



KILO DRILLING INTERSECTS 3.86 G/T GOLD OVER 34.30 METRES ON THE ADUMBI PROSPECT, SOMITURI PROJECT, DRC

Toronto, Ontario. – August 23, 2011 – Kilo Goldmines Ltd. ("Kilo" or the "Company") (TSX VENTURE: **KGL**)(FRANKFURT: **02K**) is pleased to announce further results from its diamond drill programme on section 20075E on the Company's Adumbi Prospect, Somituri Project in north-eastern Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC").

Somituri - Adumbi Prospect Drilling

Diamond drill-hole SADD0034 was collared to undercut drill hole SADD0024 and overcut SADD0026 on drill section 20075E. The gold intersections obtained in drill hole SADD0034 are summarized below and they are illustrated on Figure 1 (<http://kilogold.net/pr23aug2011/>).

Section	Adit/Hole/Trench	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
20075E	SADD0034 <i>includes</i>	107.70	142.00	34.30	3.86
		108.40	126.00	17.60	6.48
		163.70	169.95	6.25	0.59
Previously reported:					
20075E	SADD0024	0.00	15.30	15.30	1.24
		29.00	30.60	1.60	0.81
		48.60	50.30	1.70	0.51
20075E	SADD0026	126.20	137.00	10.80	0.86
		146.80	186.00	39.20	4.67
	<i>includes</i>	153.60	186.00	32.40	5.57
	189.60	190.40	0.80	0.41	
	203.50	208.10	4.60	5.76	

Note: Results for drill holes SADD0024 and 26 were previously reported in the NI43-101 report by The Mineral Corporation on the inferred resource estimate which is posted on SEDAR and the Kilo website; conclusions are presented in a Kilo press release dated March 2, 2011.

Diamond drill holes SADD0024, SADD0034 and SADD0026 intersected steep northerly dipping chemical metasedimentary rocks, a mega-unit predominantly characterized by intervals of chert, chert banded with haematite and magnetite iron formation (BIF), as well as minor intervals of chert banded with black shale and several narrow intervals of black shale; quartz veins occur throughout the chemical metasedimentary rocks. Colonial era mining focused on exploiting gold from a quartz vein over a strike length of nearly 2 kilometres.

David Netherway, Chairman of Kilo stated: "The intersection of 34.30m @ 3.86 g/t Au obtained in drill hole SADD0034 about 45 metres up-dip from the intersection of 32.40m @ 5.57 g/t Au obtained

in drill hole SADD0026 confirms vertical continuity of a high zone and thus bodes well towards increasing the grade and resource of the Adumbi gold deposit.”

A preliminary interpretation of drill section 20075E concludes that the Adumbi Gold Deposit is comprised of at least three parallel gold zones each hosted within the mega-unit chemical metasedimentary rocks as illustrated on Figure 1.

Drill holes SADD0024, SADD0034 and SADD0026 were drilled on a magnetic azimuth of 220 degrees at an inclination of -50 degrees to depths of 50.30m, 187.80m and 253.80m respectively. Drill hole SADD0024 was unsuccessful in spanning intersected historical workings. It is estimated that the true width of the mineralized zones is approximately 75 to 80 percent of the intersected widths in the drill holes.

2011 Exploration

Diamond Drilling: 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 on the Adumbi Gold Deposit three holes have been completed, two terminated within mineralization due to technical difficulties prior to reaching the targeted depth and two were abandoned; two are in progress. The Manzako Prospect drill holes undercut the gold intersection of 31.70m @ 4.39 g/t Au in Trench SATR003 (see Press Release dated June 30, 2011). The objective of the drilling on the Adumbi Gold Deposit is to explore the strike extension to the southeast as well as infill in selected areas.

Trenching: The company excavated and sampled six trenches on the Manzako Prospect, four trenches on the Adumbi Prospect, two trenches on the Canal Prospect and three trenches on the Kitenge Prospect; one trench is in progress on the Canal Prospect.

Soil Sampling: The company has collected soil samples at 20 metre intervals on lines spaced 160 metres apart over the Manzako Prospect, and at 20 metre intervals on lines spaced 320 metre metres apart over the Kitenge Prospect strike extensions as well as the area between the Manzako and Kitenge Prospects.

PE9692: Reconnaissance mapping and grab sampling returned anomalous gold values that warrant follow-up detailed mapping and soil sampling.

About the Somituri Project

The 2010 exploration program on the Somituri Project delineated an NI43-101 compliant inferred resource estimate of 2.03 million ounces grading 1.37 g/t Au at a cut off of 0.50 g/t Au.

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 totaled about 200,000 ounces of gold; the Adumbi gold was hosted in quartz vein ore that averaged 11 g/t gold and the Kitenge and Manzako mines produced about 100,000 ounces of gold prior to about 1942.

QC and Analytical Procedures

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.

About Kilo

Kilo Goldmines Ltd. is a Canadian gold exploration company operating in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The Company has over 7,000 sq.km of favourable Archaean Kabalian greenstone in the Kilo-Moto area in north-eastern DRC. Kilo recently announced an inferred resource on the Adumbi Deposit of the Somituri Project of which 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 Ltd. on potential iron ore licences in north-eastern DRC.

Qualified Person

The drilling 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.

Figure 1, illustrating Diamond drill section 120075E on the Adumbi prospect, as well as the Adumbi mine can be viewed at: <http://kilogold.net/pr23aug2011/>.

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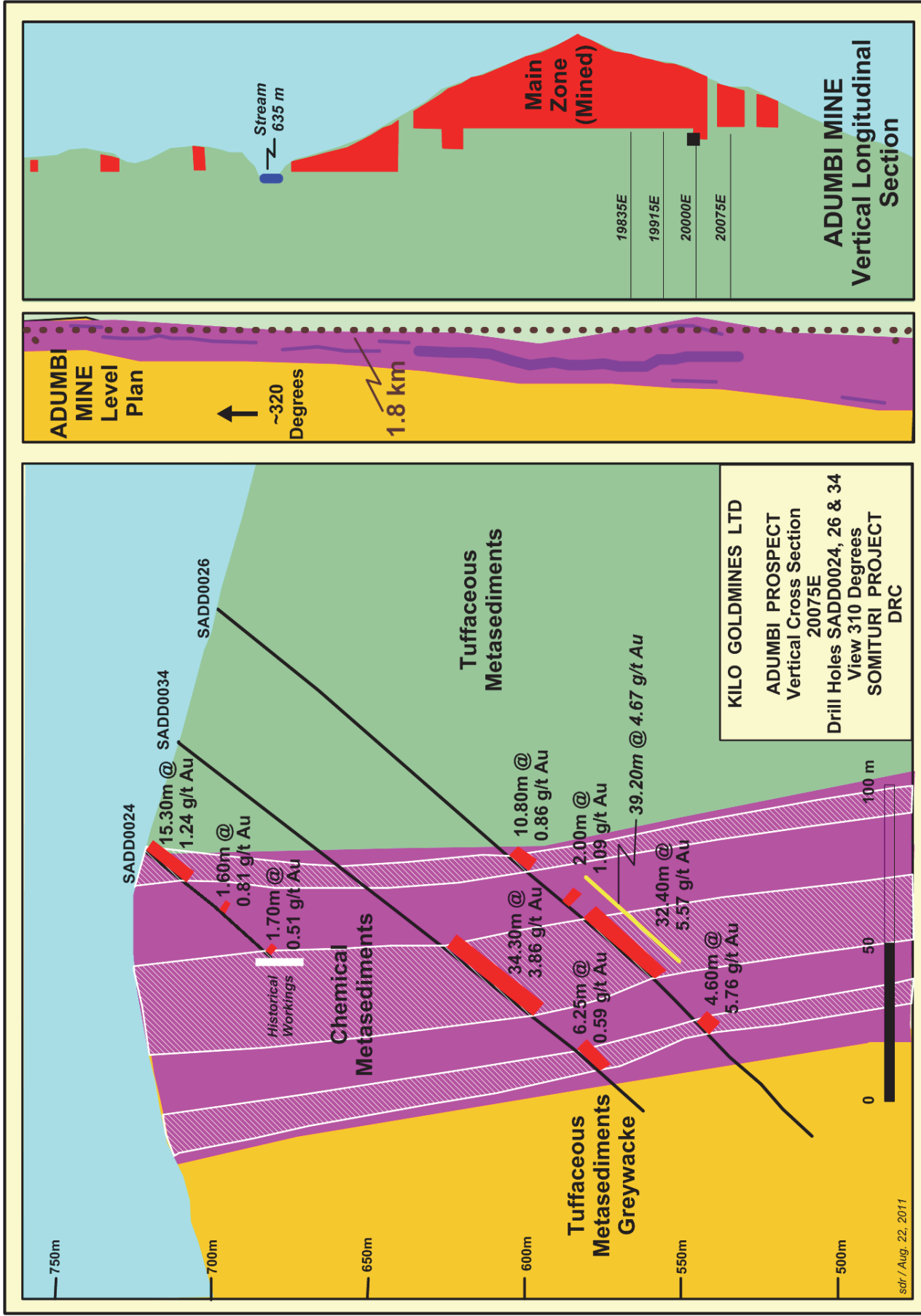


Figure 1. Simplified vertical cross section 20075E of DDH SADD0024, SADD0034 and SADD0026, Adumbi Prospect, Somituri Project.