

Ashburton Gold Project Drilling Confirms Significant Regional Exploration Potential

Highlights

- Kalamazoo has received assay drilling results for 18 Reverse Circulation (RC) and 70 Aircore (AC) holes completed during the 2021 Phase II drilling program focused on five regional “greenfields” prospects outside of the known **1.65Moz Mineral Resource** at the Ashburton Gold Project
- At the Annie Oakley Prospect, highly encouraging moderate grade gold intercepts contained within broad zones of gold anomalism were returned with best results including:
 - **4m @ 2.67 g/t Au** from 17m (KARC0124)
 - **2m @ 4.09 g/t Au** from 57m (KARC0133)
 - **3m @ 1.63g/t Au** from 37m (KARC0126)
- The Annie Oakley drilling results support its exploration potential to discover additional shallow high-grade oxide gold resources
- At the largely untested Petra Prospect, AC drilling discovered a **>500m wide +10ppb Au anomaly** within the major northwest striking fault corridor that hosts the Mt Olympus and Zeus deposits
- Kalamazoo considers the Petra Prospect to be a high priority target with the hallmarks of being a significant ‘Carlin Type’ gold deposit discovery and will be followed up in 2022
- At the St Helens Prospect, AC drilling intersected encouraging gold anomalism proximal to the West Olympus Deposit with best results including:
 - **6m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 93m incl **1m @ 4.22g/t Au** from 96m (KAAC0067)
 - **4m @ 1.46g/t Au** from 76m (KAAC0070)
- Planning is underway for an extensive Phase III exploration program to commence early 2022

Kalamazoo’s Director and Ashburton Project Manager Paul Adams said today, “The remaining results from our Phase II regional drilling campaign has confirmed the significant potential to expand the oxide and sulphide resources at our **1.65Moz** Ashburton Gold Project.

Highlights include continued encouraging results at the Annie Oakley Prospect, located close to the existing Waugh Deposit, which provides us with greater confidence for the discovery of additional shallow oxide gold resources, whilst the promising gold anomalism discovered at the Petra Prospect provides support for an entirely new “Carlin-style” (i.e., Mt Olympus deposit) discovery.

These results plus other regional exploration targets will be the subject of an aggressive Phase III exploration campaign planned for early 2022.”

Kalamazoo Resources Limited (ASX: KZR) ("Kalamazoo" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that assays have been received for the remaining 18 RC and 70 AC drillholes undertaken in the 2021 Phase II drill program. These drillholes targeted regional or "greenfields" prospects outside of the known **1.65Moz** gold resource areas at the Ashburton Gold Project (AGP).

The five regional gold prospects targeted were:

- **Annie Oakley Prospect** located approximately 800m NW of the **68koz @ 3.6g/t Au** Waugh Resource
- **Petra Prospect** located approximately 3kms NW of the **1.08Moz @ 2.2g/t Au** Mt Olympus Resource
- **St Helens Prospect** located approximately 1km W of the Mt Olympus Resource
- **Triple M Prospect** located 1km SE of the **72koz @ 2.2g/t Au** Zeus Resource
- **Mae West Prospect** located 750m north of the **399Koz @ 3.4g/t Au** Peake Resource

The results from the five regional gold prospects support a key objective for the AGP, which is the discovery of significant new additional oxide and sulphide gold resources as part of Kalamazoo's mine project development strategy.

Various geological investigations and target generation exercises are underway at Annie Oakley, Petra and other prospects for input into the Phase III exploration program scheduled to commence in Q1 2022.

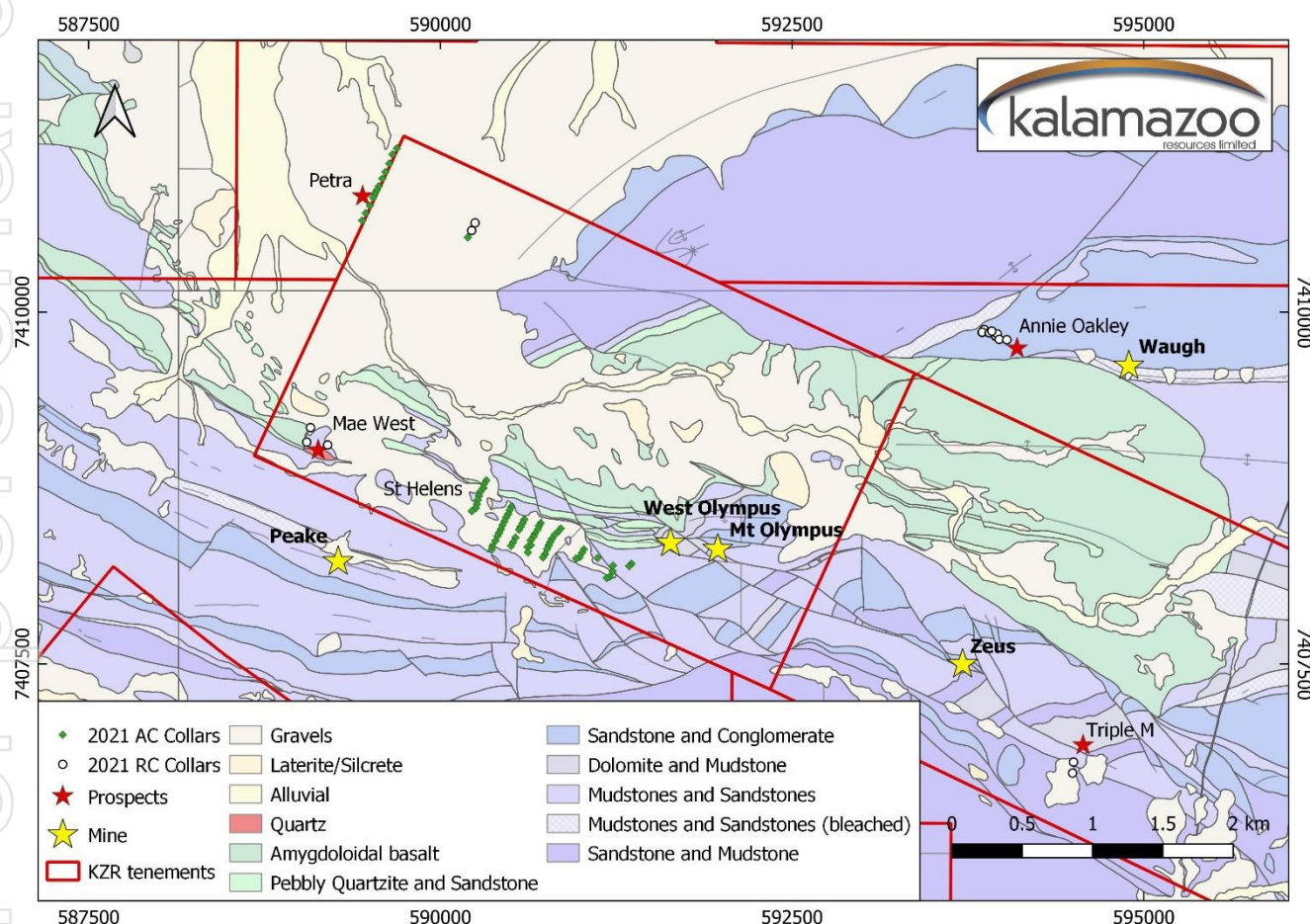


Figure 1: Geology map showing the historical open pit mines and locations of the prospects and drill holes described in this report

Annie Oakley Prospect

The Annie Oakley Prospect is located approximately 800m north-west of the historical Waugh Pit and was discovered from sporadic outcrops of disseminated pyrite and quartz vein mineralisation hosted within a thick succession of conglomerate and greywacke units. The Prospect occurs at a significant structural intersection at the north-western end of the 2.5km long west-northwest striking gold anomaly (“Waugh Zone”) that hosts the Waugh Deposit (Figures 1 and 2).

Twelve shallow RC holes (929m) were drilled on five 40m spaced drill sections that targeted mineralised structures identified during field mapping campaigns. Best results include:

- **4m @ 2.67g/t Au** from 17m incl **1m @ 5.88 g/t Au** from 17m (KARC0124)
- **2m @ 4.09g/t Au** from 57m incl **1m @ 6.93g/t Au** from 57m (KARC0133)
- **3m @ 1.63g/t Au** from 37m (KARC0126)

The drilling intercepts typically occur as 1m to 4m wide zones of low to medium grade gold mineralisation within a broad 10m to 25m wide zone of strong weathering and common >0.1g/t Au anomalism (Figure 3). These results support previously reported drilling intercepts of:

- **8m @ 3.56g/t Au** from surface (KARC0015)
- **7m @ 2.07g/t Au** from surface (KARC0016)
- **2m @ 9.49g/t incl 1m @ 17.85g/t Au** from 40m (KARC0122).

Kalamazoo considers these early-stage Annie Oakley results to be strongly analogous to the high-grade mineralisation observed at the nearby Waugh Pit, with great potential for a new shallow oxide gold resource discovery. This will be the focus of further investigation and drilling in 2022.

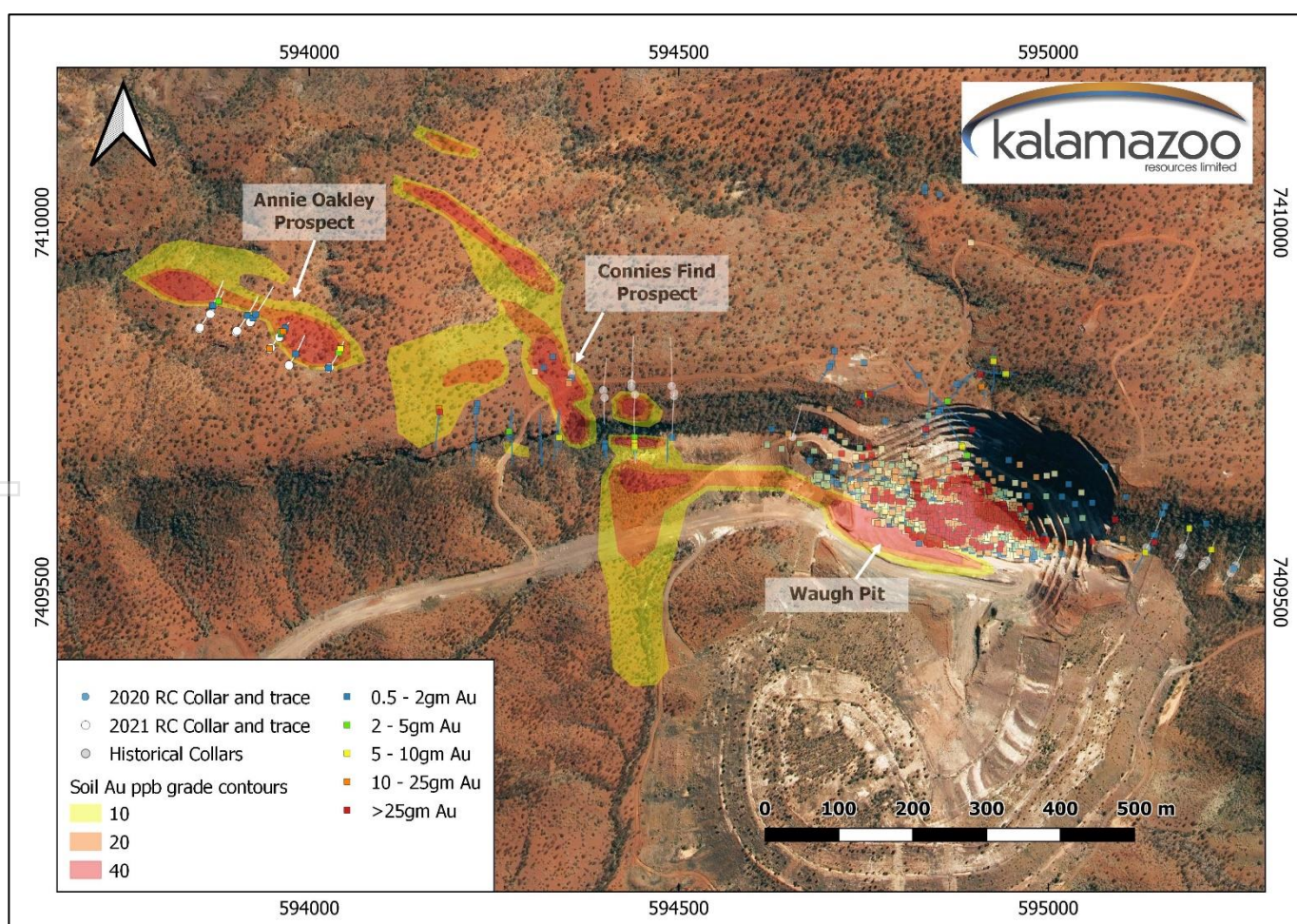


Figure 2: Location map of the Annie Oakley Prospect and the Waugh Pit within the broader “Waugh Zone” mineralisation highlighted by the soil Au grade-contour overlay. Intercepts are shown as gm Au (Au grade x intercept length) coloured squares.

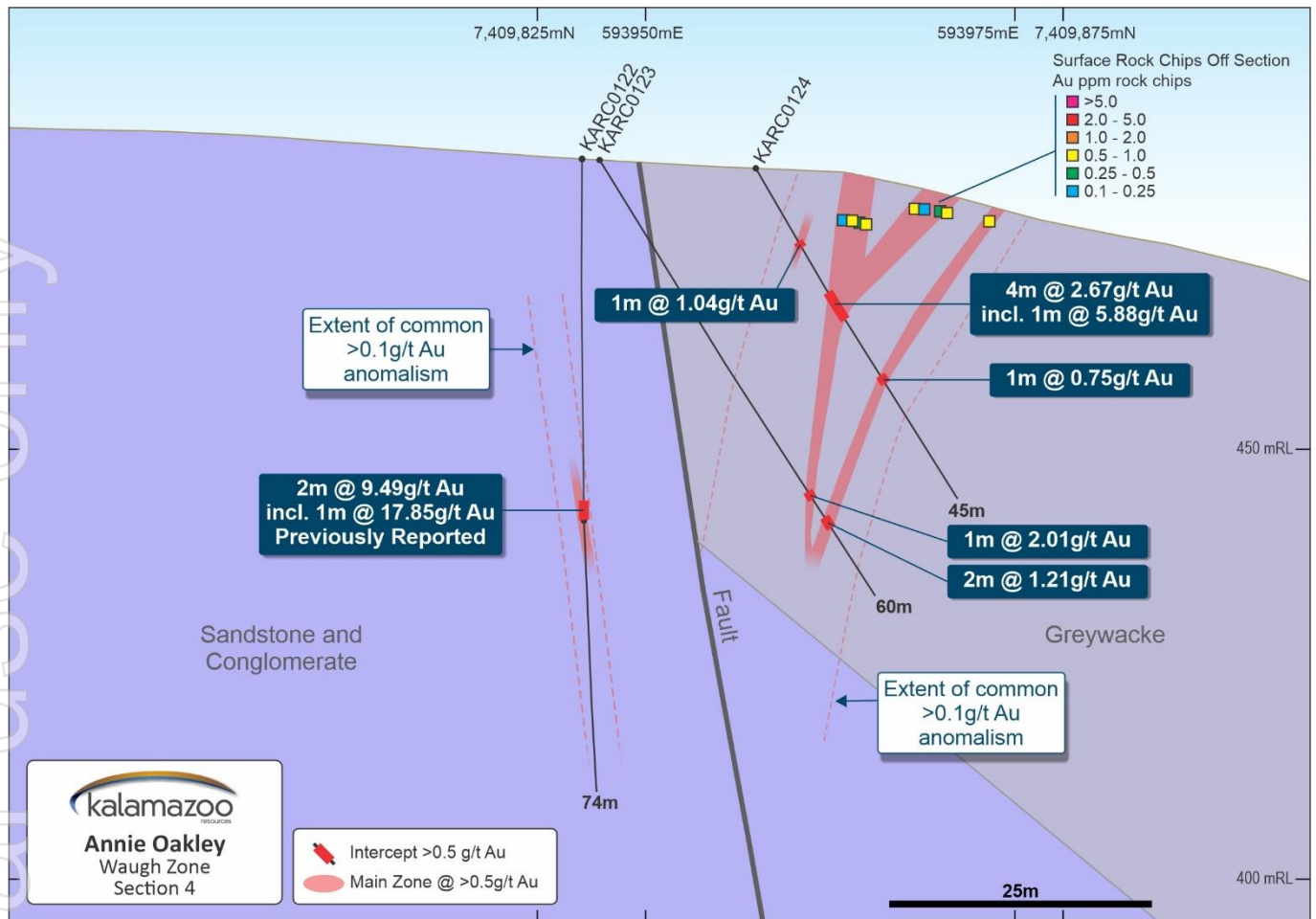


Figure 3: Example drill section at Annie Oakley showing key gold mineralised intercepts.

Petra Prospect

The Petra Prospect is located at the western end of the Diligence Dome with a structural setting similar to that found at the **1.08M oz** Mt Olympus Resource (Figure 1). The Petra Prospect is considered an under-explored, conceptual “greenfields” target mainly due to the presence of an extensive blanket of transported cover.

One drill traverse, consisting of 12 x 30m spaced AC drill holes (1,504m) was drilled to test the northwest extension of this fault corridor and an IP chargeability anomaly that was identified at the Prospect by Northern Star Resources Ltd (ASX: NST) in 2018. These AC drill holes encountered thick palaeochannel sediments which presented difficult drilling conditions.

The drilling has identified a **+500m long >10ppb Au** anomaly centred at the base and top of a 25m to 40m thick calcareous clay unit within the palaeochannel filling strata (Figure 4). The drilling also intersected Duck Creek Dolomite below the palaeochannel on the north side of the fault corridor. These two features are highly encouraging and support that a significant ‘Carlin Type’ gold deposit may exist in this area. This will be the focus of further investigation and drilling in 2022.

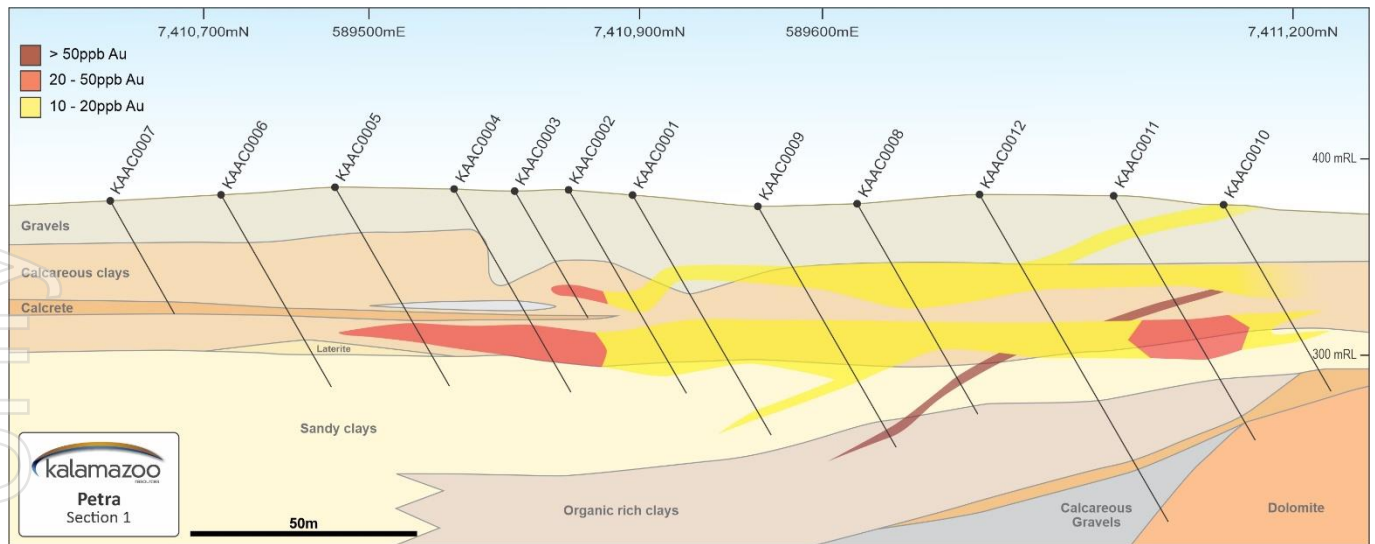


Figure 4 Section view showing the 500m long >10ppb Au anomaly within the calcareous clay layer of the palaeochannel.

One additional AC hole (132m) was completed at the Petra Prospect to test a surface Au soil anomaly. The hole intersected heavily silicified and jasper altered siltstone at 70m below Cenozoic transported sediments, with weak Au anomalism occurring at 76m to 84m. The silicification and jasper alteration was considered encouraging and two RC holes were subsequently drilled on 60m spacings to the north of the AC hole to test for primary mineralisation. Although these two RC holes did not return any significant assay results, further investigation is warranted.

St Helens Prospect

The St Helens AC drill program consisted of 57 AC holes (3,901m) in seven drill sections with 120m to 240m line spacing and approximately 30m hole spacings (Figure 5). The program was designed to test for 'Peake Type' mineralisation below shallow transported cover.

The program intersected the broadly gold anomalous basal Mt McGrath sandstone and conglomerate package in the northern most holes of the section lines with significant mineralisation intercepted in the eastern most fences proximal to the West Olympus RC drilling targeting this same unit. Best intercepts include:

- **6m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 93m incl **1m @ 4.22g/t Au** from 96m (KAAC0067)
- **4m @ 1.46g/t Au** from 76m (KAAC0070) (*4m composite sample)
- **1m @ 1.99g/t Au** from 55m (KAAC0043)
- **1m @ 1.42g/t Au** from 42m (KAAC0068)

The significant intersections will be the subject of further review in 2022, given their proximity to the promising West Olympus RC drilling results previously reported.

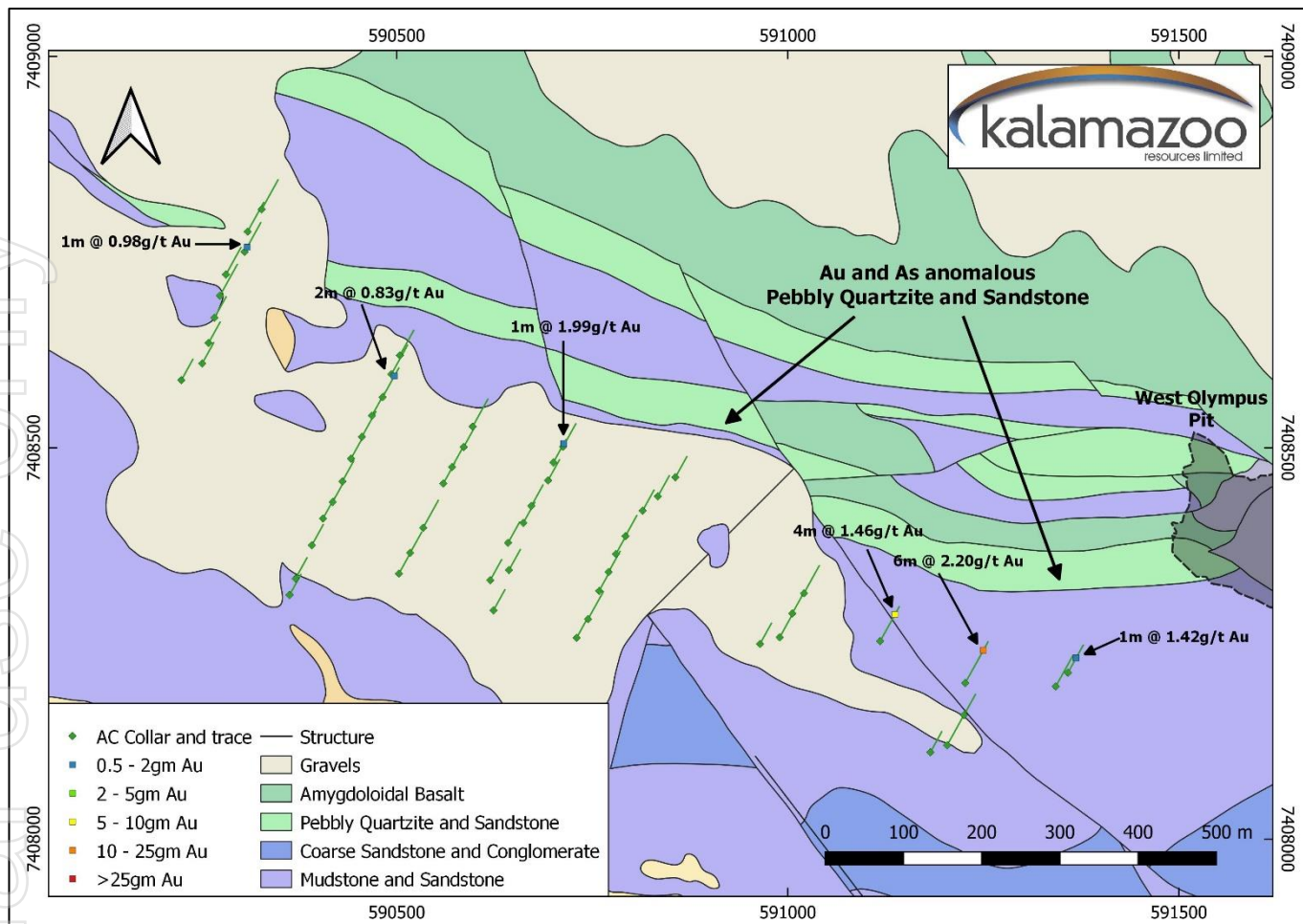


Figure 5: Solid geology plan map of the St Helens Prospect with annotated intercepts. Aircore hole collar locations and drill trace in green and gram-metres Au intercepts (Au grade x intercept length) are shown as gm Au coloured squares.

Triple M Prospect

The Triple M Prospect is located 1km SE of the **72koz @ 2.2g/t Au** Zeus Resource. Two RC holes were drilled at the Triple M Prospect to test a 600m long soil Au anomaly with minor low level Au anomalism intersected in both holes. Further multi-element geochemical investigations of the drill pulp samples are planned in 2022 to assist in the continued evaluation of this Prospect.

Mae West Prospect

The Mae West Prospect is interpreted to have a geological setting very similar to the West Olympus Deposit, located 2.5km to the SE. Three RC holes (353m) were drilled at the Mae West Prospect with no significant Au mineralisation intersected. Further multi-element geochemical investigations of the drill pulp samples are planned in 2022 to assist in the continued evaluation of this prospect.

Next Steps

Kalamazoo considers that the Phase II regional drilling program has successfully highlighted the outstanding potential to add additional oxide and sulphide resources to the AGP.

Kalamazoo's priority at the AGP is to now complete the interpretation of the Phase II drilling results, continue with drill target generation and finalising the 2022 exploration program. This will include:

- Assess remaining results for surface soil and rockchip sampling completed during the fieldwork program across the northern Diligence Dome
- Completion of a new Mt Olympus Deposit Metallurgical Scoping Study
- Ongoing geological interpretation, modelling and drill hole targeting exercises
- Planning and design of proposed 2022 ground and airborne geophysical surveys
- Field reconnaissance/mapping campaigns
- Cultural heritage clearances and regulatory permitting

Table 1: RC drill hole designs

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Grid Azimuth	Prospect
KARC0078	589050	7409077	405	100	-60	270	Mae West
KARC0079	589077	7409180	397	103	-60	270	Mae West
KARC0080	589199	7409056	407	150	-60	135	Mae West
KARC0115	590247	7410634	392	172	-60	28	Petra
KARC0116	590222	7410580	391	144	-60	28	Petra
KARC0117	594501	7406803	425	120	-60	0	Triple M
KARC0118	594494	7406725	424	150	-60	0	Triple M
KARC0123	593948	7409831	476	60	-60	30	Annie Oakley
KARC0124	593959	7409845	475	45	-60	30	Annie Oakley
KARC0125	593973	7409807	478	89	-60	30	Annie Oakley
KARC0126	593866	7409876	462	65	-60	30	Annie Oakley
KARC0127	593851	7409856	465	70	-90	30	Annie Oakley
KARC0128	593852	7409858	465	130	-60	30	Annie Oakley
KARC0129	593901	7409852	473	60	-90	30	Annie Oakley
KARC0130	593902	7409853	473	100	-60	30	Annie Oakley
KARC0131	593920	7409865	474	100	-60	30	Annie Oakley
KARC0132	594026	7409803	475	60	-90	30	Annie Oakley
KARC0133	594027	7409804	475	76	-60	30	Annie Oakley

Table 2: AC drill hole designs

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Grid Azimuth	Prospect
KAAC0001	589562	7410894	383	144	-60	28	Petra
KAAC0002	589548	7410866	384	120	-60	28	Petra
KAAC0003	589534	7410842	384	76	-60	28	Petra
KAAC0004	589522	7410813	385	120	-60	28	Petra
KAAC0005	589498	7410757	386	118	-60	28	Petra
KAAC0006	589468	7410703	388	120	-60	28	Petra
KAAC0007	589445	7410650	387	76	-60	28	Petra
KAAC0008	589610	7410996	382	130	-60	28	Petra
KAAC0009	589587	7410949	383	150	-60	28	Petra
KAAC0010	589691	7411165	380	114	-60	28	Petra
KAAC0011	589660	7411121	381	144	-60	28	Petra
KAAC0012	589637	7411055	381	192	-60	28	Petra
KAAC0013	590195	7410532	390	132	-60	28	Petra
KAAC0014	590327	7408805	402	86	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0015	590309	7408776	402	85	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0016	590305	7408750	402	85	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0017	590282	7408721	400	79	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0018	590274	7408694	398	91	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0019	590267	7408666	397	61	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0020	590259	7408634	397	61	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0021	590251	7408608	396	61	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0022	590224	7408586	396	61	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0023	590504	7408618	403	73	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0024	590493	7408594	401	85	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0025	590482	7408565	400	85	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0026	590468	7408541	400	67	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0027	590455	7408514	399	73	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0028	590441	7408486	399	61	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0029	590430	7408457	399	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0030	590418	7408431	399	61	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0031	590406	7408410	399	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0032	590391	7408375	399	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0033	590371	7408333	399	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0034	590363	7408312	402	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0035	590597	7408527	404	80	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0036	590586	7408501	404	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0037	590571	7408475	403	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0038	590559	7408454	402	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0039	590534	7408398	401	80	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0040	590517	7408366	401	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0041	590503	7408339	400	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0042	590713	7408501	411	67	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0043	590700	7408481	408	67	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0044	590693	7408458	407	60	-60	29	St Helens

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Grid Azimuth	Prospect
KAAC0045	590672	7408426	405	61	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0046	590662	7408404	404	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0047	590642	7408378	403	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0048	590643	7408344	402	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0049	590620	7408331	402	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0050	590624	7408292	402	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0051	590745	7408281	404	80	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0052	590730	7408257	404	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0053	590856	7408462	413	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0054	590834	7408438	411	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0055	590814	7408420	410	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0056	590792	7408387	408	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0057	590780	7408364	407	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0058	590771	7408341	407	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0059	590759	7408317	404	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0060	591021	7408314	413	80	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0061	591006	7408288	410	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0062	590990	7408258	407	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0063	590964	7408249	406	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0064	591225	7408158	412	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0065	591204	7408120	411	80	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0066	591182	7408111	411	60	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0067	591227	7408199	415	120	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0068	591358	7408213	419	80	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0069	591343	7408195	418	91	-60	29	St Helens
KAAC0070	591118	7408253	412	100	-60	29	St Helens

Table 3: Significant RC drill intercepts (minimum cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
KARC0078	14	15	1	0.67
KARC0123	46	47	1	2.01
and	49	51	2	1.21
KARC0124	10	11	1	1.04
and	17	21	4	2.67
including	17	18	1	5.88
and	29	30	1	0.75
KARC0125	36	37	1	1.41
KARC0126	37	40	3	1.63
KARC0128	63	64	1	0.57
and	66	67	1	0.76
KARC0130	49	50	1	0.98
KARC0131	14	15	1	0.51
and	25	26	1	0.67
KARC0132	30	31	1	0.87
KARC0133	47	49	2	2.08
and	57	59	2	4.09
including	57	58	1	6.93

Table 4: Significant Air Core drill intercepts (minimum cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
KAAC0016	13	14	1	0.98
KAAC0025	61	63	2	0.83
KAAC0043	55	56	1	1.99
KAAC0067	93	99	6	2.2
including	96	97	1	4.22
KAAC0068	42	43	1	1.42
KAAC0070	76	80	4	1.46*

*4m Composite sample

Aggregate intercepts are calculated using a cut off >0.5g/t Au with a maximum of one consecutive metre of internal dilution and maximum internal dilution of 2m within an intercept. The intercepts are a 'down hole length' and true widths of significant intercepts are stated where these can be confidently interpreted.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resources for the Ashburton Gold 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.

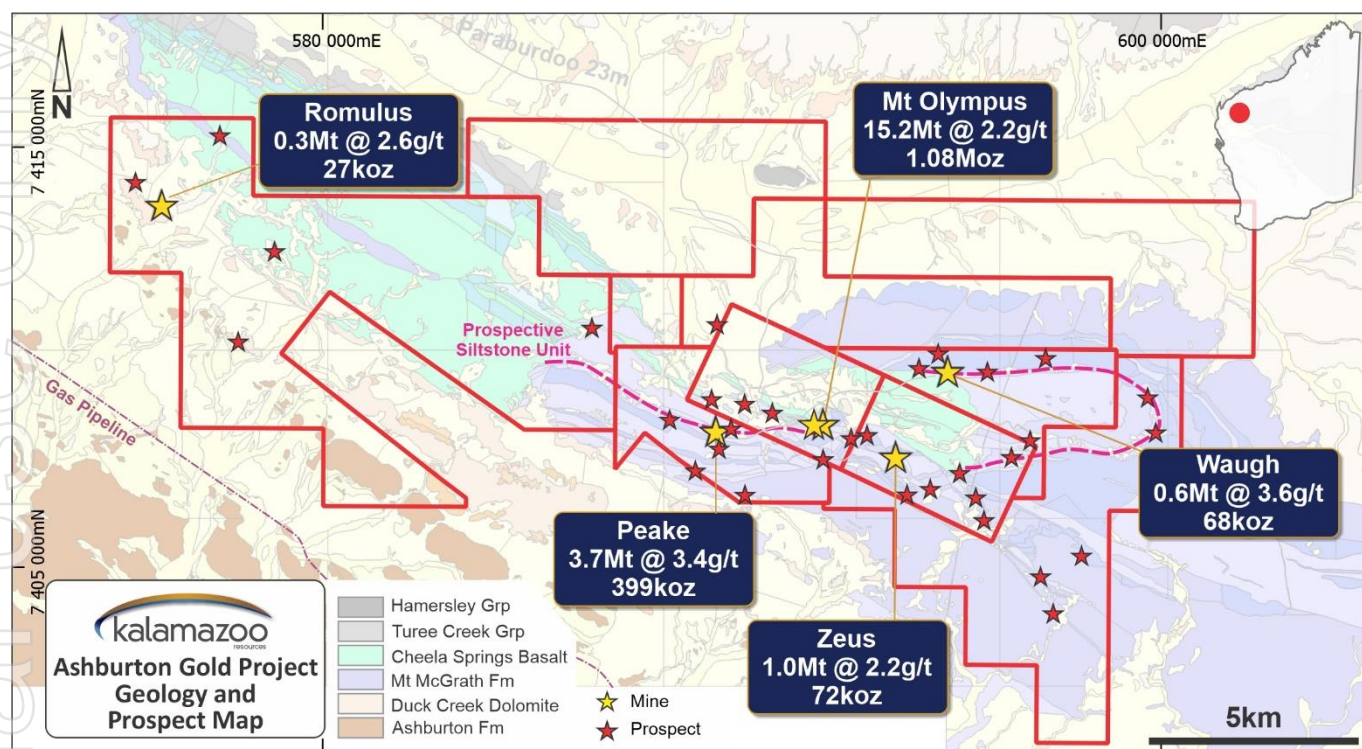


Figure 6: Mineral Resources and exploration targets at Kalamazoo's Ashburton Gold Project.

Table 6: Ashburton Gold Project (JORC Code 2012) Mineral Resources

ASHBURTON GOLD PROJECT MINERAL RESOURCES										
	INDICATED			INFERRED			TOTAL			
	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000's)	Cut off Grade
Mt Olympus	6,038	2.3	448	9,138	2.2	632	15,176	2.2	1,080	0.7 g/t Au
Peake	113	5.2	19	3,544	3.3	380	3,657	3.4	399	0.9 g/t Au
Waugh	347	3.6	40	240	3.6	28	587	3.6	68	0.9 g/t Au
Zeus	508	2.1	34	532	2.2	38	1,040	2.2	72	0.9 g/t Au
Romulus	-	-	-	329	2.6	27	329	2.6	27	0.9 g/t Au
TOTAL RESOURCES	7,006	2.4	541	13,783	2.5	1,105	20,789	2.5	1,646	

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

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Previously Released ASX Material References

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

ASX: NST 14 February 2011
ASX: NST 28 July 2011
ASX: NST 26 July 2012
ASX: KZR 23 June 2020
ASX: KZR 27 October 2020
ASX: KZR 5 January 2021
ASX: KZR 24 February 2021
ASX: KZR 3 May 2021
ASX: KZR 5 October 2021
ASX: KZR 20 January 2022

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this release relation to the exploration data for the Western Australian Ashburton Gold Project is based on information compiled by Mr Matthew Rolfe, a competent person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Rolfe is an employee engaged as the Exploration Manager Western 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'. Mr Rolfe 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.

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.

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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report
Ashburton Gold Project
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
 (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.	Samples referred to in this report are reverse circulation and aircore drill cuttings or diamond core samples of Palaeoproterozoic sediments of the Mt McGrath Formation and underlying Cheela Basalt. Magnetic susceptibility measurements are taken on reverse circulation offcut sample bags using a KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The reverse circulation and aircore samples were taken with a rig-mounted static cone splitter with the aperture set to yield a primary sample of approximately 3kg for every metre. The splitter apparatus was cleaned regularly with compressed air via the sample hose between 1m samples and by washing with water at the end of each hole as a minimum. 4m composite samples of approximately 3kg were collected with a sampling tube from the 1m bagged RC drill cuttings. Wet, damp or dry sample condition was recorded for each metre of reverse circulation and aircore drill cuttings based on visual inspection of the offcut sample bag.
	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 30g 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.	Reverse circulation and aircore drilling to industry standards were used to obtain samples between 1m and maximum 5m length from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Reverse circulation drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer and a 5-inch diameter bit whilst aircore drilling was carried out using a standard 4-inch diameter bit.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Approximate recoveries for reverse circulation and aircore drill samples were recorded on formatted paper sheets as percentage ranges based on a visual estimate of the 1m offcut sample bag offcut sample bag and entered and stored in excel spreadsheets for transfer and storage in the drillhole SQL database. The majority of reverse circulation and aircore samples had 100% recovery. 25% of reverse circulation and aircore samples had recoveries of 50% to 90% and 10% of reverse circulation and aircore samples had recoveries >100%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The reverse circulation drill rig used auxiliary compressors and high-pressure booster units to keep samples dry in most circumstances. Where water was encountered the hole was flushed with compressed air at the end of each sample. Where excessive water resulted in very wet samples with minimal recovery the drill hole was ended.
	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.	Increased water was occasionally encountered around ore zones with reduced recoveries occurring in dry samples and very low to nil recoveries occurring rarely in very wet samples. The relationship between sample recovery and grade has not been investigated at the time of this report writing.
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.	Reverse circulation and aircore drill cuttings were geologically logged was carried out on a metre-by-metre basis and at the time of drilling. The logging was completed by a qualified Geologist to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Geological logging recorded qualitative descriptions of lithology and mineralogy and quantitative descriptions of veining, sulphides and lithology with visual estimates of percentages for sulphide and quartz.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation		All reverse circulation and aircore drill cuttings were washed and stored in 1m compartmentalised chip trays and photographed. The chip trays are archived on site at the Ashburton Project.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of reverse circulation and aircore drilling is logged.
	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No core samples are used for this report
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Reverse circulation rig-mounted static cone splitter used for dry and wet 1m reverse circulation samples and a sampling tube used for dry and wet composite sampling. Pre KZR reverse circulation sub sampling assumed to be at industry standard at that time.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Both reverse circulation and aircore samples are sorted at ALS Laboratory in Perth and weights recorded in LIMS. Any reconciliation issues (extra samples, insufficient sample, missing samples) are noted at this stage. Following drying at 105°C to constant mass, all samples below approximately 3kg are totally pulverised in LM5's to nominally 85% passing a 75µm screen. The few samples that are above 3kg are riffle split to <3kg prior to pulverisation. The sample preparation technique is industry standard for Fire assay. The same or similar sample preparation is stated in previous Resource Estimates or otherwise assumed for older pre- KZR samples.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	KZR field QC procedures involve the use of high, medium and low grade gold certified reference standards inserted at a ratio of 1:20 and crushed feldspar blanks at 1:25 for standard 1m sampling For composite sampling, KZR use high, medium and low grade gold certified reference standards inserted at a ratio of 1:50 and crushed feldspar blanks at 1:50. For 1m resampling of composited intervals KZR use high, medium and low grade gold certified reference standards inserted at a ratio of 1:20 and crushed feldspar blanks at 1:25 Pre KZR QAQC data is available to KZR but has not been reviewed at the time of this report
	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.	Field duplicate reverse circulation samples are taken from the cone splitter and aircore samples are taken with a sampling tube at a ratio of 1:25 samples for standard 1m sampling. Field duplicates were inserted at a ratio of 1:50 samples for composite sampling. Pre KZR QC data is available to KZR but has not been reviewed at the time of this report.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate.
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 all reverse circulation and aircore samples, gold concentration is determined by fire assay using the lead collection technique with a 30-gram sample charge weight. An AAS finish is used to determine total gold. The same or similar sample assay procedures is stated in previous Resource Estimates or is otherwise assumed for older pre- KZR samples.
	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.	Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken with a TERRAplus KT-10v2 Magnetic Susceptibility Meter. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitivity: 1x10⁻⁶ SI Units • Measurement range: 0.001x10⁻³ to 1999.99 x10⁻³ SI Units Auto-Ranging • Operating frequency: 10 kHz • Measurement frequency: 20 times per second in scan mode, 5 readings averaged together and 4 readings /second stored
	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.	The field QC protocols used include the following for drill samples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duplicate samples are taken from the cone splitter at an incidence of 1:25 samples for 1m sampling • Duplicates are taken by sampling tube at an incidence of 1:50 samples for composite sampling • Duplicates are taken by riffle splitter at an incidence of 1:25 samples for 1m resampling of composited intervals • Coarse crushed feldspar blanks are inserted at an incidence of 1:25 samples, • Coarse crushed feldspar blanks are inserted at an incidence of 1:50 samples for composite sampling • Coarse crushed feldspar blanks are inserted an incidence of 1:25 samples for 1m resampling of composited intervals • Commercially prepared certified reference materials (CRM) are inserted at an incidence of 1:20 samples for 1m sampling • Commercially prepared certified reference materials (CRM) are inserted at an incidence of 1:50 samples for composite sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercially prepared certified reference materials (CRM) are inserted at an incidence of 1:25 samples for 1m resampling of composited intervals The CRM used is not identifiable to the laboratory Digital sample submission forms with sample identification numbers, number of samples and sample preparation and assay methods were provided to the lab with the samples <p>The laboratory QAQC protocols used include the following for all drill samples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs at an incidence of 2 in 50 samples, Screen tests (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 85µm mesh) are undertaken on 1 in 50 samples, The laboratories own standards are loaded to the KZR database, <p>KZR's QC data is assessed on import to the database and QAQC reports are generated after several batches (~2000 samples) of assays have been loaded or as required.</p> <p>QC reports utilise grade plots for blanks and CRM standards and XY plots for duplicates.</p> <p>Reports on the QC sample assay results indicate that an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved.</p> <p>The same or similar QC protocols of previous operators is stated in previous Resource Estimates or otherwise assumed to be industry standard for pre- KZR samples.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The significant intercepts of gold mineralisation are not visually distinguishable in weathered rocks and in fresh rocks the percentage of pyrite and alteration does not directly correlate to the grade of gold mineralisation. The from weakly anomalous intersections and have not been verified by alternative company personnel or independently since receipt of the assay results.
	The use of twinned holes.	There are no purpose twinned holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field data for reverse circulation and aricore drilling was recorded on restricted cell excel spreadsheets and collated into a master spreadsheet and checked for completeness before periodic digital transfer and storage in the SQL database hosted by RockSolid Data Consultancy. RockSolid Data Consultancy perform data QC checks before loading the data to the SQL database Hard copies of KZR assays and surveys are kept at head office once completed. Data from previous operators thoroughly vetted and imported to SQL database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments are made to assay data. Rare CRM swaps are identified in the QC process and the correct CRM sample updated in the database.
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.	Collar positions were surveyed using a hire DGPS with better than 30cm accuracy and recorded in MGA94 Zone 50 grid. Drill rig alignment was achieved using a handheld Suunto sighting compass. Down hole surveys are taken every 30m with a True North seeking Gyro. Surveys were occasionally taken more frequently to monitor deviation. Pre KZR survey data is available to KZR in the SQL database but has not been reviewed at the time of this report.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA94 grid, zone 50
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is from the Fugro 2002 and 2006 Aerial photo data.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill lines are typically 40m spaced at Annie Oakley and 120-240m at St Helens. Spacing between drill holes along lines is typically 30m.
	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.	The current drill holes spacing has not been used to estimate Mineral Resource or Ore Estimates.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	4m composite sampling was used in the reverse circulation and aircore drilling and include occasional 2m, 3m or 5m sample intervals at the end of hole. latter half of the program with 1m samples collected where mineralisation was logged. All composite samples that return a result >1 for Au ppm multiplied by sample interval in metres are resampled using the retained 1m cone split samples and utilising the standard QC protocols for RC 1m sampling methodology resampling of composited intervals.
Orientation of data in relation	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The orientation of sampling may be at a high angle to mineralisation where topography creates poor drilling access or where mineralisation may occur in a variety of orientations. All efforts are taken to ensure sampling is conducted to achieve an unbiased sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure		of mineralisation to the extent that this is known.
	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 orientation achieves unbiased sampling of all mineralisation to the extent that this is known.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<p>All samples were bagged in tied numbered calico bags at the splitter and these were then bagged grouped in larger cable tied numbered plastic poly weave bags at the rig. The plastic poly weave bags were placed in large durable nylon bulka bags at the exploration camp and tied with a sample submission sheet affixed to the side of the bulka bag. The bulka bags are transported via freight truck to Perth with consignment note and receipted by an external and independent laboratory.</p> <p>All sample submissions were emailed to the lab and hard copies accompanied the samples. All assay results were returned in digital format via email.</p> <p>Sample pulp splits are returned to KZR via return freight and stored at a storage facility in Cockburn.</p> <p>Pre KZR operator sample security assumed to be similar and adequate.</p>
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<p>An internal audit of QAQC data found that 4m composite QAQC protocols had been used for approximately 1180 1m reverse circulation samples before the error was picked up. No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques were undertaken at the time of this report.</p> <p>Previous Northern Star Resources sample data was extensively QAQC reviewed both internally and externally.</p> <p>Northern Star Resources found data audits and QAQC by earlier operators to be minimal but at industry standards of the time.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.	<p>Mining tenements M52/639, M52/640, M52/734 and M52/735 and exploration tenements E52/1941, E52/3024 and E52/3025 are wholly owned by Kalamazoo Resources Limited ("KZR") and are in good standing.</p> <p>The drilling program referred to in this announcement occurs within M52/639, M52/640 and M52/734 and there are no heritage issues with the prospects or tenement.</p> <p>A 2% Net Smelter Royalty on the first 250,000 oz of gold produced and a 0.75% net smelter royalty is held by Northern Star Resources and a 1.75% royalty on gold production excluding the first 250,000oz is held by SIPA Resources.</p>
	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.	<p>M52/639 was granted in 1996, renewed in 2018, now expiring on 27/05/2039.</p> <p>M52/640 was granted in 1997, renewed in 2018, now expiring on 27/05/2039.</p> <p>M52/734 was granted in 2001, expiring 08/05/2022</p> <p>M52/735 was granted in 2001, expiring 08/05/2022.</p> <p>E52/1941-I was granted 14/09/2007, expiring 13/09/2023.</p> <p>E52/3024 was granted in 2015, expiring 17/06/2025</p> <p>E52/3025 was granted in 2015, expiring 17/06/2025</p>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>Data relevant to this prospect was predominantly collected by SIPA who operated the West Olympus, Peake, Zeus and Waugh Mines from start up to closure and by Northern Star Resources who completed considerable limited down-dip plunge drilling at Peake and limited drilling at West Olympus and Zeus as well as producing an updated Mineral Resource statement.</p> <p>Kalamazoo acquired a substantial drill hole and surface geochemical database from Northern Star Resources. Historical drill holes and surface stream, soil and rock chip samples within this database are regularly used by Kalamazoo and are part of its ongoing exploration activities.</p>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The gold deposits within the Ashburton Gold Project are considered to be structurally controlled and sediment hosted Carlin type gold deposits with mineralisation characterised by disseminated pyrite and sericite alteration with quartz veining typically poorly developed or absent. The three deposits occur within the doubly plunging Diligence Dome and are hosted by the shallow basinal sediments of the Mt McGrath Formation. "Waugh Zone", West Olympus and the Peake deposits are fault hosted and occur in fine mudstone and locally dolomitic strata while the Zeus deposit develops within coarse sandstones in the footwall of the Zoe Fault.
Drill hole information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o easting and northing of the drill hole collar 	<p>As provided for KZR drilled holes samples.</p> <p>Historical drill hole information is provided in the drill hole database acquired from Northern Star Resources.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. 	
	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.	Exclusion of the historical drill information or historical rock chip information will not detract from the understanding of the report. QC audits have been undertaken by Northern Star Resources on the historical SIPA drill hole data and subsequent Northern Star Resources drilling was subject to internal QC checks prior to loading to the database.
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.	Significant intercepts in Tables 3 and 4 are calculated by weighted averages with a minimum cut off of 0.5g/t Au. No high cut was applied to the data and anomalously high maximum values were reported.
	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.	Aggregate intercepts in Tables 3 and 4 of the report are calculated in Micromine using the formula; all assays >0.5g/t Au with a maximum of one consecutive metre of internal dilution and maximum internal dilution of 2m within an intercept. The calculation method is stated at the base of Tables 3 and 4 of aggregate intercepts.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results:	Significant intercepts are reported as down hole lengths with true width of mineralisation stated where it can be confidently interpreted.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Cross section interpretations of new mineralisation geometry is provided for the interpretation of a new lode geometry at Annie Oakley and Petra. The geometry of other mineralisation is described in the text when known and in the report. Drill hole trace geometry with grade coloured intercept points are provided for current and historical drilling in cross section and plan view figures are provided in the report.
	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').	As provided
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Only intercepts that contain assay results >0.5g/t Au have been reported. All other results are considered No Significant Intercept (NSI).
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	There is no other meaningful exploration data to report.
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).	Interpretation and geological modelling of the drilling results and drill targeting is ongoing. The results of ongoing metallurgical test work will inform the direction of exploration priorities for the exploration season ahead. A field work program is planned to further investigate new areas of anomalism in and around the North Diligence Dome prospects.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Plan and cross section view diagrams were provided in the report to highlight areas of possible extensions and areas that remain sparsely drilled. Future drill targets and exploration strategies are currently being evaluated.