13 July 2023

Drilling intersects geochemically anomalous intrusive breccias at Rocky Prospect

(100% owned Ravenswood North, QLD)

- **Diamond drilling identifies intrusive iron-oxide breccia and quartz-carbonate breccia-pipes aligning with VTEM geophysical anomaly.**
- **Intrusive breccias are associated with anomalous levels of Ag-As-Bi-Sb-Te-W in assays, consistent with other Intrusive Related Gold Systems (IRGS) in Queensland.**
- **Drilling also defines zones of sheeted quartz and sulphide veins, hosted within the Spondulix granodiorite, consistent with IRGS in the district.**
- **The drilling program has identified further targets for follow-up exploration.**
- **The Company completed and received assays for an additional six RC drillholes with two diamond tails for a total 1,537m at Rocky Prospect.**

Killi Resources Limited ('Killi' or the 'Company') (ASX: KLI) is pleased to announce the recent RC and diamond drilling program at its Rocky Prospect at its Queensland-based Ravenswood North project has intersected favourable lithologies for gold mineralisation, with the prospective lithologies spatially associated with the identified geophysical targets.

Killi Chief Executive Officer Kathryn Cutler said "The geology and geochemistry encountered in the drilling indicate that the intrusive target, generated from processing of the VTEM geophysical results, does represent a strongly altered and structurally complex zone that is prospective for intrusion-related mineralisation.

"Assays indicate the geochemistry remains favourable for an IRG System, and the degree of alteration of the rocks indicate we are potentially close to high-grade gold and silver mineralisation" Cutler said. "These are just the first 11 holes ever drilled into a new target, adding further evidence to the existing gold intercepts including 10m @ 0.66g/t Au from 174m & 6m @ 0.83g/t Au from 105m. The geological picture is becoming clearer with every hole we drill. The next drill program is currently being designed with the plan to return to Rocky in the short term."

Drilling identifies intrusive breccias at Rocky

Killi's drilling initially focused on the surface geochemical anomaly with multiple zones of >200ppb Au identified in soils, and rock chip samples up to 17g/t Au and 224g/t Ag. Initial results downhole returned significant gold mineralisation associated with quartz veins within a granodiorite covering an area of ~1,000m x 1,500m.

This second program completed a further 6 RC drillholes with two diamond tails for a total of 1,537m, designed to test geophysical targets identified from the VTEM survey completed in September 2022, interpreted as siliceous intrusive units which are potential hosts for gold mineralisation.

Drilling of the geophysical target intersected multiple zones of highly altered, siliceous intrusive rocks downhole, confirming a zone of structural complexity.

Drill hole RVCD0006, designed to target the VTEM magnetic high/low contact, intersected a quartz-carbonate breccia within a tonalite from 337.7m – 339.1m, with associated gold & silver anomalism. An additional 7.2m zone of interest was intersected from 354.8m – 362.0m, containing an iron-oxide breccia with intense chlorite-quartz-sericite-epidote alteration. Low-level gold was returned with a distinct increase in Ag-As-Bi-Sb-Te-W concentrations up to 80ppb Au, 0.32ppm Ag, 94ppm As, 1.2ppm Bi, 15.33ppm Sb, 0.84ppm Te, and 2.2ppm W similar to gold-silver deposits across the region (Figure 1).

Drillhole RVRC0007, designed to intercept the near surface section of the VTEM anomaly returned a thick zone of silver mineralisation, **75m @ 0.25g/t Ag** fr 65m depth. Within this zone 1m returned 0.27g/t Au, 2.12g/t Ag and 1,000ppm As from 137-138m associated with the contact of granodiorite with an igneous intrusive.

A further 780m south-east of RVRC0007, RC drillhole RVRC0009 returned assays of **35m @ 0.32g/t Ag** from 42m (Figure 2). The size of the systems is now 1km x 1.5km in size, confirmed in downhole drill assays.

These thick zones of silver anomalism may indicate proximity to gold mineralisation, with silver and arsenic common geochemical vectors in IRG systems.

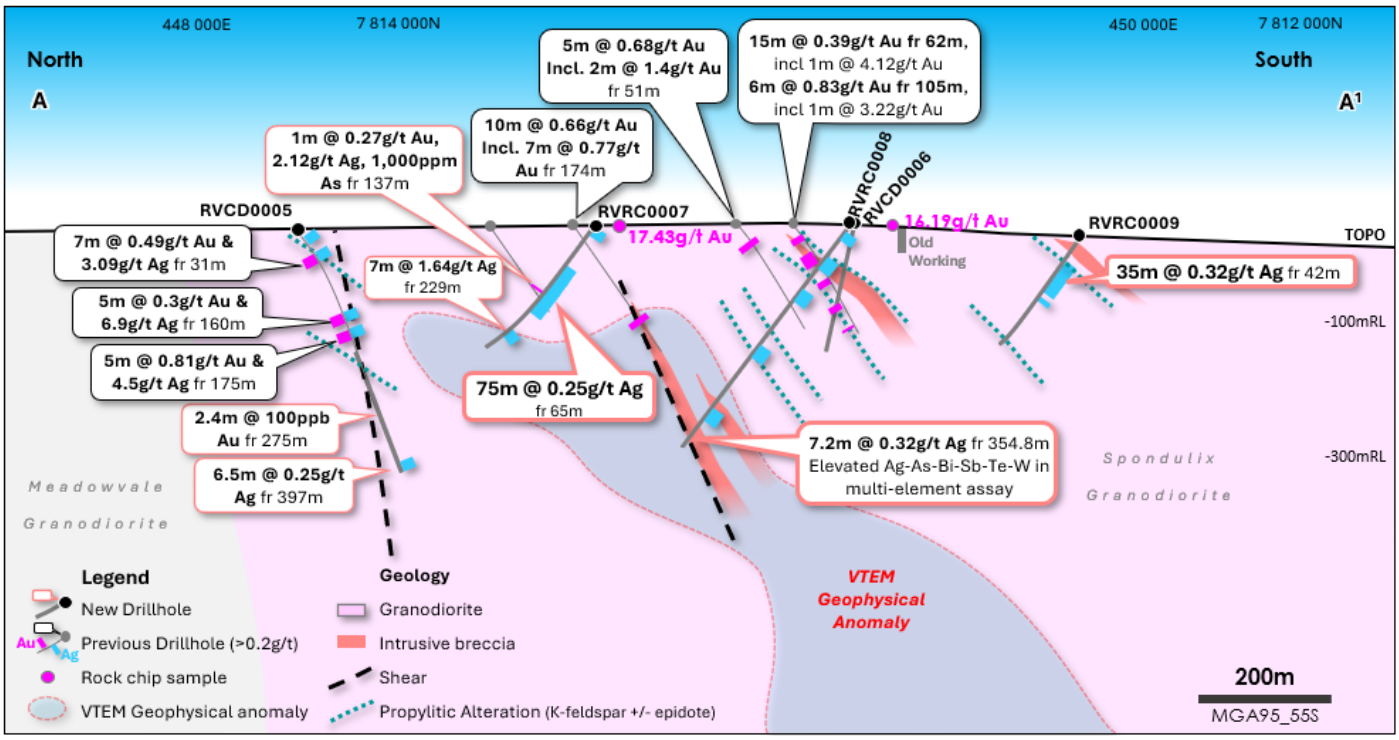

Figure 1. Rocky long-section of existing drill holes, geophysical anomaly, interpreted geology, with gold and silver drill results (+/-350m section).

The intrusive unit intersected in RVCD0006 follows a regional shear and aligns with the flexures of the VTEM geophysical model (Figure 3). These units align with the regional geology of the district, and surface gold mineralisation from soil and rock chip samples.

The 11 drillholes completed, cover the geochemical and geophysical anomalies on a roughly 300m x 300m grid spacing. Deposits in the region, such as Mt Wright, have a footprint of ~200 x 60m, which indicates additional work will be needed to follow-up the drilling results and focus on the source of gold mineralisation found in surface rock chip samples, 16.19g/t Au and 17.43g/t Au.

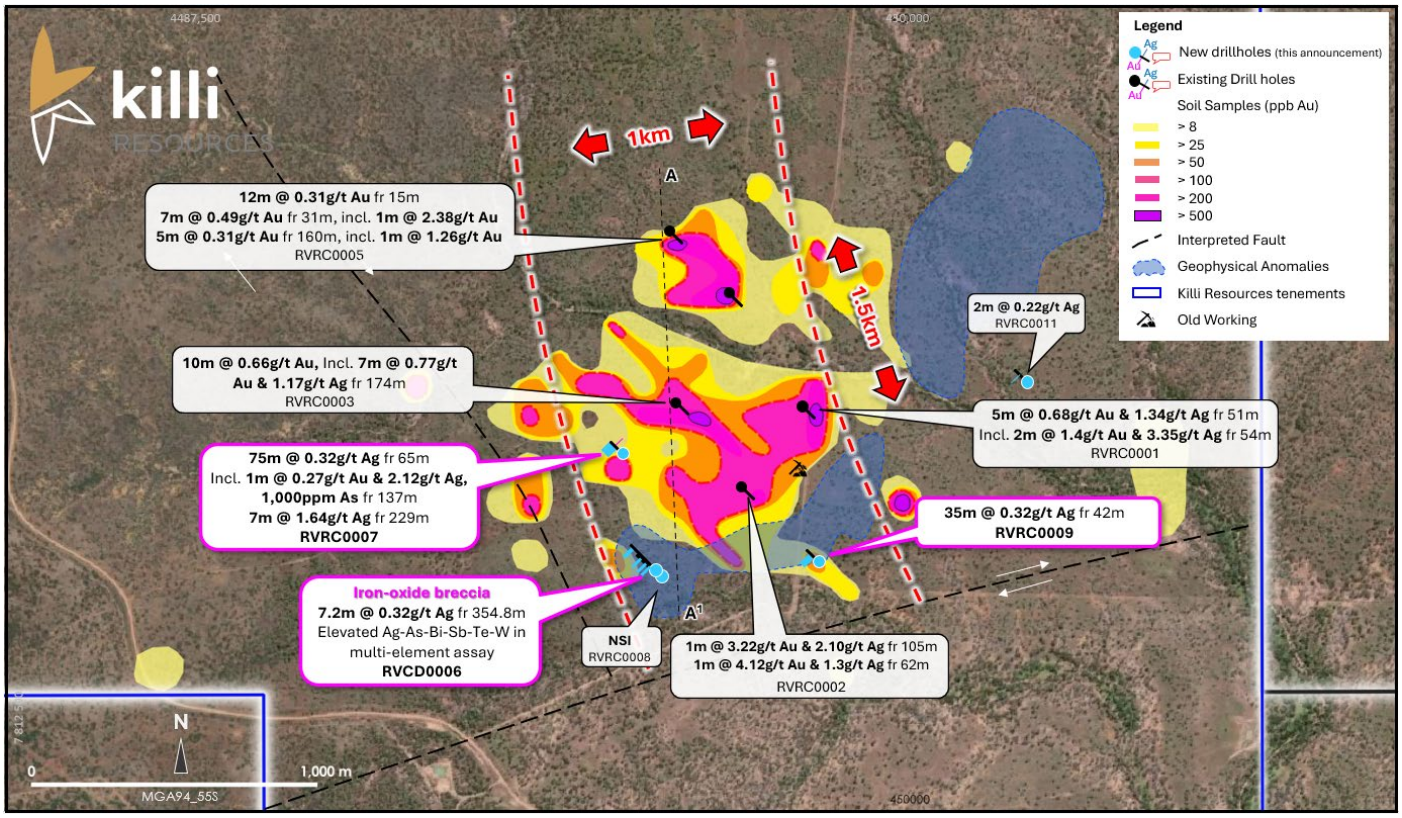

Figure 2. Plan view of the Rocky Prospect drilling with gold in soil results, and location of drillhole which intersected multiple breccia units.

Figure 3. 7.2m zone of interest within diamond core (RVCD0006), 354.8 – 362m, containing a porphyry, iron-oxide breccia, and a mafic dyke. Multi-element assay results returned 7.2m @ 0.32g/t Ag from 354.8m

Thin sections were completed on the main lithologies to confirm mineralogy and alteration patterns, (Figure 4). The thin sections confirm intense quartz-carbonate alteration of a breccia in RVPET004, coinciding with the geophysical anomaly. Abundant fine-grained disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite is present within the groundmass of the breccia in RVCD0006.

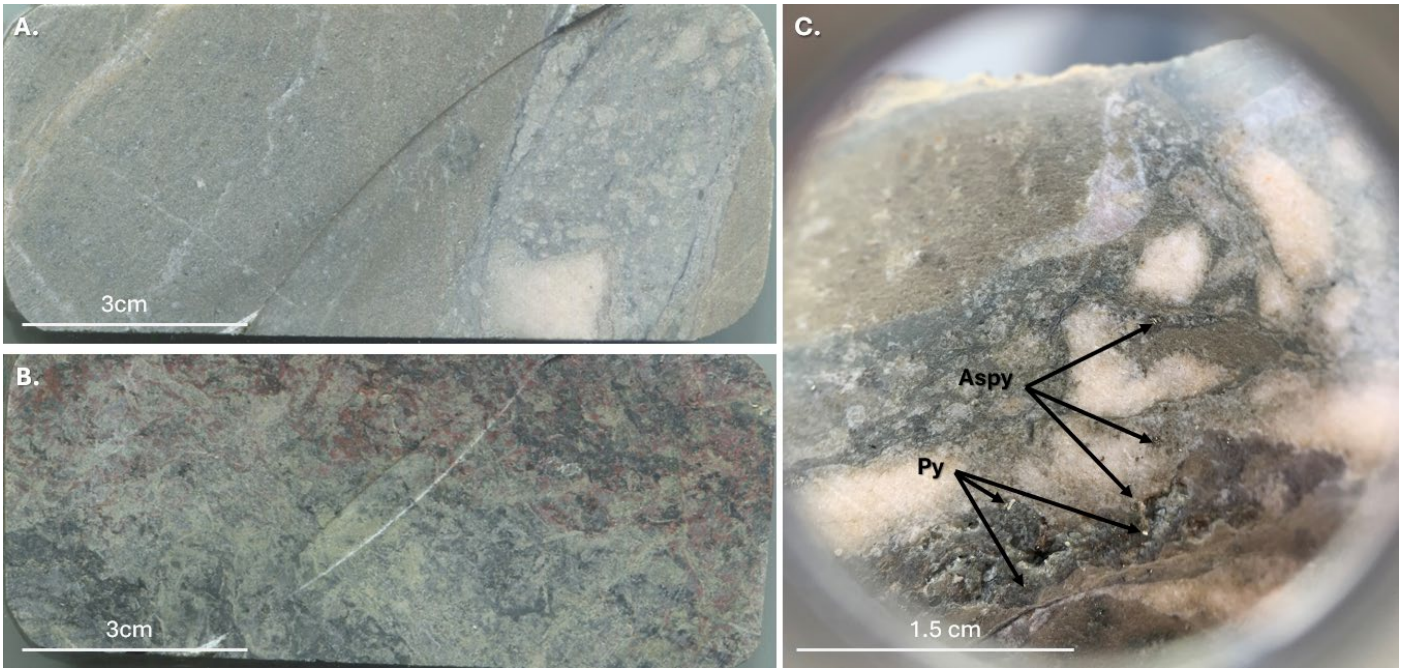

Figure 4. Rocky diamond core samples with petrology results. **A.** RVCD0006 (RVPET004, at 338.9m), Quartz-carbonate breccia pipe. **B.** RVCD0006 (RVPET005, at 360.2m), Chlorite-sericite-epidote altered Tonalite. **C.** 10x magnification in hand specimen of breccia pipe with tonalite, with disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite within breccia groundmass. ***Py*** = *Pyrite,* ***Aspy*** = *Arsenopyrite*.

Future Work

The Company is currently planning a follow-up drill program to focus around the breccia zones identified from this program and around the shallow gold mineralisation intersected in the first 5 RC holes, Table 2.

The Company plans to return to the field and complete an additional drill campaign at Rocky in the coming months. The program will focus on the ~1km zone between holes RVCD0005 to the old workings, where the current spacing of existing drillholes is ~300m apart. The Rocky prospect remains a 1km^2 system, with further drilling needed to fully test the prospect down to a more suitable scale of ~200 x 100m.

Next Steps

As the next phase of drilling is planned for Ravenswood North, the first exploration program will commence at the Mt Rawdon West Project in coming weeks.

The Project was granted in 2022 and is highly prospective for a new gold-copper mineral system. The Company will commence a reconnaissance and geochemical program soon. The Company plans to complete the first drill campaign and first holes ever into the copper-gold targets on the project in Quarter 4 of 2023.

Table 1. Significant Drilling results of May-June drill program (MGA94_55S map grid)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	From (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (g/t)	Description of Geology
RVCD0005 (DD)	449160	7814212	314	403.9	-55	140	259.8	3.2	35		Pyrite veins within granodiorite
							275	2.4	100		Shear with pyrite veins
RVCD0006 (RC/DD)	449137	7812997	306	404.9	-60	320	4	4	-	**0.44**	Granodiorite with quartz veins
							164	8	-	**0.22**	Granodiorite with k-feldspar
							248.6	4	15	**0.22**	Granodiorite/Rhyolite Contact
							255.8	1.6	10	**0.38**	Granodiorite/Rhyolite Contact
							267.6	1.6	-	**0.47**	Rhyolite/Granodiorite Contact
							354.8	**7.2**	**-**	**0.32**	**Porphyry/Rhyolite Breccia/Dyke Contact**
RVRC0007 (RC)	449007	7813428	310	252	-60	315	4	8	25	0.22	Granodiorite with quartz veins
							16	2	40	0.24	Granodiorite with disseminated pyrite
							65	**75**	-	**0.25**	Granodiorite with disseminated pyrite and quartz veins
						Inc		8	46	0.33	
							84	8	20	0.32	Granodiorite with disseminated pyrite
							112	26	39	0.48	Granodiorite with disseminated pyrite and quartz veins
						Inc	**137**	**1**	**270**	**2.12**	
							229	**7**	**-**	**1.64**	
							232	**4**	**65**	**2.75**	Quartz Veins within granodiorite
RVRC0008 (RC)	449137	7812998	306	180	-80	315	NSI				
RVRC0009 (RC)	449687	7813048	302	204	-60	315	42	35	-	0.32	Siliceous granodiorite
								6	-	0.30	
							59	9	-	**0.78**	Granodiorite with quartz veins
							117	7	-	**0.73**	
RVRC0010 (RC)	451093	7813906	304	90	-55	315	NSI				
RVRC0011 (RC)	450420	7813678	301	210	-60	324	208	2	-	**0.22**	Granodiorite

NSI *= No Significant intercepts,* ***RC*** *= Reverse Circulation, and* ***DD*** *= Diamond Drilling.*

Table 2. Significant drill intercepts at the Rocky Prospect, from Killi drilling in 2022.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	From (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
RVRC0001 (RC)	449628	7813596	306	196	-60	135	51	**5**	**0.68**	**1.34**
						Incl.		**2**	**1.4**	**3.35**
RVRC0002 (RC)	449408	7813318	311	208	-60	135	12	**6**	**0.32**	
						Incl.	12	**2**	**0.71**	
							23	**2**	**1.69**	**1.20**
							29	**7**	**0.23**	
							62	**1**	**4.12**	**1.30**
							69	**1**	**2.17**	
							95	**2**	**0.54**	
							105	**6**	**0.83**	0.47
							105	**1**	**3.22**	**2.1**
						Incl.	172	**6**	**0.59**	
							188	**2**	**0.82**	0.3
RVRC0003	449185	7813615	310	232	-60	135	174	**10**	**0.66**	0.82
						Incl.	174	**7**	**0.77**	1.17
RVCD0005 (Previously RVRC0005)	449160	7814212	314	207	-55	135	15	**12**	**0.31**	0.51
							31	**7**	**0.49**	**3.09**
						Incl.	32	**1**	**2.38**	**10.2**
							160	**5**	**0.31**	**6.9**
								2	**0.21**	**15.6**
						Incl.		**1**	**1.26**	**1.5**

Authorised for release by the Board of Killi Resources Limited.

Media Enquires

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Compliance Statement

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

Date	Announcement title
7 March 2023	Significant drill and geophysics results at Rocky Prospect
15 November 2022	High-grade results extend Rocky Prospect, Ravenswood North
4 October 2022	New High-Grade Cu-Au Surface Mineralisation at Ravenswood
20 September 2022	Conductors identified at Ravenswood North

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 Ms Kathryn Cutler. Ms Cutler is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms Cutler 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. Ms Cutler consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Killi Resources Limited

Killi Resources (ASX: KLI) is a gold, copper and rare earth explorer with wholly owned assets in in WA and QLD in Australia, Figure 5. The Company is focussed on underexplored provinces with the potential for a large-scale new discovery.

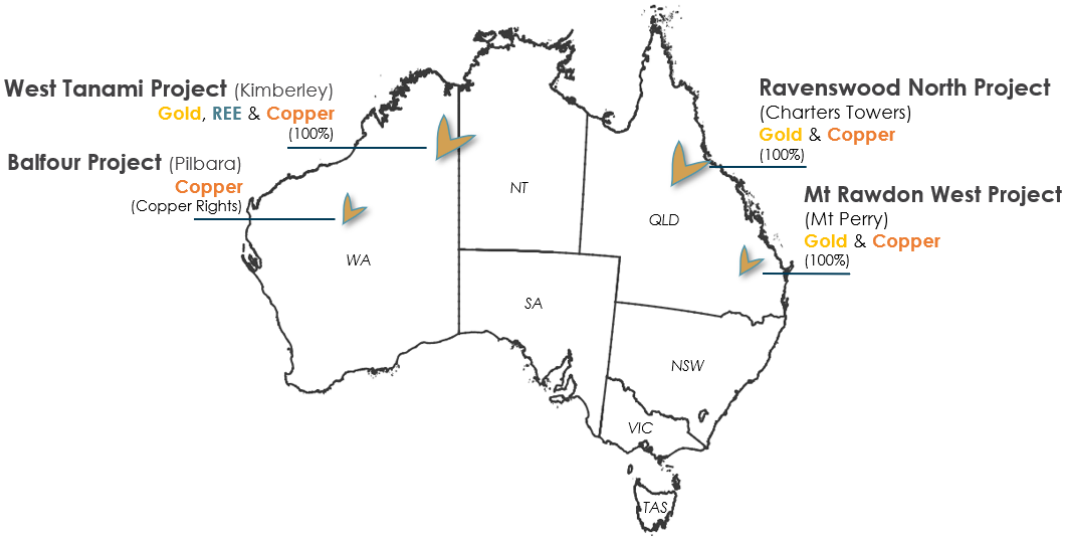

Figure 5. Location of Killi Resources Limited gold, copper and rare earth projects in Australia.

The Company owns 100% of the **Ravenswood North Project** located near Charters Towers in Queensland. The project consists of five granted tenements and one tenement in application, totalling ~660km^2. The majority of the land holding covers the prospective Ravenswood-Charters Towers gold corridor, host to Ravenswood Gold Mine (~9Moz Au system), Charters Towers (~14Moz Au Resource), Mt Leyshon (3.8Moz Au produced), Mt Wright, Mt Success and Piccadilly all within 60kms of the project, Figure 6 & 7.

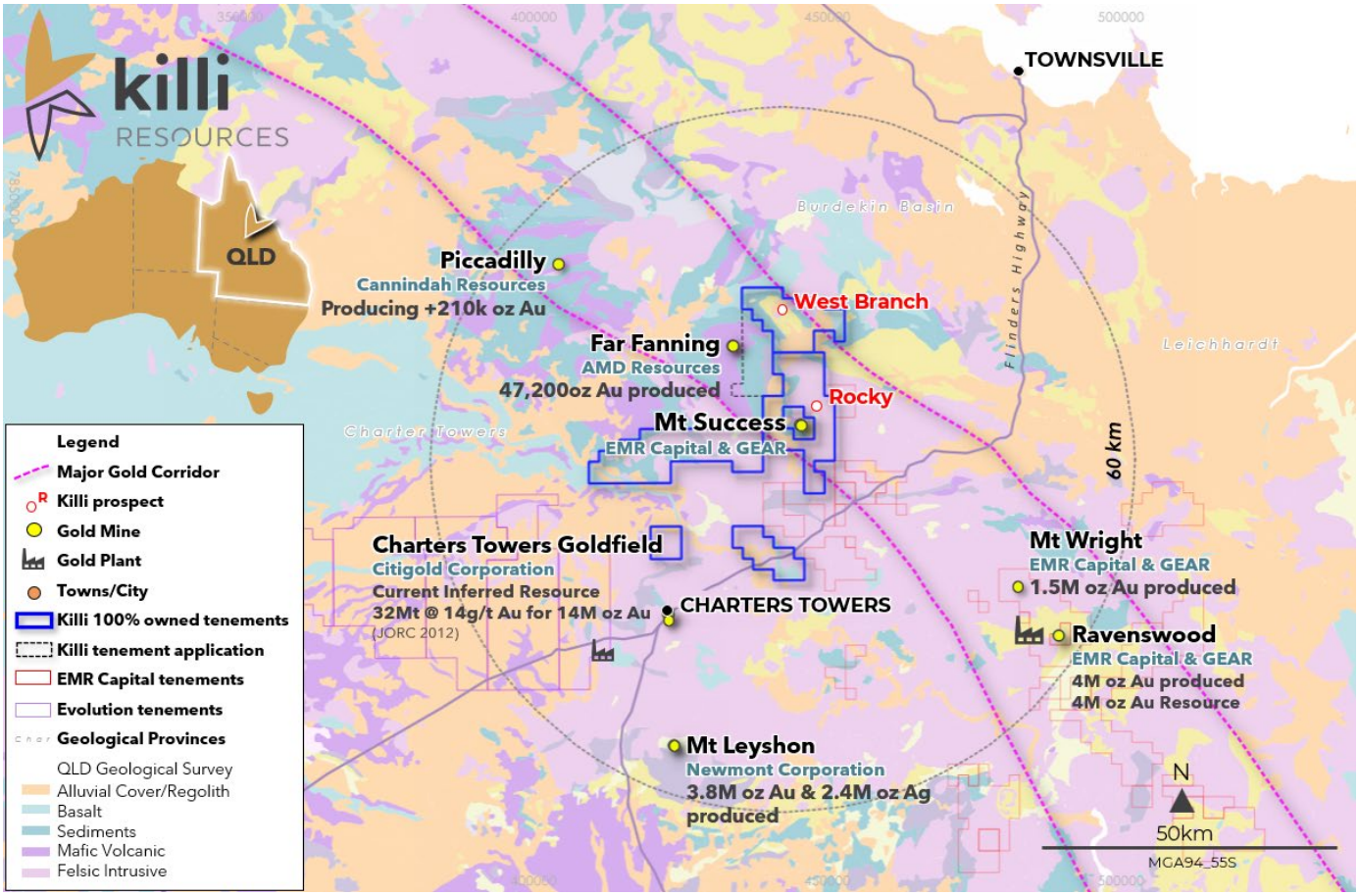

Figure 6. Location of Ravenswood North Project in relation to existing mines of the Charters Towers area. Resources quoted from Citigold Corporation Limited, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2020, Charters Towers Gold Project, 8 December 2020. Ravenswood Gold brochure, June 2021.

The Company is actively exploring the project for Intrusive Related Gold Systems (IRGS), a style on gold deposit common in Queensland and responsible for multiple +1 million ounce gold deposits in the state, Figure 8.

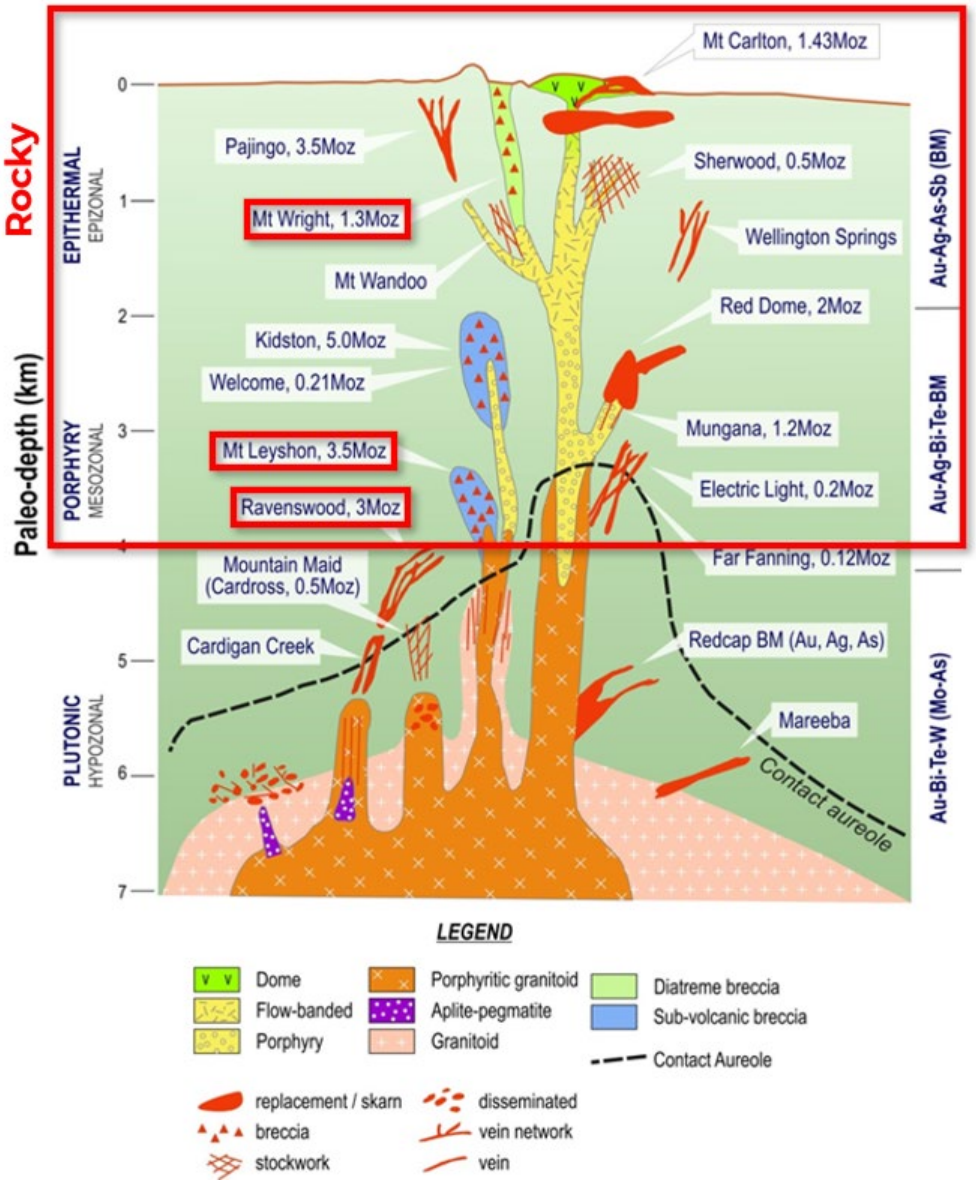

Figure 7. Schematic cross-section of the intrusive gold deposits within the Ravenswood North Project district, with nearby gold deposits formed at the same time as Rocky outlined in red (Morrison 2017).

The Company owns 100% of the **Mt Rawdon West Project** located near Bundaberg in Queensland. The project consists of one granted 305km^2 tenement. The land holding covers the intersection of the highly prospective Mt Rawdon gold corridor with the Mt Perry copper-gold corridor, within the Mt Perry region, Figure 8. The Mt Rawdon gold mine is only 8km from Killi's tenement boundary. The Mt Rawdon Gold Mine has produced 1.8 million ounces of gold to date, consistently producing 75,000 - 80,000oz annually.

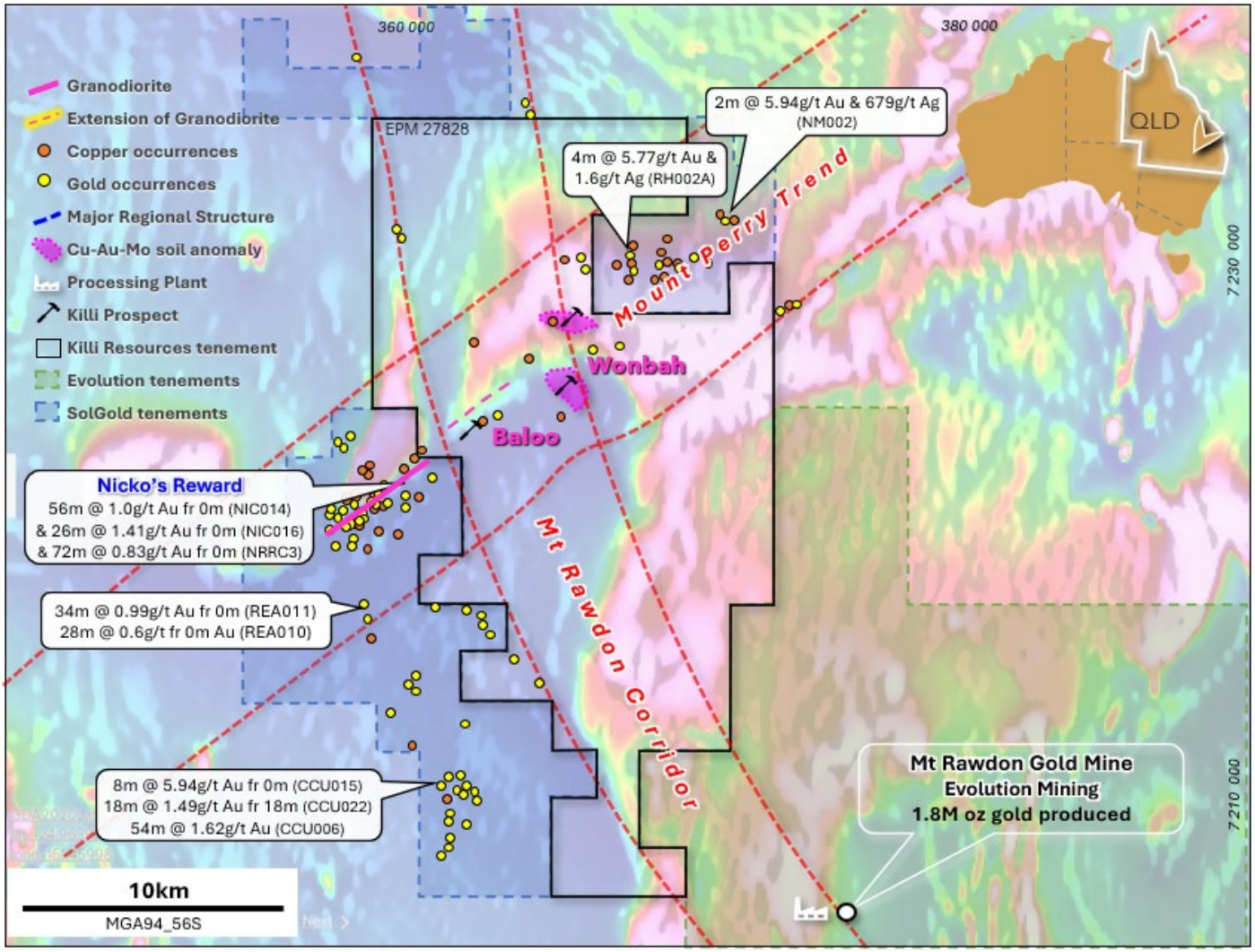

Figure 8. Location of the Mt Rawdon West Project 70 kilometres inland from Bundaberg, land holding of 305km^2.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Reverse circulation (RC) drill program, drillholes RVRC0006 to RVRC00011, 1m samples were collected in buckets and placed on the ground in 1m intervals in rows of 50. 4m composite samples were collected by a spear, where 1kg of sample was placed per metre into a calico bag. The calico bags were then collected in polyweave bags and placed within a bulka bag and hand delivered to the SGS laboratory in Townsville. Where zones of interest were anticipated, 1m samples were collected in a calico bag directly off the cyclone splitter from the drill rig. 1m composite samples were analysed for gold via 50g fire assay via Au-AA24 down the hole. Selected zones downhole were chosen for further multi element analysis by ME-MS61 four acid digest for Ag, Cu, Pb & Zn. Rock chip samples were collected and geologically logged at outcrop locations within the Rocky prospect area. Samples were collected using a geological pick, placed within a numbered calico and polyweave bag before being added to the RC bulka bag for dispatch to ALS laboratory, Townsville. Samples weighed between 1-3kg and have been recorded in the Company's Database. pXRF – a portable XRF instrument was used on a purely qualitative basis, to confirm visual observations, using a handheld Olympus Vanta – M series. Portable XRF solutions provided certified standard reference materials, used to calibrate the handheld XRF instrument, which was completed each morning prior to use. Where all standard results were returned within two standard deviations of the standard material value. The readings generated by the pXRF were used as an indicator and are not reported in this announcement. Diamond core was half core sampled and sent for analysis at SGS in Perth. Core was analysis for gold by fire assay, with multi-element analysis completed on zones of interest for Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, La, Li, Lu, Mn, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Tl, Tm, U, W, Y, Yb, Zn, & Zr (IMS40Q20).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	The RC program was completed using a truck mounted UDR 650 drill rig with a fixed cyclone cone splitter. RC drilling utilised a tungsten bit to drill through the regolith and fresh rock, utilizing airflow and rotation to produce a sample. The drilling technique generated a representative sample for each metre of approximately 25kg in weight. The diameter of the drill bit size used for this program was 5.5 inches. The drillholes were oriented -60 degrees to the southeast. Diamond drilling, where two diamond tails were completed for a total 164.9m from RVCD0006 and 197.1m from RVCD0005, HQ core.
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.*	1m sample piles were assessed by eye on the ground, and recorded in the company database, per metre where a percentage of recovery was recorded (10% - 100%) and the condition of the sample being dry, moist, or wet was also recorded. The entirety of the diamond core was logged for core recovery including any core loss.
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.*	RC samples were logged for regolith, colour, lithology, alteration, texture, and veining. Diamond core was logged for lithology, structures, alteration, grain size, veining, sulphides, and downhole survey. The location of the RC drill holes was recorded on a field GPS and then loaded into the Company's Azeva 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.*	Certified Reference material, standards and blanks were inserted into the sampling sequence. Field duplicates were collected directly off the drill rig for the RC samples, via the cone splitter. Where at least 1

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.*	standard, 1 blank and 1 duplicate were completed every 100 samples. Internal Company QAQC procedures have been followed to ensure data is accurate. All assays reported pass QAQC procedures. A 2.5 – 3.0kg sample was collected for every metre down the hole for submission to the laboratory. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the rock type intersected and the method of analysis. Half core samples were collected from the HQ diamond core with sample lengths between 0.8m - 0.3m. All diamond core was sampled for gold, and zones of interest also analysed for a full multi-element suite. Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, La, Li, Lu, Mn, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Tl, Tm, U, W, Y, Yb, Zn, & Zr (IMS40Q20).
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	RC samples were analysed for gold via AU-AA24 (50g charge) and multi element via ME-MS61 for Ag, Cu, Pb & Zn. pXRF – a portable XRF instrument was used on a purely qualitative basis, to confirm visual observations, using a handheld Olympus Vanta – M series. The pXRF used a 60 second, 3 beam spot reading on drill chips, to assist with identifying alteration and mineralised zones. Portable XRF solutions provided certified standard reference materials, used to calibrate the handheld XRF instrument, which was completed each morning prior to use. Reference material was inserted every 100 samples to allow as internal company QAQC procedures. All standard results were returned within two standard deviations of the standard material value. The readings generated by the pXRF were used as an indicator and are not reported in this announcement. Core was analysis for gold by fire assay, with multi-element analysis completed on zones of interest for Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, La, Li, Lu, Mn, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Tl, Tm, U, W, Y, Yb, Zn, & Zr (IMS40Q20).
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.*	RC field data was collected by supervising geologists in the field. The data was collected and reconciled by comparison of field notes and GPS co-ordinates taken during the program. Assays were interrogated to determine anomalism of elements from background, which have been reported in Table 1 in the main text of the document. All assays have been loaded into the Company's Azeva 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.*	The location of the RC hole was recorded using a hand-held GPS. With waypoints recorded at each location, within the MGA94_55S grid-system, and reconciled with the database.
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.*	The RC drill holes were drilled on lines 500m apart, where the hole spacing along the line was 300-400m depending on the geology intercepted.
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,*	Drill holes were oriented -55 and -60 degrees perpendicular to the interpreted stratigraphy in order to complete a representative cross-section across the geology. No bias to drilling orientation is interpreted at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	this should be assessed and reported if material.	Diamond core was logged, and structural measurements taken, using a kenometer and the orientation line representing the bottom of the hole. All diamond core was oriented downhole.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC samples were collected in bulka bags and dispatched from the drill site by two permanent staff members directly to ALS laboratory, Townsville, QLD. ALS completed sample preparation and fire assay analysis at ALS Townsville laboratory before transporting samples directly to ALS Brisbane, Queensland for multi element analysis. Rock Chip samples were dispatched with the RC samples in the bulka bags. ALS completed sample preparation and fire assay at ALS Townsville, Queensland laboratory before transporting samples directly to ALS Brisbane, Queensland for multi element analysis. The diamond core was transported from Townsville to Perth, where it was logged, marked up, photographed and sampled.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The company has completed an internal audit on the data to confirm the Company 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.* (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.*	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. Tenements EPM 26889, EPM 26890, EPM 26892, EPM 26908 and EPM 26909 are all granted. At this point the company is not aware of any reasons that inhibit the company 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 Central Pacific Minerals NL, Newmont Australia Limited, Battle Mountain Gold Company, Mt Leyshon Gold Mines Limited, Mount Isa Mines Pty Ltd, Normandy, Kings Minerals NL, Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd, Marathon Petroleum Australia Limited, and Resolute. Exploration has included the collection and analysis of stream, soil, and rock chip samples across the tenements.
Geology	(d) *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Tenements EPM 26889, EPM 26890, EPM 26892, EPM 26908 and EPM 26909 are prospective for intrusion-related gold deposits hosted primarily within intrusions or within the immediate wall rock. This tenement is immediately adjacent the Mt Success and Golden Valley deposits and along strike from the Ravenswood Gold Mine owned by EMR Capital.
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.*	Completed in Table 1 within the text of the document.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(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.*	
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 weighting has been applied to the assay results as the drill samples were collected and analysis as 1m splits downhole. Gold intercepts were considered significant where a 1m interval was greater than 0.2g/t Au, and there was no more than 3 metres of internal dilution (<0.2g/t Au). No cut-offs were applied to the drill assays. No metal equivalents were reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	As these are the first drill holes into the area, and there is limited outcrop at surface to delineate a specific lithological orientation, the specific geometry of the mineralisation is not known, and remains an interpretation of the results. Results from the drilling have been reported as downhole length, with the true width not known.
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 announcement to provide context and location of the drill results in relation to the tenement boundaries.
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.	All results can be found in Table 1 & 2.
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.	The prospect where the drilling was completed, were the first drill holes into the Au-Ag-Cu-Mo surface geochemical anomaly determined during the 2022 field season by Killi Resources.
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 intersected and logged downhole.