King Louie Au-Cu-Mo Prospect Update
Mt Rawdon West Project

- Reconnaisance mapping and surface sampling has been completed on areas adjacent to the recently identified King Louie Breccia.
- The gold-copper-molybdenum-rich breccia appears to be associated with a previously unrecognised, large subvolcanic intrusive centre, with similarities to intrusion-related hydrothermal gold systems in Queensland.
- Next steps:
  - Soil and rock chip assay results are expected in early May and will guide future exploration strategy; and
  - Access and permits for drilling the King Louie Breccia (gold) and Rawdon Fault (copper-gold) targets are underway.

Killi Resources Limited ('**Killi**' or the '**Company**') (ASX: KLI) is pleased to provide an update on its exploration activities at the Mt Rawdon West Project ('**Mt Rawdon**' or '**Project**'), located ~20 kilometres northwest of the Mt Rawdon Gold Mine in the Bundaberg region of Queensland, Australia (Figure 3).

Killi has completed a surface sampling program designed to test extensions of the large, unconstrained gold, copper and molybdenum soil and rock-chip anomaly associated with the recently identified King Louie Breccia.

The mineralised King Louie Breccia is a priority drill target at Mt Rawdon West. The associated soil geochemical anomaly is prominent, with peak assay values of 33 times background for gold, 15 times background for copper and 28 times background for molybdenum (ASX announcement 11 February 2026) (Figure 1 and 2).

New Interpretation Supports Targeted Mineral Deposit Model Types

Reconnaissance mapping and sampling completed this month indicates the King Louie Breccia is associated with a large volcanic or subvolcanic (shallow) intrusive centre, with similarities to known Triassic-aged intrusion-related hydrothermal gold systems in Queensland (and similar to the Mt Rawdon Gold Deposit to the south – Figure 3).

The interpreted shallow-intrusive centre (Figure 2) hosts lithologies including silicified felsic volcanics with disseminated pyrite (sulphide), chlorite-altered rhyolite with potassium feldspar phenocrysts and intense potassic alteration of rhyolite, as well as evidence of multi-phase silicification and brecciation. In association, these rock types are supportive of a geological setting favourable for intrusion-related gold deposits.

Existing government mapping interprets this area as a granitic terrain and has not identified the variation in rock types observed near the King Louie breccia. It is possible that this intrusive complex has been formed at the contact between major granite bodies. There is no evidence that this area has previously been prospected.

The King Louie Breccia is mapped over approximately 1,100 metres east-west, 225 metres north-south and is open to the west and south. To the east the breccia appears closed off by a north-northeast trending structure that links to the King Louie North geochemical anomalies (Figure 1).

The breccia is distinctive, with coarse-grained, polymictic clasts within a very fine-grained iron-oxide matrix. Extreme weathering and leaching of this unit result in the breccia at surface manifesting as only quartz and clay-rich fragments. A high manganese to iron ratio from rock sampling supports

assumptions of intense mineral leaching and depletion. Considering this mineral depletion, the level of gold, copper and molybdenum anomalism within the weathered breccia is impressive.

Significantly, the King Louie Breccia delineates a focus of tectonic activity and gold-copper-molybdenum rich hydrothermal fluid-flow. The identification of what could be a large source of hydrothermal activity associated with the breccia increases the prospectivity of the region.

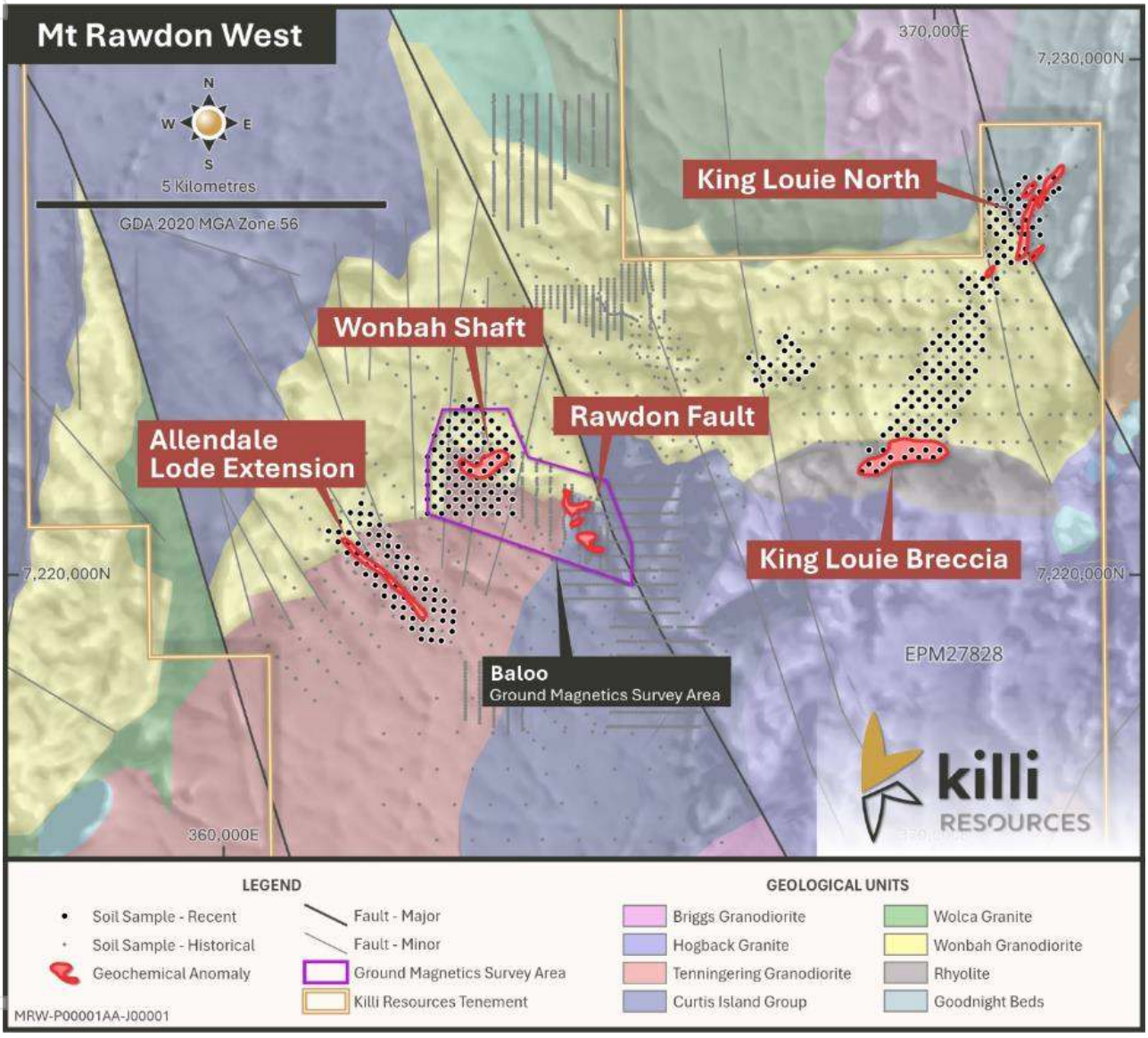

***Figure 1**: Overview diagram of exploration activities at Mount Rawdon West **as at 11 February 2026**, including infill surface geochemical programs and ground magnetics survey. Surface geochemical surveys have increased the strike length of the Allendale Lode extension, delineated Wonbah Shaft and Rawdon Fault from the large Baloo geochemical anomaly, discovered the King Louie Breccia and delineated the King Louie North anomaly. Background imagery regional RTP-1VD image with transparent interpreted geology. Project location is provided in Figure 3.*

Surface Sampling Program

Soil and rock chip sampling targeted an area southwest of the King Louie Breccia (Figure 2). A total of 116 soil samples tested an area of 2.4 kilometres x 2.7 kilometres. Samples were spaced 200 metres x 400 metres apart, with areas of interest sampled in more detail at 100 metres x 200 metres offset spacing (true distance ~140 metres apart).

Ad-hoc rock chip sampling was completed where new rock types including rock types of interest were identified (25 samples in total).

All samples are in transit to an independent commercial laboratory, with results expected in early May 2026. Information regarding the sampling is provided in Tables 1, 2 and 4.

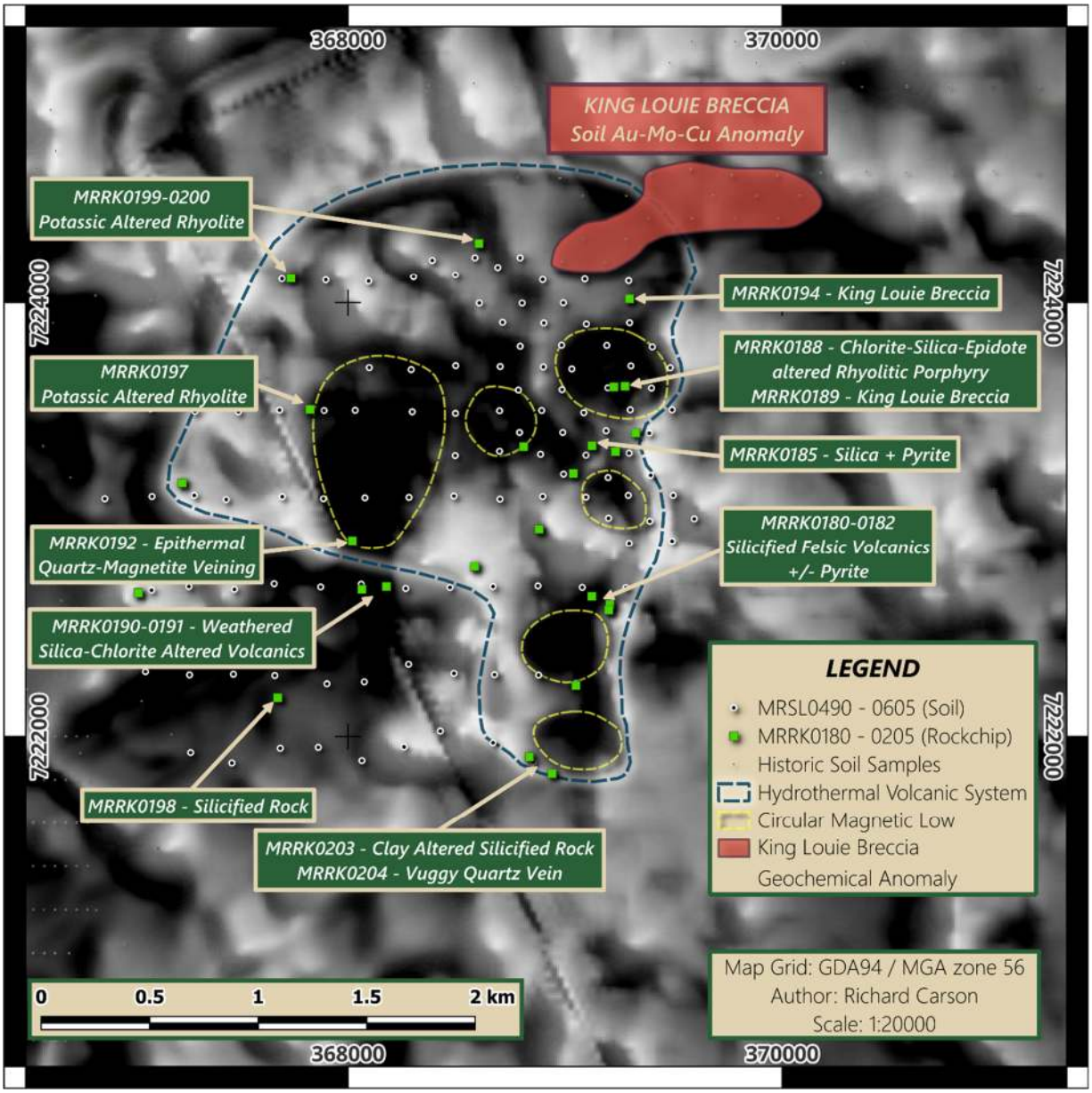

***Figure 2**: Overview diagram of recently completed exploration activities at the King Louie Breccia target area on 1VD aeromagnetic imagery.*

Next Steps at Mt Rawdon West

Exploration at Mt Rawdon West is progressing towards drilling of priority targets.

King Louie Breccia – Gold Anomaly

- The King Louie Breccia presents a priority target for drilling. Identifying the best physical access routes for proposed drilling is required and is being undertaken in collaboration with land-use stakeholders. As a result of the extreme wet conditions currently being experienced, the most practical time for this drilling is expected to be this coming winter.
- Recently completed exploration programs are tailored to defining the extents of the King Louie Breccia system, an area of interest which has become larger due to recent exploration success. Mapping and sampling of these extensions are a priority and will continue.

Drilling at Wonbah Shaft and Rawdon Fault – Copper-Gold Targets

- Drilling approvals are to be acquired for the Mt Rawdon Fault and the Wonbah (Baloo) geochemical/ magnetic anomalies.
- A Collaborative Exploration Initiative (CEI) grant offered by the Queensland Government has been provided for drilling of the Mt Rawdon Fault geochemical/ geophysical anomaly (ASX announcement 26 March 2026).

Table 1: Rockchip Sample Details (Datum GDA 94 MGA Zone 56)

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Comments
MRRK0180	369123	7222646	Silicified felsic volcanic, possibly epithermal veining
MRRK0181	369206	7222608	Silicified felsic volcanic with very fine pyrite 5-10%
MRRK0182	369201	7222582	Silicified felsic volcanic with very fine pyrite 5-10%
MRRK0183	368880	7222959	Coarse granodiorite potassium feldspar-quartz-biotite
MRRK0184	369038	7223215	Medium grained granite plagioclase-quartz-biotite
MRRK0185	369124	7223342	Intensely silicified rock (unknown) with medium pyrite 5-10%
MRRK0186	369232	7223315	Coarse granodiorite potassium feldspar-quartz-biotite
MRRK0187	368809	7223338	Coarse granodiorite plagioclase-quartz-biotite
MRRK0188	369225	7223612	Chlorite-silica altered (possible epidote alteration) rhyolitic porphyry with potassium feldspar replacing plagioclase
MRRK0189	369276	7223615	King Louie Breccia
MRRK0190	368177	7222691	Heavily weathered and silicified rock (unknown)
MRRK0191	368064	7222678	Silica-chlorite altered very fine-grained rock (unknown)
MRRK0192	368020	7222905	Epithermal quartz-magnetite vein
MRRK0193	368583	7222784	Intense pervasive (matrix) potassium altered rhyolite
MRRK0194	369297	7224017	King Louie Breccia
MRRK0195	369325	7223401	Coarse granodiorite potassium feldspar-quartz-biotite
MRRK0196	367236	7223171	Medium grained granite plagioclase-quartz-biotite
MRRK0197	367825	7223509	Intense pervasive (matrix) potassium altered rhyolite
MRRK0198	367676	7222179	Intensely silicified rock (unknown)
MRRK0199	367737	7224113	Intense pervasive (matrix) potassium altered rhyolite
MRRK0200	368603	7224275	Intense pervasive (matrix) potassium altered rhyolite
MRRK0201	367034	7222662	Intense pervasive (matrix) potassium altered rhyolite
MRRK0202	369050	7222235	Chlorite-silica altered (possible epidote alteration) rhyolitic porphyry with potassium feldspar replacing plagioclase
MRRK0203	368940	7221829	Clay altered silicified rock (unknown)
MRRK0204	368835	7221906	Vuggy quartz veining

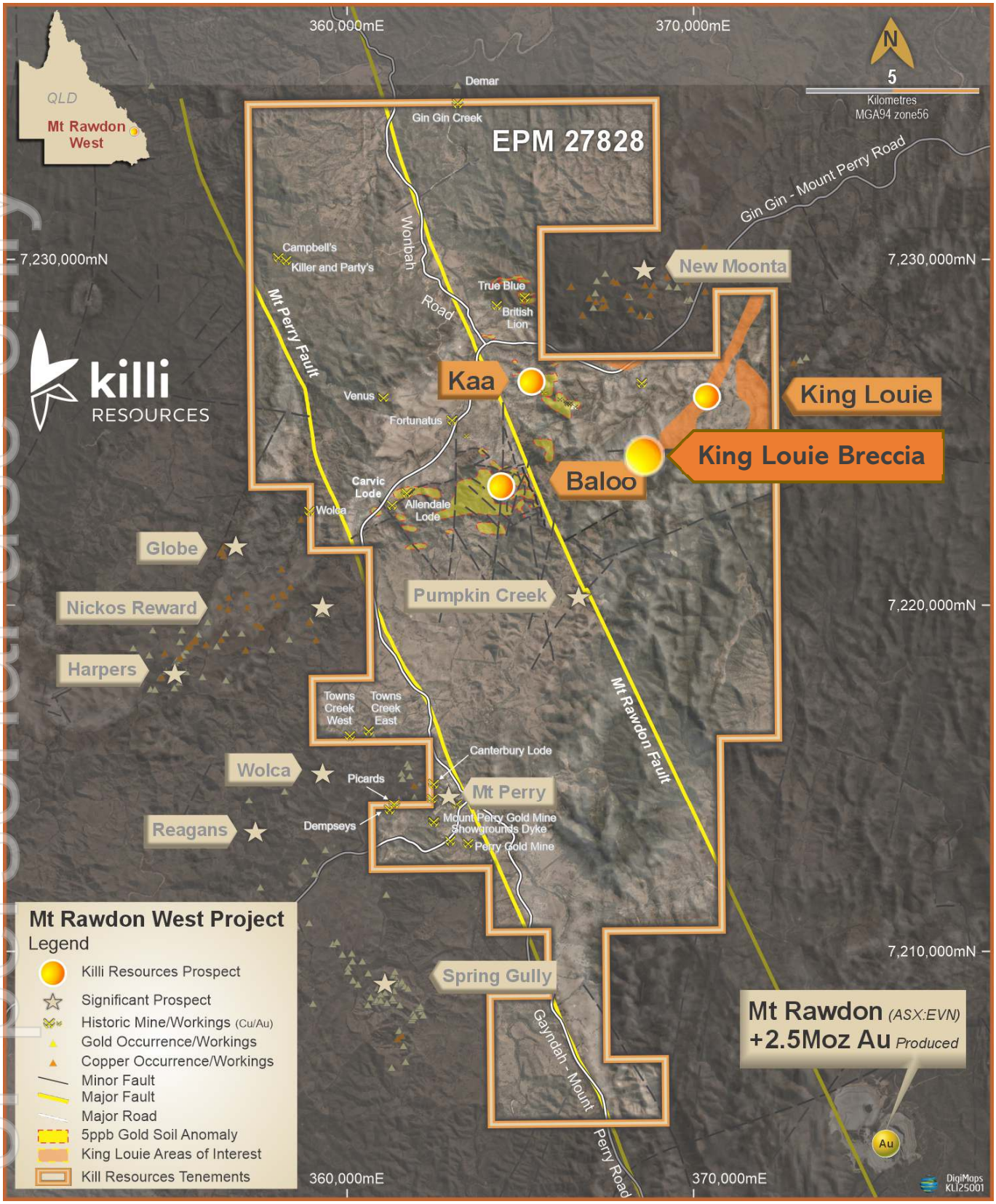

Figure 3: Mt Rawdon West Project – Area of activity, including prospects, key interpreted structure and geochemical areas of interest over a satellite image.

Table 2: Soil Sample Details (Datum GDA 94 MGA Zone 56)

Sample ID	Easting	Northing
MRSL0490	368875	7222694
MRSL0491	369079	7222687
MRSL0492	369280	7222686
MRSL0493	369493	7222903
MRSL0494	369595	7223006
MRSL0495	369498	7223114
MRSL0496	369394	7223206
MRSL0497	369295	7223308
MRSL0498	369198	7223196
MRSL0499	369291	7223114
MRSL0500/0501	369390	7222995
MRSL0502	369295	7222893
MRSL0503	369200	7223009
MRSL0504	369096	7223106
MRSL0505	368897	7223109
MRSL0506	368993	7223212
MRSL0507	369096	7223299
MRSL0508	369189	7223411
MRSL0509	369086	7223494
MRSL0510	368989	7223403
MRSL0511	368887	7223303
MRSL0512	368700	7223097
MRSL0513	368698	7223317
MRSL0514	368790	7223403
MRSL0515	368698	7223503
MRSL0516	368785	7223598
MRSL0517	368900	7223704
MRSL0518	368984	7223804
MRSL0519	369098	7223901
MRSL0520	369192	7223803
MRSL0521	369031	7223695
MRSL0522	368986	7223600
MRSL0523	368892	7223504
MRSL0524	368488	7223111
MRSL0525	368281	7223105
MRSL0526	368078	7223103
MRSL0527	368033	7223505
MRSL0528	368296	7223498
MRSL0529	368495	7223491
MRSL0530	368494	7223297
MRSL0531	368668	7222691
MRSL0532	368470	7222687
MRSL0533	368266	7222682
MRSL0534	368061	7222702
MRSL0535	367874	7222689
MRSL0536	369197	7223608
MRSL0537	369303	7223709
MRSL0538	369402	7223796
MRSL0539	369297	7223907
MRSL0540	369293	7224101
MRSL0541	369091	7224109
MRSL0542	368992	7223999
MRSL0543	368902	7223906
MRSL0544	368793	7223799
MRSL0545	368701	7223706
MRSL0546	369388	7223400
MRSL0547	369300	7223507
MRSL0548	369398	7223607
MRSL0549	369484	7223700
MRSL0550	369493	7223507
MRSL0551/552	367697	7223108
MRSL0554	367439	7223095
MRSL0555	367292	7223114
MRSL0556	367097	7223109
MRSL0557	366880	7223099
MRSL0558	367090	7223512
MRSL0559	367295	7223500
MRSL0560	367495	7223498
MRSL0561	367685	7223506
MRSL0562	367890	7223504
MRSL0563	368098	7223701
MRSL0564	368291	7223692
MRSL0565	368496	7223710
MRSL0566	367270	7222284
MRSL0567	367067	7222299
MRSL0568	367275	7221926
MRSL0569	367465	7221878
MRSL0570	367688	7221946
MRSL0571	367863	7221950
MRSL0572	367663	7222281
MRSL0573	367472	7222287
MRSL0575	367696	7224110
MRSL0576	367898	7224105
MRSL0577	368095	7224099
MRSL0578	368302	7224119
MRSL0579	368388	7224197
MRSL0580	368495	7224129
MRSL0581	368605	7223998
MRSL0582	368712	7223909
MRSL0583	368802	7223998
MRSL0584	368897	7224106
MRSL0585	368793	7224209
MRSL0586	368690	7224164
MRSL0587	368585	7224209
MRSL0588	367660	7222704
MRSL0589	367477	7222678
MRSL0590	367267	7222691
MRSL0591	367095	7222674
MRSL0592	367887	7223099
MRSL0593	367903	7222243
MRSL0594	368075	7222252
MRSL0595	368279	7222333
MRSL0596	368488	7222291
MRSL0597	368675	7222285
MRSL0598	368878	7222283
MRSL0599/600	369049	7222245
MRSL0601	368853	7221883
MRSL0602	368668	7221971
MRSL0603	368425	7222025
MRSL0604	368258	7221952
MRSL0605	368064	7221889

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 4). 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 a 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 seven 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.

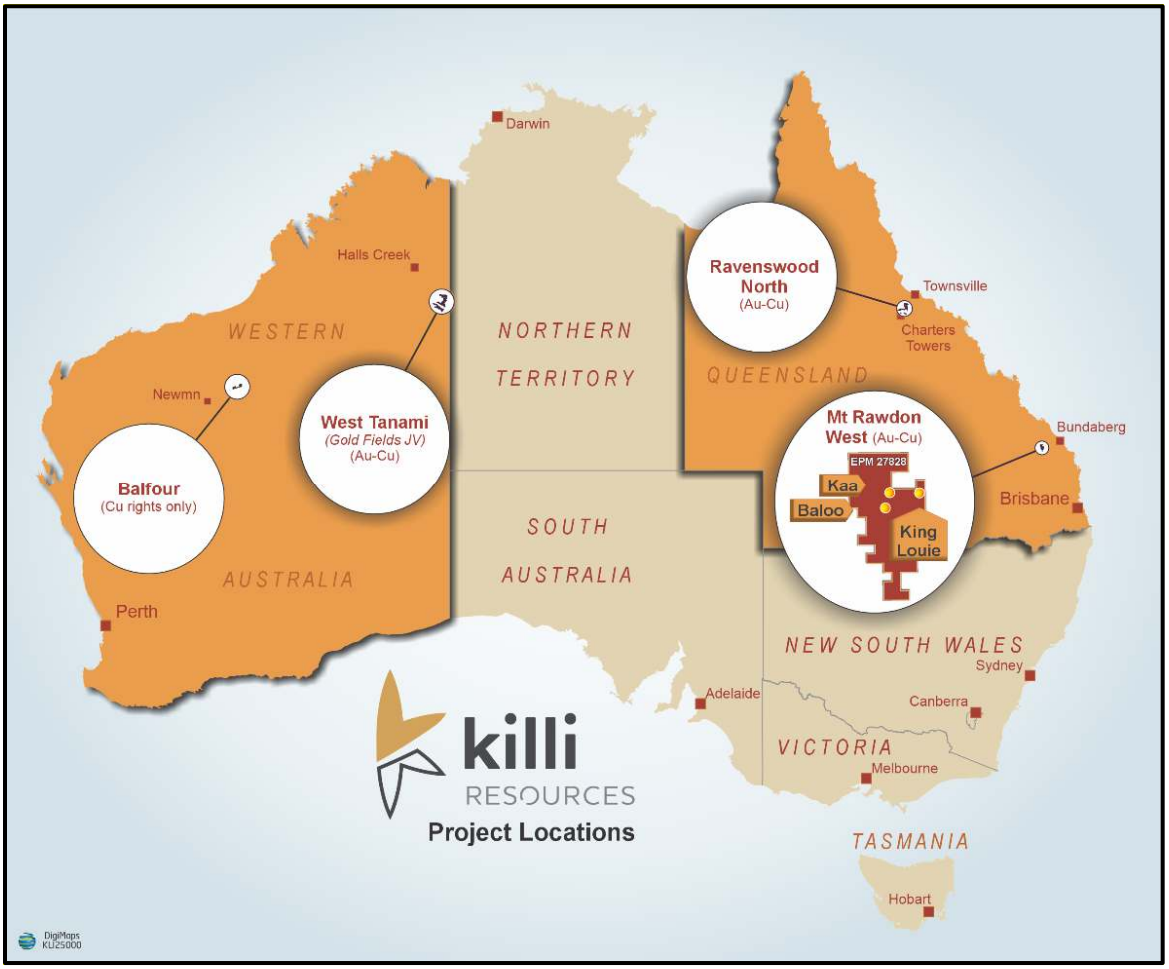

Figure 4: Location of all Killi Resources Projects in Australia.

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 3**: KLI ASX Announcements referenced in this report*

Date	Announcement title
11 February 2026	Mt Rawdon – Large Mineralised Breccia Discovered
26 March 2026	Mt Rawdon – Government Grant for Exploration Drilling

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.

Enquiries
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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*** Rock chip samples MRRK0180 – 0204 were collected in March 2026 and are reported in this ASX announcement without the assay results which are pending. 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 and photographed prior to being sent to the laboratory for analysis. Soil samples MRSL0490 – 0605 were collected as a bulk sample (<3kg wet soil conditions) dried for up to 2 days in their calico bag before being sieved with 80um mesh into a sample billet (<200g) in GinGin before being transported to Intertek-Genalysis in Townsville, Queensland.
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, 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.*	N/A, 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 relevant intersections logged.*	***Rock chip sampling*** All rock chip samples were geologically logged in the field, digitised and loaded into the Company's database. ***Soil sampling*** All soil samples were logged in the field for colour and depth within the regolith profile, recorded on GPS and paper copy back up, and later loaded into the Company's database.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *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.*	***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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	• *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.*	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. ***Soil sampling*** 100-200g sample -80um mesh sieved soil was collected from a dried bulk sample of <3kg. The Bulk sample were dried for at least 2 days, rotating the sample at least twice a day. The majority of the 2kg was sieved and <200g of homogenised representative sample was collected in a sample billet.
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 and soil sampling*** The rock chip and soil 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 53 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. Overlimit ore grade samples will be processed with four acid near total digest using Hydrofluric Acid (HF), Nitric Acid (HNO3), Perchloric Acid (HClO4) and Hydrochloric Acid (HCl) and finishing with by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES)
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.*	All assays will be 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 and Soil 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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Soil Sampling Soil sampling spacing was determined as a 'regional grid' for first pass sampling at 200m x 400m. Areas of interest used and 'infill grid' sampling at 100m X 200m
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. ***Soil Sampling*** The bias in soil sampling orientation was to infill and close out existing anomalism identified in previous soil sampling surveys.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	***Rock chip and Soil Sampling*** Rock chip and soil samples were dispatched in polyweave bags to Intertek Genalysis Townsville. Intertek Genalysis laboratories completed sample preparation and analysis at laboratories in Townsville and Perth. Intertek Genalysis complete FA50/OE in Townsville and AR005/MS in Perth.
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.

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.
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 Resources by 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.