

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

29 April 2025

Kairos targets major resource boost at 1.4Moz Mt York Gold Project, with ~30,000m drilling underway

Kairos' largest drill programme to date at +4,500m long Main Trend and Main Hill Extension at Mt York; sampling outlines larger potential at Gilt Dragon prospect

Highlights

- Kairos' largest, fully-funded drill programme to date has commenced at 1.4Moz Mt York Gold Project in WA's Pilbara region
- 30,432m drilling is planned (18,872m in Phase 1; 11,560m in Phase 2) with six diamond holes already completed for 1,166.9m by two DDH1 diamond rigs. A third diamond rig is expected in June
- Phase 1 drilling comprises 79 diamond & RC drill holes, targeting resource growth along Main Trend that remains open at depth and along-strike; Phase 2 drilling will mostly drive resource conversion
- Drilling at the Main Hill Extension prospect on PLS tenement E45/2241 is the highest priority Stage 1 target. Kairos will commence this drilling programme subject to agreeing a full form mineral rights agreement with PLS and then fulfilling relevant terms and conditions thereunder
- Kairos will use drilling results to update Mt York's Mineral Resource Estimate later in 2025 and used in Mt York PFS, which is funded through to completion
- Kairos will follow up on soil sample results expanding the Gilt Dragon prospect, 3km SE of Main Trend, that could provide satellite gold mineralisation for Mt York.

Kairos Minerals Ltd (ASX:KAI) ("KAI" or the "Company") is pleased to announce ~30,000m drilling has commenced at its 1.4Moz Mt York Gold Project in WA to begin what will be Kairos's largest drilling programme since it acquired the gold project in 2016.

Drilling aims to test extensions of mineralisation and to infill the current resource at Main Trend to boost gold resources at Mt York from its current 1.4Moz gold resource inventory. Secondly, drilling results aim to convert Inferred resources to higher-confidence Indicated resources, ahead of a mineral resource estimate (MRE) update expected in Q3 or Q4 2025.

An updated MRE will feed into a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) which is underway after a November 2024 Scoping Study confirmed Mt York has the potential to be a technically and financially robust gold project, generating strong returns for Kairos¹.

Since Kairos took ownership of Mt York in 2016, the Main Trend resource has grown from 123,000oz Au (2.91Mt @ 1.32 g/t Au²) to the current resource of **43.08Mt @ 1.00 g/t Au for 1.39Moz³** at a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off grade (**62.95Mt @ 0.81g/t Au for 1.64Moz** at a 0.3 g/t Au cut-off grade).

In 2024, Kairos completed a sales agreement with neighbour Pilbara Minerals Ltd (ASX:PLS) to sell non-core ground around Mt York for \$20M⁴ and receive gold and base metal rights to 367km² of exploration licences and applications surrounding Mt York (subject to negotiating a full-form mineral rights agreement)⁵. Importantly, this includes a mineralised 1,500m northwest strike extension of the Mt York mine stratigraphy.

Receiving access to the 1,500m Main Hill Extension Prospect, plus the first \$10M cash payment received from PLS on completion under the sales agreement, means that Kairos can fully-fund drilling targeting resource growth at the Main Trend and its northwest extension.

Kairos is confident drilling results will add additional gold resources to the mineral resource inventory, once drilling is complete later this year.

Kairos Managing Director, Dr Peter Turner said:

“Mt York is a large, quality gold asset that is set to get bigger – the Main Hill Extension Prospect over which we are currently negotiating access with PLS will add an additional 1,500m strike to the overall mineralisation at Main Trend and all new gold we find over this prospect will add directly to the 1.4Moz that the project currently hosts.

“Our negotiations with PLS are continuing. Subject to agreeing terms for a mineral rights agreement we intend to bring this prospect on-stream. We hope to announce the signing of the Mineral Rights Agreement in due course, and for our rigs to move onto this large, prospective gold target.

“The technical assessment that Mt York is a large gold system that has not been fully drill tested, is an enviable scenario to deliver true value to shareholders as we plan to drill this gold deposit along its entire length, using our cash reserves.

¹ ASX announcement dated 27 November 2025 entitled ‘Strong Scoping Study forecast robust financial returns’

² ASX announcement dated 5 October 2016 entitled ‘Mt York Gold Resource almost doubles to just over a quarter of a million ounces’

³ ASX announcement dated 15 May 2023 entitled ‘Resource increases to 1.6 Moz and remains open’ and ASX announcement dated 5 September 2024 entitled ‘Completion of sale of non-core tenements to Pilbara Minerals and receipt of first \$10m’

⁴ The remaining \$10M tranche of the consideration can be paid in cash or new PLS’ shares (at PLS’ election). Refer to the ASX announcement dated 5 September 2024 entitled ‘Completion of sale of non-core tenements to Pilbara Minerals and receipt of first \$10m’ for further detail.

⁵ ASX announcement dated 5 September 2024 entitled ‘Completion of sale of non-core tenements to Pilbara Minerals and receipt of first \$10m’

“Six diamond drill holes have already been completed at Mt York in what is the largest drill programme in the Company’s history and underpins our belief in the project to yield one of the Pilbara’s (and Western Australia’s) largest undeveloped gold resources with clean metallurgy.

“To top it off, Kairos is fully funded through to completion of a PFS.”

Main Trend Drill Programme – Stage 1

Aims of the Stage 1 drill programme are to increase the MRE for **Main Trend**, including the **Main Hill Extension** on PLS ground to the northwest. The programme comprises 53 diamond holes for 14,484m and 26 RC holes for 4,388m (**Figures 1 and 2**). Stage 1 is scheduled to last 5-6 months, after which time work will commence on the MRE update.

Contractor DDH1 Drilling has mobilised two diamond rigs (one track-mounted, one truck-mounted) to commence the drilling at **Gossan Hill** and work towards the west on **Breccia Hill** (**Figure 1**). A third diamond drill rig capable of low-angle holes will arrive on site in June and begin drilling **Main Hill** prospect where the topography is challenging but potential resource increases are large (**Figure 1**). An RC rig will be mobilised once access and permitting to the **Main Hill Extension** has been finalised.

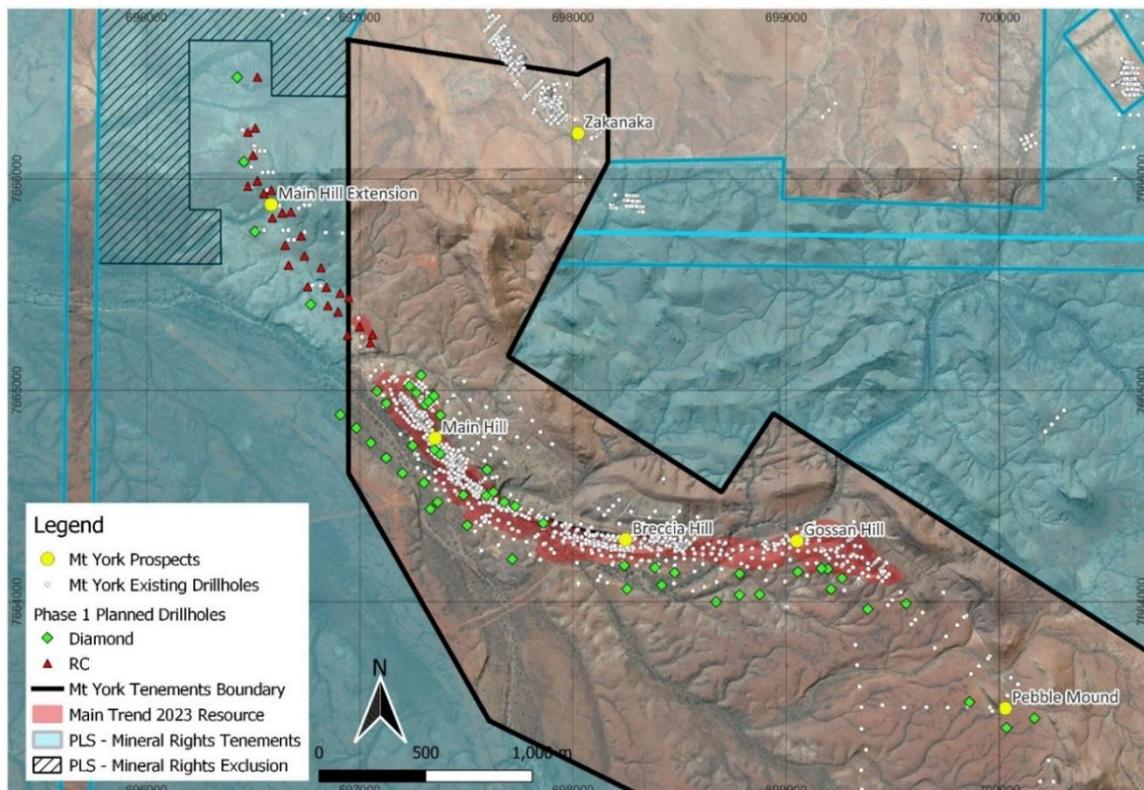


Figure 1. Plan view of the 2025 Phase 1 drill holes at **Mt York Gold Project** to maximise resource upgrade and resource category conversion. The drill holes are shown on Kairos tenements and PLS tenements. Note the drilling on PLS tenements is subject to agreeing a mineral rights agreement with PLS and then fulfilling relevant terms and conditions thereunder.

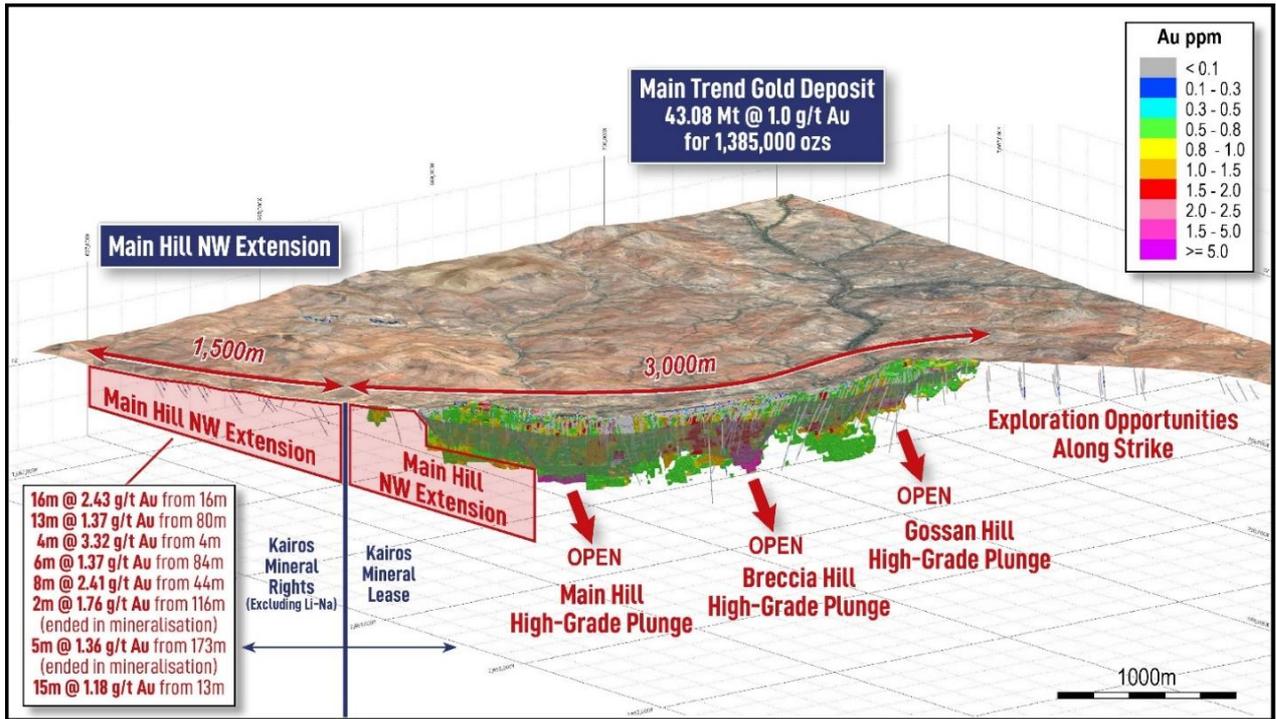


Figure 2a. Oblique slice along the Mt York Gold Deposit showing mineralised blocks from the 2023 resource model, optimal pit shells and exploration upside, particularly at the Main Hill NW Extension prospect that offers another 1,500m of mineralised mine stratigraphy that is not included in the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE).

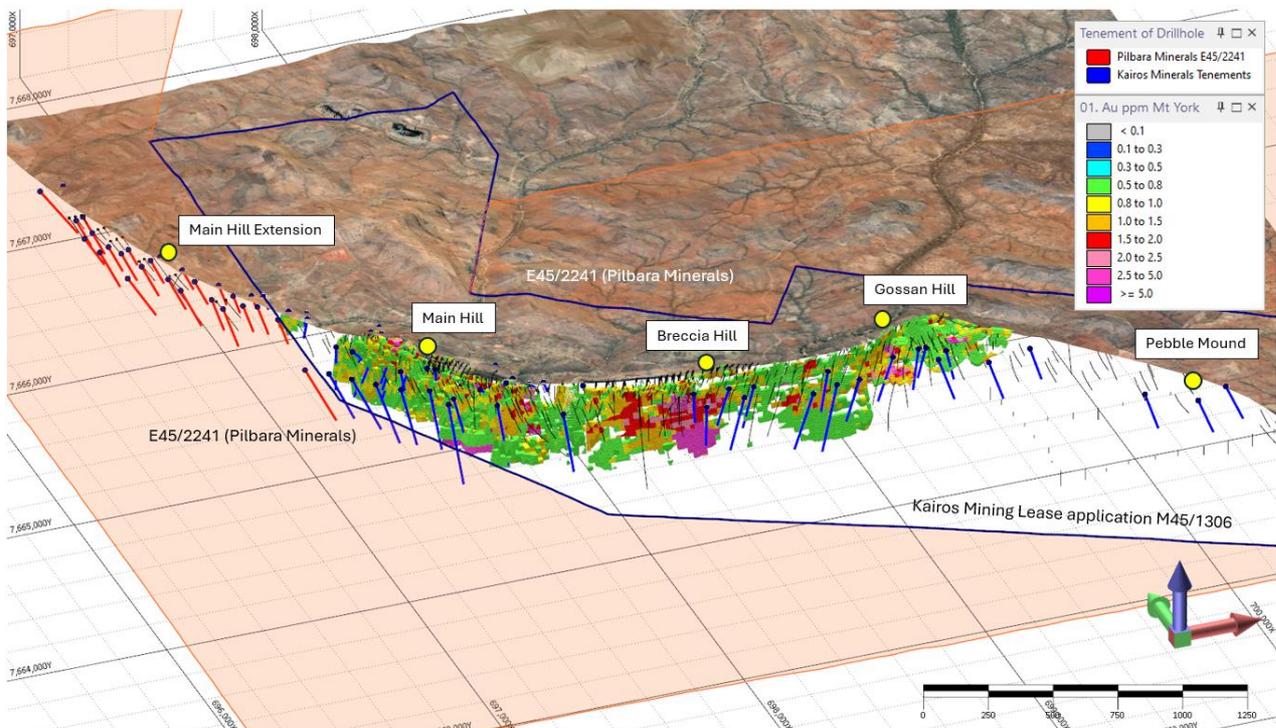


Figure 2b. Similar view to Figure 2a displaying the location of planned Phase 1 drilling and the mineralised Inferred + Indicated blocks >0.5g/t Au. Drillholes coloured red indicate planned Main Hill Extension drilling on PLS tenement E45/2241.

Main Hill Extension Prospect (PLS tenement)

Subject to agreeing a mineral rights agreement and then fulfilling relevant terms and conditions thereunder, aggressive resource growth drilling on high priority targets on PLS' licence E45/2241 (**Figure 3**) is planned. These negotiations are continuing. The terms of any executed agreement will be announced to the ASX.

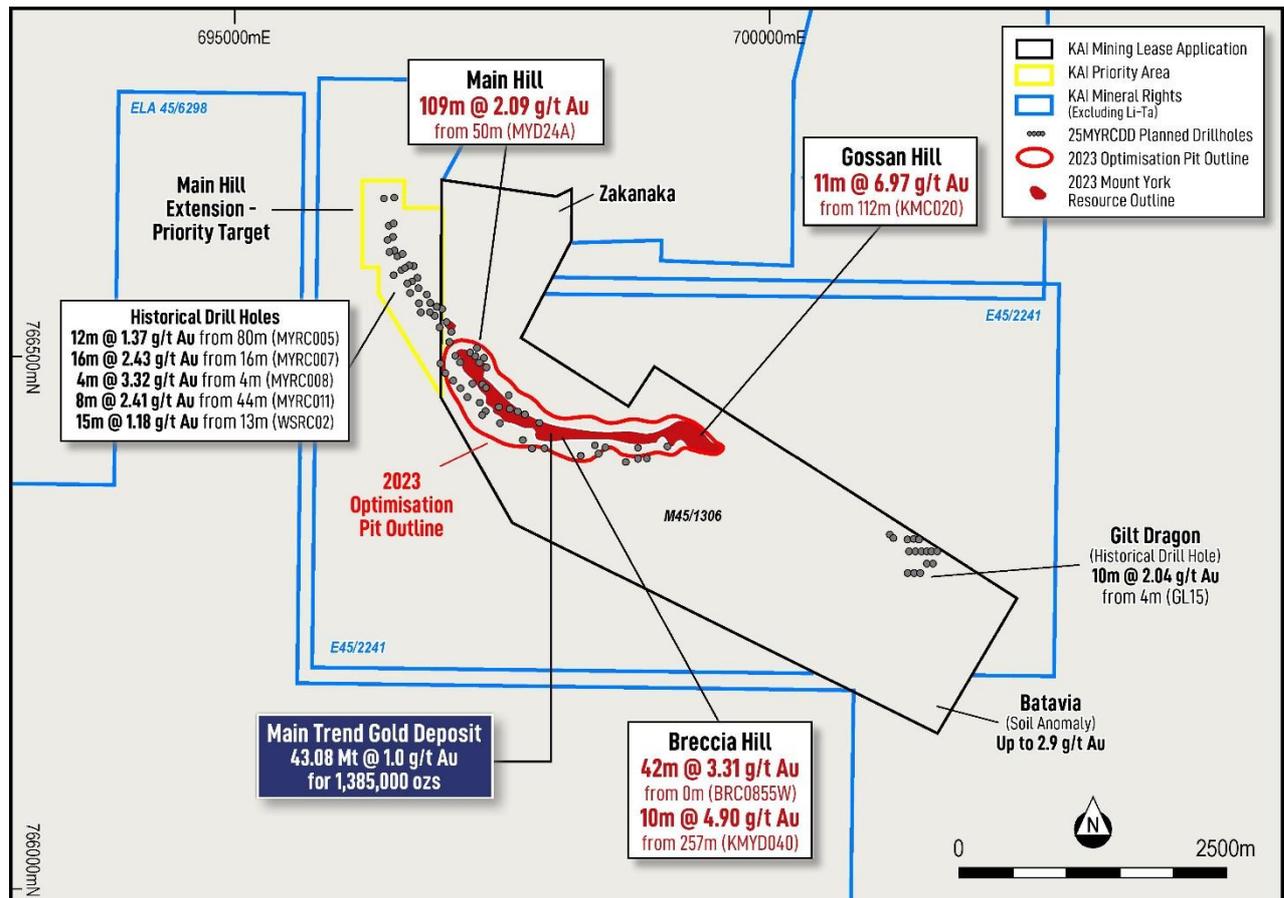


Figure 3. Priority drilling target at Main Hill Extension with historic PLS drill intersections.

Subject to agreeing the mineral rights agreement with PLS, Kairos Minerals will, on the terms and conditions agreed therein, own the gold and base metal rights to 367km² of PLS exploration licences and applications, including a 1,500m extension of known gold mineralisation to Main Trend to the northwest (**Main Hill Extension Prospect – Figures 1, 2 & 3**).

Historical drill results by PLS include⁶:

- 12m @ 1.37 g/t Au from 80m (MYRC005)
- 16m @ 2.43 g/t Au from 16m (MYRC007)
- 4m @ 3.32 g/t Au from 4m (MYRC008)
- 6m @ 1.37 g/t Au from 84m (MYRC009)
- 8m @ 2.41 g/t Au from 44m (MYRC011)

⁶ See KAI press announcement on 1 August 2024 entitled 'Non-core Mt York ground sold to Pilbara Minerals for \$20m'

- 2m @ 1.76 g/t Au from 116m (MYRC013)
- 5m @ 1.36 g/t Au from 173m (MYRC014)
- 15m @ 1.18 g/t Au from 13m (WSRC02).

Importantly, the Company recognises that there are some higher-grade mineralised intercepts included in the drilling and will look to expand the resource base especially looking at higher-grade, near surface mineralisation that may have a positive impact on future studies.

The **Main Trend MRE** does not currently include any resource from **Main Hill Extension**. Any additional gold discovered at **Main Hill Extension** will feed directly into the new mineral resource estimate for the project.

The licences and applications that form part of the Kairos-PLS deal are shown in **Table 1** and on **Figure 4**.

Tenement	Registered Holder	Status	Grant date or application date
E45/2241	POPL	Granted	24/04/2002
E45/2363	NLO	Granted	01/05/2006
E45/4894	NLO	Granted	15/10/2020
E45/6298	NLO	Application	26/08/2022

Table 1. Licences subject to the proposed Mineral Rights Agreement (MRA) between Kairos and PLS.

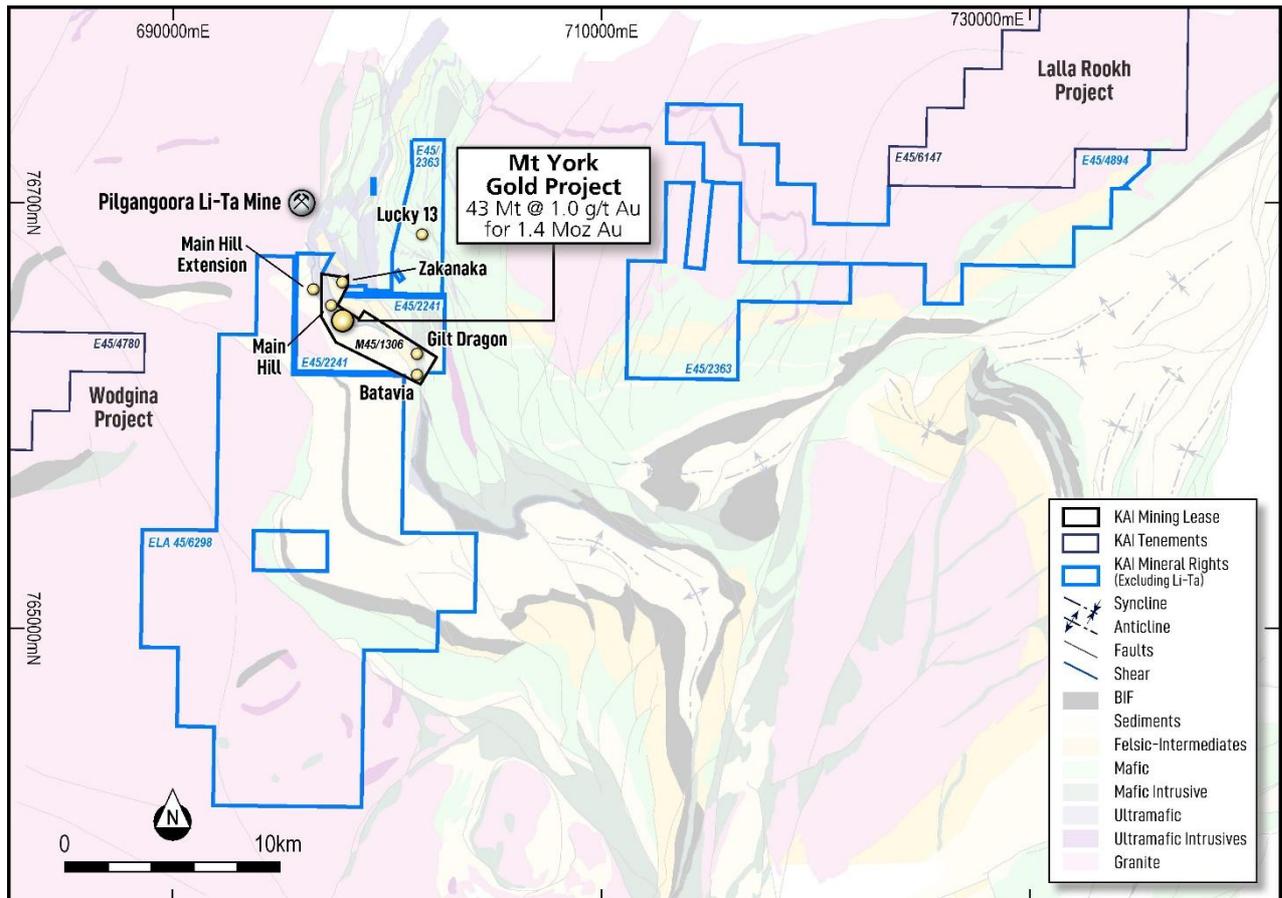


Figure 4. Location of the PLS tenements that Kairos will, subject to signing a mineral rights agreement with PLS, hold the mineral rights (except lithium and tantalum) to.

Drill Programme – Stage 2

Kairos has allocated **11,560m** to Stage 2 drilling which, subject to the results of Stage 1, will aim to grow additional gold resources from **Main Trend (Main Hill, Breccia Hill & Gossan Hill), Main Hill Extension, Gilt Dragon** and **Lucky 13** (see **Figure 4**) and convert resources to a higher confidence in preparation for reserve estimation for the PFS.

Stage 2 drilling is anticipated to commence in late 2025 or early 2026 and take 4 months to complete.

Regional Exploration and Geophysical Targeting

Subject to agreeing the mineral rights agreement with PLS, Kairos will, on the terms and conditions agreed therein, own the gold and base metal rights to 367km² of regional tenements and applications that are highly prospective and unexplored for these metals (**Figure 4**).

A search of previous exploration data and reports over these licences and applications reveals that little exploration has been completed despite the

greenstone belt geology and prospectivity of the region (partially undercover). Banded Iron Formation (BIF) rocks crop out across E45/6298 to the south of Mt York and aerial geophysical surveys, particularly aerial electro-magnetic (AEM) will be instrumental in direct targeting of buried sulphide bodies that accompany gold mineralisation seen at Mt York.

Gilt Dragon gold-in-soil anomalies

Kairos completed a soil sampling program at the Gilt Dragon prospect with 202 samples collected on a 50m x 50m grid and submitted for 4-acid digest ICP-MS analysis.

Soil sample results from the **Gilt Dragon** prospect (**Figure 4**) suggest that gold anomalism occurs over broader areas than previous historic, reconnaissance drilling suggests. The anomaly is defined as multiple zones of coincident gold-arsenic anomalism over an area of 500m x 750m, with only the central portion of the anomaly currently tested by shallow historic drilling (average depth of 20m) (**Figure 5**). A similar gold-arsenic assemblage is observed at the **Main Trend Gold Deposit** 3km to the NW of **Gilt Dragon** (**Figure 4**).

A second set of coincident and coherent anomalies for copper-zinc-lead base metals (**Figure 6**) can also be observed spatially distinct from the gold-arsenic anomalism, with similar characteristics to the Sulphur Springs group of base metal deposits 25km to the east of **Gilt Dragon**. The host greenstone sequence has potential to host **Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide** or VMS-style base metal mineralisation and will be tested with drilling along with the gold-arsenic anomalism.

Kairos has planned 1,400m of RC and diamond drilling at **Gilt Dragon**, a potential satellite gold deposit to **Mt York**, with historic drilling results including 13m @ 1.31 g/t Au (**Figure 5**).

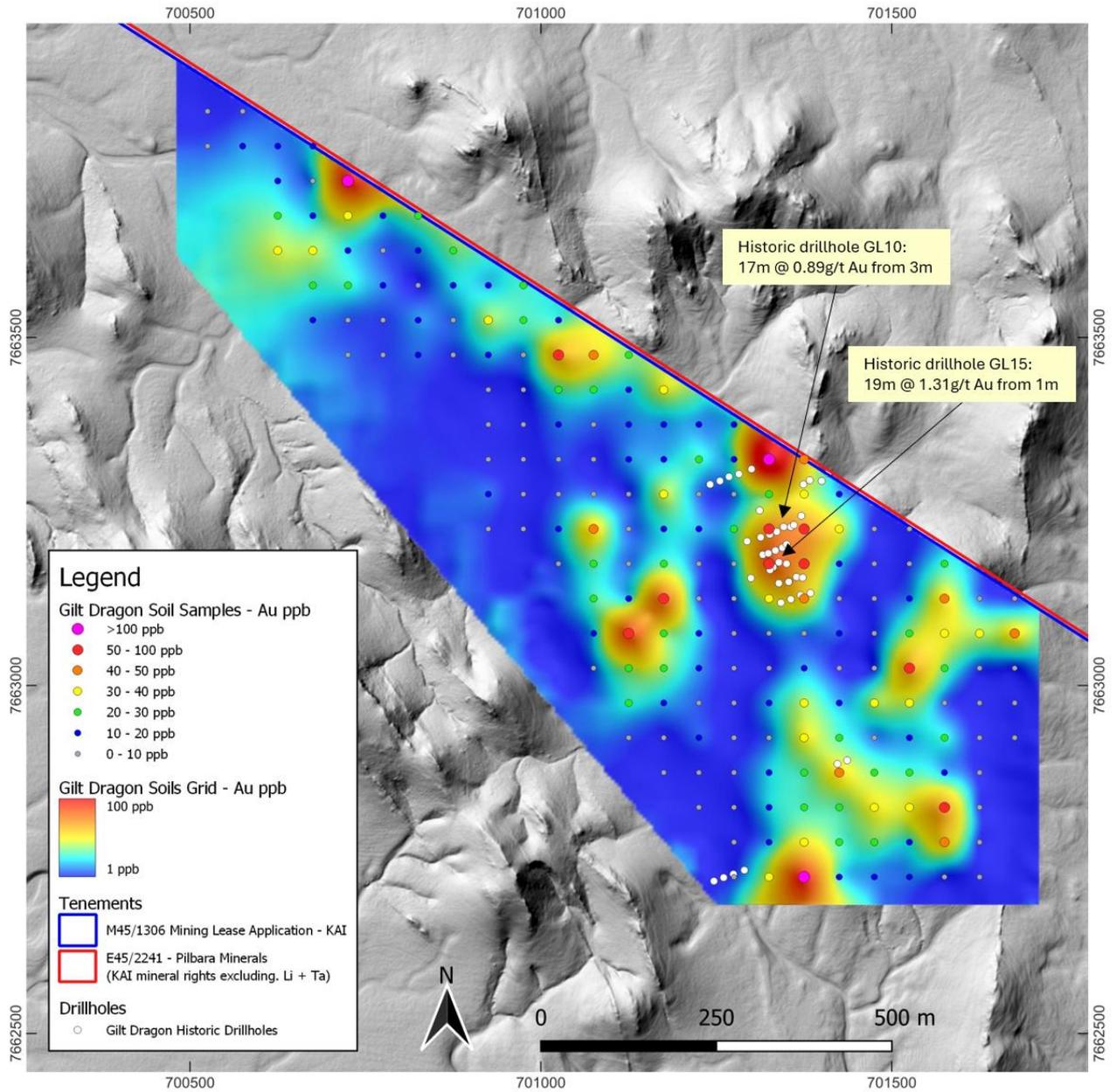


Figure 5. Gold-in-soil anomalism at Gilt Dragon showing significant gold anomalies outside previously drilled areas.

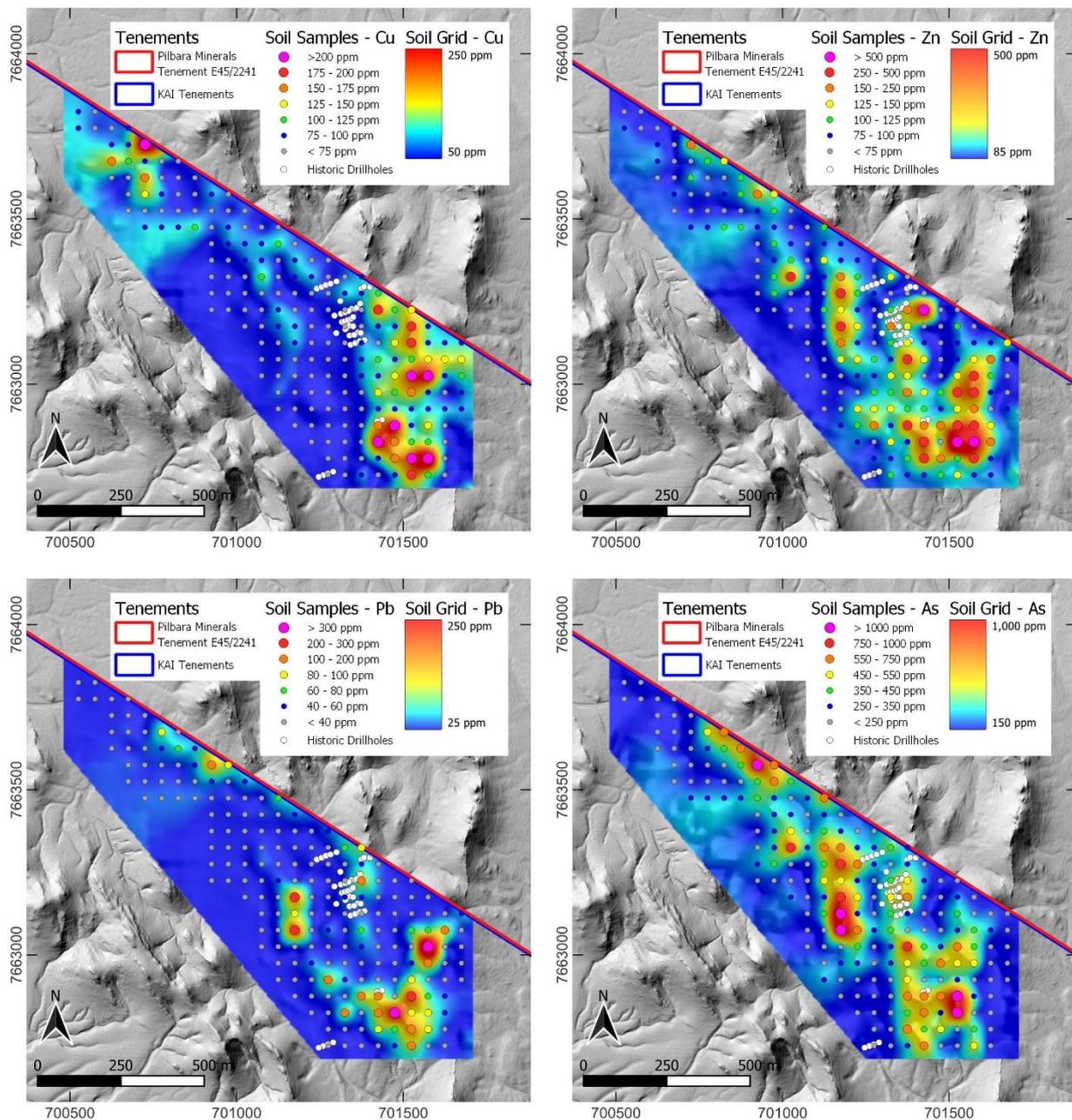


Figure 6. Soil geochemistry grids of **Gilt Dragon** showing undrilled coherent anomalism for copper, lead, zinc and arsenic to the east and west of historic gold drilling.

Lalla Rookh Multi-Element Soil Geochemistry Results

Regional soil sampling was undertaken at Lalla Rookh exploration licence E45/6146 over the course of 2024, specifically targeting major geological structures and nearby gold occurrences. Samples were collected on 100m spacings along 400m spaced east-west sampling lines, with 1193 samples submitted for UltraFine analysis at Labwest in Perth. Basement rocks in the project area are predominantly obscured by valley fill

and alluvial sediments, and the UltraFine analysis technique was chosen as the best method to detect geochemical anomalies through the cover sequence.

The multi-element results identified no significant gold (**Figure 7**) or other anomalies detected deemed worthy of follow-up work. No further work is planned over this licence at this stage.

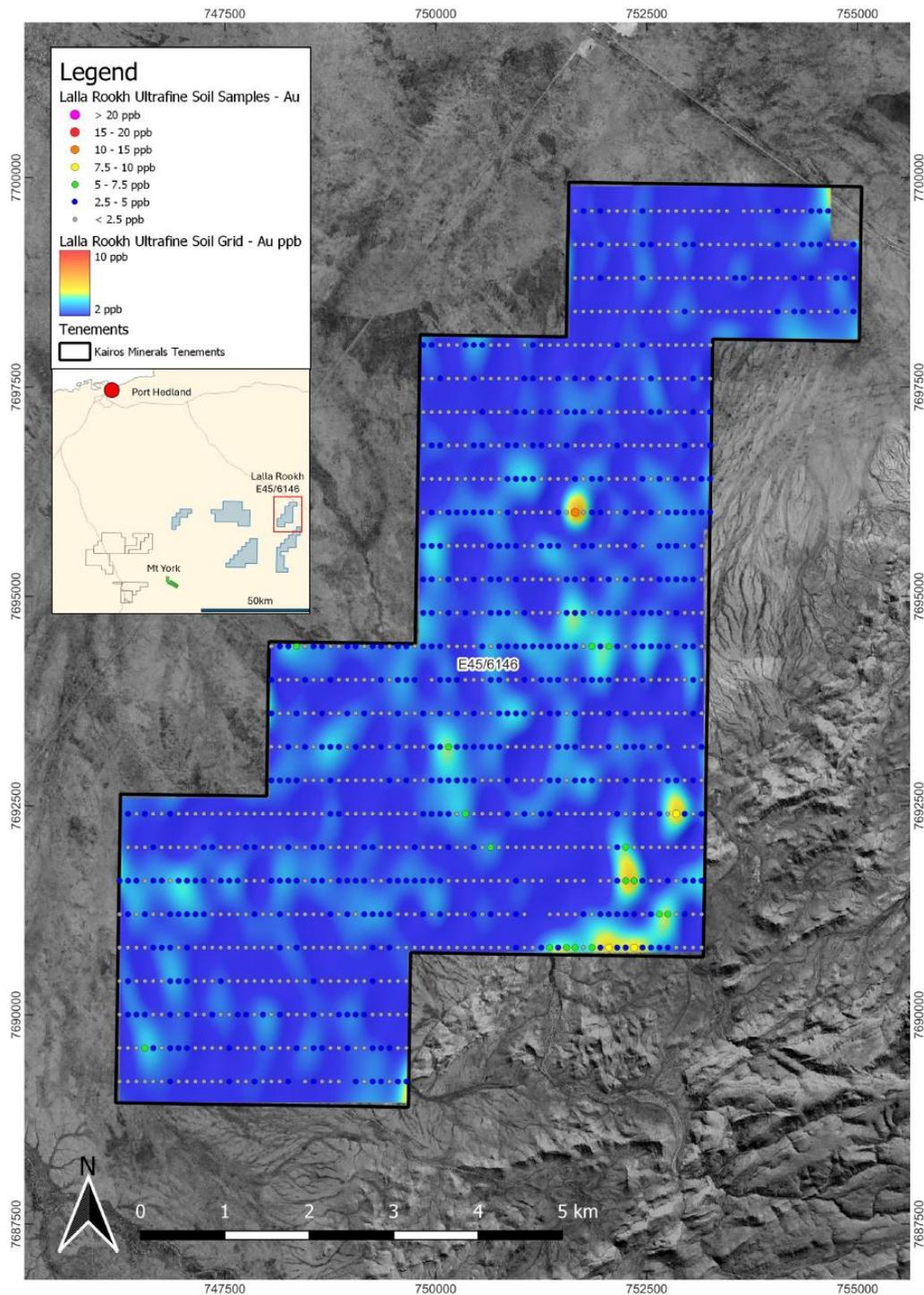


Figure 7. Lalla Rookh soil geochemical results for gold.

Next Steps

- Drilling management of the Stage 1 drilling programme
- Subject to agreeing a mineral rights agreement with PLS, gain access to the Main Hill Extension Prospect and other 367km² of licences and applications
- Continue negotiations with NAC towards a mining agreement
- Begin site invertebrate fauna and flora environmental studies
- Commence PFS work, including advanced metallurgical test work once core becomes available from fresh, transitional and oxide ore generated by drilling.

About Kairos Minerals

Kairos Minerals (ASX:KAI) owns 100% of the flagship 1.4 Mozs **Mt York Gold Project** that was partially mined by Lynas Gold NL between 1994 and 1998. Kairos has recognised that the resource has significant potential to grow further from its current 1.4 Moz base with significant exploration potential existing within the Mt York '**Main Trend**' and its extension towards the northwest where Kairos owns the mineral rights for gold. Scoping study results point to a robust, open-cut mining operation processing 4 Mtpa of free-milling mineralisation over 8 years. The next steps are to drill the extensions of Main Trend and nearby gold prospects for resource increases whilst targeting near-surface, high-grade shoots to further improve the project economics.

During the resource expansion work, Kairos will collect important additional information to fine-tune metallurgical processing, geotechnical engineering and mine scheduling for further development studies. Current resources at a 0.5 g/t Au cutoff grade above 325m depth are shown in the table below.

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (MT)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (kzs)	Tonnes (MT)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (kzs)	Tonnes (MT)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (kzs)
Main Trend	20.25	1.06	690	22.83	0.95	697	43.08	1.00	1,385
Total	20.25	1.06	690	22.83	0.95	697	43.08	1.00	1,385

Kairos's 100%-owned Roe Hills Project, located 120km east of Kalgoorlie in WA's Eastern Goldfields, comprises an extensive tenement portfolio where the Company's exploration work has confirmed the potential for significant discoveries of high-grade gold, nickel, cobalt and importantly, rare earth element (REE) mineralisation. Kairos's 2023 drilling programme at Black Cat intercepted significant, clay-hosted REE mineralisation

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

Peter Turner
Managing Director

Zane Lewis
Non-Executive Director

For investor information, please contact
Nathan Ryan – NWR Communications
0420 582 887

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled and reviewed by Mr Mark Falconer, who is a full-time employee of Kairos Minerals Ltd and who is also a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Falconer has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' (the JORC Code 2012). Mr Falconer has provided his prior written consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Christopher Speedy a fulltime employee of Encompass Mining Consultants who is also a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Speedy has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' (the JORC Code 2012). The Resource Estimation has been prepared independently in accordance with the JORC Code. Mr Speedy has no vested interest in Kairos Minerals or its related parties, or to any mineral properties included in this report. Fees for the report are being levied at market rates and are in no way contingent upon the results. Mr Speedy has consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Mineral Resources were first reported in the announcement dated 15 May 2023 (Announcement) and subsequently updated in an announcement dated 5 September 2024. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Announcement and, in the case of estimates of mineral resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix A - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lalla Rookh soil samples were collected from 15-30cm depths using a mattock and scoop, following the CSIRO Ultrafine sampling workflow guideline. • Gilt Dragon soil samples were collected using pick and scoop at depths of 15-30cm. • Samples were collected by Kairos staff. • All sieves and sample tools were cleaned thoroughly between sample sites. • All samples were sieved to 2mm mesh in the field and collected in individually numbered paper soil sampling bags.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample recovery was routinely > 90%, with the >2mm coarse material discarded

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details on sample condition and soil type were recorded for each soil sample
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The soil samples were sieved in the field using a 2mm mesh sieve, and collected in individual, uniquely identified paper packets, boxed, and sent to Labwest (Lalla Rookh samples) and Intertek (Gilt Dragon samples) laboratories in Perth. • The sample size was appropriate for the selected gold and multi-element analysis. • Lalla Rookh samples were then prepared by Labwest with the 2-micron fine fraction from each soil sample used for the Ultrafine gold and multi-element analyses. • Gilt Dragon samples were pulverised to 75-micron, with a sub-sample pulp used for multi-element analysis
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lalla Rookh samples were analysed by Labwest in Perth using the Ultrafine method UFF-PE with ICP-MS/OES finish • Gilt Dragon samples were analysed by Intertek Laboratories in Perth using 4-acid digest and ICP-MS finish • The analysis methods are considered appropriate for the nature of the materials. • The laboratories performed regular performance checks through analysis of internal standards, repeats and control blanks. • QAQC performance was monitored by Kairos staff with action taken with the laboratory if required. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established through monitoring.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 laboratory data is emailed directly from the laboratory to the company's geologists for upload directly into the company's digital database. • Data is routinely imported into GIS and ioGAS software and processed to check the data and identify significant anomalies. • Data anomalies are recognised and reviewed in relation to all other factors including geology and sample type. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data
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"> • Kairos' soil samples were surveyed by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • All location data are in MGA94 Zone 50 (GDA94).
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"> • The Lalla Rookh soil sampling program was conducted on east-west lines spaced 400m apart, with a sample spacing of 100m along the lines. • The Gilt Dragon sampling program was conducted on east-west lines spaced 50m apart, with a sample spacing of 50m along the lines • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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"> • Soil programs were designed to sample broadly perpendicular to the main structural and stratigraphic trends observed in geological mapping and airborne magnetics. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sample chain of custody is managed by Kairos. • All samples were collected in the field at the project site in unique number-coded paper geochemistry sample bags by Kairos' geological and field personnel. • All samples were boxed and delivered to RGR Haulage, South Hedland, with a signed consignment note recorded. Samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		delivered by RGR Haulage to Labwest and Intertek laboratories in Perth
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits have been conducted outside of routine QAQC reviews.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mt York project comprises 6 Prospecting Licences P45/2987, P45/2989, P45/2990, P45/2991, P45/2994 and P45/2996, overlain by Mining Lease application M45/1306 (as reported to the ASX on 31/01/2023 - 'Quarterly Report for the Period Ending 31 December 2022'). Kairos Minerals Limited owns 100% of the 6 Prospecting Licences and Mining Lease application that define the Mt York Gold Project through its wholly owned subsidiary Mount York Operations Pty Ltd. The security of the tenements is in good standing. The Lalla Rookh project consists of four Exploration Licences: E45/4741, E45/6145, E45/6146 and E45/6147, that are 100% owned by Kairos Minerals Kairos is not aware of any existing impediments nor of any potential impediments which may impact ongoing exploration and development activities.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 39 historic drillholes drilled to a depth of 20m each have previously been completed at the Gilt Dragon prospect by Lynas Gold. No previous drilling or geochemical exploration has been identified at Lalla Rookh tenement E45/6146
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pilbara Gold Project lies within the East Strelley 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 Main Trend system at Mt York is a structurally controlled, Banded Iron Formation-hosted orogenic gold deposit situated on the limb of a folded greenstone sequence The Main Trend geology comprises (from

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>NE to SW) – felsic volcanics and cherts, mafic-ultramafic volcanics and amphibolite, banded iron formation (BIF), and fine to coarse-grained classic sediments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sequence has been metamorphosed to amphibolite facies and has been broadly folded • The dominant mineralogy of the BIF consists of magnetite and Fe-rich grunerite amphibole. • Gold mineralisation is hosted primarily within the BIF sequence, and is associated with weak to strongly disseminated arsenopyrite and disseminated to massive pyrrhotite associated with visible folding and deformation of the BIF layering. • The Gilt Dragon prospect sits within the Euro basalt sequence of mafic-ultramafic greenstones. It is prospective for Mt York-style gold, and VMS base metal mineralisation • The Lalla Rookh prospect consists of Warrawoona Group greenstone sequences intruded by granites of the Cleland Supersuite.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data aggregations methods have been employed
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Figures and Tables provided in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration results have been reported and all soil sample points and results are displayed on the maps and plans within this announcement The information reported in considered fair, balanced, and provided in context.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material exploration data has been included in the body of this document.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>substances.</i>	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gilt Dragon prospect is earmarked for follow-up drilling to test both the gold and base metal anomalies during late 2025 and Early 2026. No further work is planned at Lalla Rookh tenement E45/6146 at this stage.