

Ashburton Gold Project Drilling Extends Known Gold Mineralisation

Highlights

- Kalamazoo has received assay drilling results for 47 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes completed during the 2021 Phase II drilling program at its 100% owned **1.65Moz** Ashburton Gold Project
- Assays have also been received for a further nine RC holes and one diamond hole completed during the Phase I drilling program at the West Olympus, Peake, and Zeus Deposits
- At the West Olympus Deposit, which forms part of the current **1.08Moz @ 2.2g/t Au Mt Olympus Resource**, drilling has identified two additional thick mineralised lodes that remain open down plunge with best intercepts including:
 - **6m @ 2.84g/t Au** from 136m and **19m @ 1.26g/t Au** from 196m (KARC0092A)
 - **10m @ 2.26g/t Au** from 123m incl **2m @ 4.16g/t Au** from 128m (KARC0091)
 - **5m @ 3.62g/t Au** from 100m and **9m @ 2.26g/t Au** from 146m (KARC0093)
 - **7m @ 2.17g/t Au** from 143m (KARC0090A)
- The recently completed Phase II drilling has extended shallow gold intercepts 100m to the west of the West Olympus Deposit with best intercepts including:
 - **6m @ 1.32g/t Au** from 23m (KARC0089)
 - **4m @ 1.16g/t Au** from 24m incl **1m @ 3.17g/t Au** from 26m (KARC0084)
 - **3m @ 1.26g/t Au** from 15m (KARC0083)
- At the Peake Deposit, shallow gold intercepts have extended the main lode 200m west beyond the current **399koz Au @ 3.4g/t Au Peake Resource** and identified new sources of oxide gold with best intercepts including:
 - **1.2m @ 15.15g/t Au** from 79m (KADD0001)
 - **6m @ 1.43g/t Au** from 45m (KARC0041)
 - **4m @ 2.01g/t Au** from 34m (KARC0044)
 - **4m @ 3.14g/t Au** from 15m (KARC0073) - footwall
 - **1m @ 11.7g/t Au** from 48m (KARC0107) - footwall
- At the Zeus Deposit, extensional exploration drilling has confirmed gold mineralised lodes further southwest beyond the current **72koz @ 2.2g/t Au Resource** with best intercepts including:
 - **9m @ 1.08g/t Au** from 177m (KARC0121)
 - **5m @ 1.69g/t Au** from 118m (KARC0120A)
- Drilling results for the remaining 18 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes and 70 Air Core (AC) holes completed during the 2021 Phase II drilling to be announced shortly
- Planning underway for extensive Phase III drilling/exploration program to commence in early 2022

Kalamazoo's Director and Ashburton Project Manager Paul Adams said today, "The confirmation of a new plunging zone of gold mineralisation at the West Olympus Prospect is a very positive development for the Ashburton Gold Project. A second zone of significant mineralisation in addition to the 1.08M oz Mt Olympus Resource has the potential to increase the scale of open pit mining across both the West Olympus and Mt Olympus deposits which are currently the focus of ongoing feasibility studies.

"The Phase II drilling program was aimed at discovering new oxide resources. The drilling has delivered encouraging results, with shallow oxide gold mineralisation intercepted outside of the current resource envelopes at both the West Olympus and Peake Deposits. Further work is now required to investigate the potential for zones of supergene enriched gold associated with some of the shallow mineralised intercepts.

"Exploration strategies and planning are well advanced and drill targeting is ongoing for both 'brownfield' and 'greenfield' prospects in preparation for an extensive Phase III drilling campaign at the Ashburton Gold Project in 2022."

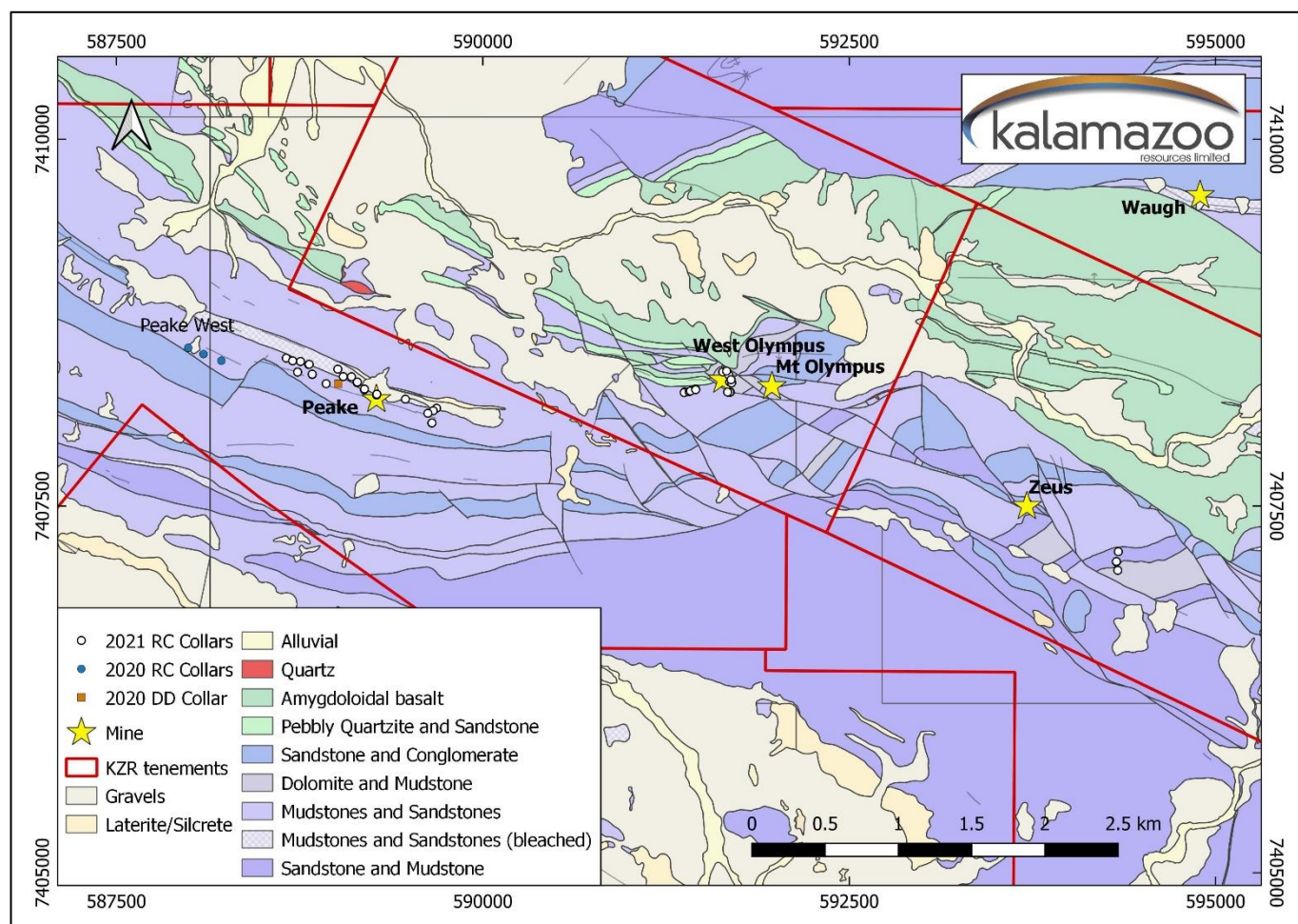


Figure 1: Geology map showing the historical open pit mines and locations of the prospects and drill holes described in this report

Kalamazoo Resources Limited (ASX: KZR) ("Kalamazoo" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that assays have been received for the remaining Phase I and 2021 Phase II drilling programs which were designed to target potential extensions and upgrades to the existing oxide and primary gold resources (i.e., resource or "brownfields" exploration) at the West Olympus, Peake, and Zeus Prospects at the Ashburton Gold Project (AGP). Further drilling results for several other regional or "greenfields" prospects at the AGP will be reported shortly.

These results support Kalamazoo's key objectives for the AGP, which include defining new oxide gold resources such as that targeted at the West Olympus and Peake Deposits to support a stand-alone conventional gold processing facility. Secondly, Kalamazoo is focused on the addition of significant fresh (sulphide) resources, such as the newly identified plunging trend of gold mineralisation at West Olympus, which has the potential to contribute significant additional ore to the existing Mt Olympus sulphide resource. Various geological investigations and target generation exercises are ongoing at these as well as other prospects for input into the Phase III exploration program scheduled to commence in Q1 2022.

West Olympus Deposit

The West Olympus Deposit is located approximately 300m west of the Company's Mt Olympus deposit and is hosted by a north to north-east striking fault (Figure 1). The shallow oxide portion of the West Olympus Deposit has been mined to approximately 30m depth by previous owners and historical drilling has tested the prospect to a maximum depth of 230m below the existing pit. Four deep RC holes in two 80m spaced fans were drilled towards the west to target gaps in the existing drilling and to confirm the interpretation of a significant north-south striking mineralised structure (Figures 2 and 3).

The four deep RC holes intercepted a steeply east dipping 40m to 50m wide zone of quartz veining and pyrite-sericite alteration in mudstone and dolomite strata against the faulted basalt contact. Assay results show a continuous zone of gold mineralisation developed around the base of the alteration zone with a true width ranging between 4m to 8m, plus a second parallel zone of gold mineralisation intersected in the southern two drill holes (Figures 2 and 3). The true width of this second zone varies between 3m and 9m and typically comprises several thinner zones associated with quartz veining and pyrite-sericite alteration. Best intercepts include:

- **6m @ 2.84g/t Au** from 136m and **3m @ 1.75g/t Au** from 145m and **19m @ 1.26g/t Au** from 196m (KARC0092A)
- **10m @ 2.26g/t Au** from 123m incl **2m @ 4.16g/t Au** from 128m (KARC0091)
- **5m @ 3.62g/t Au** from 100m incl **1m @ 11.5g/t Au** from 102m and **9m @ 2.26g/t Au** from 146m incl **2m @ 5.15g/t Au** from 152m (KARC0093)
- **7m @ 2.17g/t Au** from 143m (KARC0090A)

To the west of the West Olympus pit, nine shallow RC holes within three 40m spaced fans were completed to test for new zones of strata-bound gold mineralisation within a locally Au-As anomalous and silica altered pebbly quartzite and sandstone package that overlies basalt basement (Figures 2 and 3). This style of gold mineralisation formed a significant proportion of the material previously mined at West Olympus. All nine RC holes intersected shallow, wide oxidised gold mineralisation with best intercepts including:

- **6m @ 1.32g/t Au** from 23m (KARC0089)
- **1m @ 5.9g/t Au** from 12m (KARC0086)
- **4m @ 1.16g/t Au** from 24m incl **1m @ 3.17g/t Au** from 26m (KARC0084)
- **3m @ 1.26g/t Au** from 15m (KARC0083)

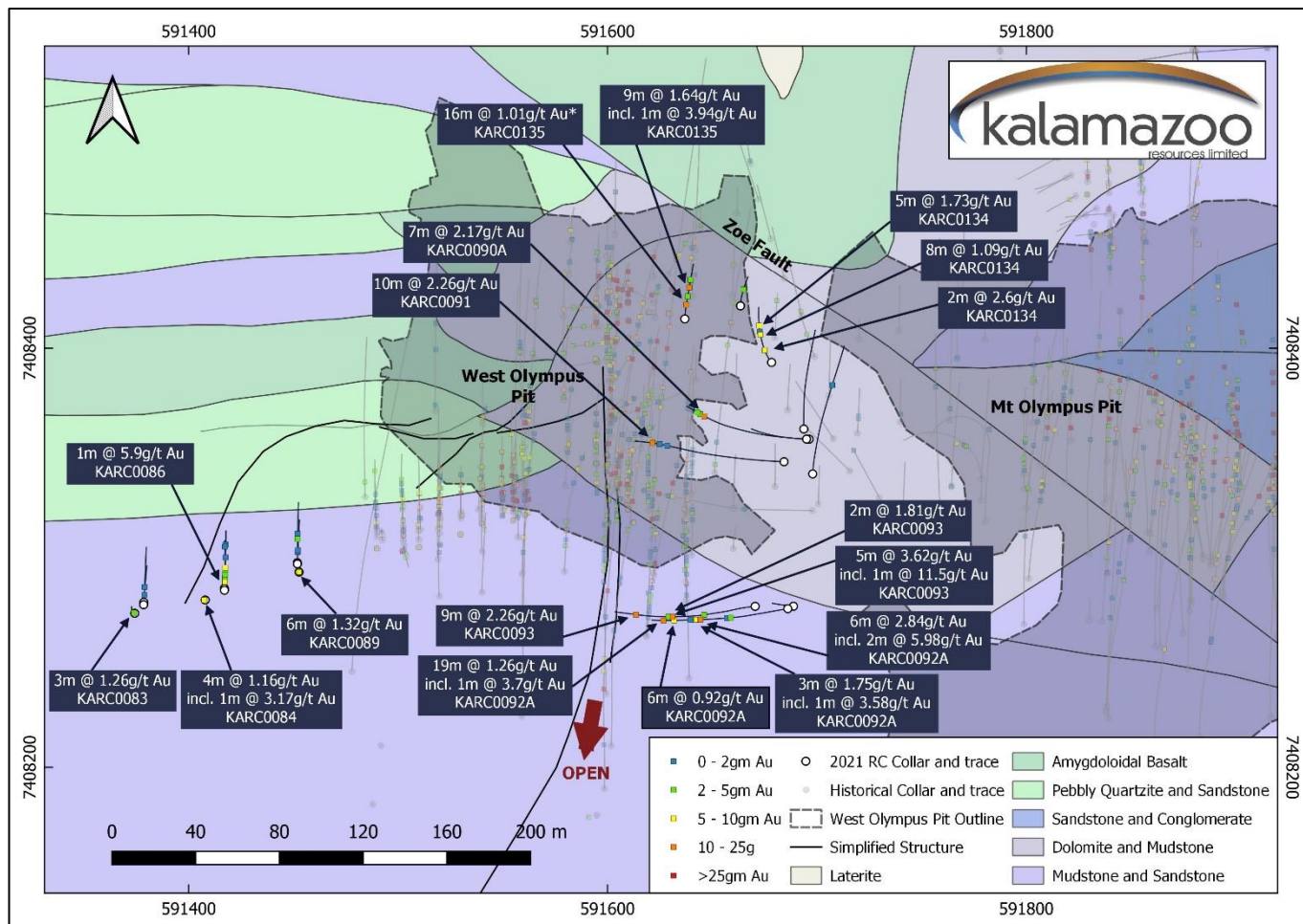


Figure 2: Solid Geology plan map showing 2021 Phase II RC holes targeting the West Olympus Fault, the Au-As anomalous pebbly quartzite and sandstone package and the Zoe Fault. Gram-metres Au intercepts (Au grade x intercept length) are shown as gm Au coloured squares, with the historical Mt Olympus and West Olympus pit outlines highlighted.

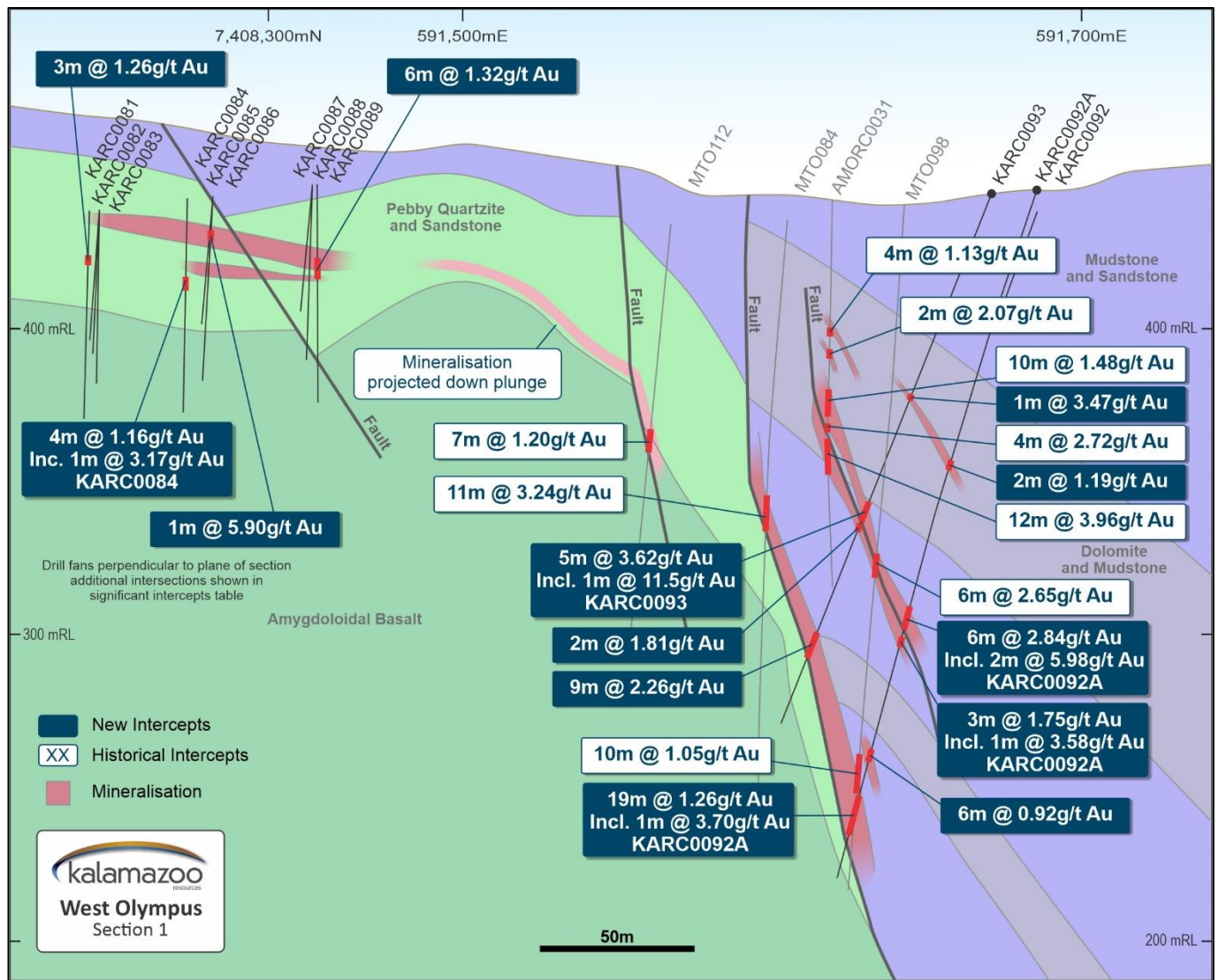


Figure 3: Drill section at West Olympus showing the two steeply east dipping lenses of north-south striking mineralisation following the faulted contact between footwall basalt and hangingwall sediments.

A further five RC holes were drilled at 40m spaced intervals to infill gaps in existing drilling and to test for thickened gold mineralisation in the Zoe Fault to the north around the intersection with the basalt and overlying sediments (Figure 2). Best intercepts include:

- **16m @ 1.01g/t Au*** from 20m and **9m @ 1.64g/t Au** from 53m incl **1m @ 3.94g/t Au** from 60m (KARC0135) (*4m composite samples)
- **2m @ 2.60g/t Au** from 35m and **8m @ 1.09g/t Au** from 69m and **5m @ 1.73g/t Au** from 90m (KARC0134)

Peake Deposit

The Peake Deposit developed within a planar and steeply south dipping fault cutting mudstones and sandstones and shows significant continuous gold mineralisation over 2,000m strike that is open to the west (Figure 1). Historical mining has targeted shallow supergene enriched oxide gold to a maximum depth of 30m in a single 600m long open pit with 18koz @ 7g/t Au recovered. In the western half of the deposit, drilling becomes relatively sparse with no intercepts shallower than 80m below surface, with none testing the prospective shallow supergene zone.

At Peake West, nine shallow RC holes on three 120m spaced fans were drilled approximately 900m west of the Peake Pit to test for shallow supergene enriched oxide gold mineralisation (Figure 4). All holes intersected both oxidised and transitional to fresh pyrite mineralisation associated with wide sericite alteration halos with lodes varying in true width from 2m to 4m. The drill fans are interpreted to have tested the oxidised supergene enrichment zone with best intercepts including:

- **6m @ 1.43g/t Au** from 45m (KARC0041)
- **4m @ 2.01g/t Au** from 34m (KARC0044)
- **3m @ 2.54g/t Au** from 62m (KARC0039)
- **4m @ 1.75g/t Au** from 44m incl **1m @ 5.01g/t Au** from 45m (KARC0043)
- **4m @ 1.58g/t Au** from 45m (KARC0038)
- **2m @ 3.14g/t Au** from 24m (KARC0045)

One diamond hole and three RC holes were drilled to test the Peake structure in poorly tested shallow locations at the western margins of the pit. Intercepts from these four drill holes correspond to several narrow (<1m) mineralised intervals within a broad ~7-10m wide lode within a sericite alteration envelope. Best intercepts from these drill holes include:

- **1.2m @ 15.15g/t Au** from 79m (KADD0001)
- **1m @ 4.39g/t Au** from 55m and **1m @ 6.6g/t Au** from 62m (KARC0113)
- **1m @ 4.11g/t Au** from 45m (KARC0112)
- **1m @ 3.33g/t Au** from 43m and **2m @ 4.49g/t Au** from 54m (KARC0114)
- **1m @ 2.36g/t Au** from 41m (KARC0111)

A further two RC holes drilled at the eastern end of the pit show a narrow, oxidised structure with grades diminishing in deeper intercepts.

Peake Footwall

Historical exploration drilling at the Peake Deposit had intersected local wide zones of gold anomalism and sporadic low to high grade gold mineralisation in the footwall of the Peake Fault including the adjacent Titus Prospect (Figure 4). Historical footwall intercepts including **8m @ 5.3g/t Au** from 48m incl **4m @ 9.3g/t Au** from 48m (PARC0019) (ASX: NST 28 July 2011) are thought to be associated with pyrite mineralised and sericite altered subvertical northwest striking faults noted in the Peake pit.

During the 2021 Phase II program, 21 RC holes were drilled on ~60m spaced sections to target shallow gold mineralisation associated with northwest striking faults and the adjacent moderately southwest dipping, deeply weathered Titus Prospect (Figure 4). Drill holes testing the Titus Prospect intercepted 1m to 5m wide zones of typically >0.5g/t to 2g/t Au gold mineralisation plus sporadic higher-grade mineralisation hosted within weathered and sericite altered mudstones and chert. The Titus Prospect drill holes also intersected a second, previously unrecognised +20m wide zone hosting 1m to 4m wide zones of gold mineralisation interpreted to be a hangingwall splay of the Titus Prospect. Best results from the Peake Footwall program including the Titus Prospect are listed below:

- **4m @ 3.14g/t Au** from 15m incl **1m @ 8.68g/t Au** from 15m (KARC0073)
- **1m @ 11.7g/t Au** from 48m (KARC0107)
- **2m @ 3.97g/t Au** from 37m (KARC0100)
- **1m @ 4.38g/t Au** from 2m (KARC0106)
- **1m @ 3.84g/t Au** from 12m (KARC0074)

Kalamazoo considers these results to be highly encouraging and will be the subject of further investigation.

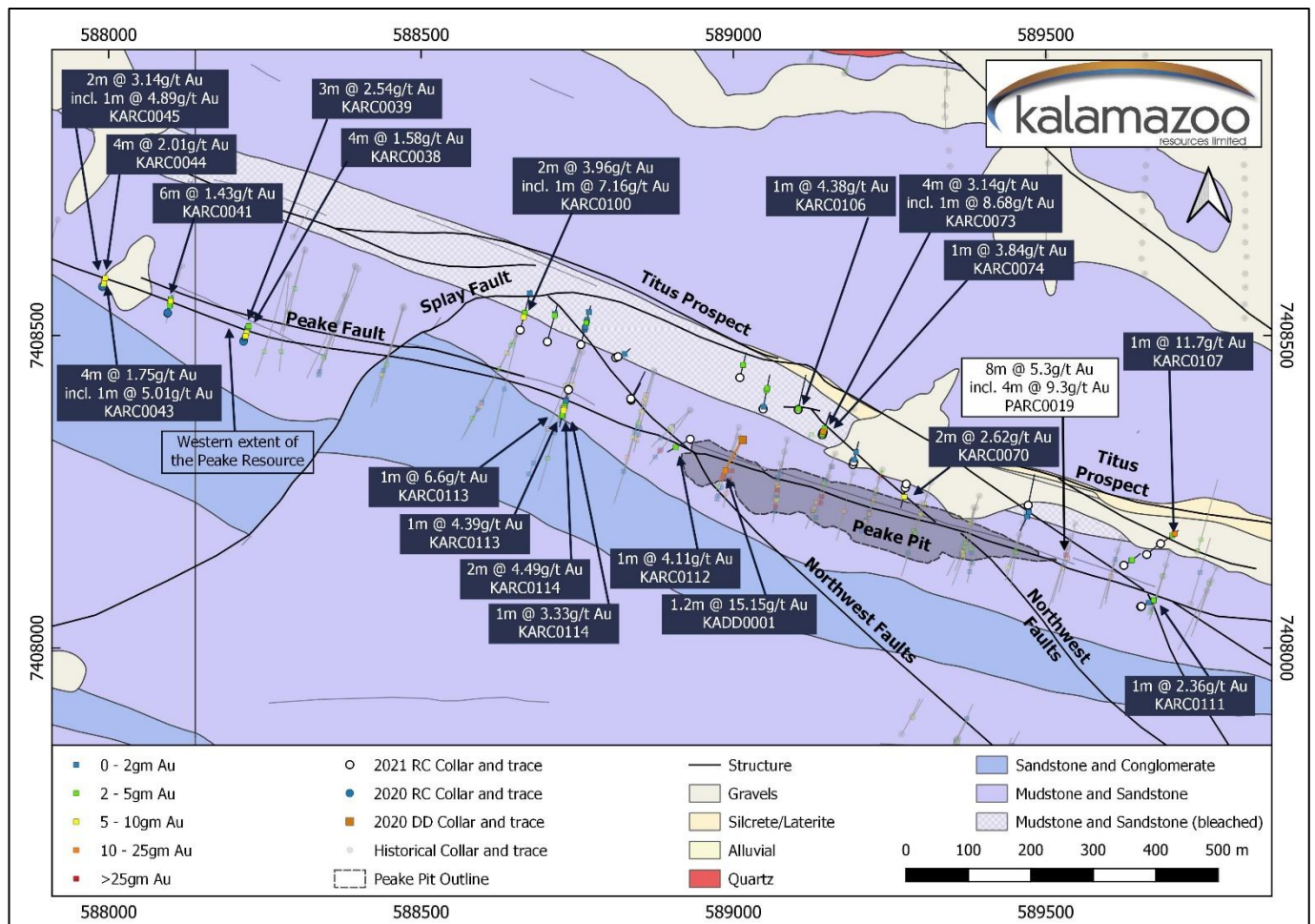


Figure 4: Solid Geology plan map showing Phase I and 2021 Phase II drill holes at Peake, Peake West, and Titus Prospects. Gram-metres Au intercepts (Au grade x intercept length) are shown as gm Au coloured squares, with the historical Peake pit outline highlighted.

Zeus Deposit

The Zeus Deposit occurs within a south dipping package of coarse clean sandstone beds in the footwall of the Zoe Fault. The mineralised lode outcrops for over 800m along strike before plunging shallowly to the southeast along the contact with the Zoe Fault. The current **72koz @ 2.2g/t Zeus Resource** model extends for 240m past the southeast extent of the open pit mine and further historical 80m to 100m spaced drill sections beyond that have extended the known mineralisation an additional 280m to the southeast at ~70-100m depths (Figure 5).

Three RC holes were drilled on one section 100m to the southeast of the last historical drill section. The drilling returned patchy intercepts of 1.0 - 1.7g/t Au between 100m to 155m depth. Best intercepts include:

- **9m @ 1.08g/t Au** from 177m (KARC0121)
- **5m @ 1.69g/t Au** from 118m (KARC0120A)

These intercepts extend the Zeus Lode in a location further south than expected. Further investigation of the south-east extension of the Zeus Lode is required.

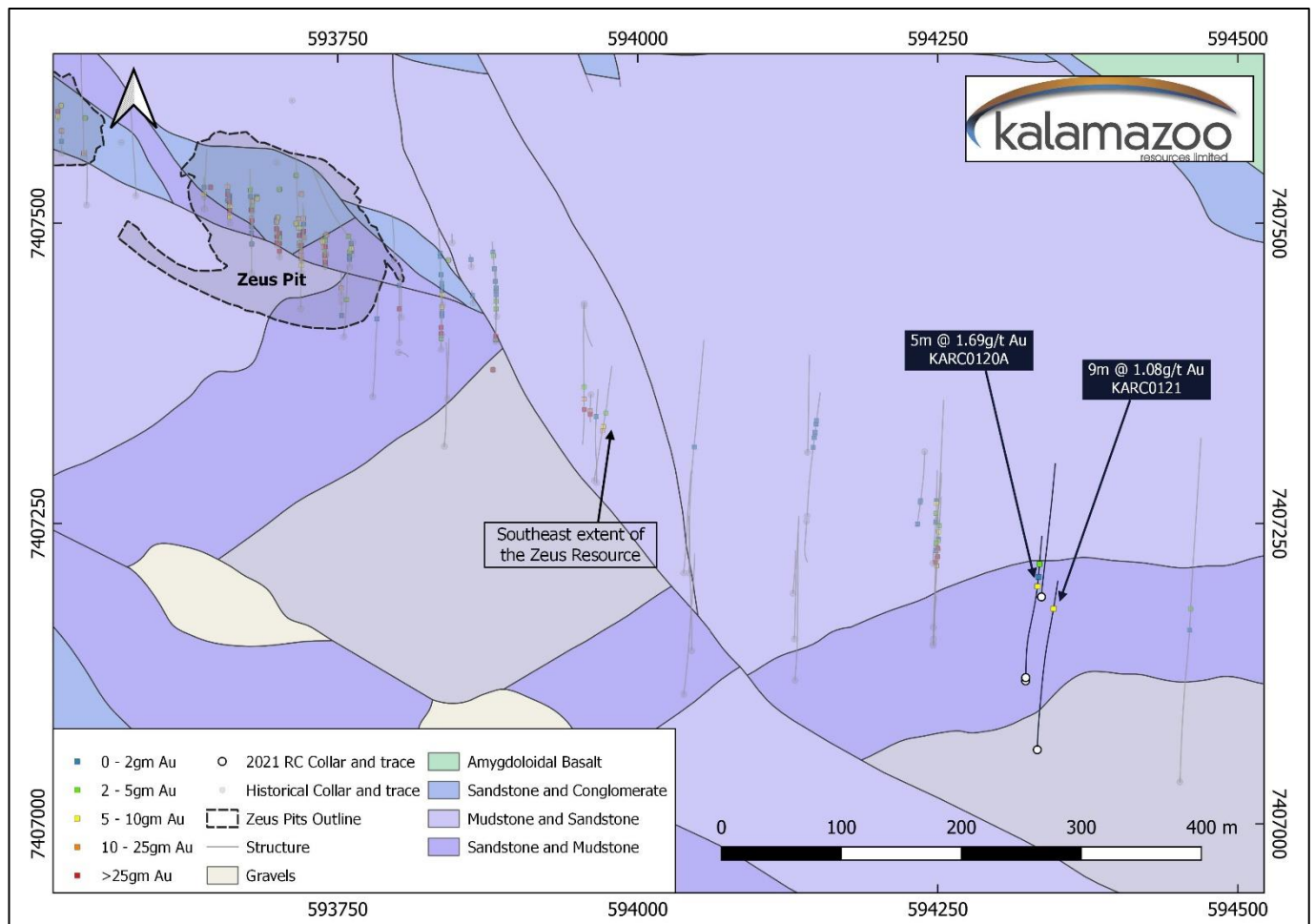


Figure 5: Solid Geology plan map showing 2021 Phase II RC holes targeting the southeast extension of the Zeus Deposit mineralisation. Gram-metres Au intercepts (Au grade x intercept length) are shown as gm Au coloured squares, with the historical Zeus pit outline highlighted.

Next Steps

Kalamazoo considers that the Phase II drilling program has highlighted the outstanding potential to add additional oxide and sulphide resources to the Ashburton Gold Project.

Kalamazoo's priority at the Ashburton Gold Project 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:

- Release of the remaining regional drilling results of the 2021 Phase II drilling program
- Assess awaited 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
KARC0037	588216	7408492	464	50	-60	15	Peake West
KARC0038	588216	7408491	465	70	-75	15	Peake West
KARC0039	588216	7408490	465	89	-86	15	Peake West
KARC0040	588094	7408535	470	100	-86	15	Peake West
KARC0041	588094	7408536	470	60	-70	15	Peake West
KARC0042	588094	7408537	471	50	-60	15	Peake West
KARC0043	587990	7408578	480	80	-86	15	Peake West
KARC0044	587990	7408578	480	60	-79	15	Peake West
KARC0045	587990	7408579	480	30	-60	15	Peake West
KARC0067	589459	7408188	422	70	-60	12	Peake NW Fault
KARC0068	589472	7408229	426	90	-60	12	Peake NW Fault
KARC0069	589275	7408256	427	60	-60	192	Peake NW Fault
KARC0070	589277	7408262	426	80	-75	192	Peake NW Fault
KARC0071	589192	7408293	426	86	-75	12	Peake NW Fault
KARC0072	589193	7408298	426	60	-60	12	Peake NW Fault
KARC0073	589142	7408341	427	80	-75	12	Peake NW Fault
KARC0074	589144	7408345	427	60	-60	12	Peake NW Fault
KARC0075	588756	7408486	461	100	-60	12	Titus
KARC0076	588812	7408465	455	80	-75	60	Peake NW Fault
KARC0077	588815	7408466	454	60	-60	60	Peake NW Fault
KARC0081	591379	7408279	439	50	-60	0	West Olympus
KARC0082	591378	7408278	439	60	-75	0	West Olympus
KARC0083	591374	7408273	439	70	-90	0	West Olympus
KARC0084	591408	7408280	442	70	-90	0	West Olympus
KARC0085	591417	7408285	443	50	-60	0	West Olympus
KARC0086	591417	7408284	443	64	-75	0	West Olympus
KARC0087	591452	7408298	447	50	-60	0	West Olympus
KARC0088	591452	7408297	446	60	-75	0	West Olympus
KARC0089	591453	7408293	446	70	-90	0	West Olympus
KARC0090A	591695	7408357	435	185	-67	270	West Olympus
KARC0091	591684	7408346	436	150	-57	280	West Olympus
KARC0092A	591686	7408276	437	227	-70	270	West Olympus
KARC0093	591671	7408277	436	179	-63	270	West Olympus
KARC0100	588659	7408509	480	107	-60	12	Titus
KARC0101	588702	7408490	475	100	-60	12	Titus
KARC0102	588836	7408397	466	80	-75	60	Peake NW Fault
KARC0103	588836	7408399	466	60	-60	60	Peake NW Fault
KARC0104	589010	7408433	423	70	-60	12	Titus
KARC0105	589048	7408382	427	90	-60	12	Titus
KARC0106	589104	7408381	433	94	-60	12	Titus
KARC0107	589684	7408167	410	60	-60	55	Peake
KARC0108	589662	7408150	413	60	-60	55	Peake
KARC0109	589625	7408132	415	60	-60	55	Peake
KARC0110	589652	7408066	425	75	-75	60	Peake

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Grid Azimuth	Prospect
KARC0111	589653	7408067	425	50	-60	60	Peake
KARC0112	588931	7408334	445	70	-55	240	Peake
KARC0113	588736	7408414	489	114	-62	192	Peake
KARC0114	588736	7408413	489	84	-55	192	Peake
KARC0119	594337	7407189	438	180	-60	0	Zeus
KARC0120A	594323	7407122	433	190	-55	0	Zeus
KARC0121	594333	7407062	428	213	-55	0	Zeus
KARC0134	591678	7408393	431	126	-80	320	West Olympus
KARC0135	591637	7408414	434	90	-78	0	West Olympus
KARC0136	591698	7408340	436	144	-76	0	West Olympus
KARC0137	591694	7408361	435	90	-65	10	West Olympus
KARC0138	591664	7408420	430	68	-82	0	West Olympus

* Peake West RC drill holes KARC0037 to KARC0045 were drilled in Phase I Q4 2020. All the following RC drill holes were completed at other prospects in Phase II Q2 & Q3 2021

Table 2: Diamond drill hole designs

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Grid Azimuth	Prospect
KADD0001	589015	7408333	437	103.99	-45	200	Peake

Peake Diamond drill hole KADD0001 was drilled in Phase 1 Q4 2020

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

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
KADD0001	79	80.2	1.2	15.15
KARC0037	37	38	1	0.57
and	40	41	1	1.91
and	46	47	1	2.01
KARC0038	45	49	4	1.58
KARC0039	53	54	1	1.43
and	59	60	1	0.62
and	62	65	3	2.54
KARC0040	77	80	3	0.74
and	83	84	1	0.91
KARC0041	45	51	6	1.43
KARC0042	39	42	3	1.3
KARC0043	44	48	4	1.75
including	45	46	1	5.01
KARC0044	34	38	4	2.01
KARC0045	24	26	2	3.14
including	24	25	1	4.89
KARC0067	46	47	1	0.57
and	60	61	1	0.57
KARC0068	-	-	-	NSI

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
KARC0069	-	-	-	NSI
KARC0070	76	78	2	2.62
KARC0071	26	27	1	0.54
KARC0072	30	31	1	0.51
KARC0073	0	6	6	0.68
and	15	19	4	3.14
including	15	16	1	8.68
KARC0074	5	6	1	0.67
and	12	13	1	3.84
KARC0075	41	42	1	0.56
and	45	46	1	0.79
and	49	50	1	0.95
and	59	60	1	2.6
and	65	66	1	1.83
and	85	86	1	0.68
KARC0076	-	-	-	NSI
KARC0077	22	23	1	0.79
KARC0081	14	15	1	0.59
KARC0082	16	17	1	0.9
KARC0083	15	18	3	1.26
and	23	24	1	0.65
KARC0084	24	28	4	1.16
including	26	27	1	3.17
KARC0084	31	39	8	0.68
KARC0085	15	23	8	0.85
and	27	29	2	0.85
and	38	40	2	0.88
KARC0086	12	13	1	5.9
and	16	20	4	0.73
and	22	24	2	1.09
and	28	31	3	0.73
and	57	58	1	0.66
KARC0087	19	23	4	0.7
and	25	26	1	0.55
KARC0088	18	21	3	0.54
and	22	23	1	0.69
KARC0089	23	29	6	1.32
and	32	33	1	1.33
KARC0090A	143	150	7	2.17
and	154	156	2	1.09
and	160	162	2	1.23
KARC0091	113	114	1	0.52
and	123	133	10	2.26
including	125	126	1	4.45
including	128	130	2	4.16
KARC0092A	86	88	2	1.19

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
and	93	94	1	0.71
and	136	142	6	2.84
including	140	142	2	5.98
and	145	148	3	1.75
including	146	147	1	3.58
and	156	157	1	0.96
and	183	189	6	0.92
and	196	215	19	1.26
including	213	214	1	3.7
KARC0093	63	64	1	3.47
and	100	105	5	3.62
including	102	103	1	11.5
and	107	109	2	1.81
and	146	155	9	2.26
including	152	154	2	5.15
KARC0100	37	39	2	3.97
including	37	38	1	7.16
and	48	52	4	0.85*
and	99	102	3	0.62
KARC0101	70	72	2	1.76
and	76	77	1	0.82
KARC0102	-	-	-	NSI
KARC0103	-	-	-	NSI
KARC0104	37	40	3	0.74
KARC0105	7	8	1	1.56
and	52	54	2	1.7
and	57	60	3	1.33
KARC0106	2	3	1	4.38
KARC0107	39	44	5	0.78
and	48	49	1	11.7
KARC0108	-	-	-	NSI
KARC0109	27	28	1	0.73
and	30	31	1	2.7
KARC0110	50	52	2	0.67
KARC0111	41	42	1	2.36
KARC0112	45	46	1	4.11
KARC0113	36	37	1	0.68
and	39	40	1	1.62
and	55	56	1	4.39
and	62	63	1	6.6
and	82	83	1	3.06
KARC0114	43	44	1	3.33
and	54	56	2	4.49
including	54	55	1	6.49
KARC0119	-	-	-	NSI
KARC0120A	118	123	5	1.69

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
and	133	134	1	1.4
and	150	152	2	1.01
KARC0121	177	186	9	1.08
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
KARC0127	-	-	-	NSI
KARC0128	63	64	1	0.57
and	66	67	1	0.76
KARC0129	-	-	-	NSI
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
KARC0134	35	37	2	2.6
and	69	77	8	1.09
and	79	80	1	0.63
and	90	95	5	1.73
including	90	91	1	4.11
KARC0135	20	36	16	1.01*
and	41	45	4	0.79
and	53	62	9	1.64
including	60	61	1	3.94
and	68	70	2	1.4
KARC0136	113	114	1	0.62
KARC0137	-	-	-	NSI
KARC0138	41	43	2	1.88

*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.

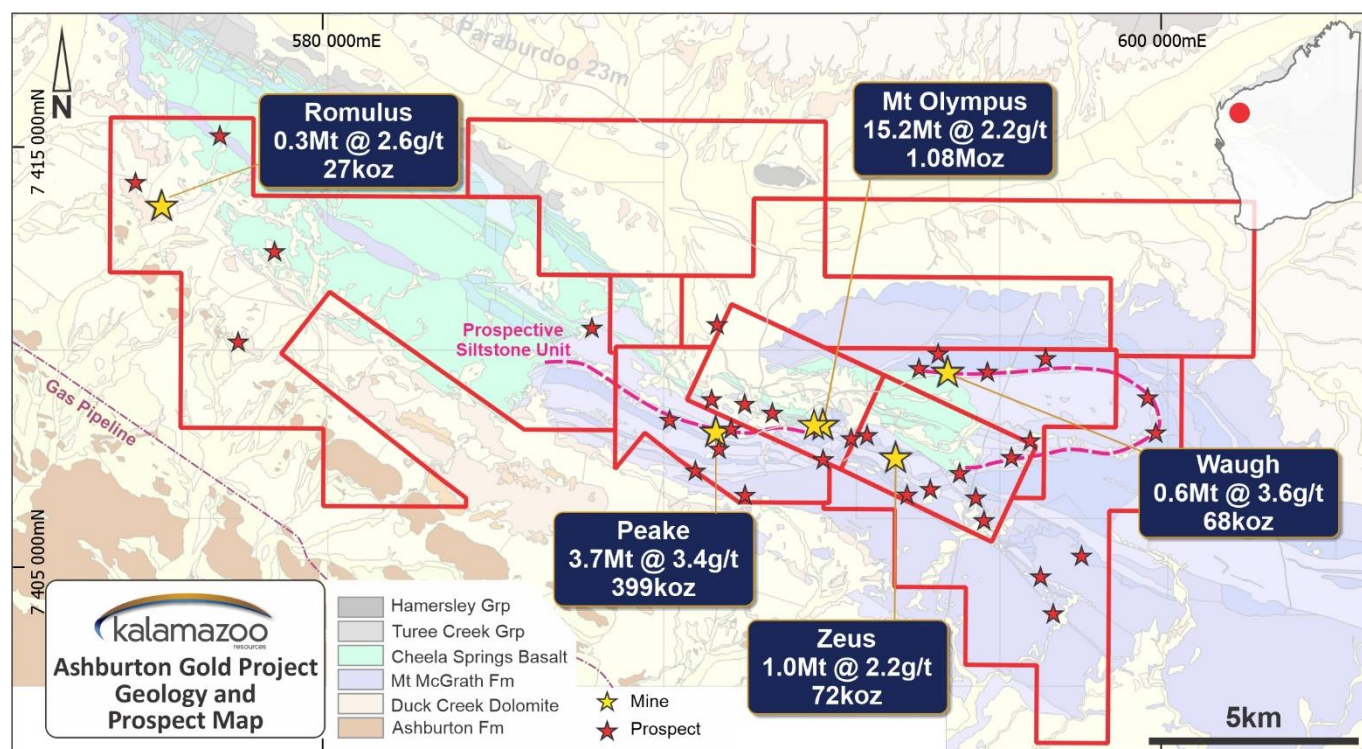


Figure 6: Mineral Resources and exploration targets at Kalamazoo's Ashburton Gold Project

Table 4: 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

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 several 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 Peake, West Olympus, and Zeus Deposits
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 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 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 drill cuttings based on visual inspection of the offcut sample bag. Diamond core was logged and sample intervals selected based on the presence and character of mineralisation with minimum and maximum interval lengths of 0.5m and 1.2m respectively. The core sample interval was marked with a cut line by the logging geologist to define an approximate even distribution of mineralisation on each side. The core was then cut to the line with a standard core cutter and half-core sampled.
	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 drilling to industry standards was used to obtain samples between 1m and maximum 5m length from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay. Diamond core drilling to industry standards were used to obtain diamond core from which a half core sample between 0.5m and 1.2m length 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. Diamond drilling was carried out from surface using a HQ ₃ (triple tube) diameter core barrel configuration. Diamond core from the inclined hole was orientated using an electronic core orientation tool every 6m or at closer spaced intervals in broken ground.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Approximate recoveries for reverse circulation drill samples were recorded on formatted paper sheets as percentage ranges based on a visual estimate of the 1m offcut sample bag and entered and stored in the drillhole database. The majority of reverse circulation samples had 100% recovery. 25% of reverse circulation samples had recoveries of 50% to 90% and 10% of reverse circulation samples had recoveries >100%. Diamond core recovery is systematically recorded by the driller on core drill-run depth blocks and the length and location of core loss independently reconciled during core metre marking and the interval of core-loss recorded during logging and stored in the drillhole database. Core recovery was approximately 65% in the first 29m of hole KADD0001 and improved to >95% for the remainder of the hole.
	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. The diamond core drill rig used a HQ ₃ triple tube core barrel configuration to maximise core recovery.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drill cuttings were geologically logged on a metre-by-metre basis and at the time of drilling. Diamond core was geologically logged at the time of drilling at interval lengths showing similar lithological characteristics. The diamond core was not geotechnically logged. 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. All reverse circulation cuttings were washed and stored in 1m compartmentalised chip trays and photographed. The chip trays are archived on site at the Ashburton Project. All diamond core is photographed after metre marking and before cutting and sampling and archived on site at the Ashburton Project.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of reverse circulation drilling and diamond drilling was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Diamond core was cut with a standard core saw and half core sampled on site at the Ashburton Project.
	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 diamond core 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 sampling (1m for reverse circulation or 0.5m – 1.2m for diamond core) 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 at a ratio of 1:25 samples for standard 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 diamond core 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. - 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: - Duplicate samples are taken from the cone splitter for reverse circulation samples, or as quarter core for diamond core samples, at an incidence of 1:25 samples for standard sampling (1m for reverse circulation or 0.5m – 1.2m for diamond core) - 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- Coarse crushed feldspar blanks are inserted at an incidence of 1:25 samples for standard sampling (1m for reverse circulation or 0.5m – 1.2m for diamond core) - 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 standard sampling (1m for reverse circulation or 0.5m – 1.2m for diamond core) - Commercially prepared certified reference materials (CRM) are inserted at an incidence of 1:50 samples for composite sampling - Commercially prepared certified reference materials (CRM) are inserted at an incidence of 1:20 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 The laboratory QC protocols used include the following for all drill samples: - 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 KZR's QC data is assessed on import to the database and QC reports are generated after several batches (>2000 samples) of assays have been loaded or as required. The QC reports utilise grade plots for blanks and CRM standards and XY plots for duplicates for both the KZR and assay laboratories QC samples. The QC reports on the QC sample assay results indicate that an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved for the results reported. 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.
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 anomalous intersections 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 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 Rock Solid Data Consultancy Pty Ltd. Rock Solid Data Consultancy perform data QC checks before loading the data to the SQL database Hard copies of KZR assays 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 for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill section and drill fan spacings vary between 40m at the Zoe Fault to 120m at Peake West. Drill fans are designed to create intercept spacings >20m and with a maximum of 60m spacing between drill holes at Zeus.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	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 drilling and include occasional 2m, 3m or 5m sample intervals at the end of hole. 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 resampling of composited intervals.
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.	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 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.	All samples were bagged in tied numbered calico bags at the splitter and these were then bagged in larger cable tied numbered plastic poly weave bags at the rig. The plastic poly weave bags were put 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. All sample submissions were emailed to the lab and hard copies accompanied the samples. All assay results were returned in digital format via email. Sample pulp splits are returned to KZR via return freight and stored at a storage facility in Cockburn. Pre KZR operator sample security assumed to be similar and adequate.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	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. Previous Northern Star Resources sample data was extensively QAQC reviewed both internally and externally. Northern Star Resources found data audits and QAQC by earlier operators to be minimal but at industry standards of the time.

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.	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. 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. 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.
	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.	M52/639 was granted in 1996, renewed in 2018, now expiring on 27/05/2039. M52/640 was granted in 1997, renewed in 2018, now expiring on 27/05/2039. M52/734 was granted in 2001, expiring 08/05/2022 M52/735 was granted in 2001, expiring 08/05/2022. E52/1941-I was granted 14/09/2007, expiring 13/09/2023. E52/3024 was granted in 2015, expiring 17/06/2025 E52/3025 was granted in 2015, expiring 17/06/2025
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Data relevant to this prospect was predominantly collected by SIPA who operated the West Olympus, Peake, and Zeus mines from start up to closure and by Northern Star Resources who completed considerable down-dip drilling at Peake and limited drilling at West Olympus and Zeus as well as producing an updated Mineral Resource statement. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	The three deposits occur within the doubly plunging Diligence Dome and are hosted by the shallow basinal sediments of the Mt McGrath Formation. The West Olympus and Peake deposit 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. The deposits are considered to be sediment hosted Carlin type gold deposits with mineralisation characterised by disseminated pyrite and sericite alteration with quartz veining typically poorly developed or absent.
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: - o easting and northing of the drill hole collar - 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.	As provided for KZR drilled holes. Historical drill hole information is provided in the drill hole database acquired from Northern Star Resources.
	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 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 Table 3 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 Table 3 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 table 3 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.	A cross section is provided for the interpretation of a new lode geometry at West Olympus. The geometry of other mineralisation is described in the text when known and drill hole trace geometry with grade coloured intercept points are provided for current and historical drilling in plan-view figures.
	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 testwork will inform the direction of exploration priorities for the exploration season ahead.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The West Olympus plan view figure indicates the location of possible extension to the new lode identified at West Olympus. Future drill targets and exploration strategies are currently being evaluated.