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ASX Market Announcements

DRILLING RESULTS RECEIVED FOR RARE EARTH ELEMENTS EXPLORATION AT LAMEROO AND COODALYA, MALLEE PROJECT, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Kaili Resources Limited ("Company") is pleased to announce that the Aircore drilling results from pXRF scans have been received from the drilling program completed on 2 February 2026 at the Mallee Project - Lameroo EL 6856 and Coodalya EL 6978 tenements within the Murray Basin in South Australia (**Figure 1)**. The results for 6 holes drilled at Karte EL 6977 are awaited.

Significant pXRF Drilling Results (ppm TREE – Total Rare Earth Elements):

26CDAC021 13-14m, 1m@749.0

26CDAC022 3-4m, 1m@413.0

26CDAC006 6-8m, 2m@335.1

26CDAC003 17-18m, 1m@389.0

26CDAC002 0-1m, 1m@359.0

Note: The pXRF scan results are partial results of TREE for only 5 of the 14 Rare Earth Elements (Ce, Pr, La, Nd and Y).

52 samples of > 200ppm TREE have been submitted to ALS laboratory in Adelaide for the analysis of full suite of REE elements by Method ME MS 81 which will provide the Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) results. The TREO results will be announced in due course when received from the ALS laboratory.

The 2 tenements are approximately 200 kms east of Adelaide accessible by highway and overlay the Loxton/Parilla Sands (**Figure 2**) of the region. Rare Earth Elements ("REEs") are reportedly contained within the fine clay fraction of Tertiary (65 to 2.5 Million Years Ago) Strandlines (ionic clay style of deposit) in the basin.

Australian Rare Earths (ASX:AR3) has reported exploration success within their tenements in the region with estimated JORC 2012 resource of 236 Mt @ 748 ppm Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO) (*see AR3 ASX Release of 30th September 2024*) and is conducting a pre-feasibility study with a $5 million Australian Government co-funding grant.

This drilling program aimed to identify areas of potential with minimum disruptions on private land by locating the holes along roadside verges with local council approvals and purposely widely spaced to cover a significantly large area across the target Loxton/Parilla Sands stratigraphy (**Figure 2 and 4**). A total of 24 holes to a depth 18 metres for 432 metres of drilling has been completed for this program and focussed predominantly on the Coodalya tenement having regards to the results announced on 20 October 2025 for the drilling program of September 2025 **(Figure 3)**.

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Principal Geologist commented:

"The initial pXRF results from the drilling at the Coodalya tenement are encouraging and we await with anticipation the ALS laboratory results for the full suite of REE's which when received will be reported to the market. Along with previous drilling results and detailed geological logging we will direct our focus for subsequent drilling programs within the pre-approved exploration drilling of up 300 holes for a total of up to 6,000 metres by the Department of Energy and Minerals".

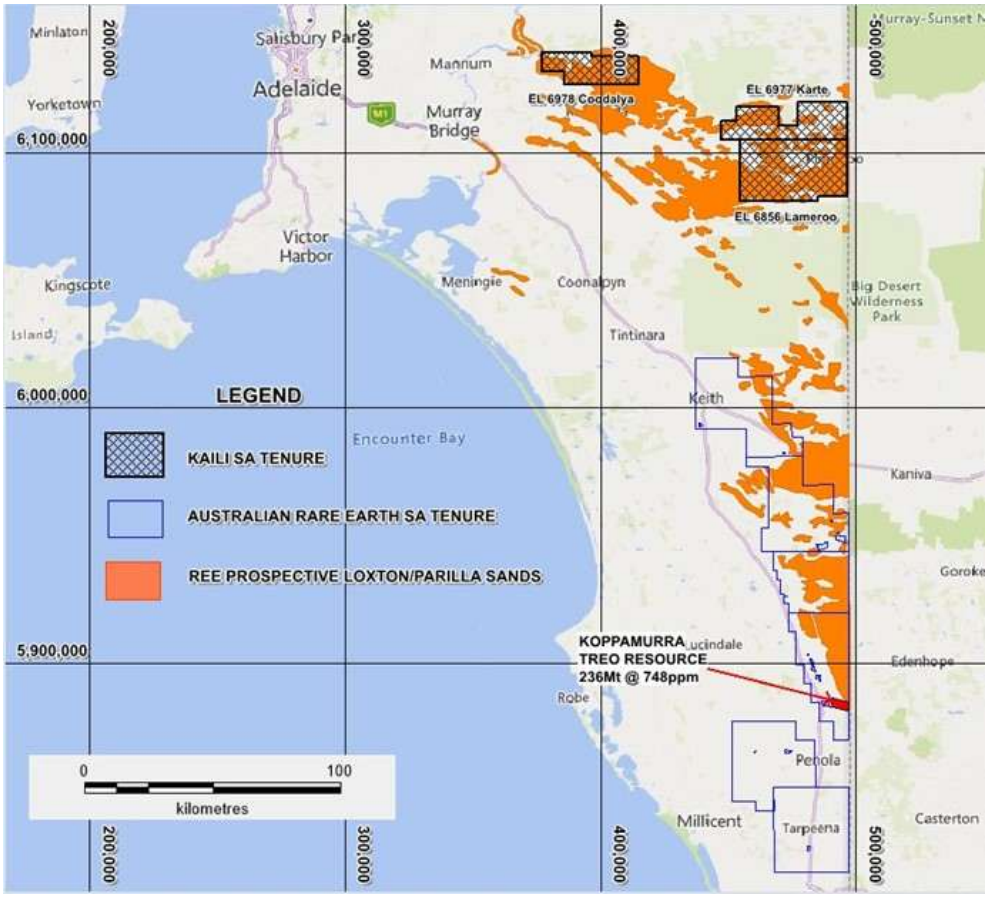

***Figure 1**: Location of Granted Lameroo, Karte and Coodalya*

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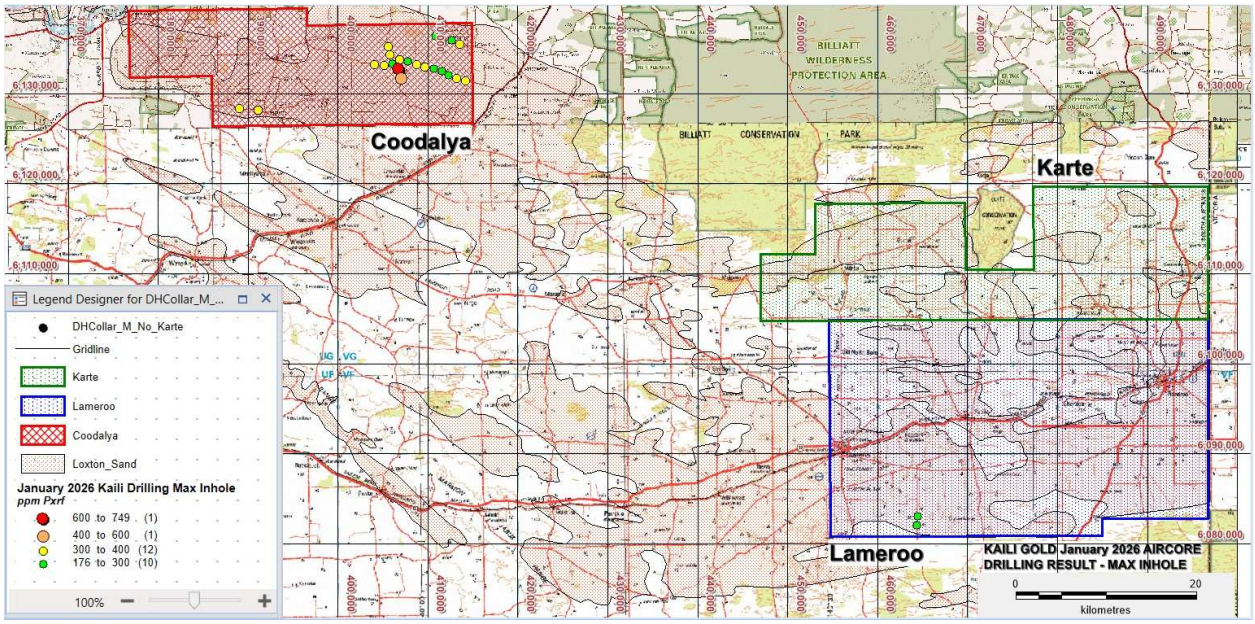

Figure 2: pXRF Results (Max Inhole) for the February 2026 Aircore Drilling Program

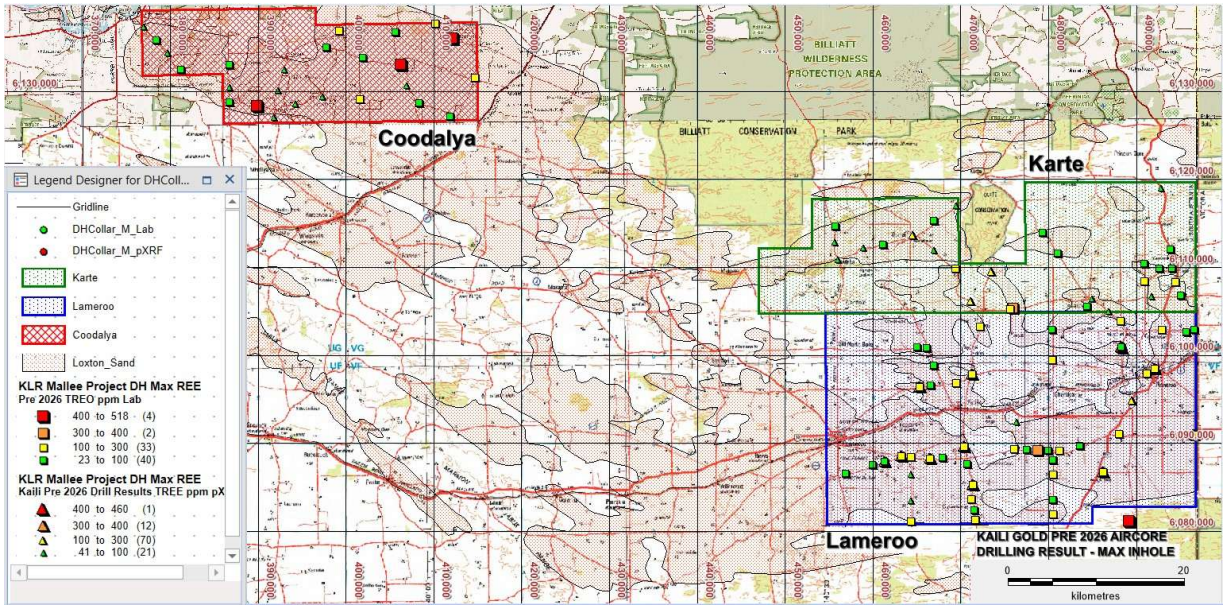

Figure 3: pXRF Results (Max Inhole) for all Aircore Drilling Programs to date

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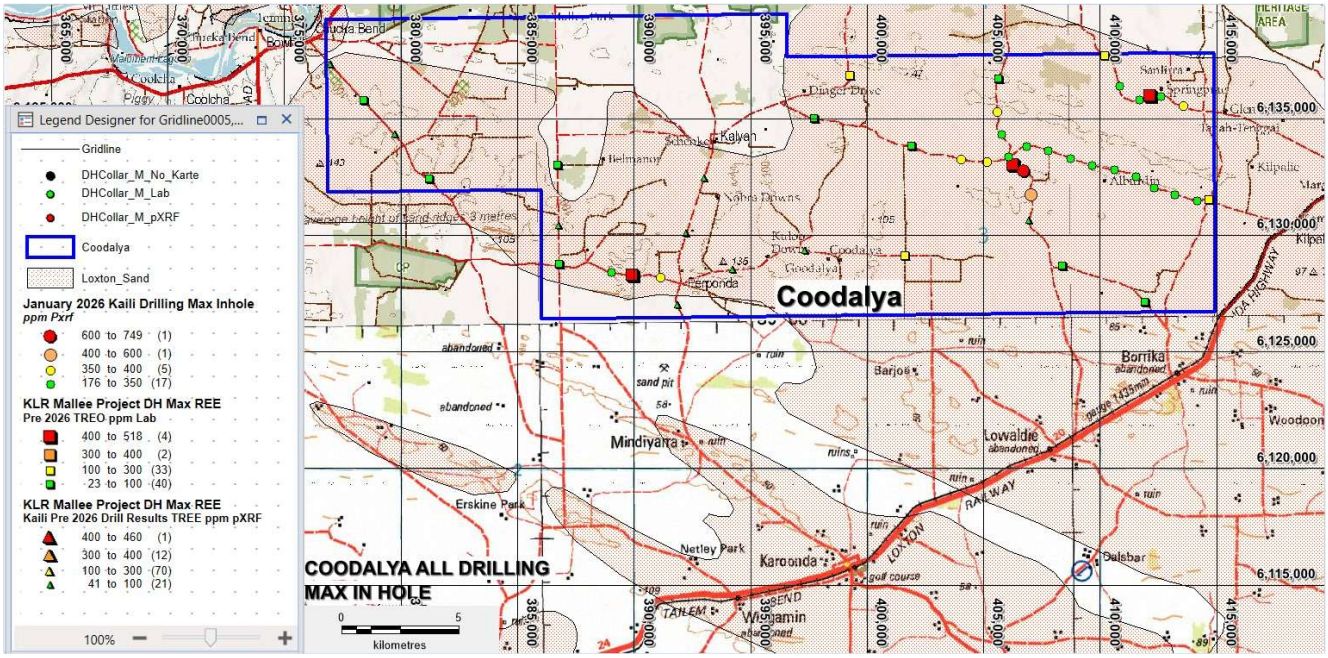

Figure 4: pXRF Results (Max Inhole) for all Aircore Drilling Programs to date – Coodalya Tenement

Project	HoleID	TenementNo	TenementName	DrillType	TotalDepth	Easting	Northing	RL	Grid	SurveyMethod	SurveyedBy	AchievedDepth	DateStart	DateFinish	DrillContractor	Rehabilitation
Mallee	26CDAC001	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	389012	6128408	102	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	28-Jan-26	28-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC002	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	391126	6128171	91	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	28-Jan-26	28-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC003	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	404054	6133229	65	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	28-Jan-26	28-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC004	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	405148	6133142	59	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	28-Jan-26	28-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC005	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	406075	6133357	61	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	28-Jan-26	28-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC006	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	406849	6133802	60	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	28-Jan-26	28-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC007	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	407776	6133617	57	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	28-Jan-26	28-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC008	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	408738	6133281	55	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	29-Jan-26	29-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC009	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	409639	6132990	50	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	29-Jan-26	29-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC010	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	410620	6132796	51	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	29-Jan-26	29-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC011	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	411547	6132523	56	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	29-Jan-26	29-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC012	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	412315	6132036	54	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	29-Jan-26	29-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC013	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	413214	6131737	57	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	29-Jan-26	29-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC014	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	414152	6131463	54	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	29-Jan-26	29-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC015	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	413564	6135534	59	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	30-Jan-26	30-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC016	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	412626	6135957	63	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	30-Jan-26	30-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC017	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	411683	6135787	61	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	30-Jan-26	30-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC018	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	410843	6136396	69	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	30-Jan-26	30-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC019	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	405600	6135280	62	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	30-Jan-26	30-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC020	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	405770	6134305	59	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	30-Jan-26	30-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC021	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	406752	6132737	56	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	30-Jan-26	30-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26CDAC022	EL6978	Coodalya	Aircore	18	407048	6131717	54	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	31-Jan-26	31-Jan-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26LMAC001	EL6856	Lameroo	Aircore	18	464373	6082078	123	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	1-Feb-26	1-Feb-26	GPS	Yes
Mallee	26LMAC002	EL6856	Lameroo	Aircore	18	464409	6083067	105	MGA94_54	GPS	PT	18	1-Feb-26	1-Feb-26	GPS	Yes

Table 1: February 2026 Aircore Drilling Program Collar file

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Competent Person Statement

The information in the report above that relates to Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Derriman, who is the Company's Consultant Geologist and a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (1566). Mr Mark Derriman has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Mark Derriman consents to the inclusion in this report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statement

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Kaili Resources Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Authorised by.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Lameroo (EL 6856) and Coodlaya (EL 6978) Drilling Results Received

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.*	• 3kg samples were collected in prenumbered calico bags for every meter. • The drilling was completed on the 2nd February 2026 • 52 samples were sent to the ALS Geochemical Laboratory in Adelaide and the results will be announced when received • A hand-held Garmin GPS unit was used to record the drill collars as MGA 2020 Zone 54 • OREAS standard 465 and a blank were inserted into the sample sequence every 30th sample. Duplicate samples were also collected every 50th sample
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).*	• Twenty four(24) vertical aircore holes were completed for 432m. • Drilled by GPS Drilling • Drilling along district council verges • Holes were not oriented
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.*	• A 3kg split was collected for every meter in a pre-numbered calico bag, the remainder of the meter interval was put back down the hole as part of the rehabilitation. • There was little contamination, and the holes were dry • The visual estimation was that the recovery was very good. • Every effort was made by the drillers to maximise recovery. • A representative sample of every meter was collected in pre numbered plastic chip trays • All chip trays and rehabilitation were photographed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The drill holes were logged by an experienced geological contractor employed by Perth Based Consultancy Speccy Science(SS) • The detail of the logging is appropriate for the early stage of exploration. • Every meter was logged individually
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All of the sample was collected and placed in prenumbered calico bags. • The meter samples were scanned with the Evident Vanta pXRF and based on the pXRF readings and detailed logging 52 samples (each sample being a meter of drilling) were selected and sent to ALS for full multi element geochemical analyses by Method ME MS 81 • This is appropriate for the early level of exploration and appropriate for the material being sampled.
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.*	• All samples were placed into pre numbered polywoven bags and sent to ALS in Adelaide for method ME-MS81 using a 0.1g sample • The analyses were by a lithium borate fusion and IPP-MS analyses that provides the most quantitative analytical approach for a broad suite of trace elements. • **Evident Vanta** • Soil Mode – the following elements were analysed Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb, Bi, Hg, P, S, Cl, K, Ca, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Mo, Cd, Sn, W, Th, U, Te, Nb, Sc, Pr, Nd, Ce, La. (These results are included in the report) pxRF results are partial results and need to be verified by laboratory analyses
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*	• Sample sites were chosen by the Speccy Science Principal Geologist and verified by the site geologist. • All primary data, data entry procedures, data verification and electronic data storage is per Kaili procedures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All drill collars was based on hand-held GPS sample locations. • Appropriate sampling techniques were used based on discussions with ALS laboratory
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.*	• All drill collars were initially surveyed using a hand-held GPS accurate to 3 meters. • The grid system used in MGA 2020 Zone 54.with the drill collars located in the field with a hand-held GPS using the MGA 2020 Zone 54datum. • There is little height variation across the area of drilling
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.*	• Drill spacing is appropriate for this stage of Exploration. • Sample spacing was designed to allow appropriate anomaly definition for this early stage of exploration.
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.*	• Drill traverses were designed along road verges with available sites for an aircore drilling operation targeting the flat lying Loxton Parilla Sands to a depth of 18m
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were secured by field geologist and delivered to the laboratory after the sampling program was completed by the Speccy Science Senior Geologist
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The sampling technique was reviewed onsite by Speccy Science and the site geologist.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and	• *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,*	• Drilling completed in EL 6856 (Lameroo) and EL 6978 (Coodalya), in South Australia, Australia • The tenements are owned by Kaili Gold, a subsidiary of Kaili

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	*historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *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.*	Resources Limited. • The tenements are located in South Australia approximately 200km east of Adelaide • Lameroo and Pinaroo are the nearest town • There are no JVs and Royalties • There are no Native Title claimants • The tenements are located in the Limestone Coast Inspectorate
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Churchill explored for diatomite bearing siltstone in the top of the Parilla sand in the central portion of the licence. • Agricolla Minerals for diatomite deposits near the town of Germanium bearing siltstone in the top of the Parilla sand in the central portion of the licence following the work of Churchill who didn't measure absorbencies – no diatomite indicated. • Iluka Resources explored for heavy minerals across the tenement with rutile and zircon not being abundant.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Loxton/Parilla Sands of the Murray Basin, ionic clay hosted REE mineralisation.

Drill hole Information	• *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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *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.*
		• All drill collar information is included in a Table in the announcement

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*	• The sample results were reported a single meter assays and there was no sample aggregation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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').*	• The mineralisation is located in the Murray Basin and the target is the flat or near flat lying Loxton/Perilla sands. • the sampling is appropriate for this level of exploration
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.*	• A table showing the drill collar locations in relation to EL 6856, is included in the announcement.
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 exploration results for the multi elements are included a tables in 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.*	• There is no other relevant information to add
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Infill and extension drilling along the road verges ahead of more closely spaced drilling within freehold land parcels adjacent to the road drilling sited within EL 6856 and EL 6978.