ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **23 May 2018**

PILBARA GOLD PROJECT MINERAL RESOURCES JUMP TO 643,000 OUNCES

Highly successful maiden drilling programs deliver 290% Resource increase for Mount York deposit to 486,000oz – with strong potential for further growth

Highlights

- **150% increase in the overall Pilbara Gold Project JORC 2012 Mineral Resource inventory, including the Mt. York, Iron Stirrup and Old Faithful gold deposits, to:**
    - **Indicated and Inferred Resource of 14.4Mt @ 1.39g/t Au for 643,000oz**
- **290% increase in the JORC 2012 Mineral Resource for the Mount York gold deposit to:**
    - **Indicated and Inferred Resource of 11.3Mt @ 1.34g/t Au for 486,000koz**
- **Main Hill-Breccia Hill-Gossan Hill now confirmed as a single deposit that extends over 3.5km of strike – now described as the Mt York gold deposit moving forward. The substantial increase stems from the highly successful extensional drilling program completed last year.**
- **Each of the deposits remain open both along strike and at depth, providing outstanding opportunities to further increase the Resource and target higher-grade mineralization at depth.**
- **A major new drilling program has commenced to follow up these opportunities and pave the way for further resource increases.**

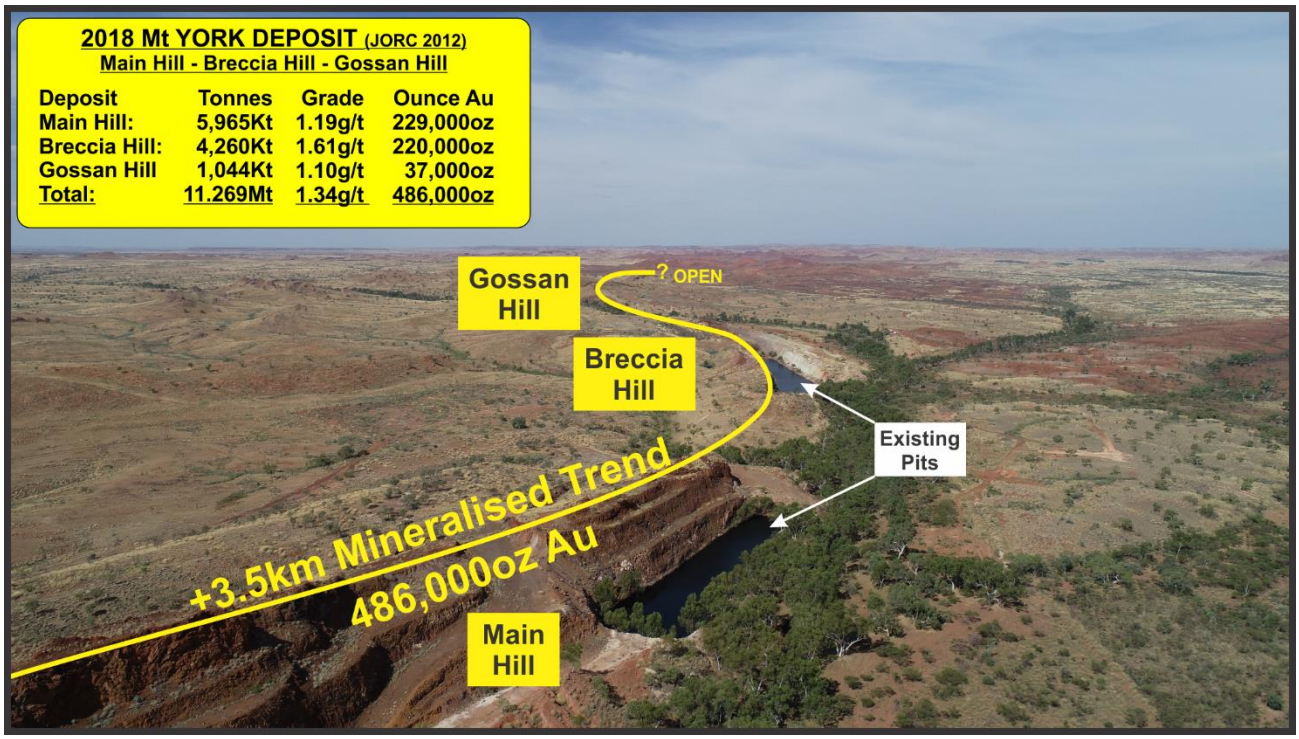

Plate 1. Aerial view of the Mt York Gold Deposit, looking east – north – east.

Kairos Executive Chairman Terry Topping said: *"This is a great result which firmly cements Kairos' position as a significant player in the Pilbara gold scene. The maiden drilling programs completed late last year have confirmed that the zone of BIF-hosted gold mineralisation at Mt York is continuous between the previously mined Breccia Hill and Main Hill shallow open pits, and extends for at least a further 1km to the east to Gossan Hill.*

"The upgraded 486,000oz Resource at Mt York encompasses three contiguous deposits in Main Hill, Breccia Hill and Gossan Hill, extending over a strike length of 3.5km and to a depth of 150m. The Resource remains open in most directions, and there is clear potential to add further ounces both along strike and at depth – including the opportunity to target higher grade zones at depth.

"After acquiring the Mt York Prospect in early 2016, we were able to quickly establish a significant maiden Resource of 258,000oz based on a thorough evaluation of the historical work and a reinterpretation of the geology at each of the deposits. We have now more than doubled that Resource through focused, cost-effective exploration, and I am confident that we can continue to grow it rapidly – establishing a gold project of significant scale and potential right on the doorstep of a major new lithium mining centre at Pilgangoora. This result is a credit to the vision and hard work of our exploration team, and I would like to thank them for their efforts in getting the project to this stage."

Kairos Minerals Ltd (ASX: KAI) is pleased to announce a further significant increase in Mineral Resources at its 100%-owned Pilbara Gold Project in the northwest of WA (Figure 1), with recent drilling more than doubling the contained gold at Mt York from the previously reported *258,000* ounces to **643,000** ounces.

The updated Resource for these centrally located deposits, including Mt York, Iron Stirrup and Old Faithful, brings the global **Mineral Resource estimate at the Pilbara Gold Project to:**

- **14.4 million tonnes at 1.3g/t gold for 643,000 ounces of contained gold**, confirming that it is emerging as a significant new WA gold project.

The updated Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate for the **Mt York Gold Deposit** is:

- **11.3 million tonnes grading 1.34g/t gold for 486,000 ounces of contained gold**, which represents a 290 per cent increase in contained gold over the previous Resource estimate (see ASX Announcement 5 October 2016).

Technical work on the Mineral Resources was completed by independent consultants Auralia Mining Consulting, Perth WA. The Mineral Resource is constrained within a Whittle shell with basic economic assumptions that ensure the resource has a realistic chance of being mined. Resources extend to a vertical depth of 150m, with the deposit remaining open both down-plunge and along strike.

The updated Mineral Resource was based on drilling completed by Kairos Minerals in 2016 and 2017 (see ASX Announcements – 28 October 2016, 9 November 2016, 17 November 2016, 19 December 2016, 10 February 2017, 29 May 2017, 30 November 2017, 4 December 2017 and 18 December 2017).

The significant increase in the Mineral Resource at Mt York (comprising Main Hill, Breccia Hill and Gossan Hill) stemmed largely from a reinterpretation of the deposit geology based on results from the highly successful extensional drilling program completed late last year.

The results confirmed that Main Hill, Breccia Hill and indeed Gossan Hill are all part of a single continuous gold mineralised system rather than a series of separate "pods" as previously thought.

A major new drilling program has commenced at Mt York to test the potential for further extensions to the mineralised zone and undertake additional in-fill drilling.

May 2018 JORC Mineral Resource Update

The updated Mineral Resource estimate is set out below:

Pilbara Gold Deposit Resources – Reported at a 0.5g/t Au Cut

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
Mt York (1,2)	5,296	1.23	210	5,973	1.44	276	11,269	1.34	486
Iron Stirrup (1)	612	1.84	36	465	2.07	31	1,077	1.94	67
Old Faithful (3)	934	1.33	39	1,135	1.40	51	2,069	1.37	90
Total	**6,842**	**1.30**	**285**	**7,573**	**1.47**	**358**	**14,415**	**1.39**	**643**

Note: Numbers may not total due to rounding
(1) Resources are constrained within a whittle shell that assumed basic economic parameters
(2) Mt York comprises of the Breccia Hill, Main Hill and Gossan Hill deposits
(3) Resource was previously released to the ASX 1 August 2016 - https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20160801/pdf/43905xlydtq9qq.pdf

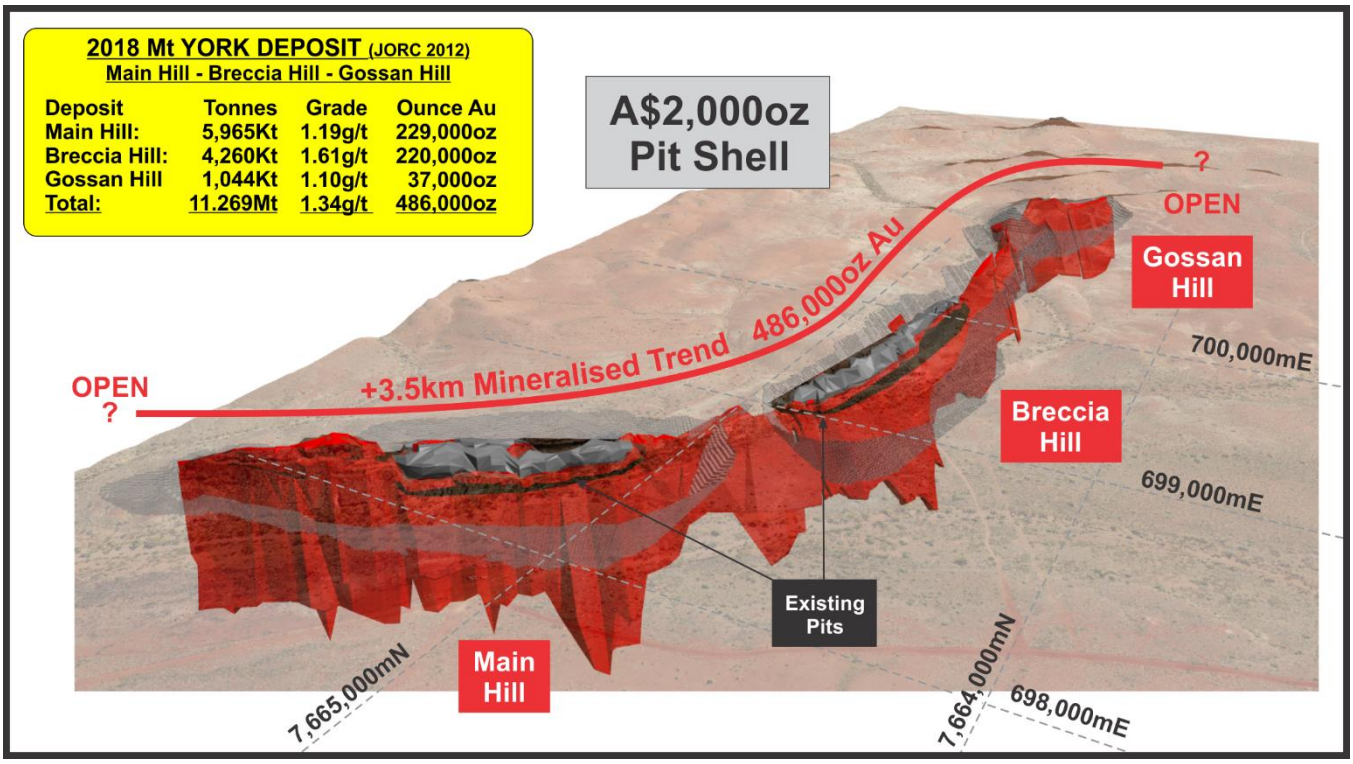

Figure 2. Mt York Deposit – Main Hill – Breccia Hill – Gossan Hill.

Project Location

The project area described in this release is located 90km SE of Port Hedland in the West Pilbara of Western Australia (Figure 3).

Access is from the Great Northern Highway turn-off at Wodgina Creek heading east towards the Pilgangoora lithium – tantalite district. Kairos's 100%-owned owned project tenure is situated immediately east of Pilbara Minerals and Altura Mining's lithium projects (Figure 3), which are currently under construction, and comprises 12 Prospecting Licences (P45/2987-2998 inclusive).

The Mt York Gold deposit (Main Hill, Breccia Hill and Gossan Hill) is secured by tenements P45/2994 and P45/2991, which occur entirely within the Wallareenya Pastoral Lease.

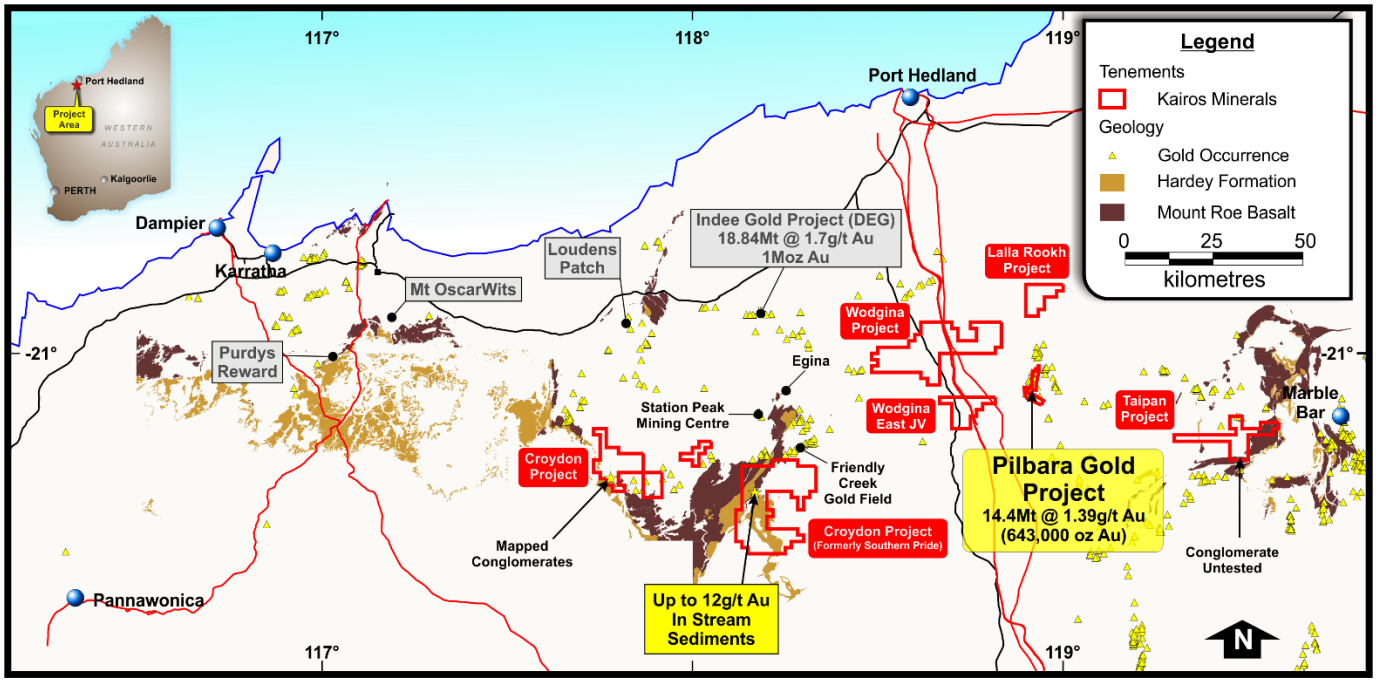

Figure 3. Pilbara Gold Project tenement locations.

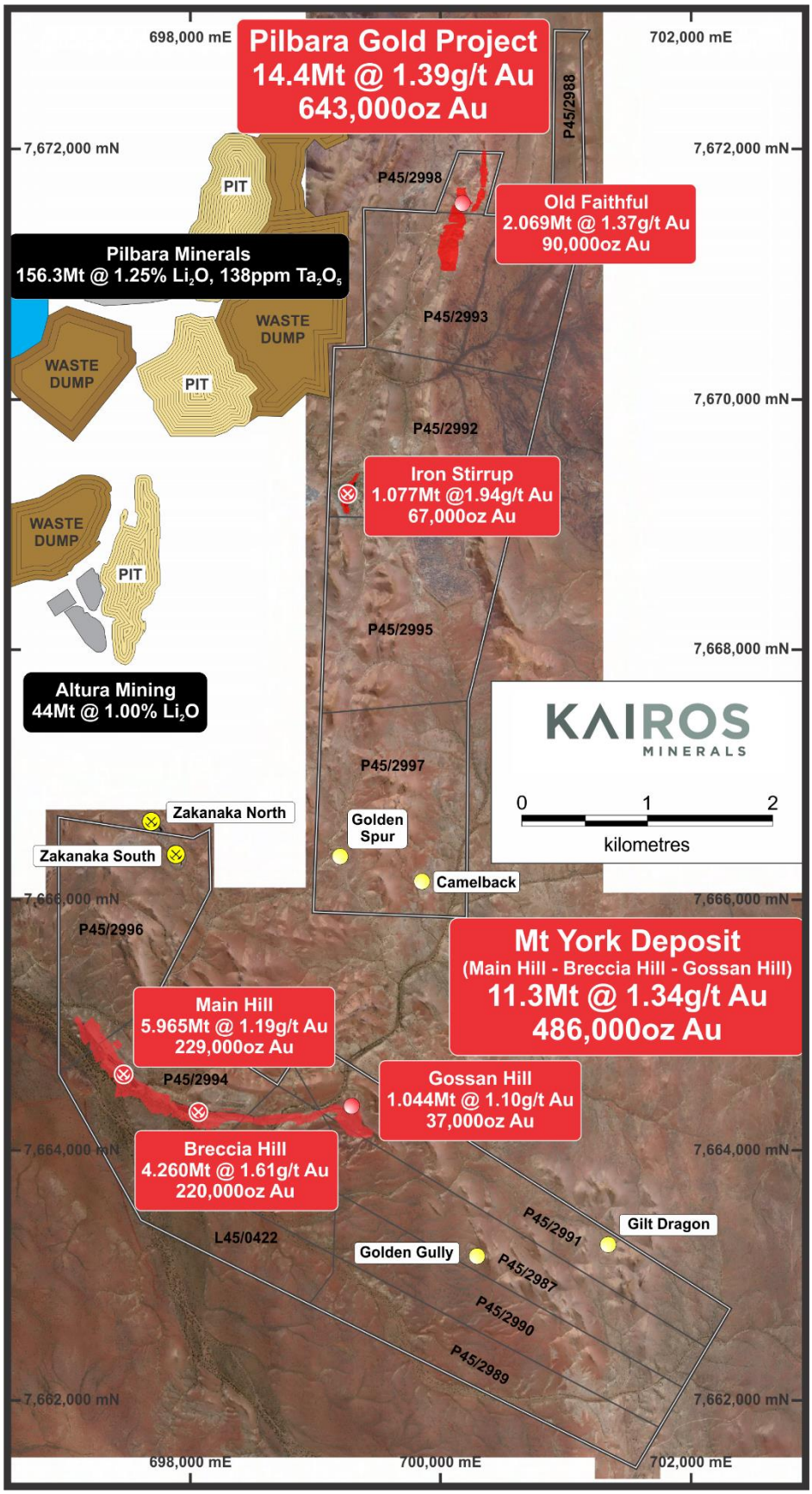

Figure 4. Pilbara Gold Project.

Project History

Historic mining occurred at the Breccia Hill, Main Hill, Iron Stirrup, Zakanaka and McPhee's deposits in the mid 1990's. A total of 125,493oz of gold was recovered from 2.114 million tonnes of ore with an average grade of 1.85g/t gold during the 4-year period from 1994 to closure of the mines in 1998.

Local Geology and Mineralisation

Mt York

The gold mineralisation at Mt York is contained within an Archean banded iron formation (BIF) which is unconformably overlain by a lenticular polymict pebble – cobble conglomerate horizon up to 15m thick. The footwall to the BIF within the areas drill tested to date is dominantly basalt. In the mineralised zone gold mineralisation is wholly contained within arsenopyrite-loellingite assemblages. The better mineralised sections are associated with major shear zones, heavily impregnated with pyrrhotite and coarsely crystalline arsenopyrite.

The primary mineralisation is contained in parallel lodes dipping 60 degrees to sub-vertical to the west.

Iron Stirrup and Old Faithful

The Iron Stirrup Ultramafic is the main host rock for gold mineralisation at both the Iron Stirrup and Old faithful deposits. The unit is dominantly talc-carbonate schist with some serpentinite, talc-carbonate-chlorite and talc-chlorite assemblages. The suite is highly deformed with precursor protoliths interpreted as having a volcanic-komatiitic affinity.

Gold mineralisation at Iron Stirrup is associated with sulphide mineralisation including pyrite and pyrrhotite and is generally evenly distributed throughout the well-defined mineralised zone. The mineralisation extends to a vertically drilled depth of at least 125m, dipping steeply west at 70-80 degrees. The zone remains open at depth and along strike.

At Old Faithful gold mineralisation is hosted within or adjacent to strongly folded/faulted talc-chlorite-carbonate units with minor associated interflow sediments and cherts.

Sampling and Sub-sampling

The results were achieved via a combination of RC and diamond drilling. Samples were collected as 1m intervals via on-board cone splitters then for RC work collected in large numbered plastic bags. Holes were generally angled orthogonal to local strike orientations in order to provide optimum intersections through the targeted primary sequences. A number of historical drill holes were drilled vertically to delineate the oxide material.

Diamond core was used for geotechnical, metallurgical and density measurements as well as lithology logging and assaying.

Sample Analysis Method

For the Carpentaria Gold & Lynas Gold NL drilling, the analytical technique used was a 50g fire assay. Samples were analysed by the Australian Assay Laboratories Group in Perth, Western Australia.

Kairos samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for Four Acid Multi-Element Analysis ICP-OES finish (4A/OE33). 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.

Drilling Techniques

For the recent Kairos drilling, all RC drilling was carried out by Strike Drilling Pty Ltd using an X350 track mounted drill rig with track mounted Morooka support vehicle and booster compressor. 3.5" diameter drill rods, 106mm diameter blade bit, 104mm diameter face sampling hammer. All diamond drilling was completed by DDH1 utilising RC pre-collars followed with diamond tails or by diamond coring from surface to provide better deviation control. Diamond drilling was mostly carried out with NQ2 sized equipment, using standard tube.

Estimation Methodology

All drill holes were logged in full and geological interpretation of logged data carried out in cross-sectional and plan view. All mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade. Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging was used to estimate average block grades for gold only using Surpac software. A Parent block size was selected for the Mt York deposits of 20mE x 10mN x 10mRL for both the deposits, with sub-blocking down to 5.00 x 2.50 x 2.50. The Iron Stirrup block model has a parent block size of 10mE x 20mN x 10mRl with subblocking down to 2.50mE x 5.00mN x 2.50mRL. The parent block size dimension was selected on the results obtained from Kriging Neighbourhood An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and adjusted to account for the variations in lode orientations.

All Mineral Resources has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off. The cut-off grade of 0.5g/t for the stated Mineral Resource estimate is determined from economic parameters and reflects the anticipated mining practices.

Resource Classification

The resource was classified as Indicated, and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced RC/DD drilling of less than 40m by 40m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas of the deposit where drill hole spacing was greater than 40m by 40m and up to a maximum spacing of 60m. The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by infill drilling which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades.

The Mt York and Iron Stirrup Mineral Resource is constrained within a whittle shell with basic economic assumptions that ensure the resource has a realistic chance of being mined. Resources extend to a vertical depth of 150 metres, with the deposit remaining open both down-plunge and along strike.

Mining and Metallurgical Methods and Parameters

The Company believes the deposits described in this release are able to be assessed for open pit mining techniques. Gold deposits of similar grade, geological settings and geometries to those being evaluated by Kairos Minerals are successfully mined using open pit mining techniques locally (previous historic mining of Mt York) and elsewhere in Western Australia.

Historical metallurgical test work and milling indicate that conventional gravity and CIP extraction led to gold recoveries greater than 90% at standard grind sizes. It is assumed that extraction of gold during any future exploitation of the deposits will be achieved by gravity and cyanide leaching methods, with recoveries greater than 90% based on these results.

About Kairos Minerals

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

The Company's 100%-owned Pilbara Gold-Project has its central "hub" located ~100km south of Port Hedland in the world-class Pilgangoora district immediately adjacent to the major lithium-tantalum projects owned by Pilbara Minerals and Altura Mining which are both currently in advanced stages of construction and development.

Since acquiring the project in early 2016, Kairos has rapidly established a 643,000oz JORC 2012 compliant Gold Mineral Resource by re-evaluating the previously known resources from the historical Lynas Find gold project, which produced over 125,000oz of gold between 1994 and 1998 and by executing highly focussed, cost effective exploration in its own right.

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 recent exploration work has confirmed the potential for significant discoveries of high grade gold, nickel and cobalt mineralisation. Kairos' tenure adjoins the emerging Lake Roe gold discovery, owned by Breaker Resources (ASX: BRB).

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

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

- Newexco – geological & geophysical consultants – Adrian Black, Bill Amann & staff
- Geochemical Consulting Services – Dr Nigel Brand
- Strike Drilling – RC Drilling Services
- DDH1 – Diamond Drilling Services
- Auralia Mining Consulting – Resource Evaluation

For further information, please contact:

Investors:
Mr Terry Topping
Chairman
Kairos Minerals Limited

Media:
Nicholas Read/Paul Armstrong
Read Corporate
Ph: 08 9388 1474

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. Mr Vallance holds shares and options in, and is a full time employee of, Kairos Minerals Ltd. The information was also reviewed by Mr Terry Topping, who is a Director of Kairos Minerals Ltd and who is also a Member of AusIMM. Mr Topping holds shares in, and is a director and full time employee of, Kairos Minerals Ltd. Both Mr Vallance and Mr Topping have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' (the JORC Code 2012). Mr Vallance and Mr Topping have consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. The Australian Securities Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or adequacy of this release.

Appendix 1 – Kairos Minerals – Pilbara Gold 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	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All drilling results presented by Kairos Minerals Limited (the "Company") for the Pilbara Gold deposits are summarised from historical work completed by Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd and Lynas Gold NL during exploration and mining activities for the period 1985 to 1996. • The results were achieved via a combination of RAB, RC and diamond drilling. Holes were generally angled towards grid east to provide optimum intersections through the targeted primary sequence. • No comments can be made about the drilling recoveries prior to the Kairos drilling. • Samples were submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing, pulverizing to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. • All sampling relevant to the work completed by Kairos and referred to in this release is based on either RC or diamond drilling. • PXRF Analysis of RC chips for lithogeochemical purposes was carried out routinely using a handheld Olympus Innovex Delta Premium (DP4000C model) Portable XRF analyser. • Samples were split on a 1 metre sample interval at the rig cyclone. • Sample selection is based on geological logging and sampled to geological contacts. Individual assay samples typically vary in length from 1m individual to 4m composites. • Sample recoveries are monitored to ensure RC samples weighed 2.5kg-3.5kg, and field procedures are in place to ensure no contamination/loss/alteration of the sample occurs to minimise any sampling collection errors.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All samples were delivered by Kairos personnel to Toll Ipec Port Hedland for transport to Intertek Genalysis Perth WA laboratories for final analysis. • All samples were submitted for Four Acid Multi-Element Analysis (4A/OE33) and Fire Assay for Gold (FA/ICP-OES) • No twinned holes exist currently in Mt York or Iron Stirrup deposits, an assessment of representivity is unable to be made. • All samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to get at least 85% passing 75µm
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• All RC drilling was carried out by Strike Drilling Pty Ltd using an X350 track mounted drill rig with track mounted Morooka support vehicle and booster compressor. 3.5" dia drill rods, 106mm dia blade bit, 104mm dia face sampling hammer. • For deeper holes, RC holes were followed with diamond tails. Diamond drilling was mostly carried out with NQ2 sized equipment, using standard tube. • All holes were surveyed by the Drilling Supervisor/Senior Driller at regular intervals downhole as the drilling progressed using a north seeking gyroscopic survey instrument.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether*	• Recoveries from historical sampling techniques are unknown. • Drilling and exploration standard operating procedures (SOPS) utilised by the drilling contractor, contracted to Kairos ensured all material ended in the correct bag. Use of drilling fluids was needed at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	times, with slow penetration rates experienced in deeper holes along with an increase of water ingress. Further booster air compression was brought onto site to remove the water to ensure dry samples. • The drilling contractor had specific SOPS with regard to difficult drilling conditions to maximise recovery. If there was an issue in recovery, it was noted and further analysis was undertaken after receipt of the sample and assay result to check for any bias. Sample recoveries for the RC holes are high, especially within the mineralised zones. No significant bias is seen.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Detailed geological logging of the entirety of each hole by Kairos geologists is carried out on the RC chips and diamond core and recorded as qualitative description of colour, lithological type, grain size, structures, minerals, alteration and various other features. • Representative material is sieved and collected as 1m individual samples in number coded plastic chip trays and stored at the Company's site storage facility or in Perth. • Photography of chips is not routinely done. • Detailed petrological studies are planned for selected samples to assist ongoing evaluation. • The detail and quality of the logging, once all the data was converted into a similar logging format (data ranges from 1990 – 2018) has enabled the competent person to be able to define appropriate domains, based on geology, appropriate for Mineral Resource Estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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*	• The majority of AC/RC samples were dry. Minor water ingress occurred during rod/bit changes however samples were generally dry once active drilling recommenced. • Samples were collected as 1m intervals via on-board cone splitters then laid out on the ground in the case of AC or for RC work collected in large numbered plastic bags .

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Sample quality was ensured by monitoring sample volume and by regularly cleaning the rig cyclone & sample splitters. • Sampling sheets were prepared and checked by Kairos' site geologists and field technicians to ensure correct sample representation. • QAQC samples were included at the rates of 1:25 as field duplicate and 1:50, certified reference material (standard). These samples are analysed with the original sample and provide assessment of the representivity of the sample. From the analysed duplicate data values above 1.0 ppm showed a relatively poor repeatability. Due to the coarse nature of the deposit exhibiting a nugget effect, it is no surprise to see moderate repeatability. • Sample sizes (1.5kg to 3kg) at Mt York and Iron Stirrup are considered to be a sufficient size to accurately represent the gold mineralisation based on the mineralisation style, the width and continuity of the intersections, the sampling methodology, the coarse gold variability and the assay ranges for the gold. Field duplicates have routinely been collected to ensure monitoring of the sub- sampling quality. • Laboratory duplicates (sample preparation split) were also completed roughly every 15th sample to assess the analytical precision of the laboratory. Acceptable level of repeatability and precision was noted for the historical assaying and Kairos testing.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether*	• For the Carpentaria Gold & Lynas Gold NL drilling, the analytical technique used was a 50g fire assay. Samples were analysed by the Australian Assay Laboratories Group in Perth, Western Australia. • Kairos samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for Four Acid Multi-Element Analysis ICP-OES finish (4A/OE33). Gold analyses were carried out via the FA 25/OE or MS technique being Fire Assay with 25g lead collection fire

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	assay in new pots, analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry. • Fire Assay is industry standard for gold and considered appropriate. • Certified Reference Material (CRM or standards) and blanks were inserted every 50th sample to assess the assaying accuracy of the external laboratories. Field duplicates were inserted every 25th sample to assess the repeatability from the field and variability of the gold mineralisation. Laboratory duplicates were also completed approximately every 15th sample to assess the precision of assaying. Evaluation of both the resource definition drilling submitted standards, and the internal laboratory quality control data, indicates assaying to be accurate and without significant drift • Results of the QAQC sampling were considered acceptable for an Archaean gold deposit. Substantial focus has been given to ensuring sampling procedures met industry best practise to ensure acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were achieved in a coarse gold environment. • Review of the Intertek Genalysis laboratory Standard Operating Procedures (SOPS) used in the latest Kairos drilling found no deficiencies in the procedures to suggest any bias. • No laboratory audits were undertaken
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Primary data was collected using Excel templates utilizing lookup codes on laptop computers by Senior Supervising Geologists. • No twin holes were drilled. • All data is received and stored securely in digital format in the Company's database. • Final data is rigorously interpreted by Kairos' geoscientific personnel. • Significant intersections are calculated by Kairos supervising geoscientists & verified by senior management.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The majority of the holes drilled by Lynas Gold NL in 1987 and 1988 were surveyed by Zuideveld & Bennett (ZB) using a control point with an assumed RL of 500m. Holes from 1993 onwards were surveyed by Lynas Gold NL mine site staff surveyors. Lynas resurveyed all holes drilled by Carpentaria Gold. All drill hole coordinates were provided in local grid as well as in AMG. A simple translation has converted the drill hole coordinates to MGA Zone 50. • Kairos collars surveyed by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • All Mt. York hole collars are in MGA94 Zone 50 (GDA94). • All Kairos AC/RC/DD holes were surveyed down hole with north seeking gyroscopic survey instruments by the Supervising/Senior driller. • Mine working cross checks support the locations of historic drilling. • Topographic surface has been prepared from satellite and mine surveys. The existing pit floors have been provided by Kairos. • Local grid is used for all estimation
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Nominal hole spacing of the Carpentaria Gold and Lynas Gold NL drilling is approximately 20 metres along strike and 5m across strike. • The mineralised domains have sufficient grade continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• The majority of RC/DD holes were drilled at -60 deg to provide true width intersections of the targeted horizon. • The targeted gold bearing structures are interpreted to be moderately to steeply dipping to the west.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Unknown for historical samples. • For drilling completed by Kairos the sample chain of custody is managed by Kairos. All samples were collected in the field at the project site in number coded calico bags/secure labelled polyweave sacks by Kairos' geological and field personnel. • All samples were delivered directly to Toll Ipec Port Hedland by Kairos personnel prior to being transported to IG laboratories in Perth WA for final analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review or audits have been conducted

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and* • *ownership including* • *agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Kairos Limited owns 100% of the tenements that define the Pilbara Gold Project. • The project consists of 12 PL's • P45/2987 – 2998 inclusive • The Project is Located on Wallareenya & Strelley Pastoral Co Pastoral leases. • Kairos is not aware of any existing impediments nor of any potential impediments which may impact ongoing exploration and development activities at the Project site.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by* • *other parties.*	• Significant past work has been carried out by other parties including open pit mining of previously defined gold resources. • The Mt. York Gold Deposit was discovered by Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd in 1986. Lynas Gold NL acquired the project in the early 1990's and mined a number of deposits as a successful open pit operation by that company between 1994 – 1998. Other companies to have explored the area include Austamax, MIM and Trafford Resources. • Significant historical Au exploration including, surface geochemical sampling, airborne and ground electromagnetic geophysical surveys, RAB, AC, RC and DD drilling. This is acknowledged in past ASX announcements and Company reports.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Regional Geology • The Pilabar Gold Project lies within the Pilgangoora Greenstone Belt of the Archaean Pilbara Craton. The Pilbara Craton is composed of greenstone and sediment units which have been deformed by tight isoclinal folds during the intrusion of diapiric granites. The Pilgangoora Greenstone Belt covers an area of about 600 square kilometres and

forms the western part of the large central greenstone belt of the east Pilbara the Carlindi Batholith bounds the greenstone belt to the north-east and north-west; the Yule Batholith lies to the south-west and the internal Strelley granitoid lies to the east.

- 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. The Warrawoona Group dominates the lithology of the synclinal limbs, whilst the Gorge Creek Group conformably overlies the Warrawoona Group and dominates the lithology within the synclinal core

Local geology

- The Iron Stirrup ultramafic is the main host rock for gold mineralisation at the Mt York prospects. The unit is dominantly talc-carbonate schist with some talc-carbonate-chlorite and talc-chlorite assemblages. The suite is highly deformed and is thought to have a volcanic, komatiitic affinity, possibly in association with Archaean sea-floor spreading or rifting.
- The Mount York deposit tenements lie on the eastern limb of the Pilgangoora Syncline. The area contains the older Warrawoona Group of basalts, felsic volcanic, sediments and cherts and the younger Gorge Creek Group of medium to coarse-grained clastic sediments and schists. These have been metamorphosed to upper greenschist-lower amphibolite grade facies. Gold mineralisation in the area is contained within an Archaean banded iron formation (BIF). The BIF is thought to correlate with the upper part of the Euro Basalt - one of the upper

		members of the Warrawoona Group which consists of a mafic volcanic sequence between 150 to 450 m thick. • The BIF is unconformably overlain to the southwest by a lenticular pebble-cobble conglomerate horizon up to 15m thick belonging to the Lalla Rookh Sandstone of the Gorge Creek Group. The basal zone of the conglomerate may be sheared and contains coarse pyrrhotite, minor arsenopyrite-loellingite, trace pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and gold mineralisation Mineralisation • The gold mineralisation at Mt York is contained within a well foliated Talc-carbonate-magnetite-serpentite rock with associated pyrite and pyrrhotite. • In the mineralised zone gold mineralisation is wholly contained within arsenopyrite-loellingite assemblages. The better mineralised sections are associated with major shear zones, heavily impregnated with pyrrhotite and coarsely crystalline arsenopyrite. • The primary mineralisation is contained in parallel lodes dipping 60 degrees to sub vertical to the west.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding* • *of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all* • *Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is* • *not Material and this* • *exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the*	• The co ordinates and other attributes of all drillholes relevant to the work being described are included in summary tables within the body and appendices of the release and previous ASX releases.

	Competent Person should clearly explain why • *this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration* • *Results, weighting averaging* • *techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades)* • *and cut-off grades are usually* • *Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of* • *high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of* • *such aggregations should be* • *shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not being reported. • Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. • Metal equivalent values have not been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration* • *Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All intercepts reported are measured in down hole metres. • All holes are oriented to provide intersections which are orthogonal to the respective targeted horizon.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and* • *tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should* • *include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar* • *locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the ASX release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration* • *Results is not practicable,* • *representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All exploration results have been previously reported
Other substantive Exploration data	• *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*	• All interpretations for the Mt York and Iron Stirrup mineralisation are consistent with observations made and information gained during previous mining of the open pits.

	• *– size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All interpretations for the Mt York and Iron Stirrup deposits, are consistent with observations made in historic reports. • Exploration including mapping, geochemical sampling has been completed and has aided interpretations for the Mineral Resource Estimate. • Geophysical surveys are designed and managed by Newexco Services Pty Ltd. Interpretation of the aeromagnetics, gravity and electromagnetic data is being undertaken by Newexco Services Pty Ltd. • Gold and multi-element analysis is being conducted routinely on all Kairos samples for a base metal suite and potentially deleterious elements including Al, As, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Ni, S, Ti, Zn plus Au, Pt, Pd & Pd.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests* • *for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale* • *step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further AC, RC and Diamond drilling is planned to continue assessment of the high priority gold trends at Mt York and Iron Stirrup and additional high priority targets identified throughout the Company's tenure. • Metallurgical test work and petrographic studies are planned • Further geophysical surveys to assist ongoing exploration efforts in areas where the prospective basement rocks are buried under cover ,including IP and gravity, is proposed in conjunction with the already successful geochemical and geological modelling. • Further surface geochemical surveys are planned in areas where residual soils have been identified. • Interrogation of historical datasets is ongoing. • Refer to diagrams in the body of the release.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Following importation, the data goes through a series of digital and visual checks for duplication and non-conformity, followed by manual validation by the competent person • The database has been systematically audited by the CP. Original drilling records were compared to the equivalent records in the database. No major discrepancies were found.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The most recent site visits was conducted by Terry Topping in October 2017 and January 2018. Drilling, logging and sampling procedures were reviewed and no issues were found.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be high • Geological logging has been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation. • A model of the lithology and weathering was generated prior to the mineralisation domain interpretation commencing. The mineralisation geometry has a very strong relationship with the lithological interpretation and structure in both the oxide/fresh mineralisation. For the oxide/fresh mineralisation the weathered zones become important factors in mineralisation controls and have been applied to guide the mineralisation zone interpretation. • Kairos drilling has supported and refined the model and the current interpretation is considered robust, infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade continuity
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Mt York gold deposit consists of three contiguous deposits, Breccia Hill, Main Hill and Gossan Hill. Mt York consists of approximately 3.5km of strike

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		length with mineralisation extending from 250RL to -250m, and is open at depth. • The Iron Stirrup Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 315m (from 7,669,085mN – 7,669,400mN) and includes the 250m vertical interval from 220mRL to -30mRL
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was undertaken using Surpac software. Detailed statistical and geostatistical investigations have been completed on the captured estimation data set (1m composites). This includes exploratory data analysis, boundary analysis and grade estimation trials. The variography applied to grade estimation has been generated using Snowden Supervisor. These investigations have been completed on the ore domain and above-ore domain separately. KNA analysis has also been conducted in Snowden Supervisor in various locations on the ore domain to determine the optimum block size, minimum and maximum samples per search and search distance. • One element, Au g/t was estimated using parent cell estimation, with density being assigned by lithology and oxidation state. Drill hole data was coded using three dimensional domains reflecting the geological interpretation based on the structural, lithological, alteration and oxidation characteristics of the Mineral Resource. One metre composited data was used to estimate the domains. The domains were treated as hard boundaries and only informed by data from the domain. The impact of outliers in the sample distributions used to inform each domain was reduced by the use of grade capping. Grade capping was applied on a domain scale and a combination of analytical tools such as histograms of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		grade, Coefficient of Variation (COV) analysis and log probability plots were used to determine the grade caps for each domain. • A top cut of 15.30g/t was used for the Mt York models and 13.00g/t for Iron Stirrup • A Parent block size was selected for the Mt York deposits of 20mE x 10mN x 10mRL for both the deposits, with sub-blocking down to 5.00 x 2.50 x 2.50. The Iron Stirrup block model has a parent block size of 10mE x 20mN x 10mRl with subblocking down to 2.50mE x 5.00mN x 2.50mRL. • For Mt York a Search Pass 1 used a minimum of 14 samples and a maximum of 22 samples in the first pass with an ellipsoid search. Search pass 2 was a minimum of 12 samples and a maximum of 22 samples with an ellipsoid search. In the third pass an ellipsoid search was used with a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 22 samples. • For Iron Stirrup a Search Pass 1 used a minimum of 12 samples and a maximum of 20 samples in the first pass with an ellipsoid search. Search pass 2 was a minimum of 10 samples and a maximum of 20 samples with an ellipsoid search. In the third pass an ellipsoid search was used with a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 20 samples. • A dynamic search strategy was used with the search ellipse oriented to the semi-variogram model. The first pass was at the variogram range, with subsequent passes expanding the ellipse by factors of 1.5 and 2, then a final factor of 3 was used to inform any remaining unfilled blocks. The majority of the Mineral Resource was informed by the first two passes, domains that were informed by the third and fourth pass were flagged with a lower resource classification or remain unclassified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No assumption of mining selectivity has been incorporated into the estimate. • Only gold (Au) was estimated in the Mineral Resource. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade. • Validation checks included statistical comparison between drill sample grades, the OK and ID2 estimate results for each domain. Visual validation of grade trends for each element along the drill sections was completed and trend plots comparing drill sample grades and model grades for northings, eastings and elevation were completed. These checks show reasonable correlation between estimated block grades and drill sample grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages have been estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Mineral Resources are reported using a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Resource model assumes open cut mining is completed and a moderate to high level of mining selectivity is achieved in mining. It has been assumed that high quality grade control will be applied to ore/waste delineation processes using AC/RC drilling, or similar, at a nominal spacing of 10m (north – along strike) and 5m (east – across strike) and applying a pattern sufficient to ensure adequate coverage of the mineralisation zones.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is*	• From historical test work and milling, it is assumed that extraction of gold will be achieved by gravity and cyanide leaching methods for the mineralisation, with recoveries expected equal to or greater than 90% based on these results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors. Historical open-cut mining has occurred at the Breccia Hill, Main Hill and Iron Stirrup deposit. The Company will work to mitigate environmental impact as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density assumptions used in the resource estimate were from testing in the exploration programs and subsequent mining by Lynas Gold NL. • Specific gravity was determined by water displacement with wax coating. • Fixed density values were assigned into the block model for each regolith unit. The density values were based on physical measurements taken historically and were 2.10 t/m^3 for oxide, 2.39 t/m3 for transitional material and 2.90 t/m^3 for fresh material.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The resource was classified as Indicated, and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced RC drilling of less than 40m by 40m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The Inferred Mineral

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Resource was assigned to areas of the deposit where drill hole spacing was greater than 40m by 40m and up to a maximum spacing of 60m. • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by infill drilling which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audits or review of the Mineral Resource estimate has been conducted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The lode geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the level of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by • qualified geologists. A recognized laboratory has been used for all analyses. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.