



ASX Announcement and Media Release

11 April 2017

FURTHER SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERSECTIONS IN LATEST DRILL RESULTS FROM KALAMAZOO'S FLAGSHIP WA PROJECT

- **Additional significant gold intercepts¹ in new drill results now available from A-Zone gold project in WA**
- **Latest gold intersections are in results from remaining two-thirds of the drilling program and include:**
 - **10 metres of 2.77 g/t Au from 3 metres in hole MJAZRC011**
 - **13 metres of 4.15 g/t Au from 51 metres in hole MJAZRC013**
 - **6 metres of 3.28 g/t Au from 7 metres in hole MJAZRC022**
 - **11 metres of 2.53 g/t Au from 29 metres in hole MJAZRC023**
 - **7 metres of 1.72 g/t Au from 54 metres in hole MJAZRC024**
- **Drilling confirms the general position and grades of (historical) mineralisation at A-Zone and gold mineralisation is open at depth**
- **Minjar Gold Pty Ltd is sole funding A-Zone drilling and development studies**
- **Next steps: Prepare updated mineral resource estimate and conduct feasibility studies**

Emerging copper-gold exploration company, Kalamazoo Resources Limited (**ASX: KZR**) ("**Kalamazoo**"), today reported further significant intersections of gold mineralisation in new results from the Company's maiden drilling program at its flagship gold project in Western Australia.

The results announced today follow the completion by Kalamazoo of the maiden 75 hole RC and diamond drilling program for 3,375 metres at the A-Zone Gold Project ("**A-Zone**") which forms part of Kalamazoo's wholly-owned Snake Well Gold Project (Figure 1), located about 450km north of Perth in the Mid-West region. This drilling was aimed at testing the spatial and general grade ranges indicated by historical drilling.

1 Refer to Table 1. Significant gold intercepts, A-Zone, South Western portion

Kalamazoo Resources Ltd ACN 150 026 850

Suite 7, 8 Clive Street West Perth WA 6005

Postal: PO Box 804 West Perth WA 6872

Phone: 1300 782 988 Office: +61 8 9481 8188 Fax: +61 8 9481 8488

Email: peter.benjamin@kzr.com.au www.kzr.com.au

This second and final round of results are from the southwestern end (Figures 1 and 2) of the A-Zone Gold Project. The results of these 56 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes and 4 diamond drill holes indicate many significant intersections of gold mineralisation have been intercepted, supporting the spatial position and tenor of gold grades indicated by the historical drilling (Refer to Table 1 and Figures 2 to 4). Preliminary results were previously announced to the ASX on 29 March, 2017.

The drilling is part of an overall works program to complete development studies at A-Zone, in preparation for a feasibility study for consideration of a decision to mine. Any resultant production would be processed through the **Minjar Gold** processing plant as part of the Ore Sale and Purchase Agreement (see *ASX announcement dated 31 January, 2017*), and from which Kalamazoo receives 60% of the free cash flow.

A-Zone results details

The Snake Well Gold Project is located within the Murchison Province with the A-Zone gold deposit located in M59/474 at the western end of the Snake Well Project (Figure 1). Shallow gold mineralisation at A-Zone was discovered in the late 1980's with further drilling completed by Giralia Resources in the early 2000's.

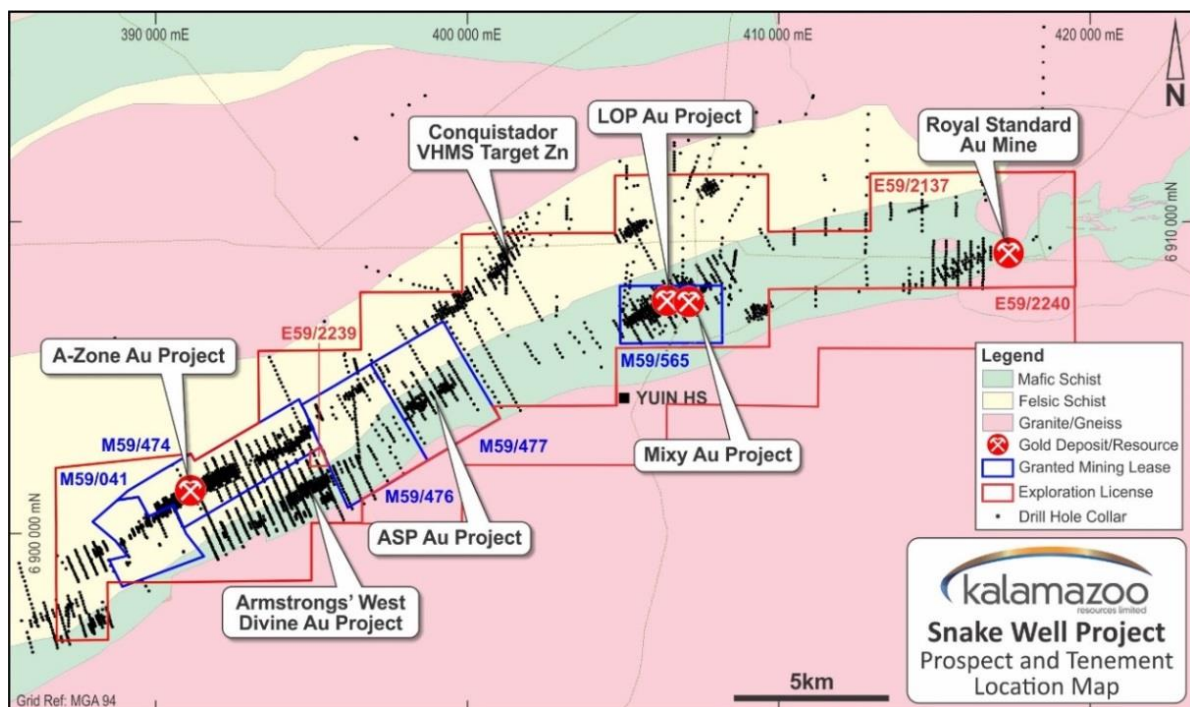


Figure 1: Location of A-Zone Project area

Note: The tenement outline has since been modified to reflect two new tenement applications E59/2240 and E59/2239 and one relinquished tenement, E59/2200, since the Prospectus was issued in October 2016.

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Gold and elevated copper, lead, zinc and silver mineralisation is hosted within quartz veined pyritic quartz-sericite schists interpreted to be of felsic origin and possibly of VHMS association (Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide type).

Mineralisation at greater than 0.5 g/t gold is present in a series of elongate lenses over a surface strike of 1.2 kilometres and the sub-parallel lenses dip to the southeast (Figures 3 and 4). Locations for the 54 completed RC and 4 diamond drill holes are on Figure 2.

The results reported today represent approximately the remaining 70% of Kalamazoo's maiden drill program. The diamond drill holes reported here were drilled principally to permit metallurgical, geotechnical and geology studies to be completed. Metallurgical test work on core from the five diamond holes is in progress with the overall results due over the next few weeks to feed into development studies.

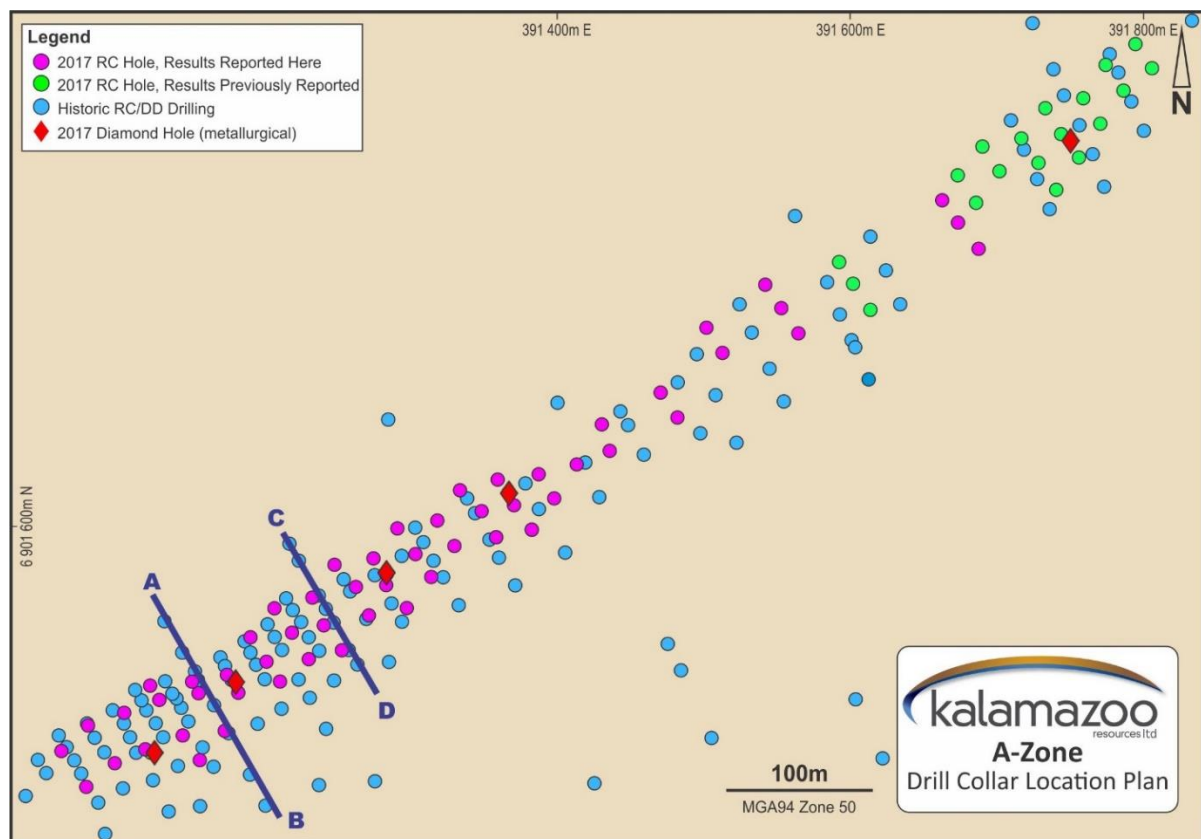


Figure 2: Drill collar location plan of both historical and recent holes.

Significant down-hole assay intersections are reported in Table 1, using criteria of a lower threshold of 0.5 g/t Au, and a maximum of 2 metres of downhole dilution (<0.5 g/t Au) included within the intercept length. Qualifying data as required under JORC 2012 guidelines are presented in Table 2.



Cross sections A-B and C-D are displayed in Figures 3 and 4 respectively, illustrating a portion of results reported here and the section locations are shown in Figure 2. These sections demonstrate the strong spatial and gold grade range correlation between the new drilling and previously intersected in historical drilling.

The drilling on Section A-B targeted the principal mineralised lode that dips at approximately 60° to the south-east. Historic drilling on Section A-B indicates the presence of deeper primary mineralisation. On Section C-D, drilling similarly indicates a primary lode position, dipping at approximately 60° to the south-east.

Significantly, mineralisation is open at depth in fresh rock, as indicated in historical drilling. Most of the current drilling targeted the oxide and transitional zones together with some shallow, primary mineralisation.

Next Steps

There is now sufficient data to complete wire-framing and modelling, in order to provide for a full statistical comparison between the new results and the historical results, which will occur over the coming weeks, leading into an updated mineral resource estimate.

The data from the diamond holes will permit metallurgical, geotechnical and geology studies to be completed, to feed into development studies.

The Board of Kalamazoo is extremely encouraged with these initial results from the A-Zone and will keep shareholders updated on the development and exploration programs at the Snake Well Gold Project.

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Phone: 1300 782 988 Office: +61 8 9481 8188 Fax: +61 8 9481 8488

Email: peter.benjamin@kzr.com.au www.kzr.com.au

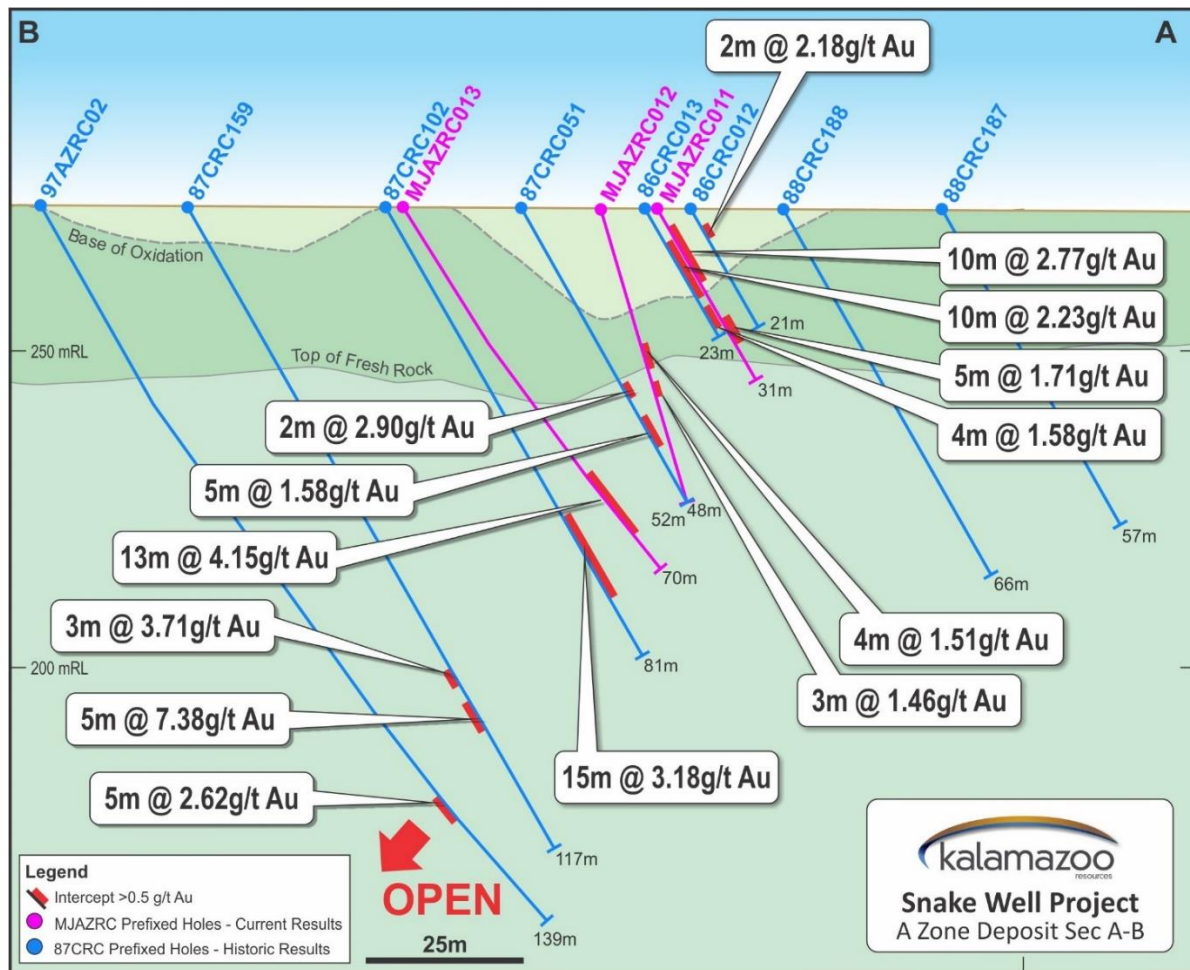


Figure 3: A-Zone Cross Section A-B looking southwest

(Intersections are down hole lengths of >0.5 g/t Au, and include a maximum of 2m at <0.5 g/t Au)
(Note: Selective historical drill hole intercepts, 86CRC013 to 97AZRC02 were included within the Inferred Mineral Resource for A-Zone. For a detailed description of this Mineral Resource, refer to the Independent Geologist's Report in Section 5 of the Prospectus, October 2016.)

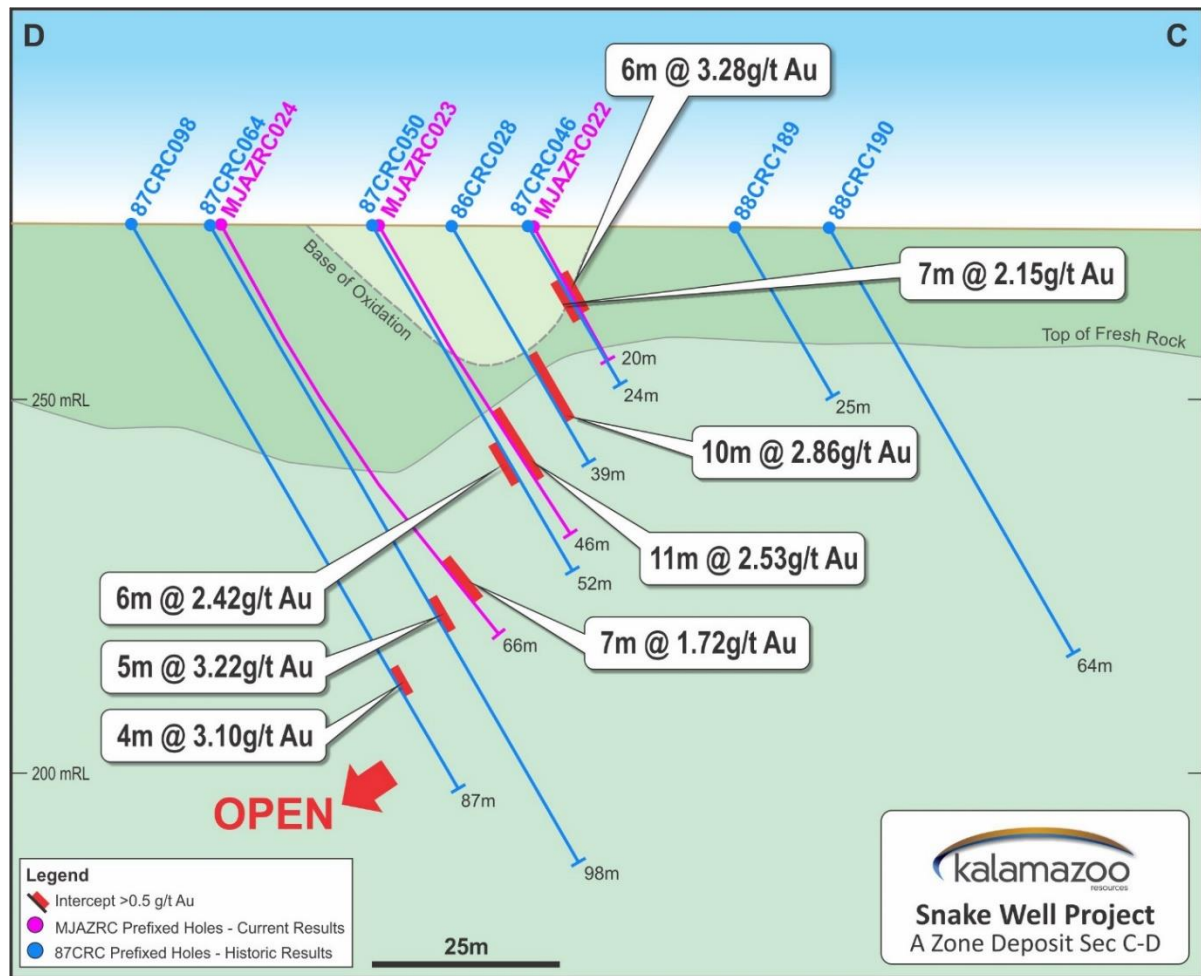


Figure 4: A-Zone Cross Section C-D looking southwest
(Intersections are down hole lengths of >0.5 g/t Au, and include a maximum of 2m at <0.5 g/t Au)

About Snake Well Project

Kalamazoo's flagship gold asset is the Snake Well Project, which is located 450km north of Perth in the Mid-West region. It consists of five granted mining leases, one granted exploration licence and two exploration licence applications. The Snake Well Project covers Archaean rocks over an area of approximately 263km² and a 45km prospective strike length of the Talling greenstone belt, in the western portion of the Murchison Domain that hosts a number of significant mineral deposits including Golden Grove (Cu-Zn), Big Bell (Au), Cue (Au), Deflector (Cu-Au) and Mt Magnet (Au).

For further information, please contact:

Mr. Peter Benjamin
Managing Director
Kalamazoo Resources Limited
+61 8 9481 8188
peter.benjamin@kzr.com.au

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Suite 7, 8 Clive Street West Perth WA 6005

Postal: PO Box 804 West Perth WA 6872

Phone: 1300 782 988 Office: +61 8 9481 8188 Fax: +61 8 9481 8488

Email: peter.benjamin@kzr.com.au www.kzr.com.au

Table 1: Significant gold intercepts, A-Zone, South Western Portion
(Intercepts are all down hole lengths of >0.5 g/t Au, and include a maximum of 2m at <0.5 g/t Au)
(NSR denotes no significant result)
(MJAZRC denotes a RC drill hole and MJAZDD denotes a diamond hole)

Hole No	Easting (m) MGA94 Z50	Northing (m) MGA94 Z50	RL (m) AHD	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (MGA94)	Dip (degrees)	Intercept Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
MJAZDD002	391181.58	6901494.05	272.10	42.5	326	-60	1.9	29.1	31	0.78
MJAZDD002							1.3	33	34.3	3.65
MJAZDD003	391284.07	6901567.11	273.46	42.6	326	-60	1	21	22	0.79
MJAZDD004	391367.40	6901622.51	272.97	47.9	326	-60	2.98	22.42	25.4	0.53
MJAZDD004							1.25	27.35	28.6	0.72
MJAZDD005	391749.19	6901862.43	272.84	43.9	326	-60	3.1	33	36.1	1.69
MJAZDD005							1.75	37.3	39.05	12.13
MJAZRC001	391063.15	6901447.40	273.02	30	326	-80	6	17	23	1.32
MJAZRC002	391079.97	6901422.84	273.05	50	326	-60	1	30	31	1.74
MJAZRC002							2	44	46	1.26
MJAZRC003	391081.66	6901464.33	272.76	16	326	-60	11	1	12	6.60
MJAZRC004	391099.28	6901438.66	272.78	60	326	-55	1	9	10	1.08
MJAZRC004							8	33	41	2.33
MJAZRC005	391106.09	6901472.32	272.57	33	326	-75	4	3	7	5.55
MJAZRC005							2	12	14	1.81
MJAZRC005							5	18	23	1.38
MJAZRC005							2	27	29	0.71
MJAZRC005							1	31	32	0.59
MJAZRC006	391118.93	6901448.24	272.55	53	326	-55	1	1	2	0.55
MJAZRC006							1	10	11	0.51
MJAZRC006							1	26	27	2.81
MJAZRC006							3	29	32	2.67
MJAZRC006							1	34	35	0.81
MJAZRC006							5	37	42	2.72
MJAZRC007	391123.41	6901491.76	272.24	15	326	-60	4	6	10	4.08
MJAZRC008	391130.06	6901481.72	272.22	36	326	-80	1	6	7	0.61
MJAZRC008							8	9	17	4.23
MJAZRC008							1	21	22	0.54
MJAZRC008							9	24	33	2.59
MJAZRC009	391145.89	6901458.31	272.07	58	326	-60	13	40	53	4.33

Table 1 (cont)

Hole No	Easting (m) MGA94 Z50	Northing (m) MGA94 Z50	RL (m) AHD	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (MGA94)	Dip (degrees)	Intercept Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
MJAZRC010	391157.17	6901441.36	271.95	75	326	-60	1	26	27	0.60
MJAZRC010							1	29	30	1.11
MJAZRC010							18	56	74	2.51
MJAZRC011	391151.35	6901494.82	272.03	30	326	-60	10	3	13	2.77
MJAZRC011							5	20	25	1.71
MJAZRC011							1	27	28	0.52
MJAZRC012	391156.53	6901487.23	271.96	50	326	-75	4	22	26	1.51
MJAZRC012							3	28	31	1.46
MJAZRC013	391173.96	6901460.85	272.09	16	326	-60	1	47	48	0.52
MJAZRC013							13	51	64	4.15
MJAZRC014	391175.13	6901499.54	271.72	60	326	-60	2	10	12	2.73
MJAZRC014							12	17	29	1.61
MJAZRC015	391175.13	6901499.54	271.72	33	326	-65	4	42	46	2.74
MJAZRC016	391191.71	6901524.27	272.09	53	326	-60	1	2	3	0.52
MJAZRC017	391202.52	6901508.19	272.26	15	326	-60	1	24	25	0.85
MJAZRC017					326		4	31	35	5.93
MJAZRC018	391211.88	6901494.21	272.52	36	326	-65	1	22	23	1.28
MJAZRC018							1	47	48	0.74
MJAZRC018							2	54	56	9.13
MJAZRC019	391208.41	6901544.34	272.36	58	326	-60	1	11	12	1.30
MJAZRC019					326		1	16	17	1.83
MJAZRC020	391219.93	6901527.50	272.58	75	326	-60	5	23	28	5.22
MJAZRC021	391231.69	6901509.69	272.83	31	326	-60	1	17	18	0.82
MJAZRC021							1	23	24	0.98
MJAZRC022	391233.52	6901551.77	272.79	48	326	-60	6	7	13	3.28
MJAZRC022					326		1	15	16	0.99
MJAZRC023	391241.85	6901532.90	272.95	70	326	-60	11	29	40	2.53
MJAZRC024	391253.87	6901515.29	273.25	36	326	-60	3	22	25	0.80
MJAZRC024							1	27	28	0.52
MJAZRC024							7	54	61	1.72
MJAZRC025	391249.37	6901573.72	272.94	30	326	-60	NSR			
MJAZRC026	391271.90	6901539.74	273.48	24	326	-60	1	25	26	0.79
MJAZRC027	391275.68	6901577.79	273.14	42	326	-60	5	43	48	1.96
MJAZRC028	391283.98	6901560.24	273.40	62	326	-60	1	17	18	4.95
MJAZRC028					326		2	21	23	0.52
MJAZRC029	391298.26	6901544.51	273.64	18	326	-60	1	35	36	0.96
MJAZRC030	391249.37	6901573.72	272.94	36	326	-60	2	45	47	1.00
MJAZRC030							1	62	63	1.27

Table 1 (cont)

Hole No	Easting (m) MGA94 Z50	Northing (m) MGA94 Z50	RL (m) AHD	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (MGA94)	Dip (degrees)	Intercept Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
MJAZRC031	391291.98	6901598.57	273.09	12	326	-60	NSR			
MJAZRC032	391303.78	6901581.27	273.29	20	326	-60	11	23	34	1.83
MJAZRC032							1	36	37	0.60
MJAZRC033	391314.55	6901565.39	273.45	46	326	-60	4	25	29	0.52
MJAZRC033							1	33	34	0.57
MJAZRC033							3	55	58	0.99
MJAZRC034	391318.88	6901603.84	273.02	66	326	-60	3	9	12	3.09
MJAZRC034							2	19	21	1.72
MJAZRC035	391330.63	6901586.54	273.27	30	326	-60	6	24	30	0.66
MJAZRC035							1	32	33	0.66
MJAZRC035							10	38	48	2.96
MJAZRC036	391334.79	6901624.46	272.83	36	326	-60	1	9	10	1.06
MJAZRC036							1	13	14	1.03
MJAZRC037	391349.14	6901610.49	272.96	56	326	-60	2	15	17	8.70
MJAZRC037							1	23	24	3.15
MJAZRC037							4	29	33	1.05
MJAZRC037							1	35	36	0.75
MJAZRC038	391358.39	6901592.75	273.18	27	326	-60	1	25	26	0.58
MJAZRC038							5	40	45	1.12
MJAZRC038							4	51	55	0.61
MJAZRC039	391359.75	6901632.01	272.78	48	326	-60	3	11	14	1.20
MJAZRC040	391371.32	6901614.88	272.94	72	326	-60	15	20	35	2.43
MJAZRC040							2	37	39	0.68
MJAZRC040							2	41	43	1.57
MJAZRC041	391382.91	6901597.88	273.12	12	326	-60	3	33	36	1.13
MJAZRC041							5	50	55	5.44
MJAZRC041							1	60	61	0.52
MJAZRC042	391387.83	6901635.25	272.77	39	326	-60	3	11	14	1.41
MJAZRC042							3	27	30	1.00
MJAZRC043	391398.42	6901619.35	272.88	60	326	-60	1	24	25	0.92
MJAZRC043							7	28	35	2.53
MJAZRC043							1	51	52	1.57
MJAZRC044	391413.40	6901642.25	272.60	24	326	-60	1	14	15	0.57
MJAZRC044							10	23	33	0.88
MJAZRC044							1	35	36	0.55
MJAZRC045	391470.87	6901691.08	271.69	54	326	-60	8	23	31	1.02

Table 1 (cont)

Hole No	Easting (m) MGA94 Z50	Northing (m) MGA94 Z50	RL (m) AHD	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (MGA94)	Dip (degrees)	Intercept Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
MJAZRC046	391470.87	6901691.08	271.69	15	326	-60	1	29	30	0.54
MJAZRC046							1	32	33	2.08
MJAZRC046							1	47	48	0.66
MJAZRC047	391501.73	6901735.09	271.64	36	326	-60	2	19	21	0.97
MJAZRC047							1	33	34	0.98
MJAZRC047							1	37	38	0.55
MJAZRC048	391512.89	6901718.55	271.66	60	326	-60	1	27	28	0.66
MJAZRC049	391542.10	6901764.18	271.72		326	-60	NSR			
MJAZRC050	391552.65	6901748.30	271.85	48	326	-60	2	28	30	0.74
MJAZRC050							1	33	34	3.24
MJAZRC050							3	46	49	0.94
MJAZRC050							4	51	55	1.47
MJAZRC051	391563.90	6901731.22	271.87	78	326	-60	10	51	61	1.97
MJAZRC051							10	68	78	1.53
MJAZRC071	391430.93	6901669.17	272.25		326	-60	NSR			
MJAZRC072	391435.70	6901651.67	272.35	48	326	-60	3	23	26	0.54
MJAZRC073	391686.73	6901788.94	272.71	54	326	-60	1	31	32	1.24
MJAZRC074	391672.59	6901806.68	272.61		326	-60	NSR			
MJAZRC075	391661.97	6901821.70	272.57		326	-60	NSR			

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this release that relates to the exploration results of the Company is based on information compiled by Mr Lance Govey, a competent person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Govey is an employee of BinEx Consulting who is engaged as the Exploration Manager for the Company. Mr Govey 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 Govey consents to the inclusion in this document of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

For additional and detailed information, including the JORC 2012 Minerals Resource Estimates for the Snake Well Project, please refer to the Independent Geologist's Report prepared by Ravensgate Mining Industry Consultants in Section 5 of the Company's Prospectus dated 3 October 2016 and Supplementary Prospectus, dated 14 November 2016.

Forward Looking Statements

Statements regarding Kalamazoo's plans with respect to its mineral properties and programmes 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.

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Email: peter.benjamin@kzr.com.au www.kzr.com.au

Table 2. JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The deposit was sampled by reverse circulation (RC) drilling - a total of 75 holes for 3,146 metres. RC drilling was sampled on 1m intervals. The deposit was sampled by Diamond Drilling – a total of 5 holes for 228.5 metres, for the purposes of geological observation, geotechnical assessment, metallurgical testing and assaying. Routine QAQC samples were inserted in the RC sample strings at the rate of 5%, comprising gold standards and blanks (CRM's or Certified Reference Materials) and coarse blanks (barren chip samples). RC field duplicate samples were taken at a rate of one every twenty samples. Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralisation of the deposit and complies with industry best practice. Historical holes were also reverse circulation (RC) drilling.
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.).	RC drilling was conducted with a modern track mounted drill rig utilising high pressure and high volume compressed air and a 140mm (5.5") diameter face sampling percussion hammer. Diamond coring was undertaken with a modern truck mounted rig and industry recognised quality contractor. Core was drilled at HQ size (63.5mm) from surface to end of hole using the triple tube method to improve recovery in soft ground encountered near surface.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC sample recovery and sample condition (dry, moist or wet) was visually logged on the original drill logs and transferred to the digital drill hole database. Out of a total of 3146 RC samples, 72 were logged as moist, 27

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	wet and one with no sample return. Diamond coring was conducted using triple tube to maximise the recovery. Diamond core recovery was measured for each run and calculated as a percentage of the drilled interval. There has been no assessment of core recovery and grade.
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. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All Core and RC chips were geologically logged. Lithology, veining, oxidation and weathering are recorded in the geology table of the drill hole database. RC logging is qualitative and descriptive in nature. Geotechnical logging of core is quantitative in nature and was undertaken by an external consultant. All core was photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Core was quarter sawn and sub-sampled on 1m intervals for assay to be used in selection of intervals for metallurgical test work. RC samples were sub-sampled using a rig mounted cone splitter to produce original and duplicate split samples of approximately 3kg weight, a standard industry practice. The splitter was routinely cleaned at the end of each drill rod (6m) or as needed if damp material clung to the splitter. Duplicate samples were collected when splitting RC samples to assess the sampling precision Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size typical for WA gold deposits.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures	RC and diamond core samples were prepared and assayed at NATA accredited ALS Minerals laboratory in Perth. RC samples were weighed, dried, and pulverized in total to nominal 85% passing 75 micron (Method PUL23), and a 50g sub sample assayed for gold by fire assay with an AAS finish (method Au-AA26).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Historical RC samples were assayed for Au by a mixture of aqua regia/AAS and fire assay methods. Core samples were weighed, dried, crushed and thereafter pulverized and assayed as for RC samples. In addition to the Company QAQC samples included within the batches the laboratory includes its own CRM's, blanks and duplicates with every batch.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Intersection assays were documented by professional staff members of Minjar Gold Pty Ltd and independently verified by Ravensgate Mining Industry Consultants on behalf of Kalamazoo Resources Limited. All assay data were received in electronic format from ALS, checked and verified by Minjar Gold and merged into a proprietary database. No assay adjustment was applied.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	All drill hole collars were initially pegged using RTK differential GPS and then re-surveyed post drilling, to x-y accuracy of 2cm and height (z) to +/- 10cm (relative to AHD). All collar location data is in UTM grid (MGA94 Zone 50). Collars were measured relative to two local control stations installed and verified by a licensed survey group. Historical holes were surveyed using hand held GPS (+/-5m).
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Most holes are spaced at approximately 25m line spacing by 20m along lines. Current reporting is for progressive exploration results and not for Mineral Resource estimation. No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling	Drill lines are oriented approximately at right angles to the currently interpreted strike of known mineralisation. No bias is considered to have been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
structure	<i>orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were secured in closed polyweave sacks and bulka-bags for direct delivery via a registered transport company to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Data quality has been reviewed by Minjar Gold Pty Ltd, and Ravensgate Mining Industry Consultants on behalf of Kalamazoo Resources Limited.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - 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.	Results reported are from the A-Zone Prospect, located within M59/474, a granted mining lease within the Snake Well Project area, owned 100% by Kalamazoo Resources Limited. Under an Ore Purchase Agreement between Kalamazoo and Minjar Gold Pty Ltd, Minjar Gold has the right to undertake all studies required leading to the possible mining development of the A-Zone gold deposit. M59/474 is in good standing and subject to completion of all normal pre-mining permitting requirements no impediment is foreseen to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical exploration of the A-Zone was undertaken by Roebuck Resources, CRA Exploration and Giralia Resources. Giralia published a Mineral Resource estimate in 2004 for A-Zone.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	A-Zone is a shear hosted Archean gold deposit located within the Talling Greenstone Belt of the western Murchison Province.
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:	All requisite drill hole information is tabulated elsewhere in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- 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. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Drill hole intersections are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au and no upper cut-off grade has been applied. A minimum intercept length of two metres has been applied in the table of results supplied, and up to two metres of internal dilution have been included. No metal equivalent reporting has been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Interpretation of mineralised shapes is at an early stage and until more data is available and 3D modelling is completed only down hole lengths are reported. True widths are unknown.
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.	Included elsewhere in this release.
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	All results above 1m at 0.5 g/t Au lower cut have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
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.	None to report with this release.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Metallurgical test work on core samples and drill cuttings. Spatial and statistical comparisons of historic and recent results. Mineral Resource modelling and estimation.