



ASX Announcement and Media Release

14 June 2017

MORE GOLD INTERCEPTS AT KALAMAZOO'S W.A. GOLD PROJECT

- Assays received for the remaining seven Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes of the 15-hole Mixy drill program
- Gold mineralisation intersected in five holes associated with the interpreted Mixy quartz/shear lode horizon
- Results¹ received for second and final batch of Mixy² drilling:
 - 3 metres of 1.66 g/t Au from 75 metres in hole 17KZRC009
 - 3 metres of 4.09 g/t Au from 128 metres in hole 17KZRC011 including 1 metre of 10.72 g/t Au from 129 metres
 - 1 metre of 1.72 g/t Au from 193 metres in hole 17KZRC013
 - 1 metre of 3.94 g/t Au from 176 metres in hole 17KZRC014
 - 1 metre of 2.24 g/t Au from 200 metres in hole 17KZRC015
- Kalamazoo to review all Mixy data to plan a second drilling program to assess if sufficient gold mineralisation can be delineated to justify deepening the pit
- Assays are pending from the first round of Royal Standard drilling to test for gold mineralisation to the east and west of the current mine workings
- A resampling program is in progress to assess the base metal (Zn, Cu, Pb and Ag) VHMS potential at A-Zone
- Project wide review of the base metal potential at Snake Well including the Zinc prospect Conquistador which is hosted in the same felsic sequence that hosts the A-Zone mineral resource
- Planning underway for an exploration program at the Cork Tree copper project which is located in the Doolgunna Region, 28kms from Sandfire's De Grussa Mine

1 Refer to Table 1 Mixy RC Drilling - Significant Results

2 Refer to KZR ASX release dated 17 March, 2017

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Emerging gold-copper exploration company, Kalamazoo Resources Limited (**ASX: KZR**) (“**Kalamazoo**”), today released the remaining gold results from the drilling program announced on 17 March, 2017. The program comprised 15 Reverse Circulation (**RC**) holes for 2,069 metres on the Mixy project (“**Mixy**”), which forms part of its flagship Snake Well Gold Project (Figure 1), located about 450km north of Perth in the Mid-West region.

This drilling is part of an overall works program previously outlined aimed at testing extensions of the near surface and deeper gold mineralised zones at Mixy, the site of the successful Mixy trial pit completed in early 2016. The trial produced 4,459 ozs of gold as processed through the Minjar Gold Plant, under an Ore Processing Agreement.

Results have been received for the remaining seven RC drill holes of the completed 15-hole program for drill holes 17KZRC009 to 17KZRC015, totaling 1,424 metres. These drill holes tested two locations within the known mineralised envelope. Firstly, for extensions of the Mixy quartz vein lode(s), over a distance of 250 metres to the east of the Mixy trial pit and secondly at depths down plunge, to 200 vertical metres from surface in fresh rock (Figures 2 and 3). Results for the first eight holes of the program were announced to the ASX on 5 May, 2017.

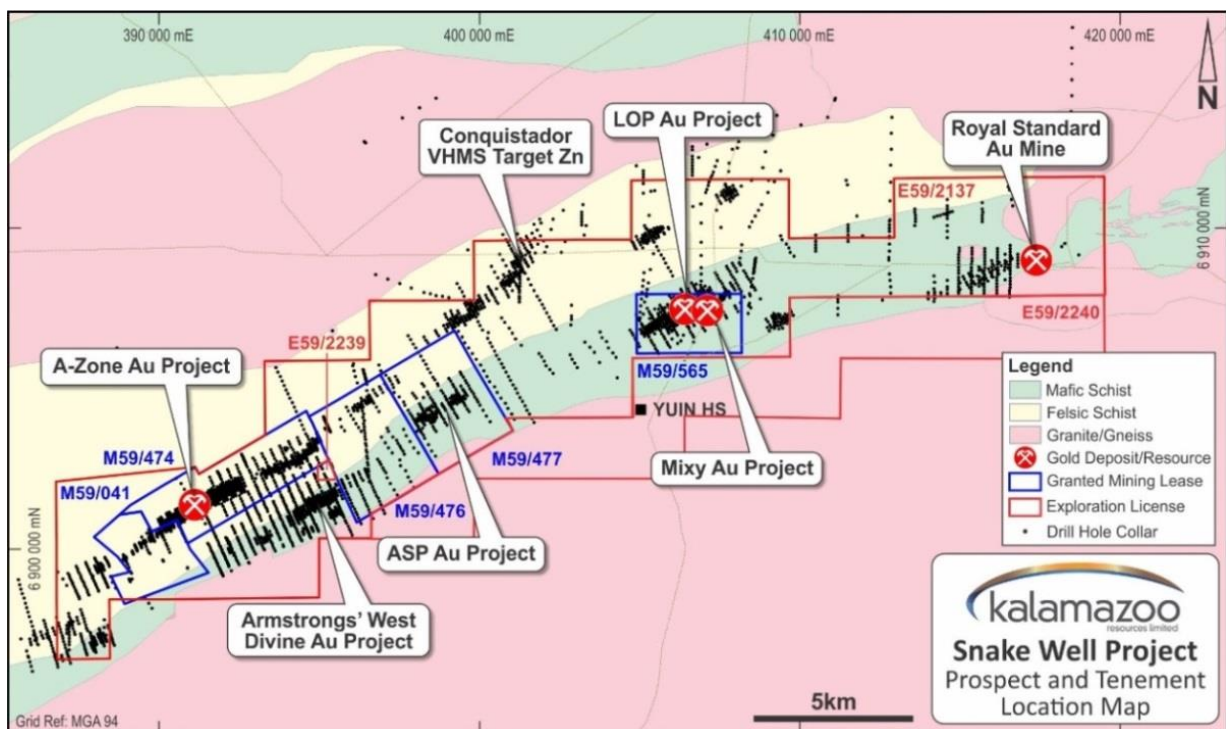


Figure 1: Location of Mixy Project area

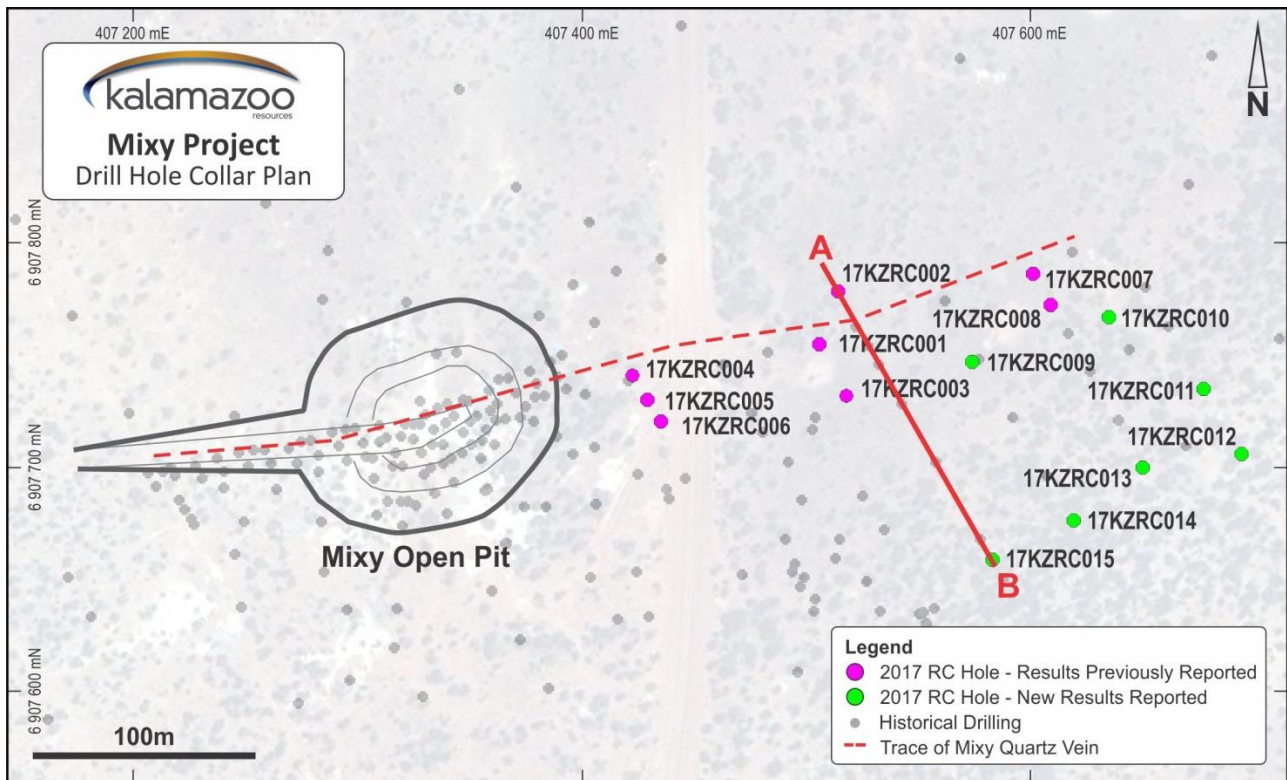


Figure 2: Mixy Project Drill Collar Location Plan and Cross Section Location

Results reported are for fire assays of one metre samples taken over target intervals in each hole. Significant results (>0.5 g/t Au, maximum of two metres of internal dilution included) are listed in Table 1 for all 15 holes drilled in the program. Results are awaited for composite samples taken over 4 metre intervals in the hanging wall and footwall to the main lode zone, in order to test for possible parallel lodes.

The results from previously announced holes 17KZRC001 to 17KZRC008 indicate that the main Mixy lode extends at shallow depths for a possible 150 metres east of the existing trial pit.

The results for holes 17KZRC009 to 17KZRC015 are of generally lower tenor than those previously reported. However, 17KZRC011 intersected 3 metres from 128 metres downhole at 4.09 g/t Au (including one metre at 10.72 g/t Au) associated with quartz veining approximately 240 metres east of the trial pit.

Deep holes 17KZRC013, 17KZRC014 and 17KZRC015 each recorded narrow intersections with grades in the range 1 g/t Au to 3.94 g/t Au at approximately 200 metres below surface to the east along strike of the main mineralised shoot (Figure 4), indicating that the controlling structure appears to persist to the east, albeit with narrower widths and lower gold tenor.

Holes 17KZRC010 and 17KZRC012, a further 100 metres to the east, did not intersect significant mineralisation (Figure 4).

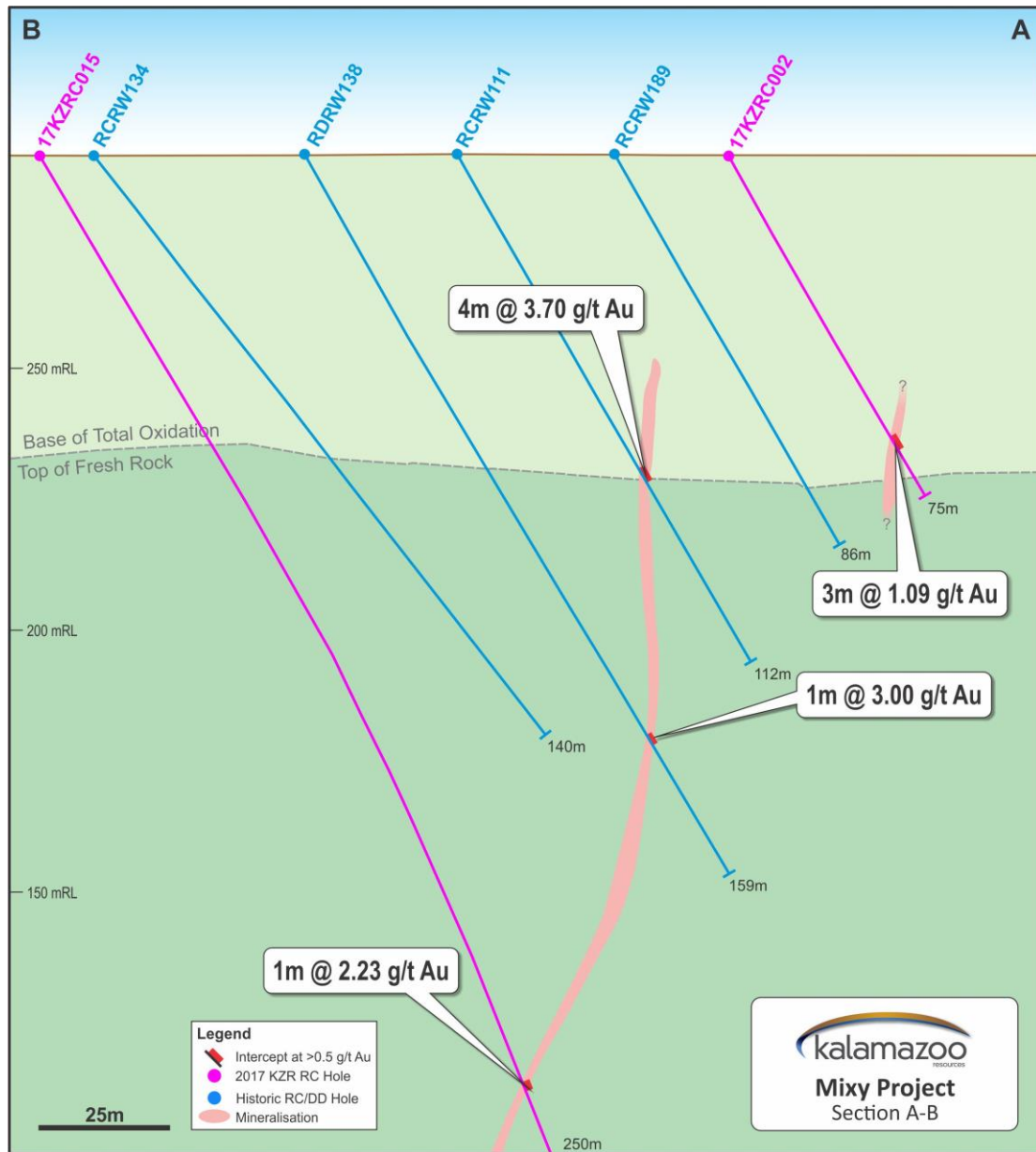


Figure 3: Mixy Cross Section A-B Drill Results

(Intersections are down hole lengths of >0.5 g/t Au, and include a maximum of 2m at <0.5 g/t Au)
(Note: Drill holes and intercepts for RCRW111 and RCRW138 are historical drilling)

Next Steps

Given the encouraging gold results from the initial drilling program, KZR will now review all recent and historical and plan a second drilling program designed to test the continuity of mainly oxide gold mineralisation in the eastern extension, to the west and beneath the current trial pit. The purpose of this drilling will be to assess if sufficient gold mineralisation can be delineated to justify the consideration for deepening the pit.

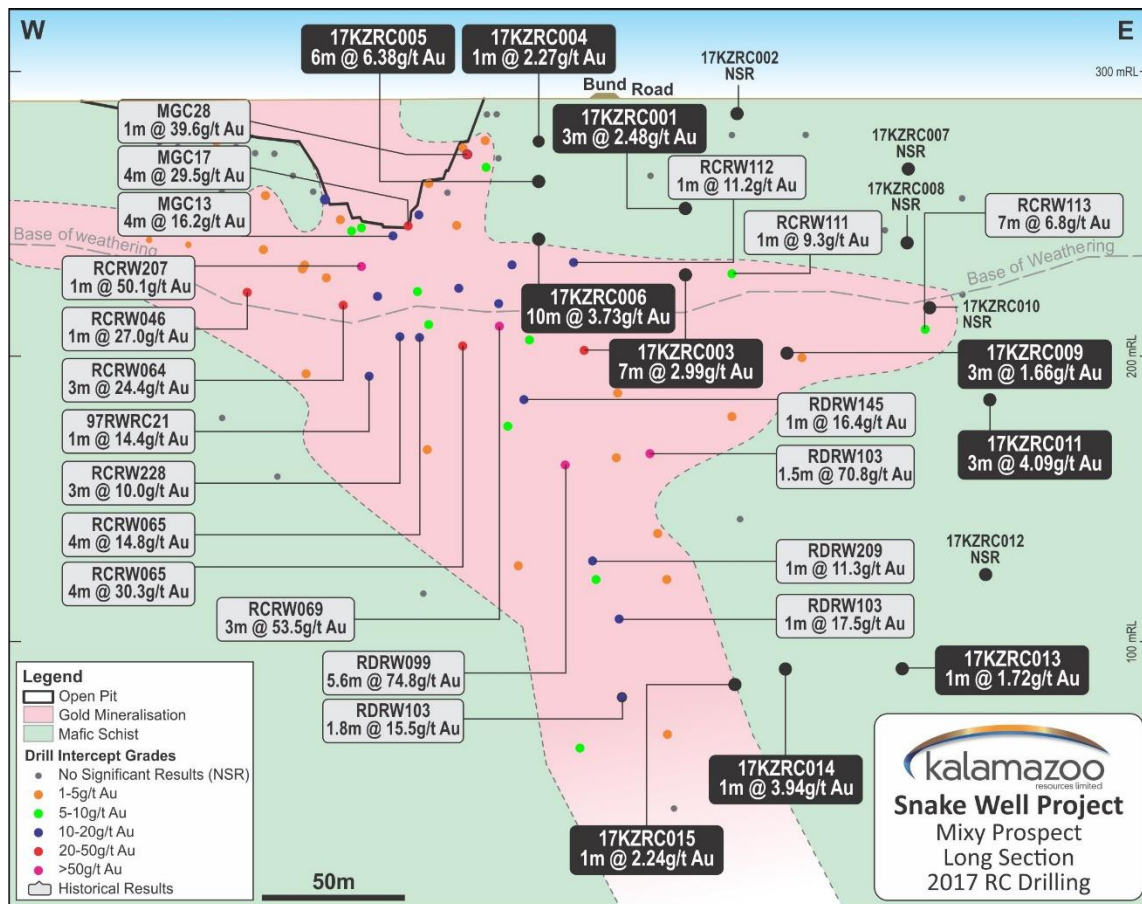


Figure 4: Mixy Longitudinal Section (looking north) Drilling Results

Kalamazoo has commenced studies to assess the base metal potential contained within the Snake Well Gold Project area, notably at Conquistador (Zinc) and deeper (fresh) portions of the A-Zone (copper and zinc).

At the Cork Tree (Copper) Project, in the Doolgunna region of Western Australia, planning has commenced for an exploration program to identify areas for copper potential. This involves review of all historical data, regional geology and geophysics and identification of anomalous and target zones for follow up.

The Board of Kalamazoo is pleased with progress to date at Mixy and will keep shareholders updated on future development and exploration programs at its Snake Well Gold Project.

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.

Some of the information above is extracted from the Kalamazoo Prospectus, dated 3rd October 2016 and is available to view on the company website at www.kzr.com.au. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of Exploration Results or estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the results and estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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).

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Table 1 Mixy RC Drilling - Significant Results (>0.5 g/t Au, maximum 2m internal dilution)

Hole No	Easting (m)* MGA94 Z50	Northing (m)* MGA94 Z50	RL (m)* AHD	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (magnetic)	Dip (degrees)	Intercept Length (m)**	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
17KZRC001	407507.07	6907752.17	290.13	90	331	-60	1	59	60	0.61
							3	87	90	2.48
17KZRC002	407514.08	6907778.03	290.52	75	331	-60	3	63	66	1.09
17KZRC003	407518.42	6907733.07	290.58	120	320	-60	2	63	65	1.01
							7	70	77	2.99
17KZRC004	407422.84	6907740.83	290.43	70	331	-60	1	35	36	0.73
							1	43	44	2.27
							1	46	47	1.70
17KZRC005	407429.33	6907730.80	290.29	70	331	-60	6	52	58	6.38
						(incl	1	52	53	27.8)
17KZRC006	407435.91	6907719.95	290.54	90	331	-60	4	56	60	0.78
							10	68	78	3.73
						(incl	1	69	70	19.61)
17KZRC007	407601.10	6907786.44	290.87	55	331	-60	NSR*			
17KZRC008	407612.60	6907768.27	290.68	75	331	-60	NSR*			
17KZRC009	407574.31	6907747.41	290.82	180	331	-60	3	75	78	1.66
17KZRC009							1	79	80	0.63
17KZRC009							1	81	82	0.59
17KZRC010	407635.52	6907767.17	290.75	95	331	-60	NSR*			
17KZRC011	407678.62	6907744.29	290.41	170	331	-60	3	128	131	4.09
17KZRC012	407694.75	6907706.84	290.71	230	331	-60	NSR*			
17KZRC013	407649.55	6907702.30	290.52	249	331	-60	1	180	181	0.79
17KZRC013							1	184	185	0.74
17KZRC013							1	193	194	1.72
17KZRC014	407617.94	6907676.99	290.52	250	331	-60	1	176	177	3.94
17KZRC015	407582.98	6907666.33	290.36	250	331	-60	1	186	187	1
17KZRC015							1	200	201	2.24
17KZRC015							1	214	215	0.68
	* Differential GPS survey			* No Significant Results						
	** Intercept lengths are down hole lengths									

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>The deposit was sampled by reverse circulation (RC) drilling - a total of 15 holes for 2,069 metres.</p> <p>RC drilling was sampled on 1m intervals. In expected barren intervals the one metre samples were composited over 4m intervals by spear sampling.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>RC field duplicate samples were taken at a rate of one every twenty samples.</p> <p>Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralisation of the deposit and complies with industry best practice.</p> <p>Historical holes within the drilling area were also reverse circulation (RC) drilling.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>RC drilling was conducted with modern drill rigs utilising high pressure and high volume compressed air and a 140mm (5.5") diameter face sampling percussion hammer.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<p>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.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<p>All RC chips were geologically logged. Lithology, veining, oxidation and weathering are recorded in the geology table of the drill hole database.</p> <p>RC logging is qualitative and descriptive in nature.</p> <p>Representative chip samples for every metre drilled are stored for reference.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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 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</i> 	<p>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 over a downhole zone estimated to contain the target mineralisation.</p> <p>The splitter was routinely cleaned at the end of each drill rod (6m) or as needed if damp material clung to the splitter.</p> <p>Duplicate samples were collected when splitting RC samples to assess the sampling precision.</p> <p>Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size typical for WA gold deposits.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>the material being sampled.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>RC samples were prepared and assayed at NATA accredited MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Pty Ltd in Perth.</p> <p>RC samples were weighed, dried, and pulverized in total to nominal 85% passing 75 micron and a 50g pulp sub sample assayed for gold by fire assay with an AAS finish.</p> <p>Composite samples were assayed by aqua regia digest/AAS finish.</p> <p>In addition to the Company QAQC samples included within the batches the laboratory includes its own CRM's, blanks and duplicates with every batch.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>Intersection assays were documented by a professional contractor to Kalamazoo Resources Ltd and independently verified by an experienced professional Exploration Manager at Kalamazoo Resources</p> <p>All assay data were received in electronic format from MinAnalytical, checked and verified by Kalamazoo Resources Ltd.</p> <p>No assay adjustment was applied.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>All drill hole collars were initially pegged using RTK differential GPS and were re-surveyed post drilling, to x-y accuracy of 2cm and height (z) to +/- 10cm (relative to AHD).</p> <p>All collar location data is in UTM grid (MGA94 Zone 50).</p> <p>Collars were measured relative to two local control stations installed by Goldfields Technical Services in 2015.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<p>Holes are spaced at irregular intervals to infill historical drilling.</p> <p>Current reporting is for progressive exploration results and not for Mineral Resource estimation.</p> <p>Sample compositing over 4m intervals has been applied in zones expected to be barren, however all results for these samples have not yet been received.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible 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> 	<p>Drill lines are oriented approximately at right angles to the currently interpreted strike of known mineralisation.</p> <p>No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>Samples were secured in closed polyweave sacks and bulka-bags for direct delivery via a registered transport company to the laboratory.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>No external audits or reviews have been completed on behalf of Kalamazoo Resources Limited.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	Historical exploration of the Mixy Prospect was undertaken by Roebuck Resources, CRA Exploration and Giralia Resources.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	Mixy is a quartz lode hosted Archean gold deposit located within the Talling Greenstone Belt of the western Murchison Province.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	All requisite drill hole information is tabulated elsewhere in this release.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>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.</p> <p>No metal equivalent reporting has been applied.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	Included elsewhere in this release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	All results above 1m at 0.5 g/t Au lower cut have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	None to report with this release.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	Further drilling will be planned to infill parts of the area subject of this program..