Mt Rawdon West Project – Update

Enhancing Baloo Drill Targets

- **New areas of mineralisation defined within the Mt Rawdon West Copper-Gold Project in Queensland.**
  - Prospect scale mapping has identified a new zone of mineralisation - the previously untested Allendale Lode - traced for 750 metres within the Baloo anomaly and returning up to 3.3% copper in rock chip assays.
  - Detailed modelling of LiDAR geophysical data has identified 203 historical copper-gold workings within the current area of interest at Mt Rawdon West. Most of these workings had not previously been identified.
- **Additional field work prioritised to enhance the understanding of the larger target pipeline.** Proposed drilling delayed, with current work including -
  - Detailed infill soil sampling over priority geochemical anomalies at the Baloo and King Louie prospects;
  - Ground truthing, rock chipping and mapping of historic prospecting pits, adits and shafts identified by the LiDAR surveys within these target areas; and
  - Detailed ground magnetic surveys to assist in defining targets under areas of transported cover.
- **Killi is well-funded with +$2M in cash and investments**(1).

Killi Resources Limited ('**Killi**' or the '**Company**') (ASX: KLI) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at its Mt Rawdon West Project ('**Project**'), located 20 kilometres northwest of the Mt Rawdon Gold Mine in the Bundaberg region of Queensland, Australia (Figure 4).

Recently completed exploration at the Baloo and King Louie prospects within Mt Rawdon West has identified new areas of mineralisation and enhanced priority target areas. To better define these anomalies, a program of detailed infill soil sampling and ground geophysics is currently underway.

The priority target for drilling at the Baloo copper-gold-molybdenum-bismuth geochemical anomaly (ASX announcement 18 August 2025) has been refined and extended. Recent rock chip sampling of outcrop returned results up to 1.9% copper and 0.67g/t Au (MRRK0135 and MRRK0133 – Table 1, Figure 1). This area is located only 400 metres south of the historical Wonbah molybdenum mine and hosts historical workings that returned 1.4% and 1.6% copper (MRRK0008 and MRRK0010) from prior Killi rock chip sampling (ASX announcement 7th September 2023).

Reference (1) – ASX announcement dated 18th August 2025

Also within the Baloo anomaly is the newly recognised extension to the Allendale lode, identified by recently acquired LiDAR geophysical data and traced between existing soil sampling lines for approximately 750 metres. Sampling of this trend has returned a peak rock chip assay of 3.3% copper (MRRK0125 – Table 1, Figure 2).

The ongoing discovery of new areas of mineralisation within the large Mt Rawdon West Project highlights the prospectivity of the area. The current work programs will continue to the end of the 2025 calendar year. Drilling remains a focus for the Company, with the intention to test the highest ranked targets at the earliest opportunity.

As reported in the ASX announcement dated the 18th August 2025, Killi's exploration is fully funded, with more than $2 million in cash investments.

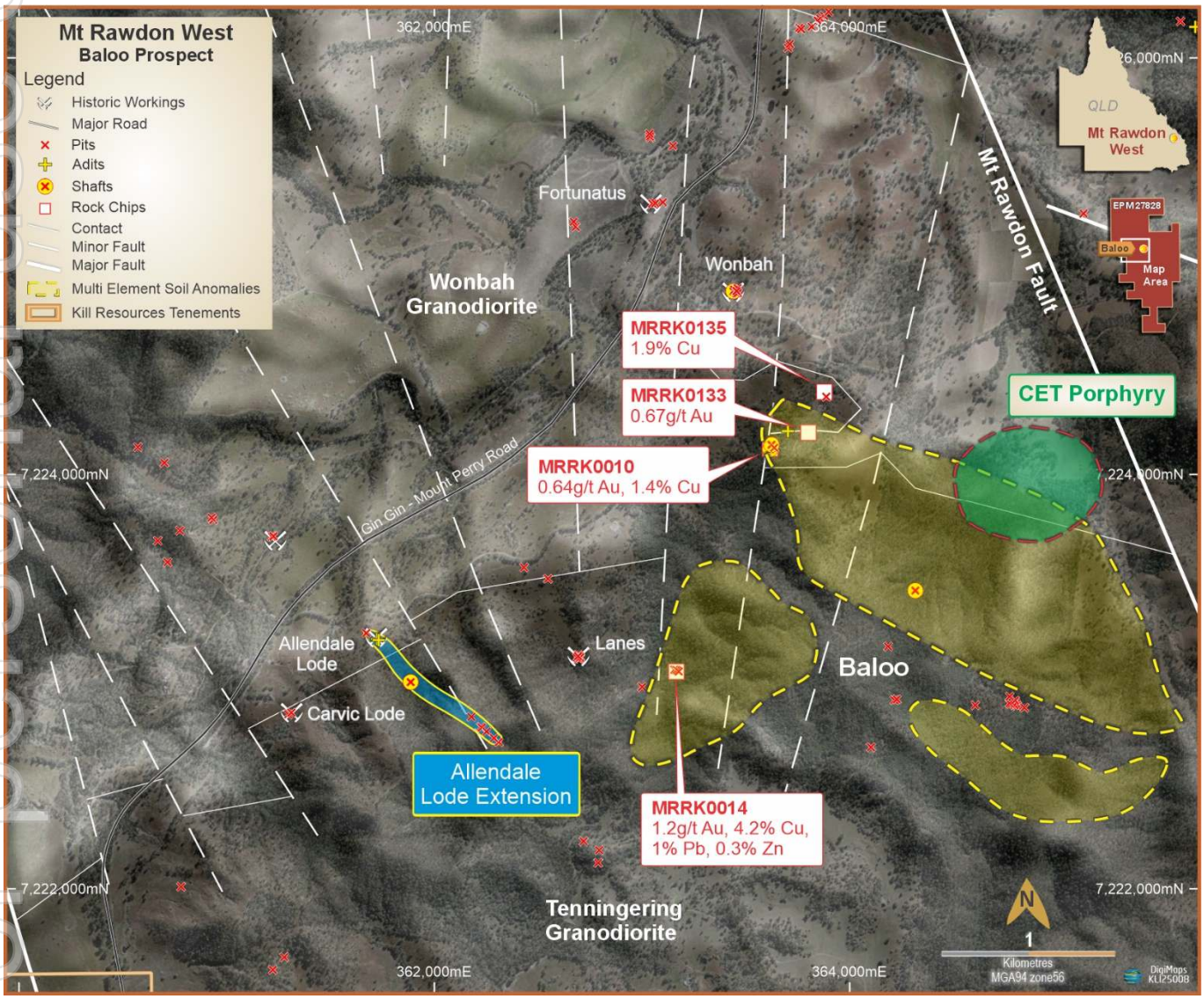

Figure 1: Baloo and Allendale Lode Extension target areas with multi-element soil geochemical anomaly, significant rock chip assay results, CET Porphyry Target and structural interpretation along the contact with the Wonbah Granodiorite and Tenningering Granodiorite.

Field Validation of Targets and Anomalies for Drilling

During September, fieldwork at Mt Rawdon West focused on the Baloo anomaly and the validation of priority areas as potential drill targets. Additionally, assessment of the LiDAR data identified a substantial number of previously unknown historical workings that required investigation.

The Baloo prospect is a significant copper-gold-molybdenum soil anomaly covering 4 kilometres x 1.7 kilometres coincident with induced polarisation (IP), aeromagnetic and radiometric geophysical anomalies and represents a compelling drill target. Previous Company announcements have detailed high-grade rock chip samples within a broader copper-gold-molybdenum anomaly (ASX announcement 7th September 2023).

Priority Multielement Drill Target

The northern extent of Baloo geochemical anomaly (Figure 1) has developed into a compelling target area. This area exhibits a broad multi-element (copper-gold-molybdenum) soil geochemical anomaly (ASX announcement 18th August 2025), a faulted and irregular contact between the Wonbah Granodiorite (to the north) and the Tenningering Granodiorite (the host intrusion), a concealed "Centre for Exploration Targeting" (CET) porphyry target (ASX announcement 18th August 2025) and, despite extensive cover, multiple high tenor rock chip assays.

The area hosts significant historical workings (LiDAR feature OBS-003 in Figure 3 and Appendix A) traced over a 440 metre strike length, with the most substantial workings being a shaft 4 metres in diameter, of unknown depth (water level at ~6 metres below surface), with abundant malachite and azurite (copper secondaries) and molybdenite in spoils. Sampling of the shaft spoils by Killi (ASX announcement 7th September 2023) returned best results of:

- 1.6% Cu (MRRK0008)
- 1.4% Cu, 0.64 g/t Au (MRRK0010)

Approximately 160 metres northeast of the shaft at OBS-003 (MRRK0010) is a quartz-iron oxide hill, interpreted to be a completely leached gossan (Figure 1). Recent rock chip sampling (results provided in Table 1) of a mineralised outcrop in this area returned:

- 0.67 g/t Au (MRRK0133)
- 1.9% Cu and 255ppm Mo (MRRK0135).

This target is close to the northern boundary of the Baloo intrusion and is characterised by structural and geochemical complexity. Immediately to the north of this target is the Wonbah Molybdenum Mine (Figure), also within the Killi project. This area is a focus for the Company and is currently being explored in more detail with infill geochemistry and ground magnetics.

The Allendale Lode Extension

The Allendale Lode Extension was identified from the detailed processing of recently acquired LiDAR data. It has been traced on surface for 750 metres along strike and is located between widely spaced soil sampling lines and likely continues under cover to the north and south (Figure 2). The observed mineralised structure consists of brecciated quartz, iron oxides and copper mineralisation (predominantly as copper secondaries - malachite and azurite). Copper mineralisation is also observed within the host granodiorite, adjacent to the structure.

Assays returned from sampling of this lode are reported in Table 1 (MRRK0117 to MRRK0132), with the best results including:

- 3.3% Cu (MRRK0125)
- 3% Cu, 165g/t Ag, 0.19% Bi (MRRK0127)
- 1.7% Cu (MRRK0121)
- 1.6% Cu (MRRK0122)
- 1.3% Cu (MRRK0126)
- 1.3% Cu (MRRK0119)
- 1.3% Cu (MRRK0117)

- 1.1% Cu (MRRK0124)

Additional detailed infill geochemical sampling and mapping is required to better understand this target.

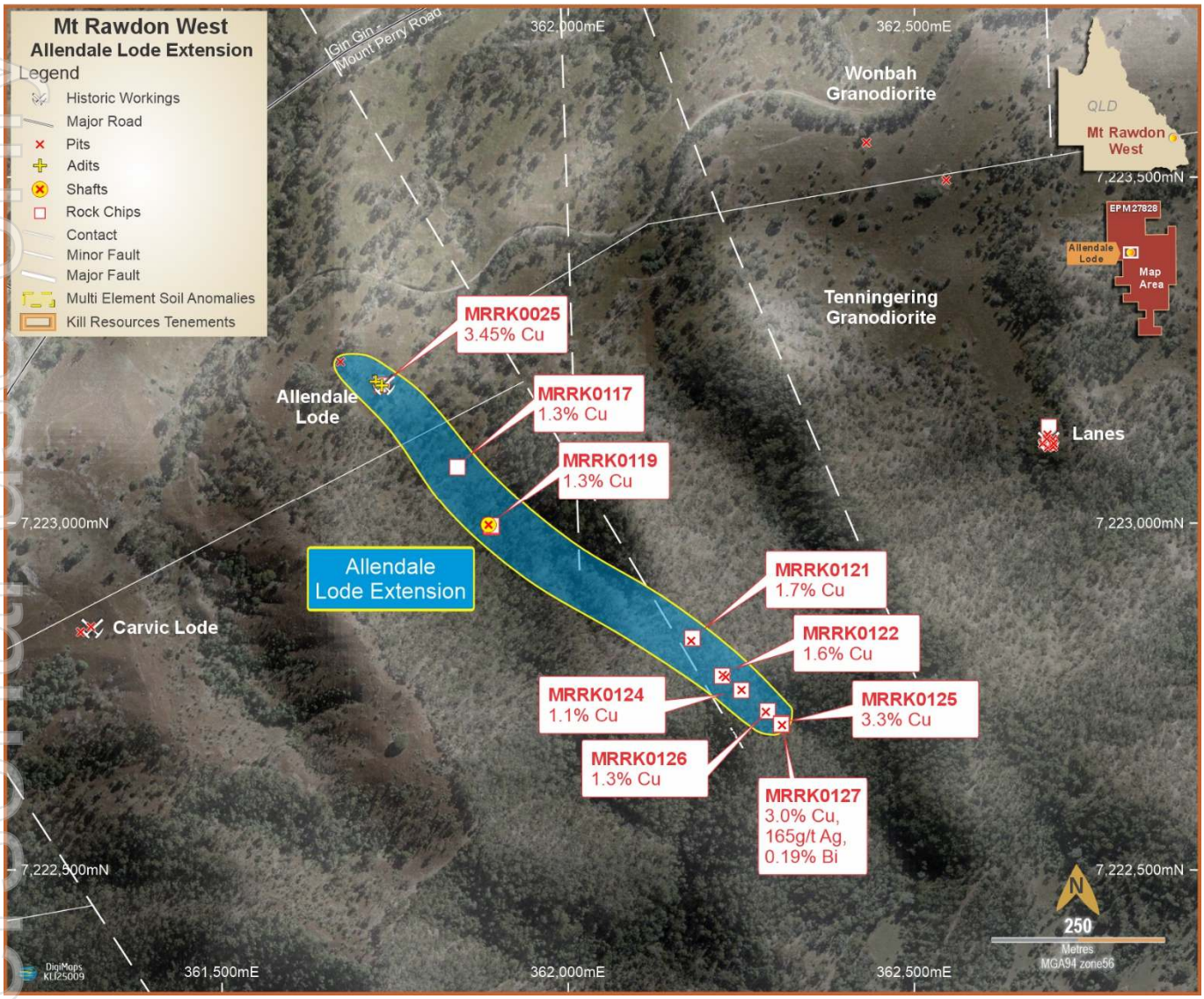

Figure 2: Zoomed in view of the Allendale Lode Extension with significant historic and reported significant rock chip assay results.

Reprocessing 2023 Queensland Government LiDAR

LiDAR is a remote-sensing process that allows the accurate mapping of the Earth's surface. Killi acquired 235km^2 of the 2023 Queensland Government LiDAR that covered the northern half of the Project, including the Baloo, Kaa and King Louie prospect areas.

GeoCloud Analytics were engaged to process and provide interpretation from the LiDAR data acquired from the Government. GeoCloud specialise in the acquisition, reprocessing and interpretation of LiDAR data for the mineral exploration and mining industry using specialist machine learning IP.

In total, 203 sites of interpreted historical workings were identified within the area studied, including 186 prospecting pits, 11 adits and 6 vertical shafts. There are 16 known areas of historic activity within the LiDAR survey area currently captured in the Queensland Government 'mineral resource sites' database. The reprocessing of the LiDAR data has identified the extent of excavations at the known locations and also provided substantial new areas for future field reconnaissance work.

Within the priority Baloo anomaly alone, 43 LiDAR-identified features have been validated, comprising 4 shafts, 3 adits and 36 prospecting pits. This includes 24 features not previously identified. A total of 14 high priority areas are defined for on-ground investigation. These targets are presented in Figure 3 and summarised in Appendix A.

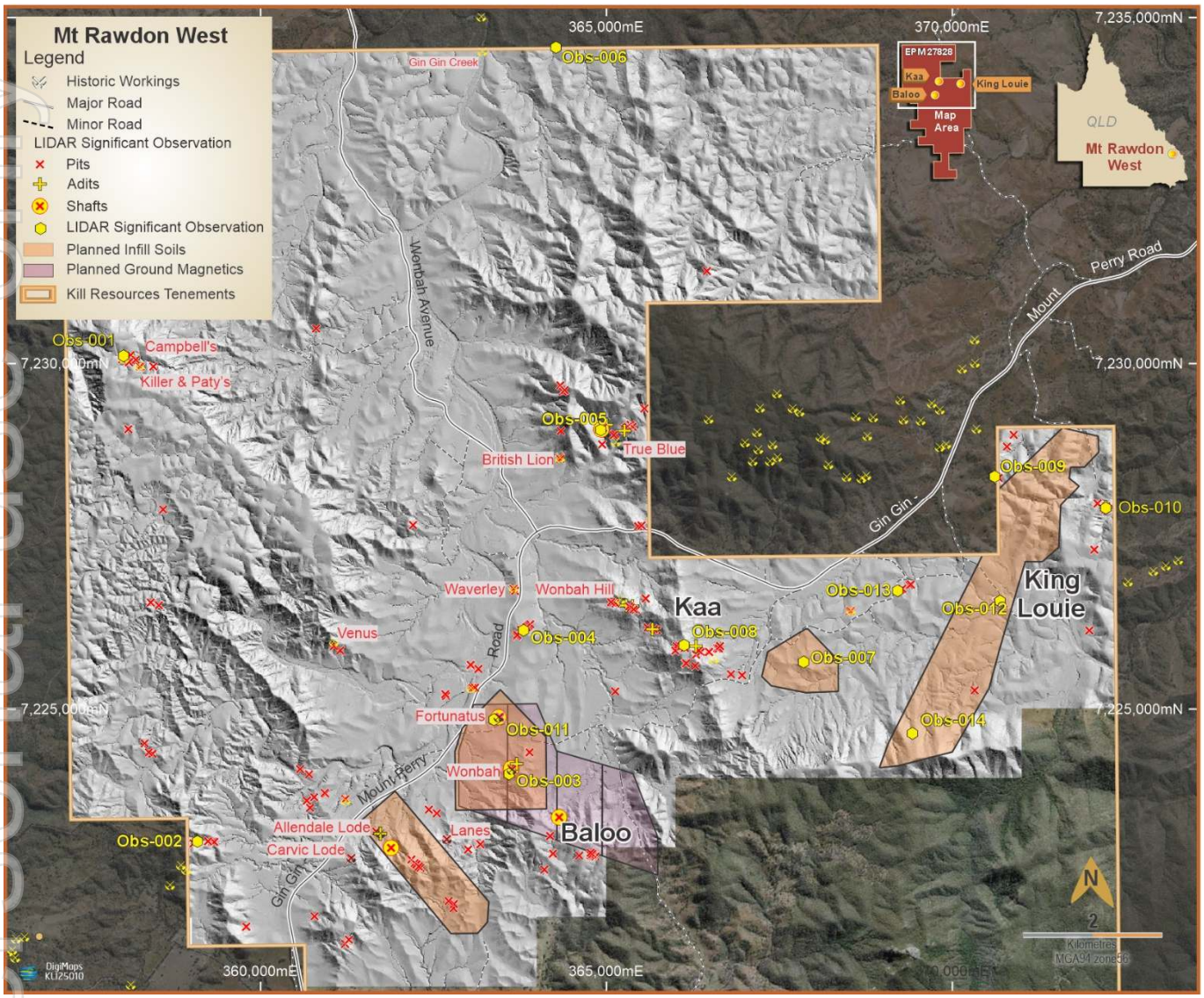

Figure 3: GeoCloud Analytics LiDAR reprocessed image with significant observations, locations of historic workings and upcoming fieldwork programs, currently underway.

Next Steps at Mt Rawdon West

A work program is currently underway, focussing on several areas (Figure 3) and including:

Soil Sampling

- Infill soil sampling (100 metres x 100 metres) over current priority drill targets on the northern extents of the Baloo geochemical anomaly. This work will infill the current 200 metres x 400 metres soil sampling and expand geochemical coverage over LiDAR feature OBS-003 historical workings), the adjacent gossan hill, the irregular lithological contact of the Wonbah-Tenningering Granodiorite and the area surrounding the historical Wonbah Molybdenum Mine.

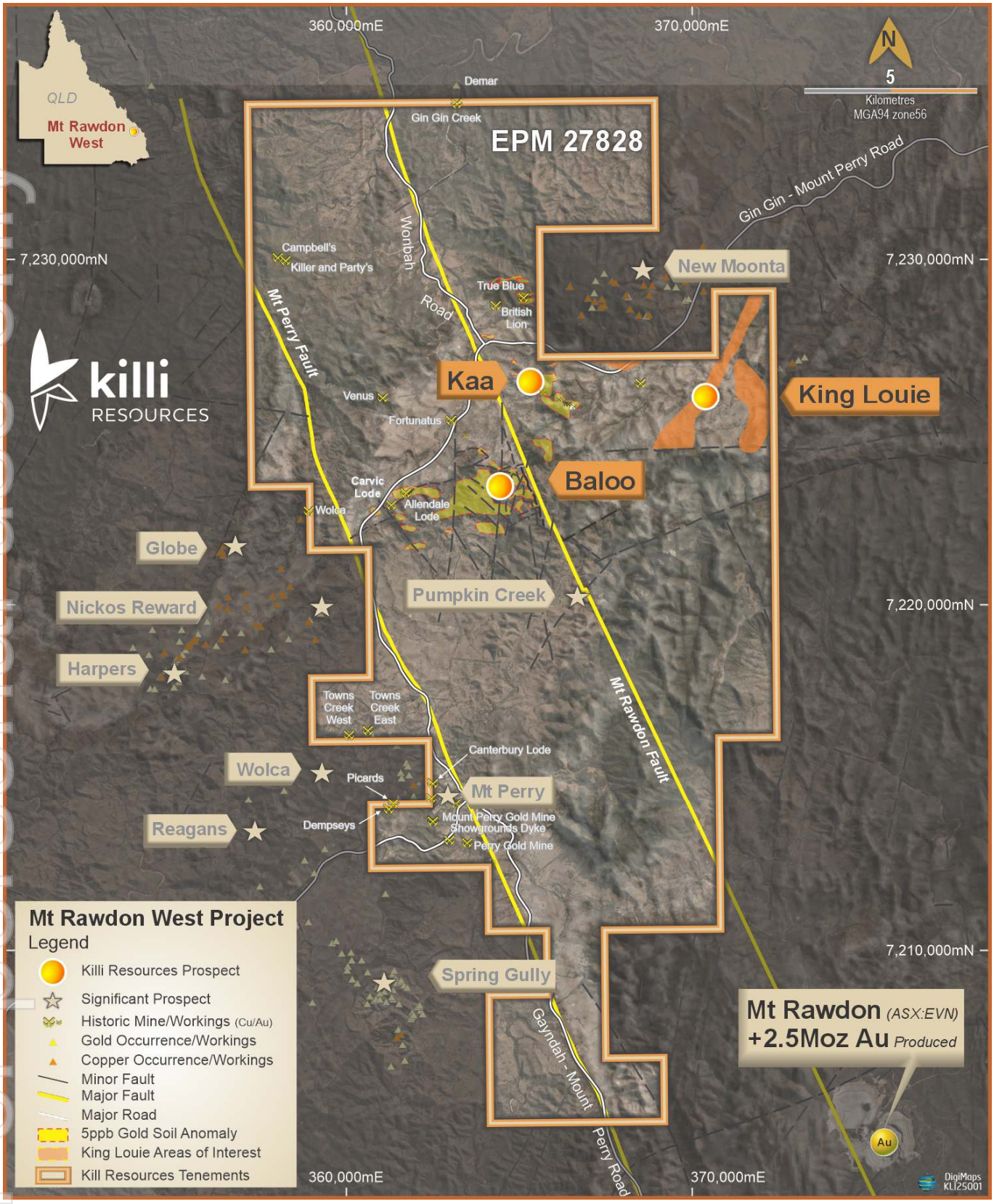

Figure 4: Mt Rawdon West Project – Area of activity, including prospects, key interpreted structure and geochemical areas of interest over a satellite image.

- Infill soil sampling (100 metres x 100 metres) along the Allendale Lode Extension. The existing soil sampling lines are 200 metres X 400 metres spacing, subparallel with the mineralised structure and providing no opportunity to test or identify the Allendale Lode.

- Infill soil sampling at LiDAR feature OBS-007 (100m x 100m). Previously sampled coarsely (200 metres x 400 metres) as part of the King Louie soil sampling program.
- Infill soils sampling at King Louie (100 metres x 100 metres). Previously reported northeast-southwest multielement trend within the King Louie area of interest.

Ground Magnetics Survey

- A ground magnetic survey will be conducted at 50 metres x 50 metres spacing over the coincident geochemical, aeromagnetic and radiometric anomalies in proximity to the northern contact of the Baloo geochemical anomaly. This area is predominantly under cover and detailed magnetics will assist in the targeting of drilling.

LiDAR Reconnaissance

- After the success of the initial reconnaissance of historical workings defined by the LiDAR, the next phase of field work will be to ground truth OBS-001 to OBS-014 (Figure 3, Appendix A) that have not yet been validated or previously explored by Killi. Rock chip sampling and field observations will be made at each location.

About Killi Resources Limited

Killi Resources Ltd ('Killi" (ASX: KLI) is an Australia-based and focused explorer employing a methodical and disciplined approach to exploring for gold and copper in forgotten mineral provinces (Figure 5). Its 100% owned projects include the West Tanami Gold Project in Western Australia, and two gold-copper exploration projects in Queensland - the Mt Rawdon West Project near Bundaberg and the Ravenswood Project in the Charters Towers region - both well-endowed mineral provinces that are significantly underexplored and amenable to new large-scale discoveries.

The Company also retains copper rights to the Balfour Project in the Pilbara of Western Australia (tenure held by Black Canyon (ASX: BCA)).

The Mt Rawdon West Project is Killi's flagship exploration asset, comprising of tenement EPM27828 which covers 309km^2 of prospective gold and copper ground between Evolutions Mt Rawdon Gold Mine and SolGold's Mt Perry Project, located inland 60 kilometres from Bundaberg in Queensland (Figure 4). The project is an early-stage exploration play and hosts a large Cu-Au-Mo soil geochemical anomaly at the intersection of major structural breaks, extending from the Mt Perry and Mt Rawdon deposits. This geochemical anomaly is coincident with compelling geophysical features.

The geochemical and geophysical anomalies at Mt Rawdon West are significant due to the following characteristics:

- The size and scale of the surface copper-gold anomalies;
- The grade of copper and gold in soils;
- The elements associated with the gold and copper, specifically molybdenum, and the zones of pathfinder elements, with lead and zinc on the periphery;
- The geophysical features (IP, magnetics, radiometrics and VTEM) that are coincident with geochemistry;
- The location of the anomalism at the intersection of key geological units, Curtis Island sediments, with the Triassic and Permian Granodiorites;
- The presence of blind intrusive features adjacent to the geochemical anomalies; and
- The existence of strongly mineralised veins and shears with a large alteration halo in drilling.

The Ravenswood North Project consists of five granted tenements totalling ~580km^2, mostly covering the prospective Ravenswood-Charter Towers gold corridor, host to Ravenswood Gold Mine, Charter Towers, Golden Valley, Kitty O'Shea, Mt Success and Piccadilly. The Company believes this project has the potential to host an Intrusive-Related Gold System.

The West Tanami Project in Western Australia includes 100% ownership of 1,634km^2 in granted tenure, hosting over 100 kilometre strike of major gold corridor. The existing gold endowment of the Tanami Gold Province is greater than 19M oz Au and includes the Callie, Tanami, Twin Bonanza, Coyote and Kookaburra mines.

Exploration at West Tanami is being undertaken by Gold Fields Limited (JSE: GFI), who have the right to earn up to an 85% interest in the project by spending $13 million within five years. The Joint Venture agreement between Killi and Gold Fields ensures the project will be adequately and systematically explored in the coming years, leveraging it to the financial market's sentiment for gold.

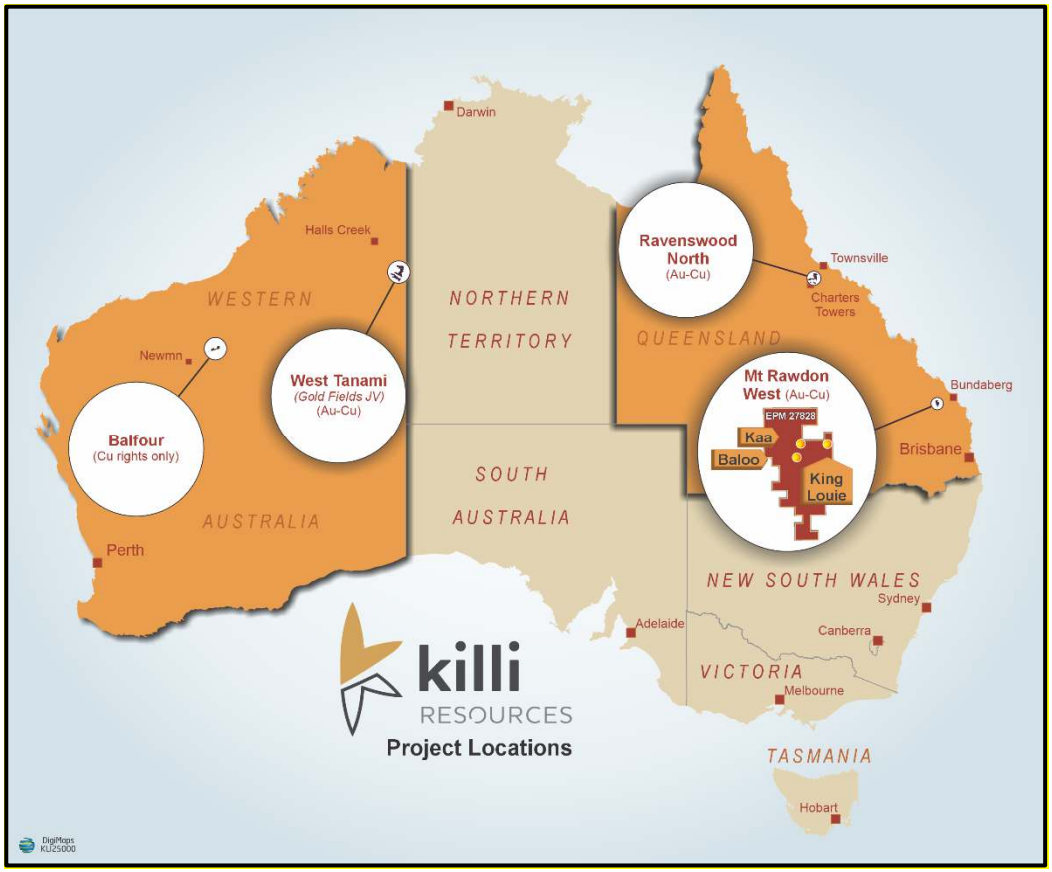

Figure 5. Location of all Killi Resources Projects in Australia.

***Table 1**: Rock chip samples reported within this document. Datum MGA94 Zone 56*

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Cu %	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Comments
MRRK0008	363617.0	7224142.0	0.167	7.64	0.55	16,050.0	1.61	27.20	3.0	19.0	
MRRK0010	363615.0	7224126.0	0.637	8.96	0.74	14,100.0	1.41	74.00	32.1	12.0	
MRRK0014	363164.0	7223048.0	1.160	75.80	290.00	42,200.0	4.22	34.00	10,250.0	2,980.0	
MRRK0025	361731.0	7223200.0	0.087	85.90	244.00	34,500.0	3.45	83.40	555.0	252.0	Allendale - Quartz veining including ex-sulphides within granite
MRRK0100	364999.9	7223687.4	0.079	0.04	25.17	28.6		1.26	9.4	1.2	Granodiorite with voids after quartz stringers
MRRK0101	364997.5	7223683.7	0.012	0.27	3.04	33.1		0.59	2.4	3.8	Granodiorite minor potassic alteration
MRRK0102	364809.0	7223283.1	0.007	0.02	0.14	282.0		4.95	1.7	2.7	Quartz vein with minor iron oxide cubic pits
MRRK0103	365006.8	7223733.2	0.008	0.25	0.39	292.9		0.95	3.7	25.2	Unaltered granodiorite smeared malachite
MRRK0104	364200.4	7223600.5	0.017	0.17	0.99	672.9		1.31	5.3	5.1	Unaltered granodiorite smeared malachite
MRRK0105	364319.0	7223439.1	0.072	1.60	17.20	762.3		284.68	192.2	42.8	Gossan?, iron oxide cubic pits
MRRK0106	364322.4	7223433.3	0.027	0.35	2.99	2,748.6		0.99	6.2	103.2	Malachite on fracture plane of granodiorite
MRRK0107	364123.2	7224251.2	0.000	0.02	0.09	9.1		1.02	3.5	21.2	Porphyry rhyodacite
MRRK0108	363434.5	7224839.9	0.001	0.07	0.07	34.4		10.01	4.6	61.7	Rhyolite moderate potassic alteration
MRRK0109	363434.5	7224839.9	0.001	0.02	0.05	13.2		8.91	3.6	17.6	Potassic altered granodiorite
MRRK0110	363434.5	7224839.9	0.003	0.49	0.21	1.9		13.16	12.3	30.1	Rhyolite moderate potassic alteration
MRRK0111	362995.2	7222969.4	0.003	0.63	0.14	386.4		0.92	4.4	5.4	Malachite in potassic altered granodiorite
MRRK0112	363279.1	7223066.2	0.011	0.15	0.07	1,561.9		0.41	4.9	6.9	Pervasive malachite interstitial fracture altered/pervasive in quartz rich granodiorite
MRRK0113	363408.3	7223137.8	0.001	0.12	0.10	1,149.4		0.36	5.1	7.1	Silica flooded granodiorite with malachite on fractures/contact
MRRK0114	363408.3	7223137.8	0.000	0.01	0.08	4.8		0.27	9.5	26.5	Silica flooded granodiorite
MRRK0115	363609.6	7223203.2	0.001	0.05	0.09	594.7		0.34	3.2	6.2	Malachite on fracture, potassic/silica altered Granodiorite
MRRK0116	363352.8	7223491.2	0.009	0.19	0.92	561.3		0.44	4.7	10.4	Malachite fracture on salvage in Granodiorite
MRRK0117	361839.8	7223081.7	0.020	6.85	99.45	13,004.7	1.30	40.45	52.5	9.8	Quartz veining, malachite, pyrite (Allendale Lode)
MRRK0118	361888.8	7222996.4	0.002	0.08	0.48	370.7		0.50	5.5	52.7	Rhyodacite with minor sulphide
MRRK0119	361888.3	7222995.0	0.197	18.46	56.32	13,134.1	1.31	38.13	60.8	109.5	Oxidised quartz vein with sulphides (Allendale Lode)
MRRK0120	361888.6	7222994.5	0.001	0.07	0.32	74.2		10.20	6.6	18.2	Strong potassic altered granodiorite with smeared malachite (Allendale Lode)
MRRK0121	362179.1	7222834.1	0.179	60.11	517.46	16,941.5	1.69	69.21	159.3	96.2	Iron oxides, malachite, quartz veining (Allendale Lode)
MRRK0122	362222.1	7222779.6	0.062	21.44	91.36	15,912.5	1.59	25.11	49.6	18.5	Iron oxides, malachite, quartz veining, chalcopyrite (Allendale Lode)
MRRK0123	362249.8	7222758.8	0.117	22.95	930.67	7,775.6	0.78	25.32	33.1	20.6	Iron oxides, quartz veining, chalcopyrite (Allendale Lode)
MRRK0124	362287.9	7222729.2	0.026	8.36	69.24	11,087.4	1.11	12.82	38.8	14.3	Iron oxides, quartz veining, chalcopyrite, pyrite (Allendale Lode)
MRRK0125	362308.0	7222709.1	0.102	49.95	415.00	33,208.0	3.32	9.55	144.5	19.7	Iron oxides, quartz veining, chalcopyrite (Allendale Lode)
MRRK0126	362307.8	7222711.1	0.001	0.53	7.39	13,240.1	1.32	0.83	5.8	83.8	Granodiorite with iron oxides, malachite (Allendale Lode)
MRRK0127	362307.6	7222709.8	0.245	165.09	######	29,928.0	2.99	37.63	417.5	51.0	Quartz, iron oxide, malachite, azurite (Allendale Lode)
MRRK0128	363710.5	7224140.1	0.001	0.93	7.33	419.5		1.62	6.1	1.9	Altered weathered Granodiorite with iron staining after sulphides?
MRRK0129	363760.3	7224204.2	0.002	0.14	0.74	108.4		9.74	3.4	0.7	Highly siliceous ferruginous Granodiorite
MRRK0130	363754.0	7224207.6	0.006	0.82	8.89	512.1		94.15	6.9	4.4	Breccia quartz iron oxide
MRRK0131	363701.4	7224212.2	0.002	0.05	0.36	349.0		56.27	3.1	12.2	Quartz breccia iron oxides, massive magnetite
MRRK0132	363701.9	7224226.8	0.007	0.47	0.51	834.6		265.71	19.7	3.7	Leached gossan in quartz breccia.
MRRK0133	363800.2	7224202.8	0.667	4.10	2.01	514.1		32.21	5.8	4.7	Gossan + Granodiorite
MRRK0134	363930.3	7223712.1	0.007	7.27	0.69	5,532.4	0.55	3.83	12.8	23.9	Malachite Azurite in Granodiorite biotite alteration salvages
MRRK0135	363876.8	7224398.1	0.007	1.04	0.33	19,067.5	1.91	255.08	6.0	31.6	Malachite interstitial in Granodiorite
RK14100	365039.0	7228779.0	0.060	26.40	177.00	14,600.0	1.46	10.00	66.0	121.0	
AR0113	365053.0	7228873.0	0.710	108.00	53.00	4,470.0	0.45	82.00	170.0	210.0	

Appendix A

Killi acquired 235sqkm of the 2023 Queensland Government LiDAR that covered the northern half of the Project, including the Baloo, Kaa and King Louie prospect areas.

GeoCloud Analytics were engaged to process and provide interpretation from the LiDAR data acquired from the Government. GeoCloud specialise in the acquisition, reprocessing and interpretation of LiDAR data for the mineral exploration and mining industry using specialist machine learning IP. The following areas of observations were identified by GeoCloud Analytics and Killi have provided additional context and recommendations.

OBS-001: Historically known as Campbell's Gold Prospect and also Killer and Party's Gold Prospect. Includes a series of 11 pits and 1 adit coincident with linear structures striking 290° over >400m. No rock chip assay or structural mapping data exists in Killi's database. Further investigation on ground is required.

OBS-002: Historically known as Wolca, Wolca No.1 and Wolca No.2. Observed is a series of 19 pits and 1 adit in the hills adjacent to the west of EPM 27828 (the Mt Rawdon West tenement), but striking 070° over >350m into Killi tenure that has never been investigated. A series of 4 pits 200m to the east, within EPM 27828 and striking 100°, suggest local structural complexity. Further investigation on ground is required.

OBS-003: No record exists within the Queensland government mineral resource sites database. 2 shafts, 1 adit and 1 pit over a 400m strike. This area was visited by Killi during the recent fieldtrip. Historically the spoils around the shafts have been sampled with peak assay results of 0.64g/t Au and 1.41% Cu (MRRK010), 1.6% Cu (MRRK008 (Table 1). Future work programs are planned.

OBS-004: No record exists within the Queensland government mineral resource sites database. A series of 8 pits striking 050 over >250m. No rock chip assay data or structural mapping data exists in Killi's database. Further investigation on ground is required.

OBS-005: Historically known as True Blue, multiple trends of adits (2) and pits (11) and a single shaft striking 048°. The area is along strike to the west of the significant concentration of New Moonta old workings and has been historically reported copper, gold and silver anomalism. Exploration coverage of this area is patchy and further investigation on ground is required.

OBS-006: No record exists within the Queensland government mineral resource sites database. 10 pits outside of the northern boundary of EPM 27828 striking 175° into Killi's tenure. Coincidently old workings cease at the boundary of the tenement. The strike of the working is irregular in the area and further investigation on ground is required.

OBS-007: A series of tight linear structures striking 170° crosscut by a 100° striking structures. 1.5km along strike from Killi's high-grade Kaa prospect. OBS-007 is not a historic prospecting/mining area and is untested by surface geochemistry, but its relationship to Kaa and the intensity of cross cutting structures warrants further investigation.

OBS-008: Historic Wonbah Hill (known as the Kaa prospect) has been explored by Killi over the past few years. Exploration efforts concluded after a 6 diamond drillhole campaign (ASX announcement 21st October 2024). Currently no further work is required here.

OBS-009/010: No record exists within the Queensland government mineral resource sites database. The feature includes 9 prospecting pits and 2 adits concentrated in 2 separate areas 1.6km apart. Two 010° striking cross-cutting structures are thought to intersect the same 105° striking shear. The area is <1km from the eastern extent of the historic New Moonta old workings. Further investigation on ground is required.

OBS-011: Historic Wonbah molybdenum (Mo) Mine. At one time the most productive Mo mine in the world (early 1900s). A quartz-calcite pipe with coarse molybdenite segregated on the contact within the pipe was mined down to 90m. A 1972 inspection report

(https://geoscience.data.qld.gov.au/dataset/cr004218) concluded that the pipe is increasing in diameter with depth, with the mineralisation continuing part historical development. The mine ceased operations due to operational costs. The area has been included in the 2025 field work program.

OBS-012/013: No record exists within the Queensland government mineral resource sites database. Both reside within the King Louie target area. A series of 6 and 7 pits respectively striking 070°, cross cutting the main trend in the area. No historic work has been completed over either area and as such they will requires further on ground investigation.

OBS-014: Refers to a radial patterns of linear structures at King Louie. GeoCloud Analytics noted that these linear features may be related to large porphyry/intrusive systems like they have observed for other clients. These observed features are coincident with the interpreted large intrusive body with radial structural features previously reported (ASX release 25th June 2025). On ground reconnaissance at King Louie is part of the 2025 field work campaign.

Enquires

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Compliance Statement

The information in this report that relates to prior Exploration Results are extracted from the ASX Announcements listed below which are available on the Company's website www.killi.com.au and the ASX website (ASX code: KLI):

***Table 2**: KLI ASX Announcements referenced in this report*

Date	Announcement title
7 September 2023	Mt Rawdon – High-grade Cu-Au at surface, at Baloo Prospect
30 October 2023	Mt Rawdon – Large-scale Cu-Au porphyry targets defined
20 May 2024	Mt Rawdon – Exploration recommences
9 July 2024	Mt Rawdon – Confirmed high-grade Au-Cu at Kaa
21 October 2024	Mt Rawdon – Drilling confirms large-scale Au-Cu system
21 November 2024	Mt Rawdon – Significant IP target identified at Baloo
4 December 2024	Mt Rawdon – Drill results indicate large epithermal at Kaa
25 June 2025	Corporate – Company Presentation
18 August 2025	Mt Rawdon – New Areas of Mineralisation Identified

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirm that form and context in which the Competent

Person's finding are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Brett Smith. Mr Smith is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Smith has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are 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 Smith is a consultant to Killi Resources Limited and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This ASX announcement contains certain statements that may constitute "forward looking statement". Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual values, results, performance achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward looking statements.

Forward looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements.

These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for making the forward-looking Statements in the announcement based on the information contained in this and previous ASX announcements.

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 gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	***Rock chip sampling*** All rock chip samples were collected in September 2025 and are reported in this ASX announcement. Rock chips were collected at surface as scree from slopes, in-situ from structures observed in valleys and hillsides, or as waste rocks from mullock piles in relation to historical mining activities. The collection of these rock chip samples is appropriate for the style of mineralisation being explored for. All sample details are reported in Table 1. The location of samples was recorded using a handheld GPS Garmin and using GPS Tracks applications which use satellite positioning and are accurate within +/- 2m. Sample locations were digitally recorded and logged within the geologist's field notebook and in Avenza maps. All samples were geologically logged, pXRF'd (not reported) and photographed prior to being sent to the laboratory for analysis. ***Historic rock chip sampling*** Kili Resources has previously reported referenced historical results in the ASX announcements identified in Table 2. ***LiDAR*** Killi Resources obtained the Bundaberg 2023 LGA LiDAR dataset from Spatial Servies QLD, totalling 235km^2 over EPM 27828 The LiDAR was acquired with a Riegl VQ-1560 II-S sensor by RPS Consulting Pty Ltd (RPS) with a maximum return count of eight returns per emitted laser pulse. The LiDAR data was supplied in GDA2020 datum, UTM zone 55 coordinate system in metres, Vertical Datum being Australian Height Datum 1971 (AHD71), derived from Ausgeoid2020 The LiDAR was checked by RPS against and tied to ground control points to yield a horizontal accuracy of +/- 0.6m @ 95% CI (2 Sigma) Confidence Interval, and vertical accuracy of +/- 0.2m @ 95% CI (2 Sigma) Confidence Interval. The LiDAR was flown with a minimum average density of 10.5ppm with 45% swath overlap (20ppm effective density) with an average flying height of 1933m AGL. The LiDAR was acquired with a swath width of 2166m. The LiDAR was acquired with 333 primary flight runs with a spacing of approximately 975m, and 18 secondary flight runs acting as tie lines.
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.).*	N/A
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.*	N/A

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.*	
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.*	***Rock chip sampling*** All rock chip samples were geologically logged in the field, digitized and loaded into the Company's geochemical Aveza database.
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.*	***Rock chip sampling*** Sample collection and analysis techniques are appropriate for the style of mineralisation. 1-2kg samples were collected in the field and placed in a calico sample bag with a sample identification number. The samples were collected using a geological pick to remove the rock from the ground. These samples were then collected into polyweave bags (5 calico sample bags to a polyweave bag) and directly submitted to the Intertek Genalysis laboratory in Townsville, Queensland. For the batch of samples submitted to the laboratory, one Certified Reference Material standard and one Blank were submitted to the laboratory for analysis. ***LiDAR*** The LiDAR was flown with a minimum average density of 10.5ppm with 45% swath overlap (20ppm effective density) with an average flying height of 1933m AGL. The LiDAR was acquired with a swath width of 2166m. The LiDAR was acquired with 333 primary flight runs with a spacing of approximately 975m, and 18 secondary flight runs acting as tie lines.
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 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.*	***Rock chip sampling*** The rock chip samples were analysed for gold and multi-elements via the AR005/MS (Perth) and FA50/OE (Townsville) analytical method, at Intertek Genalysis Laboratories. The rock sample was crushed and pulverized, 0.5 gram mini Aqua-Regia digest. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (AR005/MS) as well as 50g Lead collection fire assay. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (FA50/OE) for the following 54 elements: Au, Ag, Al, As, 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, & Zr. **Two rock chip samples (MRRK0125 and MRRK0127) returned a greater than detection limit copper value for this method**, (>20000ppm Cu), for the 4H/OE method. The process involves four acid near total digest using Hydrofluric Acid (HF), Nitirc Acid (HNO3), Perchloric Acid (HClO4) and Hydrochloric Acid (HCl) and finishing with by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 interrogated to determine anomalism of elements from background, which have been reported in Table 3 in the main text of the document. All assays have been loaded into Killi Resources' database and QAQC passes internal procedures. No adjustments have been applied to the assay 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.*	***Rock chip sampling*** The location of each rock chip sample was recorded using a hand-held GPS and field notebook. Waypoints were recorded at each location within the MGA94_56S grid-system and reconciled with the database and via GIS programs. ***LiDAR*** The LiDAR covered an area of 235km2 over EPM 27828. The LiDAR was checked by RPS against and tied to ground control points to yield a horizontal accuracy of +/- 0.6m @ 95% CI (2 Sigma) Confidence Interval, and vertical accuracy of +/- 0.2m @ 95% CI (2 Sigma) Confidence Interval. The LiDAR was flown with a minimum average density of 10.5ppm with 45% swath overlap (20ppm effective density) with an average flying height of 1933m AGL.
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.*	***Rock chip sampling*** The rock chip sampling is early-stage reconnaissance exploration, widely spaced and irregular in nature. These results will not be used for resource definition purposes. No compositing of samples has been applied. ***LiDAR*** LiDAR data represents the surface area of the region surveyed, with XYZ data reported across topography of the survey region. LiDAR survey area was completely independent of any mineralisation or structural style and therefore considered to be unbiased.
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.*	***Rock chip sampling*** No bias is assumed with the rock chip samples due to the orientation of samples. ***LiDAR*** LiDAR data represents the surface area of the region surveyed, with XYZ data reported across topography of the survey region. LiDAR survey area was completely independent of any mineralisation or structural style and therefore considered to be unbiased.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	***Rock chip sampling*** Rock chip samples were dispatched in polyweave bags to ALS Townsville. ALS laboratories completed sample preparation and analysis at laboratories in Townsville and Brisbane. ALS Townsville completed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the preparation of the samples and directly couriered them the ALS Brisbane for multi element analysis. ***LiDAR*** LiDAR data was obtained from Spatial Servies QLD, and derived products accessed only by Killi Resources representatives and GeoCloud Analytics.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Killi Resources has completed an internal audit on the data to confirm the QAQC guidelines are followed. ***LiDAR*** The LiDAR was checked by RPS against and tied to ground control points to yield a horizontal accuracy of +/- 0.6m @ 95% CI (2 Sigma) Confidence Interval, and vertical accuracy of +/- 0.2m @ 95% CI (2 Sigma) Confidence Interval.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation		Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	(a)	*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 tenements relating to this announcement are held within Access Australia Mining Pty Ltd, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Killi Resources Limited. The results in this announcement are on granted Killi Resources tenure. Tenement EPM 27828 is granted.
	(b)	*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.*	At this point the company is not aware of any reasons that inhibit Killi Resources to operate on the tenement in the future. There are no overriding royalties, joint ventures or partnerships over this ground.
Exploration done by other parties	(c)	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration has taken place on the tenements by Equigold NL, Solgold and Acapulco. Exploration has included the collection and analysis of stream, soil, and rock chip samples across the tenement, and an airborne VTEM survey was completed by Solgold. ***LiDAR*** **GeoCloud Analytics Workflow** The LiDAR data was processed to extract and highlight subtle details within the topography, producing an enhanced hillshade for interpretation. The enhanced hillshade was consumed in 3D software and draped on the bare earth DTM facilitating detailed interpretation – allowing the identification of structures such as faults, folds, dykes, and intrusive features. The source point clouds were interrogated via machine learning to locate prospecting pits, adits, and shafts.
Geology	(d)	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Tenement EPM 27828 is prospective for epithermal, intrusion-related gold deposits and porphyry copper gold systems. This tenement is immediately adjacent to the New Moonta and Nicho's reward copper/goldfields and along strike from the 2.5M oz Mt Rawdon Gold Mine owned by Evolution.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	(e) *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:* *(i) easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *(ii) elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *(iii) dip and azimuth of the hole* *(iv) down hole length and interception depth* *(v) hole length.* (f) *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.*	Sample numbers, sample locations and assay grades for potentially economic minerals are provided in the body of the announcement. There is no drilling on this project to date, by any previous explorer or by Killi Resources.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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 adjustments have been made to the assay results reported to Killi Resourcesby the independent laboratory.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	No drilling has been reported within this document.
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.	Diagrams have been provided within the text of the ASX announcement to provide context and location of the samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	The location and assay grades for all potentially economic elements of all samples have been provided in the body of the announcement.
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.	Refer to the text in the ASX announcement.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). (g) Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Killi Resources plans to carry out further exploration work programs on the tenement, including geophysics, and further geochemical and drilling programs. Diagrams have been completed as in interpretation of the geology from existing geophysical data and observations from the field.