ASX Announcement

10 February 2023

# Pilbara Lithium Project
# Spodumene Discovery and Drilling Update

## Highlights

- Recent mapping and surface sampling at Kalamazoo's Marble Bar Lithium Project has discovered outcropping **spodumene-bearing pegmatite dykes** associated with high-grade rock chip samples assaying up to **2.8% $Li_2O$**
- These spodumene-bearing dykes recorded several rock chip assays **>1.0% $Li_2O$,** including four rock chip samples ranging from **2.1% - 2.8% $Li_2O$** over **~1.1km strike extent** in an area which has yet to be drilled
- Visible spodumene observed in all the highest-grade samples has been confirmed by petrological analysis
- Results and analysis of Kalamazoo's 2022 maiden reconnaissance Reverse Circulation ("**RC**") drilling program (~4,000m) at its Marble Bar and DOM's Hill Lithium Projects, Pilbara WA, have been completed
- At the Marble Bar Lithium Project, a total of 26 x RC drill holes (2,416m) targeted several outcropping lithium-mineralised pegmatite dykes and soil geochemistry anomalies
- Lepidolite mineralised pegmatite dykes were intersected in three prospect,s with the best result being **1m @ 0.6% $Li_2O$** from 4m (MB22RC019)
- At the DOM's Hill Lithium Project, a total of 10 x RC drill holes (1,612m) targeted three soil geochemistry anomalies with drilling intersecting one unmineralised pegmatite swarm
- The 2023 field exploration program is currently being planned which will include a significant Phase 2 drilling program, in addition to further evaluation of the spodumene-bearing dykes at Marble Bar
- Exploration across these lithium projects is being undertaken under the exploration Joint Venture with Chilean lithium producer Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile S.A. ("**SQM**") (**NYSE: SQM**)

## Pilbara Lithium Project Update

Kalamazoo Resources Limited (**ASX: KZR**) ("**Kalamazoo**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide an update on its Pilbara Lithium Project, which is subject to a Joint Venture with SQM. At the Marble Bar Lithium Project, the Company recently identified spodumene-bearing pegmatites dykes that outcrop for at least **~1.1km** strike extent and have not been previously drill tested. Kalamazoo is also pleased to advise that the results for its ~4,000m maiden 2022 RC drilling program at the Marble Bar and DOM's Hill Lithium Projects have now been received (Figure 1).

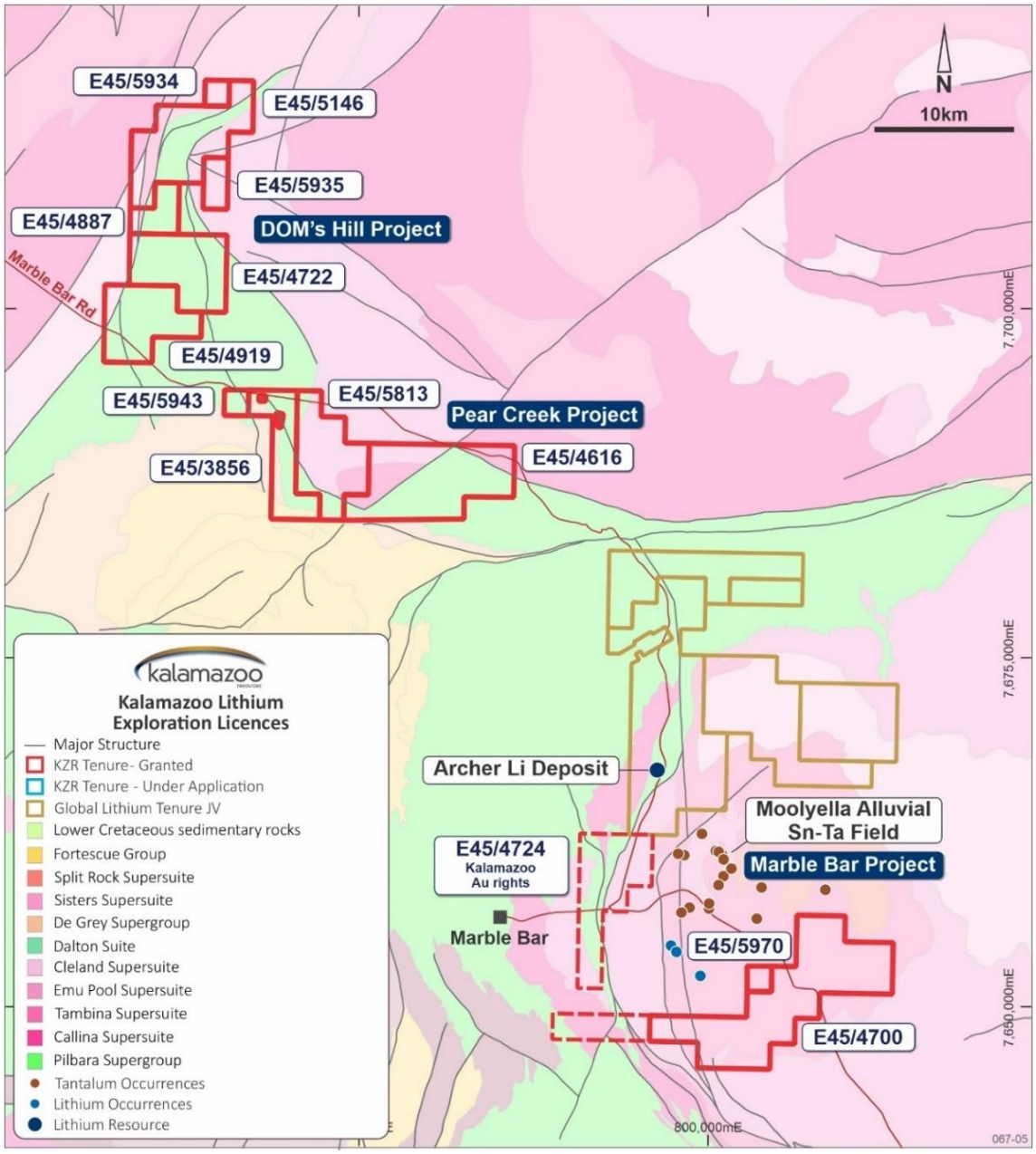


**Figure 1:** Location of Kalamazoo's lithium exploration projects at DOM's Hill, Pear Creek and Marble Bar, East Pilbara WA. Note that Kalamazoo has gold rights only in respect to E45/4724.

## Spodumene Discovery at Marble Bar Lithium Project

The Marble Bar Lithium Project (E45/4700 and E45/5970) covers ~77km$^2$ and is considered highly prospective for LCT-style pegmatite-hosted lithium mineralisation.

After completion of the 1st Phase 2022 drilling program at Marble Bar, Kalamazoo conducted a field mapping and surface sampling campaign in October 2022. This campaign was concentrated on an area within E45/5970 that contained previously mapped pegmatite dykes, some containing visible lepidolite and not subject to any previous drilling.

During the October 2022 field campaign, rock chip sample MBLR179 was noted as containing visible spodumene (in addition to lepidolite) and returned an assay result of **1.8% $Li_2O$** (Table 1). The presence of spodumene in this sample has since been confirmed through petrological analysis. The identification of spodumene led to an additional rock chip sampling program in December 2022 where several other samples containing visible spodumene were collected.

The spodumene occurs in an en echelon series of pegmatite dykes with the high grade (>1% $Li_2O$) samples currently extending over a strike extent of **~1.1km** with an average width of ~2-3m at the surface (Figures 2 and 3). The best rock chip assay results collected to date (up to **2.8% $Li_2O$**) are shown in Table 1.

It is important to note that this is the first reported observation of spodumene within the Marble Bar Lithium Project. Kalamazoo considers this to be a highly encouraging development which will be the subject of further investigations during 2023.

**Table 1:** Rock chip sample assays for the Marble Bar Lithium Project (minimum 0.3% $Li_2O$ cut-off). * Denotes visible spodumene occurrence except for MBLR179 which was also confirmed via petrological analysis. ** Denotes samples re-assayed using a sodium peroxide fusion method.

| Sample ID | Li (ppm) | $Li_2O$ (%) | Cs (ppm) | Ta (ppm) | Nb (ppm) | Rb (ppm) | Sn (ppm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MBLR001 | 1490 | 0.32 | 86.4 | 51.3 | 35.9 | 2240 | 67.6 |
| MBLR036 | 1440 | 0.31 | 129 | 93.9 | 41.9 | 2050 | 55 |
| MBLR037 | 2230 | 0.48 | 154 | 88 | 43.8 | 2430 | 60.9 |
| MBLR038 | 2010 | 0.43 | 86.9 | 41.6 | 29.6 | 2850 | 79.8 |
| **MBLR103*** | **7510** | **1.62** | **314** | **116.5** | **46.4** | **5410** | **115** |
| **MBLR104** | **5680** | **1.22** | **280** | **156.5** | **60.9** | **3920** | **61.9** |
| MBLR105 | 1660 | 0.36 | 170 | 90.7 | 21.1 | 1740 | 27.4 |
| MBLR106 | 2300 | 0.49 | 145 | 53.6 | 21 | 2330 | 45.5 |
| **MBLR107** | **5660** | **1.22** | **314** | **90.3** | **44** | **4340** | **89** |
| **MBLR177** | **5400** | **1.16** | **200** | **84.6** | **43.6** | **3270** | **96.9** |
| MBLR178 | 1640 | 0.35 | 98.7 | 46.9 | 28.1 | 1885 | 41.8 |
| **MBLR179*** | **8430** | **1.81** | **79.1** | **28.3** | **21.9** | **1465** | **60.7** |
| **MBLR181** | **4760** | **1.02** | **433** | **138.5** | **43.7** | **3880** | **65.8** |
| MBLR184 | 4200 | 0.90 | 404 | 239 | 64.6 | 4680 | 41.8 |
| **MBLR188** | **5370** | **1.16** | **432** | **171.5** | **50** | **4620** | **65.1** |
| MBLR194 | 1645 | 0.35 | 417 | 0.89 | 14.8 | 906 | 17.4 |
| MBLR202 | 2390 | 0.51 | 86 | 27.2 | 16 | 1995 | 50.7 |
| **MBLR203*** | **>10000**** | **2.57**** | **63.9** | **33** | **16.9** | **1350** | **80.6** |
| **MBLR204*** | **4590** | **0.99** | **85.5** | **23.8** | **20.1** | **1595** | **49.4** |
| **MBLR205*** | **>10000**** | **2.30**** | **82.2** | **25.9** | **18.5** | **1045** | **83.7** |
| **MBLR206*** | **9870** | **2.12** | **83.9** | **31.1** | **23** | **1930** | **69.3** |
| MBLR207* | 1975 | 0.43 | 98.4 | 39.2 | 21.9 | 2470 | 48.3 |
| **MBLR208** | **4660** | **1.00** | **193.5** | **56.6** | **27** | **2810** | **60.3** |
| MBLR211 | 1475 | 0.32 | 105.5 | 38.5 | 27.8 | 3310 | 36.7 |
| **MBLR212*** | **>10000**** | **2.81**** | **112.5** | **61.1** | **22.9** | **2200** | **41.8** |
| **MBLR213*** | **5600** | **1.21** | **200** | **38.8** | **42.5** | **4750** | **76.7** |

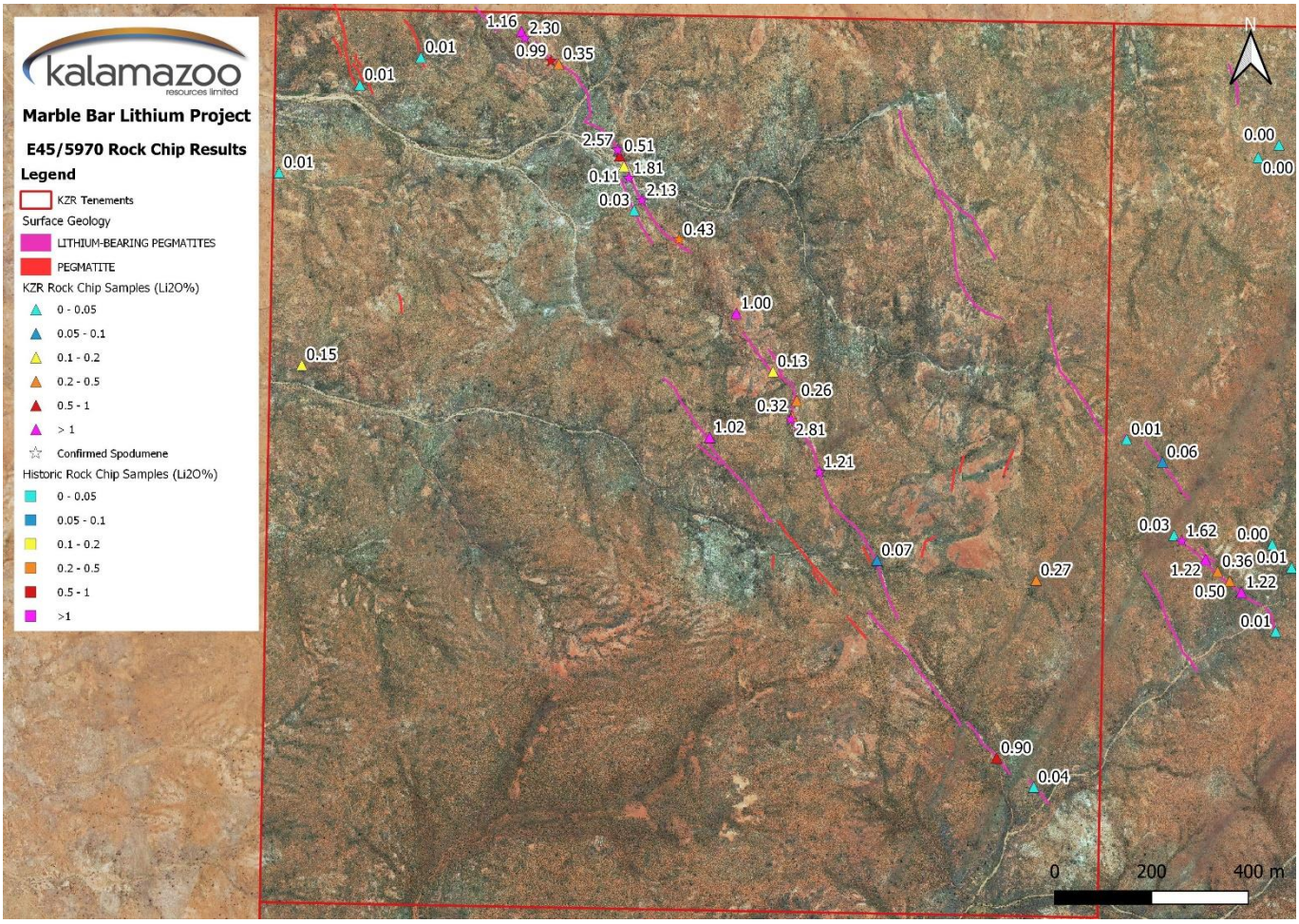


**Figure 2:** Location of currently mapped pegmatite dykes and rock chip samples with corresponding $Li_2O$% assay results in E45/5970, Marble Bar Lithium Project, East Pilbara WA.

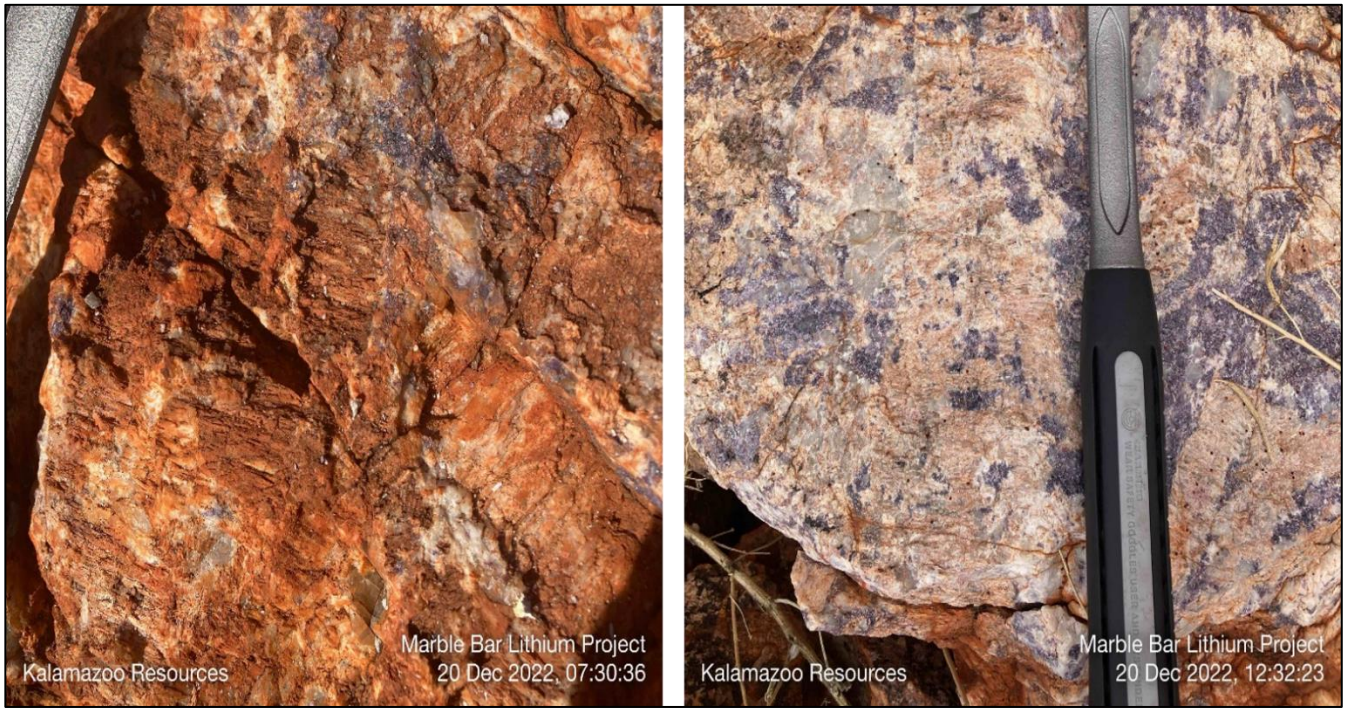


**Figure 3:** Example photos of spodumene (pale pink-white, coarse elongated striated mineral) and lepidolite (purple) mineralised pegmatite dyke in E45/5970, Marble Bar Lithium Project, East Pilbara WA. Note these photos correspond to rock chip sample MBLR212 which assayed 2.8% $Li_2O$ (see Table 1). Scale of view is ~40cm.

## 2022 Maiden Reverse Circulation Drilling Program

In July 2022, Kalamazoo completed a reconnaissance maiden RC drilling program (~4,000m in total) at both the DOM's Hill and Marble Bar Lithium Projects (Figure 4 and Table 2). The best drill hole sample assay results are detailed in Table 3.

### Marble Bar Lithium Project

At the Marble Bar Lithium Project, a total of 26 x RC holes (2,416m) targeted lepidolite-bearing pegmatite dykes across three prospects and a soil geochemistry anomaly at a fourth prospect (Figures 4 and 5).

At three of these prospects, the drilling intersected several 1m – 3m average thick intervals of lepidolite-bearing pegmatite dykes hosted within gneissic basement rocks. The best sample assay result being **1m @ 0.6% $Li_20$ from 4m** (MB22RC019).

The results of this 1st phase reconnaissance drilling have confirmed the presence of numerous lepidolite-bearing pegmatite dykes in the area which will be the subject of further investigation and targeting.

### DOM's Hill Lithium Project

At the DOM's Hill Lithium Project, a total of 10 x RC drill holes (1,612m) targeted three soil geochemistry anomalies with drilling intersecting one unmineralised pegmatite swarm (Figure 6 and Table 2).

The 1st phase of reconnaissance drilling intersected significant quartz-veining and one unmineralised pegmatite swarm at DOM's Hill, with the focus now on several identified prospects for ongoing investigations in 2023.

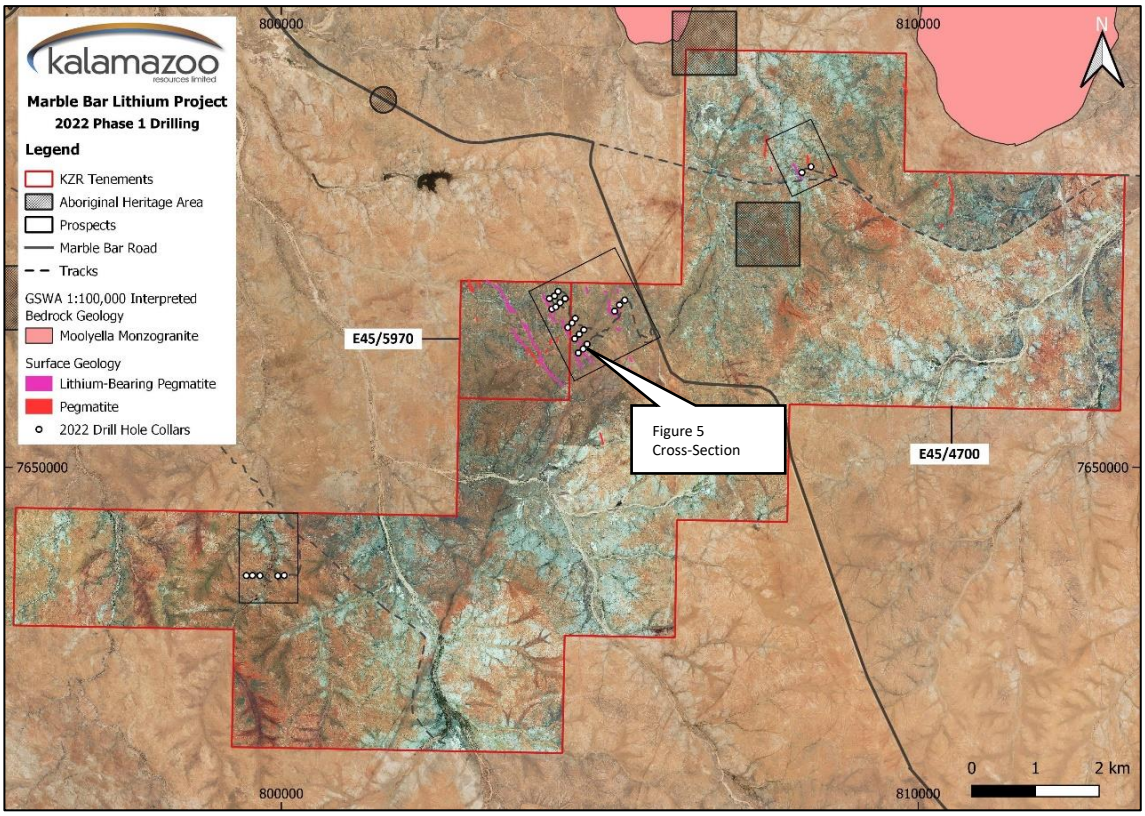


**Figure 4:** 2022 1st Phase RC drillhole location map at the Marble Bar Lithium Project

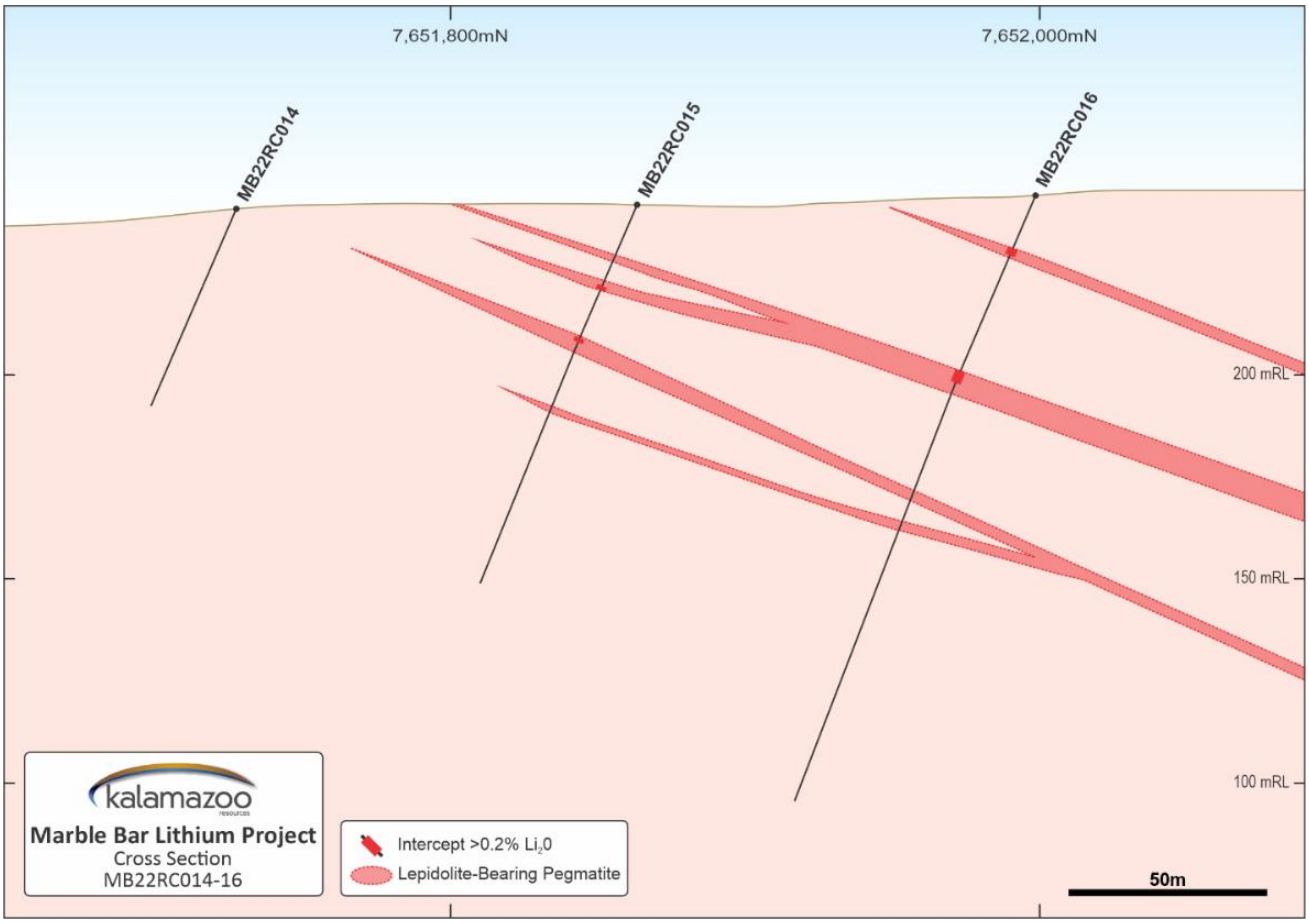


**Figure 5:** Example drilling cross-section MB22RC014 to MB22RC016 (see Figure 4 for location), Marble Bar Lithium Project

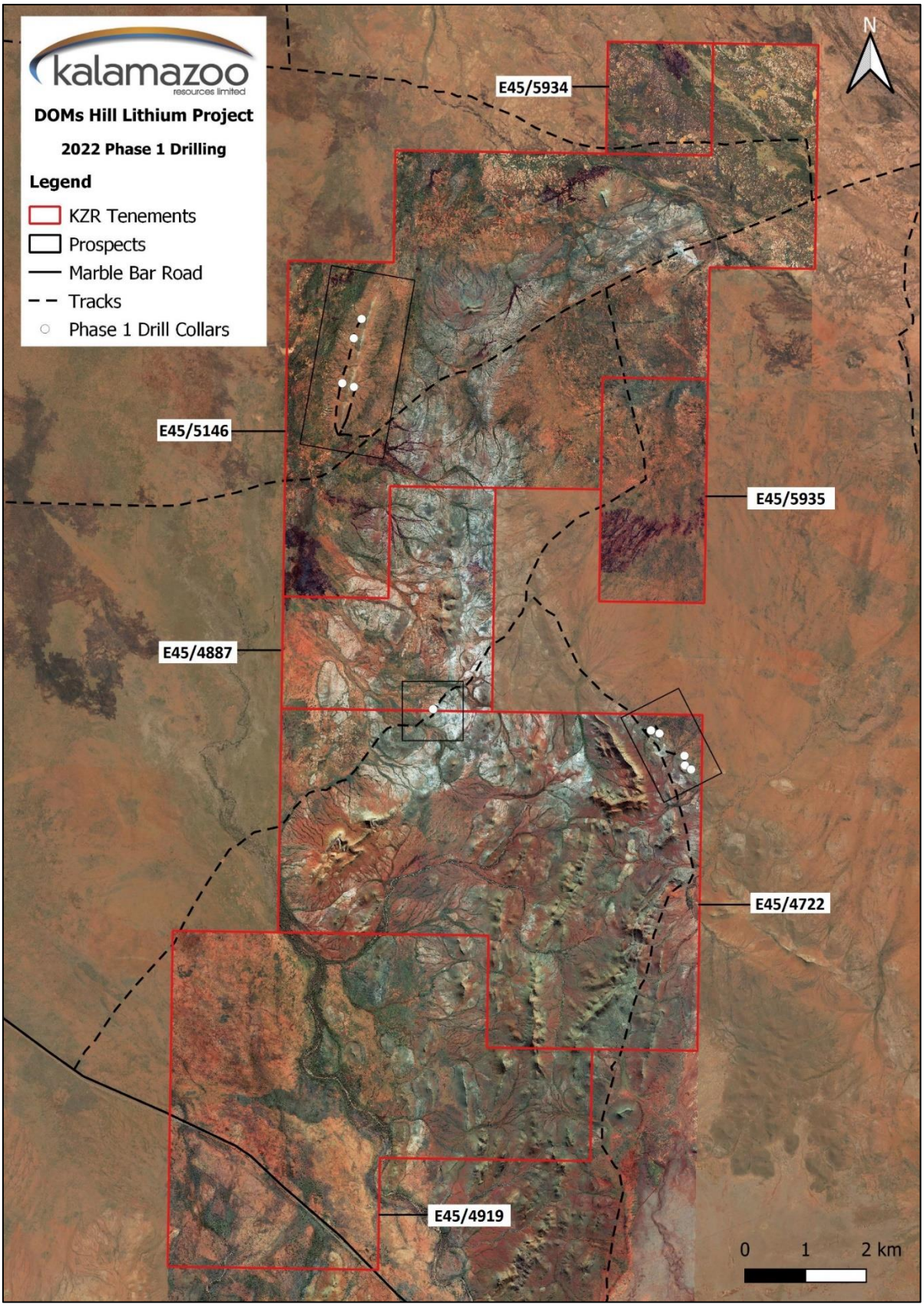


**Figure 6:** 2022 1st Phase RC drillhole location map at the DOM's Hill Lithium Project

**Table 2:** 2022 Pilbara Lithium Projects RC drillhole summary (GDA94 MGA Zone 50)

| Project | Hole ID | Easting | Northing | RL | Depth (m) | Dip | Azimuth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marble Bar | MB22RC001 | 804208 | 7652645 | 229 | 52 | -65 | 230 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC002 | 804246 | 7652481 | 230 | 40 | -65 | 230 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC003 | 804308 | 7652514 | 235 | 64 | -65 | 230 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC004 | 804288 | 7652687 | 236 | 88 | -65 | 230 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC005 | 804376 | 7652581 | 230 | 88 | -65 | 230 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC006 | 804344 | 7652758 | 228 | 124 | -70 | 230 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC007 | 804454 | 7652645 | 237 | 136 | -70 | 230 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC008 | 804613 | 7652335 | 229 | 124 | -65 | 225 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC009 | 804495 | 7652192 | 242 | 40 | -65 | 225 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC010 | 804563 | 7652263 | 244 | 88 | -65 | 225 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC011 | 804603 | 7652014 | 245 | 50 | -65 | 225 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC012 | 804677 | 7652087 | 247 | 85 | -65 | 225 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC013 | 804748 | 7652155 | 231 | 124 | -65 | 225 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC014 | 804661 | 7651792 | 240 | 52 | -65 | 220 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC015 | 804737 | 7651855 | 215 | 100 | -65 | 220 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC016 | 804799 | 7651931 | 241 | 160 | -65 | 220 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC017 | 805308 | 7652546 | 234 | 88 | -65 | 225 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC018 | 805391 | 7652621 | 234 | 130 | -65 | 225 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC019 | 805231 | 7652449 | 236 | 50 | -65 | 225 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC020 | 808172 | 7654625 | 256 | 106 | -65 | 240 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC021 | 808315 | 7654715 | 281 | 118 | -65 | 240 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC022 | 799448 | 7648298 | 248 | 106 | -65 | 270 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC023 | 799544 | 7648300 | 227 | 106 | -65 | 270 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC024 | 799663 | 7648297 | 239 | 100 | -65 | 270 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC025 | 799941 | 7648295 | 222 | 100 | -65 | 270 |
| Marble Bar | MB22RC026 | 800044 | 7648301 | 223 | 100 | -65 | 270 |
| DOMs Hill | DH22RC001 | 764704 | 7705025 | 96 | 130 | -65 | 105 |
| DOMs Hill | DH22RC002 | 764836 | 7704963 | 95 | 150 | -65 | 210 |
| DOMs Hill | DH22RC003 | 765361 | 7704374 | 99 | 154 | -60 | 170 |
| DOMs Hill | DH22RC004 | 765256 | 7704441 | 101 | 154 | -65 | 155 |
| DOMs Hill | DH22RC005 | 765255 | 7704591 | 94 | 154 | -65 | 175 |
| DOMs Hill | DH22RC006 | 761112 | 7705362 | 102 | 82 | -65 | 340 |
| DOMs Hill | DH22RC007 | 759935 | 7711803 | 75 | 184 | -50 | 105 |
| DOMs Hill | DH22RC008 | 759804 | 7711489 | 75 | 238 | -50 | 105 |
| DOMs Hill | DH22RC009 | 759612 | 7710746 | 76 | 200 | -50 | 105 |
| DOMs Hill | DH22RC010 | 759819 | 7710690 | 88 | 172 | -50 | 285 |

**Table 3:** Summary Marble Bar RC drilling sample assays (minimum 0.1% $Li_2O$ cut-off)

| Hole ID | Depth From (m) | Depth To (m) | Interval (m) | $Li_2O$% |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MB22RC001 | 33 | 36 | **3** | 0.2 |
| MB22RC003 | 20 | 22 | 2 | 0.12 |
| MB22RC004 | 34 | 37 | 3 | 0.19 |
| MB22RC004 | 40 | 42 | 2 | 0.15 |
| MB22RC004 | 62 | 63 | 1 | 0.1 |
| MB22RC005 | 71 | 72 | 1 | 0.12 |
| MB22RC007 | 13 | 16 | 3 | 0.15 |
| MB22RC009 | 14 | 18 | 4 | 0.25 |
| *including* | *16* | *17* | *1* | *0.5* |
| MB22RC013 | 60 | 61 | 1 | 0.13 |
| MB22RC013 | 83 | 84 | 1 | 0.1 |
| MB22RC013 | 86 | 88 | 2 | 0.26 |
| MB22RC015 | 21 | 22 | 1 | 0.15 |
| MB22RC015 | 35 | 36 | 1 | 0.24 |
| MB22RC016 | 14 | 16 | 2 | 0.12 |
| MB22RC016 | 47 | 50 | 3 | 0.11 |
| MB22RC019 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 0.3 |
| *including* | *5* | *6* | *1* | *0.6* |
| MB22RC020 | 88 | 90 | 2 | 0.12 |
| MB22RC021 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0.12 |
| MB22RC021 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 0.14 |
| MB22RC021 | 60 | 61 | 1 | 0.14 |

## Kalamazoo/SQM Pilbara Exploration Joint Venture

The DOM's Hill and Marble Bar Lithium Projects are part of an exploration Joint Venture agreement between Kalamazoo and the major Chilean lithium producer Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile S.A. SQM has been granted the right to earn an initial 30% interest (to a maximum of 70%) in all mineral rights at Kalamazoo's DOM's Hill and Marble Bar Lithium Projects, by sole funding a minimum of A$12 million of exploration and development activities over four years.

Kalamazoo and SQM are working closely together in designing and implementing the exploration and drilling programs in the Pilbara via its joint Technical Advisory Committee. Kalamazoo is the current Manager for all exploration activities.

SQM is one of the world's leading lithium producers with its main asset in Australia being its 50% joint venture interest in the Mt. Holland Lithium Project.

## Next Steps

Kalamazoo's priority at its Pilbara Lithium Projects is to continue with drill target generation and field exploration planning for the 2023 field season. This includes:

- A proposed significant 2nd Phase RC and aircore drilling program
- Further field reconnaissance, surface sampling and evaluation of the high-grade spodumene-bearing pegmatite dykes
- Planning and design of proposed 2023 field campaigns
- Cultural heritage clearances and regulatory permitting

This announcement has been approved for release to the ASX by Luke Reinehr, Chairman and CEO, Kalamazoo Resources Limited.

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**Previously Released ASX Material References**

For further details relating to information in this announcement please refer to the following ASX announcements:

ASX: KZR 8 July 2021
ASX: KZR 16 December 2021
ASX: KZR 11 May 2022
ASX: KZR 23 August 2021
ASX: KZR 12 April 2022

## About Kalamazoo Resources Limited

Kalamazoo Resources Limited (ASX: KZR) is an ASX-listed exploration company with a portfolio of high-quality gold and lithium projects in Victoria and the Pilbara, WA. In Victoria Kalamazoo is exploring its 100% owned projects in the Castlemaine (historical production of ~5.6Moz Au), Maldon (historical production of ~2Moz), and Tarnagulla Goldfields as well as its Myrtle and Mt Piper Projects near the world class Fosterville gold mine in Victoria. In the Pilbara, Kalamazoo's extensive exploration program is advancing the 100% owned Ashburton Gold Project to further increase the 1.44Moz Au resource as well as the 100% owned Mallina West Project along strike from De Grey's 10Moz Hemi discovery.

Kalamazoo's lithium projects include the DOM's Hill and Marble Bar Lithium Projects in an exploration joint venture with the major Chilean lithium producer Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile S.A. (SQM) (NYSE: SQM) and the 100% owned Pear Creek Lithium Project. Kalamazoo also has the 100% owned "Jingellic" and "Tallangatta" lithium exploration projects in the Lachlan Fold Belt of southern New South Wales/NE Victoria.

Kalamazoo has become the first gold and lithium explorer operating in Australia to be certified carbon neutral for its business operations under the Federal Government's Climate Active Program, with projected 2022 emissions fully offset achieved with a verified environmental reforestation program in Western Australia.

## Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement for the Pilbara Lithium Projects is based on information compiled by Dr Luke Mortimer, a competent person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Mortimer is an employee engaged as the Exploration Manager for the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Mortimer consents to the inclusion in this document of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

## Forward Looking Statements

Statements regarding Kalamazoo's plans with respect to its mineral properties and programs are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that Kalamazoo's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as currently expected. There can also be no assurance that Kalamazoo will be able to confirm the presence of additional mineral resources/reserves, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of Kalamazoo's mineral properties. The performance of Kalamazoo may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company and its Directors, staff, and contractors.

**Table 1. JORC Code, 2012 Edition**

**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Sampling techniques* | • *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | <u>DRILLING</u><br>• Drilling samples referred to in this report are obtained from Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill chips collected from 1m width intervals for the entire hole length via a rig mounted rig sample splitter.<br>• RC drill chip samples sent for assay were either 2m or 1m composite samples.<br>• The selection of either 2m or 1m sample intervals was based upon presence of pegmatites and lithium mineralisation or the presence of sulfides and/or structures (e.g. shear zone), as determined from detailed geological logging of drill chip samples.<br>• The laboratory assay sample was prepared as either a 2m or 1m composite via a spear sampling technique through the body of each original 1m interval.<br><br><u>ROCK CHIP SAMPLING</u><br>• Samples were collected using a geological hammer<br>• Typically +1kg samples were collected<br>• Sample sites were *ad hoc* point samples selected in the field by KZR Geologists during reconnaissance field mapping and surface sampling exercises. |
| *Drilling techniques* | • *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | • Reverse circulation or RC drill holes were completed by a specialist drilling contractor, Strike Drilling, using a truck mounted T685 drill rig.<br>• Holes were drilled with a standard 4.5 inch diameter face-sampling bit.<br>• The orientation of all RC holes was determined by downhole surveys conducted approximately every 30m using a digital downhole survey tool. |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* | • Sample weights, dryness and recoveries are observed and noted on site in a field laptop computer by KZR field staff. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.* | • KZR contracted experienced drilling contractors who use industry standard methods to maximise sample recovery and minimise downhole contamination including using compressed air to maximise dry sample collection during drilling.<br>• No significant sample loss or bias has been noted in the current drilling. Wetness of samples were recorded by KZR Geologists. |
| *Logging* | • *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Geological drill hole logging recorded qualitative descriptions of lithology, mineralogy, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure for each 1m interval over the entire hole length.<br>• Representative RC chip samples were collected from each 1m interval, placed in RC chip trays and stored. |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | <u>DRILLING</u><br>• 2m and 1m RC drill sample composites were collected from the original 1m pile via a PVC spear sampling tube.<br>• Composite RC chip samples were placed in numbered calico bags and grouped in poly-weave bags for dispatch to the laboratory.<br>• Samples were delivered to the laboratory by TOLL Freight.<br>• Sample preparation was conducted at ALS Geochemistry, Malaga WA, including sample sorting, drying, crushing and milling.<br>• Sample sorting: samples are weighed, and respective weights recorded in LIMs. Any reconciliation (e.g. extra samples, insufficient sample, missing samples) is noted at this stage.<br>• Sample Drying: Samples are dried in calico bags in ovens at 105 deg C.<br>• Sample Crushing: Samples are jaw crushed to -6mm before being submitted for milling.<br>• Sample Milling: Charges of up to 3kg are milled to 85% passing 75um in an LM5 mill. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • Duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 1:20. Duplicate results show an acceptable level of variability for the material sampled and style of mineralisation.<br>• Sample weights are recorded and provided by the laboratory.<br><br><u>ROCK CHIP SAMPLING</u><br>• Rock chips were placed in a calico bag, which were labelled with their respective locations.<br>• Samples were then placed in polyweaves bags for transportation to the laboratory.<br>• TOLL IPEC from Port Hedland was used to transport samples to ALS Geochemistry in Wangara, WA.<br>• Sample preparation was conducted at ALS Geochemistry, Malaga WA, including sample sorting, drying, crushing and milling.<br>• Sample sorting: samples are weighed, and respective weights recorded in LIMs. Any reconciliation (e.g. extra samples, insufficient sample, missing samples) is noted at this stage.<br>• Sample Crushing: Samples are jaw crushed to -6mm before being submitted for milling.<br>• Sample Milling: 750g are milled to 85% passing 75um.<br>• Duplicate samples were inserted by ALS at a rate of 1:20. Duplicate results show an acceptable level of variability for the material sampled and style of mineralisation.<br>• Sample weights are recorded and provided by the laboratory. |
| *Quality of assay data and laboratory tests* | • *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*<br>• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* | • Assaying of the RC chip and rock chip samples were conducted by ALS Geochemistry, Malaga WA.<br>• Gold analyses (ppm) were determined by fire assay (30g charge; Au-AA25 technique) whilst Lithium (ppm) and associated pathfinder elements (ppm) were determined by ME-MS61 multi-element analysis (four acid digestion with ICP-MS finish). |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | • MBLR203, 205 & 212 reported overlimit using the ME-MS61 technique. ALS re-assayed these 3 x samples via a sodium peroxide fusion analysis (FUS-PER02) to determine Li content.<br>• Sampling and assaying quality control procedures consisted of the inclusion of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs), coarse "blanks" and sample duplicates within each batch (at least 1:20).<br>• Assays of quality control samples were compared with reference samples for gold and lithium, and verified as acceptable prior to use of data from analysed batches.<br>• The assaying techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used for reporting exploration drilling results.<br>• A petrological sample taken from rock chip sample MBLR179 was prepared and analysed by Diamantina Laboratories, Perth, to positively identify the mineral spodumene. |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Sampling intervals defined by the KZR Geologist are assigned sample identification numbers. Corresponding sample numbers matching labelled calico bags are assigned to each interval.<br>• Rock chip samples are assigned ID's in the field, which are recorded alongside sample co-ordinance. Samples are then placed in calico bags marked with their ID code e.g., MBLR001.<br>• All sampling and assay information are stored in a secure database with restricted access.<br>• Digital sample submission forms provided the sample identification numbers accompanying each submission to the laboratory.<br>• All geological logs, sampling and assaying documentation are validated and stored off-site with an independent third party.<br>• Assay results from the laboratory with corresponding sample identification are loaded directly into the database. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | • No adjustments are made to assay data, and no twinned holes have been completed. Drilling intersects mineralisation at various angles.<br>• The verification of significant intersections has been completed by company personnel and the Competent Person. |
| *Location of data points* | • *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • All drill hole collar locations and rock chip sampling locations have been recorded with a 64s Garmin Handheld GPS with 3-5m accuracy.<br>• Drill rig alignment was attained using a handheld compass and verified with downhole surveys collected near-surface followed by approximately every 30m.<br>• All coordinates are provided in the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94 Zone 50 – EPSG28350).<br>• RL data is verified utilising publicly available SRTM-derived (~30m pixel) Digital Elevation Model. |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • The drill hole spacing ranges is not systematic, nor grid based. Drill hole collar positions are based solely on the drilling of specific exploration targets.<br>• The current drill hole spacing does not provide sufficient information for the estimation of a Mineral Resource.<br>• RC drill hole samples are either 2m or 1m length composites. |
| *Orientation of data in relation to geological structure* | • *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*<br>• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.* | • The strike of the target geology (pegmatites) at Marble Bar is ~NW-SE. Targets orientations and geometries at DOMs Hill varied depending on the location.<br>• The drill hole azimuth directions were approximately perpendicular (optimal) to the prevailing strike of the local geology. |
| *Sample security* | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • On the completion of geological logging and sampling RC drill chip samples were delivered from the drill rig to the Company base every shift. This is also true for rock chip samples. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | • All samples have been delivered direct to TOLL Freight for transport to the laboratory by Kalamazoo personnel. |
| *Audits or reviews* | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • Due to the limited duration of the program, no external audits or reviews have been undertaken. |

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| *Mineral tenement and land tenure status* | • *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br>• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.* | • E45/4700, E45/5970, E45/5146, E45/4887 and E45/4722 are 100% owned by Kalamazoo Resources Ltd and are in good standing with no known impediments.<br>• The drilling programs referred to in this announcement have taken place within the following Exploration Licences:<br>Marble Bar - E 45/4700 and E45/5970, located on the Eginbah (Limestone) & Corunna Downs Pastoral Stations.<br>DOMs Hill - E45/5146, E45/4887 and E45/4722, located within the Coongan Pastoral Station.<br>• Aboriginal Heritage Places had previously been identified within E45/4700 and not located within the drilling prospect areas discussed in this report.<br>• Cultural heritage surveys were conducted by the Nyamal Aboriginal Corporation ("NAC") at all drilling locations prior to any ground disturbing activities. |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • The Marble Bar Lithium Project has historically been explored for gold and alluvial and hard-rock tin-tantalum.<br>• DOMs Hill has had a lengthy exploration history, primarily focussed around gold and lesser base metals.<br>• Past exploration and/or production is described in numerous publicly available Geological Survey of Western Australia publications. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | • Appraisal of historical exploration and mine production records occurred during the initial due diligence period and is ongoing. |
| *Geology* | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The Marble Bar Project is located within the Fig Tree Gneiss which combined with a series additional of TTG granitic intrusives forms the Mt Edgar Batholith. The project sits along the southern margin of the Moolyella Tin (+/- Tantalum) Field, which is believed to be sourced from the highly fractionated Moolyella Monzogranite of the Split Rock Supersuite.<br>• The DOMs Hill Project contains a central sheared finger of Archean greenstones within younger granitic intrusives. Several minor gold and base metal prospects exist within the project area, however, none have ever been bought into production.<br>• The drilling samples are of Fig Tree Gneiss and various pegmatites, some containing lithium mineralisation (LCT-style) at Marble Bar. DOMs Hill consisted of various Archean greenstones with intercalated cherts/siliceous sediments. |
| *Drill hole Information* | • *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.* | • As provided.<br>• No historical drill hole data was used in this report. |
| *Data aggregation methods* | • *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade* | • Significant drill hole sample assay intercepts >0.1% $Li_2O$ are reported with the use of length-weighted |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | *truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*<br>• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | averages plus, where applicable, the inclusion of individual sample results that comprise the length-weighted averages.<br>• Significant surface rock chip sample assay results >0.3% $Li_2O$ are reported.<br>• The results reported do not include any cut-off grade. |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').* | • Significant assay intervals reported represent apparent widths. Insufficient geological information is available to confirm the geological model and true width of significant assay intervals. |
| *Diagrams* | • *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | • As provided. |
| *Balanced reporting* | • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.* | • Only significant assay results >0.1% $Li_2O$ have been reported in drilling intercepts, and >0.3% $Li_2O$ for surface rock chip samples. |
| *Other substantive exploration data* | • *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.* | • As provided. |
| *Further work* | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* | • Exploration activities for both gold and lithium at both the DOM's Hill and Marble Bar Projects are ongoing. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Proposed future exploration activities include field geological mapping, surface sampling and reconnaissance drilling. |