

7 March 2023

Significant drill and geophysics results identify potential large gold system at Rocky

Ravenswood North Project, Queensland
(100% owned)

- **Maiden drilling program at the Rocky Prospect intersects shallow gold, silver, and lead mineralisation beneath soil and rock chip anomalies.**
- **Geophysical modelling identifies two new large anomalies indicative of mineralised intrusive system, not tested by recent drilling.**
- **Only five holes drilled to date, no historical drilling, only 2.5km from the historical Mount Success Gold Mine.**
- **Drilling results are indicative of proximal location to a mineralised intrusive system:**
 - **2m @ 1.58g/t Au, 9.75g/t Ag, & 0.23% Pb from 177m and 1m @ 2.38g/t Au, 10.2g/t Ag, & 0.28% Pb from 32m, 5m @ 6.9g/t Ag, including 2m @ 15.6g/t Ag from 160m and 1m @ 1.26g/t Au from 163m.**
- **Additional surface rock chips return 140g/t Ag, 1.6% Cu and 0.86% Sb, 1.3km east of current drilling.**
- **Preparations for follow-up drilling programs underway to test new targets at Rocky and the copper-gold-silver anomaly at West Branch.**

Killi Resources Limited ('Killi' or the 'Company') (ASX: KLI) is exploring for gold, silver and copper in the highly prospective Charters Towers-Ravenswood district, Queensland.

The Company is pleased to announce the results from its maiden RC drill program at the Ravenswood North Project, where 5 holes were completed for 995m. These are the first holes ever into the Au-Ag-Cu-Mo geochemical target identified by the Company (see ASX announcement, 15 November 2022), to an average depth of 200m.

All five holes intersected the Ravenswood granitoids (desired host rocks for gold mineralisation) and significant mineralised intersections of gold and/or silver were returned. The best results included broad zones of anomalous gold, silver, copper and lead. Holes were drilled on wide-spaced (300m) centres over a strike of 1,000m.

Results from the first five holes are consistent with first pass drilling results of gold deposits within the district, and likely represent proximity to a potential intrusive gold system.

Results from the VTEM processing have generated two potential intrusive targets, which are near the surface geochemical anomaly, rock chip results and recent drill assay results.

Killi CEO, Kathryn Cutler commented: *'We are all very excited with the discovery of a significantly mineralised granodiorite at Rocky. It's a fantastic result for the first holes at the Ravenswood North project. These first drill holes have not only come back with broad zones of gold, silver, copper & lead mineralisation, they are also located close to surface, and within the same rock suite as the near-by*

major gold deposits. The results of the geophysics also indicate we are in the thick of it, and only 200m from one of the major targets. Rocky is fast becoming a priority for Killi, and based on these results and the targets generated, we plan on completing a targeted drill program in coming months.'

Rocky Results

Modelling of the VTEM data collected from the VTEM survey completed in September 2022 (see ASX announcement 20 September 2022) has provided significant insight into the prospect, by the generation of what's known as a 'Magnetic Inversion Model'. The model generated a 3D image of the magnetic response in bedrock. The results of the processing clearly outline two potential intrusive bodies, seen as magnetic low features (blue), surrounded by a high magnetic response (red) representing an alteration zone or halo. The two intrusive units are referred to as exploration targets, Target 1 & Target 2, Figure 1.

The contact zone between the high and low magnetic responses is a target area for gold mineralisation.

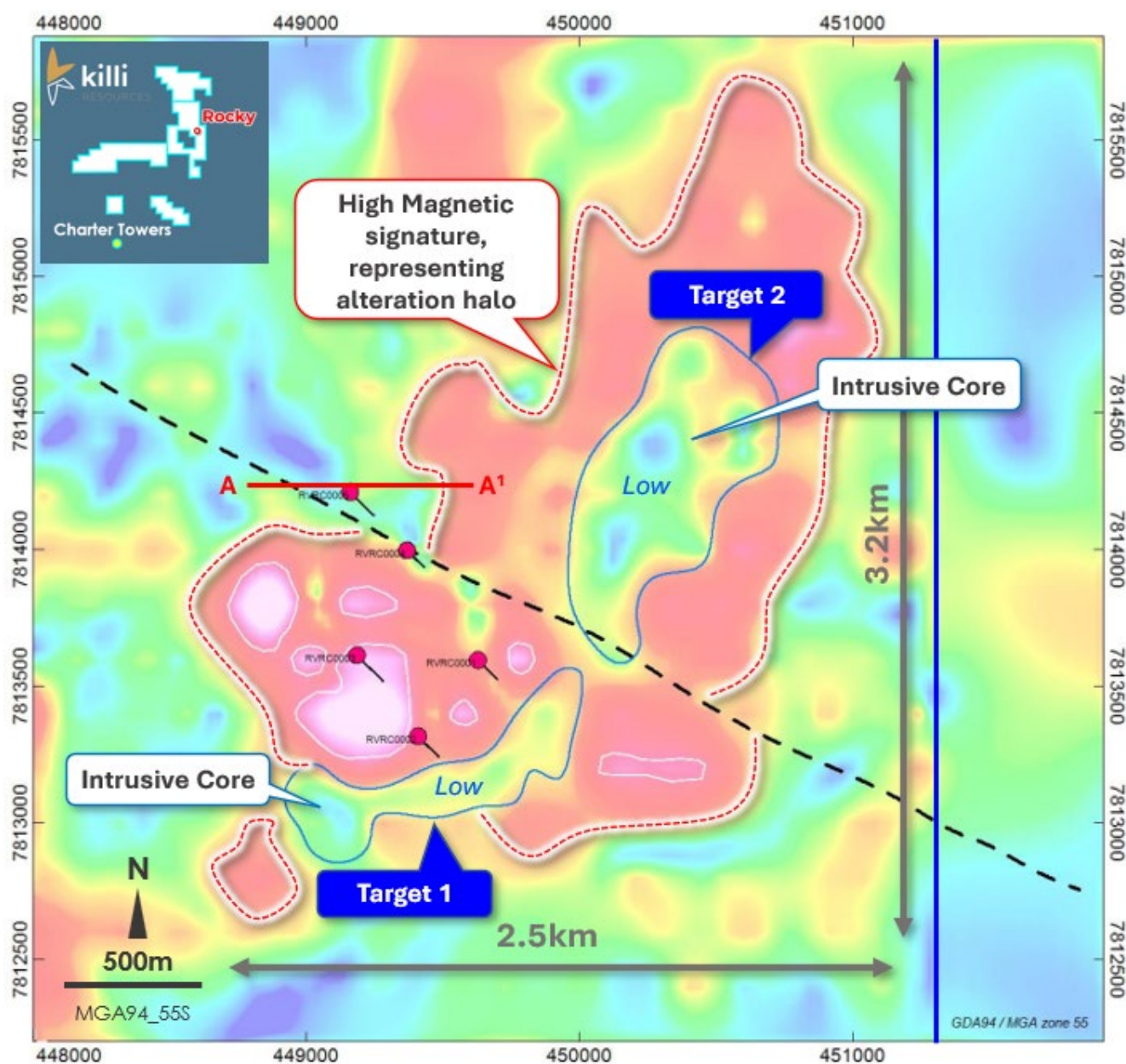


Figure 1. Plan View of Rocky, Analytic Signal, with magnetic high (red) and magnetic low (blue) features outlined, with the drillhole locations. Targets 1 and 2 represent demagnetised zones the interpreted intrusive core, within the remnant magnetic feature. The targets likely represent in intrusive unit with more silica-rich minerals.

Target 1 is orientated east-west stretching 1,200m x 200m and Target 2 is oriented north-south 2,000m by 500m. Drill hole RVRC0002 is located only 200m from Target 1 and returned the highest grades of gold mineralisation downhole, which included **1m @ 4.12g/t Au** from 62m and **1m @ 3.22g/t Au** from 105m, demonstrating a potential vector towards the source of mineralisation, Figure 2.

The drill program was designed to drill beneath the highest surface gold anomalies at the prospect on a wide spacing, with any gold or silver mineralisation to be considered a positive result. Significant drill assays were received from veins within the granodiorite, of **2m @ 1.58g/t Au, 9.75g/t Ag, & 0.23% Pb** from 177m (RVRC0005), **7m @ 3.09g/t Ag** including **1m @ 2.38g/t Au, 10.2g/t Ag, & 0.28% Pb** from 32m (RVRC0005), **1m @ 4.12g/t Au & 1.3g/t Ag** from 62m (RVRC0002), **1m @ 3.22g/t Au & 2.1g/t Ag** from 105m (RVRC0002). Thin units of rhyolite (5-6m) were also intersected and returned intercepts of **5m @ 6.9g/t Ag & 0.31g/t Au** from 160m (RVRC0005), including **2m @ 15.6g/t Ag**, with the unit also returning anomalous copper and lead, from multi-element analysis, Figure 2.

Mount Success and Golden Valley gold deposits, 2.5 km from Rocky, are similar in size at 500m x 500m and 1,000m x 800m respectively. These deposits are also within a rhyolite unit and historically produced ~5,000oz of gold at an average grade of 60.3g/t.

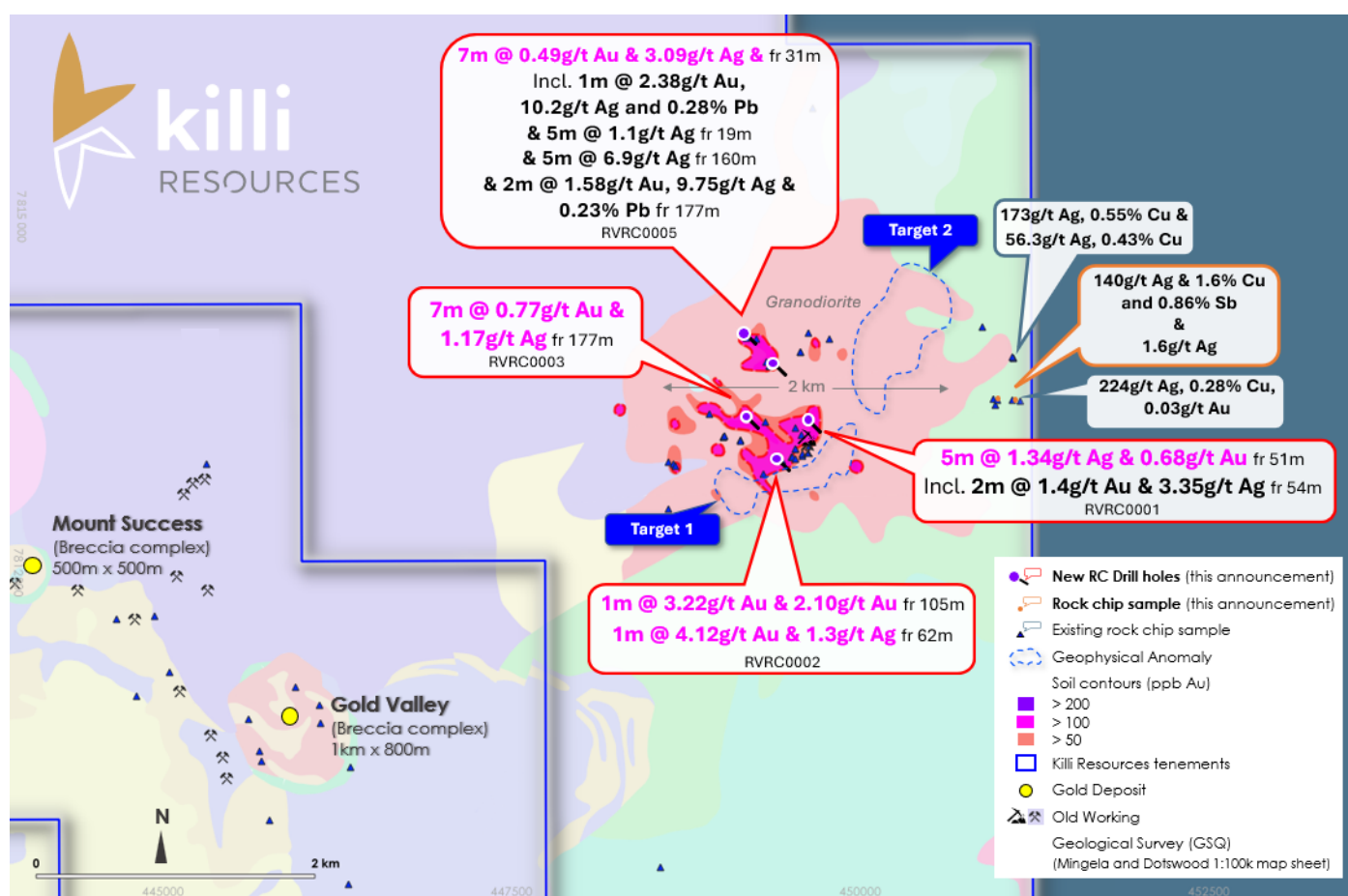


Figure 2. Location of RC drillhole and rock chip results reported in this announcement, in relation to nearby gold deposits (Golden Valley and Mount Success) overlaying the regional geology (GSQ) Mingela and Dotswood 1:100k map sheets.

The geophysical responses were plotted with the drillholes and results and highlight additional structural targets. As the drillholes were only drilled to an average depth of 200m, the results indicate they may have intercepted the alteration zone of a potential gold system.

RVRC0005 is a clear example of this, where multiple mineralised zones were intersected downhole, with high-grade silver values returned. The geophysical model suggests the target zone is a further 100 - 200m

downhole, where the drillhole was terminated at 207m due to a slow drill rate through the granodiorite, Figure 3.

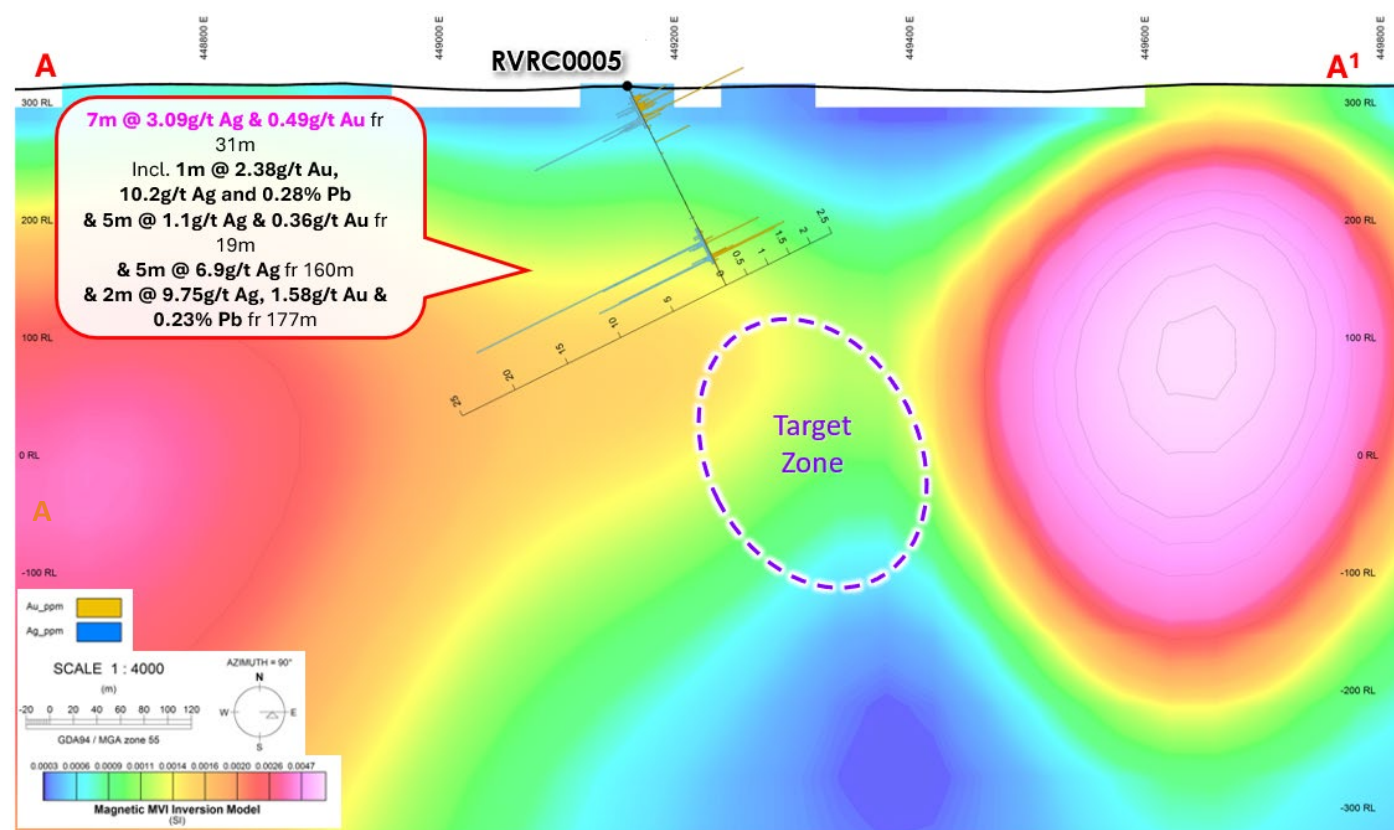


Figure 3. Cross-section of magnetic model with location of RVRC0005 and downhole gold and silver assay results.

In addition to the drilling and geophysical results, surface rock chip assays have been received on the eastern edge of the prospect, returning **140g/t Ag, 1.6% Cu and 0.86% Sb** (antimony), Figure 1. These results are 1.3km from the nearest drill hole, again demonstrating the potential scale of the mineralised system.

A total of four high-grade surface samples have been received from this area, within the pressure shadow of the granodiorite, and provide an ideal drill target for further exploration.

Regional Mineralisation Setting

Within the Charters Towers district many gold deposits have polymetallic signatures that are associated with gold mineralising events. The Ravenswood gold mine (operated by EMR Capital) contains +9Moz of Au total endowment, has a zoned **silver-zinc-copper-arsenic-lead** pathfinder alteration signature, 53 kms along strike from Rocky.

Downhole multi-element analysis and pXRF readings were taken for each metre from drill chips and confirm proximal associations of anomalous **silver-arsenic-copper-molybdenum-antimony-zinc** with elevated gold grades at Rocky. This polymetallic geochemical association with gold is common in intrusive-related gold systems in the region and is often seen as large polymetallic zoned alteration halos in the surrounding wall rock geochemistry. pXRF readings are taken by the Company as a purely qualitative measure, not quantitative, for the use as a pathfinder.

Based on the current understanding of pathfinder element association, geological observation from the drilling, and the grade of silver assays received, indicate the system to be within the porphyry-

epithermal category of an intrusive related gold system, Figure 4. Further multi-element analysis will be completed on the drill chips to ascertain positioning within the systems.

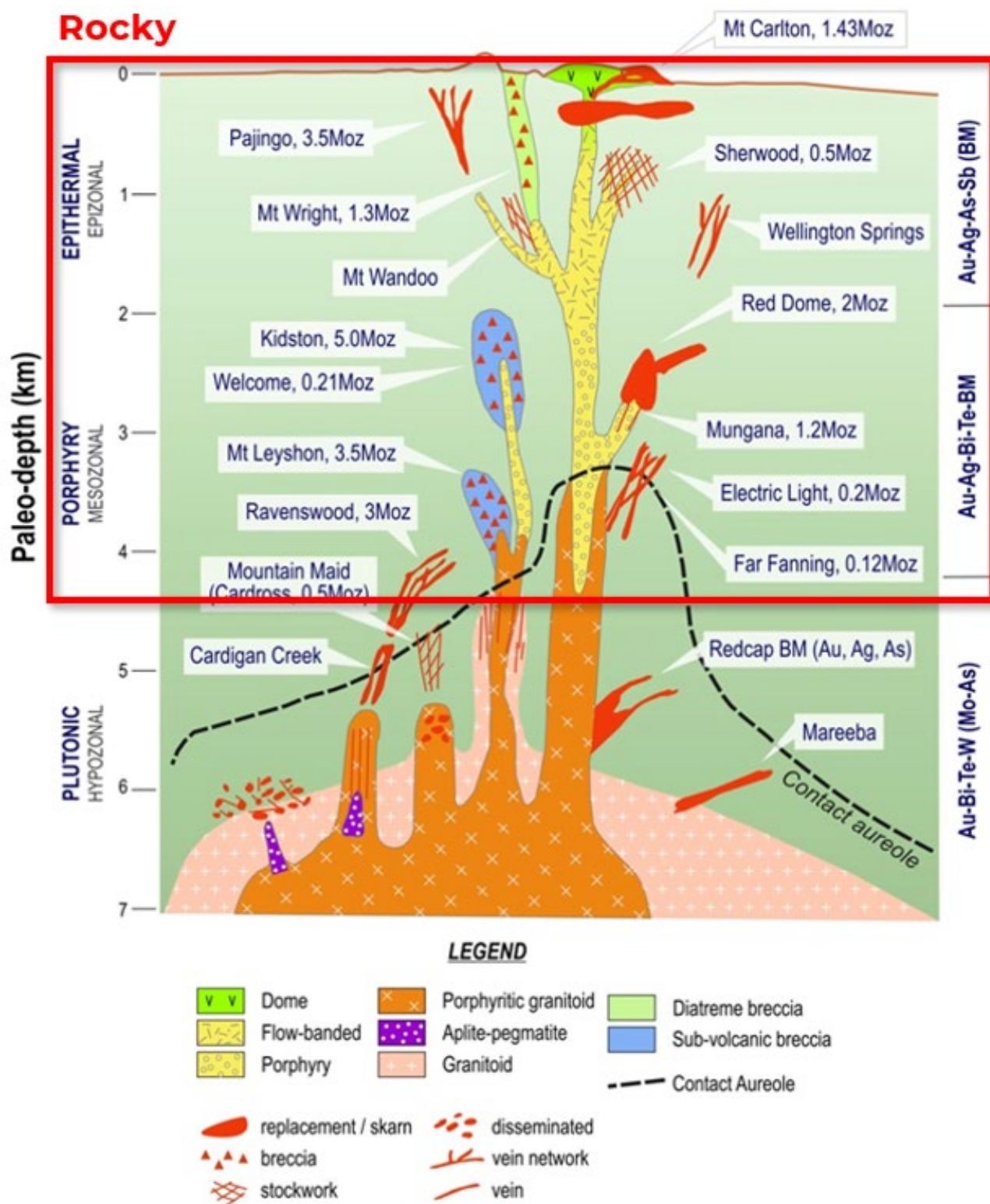


Figure 4. Current understanding of geochemistry of the Rocky prospect within an intrusion-related gold system, Morrison 2017.

Future work

The results of the drilling and geophysical modelling have given the Company full confidence to continue with the drill program at Rocky.

Drilling will infill between the existing 5 drill holes, drill test Target 1 & Target 2 from the geophysical model, and drill test the high-grade surface geochemical anomalies to the east. The drill program will recommence in coming months.

The Company will continue working through the geophysical data and processing prospects with existing surface gold, copper and silver results. West Branch will be the next prospect to be evaluated, which has results of **6.18% Cu, 8.93g/t Au and 10.1g/t Ag** at surface (see announcement 4th October 2022), Figure 5.

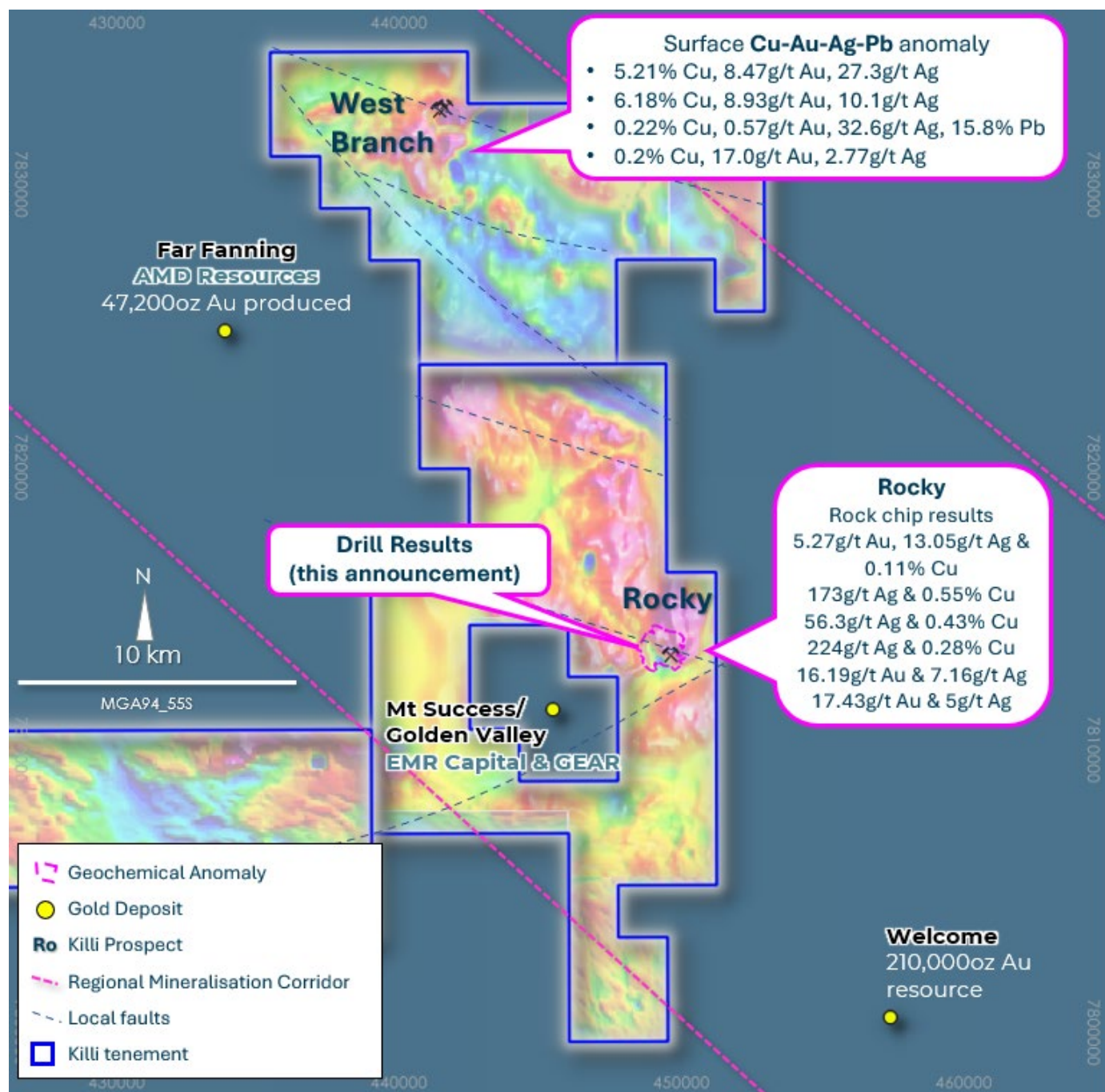


Figure 5. Plan View of Killi tenements which cover the Ravenswood Corridor, with main prospects at the project, Rocky and West Branch, in relation to existing gold deposits within 5 kms (ASX announcements 4 October 2022 and 15 November 2022).

Table 1. Significant RC Drilling results for gold, silver, copper and lead (MGA94_55S map grid)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	From (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Description of Geology
RVRC0005	449160	7814212	314	207	-55	135	15	12	0.31	0.51	0.02	NSI	Diorite/gabbro, quartz ± epidote + pyrite, chalcopyrite.
							Incl. 19	5	0.36	1.1	0.03	NSI	
							31	7	0.49	3.09	0.01	0.07	Gabbro, silica ±
							Incl. 32	1	2.38	10.2	0.03	0.28	sericite alteration, ± pyrite, disseminated chalcopyrite.
							154	3	NSI	0.47	0.03	NSI	Diorite/felsic intrusive contact, silica alteration and disseminated pyrite.
							160	5	0.31	6.9	0.03	0.03	Rhyolite, silica alteration,
							Incl. 160	2	0.21	15.6	0.04	0.03	disseminated pyrite, quartz + pyrite veining.
							Incl.	1	1.26	1.5	0.02	0.04	
							175	5	0.81	4.5	0.03	0.10	Diorite/gabbro contact, quartz ± epidote, disseminated pyrite.
							Incl. 177	2	1.58	9.75	0.02	0.23	
RVRC0002	449408	7813318	311	208	-60	135	12	6	0.32	NSI	NSI	NSI	Oxidation front in granodiorite.
							12	2	0.71	0.25	NSI	NSI	
							23	2	1.69	1.2	0.04	NSI	
							29	7	0.23	NSI	NSI	NSI	Diorite with disseminated pyrite.
							62	1	4.12	1.3	0.03	NSI	Gabbro with disseminated sulphides and epidote ± calcite alteration
							69	1	2.17	NSI	NSI	NSI	Diorite with quartz-pyrite veining and epidote ± calcite alteration
							95	2	0.54	NSI	0.02	NSI	Diorite/gabbro contact
							Incl. 105	6	0.83	0.47	0.02	NSI	Rhyolite with quartz & k-feldspar veining, pyrite and silica alteration.
							105	1	3.22	2.1	0.05	NSI	
							172	6	0.59	NSI	NSI	NSI	Diorite with epidote & k-feldspar and disseminated sulphides
RVRC0003	449185	7813615	310	232	-60	135	174	10	0.66	0.82	NSI	NSI	Diorite with pyrite + chalcopyrite
							Incl. 177	7	0.77	1.17	NSI	NSI	Diorite with epidote ± silica alteration and quartz-k-feldspar veining
RVRC0001	449628	7813596	306	196	-60	135	51	5	0.68	1.34	0.01	NSI	At contact of Diorite and gabbro unit with trace disseminated pyrite
							Incl. 54	2	1.4	3.35	0.02	0.02	
RVRC0004	449368	7813999	308	152	-55	135	142	3	NSI	NSI	0.03	NSI	
							111	1	NSI	0.7	0.05	NSI	Quartz veining

(NSI = No significant intercepts). Gold values determined via 50g charge fire assay. Silver, copper and lead determined via multi-element analysis. Significant intercepts were considered all those results where gold or silver values were >0.2g/t per sample.

Table 2. Rock Chip results from Rocky prospect.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
RVRK032	450875	7814261	304	-0.005	0.24	0.12	25	0.41	28.5	27.6
RVRK042	450951	7813746	299	-0.005	0.85	1.72	30	2.34	5.2	79.9
RVRK043	450982	7813739	299	-0.005	0.08	0.11	16.6	2.2	3.9	29.8
RVRK044	451151	7813734	305	0.073	140	59.8	16,000	1.56	14.6	8,630
RVRK045	451094	7813738	303	-0.005	1.06	2.8	157.5	2.33	2.9	75.4
RVRK046	448625	7813297	314	0.005	0.72	0.25	76.1	0.14	1.9	43
RVRK047	448661	7813276	314	-0.005	0.06	0.24	13.3	1.84	5.4	3.94
RVRK048	448677	7813265	314	-0.005	0.39	0.18	30.5	5.2	12	11
RVRK049	449307	7813208	308	0.057	0.25	0.65	15.1	2.63	66	5.14
RVRK050	449441	7813301	311	0.548	4.03	1.72	35.7	1.52	11.9	5.67
RVRK051	449532	7813390	311	1.125	2.84	2.47	960	2.95	6.5	13.4
RVRK052	449576	7813488	310	0.442	0.89	14.4	279	1.36	15.4	6.56
RVRK053	449532	7813539	308	0.034	0.16	0.52	99.5	1.48	43.2	1.69
RVRK054	449320	7813580	309	0.024	0.42	1.09	95.1	1.28	27.3	2.06
RVRK055	449505	7813327	312	0.009	0.13	0.29	90.1	1.08	10.6	1.6
RVRK056	449512	7813333	312	0.040	0.18	2.84	81.2	0.85	28.9	3.43
RVRK057	449537	7813312	312	0.008	0.13	0.12	83.9	1.52	10.6	1.06
RVRK058	449582	7813336	312	0.008	0.19	0.2	76.2	0.64	10.2	4.62
RVRK059	449588	7813354	312	0.015	0.44	0.31	77.7	1.04	13.2	2.39
RVRK060	449351	7813979	307	0.007	0.06	0.11	82.7	1.46	10.1	0.36
RVRK062	449330	7814012	308	0.007	0.07	0.12	85.5	1.58	12	0.26
RVRK063	448919	7813637	314	0.007	0.11	0.13	69.3	0.84	14.4	1.1
RVRK065	449633	7813408	312	0.009	0.12	0.13	83.8	0.91	10	0.98
RVRK066	449631	7813356	312	0.007	0.12	0.15	82.5	0.94	12.3	0.95
RVRK067	449347	7813981	307	0.024	0.34	0.18	348	1.95	8.4	0.72

Authorised for release by the Board of Killi Resources Limited.

Media Enquires

Kathryn Cutler

Chief Executive Officer

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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
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 four wholly owned assets in Australia, with a focus on the Tanami region of Western Australia, Figure 6. The Company is focussed on underexplored provinces with the potential for a large-scale new discovery.

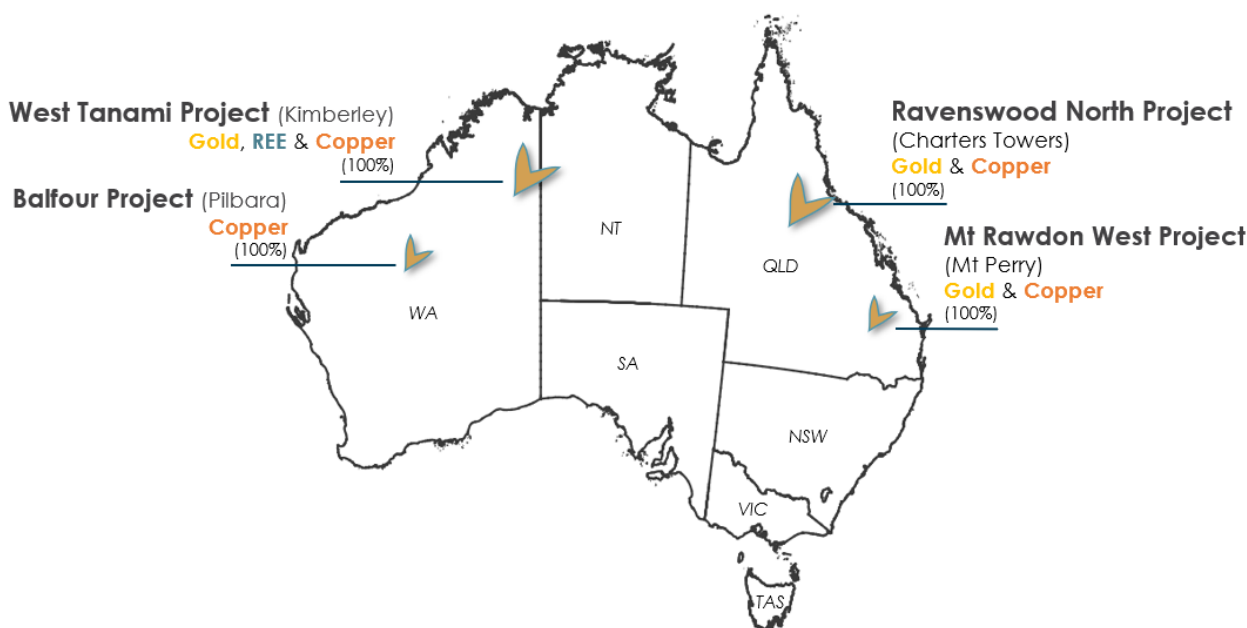


Figure 6. Location of Killi Resources Limited gold, copper and rare earth projects in Australia.

This announcement relates to the Ravenswood North Project in Queensland

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 ~660km².

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 7.

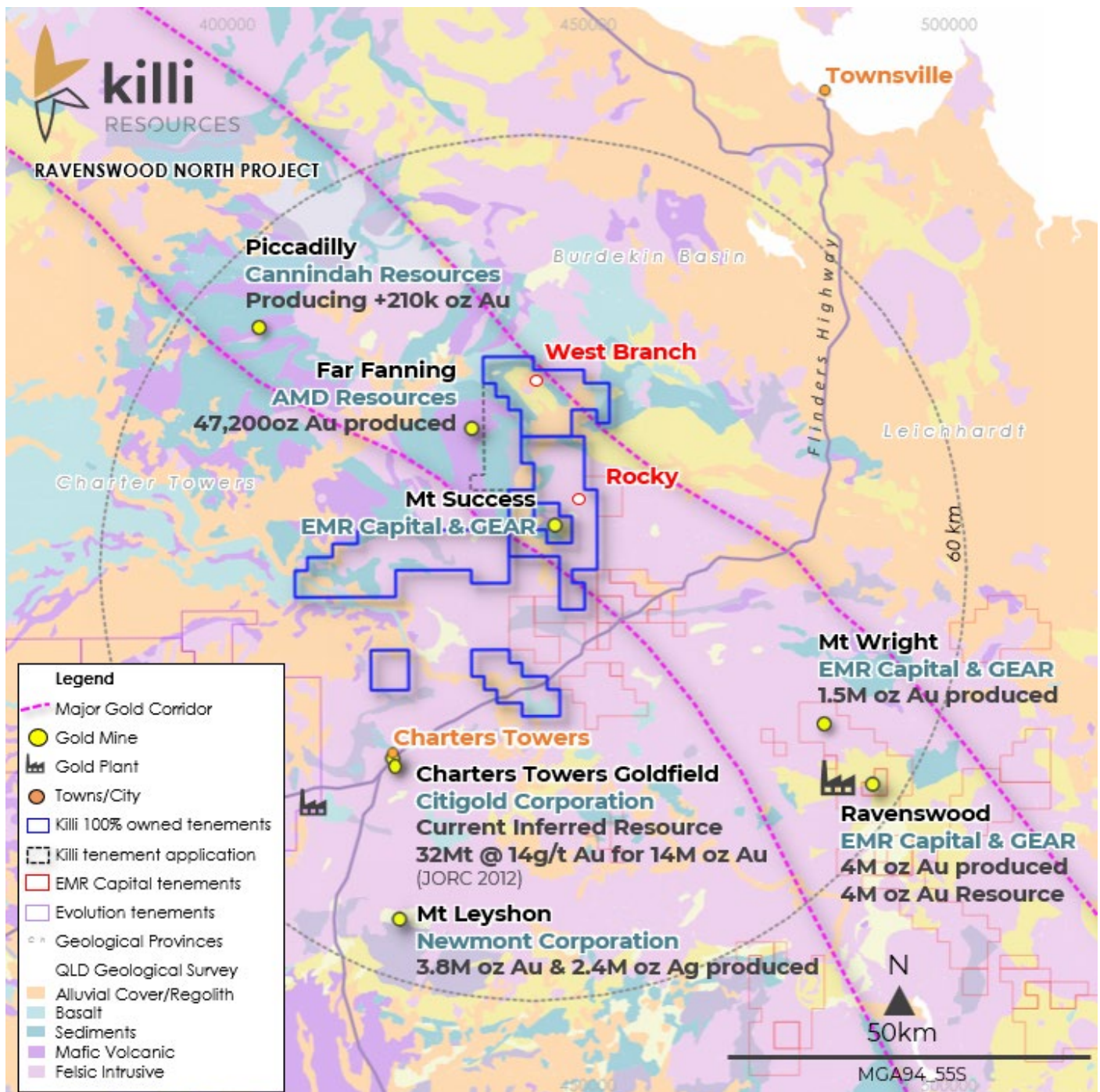


Figure 7. Location of Ravenswood North Project in relation to existing mines of the Charters Towers area. Resources quoted from Citigold Corporation Limited, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2020, Charters Towers Gold Project, 8 December 2020. Ravenswood Gold brochure, June 2021.

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 RVRC0001 to RVRC0005, 1m samples were collected by sampling into a calico bag directly from the cyclone. The calico bags were then collected in polyweave bags and placed within a bulka bag and hand delivered to the ALS laboratory in Townsville. 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, and Pb. 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.
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.
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.
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.
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.	The lithology and location of the rock chip samples were recorded in field notebooks and on a field GPS and then loaded into the Company's Azeva database. Certified Reference material, standards and blanks were inserted into the sampling sequence. Field duplicates were collected directly off the drill rig, via the cone splitter. Where at least 1 standard, 1 blank and 1 duplicate were completed every 100 samples. Internal Company QAQC procedures have been followed to ensure data is accurate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- 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. - 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.	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. RC samples were analysed for gold via AU-AA24 (50g charge) and multi element via ME-MS61 for Ag, Cu, and Pb. Rock chip samples were analysed for gold and multi element via AU-AA24 fire assay (50g charge) and multi element via ME-MS61 four acid digest for Ag, Al, As, Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, & Zr. 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.
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.	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	- Whether sample compositing has been applied. - Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Drill holes were oriented -55 and -60 degrees perpendicular to the interpreted stratigraphy in order to complete a representative cross-section across the geology.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	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.	No bias to drilling orientation is interpreted at this stage.
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.
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	Completed in Table 1 within the text of the document.

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	(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.	
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.

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Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Killi Resources plans to carry out further exploration work programs on the tenement, including geophysics, and further geochemical and drilling programs.
	(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.	Diagrams have been completed as in interpretation of the geology intersected and logged downhole.