

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

29th May 2017

STRONG DRILLING RESULTS FROM MT YORK PAVE WAY FOR NEXT STAGE OF GOLD AND LITHIUM EXPLORATION

All final assays now received from maiden gold drilling program confirming potential to expand current 258,000oz gold resource inventory

Highlights

- All final assay results received from maiden gold-focused drilling program at the 100%-owned Mt York Gold-Lithium Project in WA's Pilbara region (JORC 2012 Indicated and Inferred Resource: 5.692Mt at 1.42g/t for 258,000oz)
- Reinterpretation of Main Hill-Breccia Hill, Iron Stirrup and Old Faithful deposits highlight significant near-term resource expansion opportunities. Significant assay results from these deposits include:
 - **Main Hill – Breccia Hill:** 1.5 km long, 100m wide, open. Results include:

KMYD013A: **7.16m @ 1.67 g/t gold** from 91.47m, including
 4.13m @ 2.22 g/t gold from 92.57m.
 13.3m @ 2.05 g/t gold from 125.68m
11.16m @ 1.44 g/t gold from 171.30m, including:
 8.41m @ 1.78 g/t gold from 171.30m, and
 0.27m @ 12.6 g/t gold from 172.81m.

NB: Intersections occur 50-100m below resource boundary
 - **Iron Stirrup:** 400m long, 20m wide and 250m dip extent, open. Results include:

KMYD011: **0.6m @ 28 g/t gold** from 220.48m, including:
NB: Previously unrecognized footwall zone +100m below IS Main Lode
 - **Old Faithful:** 2km long, 150m wide, open. Results include:

KMYD002: **11.92m @ 3.57 g/t gold** from 10.25m, including:
 7.18m @ 5.21 g/t gold, from 14m, and
 1.00m @ 20.5 g/t gold from 15m
- Ongoing evaluation of the lithium potential at Mt York has identified a southern strike extension of the rich Pilgangoora LCT pegmatite corridor for 2km to the south of world-class Pilgangoora Lithium Tantalum Project (Pilbara Minerals (ASX:PLS) 156.3Mt at 1.25% Li₂O and 128ppm Ta₂O₅ and Altura Mining (ASX:AJM) 40.3Mt @ 1.00% Li₂O).
- Preparations underway for the next phase of gold and lithium exploration at Mt York, with planned exploration activities to include aircore/RC drill testing of recently identified gold trends and new priority targets.
- Kairos has met with the relevant third party in relation to the operations on P45/2987, P45/2989, P45/2990, P45/2991, P45/2994 and P45/2996 (Tenements). The discussions were positive and the Company is pleased to confirm that the parties are in the process of negotiating an agreement (on terms acceptable for both parties) for the conducting of the Company's future exploration operations on the Tenements.

Kairos Minerals Limited (ASX: KAI; Kairos or the Company) is pleased to advise that is preparing to commence the next phase of exploration at its 100%-owned Mt York Gold-Lithium Project after receiving all final and outstanding analytical results from its maiden drilling campaign, completed earlier this year.

In conjunction with an ongoing review of the Lithium-Cesium- Tantalum Pegmatite (LCT) potential at Mt York, which is located approximately 120km south of Port Hedland, immediately adjacent to the world-class Pilgangoora Lithium-Tantalum Projects (both currently under development). The Company is also planning the next stage of exploration across its extensive and high quality lithium portfolio in the East Pilbara region (refer Figure 1).

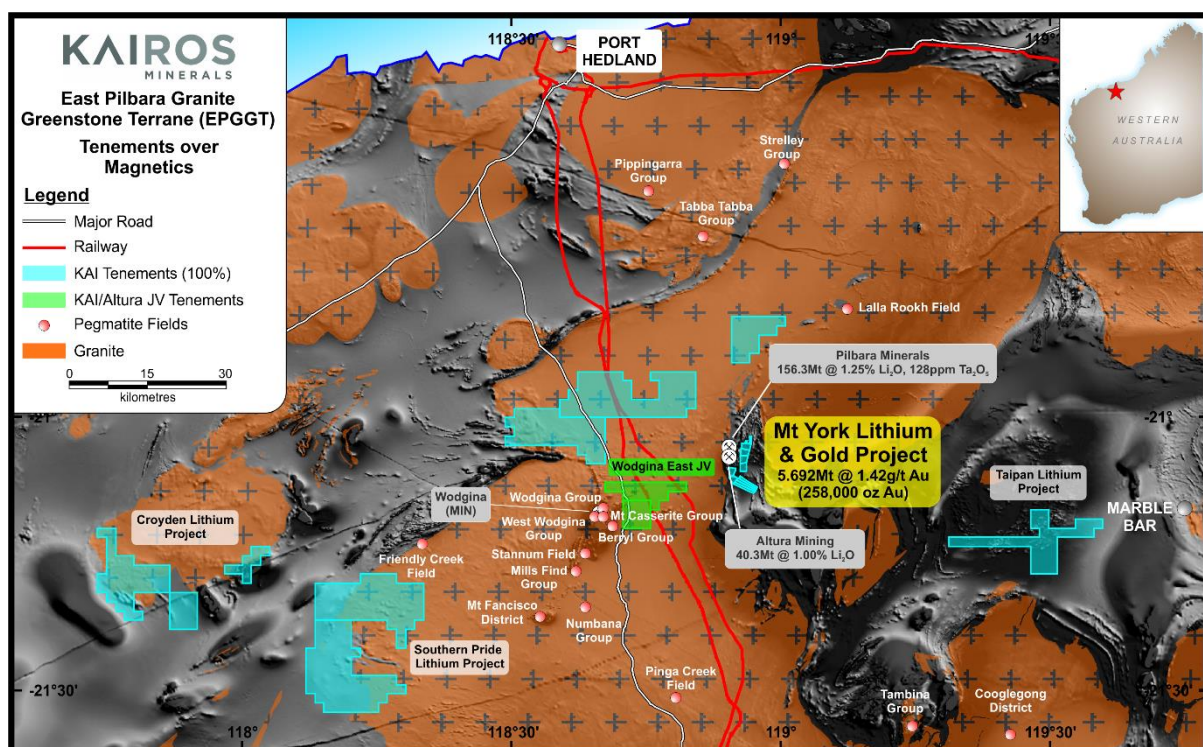


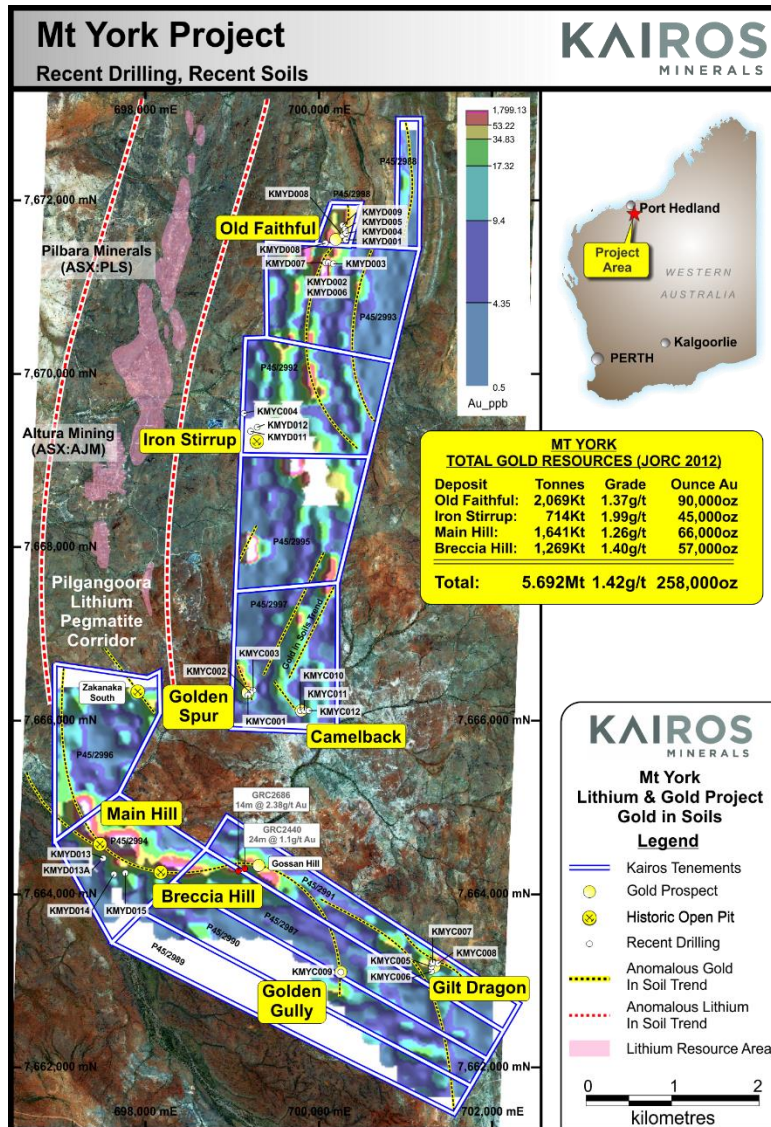
Figure 1. Project Locations

Background

The Mt York Project was acquired in early 2016 as part of a new growth strategy focusing on the Australian lithium and gold sector. In addition to evaluating the lithium potential, Kairos recognised an opportunity to quickly establish a high-quality gold asset at the project.

Within six months of finalising the acquisition, the Company successfully defined an Indicated and Inferred JORC 2012 compliant gold resource totalling **5.692Mt @ 1.42 g/t gold for 258,000 ounces of contained gold**, which provided the catalyst for rapid and focused ongoing gold exploration.

The Company's maiden drilling program commenced at Mt. York at the end of September 2016 and was designed to test for extensions to the known gold deposits and to provide a first-pass evaluation of several "virgin" gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies in order to rapidly expand the existing mineral inventory (refer Figure 2).



The results from wide-spaced reconnaissance RC and diamond drilling confirmed the potential for a significantly larger gold system to be present at the project. Mt York was operated as a series of shallow open pit gold mines by Lynas Gold NL during the mid-1990s when the gold price was just \$250 - \$300/oz. The Project has had virtually no exploration attention over the past 20 years.

An assessment of the LCT pegmatite potential of the project was conducted concurrently with the gold exploration program and included airborne geophysical surveys (radiometrics & magnetics), historical database review, field mapping, rock chip sampling and detailed soil geochemical surveys.

Figure 2. Mt York Project and Prospect Locations.

An extensive LCT pegmatite multi-element pathfinder geochemical soil anomaly was outlined over a strike length of 2km, NNW of the Main Hill Deposit, while strong lithium and tantalum values were returned from rock chips immediately north of the Breccia Hill Deposit – all of which occur within the southern extension of the Pilgangoora LCT Pegmatite Corridor (refer to Figures 2 & 10).

Significant rock chip results included:

- 2.22% Li₂O (fresh rock waste dump boulders, source considered proximal)
- 0.44% Ta₂O₅ (mapped pegmatite outcrop)

Importantly, the primary LCT Pegmatite target area outlined by detailed soil sampling within the interpreted southern extension of the Pilgangoora Pegmatite “Corridor” was not able to be drill tested during the 2016 campaign due to unexpected delays in receiving statutory approvals. These remain as very high priority targets ready for drill testing during the 2017 field season once all approvals have been received.

Summary of Activities and Results: Gold Exploration

OLD FAITHFUL

Current Resource (ASX Announcement – 01 August 2016): Indicated and Inferred: 2.069Mt @ 1.37 g/t Au for 90,000oz Au

A total of 10 diamond holes were completed at Old Faithful for a drill advance of 2,478m (drill-holes KMYD001 – KMYD010). Refer Tables 1 & 8, figures 2 & 3.

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	Est RL	Dip	Az_Mag	Total	Prospect
KMYD001	Diamond	700300	7671551	223.3	-69	270	330.80	Old Faithful
KMYD002	Diamond	700117	7671284	212.7	-60	270	261.90	Old Faithful
KMYD003	Diamond	700157	7671281	214.9	-60	270	399.10	Old Faithful
KMYD004	Diamond	700300	7671626	221.6	-67	90	186.80	Old Faithful
KMYD005	Diamond	700295	7671675	224	-60	90	175.40	Old Faithful
KMYD006	Diamond	700118	7671284	212.7	-60	91	186.80	Old Faithful
KMYD007	Diamond	700065	7671290	212.6	-60	91	247.90	Old Faithful
KMYD008	Diamond	700263	7671604	220.4	-67	89	186.90	Old Faithful
KMYD009	Diamond	700263	7671724	222.2	-60	89	228.80	Old Faithful
KMYD010	Diamond	700065	7671517	213.8	-60	89	273.70	Old Faithful

Table 1: Summary of Drilling – Old Faithful

The Old Faithful mineralised corridor is an extensive gold-bearing system hosted within sheared mafic and ultra-mafic lithologies, bounded by regionally recognizable chert/BIF sequences. Together with historical drilling, significant near-surface gold **mineralisation at Old Faithful has now been drilled over a strike length at least 2km, a width of up to 150m and remains open along strike and at depth** (Figure 3).

The recent drilling included a commitment to undertake the first diamond cored holes ever drilled at the Old Faithful deposit in order to test the existing geological/structural model and to test for extensions and/or repetitions of the main gold-bearing lodes.

The results to date indicate the presence of a parallel series of previously unrecognised steeply west-dipping lodes at the Old Faithful deposit, suggesting that the structural setting at Old Faithful is akin to that of the nearby Iron Stirrup deposit, which was successfully exploited via open pit mining methods by Lynas Gold NL during the mid-

1990s (refer previous announcements). Refer to Figures 2 & 3.

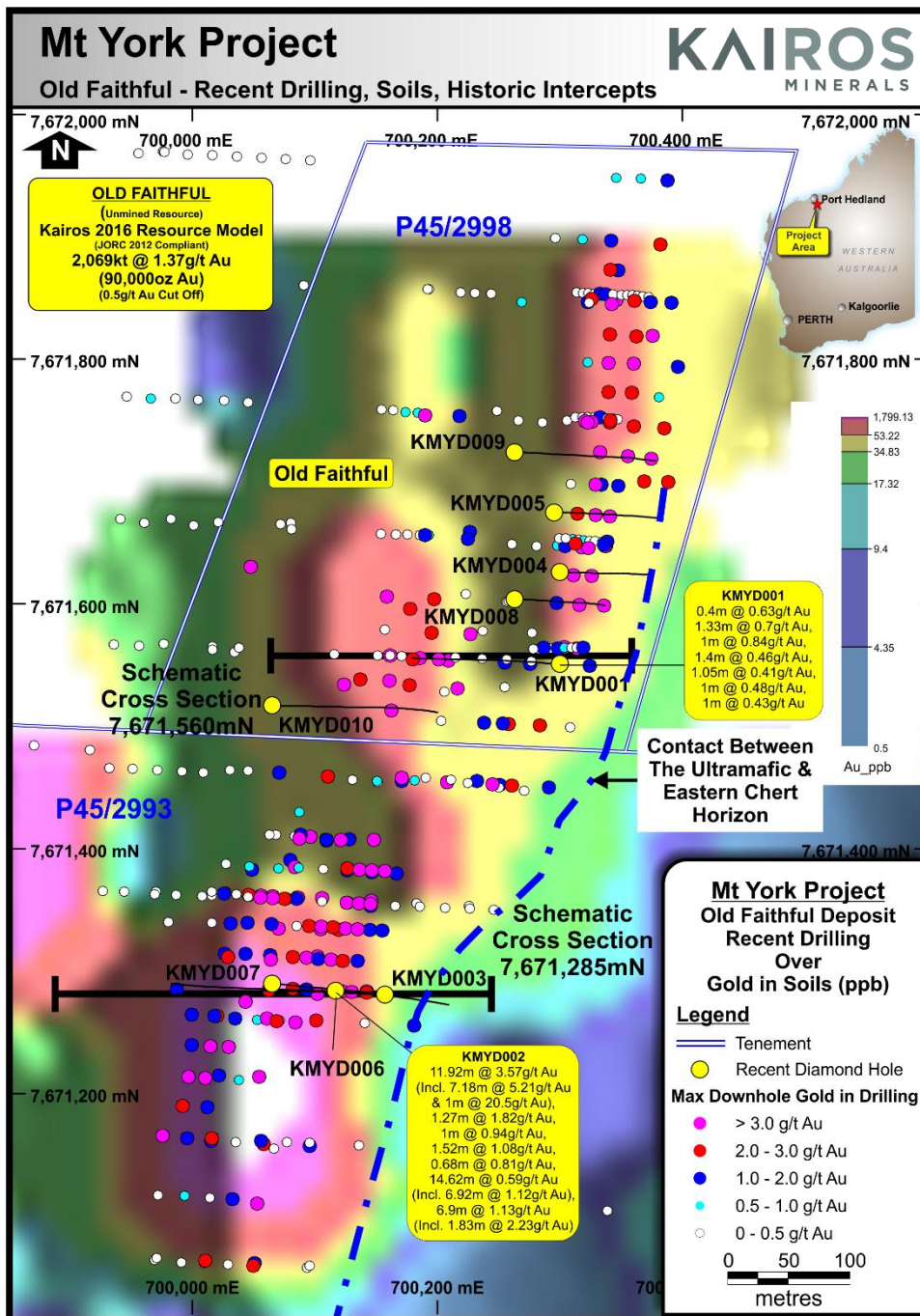


Figure 3. Old Faithful – drilling over gold in soils

A highlight of the program has also been the identification of a previously unknown zone of intense alteration situated immediately adjacent to the eastern chert horizon.

At surface, this position is obscured beneath chert scree and, as a consequence, it has never been identified in surface sampling.

In addition a conceptual target zone representing a potential fold repeat of the Old Faithful mineralised corridor has been interpreted immediately east of the deposit which has never been tested. This target will be reviewed and prepared for drill testing as a part of the 2017 campaign.

IRON STIRRUP

Current Resource (see ASX Announcement, 01 August 2016) – Indicated and Inferred: 714,000t @ 1.99 g/t Au for 45,000oz

Three holes comprising 132m of RC and 661m of diamond coring were completed at Iron Stirrup for a total combined drill advance of 793m (drill-holes KMYC004, KMYD011 and KMYD012). Refer Tables 2 & 8.

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	Est RL	Dip	Az_Mag	Total	Prospect
KMYD011	Diamond	699200	7669341	193	-60	90	345.80	Iron Stirrup
KMYD012	Diamond	699127	7669550	197	-55	90	315.10	Iron Stirrup
KMYC004	RC	699276	7669391	184	-60	90	132.00	Iron Stirrup

Table 2: Summary of Drilling – Iron Stirrup

Located along the central western margin of the Project tenure, the Iron Stirrup deposit extends over a strike length of 400m, attaining widths of up to 20m and extending from surface to a maximum drilled depth of 250m.

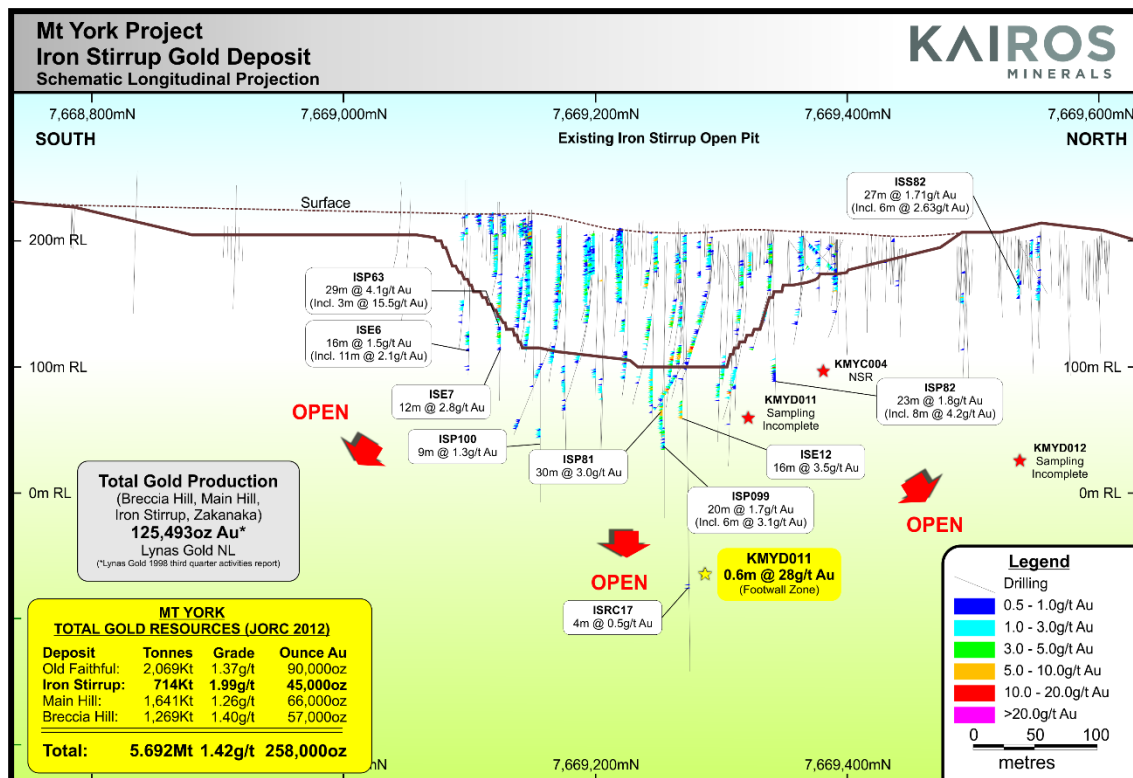


Figure 4. Schematic Longitudinal Projection of the Iron Stirrup Deposit.

Gold mineralisation is hosted along the sub-vertical to steeply west dipping contact between a western suite of ultramafic lithologies and an eastern sedimentary package within the regionally recognizable and locally important “Lynas Shear Zone”.

The deposit was partially mined by Lynas Gold NL via open cut methods to a maximum depth of approximately 80m during the mid-1990s. Mining ceased in 1998 due to a collapse of the eastern pit wall during a period of protracted record low world gold prices.

The recent drilling by Kairos was designed to test for northern, southern and depth extensions to the deposit. Three holes completed at the northern end of the deposit reported alteration assemblages typically associated with the Iron Stirrup gold system. Sampling of the interpreted position of the “Main Zone” in holes KMYD0011/12 currently remains incomplete due to time constraints & inclement (cyclonic) weather experienced late in the 2016 field season. This will be addressed in coming weeks as a priority once Kairos’ field team returns to site. A previously unrecognized “Footwall Zone” was identified in hole KMYD0011 about 140m stratigraphically beneath the IS Main Zone as summarized below: (Refer Tables 2 & 8, Figures 2 & 4).

- KMYD0011: 0.58m @ 28.0 g/t gold from 299.72m

Although narrow at this location, the identification of high grade gold mineralisation well into the footwall at Iron Stirrup highlights the additional opportunity for further discoveries and resource expansion. Extensions to this mineralisation will be evaluated in future drilling at Iron Stirrup.

Drill testing of the southern and depth extensions was not completed during the 2016 campaign due to time constraints. These remain as high priority drill ready targets for the 2017 field season.

MAIN HILL AND BRECCIA HILL

Current Resources: (ASX Announcement 05 October 2016) – Indicated and Inferred; Main Hill: 1.641Mt @ 1.26g/t Au for 66,000oz Au; Breccia Hill: 1.269Mt @ 1.40g/t Au for 57,000oz Au

Four holes comprising 54m of RC and 768.4m of diamond coring were completed at Main Hill – Breccia Hill for a total combined drill advance of 822.4m. (Holes KMYD013/013A/014/015). Refer Tables 3 & 8, figures 5-7.

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	Est RL	Dip	Az_Mag	Total	Prospect
KMYD013	Diamond	697526	7664450	181.3	-53	43	54	Main Hill / Breccia Hill
KMYD014	Diamond	697649	7664267	184	-62	43	328.7	Main Hill / Breccia Hill

KMYD013A	Diamond	697524	7664446	181.3	-57	40	240.8	Main Hill / Breccia Hill
KMYD015	Diamond	697784	7664287	183.5	-61	41	198.9	Main Hill / Breccia Hill

Table 3: Summary of Drilling – Main Hill & Breccia Hill Deposits

The Main Hill and Breccia Hill deposits define a zone of BIF-hosted gold mineralization traceable over a strike length of at least 1.5km and extending from surface to a maximum drilled depth of 250m. The deposits were partially mined by Lynas Gold NL as a series of shallow open pits to a maximum depth of about 30m in conjunction with the Iron Stirrup mining operation during the mid-1990s.

The deposits remain open along strike to the north and south and at depth. A central “hinge zone” defined by a marked flexure in the mineralised horizon separates the two deposits. This “gap” remained untested and unmined due to a weakened surface expression and a perception by previous operators that the position was barren.

The Hinge Zone represents a data shadow of some 400m in strike which Kairos’ technical team identified as a key structural target with the potential to rapidly expand the current resource, significantly improve future pit expansion/optimization opportunities and to host conceptual underground opportunities.

Late in the 2016 field season, Kairos completed three diamond drill-holes for a total of 762.5m in order to provide an initial test of the Hinge Zone target at depths of between 100m and 200m below surface (refer Tables 3 & 8, Figures 5-7).

The holes confirmed the presence of both a thickening of the host BIF sequence (>100m thickness) and the presence of a stacked series of gold mineralised lodes well beyond the limits of the known deposits, confirming that the mineralised BIF sequence is significantly larger than was previously recognized.

Importantly, the up-dip position of the footwall lodes remains untested immediately adjacent to (north of) the existing open pits and represents a high priority near-surface target for drill testing during the 2017 field season.

The results of this drilling support Kairos’ view that the Main Hill and Breccia Hill deposits are part of a much larger, more extensive mineralised system than was previously recognized and that the two are connected.

In addition, two historical drill holes (GRC2440, GRC2686) located approximately 1km along strike to the east of the Breccia Hill pit have both reported significant gold intersections highlighting the exploration potential within close proximity to the existing resources (refer to Figure 5):

- **GRC2440: 24m @ 1.1g/t Au**
- **GRC2686: 14m @ 2.38g/t Au**

Refer to ASX announcement dated 19th December 2016 “Further Strong Results from Mt York”

Figure 5 shows the location of the completed drill-holes in relation to the Main Hill and Breccia Hill open pits.

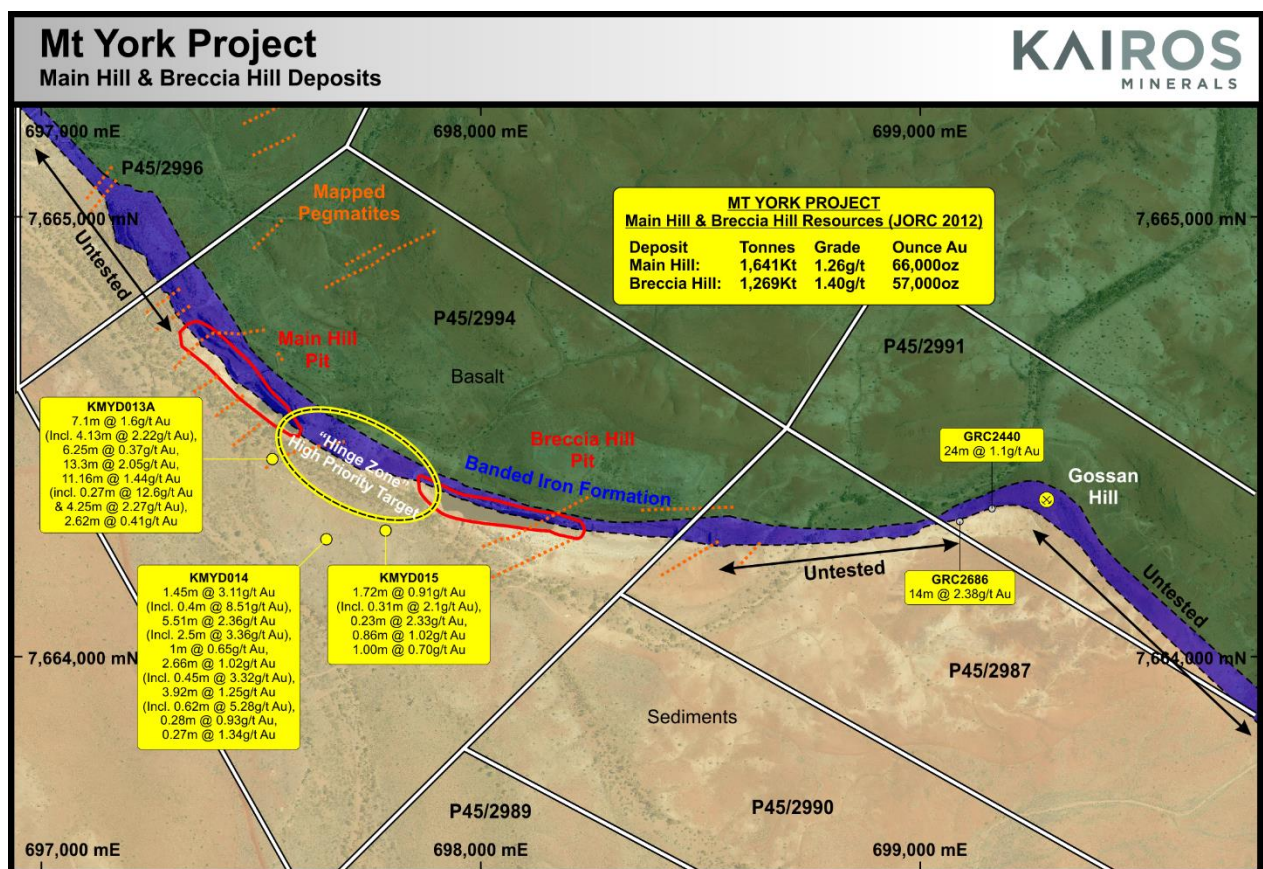


Figure 5. Main Hill – Breccia Hill – Gossan Hill Prospects: recent drilling.

Figure 6 shows the pierce points of the drill-hole intercepts in vertical longitudinal projection in relation to the historical pits and the limits of Kairos’ recent JORC 2012 compliant resource boundary.

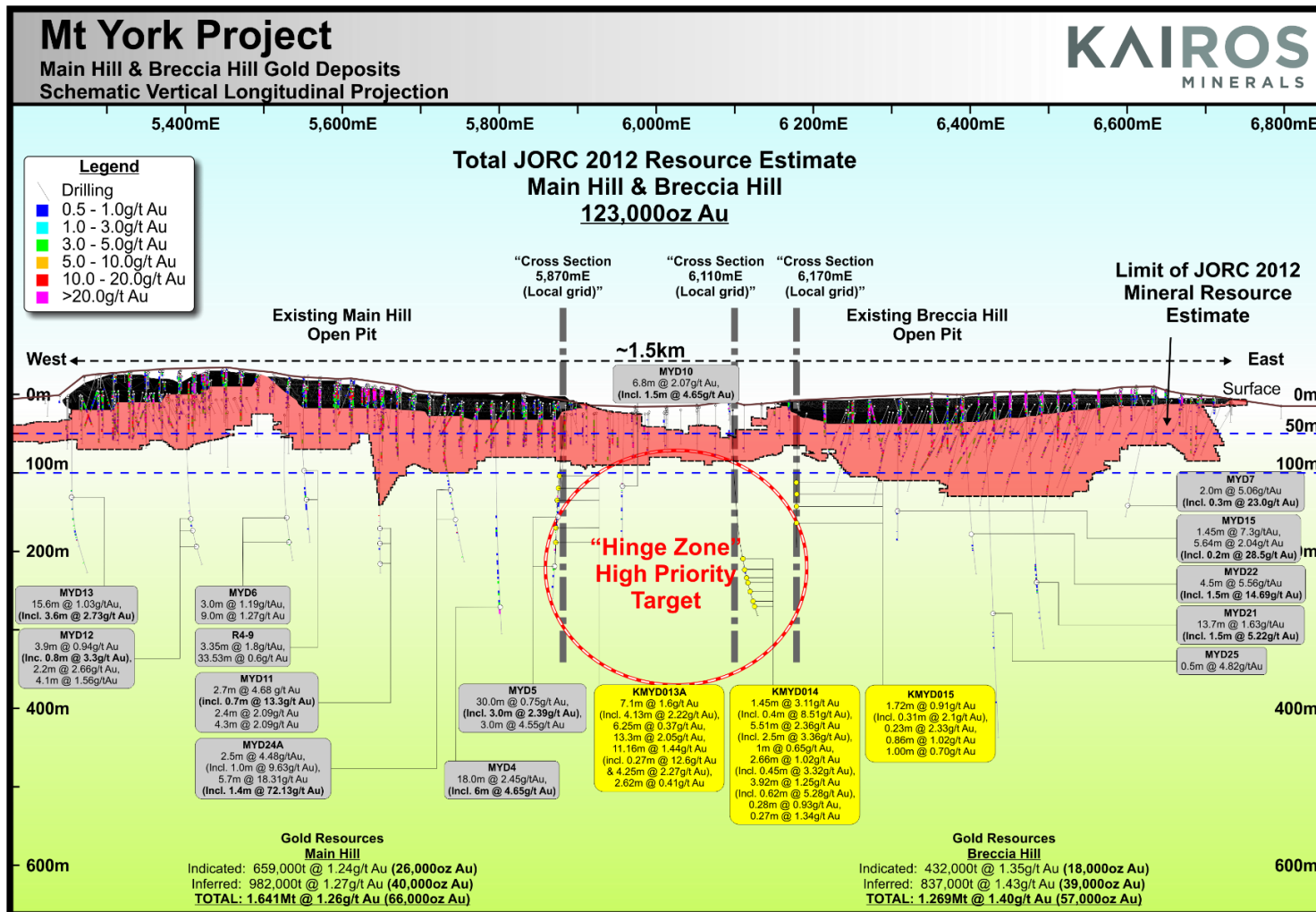


Figure 6: Main Hill – Breccia Hill vertical longitudinal projection.

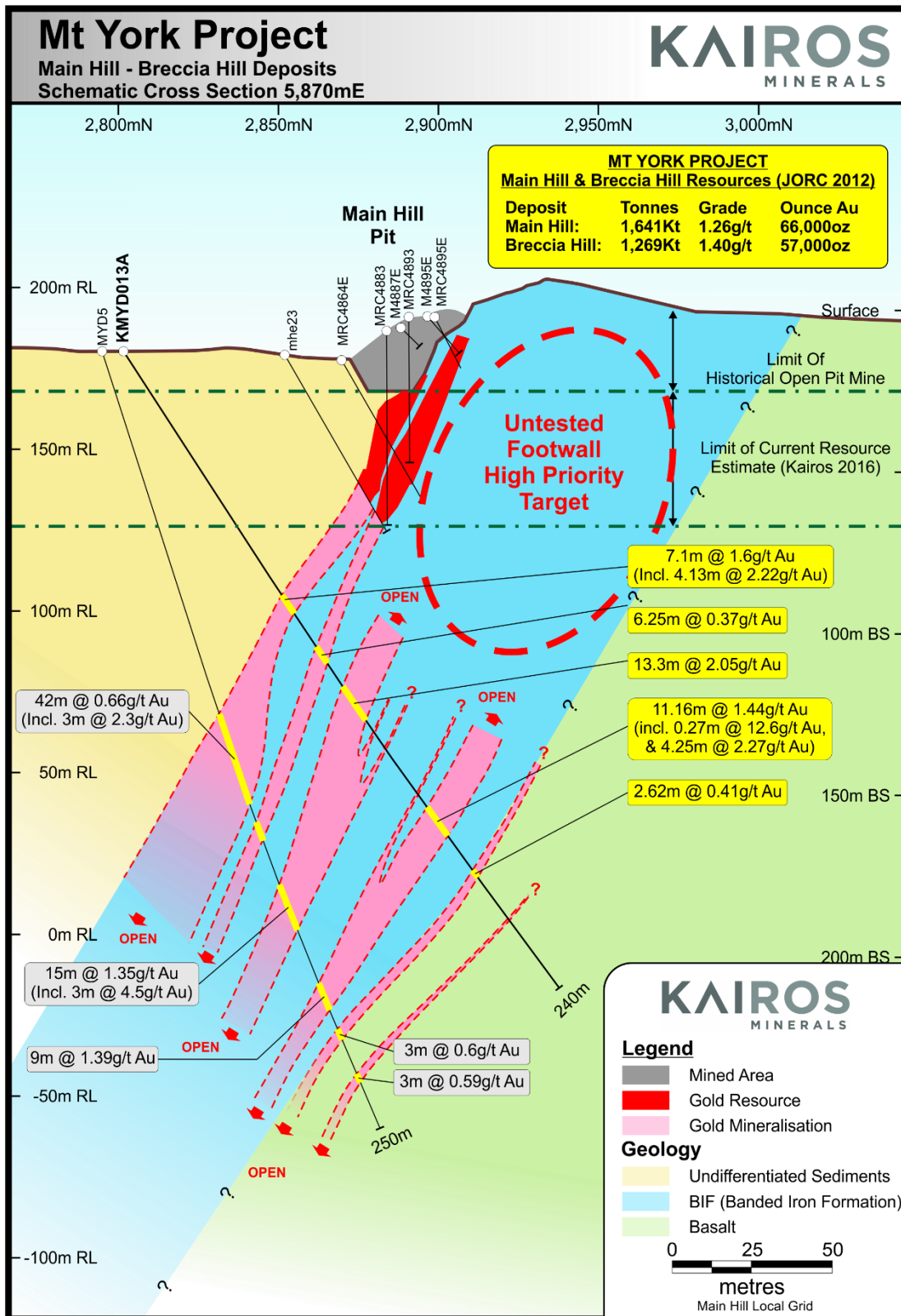


Figure 7: Main Hill- Breccia Hill Deposits, schematic cross section 5,870mE.

NEW PROSPECTS

Golden Spur Trend (includes Anomaly MY014)

The Golden Spur Trend defines a zone of gold-in-soil anomalism along with elevated pathfinder elements up to 150m wide extending over 0.3km at the 0.1g/t Au contour. The zone of anomalism remains open to the south.

Three RC holes were completed for a total of 270m as a first pass evaluation of the southern portion of the anomaly (refer Table 4). Preliminary assays show encouraging, consistently elevated gold values in holes KMYC001 and KMYC002 (refer Tables 4 & 8, Figures 2 & 8).

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	Est RL	Dip	Az_Mag	Total	Prospect
KMYC001	RC	699170	7666295	223.3	-60	45	90.00	Golden Spur
KMYC002	RC	699200	7666325	212.7	-60	45	90.00	Golden Spur
KMYC003	RC	699230	7666355	214.9	-60	45	90.00	Golden Spur

Table 4: Summary of Drilling, Golden Spur

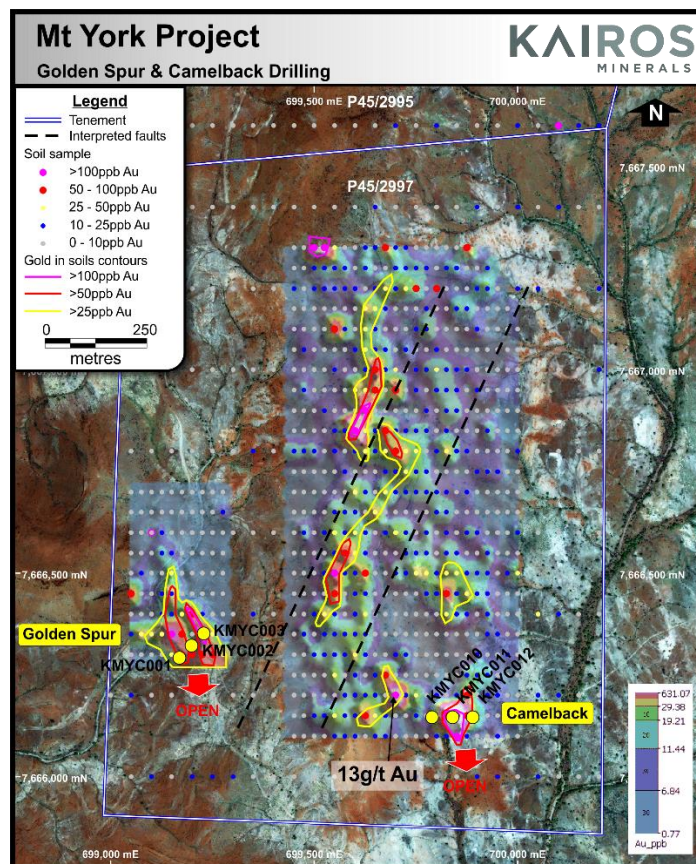


Figure 8. – Golden Spur & Camelback Prospects – drilling over gold in soils

Camelback Trend (includes Anomaly MY012)

The Camelback Trend defines a zone of gold-in-soil anomalism along with elevated pathfinder elements up to 100m wide extending over at least 1.5km at the 0.1g/t Au contour (Refer Table 5 & 8, Figures 2 & 8).

Three RC holes (KMYC010-12) were completed for 288m as a first-pass evaluation of the southwestern portion of the anomaly showing peak values in excess of 0.5g/t Au.

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	Est RL	Dip	Az_Mag	Total	Prospect
KMYC010	RC	699788	7666150	200	-60	90	102.00	Camelback
KMYC011	RC	699838	7666150	200	-60	90	102.00	Camelback
KMYC012	RC	699888	7666150	200	-60	90	84.00	Camelback

Table 5: Summary of Drilling – Camelback

Gilt Dragon Trend (includes Gloucester)

Positioned within a major dilational structural flexure 4km east of the Main Hill – Breccia Hill deposits, the Gilt Dragon Prospect defines a strong area of gold-in-soil anomalism with elevated pathfinder elements up to 300m wide extending over at least 1 km at the 0.1g/t Au contour with peak values in excess of 0.5g/t Au.

Four RC holes (KMYC005-008) were completed for 480m along two traverses to provide a preliminary test of several peak soil samples. Two of the holes were also designed to test for depth extensions to gold anomalism identified in several shallow regional historical holes which were recently unearthed in project archives and subsequently located during field mapping. Each of the holes reported significant intervals of strong alteration with associated disseminated sulphide mineralization including pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite, an assemblage typically associated with the known gold-bearing lodes at the Main Hill and Breccia Hill deposits. (Refer Table 6 & 8, Figures 2 & 9).

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	Est RL	Dip	Az_Mag	Total	Prospect
KMYC005	RC	701294	7663206	200	-60	70	120.00	Gilt Dragon
KMYC006	RC	701299	7663155	200	-60	70	120.00	Gilt Dragon
KMYC007	RC	701312	7663250	200	-60	90	120.00	Gilt Dragon
KMYC008	RC	701372	7663248	200	-60	90	120.00	Gilt Dragon

Table 6: Summary of Drilling – Gilt Dragon

Golden Gully Trend (includes Anomaly UN01)

The Golden Gully Trend is situated 2.5km along strike to the east of the Main Hill–Breccia Hill deposits and is interpreted to represent the eastern extension of the BIF sequence which hosts those deposits. It is defined by gold-in-soil anomalism with associated elevated pathfinder elements up to 100m wide and extending over at least 300m at the 0.1g/t Au contour with peak values in excess of 0.5g/t gold.

One RC hole (KMYC009) was completed for 111m to provide an initial test beneath a peak soil value at the southern end of the anomalous trend (Refer Table 7 & 8, Figures 2 & 9).

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	Est RL	Dip	Az_Mag	Total	Prospect
KMYC009	RC	700255	7663150	200	-60	90	111.00	Golden Gully

Table 7: Summary of Drilling – Golden Gully

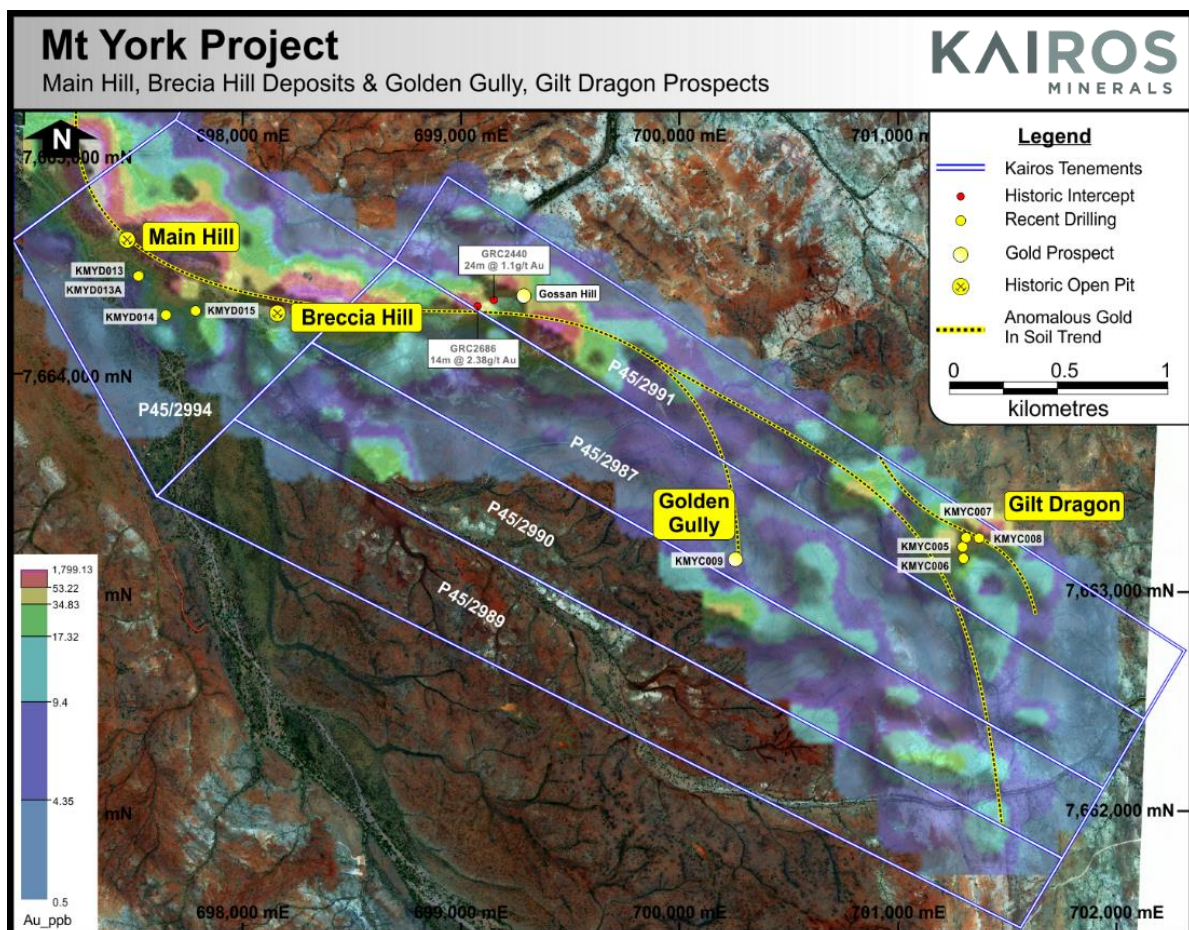
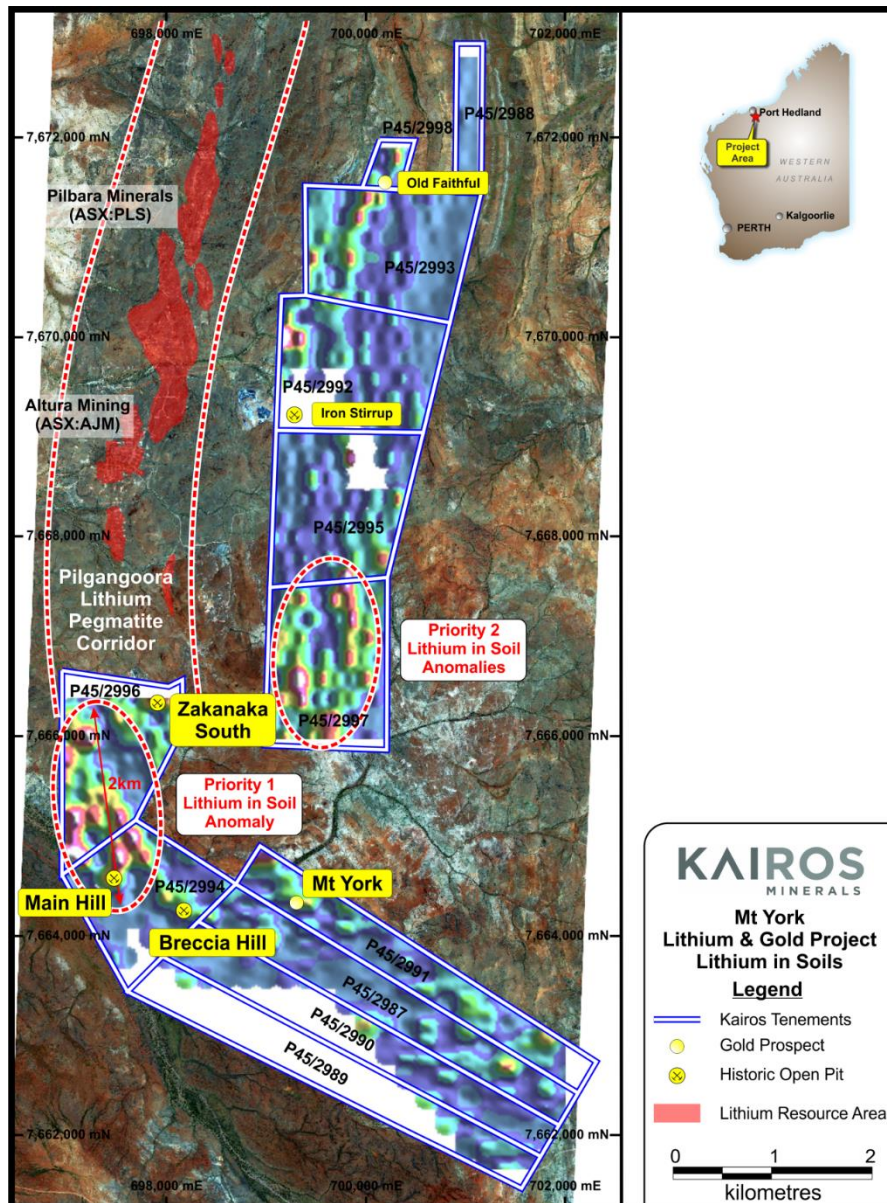


Figure 9. Golden Gully and Gilt Dragon Prospects – drilling over gold in soils

Summary of Activities and Results: Lithium Exploration

Mt. York

Evaluation of the LCT “Lithium” Pegmatite potential of the Mt. York Project included geophysical surveys (radiometrics and magnetics), historical database review, field mapping, rock chip sampling of outcropping pegmatites and detailed soil geochemical surveys to test for the presence of buried pegmatite occurrences.



An extensive LCT pegmatite multi-element pathfinder geochemical soil anomaly was outlined over a strike length of 2km, NNW of the Main Hill Deposit, while strong lithium and tantalum values were returned from rock chips immediately north of the Breccia Hill Deposit – all of which occur within the southern extension of the Pilgangoora LCT Pegmatite Corridor (refer to Figure 10).

Figure 10. Lithium in Soils

Significant rock chip results included:

- 2.22% Li₂O (fresh rock waste dump boulders, source considered proximal)
- 0.44% Ta₂O₅ (mapped pegmatite outcrop)

Regional Activities

Kairos retains a significant lithium exploration portfolio covering ~1,158.7km² in the East Pilbara region. This includes the highly prospective Wodgina East Project, which was secured under the terms of a JV agreement with Altura in January 2017 as a strategic addition to Altura’s Pilgangoora Lithium Project. The \$100,000 initial payment has been received and the Company looks forward to further activities progressing under the terms of the joint venture. (refer Figures 1 & 11).

Maiden exploration programs of Kairos’ regional projects are scheduled to commence as a part of the 2017 field season.

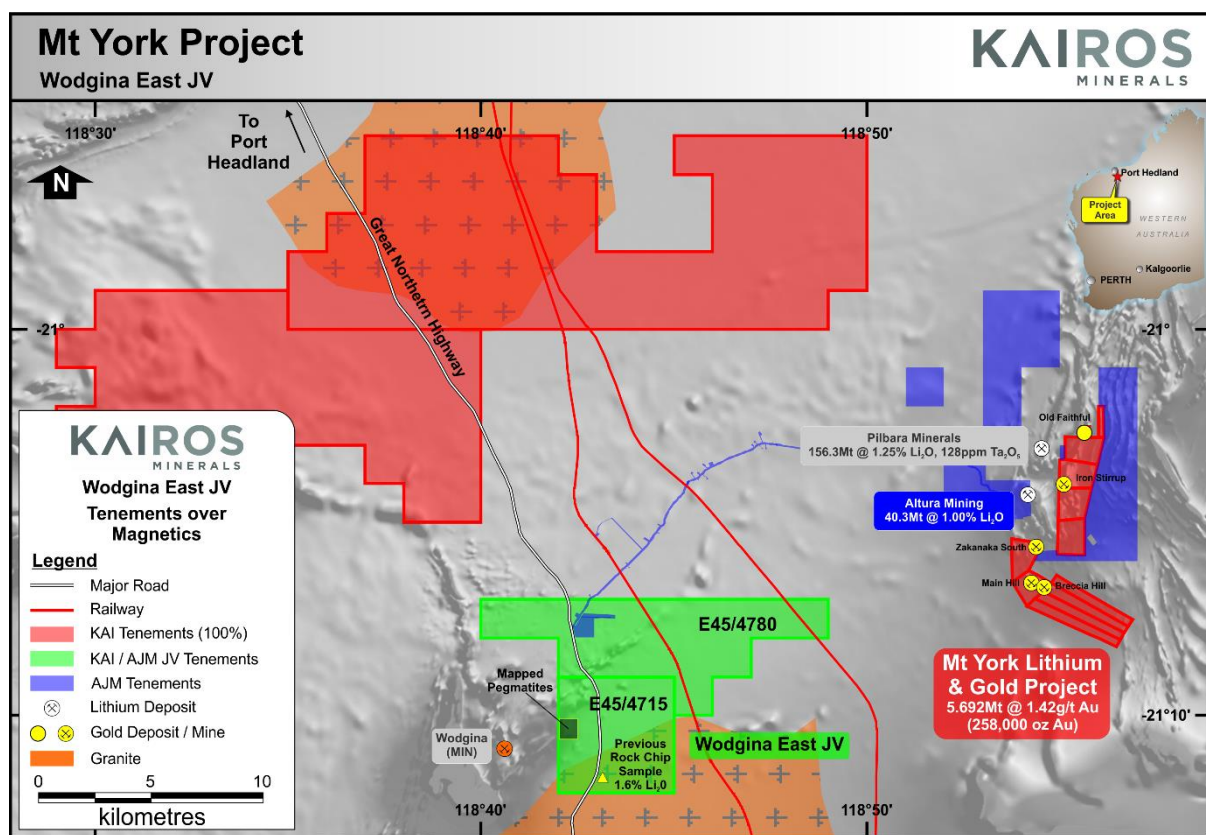


Figure 11. Wodgina East JV (KAI/AJM) Project Location

Summary and Management Comment

Kairos' Managing Director, Mr Joshua Wellisch, said the Company was looking forward to the next phase of exploration at Mt York, having now received and analysed all of the outstanding results from the maiden drilling program completed earlier this year.

"Mt York is a strategic and valuable asset – both because of its significant lithium potential, being located on the doorstep of one of the world's most significant new lithium development projects at Pilgangoora, and because of its outstanding gold potential.

"With a JORC 2012 resource base of a quarter of a million ounces, Mt York is a significant gold asset. Importantly, our recent drilling programs have clearly established the potential to significantly expand this gold inventory.

"We always had a view that the shallow oxide resources at Main Hill and Breccia Hill, which were last mined in the mid-1990s in a much lower gold price environment, were only part of the story at Mt York. We have now clearly confirmed that this is the case, and that there is a much bigger gold story to be unlocked. We look forward to the next stage of exploration, which will progress both the gold and lithium potential."

As previously reported, the Company has met with the relevant third party in relation to the operations on P45/2987, P45/2989, P45/2990, P45/2991, P45/2994 and P45/2996 (Tenements). The discussions were positive and the Company is pleased to confirm that the parties are in the process of negotiating an agreement (on terms acceptable for both parties) for the conducting of the Company's future exploration operations on the Tenements.

ENDS

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 Neil Hutchison, who is a Non Exec Director of Kairos Minerals Ltd and who is also a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Both Mr Vallance and Mr Hutchison 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 Hutchison 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.

Roe Hills Exploration Drilling Results - Old Faithful Deposit												
Collar Location & Orientation								Intersection Summary				
Hole	Type	MGA mE	MGA mN	RL	Dip	Az	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade Au g/t	
KMYD001	Diamond	700300	7671551	223.3	-69	270	330.8	3.1	5	1.9	0.33	
								8.5	9.1	0.6	0.44	
								27.1	27.5	0.4	0.63	
								34	35	1	0.33	
								41	43.32	2.32	0.6	
								41	42.33	1.33	0.7	
								45.63	46.3	0.67	0.31	
								54.83	55.37	0.54	0.33	
								64.25	65	0.75	0.33	
								70.1	71	0.9	0.34	
								88	89	1	0.84	
								196.3	197.7	1.4	0.46	
								234.45	235.5	1.05	0.41	
								238.5	239.5	1	0.48	
294	295	1	0.43									
KMYD002	Diamond	700117	7671284	212.7	-60	270	261.9	10.25	22.17	11.92	3.57	
								10.25	21.18	10.93	3.85	
								11.14	21.18	10.04	4.12	
								11.14	11.84	0.7	3.28	
								14	17	3	10.02	
								15	17	2	13.87	
								15	16	1	20.49	
								28.81	30.08	1.27	1.82	
								46.25	47.26	1.01	0.44	
								56	57	1	0.34	
								64	74.86	10.86	0.42	
								64	65	1	0.94	
								72.9	74.42	1.52	1.08	
								72.9	73.69	0.79	1.55	
								89.22	89.9	0.68	0.81	
								102	103	1	0.77	
								109.7	116.62	6.92	1.12	
								111.77	112.26	0.49	5.45	
								114.91	116.62	1.71	1.97	
								140.46	147.36	6.9	1.13	
141.53	147.36	5.83	1.26									
141.53	143.36	1.83	2.23									
144.12	146.21	2.09	1.08									
141.53	141.67	0.14	4.94									
142.61	143.36	0.75	3.38									
157.68	158.72	1.04	0.36									
KMYD003	Diamond	700157	7671281	214.9	-60	270	399.1	6	8.04	2.04	0.41	
								16	16.25	0.25	0.39	
								20	24.13	4.13	0.77	
								20	22	2	1.26	
								23.26	24.13	0.87	0.51	
								20	21	1	2.01	
								31.18	45.38	14.2	1.11	
								31.18	40.51	9.33	1.48	

	44.7	45.38	0.68	2.43
	31.18	34.5	3.32	2.99
	39.51	40.51	1	2.52
	31.18	31.83	0.65	4.18
	33.25	33.55	0.3	13.43
	53.75	54.37	0.62	0.61
	57	57.9	0.9	0.3
	95.4	96.03	0.63	1.55
	153	154.14	1.14	0.32
	181.58	195.95	14.37	0.55
	181.58	182.77	1.19	1.34
	186	187	1	0.52
	189.41	190.4	0.99	0.8
	191.8	192.98	1.18	2.29
	195.26	195.95	0.69	1.1

KMYD004	Diamond	700300	7671626	221.6	-67	90	186.8		50	56.4	6.4	0.64
									52	53	1	0.69
									55.3	56.4	1.1	2.12
									117.9	118.86	0.96	0.56

KMYD005	Diamond	700295	7671675	224	-60	90	175.4		55.9	57.7	1.8	0.65
									56.6	57.7	1.1	0.86
									71	72	1	1.14
									74	75	1	0.32
									82.16	82.53	0.37	0.38
									87	88	1	0.51
									106.6	106.82	0.22	1.59

KMYD006	Diamond	700118	7671284	212.7	-60	91	186.8		0	1.6	1.6	0.43
									5.3	5.7	0.4	0.34
									6	7.6	1.6	0.65
									9.82	13.04	3.22	0.49
									11	12	1	0.74
									33.4	35.55	2.15	0.85
									33.4	34.38	0.98	1.46
									36.25	36.64	0.39	0.38

KMYD007	Diamond	700065	7671290	212.6	-60	91	247.9		0	0.73	0.73	0.43
									0.58	0.73	0.15	0.82
									4	13.6	9.6	1.58
									4	6.6	2.6	1.52
									12.42	13	0.58	3.45
									13	13.6	0.6	10.52
									23.6	24.44	0.84	0.37
									26.4	27.46	1.06	0.84
									56.69	58.57	1.88	1.02
									60	60.5	0.5	0.3
									67.45	68	0.55	0.97
									89.35	90.14	0.79	0.35
									130	130.8	0.8	0.36
									135.2	136.8	1.6	0.41
									138	140.22	2.22	0.63
									138	139.83	1.83	0.68
									140.05	140.22	0.17	0.86
									183.02	184	0.98	0.34

KMYD008	Diamond	700263	7671604	220.4	-67	89	186.9		74.4	75.36	0.96	0.49
									74.4	75.13	0.73	0.52
									86.9	87.67	0.77	0.72
									86.9	87.2	0.3	1.26
									89.55	91.7	2.15	0.49
									90.3	91.7	1.4	0.52
									130.38	131.27	0.89	0.44

KMYD009	Diamond	700263	7671724	222.2	-60	89	228.8		131.43	132.04	0.61	2.41
									170.32	171.93	1.61	0.43
									177.18	177.65	0.47	0.49
									208.2	208.92	0.72	0.57

KMYD010	Diamond	700065	7671517	213.8	-60	89	273.7		149.84	150.65	0.81	0.41
									166.44	167.3	0.86	0.46
									170.85	171.49	0.64	0.38
									224.88	226	1.12	0.31
									230.09	230.98	0.89	0.43
									247.55	248.55	1	0.31

Roe Hills Exploration Drilling Results - Iron Stirrup Deposit													
Collar Location & Orientation								Intersection Summary					
Hole	Type	MGA mE	MGA mN	RL	Dip	Az	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade Au g/t	Comments	
KMYD011	Diamond	699200	7669341	196.1	-60	90	345.8	299	299.3	0.58	28.0	Sampling Incomplete	
KMYD012	Diamond	699127	7669550	189.7	-55	90	315.1				NSR	Sampling Incomplete	
KMYC004	RC	699276	7669391	200.5	-60	90	132				NSR		

Main Hill & Breccia Hill Exploration Drilling Results											
Collar Location and Orientation							Intersection Summary				
Hole	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length	Grade Au g/t	
KMYD013A	697524	7664446	176	-57	38.6	240.85	91.47	98.63	7.16	1.67	
							<i>Including</i>	92.57	96.7	4.13	2.22
								125.7	138.98	13.30	2.05
								171.3	182.9	11.16	1.44
							<i>Including</i>	171.3	179.71	8.41	1.78
							<i>and</i>	172.8	173.08	0.27	12.6
KMYD014	697649	7664267	180	-62	45	322.7	220.5	221.88	1.40	3.11	
							<i>Including</i>	220.5	220.88	0.40	8.51
								236.8	242.29	5.51	2.36

								277.1	281	3.92	1.25	
								<i>Including</i>	277.1	277.7	0.62	5.28
KMYD015	697784	7664287	178	-61	43.2		198.88	103	104.72	1.40	0.91	
								<i>Including</i>	103	103.31	0.31	2.1
									120.3	120.52	0.23	2.33
									138	138.86	0.86	1.02

Roe Hills Exploration Drilling Results - Golden Spur Prospect												
Collar Location & Orientation								Intersection Summary				
Hole	Type	MGA mE	MGA mN	RL	Dip	Az	Total Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade Au g/t
KMYC001	RC	699170	7666295	223.3	-60	45	90		8	11	3	0.35
									45	46	1	0.7
									48	49	1	0.38
KMYC002	RC	699200	7666325	212.7	-60	45	90		34	35	1	0.47
KMYC003	RC	699230	7666355	214.9	-60	45	90					NSR

Roe Hills Exploration Drilling Results - Camelback Prospect												
Collar Location & Orientation								Intersection Summary				
Hole	Type	MGA mE	MGA mN	RL	Dip	Az	Total Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade Au g/t
KMYC010	RC	699788	7666150	200	-60	90	102					NSR
KMYC011	RC	699838	7666150	200	-60	90	102		8	12	4	0.84
KMYC012	RC	699888	7666150	200	-60	90	84					NSR

Roe Hills Exploration Drilling Results - Gilt Dragon Prospect												
Collar Location & Orientation								Intersection Summary				
Hole	Type	MGA mE	MGA mN	RL	Dip	Az	Total Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade Au g/t
KMYC005	RC	701294	7663206	200	-60	70	120					NSR
KMYC006	RC	701299	7663155	200	-60	70	120					NSR
KMYC007	RC	701312	7663250	200	-60	90	120		16	20	4	0.31
									58	59	1	0.35

								61	62	1	3.21
								65	66	1	0.3
KMYC008	RC	701372	7663248	200	-60	90	120	4	5	1	0.75
								19	20	1	0.4
								52	53	1	0.33

Roe Hills Exploration Drilling Results - Golden Gully Prospect												
Collar Location & Orientation								Intersection Summary				
Hole	Type	MGA mE	MGA mN	RL	Dip	Az	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade Au g/t	
KMYC009	RC	700255	7663150	200	-60	90	111	20	28	8	0.75	
								24	28	4	1.05	
								42	43	1	0.91	

Table 8. Significant Assays

Referenced Documents		
Date	Title	Reference
10/02/2017	Multiple Stacked Gold Lodes Intersected - Mt York	1
19/12/2016	Further Strong Results from Mt York	2
28/11/2016	Lithium JV with Altura at KAI's Wodgina East Project	3
19/12/2016	Further strong results from Mt York	4
17/11/2016	High grade gold hits up to 20g/t at Mt York	5
9/11/2016	New High Priority Gold Targets Confirmed At Mt York	6
9/11/2016	New High priority gold targets confirmed at Mt York	7
28/10/2016	Gold Drilling advances at Mt York & Roe Hills	8
28/10/2016	Pilbara Minerals Quaterly Report – September 2016	9
28/10/2016	Altura Mining Minerals Quaterly Report – September 2016	10
14/10/2016	Silver Lake Resources Annual Report 2016	11
5/10/2016	Gold Resource Upgrade to Over 250koz	12

Appendix 1 – Kairos Minerals – Mt York Project
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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"> • PXRF Analysis on HQ/NQ2 core and RC chips using a handheld Olympus Innovex Delta Premium (DP4000C model) Portable XRF analyser. Measurements were taken on surface of the core and depth intervals recorded. • HQ/NQ sized cores were sawn with manual brick saw and half split prior to sampling and submitted to the lab. • Half core samples submitted for highest quality and best representation of the sampled material and sample intervals are checked by the supervising geologist and field technician throughout the sampling process. • RC samples are split on a 1 metre sample interval at the rig cyclone. • All sampling is based on either diamond drill core or RC chips. Sample selection is based on geological logging and sampled to geological contacts. Individual assay samples typically vary in length from a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum length of 1.2m for core samples and 1m individual or 2m composite samples for RC chips.
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"> • All drilling carried out by DDH1 Drilling using a UDR top drive multi-purpose RC/diamond drill rig. Tri-cone rock roller bit was used to drill from surface till competent rock was encountered. The hole was then completed with a HQ3/HQ 3metre to NQ2 six metre barrel. Core is continually oriented using Reflex ACT II RD digital core orientation tool.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> • Diamond core is logged in detail at site by supervising geologists and recorded in the Company's database. Overall recoveries are >95% and there was no significant core loss or significant sample recovery problems. Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against depth given on core blocks during the drilling process by the Senior Driller.
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"> • Geologic logging is carried out on the core or chips and recorded as qualitative description of colour, lithological type, grain size, structures, minerals, alteration and other features. • All core is continually photographed using a high resolution digital camera. • Geotechnical logging comprises recovery and RQD measurements.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cores were sawn and half split prior to sampling and submitted to the lab. • Half core samples submitted for highest quality and best representation of the sampled material. Duplicates not required. • Cut sheets prepared and checked by geologist and field technician to ensure correct sample representation. • All samples were collected from the same side of the core to ensure consistent representative sampling. • RC chips were split at the rig cyclone with sampling determined by geologic intervals determined by supervising geologists.
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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis Laboratories Perth for sample preparation and multi-element analysis by sodium peroxide fusion followed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<p>by ICP-OES finish. Gold analyses were carried out via the FA 25/OE or MS technique being Fire Assay with 25g lead collection fire assay in new pots, analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma mass Spectrometry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards, checks, blanks were introduced regularly throughout each sample batch. • Field reading of multi-elements are estimated using Olympus Innovex Delta Premium (DP4000C model) handheld XRF analyser prior to laboratory analysis. • Reading times employed was 15 sec/beam for a total of 30 sec using 2 beam Geochem Mode. • Handheld XRF QAQC includes supplied standards and blanks
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"> • Primary data was collected using Excel templates utilizing lookup codes on laptop computers by Senior Supervising Geologists.
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"> • Drill collars surveyed by GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • All Mt York hole collars are in MGA94 Zone 50 (GDA94). • All Kairos holes are down hole surveyed with north seeking gyro • Vertical control is defined by detail aerial survey +/- 25cm.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal sample spacing for assay samples is 15cm and maximum sample spacing is 1.1m. • Sample spacing width is dependent on geological or grade distribution boundaries. • No sample compositing will be applied to diamond core. • 2-4m composites may be submitted as considered appropriate for initial phases of RC sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes oriented to both the west and east in order to effectively test variable dips. • Holes are designed to intersect the geological contacts as close to perpendicular as possible.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples are collected in the field at the project site by Kairos personnel. • All samples are delivered to the laboratory by reputable courier in secure numbered polyweave/calico bags.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A