ASX Announcement

14 December 2021

Pilbara Lithium Portfolio Expanded with Acquisition of the Pear Creek Project – Marble Bar Lithium Exploration Update

Highlights

Pear Creek Lithium Project Acquisition

- Acquisition of significant new lithium exploration tenure ("Pear Creek Lithium Project") (147km^2), in close proximity to Kalamazoo's 100% owned DOM's Hill and Marble Bar projects, East Pilbara WA
- The acquisition nearly doubles Kalamazoo's lithium exploration tenure to 348km^2 in this highly prospective mineral region
- The East Pilbara region is subject to major lithium exploration activity and hosts two of the world's largest pegmatite-hosted lithium mines at Pilgangoora (Pilbara Minerals Ltd ASX: PLS) and Wodgina (Albemarle NYSE: ALB/Mineral Resources Ltd ASX: MIN)
- Adjacent to DOM's Hill, the Pear Creek Lithium Project consists of three granted Exploration Licences (E45/3856, E45/4616 and E45/5813) covering highly prospective Archaean granite-greenstone terrane in proximity to the nearby Pilgangoora and Wodgina lithium deposits
- The Pear Creek Lithium Project includes ~25km strike extent of prospective 1-7km wide Archaean granite-greenstone contact zone, otherwise known as the "Goldilocks Zone", which is highly prospective for pegmatite-hosted lithium-caesium-tantalum ("LCT") mineralisation
- Importantly, the Pear Creek Lithium Project has seen little to no modern exploration for LCT pegmatite mineralisation and this will now be a major added focus for Kalamazoo in the upcoming field season

Marble Bar Lithium Project Update

- Numerous outcropping pegmatite dyke occurrences recorded in early December 2021 along existing tracks, including some which contained visible amounts of lepidolite (lithium mica)

Kalamazoo's Chairman and CEO Luke Reinehr said today, *"Kalamazoo has unfinished business at Pear Creek, having previously explored there in 2013 for a few years, whilst searching for gold. Of course, at that time, there was little interest in lithium exploration, so it was not on our radar. Our teams' excellent soil geochemistry surveys and pegmatite dyke mapping over the last few months at the DOM's Hill and Marble Bar Lithium Projects, provides us with confidence in exploring for LCT pegmatite mineralisation in the immediate area, so leading us back to Pear Creek. Combining the Pear Creek Lithium Project with our highly prospective existing tenure is an important component of our strategy to discover long-life, large scale lithium deposits in the Pilbara, which complements our major gold exploration activities in the area."*

Perth
16 Douro Place
West Perth WA 6005
1300 782 988

ASX: KZR
ACN: 150 026 850
admin@kzr.com.au
www.kzr.com.au

Melbourne
Unit 3, 328 Reserve Road
Cheltenham VIC 3192
+61 3 9988 7796

Kalamazoo Resources Limited **(ASX: KZR) ("Kalamazoo"** or the **"Company")** is pleased to advise that it has acquired three exploration licences (E45/3856, E45/4616 and E45/5813) in the East Pilbara region, WA. This new project, referred to as the "Pear Creek Lithium Project", covers ~147km^2 of highly prospective lithium and gold geology located between Kalamazoo's existing DOM's Hill and Marble Bar Lithium Projects (Figure 1).

Like the nearby DOM's Hill, this new Pear Creek project area contains a geological setting with target host rocks strongly analogous to that of the nearby world class Pilgangoora and Wodgina pegmatite-hosted lithium deposits. Furthermore, this acquisition represents a near doubling of Kalamazoo's lithium and gold exploration licence tenure in this highly prospective region to 348 km^2 (Figure 2).

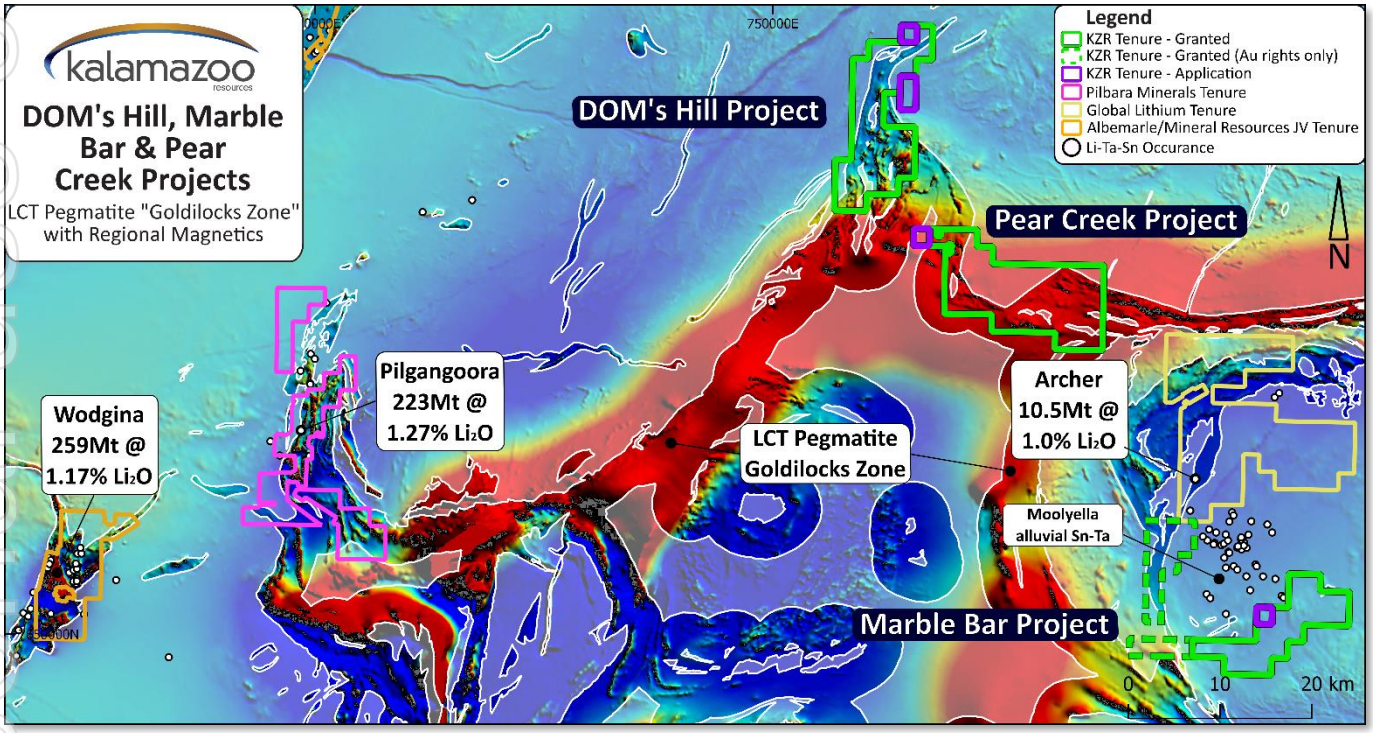

Figure 1: Location of KZR's DOM's Hill, Pear Creek and Marble Bar Projects with respect to the Pilgangoora and Wodgina lithium mines and the Archer lithium deposit on a background WA regional-scale aeromagnetic image[1]. The interpreted "Goldilocks Zone" is defined as a 4km wide zone located along the Archaean granite-greenstone contact area.

The lithium mineralisation potential at both the DOM's Hill and Pear Creek project areas was initially identified by the fact that their shared geology was analogous to that of the nearby Pilgangoora and Wodgina lithium deposits. The project geology for the region, and in particular the granite-greenstone contact zone, or "Goldilocks Zone", is clearly shown in the WA regional scale aeromagnetic image (Figure 1). Based on this strong analogy, Kalamazoo considers both the DOM's Hill and Pear Creek Lithium Projects to be highly prospective for rare-element granitic pegmatites of the LCT geochemical group.

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

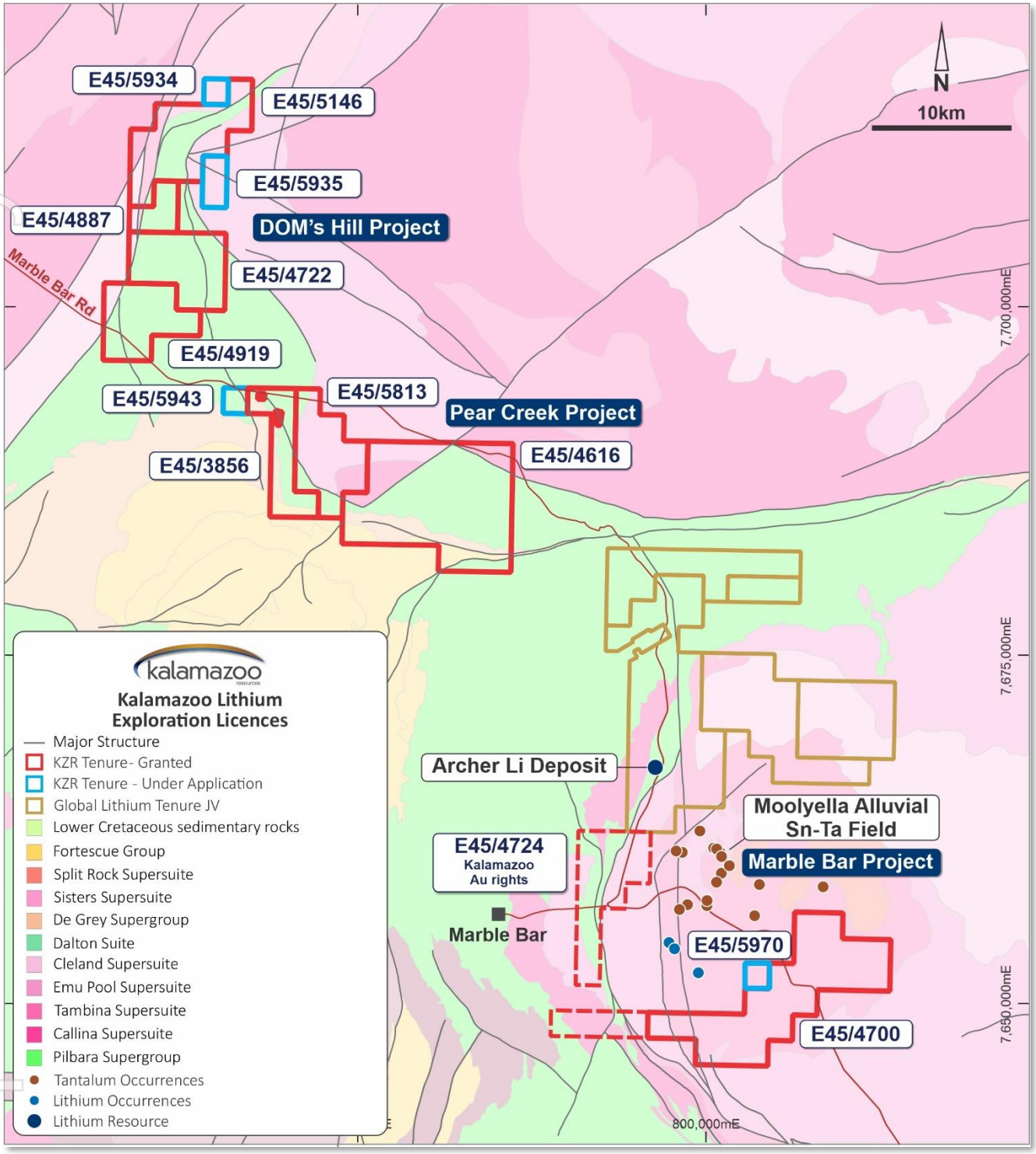

Figure 2: Location of Kalamazoo's lithium exploration projects at DOM's Hill, Pear Creek and Marble Bar, East Pilbara WA. Note that Kalamazoo has gold rights only in respect to E45/4724.

The Pear Creek project area is and has historically been considered prospective for a range of gold, nickel, cobalt and base metal deposits. The area has been recently re-rated for its gold potential due to shear hosted gold resources being identified to the east at the Warrawoona project by Calidus Resources Ltd (ASX: CAI) and the intrusion related mineralisation at the Hemi discovery at Mallina by De Grey Mining Ltd (ASX: DEG).

Kalamazoo considers it positive that despite its close proximity to two of the world's largest hard-rock lithium mines, there has been no known previous exploration for lithium undertaken at Pear Creek. This may be partly explained by some of the project area being overlain by a thin veneer of younger sedimentary cover.

Acquisition Terms

Kalamazoo, via its wholly owned subsidiary Kali Metals Pty Ltd, has acquired the Pear Creek Lithium Project by entering into binding Mining Property Sale and Purchase Agreements with the issue of 2,352,940 Kalamazoo Ordinary shares (effective cost of $800,000). The Shares will be issued to the parties below (or their nominees) under the Company's available placement capacity pursuant to Listing Rule 7.1 and none of the parties are related parties to the Company. The breakdown of the share issue is:

- Great Sandy Pty Ltd and Epminex WA Pty Ltd (E45/4616-I): 1,176,470 shares
- Great Sandy Pty Ltd (E45/3856-I): 588,235 shares
- Rich Well Resources Pty Ltd (E45/5813): 588,235 shares

The acquisition consideration does not include any capital outlay by Kalamazoo.

Marble Bar Lithium Project (E45/4700) – Field Reconnaissance Finds Lepidolite-Bearing Pegmatite Dykes

During a brief field reconnaissance exercise at Kalamazoo's Marble Bar Lithium Project conducted in early December 2021, Kalamazoo's geologists recorded numerous outcropping pegmatite dyke occurrences along existing tracks some of which contained visible amounts of lepidolite (lithium mica) (Figures 3 and 4). These occurrences support historical reports of lithium-enriched pegmatites recorded elsewhere within the northern parts of E45/4700 (Figure 4). The occurrence of lepidolite was verified visually as well as via RAMAN spectroscopy of select rock chip samples (Figure 5). A selection of pegmatite rock chip samples collected during this exercise have been submitted for laboratory assay and quantitative X-ray Diffraction (XRD) analyses (pending).

Kalamazoo considers the occurrence of numerous pegmatite dykes, some of which are lithium enriched, on the margins of the Moolyella Monzogranite source intrusion and related alluvial tin-tantalum field as strong positive indications of LCT prospectivity in E45/4700. The field reconnaissance exercise was brief and largely restricted to existing tracks however it further highlights the potential to discover more pegmatites. Additional field reconnaissance campaigns will be planned once the current project-wide detailed soil geochemistry survey is completed (mid-December 2021) and evaluated (late January 2022).

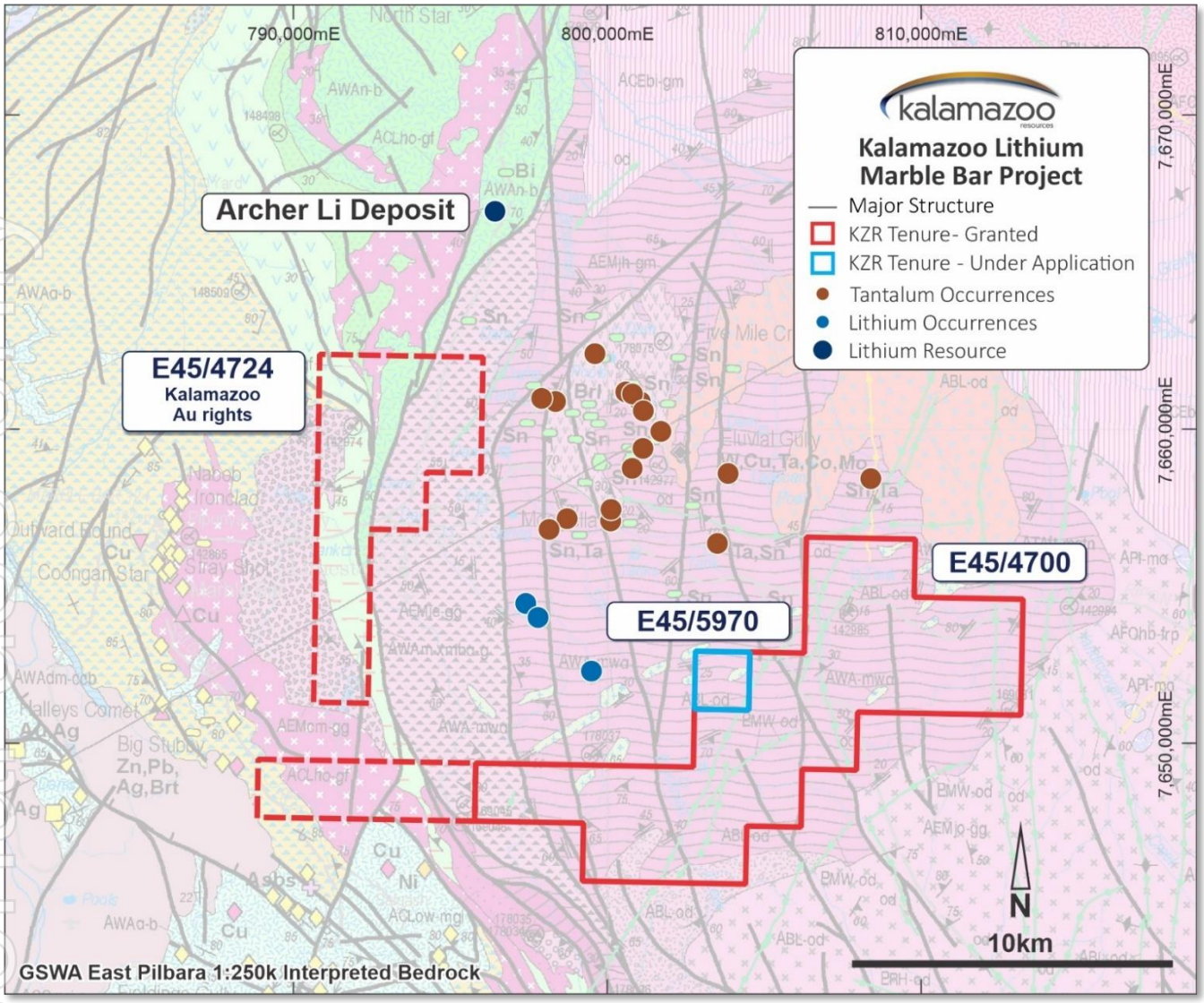

Figure 3: Location of E45/4700 and application E45/5970 on a background GSWA East Pilbara 1:250k Interpreted Bedrock Map Sheet. Note the location of these two tenements on the southern margin of the Moolyella alluvial tin and tantalum field.

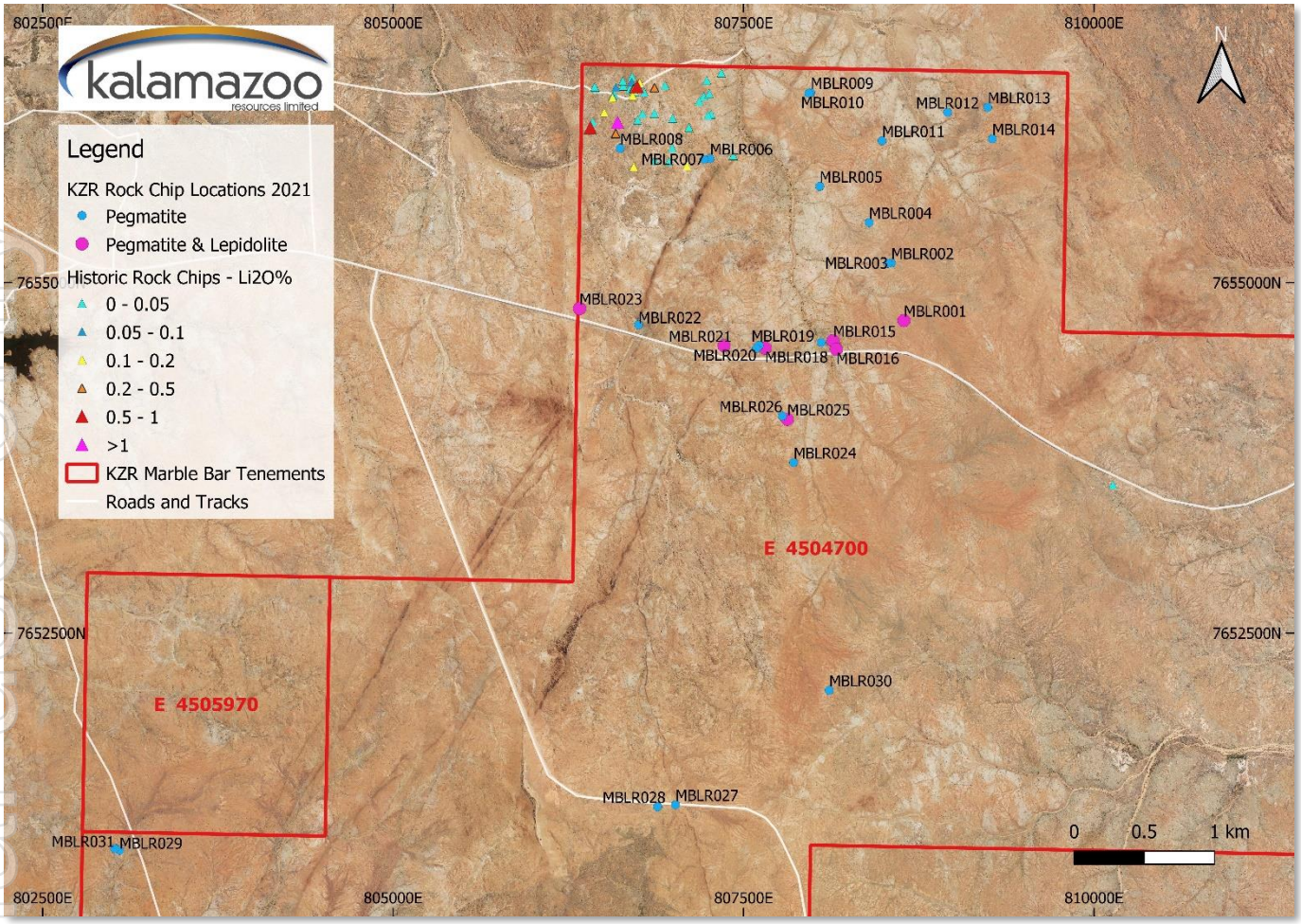

Figure 4: Location of Kalamazoo rock chip samples (MBLR001-27) and historical rock chip samples in the northern portion of E45/4700 (ASX: SYA 31 July 2019) on a background Google Earth image

Figure 5: Example rock specimen of distinctive purple lepidolite (lithium mica) in pegmatite recently collected from E45/4700 (Rock chip sample MBLR015 – see Figure 4 for location)

Next Steps

Kalamazoo's priority at the Pear Creek Lithium Project is to focus on advancing towards a drill-ready status, which will include the following:

- Complete project-wide soil sampling programs across the interpreted Goldilocks Target Zone, which may involve the use of shallow aircore or auger drilling in areas of thin cover
- Acquisition of high-resolution satellite imagery
- Field reconnaissance and mapping campaigns

For further information, please contact:

Luke Reinehr
Chairman/CEO
luke.reinehr@kzr.com.au

Media & Investor Relations (Australia)
Victoria Humphries
victoria@nwrcommunications.com.au

Media & Investor Relations (Canada)
Leo Karabelas: leo@fcr.ca
Tom Panoulias: tom@fcr.ca

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

Cautionary Statement

It should be noted that the information in this announcement is based only on visual field observations and the assay results for the rock chip samples collected from the outcropping pegmatites and 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 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.

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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *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.*	• Samples referred to in this report are 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. • The random rock chip samples are irregularly spaced which is considered appropriate for "regional-scale" reconnaissance-level lithium and gold exploration. • The reported occurrence of lepidolite (lithium mica) in pegmatite samples was initially determined visually by Kalamazoo Geologists and subsequently confirmed via RAMAN mineral spectroscopy conducted by Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd (Perth WA). • This sampling practice is appropriate to the generally sub- to outcropping profile of the area sampled and complies with industry best practice.
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).*	• Not applicable.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• Not applicable.
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.*	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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	• *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.*	• 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. • Rock chip sample sizes were generally 1.5-3.0 kg. • Select rock chip samples were delivered direct to Portable Spectral Services for RAMAN spectroscopy analysis. • All rock chip samples have been subsequently directly delivered to the ALS Laboratory Perth via tracked TOLL freight consignment with assay results pending.
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.* • *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.*	• RAMAN spectroscopy is a laser based vibrational technique that generates a unique spectrum that is matched to a known mineral using an extensive mineral spectrum library developed by Portable Spectral Services. • The technique is non-destructive and provides a rapid method to identify minerals in drill core, rock chips or hand specimens. • The analytical techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used for reporting exploration rock chip mineralogy results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All rock chip sampling and RAMAN 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 laboratory analysis documentation are validated and stored off-site with an independent third party. • Laboratory analytical results with corresponding sample identification are loaded directly into the database. • No analytical result adjustments have been applied. • Verification of the rock chip RAMAN spectroscopy results has been completed by Portable Spectral

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Services Pty Ltd 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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All 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. • 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.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The rock chip sampling reported was conducted randomly. • No sample compositing is applied to samples.
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.* • *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 rock chip samples were collected irrespective of the geometry/orientation of the outcropping pegmatite dykes. • The rock chip sampling is reconnaissance in nature and targeted at select outcropping pegmatite dykes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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.
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
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.*	• E45/4700 is 100% owned by Kalamazoo Resources Ltd and is in good standing with no known impediments.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The project area has been explored for both LCT pegmatites and alluvial and quartz-vein (nuggety) gold mineralisation by numerous previous parties. • The historical rock chip samples reported here are from Sayona Mining Limited June 2019 Quarterly Activities Report (ASX: SYA 31 July 2019). • The historical rock chip results reported have not been independently verified by Kalamazoo. • Appraisal of the substantial volume of historical exploration occurred is ongoing.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The company is targeting lithium-caesium-tantalum mineralisation hosted by granitic pegmatites. • 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. • The tenement is prospective for lithium mineralisation associated with spodumene bearing pegmatites. Regionally, spodumene pegmatites have been identified within the Mt Edgar batholith, associated with the fertile Moolyella monzogranite. • The bulk of the tenement covers the Fig Tree Gneiss member of the Tambina Supersuite. The northern portion of the tenement adjoins the Moolyella monzogranite, and the south western part covers the Jenkin Granodiorite (3313 – 3307 Ma) member of the Emu Pool Supersuite. • Spodumene has not been identified by Kalamazoo within the project tenement to date. • The Marble Bar Lithium Project is prospective for alluvial and bedrock gold occurrences typical of the East Pilbara region.

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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
		• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	• The exact relationship of results reported to any mineralisation present is unknown at the time of reporting.
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 visual and RAMAN spectroscopy analytical results have been reported. A significant rock chip result is the confirmation of the occurrence of lepidolite mineralisation both visually by Kalamazoo Geologists and by subsequent RAMAN spectroscopy.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including*	• No other exploration data to report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*(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.*	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further field-based geological mapping and reconnaissance is planned. • Future evaluation of the results of a project-wide soil sampling survey that will be completed in late-January 2022.