ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **17 July 2025**

Wide gold intercepts at Mt York support future resource growth

Three diamond drill rigs on site at 1.4Moz Mt York Gold Project, WA, with 56% of Stage 1 resource drilling complete; Results extend mineralisation along strike and at depth; good continuity of higher-grade shoots confirms new structural model

Highlights

- **36 holes for 10,025m completed at Mt York, ahead of schedule and on-budget; Stage 1 is an 80-hole, 18,000m resource expansion program**
- **Results for 16 holes received, with best intercepts including:**
  - **21m @ 1.87 g/t Au from 169m incl 9m @ 3.19 g/t Au (25MYDD009);**
  - **5m @ 4.26 g/t Au from 299m (25MYDD010);**
  - **34m @ 0.81 g/t Au from 242m incl 7m @ 2.66 g/t Au from 269m (25MYDD012);**
  - **24m @ 1.17 g/t Au from 222m incl 7m @ 2.62 g/t Au from 222m (25MYDD016);**
  - **48m @ 1.03 g/t Au from 227m incl 11m @ 3.38 g/t Au from 264m (25MYDD017).**
- **Higher-grade mineralisation consistently reported across Main Trend confirming and extending high-grade shoots at all prospects**
- **Encouraging first results likely to positively impact grades and widths of mineralisation for an updated resource estimate later in 2025**
- **Drilling accelerated with third diamond drill rig capable of low-angle drilling on site at the highly prospective but under-drilled Main Hill Prospect**

Kairos Minerals Ltd (**ASX:KAI**) ("**KAI**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce results from the first 16 diamond holes drilled at its Mt York Gold Project in WA's Pilbara, where current resources at the Main Trend sit at 1.4Moz Au. The results are from Gossan Hill (7 holes), Breccia Hill (5 holes) and Main Hill (4 holes) (**Table 1**), and are shown on drill plan (**Figure 1**) and long-section (**Figure 2**).

Stage 1 drilling aims to boost gold resources at Mt York and test extensions of high-grade shoots ahead of a mineral resource estimate (MRE) update expected in 2H CY25. Stage 2 drilling later in the year or early 2026 aims to convert Inferred resources to higher confidence Indicated resources.

Kairos Managing Director Dr Peter Turner said: *"The first results from Mt York continue to reinforce our belief in the potential scale of this project, and we are on track to deliver a new and much improved mineral resource estimate later in 2025 incorporating at least 18,000m of additional drilling results. We continue to ask ourselves 'how big is the Mt York gold resource' and will increase and expand Stage 1 drilling if we believe the mineralisation continues to be open which appears to be the case at the moment.*

We are seeing good widths of mineralisation in areas where the resource model is unguided and importantly, solid higher-grade gold intercepts within the lower-grade envelopes. From the previous 2023 resource, Mt York has more than 750,000 ounces of gold at 1.6 g/t Au and the current drilling is confirming that high-grade shoots are both horizontal within the system, but also likely to be extensive (>300m) along-strike in both footwall and hangingwall positions. This is great news.

We are drilling the western half of the large Main Hill Prospect where the mineralised banded iron formation (BIF) host rocks attain 100m in true thickness but where topographic challenges previously prevented drilling. With a suitable small-footprint rig now in place, we can see an assemblage of sulphide-bearing BIF in many drill holes in this area that is associated with free-milling gold mineralisation in other parts of the Main Trend.

With drilling scheduled to continue into September and possibly beyond, we look forward to releasing results as they become available.

We are confident Mt York will become one of the Pilbara's (and Western Australia's) largest undeveloped gold resources with clean metallurgy once drilling is complete."

Drill Results

Results from the first 16 holes are shown in **Table 1**. The Stage 1 drill holes have been designed to test the grades and widths of mineralisation and purposely looking for extensions of higher-grade pods within the entire 3,000m-long Main Trend Gold Deposit. The positions of the drill holes and their results are shown on **Figure 1** (**plan view**) & **Figure 2** (**long-section**).

Holes 25MYDD007 to 25MYDD009 test gaps in the resource model at Breccia Hill and confirm multiple zones of mineralisation, where 25MYDD009 returned high-grade core of **9m @ 3.19 g/t Au from 176m**. This confirms the extension of a high-grade pod of mineralisation some 75m away from historic drillhole KMYD040's result of **10m @ 4.90 g/t Au from 257m**[1], that confirms that higher-grade mineralisation may well form significant, horizontal zones previously not recognised yet confirmed in recent structural interpretation.

[1] See KAI press announcement dated 27 February 2023 entitled 'Strong drilling results extend known mineralisation below 1.1Moz Resource'

Deeper drilling into the eastern side of Main Hill has infilled and extended mineralisation with holes 25MYDD010, 012, 014 and 017. Big gains in both mineralisation width and grade are captured in hole 25MYDD017 that intercepted multiple zones including **48m @ 1.03 g/t Au from 227m** including a higher-grade zone of **11m @ 3.38 g/t Au from 264m**. This extends a new zone of high-grade mineralisation on the footwall position and forms part of the horizontal-plunging, high-grade zone drilled >300m to the west in hole 25MYDD012 (**7m @ 2.66 g/t Au from 269m**) extending to 25MYDD010 (**5m @ 4.26 g/t Au from 299m**) (see **Figure 2**). Another 5 drillholes are planned to the west of these holes to test the extension of the high-grade mineralisation for a further 500m to the west (**Figure 1**).

The results of the mineralised intercepts are considered close to true widths as the mineralisation has been intercepted orthogonally.

A third diamond drill rig (DDH1 drill rig #83) capable of low-angle drilling has been sent to site to accelerate the program, especially at the poorly tested but prospective Main Hill Prospect. Historic drill results of **109m @ 2.09 g/t Au from 50m** (MYD24A) entirely in banded iron formation (BIF) host rocks demonstrate the importance of this prospect. The mineralised banded iron formation (BIF) rocks are the thickest (~100m true thickness) in the area but due to the topographic and access challenges around the hill, the Main Hill target has, until now, been inaccessible for drill rigs.

Holes 25MYDD001-006 are largely testing the mineralised banded iron formation (BIF) on the extreme eastern end of the Main Trend at Gossan Hill.

Rig #83 is drilling the **Main Hill Prospect** extensively from both the northern and southern sides of the hill (see **Photo 2**) to truly understand the scale of the resource in this area. There is plenty of evidence that high-grade mineralisation exists at this prospect. Results for these holes (25MYDD023, 028, 031, 032, 033, 034 – see **Figure 1** and **2** for location of holes) are awaited.

Further drill results are expected throughout July, August and September and will be released to the ASX once routine quality-assurance, quality-control (QAQC) checks have been completed.

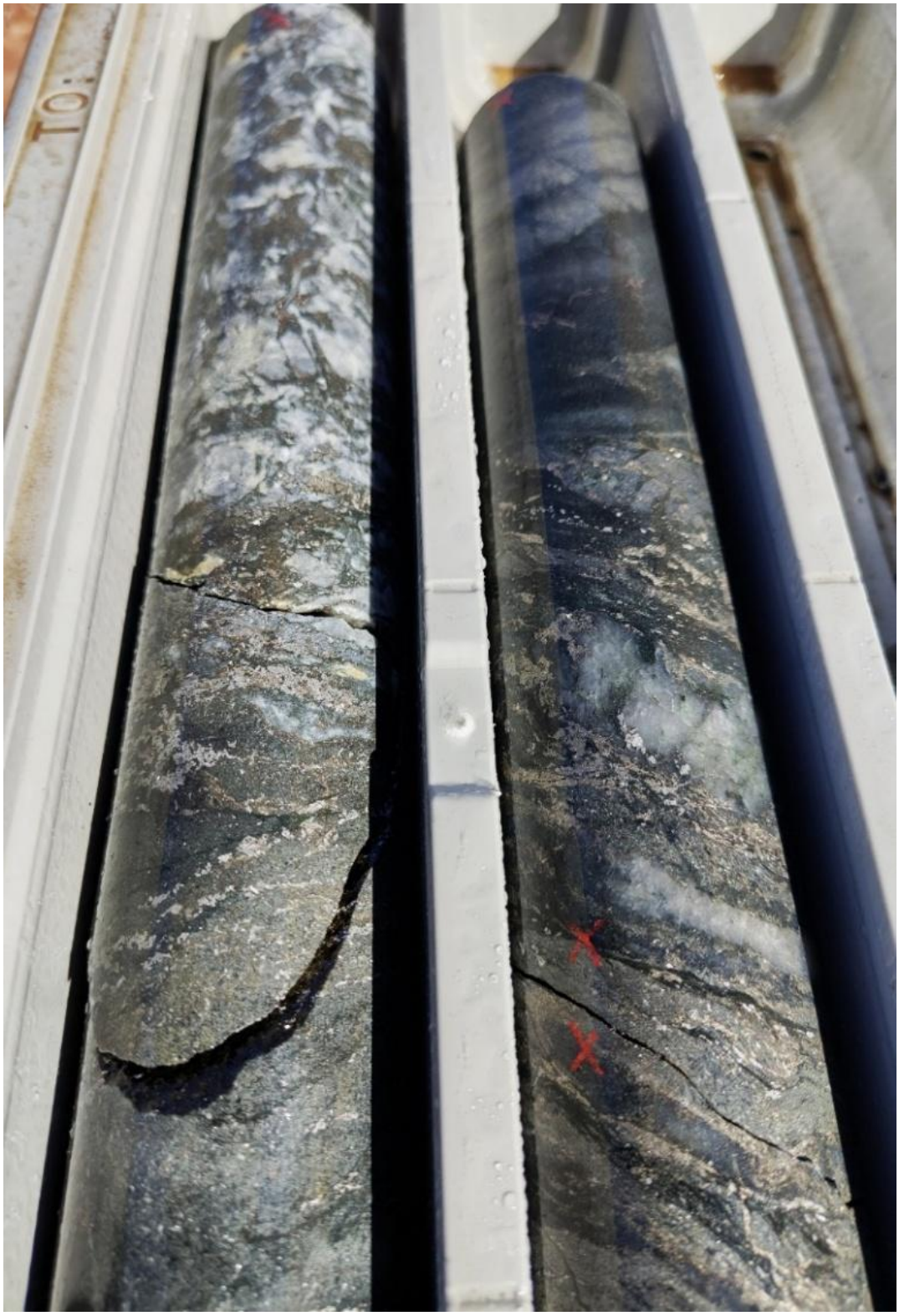

***Photo 1**. Typical higher-grade gold mineralisation at Main Hill from drill hole 25MYDD012. The NQ core (diameter 47.6mm for scale) is from 274-276m and is part of the intercept of 7m @ 2.66g/t Au. Left-hand core is 274-275m with grade of 4.12 g/t Au and the right-hand core is from 275-276m with grade of 2.9 g/t Au. Mineralisation within the BIF comprises quartz veining with associated pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. Arsenopyrite is a key indicator of gold mineralisation. Note that extensive metallurgical test work indicates that mineralisation at Mt York is free-milling (see KAI press release dated 27 November 2024 entitled 'Strong Scoping Study forecasts robust financial returns'.*

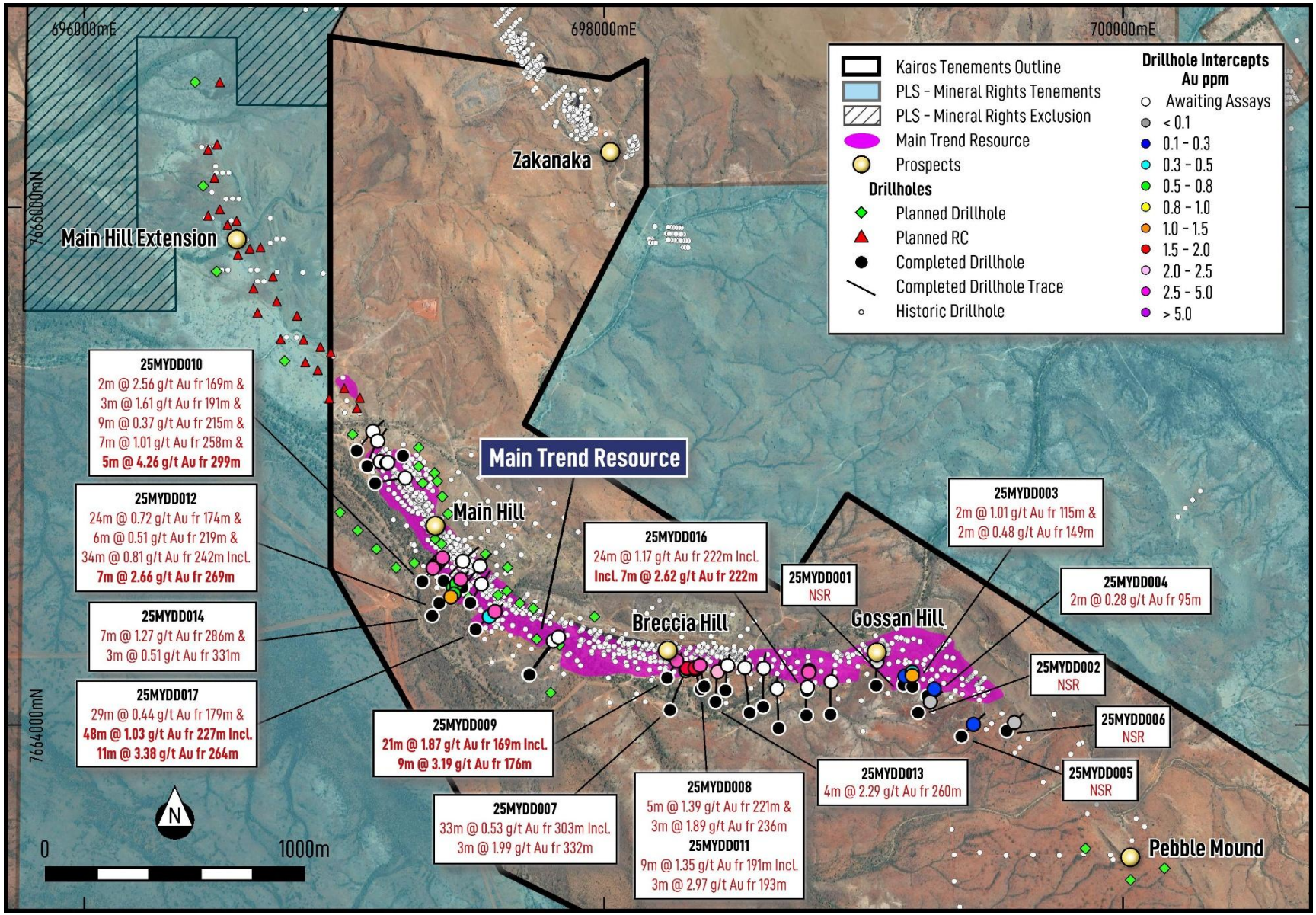

***Figure 1**. Diamond drill hole location at Main Trend with results. Tenement M45/1306 covers the Main Trend Resource.*

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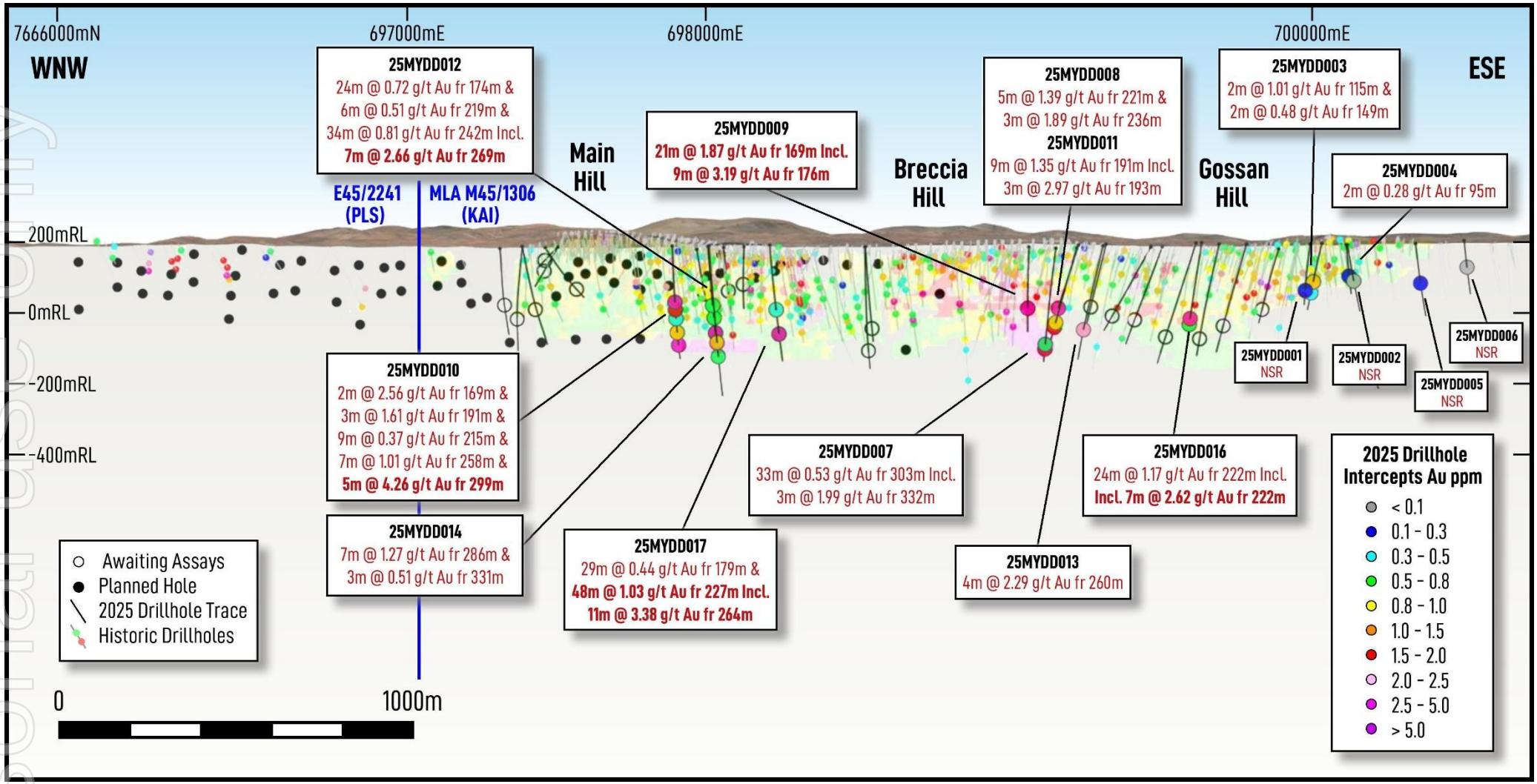

***Figure 2**. Long-section of the Mt York Gold Deposit (looking 030 NNE) and extension on PLS licence E45/2241 (far left of figure). The intercepts shown are desurveyed, downhole intercepts on the projected drill string. Background image is the resource model filtered for indicated and inferred mineralisation that is >0.5 g/t Au. Note that the Main Hill Extension mineralisation on the PLS licence (far left of figure) is not included in the Kairos resource model. Drilling on PLS licence E45/2241 is subject to finalising a mineral rights agreement with PLS and then fulfilling relevant terms and conditions thereunder. Current drilling intercepts shown as large, coloured circles.*

***Photo 2**. DDH1 Rig #83 capable of low-angle drilling setup on hole 25MYDD028 drilling BIF-hosted mineralisation at Main Hill.*

Next Steps

- Drilling management of the Stage 1 drilling program, routine review of results
- Compile all geological and assay data in preparation for new Mineral Resource Estimate
- Finalise the mineral rights agreement with PLS, to gain access to the Main Hill Extension Prospect and other 367km^2 of PLS licences and applications
- Continue negotiations with Nyamal Aboriginal Corporation towards a mining agreement
- Begin site environmental studies
- Commence PFS work, including advanced metallurgical test work once core becomes available from fresh, transitional and oxide ore generated by drilling.

HoleID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Hole Depth	Hole	From	To	Interval	Grade
		MGA94	MGA94	(m)	Degrees	Degrees	(m)	Type	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t Au
25MYDD001	Gossan Hill	699158	7664156	191	0	-75	177.8	DD	No significant intercepts			
25MYDD002	Gossan Hill	699214	7664049	189	45	-60	222.8	DD	No significant intercepts			
25MYDD003	Gossan Hill	699192	7664149	193	0	-65	202.1	DD	115	117	2	1.10
and								DD	149	151	2	0.48
25MYDD004	Gossan Hill	699250	7664113	189	45	-67	150.7	DD	95	97	2	0.28
25MYDD005	Gossan Hill	699381	7663957	192	42	-60	238.8	DD	No significant intercepts			
25MYDD006	Gossan Hill	699555	7663979	201	43	-60	174.7	DD	No significant intercepts			
25MYDD007	Breccia Hill	698257	7664059	179	20	-60	376	DD	303	336	33	0.53
including									332	335	3	1.99
25MYDD008	Breccia Hill	698376	7664139	180	343	-70	310.55	DD	221	226	5	1.39
and									236	239	3	1.89
25MYDD009	Breccia Hill	698246	7664183	183	25	-67	261.8	DD	**169**	**190**	**21**	**1.87**
including									**176**	**185**	**9**	**3.19**
25MYDD010	Main Hill	697301	7664555	185	42	-69	345.6	DD	169	171	2	2.56
and									191	194	3	1.61
and									215	224	9	0.37
and									**258**	**265**	**7**	**1.01**
and									**299**	**304**	**5**	**4.26**
25MYDD011	Breccia Hill	698389	7664150	188	343	-70	262.2	DD	191	200	9	1.35
including									**193**	**196**	**3**	**2.97**
25MYDD012	Main Hill	697366	7664471	184	45	-65	348.7	DD	174	198	24	0.72
and									219	225	6	0.51
and									**242**	**276**	**34**	**0.81**
including									**269**	**276**	**7**	**2.66**
25MYDD013	Breccia Hill	698433	7664091	186	0	-65	357.8	DD	260	264	4	2.29
25MYDD014	Main Hill	697339	7664422	186	45	-72	454.1	DD	286	293	7	1.27
and									331	334	3	0.51
25MYDD015	Breccia Hill	698471	7664135	190	0	-65	279.9	DD	Awaiting assays			
25MYDD016	Gossan Hill	698785	7664133	195	0	-72	295.4	DD	222	246	24	1.17
including									**222**	**229**	**7**	**2.62**
25MYDD017	Main Hill	697507	7664370	188	43	-71	355.7	DD	179	208	29	0.44
and									**227**	**275**	**48**	**1.03**
including									**264**	**275**	**11**	**3.38**
25MYDD018	Gossan Hill	698876	7664042	191	0	-62	348.8	DD	Awaiting assays			
25MYDD019	Breccia Hill	697712	7664196	183	34	-64	394.1	DD	Awaiting assays			
25MYDD020	Gossan Hill	699052	7664153	177	0	-61	237.8	DD	Awaiting assays			
25MYDD021	Gossan Hill	698783	7664038	191	0	-68	272.5	DD	Awaiting assays			
25MYDD021W1	Gossan Hill	698783	7664038	191	0	-68	339.7	DD	Awaiting assays			
25MYDD022	Breccia Hill	697714	7664195	183	38	-55	342.8	DD	Awaiting assays			
25MYDD023	Main Hill	697119	7664933	180	76	-47	201.7	DD	Awaiting assays			
25MYDD024	Gossan Hill	698676	7663989	194	0	-61	391	DD	Awaiting assays			
25MYDD025	Main Hill	697486	7664472	183	30	-50	225.5	DD	Awaiting assays			
25MYDD026	Gossan Hill	698616	7664071	183	0	-55	342.5	DD	Awaiting assays			
25MYDD027	Breccia Hill	697383	7664557	176	45	-50	282.5	DD	Awaiting assays			

HoleID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Hole Depth	Hole	From	To	Interval	Grade
		MGA94	MGA94	(m)	Degrees	Degrees	(m)	Type	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t Au
25MYDD028	Main Hill	697226	7665039	182	250	-30	119.6	DD	Awaiting assays			
25MYDD029	Breccia Hill	697456	7664531	181	38	-50	251.8	DD	Awaiting assays			
25MYDD030	Gossan Hill	698564	7664049	182	350	-50	62.6	DD	Awaiting assays			
25MYDD030A	Gossan Hill	698564	7664048	184	350	-50	321.8	DD	Awaiting assays			
25MYDD031	Main Hill	697087	7665001	180	20	-64	334.3	DD	Awaiting assays			
25MYDD032	Main Hill	697226	7665039	182	250	-45	159.1	DD	Awaiting assays			
25MYDD033	Main Hill	697048	7665059	178	40	-60	286.5	DD	Awaiting assays			
25MYDD034	Main Hill	697089	7664999	180	70	-70	295.4	DD	Awaiting assays			

Table 1. Drill hole coordinates, details and results

About Kairos Minerals

Kairos Minerals (ASX:KAI) owns 100% of the flagship 1.4 Moz **Mt York Gold Project** that was partially mined by Lynas Gold NL between 1994 and 1998. Kairos has recognised that the resource has significant potential to grow further from its current 1.4 Moz base with significant exploration potential existing within the Mt York '**Main Trend'** and its extension towards the northwest where Kairos owns the mineral rights for gold. Scoping study results point to a robust, open-cut mining operation processing 4Mtpa of free-milling mineralisation over eight years. The next steps are to drill the extensions of Main Trend and nearby gold prospects for resource increases whilst targeting near-surface, high-grade shoots to further improve the project economics.

During the resource expansion work, Kairos will collect important additional information to fine-tune metallurgical processing, geotechnical engineering and mine scheduling for further development studies. Current resources at a 0.5 g/t Au cutoff grade above 325m depth are shown in the table below.

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (MT)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (kozs)	Tonnes (MT)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (kozs)	Tonnes (MT)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (kozs)
Main Trend	20.25	1.06	690	22.83	0.95	697	43.08	1.00	1,385
Total	**20.25**	**1.06**	**690**	**22.83**	**0.95**	**697**	**43.08**	**1.00**	**1,385**

Kairos's 100%-owned Roe Hills Project, located 120km east of Kalgoorlie in WA's Eastern Goldfields, comprises an extensive tenement portfolio where the Company's exploration work has confirmed the potential for significant discoveries of high-grade gold, nickel, cobalt and importantly, rare earth element (REE) mineralisation. A 2023 drilling program at Black Cat intercepted significant, clay-hosted REE mineralisation.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

Peter Turner
Managing Director

Simon Lill
Non-Executive Chairman

For investor information, please contact
Nathan Ryan – NWR Communications
0420 582 887

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled and reviewed by Mr Mark Falconer, who is a full-time employee of Kairos Minerals Ltd and who is also a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Falconer has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' (the JORC Code 2012). Mr Falconer has provided his prior written consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Christopher Speedy a fulltime employee of Encompass Mining Consultants who is also a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Speedy has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' (the JORC Code 2012). The Resource Estimation has been prepared independently in accordance with the JORC Code. Mr Speedy has no vested interest in Kairos Minerals or its related parties, or to any mineral properties included in this report. Fees for the report are being levied at market rates and are in no way contingent upon the results. Mr Speedy has consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Mineral Resources were first reported in the announcement dated 15 May 2023 (Announcement) and subsequently updated in an announcement dated 5 September 2024. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Announcement and, in the case of estimates of mineral resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix A - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.*	• Sampling was undertaken using diamond drilling • All drilling and sampling was undertaken using industry standard methods. • Diamond drilling depths and run lengths were measured and recorded by the driller and written on core blocks and inserted into the core trays. Rod counts were conducted to verify drill hole and sample depths • Diamond drill core was logged geologically, marked up for sampling, and photographed. Samples were selected on nominal 1m intervals in and around mineralised zones, with variations to interval lengths based on geological boundaries. • Sampling was carried out under Kairos Minerals sampling protocols and QAQC procedures. • The samples are considered representative and appropriate for the methods of drilling used. • Diamond core samples were assayed for gold by Photon Assay at Intertek Genalysis Laboratory in Perth.
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).*	• Diamond drilling was conducted using HQ3 diameter (61mm) drilling to fresh rock with NQ2 diameter (51mm) drilling for the remainder of the hole. • All NQ drill core is oriented using orientation tools at the drill site and then joined and marked up by Kairos field personnel.
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*	• Sample recovery was routinely close to 100% recovery through the main banded iron formation mineralised host rock • Weathered material near the top of holes had varying recoveries but was generally >85% with care taken to maximise recovery. • Drill core recovery is measured for each drilling run by the driller and recorded on core blocks inserted into the core trays.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	These measurements are verified by the geological staff during the mark up and logging process by physical measurement with a tape measure. • No sample bias has been observed.
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.*	• All drill core is geologically logged by company geologists using the Kairos Minerals logging scheme. • Logging of diamond core records colour, lithology, grain size, structure, mineralogy, alteration, weathering, rock quality and various other features of the samples. • All holes were logged in full. • All diamond core was photographed both dry and wet in core trays after logging and prior to cutting and sampling.
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.*	• NQ and HQ drill core samples is cut in half, with half core samples submitted for analysis and the other half retained on site in core trays. Half core drill samples typically ranged in weight from 2.7kg – 3.6kg. • All drill core cutting is conducted at the Mt York project site. • Samples are prepared at Intertek Genalysis in Perth for PhotonAssay. Samples are dried and crushed to 3mm. • A >500g split is created from the 3mm crushed material and placed in sample jars for the PhotonAssay process • All remaining crushed material is bagged retained for future use if required • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material 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)*	• Samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis in Perth. • The analytical method used for gold analysis is PhotonAssay with laboratory code PAAU02 and a quoted detection range of limit of 0.03ppm – 350ppm Au. • PhotonAssay provides non-destructive analysis of a larger volume of sample material, is considered appropriate for the nature of the material and mineralisation, and is a well-established method within the gold industry • PhotonAssay results are to be periodically verified with a parallel 50g fire assay

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	conducted on the same sample material to provide further QAQC information. Once a critical amount of parallel fire assay data is received a statistical analysis can be performed to check for any systematic differences between the two methods. Fire-assay checks have been requested but no fire assay check results have been received at this stage. • A 48-element analysis is conducted on diamond samples at a minimum rate of 1:10 samples using Intertek Genalysis method 4A/MS48 involving a four-acid digest and ICP-MS and ICP-OES finish • Certified standards and blanks were regularly inserted into the sample sequence at a minimum rate of 1:25 for standards and 1:25 for blanks to assess the accuracy of the analysis method. • The laboratory performed regular performance checks through analysis of internal laboratory standards, repeats, and control blanks. • QAQC performance was monitored by Kairos staff with action taken with the laboratory if required. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established through monitoring and assessment of QAQC performance.
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.*	• Significant mineralised intersections were checked by the Exploration Manager and validated against the drill core and logging. Additional checks were performed by other members of the Kairos geology team. • No twinned drillholes were completed for this program. • All assay and geological data is stored in an electronic Micromine Geobank database on a secure Microsoft Azure cloud server. • Primary laboratory data is emailed directly to the company's database administrator for upload directly into the company database. • Laboratory data is also provided as a .pdf file for verification of original data files • Results are checked and verified by company geologists. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data. • Assay intersections are reported on a length-weighted basis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Diamond collar locations were set out using handheld GPS, with an accuracy of +/- 5m in both easting and northing. • Diamond collars were surveyed post-drilling with handheld GPS immediately post-drilling. • Collars will eventually be surveyed with DGPS system operated by a qualified surveyor supplied by an external survey company, with expected accuracies of +/- 20mm horizontally and +/- 30mm vertically prior to updating the resource model. • Downhole surveys were completed on all drill holes using Axis north-seeking gyro survey instruments. • All location data is recorded in GDA94 MGA Zone 50. • Topographic control is through a DTM generated through stereoscopic photogrammetry of 5cm resolution aerial imagery. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated as better than 0.5m in elevation.
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 ranges from 100m x 100m for extensional exploration drillholes down-dip and along strike, to broadly 50m x 100m and 50m x 50m for infill and local extensional holes. • The data spacing and distribution is considered appropriate and sufficient to establish the geological and grade continuity required for the anticipated estimation procedures and classifications based on previous drilling, resource modelling and geological work. • No compositing of samples has been applied.
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.*	• Drilling was oriented approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation. • Drill holes were angled between -60° and -75° to provide good intersection angles with mineralisation that dips between -40° to -70°. • No biases have been identified based on drilling angles and known structures. • The drill orientation is considered appropriate and representative.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected in the field at the project site in number-coded calico bags and placed within secure, labelled polyweave bags by company field personnel. • All samples were delivered directly to a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		freight contractor for secure transport to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for final analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been conducted outside of routine QAQC reviews.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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.* • *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 Mt York project comprises 6 Prospecting Licences P45/2987, P45/2989, P45/2990, P45/2991, P45/2994 and P45/2996, overlain by Mining Lease application M45/1306 (as reported to the ASX on 31/01/2023 - 'Quarterly Report for the Period Ending 31 December 2022'). • Kairos Minerals Limited owns 100% of the 6 Prospecting Licences and Mining Lease application that define the Mt York Gold Project through its wholly owned subsidiary Mount York Operations Pty Ltd. The security of the tenements is in good standing. • The project is located on Wallareenya and Strelley Pastoral Co pastoral leases. • Kairos is not aware of any existing impediments nor of any potential impediments which may impact ongoing exploration and development activities.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Significant past work has been carried out by other parties including open pit mining of previously defined gold resources. • During the early to mid-1970's, the Lynas Find project area was part of a large area held and explored for volcanogenic base metal deposits, initially by McIntyre Mines Pty Ltd, and then by Esso Minerals. Esso completed some induced polarization and ground magnetic geophysical surveys, and some diamond drilling over the area including the Main Trend at Mt York. • The Main Trend at Mt York was discovered by Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd in 1986. Lynas Gold NL acquired the project in the early 1990's and mined a number of deposits as a successful open pit operation by that company between 1994 – 1998. Other companies to have explored the area include Austamax, MIM and Trafford Resources. • Significant historical Au exploration including, surface geochemical sampling, airborne and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		ground electromagnetic geophysical surveys, RAB, AC, RC, and DD drilling. This is acknowledged in past ASX announcements and Company reports.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Pilbara Gold Project lies within the East Strelley Greenstone Belt of the Archaean Pilbara Craton. The Pilbara Craton is composed of greenstone and sediment units which have been deformed by tight isoclinal folds during the intrusion of diapiric granites. • The Main Trend system at Mt York is a structurally controlled, Banded Iron Formation-hosted orogenic gold deposit situated on the limb of a folded greenstone sequence • The Main Trend geology comprises (from NE to SW) – felsic volcanics and cherts, mafic-ultramafic volcanics and amphibolite, banded iron formation (BIF), and fine to coarse-grained classic sediments. • The sequence has been metamorphosed to amphibolite facies and has been broadly folded • The dominant mineralogy of the BIF consists of magnetite, silica and Fe-rich grunerite amphibole. • Gold mineralisation is hosted primarily within the BIF sequence, and is associated with weak to strongly disseminated arsenopyrite and disseminated to massive pyrrhotite associated with visible folding and deformation of the BIF layering. • The Gilt Dragon prospect sits within the Euro basalt sequence of mafic-ultramafic greenstones. It is prospective for Mt York-style gold, and VMS base metal 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*
		• All drill hole location, orientation, hole length and interception depth and length information material to the understanding of the exploration results is provided in **Table 1** and figures included within the body of this announcement.
		• Information from historic holes drilled by Kairos Minerals at Mt York can be found in previous ASX releases.
		• No drill hole information from the reported program was excluded from this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Results are reported as down hole length weighted averages using a 0.3g/t gold minimum cut-off grade. • Reported intercepts may include a maximum of 4m of internal dilution below the 0.3g/t minimum cut-off grade. • No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
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').*	• All mineralisation widths for exploration holes are reported as down hole lengths. • Where drilling is not perpendicular to the strike and dip of the mineralisation the true widths are less than down hole widths.
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.*	• Refer to Figures and Tables provided in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting*	• All verified and validated exploration results received from the drill program at the time of data compilation for this announcement have

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	been reported, including drill holes with low grades or no significant intercepts. • The information reported in considered fair, balanced, and provided in context.
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.*	• All meaningful and material exploration data has been included in the body of this document. • Samples for further metallurgical test work are to be selected once all assay results have been returned from the program.
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.*	• Mineralisation at Mt York remains open at depth and along strike and additional diamond drill holes have been planned to extend the known mineralisation. • Additional drillholes for metallurgical and geotechnical test work are also being planned.