

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

14 June 2023

Roe Hills Project, Eastern Goldfields WA

# New lithium prospects defined along-strike of highly promising Black Cat target

The latest prospects are supported by lithium and pathfinder anomalies, adding to Kairos' significant pipeline of targets in this rapidly emerging lithium province

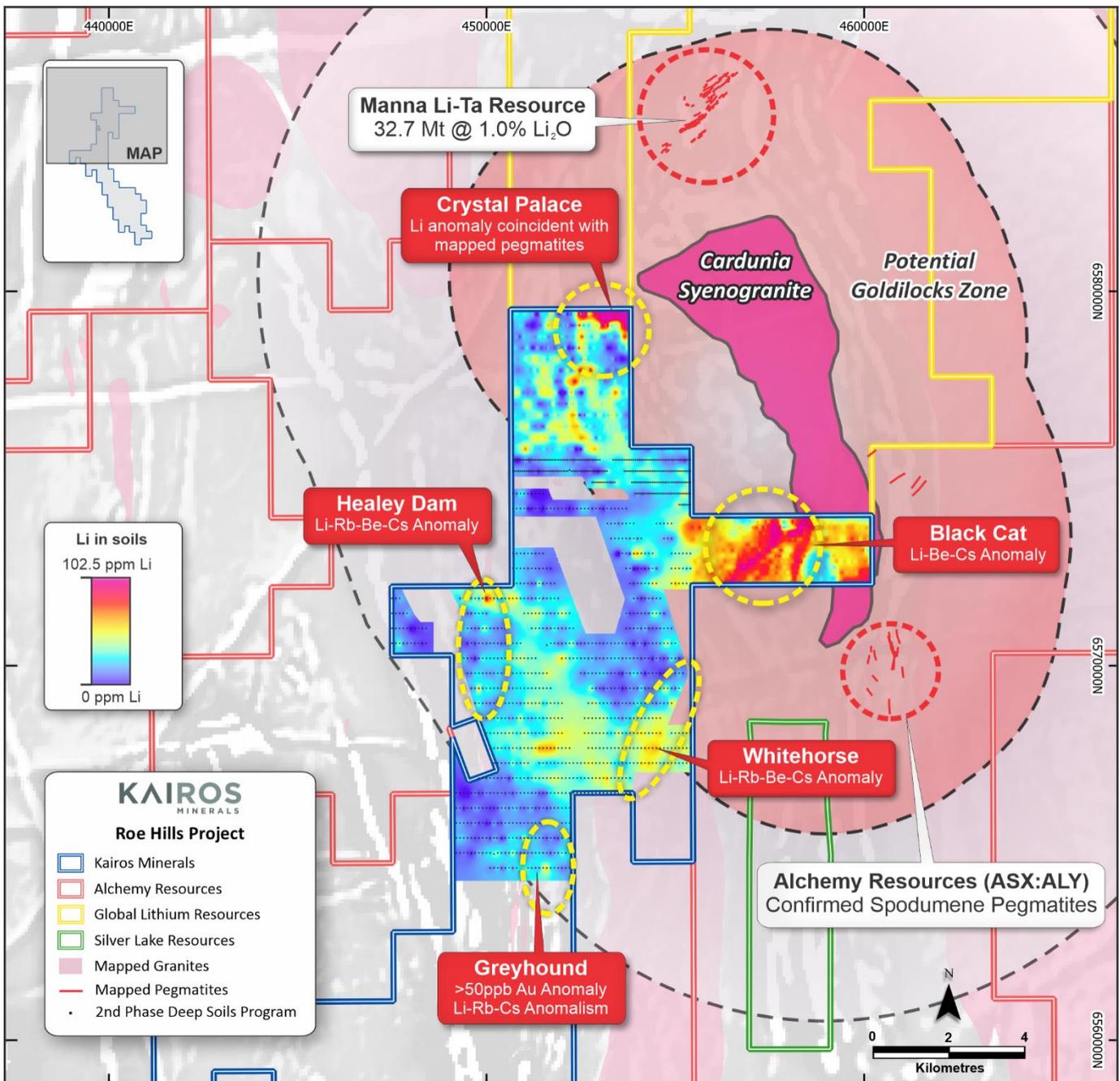
## Highlights

- Lithium and pathfinder anomalies have been identified along strike of the Black Cat prospect
- The new target, called Whitehorse, is interpreted to occur on the northern apex of a large granite, providing a very prospective geological target setting
- Initial 5000m of RC drilling has been planned for the Black Cat, Crystal Palace and Blue Jay prospects at Roe Hills
- Heritage Protection Agreement signed with Kakarra 'B' and heritage surveys currently being scheduled ahead of drilling
- Gold anomalies also identified at Whitehorse, Healey Dam and Greyhound
- In light of the success of the soil sampling, the program will be extended south towards Lake Randell

Kairos Managing Director, Dr Peter Turner said: **"We are rapidly generating a host of highly promising lithium targets at Roe Hills in the shadow of the Manna lithium deposit. As these latest results show, the area has immense potential but has barely been explored for lithium and critical minerals.**

**"Whitehorse is an intriguing multi-element anomaly of compelling size and composition. It is a high-priority drill target along with our Black Cat and Crystal Palace lithium prospects.**

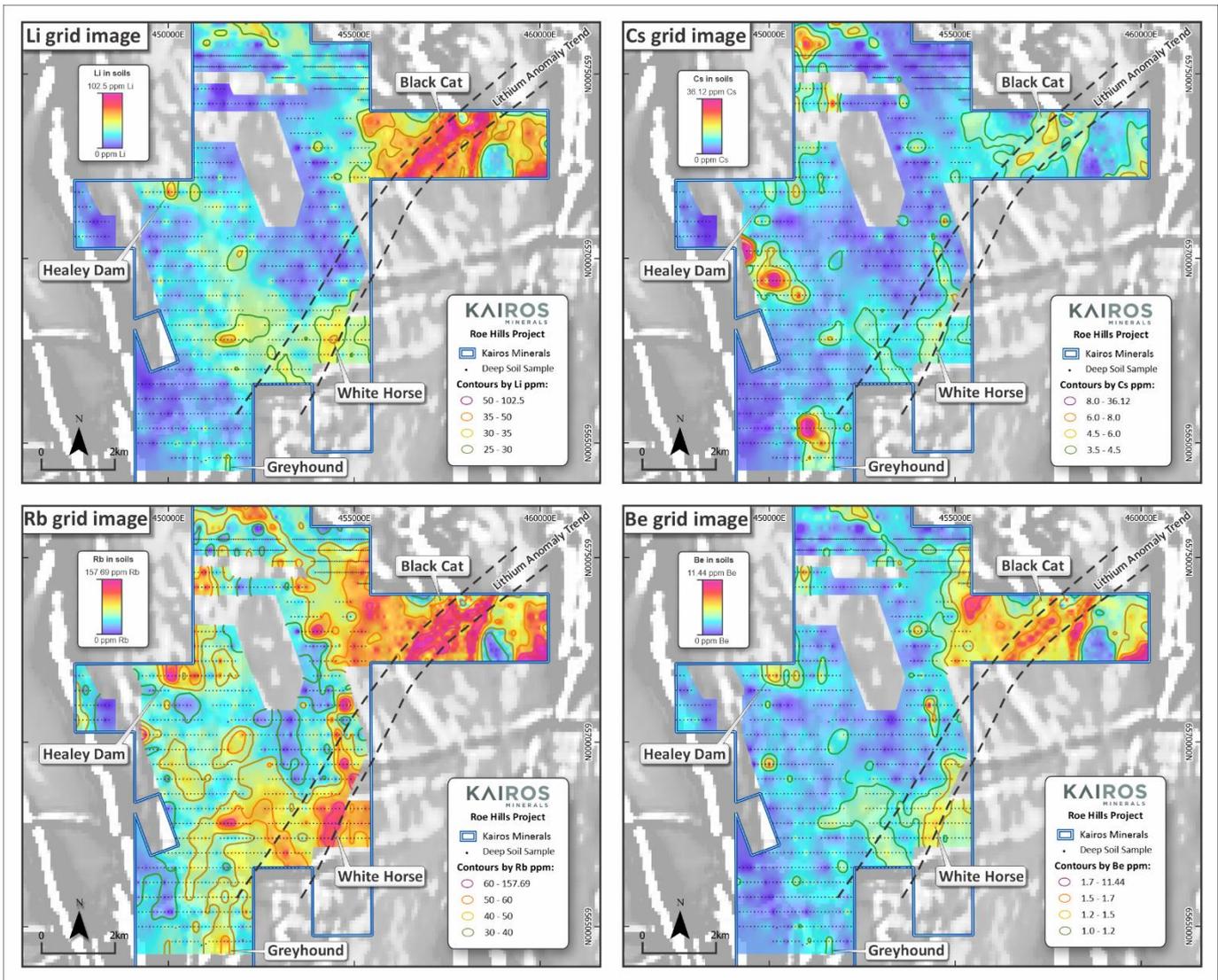
**"Whitehorse is interpreted to be along-strike of the exciting Black Cat Li-Be-Cs anomaly on the northern apex of a large granite body in a similar geological setting to many of the other lithium pegmatites in the Eastern Goldfields and therefore needs to be infill sampled and studied as a priority".**



**Figure 1.** Kairos lithium anomalies generated from deep soil sampling programs at Roe Hill North. The sample locations for the Phase 2 deep soil sample program are displayed as black dots. See **Figure 2** for more detailed images.

Kairos Minerals Ltd (ASX: KAI “Kairos” or “the Company”) is pleased to report the assay results of a further 1,201 samples from a second phase of deep soil sampling to the south and west of the Crystal Place and Black Cat lithium prospects at its 100%-owned Roe Hills Project.

Roe Hills is 100km east of Kalgoorlie, WA and is located within a newly developing spodumene-bearing pegmatite province hosting the Manna Li-Ta project (ASX:GL1 32.7 Mt @ 1.0% Li<sub>2</sub>O) and a number of lithium pegmatite prospects (**Figures 1, 4 & 5**).



**Figure 2:** Phase 2 deep soil geochemical results for lithium (top left), caesium (top right), rubidium (bottom left) and beryllium (bottom right) displayed as gridded and contoured data over a greyscale magnetic image.

Results from the program have defined geochemical anomalies at the newly defined targets at **Whitehorse**, **Healey Dam** and **Greyhound**. These new targets display coincident and coherent lithium, caesium, rubidium and beryllium anomalism, a similar assemblage of lithium pathfinder elements as seen at the Black Cat and Crystal Palace prospects (**Figure 2**). The program has also identified a number of gold anomalous zones at Whitehorse and Greyhound coincident with known structural corridors prospective for gold mineralisation (**Figure 3**).

Published mapping from the GSWA shows scattered outcrops of both mafic and granitic material throughout the soil sampling program area, with mapped dykes and sills of granitic composition commonly occurring where outcrop does exist. The presence of the granitic dykes and sills give confidence that the area may host pegmatites and geological field investigations are currently underway to map and define any pegmatites that may outcrop in the area. The area covered by the recent soil sampling is predominantly masked by shallow surficial cover which has generally

subdued the geochemical response when compared to Crystal Place where outcropping pegmatites have been mapped.

Details on the new prospects associated with significant geochemical anomalies are outlined below. Field investigations for the newly identified prospects are currently underway.

### **Deep Soil Program Details**

A total of 1,201 deep soil samples were collected at Roe Hills North over an area approximately 11km by 6km in size located to the south of Crystal Palace and to the west of Black Cat. The samples were collected on a 300m x 50m spacing north of the Trans Access Road, and a 400m x 100m spacing south of the Trans Access Road, using a UTV mounted mechanical auger. Samples were collected from a nominal 1m depth in order to collect a quality geochemical sample and to minimise the effect of transported surficial material. Samples were sieved to -80 mesh and sent to Intertek for 4-acid digest and low-level multi-element and gold analysis. The program was designed to provide higher quality geochemical samples by partially infilling previous shallow soil samples collected over the Roe Hills North area (see KAI ASX announcement 09 November 2022 entitled 'Additional significant lithium targets identified at Roe Hills Project, Eastern Goldfields, WA'), as well as extending the program to the south where additional potential for lithium pegmatites exists. Surface drainage channels were avoided throughout the sampling program to minimise the number of low-confidence and diluted samples. A total of 3,014 deep soil samples have now been collected at Roe Hills North, including 1,813 previously announced results<sup>1</sup>

### **Whitehorse**

Whitehorse is a new 2,000m long lithium and pathfinder anomaly located approximately 4km to the southwest of the Black Cat prospect and is interpreted to be a continuation of the strong southwest-trending lithium anomaly previously reported at Black Cat. The deep soil program at Whitehorse returned elevated values for lithium, rubidium, beryllium and caesium occurring at the northern apex of a large granitic intrusion that may be prospective for LCT pegmatites, with GSWA mapping showing felsic dykes intruding into the mafic stratigraphy. The lithium anomaly at Black Cat is interpreted to be related to an underlying Li-bearing pegmatite occurrence, with the Whitehorse area interpreted to be the along-strike extension of Black Cat, making it an attractive target for follow-up exploration (**Figure 2**).

In addition, the Whitehorse area also displays a notable coherent gold anomaly extending over 2.6km in length along the approximate position of the Roe Hills Shear Zone (**Figure 3**). This gold anomalism is observed across seven lines of soil samples, with gold values up to 20ppb Au. The anomaly is striking north-northwest and is parallel to the local stratigraphy and structure, with foliated and deformed mafic and sedimentary rocks the predominant geology of note. The presence of deformed mafic rocks and the proximity of the Roe Hills Shear Zones makes this target favourable for structurally hosted gold mineralisation.

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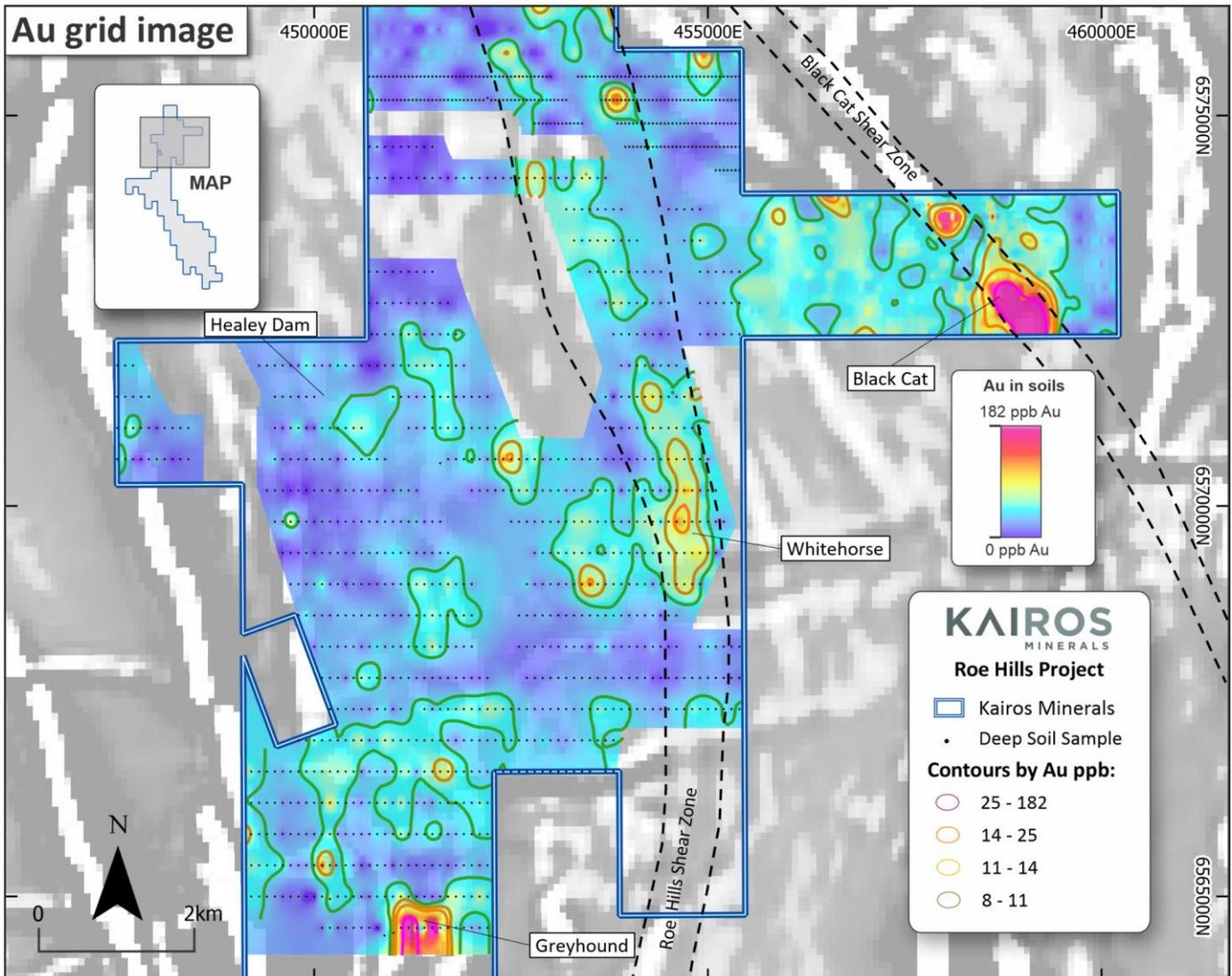
<sup>1</sup> See KAI announcements "Highly promising lithium anomaly with mapped pegmatites" dated 25 January 2023 and "Infill soil sampling confirms compelling 2.8km lithium anomaly" dated 4 April 2023

## Healey Dam

The Healey Dam prospect occurs on the western side of a mapped granitic body approximately 6km to the west of Black Cat (**Figure 2**). The area displays multiple occurrences of elevated lithium, rubidium, beryllium and caesium, with much of the central part of the anomalous area affected by a thin veneer of transported cover. Numerous felsic dykes and sills have been mapped intruding into the mafic and sedimentary country rock. Field investigations are currently underway to identify if the area host pegmatites around the mapped granitic body.

## Greyhound

The southern-most line of sampling returned several samples with significant gold values greater than 50 ppb Au over foliated mafic rock of the main Roe Hills mafic-ultramafic sequence. Mapped outcrop is sporadic with much of the area under shallow surficial cover, however several granitic intrusions have been mapped and interpreted in the area with significant caesium and minor lithium anomalism in close proximity to the intrusions indicating the potential for LCT pegmatites. Field investigations are currently underway for indications of gold mineralisation, and infill and extensional soil sampling and have been planned for this target (**Figure 3**).



**Figure 3:** Phase 2 deep soil geochemical results for gold at Roe Hills North displayed as gridded and contoured data over a greyscale magnetic image.

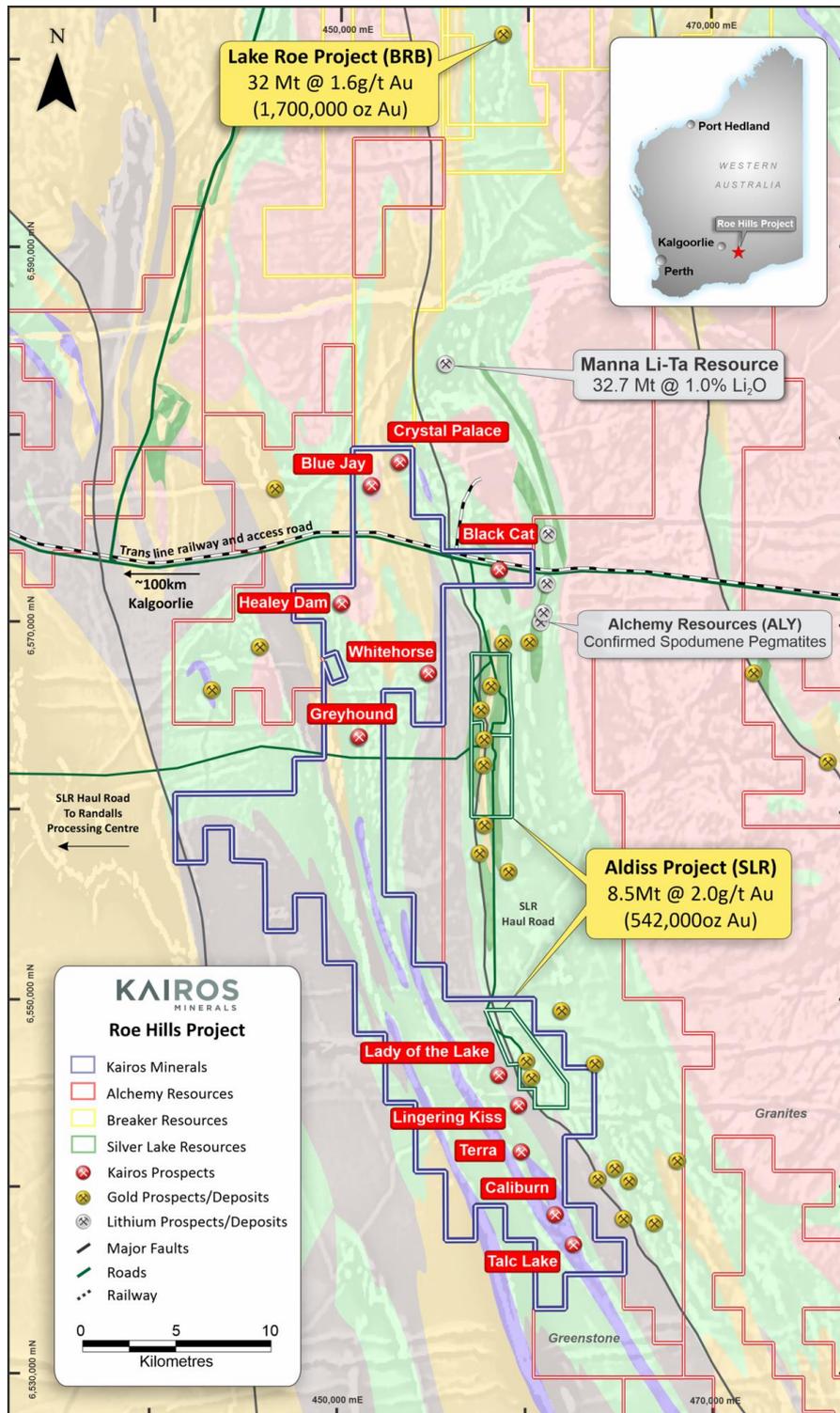
## Follow-up Exploration

A total of 3,301 infill deep soil samples have now been collected from the Roe Hills North area. Kairos believes this sampling technique has delivered high quality results with no ground disturbance. An additional 1,550 samples have been planned to continue the program to the south of the existing sampled area towards the edge of Lake Randell, and to infill in key areas, with the program expected to commence in the July to September quarter.

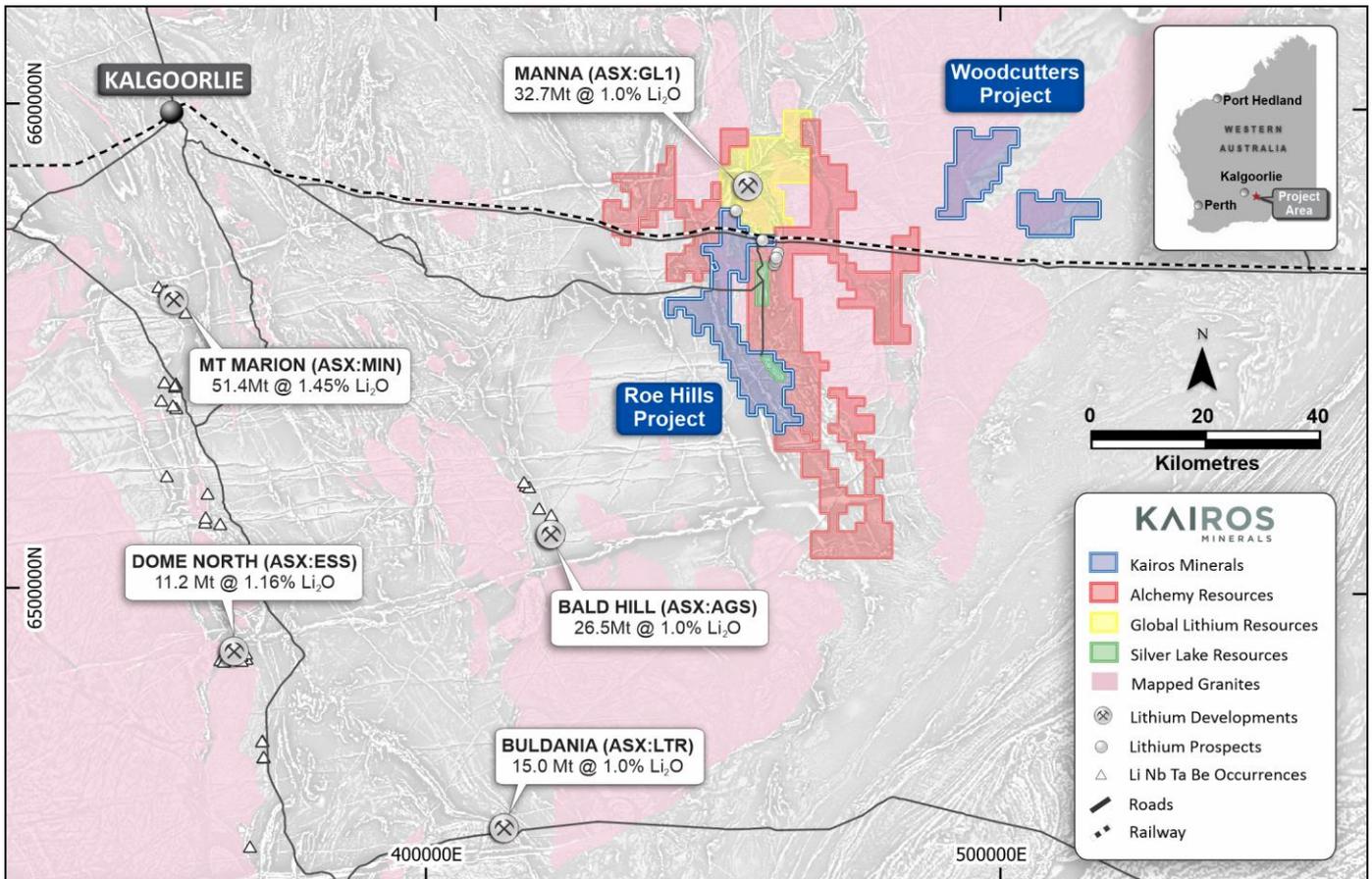
RC drilling at Black Cat (lithium and gold), Crystal Palace (lithium) and Blue Jay (rare earths) has been planned, with the programs awaiting final heritage surveys prior to commencement of drill pad preparation and drill rig mobilisation. An initial 5000m is planned as a first phase of drilling, with additional meters budgeted on success.

Field investigations are currently underway at the newly identified prospects of Whitehorse, Healey and Greyhound with the aim of identifying potential lithium pegmatites and indications of gold mineralisation. Aeromagnetic interpretation that was completed over Roe Hills North has assisted

in identifying target areas of interest prior to planning of soil sampling and geological field work. Further work is currently ongoing to complete aeromagnetic interpretation to the southern part of the Roe Hills exploration tenure with the aim to identify areas with lithium and gold exploration potential and guide future exploration efforts.



**Figure 4.** Kairo's tenements in relation to neighbouring companies over the Roe Hills area overlain on a magnetic image highlighting interpreted granites. Lithium mines and advanced projects with resources are shown with quoted mineral resources.



**Figure 5.** Kairos' lithium & gold prospects over the Roe Hills area overlain on a simplified geological-magnetic image highlighting interpreted granites. Lithium and gold mines/advanced projects with resources are shown.

## About Kairos Minerals

Kairos Minerals (ASX:KAI) owns 100% of the flagship 1.6 Mozs **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 1.62 Moz base with significant exploration potential existing within the Mt York project area. Pre-feasibility work will progress rapidly underpinned by the resource expansion work that will collect important information for metallurgical testwork, mining and process engineering to determine viability and optimal pathway to develop a sustainable, long-lived mining project. 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	1385
Iron Stirrup	1.28	1.72	70	0.71	1.54	35	1.99	1.66	106
Old Faithful	2.17	1.07	75	2	0.81	52	4.17	0.95	127
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>25.54</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>49.24</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1618</b>

Kairos has recently discovered spodumene-bearing pegmatites adjacent to the Mt York Gold Project and is evaluating their potential to become part of a value-adding lithium project into the future.

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 and cobalt mineralization. Kairos has also discovered a 2,800m long Li-Cs-Rb soil anomaly in an exciting and emerging lithium province that will be drill-tested.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

**Peter Turner**  
Managing Director

**Zane Lewis**  
Non Executive Director

**For Investor Information please contact:**

Paul Armstrong  
Read Corporate  
0421 619 084

**COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT:**

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Mark Falconer, who is the Exploration Manager and 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 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 30 August 2022 ('Announcement'). 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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of 1201 individual soil samples were collected from soil horizons at between 0.1 to 1.0m depth using a mechanical auger.</li> <li>The samples were collected on east-west sample lines (perpendicular to the geological strike) that are spaced on 300m apart north of the Trans-Australian rail line and 400m apart south of the rail line; samples along each line were collected at 50m spaces north of the rail line and 100m spaces south of the rail line.</li> <li>Samples were collected by a contract field auger soil sampling crew with supervision by Kairos staff.</li> <li>All sieves and sample collection tools were cleaned thoroughly between sample sites.</li> <li>All samples were sieved to -80 mesh in the field and submitted to Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie by Kairos personnel for delivery to Perth.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil samples were collected by UTV mounted auger drilling to 1m depth.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil sample recovery was routinely &gt; 90% based on visual inspections.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic nature of soil sample depth and geological information of coarse fraction was collected routinely.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The soil samples were sieved in the field to -80 mesh (180 micron) and collected in individual, uniquely identified paper packets and sent to Intertek Laboratory in Perth for analysis via Intertek in Kalgoorlie.</li> <li>• The sample size was appropriate for the selected methods of gold and multi-element analysis at Intertek.</li> <li>• The samples were dried and pulverised to 95% passing 75um, prior to gold and multi-element analysis.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis in Perth.</li> <li>• All samples underwent four acid digest for multi-element analysis by laboratory codes 4A-Li/MS48 (ICPMS finish) with selected samples undergoing 4A-Li/MS48R for additional rare earth analysis.</li> <li>• All samples were analysed for gold by fire assay using a 25g charge with ICP-OES finish (FA25/OE04).</li> <li>• The analysis methods are considered appropriate for the nature of the material.</li> <li>• Certified standards were regularly inserted into the sample sequence at a rate of 1:50 samples to assess the accuracy of the analysis methods.</li> <li>• The laboratory performed regular performance checks through analysis of internal standards, repeats and control blanks.</li> <li>• QAQC performance was monitored by Kairos staff with action taken with the laboratory if required.</li> <li>• Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established through monitoring and assessment of QAQC performance.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary laboratory data is emailed directly from the laboratory to the company's database consultant for upload directly into the company's digital database.</li> <li>• Data is routinely imported into GIS and ioGAS software and processed to check the data and identify significant anomalies.</li> <li>• Data anomalies are recognised and reviewed in</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<p>relation to all other factors including geology and sample type.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No adjustments have been made to the assay data.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kairos' soil samples were surveyed by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m.</li> <li>All location data are in MGA94 Zone 51 (GDA94).</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The soil sampling program was conducted on east-west lines spaced 300m to 400m apart, with a sample spacing of 50m to 100m along the lines.</li> <li>The sample line &amp; grid geometry was designed to accentuate soil anomalies that may be north-south in extent (as expected) and parallel to the geological strike of the rocks.</li> <li>No sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The soil sampling was undertaken across the strike of the known geology and structures within the project areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sample chain of custody is managed by Kairos.</li> <li>All samples were collected in the field at the project site in unique number-coded paper geochemistry sample bags by Kairos' geological and field personnel.</li> <li>All samples were boxed and delivered directly to Intertek Kalgoorlie for delivery to Intertek Perth</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No review or audits have been conducted.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Roe Hills project consists of nineteen granted Exploration Licenses: E28/1935, E28/2117, E28/2118, E28/2548, E28/2585, E28/2593-E28/2597, P28/1292-P28/1300 inclusive.</li> <li>Kairos is not aware of any existing impediments nor of any potential impediments which may impact ongoing exploration and development activities at the project site.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No significant past work has been carried out for lithium exploration in the past at Roe Hills North</li> <li>Broad reconnaissance exploration for gold has been conducted on the northern and western parts of tenement E28/2585 in the past by Poseidon Exploration (1990), Normandy Exploration (1995) and Integra Mining (2009) in the form of shallow RAB/Aircore drilling. This work was not conducted over the Black Cat prospect.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Regional Geology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Roe Hills project lies across granite-greenstones of the Archean Yilgarn Craton, with the local geology at Roe Hills consisting of a north-south trending mafic-ultramafic sequence intruded by granites.</li> <li>The mineralisation targets are intrusion/shear zone-hosted Au deposits and spodumene-bearing LCT pegmatite deposits (lithium).</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable for soil samples.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable for soil samples</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable for soil samples</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lithium and gold soil anomaly maps are shown on Figures 2 and 3 of this report respectively.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All results have been presented for lithium and gold. No samples have been excluded from the presented data.</li> <li>Results presented are considered representative for both lithium and gold.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other relevant and meaningful data has been previously reported to the ASX on 9 November 2022, 25 January 2023, and 4 April 2023 (see KAI ASX announcements entitled 'Additional significant lithium targets identified at Roe Hills Project, Eastern Goldfields, WA', 'Highly promising lithium anomaly with mapped pegmatites' and 'Infill soil sampling confirms compelling 2.8km lithium anomaly' respectively).</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning is currently underway to drill test lithium and gold targets at Black Cat and lithium targets at Crystal Palace with RC drilling. Heritage surveys will be undertaken prior to RC drilling.</li> <li>The soil sampling program is to be extended with further samples planned to be collected south of the data reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>