

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 30th November 2017

OUTSTANDING DRILL RESULTS CONFIRM SIGNIFICANTLY LARGER GOLD SYSTEM AT MT YORK PROJECT

Recently completed drilling hits wide zones of strong, shallow BIF hosted gold mineralization along a ~1km strike length immediately east of the historical Main Hill -Breccia Hill open pits.

Results extend the full zone of gold mineralisation to ~3.5km's.

Highlights

- Outstanding initial assay results received from recent 2,600m Reverse Circulation drilling program at the 100%-owned Mt York Gold Project in the Pilbara region of WA.
- Assays from the first seven holes confirm visual assessment that the drilling has intersected
 wide zones of shallow BIF hosted gold mineralization within a previously untested area
 immediately east of the historical Main Hill Breccia Hill open pits. Significant assays included:

KMYC018: 22m @ 1.93g/t Au from 106m, including

5m @ 7.02g/t Au from 113m; and 1m @ 19.41g/t Au from 115m

KMYC019: 22m @ 1.56g/t Au from 96m, including

16m @ 1.95g/t Au from 102m; and 1m @ 7.48g/t Au from 110m

KMYC013A: 16m @ 1.21g/t Au from 137m, including

7m @ 1.53g/t Au from 146m; and 1m @ 3.84g/t Au from 151m

KMYC014: 17m @ 1.05g/t Au from 86m, including

5m @ 2.38g/t Au from 98m; and 1m @ 9.06g/t Au from 101m

KMYC015: 5m @ 5.17g/t Au from 188m; including

2m @ 8.40g/t Au from 190m

- Drilling highlights continuity of shallow mineralization extending over a strike length of at least 1km immediately to the east of the current Main Hill Breccia Hill Resource (Total Indicated and Inferred Resource: 123,000oz Au).
- The results confirm that Mt York Project contains a significantly larger BIF-hosted gold system than previously thought, with strong potential to rapidly expand the current Mineral Resource (Total Indicated & Inferred Resource: 5.692Mt at 1.42g/t for 258,000oz Au)
- Assays awaiting for an additional 13 holes results to be reported as received



Kairos Executive Chairman Terry Topping said: "Mt York is rapidly emerging as a potential game-changer for Kairos. The recent drilling targeted potential extensions of the Breccia Hill resource immediately east towards several shallow historical intercepts at Gossan Hill. Our technical team identified a data shadow of some 400m in strike length in this area where previous explorers assumed the BIF had been structurally terminated. Early indications are that our drilling has delivered a major breakthrough, with all of the first seven RC holes returning significant widths and grades of shallow gold mineralisation – we've confirmed that the BIF is there, it's well mineralised and open in all directions, indicating outstanding potential to expand the resource along this horizon."

"What is even more exciting is that there are further immediate drilling targets to the south-east of this zone and to the west, with the total strike length of prospective BIF horizon amounting to at least 3.5km. The current resources account for less than 50% of that, extending over just 1.5km. This clearly shows that the BIF-hosted gold system at Main Hill-Breccia Hill is much larger than previously thought, with outstanding potential to delineate significant shallow resources along the entire strike length.

"There are also strong similarities between what we see at Mt York and other significant BIF-hosted gold systems in Western Australia, such as the Westralia deposit at Dacian Gold's Mt Morgans Gold Project near Laverton. The rapid growth of that gold system into a 1.6Moz deposit has been an outstanding achievement and is something we have watched closely. We believe there is outstanding potential to pursue a similar strategy at Mt York. Once we develop a better understanding of the plunge controls and orientation of the mineralisation, we intend to target depth extensions of the shallow mineralisation we are uncovering along the BIF horizon. That represents an exciting future growth opportunity for us at Mt York."

Kairos Minerals Ltd (ASX: KAI) is pleased to advise that it has received outstanding initial assay results from the recently completed \sim 2,600m Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at its 100%-owned Mt York Gold-Lithium Project in the Pilbara region of WA (Figure 1).

The drilling program, which comprised 21 holes, focused initially on testing for potential extensions to the Main Hill and Breccia Hill deposits, over a further 1km of strike eastward to Gossan Hill between surface and a maximum vertical depth of \sim 150m (Figure 2).

Kairos' technical team identified a data "shadow" of some 400m in strike immediately east of the Breccia Hill pit. Subdued aeromagnetic responses and a lack of outcrop seemingly led previous explorers to assume that the BIF, which hosts the Main Hill – Breccia Hill Deposits, had been structurally terminated at this location and consequently the area remained unexplored (Figures 2-3 represent plan view & vertical longitudinal projection respectively).

Results have now been received for the first seven holes of the program. All holes have successfully established continuity of the targeted BIF sequence and assays have supported the visual assessment of Kairos' site supervising geologists that the holes intersected wide zones of strong gold mineralisation at shallow depths. Importantly, each of the intercepts include narrower intervals of high grade gold (up to 19 g/t Au in hole KMYC018) within the broader mineralised envelope suggesting the potential development of high grade "shoots".

The initial results confirm that the BIF-hosted gold system hosting the Breccia Hill-Main Hill deposits is considerably larger than previously indicated and extends over a strike length of at least 3.5km. The recent drilling demonstrates the outstanding potential for a significant upgrade of the current JORC 2012 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 5.692Mt @ 1.42g/t for 258,000oz Au at the Mt York Project.



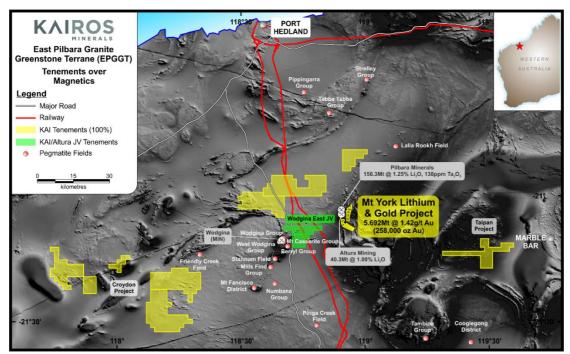


Figure 1 - Mt York Project Location, Tenements and Key Gold-Lithium-Tantalum Targets

Main Hill and Breccia Hill - Background

The Main Hill and Breccia Hill deposits (JORC 2012 Compliant Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource – Main Hill and Breccia Hill: Totaling 123,000oz Au) define a zone of BIF-hosted gold mineralization traceable over a strike length of at least 1.5km and extending from surface to a maximum drilled depth of 250m. The deposits were partially mined by Lynas Gold NL as a series of shallow open pits to a maximum depth of about 30m in conjunction with the Iron Stirrup mining operation during the mid-1990s at a much lower gold price environment when global gold prices were ~\$250-\$300/ounce.

The deposits remain open along strike to the north and south and at depth. A central "hinge zone" defined by a marked flexure in the mineralised horizon separates the two deposits. This "gap" remained untested and unmined due to a weakened surface expression and a perception by previous operators that the position was barren. The Hinge Zone represents a data shadow of some 400m in strike, which Kairos' technical team identified as a key structural target with the potential to rapidly expand the current resource, significantly improve future pit expansion/optimization opportunities and to host conceptual underground opportunities.

Three holes were completed in 2016 to provide a preliminary test of the Hinge Zone. The drilling confirmed the presence of both a thickening of the host BIF sequence (>100m thickness) and the presence of a stacked series of gold mineralised lodes well beyond the limits of the known deposits, confirming that the mineralised BIF sequence in this area is significantly wider than was previously recognized.

The results of the 2016 drilling program confirmed Kairos' view that the Main Hill and Breccia Hill deposits are part of a much larger, more extensive mineralised system than was previously recognized, and that the two are connected.

An additional data shadow identified immediately east of Breccia Hill where the BIF sequence remained completely untested over a strike length of some 400m.



Sparse historical drilling beyond this point to Gossan Hill, a distance of a further \sim 500m, has returned gold mineralisation over variable widths and at shallow depths in virtually all holes completed previously including holes:

GRC2440: 24m at 1.10g/t Au

GRC2686: 30m @ 1.50g/t Au; including

14m @ 2.40g/t Au, and: 2m @ 5.30g/t Au

These results highlighted the significant exploration potential within close proximity to the existing resources and provided the catalyst for this latest drilling campaign (refer to Figures 2 and 3).

November 2017 Reverse Circulation Drilling - Initial Results

This new drill program was designed to test extensions/repetitions to the known mineralisation over the \sim 1km strike length between Breccia Hill and Gossan Hill on approximate 100m spaced drill lines including a preliminary assessment of the 400m long "data shadow' identified immediately east of the Breccia Hill open pit.

Results have been received for the first 7 of 21 RC holes drilled along the BIF trend to the east of Breccia Hill, with results summarized below and shown on Figures 2-4 and Table 1:

KMYC018: 22m @ 1.93g/t Au from 106m, including

5m @ 7.02g/t Au from 113m; and 1m @ 19.41g/t Au from 115m

KMYC019: 22m @ 1.56g/t Au from 96m, including

16m @ 1.95g/t Au from 102m; and 1m @ 7.48g/t Au from 110m

KMYC013A: 16m @ 1.21g/t Au from 137m, including

7m @ 1.53g/t Au from 146m; and 1m @ 3.84g/t Au from 151m

KMYC014: 17m @ 1.05g/t Au from 86m, including

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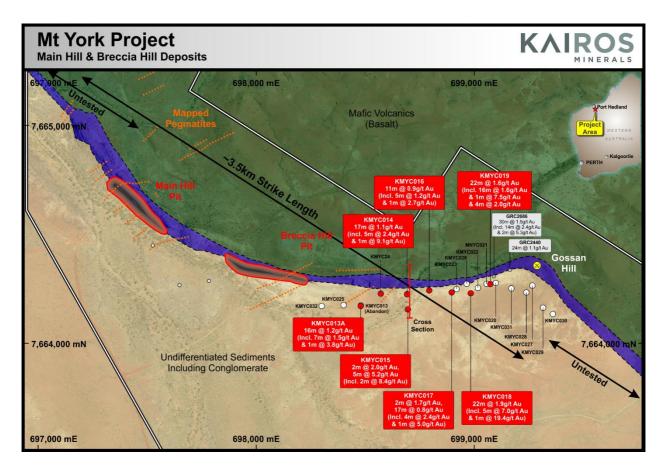


Figure 2 - Main Hill-Breccia Hill-Gossan Hill Targets



Plate 1: Brecciated BIF outcrop at Main Hill - Breccia Hill



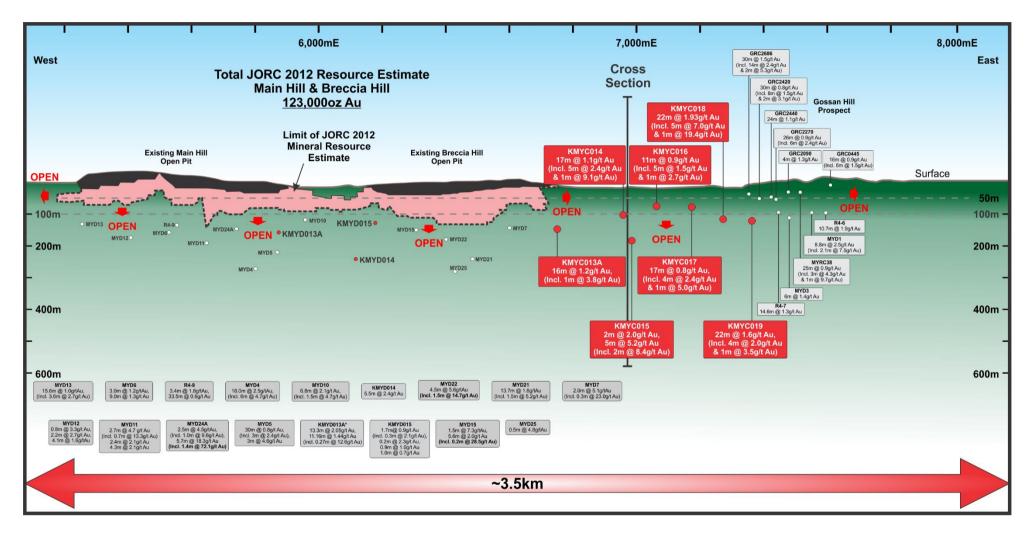


Figure 3 - Schematic Vertical Longitudinal projection of the Main Hill - Breccia Hill Deposits and Gossan Hill Prospect (looking North)
Note: Wide zones of gold mineralisation in previously untested positions east of Breccia Hill



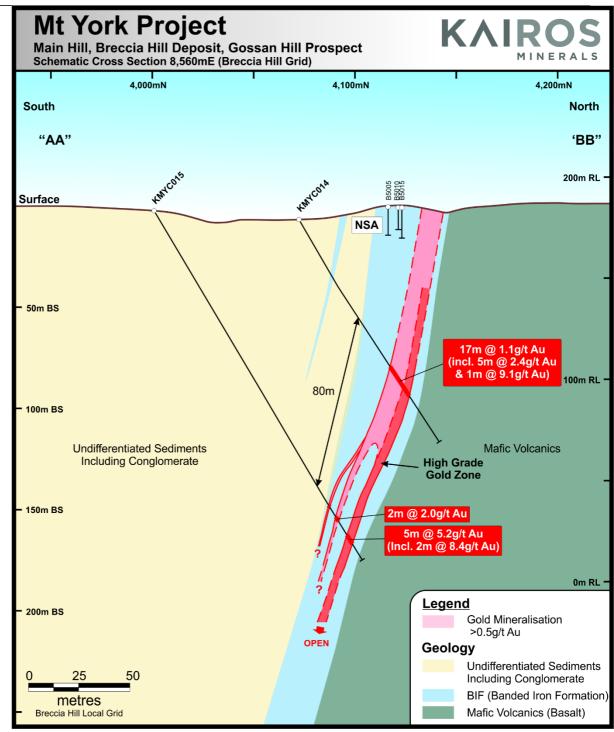


Figure 4 – Schematic Cross Section of the Gossan Hill Data Shadow Note 1: Ineffective Shallow Historical Drilling Note 2: High-grade footwall zone



Local Geology

The BIF sequence which hosts gold mineralisation at Main Hill – Breccia Hill and the recently confirmed extensions to those deposits represents the basal unit of the \sim 3.2Ma Corboy Formation of the regionally extensive Gorge Creek Group.

The hangingwall to the BIF at this location comprises a mixed package of sediments including polymictic conglomerates, whilst the footwall comprises highly competent basalt which has been equated to the Euro Basalt of the older Warrawoona Group dated at \sim 3.4Ma.

Gold is typically associated with lollingite – arsenopyrite – pyrrhotite – pyrite assemblages occurring as a stacked series of replacement style lodes throughout the BIF sequence. Gold is likely to also occur along late stage cross-cutting faults and structural splays with individual shoots being controlled by local scale folding.

Whilst analytical data is currently sparse, evidence of gold anomalism has been noted within the sedimentary package overlying the BIF horizon. This opportunity will be further assessed during future drilling campaigns.

The BIF trends E-W, appears gently (Main Hill – Breccia Hill) to tightly folded (Gossan Hill) and is traceable in outcrop and via aeromagnetics over a strike length of at least 3.5km and a possible strike length of some 7km. In the area currently being assessed, the sequence outcrops as a series of prominent "hogs back" ridges separated by N-S trending drainages from Chinamans Creek which potentially exploit structural breaks of a similar orientation.

The BIF attains a maximum thickness of up to 100m in the area of drill testing, dipping steeply at -70 degrees south at Main Hill, flattening to an apparent dip of -45 degrees SW in the flexure proximal to Gossan Hill.

Metallurgical test work undertaken by Carpentaria Exploration and Lynas Gold NL reports gold to be "non-refractory and free milling" (unpublished Company Project Reports 1987 and 1994-1998 respectively). Kairos intends to undertake independent metallurgical test work as a part of it's ongoing evaluation of the project.

Summary and Next Steps

Assays from the first seven holes of the recently completed RC drilling program confirm the visual assessment of the company's field geologist that the drilling has intersected wide zones of shallow BIF hosted gold mineralization within a previously untested area immediately east of the historical Main Hill - Breccia Hill open pits.

Detailed logging of the remaining 13 holes reported similar key indicators of potentially significant mineralisation within the host BIF sequence. The company is eagerly awaiting receipt of all outstanding assays. Further updates will be provided as the outstanding data is received and fully assessed.

The results confirm that Mt York Project contains a significantly larger BIF-hosted gold system than previously thought, with strong potential to rapidly expand the current Mineral Resource (Total Indicated & Inferred Resource: 5.692Mt at 1.42g/t for 258,000oz Au). The company is targeting a resource upgrade in Q1/Q2 2018



					Mt				Drilling Resul Orientation	ıs			
Prospect	Hole	Туре	E	N	RL	Dip		Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade Au g/t	Comment
	KMYC013	RC	698479	7664175	180	-60	360	103					Not Sampled
	KMYC013A	RC	698,478	7,664,173	190	-60	000	172	407	450	10	1.04	
	RIVITCUTSA	RC	090,470	7,004,173	160	-60	360	Includes	137 146	153	16 7	1.21	
								and	151	153 152	1	1.53 3.84	
	1411/0044		000 004	7.004.007	470			100	1		1	1	1
	KMYC014	RC	698,691	7,664,227	179	-60	360	130 including	86 86	103 92	17 6	1.05 0.73	
								and	91	92	1	1.35	
									98	103	5	2.38	
									99	102	3	3.35	
									101	102	1	9.06	
	KMYC015	RC	698,695	7,664,156	183	-60	360	202	170	171	1	0.58	
									177	179	2	2.03	
									188	193	5	5.17	
								Including	188	192	4	6.25	
								and	190	192	2	8.4	
	KMYC016	RC	698,792	7,664,244	181	-60	360	100	29	35	6	0.39	
								including	29	30	1	0.51	
								and	34	35	1	1.24	
									65	76	11	0.86	
									65	70	5	1.15	
						<u> </u>			65	66	1	2.67	
	KMYC017	RC	698,895	7,664,235	183	-60	360	94	53	55	2	1.72	
								la alcodia a	65	82	17	0.84	
Gossan Hill								Including	65 67	69 68	1	2.37 5	
								and	79	80	1	1.03	
	1/48//0040		1					ı			1	1	
	KMYC018	RC	698,983	7,664,230	187	-60	360	148	67	68	1	0.74	
								including	106	128	22	1.93	
								and	113 115	118 116	5 1	7.02 19.41	
									127	128	1	1.07	
	KMYC019	RC	699,073	7,664,273	101	-60	200	154	00	440		4.50	1
	KWICOIS	NC	099,073	7,004,273	184	-00	360	including	96 102	118 118	22 16	1.56 1.95	
								and	102	105	3	2.32	
									107	108	1	2.2	
									110	111	1	7.48	
									114	118	4	2.01	
	KMYC020	RC	699,097	7,664,278	184	-60	360	148					Assays Pending
	KMYC021	RC	699,055	7,664,274			360	148			İ		Assays Pending
	KMYC022	RC	699,016	7,664,256	185		360	124					Assays Pending
	KMYC023	RC	698,918	7,664,250	185		360	76					Assays Pending
	KMYC024	RC	698,571	7,664,229	184		360	76					Assays Pending
	KMYC025	RC	698,400	7,664,176	179	-60	360	178					Assays Pending
	KMYC026 KMYC027	RC	698,964	7,664,274	188	-60	360	100			 		Assays Pending
	KMYC027 KMYC028	RC RC	699,265 699,237	7,664,266 7,664,235	204 198	-60 -60	44.5 44.5	100 112					Assays Pending
	KMYC029	RC	699,237	7,664,164		-60	44.5	106					Assays Pending Assays Pending
	KMYC030	RC	699,359	7,664,135			44.5	100					Assays Pending
	KMYC031	RC	699,169	7,664,253	194	-50	44.5	130					Assays Pending
	KMYC032	RC	698,300	7,664,173	178	-60	360	190			L	<u> </u>	Assays Pending

Table 1 Summary of Significant Intersections > 0.5g/t Au



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 100%-owned Mt York Gold-Lithium Project is located ~100km south of Port Hedland in the world-class Pilgangoora district. Since acquiring the project in early 2016, Kairos has rapidly established a 258,000oz JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource inventory at Mt York by re-evaluating the known resources from the historical Lynas Find gold mine, which produced over 125,000oz between 1994 and 1998.

The 100%-owned Roe Hills Project, located 120km east of Kalgoorlie in WA's Eastern Goldfields, comprises an extensive tenement portfolio which is highly prospective for gold, nickel and cobalt discoveries. Kairos' tenure adjoins the emerging Lake Roe gold discovery, owned by Breaker Resources (ASX: BRB).

Kairos has completed maiden drilling programs across both projects over the past 12 months, delivering impressive results which have highlighted the significant potential of both projects to deliver significant new discoveries and host economic mineral deposits.

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 $\sim \! 100$ 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 Dr Robin Hill, Sarah Dowling, Dr Nigel Brand, Adrian Black and Bill Amman.

For further information, please contact:

Investors:

Mr Terry Topping Chairman Kairos Minerals Limited Media:

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT:

Competent Person: The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Steve Vallance, who is the Technical Manager for Kairos Minerals Ltd and who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. The information was also reviewed by Mr Terry Topping, who is a Director of Kairos Minerals Ltd and who is also a Member of AusIMM. 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 – 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	 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 sampling relevant to the work completed by Kairos and referred to in this release is based on either Aircore or RC drilling. PXRF Analysis of AC or 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. 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)
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 AC/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. 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.



		MINERA
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	 AC/RC samples were logged in detail at the drill site by supervising geologists and recorded in the Company's database. Overall recoveries were excellent and there were no significant sample recovery problems. Sample depths are continually checked against the rod string depth during the drilling process by the Senior Driller.
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 AC/RC chips 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.
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 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. 	 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 . 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 duplicates



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	MINER A Commentary
		 and 1:50 as industry standard (OREAS 192) All samples were delivered by Kairos' field personnel to Toll Ipec Port Hedland for transport to Intertek Genalysis laboratories in Perth WA for sample preparation and analysis.
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 acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	 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. Standards, checks, blanks were introduced regularly throughout each sample batch. IG Laboratories conduct rigorous internal QAQC programs within each sample batch which are reported with sample values in final reports. 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	 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.



0 1/ -1		MINERA
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. 	 Drill 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 holes were surveyed down hole with north seeking gyroscopic survey instruments by the Supervising/Senior driller.
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. 	 At Gossan Hill hole spacing of Kairos' drilling is approximately 40-80m along section lines spaced approximately 100m apart. Minimal sample spacing for assay samples is 1m and maximum composite sample spacing is 4m. Sample intervals are determined by Kairos geologists during the course of the logging process. Sample width is dependent on lithological, structural or grade distribution boundaries. 2-4m composites may be submitted as considered appropriate for initial phases of AC and RC drilling. Exploratory drilling is of a wide spaced, preliminary nature. The data will be used to update existing Mineral Resource Estimations relevant to the Main Hill – Breccia Hill gold inventory.
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. 	 At Gossan Hill the targeted gold bearing BIF horizon is steep to shallow dipping. The majority of AC/RC 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 at various orientations. Holes testing gold targets were oriented local grid north in order to effectively test variable southerly dips.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 Holes are designed to intersect the geological contacts/targets as close to perpendicular as possible in order to provide approximate true width intercepts at all times.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	 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. 	• N/A

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Mt. York 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. 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
Geology	 Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	Targets are Archaean aged structurally controlled BIF sulphide replacement and shear zone hosted gold mineralisation



		MINERALS
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 	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
	 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 	release.
	 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. 	

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 as reported are length- weighted averages at nominal 0.5 g/t Au, 1.0 g/t Au and 5.0 g/t Au cut-off grades where applicable.



		MINERALS
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. Holes designed to test potential gold bearing targets are generally angled and oriented towards local grid north depending on the interpreted dip and strike of the target being tested.
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. 	 Suitable summary plans, geological cross-sections and 3D Leapfrog computer images where available have been included in the body of the report.
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 relevant results have been 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 – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	 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. Drill Sampling Gold and multi-element analysis is being conducted routinely on all 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.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 	 Data will be used to update existing Mineral Resource Estimates. Further AC, RC and Diamond drilling is planned to continue assessment of the high priority gold trends at Main Hill, Breccia Hill, Gossan Hill and additional high priority targets identified throughout the Companys tenure. Metallurgical testwork 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.