



Specimen Hill Prospect Exploration Program, October 2022

Signature Gold Limited Biloela Project – Queensland Australia

Specimen Hill Prospect

Competent Persons Statement

Mr. Jonathan Robbeson – BSc (Hons1), MEconGeol, MMinEng (CP Geo), is a full-time employee of Signature Gold Limited and is a registered Chartered Professional (Geology) with the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM – 304542).

Mr Robbeson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the Note for Mining Oil & Gas Companies, June 2009, of the London Stock Exchange and the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr Robbeson consents to the inclusion of the information in this release in the form and context in which it appears.

General Information

This report relates to the continuation of our exploration field programs that were halted in late 2021 due to weather. No further drilling has been completed since that time for a variety of reasons, (including weather, ground conditions, availability of suitable contractors and COVID). The program was stopped part way down Hole SHDD34. The plan is to complete hole SHDD34 to its target depth and we have a number of other targets we are currently evaluating to drill test.

Since our last field campaign, our exploration geologists have been in the field further evaluating our prospects in preparation for the resumption of our drill programs. Several samples were taken and the sampling techniques employed are detailed in Table 1 below. The entire program was supervised by Signatures' Exploration Manager.

The assay results recently reported re late Hole SHDD34, whose target depth was to be ~300 metres.

Hole Name	Drilling Company	Dip	Azi (Mag)	Total Depth	Easting (MGA94 z56)	Northing (MGA94 z56)	RL – AHD (m)
SHDD34	DEPCO- Diamond	-65	005	201	271,120	7,321,969	553

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Drill-chips are logged and sampled to industry standard. ○ Chip samples are currently being sampled and sent to ALS laboratories for assay. The remainder of these will be reported in a later announcement as soon as the analyses are available. ○ Samples have been taken at a maximum composite length of 1m and constrained within geological context.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Drill holes reported in this announcement were primarily obtained from Diamond Drilling (DD) techniques and they were drilled by DEPCO using an Multi-purpose diamond rig.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provisions are made in the drilling contract to ensure that any hole deviations were minimized, and sample recovery is maximized. Sample recovery is recorded on return of assay. No significant sample loss or sample recovery issues occurred. ○ 3-metre rods were used for diamond drilling with HQ2 and NQ2 where core recovery was monitored and recorded by trained and experienced supervisors and field personal.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All sampling and logging was completed by a professional geologist before the samples and core left the exploration site. ○ Field logging was completed initially on-site and then in the Signature exploration shed. Signature geologists logged the core for lithology, alteration, mineralogy, and veining. Logging gets completed on hard-copy logging sheets in field and then directly into the Signature database when in the exploration shed. ○ All logging is completed as per the Signature logging system which allows for recording of primary, secondary and tertiary lithology and alteration species; as well as colour, texture, grain size, sorting, rounding, fabric and fabric intensity in each lithological interval. ○ Vein and mineralisation frequency, type, nature, composition and percentage of sulphides per metre are logged in accordance with associated alteration and structure. Detailed comments of this is also described. ○ Structural information where available is obtained as point data to from intervals. The logged structure includes faults, breccias, major veins from interval length and % vein material recovered in chips, lithological contacts and intrusive contacts. ○ Core once logged is digitally photographed (wet & dry) on a core tray-by-tray basis. The digital image captures all metre marks, major lithology, alteration and mineralogy.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Geologists and technicians at Signature use industry standards for the collection, preparation and analysis of samples and assaying techniques. ○ Drill chips are sampled using a sample splitter built into the cyclone on the rig. ○ All samples are taken at a maximum of 1m composites and only within the geological horizon / feature present (Hard coding). Sampling does not include composites of more than a metre intercepts. ○ Samples are recorded in pre-numbered calico sample bags and a sample ticket representing each of the corresponding numbers on each bag is placed in the bag to ensure sample integrity and reporting. ○ Samples are sent to ALS where they undergo preliminary crushing to 70% passing a 6mm mesh. These are then riffle split to 3kg and pulverized and split to 85% passing 75 microns. ○ Pulps are digested via four acid digestion dissolving nearly all minerals. Elements are then determined using ICP-MS and ICP-AES analysis. ○ Gold assays are completed using fire assay and atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pulps are retained for future analysis, auditing and QA/QC integrity.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Results per interval are reviewed for chip samples and if unexpected or anomalous assays are returned, an additional duplicate of pulp may be submitted for re-assay.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assays reported in the information release. ○ Signature maintains a rigid QAQC program of all technical information and will accompany all release of assay results. ○ Sample standards (std's) are allocated to the sample dispatch and selected at sample intervals by the geologist to reflect expected results as per the percentage of sulphides logged in the core, making up for greater than 5% of total dispatch length weight or every 13th sample. ○ Sample runs with std's that are not within 2 standard deviations of the std's certified value are returned through the lab and re-run. ○ Blanks are allocated at a rate greater than 5% of the total number of samples for each drill hole every 17 sample. ○ Sample runs with blanks that contain assayed Blanks that return a result of >0.02 ppm get returned to the lab and rerun
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Boreholes were located by a registered surveyor, Fredriksen, Maclean & Associates on using a Trimble RTK GPS/GNSS System with accuracies of +/- 20mm. All boreholes were located on a Plane MGA94 Zone 56 system with levels reduced to the AHD (Australian Height Datum). MGA Co-ordinates were derived from existing Geodetic Permanent Survey Marks for connection to MGA20. ○ Downhole surveys of every hole were completed using a downhole survey camera. The first survey reading was taken near the collar to confirm the accuracy of the setup and then at regular (30m) intervals downhole followed by an end of hole shot.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Drilling at Specimen Hill tested the continuity of mineralisation as interpreted from historic diggings and outcrop and to test potential mineralised porphyry targets identified by previously run Sub-Audio Magnetics and 3D Induced Polarisation surveys conducted over the area.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diamond drill holes are positioned in a way to optimize the intersection angle and test structural relationships of the mineralisation with the observed geology at the site. ○ Typically, holes are oriented perpendicular to known structure to obtain (as close as possible) the true thickness of observed mineralisation downhole, however some holes are purposely positioned to obtain maximum depth testing of deeper targets.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Drilling contractors are issued with approved planned drilling instructions by a senior technical member of the exploration team at Signature. This plan provides planned drill hole names, all technical details, survey and reporting requirements. ○ Once sampling is complete for the drill hole at the rig, it is cross checked with the drilling supervisors daily run sheet by a competent person on behalf of Signature. The drill samples once validated are then removed from the drill site by the competent person to a safe and secure site where further technical validation works commences. ○ The drill holes are geologically logged by Signature personnel who prepare final sampling and submission sheets. ○ The sample submission sheets as well as the samples to be assayed are delivered to the NATA accredited laboratory (ALS – Brisbane & Townsville) by a responsible person on behalf of Signature.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Numerous internal and external audits have been completed by site geologists and technical groups within Signature. ○ External audits by the Independent consultants – Geodiscovery Group Pty Ltd are also conducted.

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mineral Tenement: MDL 313, EPM18350 and EPM19506, EPM25298 are held under the Mineral Resources Act 1989 (Qld). There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. ○ Location: Queensland, 30km NE of Biloela ○ Ownership: 100% owned by Signature Gold Pty Ltd ○ Joint Venture Interests: None ○ Partnerships: None ○ Overriding royalties: None ○ Native title interests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaangalu Nation - No objections received. • Port Curtis Coral Coast - No objections received. ○ Historical sites: None identified ○ Wilderness, National Park and environmental settings: None
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The results represented in this report have been conducted by DEPCO Drilling on behalf of Signature.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Deposit types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High / Intermediate and Low Sulphidation Epithermal (Au,Cu,As,Zn,Bi,Te) Lode-Vein Systems • Proximal associated intrusion related Au-Cu Porphyry & Greisens, evident source of mesothermal to epizonal mineralisation • Enriched oxidized gold veining is mined from ridges in the area. ○ Geological setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Specimen Hill / Mt Rainbow area is located within the central portion of the Mount Morgan Tectonic Domain (MMTD) of the Yarrol Region, which is part of the northern New England Orogen (NEO). Regional mapping indicates the area is structurally dominated by a prominent series of NW trending faults that control a series of alternating horst-graben blocks, with a long-lived basement imposed tectonic – structural fabric, critically influencing the genesis of later Intrusion Related Gold Systems (IRGS) in the region. • The Specimen Hill Prospect lies on the border of a north-westerly trending horst block of Devonian to Carboniferous sediments and volcanics defined by faulted margins and truncated by the Early to Mid-Triassic granitoid intrusions of the Galloway Plains Igneous Complex. Company mapping at the Specimen Hill Prospect, including the Mount Rainbow epithermal lodes, suggests mineralisation is located within a horst block of older, Mid-Devonian acidvolcanics. ○ Style of Mineralisation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gossanous gold-copper mineralisation with associated spongy porous silica alteration extends for >300m of NNW strike at the <i>Mount Rainbow</i> Main lodes. The mineralised zone occurs proximal to the adjacent Specimen Hill Fault. Hydrothermal alteration is intense, comprising silicification and quartz-sericite-clay-carbonate alteration. Mineralisation appears to be stratabound within an advanced argillic zone of up to 50m wide. Alteration and other mineralised zones have been identified to be cross-cutting the primary high-sulphidation zones and gold distribution is not yet fully understood without further diamond drilling. Factors involved, may include original distribution, remobilisation, intense weathering, and local syn-genetic faulting. Elevated copper in this epithermal system, as well as discontinuous gold mineralisation, suggests the Mount Rainbow epithermal mineralisation represents the upper more dispersed zone, above an interpreted more confined and potential main feeder gold system. • Presence of massive (marcasite rich) stratabound sulphide zones, indicative of overprinting late stage intermediate sulphidation epithermal mineralisation. Mineralogy of the sulphide zones comprises free gold, pyrite, marcasite, arsenopyrite, significant silver and copper minerals and sulphates, with elevated As, Pb, Zn, Bi, Te, being an elemental suite typical of an intrusive related epithermal mineralised system. • Areas of outcropping greisen and stock-worked mineralised, moderate to low temperature quartz veins appear within weathered, poorly cemented tonalite over some areas of EPM19506. These occurrences provide a significant indication for the existence of deeper buried intrusions that may have

	provided fluid input into the currently known mineralising system.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Refer To Table 1 as depicted in 'General Information'
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assays are reported in the information release. ○ Significant intercepts have nominally been calculated based on a minimum interval length of 0.5m, maximum internal dilution of 2m and a minimum cut-off grade of 0.4g/t Au. However, some intervals with sizeable Au grades may be reported individually if deemed appropriate.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assays are reported in the information release. ○ Mineralisation within the drilling results seems to be bounded by large north-south and east- west bounding structures ○ All significant intercepts are reported as down hole intervals
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All diagrams are represented and scaled accordingly with no distortion. ○ All diagrams are represented in GDA94 / MGA zone 56 co-ordinate system.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant intercepts reported are only those areas where mineralisation was identified ○ These assay results have not been previously reported ○ All earlier significant assay results have been reported in previous announcements
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No further substantive exploration data is being reported at this time.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Results from this program will be incorporated into existing geological models and interpretations and further work will be determined, based on the outcomes.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

No Mineral Resources are being reported for the Project at this stage

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

No Ore Reserves are being reported for the Project at this stage