

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

05 April 2023

Mt York Gold Project, Pilbara

More wide intersections pave way for update on 1.1Moz Resource

Resource also set to be boosted by significant rise in specific gravity measurements, which increases estimated density of the mineralisation

Highlights

- Final four holes of the recent drilling program at Mt York have returned wide intersections of gold mineralisation
- The diamond drilling extends the known gold mineralisation at Mt York's Main Hill and Breccia Hill below current optimised pit shells
- Results of Specific Gravity (SG) measurements on core from along the Main Trend of fresh mineralised BIF average 3.42 g/cm³, an 18% increase from that used in the last resource estimate
- The new SG measurement will increase the estimate of the mineralisation density, pointing to a Resource increase
- An update on the current 1.1Moz Resource is scheduled for this quarter

Significant Results

Main Hill

- **82m @ 0.57 g/t Au** from 104m incl **11m @ 1.25g/t Au** from 135m and **17m @ 1.03 g/t Au** from 169m (KMYD071)
- **105m @ 0.53g/t Au** from 87m incl **4m @ 3.31 g/t Au** from 130m and **17m @ 1.01 g/t Au** from 174m (KMYD022)

The Gap

- **46m @ 0.46 g/t Au** from 147m including **4m @ 1.60 g/t Au** from 163m (KMYD026)

Breccia Hill

- **22m @ 1.19 g/t Au** from 217m incl **6m @ 2.36g/t Au** from 225m (KMYD038)

Kairos Managing Director, Dr Peter Turner said: **“Mt York is fast emerging as one of the leading undeveloped gold projects in Australia.**

“These drilling results and the new specific gravity measurement demonstrate that the 1.1Moz Resource is set to get even bigger. And we have a host of highly promising regional targets to test.

“The mineralisation is open along strike and at depth. We have demonstrated consistency of mineralisation along the whole Banded Iron Formation, both along-strike and now down-dip below current pit optimisations and pit shells”.

Kairos Minerals Ltd (ASX: KAI) is pleased to report more strong assay results from the final four holes drilled at its 100 per cent-owned Mt York Gold Project in the Pilbara.

The results form part of a larger resource extension and infill program of 46 drillholes for 11,013.6m of drilling, including 5,945.6m of diamond core drilling, completed between September and December 2022 with the aim of 1) drilling beyond the current resource model, especially at depth to increase resources and 2) infill drilling within the resources to increase confidence in the resource category along the contiguous **Main Trend** (Main Hill – The Gap – Breccia Hill – Gossan Hill).

Results for the previous 42 of the 46 holes were reported earlier in February¹.

The latest holes are shown on the drill plan (**Figure 1**) and incorporated into the long-section (**Figure 2**). The results from the final four drillholes show that mineralisation continues to extend at depth with drillholes KMYD071, KMYD026, KMYD038 all intersecting wide zones of mineralisation below current pit shell optimisations. KMYD022 was drilled within the optimised pit shell to increase confidence in the resource.

New assay results include wide mineralised intercepts at Main Hill and The Gap with **82m @ 0.57g/t Au** from 104m depth intersected in KMYD071, **105m @ 0.53g/t Au** from 87m intersected in KMYD022, and **46m @ 0.46g/t Au** from 147m intersected in KMYD026. These wide intercepts all include multiple intervals of higher grade which demonstrate the potential at Main Hill and The Gap for multiple high-grade stacked lodes within a broad mineralisation envelope (**Figure 3**). Mineralisation remains open at depth.

High-grade results include **4m @ 3.31g/t Au** from 130m and **17m @ 1.01g/t Au** from 174m in KMYD071, **4m @ 3.31g/t Au** from 130m and **17m @ 1.01g/t Au** from 174m in KMYD022,

¹ See ASX announcements dated 9 February 2023 entitled ‘Outstanding intersections below 1.1 Moz Resource point to further inventory growth’ and 27 February entitled ‘Strong drilling results extend known mineralisation below 1.1Moz Resource’

and **4m @ 1.60 g/t Au** from 163m in KMYD026. These all form discrete zones within the mineralised envelopes and are generally associated with increased levels of disseminated sulphides within the altered banded iron formation host rock.

Results from Breccia Hill drillhole KMYD038 include **22m @ 1.19g/t Au** from 217m including **6m @ 2.36g/t Au** from 225m. This result confirms mineralisation is open at depth below Breccia Hill (**Figure 4**).

The significant results are shown in **Table 1** for all 4 holes reported in this announcement along with details of all holes drilled at Mt York during 2022.

Selected drillcore samples were submitted to Intertek in Perth for bulk density measurements. These results have now been returned with results indicating a **significant increase in the fresh rock bulk densities of the mineralised banded iron formation (BIF)**. Resource models for Mt York have previously used a bulk density value of 2.90 g/cm³ based on historic test work performed on the gossanous BIF material that forms the upper part of the Mt York deposit and existing pits. This value of 2.90 g/cm³ was extended into the fresh rock BIF areas of the resource model in the absence of fresh rock data. New results of 41 samples of mineralised and unmineralized core from along the whole deposit at Main Trend (Breccia Hill, The Gap and Gossan Hill) have returned an average bulk density value for fresh rock mineralised BIF of **3.41 g/cm³**. This indicates that a higher bulk density could be applied to the mineralised fresh rock BIF in future resource models and may result in a **material increase in tonnes**. Appropriate bulk density values for future resource updates will be determined in consultation with resource geologists. Summary SG results for different geological-mineralised units can be found in **Table 2**.

The current mineral resource estimate for the project stands at **28.01 Mt @ 1.23 g/t Au** for **1,104,000 ozs Au²** including 13.93 Mt @ 1.3 g/t Au for 581,000 ounces (Indicated) and 14.08 Mt @ 1.15 g/t Au for 523,000 ounces (Inferred). The Kairos team are confident that these new results, coupled with the new bulk density measurements, will support a significant increase in the mineral resource.

² See KAI ASX announcement dated 30 August 2022 entitled 'Gold resource increases 26% to 1.1 Moz'

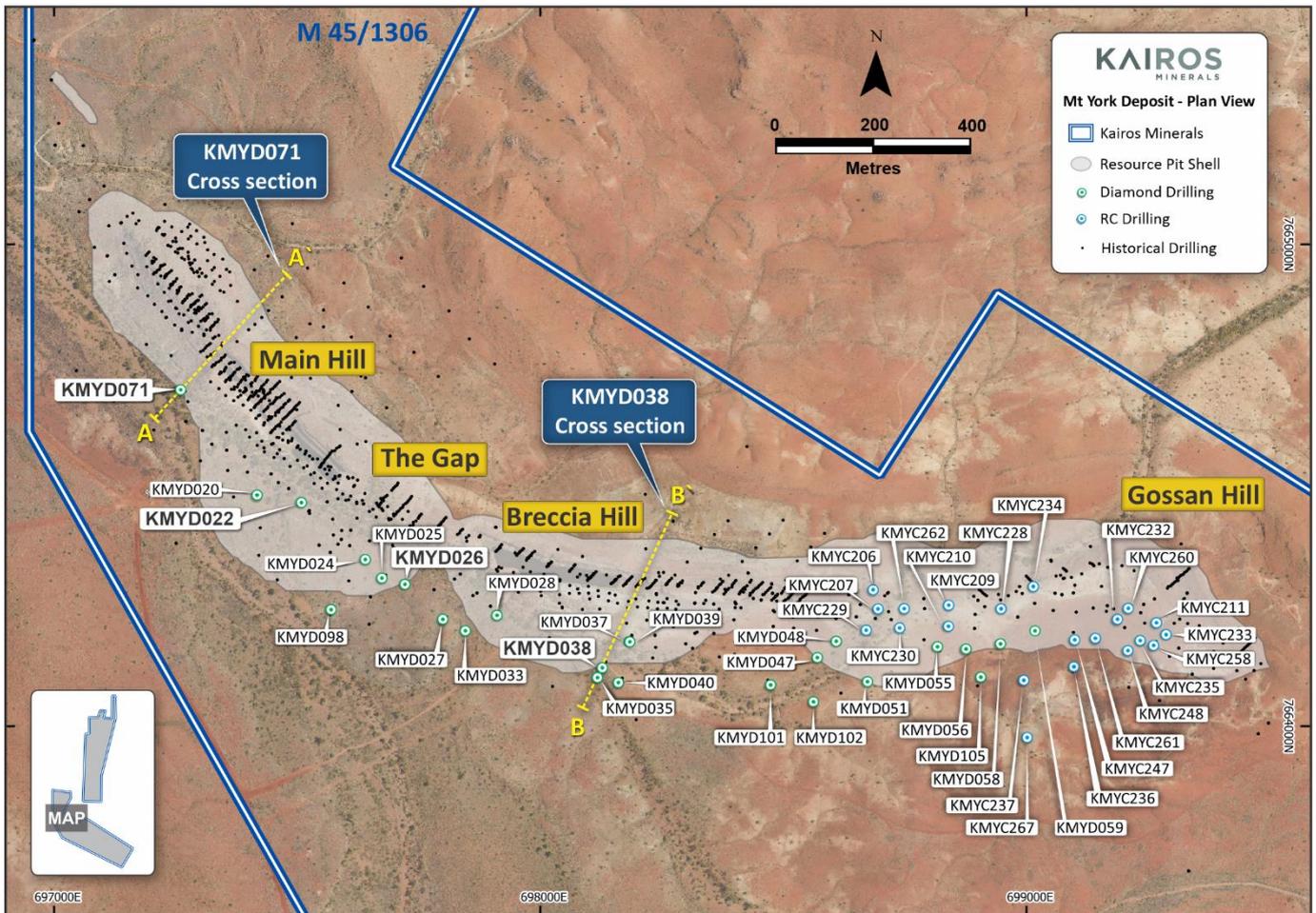


Figure 1. Drill plan of the **Main Trend** showing historic (black dots) and new holes. Cross-section A-A' as **Figure 3**. Cross-section B-B' is shown as **Figure 4**.

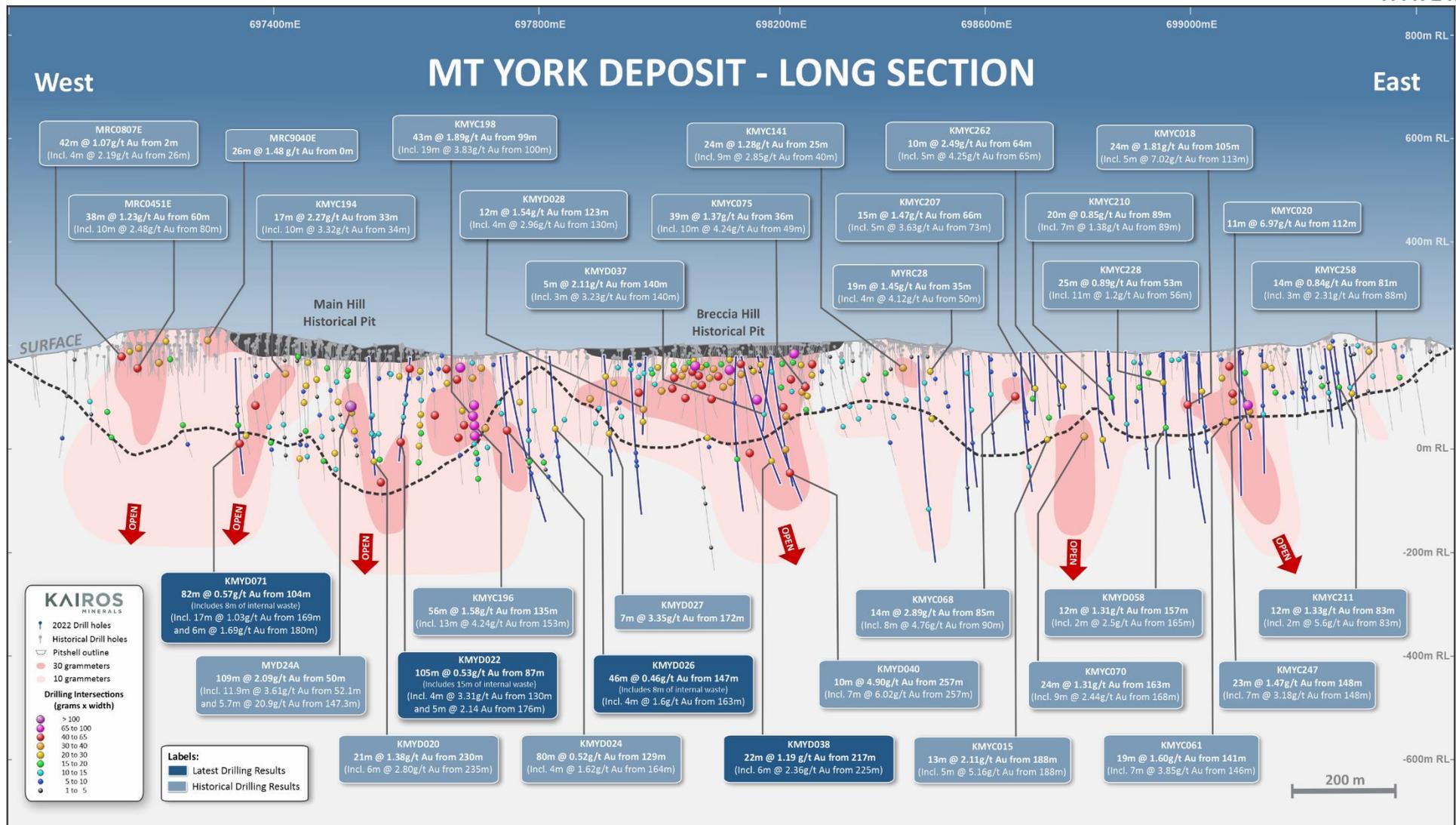


Figure 2. Longsection showing gramme-metres (grade x downhole widths) of the Mt York Main Trend with current and historic drilling intercepts. Note the longsection has been constructed using maximum internal waste of 5m unless otherwise noted. No differentiation between hangingwall, footwall or internal Banded Iron Formation (BIF) lodes is made.

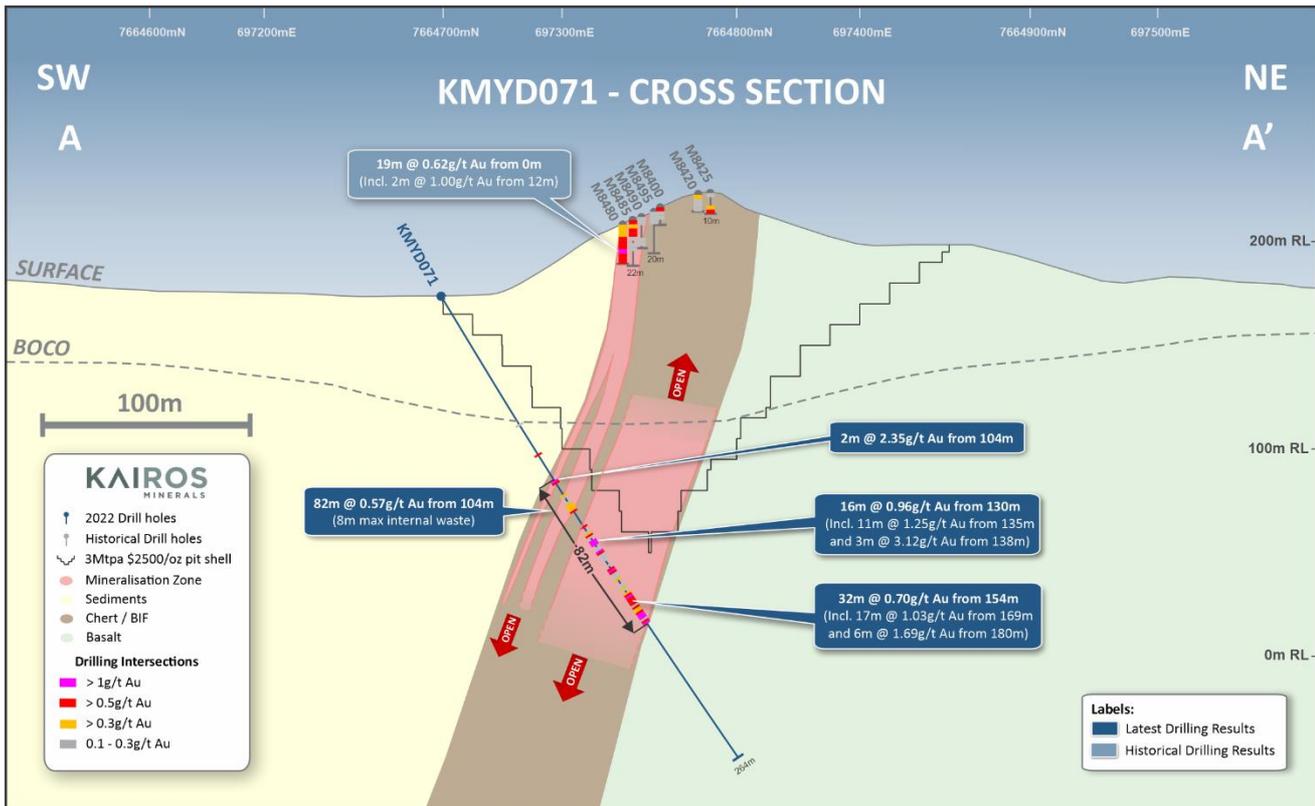


Figure 3. Main Hill Cross-section @KMYD071. See Fig 1 for section location.

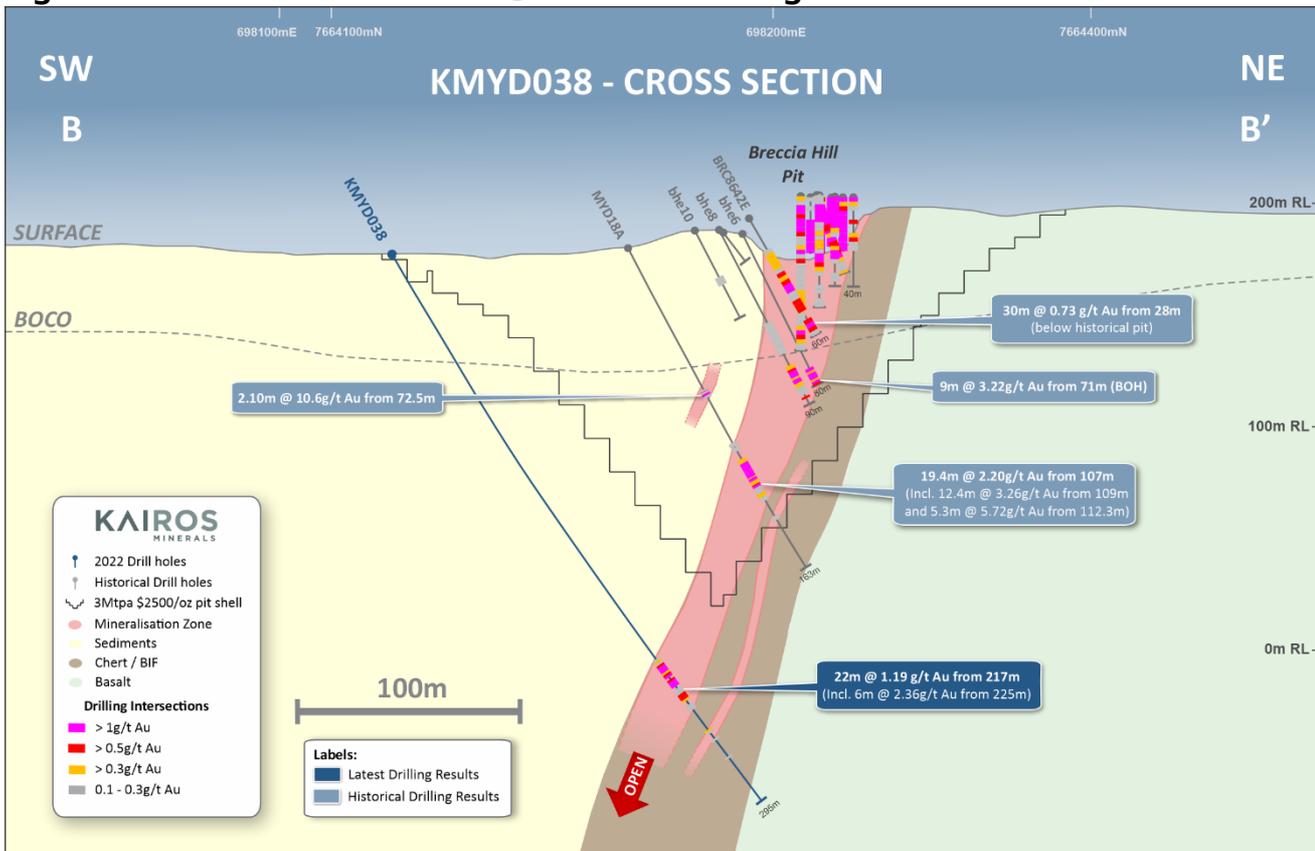


Figure 4. Breccia Hill Cross-section @KMYD038. See Fig 1 for section location.

HoleID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	HoleDepth	Hole	From	To	Interval	Grade
		MGA94	MGA94	(m)	Degrees	Degrees	(m)	Type	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t Au
KMYC206	Breccia Hill	698684.3	7664283	185.42	0	-60	84	RC	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYC207	Breccia Hill	698694.2	7664244	179.99	0	-60	132	RC	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYC209	Gossan Hill	698839.7	7664252	185.19	0	-60	114	RC	Results reported 27 Feb 2023			
KMYC210	Gossan Hill	698839.1	7664208	188.66	0	-60	142	RC	Results reported 27 Feb 2023			
KMYC211	Gossan Hill	699266.9	7664215	196.96	45	-60	142	RC	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYC228	Gossan Hill	698947.4	7664244	185.11	0	-60	148	RC	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYC229	Breccia Hill	698670.1	7664200	178.38	0	-65	160	RC	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYC230	Gossan Hill	698739	7664204	180.41	0	-60	144	RC	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYC232	Gossan Hill	699186.7	7664222	192.13	45	-60	142	RC	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYC233	Gossan Hill	699286.7	7664190	196.85	45	-60	112	RC	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYC234	Gossan Hill	699013.7	7664290	181.47	0	-60	108	RC	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYC235	Gossan Hill	699233.4	7664178	193.04	45	-55	164	RC	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYC236	Gossan Hill	699097.2	7664124	188.1	0	-60	322	RC	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYC237	Gossan Hill	698994.2	7664096	186.84	0	-60	300	RC	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYC247	Gossan Hill	699098.7	7664180	189.69	0	-60	190	RC	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYC248	Gossan Hill	699208.2	7664157	193	45	-65	166	RC	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYC258	Gossan Hill	699261.1	7664168	194.71	45	-60	142	RC	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYC260	Gossan Hill	699209	7664245	193	45	-60	118	RC	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYC261	Gossan Hill	699141.2	7664183	191.11	0	-60	276	RC	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYC262	Gossan Hill	698748.1	7664244	179.12	0	-60	118	RC	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYC267	Gossan Hill	699001	7663977	184	0	-60	366	RC	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYD020	Main Hill	697417.4	7664480	175.88	45	-60	267.8	DD	Results reported 27 Feb 2023			
KMYD022	Main Hill	697508.7	7664464	174.97	30	-60	234.2	DD	87	192	105	0.53
KMYD022	Main Hill	697508.7	7664464	174.97	30	-60	234.2	DD	87	91	4	1.16
KMYD022	Main Hill	697508.7	7664464	174.97	30	-60	234.2	DD	102	107	5	1.06
KMYD022	Main Hill	697508.7	7664464	174.97	30	-60	234.2	DD	130	134	4	3.31
KMYD022	Main Hill	697508.7	7664464	174.97	30	-60	234.2	DD	174	191	17	1.01
including	Main Hill	697508.7	7664464	174.97	30	-60	234.2	DD	176	181	5	2.14
KMYD024	The Gap	697640	7664346	176.72	45	-60	276.1	DD	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYD025	The Gap	697674.1	7664308	176.96	45	-60	303.1	DD	Results reported 27 Feb 2023			
KMYD026	The Gap	697721.6	7664295	177.86	45	-60	305.6	DD	147	193	46	0.46
including	The Gap	697721.6	7664295	177.86	45	-60	305.6	DD	147	167	20	0.66
including	The Gap	697721.6	7664295	177.86	45	-60	305.6	DD	163	167	4	1.60
KMYD026	The Gap	697721.6	7664295	177.86	45	-60	305.6	DD	184	193	9	0.65
including	The Gap	697721.6	7664295	177.86	45	-60	305.6	DD	191	193	2	1.63
KMYD026	The Gap	697721.6	7664295	177.86	45	-60	305.6	DD	218	227	9	0.67
including	The Gap	697721.6	7664295	177.86	45	-60	305.6	DD	226	227	1	2.53
KMYD027	Breccia Hill	697799.4	7664222	179.56	45	-60	275.7	DD	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYD028	Breccia Hill	697910.8	7664230	176.57	35	-50	200.1	DD	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYD033	Breccia Hill	697845.8	7664198	177.03	45	-65	336.6	DD	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYD035	Breccia Hill	698117.4	7664101	177.23	350	-60	352.6	DD	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYD037	Breccia Hill	698182.4	7664176	177.3	345	-55	183.2	DD	Results reported 27 Feb 2023			
KMYD038	Breccia Hill	698127.5	7664122	177.34	15	-60	294.8	DD	217	239	22	1.19
including	Breccia Hill	698127.5	7664122	177.34	15	-60	294.8	DD	220	231	11	1.98

HoleID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	HoleDepth	Hole	From	To	Interval	Grade
		MGA94	MGA94	(m)	Degrees	Degrees	(m)	Type	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t Au
including	Breccia Hill	698127.5	7664122	177.34	15	-60	294.8	DD	225	231	6	2.36
KMYD039	Breccia Hill	698184	7664175	177.29	15	-70	271.8	DD	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYD040	Breccia Hill	698160.5	7664091	177.39	15	-60	336.8	DD	Results reported 27 Feb 2023			
KMYD047	Breccia Hill	698569.6	7664143	178.84	0	-60	297.5	DD	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYD048	Breccia Hill	698608.4	7664177	178.94	0	-60	213.7	DD	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYD051	Breccia Hill	698672.8	7664093	184.99	0	-55	312.7	DD	Results reported 27 Feb 2023			
KMYD055	Gossan Hill	698816.6	7664165	188.26	0	-70	248.9	DD	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYD056	Gossan Hill	698875.4	7664161	186.72	0	-60	198.8	DD	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYD058	Gossan Hill	698946.1	7664171	184.98	0	-60	280.2	DD	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYD059	Gossan Hill	699017.2	7664198	187.03	0	-60	225.7	DD	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYD071	Main Hill	697260.4	7664698	173.63	35	-40	264	DD	104	186	82	0.57
KMYD071	Main Hill	697260.4	7664698	173.63	35	-40	264	DD	104	106	2	2.35
KMYD071	Main Hill	697260.4	7664698	173.63	35	-40	264	DD	130	146	16	0.96
including	Main Hill	697260.4	7664698	173.63	35	-40	264	DD	135	146	11	1.25
including	Main Hill	697260.4	7664698	173.63	35	-40	264	DD	138	141	3	3.12
KMYD071	Main Hill	697260.4	7664698	173.63	35	-40	264	DD	144	146	2	1.46
KMYD071	Main Hill	697260.4	7664698	173.63	35	-40	264	DD	154	186	32	0.70
KMYD071	Main Hill	697260.4	7664698	173.63	35	-40	264	DD	169	186	17	1.03
including	Main Hill	697260.4	7664698	173.63	35	-40	264	DD	180	186	6	1.69
KMYD098	The Gap	697569.7	7664242	179.64	45	-60	441.8	DD	Results reported 27 Feb 2023			
KMYD101	Breccia Hill	698473.5	7664086	178.82	0	-68	378.1	DD	Results reported 27 Feb 2023			
KMYD102	Breccia Hill	698561.6	7664051	183.89	0	-60	354.1	DD	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			
KMYD105	Breccia Hill	698905.6	7664102	182.12	0	-60	256.6	DD	Results reported 09 Feb 2023			

Table 1. Significant results from all drill holes at Mt York for the period September – December 2022. For results previously reported to the ASX, please refer to the press release of that date indicated in the table.

Category	Mineralised	Lithology Code	Number of Samples	Average SG	Min SG	Max SG
Mineralised BIF (>0.3 g/t Au)	Mineralised	ci	17	3.42	3.03	3.57
Unmineralised BIF (<0.3 g/t Au)	Unmineralised	ci	9	3.5	3.3	3.63
Quartzite	Unmineralised	mtq	1	2.67	2.67	2.67
Aluminosilicate schist	Unmineralised	mas	5	2.79	2.68	2.84
Hydrothermal Breccia	Unmineralised	zx	1	2.69	2.69	2.69
Basalt	Unmineralised	bb	8	2.9	2.81	3.04

Table 2. Results from Specific Gravity test work conducted at Intertek Genalysis laboratory on 41 fresh, core or half-core samples from four drill holes (KMYD026, 040, 058 and 101) across the Main Trend at the Mt York Gold Deposit.

Next Steps

- Assess results of density measurements, application to a new resource estimation
- Wireframe adjustment for lithology, mineralisation
- Resource estimation, pit optimisation updates
- Mining Lease stakeholder negotiations

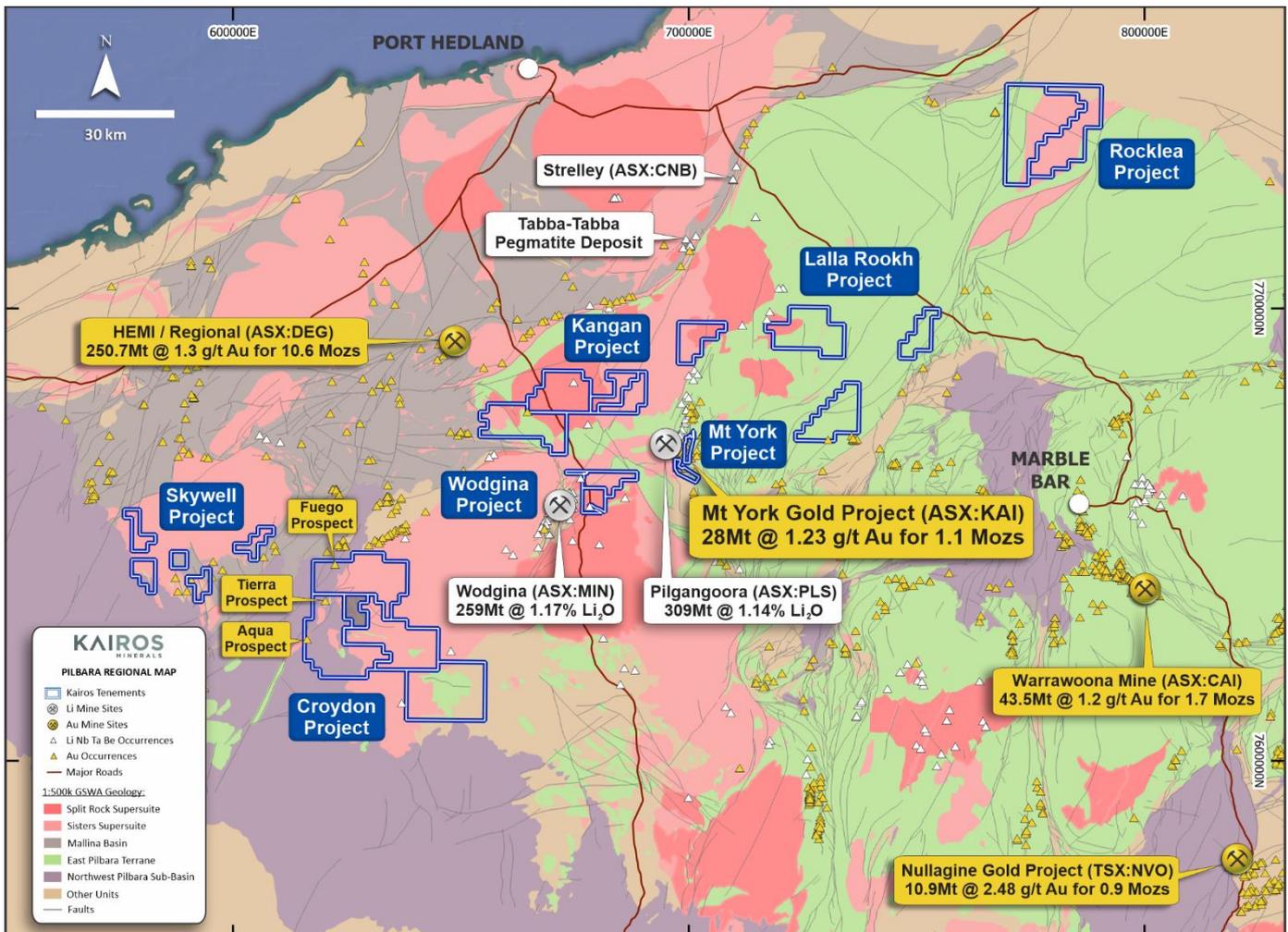


Figure 5. Kairos' Gold & Lithium Projects over the central Pilbara regional geology showing the position of the Mt York Project.

About Kairos Minerals

Kairos Minerals (ASX:KAI) owns 100% of the flagship 1.1 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 1.1 Moz base. 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 0.7 g/t Au cutoff grade 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	11.02	1.26	446	12.26	1.15	452	23.27	1.20	899
Iron Stirrup	1.18	1.81	69	0.63	1.66	34	1.81	1.76	102
Old Faithful	1.73	1.19	66	1.19	0.96	38	2.93	1.1	103
Total	13.93	1.30	581	14.08	1.15	523	28.01	1.23	1,104

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:

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 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 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 date 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
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling was undertaken using diamond drilling and reverse circulation (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 • 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. • 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 holes were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected in 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. See further details below. • The samples are considered representative and appropriate for the methods of drilling used. • Diamond core and RC samples were assayed for gold by fire assay at Intertek Genalysis Laboratory in Perth.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling was conducted using a 5 ½ inch bit and face sampling hammer • Diamond drilling was conducted using HQ3 diameter (61mm) drilling to fresh rock with NQ2 diameter (51mm) drilling for the remainder of the hole. • A number of deeper drillholes consisted of RC pre-collars with NQ2 diameter diamond tails. • All NQ drill core was oriented using a Reflex digital orientation tool at the drill site, and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		then joined and marked up by Kairos field personnel
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. RC samples were visually assessed for recovery. The majority of RC samples were dry. Some deeper drillholes encountered water and efforts were made by the drillers to minimise the amount of water in the sample and to maximise recovery. Recovery of RC samples is considered good, with some minor sample loss near the very top of some holes outside of mineralisation. RC samples were collected directly from a cone splitter on the drill rig cyclone and are considered representative in nature. No sample bias is 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 RC chips and drill core were geologically logged by company geologists using the Kairos Minerals logging scheme. Logging of diamond core and RC chips records colour, lithology, grain size, structure, mineralalogy, alteration, weathering 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. A total of seven diamond holes were fully logged geotechnically by an external geotechnical consultant in preparation for mining studies.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NQ and HQ drill core samples were 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. RC samples were sampled using a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone, with an average 2.5kg to 3.5kg sample collected directly into a numbered calico bag. >95% of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>samples were collected dry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quality of RC samples was ensured through monitoring of sample volumes and by regular cleaning of the cyclone and cone splitter on the drill rig. All drill core cutting and RC sampling was conducted at the Mt York project site. Samples were prepared at Intertek Genalysis in Perth. Samples were dried, crushed and then pulverised to a pulp with 85% passing <75 µm. A sub-sample of approximately 200g was retained. 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 was a 50g fire assay for gold, followed by an ICP-OES finish with laboratory code FA50/OE04 and a quoted lower detection limit of 0.005ppm Au. The analysis method is considered appropriate for the nature of the material and mineralisation. A 48 element analysis was conducted on RC and diamond samples at a minimum rate of 1:20 samples using Intertek Genalysis method 4A/MS48 involving a four-acid digest and ICP-MS and ICP-OES finish Certified standards and blanks were regularly inserted into the sample sequence at a minimum rate of 1:30 for standards and 1:30 for blanks to assess the accuracy of the analysis method. The laboratory performed regular performance checks through analysis of laboratory standards, repeats, and control blanks. QAQC performance was monitored by Kairos staff with action taken with the laboratory if required. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established through monitoring and assessment of QAQC performance. Specific Gravity measurements were performed on selected whole and half core samples by Intertek Genalysis in Perth using the Archimedes water displacement method with laboratory code BG/GR. Specific Gravity analysis utilised internal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory quartz standards of known density.
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant mineralised intersections were checked by the Exploration Manager and validated against the drill core and logging in the case of diamond drilling, and against the logging and RC chips in the case of RC drilling. 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 database hosted by acQuire and managed by the company's database consultant. • Primary laboratory data is emailed directly to the company's database consultant for upload directly into the company database. • 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. • Bulk density numbers are reported as averaged specific gravity values across geological domains.
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"> • Diamond and RC collar locations were set out using handheld GPS, with an accuracy of +/- 5m in both easting and northing. • Diamond and RC collars were surveyed post-drilling with a RTK 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 a Reflex Sprint IQ Gyroscope survey instrument with measurements recorded every 5m for RC holes and 10m for diamond holes. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill spacing ranges from 100m x 100m for extensional exploration drillholes down-dip and along strike, to 50m x 50m and 50m x 100m for infill and local extensional holes. • The data spacing and distribution is considered appropriate and sufficient to establish the geological and grade continuity required for the anticipated estimation procedures and classifications based on previous drilling, resource modelling and geological work. • No compositing of samples has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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 -50° and -65° 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"> • QAQC data was reviewed internally. • No external QAQC reviews or audits have been conducted.

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 12 Prospecting Licences P45/2987 – 2998 inclusive. • Kairos Minerals Limited owns 100% of the 12 Prospecting Licences 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 is in the process of converting the Prospecting Licences into Mining Leases, and has submitted Mining

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		<p>Lease applications over the existing Prospecting Licences to DMIRS (as reported to the ASX on 31/01/2023 - 'Quarterly Report for the Period Ending 31 December 2022').</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is located on Wallareenya and Strelley Pastoral Co Leases. 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.
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. The Old Faithful area was initially drilled by AMAX with one hole to test geochemical high and small workings. Lynas followed up with several programs of RAB, RC and diamond drilling from 1987 through to 1996. 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> 	<p>Regional Geology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pilbara Gold Project lies within the Pilgangoora Greenstone Belt of the Archaean Pilbara Craton. The Pilbara

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		<p>Craton is composed of greenstone and sediment units which have been deformed by tight isoclinal folds during the intrusion of diapiric granites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pilgangoora Greenstone Belt is dominated by the Pilgangoora Syncline, which contains a sequence of steep dipping, inward younging volcano-sedimentary rocks belonging to the two lower groups of the Pilbara Supergroup, the Warrawoona, and Gorge Creek Groups. <p>Local Geology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mt York 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 sediments. The sequence has been metamorphosed to amphibolite facies and has been broadly folded. Gold mineraliation 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.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results are reported as down hole length weighted averages using a 0.3g/t gold minimum cutoff grade. Reported intercepts may include a maximum of 4m of internal dilution below the 0.3g/t minimum cut off grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. Bulk density numbers are reported as averaged specific gravity values across geological domains.
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.
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 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 in 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"> Bulk density measurements have been collected from drill core samples across different geological domains, different grade ranges of mineralisation, and geographically spread across the deposit to minimise any local biasing. Groundwater and detailed geotechnical studies have commenced in preparation for mining studies. Metallurgical samples will 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 areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation at Mt York remains open at depth and along strike and additional RC and diamond drill holes are being planned to extend the known mineralisation. Diagrams in the body of this announcement highlight the multiple trends of high-grade or wider zones of mineralisation that will be prioritised for further drilling.