

FURTHER STRONG GOLD RESULTS FROM MT YORK

Initial drill program identifies potentially significant extensions to known deposits and outlines new zones of mineralization – assays awaited

Highlights

- **13 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes and 15 diamond core holes for 5,242m completed at the 100%-owned Mt York Gold-Lithium Project near Port Hedland. Assays awaited for 23 holes.**
- **Early results confirm the potential for significant extensions to each of the known deposits – Old Faithful, Iron Stirrup, Main Hill and Breccia Hill. Significant assay results received to date from the initial diamond holes include:**
 - **KMYD002*** **11.92m @ 3.57 g/t gold from 10.25m, including:
7.18m @ 5.21 g/t gold from 14m; and
1.00m @ 20.5 g/t gold from 15.00m**
 - **KMYD003** **25.38m @ 0.76 g/t gold from 20m, including:
4.60m @ 2.36 g/t gold from 31.18m; and
14.37m @ 0.55 g/t gold from 181.58m**

** Previously reported*
- **Preliminary encouraging indications at four new prospects – Golden Spur, Camelback, Gilt Dragon and Golden Gully.**

Kairos Minerals Ltd (ASX: KAI) is pleased to advise that its maiden gold-focused drilling program at the 100%-owned **Mt York Lithium-Gold Project** in the Pilgangoora district of the Pilbara region of Western Australia (Figure 1) has been completed for an aggregate of 5,242m of drilling. Further encouraging results have been received, however assays are awaited for the majority of the holes.

Kairos recently reported an upgraded JORC 2012 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of the Mt York Project of **5.692Mt at 1.42g/t Au for 258,000 contained ounces** (see ASX Announcement – 5 October 2016).

The Company's maiden drilling program commenced at Mt York at the end of September (see ASX Announcement – 29 September 2016) with a focus on evaluating the broader gold potential of the Project. First round targets included both near-mine "brownfields" and previously untested "greenfields" positions with a view to rapidly expanding the Project's existing gold resources.

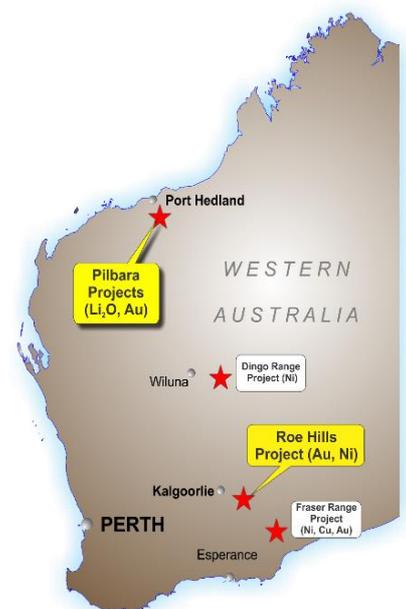


Figure 1: Kairos Project Locations

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The Company has now completed 13 RC holes and 15 diamond drill holes for a combined total of 5,242m at the Mount York Project (refer to Figures 2-8 and Tables 1-7). Assay results have so far been received for diamond holes KMDY001, KMYD002, KMYD003 and KMYD004.

Preliminary assays have also been received for RC holes KMYC001, KMYC002, KMYC003 and KMYC004 with final multi-element analyses pending.

In total, assays are awaited for 23 diamond and RC holes and are expected to be received over the coming weeks. This should produce strong news-flow from the Mt York Project from mid-January onwards.

The most significant intersections received to date are summarized below:

KMYD002*

- **11.92m @ 3.57g/t Au from 10.25m down-hole, including:**
 - **7.18m @ 5.21g/t Au from 14.00m down-hole, and**
 - **1.00m @ 20.5g/t Au from 15.00m down-hole.**
- **14.62m @ 0.59g/t Au from 102m down-hole, including:**
 - **6.92m @ 1.12g/t Au from 109.70m down-hole**
- **6.90m @ 1.13g/t Au from 140.46m, including:**
 - **1.83m @ 2.23g/t Au from 141.53m**

** Previously reported*

KMYD003

- **25.38m @ 0.76 g/t gold from 20m, including:**
 - **4.60m @ 2.36 g/t gold from 31.18m; and**
 - **14.37m @ 0.55 g/t gold from 181.58m**

KMYD004

- **4.40m @ 0.79 g/t gold from 52m, including:**
 - **1m @ 2.12 g/t gold from 55.4m**

The recent drilling has **successfully identified potentially significant extensions to each of the known deposits at Old Faithful, Iron Stirrup, Main Hill and Breccia Hill** with final confirmation and interpretation awaiting return of all outstanding assay data.

In addition, visually encouraging results have been reported from the initial drill assessment of several high priority gold-in-soil anomalies identified at the Golden Spur, Camelback, Gilt Dragon and Golden Gully Trends (refer Figures 2-8). Assays are pending.

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

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Mt York Project

Recent Drilling, Recent Soils

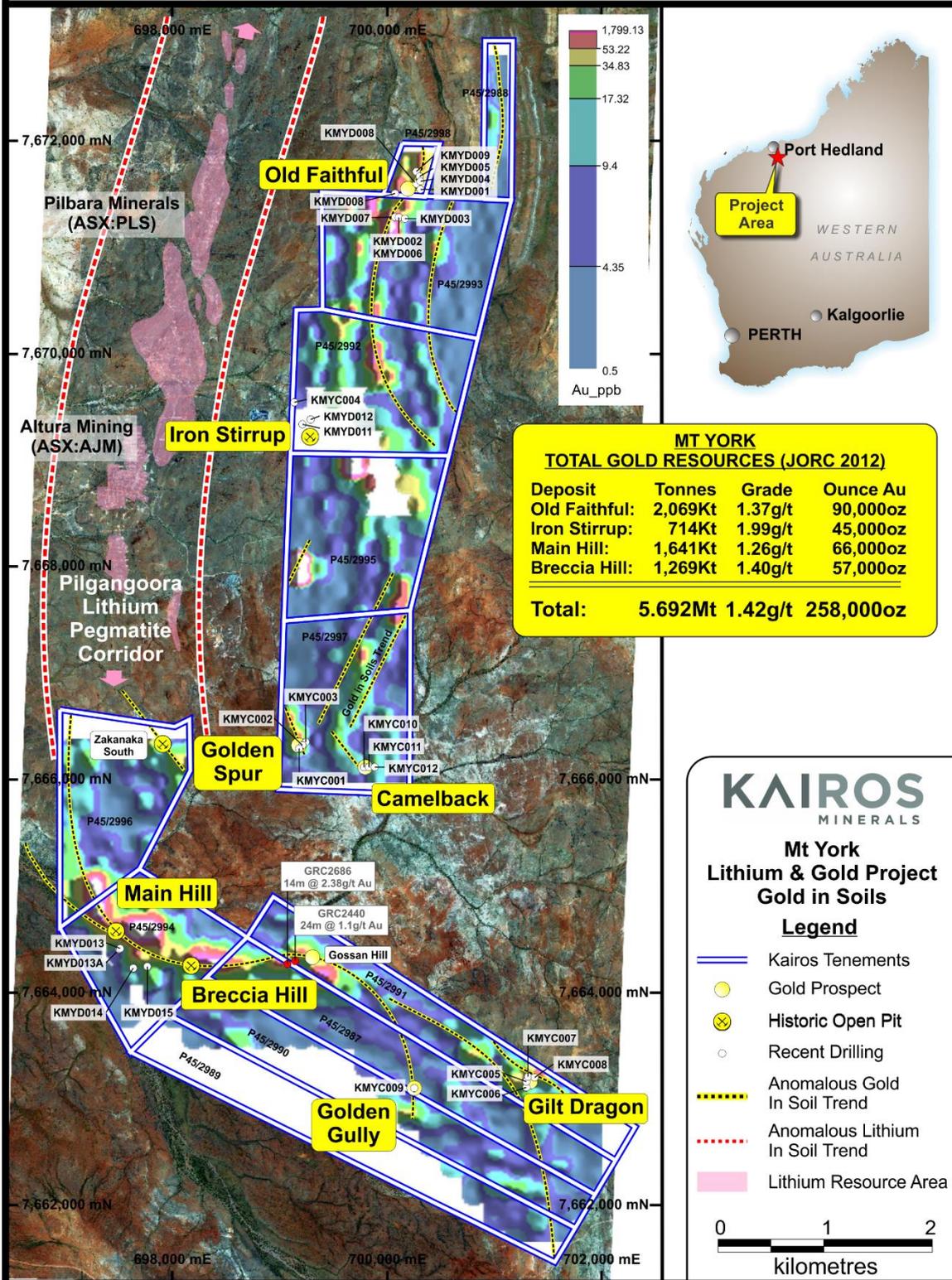


Figure 2: Mt York Gold-Lithium Project, recent drilling

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Summary of Activities

OLD FAITHFUL

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

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

Table 1: Summary of Drilling – Old Faithful

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

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

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

While most of the assays remain pending, the results to date confirm the presence of a parallel series of previously unrecognised steeply west-dipping lodes at the Old Faithful deposit suggesting that the structural setting at Old Faithful is akin to that of the nearby Iron Stirrup deposit which was successfully exploited via open pit mining methods by Lynas Gold NL during the mid-1990s (refer previous announcements). Refer to Figures 4 and 5.

A highlight of the program has also been the identification of a previously unknown zone of intense alteration situated immediately adjacent to the eastern chert horizon. At surface, the position is obscured beneath chert scree and as a consequence it has never been identified in surface sampling.

Drilling has intersected the zone over variable widths along a strike length of some 500m and if proven to be gold-bearing it has the potential to represent an important addition to the Old Faithful resource. These new interpretations significantly increase the potential for the mineralization to be extended both at depth and along strike.

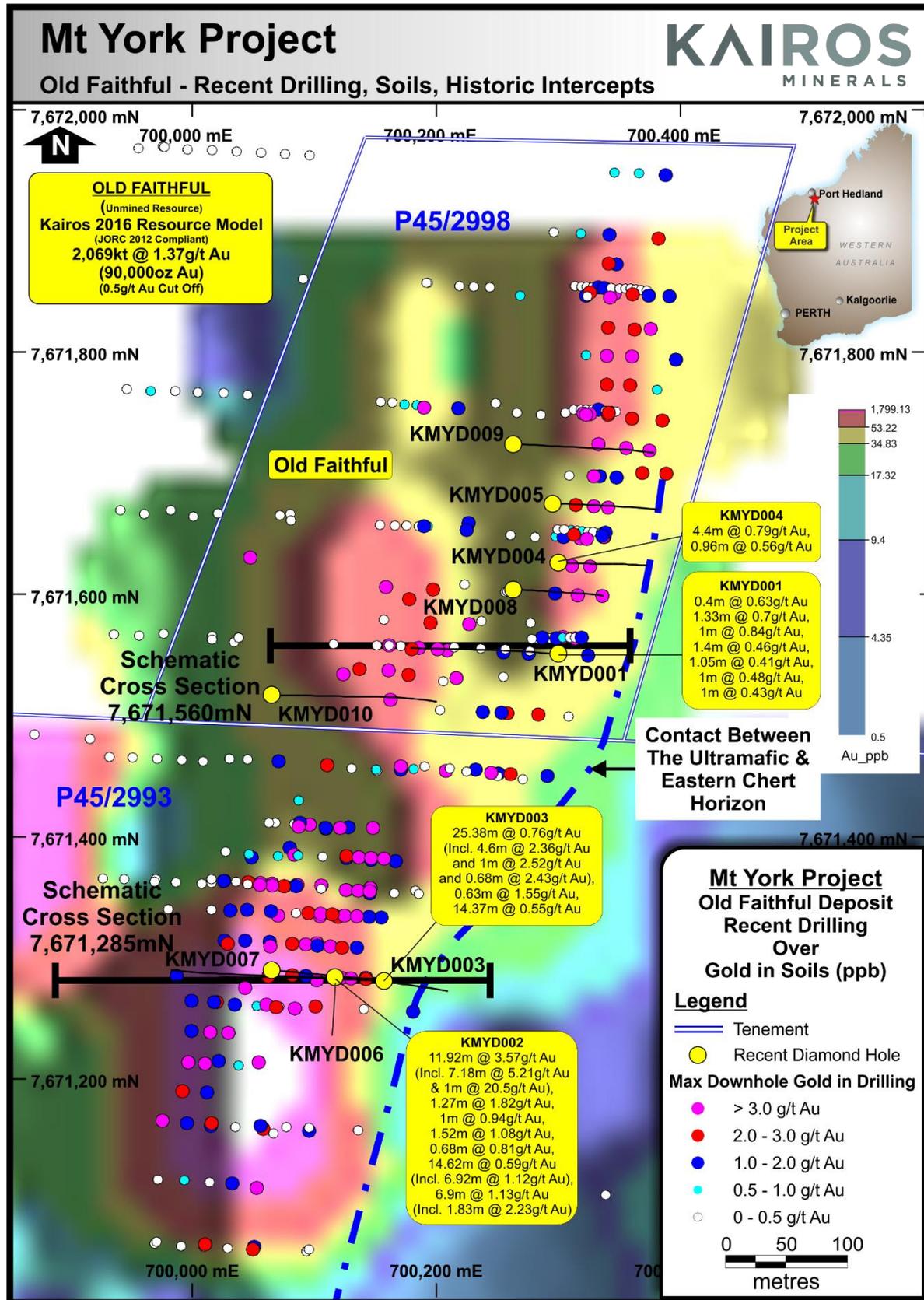


Figure 3: Drilling over gold-in-soils at Old Faithful

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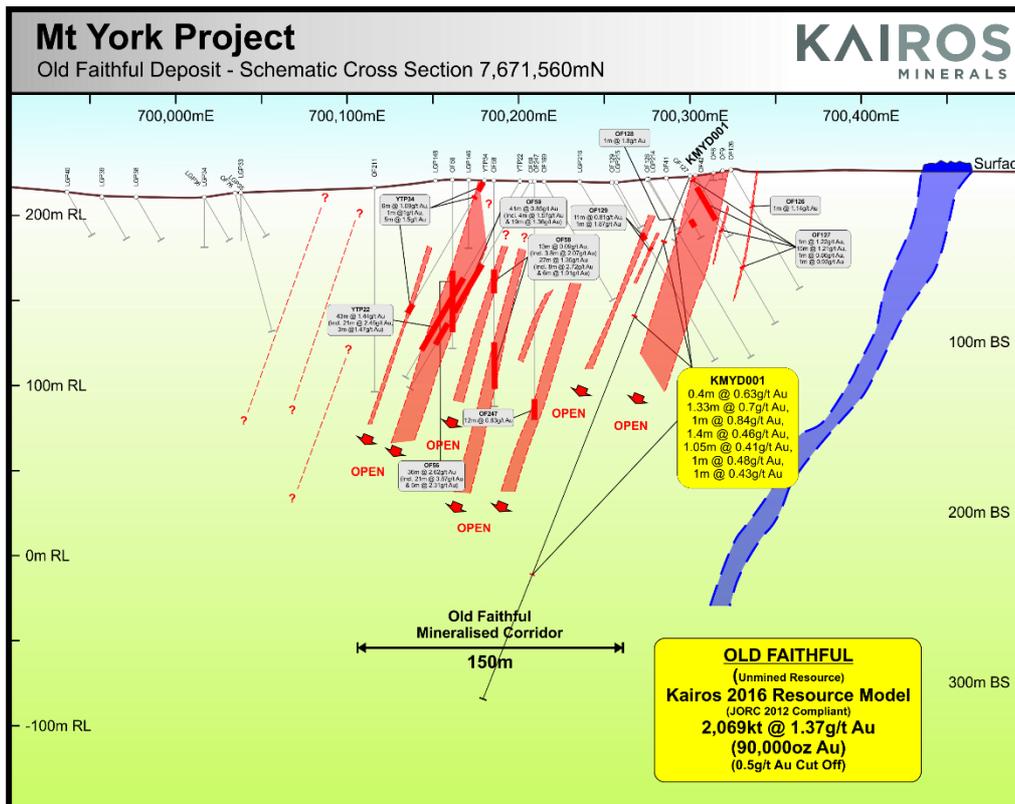


Figure 4: Old Faithful Deposit Schematic Cross Section 7,671,560mN

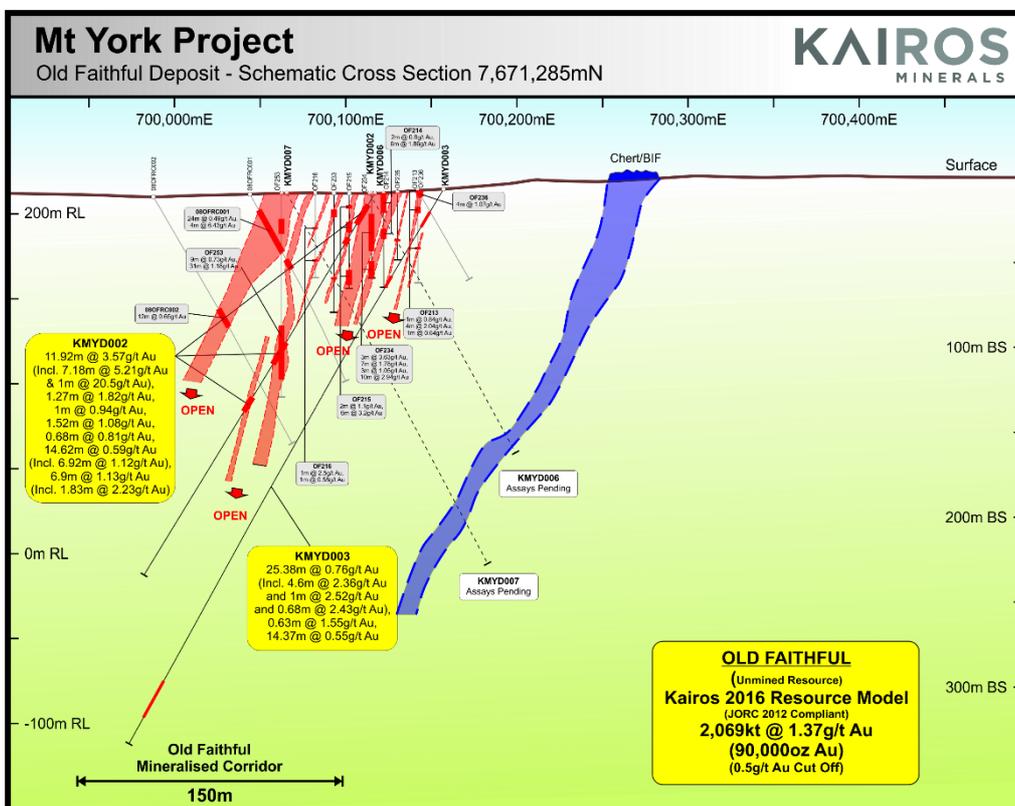


Figure 5: Old Faithful Deposit Schematic Cross Section 7,671,285mN

IRON STIRRUP

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

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

Table 2: Summary of Drilling – Iron Stirrup

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

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

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

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

The recent drilling by Kairos was designed to test for northern, southern and depth extensions to the deposit. Three holes completed at the northern end of the deposit reported alteration assemblages typically associated with the Iron Stirrup gold system indicating a potentially significant northern extension at relatively shallow depth (refer Figure 6). Assays are pending.

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

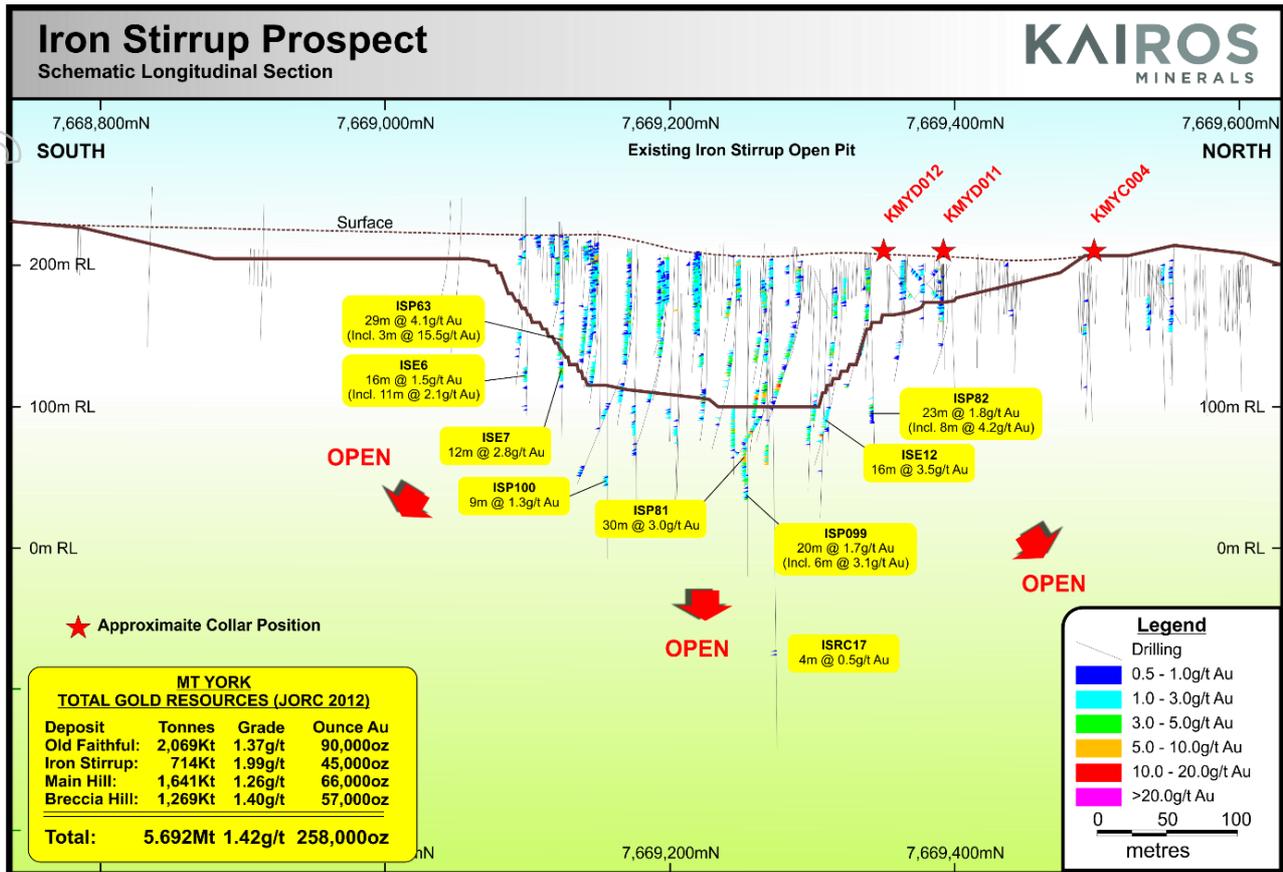


Figure 6: Iron Stirrup Deposit, Schematic Longitudinal Projection

MAIN HILL AND BRECCIA HILL

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

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

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

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	Est RL	Dip	Az_Mag	Total	Prospect
KMYD013	Diamond	697526	7664450	174	-53	43	54.00	Main Hill / Breccia Hill
KMYD014	Diamond	697649	7664267	178	-62	43	328.70	Main Hill / Breccia Hill
KMYD013A	Diamond	697524	7664446	174	-57	40	240.80	Main Hill / Breccia Hill
KMYD015	Diamond	697784	7664287	174	-61	41	198.90	Main Hill / Breccia Hill

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

The deposits remain open along strike to both the north and south and at depth. A central “hinge zone” separating the two deposits remained untested and unmined due to a weakened surface expression and a perception that the position was barren.

This zone represents a data shadow of some 200m in strike and recent modeling by Kairos’ technical team has now identified it as a key structural target with the potential to rapidly expand the current resource and to significantly improve future pit expansion/optimization opportunities.

Drill-holes KMYD013A, KMYD014 and KMYD015 were designed to provide an initial test of the Hinge Zone and each successfully encountered significant widths (possible structural thickening) of the ore hosting BIF sequence (KMYD013 remains as an unused RC pre-collar).

All holes also reported alteration assemblages and sulphide mineralization including pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite typically associated with the documented gold-bearing lodes at Main Hill and Breccia Hill (refer Figure 7). While visually encouraging, assay confirmation is awaited for all holes.

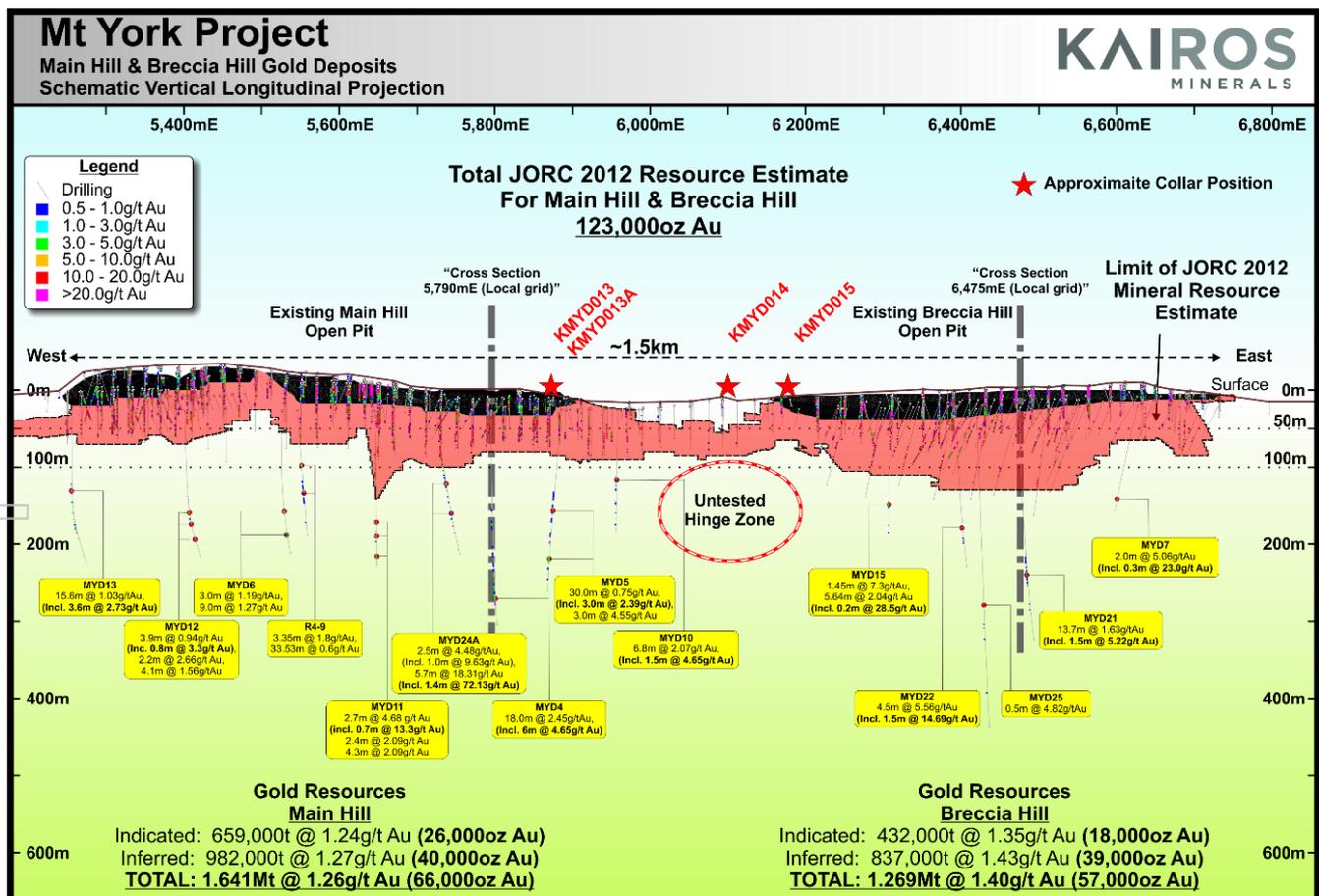


Figure 7: Schematic Longitudinal Section of Main Hill & Breccia Hill Deposits

NEW PROSPECTS
Golden Spur Trend (includes Anomaly MY014)

Identified by Kairos's recently completed soil sampling survey, the Golden Spur Trend defines a zone of gold-in-soil anomalism along with elevated pathfinder elements up to 150m wide extending over 0.3km at the 0.1g/t Au contour. The zone of anomalism remains open to the south.

Three RC holes were completed for a total of 270m as a first pass evaluation of the southern portion of the anomaly (refer Table 4). Preliminary assays show encouraging, consistently elevated gold values in holes KMYC001 and KMYC002. Final multi-element analyses are pending (refer Figure 8).

Table 4: Summary of Drilling, Golden Spur

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

Camelback Trend (includes Anomaly MY012)

Identified by the recently completed soil sampling survey, the Camelback Trend defines a zone of gold-in-soil anomalism along with elevated pathfinder elements up to 100m wide extending over at least 1.5km at the 0.1g/t Au contour (Figure 8).

Three RC holes (KMYC010-12) were completed for 288m as a first-pass evaluation of the southwestern portion of the anomaly showing peak values in excess of 0.5g/t Au (refer Figure 8). Assays are pending.

Table 5: Summary of Drilling – Camelback

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

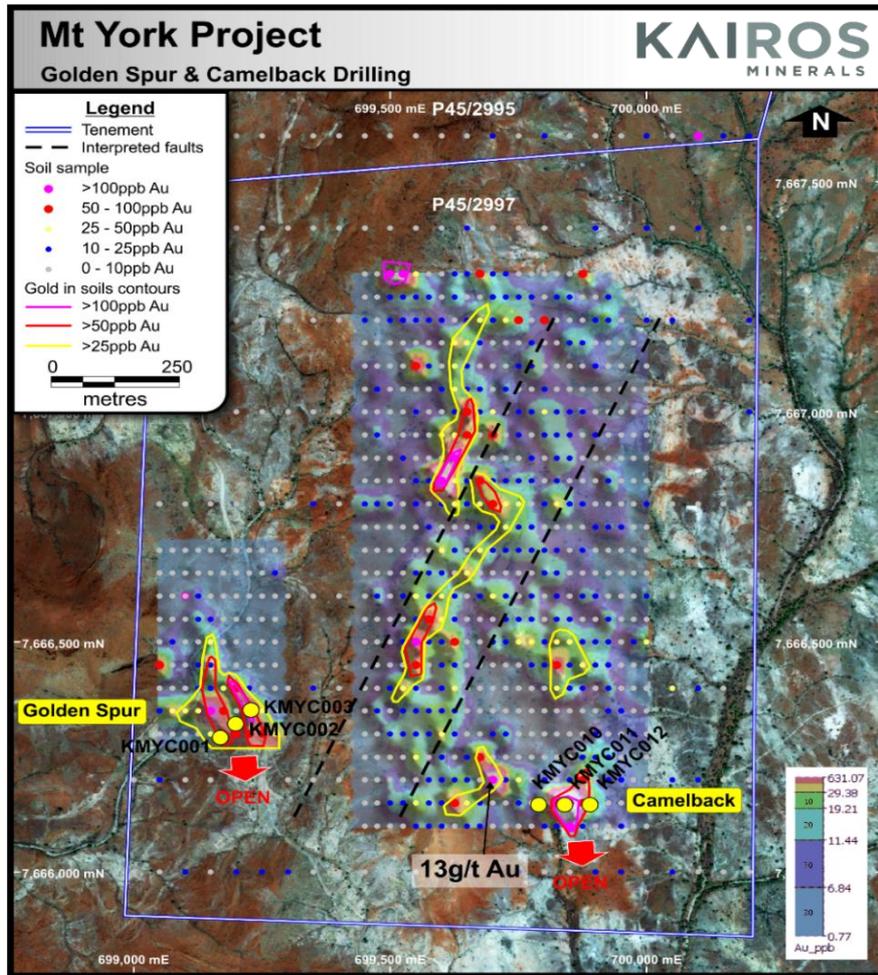


Figure 8. Recent drilling at Golden Spur and Camelback Prospects

Gilt Dragon Trend (includes Gloucester)

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

Four RC holes (KMYC005-008) were completed for 480m along two traverses to provide a preliminary test of several peak soil samples. Two of the holes were also designed to test for depth extensions to gold anomalism identified in several shallow regional historical holes which were recently unearthed in project archives and subsequently located during field mapping. Refer Table 6, Figures 2 and 9.

Table 6: Summary of Drilling – Gilt Dragon

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

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Each of the holes reported significant intervals of strong alteration with associated disseminated sulphide mineralization including pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite, an assemblage typically associated with the known gold-bearing lodes at the Main Hill and Breccia Hill deposits. Assays are pending.

Golden Gully Trend (includes Anomaly UN01)

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

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

Table 7: Summary of Drilling – Golden Gully

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

Historical drill-hole **GRC2686**, located approximately 1km east of Breccia Hill along the Golden Gully Trend, returned an intercept of **14m at 2.5g/t Au from 28m depth** within the same sequence providing strong support for significant mineralization to occur well beyond the current limits of the known deposits.

The Company is eagerly anticipating a large number of assay results from the remaining drill holes at Old Faithful, Iron Stirrup, Main Hill, Breccia Hill and those from other targets.

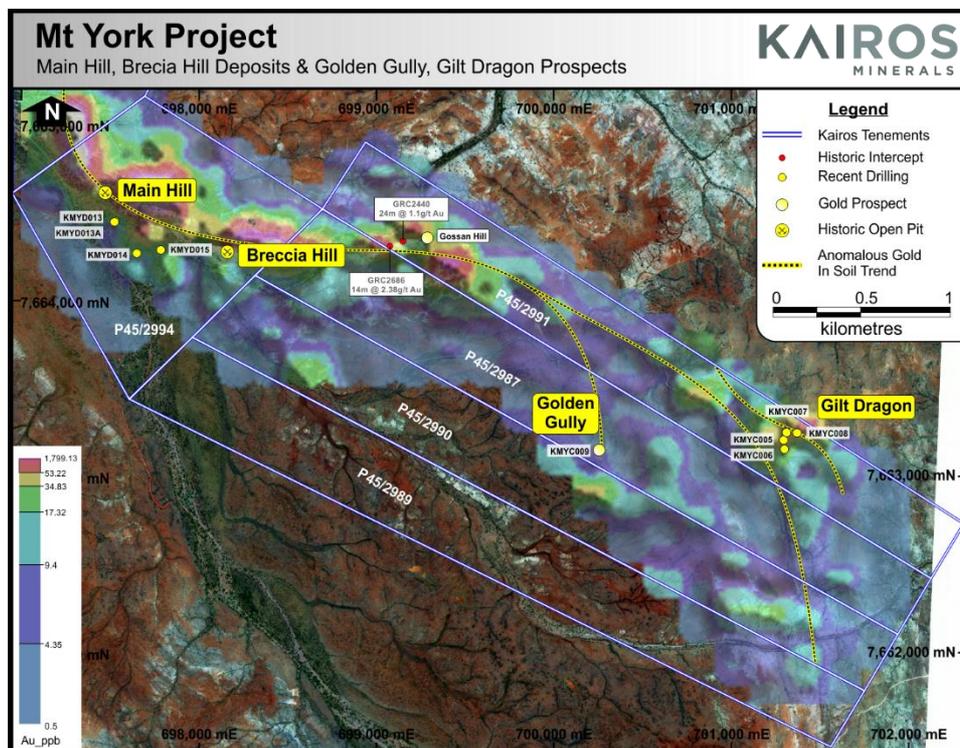


Figure 9. Main Hill, Breccia Hill deposits and newly identified Golden Gully and Gilt Dragon Prospects

MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

Kairos Managing Director, Mr Josh Wellisch, said the Company’s two-pronged gold exploration strategy was advancing well with significant progress achieved at both Mt York and Roe Hills.

“With drilling now completed at Mt York for the year, we have enough information to hand to be able to report success on a number of fronts in identifying extensions to the known deposits,” he said. “A large number of assay results are awaited, and will be received over the course of January and February – providing for strong ongoing news-flow into the New Year.

“At the same time, we have made a strong start to drilling at Roe Hills, adjacent to the Breaker Resources discovery, and which will continue up until the Christmas break before resuming early in the New Year,” he added.

ENDS

For further information, please contact:

Investors:
Mr Joshua Wellisch
Managing Director
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 has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person 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 has consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his 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.

Contributing Technical Team:

Dr Nigel Brand
Mr Neil Hutchison
Mr Ian Finch

Reference	ASX Announcement
1	<i>Pilbara Minerals Limited (ASX: PLS) March Quarterly Report 2016</i>
2	<i>Altura Mining Limited (ASX: AJM) March Quarterly Report 2016</i>

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> PXRF Analysis on HQ/NQ2 core and RC chips using a handheld Olympus Innovex Delta Premium (DP4000C model) Portable XRF analyser. Measurements were taken on surface of the core and depth intervals recorded. HQ/NQ sized cores were sawn with manual brick saw and half split prior to sampling and submitted to the lab. Half core samples submitted for highest quality and best representation of the sampled material and sample intervals are checked by the supervising geologist and field technician throughout the sampling process. RC samples are split on a 1 metre sample interval at the rig cyclone. All sampling is based on either diamond drill core or RC chips. Sample selection is based on geological logging and sampled to geological contacts. Individual assay samples typically vary in length from a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum length of 1.2m for core samples and 1m individual or 2m composite samples for RC chips.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> All drilling carried out by DDH1 Drilling using a UDR top drive multi-purpose RC/diamond drill rig. Tri-cone rock roller bit was used to drill from surface till competent rock was encountered. The hole was then completed with a HQ3/HQ 3metre to NQ2 six metre barrel. Core is continually oriented using Reflex ACT II RD digital core orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core is logged in detail at site by supervising geologists and recorded in the Company's

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<p>database. Overall recoveries are >95% and there was no significant core loss or significant sample recovery problems. Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against depth given on core blocks during the drilling process by the Senior Driller.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geologic logging is carried out on the core and recorded as qualitative description of colour, lithological type, grain size, structures, minerals, alteration and other features. All core is continually photographed using a high resolution digital camera. Geotechnical logging comprises recovery and RQD measurements.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cores were sawn and half split prior to sampling and submitted to the lab. Half core samples submitted for highest quality and best representation of the sampled material. Duplicates not required. Cut sheets prepared and checked by geologist and field technician to ensure correct sample representation. All samples were collected from the same side of the core to ensure consistent representative sampling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis Laboratories Perth for sample preparation and multi-element analysis by sodium peroxide fusion followed by ICP-OES finish. Gold analyses were carried out via the FA 25/OE or MS technique being Fire Assay with 25g lead collection fire assay in new pots, analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma mass Spectrometry.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards, checks, blanks were introduced regularly throughout each sample batch. Field reading of multi-elements are estimated using Olympus Innovex Delta Premium (DP4000C model) handheld XRF analyser prior to laboratory analysis. Reading times employed was 15 sec/beam for a total of 30 sec using 2 beam Geochem Mode. Handheld XRF QAQC includes supplied standards and blanks
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary data was collected using Excel templates utilizing lookup codes on laptop computers by Senior Supervising Geologists.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill collars are surveyed by modern hand held GPS units with accuracy of 5m which is sufficient accuracy for the purpose of compiling and interpreting results.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal sample spacing for assay samples is 15cm and maximum sample spacing is 1.1m. Sample spacing width is dependent on geological or grade distribution boundaries. No sample compositing will be applied to diamond core. 2-4m composites may be submitted as considered appropriate for initial phases of RC sampling.
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"> Diamond drill holes oriented to both the west and east in order to effectively test variable dips. Holes are designed to intersect the geological contacts as close to perpendicular as possible.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples are collected in the field at the project site by Kairos personnel. All samples are delivered to the laboratory by reputable courier in secure numbered polyweave/calico bags.
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"> N/A

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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	<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"> Kairos Minerals Ltd owns 100% of the tenements. The project consists of 12 PLs. The Project is Located on Pastoral Leases. No known impediments exist
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"> Significant past work has been carried out by other parties for Au exploration including, surface geochemical sampling, ground electromagnetic surveys, RAB, AC, RC and DD drilling and Open Pit Mining. This is acknowledged in past ASX announcements.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets are shear zone hosted gold mineralisation and pegmatite hosted lithium-tantalum mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co ordinates and other attributes of diamond drillholes are included in the release.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration results will be length-weight average where applicable, no cut-off grades stated where applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All intercepts reported are measured in down hole metres.
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"> • Suitable summary plans have been included in the body of the report.
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"> • Minimum, maximum and average results have been reported. Laboratory assay results will vary from the PXRF results.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-element analysis was conducted routinely on all samples.
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"> • Surface IP Geophysical surveys are being proposed in conjunction with the already successful geochemical and geological modelling. • Further RC/DD drilling is continuing and targeted to locate additional gold and lithium-tantalum mineralisation.

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