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ASX Announcement

2 December 2019

NEW NUGGET DISCOVERIES AT DOM'S HILL GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Initial field exploration discovers new zone of gold nuggets at the DOM's Hill Gold Project in the Pilbara enhancing gold prospectivity
- Further sampling at the Marble Bar Gold Project locates gold in rock chip samples
- Planning underway for follow up programs for these highly prospective WA projects

Kalamazoo Resources Limited (ASX: KZR) ("Kalamazoo" or the "Company"), is pleased to provide an update on the Company's Western Australian assets with the discovery of new nugget occurrences within the recently granted tenement E45/5146 at its DOM's Hill Gold Project in Western Australia's Pilbara (Figure 1).

The Company has completed an initial supervised metal detecting program and field investigation within tenements E45/5146 (granted 16th October 2019) and E45/4722.

Follow up soil and rock chip sampling were also completed within E45/4724 at the Marble Bar Gold Project, located to the south east of DOM's Hill, after encouraging gold in soil samples were identified in a recent program (ASX: KZR 9th October 2019).

"We are greatly encouraged by this immediate result within the new tenement E45/5146 at the DOM's Hill Gold Project and the continued discovery of nuggets within E45/4722, which supports the potential for epigenetic gold mineralization," Kalamazoo Chairman and CEO, Mr Luke Reinehr, said today.

"Kalamazoo has been exploring in the Pilbara since its inception and the continued gold discoveries/developments by groups such as Calidus (ASX: CAI) at Klondyke near Marble Bar have highlighted the broad-scale prospectivity of the Eastern Pilbara. This provides further confidence that our continued gold exploration in the area has excellent potential for discovery," he continued.

"In Victoria, the 10,000m diamond drilling program at our major project in Castlemaine (ASX: KZR 8th November 2019) is progressing very well with the first hole to 485m complete and the second drill hole almost finalised to a similar depth. We are expecting to complete four drill holes before a short Christmas break, with first assays results hopefully received by then, though drilling progress and assay laboratory availability will determine that schedule", he said.

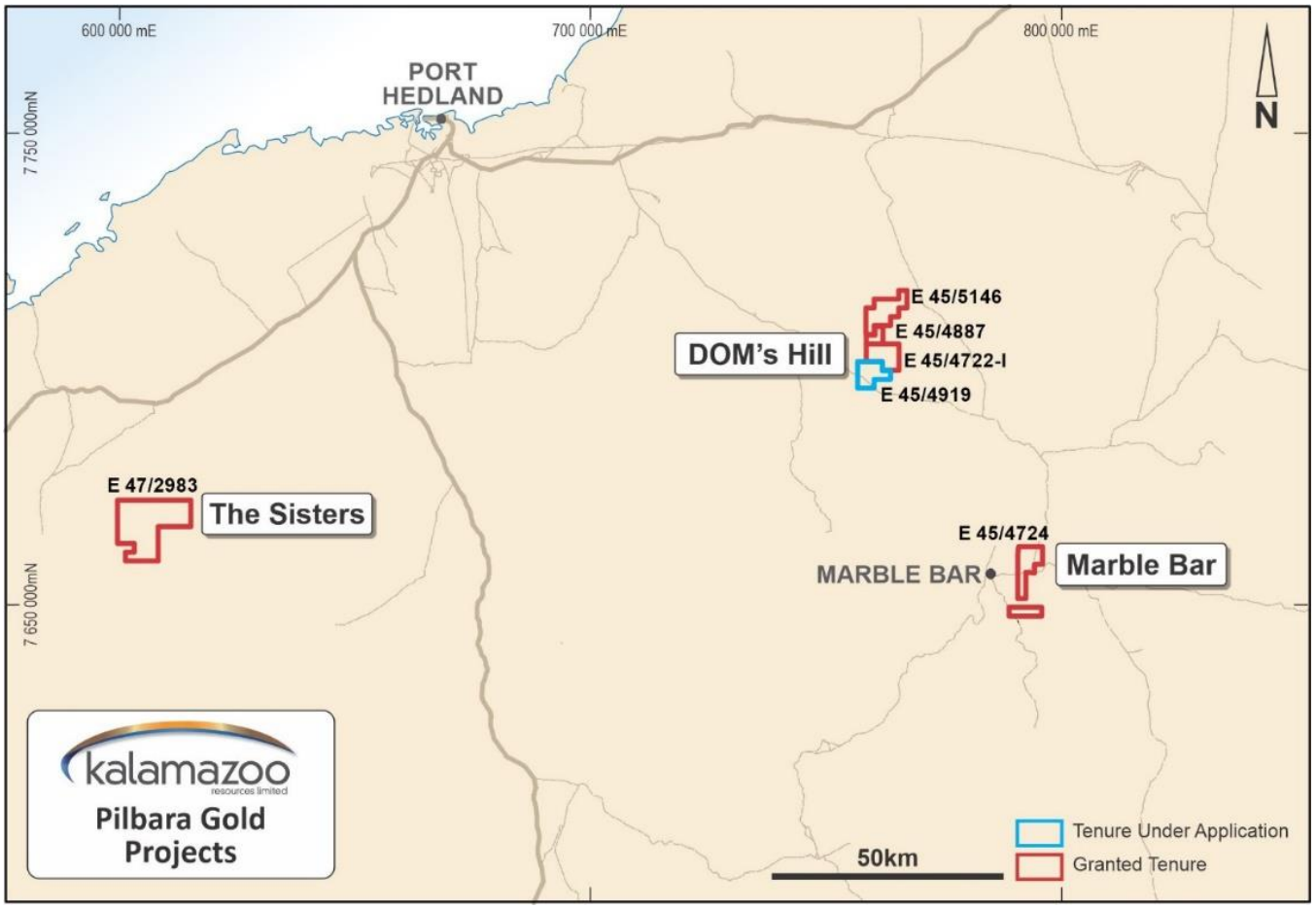

Figure 1: Location of DOM's Hill, The Sisters and Marble Bar tenements

DOMs Hill Gold Project

The DOM's Hill Gold Project now consists of three granted exploration licences and one exploration licence application, located 110 km south east of Port Hedland, within the Archaean East Pilbara Region. The tenements cover the major domain bounding Gorge Range, Muccan South and Bamboo Creek Shear Zones as well as numerous second-order shear zones including DOM's Hill Shear Zone and the North East Fault. The project area is considered prospective for a range of gold, nickel, cobalt and base metal deposits.

Historic exploration has highlighted the potential for shear hosted lode gold mineralisation with a number of advanced targets identified within the project including DOM's Hill Prospect and the North East Zone. At DOM's Hill Prospect, gold mineralisation is associated with a major mineralised north east trending shear (DOM's Shear) that strikes through a folded felsic, mafic and ultramafic sequence. A gold-in-soil anomaly defined by previous explorers extends for approximately 2km and historical drilling has returned a number of significant gold intercepts.

Recently granted exploration licence E45/5146 covers the extension of the greenstone sequence to the north of the adjoining E45/4887. A reconnaissance field investigation including metal detecting activity was undertaken within E45/5146 and E45/4722 by a consulting geologist to Kalamazoo, accompanied by an experienced prospector.

Verified nugget location details are listed in Table 1 and photographs are shown in Figure 2. Gold nuggets were discovered at two locations within E45/5146 and five locations within E45/4722 (Figure 3).

Nugget ID	Prospect	Tenement	Easting	Northing
			MGA94_Z50	MGA94_Z50
NUGG01	White Quartz Hill	E45/5146	765068	7713139
NUGG03*	Singer	E45/4722	760544	7704590
NUGG04	Singer	E45/4722	760792	7704449
NUGG05	Regional	E45/4722	763864	7701910
NUGG06	Regional	E45/4722	763836	7701934
NUGG07	Regional	E45/4722	764267	7700195
NUGG08	White Quartz Hill	E45/5146	764758	7713172

Table 1: Nugget location details, DOM's Hill

*NUGG03, the largest, weighed 1.9g and is 1.3cm in length.

Prospectors had previously located nuggets VOMNUGG01 within E45/5146 and VITNUGG01-03 in E45/4722 under Section 40E permits. These locations were not verified or resampled during the field investigation reported here, however they do fall proximal to areas previously metal detected and reported by Kalamazoo – sites BR NUGGB, D, F and Singer (ASX: KZR 17th November 2017). All locations are shown in Figure 3.

No outcropping sources for the gold have yet been located. As for the previous discoveries within E45/4722 the irregular shapes of the nuggets suggest that they have not been transported a significant distance. The nuggets described in this release are owned by Kalamazoo.

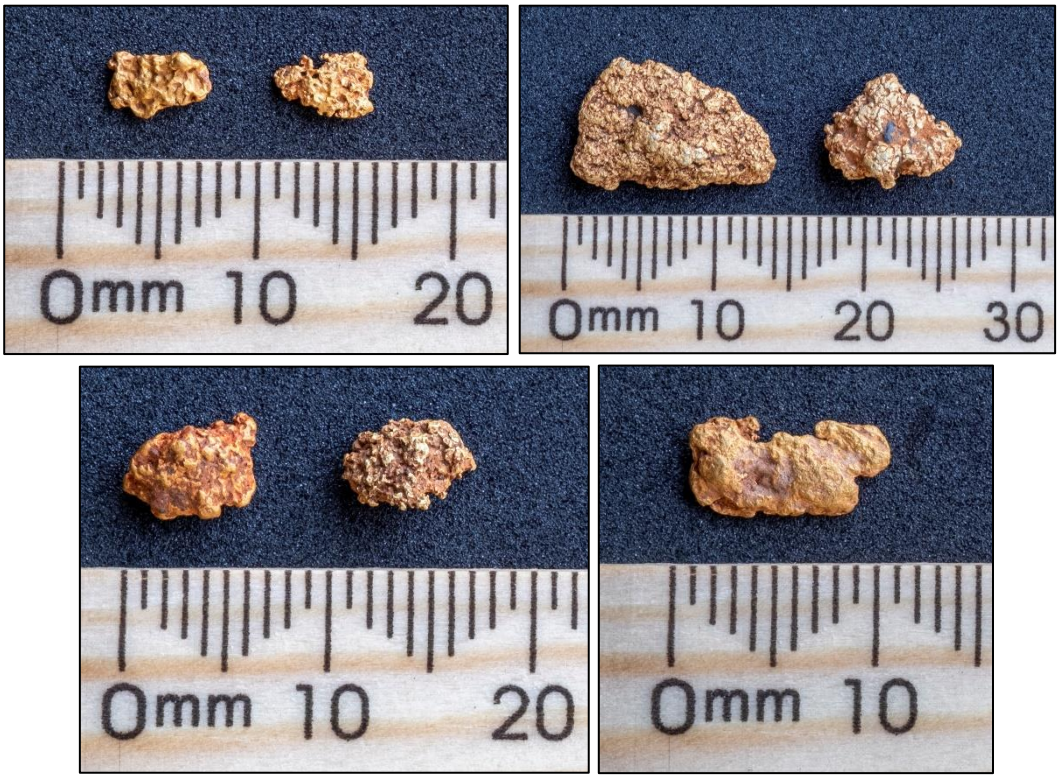

Figure 2: (from top left) NUGG01, 08, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07

Two rock chip samples were taken, one in each of E45/4887 and E45/4722 (Table 2). Sample 19DR002 was from a quartz veined plagioclase-K spar-quartz porphyritic intrusive outcrop with minor fine grained disseminated and iron stained pyrite, located in E45/4887. Sample 19DR003 comprised quartz (+/- tourmaline) and ironstone float from the vicinity of the nugget bearing Singer Prospect within E45/4722. Both recorded low values, near detection limits for Au, Ag, As and Sb.

Sample No	Prospect	Tenement	Easting	Northing
			MGA94_Z50	MGA94_Z50
19DR002	Regional	E45/4887	761427	7707585
19DR003	Singer	E45/4722	760722	7704510

Table 2: Rock chip sample locations – DOM's Hill

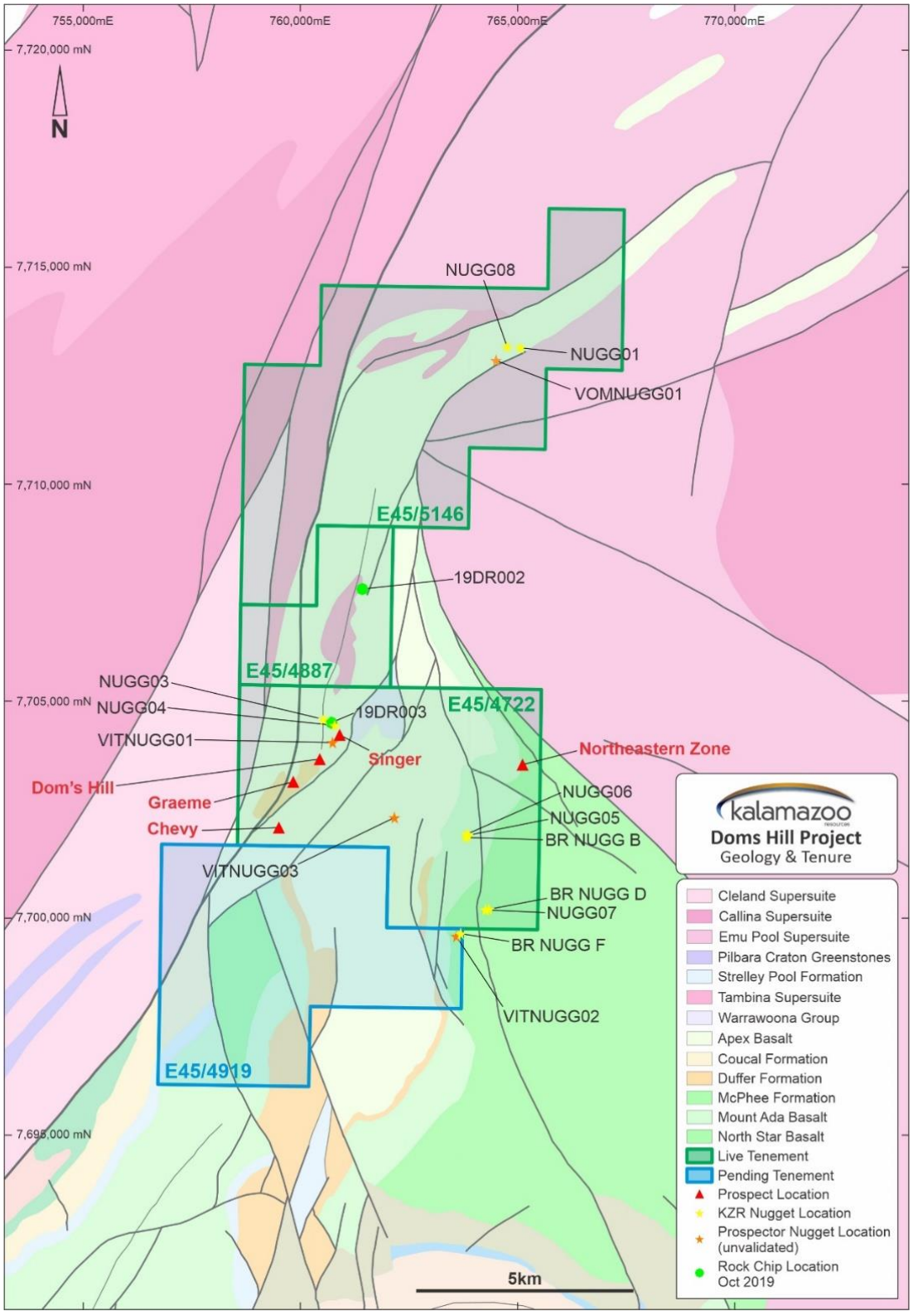

Figure 3: Nugget and rock chip locations – DOM's Hill

Marble Bar Gold Project

The Marble Bar Gold Project is located 6.5km east of Marble Bar and 18km north-west along strike from Calidus Resources' Warrawoona (Klondyke) Gold Project (Figure 4) which has reported a JORC (2012) Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.25 Moz (ASX: CAI 17th July 2019).

Kalamazoo has completed additional soil and rock chip sampling to follow up the soil gold anomaly recently defined in the southern portion of E45/4724 (ASX: KZR 9th October 2019). An infill soil traverse was completed midway between the two original one kilometre spaced lines at 100m spacing along the traverse (Figure 5, 24 samples). Fourteen rock chip samples, mainly of quartz veining, were taken at various locations. Soil samples comprised approximately 0.4kg of -0.5mm fraction, from 150mm depth. More details are included in the JORC Table 1 appended to this release.

Soil and rock chip samples were pulverized to 80% passing -75 micron and analysed at ALS Geochemistry (Perth) by super trace method AuME-ST44 – aqua regia digest on 50g sample and ICP-MS finish. The method delivers gold assays to 0.1ppb detection limit and low detection limit analyses for 52 multi-elements (Table 3).

Ag	0.001-100	Co	0.001-10,000	La	0.002-10,000	Pt	0.002-25	Th	0.002-10,000
Al	0.01%-25%	Cr	0.01-10,000	Li	0.1-10,000	Rb	0.005-10,000	Ti	0.001%-10%
As	0.01-10,000	Cs	0.005-500	Mg	0.01%-25%	Re	0.001-50	Tl	0.002-10,000
Au	0.0002-25	Cu	0.01-10,000	Mn	0.1-50,000	S	0.01%-10%	U	0.005-10,000
B	10-10,000	Fe	0.001%-50%	Mo	0.01-10,000	Sb	0.005-10,000	V	0.1-10,000
Ba	0.5-10,000	Ga	0.004-10,000	Na	0.001%-10%	Sc	0.005-10,000	W	0.001-10,000
Be	0.01-1000	Ge	0.005-500	Nb	0.002-500	Se	0.1-1000	Y	0.003-500
Bi	0.001-10,000	Hf	0.002-500	Ni	0.04-10,000	Sn	0.01-500	Zn	0.1-10,000
Ca	0.01%-25%	Hg	0.004-10,000	P	0.001%-1%	Sr	0.01-10,000	Zr	0.01-500
Cd	0.001-1000	In	0.005-500	Pb	0.005-10,000	Ta	0.005-500		
Ce	0.003-500	K	0.01%-10%	Pd	0.001-25	Te	0.01-500		

Table 3: ALS Method AuME-ST44 elements and ranges (ppm and %)

Soil gold results were generally lower than 10ppb, with a maximum of 12ppb, while pathfinder elements were correspondingly low.

Two rock chip samples of quartz veining returned anomalous gold values of 0.55 g/t and 0.15 g/t (Table 4).

Sample No.	Easting MGA94_Z50	Northing MGA94_Z50	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm
19R01	791702	7647875	0.008	0.045	211.0	0.921
19R02	789586	7649035	0.000	0.007	12.2	0.148
19R03	789529	7648965	0.153	0.056	61.7	0.519
19R04	789532	7648977	0.033	0.047	126.5	0.683
19R05	789547	7649001	0.040	0.122	1.7	0.084
19R06	789503	7648947	0.551	0.136	68.6	0.555
19R07	789612	7649007	0.001	0.015	2.5	0.200
19R08	789648	7649011	0.000	0.010	4.4	0.136
19R09	789010	7648984	0.006	0.057	13.3	0.503
19R10	789037	7649001	0.000	0.028	16.1	0.985
19R11	790853	7648164	0.000	0.007	10.0	0.170
19R12	790842	7648168	0.002	0.013	35.6	0.248
19R13	790715	7648136	0.002	0.015	4.0	0.162
19R14	790202	7648498	0.000	0.004	1.0	0.124

Table 4: Marble Bar rock chip assays

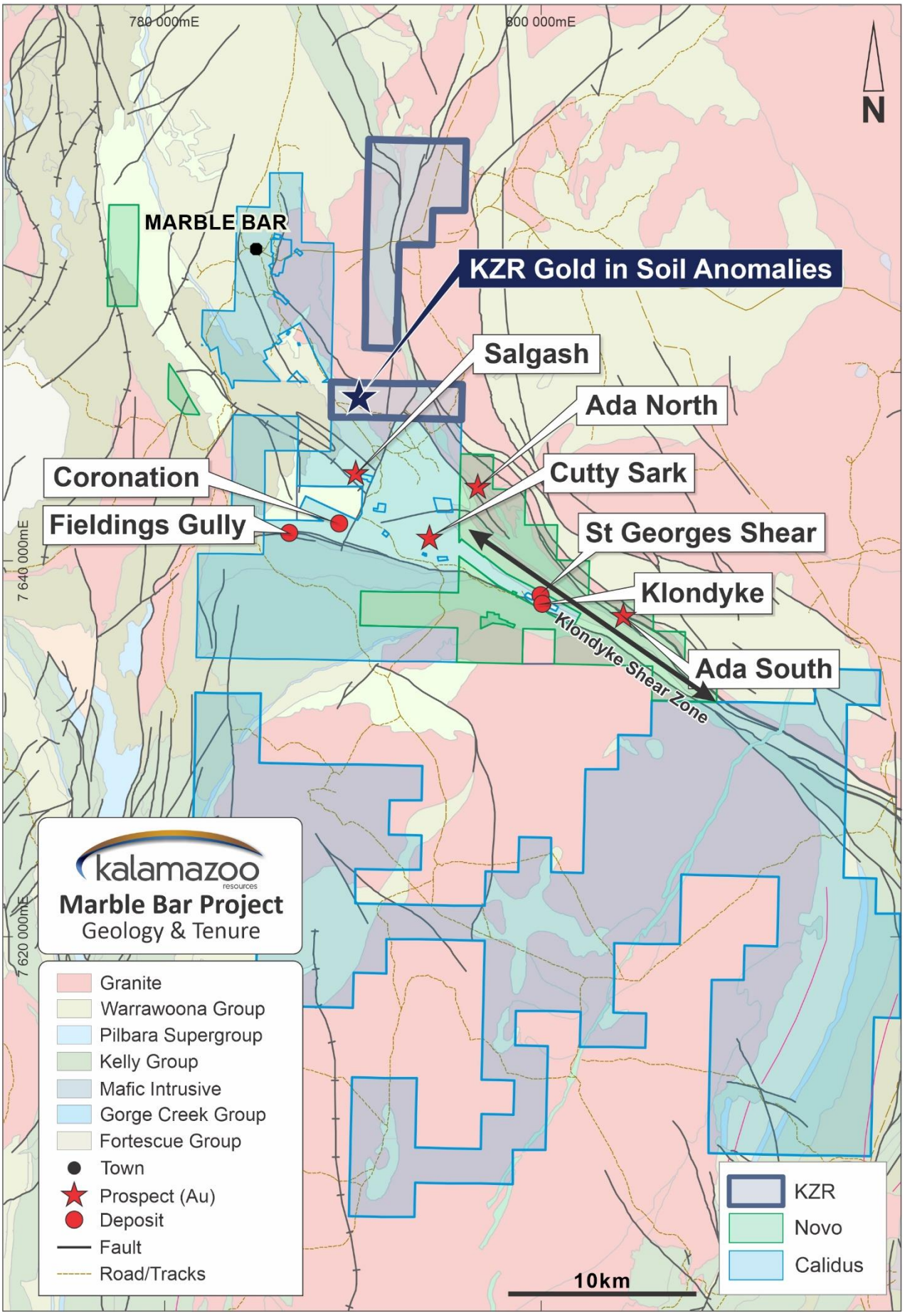

Figure 4: Location of Marble Bar Gold Project

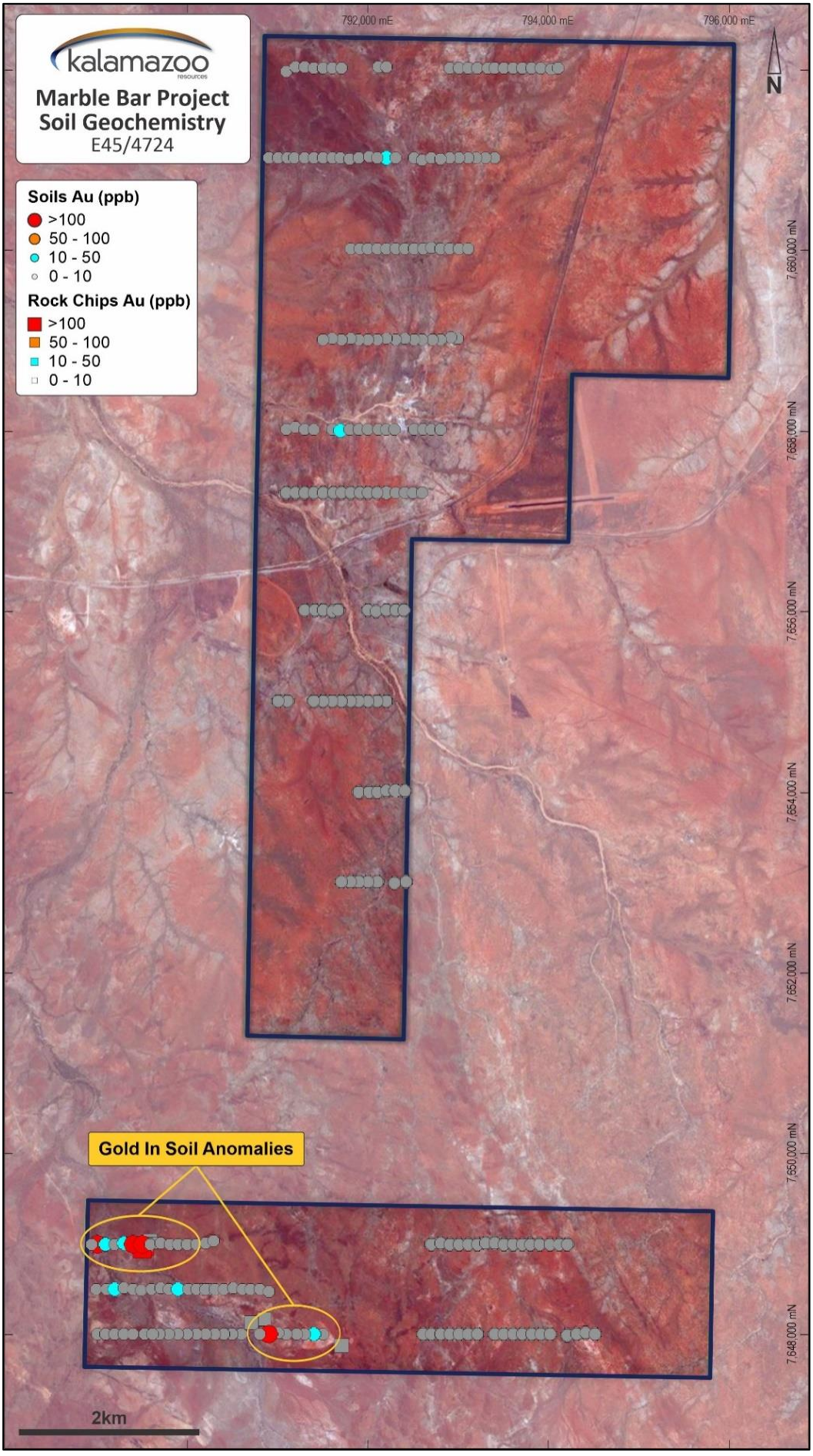

Figure 5: Marble Bar soil and rock chip locations

Next Steps

Kalamazoo is now:

- Reviewing the gold in soil and rock chip results for the Marble Bar Gold Project
- Assessing the potential for gold mineralisation of all styles from the results of metal detecting activities at DOM's Hill
- Assessing the potential for other metals, e.g. base metals mineralisation in the tenement package
- Continuing to look at programs and options to enhance the value of its Pilbara projects

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About Pilbara Tenement Package

Kalamazoo acquired between 80% and 100% equity in three highly prospective gold projects in the Pilbara during 2018. The tenements have the potential to host significant gold mineralisation and are located in highly prospective locations within close proximity to some of the Pilbara's most exciting developing gold projects.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this release relating to the exploration data for all Western Australian projects 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 WA 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 programs are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that Kalamazoo's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as currently expected. There can also be no assurance that Kalamazoo will be able to confirm the presence of additional mineral resources/reserves, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of Kalamazoo's mineral properties. The performance of Kalamazoo may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company and its Directors, staff and contractors.

Table 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – DOM's Hill Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 gold nuggets at the Dom's Hill Project were recovered using a hand held metal detector. The nuggets were hand dug from shallow soils and surface rubble within 30cm of surface. The nuggets are not representative of the entire area.
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.).*	No drilling undertaken
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	No drilling undertaken
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*	Logging was not undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	No sub-sampling undertaken.
uality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	No assays or other tests have been undertaken on the nuggets recovered.
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.*	A consulting geologist to Kalamazoo accompanied and supervised the prospector, photographed sites and collected GPS location data.
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.*	Tabulated elsewhere in this report	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Individual nugget locations are randomly distributed and therefore not representative of the areas covered. Current reporting is for progressive exploration results and not for Mineral Resource estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	At Singers prospect the sampling was undertaken in an area adjacent to implied fault structures or lineaments.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Nuggets recovered were secured by the Kalamazoo consulting geologist.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audits or reviews have been completed.

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.*	DOM's Hill Project comprises E45/4722 (granted and containing the Singer Prospect), E45/5146 (granted), E45/4887 (granted) and E45/4919 (application). Kalamazoo has 100% of all mineral rights. All tenements are in good standing and no impediment is forseen to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical exploration has been conducted in the DOM's Hill Project area including drilling (operator unknown) and soil sampling/metal detecting by Great Sandy Pty Ltd.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Styles to be explored for include various epigenetic gold lodes hosted by faults, shears or vein sets in the Archaean age De Grey Supergroup of the Pilbara Craton. Host lithologies may include a wide variety of common greenstone rock types.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *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.*
		No drill hole data is presented in this report.

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.*	No aggregation is relevant to reporting of nugget occurrences, which by their nature are random and unrepresentative. 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').*	The relationship of the nuggets to potential bedrock gold mineralization is unknown at this stage of exploration.
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.*	Maps and photos are reported 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 practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Maps and photos reported are representative of the current state of knowledge for the project areas
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but*	None to report with this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Complete a detailed review of historic exploration on all tenements, focussing on locations favourable for gold mineralisation. Commence further on ground reconnaissance of the tenements. This may include geological mapping, metal detecting, geophysical, geochemical and rock chip sampling and assessment of assaying of prospective areas. If warranted, this may include a decision to trench or bulk sample prospective locations.

Table 1. JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Marble Bar Gold Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse*	The exploration licence area was tested by infill sampling of a wide spaced surface soil geochemical sampling program. Sampling practice is appropriate to the generally residual soil profile of the area sampled and complies with industry best practice.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Not applicable.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Not applicable.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Not applicable.
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.*	Soil samples were collected in dry conditions from approx. 150mm depth, and sieved to -0.5mm fraction. Sample size was generally 0.3-0.4 kg. Routine QAQC samples were inserted by the lab including gold standards (CRM or Certified Reference Material) .
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory*	24 soil samples and 14 rock chip samples were prepared and assayed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	at NATA accredited ALS Geochemistry in Perth. Samples were weighed, dried, and 250g pulverized in total to nominal 85% passing 75 microns; a 50g pulp sub sample assayed for 53 elements after aqua regia digest and ICP-MS by method AuME-ST44. Elements were: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr. The laboratory included its own CRM's, blanks and duplicates.
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.*	Assays were documented and 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. Data files were exported to 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	• *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 sample locations were captured using hand held GPS to x-y accuracy of 5m and height (z) relative to AHD. All location data is in UTM grid (MGA94 Zone 50).
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.*	Sample spacing 100m along MGA94 east west lines; lines spaced at 1000m north-south (MGA94).
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.*	Sample spacing and orientation is reconnaissance in nature and not targeted at specific structures or known trends of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were secured in closed polyweave sacks, delivered by freight courier to Perth and hand delivered to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	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	• *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 granted exploration licence E45/4724, where Kalamazoo Resources Limited has 100% rights to all minerals except lithium. The licence is in good standing and no impediment is foreseen to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Kalamazoo Resources found no historical exploration data for gold.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Shear/fault or vein hosted gold in Archean basement (Warrawoona Group).

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the*
		Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Soil anomalies greater than 100ppb Au are reported.
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').*	Relationship of results reported to any mineralization present is unknown at the time of reporting.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	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 practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Selected representative assays for soil and rock chip samples are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological*	None to report with this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further sampling may be planned for parts of the area not the subject of this program.