

## Multiple Lithium Mineralised Pegmatites Discovered and Exploration Tenure Increased at Marble Bar Lithium Project

### Highlights

- Initial field reconnaissance of the significant portable XRF (**"pXRF"**) soil anomalies recently reported at E45/4700 (**"Marble Bar Lithium Project"**) has discovered numerous outcrops of pegmatite dykes
- Multiple pegmatite dykes coincident with these anomalies **contain visible lithium mineralisation** in the form of lepidolite (lithium mica)
- Kalamazoo's Pilbara lithium exploration ground holding has been further expanded to 354.4km<sup>2</sup> with the grant of two new exploration licences considered highly prospective for pegmatite-hosted lithium-caesium-tantalum mineralisation
- Kalamazoo has been granted E45/5970 adding to its Marble Bar Lithium Project and E45/5943 at the DOM's Hill Lithium Project, both of which form part of the recently announced exploration Joint Venture (**"Joint Venture"**) with Chilean lithium producer Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile S.A. (**"SQM"**) (NYSE: SQM)
- Both new tenements will be the subject of an initial detailed 200m x 100m grid soil sampling program scheduled to be completed by early May 2022
- At both the Marble Bar and DOM's Hill Lithium Projects, requisite Government permitting and cultural heritage surveys are well advanced with drilling programs scheduled to commence late in the June quarter 2022

**Kalamazoo's Chairman and CEO Luke Reinehr said today,** *"We are pleased with our initial fieldwork at Marble Bar which has confirmed multiple pegmatite dykes containing visible lithium mineralisation across the recently identified pXRF soil anomalies. We now consider the likelihood for LCT pegmatite mineralisation in the immediate area is very high, which is supported by Global Lithium's nearby Archer deposit (10.5Mt @ 1.0% Li<sub>2</sub>O) to the north.*

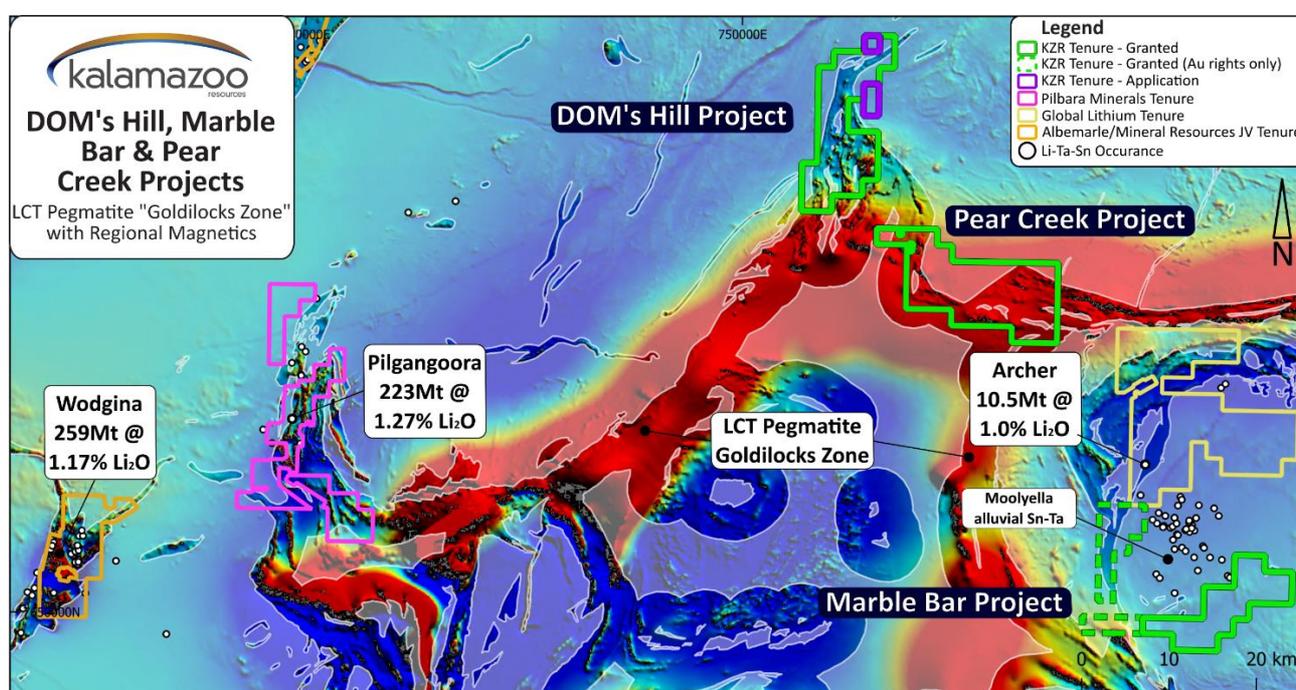
*The grant of two additional tenements at Marble Bar and DOM's Hill further expands our lithium exploration tenure in the immediate area, which is now subject to extensive exploration activity in conjunction with our JV exploration partner SQM. Our focus is to now progress both areas quickly towards upcoming drill programs."*

Kalamazoo Resources Limited (ASX: KZR) (“Kalamazoo” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide the following update on early-stage field reconnaissance activities at its Marble Bar Lithium Project, as well as providing details of two new recently granted Pilbara lithium exploration licences.

The two new highly prospective exploration licences add to Kalamazoo’s already significant Pilbara lithium exploration tenure ground holding which now totals 354.4km<sup>2</sup> (Figure 1).

Specifically, the newly granted E45/5970 and E45/5943 expand Kalamazoo’s Marble Bar and DOM’s Hill Lithium Projects respectively, both of which form part of the recently announced exploration Joint Venture (“Joint Venture”) with Chilean lithium producer SQM. These new exploration licences are considered highly prospective for pegmatite-hosted lithium-caesium-tantalum (“LCT”) mineralisation.

In addition, Kalamazoo recently acquired the Pear Creek Lithium Project (E45/3856, E45/4616 and E45/5813) in the East Pilbara region, WA<sup>1</sup>. This project covers ~147km<sup>2</sup> of highly prospective lithium and gold geology located between Kalamazoo’s existing DOM’s Hill and Marble Bar Lithium Projects (Figure 1). The Pear Creek project area is 100% owned by Kalamazoo and is not currently included within the SQM JV Agreement.



**Figure 1:** Location of Kalamazoo’s DOM’s Hill, Pear Creek, and Marble Bar Projects (~354km<sup>2</sup>) with respect to the Pilgangoora and Wodgina lithium mines and the Archer lithium deposit on a background WA regional-scale aeromagnetic image<sup>2</sup>. The interpreted “Goldilocks Zone” is defined as a 4km wide zone located along the Archaean granite-greenstone contact area.

### Marble Bar Lithium Project (E45/4700 and E45/5970)

The Marble Bar Lithium Project (~76.6km<sup>2</sup>) is considered highly prospective for lithium mineralisation due to its favourable proximity to the Moolyella Monzogranite (inferred LCT-pegmatite source), its location along the margin of the Moolyella tin and tantalum alluvial field plus numerous local occurrences of mapped lithium-enriched pegmatites.

<sup>1</sup> ASX: KZR 14 December 2021

<sup>2</sup> Refer to the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety website: Lithium in Western Australia poster – June 2021

Although Kalamazoo's Marble Bar Lithium Project has not been the subject of any modern systematic exploration for lithium, Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1**) has reported a maiden Inferred Resource of 10.5Mt @ 1.0% Li<sub>2</sub>O for the nearby Archer deposit, also on the margin of the Moolyella tin and tantalum field, approximately 25km to the north (Figure 2). Global Lithium also recently announced that the Archer deposit is now subject to a 60,000m RC drilling program, further highlighting the significant lithium prospectivity in the immediate region<sup>3</sup>.

In February 2022, Kalamazoo reported highly encouraging pXRF soil geochemistry anomalies from its initial Marble Bar Project wide soil sampling program which was completed in late 2021 (3,706 samples)<sup>4</sup>.

The initial analysis of these soil samples utilised a pXRF unit involving a specialised "Li Index" function, developed by Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd. The pXRF Li Index provides a proxy for lithium content via a correlation with a suite of five elements (Rb, Nb, Ta, Ga, and Cs) that are resolvable by pXRF and calibrated against certified reference materials. The results of the pXRF Li Index analyses identified several highly prospective soil anomalies possibly related to potential LCT pegmatite mineralisation (Figure 3).

Kalamazoo recently commenced field mapping and rock chip sampling activities aimed at verifying these pXRF soil anomalies and identifying prospective pegmatite dykes for reconnaissance exploration drill testing. To date, numerous outcrops of pegmatite dykes have been found coincident with the soil geochemistry anomalies, some of which contain visible amounts of lepidolite (lithium mica) (Figure 3). Lepidolite is a common accessory mineral found associated with many lithium deposits and its presence demonstrates that favourable lithium enrichment processes have occurred in the area.

Figure 4 shows an example of one of the lepidolite-bearing pegmatite outcrops that was recorded and sampled during field reconnaissance of the largest pXRF anomaly defined in E45/4700 (see Figure 3 for location).

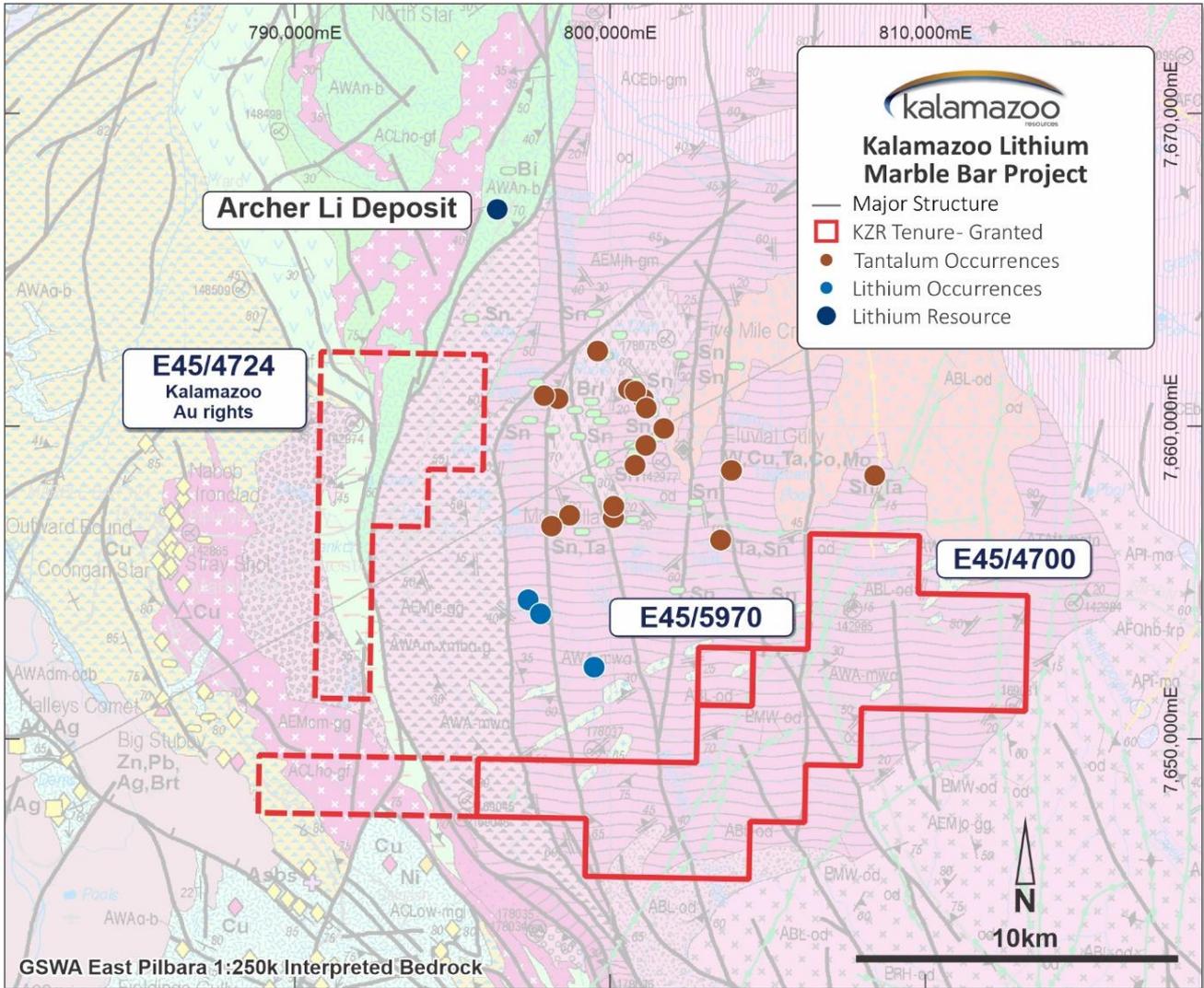
Kalamazoo is very encouraged by these early-stage results and these soil anomalies and pegmatite dykes continue to be the subject of ongoing mapping and rock chip sampling exercises (rock chip assay results pending). The goal of these field exploration activities is to identify high priority targets for drill testing in Q2/Q3 2022.

It should be noted that some of the exploration information in this announcement is based only on visual field observations. Assay results for the rock chip samples collected from the outcropping pegmatites reported in this announcement are yet to be received. The Company has not yet confirmed whether lithium mineralisation is present, given that this can only be determined through laboratory analysis.

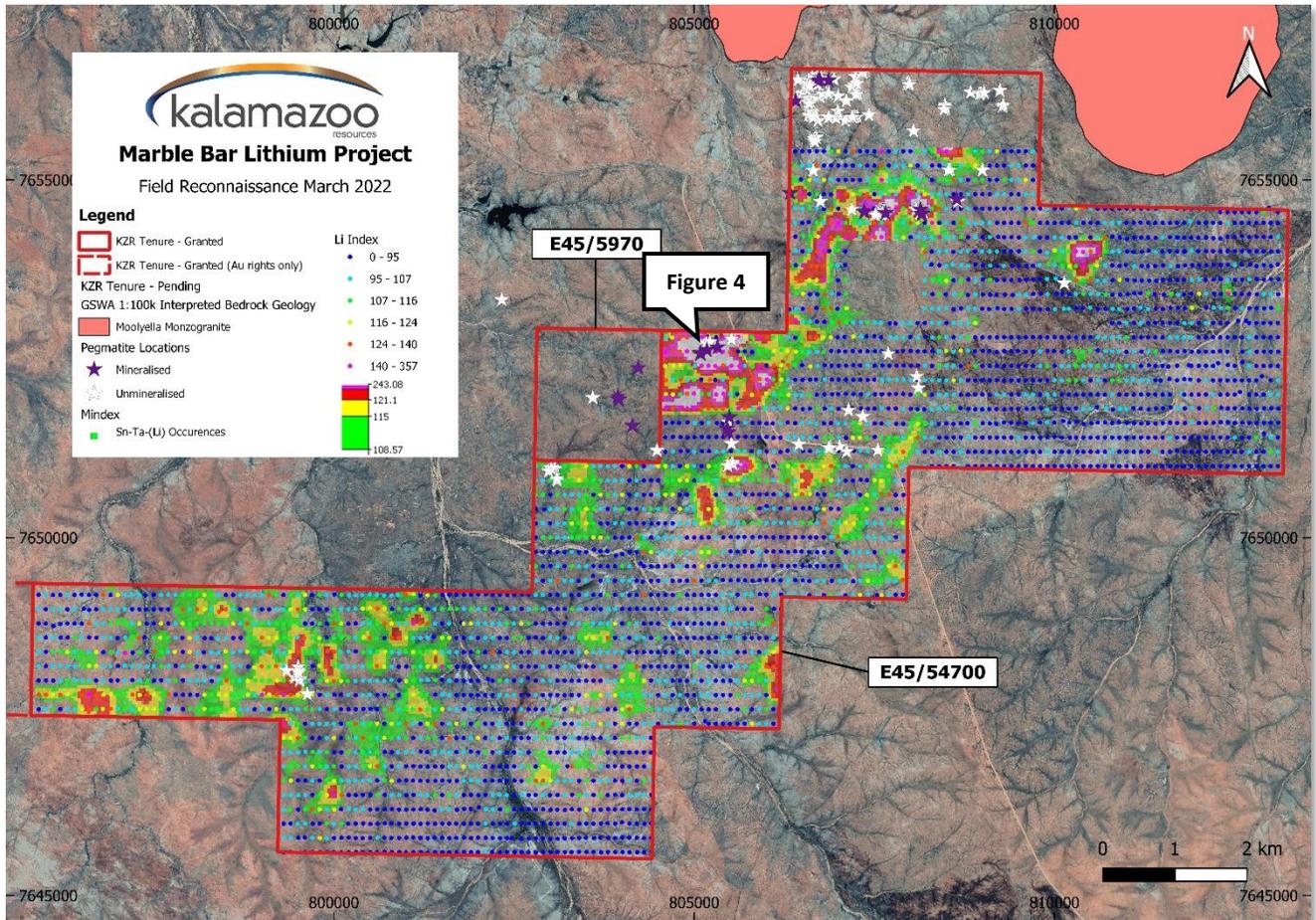
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<sup>3</sup> ASX: GL1 7 February 2022

<sup>4</sup> ASX: KZR 28 February 2022



**Figure 2:** Location of E45/4700 and E45/5970 on the southern margin of the Moolyella alluvial tin and tantalum field on a background GSWA East Pilbara 1:250k Interpreted Bedrock Geology Map Sheet. Note that Kalamazoo has gold rights only in respect to E45/4724.



**Figure 3:** Project-wide 200m x 100m soil sampling grid with pXRF Li Index analysis results on background Google Earth Image. Note the reported pegmatite locations (stars) are from reconnaissance mapping completed by previous explorers and Kalamazoo. Pegmatites denoted as mineralised have been identified from either visual observation of contained lithium minerals and/or rock chip assays.



**Figure 4 LHS:** Example photo of typical pegmatite outcrop in E45/4700 – see Figure 3 for location. **RHS:** Close up photo of purple-coloured lepidolite (lithium mica) contained within same pegmatite outcrop.

## **Exploration Licences E45/5970 (Marble Bar Lithium Project) and E45/5943 (DOM's Hill Lithium Project)**

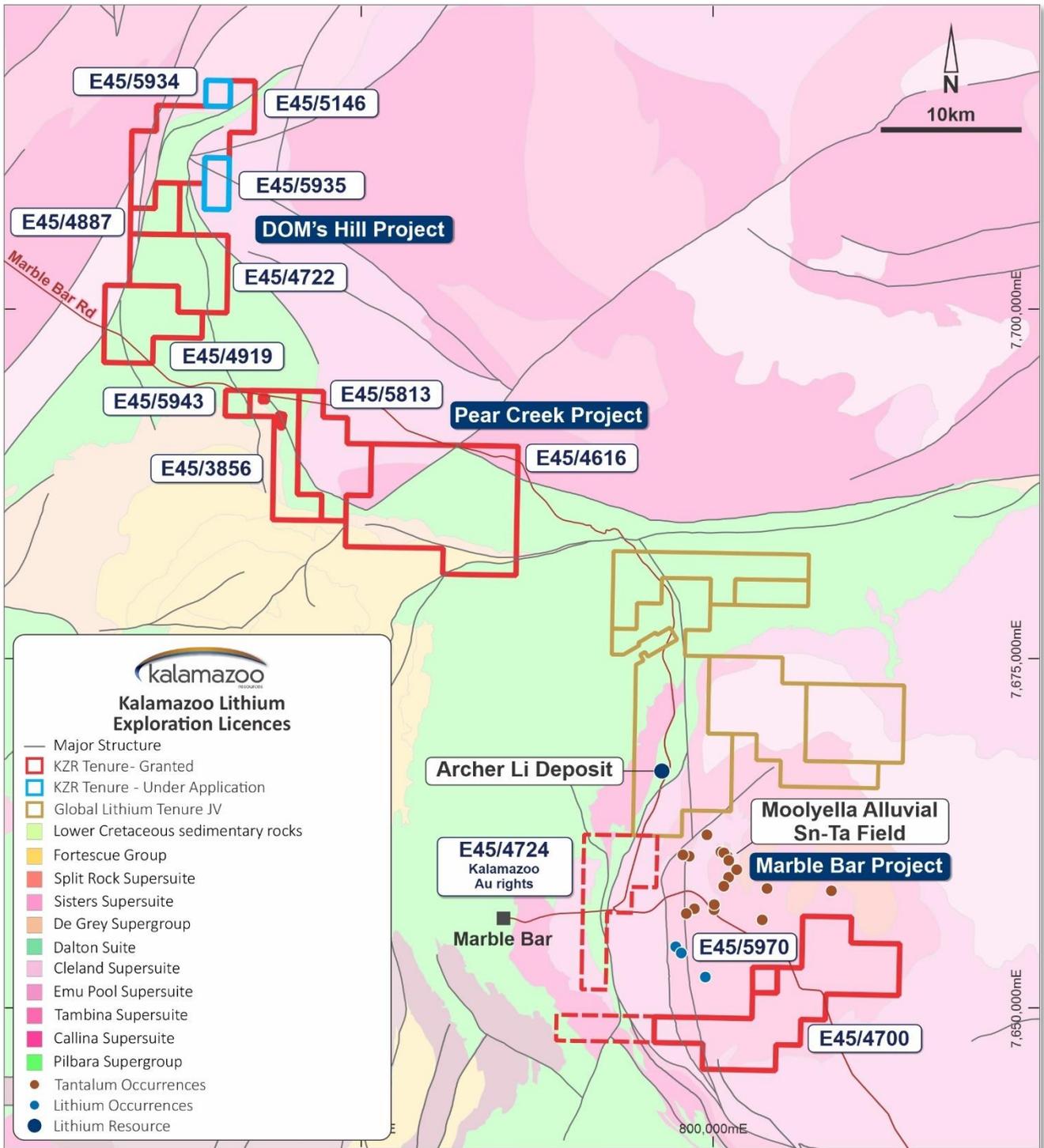
Kalamazoo has recently been granted two new highly prospective exploration licences adding to its already significant Pilbara lithium exploration ground holding which now totals 354.4km<sup>2</sup> (Figure 5).

The grant of E45/5970 at the Marble Bar Lithium Project and E45/5943 at the DOM's Hill Lithium Project, both form part of the exploration Joint Venture with major Chilean lithium producer SQM.

Of note, previous exploration within E45/5970 (Marble Bar Lithium Project) has reported several occurrences of lithium mineralised (lepidolite) pegmatite dykes that trend into Kalamazoo's adjacent E45/4700 exploration licence (Figure 6; Lithium Australia NL E45/4766 2019 Annual Report). This further demonstrates the widespread nature and prospectivity of lithium mineralisation contained within the Marble Bar tenure.

Newly granted E45/5943 is located in part within prospective "Goldilocks Zone" greenstone stratigraphy to the south of the DOM's Hill project and adjacent to Kalamazoo's 100% owned Pear Creek Project.

Both tenements will be the subject of an initial detailed 200m x 100m grid soil sampling program that is expected to be completed by early to mid-May 2022. Following the completion of this program the soil sampling crew will relocate to the Pear Creek Lithium Project to commence an initial soil sampling program across this tenure.



**Figure 5:** 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.



**Figure 6:** Photograph of lepidolite mineralisation (purple colour) within an outcropping pegmatite dyke located within E45/5970. Source: Lithium Australia NL E45/4766 2019 Annual Report.

### Next Steps

Although Pilbara field activities are experiencing some COVID-19 related delays to Government permitting and cultural heritage surveys, drilling is planned to commence at both the DOM's Hill and Marble Bar Lithium Projects late in the June quarter 2022.

Kalamazoo's priority at its Pilbara Lithium Portfolio is to focus on advancing its projects towards a drill-ready status, which will include the following:

- Ongoing field reconnaissance/mapping and rock chip sampling campaigns
- Ongoing laboratory assay analyses of rock chip samples
- Commencement of new soil sampling campaigns on select areas
- Target identification and exploration drill program design and planning
- Advancing requisite Government permitting and cultural heritage surveys

## 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 Resources Limited and major Chilean lithium producer Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile S.A. ("**SQM**"). 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 the next four years. 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.

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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 7 December 2021

ASX: KZR 14 December 2021

ASX: KZR 16 December 2021

ASX: KZR 28 February 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. Kalamazoo is exploring at its 100% owned Castlemaine Goldfield (historical production of ~5.6Moz Au) and south of the Maldon Goldfield (historical production of ~2Moz) 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 1.65Moz Au resource and progress development plans. 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 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.

## **Response to COVID-19**

Kalamazoo has been proactively managing the potential impact of COVID-19 and has developed systems and policies to ensure the health and safety of its employees and contractors, and of limiting risk to its operations. These systems and policies have been developed in line with the formal guidance of State and Federal health authorities and with the assistance of its contractors and will be updated should the formal guidance change. Kalamazoo's first and foremost priority is the health and wellbeing of its employees and contractors.

To ensure the health and wellbeing of its employees and contractors, Kalamazoo has implemented a range of measures to minimise the risk of infection and rate of transmission to COVID-19 whilst continuing to operate. All operations and activities have been minimised only to what is deemed essential. Implemented measures include employees and contractors completing COVID-19 risk monitoring, increased hygiene practices, the banning of non-essential travel for the foreseeable future, establishing strong infection control systems and protocols across the business and facilitating remote working arrangements, where practicable and requested. Kalamazoo will continue to monitor the formal requirements and guidance of State and Federal health authorities and act accordingly.

## **Competent Persons Statement**

The information for the Kalamazoo's Pilbara Lithium Exploration 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 Eastern Australia 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.

The information in this announcement that relates to the estimation and reporting of mineral resources at the Ashburton Project is based on information compiled by Dr Damien Keys, a competent person who is a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Keys is an employee of Complete Target Pty Ltd who is engaged as a consultant to Kalamazoo Resources Limited. Dr Keys 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 Keys consents to the inclusion in this document of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resources for the Ashburton Project is based on information announced to the ASX on 23 June 2020. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply.

## **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
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p><u><i>SOIL SAMPLING</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil samples referred to in this report were obtained from in situ soil samples overlying dominantly Archaean (Tambina Supersuite (Fig Tree Gneiss) and to a lesser extent Emu Pool Supersuite granitoid basement rocks.</li> <li>• Soil sampling was conducted along 200m spaced E-W lines with a sample station every 100m i.e. a 200m x 100m grid pattern.</li> <li>• The soil sampling interval is considered sufficient for reconnaissance-level lithium and gold exploration.</li> <li>• Soil samples were sieved to - 2mm size fraction.</li> <li>• Soil sampling practice is appropriate to the generally residual soil profile of the area sampled and complies with industry best practice.</li> </ul> <p><u><i>ROCK CHIP SAMPLING</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rock chip samples referred to in this report were obtained from random in-situ rock chip samples of pegmatite dykes found in E45/4700 as observed by Kalamazoo geologists during standard field reconnaissance exercises.</li> <li>• The random rock chip samples are irregularly spaced which is considered appropriate for "regional-scale" reconnaissance-level lithium and gold exploration.</li> <li>• The reported occurrence of lepidolite (lithium mica) in pegmatite samples was initially determined visually by Kalamazoo Geologists. Some previous Kalamazoo rock chip samples have confirmed lepidolite via RAMAN mineral spectroscopy conducted by Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd (Perth WA).</li> <li>• This sampling practice is appropriate to the generally sub-cropping to outcropping profile of the area sampled and complies with industry best practice.</li> </ul>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka,</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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).</i></p>	
<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<p><u><b>SOIL SAMPLING</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil samples were collected in dry conditions and placed in numbered calico bags and grouped in poly-weave bags for dispatch to the laboratory.</li> <li>• Sample size was generally 0.3-0.5 kg.</li> <li>• Samples were directly delivered to the Kalamazoo Perth office and subsequently Portable Spectral Services via tracked TOLL freight consignment.</li> <li>• Field duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 1:50. Duplicate results show an acceptable level of variability for the material sampled and style of mineralisation.</li> <li>• Sample weights are recorded and provided by the laboratory.</li> </ul> <p><u><b>ROCK CHIP SAMPLING</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rock chip samples were collected in dry conditions and placed in numbered calico bags and grouped in poly-weave bags for dispatch to the laboratory.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All rock chip samples were directly delivered to the Kalamazoo Perth Office then ALS Laboratory Perth via tracked TOLL freight consignment.</li> <li>• Rock chip sample sizes were generally 1.5-3.0 kg.</li> <li>• Sample preparation was conducted at ALS Laboratory, Perth WA including sample sorting, drying, crushing, and milling.</li> <li>• Sample sorting: samples are weighed, and respective weights recorded in LIMs. Any reconciliation (extra samples, insufficient sample, missing samples) is noted at this stage.</li> <li>• Sample Drying: Samples are dried in calico bags in ovens at 105 deg C.</li> <li>• Sample Crushing: Samples are jaw crushed to -6mm before being submitted for milling.</li> <li>• Sample Milling: Charges of up to 3kg are milled to 90% passing 75um in an LM5 mill.</li> <li>• No duplicate samples were collected.</li> <li>• Sample weights are recorded and provided by the laboratory.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p><u>SOIL SAMPLES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The soil samples were analysed with a pXRF unit and conducted by Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd in Perth WA.</li> <li>• The pXRF analysis used was a specialised “Li Index” function developed by Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd.</li> <li>• Portable XRF units are not capable of directly resolving lithium.</li> <li>• The pXRF Li Index provides a proxy for Li content via a correlation with a suite of five elements (Rb, Nb, Ta, Ga, and Cs) that are resolvable by pXRF and calibrated against certified reference materials.</li> <li>• The analytical quality control procedures consisted of the inclusion of a Certified Reference Material (CRM) at a rate of 1:15.</li> <li>• The CRM used was OREAS148 with the results showing consistency throughout the sampling program.</li> <li>• QC analysis of the pXRF sample results indicate that an acceptable level of accuracy</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>and precision has been achieved and the database contains no analytical data that has been numerically manipulated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All pXRF analysis results and QC data have been independently verified by an independent third-party consultant (Dr Nigel Brand – Consultant Geochemist).</li> <li>• The assaying techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used for reporting exploration soil geochemistry results.</li> </ul> <p><i><u>ROCK CHIP SAMPLES</u></i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assaying of the rock chip samples are to be conducted by ALS Laboratory, Perth.</li> <li>• All samples are being assayed using the ME-MS61 for 48 elements using a 4-acid digestion followed by ICP-AES/ICP-MS determination.</li> <li>• Sampling and assaying quality control procedures consisted of the laboratory inclusion of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs), coarse ‘blanks and sample duplicates.</li> <li>• Assays of quality control samples will be compared with reference samples for select elements and verified as acceptable prior to use of data from analysed batches.</li> <li>• The analytical techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used for reporting exploration rock chip mineralogy results.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All soil and rock chip sampling, RAMAN and pXRF data were stored in a secure database with restricted access.</li> <li>• Digital sample submission forms provided the sample identification numbers accompanying each submission to the laboratory.</li> <li>• All sampling, assaying and laboratory analysis documentation are validated and stored off-site with an independent third party.</li> <li>• Laboratory analytical results with corresponding sample identification are loaded directly into the database.</li> <li>• All sampling and assaying documentation are validated and stored off-site with an independent third party.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No analytical result adjustments have been applied.</li> <li>Verification of the pXRF and rock chip RAMAN spectroscopy results has been completed by Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd and the Competent Person.</li> </ul>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All soil and rock chip sample locations (x-y) have been recorded with a 64s Garmin Handheld GPS with 3-5m accuracy and height (z) relative to AHD.</li> <li>All sample location coordinates are provided in the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94 MGA Zone 50S).</li> <li>RL data is verified utilising publicly available SRTM-derived (~30m pixel) Digital Elevation Model.</li> </ul>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil sample spacing: 100m along east west lines; lines spaced 200m north-south (GDA94 MGA Zone 50S).</li> <li>The rock chip sampling reported was conducted randomly.</li> <li>No sample compositing is applied to samples.</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil sample spacing and orientation is reconnaissance in nature and not targeted at specific structures or known trends of mineralisation.</li> <li>The rock chip samples were collected irrespective of the geometry/orientation of the outcropping pegmatite dykes.</li> <li>The rock chip sampling is reconnaissance in nature and targeted at select outcropping pegmatite dykes.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All soil and rock chip Samples were secured in closed polyweave sacks and stored at company premises.</li> <li>All samples have been delivered direct to the laboratory and company premises via tracked TOLL freight consignment.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to the limited duration of the program, no external audits or reviews have been undertaken.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• E45/4700 is 100% owned by Kalamazoo Resources Ltd and is in good standing with no known impediments.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project area has seen limited exploration for both LCT pegmatites and alluvial and quartz-vein (nuggety) gold mineralisation by numerous previous parties.</li> <li>• The historical rock chip samples mentioned in this report are derived from: E45/4700 - Sayona Mining Limited June 2019 Quarterly Activities Report (ASX: SYA 31 July 2019). E45/5970 – Hanree Holdings Pty Ltd, Report to accompany map of the Moolyella South Lithium Project, E45/4766 East Pilbara WA.</li> <li>• The historical rock chip results reported have not been independently verified by Kalamazoo.</li> <li>• Appraisal of the substantial volume of historical exploration occurred is ongoing.</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The company is targeting lithium-caesium-tantalum mineralization hosted by granitic pegmatites.</li> <li>• The tenement covers a portion of the southwestern margin of the Mt Edgar batholith. This large granitic complex comprises a number of discrete intrusions including 'younger' monzogranites.</li> <li>• The tenement is prospective for lithium mineralisation associated with spodumene and lepidolite bearing pegmatites. Regionally, spodumene and lepidolite pegmatites have been identified within the Mt Edgar batholith, associated with the fertile Moolyella monzogranite.</li> <li>• The bulk of the tenement covers the Fig Tree Gneiss member of the Tambina</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Supersuite. The northern portion of the tenement adjoins the Moolyella monzogranite, and the southwestern part covers the Jenkin Granodiorite (3313 – 3307 Ma) member of the Emu Pool Supersuite.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Marble Bar Lithium Project is prospective for alluvial and bedrock gold occurrences typical of the East Pilbara region.</li> </ul>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li><i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable.</li> </ul>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant Li-Index soil anomalies were generated based upon statistical dataset analysis using the ioGAS software application.</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The exact relationship of results reported to any mineralization present is unknown at the time of reporting.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</li> </ul>	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As provided.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only significant pXRF soil Li Index analytical results have been reported. Anomalous values were based upon a statistical dataset analysis using the ioGAS software application.</li> <li>Only significant visual and RAMAN spectroscopy confirmation of lepidolite (Li-mica) in rock chip samples collected by Kalamazoo have been reported.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No other exploration data to report.</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further field-based geological mapping and reconnaissance is planned.</li> <li>Further field validation of significant soil geochemistry anomalies is planned. This practice will involve physically observing each anomalous soil sample site to verify its validity, record the site geology and to ascertain whether it is in-situ material, alluvial deposit, or otherwise contaminated site.</li> </ul>