

Pilbara Lithium Exploration Projects – Update – Amended

Highlights

- Kalamazoo has commenced a focused accelerated lithium exploration program to fast-track its DOM's Hill Project and nearby Marble Bar Project to drill-ready status

DOM's Hill Project

- Several priority target areas for potential lithium-caesium-tantalum ("LCT") pegmatite mineralisation have been identified by portable XRF ("pXRF") analyses of historical broad-spaced geochemical soil samples collected within the first (E45/5146) of seven tenements comprising the 122km² DOM's Hill Project
- Priority target areas will be subject to upcoming in-fill soil sampling and field validation campaigns
- Newly acquired project-wide high-resolution satellite imagery has further identified sparsely outcropping pegmatites
- Project wide geochemical soil sampling program (~4,600 samples) to commence mid-October 2021

Marble Bar Project

- A technical review of Kalamazoo's Marble Bar tenements (E45/4700 and application E45/5970) 20km to the south-east of Marble Bar, East Pilbara has also revealed lithium exploration potential
- Kalamazoo's Marble Bar tenements (57km²) are located immediately to the south of Global Lithiums' (ASX: GL1) 10.5Mt @ 1.0% Li₂O Archer deposit on the prospective margin of the Moolyella tin and tantalum alluvial field and contains known mapped pegmatites and lithium occurrences

Kalamazoo's Director Paul Adams said today, *"Our exploration team has done a terrific job in such a short period of time to advance the lithium exploration potential in the Pilbara, not just at DOM's Hill but at our nearby Marble Bar Project. Our previous exploration on these projects has been primarily focused on gold. To now be presented with the opportunity to investigate the project's exciting lithium potential in one of the world's major lithium provinces is a fantastic free kick for us. These project areas will now be subject by Kalamazoo to an immediate, systematic and well-funded exploration program, to which we look forward to keeping the market informed as we progress."*

Kalamazoo Resources Limited (ASX: KZR) (“Kalamazoo” or the “Company”) is pleased to advise of its recent significant lithium exploration progress at its DOM’s Hill and Marble Bar projects in the East Pilbara region of WA (Figure 1). In particular, highly encouraging pXRF results from soil sample pulps previously collected from E45/5146 at the DOM’s Hill Project indicate potential lithium LCT pegmatite mineralisation.

Additionally, there has also been significant lithium potential recently identified at Kalamazoo’s 100% owned exploration licence E45/4700 south-east of Marble Bar. Kalamazoo has subsequently made an application for a highly prospective exploration licence (E45/5970) which directly adjoins E45/4700 (Figure 1).

Large, detailed soil sampling programs have now been designed for both the DOM’s Hill and Marble Bar projects which are scheduled to commence in mid-October 2021.

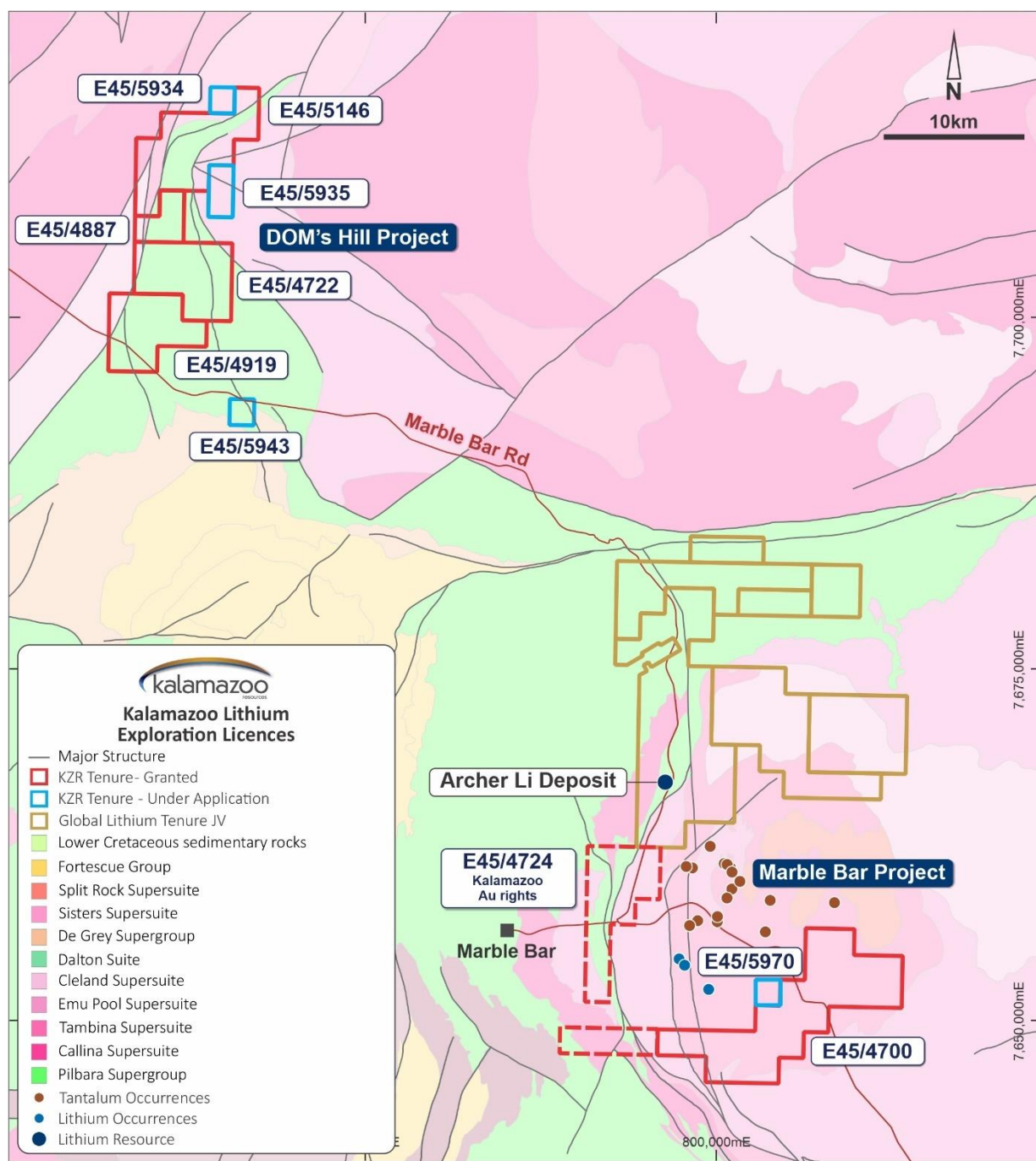


Figure 1: Location of Kalamazoo’s lithium exploration projects at DOM’s Hill and Marble Bar, East Pilbara Region WA. Note that Kalamazoo has gold rights only in respect to E45/4724

DOM's Hill Project (E45/4722, E45/4887, E45/4919 and E45/5146 and applications E45/5934, E45/5935 and E45/5943)

Kalamazoo's 100% owned DOM's Hill Project, East Pilbara WA, contains a similar geological setting with target host rocks strongly analogous to that of the nearby world class Pilgangoora (Pilbara Minerals ASX: PLS) and Wodgina (Mineral Resources ASX: MIN) pegmatite-hosted lithium deposits. The project geology for the region, and the prospective granite-greenstone contact zone, or "Goldilocks Zone", is clearly shown in the WA regional scale aeromagnetic image (Figure 2).

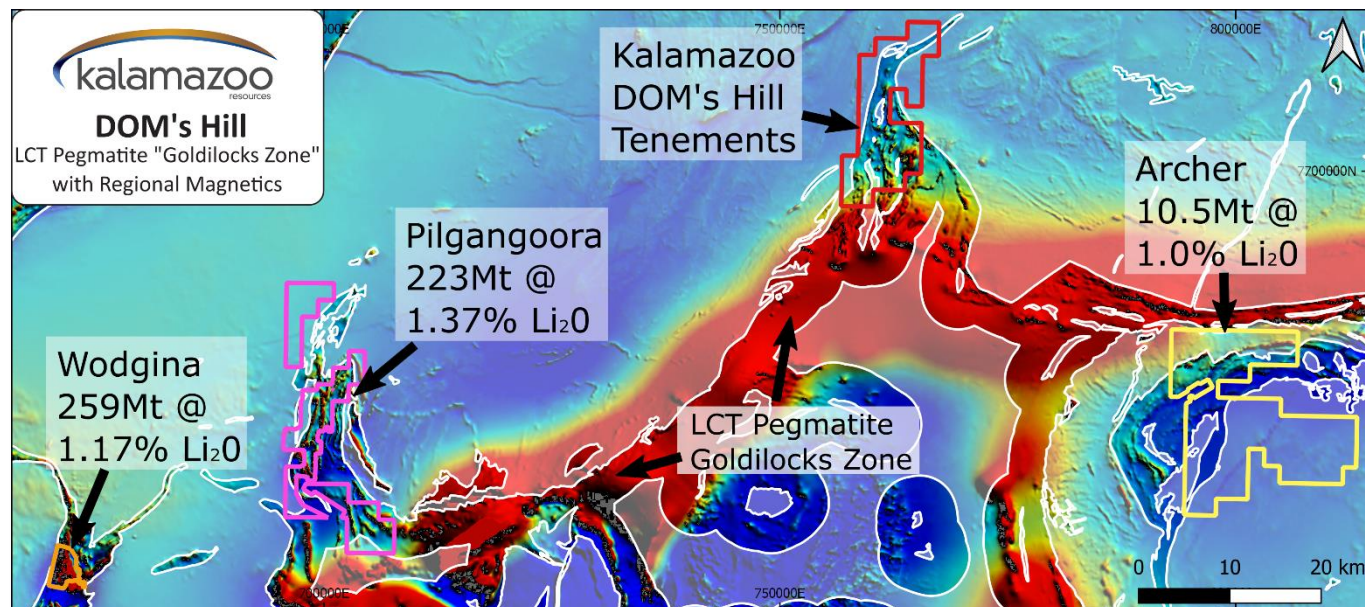


Figure 2: Location of the DOM's Hill Project with respect to the Pilgangoora and Wodgina lithium mines and the Archer lithium deposit on a background WA regional-scale aeromagnetic image¹. The interpreted "Goldilocks Zone" is defined as a 4km wide zone located along the Archaean granite-greenstone contact area.

The DOM's Hill project area is considered prospective for a range of gold, nickel, cobalt and base metal deposits, with a long and detailed exploration history. Surprisingly, despite its proximity to two of the world's largest hard-rock lithium mines, there has been no previous exploration for lithium undertaken within the project area. This may be partly explained by some of the project area being overlain by a thin veneer of younger sedimentary cover.

As a first pass reconnaissance investigation, Kalamazoo recently completed pXRF analyses of 732 soil sample pulps, previously collected within E45/5146 for gold exploration purposes for indications of potential LCT pegmatite mineralisation. These 732 soil samples were collected in late 2020 as part of a gold-focused exploration program and were originally submitted for Ultrafine+™ multi-element analysis (Figure 3). However, the Ultrafine+™ method utilises an aqua regia digestion which is sub-optimal for the detection of lithium and associated path finder elements. Consequently, these pulps have recently been re-analysed with a pXRF unit involving a specialised "Li Index" function developed by Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd. 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. Note that these soil samples were collected on a broad 400m x 100m spaced grid, which is considered "regional-scale" for a first pass reconnaissance lithium exploration program.

The results of the pXRF Li Index analyses have identified highly prospective areas-of-interest possibly related to potential LCT pegmatite mineralisation, three of which are considered high priority (Figure 4).

¹ Refer to the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety website: Lithium in Western Australia poster – June 2021

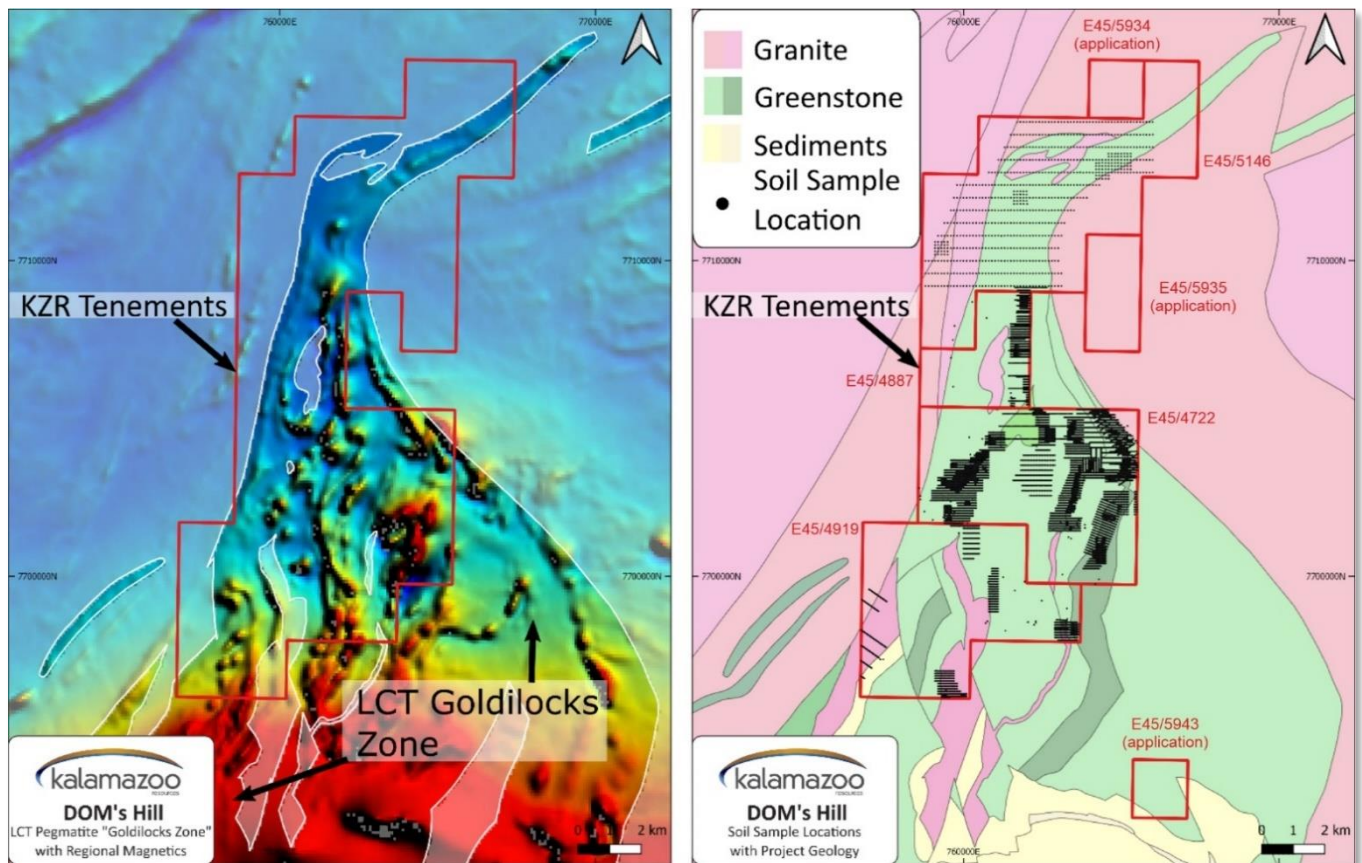


Figure 3: (LHS) Location of Kalamazoo's DOM's Hill Exploration Licences with respect to the interpreted "Goldilocks Zone" for LCT pegmatite mineralisation on a background regional aeromagnetic image; and **(RHS)** distribution of Kalamazoo and historical soil and rock chip sampling across the DOM's Hill Project. Note the location of recent soil samples collected by Kalamazoo in the northern E45/5146 which have been the subject of further pXRF Lithium Index analyses.

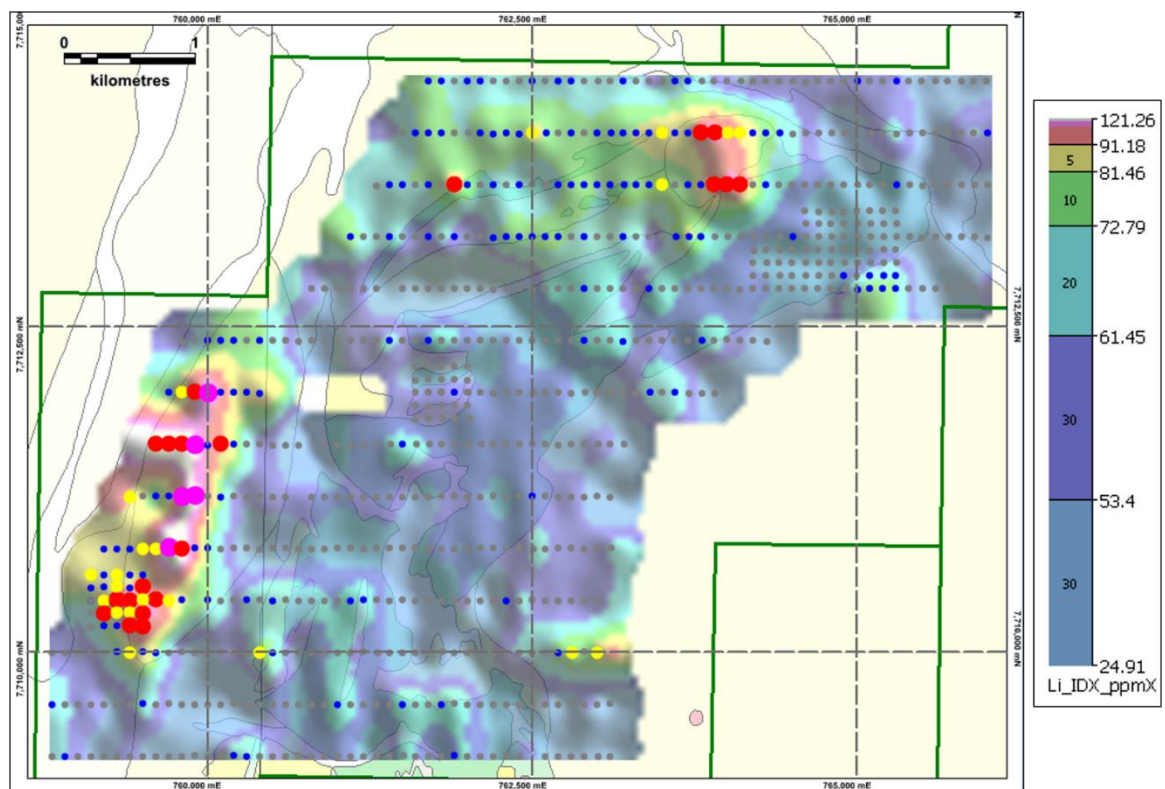


Figure 4: Soil pulp sample locations (nominal 400m x 100m grid sample spacing) and pXRF Lithium Index (image and dot plot) results within E45/5146, DOM's Hill Project

Importantly, the highest priority targets are spatially associated with prospective geological features/settings identified in recently acquired high resolution WorldView-3 satellite imagery (Figures 5 and 6). These identified areas-of-interest will now be the focus of follow-up field and laboratory verification including a subset of 167 soil samples recently submitted for four-acid multi-element analysis. If warranted, more detailed infill soil sampling will be completed across these priority areas.

Kalamazoo is very encouraged by these early soil sampling results, especially as E45/5146 is just one (northern) of four granted tenements, with another three exploration tenements under application. As a result, Kalamazoo has recently engaged surface sampling contractors to complete a project-wide soil sampling program on a more detailed 200m x 100m grid. This geochemical sampling program will include a minimum of 4,600 samples, is scheduled to commence mid-October 2021 and is expected to be completed within 1-2 months. All soil samples will be the subject of initial pXRF Lithium Index analysis before select subsets being submitted for laboratory assay analysis. This methodology will ensure that the exploration program can be accelerated and completed cost efficiently.

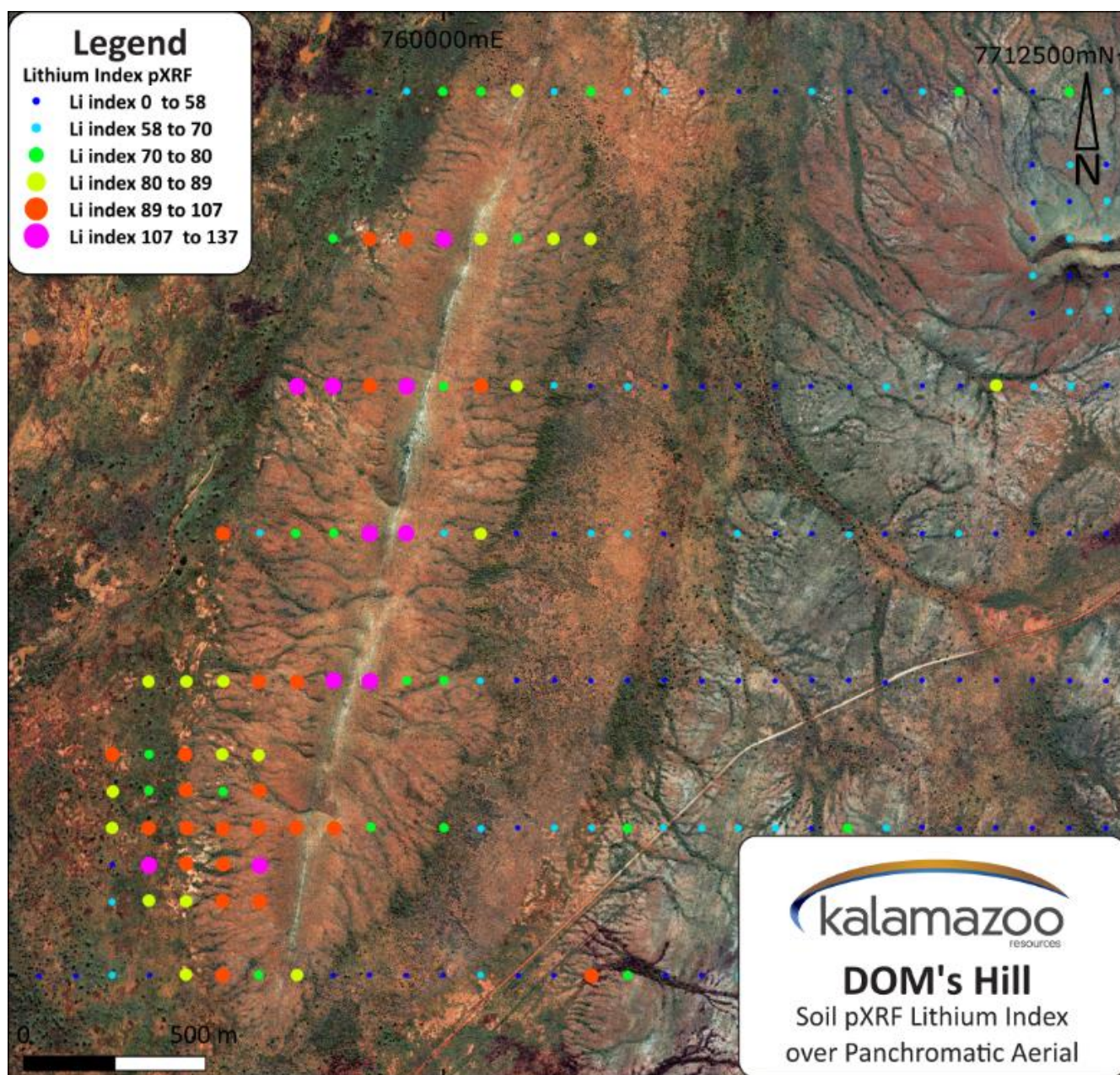


Figure 5: ~2km long linear pXRF Li-Index anomaly spatially associated with a mapped quartz filled shear zone in close proximity to the (covered) granite-greenstone contact (on background WorldView-3 panchromatic image). Note exposed granite and greenstone units are shown in the western and eastern parts of this image, respectively, whilst the central contact position is obscured by thin cover.

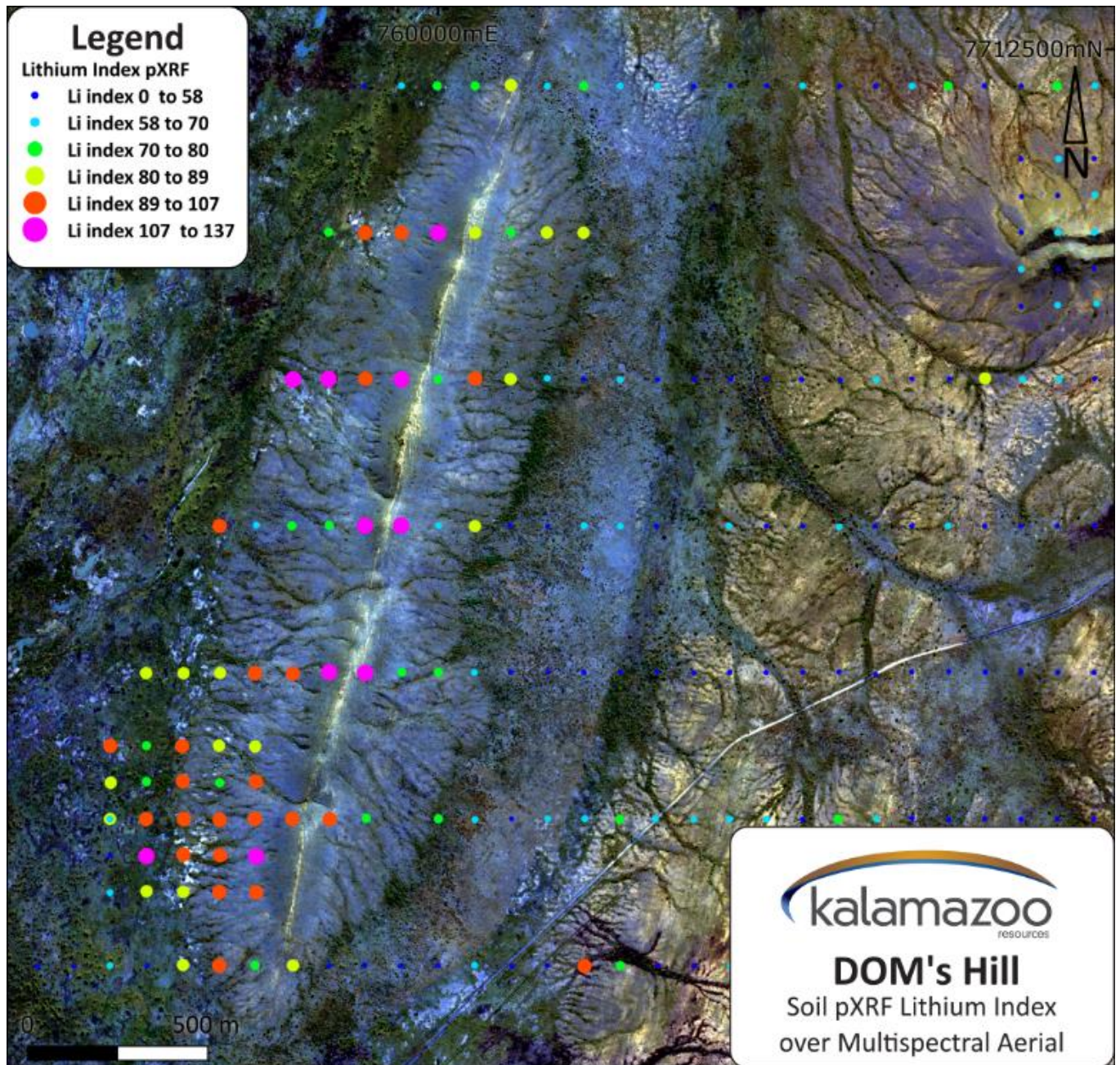


Figure 6: ~2km long linear pXRF Li-Index anomaly spatially associated with a mapped quartz filled shear zone in close proximity to the (covered) granite-greenstone contact (on background WorldView-3 multi-spectral image). Note exposed granite and greenstone units are shown in the western and eastern parts of this image, respectively, whilst the central contact position is obscured by thin cover.

Next Steps

Kalamazoo's priority at the DOM's Hill and Marble Bar Projects is to now focus on advancing towards a drill-ready status, which will include the following:

- Completion of large, project-scale soil sampling programs on 200m x 100m spaced sampling grids with initial pXRF Lithium Index evaluation
- Follow-up laboratory assay analyses and field reconnaissance/mapping campaigns
- Target identification and infill soils sampling

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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 6 October 2017

ASX: KZR 2 December 2019

ASX: KZR 8 July 2021

Cautionary Statement

It should be noted that the information in this announcement is based only on visual field observations and soil geochemistry analyses that were less than optimal. Assay results for the rock chip samples collected from the outcropping pegmatites and the re-assaying of the Kalamazoo soil samples 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.

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 DOM's Hill and Marble Bar Project 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.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples referred to in this report were obtained from in situ soil samples overlying Archaean granite-greenstone rocks belonging to the Warralong Greenstone Belt which is wedged between the Carlindi Granitoid Complex in the west and the Muccan Granitic Complex to the east. Soil sampling was conducted along 400m spaced E-W lines with a sample station every 100m i.e. a 400m x 100m grid pattern. The sampling interval is considered “regional-scale” for gold and lithium and sufficient for reconnaissance-level exploration. Soil samples were sieved to -2mm size fraction. Sampling practice is appropriate to the generally residual soil profile of the area sampled and complies with industry best practice.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil samples were collected in dry conditions and placed in numbered calico bags and grouped in poly-weave bags for dispatch to the laboratory. Sample size was generally 0.3-0.5 kg. Samples were directly delivered to the laboratory via tracked TOLL freight consignment. Sample preparation was conducted at the LabWest Laboratory, Perth, including sample sorting, drying, crushing and milling. Sample sorting: samples are weighed, and respective weights recorded. Any reconciliation (extra samples, insufficient sample, missing samples) is noted at this stage. Sample Drying (only required for wet samples): Samples are dried in calico bags in ovens at 105 deg C. 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. Sample weights are recorded and provided by the laboratory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original assaying of the soil samples was conducted by LabWest, Perth, via the Ultrafine+™ multi-element methodology utilizing aqua-regia digestion. As aqua-regia digestion is considered sub-optimal for detecting lithium the original Ultrafine+™ assay results were deemed ineffective for the detection of lithium mineralisation. The rejected soil sample pulps not used by Labwest were subsequently collected and re-analysed with a pXRF unit involving a specialised “Li Index” function developed by Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd. The pXRF Unit used was a Bruker S1 Titan Handheld XRF Analyser. Portable XRF units are not capable of directly resolving lithium. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The analytical quality control procedures consisted of the inclusion of a Certified Reference Material (CRM) at a rate of 1:15. The CRM used was OREAS148 with the results showing consistency throughout the sampling program. QC analysis of the pXRF sample results indicate that an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved and the database contains no analytical data that has been numerically manipulated. All pXRF analysis results and QC data have been independently verified by an independent third party consultant, Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd. The assaying techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used for reporting exploration soil geochemistry results.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling and pXRF data were stored in a secure database with restricted access. Digital sample submission forms provided the sample identification numbers accompanying each submission to the laboratory. All sampling, assaying and pXRF analysis documentation are validated and stored off-site with an independent third party. pXRF analytical results with corresponding sample identification are loaded directly into the database. No analytical result adjustments have been applied. Verification of the soil sample assay results has been completed by Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd and the Competent Person.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All soil sample locations (x-y) have been recorded with a 64s Garmin Handheld GPS with 3-5m accuracy and height (z) relative to AHD. All sample location coordinates are provided in the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94 Zone 50S). RL data is verified utilising publicly available SRTM-derived (~30m pixel) Digital Elevation Model.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample spacing: 100m along east west lines; lines spaced 400m north-south (MGA94). No sample compositing is applied to samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strike of the geology is approximately North-South to NE-SW with variation dependent upon the location within the exploration licence. • Sample spacing and orientation is reconnaissance in nature and not targeted at specific structures or known trends of mineralisation.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were secured in closed polyweave sacks and stored at company premises. • All samples have been delivered direct to the laboratory and company premises via tracked TOLL freight consignment.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E 45/5146 is 100% owned by Kalamazoo Resources Ltd and is in good standing with no known impediments.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project area has been explored for both alluvial and quartz-vein (nuggety) gold mineralisation by numerous previous parties. • The results of this work including past production is described in numerous publicly available Geological Survey of WA publications. • Appraisal of the substantial volume of historical exploration occurred during the due diligence period and is ongoing.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company is targeting lithium-caesium-tantalum mineralisation hosted by granitic pegmatites. None are currently known to exist within the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DOM's Hill Lithium Project contains known alluvial and bedrock gold occurrences typical of the East Pilbara region.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Li-Index soil anomalies were generated based upon statistical dataset analysis using the ioGAS software application.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exact relationship of results reported to any mineralisation present is unknown at the time of reporting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As provided.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only significant pXRF analytical results have been reported. Anomalous values were based upon a statistical dataset analysis using the ioGAS software application.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other exploration data to report.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.