



NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

**KILO DRILLING INTERSECTS 4.96 G/T GOLD OVER 11.20 METRES
(INCLUDING 7.62 g/t AU OVER 5.30 METRES)
ON MANZAKO PROSPECT, SOMITURI PROJECT, DRC**

Toronto, Ontario. – January 9, 2011 – Kilo Goldmines Ltd. ("Kilo" or the "Company") (TSX VENTURE: **KGL**)(FRANKFURT: **02K**) is pleased to announce results from two diamond drill holes, one trench and soil samples on the Company's Manzako Prospect, Somituri Project in north-eastern Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC"). The Manzako Prospect is a separate gold bearing structure approximately 5 km from, the Company's Adumbi Gold Deposit; and also separate and distinct from the Company's Canal Prospect for which results were announced on October 13, 2011.

- 7.62 g/t Au over 5.30 metres was intersected in one of the diamond drill holes on the Manzako Prospect (see figure 1 below)
- The Manzako Prospect consists of a series of parallel gold bearing quartz veins hosted in tuffaceous metasediments subjected to historical and current gold exploitation
- Elevated gold-in-soil values over 1,400 metre strike length

Alex van Hoeken, President and CEO of Kilo stated: "The high grade gold intersection in drill hole SMDD0004 coupled with the emerging gold-in-soil anomalies and previously reported gold intersections in trenches (31.7m@4.39g/t) provides further encouragement that high grade gold ore from multiple Manzako Prospect structures has the potential to provide additional resources to compliment and increase overall ore grade of the Adumbi Gold Deposit through blending of the ores."

Somituri - Manzako Prospect Drilling, Trenching, Soil Sampling

The gold values obtained in the 2011 diamond drill holes, collared to further explore the area of a trench that intersected gold values, returned the gold intersections summarized in Table 1 below. Gold values obtained in the first of five completed additional trenches are set out in Table 2 below. A number of soil samples returned gold values greater than 250 ppb (0.25 g/t Au); the gold-in-soil samples are illustrated on Figure 1 that follows this release, a compilation map of exploration to date.

Table 1. Diamond Drill Hole Gold intersections

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
SMDD0004	19.30	30.50	11.20	4.96
includes	19.30	20.70	1.40	10.55
and	25.20	30.50	5.30	7.62
SMDD0005	114.68	115.80	1.12	1.26
	118.30	128.34	10.04	1.24
includes	118.30	126.68	8.38	1.40

Table 2. Trench Gold intersection

Trench	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
SMTR007	0.00	8.50	8.50	1.90
includes	0.00	0.80	0.80	10.65
and	6.30	8.50	2.12	3.30
	18.20	19.20	0.31	1.00
	29.90	35.40	0.35	5.50

The Company has completed soil sampling over a 2.5 kilometre strike length of the Manzako Prospect at a sample spacing of 160m x 20m and locally 80m x 20m. The soil samples were collected from a depth of one metre to mitigate against near surface contamination due to the historical and artisanal exploitation. Although only a portion of the assay results for the soil samples have been received the results received to date returned elevated gold-in-soil values over a strike length of at least 1.4 kilometres with values ranging from 0.25 g/t Au to over 1.00 g/t Au.

The gold intersections in the drill holes and trench together with the gold-in-soil sample values are illustrated on Figure 1 <http://www.kilogold.net/pr9jan2012/>.

The Manzako Prospect diamond drill holes intersected intermediate and mafic tuffaceous metasedimentary rock, silicified and sheared intermediate tuffaceous metasedimentary rocks, diabase and quartz veins. The Manzako Prospect structure was mined by open pit and underground methods to shallow depths during the Colonial era and select sites are currently targeted by artisanal mining. Trenching and geological mapping is currently in progress on the Manzako Prospect. The trenching is targeting areas of geologic interest as well as areas that returned elevated gold-in-soil anomalies.

Diamond drill holes SMDD0004 and SMDD0005 were collared on a magnetic azimuth of 220° at an inclination of -50° and drilled to depths of 100m and 175.68m respectively. The strike direction, dip and true width of the gold mineralization have not been confidently determined however the true width is estimated to be approximately 75% of the core length intersections.

2011 Exploration

Diamond Drilling: During 2011, the Company has completed four diamond drill holes on the Kitenge Prospect, three holes on the Vatican Prospect, four holes on the Canal Prospect, two holes on the Manzako Prospect and eighteen drill holes on the Adumbi Gold Deposit.

Trenching: The Company excavated and sampled eleven trenches, on the Manzako Prospect, four trenches on the Adumbi Prospect, four trenches on the Canal Prospect and three trenches on the Kitenge Prospect. Trenching is currently being carried out on the Manzako Prospect.

Soil Sampling: The Company has collected over 3,600 soil samples to date in the on-going soil geochemical survey at 20 metre intervals on lines spaced between predominantly 160m and 320m apart over selected areas of the Exploitation Licence that hosts the Adumbi Gold Deposit.

About the Somituri Project

The 2010 exploration program on the Somituri Project delineated an NI 43-101 compliant inferred resource estimate of 2.03 million ounces grading 1.37 g/t Au at a cut off grade of 0.50 g/t Au. An updated resource estimate incorporating the 2011 exploration results and interpretations is planned.

Records from the colonial era, unverified by the Company, indicate that during the 1940s until its closure in 1958 the combined production from the Adumbi and Bagbaie mines totalled totalled approximately 200,000 ounces of gold; the Adumbi gold was hosted in quartz vein ore reported to average 11 g/t gold and the Kitenge and Manzako mines produced approximately 100,000 ounces of gold prior to about 1942. The historical data is non NI 43-101 compliant, unverified, should not be

relied upon, and is presented for information purposes only.

Sampling, QC and Analytical Procedures

The diamond drill core was sawn in half and one half was sampled, as approximate one metre long samples. Horizontal chip channel samples, approximately one metre in length, were collected over the entire length of one wall of the trench. The drill core and trench samples were assayed by ALS Chemex, certified to international standards, for gold using a 50g charge and the FA-AA method. The gold content of the soil samples was determined on a 30g charge and the FA-ICP method; in addition a suite of 35 elements were analyzed by the ICP method.

Quality control of analytical results is monitored by the Company with the insertion of commercial standards and blanks in every batch of samples submitted for analysis. For additional details the reader is referred to Kilo's previously announced (see May 4, 2010 press release) quality control and analytical procedures.

Qualified Person

The exploration program disclosed in this press release was planned and supervised by the Company's geological consultant Stanley Robinson. Stanley Robinson, M.Sc., P.Geo is also the "qualified person" (as that term is defined under National Instrument 43-101) of the Company who has reviewed the scientific and technical information contained in this release.

About Kilo

Kilo Goldmines Ltd. is a Canadian gold exploration company that is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol 'KGL' and on the Frankfurt Exchange under the symbol '02K'. The Company has over 7,000 square kilometres of favourable Archaean Kabalian greenstone in the Kilo-Moto area in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Kilo's principal focus is to advance its projects from exploration through feasibility to project development and ultimately to full production in a socially and environmentally responsible manner. The Company owns a 71.25% interest in the DRC entity that holds the Somituri Project Exploitation Permits.

The Company is also working on a number of other prospective areas which contain historical workings in the same region. It also has a joint venture with Rio Tinto Mining and Exploration Limited for iron ore on licences in north-eastern DRC.

For more information, please contact:

Alex van Hoeken

Chief Executive Officer

Tel: +1-416-360-3406

Email: info@kilogoldmines.com

Facebook: [kilogoldmines.com/facebook](https://www.facebook.com/kilogoldmines.com/facebook)

Website: kilogoldmines.com

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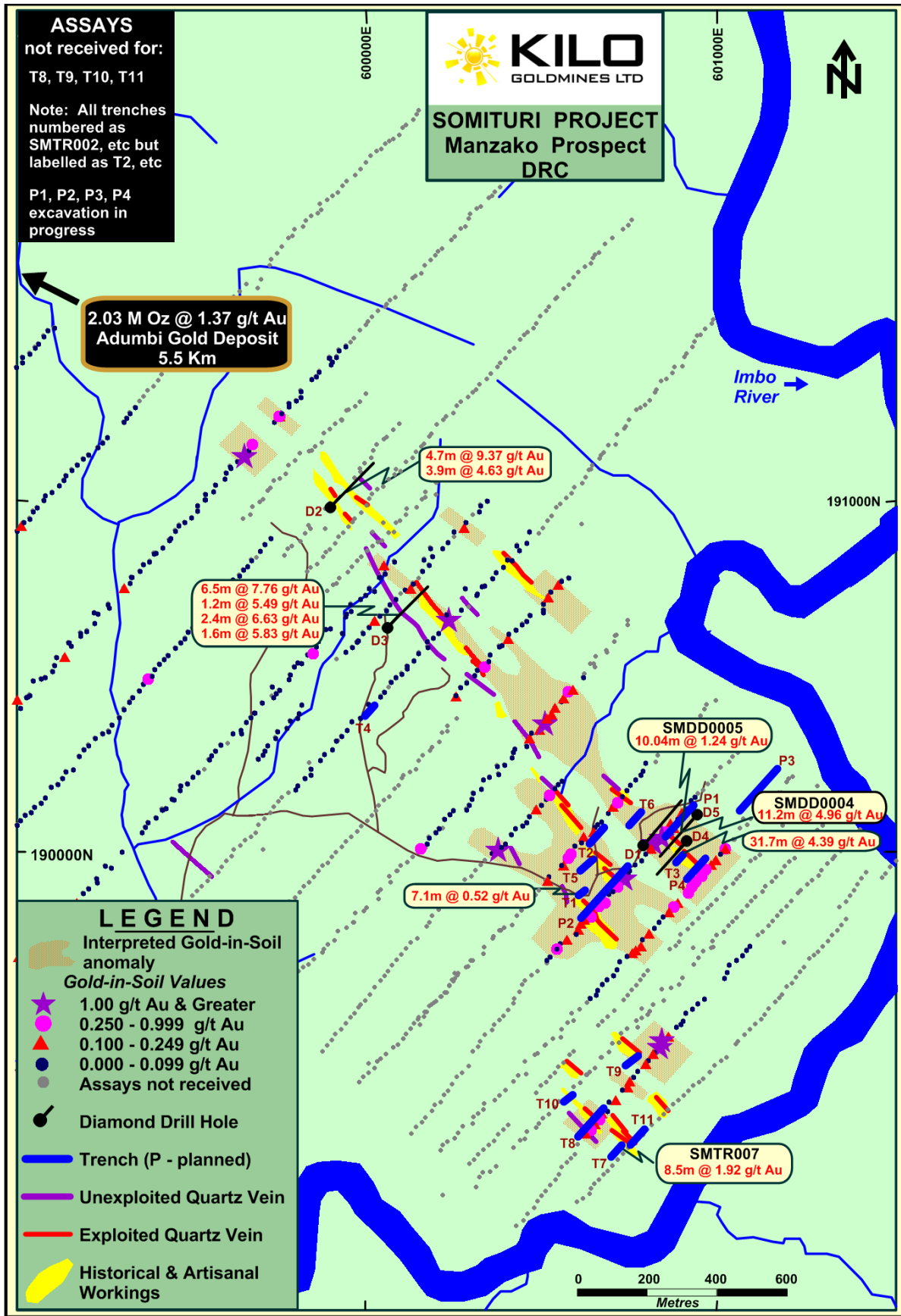


Figure 1. Plan map of the Manzako Prospect, Somituri Project, DRC.