

ASX Announcement and Media Release

2 May 2018

PROMISING DRILL RESULTS FROM KALAMAZOO'S MIXY GOLD PROJECT IN WA

HIGHLIGHTS

- Objective was to test 500m along strike and for depth extensions to 350m of the high-grade Mixy gold lode, part of Kalamazoo's Snake Well project in WA's Murchison region.
- Six widely-spaced Reverse Circulation/diamond drill holes completed for 1,597m.
- Shearing, alteration and veining observed in five of the six holes strongly indicating that the Mixy main gold zone structure continues and remains open at depth and along strike to the east and west.
- High gold grades ranging from 5.1g/t to 18.9g/t Au, intersected in three holes, further evidence that the structure is well mineralised.
- Encouragingly, near the western end of the deposit, one drill hole intersected 5m at 3.02 g/t Au and may indicate another shoot of mineralisation which has been poorly tested by wide spaced historic drilling.
- Program follows the successful re-interpretation of the Mixy lode which resulted in an 63% increase in total metal and 85% increase in grade, reported on 20 November 2017.



Figure 1. Diamond drill rig at Mixy lode, February 2018

Next Steps:

- Further drilling planned to test the down-plunge and along strike extent of the high-grade gold zones
- Testing shallower high-grade gold targets along the Mixy shear to the west and the east, such as Calisi 1 and 2 prospects

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Details

Gold and base metal exploration company, Kalamazoo Resources Limited (**ASX: KZR**) (“**Kalamazoo**”), today announced results of the extension drilling program at the Mixy gold lode, part of its flagship Snake Well Project in the Murchison region of Western Australia (Figure 2).

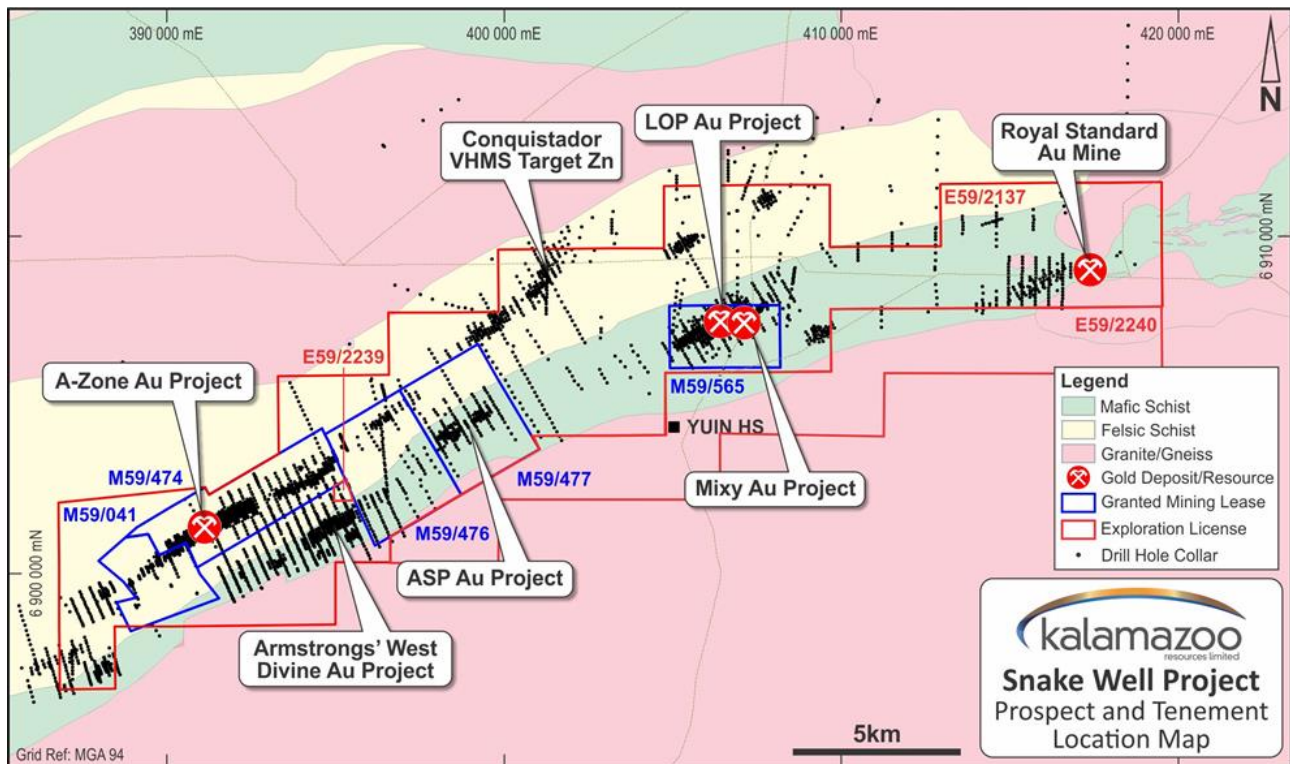


Figure 2. Location of the Mixy Lode in the Snake Well Project Area.

The recently completed drilling program tested for extensions of the high grade Mixy lode along almost 500m of strike, east to west, and down dip to 350m below surface.

Six widely spaced drill holes with Reverse Circulation (RC) pre-collars and diamond core tails were completed for a total of 1,597m. The holes ranged in downhole depth from 78m to 394m. Collar locations are shown in Figure 3, pierce points are shown in the longitudinal section (Figure 4), drill hole details and assays are listed in Tables 1 and 2 respectively and a cross section is shown in Figure 5. The JORC Code (2012) Table 1 compliance details are appended to this report.

Shearing, alteration and veining were observed in five of the six holes giving a strong indication that the Mixy main zone structure continues and remains open at depth and along strike to the east and west.

High gold grades ranging from 5.1g/t to 18.9g/t Au, albeit over narrow intervals, were intersected in three holes, further evidence that the structure is well mineralised (Table 2). Hole 17KZRC035D intersected a gabbro/dolerite unit where the Main Zone was modelled, indicating that possible post mineralisation intrusive activity has stoped out the shear zone at this shallow level.

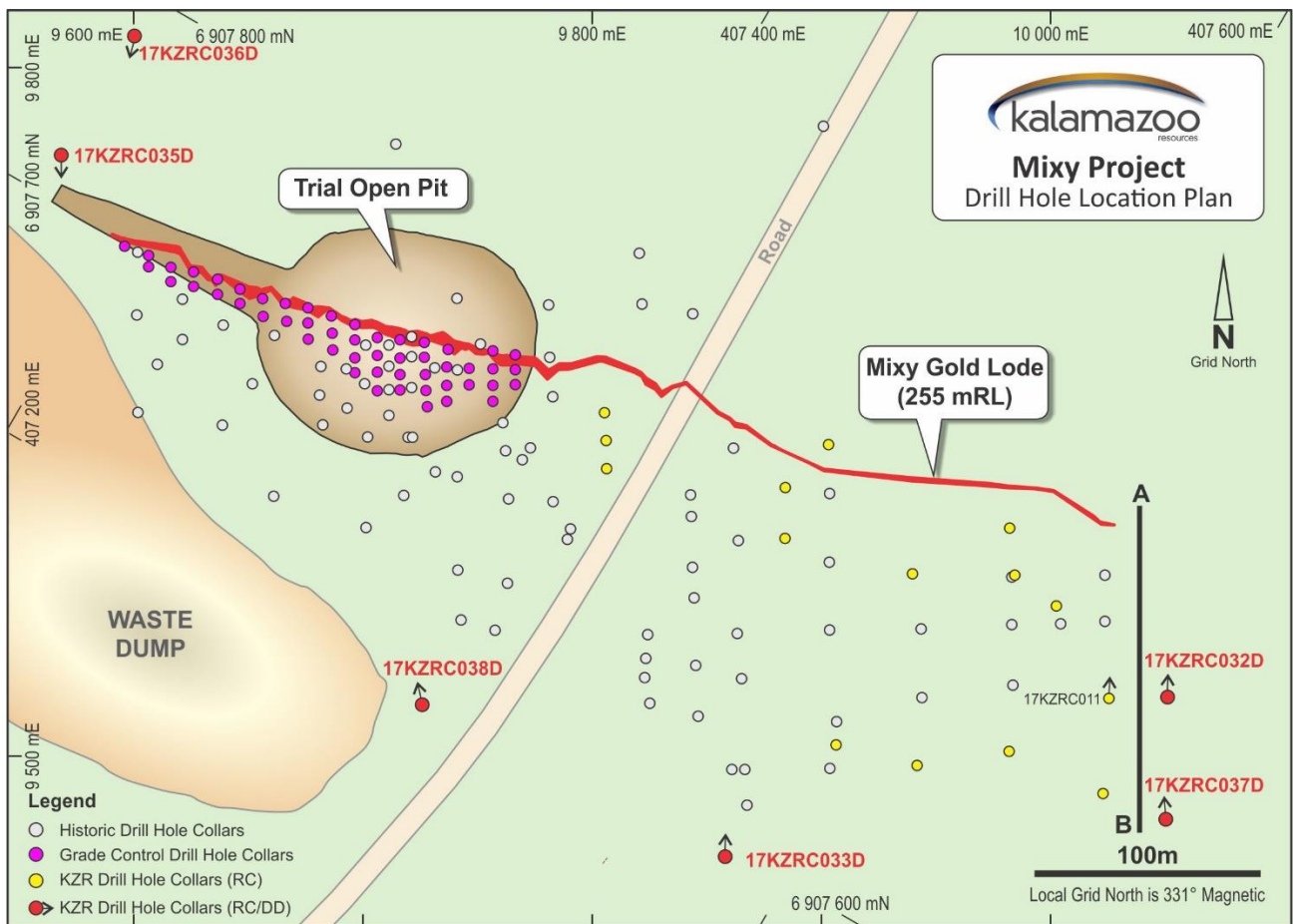


Figure 3. Drill collar locations, Mixy Lode and Section A-B

RESULTS

The eastern extremity hole (17KZRC037D) intersected Main Zone high grade gold intervals of 1m at 5.1g/t Au and 2m at 3.7g/t Au within a broader zone of 9m at 1.54g/t Au from 211-220m downhole. Importantly, these results indicate down dip continuity from an intersection of 2m at 5.88g/t Au in RC hole 17KZRC011 (Figure 5) reported to the ASX on 14th June 2017, which opens the area east of this location due to a lack of effective drilling.

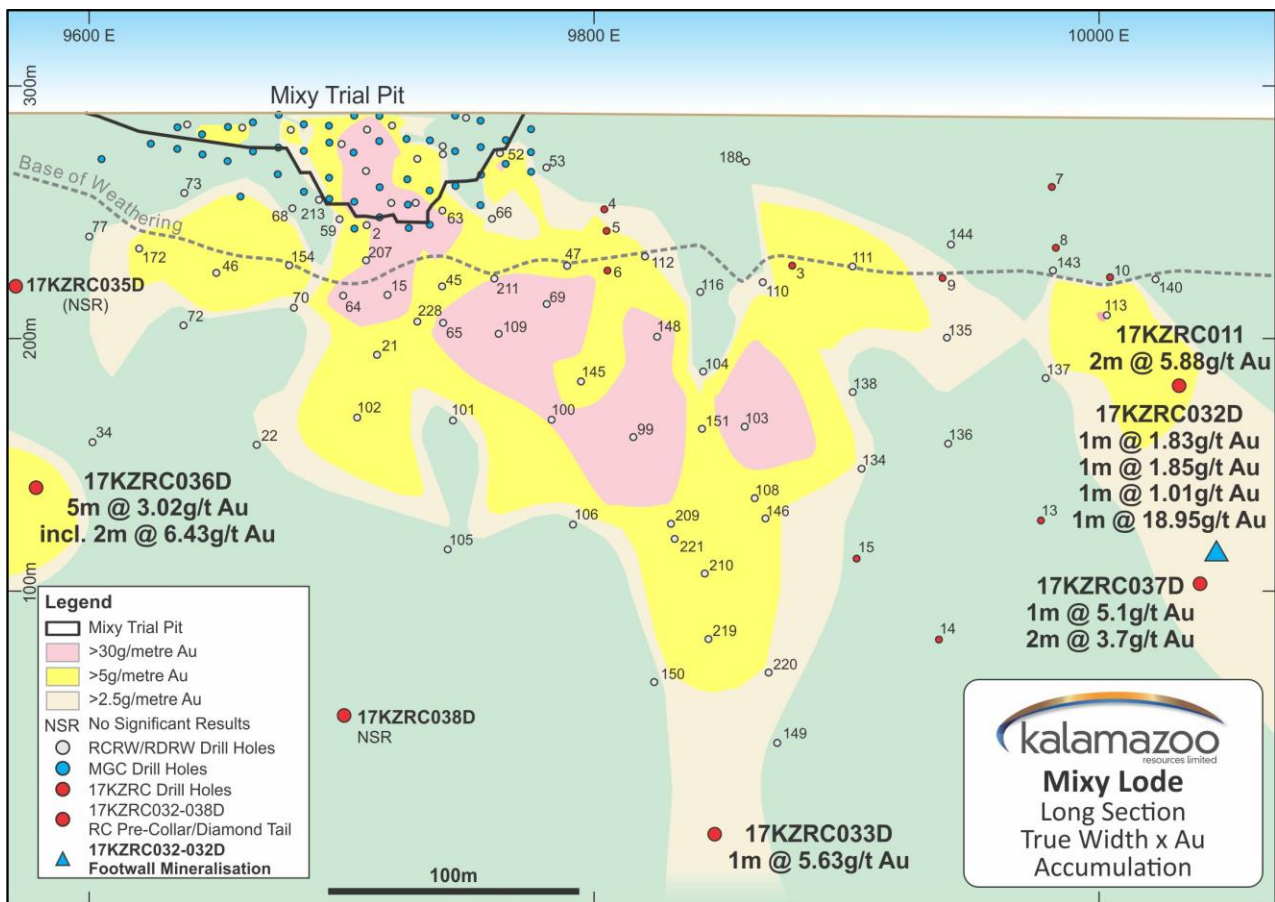


Figure 4. Contoured Longitudinal Section (accumulation in gram/metres gold) of the Mixy Main Zone gold lode looking north. Note: Pierce points and hole numbers are displayed. Red holes (17KZRC001-015) were drilled by KZR in the first phase of drilling and results were reported to ASX 5th May and 14th June 2017. Pierce points for recent holes reported here (17KZRC032D-038D, non-inclusive) are also shown in red.

Note: Accumulation modelling is modelling based on contouring of the gold grade of the drill intersection pierce point and the estimated true intercept width in metres (ETW), expressed in gram/metre. Modelling by Ravensgate Mining Industry Consultants using Vulcan software, contouring with no anisotropy and accumulation was grade (g/t Au sample & uncut) multiplied by true thickness (metres) and samples were length weighted. As reported to ASX: KZR 20 November 2017.

The previously reported (ASX: KZR 1st March 2018) 6.3m downhole width of multiphase quartz veining from 281-287.3m in 17KZRC037D on the footwall (northern) side of the Main Zone returned one metre at 2.74 g/t (280-281m) at the vein contact. The up-dip projection of this footwall zone in 17KZRC032D includes several metres of grades between 1 and 2 g/t, and a high-grade maximum of 1m at 18.95 g/t Au from 224-225m downhole (Figure 5). As for the Main Zone, this footwall mineralisation is open down dip, and to the east.

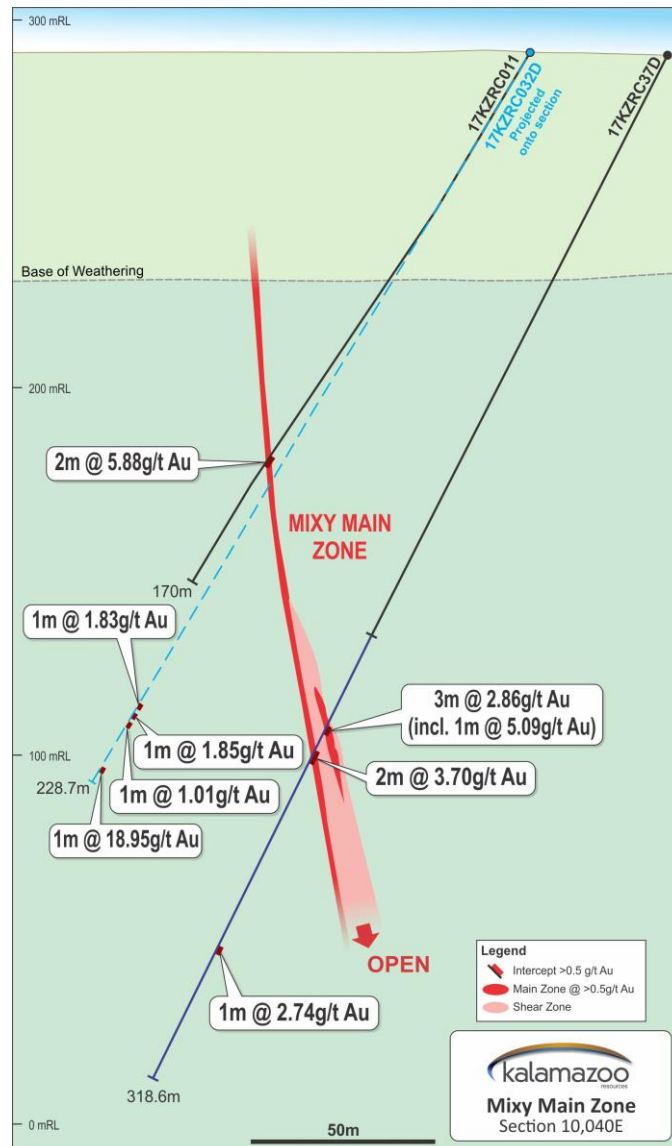


Figure 5. Cross section 10040E, A-B, Mixy Lode

Hole 17KZRC033D intersected one metre at 5.63g/t Au from 321-322m down hole (285m vertical) and is the deepest intersection at Mixy to date.

Encouragingly, hole 17KZRC036D at the western end of the deposit intersected 5m at 3.02 g/t Au from 166-171m down hole, including 2m at 6.43g/t Au from 168-170m, and may indicate the presence of another shoot of mineralisation to the west which has been poorly tested by wide spaced historic drilling.

Other sporadic results up to 1m at 2.98 g/t Au were recorded both in RC pre-collars and diamond core, either within the hanging wall or foot wall to the Main Zone, but are not considered significant.

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Next Steps

- Commence planning for further drilling to test the down-plunge and along strike extent of the high-grade gold zones.
- Test shallower high-grade gold targets along the Mixy shear to the west and the east, such as Calisi 1 and Calisi 2 zones.

Table 1. Drill hole details

Hole ID	Depth	Easting (m)*	Northing (m)*	RL (m)*	Dip	Azimuth(T)
17KZRC032D	228.7	407700.623	6907758.306	290.949	-60.9	332.13
17KZRC033D	393.9	407568.452	6907600.624	290.516	-57.8	329.54
17KZRC035D	77.9	407163.735	6907717.991	289.692	-60.4	151.59
17KZRC036D	259.1	407165.541	6907778.874	289.994	-60.7	166.17
17KZRC037D	318.6	407726.028	6907713.471	290.909	-56.1	324.17
17KZRC038D	320.4	407420.281	6907590.922	289.992	-61.3	318.25
*DGPS survey, MGA94						
Note: 17KZRC031 and 034 were redrilled pre-collars due to significant dip deviations						

Table 2. Significant assay results (>0.5 ppm Au)

Hole No	From (m)	To (m)	Interval [^] (m)	Au* (ppm)
17KZRC032D	155.0	156.0	1.0	0.70
	205.0	206.0	1.0	1.83
	207.0	208.0	1.0	1.85
	210.0	211.0	1.0	1.01
	214.0	215.0	1.0	0.69
	217.0	218.0	1.0	0.60
	224.0	225.0	1.0	18.95
17KZRC033	120	121	1.0	0.81
17KZRC033D	190.0	191.0	1.0	2.98
17KZRC033D	321.0	322.0	1.0	5.63
17KZRC035	32	33	1.0	0.68
17KZRC036D	159	160	1.0	1.28
17KZRC036D	166	171	5.0	3.02
<i>including</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.77</i>
	<i>167</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.87</i>
	168	169	1.0	8.09
	169	170	1.0	4.76
	<i>170</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.63</i>
17KZRC036D	186.0	187.0	1.0	0.58
17KZRC036D	191	191.8	0.8	1.25
17KZRC036D	193.8	194.3	0.5	0.55
17KZRC036D	195.3	195.8	0.5	2.46
17KZRC036D	235	236	1.0	0.63
17KZRC037D	211	212	1.0	5.09
17KZRC037D	214	215	1.0	0.85
17KZRC037D	218	219	1.0	3.84
17KZRC037D	219	220	1.0	3.55
17KZRC037D	280	281	1.0	2.74
17KZRC037D	288.5	289	0.5	0.91
17KZRC038	75	76	1.0	2.42
17KZRC038	113	114	1.0	0.53
17KZRC038	123	124	1.0	2.5
Note: 'D' indicates diamond half core sample [^] indicates down hole interval (m) * indicates 50g fire assay (ALS Method Au-AA26)				



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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).

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this release that relates to the exploration data 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.

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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Table 1. 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	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	The deposit was sampled by reverse circulation (RC) drilling with diamond core tails - a total of 6 holes for 1,597 metres. RC drilling was sampled on 1m intervals. The one metre samples were composited over 4m intervals by tube sampling of bulk samples for initial 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). 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.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	RC drilling was conducted with a modern drill rig (Harmec RCD300 owned by Mt Magnet Drilling)) utilising high pressure and high volume compressed air and a 140mm (5.5") diameter face sampling percussion hammer. Diamond tails were drilled using a specialized diamond drill rig mostly at NQ diameter with one hole including a section of HQ

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		diameter below the RC precollar. Triple tube coring was not required in hard, predominantly competent rock. All runs were oriented using a digital orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	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. Most samples were logged as dry with good recovery. Diamond core recovery was measured for each run and averaged more than 95% for all holes.
Logging	• <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All RC chips and diamond core were geologically logged. Lithology, veining, sulphide occurrence, oxidation and weathering are recorded in the geology table of the drill hole database. For all diamond core, structural and geotechnical data were also logged. RC logging is qualitative and descriptive in nature. Representative chip samples for every metre drilled are stored for reference. Drill core, either uncut or cut, is stored at site in labelled plastic trays.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling</i>	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 duplicate splits were taken every 20m. The splitter was routinely cleaned at the end of each drill rod (6m) or as needed if damp material clung to the splitter. Drill core was sawn in half over possible mineralised intervals at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	an ALS facility in Perth under Kalamazoo supervision. Half core samples were taken by Kalamazoo for assay over variable sample lengths from 0.4 to 1.0m. Some vein intervals were cut to geological contacts. 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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	RC and core samples were prepared and assayed at NATA accredited ALS Geochemistry in Perth. RC samples were weighed, dried, and pulverized in total to nominal 85% passing 75 microns and a 50g pulp sub sample assayed for gold by fire assay with an AAS finish (method Au-AA26). Composite samples were assayed by 50g aqua regia digest/AAS finish (method Au-OG44). In addition to the Company QAQC samples included within the batches the laboratory included its own CRM's, blanks and duplicates with every batch.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Intersection assays were documented by a professional contractor to Kalamazoo Resources Ltd and independently verified by an experienced professional Exploration Manager at Kalamazoo Resources. All assay data were received in electronic format from ALS, checked and verified by Kalamazoo Resources Ltd. No twinned drilling was conducted. Data files are exported to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		independent data management consultants, RockSolid Data Consultancy, in Perth for final verification and secure digital storage. No assay adjustment was applied.
Location of data points	• <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	All drill hole collars were surveyed post drilling using Trimble RTK differential GPS 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). Holes were generally aligned to the Mixy local grid North (331 deg magnetic) or grid South (151 deg magnetic). Collars were measured relative to two local control stations installed by Goldfields Technical Services in 2015. All holes were surveyed downhole using a Reflex EZ Gyro True North seeking gyroscope, at 10m intervals, for in runs and out runs. Collar locations and downhole surveys are considered to be of high quality.
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Holes are spaced at irregular intervals peripheral to historic drilling and spanned a strike length of almost 500m and to approximately 340m below surface. Current reporting is for progressive exploration results and not for Mineral Resource estimation. Sample compositing and assay over 4m intervals has been applied in RC precollars with later assaying of selected 1m intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible</i>	Drill lines are oriented approximately at right angles to the currently interpreted strike of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	known mineralisation. No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were secured in closed polyweave sacks and bulka-bags for direct delivery via a reputable transport company to the laboratory. Core was transported in covered and metal strapped trays on pallets via a reputable transport company direct to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No external audits or reviews have been completed on behalf of Kalamazoo Resources Limited.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	Results reported are from the Mixy Prospect, located within M59/565, a granted mining lease within the Snake Well Project area, owned 100% by Kalamazoo Resources Limited. M59/565 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	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Historical exploration of the Mixy Prospect was undertaken by Roebuck Resources, CRA Exploration and Giralia Resources.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Mixy is a quartz lode hosted Archean gold deposit located within the Talling Greenstone Belt of the western Murchison Province.
Drill hole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the</i>	All requisite drill hole information is tabulated elsewhere in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • 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. 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').	Only down hole lengths are reported. True widths are estimated to be less than the down hole lengths given the steep dip of the known Main Lode orientation and approximate 60 degree inclination of the drill holes.
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.	Further drilling may be planned to infill parts of the area subject of this program.