

Killanoola Drilling Program and Industry Activity

HIGHLIGHTS

Killanoola

-  **KN2 drilling at Killanoola awaiting final government approvals**
-  **Red Sky preparing for the commencement of works once approvals are confirmed**
-  **Positive regulatory momentum continues to support Australia's onshore energy sector**

Red Sky Energy Ltd (ASX: ROG) (Red Sky or the Company) provides the following update regarding the planned KN2 drilling program at the Killanoola Oil Project (PRL-13) in South Australia.

As announced on [29 May 2025](#), Red Sky entered into a Farmin Agreement with Condor Energy Services and partners to fund and progress the drilling of KN2, a high-impact well targeting a new structure defined by 3D seismic. The KN2 well is designed to materially grow production at Killanoola and unlock additional potential from the licence.

Red Sky has submitted the required Activity Notification to the South Australian Department for Energy and Mining (DEM), inclusive of site preparation and drilling operations. Final government approvals remain pending. The Company does not anticipate any significant delays in receiving final approvals.

While slightly later than initially anticipated, the timing remains well-aligned with Red Sky's operational planning, and the Company stands ready to commence works immediately upon receipt of final approvals.

Red Sky welcomes the continued regulatory support for Australia's onshore oil and gas industry, with proactive engagement from the South Australian Government enabling progress on strategically important energy developments. The Company remains confident in the approval pathway and the significant potential of the KN2 drilling program to deliver value.

Managing Director, Andrew Knox, commented:

"While our final government approvals for KN2 are still pending, we remain fully committed to the Killanoola drilling program and are working closely with stakeholders to finalise the next steps. It's encouraging to see continued regulatory progress supporting onshore energy activity nationally. We view this as a constructive backdrop for our own development efforts."

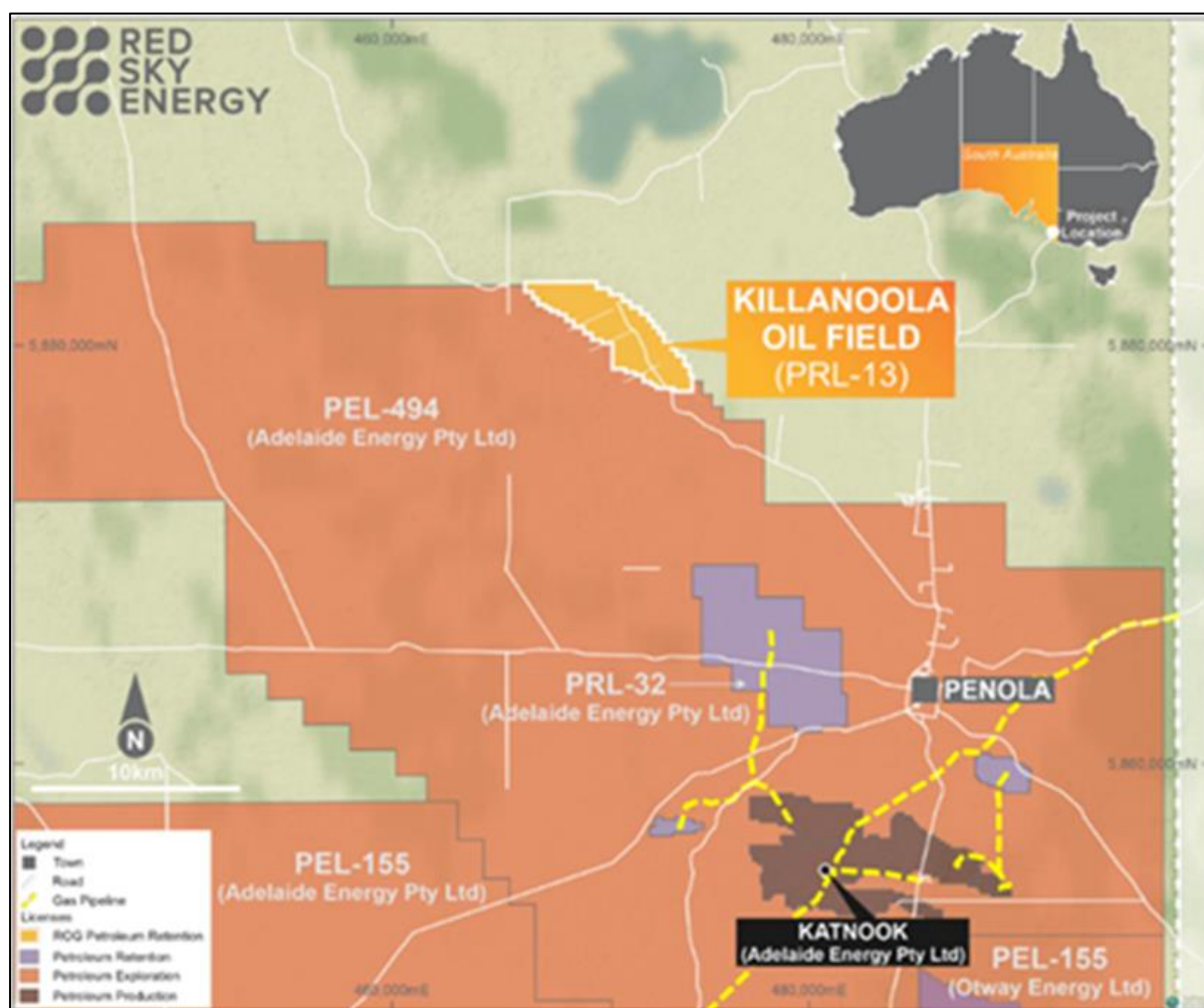


Figure 1: Killanoola Oil Field (PRL-13) location map

(Adelaide Energy Pty Ltd is a subsidiary of Beach Energy Ltd (ASX:BPT))

About Killanoola and KN2

The Killanoola Oil Project is located within PRL 13 in South Australia's Penola Trough (refer Figure 1). Red Sky's 3D seismic program, completed in 2023, resulted in a 46% uplift in the field's Best Estimate Petroleum Initially In Place (PIIP), increasing to 135.5 million barrels. KN2 targets a previously undrilled structural high identified from this new data. (Refer Table 1 and [ASX Announcement 21 April 2023](#).)

The Company has submitted an Activity Notification to the South Australian Department for Energy and Mining (DEM) for the KN2 site preparation, drilling, and the DW1 workover. The same rig will be mobilised for both operations, minimising cost and operational risk.

Killanoola has a conditional offtake agreement with Viva Energy Australia Limited (ASX: VEA) and is in discussions with Santos Limited (ASX:STO) (operator of the SACB JV) regarding alternative offtake and processing at the Port Bonython facility.

Once its production infrastructure is in place, KN2 has the potential to increase output and drive material revenue growth significantly in the near term.

Table 1: Summary of discovered Petroleum Initially In Place (PIIP) of the PRL-13 Killanoola Oil Field (100%)

Killanoola Oil Field	Discovered Petroleum Initially In Place (mmbbls)		
	Low	Best	High
31 March 2022	57.2	93.0	98.6
19 April 2023	28.9	135.5	157.4
% Increase	(49.5)%	45.7%	59.6%

Table 1 above summarises the discovered petroleum initially in place of the Killanoola Oil Field as announced on [5 May 2022](#) and updated by GRI as at 19 April 2023. This evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS) approved in 2018 by the Society of Petroleum Engineers, the World Petroleum Council, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers. The report was prepared and supervised by the Competent Person.

For the updated Independent Competent Person's Report (CPR), refer to: [Independent Competent Person's Report on the Discovered Petroleum Initially In Place \(PIIP\) in the Killanoola Oil Project, PRL-13, Penola Trough, South Australia \(19 April 2023\)](#)

Forward Plan

- Workover the existing DW1 well to change out the pump.
- Drill the high-impact KN2 well, targeting a significant new zone identified by Red Sky's proprietary 3D seismic data.
- Final government approvals for the KN2 drilling program are currently pending. Once received, Red Sky will coordinate pad construction and rig mobilisation with Condor Energy, which will also support the DW1 workover.
- The drill rig originally allocated to Red Sky has at this time been temporarily deployed to another operator while approvals are finalised. Red Sky anticipates an updated drilling timeline will be confirmed in due course.
- The Company maintains a conditional offtake agreement with Viva Energy Australia (ASX: VEA) and is also progressing discussions with Santos for processing options via Port Bonython, aimed at maximising commercial flexibility.

Red Sky remains confident in Killanoola's potential to deliver near-term production and cash flow uplift and views the KN2 program as a key value catalyst for shareholders.

-ENDS-

Released with the authority of the board.

For further information on the Company and our projects, please visit: www.redskyenergy.com.au

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Forward Looking Statements

Various statements in this report constitute statements relating to intentions, future acts and events. Such statements are generally classified as forward-looking statements and involve unknown risks, expectations, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause those future acts, events and circumstances to differ from the way or manner in which they are expressly or impliedly portrayed herein.

Some of the more important of these risks, expectations and uncertainties are pricing and production levels from the properties in which the Company has interests and the extent of the recoverable reserves at those properties. In addition, the Company has a number of exploration permits. Exploration for oil and gas is expensive, speculative and subject to a wide range of risks. Individual investors should consider these matters in light of the personal circumstances (including financial and taxation affairs) and seek professional advice from their accountant, lawyer or other professional advisor as to the suitability for them of an investment in the Company.

Notes**Methodology for Calculating discovered Petroleum Initially In Place**

At its current stage of development, the Killanoola Oil project, in accordance with definitions established by the PRMS (2018), contains oil in the discovered Petroleum Initially In Place (PIIP) category. No greater levels of certainty have yet been established.

The discovered Petroleum Initially In Place is estimated deterministically by:

1. Extrapolating and analysing the estimated area and thickness of the structure. The boundaries to defining this volume are determined by the interpretation of the physical parameters of the top of the Sawpit Sandstone utilising seismic data,
2. Identifying the oil-water contact (OWC) identified in the wells drilled on the structure,
3. Estimating the net thickness of the oil column
4. Applying a porosity factor to obtain the potential total void space contained in that rock volume
5. Applying a generalised water saturation to the rock void volume.
6. The remaining porosity volume is then assumed to contain oil, which is then converted to barrels for ease of understanding.

Finally, to remain compliant with PRMS (2018) requirements and as a result of using the deterministic method, GRI used the Low/Best/High nomenclature to represent the discovered PIIP. These estimates were developed using various changes to the size of the structural compartments as interpreted.

Formula for Calculating PIIP

For undersaturated crude, the reservoir contains only connate water and oil with their respective solution gas contents. The initial or original oil in place can be estimated from the volumetric equation:

$$N = 7,758 V_b \phi S_{oi} B_{oi} = 7,758 A h \phi (1 - S_{wi}) B_{oi}$$

- The constant 7,758 is the number of barrels in each acre-ft,
- V_b is bulk volume in acre-ft,
- ϕ is the porosity (ϕV_b is pore volume),
- S_{oi} is the initial oil saturation,
- B_{oi} is the initial oil formation volume factor in reservoir barrels per stock tank barrel,
- A is area in Acres,
- h is reservoir thickness in ft, and
- S_{wi} is the initial water saturation.

In addition to the uncertainty in determining the initial water saturation, the primary difficulty encountered in using the volumetric equation is assigning the appropriate porosity-feet, particularly in thick reservoirs with numerous non-productive intervals. One method is to prepare contour maps of porosity-feet that are then used to obtain areal extent. Another method is to prepare isopach maps of thickness and porosity from which average values of each can be obtained. Since recovery of the initial oil can only occur from permeable zones, a permeability cut-off determined by ResEval was used to obtain the net reservoir thickness. Intervals with permeabilities lower than the cut-off value are assumed to be non-productive. The absolute value of the cut-off will depend on the average or maximum permeability and can depend on the relationship between permeability and water saturation.

A correlation between porosity and permeability is often used to determine a porosity cut-off. In cases in which reservoir cores have been analysed, the net pay can be obtained directly from the permeability data. This was not the case at any of the Killanoola wells as no cores were cut. When only logs are available, permeability will not be known; therefore, a porosity cut-off is used to select net pay. These procedures can be acceptable when a definite relationship exists between porosity and permeability.