

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

23 December 2025

More outstanding drill hits at Mt York

Highlights

- Results received from a further 12 holes of extensional and infill drilling at Mt York's Main Hill and Breccia Hill prospects. Best intercepts include:
 - 51m @ 2.42 g/t Au from 54m including 1m @ 76.81 g/t Au from 54m, 2m @ 11.37 g/t Au from 61m, and 7m @ 2.01g/t Au from 132m (25MYDD068) (Main Hill)
 - 45m @ 1.37 g/t Au from 91m including 13m @ 2.52 g/t Au from 112m and 7m @ 1.07 g/t Au from 162m (25MYRC008) (Main Hill)
 - 10m @ 1.75 g/t Au from 101m including 5m @ 3.14 g/t Au from 102m (25MYRC003) (Main Hill)
 - 4m @ 3.63 g/t Au from 47m (25MYRC002) (Main Hill)
 - 17m @ 1.09 g/t Au from 95.8m including 8m @ 1.61 g/t Au from 105m (25MYDD069) (Breccia Hill)
 - 6m @ 2.80 g/t Au from 149m (25MYRC006) (Breccia Hill)
- All results now received for Kairos' 2025 drilling at Main Trend, expected to positively impact Mt York Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), on track for delivery in Q1 CY2026
- Results from 25MYRC002 and 25MYRC003 have identified new shallow high-grade mineralisation between Main Hill and Main Hill Extension Prospects
- Results pending for 30 RC and 16 DD holes completed on the 1,500m-long Mt York Extension on PLS tenement E45/2241
- Full cash balance of \$30.4M following recent fund raising (\$25M net of costs) with a further \$10M anticipated from PLS in early 2026 (in cash or PLS shares).

Kairos Managing Director Dr Peter Turner said:

"Our 2025 drilling campaign at Mt York has been completed, comprising 26,971m, with no significant safety incidents. This is testament to the culture and ongoing dedication to safety and operational excellence from our employees and contractors."

"These latest results from Main Hill and Breccia Hill again support an increase and confidence in the gold resource at Main Trend, a view we have maintained throughout the programme based on consistent wide zones of mineralisation reported at depth throughout the 3,000m-long deposit."

"Attention is now focussed on the results of the Mt York Extension where the Kairos Geologists have reported sulphide-bearing BIF across much of the strike length. We eagerly await these results to be reported in Q1 2026 and form part of the new MRE."

Kairos Minerals Ltd (ASX: KAI) ("KAI" or the "Company") is pleased to announce results from a further 12 drillholes at its 1.4Moz Mt York Gold Project in WA's Pilbara.

Kairos's 2025 drill campaign is now complete with 128 holes drilled for 26,971m at Mt York and Mt York Extension. Mt York Extension sample results are awaited.

Latest drilling results are from Main Trend (Main Hill and Breccia Hill), which were focussed on drill testing shallow extensional mineralisation at the western end of Main Trend and infilling several key under-drilled areas at Breccia Hill and Main Hill.

Drill results are contained in **Table 1** and are shown on cross-section (**Figure 1**), the drill plan (**Figure 2**) and long-section (**Figure 3**).

Drill Results

Results from 25MYRC002 (**4m @ 3.63 g/t Au from 47m**) and 25MYRC003 (**10m @ 1.75 g/t Au from 101m** including **5m @ 3.15 g/t Au from 102m**) demonstrate the potential for shallow high-grade mineralisation adjacent to PLS tenement E45/2241, which hosts the **1500m-long geological extension** of the Main Trend mineralisation. These results give confidence that additional shallow mineralisation extends well into E45/2241, where additional RC and diamond drilling has been completed during November and December (**Figure 2**).

At Main Hill, 25MYDD068 returned **51m @ 2.42 g/t Au from 54m**, successfully testing the footwall mineralisation within the Main Hill pit. This is also considered to be a very positive result in terms of higher grades and widths, and is likely to positively impact the new mineral resource estimate (MRE) in Q1 CY2026.

RC hole 25MYRC008 was drilled between Main Hill and Breccia Hill to test for potential high-grade mineralisation along-strike at a similar elevation to the east and west. The result of **45m @ 1.37 g/t Au from 91m** including **13m @ 2.52 g/t Au from 112m** and **7m @ 1.07 g/t Au from 162m** representing true widths of mineralisation, shows strong continuity of gold mineralisation within the BIF host rock. The hole was drilled up-dip of a deeper diamond hole 25MYDD017¹ (**48m @ 1.03 g/t Au from 227m** including **11m @ 3.38 g/t Au from 264m**) providing more evidence of continuity of grade and width of the large gold system (**Figure 1**).

¹ KAI press announcement dated 17 July 2025 entitled 'Wide gold intercepts at Mt York support future resource growth'

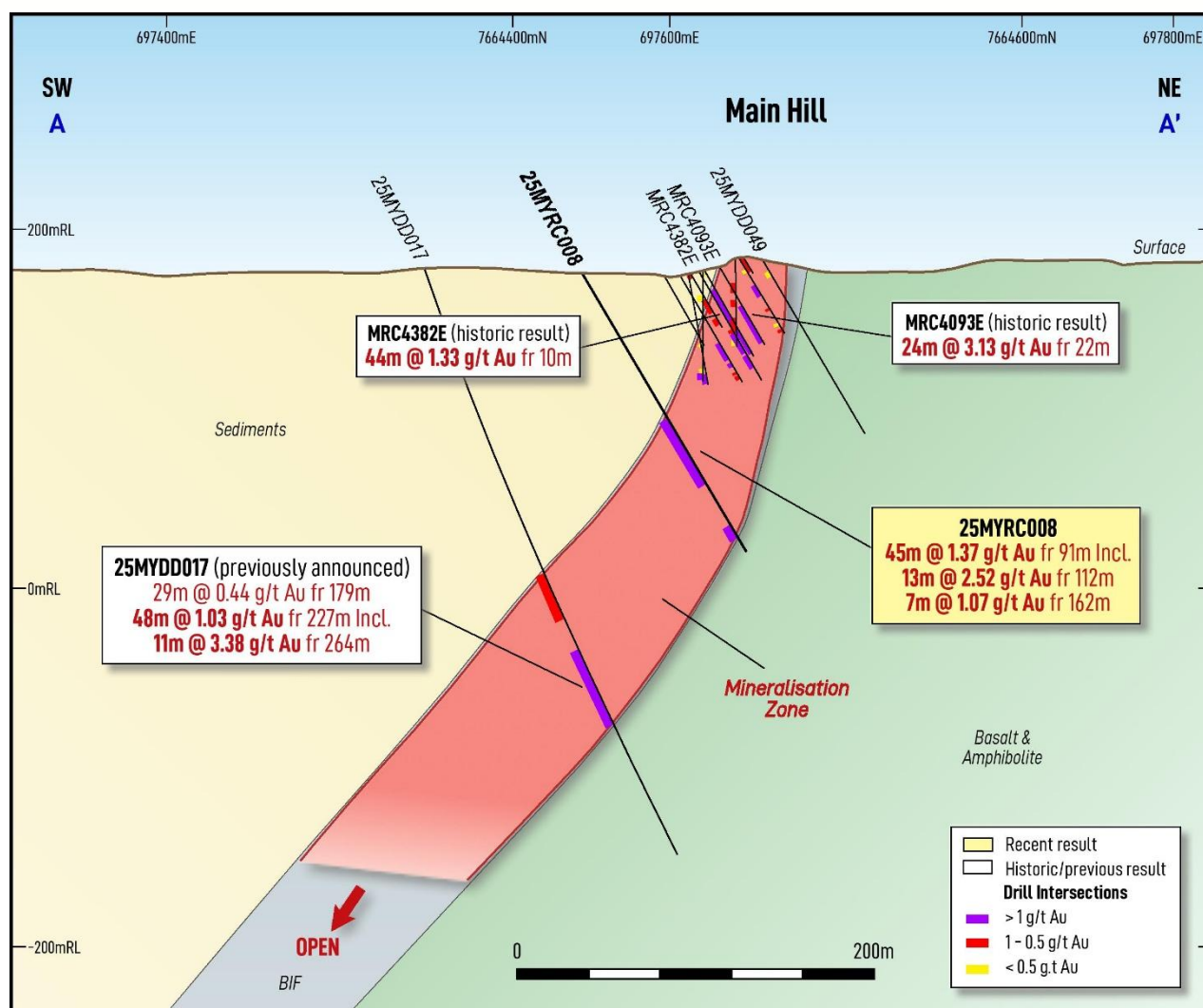


Figure 1. Cross-section at Main Hill showing new drill result 25MYRC008 and historic Kairos hole 25MYDD017. See **Figure 2** for cross-section location.

All drilling results for Main Trend (Main Hill – Breccia Hill – Gossan Hill) have now been reported². Results are awaited for the Main Hill Extension (**Figures 2 and 3**), which will be required for Q1 CY2026 MRE.

² Drill results from KAI 2025 drilling campaign at Mt York can be found in ASX announcements dated 17 July 2025, 6 August 2025, 4 September 2025, 7 October 2025,

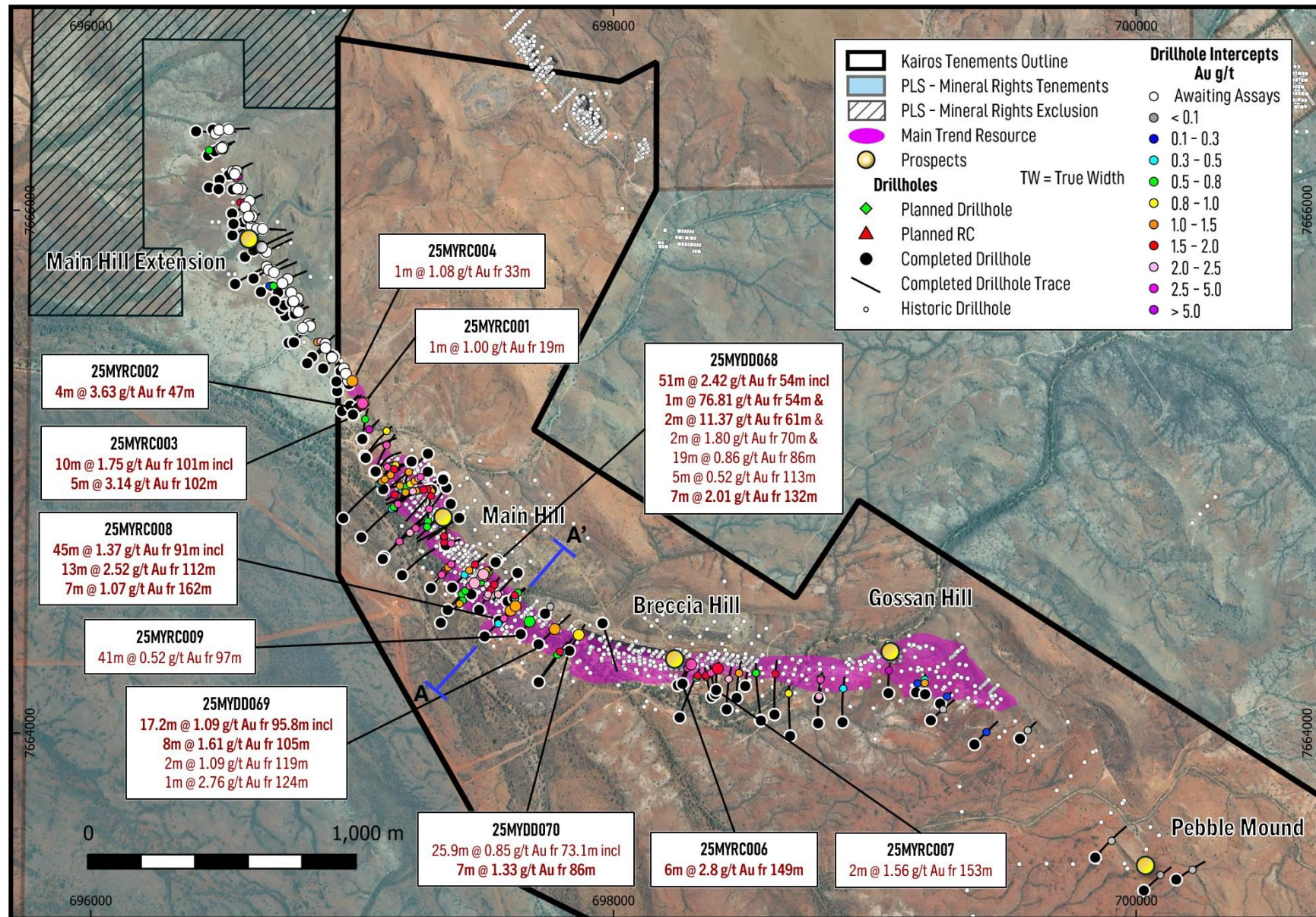


Figure 2. Diamond drilling results at Main Trend. Tenement M45/1306 covers the Main Trend Resource. All results from the current release are shown.

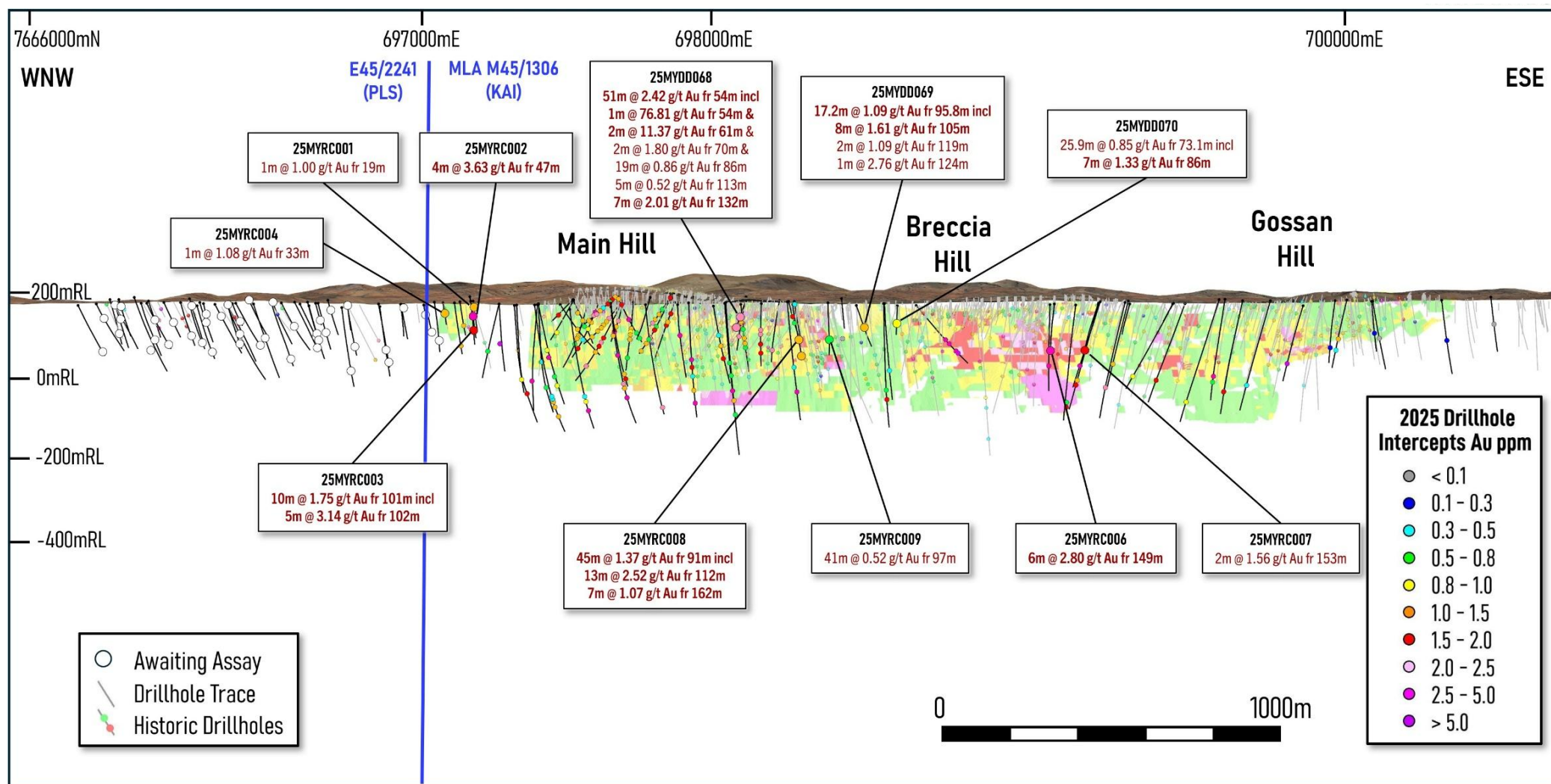


Figure 3. Long-section of the Mt York Gold Deposit (looking 030 NNE) and extension on PLS licence E45/2241 (far left of figure). The intercepts shown are desurveyed, downhole intercepts on the projected drill string. Background image is the resource model filtered for indicated and inferred mineralisation 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 has been completed and awaiting assays. All significant assay intercept results from this announcement are displayed as large, coloured circles.

Main Hill Extensional Drilling

Kairos completed 30 RC and 16 diamond holes over a 1,500m strike length for a total of 6,867.1m at the Main Hill Extension Prospect. Drilling was conducted on fences approximately 100m apart (**Figure 2**) with average downhole drilling depths of only 150m (**Figure 3**).

This drilling on the PLS licence E45/2241 (**Figures 2 and 3**) is targeting additional gold resources over the 1,500m strike length of the prospect. This reconnaissance-style drilling will allow, for the first time, an estimation of gold in the upper 150m of the prospect to add to the current 1.4Moz gold resource at Main Trend.

The 46 holes were completed using five drill rigs from four different drilling contractors and without incident between 10th November and 5th December.

Banded Iron Formation (BIF) rocks were logged in most holes as well as sulphides that are normally associated with gold mineralisation elsewhere on the project. The Kairos drilling used the historic PLS reconnaissance drilling to guide positioning and depth of drill holes.

RC and diamond drilling samples for the Main Hill Extension are all currently in the laboratory in Perth undergoing sample preparation and analysis. Results are expected between January and February 2026.

All results from Kairos' 2025 drill program will be used to guide mineralised wireframes ahead of the new Mineral Resource Estimation (MRE) expected, for the first time in the project's history, for the whole 4,500m long Main Trend and Extension by the end of Q1 CY2026.



Figure 4. Aerial shot looking north of the Main Hill Extensional drilling showing three of the five drill rigs in operation. PLS' Pilgangoora lithium mine and processing facility shown in the background.

Next Steps

- Review results from Stage 1 drilling program on Main Hill Extension
- Compile all geological and assay data in preparation for updated Mineral Resource Estimate
- Begin wire-framing of mineralised domains ahead of mineral resource estimation
- Continue exploration over the 367km² of PLS licences and application
- Review results of advanced metallurgical test work underway with Minescope Metallurgical Consultants for metallurgical performance from fresh, transitional and oxide zones.

Table 1. Drill hole coordinates, details and results.

HoleID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Hole Depth	Hole	From	To	Interval	True Width	Grade
		MGA94	MGA94	(m)	Degrees	Degrees	(m)	Type	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t Au
25MYDD068	Main Hill	697549	7664654	191	225	-35	150.3	DD	54	105	51	39	2.42
including									54	55	1	0.75	76.81
including									61	63	2	1.5	11.37
including									70	72	2	1.5	1.80
including									86	105	19	15	0.86
and									113	118	5	4	0.51
and									132	139	7	5.5	2.01
25MYDD069	Breccia Hill	697713	7664340	178	45	-35	200.1	DD	95.8	113	17.2		1.09
including									105	113	8		1.61
and									119	121	2		1.09
and									124	125	1		2.76
25MYDD070	Breccia Hill	697831	7664315	177	30	-35	140.9	DD	73.1	99	25.9		0.85
including									86	93	7		1.33
25MYRC001	Main Hill	697038	7665258	190	45	-60	88	RC	19	20	1		1.00
25MYRC002	Main Hill	697022	7665245	190	45	-60	118	RC	47	51	4		3.63
25MYRC003	Main Hill	697003	7665219	202	45	-60	150	RC	101	111	10		1.75
including									102	107	5		3.14
25MYRC004	Main Hill	696988	7665335	185	45	-60	70	RC	33	34	1		1.08
25MYRC005	Breccia Hill	698504	7664180	182	0	-60	100	RC	Not assayed				
25MYRC006	Breccia Hill	698264	7664189	182	20	-60	163	RC	149	155	6		2.80
25MYRC007	Breccia Hill	698393	7664165	184	355	-60	198	RC	153	155	2		1.56
25MYRC008	Main Hill	697562	7664430	180	45	-60	178	RC	91	136	45		1.37
including									112	125	13		2.52
and									162	169	7		1.06
25MYRC009	Main Hill	697645	7664379	185	35	-60	166	RC	97	138	41		0.52
25MYDD072	Main Trend Extension	696588	7665823	181	60	-48	294.4	DD	Awaiting assays				
25MYDD073	Main Trend Extension	696453	7666087	200	60	-48	280	DD	Awaiting assays				
25MYDD074	Main Trend Extension	696757	7665493	172	45	-60	255.8	DD	Awaiting assays				
25MYDD075	Main Trend Extension	696670	7665840	195	60	-45	153.4	DD	Awaiting assays				
25MYDD076	Main Trend Extension	696744	7665596	184	55	-60	150.7	DD	Awaiting assays				
25MYDD077	Main Trend Extension	696726	7665622	187	60	-60	183.3	DD	Awaiting assays				
25MYDD078	Main Trend Extension	696544	7666080	186	90	-60	111.5	DD	Awaiting assays				
25MYDD079	Main Trend Extension	696695	7665709	185	60	-45	193.6	DD	Awaiting assays				
25MYDD080	Main Trend Extension	696740	7665637	177	60	-60	117.8	DD	Awaiting assays				
25MYDD081	Main Trend Extension	696542	7665904	177	60	-60	174.5	DD	Awaiting assays				
25MYDD082	Main Trend Extension	696847	7665439	175	45	-60	225.8	DD	Awaiting assays				
25MYDD083	Main Trend Extension	696777	7665495	172	45	-52	171.7	DD	Awaiting assays				
25MYDD084	Main Trend Extension	696552	7665718	184	60	-40	165.2	DD	Awaiting assays				
25MYDD085	Main Trend Extension	696590	7665822	181	60	-60	146.6	DD	Awaiting assays				

HoleID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Hole Depth	Hole	From	To	Interval	True Width	Grade
		MGA94	MGA94	(m)	Degrees	Degrees	(m)	Type	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t Au
25MYDD086	Main Trend Extension	696623	7665739	182	60	-55	252.7	DD	Awaiting assays				
25MYDD087	Main Trend Extension	696769	7665649	184	60	-60	69.9	DD	Awaiting assays				
25MYDD088	Main Trend Extension	696928	7665441	178	225	-45	36.2	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC010	Main Trend Extension	696943	7665308	187	45	-60	156	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC011	Main Trend Extension	696496	7666238	194	60	-60	118	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC012	Main Trend Extension	696449	7666209	194	60	-60	142	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC013	Main Trend Extension	696475	7666226	185	60	-60	142	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC014	Main Trend Extension	696529	7666136	190	60	-60	118	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC015	Main Trend Extension	696493	7666117	184	60	-60	188	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC016	Main Trend Extension	696597	7666031	196	60	-60	130	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC017	Main Trend Extension	696541	7665988	186	60	-60	140	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC018	Main Trend Extension	696583	7665955	186	60	-60	130	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC019	Main Trend Extension	696616	7665929	181	90	-60	160	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC020	Main Trend Extension	696656	7665929	183	90	-60	184	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC021	Main Trend Extension	696699	7665762	190	60	-55	124	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC022	Main Trend Extension	696810	7665549	179	45	-60	82	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC023	Main Trend Extension	696781	7665604	186	55	-60	112	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC024	Main Trend Extension	696828	7665415	182	45	-60	202	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC025	Main Trend Extension	696919	7665445	181	45	-60	102	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC026	Main Trend Extension	696963	7665379	177	45	-60	60	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC027	Main Trend Extension	696972	7665363	177	45	-60	102	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC028	Main Trend Extension	696494	7666081	184	90	-60	150	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC029	Main Trend Extension	696889	7665395	181	45	-60	111	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC030	Main Trend Extension	696651	7665688	181	60	-60	198	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC031	Main Trend Extension	696603	7665968	183	60	-60	60	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC032	Main Trend Extension	696546	7665948	179	60	-60	144	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC033	Main Trend Extension	696731	7665670	182	90	-60	130	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC034	Main Trend Extension	696403	7666302	178	90	-60	162	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC035	Main Trend Extension	696467	7666309	182	90	-60	156	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC036	Main Trend Extension	696703	7665653	187	90	-60	156	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC037	Main Trend Extension	696622	7665847	183	60	-60	75	RC	Awaiting assays				
25MYRC038	Main Trend Extension	696525	7666310	184	90	-60	150	RC	Awaiting assays				

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 (kcozs)	Tonnes (MT)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (kcozs)	Tonnes (MT)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (kcozs)
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

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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling was undertaken using diamond drilling and RC 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. RC drilling depths were monitored by the driller using 1m depth intervals calibrated and marked on the drilling equipment. Sample lengths were also verified by Kairos personnel through visual assessment of individual sample volumes. RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected in pre-numbered calico bags from a cyclone-mounted cone splitter located at the drill rig. 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 and RC chip samples were assayed for gold by Photon Assay at Intertek Genalysis Laboratory in Perth.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. RC drilling was conducted using 5 inch and 5 ½ inch bits and face sampling hammers
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were visually assessed for recovery. Sample recovery was routinely close to 100%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>recovery through the main banded iron formation mineralised host rock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weathered material near the top of holes had varying recoveries in diamond core 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. These measurements are verified by the geological staff during the mark up and logging process by physical measurement with a tape measure. The majority of RC samples were dry. Groundwater was encountered in many RC holes but great efforts were made by the drillers to control the amount of water, which resulted in >95% dry sample and maximum recovery. Recovery of RC samples is considered good, with some minor sample loss near the very top 1-2m of some holes No sample bias has been observed.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill core and RC chips were geologically logged by company geologists using the Kairos Minerals logging scheme. Logging 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. All RC chips were photographed in labelled chip trays.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	retained for future use if required <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis in Perth. The analytical method used for gold analysis is PhotonAssay with laboratory code PAU02 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 periodically verified with a parallel 50g fire assay conducted on the same sample material to provide further QAQC information. Fire assay results received to date have been in line with PhotonAssay results and have not identified any systematic bias between the two methods. 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 finish A 33-element analysis is conducted on RC samples at a rate of 1:3 samples using Intertek Genalysis method 4A/MS33 involving a four-acid digest 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. Duplicate samples were taken at a rate of 1:33 samples 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>and assessment of QAQC performance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillhole 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 have been subsequently surveyed with DGPS system operated by a qualified surveyor supplied by an external survey company, with expected accuracies of +/- 20mm horizontally and +/- 30mm vertically. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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	<i>procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	establish the geological and grade continuity required for the anticipated estimation procedures and classifications based on previous drilling, resource modelling and geological work. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compositing of samples has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 freight contractor for secure transport to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for final analysis.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Kairos Minerals has access to explore on exploration licences E45/2241, E45/2363, E45/4894 and application E45/6298 (once granted) held by PLS via a Mineral Rights Agreement for all minerals except lithium and tantalum

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 ground electromagnetic geophysical surveys, RAB, AC, RC, and DD drilling. This is acknowledged in past ASX announcements and Company reports.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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		<p>amphibolite facies and has been broadly folded</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. True widths have been estimated in Table 1.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Figures and Tables provided in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All verified and validated exploration results received from the drill program at the time of data compilation for this announcement have been reported, including drill holes with low grades or no significant intercepts. The information reported is considered fair, balanced, and provided in context.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation at Mt York remains open at depth and along strike and additional diamond and RC drill holes have been planned to extend the known mineralisation. Additional drillholes for metallurgical and

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	<i>areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	geotechnical test work are also being planned.