ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **10 January 2018**

WIDESPREAD GOLD CONFIRMED FROM RECONNAISSANCE GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS AT CROYDON

Highlights

- **Initial phase of helicopter-supported exploration indicates widespread gold over the identified 22km strike length of the prospective contact between the basal Mt Roe Basalt and the Archaean basement within Kairos' 100%-owned Croydon Project in the Pilbara of WA.**
- **The program was overseen by highly experienced consulting geologist, George Merhi, who previously worked as Exploration Manager for Novo Resources (TSX-V: NVO) and the Creasy Group.**
- **Significantly thick conglomerate exposed beneath the Mount Roe Basalt, which has not previously been reported by Government mapping.**
- **Stream sediment samples 17WCST 11 and 17WCST 12 returned significant gold anomalism. Sample 17WCST 11 returned 12,379ppm Au gold (12.3g/t) in the coarse fraction sample (-5mm +2mm) and sample 17WSCT 12 returned 1,464ppb Au (1.4g/t) in a 2kg cyanide leach (-2mm fraction).**
- **Stream sediment sample 17WCT 15 returned an aqua regia assay result from the -2mm fraction of 7,065 ppb Au (7g/t).**
- **Stream sediment sample sites 17WCST 40, located on the eastern side of the conglomerate package returned assays of up to 1,632ppb Au (1.6g/t).**
- **Stream sediment sample 17WCST 17 returned 497ppb Au and rock chip samples 17WCR 3 to 6 highlight the presence of auriferous conglomerates in the Hardey Formation – highlighting a significant new target horizon for gold.**

Kairos' Executive Chairman, Terry Topping, said: *"This is a fantastic way to kick off the New Year for our Pilbara Gold Project, particularly following the outstanding drilling results we reported from Mt York just before Christmas. Our systematic and methodical approach to evaluating the conglomerate gold potential of our Pilbara tenement holdings is well and truly paying dividends, with the achievement of what I consider to be outstanding results from the regional geochemistry program overseen by George Merhi at Croydon late last year.*

"These are some of the highest grade results I have seen from a reconnaissance geochemical program which shows just how widespread the conglomerate gold potential is in the Pilbara. The program has highlighted new areas of interest and, importantly, has now confirmed the panning work undertaken over conglomerate target areas which we now intend to follow-up as a priority in 2018.

"The sampling program has demonstrated that the majority (if not all) of the target horizon on our tenements remain prospective for conglomerate-hosted gold – which is an exciting development for the project."

"In addition, the 497ppb Au stream sediment result is also significant and opens up an additional target horizon within the Hardey Formation conglomerates and other sediments for gold exploration. These are much younger rocks than the principal horizons being targeted by Novo Resources but are similar age to other gold deposits in the Pilbara – opening up extensive new areas for gold exploration this year.

"We are very much looking forward to getting back into the field, weather permitting, to start the next round of conglomerate gold exploration in the Pilbara, which we intend to pursue with vigour alongside our rapidly growing resource-level project at Mt York and our emerging greenfields discovery at Roe Hills, 100km east of Kalgoorlie in WA."

Kairos Minerals Ltd (ASX: KAI; "Kairos" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has significantly expanded the conglomerate gold potential of its 100%-owned **Croydon Project** in the Pilbara region of WA. The regionally extensive and high-grade geochemistry results are from a grassroots exploration program completed over previously un-mapped conglomerates at the base of the Mount Roe Basalt towards the end of last year.

The geochemistry results include some outstanding high-grade assay results for this stage of project exploration and evaluation and have resulted in the identification of numerous conglomerate targets over a strike length of ~22km. The geochemical program has confirmed and expanded the potential highlighted by a 10kg stream sediment sample (-2mm) which was panned and returned 28 pieces of gold (see ASX Announcement, 9 November 2017).

Background

The recent helicopter-borne program focused on the contact between the basal Fortescue Group Mount Roe Basalt and older Archean basement along a 22km long corridor within E47/3522 & E47/3523.

The field work successfully identified extensive areas of previously unrecognised prospective conglomerate units, up to ~30m in thickness at four different locations predominantly within the southern portion of tenement package (refer Figure 1).

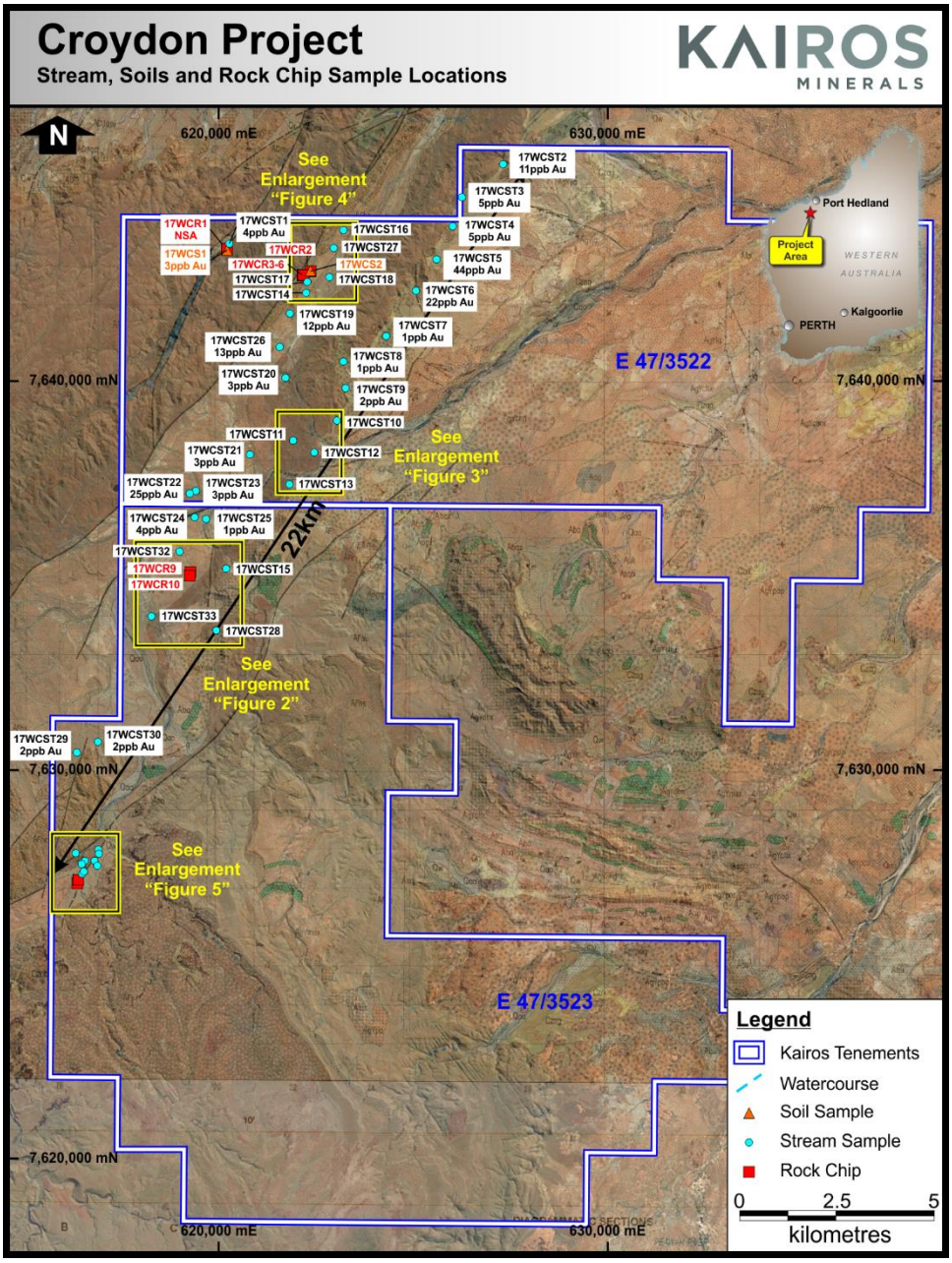

Figure 1: Priority target areas on E47/3522 and E47/3523

Stream Sediment Sample 17WCST 15

This stream sediment sample returned significant gold anomalism and this catchment is considered a high-priority target.

All sample fractions and all analytical techniques were highly anomalous.

The 2kg cyanide leach samples (-2mm fraction) returned 196ppb Au repeat 59ppb Au. The aqua regia result also from the -2mm fraction returned >2000ppb Au repeat **7,650 ppm Au (7.65 g/t)**. The coarse fraction sample (-5mm+2mm) returned 131pb Au.

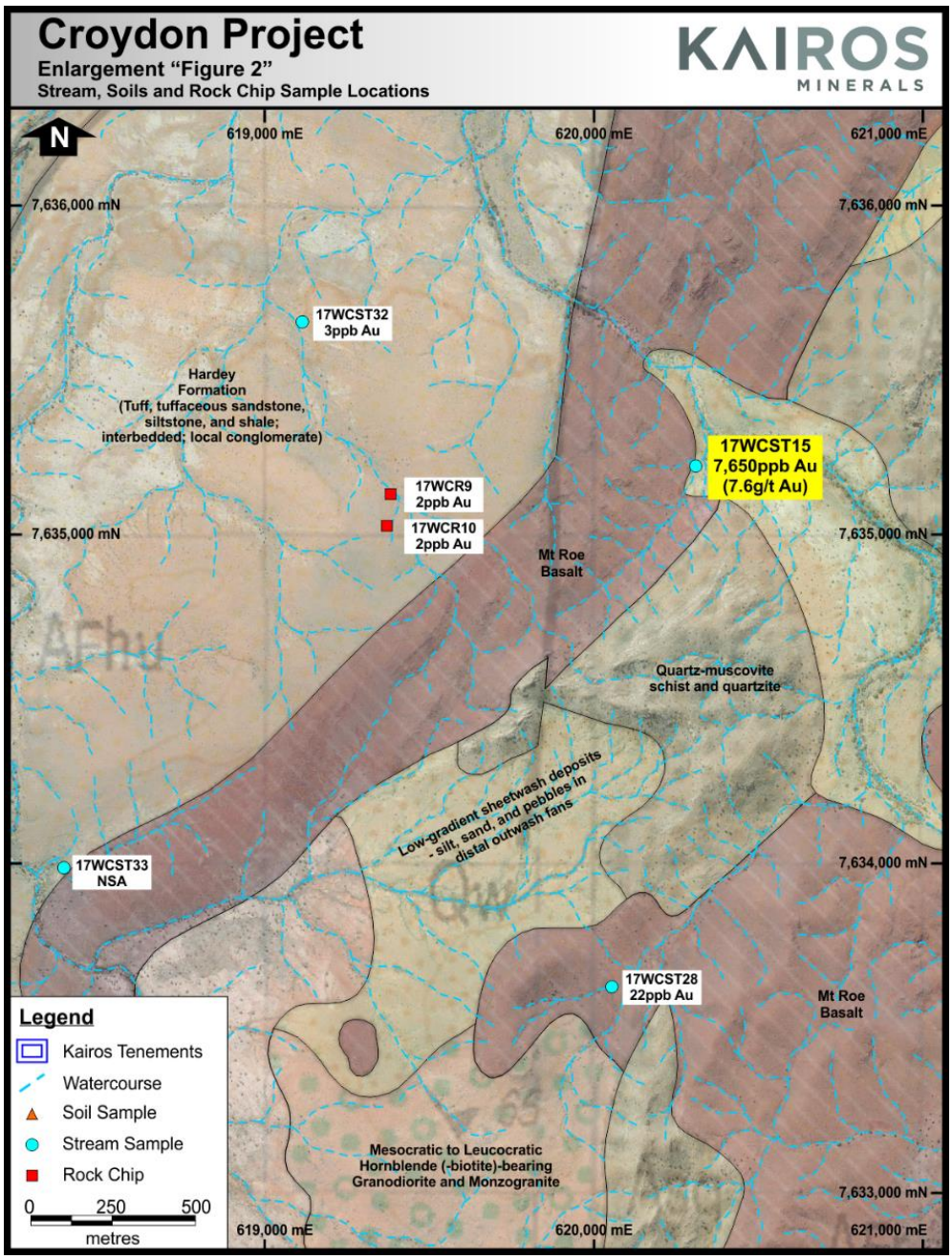

Figure 2: Sample location

The stream sediment samples were collected from a small creek system draining the unconformity between the Mount Roe Basalt and Archaean granitic basement. The creek has a drainage length of approximately 650 metres. This catchment was inspected from the air during the helicopter assisted sampling programme in late 2017 with no obvious conglomerate or sedimentary material observed.

Stream Sediment Samples 17WCST 11 & 17WCST 12

These two stream sediment samples were collected in the same drainage with sample 17WCST 12 located down stream of deflated conglomerate material identified in late 2017. This creek sample returned significant gold results within the fine fraction 2kg cyanide leach result of **1,464ppb Au (1.46 g/t).**

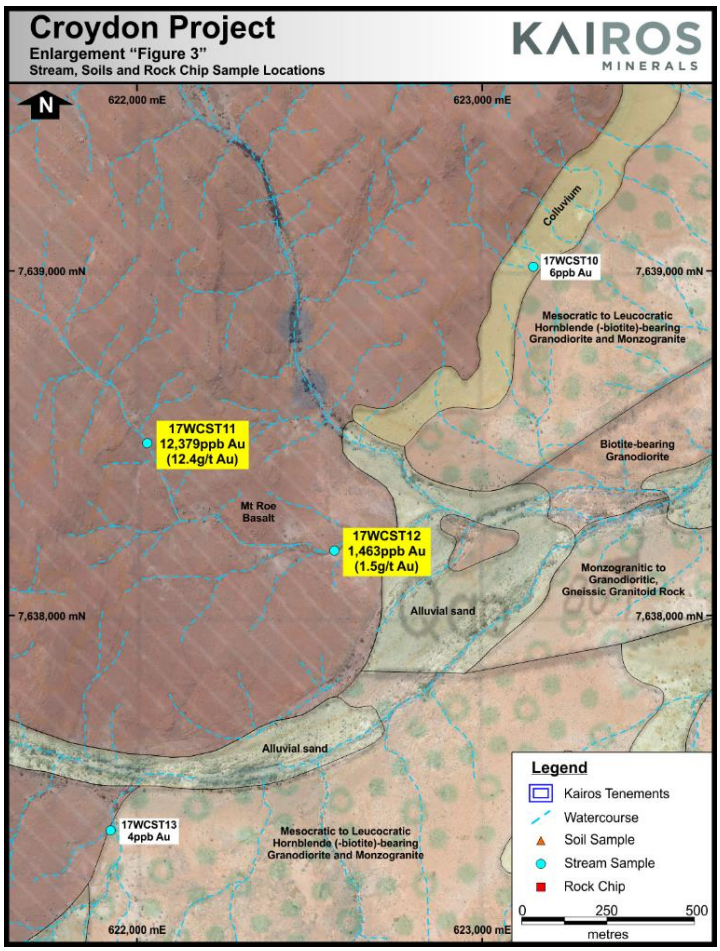

Figure 3: Sample locations

Stream sediment sample 17WCST 12 was collected upstream of the deflated conglomerate and stream sediment sample 17WCST 11 and over Mount Roe Basalt lithologies. The coarse fraction sample was very anomalous with a grade of **12,379 ppb Au (12.4g/t)**. The objective of this sample was to geochemically assess the overlying Hardey Formation upstream, but further detailed mapping will be required to determine if there is an inlier of the basal conglomerate exposed within this catchment and over the Mount Roe Basalt.

Stream Sediment Samples 17WCST 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6

These five stream sediment samples were collected in the most northern portion of E47/3522 and were designed to assess the contact between the Mount Roe Basalt and Archaean basement. The Satirist 1:100,000 geological map reports medium-to-coarse grained sandstone in the vicinity of stream sediment sample 17WCST 2.

Stream sediment sample 17WCST 5 reported the most anomalous result with 45ppb Au

Plate 1 Sandstone units mapped under Mt Roe Basalt

Hardey Formation Conglomerate and Sandstone Targets

The Hardey Formation which overlies the Mount Roe Basalt trends north-east and transects both E47/3522 and E47/3523 in the western portion of the tenements. During the reconnaissance helicopter sampling program, a quartz cobble conglomerate was observed within the Hardey Formation and sampled (Rock samples 17WCR 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6).

It should to be noted that the conglomerates sampled with the Hardey Formation (Beatons Creek age) are younger than the conglomerates located at the unconformity between the Mount Roe Basalt and Archaean basement.

Plate 2: Hardey Formation Conglomerates

Rock samples 17WCR 3, 4, 5 & 6 were collected over an approximately 30 metre thick conglomerate pile exposed on the bank of a well-incised creek. These samples represent a composite over an approximate 2 metre interval. Due to abundant scree material and the first phase nature of the sampling program, the entire 30 metre section of conglomerate was not effectively sampled.

These five rock samples all returned significant gold anomalism ranging between 43ppb Au and 202ppb Au. The conglomerates observed have a dominantly siliceous matrix. This area will now require further detailed exploration and provides a new target horizon within the project area.

Several stream sediment samples were also collected in creeks draining these conglomerates. Four samples 17WCST 14, 17, 18, 19 and 27 returned significantly anomalous gold in either the coarse fraction, fine fraction or both fractions.

Stream sediment sample 17WCST 17, which drains the conglomerate pile discussed above, returned **497ppb Au** and repeated 166ppb Au in the 2kg cyanide leach analysis. Stream sediment sample 17WCST 27, collected 1km along strike to the north and draining mapped conglomerates returned 132ppb Au in the 2kg cyanide leach analysis. Stream sediment samples 17WCST 14, 18 & 19 collected over the Hardey Formation returned 42ppb Au, 33ppb Au and 12ppb Au respectively in the coarse fraction samples.

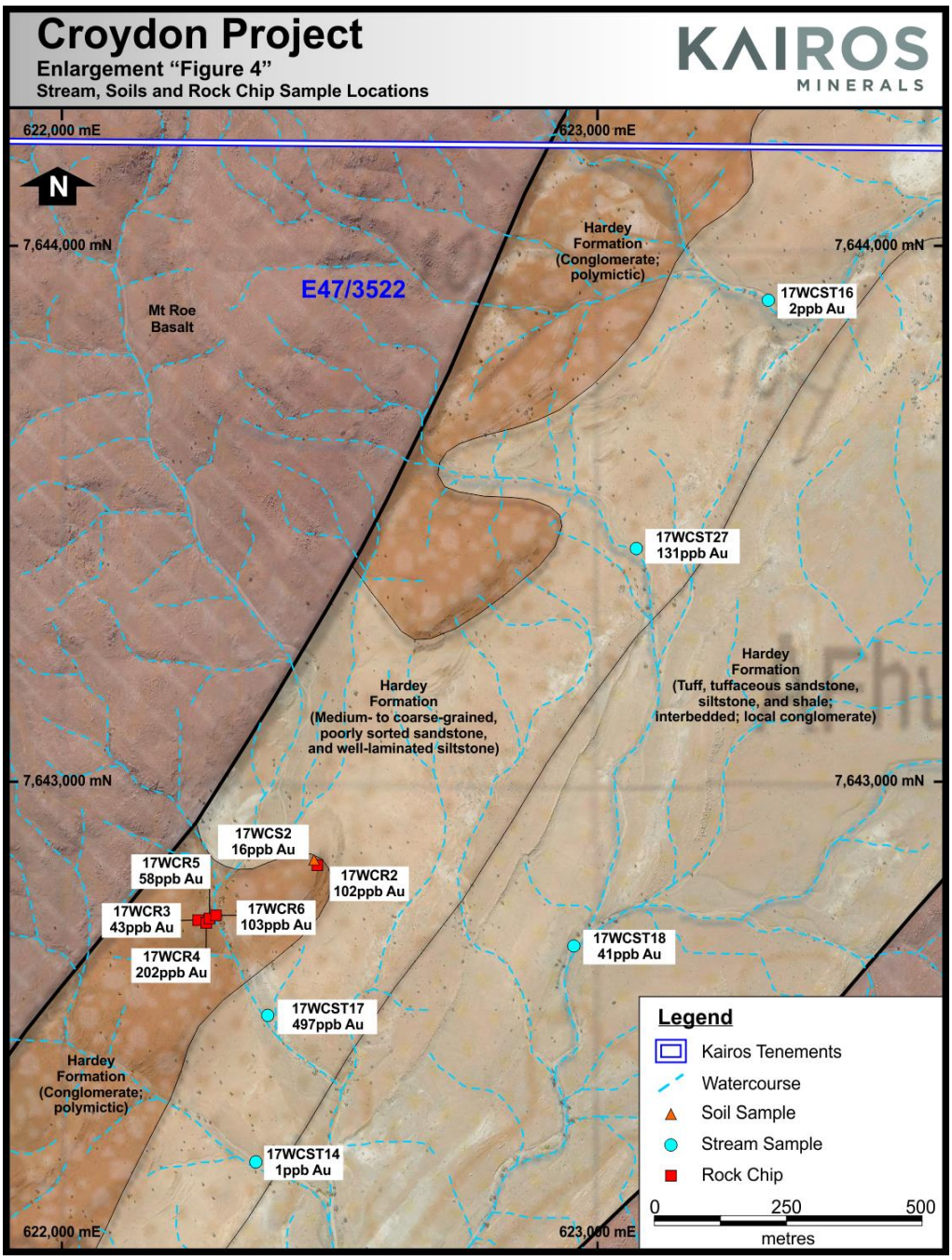

Figure 4. Hardey Formation Conglomerate Sample Locations

At other locations within the Pilbara, auriferous conglomerate horizons are found within the predominately sandy units of the Hardey Formation. Stream sediment samples 17WCST 22 (CN2-25ppb Au/coarse fraction 8ppb Au) and 17WCST 26 (CN2-14ppb Au/coarse fraction 12ppb Au) collected well south and away from the mapped conglomerates discussed above also returned significantly elevated gold responses.

These geochemical results have highlighted the presence of auriferous conglomerates in the Hardey Formation, therefore providing a second target for gold mineralisation within the tenement package.

Southern Conglomerate Target

This area represents the most interesting and most prospective area within the tenement package thus far. Considerable exposure of conglomerate, over 2,000 metres in strike length and up to 400 metres wide, has been observed to date. Another exposure of conglomerate was recently recognised a further 2,000 metres northwards and along strike which may represent an extension of the southern conglomerate area.

Work completed thus far includes reconnaissance outcrop mapping, stream sediment, soil and rock sampling as well as gold panning.

Local Geology

First pass outcrop mapping in this area has revealed a moderately complicated geological/structural scenario as reported on the Satirist 1:100,000 geological map. The Satirist geological map reported no conglomerate at this locality but has mistakenly mapped the conglomerate as Mount Roe Basalt. This is understandable considering the surrounding geology comprises basement, Hardey Formation and the Kylena Formation. Due to the lack of access, it is more than likely that this portion of the geological sheet was mapped via aerial photography.

Plate 3: Southern Conglomerates

Field inspection has identified granitic basement in the area immediately south of the most southern exposure of the conglomerate (as mapped on the Satirist sheet). The recent mapping has reported granitic basement as possible inliers in several places on the eastern side of the conglomerate package before the granitic basement dominates further north. At one of these possible inliers localities along this eastern corridor, granitic

basement was observed with overlying conglomerate adjacent to Mount Roe Basalt. The granite at this locality is at a higher RL than the adjacent conglomerate. A fault is inferred along this eastern corridor

The western side of the conglomerate area displays the more typical stratigraphic succession of the lower Fortescue Group. Preliminary mapping on the western side has thus far identified granitic basement in the south overlain by the Mount Roe Basalt followed by the Hardey Formation in the north. No conglomerate was observed at the base of the Mount Roe Basalt in this western area. Coincidently, the boundary of the western area and the conglomerate area is defined by a major creek which may represent an inferred fault.

The central conglomerate area is believed to represent a rift structure. No basement is exposed within this area to date although two outliers of Mount Roe Basalt have been mapped. As no basement is exposed in this area, the thickness of the conglomerate package is hard to ascertain although in a creek exposure in the vicinity of rock samples 17WCR 7 and 8, the conglomerate is at least 8 to 9 metres thick.

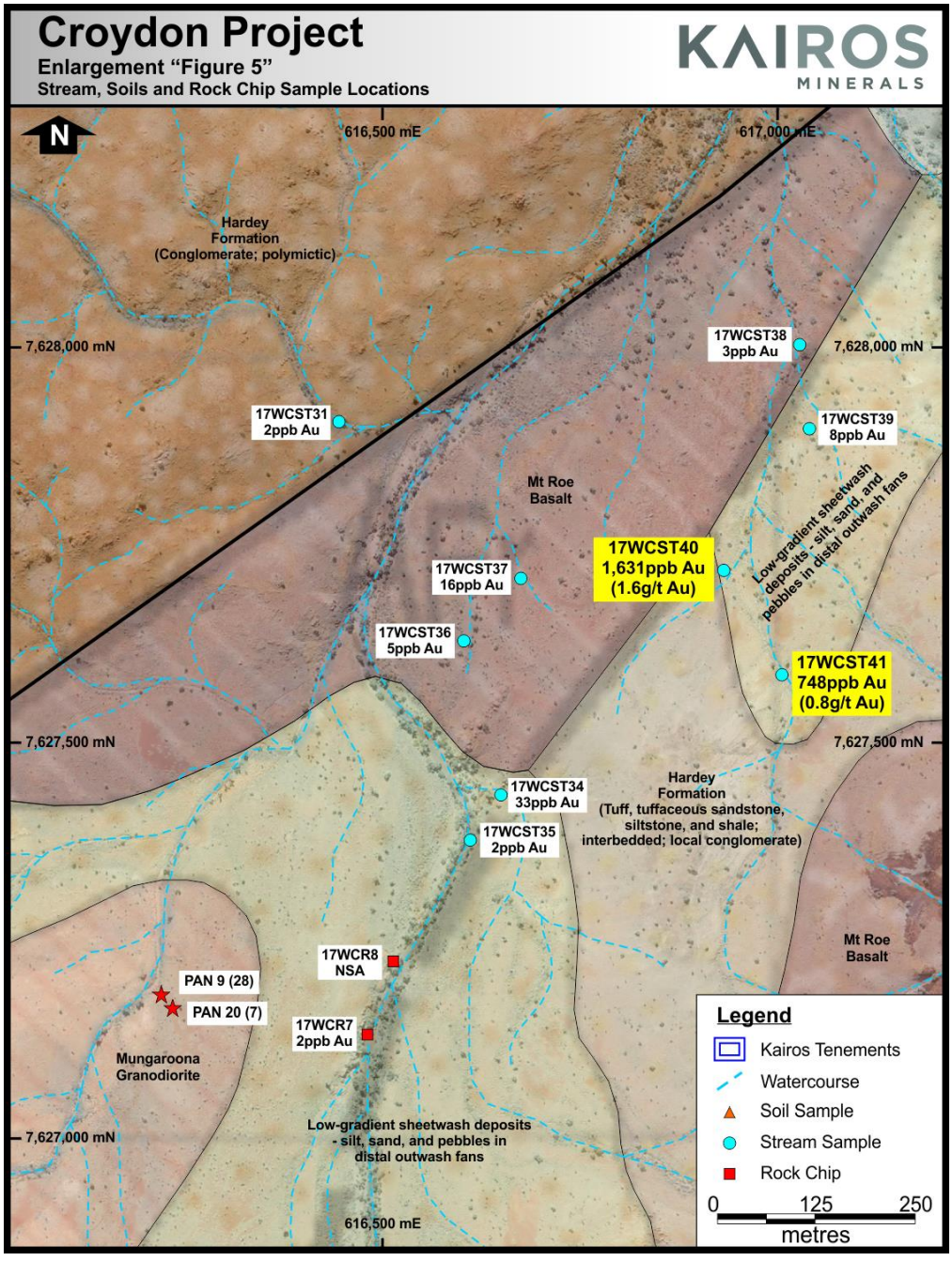

Figure 5. Sample locations

Geochemistry

Numerous surface geochemical samples were collected over the southern area. This includes 22 stream sediment samples, four composite soil samples and two rock samples. The relief over the conglomerate area is gentle to flat with a limited number of creeks developed. Those creeks that have developed are narrow, shallow and predominately sand chocked. Although an erosional regime dominates, the area is bounded by 2 to 3 significant creek systems and in places floodplain material is present adjacent to these creeks and in close proximity to the confluence.

The 22 stream sediment samples that were collected were either despatched to Perth for geochemical analysis, some were only panned and some were panned and the coarse fraction analysed only.

The sampling programme has already identified two areas worthy of follow up. This includes the samples collected in the south western area centred around stream sediment samples Pan 9 and 20. Panning of these fine fraction stream sediment samples returned 28 and 7 pieces of gold respectively. A short soil traverse (4 composite sample-samples Pan 21 to 24) across the head waters of sample sites Pan 9 and 20 was completed with sample Pan 22 returning 278ppb Au in the 2kg cyanide leach analysis and 2 pieces of gold in the pan.

The other location worthy of follow up is located upstream of stream sediment sample sites 17WCST 40 and 41 in the eastern side of the conglomerate package. Sample 17WCST 40 returned **1,632ppb Au (1.6 g/t)** repeated 572ppb Au in the 2kg cyanide leach result. Sample 17WCST 41 returned 749ppb Au repeated 420ppb Au in the 2kg cyanide leach result. This sample also returned 42ppb Au in the coarse fraction sample. These 2 adjacent sample sites drain an inlier of granitic basement adjacent to conglomerate and Mount Roe Basalt.

Next Steps

The Company is now planning the next phase of exploration of its rapidly developing Pilbara Gold Project with additional field exploration planned to continue when weather conditions allow. This work has shown that a methodical approach to regional mapping and geochemical surveys can quickly provide target areas in an expanding gold province.

ENDS

Sample No	Easting	Northing	Tenement	Sample Type	Au_CN2000/MS_F (ppb) (-2mm)	Au_AR25/MS_F (ppb) (-2mm)	Au_AR25/MS_C (ppb) (-5mm +2mm)
17WCST1	620385	7643552	E47/3522	Stream Seds	2	4	2
17WCST2	627410	7645589	E47/3522	Stream Seds	11	4	1
17WCST3	626356	7644741	E47/3522	Stream Seds	6	4	4
17WCST4	626120	7644003	E47/3522	Stream Seds	5	3	0
17WCST5	625710	7643144	E47/3522	Stream Seds	**45**	5	3
17WCST6	625174	7642342	E47/3522	Stream Seds	3	8	**22**
17WCST7	624417	7641172	E47/3522	Stream Seds	1	1	0
17WCST8	623322	7640522	E47/3522	Stream Seds	1	1	1
17WCST9	623379	7639839	E47/3522	Stream Seds	1	2	2
17WCST10	623148	7639012	E47/3522	Stream Seds	2	4	6
17WCST11	622029	7638500	E47/3522	Stream Seds	1	1	**12,379**
17WCST12	622572	7638188	E47/3522	Stream Seds	**1,463**	1	15
17WCST13	621923	7637376	E47/3522	Stream Seds	1	0	4
17WCST14	622362	7642291	E47/3522	Stream Seds	2	2	**42**
17WCST15	620310	7635207	E47/3523	Stream Seds	**196**	**7,065**	**131**
17WCST16	623318	7643899	E47/3522	Stream Seds	3	4	7
17WCST17	622384	7642564	E47/3522	Stream Seds	**497**	19	6
17WCST18	622955	7642694	E47/3522	Stream Seds	**41**	7	**33**
17WCST19	621937	7641758	E47/3522	Stream Seds	8	2	12
17WCST20	621827	7640107	E47/3522	Stream Seds	1	3	1
17WCST21	620919	7638135	E47/3522	Stream Seds	1	2	3
17WCST22	619376	7637141	E47/3522	Stream Seds	**25**	2	8
17WCST23	619532	7637214	E47/3522	Stream Seds	2	3	3
17WCST24	619499	7636534	E47/3523	Stream Seds	1	1	4
17WCST25	619794	7636490	E47/3523	Stream Seds	1	1	1
17WCST26	621673	7640901	E47/3522	Stream Seds	14	3	12
17WCST27	623072	7643435	E47/3522	Stream Seds	**132**	11	9
17WCST28	620054	7633626	E47/3523	Stream Seds	3	**22**	4
17WCST29	616479	7630491	E47/3523	Stream Seds	2	2	2
17WCST30	617015	7630768	E47/3523	Stream Seds	1	2	1
17WCST31	616445	7627906	E47/3523	Stream Seds	1	2	2
17WCST32	619114	7635646	E47/3523	Stream Seds	1	2	3
17WCST33	618389	7633988	E47/3523	Stream Seds	0	0	0
17WCST34	616650	7627434	E47/3523	Stream Seds	3	3	**33**
17WCST35	616611	7627377	E47/3523	Stream Seds	1	2	2
17WCST36	616603	7627629	E47/3523	Stream Seds	3	5	4
17WCST37	616675	7627708	E47/3523	Stream Seds	12	16	2
17WCST38	617028	7628003	E47/3523	Stream Seds	4	3	2
17WCST39	617040	7627897	E47/3523	Stream Seds	2	8	1
17WCST40	616932	7627718	E47/3523	Stream Seds	**1,631**	5	6
17WCST41	617005	7627586	E47/3523	Stream Seds	**749**	5	**42**

Table 1: Stream Sediment Assay Table

Sample No	Easting	Northing	Tenement	Sample Type	Au_CN2000/MS_F (ppb) (-2mm)	Au_AR25/MS_F (ppb) (-2mm)	Au_AR25/MS_C (ppb) (-5mm +2mm)
17WCS1	620331	7643387	E47/3522	Soils	2	3	3
17WCS2	622471	7642854	E47/3523	Soils	**16**	**32**	**28**

Table 2: Soil Sample Assays

Sample No	Easting	Northing	Tenement	Sample Type	Au_AR25/MS (ppb)
17WCR1	620338	7643415	E47/3522	Rock Chips	0
17WCR2	622477	7642844	E47/3522	Rock Chips	102
17WCR3	622255	7642742	E47/3522	Rock Chips	43
17WCR4	622270	7642737	E47/3522	Rock Chips	202
17WCR5	622276	7642745	E47/3522	Rock Chips	58
17WCR6	622288	7642751	E47/3522	Rock Chips	103
17WCR7	616481	7627131	E47/3523	Rock Chips	2
17WCR8	616514	7627224	E47/3523	Rock Chips	0
17WCR9	619383	7635122	E47/3523	Rock Chips	2
17WCR10	619371	7635026	E47/3523	Rock Chips	2

Table 3: Rock Chips Assays

About Kairos Minerals

Kairos Minerals (ASX: KAI) is a diversified West Australian-based exploration company which is focused on the exploration and development of two key project hubs located in WA's premier mining districts.

The 100%-owned Mt York Gold-Lithium Project is located ~100km south of Port Hedland in the world-class Pilgangoora district. Since acquiring the project in early 2016, Kairos has rapidly established a 258,000oz JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource inventory at Mt York by re-evaluating the known resources from the historical Lynas Find gold mine, which produced over 125,000oz between 1994 and 1998.

The 100%-owned Roe Hills Project, located 120km east of Kalgoorlie in WA's Eastern Goldfields, comprises an extensive tenement portfolio which is highly prospective for gold, nickel and cobalt discoveries. Kairos' tenure adjoins the emerging Lake Roe gold discovery, owned by Breaker Resources (ASX: BRB).

Kairos has completed maiden drilling programs across both projects over the past 12 months, delivering impressive results which have highlighted the significant potential of both projects to deliver significant new discoveries and host economic mineral deposits.

In the Pilbara, Kairos also holds 1,158 square kilometres of tenure which is highly prospective for conglomerate-hosted gold discoveries. The Company's portfolio includes ~100 strike kilometres of prospective lower Fortescue Group rocks including both the base of the Hardey Formation and the basal sequence of the Mount Roe Basalt. Major exploration programs are underway targeting these highly prospective stratigraphic horizons, which have been associated with a number of recent high-profile gold discoveries in the Pilbara.

Kairos has been well recognised for its industry leading technical team that includes its Chairman Terry Topping (Taipan Resources NL, Cauldron Energy Ltd and Orinoco Gold Ltd), Technical Director Neil Hutchison (Poseidon Nickel, Jubilee Mines, Technical Manager Steve Vallance (WMC, ACM, Jubilee Mines, Xstrata, Kagara, LionOre).

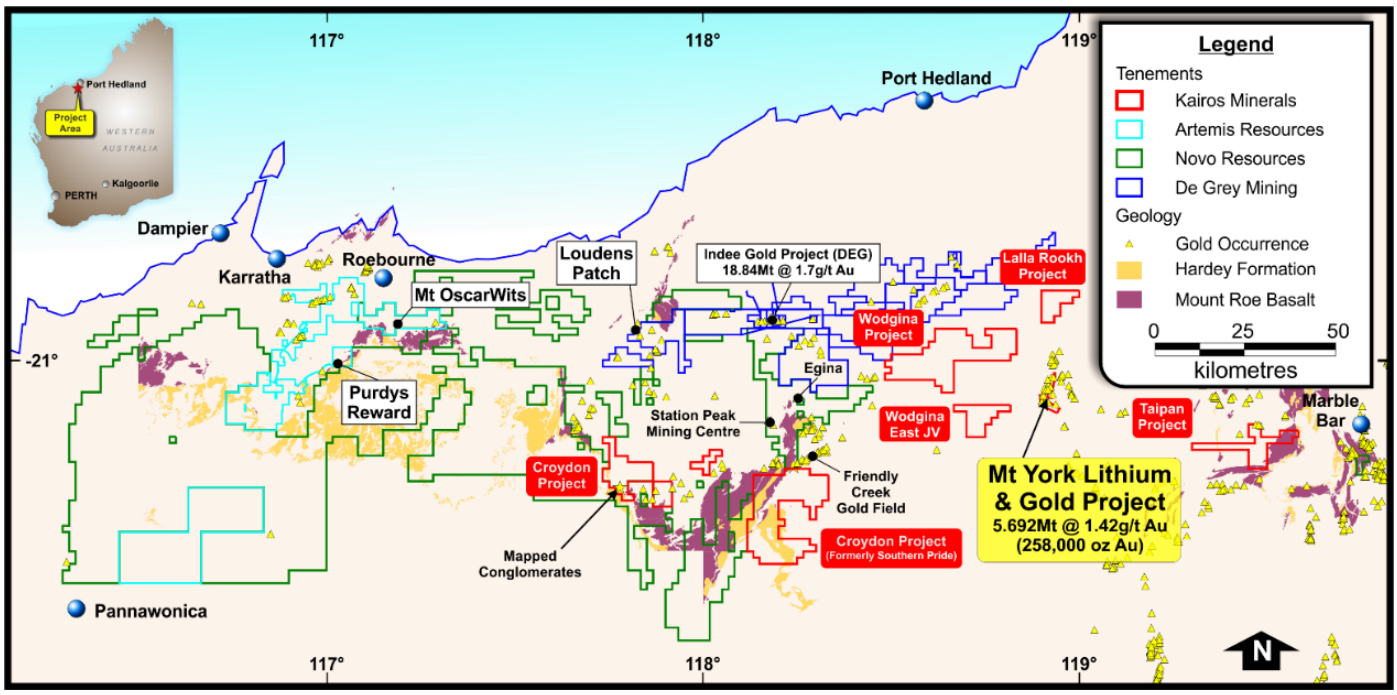

Figure 5. Prospective regional geology and tenure, Pilbara region

For further information, please contact:

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT:

Competent Person: The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Steve Vallance, who is the Technical Manager for Kairos Minerals Ltd and who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. The information was also reviewed by Mr Terry Topping, who is a Director of Kairos Minerals Ltd and who is also a Member of AusIMM. Both Mr Vallance and Mr Topping have 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 Vallance and Mr Topping have consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Australian Securities Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or adequacy of this release.

Appendix 1 – Kairos Minerals – Croyden Project

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.*	• Panned gold has been found by panning 10kg samples of -2mm stream sediments and or soil sampling material • Stream sampling is only representative of the general area sampled • All gold found was within the fine fraction from soil and or stream sediment samples. • The gold samples remain to be tested for purity. • Stream Sediment and soil sample collected in 2 fraction, -2mm and -5mm +2mm.
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).*	• No drilling has been undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling has been undertaken.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The gold found is only qualitative and must be interpreted in combination with geological mapping of the target area based on a prospective geological unit being mapped in the vicinity.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• The gold is not considered to be representative as it was found in loose

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	• *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.*	soil and alluvium near the prospective geological units. The geological units remain to be sampled in detail. • The proximity of the gold near the prospective geological units is a positive indication the prospective units is the source of the gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Assays have been performed using Genalysis laboratories using Aqua Regia and cyanide leach techniques • Appropriate quality control measures for this type of sampling have been put in place including the use of blanks, duplicate and repeat assays.
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.*	• Due to the early stage of exploration and type of work completed to date, no verification nor assaying has been undertaken to date.
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.*	• Sample collected were surveyed by GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • All samples are in MGA94 Zone 50 (GDA94). • There are no historic workings or drill hole in the area.
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.*	• Due to the early stage of exploration and type of work completed to date, the sampling is non-systematic nor representative for any future resource estimate
Orientation of data in relation	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering*	• The sampling concentrated on areas below the mapped and interpreted. conglomerates to test if the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	*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.*	conglomerate horizons were mineralised.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected in the field at the project site by Kairos personnel. • All samples were delivered to the laboratory by reputable courier in secure numbered polyweave/calico bags.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been completed

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.*	• Kairos Minerals owns the Tenements 100% • The Croydon Project has 5 Exploration Licenses 47/3519 to 47/3523 • The information contained in this report relates specifically to E47/3522 & E47/3523 • The Project is not located on any Pastoral leases • The Tenements have been granted
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No significant past work has been carried out by other parties.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The target is conglomerate hosted gold mineralisation.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• No drilling was completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Due to the early stage of exploration and type of work completed to date, the sampling is non-systematic nor representative.
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').*	• No drilling was completed.
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.*	• Suitable summary plans have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results*	• All relevant results have been reported
Other substanive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including*	• All relevant and meaningful data has been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*(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.*	
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.*	• Further mapping, panning, metal detecting, geochemistry and rock chip sampling is planned • Refer to diagrams in the body of the release