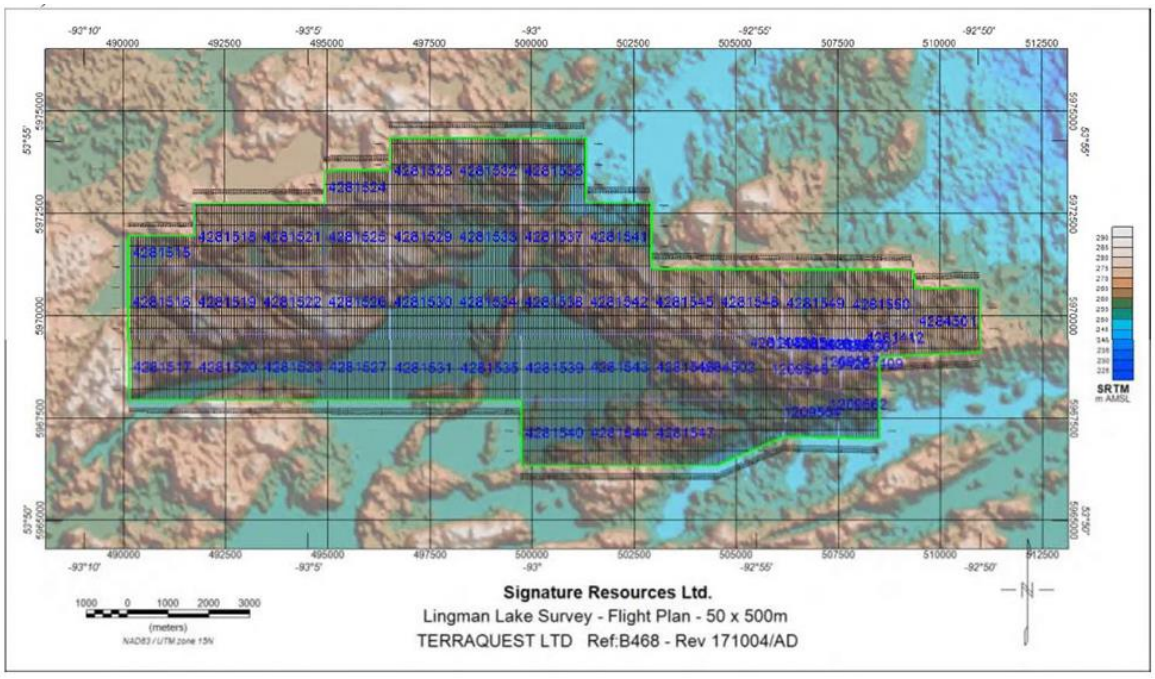

Figure 27: Airborne Survey coverage flight lines

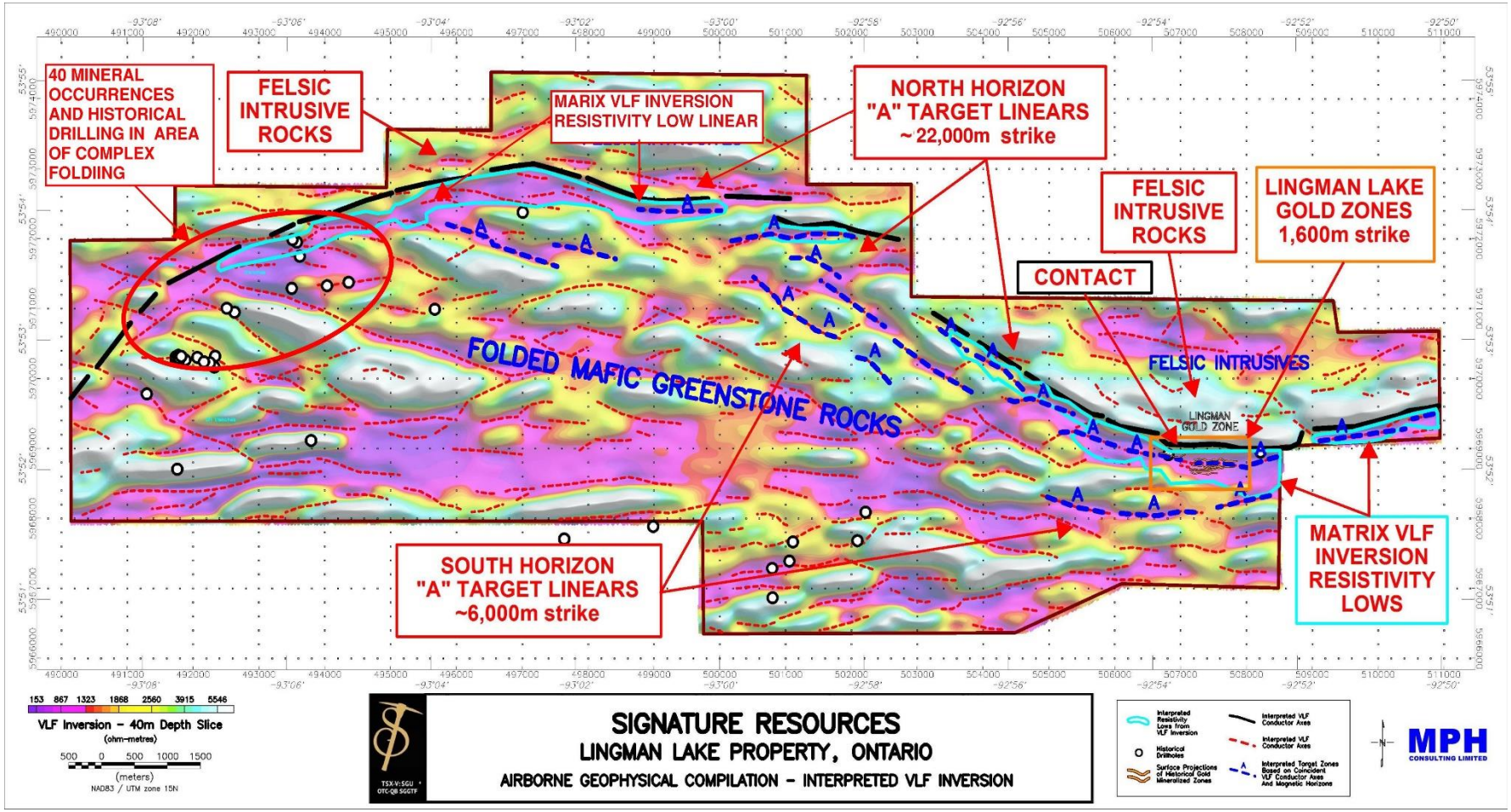

Figure 28: Airborne Geophysical Compilation Map – Interpreted VLF Inversion with Conductor Axes and Targets ('A"), Brett, 2019

10. DRILLING (Item 10)

2018 Diamond Drill Program

A diamond-drilling exploration program was carried out during the fall of 2018 with a view to test the grade and continuity of the mineralization encountered in the underground workings and historical diamond drilling carried out on the Property by previous operators. The Principal Author of this Report was directly involved with the program in the field from August 23 to September 28, 2018 (37 days); actual physical drilling was carried out between August 23 and September 13, 2018 (22 days). A total of 1,501 metres were drilled by Jacob & Samuel Drilling Ltd. in 12 holes.

Mr. Siriunas co-authored with Dr. S. Jobin-Bevans a technical assessment report of the diamond drill program titled "*Assessment Report, 2018 Diamond Drilling Program, Lingman Lake Gold Property, Red Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada*" which included documentation of the Quality Assurance/Quality Control aspect of the program. The information presented in Item 10 is extracted from that report.

The original plan for drilling was laid out by the Contributing Author to this report, Mr. W. Hanych, with assistance from the Principal Author. The drilling in this campaign was confined to the Company's patented claims to expedite the exploration permitting process. The diamond drilling during the program was performed on patents PAT-40606 (PA6132; 53F15E238), PAT-40607 (PA6133; 53F15E258) and PAT-40608 (PA6134; 53F15E237).

A total of 1,501 metres of casing and NQ core (47.6 mm diameter) were drilled by Jacob & Samuel Drilling Ltd. in 12 holes numbered 18-01 through 18-12, inclusive. All holes were aligned to be drilled from south to north in direction. The first hole was collared on August 23, 2018 and the final hole was completed on September 13, 2018. An additional 17 metres were drilled in hole 18-06 which was abandoned due to terrain stability problems at the original collar location. The drill was moved approximately two metres north and the drill hole restarted as 18-06A; it was completed to a depth of 158 metres A summary of the drilling carried out in the current campaign is provided in Table 2; coordinates are from the REFLEX® NORTH FINDER APS used to align each drill hole.

The program of diamond drilling intersected gold tenors of up to 58.08 g Au/t (sample 329399, also returning 66.53 g Au/t with a gravimetric finish, from 101.00 m to 102.00 m in drill hole 18-05) and up to 93.42 g Ag/t (sample 329018 from 41.50 m to 42.00 m in hole 18-01). Arsenic values of up to 4.26% As (sample 329227 from 28.00 m to 29.00 m in hole 18-10) were also reported. The maximum Sb concentration was 104 ppm Sb (sample 329015 from 40.50 to 41.00 m in hole 18-01.

Precious metal mineralization was predominantly associated with silicified and pyritic (+/- pyrrhotite) zones within altered mafic volcanic rocks. This is particularly the case for the North, South and West Zones. Within the Central Zone, precious metal mineralization is not usually associated within quartz-feldspar porphyritic intrusives ("QFP") but it is more likely to be localized along the altered contacts of QFP intruding mafic volcanic rocks. In many cases where fault gouge is present, there are also significant precious metals intersected in the immediate vicinity (*e.g.,* holes 18-01, 18-02, 18-05, and 18-07) and mylonite in holes 18-08 and 18-09 also carry

significant precious metal concentrations. These mylonites or cataclastites could also represent narrow bands of ultramafic rocks that have been affected by the local tectonic activity.

Figure 29: Drill core of West Zone mineralization. DDH 18-01 from 35.5 m to 45.0 m assayed 11.37 Au g/t (weighted average interval).

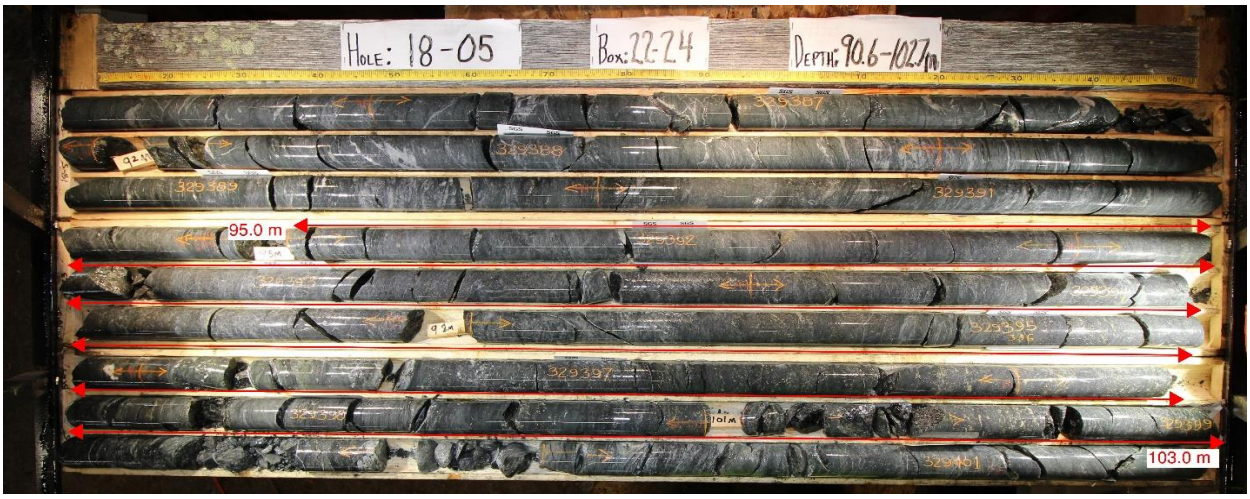

Figure 30: Drill core of North Zone mineralization. DDH 18-05 from 95.0 m to 103.0 m assayed 17.73 Au g/t (weighted average interval).

Table 19: Summary of Diamond Drill results, 2018

(SEE AAPENDIX- 'C' FOR DETAILED ASSAY-INTERVAL SUMMARY)

DDH	ZONE	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width (metres)	g Au/t	g Ag/t	Ag:Au	As (%)
18-01	West	35.50	45.00	9.50	11.37	25.26	2.20	0.52
18-02	West	100.00	105.00	5.00	13.65	11.55	0.80	0.25
18-03	North	82.00	86.00	4.00	6.84	15.17	2.20	0.24
18-04	North	45.00	51.00	6.00	2.22	3.31	1.40	0.17
18-05	North	95.00	103.00	8.00	17.93	28.78	1.60	0.01
18-06A	Central	44.00	46.00	2.00	7.45	2.59	0.30	<0.01
	North	104.00	106.00	2.00	1.44	1.79	1.20	<0.01
18-07	Central	22.00	25.00	3.00	7.30	11.77	1.60	0.55
	Central	35.00	39.00	4.00	2.49	2.79	1.10	0.25
18-08	Central	42.00	43.00	1.00	2.35	0.09	0.40	0.01
	Central	77.00	82.00	5.00	2.23	9.37	4.20	0.20
	Central	85.00	93.00	8.00	2.65	5.30	2.00	0.25
	Central	125.00	126.00	1.00	1.62	1.68	1.00	<0.01
	Central	130.00	131.00	1.00	1.41	0.49	0.30	<0.01
18-09	South	55.00	58.00	3.00	12.20	12.02	1.00	0.69
	Central	65.50	74.00	8.50	6.86	5.43	0.80	0.82
	Central	81.00	85.00	4.00	4.27	3.42	0.80	0.03
18-10	South	21.00	37.00	16.00	7.68	4.79	0.80	0.86
18-11	Dike							
18-12	South	84.00	85.00	1.00	1.56	0.22	0.10	0.01
Note: Width is drill intercept.								

Figure 31: Diamond drill set-up of hole 18-01, twining of hole 89-15

The following correlations with respect to the precious metals were noted in the analytical results from the drilling (co-efficient of correlation "R" shown):

Au with Ag	R=0.78		
Au with Se	R=0.61	Ag with Se	R=0.59
Au with Sb	R=0.59	Ag with Sb	R=0.57
Au with S	R=0.57	Ag with S	R=0.55
Au with Pb	R=0.54	Ag with Pb	R=0.60
Au with As	R=0.50	Ag with As	R=0.30
Au with Te	R=0.44	Ag with Te	R=0.45

While arsenopyrite is found in association with some gold mineralization, it is not necessarily an indicator of gold. Arsenopyrite was observed mostly in the South Zone (Figure 34), though the West Zone also reported some high As values (*e.g.,* sample 329023 with 1.92% As from 44.00 metres to 44.50 metres in hole 18-01). The correlations with Sb and Pb suggest that there may be some (silver-bearing?) sulphosalt minerals present; however, none were recognized during the original core-logging process (Siriunas and Jobin-Bevans, 2019).

Table 20: Summary of drill hole collar data and core samples collected

UTM 15N NAD83							
DDH	**Depth (m)**	**Dip**	**AZM[1]**	**EASTING**	**NORTHING**	**MINE SECTION[2]**	**SAMPLES[3]**
18-01	121	-48°	359.58°	506844	5968872	106+00 E	27
18-02	131	-45°	0.91°	506893	5968806	107+00 E	37
18-03	119	-45°	0.15°	507233	5968772	119+00 E	44
18-04	73	-45°	359.21°	507259	5968803	119+00 E	28
18-05	161	-45°	0.15°	507319	5968746	121+00 E	64
18-06	17[4]	-45°	0.19°	507354	5968742	123+00 E	nil
18-06A	158	-45°	0.02°	507354	5968744	123+00 E	76
18-07	170	-45°	0.06°	507335	5968714	122+00 E	94
18-08	137	-45°	0.03°	507298	5968676	121+00 E	102
18-09	101	-45°	0.08°	507192	5968646	117+00 E	39
18-10	86	-45°	0.18°	507170	5968665	117+00 E	43
18-11	125	-45°	0.19°	507142	5968641	116+00 E	6
18-12	119	-45°	0.05°	507201	5968596	118+00 E	53
1 - Azimuth and location data from REFLEX® NORTH FINDER APS							
2 - Historical imperial grid (±50'). Shaft located at 120+00 E, 120+00 N (1948 grid has shaft at 110+00 E, 100+00 N).							
3 - An additional 108 samples were analyzed for QA/QC purposes							
4 - Hole abandoned due to machine stability issues							

Figure 32: Building used for core logging and core storage at Lingman Lake

Figure 33: *Core logging area at Lingman Lake*

Figure 34: Core storage and preparation area at Lingman Lake

Figure 35: Facility used for cutting core at Lingman Lake

2018 High Resolution GPS Survey

Upon completion of the 2018 diamond drill program an independent geological field services contractor was retained to survey historic drill casings, current drill casings and features at the mine site.

A high-resolution GPS instrument capable of sub-metre accuracy was used for the survey. Of the 169 drill hole collars that are documented, a total of 129 casings were located in the field. In the years prior to this high-resolution survey, field crews had located a total of 103 drill casings, and they had been surveyed by "hand-held" GPS. Of the 129 locates, only two displayed a high degree of positional error when comparing the results from the different instruments employed. The discrepancy remains to be resolved.

In addition to collar casings, benchmarks for georeferencing were established. These benchmarks included the northwest corner of the shaft, the center of a ventilation shaft and a survey pin anchored in outcrop east of the shaft.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES and SECURITY (Item 11)

11.1Core Re-Logging and Duplicate Core Sampling Program

Core re-logging and sampling procedures complying to current best practise protocols and mitigating any inherited errors were established for the program and are summarized below:

1) Hard copies of drill logs were transcribed to digital format for computer-assisted core logging.
2) To mitigate conversion errors while logging, the current core logging process respected the imperial measurements of the historic logs.
3) Current drill core observations and samplings were tabulated in EXCEL format with the following sheet tabs:
   a) Mineral – Alteration – Sample log
   b) Lithological log
   c) Sample log (served as field master control) and provides record of all assay results
   d) Box interval log (records metreage-footage within each core tray
4) During the logging process, samples were routinely collected where mineralization-alteration features warranted.
5) During the logging process, duplicate half core samples were taken where historical samples were collected strictly adhering to historical intervals.
6) Blanks and certified reference material were inserted into the samples stream at every 20th sample, starting with a blank then followed by certified reference material, and then a blank to repeat the cycle.
7) Historical sampling resulted in half core intervals. The cores within these intervals were extracted for duplication sampling.
8) New core sample intervals were half cut by diamond saw.
9) Upon completion of core logging, core trays, in sets of three, were digitally photographed in high resolution in wet and dry forms.
10) Upon completion of core logging, samples were collected, bagged and referenced for shipment.
11) Chain of custody was maintained by transport of samples by air charter to SGS Canada Laboratory in Red Lake, Ontario
12) Quality assurance and quality control of the samples throughout the process was monitored by independent consulting firm Caracle Creek International Ltd.
13) Final drill logs were converted to metric measurements.

The historical drill core was transported from the Property to Red Sucker Lake FN community where it was relogged and resampled. The samples were transported by chartered aircraft to SGS in Red Lake, ON for analysis.

A total of 1,427 samples were submitted to the SGS laboratory facility in Red Lake, ON. These samples included: 1,356 core samples; 36 blanks; 12 samples of low-grade gold-bearing certified reference material (OREAS 251);

12 samples of medium-grade gold-bearing certified reference material (OREAS 209); and 11 samples of high-grade gold-bearing certified reference material (OREAS 216). Every series of 20 samples contained one blank and one sample of certified reference material. No core duplicates were cut during the 2016 sampling, as the core duplicates were the comparison of the historical and 2016 drill core sample assays. The blank was 12.7 millimetre (½ inch) mesh coarse silica purchased from Analytical Solutions Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. The blanks are silica-rich with typically about 97% SiO_2. The certified reference material was purchased from CDN Resource Ltd., Vancouver, BC.

SGS Red Lake and Vancouver are accredited for CAN-P-1579 Requirements for Accreditation of Mineral Analysis Testing Laboratories and CAN-P-4E (ISO 17025: 2005) General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories (PALCAN website: http://palcan.scc.ca/specs/pdf/679_e.pdf). SGS Red Lake is accredited for three tests: Au by fire assay (GE_FAA_313 and GO_FAA_303) and Au by gravimetric (GO_FAG_303). SGS Vancouver is accreditation for 13 tests including multi-elements by aqua regia (GE_ICM14B).

SGS Red Lake completed the sample login weights, sample preparation and Au assays. The sample login weight was recorded (analytical code WGH79) (SGS Analytical Guide 2016). The sample preparation was dry, crush < 3.0 kilogram to 75% passing 2 millimetres, split 250 grams and pulverize to 85% passing 75 micrometres (analytical code PRP89). Au was analyzed by lead fusion fire assay followed by AAS finish on a 30-gram sample (analytical code GE_FAA313). Au assays > 10 g Au/t were also analyzed by lead fusion fire assay with gravimetric finish preformed on a 30-gram sample (analytical code GO_FAG303).

SGS Vancouver completed the multielement analysis for 52 elements. The samples were then analyzed using an aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES and ICP-MS finishes on a 0.5-gram sample (analytical code GE_ICM14B) (SGS Analytical Guide 2016). Aqua regia digestion “14” is based on 3:1 ratio for HCl: HNO3. SGS Vancouver also analyzed 4 high grade Ag samples by two acid digestion followed by AAS finish on a 0.5-gram sample with a lower detection limit of 1 g Ag/t (analytical code GO_AAS10D).

SGS inserted internal standards, blanks, pulp duplicates and preparation duplicates within each sample batch as part of their own internal monitoring of quality control. SGS internally used the following certified reference materials: OXF125 (certified value 0.806 ± 0.006 g Au/t), OXK119 (certified value 3.604 ± 0.029 g Au/t), OXL118 (certified value 5.960 ± 0.052 g Au/t) and CDN-GS-5Q (certified value of 5.59 ± 0.35 g Au/t). “OX” standards are sold by Rocklabs, New Zealand and “CDN” standards are sold by CDN Resources Ltd., Vancouver, BC.

The sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were deemed to be adequate for the purpose of verification of historical drill hole assays (Selway, 2017).

Figure 36: Core imaging during re-logging, 2016 program.

11.2 Diamond Drilling

Drill core was logged and sampled at the Lingman Lake mine site (Figures 30 and 31), a location central to drilling program. Drill core is stored at the site (Figure 32). Samples were selected based on their likelihood to contain precious metal tenors as determined by the observation of: a) sulphide and/or sulpharsenide minerals; and b) alteration, in particular silicification. The nominal sampling interval for analyses was one (1) metre and the core was diamond-saw cut (half for sample purposes, half retained for archival purposes) on site (Figure 33) to provide a sample of approximately 2.40 kilograms of material per one metre of half NQ-size core. Prior to sampling, all core was photographed for archival purposes, in sets of three boxes per photo with separate wet and dry versions of each set. Samples were bagged and referenced for shipment on site. Chain of custody was maintained by transport of samples by air charter to Red Sucker Lake FN, thence to the SGS Canada Inc. laboratory facility in Red Lake, Ontario. Quality assurance ("QA") and quality control ("QC") of the samples throughout the process was monitored by the principal Qualified Person.

The SGS laboratory in Red Lake, Ontario carried out the sample login/registration, sample weighing and sample preparation (G_CRU21 – crush to 75% passing 2 millimetres and G_PUL45 – pulverize 250 grams using Cr-steel bowl to 85% passing 75 micrometres). Gold analyses were also performed in the Red Lake laboratory (GE_FAA313 – fire assay pre-concentration with AAS finish or for over limit results of >10.000 g Au/t, GE_FAG303 – fire assay pre-concentration with a gravimetric finish). The SGS laboratory in Vancouver, British Columbia performed multi-element analyses for 51 elements (GE_ICM14B – aqua regia digestion with an ICP-AES or -MS finish). Over limit analyses for Ag (GO_ICP13B - aqua regia digestion with an ICP-AES finish) and As or Zn (GO_ICP90Q – sodium peroxide fusion with an ICP-AES finish) were performed as required.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION (Item 12)

12.1 Archival Reports and Maps

This Technical Report contains information from private sources, government documents, company reports, public domain documents and other technical reports. These reports may not have been prepared by Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101. The information contained within the various reports has been reviewed by the Authors and appear to be of genuine and sound quality; there do not appear to be significant discrepancies in the information. The reports were prepared according to standards that were deemed acceptable by the exploration industry and government agencies at the time; there is no reason to doubt their veracity.

An independent review and compilation of the mineralized zones was undertaken by W. Hanych, P.Geo. based on historical information. A complete examination of available drill logs, assay results, zone determination has been recoded into an EXCEL database. This database served to provide in part the foundations for this report, and facilitated data verification, to the extent that an independent determination of mineralized gold zones verified historical interpretations, (Hanych and Racicot, 2013).

A peer review of this compilation, and supporting documentation was undertaken by F. Racicot, P.Geo. To the extent that zone compilations are open to interpretation within the framework of a geological model, the authors of this report assert that the conclusions and recommendations pertaining to the Property by that report are suitable and applicable. The Property has historically defined gold-mineralized zones, in geologically contextual relevant settings, established by over 42,211 metres of surface diamond drilling and 1,498 metres of underground workings. (Hanych and Racicot, 2013).

12.3 Duplicate Core Sampling 2016

The information contained within this section was extracted from report; '***QA/QC Report for Resampling of Historic Drill Core****, Lingman Lake, Lingman Lake Area, NW Ontario, Canada*', by Dr. Julie Selway, Ph.D., P.Geo. of Caracle Creek International Consulting Ltd., Dated February 13, 2017. The company was retained to monitor the QA/QC aspect of Signature's 2016, core re-logging and sampling program.

The Lingman samples were submitted to the SGS Red Lake preparation lab in two batches. The first batch of 656 samples were received by SGS on Nov. 10, 2016. Technical issues were identified with the gold assays by Dr. Selway, QP for the QA/QC. SGS Red Lake re-assayed all the job orders with technical issues. The original assays with the technical issues were replaced by the re-assays and they are not included in the assay database and not included in this report. There were no technical issues for the second batch of 771 samples received by SGS on Dec. 9, 2016.

Table 21: Certified Reference Material certified values 2016 core re-logging program

Certified Reference Material	Element	Certified value (g Au/t)	Standard deviation (g Au/t)	Matrix
OREAS 251	Au	0.504	0.015	quartz lode-gold deposit in greenstone belt
OREAS 209	Au	1.58	0.044	quartz-sericite-carbonate schist with sulphides
OREAS 216	Au	6.66	0.155	quartz lode-gold deposit in greenstone belt

12.3.1 Blanks

A total of 36 quartz blanks were inserted into the sample stream. All the blanks passed except for one sample (B60720) from drill hole 87-38 (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The failed blank had 0.24 g Au/t. This b lank was analyzed twice, and it failed both times. SGS Red Lake checked it for transcription errors, but there were none. This blank likely was contaminated during pulverization. The failure rate of 2.8 % is acceptable.

12.3.2 Low-Grade Au Certified Reference Material – OREAS 251

A total of 12 low-grade Au samples of certified reference material were inserted into the sample stream with a certified value of 0.504 g/t Au and a standard deviation of ±0.015 g Au/t for fire assay. All the low-grade samples of certified reference material passed, and no bias was detected (**Error! Reference source not found.**). T hree low-grade samples of certified reference material were originally labelled as high-grade samples of certified reference material in the logs, but the correct name was labelled in the sample tag book. The correction was made in the logs and the assay database and these samples passed.

12.3.3 Medium-Grade Certified Reference Material – OREAS 209

A total of 12 medium-grade Au samples of certified reference material were inserted into the sample stream with a certified value of 1.58 g/t Au and a standard deviation of ±0.044 g/t Au by fire assay. All the medium-grade samples of certified reference material passed within ± 2 standard deviations (**Error! Reference source n ot found.**). The assays for the medium-grade samples of certified reference material are biased low. Three medium-grade samples of certified reference material were originally labelled as low-grade samples of certified reference material in the logs, but the correct name was labelled in the sample tag book. The correction was made in the logs and the assay database and these samples passed.

12.3.4 High-Grade Certified Reference Material – OREAS 216

A total of 11 high-grade Au samples of certified reference material were inserted into the sample stream with a certified value of 6.66 g/t Au and a standard deviation of ±0.155 g/t Au by fire assay. All the high-grade samples of certified reference material passed, of which most passed within ± 2 standard deviation (**Error! R eference source not found.**). No bias was detected. Three high-grade samples of certified reference material

were originally labelled as medium--grade samples of certified reference material in the logs, but the correct name was labelled in the sample tag book. The correction was made in the logs and the assay database and these samples passed.

12.4 Geophysical Program 2018

Geophysical data for the Property was supplied by Terraquest Limited. Details on data acquisition and processing are outlined in a Terraquest logistics report (Barrie, 2018). These data were deemed to meet industry standards for airborne geophysical survey data (Brett and Hanych, 2019).

The airborne geophysical data consisted of Magnetic, Magnetic Gradient and Matrix VLF-EM data types. The data was viewed and filtered using industry standard Geosoft Software.

Inversion of the VLF-EM data was performed by EMTOMO in Portugal, using software proprietary to that company and published by F.A. Monteiro Santos. The data from transmitter NLK was utilized for the Matrix VLF-EM inversions as this station energized the most structural directions and was the most stable. The resultant 3D Resistivity model was depth sliced at intervals of 0 metres, 5 metres, 10 metres, 25 metres, 40 metres, and 55 metres. The calculated depth of investigation of the system is approximately 55 metres, using a Bostik skin depth calculation. These depth slices were then levelled by Terraquest to produce very stable and low noise 2D plan map grids of the resistivity for the various indicated depths. The work was supervised, and quality control checked by MPH Consulting Limited (*ibid.*).

12.5 Diamond Drill Program 2018

The information in this section was extracted from report; "***Assessment Report, 2018 Diamond Drilling Program, Lingman Lake Gold Property****, Red Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada"* by John M. Siriunas, P.Eng., Principal Qualified Person and Scott Jobin-Bevans, Ph.D., PMP, P.Geo., Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. and dated April 3, 2019. The company was retained to manage the filed program of Signature Resources' diamond drill campaign, document the results in a report, and independently monitor the QA/QC aspect of the program.

The main purpose of this drilling program was to confirm the results of historical work on the Property, *i.e.,* the occurrence of significant precious metal mineralization. To that end, Table 22 presents a summary of the results of the drilling program in context of the objective/target of each specific drill hole.

Table 22: Summary of important diamond drilling results with respect to the original targets for the program

DDH	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	g Au/t	g Ag/t	As (%)	Ag:Au	Au*m	Target Au*m	Verdict
18-01	West	35.50	45.00	9.50	11.37	25.26	0.52	2.2	108.0	101.90	√
18-02	West	100.00	105.00	5.00	13.65	11.55	0.25	0.8	68.3	28.90	√
18-03	North	82.00	86.00	4.00	6.84	15.17	0.24	2.2	27.4	48.30	±
18-04	North	45.00	51.00	6.00	2.33	3.31	0.17	1.4	14.0	631.40	×
18-05	North	95.00	103.00	8.00	17.93	28.78	0.01	1.6	143.4	265.39	±
18-06A	Central	44.00	46.00	2.00	7.45	2.59	<0.01	0.3	14.9		±
"	North	104.00	106.00	2.00	1.44	1.79	<0.01	1.2	2.9		×
18-07	Central	22.00	25.00	3.00	7.30	11.77	0.55	1.6	21.9	312.84	×
"	Central	35.00	39.00	4.00	2.49	2.79	0.25	1.1	10.0		
18-08	Central	42.00	43.00	1.00	2.35	0.88	0.01	0.4	2.4		
"	Central	77.00	82.00	5.00	2.23	9.37	0.20	4.2	11.2		
"	Central	85.00	93.00	8.00	2.65	5.30	0.25	2.0	21.2	350.30	×
"	Central	125.00	126.00	1.00	1.62	1.68	<0.01	1.0	1.6		
"	Central	130.00	131.00	1.00	1.41	0.49	<0.01	0.3	1.4		
18-09	South	55.00	58.00	3.00	12.20	12.02	0.69	1.0	36.6	30.04	√
"	Central	65.50	74.00	8.50	6.86	5.43	0.82	0.8	58.3		√√
"	Central	81.00	85.00	4.00	4.27	3.42	0.03	0.8	17.1		
18-10	South	21.00	37.00	16.00	7.68	4.79	0.86	0.6	122.9	88.82	√
18-11	N/A									63.91	×
18-12	South	84.00	85.00	1.00	1.56	0.22	0.01	0.1	1.6	56.39	×

A total of 721 samples were submitted to SGS for analysis (sample numbers B00329001 through B00329721 inclusive, but in general usage abbreviated by dropping the "B00" prefix). This included 613 samples of half drill core, 36 samples of "blank" material, 12 samples of "low-grade gold oxide ore" certified reference material (OREAS 251), 12 samples of "medium-grade gold ore" certified reference material (OREAS 209), and 12 samples of "high-grade gold ore" certified reference material (OREAS 216). In addition, 36 samples of the drill core were split into two halves (quarters) to create a "field duplicate" sample for analysis. Every group of 20 samples submitted to SGS contained one sample of blank material, one field duplicate sample, and one sample of alternating (medium-high-low) certified reference material. The individual samples of certified reference material and blank material were received "pre-packaged" with approximately 40 grams of material in separate sample bags. These were added to the normal stream of samples in the appropriate numerical order.

SGS inserted internal certified reference material and blanks into the sample stream and carried out duplicate and replicate analyses within each sample batch as part of their own internal monitoring of quality control. SGS used the following certified reference material: OXP116, OXF142, and CDN-GS-5R in addition to their own use of OREAS 209.

12.5.1 Blank Material

All the performed analyses of blank material are considered to be acceptable except for one sample (329070) from the sample stream in drill hole 18-02; it returned a value of 0.039 g Au/t (Figure 12). This is considered as a marginal failure due to its small magnitude. Sample number 329070 lies in sequence immediately following a string of high-grade analyses in hole 18-02 (13.65 g Au/t over 5.00 metres) and could have been cross

contaminated by that material in the preparation stage. The overall failure rate of 2.8% for the blanks is acceptable (Siriunas and Jobin-Bevans, 2019).

12.5.2 Certified Reference Material - Au

Certified reference material was used to monitor the accuracy of the gold analyses. A list of the reference materials used internally and by SGS is found in Table 23.

Table 23: Certified Reference Material certified values 2018 diamond drill program

Reference Material	Certified Value (g Au/t)	s	Prepared by
OREAS 209	1.58	0.044	Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd
OREAS 216	6.66	0.155	Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd
OREAS 251	0.504	0.015	Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd
OXP116	14.92	0.36	ROCKLABS Ltd.
OXF142	0.805	0.019	ROCKLABS Ltd.
CDN-GS-5R	5.29	0.175	CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd.

All certified reference material averaged within two standard deviations of the certified gold concentration over the duration of the laboratory work; however, there were several varying trends that were observed in the analysis of said material from job to job:

- OREAS 209 – low overall bias with a cyclical trend over time
- OREAS 216 – neutral bias with an early low bias becoming high
- OREAS 251 – low overall bias with an early low bias becoming neutral
- OXP116 – neutral bias with one low anomaly
- OXF142 – low overall bias with an early low bias becoming oscillating
- CDN-GS-5R – high overall bias with one high anomaly

A drift (over time) in the accuracy of the gold analyses was observed in the results from the various certified reference materials analyzed. This drift was generally from a low to a high or neutral bias compared to the certified value. The reason for this drift (operational or instrumental) and why it can in some instances demonstrate a definite cyclical trend is not known. That all analyses of certified reference material, over time, averaged close to their certified concentration of gold gives reason that the accuracy of the analyses be considered as acceptable.

12.5.3 Duplicate Samples

Of all the duplicate pairs of samples, field and lab duplicates, a total of 55 pairs of samples, only three pairs (field duplicates 329055 and 329056, 329415 and 329416, and 329595 and 329596) were found to lie outside the acceptable limits for such duplicate pairs (Figures 20 and 21). All lab duplicates were found to be acceptable

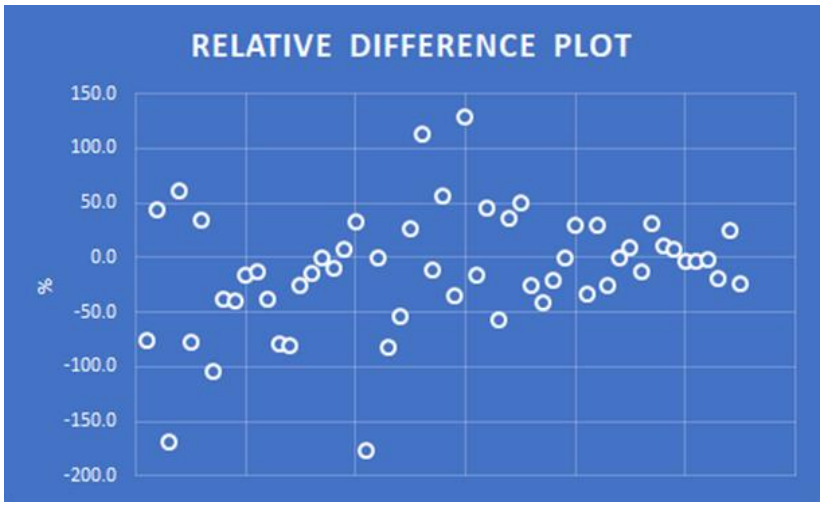

Figure 37: Relative % difference of pairs of duplicate samples analyzed for QA/QC (Siriunas and Jobin-Bevans, 2019).

12.5.4 Instrumental vs. Gravimetric Analyses

As previously stated, where initial gold analyses were found to be over limit for the GE_FAA313 analytical procedure (*i.e.,* >10.0 g Au/t, yet reported as oz Au/t), a GE_FAG303 (fire assay pre-concentration with a gravimetric finish) was also performed. The two methods of determination correlated very well (R=0.991), especially up to 30 g Au/t (Figure 21). Overall, the mean difference via gravimetric finish was only -0.15 g Au/t on some 35 pairs of analyses.

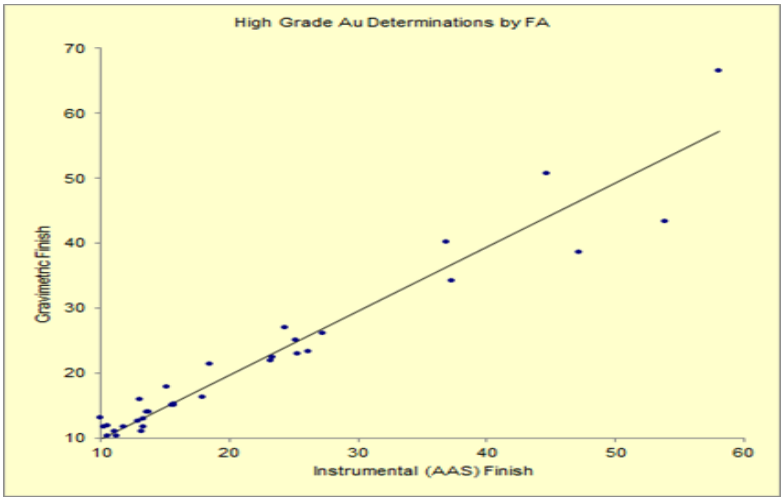

Figure 38: Correlation between finishing techniques for high grade analytical determinations for gold

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING & METALLURGICAL TESTING (Item 13)

No current tests of the mineralized material extracted from the Lingman Lake Gold Mine have been conducted. Testing of such material was performed in 1948, and therefore is historical in nature and documented in the History section of this report (Item 6).

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES (Item 14)

This item does not apply as a compliant resource estimate of the mineralization at the Lingman Lake Gold Mine has not been calculated. Any 'historical' estimates mentioned herein serve only to illustrate the gold content of the mineralized zones at the Lingman Lake Gold Mine.

Resource estimates identified as being 'historical' within this Technical Report are based on prior data and reports obtained by previous operators, and information provided by governmental authorities; a Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to verify the classification of those mineral resource estimates in accordance with current CIM categories. The Company is not treating the 'historical' estimates as a current NI 43-101-compliant mineral resource estimate. Establishing a current mineral resource estimate will require further evaluation.

Figure 39: Shaft collar looking east.

15.0 to 22.0 Items

These items reference advanced projects at or near the stage of a Preliminary Economic Assessment and as such do not apply to the status of the current Property. The Lingman Lake project is considered to be an advanced exploration project by virtue of the large amount of past work that has been done at the Lingman Lake Gold Mine and its environs. This past work has generated a substantial database which the Company uses to direct its continuing exploration efforts.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (Item 15)

23.1 Introduction

Two groups of patented claim holdings are located within the current outer perimeter of the Property. The patented claims historically known as Lingside Gold Mines are located to the west of the Lingman Lake mine site and patented claims registered to a Private U.S. company. The mineral rights to the Lingside patented claims were acquired by Signature Resources in 2018. Beyond these two patented claim holdings, the only other currently recorded claims in the area are a group of 14 claims held by a numbered Ontario corporation. This claim group is located 6.3 kilometres south of the Property and covers an east-west trending, 7-kilometre long iron formation in the vicinity of Etamame Lake. The iron formation is situated on the southern limb of a syncline near the contact of the LLGB and granitic rocks. That property's southern boundary is common with the northern boundary of Opasquia Provincial Park.

The closest major exploration project to the Property is Yamana Gold Inc.'s Monument Bay (also known as Twin Lakes) project. It is located 65 kilometres north of the Property and 52 kilometres northeast of Red Sucker Lake FN. The previous owner, Mega Precious Metals Inc., reported a total measured and indicated resource (open pit and underground) of 46,871,000 tonnes grading 1.43 g Au/t (McCracken and Thibault, 2014).

23.2 Lingside Gold Mines

A contiguous group of 14 patented claims numbered PAT-8070 to PAT-8083 inclusive are situated to the west of the Lingman Lake mine site. These claims have had several owners in the past, including Kennco Explorations Ltd. The metavolcanic-granite contact that is spatially associated with the mineralization at the Lingman Lake Gold Mine strikes through the northern portion of the claims. Historical exploration records are sparse as formal assessment work filings were not required because of the patented status of the property. Therefore, there is no available data to suggest that mineralized zones situated at the Lingman Lake Gold Mine continue onto these claims. Despite this lack of information, the recognition of the metavolcanic-granite contact striking through the claims deems that these claims possess favourable exploration potential.

23.3 Private U.S. Company Patents

A private U.S. company holds a group of 17 patented claims, numbered PAT-8141 to PAT-8157 inclusive, adjacent to the east boundary of the claims held by Signature Resources. Quartz porphyry intrudes volcano-sedimentary rocks in the southern portion of those claims (Wilson, 1987) but the major metavolcanic-granite

contact strikes away, east-northeast from the northern boundary of the property. Assessment work filings are not required for this property because of the patented status of the claims. What is noted is that Winora Gold Mines Limited is reported to have undertaken trenching, geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling between 1945 and 1948. Grab samples of material taken along strike of the Lingman Lake mine zones are reported to have retuned assays with gold values up to 3.43 g Au/t (Wilson 1987).

Notwithstanding that the information provided in "Item 15" herein is sourced from Ontario government reports and files, the authors have not been able to independently verify the above information and as such said information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA & INFORMATION (Item 24)

24.1 Recent Work by Signature Resources

Signature Resources in the period from 2016 through 2019 conducted four exploration programs which have been documented herein to the extent relevant to this Technical Report. Complete results, observations and conclusions for those programs are documented in their entirety in the technical reports listed below:

1. **Geology Report on the LINGMAN LAKE Gold Property,** Lingman Lake Area, District of Kenora, Ontario, Canada, LATITUDE 53.86221° N, LONGITUDE 92.89163° by W. R. G. Komarechka, P.Geo., and W. Hanych, P.Geo., dated February 26, 2017
2. **2016 Core Re-logging and Sampling Report, Lingman Lake Gold Property b**y W. Hanych, P.Geo., and J. Selway, Ph.D., P.Geo., dated February 26, 2017.
3. **QA/QC Report for Resampling of Historic Drill Core**, Lingman Lake, Lingman Lake Area, NW Ontario, Canada, by Dr. Julie Selway, Ph.D., P.Geo., Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc., dated February 13, 2017.
4. **Technical Report on Airborne Geophysical High-Resolution Magnetometer and Matrix VLF-EM, Surveys and Inversion of VLF Data b**y J.S. Brett, M.Sc., P.Geo., MPH Consulting Limited, and W. Hanych, P.Geo., dated March 26, 2019.
5. **Assessment Report, 2018 Diamond Drilling Program, Lingman Lake Gold Property**, Red Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada by John M. Siriunas, P.Eng., and Scott Jobin-Bevans, Ph.D., PMP, P.Geo., Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc., dated April 3, 2019.

24.2 Abbreviations and Acronyms

Table 24: Acronyms and abbreviations of terms and units used in this report

Table 20:	
AEM	airborne electromagnetic
AFRI	assessment file research imaging
Au	gold
amsl	above mean seal level
avg	average
cm	centimetre
C	Centigrade/Celsius
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
DDH	diamond drill hole
ft	Feet or foot
GPS	Global Positioning System
g Au/t	Grams of gold per tonne
ISO	International Organization for Standards
km	kilometre
LP	Limited Partnership
m	metre
mm	millimetre
mag	Magnetometer
MENDM	Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines
NAD	North American Datum
NTS	National Topographic System
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
No.	number
oz Au/ton	Troy ounces of gold per ton
ODM	Ontario Department of Mines
OGS	Ontario Geological survey
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
SI	International System of Units
tw	true width
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
U/G	Underground Workings
VLF-EM	Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic
>	greater than
<	less than

24.4 Units of Precious Metal Measure and Elemental Measure

Technical reports and assay certificates report gold and elemental values in various units of measure. This report contains such information. Useful definitions and conversions are tabled below.

Table 21: Definitions and units of Gold and Elemental Measure

ppm	Parts per million, is a parts per notation of dimensionless quantity which denotes one per 1,000,000 parts. Generally understood to be parts by weight.
ppb	Parts per billion, is a parts per notation of dimensionless quantity which denotes one per 1,000,000,000 parts. Generally understood to be parts by weight.
1 troy ounce	Equals 31.103481 grams.
1 ppm	Can be expressed as 1 gram per tonne.
1,000 ppb	Equivalent to 1 ppm. Can be expressed as milligrams per tonne.
Micron	Micron, is a unit of metric measurement, is 1 millionth of a metre or 1-thousandth of a millimetre. Therefore 500-microns are one-half of a millimetre.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (Item 25)

The Lingman Lake property hosts significant geological features that are characteristic of gold-bearing environments common to contemporary models of orogenic lode gold deposits within volcano-sedimentary ("greenstone") belts of Archean age. Some of the salient features include:

- Presence of a regional scale deformation zone.
- Gold-enriched quartz veins and silicified alteration zones associated with penetrative foliation and shear zone development resulting from that regional scale deformation.
- Multiple sub-parallel and branching shear zones over a wide area, extending along a strike length in excess of 1,000 metres and 260 metres in width in favourable host lithologies that include volcanic successions and ultramafic volcanics that are proximal to a regional scale intrusive contact.
- Multi-phase intrusions ranging from regional scale granitic terranes to property level feldspar ± quartz porphyry that possesses complex intrusive relationships.
- Poly-sulphide mineralization that includes pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite.
- Multiple associations that include gold occurrences in silicified zones, quartz veins and veinlets, in volcanic-intrusive contact zones, and within intrusive rocks.

Beyond these geological features, other factors that are noteworthy of the Lingman Lake property include the great historical expenditures in exploration and development and exploration recommendations suggested by past operators.

Since Signature Resources acquired the Property in 2013, the company in almost seven years has expanded the size of its land holdings from 64 hectares to the current size of 14,280 hectares. Approximately, 70% of this vast land holding has been covered by an Airborne High Resolution Magnetic and Matrix VLF-EM survey with subsequent state-of-the-art Inversion of the VLF-EM data. Numerous high-priority targets, based on the correlation of the Inversion data with the gold zones present at the Lingman Lake mine, have been identified for follow-up work.

The Property is considered to be an advanced exploration project and an economic assessment of the project at this stage would be premature. However, it is noteworthy to mention a past recommendation by James Wade Engineering Ltd. The company produced a draft prefeasibility report for Massive Energy Ltd. that included reviewing the economics of the project with operating scenarios of 350, 500, and 750 tons per day (Wade, 1986). This study concluded that due to the existence of multiple sub-parallel zones, a 750 ton per day operation could be achieved providing that a resource on the order of 1,500 kilograms (about 500,000 ounces) of gold *in situ* could be identified.

The 2016 core re-logging and duplicate core sampling achieved remarkable success in the context that the Lingman Lake gold zones have consistently produced high-grade gold values. Achieving a 94% correlation of the historical core assays vs current assays in this mineralized environment is exceptional. This correlation

advances the level of confidence in the historical database making it available to a future resource estimate with over 7,000 historical gold assays.

For the 2018 diamond drill program, collar locations were proposed with a view to test the grade and continuity of the mineralization encountered in the underground workings and historical diamond drilling carried out on the property by previous operators. The results of this program not only confirmed the data generated by the historical drilling but also in some cases expanded the dimensions of mineralized zones. The test of grade and continuity achieved positive results contributing to the potential expansion of the gold zones.

Immediate target areas for potentially significantly increasing tonnage are the down dip extensions of all the zones, especially the North and West Zones. In testing the down-dip extensions of these two zones, drilling in part would also test the other zones. Drilling between widely spaced historical drill pierce points should also potentially increase tonnage.

The Lingman Lake gold property is a property of merit. It warrants further work to advance it to the stage that a preliminary economic assessment is warranted. Excellent potential exists within the five delineated zones along strike and especially at depth (*i.e.*, below 183 metres vertical depth).

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Item 26)

26.1 INTRODUCTION

The Property requires a thorough re-assessment of its gold mineralized zones. An on-going program consisting of data compilation, definition, in-fill and exploration diamond drilling is proposed. The compilation of a database, followed by a resource model would serve to re-define the historical resources, to comply with National Instrument 43-101 rules for the disclosure of mineral resources, and in accordance with CIM definitions for resources and reserves. The overall objective of the programs is to advance the property to the stage where a preliminary economic assessment is warranted.

26.2 PHASE 1

The focus of this phase is a definition drill program which can be used to define an NI 43-101-compliant resource. Past drilling was conducted on 30.48 metre (100 foot) centres. This spacing is considered to be too wide in the context of the observed distribution of gold-bearing mineralization. A smaller drill intercept spacing at 15 metre centres is recommended. Several zones can be evaluated simultaneously from one drill collar location.

Notwithstanding the priority of the definition drill program a phased exploration program of the targets identified by the Airborne survey warrant further work.

26.2.1 Mine Site and Immediate Area

1. Update the existing digital database to import into a geological/mining software program.

2. Catalogue and secure all on-site archived core.
3. Undertake a drill program employing oriented core of 20,000 to 25,000 metres to expand the known gold zones.
4. Map in detail outcrop in immediate vicinity of the mine with an emphasis on structural features.
5. Produce a resource model at an appropriate time in the drill campaign.

Estimated expenditure: $6,500,000 to $8,000,000

26.2.2 Regional Exploration

1. Undertake a program of prospecting, mapping, and sampling on target areas defined by the 2018 Airborne Geophysical survey.

Estimated expenditures: $500,000.

26.3 PHASE 2

26.3.1 Mine Site and Immediate Area

1. Continue with definition drilling.

Estimated expenditures $8,000,000

26.3.2 Regional Exploration

1. Follow-up on the results of programs of Phase1 (18.1.2). Includes ground geophysics and up 20 short diamond drill holes.

Estimated expenditures $1,500,000

Table 22: Proposed Exploration Budget for Phases-1, 2 and 3.

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28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGES

John M. Siriunas (P.Eng.)

NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

ON

THE LINGMAN LAKE GOLD PROPERTY

Lingman Lake Area

District of Kenora (Patricia Portion), Ontario, Canada

(According to National Instrument 43-101 and Form F43-101F1)

Prepared for

Signature Resources Ltd.

(signed and sealed)

Signed at Milton, Ontario
January 31, 2020

John M. Siriunas, P. Eng. (PEO Licence Number 42706010)
25 3rd Side Road
Milton, Ontario, L9T 2W5

Walter Hanych (P.Geo.)

NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

ON

THE LINGMAN LAKE GOLD PROPERTY

Lingman Lake Area

District of Kenora (Patricia Portion), Ontario, Canada

(According to National Instrument 43-101 and Form F43-101F1)

Prepared for

Signature Resources Ltd.

(signed and sealed)

Signed at; Collingwood, Ontario
January 31, 2020

Walter Hanych, P.Geo. (#1762)
235 Eleventh Line
Collingwood, Ontario, L9Y 5G6

APPENDIX A

CERTIFICATES OF AUTHORS

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

John M. Siriunas (P.Eng.)

I, John M. Siriunas, P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am an associate independent consultant of Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. (Caracle) and have an address at 25 3rd Side Road, Milton, Ontario, Canada, L9T 2W5.
2. I graduated from the University of Toronto (Toronto, Ontario) with a B.A.Sc. (Geological Engineering) in 1976 and from the University of Toronto (Toronto, Ontario) with an M.A.Sc. (Applied Geology and Geochemistry) in 1979.
3. I have been a member, in good standing, of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario since June 1980 (PEO Licence Number 42706010) and possess a Certificate of Authorization to practice my profession.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously for 40 years and have been involved in mineral exploration, mine site geology, mineral resource and reserve estimations, preliminary economic assessments, pre-feasibility studies, due diligence, valuation and evaluation reporting, and have authored or co-authored numerous reports on a multitude of commodities including nickel-copper-platinum group element, base metals, precious metals, lithium, iron ore and coal projects in the Americas.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections in the report titled *"National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Lingman Lake Gold Property, Lingman Lake Area, District of Kenora (Patricia Portion), Ontario, Canada"* (the "Technical Report"), dated January 31, 2020 and with an Effective Date of January 31, 2020.
7. I personally visited the Property between the dates of August 23, 2018 and September 28, 2018.
8. I am independent of Signature Resources Ltd. applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I was responsible as an independent consultant to Signature Resources Ltd. for the management of a program of diamond carried out on the Property in the fall of 2018. The results of that program are referenced herein this Technical Report.
10. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and confirm the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. As of the Effective Date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed at Milton, Ontario this 31st day of January. 2020.

"electronic signature"

_____

John M. Siriunas (M.A.Sc., P.Eng.)

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

Walter Hanych (P.Geo.)

Walter Hanych P. Geo., do hereby declare that:

1. I reside at 235 11th Line, Collingwood, Ontario, L9Y 5G6.
2. I graduated in 1978 from Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours Degree, Bachelor of Science in Geology.
3. I am a member in good standing with the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, member number 1762.
4. I have been practicing my profession in exploration and advanced mine development projects for over 40-years in Canada, including, British Columbia, Nunavut Territory, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, and internationally in the U.S. and Ireland. I am a member of the Society of Economic Geologists and Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I personally examined and studied the literature, assessment reports and company surveys on the Lingman Lake property.
7. I am responsible for contributing to all sections in the report titled *"National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Lingman Lake Gold Property, Lingman Lake Area, District of Kenora (Patricia Portion), Ontario, Canada"* (the "Technical Report"), dated January 31, 2020 and with an Effective Date of January 31, 2020.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which would make the Technical Report misleading.
9. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites that are accessible by the public of this Technical Report.
10. I disclose that I am not independent of the issuer being an officer and director of the Signature Resources Ltd. in the capacity as President and CEO. I have no direct interest in the Lingman Lake property by instrument of option or title.
11. My involvement with the property since 2003, included report and data compilation, program design and management as an independent consulting geologist.

Walter Hanych, P. Geo. (#1762)

("signed")

'Walter Hanych'

Collingwood, Ontario
January 31, 2020

APPENDIX B

LIST OF CLAIMS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	No.	Claim No.	No.	Claim No.	No.	Claim No.	No.	Claim No.	No.	Claim No.	No.	Claim No.
2	1	100973	46	132660	91	148711	136	152122	181	168711	226	198083
3	2	101564	47	132661	92	149235	137	152123	182	168818	227	198084
4	3	102862	48	132662	93	149264	138	152140	183	168819	228	198147
5	4	103110	49	132663	94	149265	139	152141	184	168820	229	198219
6	5	103284	50	132664	95	149277	140	152142	185	169379	230	198845
7	6	103285	51	132694	96	149278	141	152240	186	170089	231	198846
8	7	103286	52	132695	97	149296	142	152802	187	170090	232	198847
9	8	103934	53	132696	98	149316	143	152803	188	172227	233	199288
10	9	111797	54	132714	99	149317	144	152804	189	174469	234	202627
11	10	111798	55	133289	100	149336	145	153504	190	174470	235	202644
12	11	111799	56	133290	101	149337	146	154648	191	175659	236	203266
13	12	111881	57	133906	102	149338	147	154649	192	177732	237	203283
14	13	112529	58	133907	103	149339	148	155085	193	178580	238	203284
15	14	112870	59	133908	104	149355	149	157998	194	181064	239	203285
16	15	112871	60	133928	105	149356	150	158640	195	184599	240	203286
17	16	113769	61	133929	106	149357	151	158641	196	185074	241	204582
18	17	113845	62	134039	107	149966	152	158699	197	187778	242	204861
19	18	113846	63	134040	108	149967	153	158700	198	187779	243	205399
20	19	113855	64	134041	109	149968	154	159045	199	187780	244	205400
21	20	113872	65	134042	110	149969	155	161982	200	190499	245	205401
22	21	113878	66	134601	111	150044	156	162802	201	190521	246	205414
23	22	113879	67	134602	112	150045	157	162816	202	190522	247	205415
24	23	113899	68	135100	113	150046	158	162817	203	194856	248	205445
25	24	113900	69	135101	114	150048	159	163456	204	194857	249	205448
26	25	114540	70	138494	115	150049	160	163457	205	196616	250	205449
27	26	114600	71	138495	116	150570	161	163478	206	197372	251	205450
28	27	115156	72	138510	117	151163	162	163995	207	197373	252	205463
29	28	115157	73	139158	118	151292	163	163996	208	197374	253	205488
30	29	115158	74	139159	119	151294	164	165490	209	197375	254	205489
31	30	115252	75	139160	120	151495	165	165654	210	197376	255	206076
32	31	115381	76	139193	121	151496	166	168066	211	197377	256	206077
33	32	115382	77	139194	122	151551	167	168091	212	197389	257	206130
34	33	117400	78	143928	123	151552	168	168117	213	197390	258	206131
35	34	117401	79	143952	124	151553	169	168118	214	197420	259	206133
36	35	117418	80	144576	125	151554	170	168119	215	197421	260	206184
37	36	117419	81	144577	126	151555	171	168120	216	197435	261	206843
38	37	117662	82	144578	127	151566	172	168145	217	197436	262	206844
39	38	118417	83	144600	128	151985	173	168167	218	197437	263	207303
40	39	120566	84	144601	129	151986	174	168168	219	197438	264	207304
41	40	121022	85	144632	130	152098	175	168169	220	197462	265	209007
42	41	126468	86	147740	131	152102	176	168170	221	197463	266	210653
43	42	127169	87	148406	132	152103	177	168182	222	197464	267	210654
44	43	128988	88	148486	133	152104	178	168183	223	197465	268	210655
45	44	129624	89	148487	134	152120	179	168184	224	198081	269	210674
46	45	132630	90	148710	135	152121	180	168710	225	198082	270	211294

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	No.	Claim No.	No.	Claim No.	No.	Claim No.	No.	Claim No.	No.	Claim No.	No.	Claim No.
47	271	212173	316	234156	361	254472	406	269101	451	283463	496	301281
48	272	214570	317	234157	362	257291	407	269102	452	283486	497	301297
49	273	216441	318	234158	363	257292	408	269103	453	283512	498	301298
50	274	216935	319	234171	364	257293	409	270576	454	283513	499	301319
51	275	216969	320	234172	365	257294	410	270577	455	283514	500	301320
52	276	216970	321	234193	366	257643	411	270837	456	283529	501	301321
53	277	217501	322	234196	367	258657	412	271376	457	283530	502	301322
54	278	217502	323	234197	368	258658	413	271377	458	283548	503	301323
55	279	217503	324	234719	369	258687	414	271378	459	283567	504	301996
56	280	217522	325	234720	370	258688	415	271405	460	284084	505	301997
57	281	217537	326	234749	371	259362	416	271423	461	284085	506	302015
58	282	217560	327	234750	372	259363	417	271436	462	284086	507	306440
59	283	217561	328	234751	373	261473	418	271437	463	284087	508	306441
60	284	217563	329	234752	374	261768	419	271450	464	284088	509	306460
61	285	217582	330	234753	375	261769	420	271451	465	284089	510	307109
62	286	217583	331	234842	376	263358	421	271452	466	284107	511	307132
63	287	217606	332	234843	377	263359	422	271464	467	284108	512	307165
64	288	218197	333	235034	378	263360	423	271488	468	284109	513	307166
65	289	218198	334	235419	379	263361	424	271489	469	284210	514	313231
66	290	218199	335	235420	380	263391	425	271490	470	284211	515	313874
67	291	218200	336	235421	381	263425	426	271491	471	284295	516	313925
68	292	218260	337	235473	382	263426	427	271492	472	284774	517	313926
69	293	218262	338	239107	383	263427	428	271493	473	284775	518	317830
70	294	218275	339	239108	384	263428	429	272086	474	284776	519	317927
71	295	218276	340	239109	385	263429	430	272138	475	284778	520	317985
72	296	218964	341	239110	386	263443	431	272153	476	284779	521	317998
73	297	218966	342	240483	387	263475	432	272843	477	284780	522	318009
74	298	220433	343	240506	388	263835	433	274945	478	284838	523	318021
75	299	220434	344	240616	389	263836	434	275631	479	284839	524	318022
76	300	220452	345	243047	390	263837	435	275632	480	285486	525	318026
77	301	222844	346	243048	391	263986	436	275633	481	293094	526	318027
78	302	222845	347	243049	392	263987	437	275654	482	295009	527	318549
79	303	223368	348	243727	393	264001	438	276621	483	295010	528	318550
80	304	223369	349	243728	394	264002	439	276622	484	295011	529	318573
81	305	223412	350	243805	395	264029	440	276623	485	295028	530	318574
82	306	224201	351	243806	396	264030	441	276644	486	295029	531	318667
83	307	224429	352	243807	397	264138	442	277284	487	295030	532	319218
84	308	224430	353	244604	398	264706	443	277285	488	299070	533	319221
85	309	227725	354	244605	399	264707	444	277286	489	300419	534	319236
86	310	228408	355	246488	400	264708	445	277307	490	300498	535	319938
87	311	228409	356	247336	401	265443	446	277334	491	300670	536	319939
88	312	234098	357	247892	402	265444	447	279710	492	300671	537	319940
89	313	234099	358	247893	403	265445	448	280412	493	301235	538	319941
90	314	234154	359	251078	404	265446	449	280413	494	301236	539	319942
91	315	234155	360	251827	405	266538	450	283462	495	301248	540	320479

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	No.	Claim No.	No.	Claim No.	No.	Claim No.	No.	Claim No.	No.	Claim No.	No.	Claim No.
92	541	320480	586	332911	631	519222	676	519617	721	519679	766	519724
93	542	320720	587	332955	632	519223	677	519618	722	519680	767	519725
94	543	320721	588	332956	633	519224	678	519619	723	519681	768	519726
95	544	320722	589	332967	634	519225	679	519620	724	519682	769	519727
96	545	320723	590	333173	635	519226	680	519621	725	519683	770	519728
97	546	320818	591	333191	636	519227	681	519622	726	519684	771	P40606
98	547	320819	592	333192	637	519228	682	519623	727	519685	772	P40607
99	548	320868	593	333193	638	519229	683	519624	728	519686	773	P40608
100	549	320886	594	333213	639	519230	684	519625	729	519687	774	P40609
101	550	320887	595	333214	640	519231	685	519626	730	519688	775	P8070
102	551	321416	596	333309	641	519232	686	519627	731	519689	776	P8071
103	552	322078	597	333527	642	519233	687	519628	732	519690	777	P8072
104	553	322079	598	333541	643	519234	688	519629	733	519691	778	P8073
105	554	322668	599	333720	644	519235	689	519630	734	519692	779	P8074
106	555	323048	600	333915	645	519236	690	519631	735	519693	780	P8075
107	556	323049	601	333916	646	519237	691	519632	736	519694	781	P8076
108	557	323711	602	333917	647	519238	692	519633	737	519695	782	P8077
109	558	323727	603	336074	648	519239	693	519634	738	519696	783	P8078
110	559	325979	604	336075	649	519240	694	519635	739	519697	784	P8079
111	560	326658	605	336076	650	519241	695	519636	740	519698	785	P8080
112	561	326688	606	337888	651	519242	696	519637	741	519699	786	P8081
113	562	327664	607	337889	652	519243	697	519638	742	519700	787	P8082
114	563	330451	608	339329	653	519244	698	519639	743	519701	788	P8083
115	564	330452	609	340057	654	519245	699	519640	744	519702		
116	565	330453	610	340569	655	519246	700	519641	745	519703		
117	566	330454	611	342656	656	519247	701	519642	746	519704		
118	567	330542	612	343229	657	519248	702	519643	747	519705		
119	568	330807	613	519204	658	519249	703	519644	748	519706		
120	569	331303	614	519205	659	519250	704	519645	749	519707		
121	570	331364	615	519206	660	519251	705	519646	750	519708		
122	571	331365	616	519207	661	519252	706	519647	751	519709		
123	572	331366	617	519208	662	519253	707	519648	752	519710		
124	573	331367	618	519209	663	519604	708	519649	753	519711		
125	574	331368	619	519210	664	519605	709	519650	754	519712		
126	575	331369	620	519211	665	519606	710	519651	755	519713		
127	576	331388	621	519212	666	519607	711	519669	756	519714		
128	577	331424	622	519213	667	519608	712	519670	757	519715		
129	578	331425	623	519214	668	519609	713	519671	758	519716		
130	579	331426	624	519215	669	519610	714	519672	759	519717		
131	580	331438	625	519216	670	519611	715	519673	760	519718		
132	581	331500	626	519217	671	519612	716	519674	761	519719		
133	582	331520	627	519218	672	519613	717	519675	762	519720		
134	583	331648	628	519219	673	519614	718	519676	763	519721		
135	584	331713	629	519220	674	519615	719	519677	764	519722		
136	585	332910	630	519221	675	519616	720	519678	765	519723		

APPENDIX C

EXPANDED SUMMARY OF 2018 DIAMOND DRILL RESULTS

DDH	Zone	Northing[3]	Easting[3]	Azimuth	Dip	From meters	To meters	Length meters	Au g/t
18-01	West[1]	506844	5968875	360°	-45°	35.50	36.00	0.50	2.98
						36.00	36.50	0.50	18.55
						36.50	37.00	0.50	0.41
						37.00	37.50	0.50	1.17
						37.50	38.00	0.50	13.13
						38.00	39.32	1.32	10.49
						39.32	40.00	0.68	15.12
						40.00	40.50	0.50	5.12
						40.50	41.00	0.50	39.09
						41.00	41.50	0.50	26.16
						41.50	42.00	0.50	27.22
						42.00	42.50	0.50	13.98
						42.50	43.00	0.50	0.27
						43.00	43.50	0.50	0.79
						43.50	44.00	0.50	10.59
						44.00	44.50	0.50	10.05
						44.50	45.00	0.50	13.30
						35.50	45.00	9.50	12.15
18-02	West[1]	506892	5968808	360°	-45°	100.00	100.50	0.50	7.81
						100.50	101.00	0.50	36.89
						101.00	101.50	0.50	1.15
						101.50	102.00	0.50	0.12
						102.00	102.50	0.50	1.58
						102.50	103.00	0.50	7.20
						103.00	103.50	0.50	47.25
						103.50	104.00	0.50	23.18
						104.00	104.50	0.50	11.28
						104.50	105.00	0.50	0.03
						100.00	105.00	5.00	13.65
18-03	North[1]	507236	5968772	360°	-45°	82.00	83.00	1.00	4.00
						83.00	84.00	1.00	6.94
						84.00	85.00	1.00	15.63
						85.00	86.00	1.00	0.79
						82.00	86.00	4.00	6.84
18-04	North[1]	507260	5968729	360°	-45°	45.00	46.00	1.00	2.62
						46.00	47.00	1.00	1.59
						47.00	48.00	1.00	0.64
						48.00	49.00	1.00	4.37
						49.00	50.00	1.00	4.13
						50.00	51.00	1.00	0.65
						45.00	51.00	6.00	2.33
18-05	North[1]	507320	5968750	360°	-45°	95.00	96.00	1.00	3.15
						96.00	97.00	1.00	3.52
						97.00	98.00	1.00	15.67
						98.00	99.00	1.00	2.81
						99.00	100.00	1.00	12.99
						100.00	101.00	1.00	44.71
						101.00	102.00	1.00	58.08
						102.00	103.00	1.00	2.06
						95.00	103.00	8.00	17.87
	SOUTH[2]					55.00	56.00	1.00	0.15
						56.00	57.00	1.00	**11.11**
						57.00	58.00	1.00	**25.34**
						55.00	**58.00**	**3.00**	**12.20**
						65.50	66.00	0.50	0.07
						66.00	67.00	1.00	**17.93**

DDH	Zone	Northing[3]	Easting[3]	Azimuth	Dip	From meters	To meters	Length meters	Au g/t
18-09	CENTRAL A[2]	507192	5968650	360	-45	67.00	68.00	1.00	**8.20**
						68.00	69.00	1.00	3.59
						69.00	70.00	1.00	0.12
						70.00	71.00	1.00	0.15
						71.00	72.00	1.00	**25.13**
						72.00	73.00	1.00	5.51
						73.00	74.00	1.00	3.45
						65.50	**74.00**	**9.00**	**6.55**
	CENTRAL B[2]					81.00	82.00	1.00	0.15
						82.00	83.00	1.00	**15.50**
						83.00	84.00	1.00	0.89
						84.00	85.00	1.00	0.55
						81.00	**85.00**	**4.00**	**4.27**
18-10	SOUTH[2]	507170	5968667	360	-45	22.00	23.00	1.00	4.15
						23.00	24.00	1.00	**12.21**
						24.00	25.00	1.00	0.01
						25.00	26.00	1.00	0.13
						26.00	27.00	1.00	4.94
						27.00	28.00	1.00	1.18
						28.00	29.00	1.00	**7.03**
						29.00	30.00	1.00	**6.48**
						30.00	31.00	1.00	**11.86**
						31.00	32.00	1.00	**37.27**
						32.00	33.00	1.00	0.25
						33.00	34.00	1.00	**10.25**
						34.00	35.00	1.00	**23.42**
						35.00	36.00	1.00	0.73
						22.00	36.00	14.00	**8.56**

Notes: 1 West and North zones strike east-west and dip 75 degrees south.

2 South and Central zones strike east-west and dip 85 degrees south.

3 Co-ordinates referenced to UTM NAD 83, Zone 15 .

APPENDIX D

LINGMAN LAKE MINE AREA COMPILATION MAP


SHOE LAKE
BASE LAKE
PAT 40608
PAT 40606
PAT 40609
PA40607
264173
293094
304569
204582
101564
168091
271376
263391
284295
WEST ZONE
NORTH ZONE
CENTRAL ZONE
SOUTH ZONE
11650 ZONE
N
SCALE
MINE GRID: 30.5m / 100ft
Scale 1:1500
LEGEND
Mine rock
Trail ATV
Winter Road Historic
NOTES: GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZED ZONES INTERPRETATION COMPILATION MODIFIED BY HANYCH AFTER McPHEE 1989, SMERCHANSKI 1946.
DRILLHOLE COLLARS FROM WADE ENGINEERING, 1986 AND McPHEE, 1988. MINOR MODIFICATION BY HANYCH FOR BEST FIT GEOREFERENCE AS OF SEPTEMBER 2011.
TSX-V: SGU
OTC-QB SGGTF
SIGNATURE RESOURCES LTD.
COMPILATION MAP
MINE AREA
LINGMAN LAKE PROPERTY
COMP AND CAD BY; W.HANYCH, P.Geo.
October 2019