ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **4 March 2026**

Final drill results reaffirm Mt York Gold Project extension ahead of updated MRE

Highlights

- **Results returned from remaining 11 holes from Main Hill Extension Prospect from 2025 drill programme at the 1.4Moz Mt York Gold Project. Best intercept is**
    - **8m @ 3.81 g/t Au from 128m** including **1m @ 11.16 g/t Au from 133m (25MYDD085)**
- **Results support an updated Mt York mineral resource estimate (MRE) expected in H1 2026 incorporating ~27,000m of additional drilling**
- **Kairos to resume drilling at Mt York this month targeting more resource opportunities from the 4.2km long gold corridor**
- **Major gold targets between Main Hill and Main Hill Extension remain undrilled**
- **Up to 50,000m drilling anticipated in 2026 across Mt York as well as the Roe Hills Project in WA's Goldfields**
- **Kairos will use the updated Mt York MRE to progress a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) for the project in 2026**
- **With $35M cash at bank[1], Kairos is well funded to complete additional resource drilling and feasibility studies at Mt York to support development options over its newly granted mining lease.**

Kairos Managing Director Dr Peter Turner said:

"Kairos is well underway with a new mineral resource estimate over the Mt York Gold Project that will, for the first time, incorporate all the drilling results for Mt York's 1,500m extension, where we have clearly demonstrated good widths and grades of gold mineralisation as well as other areas drilled during last year's 27,000m campaign.

"Drill planning is also well advanced and an aggressive 2026 drill programme of up to 50,000m is underway – we anticipate having two diamond rigs on site at Mt York before the end of March with negotiations underway to increase the number to four in April.

"We have already identified many opportunities to increase resources at Mt York further and look forward to delivering multiple resource increases this year through the drill-bit not just at Mt York, but also to start drilling at our Roe Hills Gold Project in the Kalgoorlie area."

[1] At 31 December 2025, see KAI December 2025 Quarterly Report dated 30 January 2026 and receipt of further $10M from PLS, see KAI ASX announcement dated 9 February 2026 entitled 'Kairos receives second $10M payment under TSA, boosting cash balance to $35M'

Kairos Minerals Ltd (**ASX: KAI**) ("**KAI**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce drill results from the remaining 11 drillholes completed at the **Main Hill Extension** target at its 1.4Moz Mt York Gold Project in WA's Pilbara.

Despite some historic drill intercepts from PLS, the prospect has never been the subject of a systematic resource drilling campaign. Any gold discovered and reported over this 1,500m target will add directly to the 1.4Moz Mt York Gold Project resource.

During 2025, Kairos completed 27,018m at the Mt York Gold Project, including 6,854m into the Main Hill Extension on PLS tenement E45/2241 under a mineral rights agreement. This drilling confirmed the expected continuity of the Mt York mineralised stratigraphy, with significant widths and grades of mineralisation encountered in multiple drillholes including results from 25MYDD082 (**16m @ 2.60 g/t Au from 143m**), 25MYDD072 (**9m @ 3.92 g/t Au from 97m**), and 25MYRC026 (**9m @ 2.66 g/t Au from 27m**) which were previously announced[2].

Drill Results

Kairos has now received results from the final 11 drillholes from the Main Hill Extension, with a best result from **8m @ 3.81 g/t Au from 128m** including **1m @ 11.16 g/t Au from 133m** in drillhole 25MYDD085 (**Figure 1**). This result is approximately 50m down dip of the high-grade intercept of **9m @ 3.92 g/t Au from 97m** in drillhole 25MYDD072 (**Figure 2**), and demonstrates the potential for wide and continuous high-grade mineralisation to occur within the Main Hill Extension.

Critically, the Main Hill Extension remains untested below 100m below surface and is still only broadly drilled along its 1,500m of strike. Kairos has also noted multiple faults have offset the expected position of the host stratigraphy and associated mineralisation on the extension resulting in some of the initial drillholes being drilled in sub-optimal positions to confirm the presence of mineralisation.

As part of Kairos' planned 25,000m – 50,000m of drilling on its gold projects in 2026, it aims to infill existing drilling on the extension to better define both the newly identified and exciting additional high-grade shoots, and to extend the drill coverage down to 300m below surface. This will provide better understanding of the size potential of the project and the potential plunge controls on mineralisation. Kairos' technical team believes there is much more gold to drill at this prospect and plans are already underway to commence drilling by the end of March on extensions to the current known mineralisation.

All drill results from the 2025 drilling completed at Mt York will be included in the upcoming Mineral Resource Estimate expected in H1 of CY2026. This will be the first MRE completed at Mt York that includes the Main Hill Extension area on E45/2241.

[2] See KAI press announcement dated 4 February 2026 entitled 'Significant extension to Mt York gold trend confirmed'

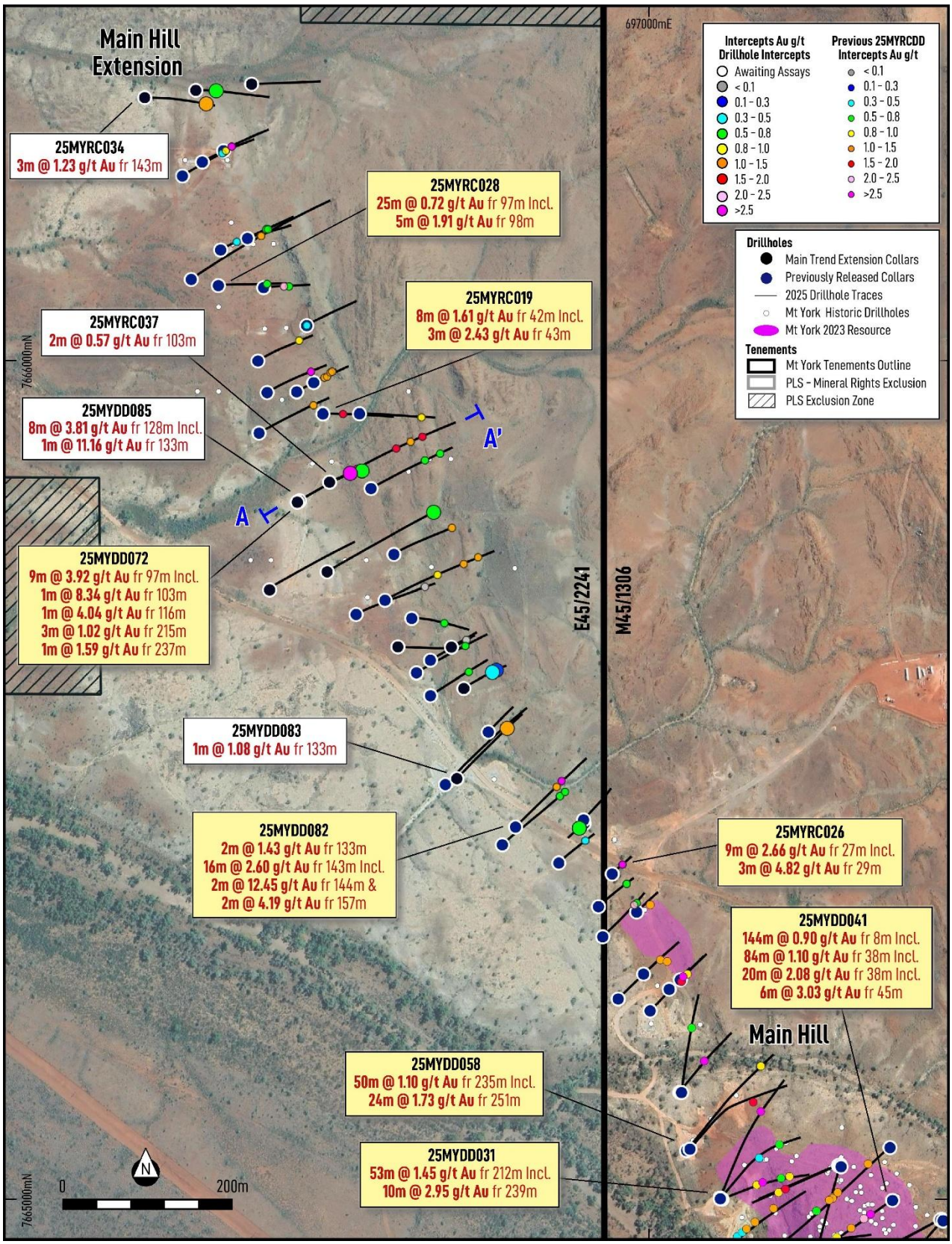

Figure 1. Significant diamond and RC drilling results across the Main Hill Extension area, E45/2241. Results in white boxes are current drilling results and historic results are shown in yellow boxes. Note the righthand side of the figure is contained in Kairos' granted mining lease M45/1306.

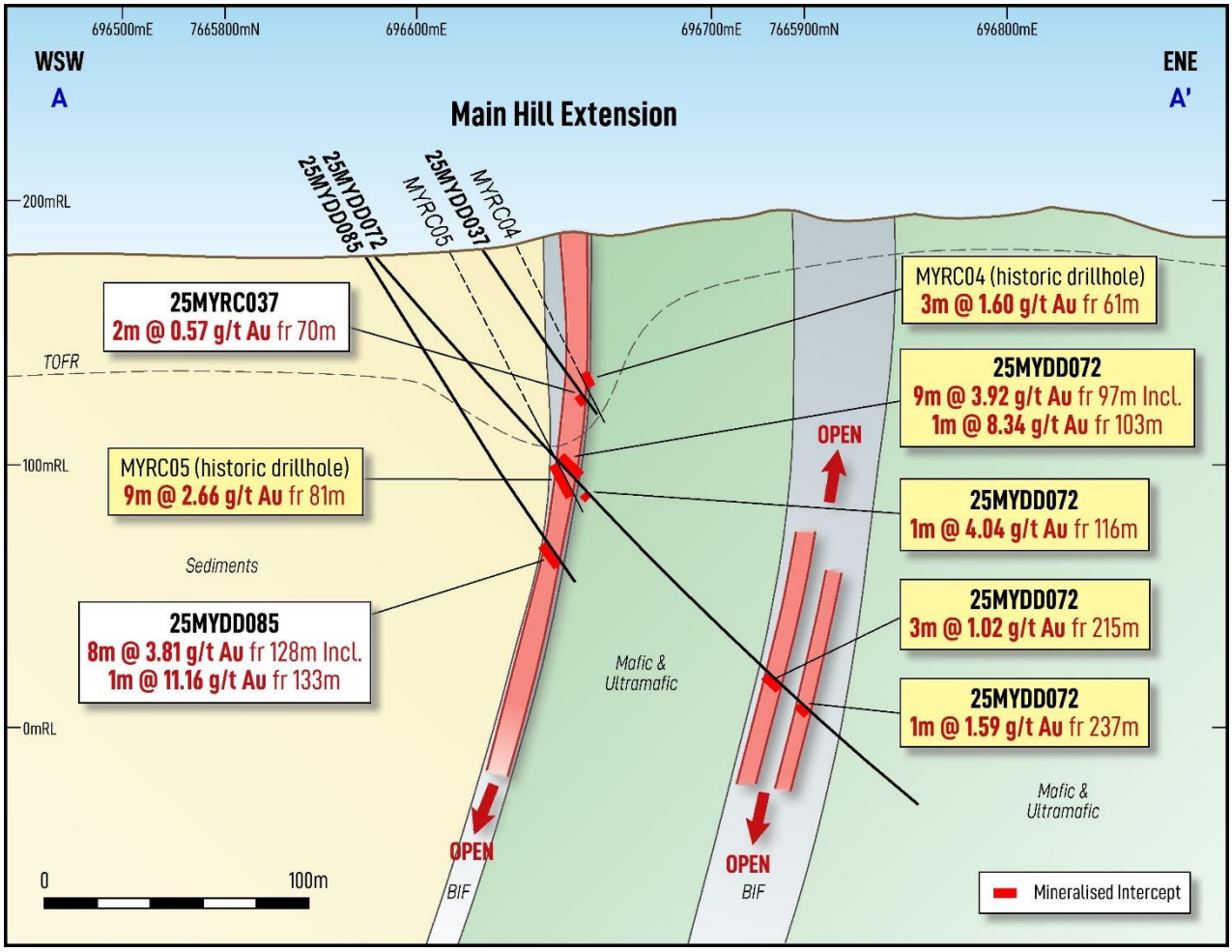

Figure 2. Cross-section at Main Hill Extension displaying new drill results 25MYDD085 and 25MYRC037. See **Figure 1** for cross-section location. Current drilling results are shown in white boxes, Kairos historic drilling results shown in yellow boxes.

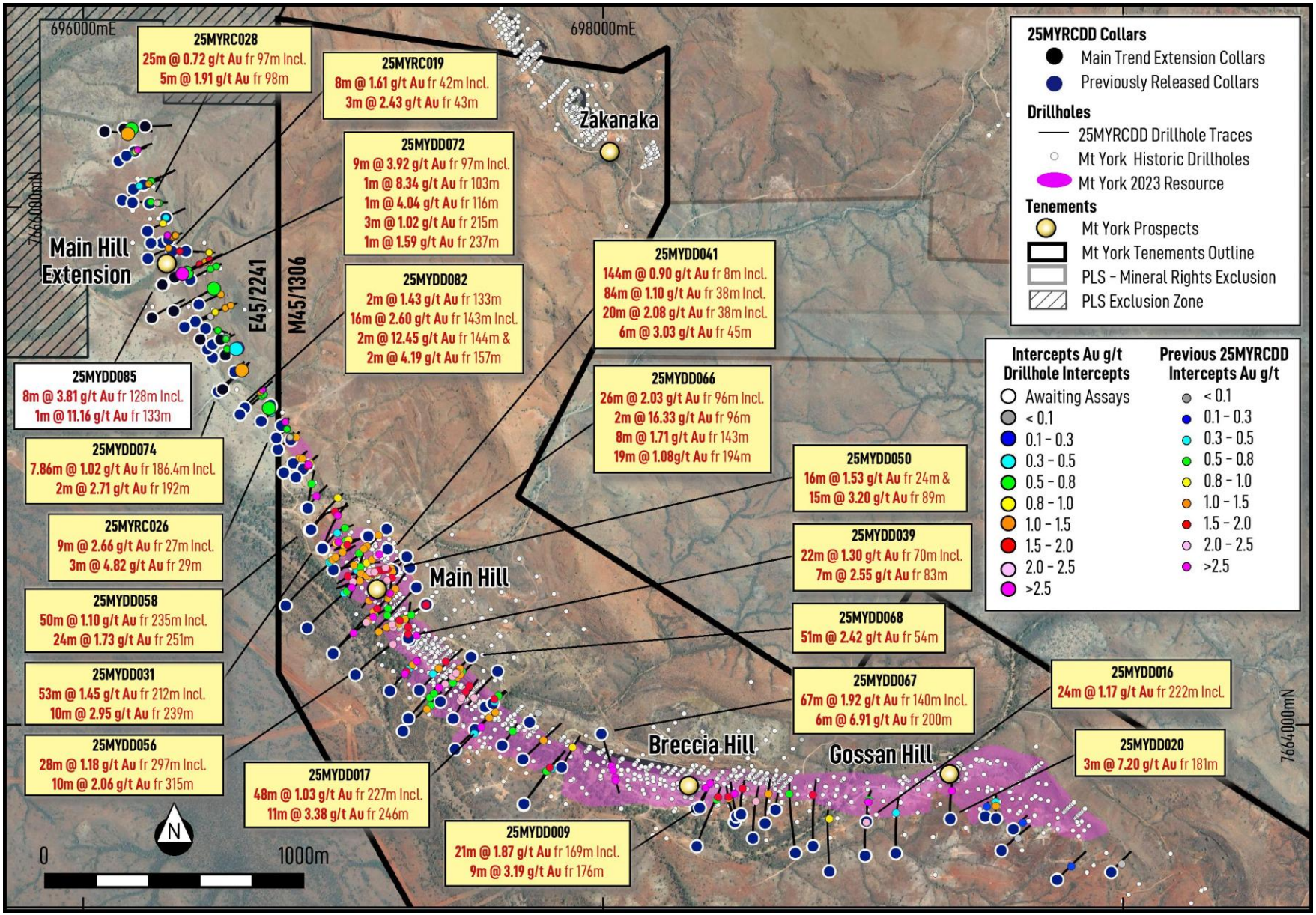

Figure 3. Significant diamond and RC drilling results at Main Hill Extension shown in context of the Mt York Resource.

Next Steps

- Progress and deliver an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for Mt York Gold Project, incorporating information from all 2025 drilling (approximately 27,000m)
- Recommence drilling activities at Mt York to further grow resources throughout 2026
- Continue other exploration activities over the 367km^2 of PLS licences and application, including infill, deeper resource drilling below 100m (Q2, CY2026)
- Bolster study team to progress the Mt York Prefeasibility Study (PFS)
- Progress a comprehensive drill campaign at the Roe Hills Gold Project in WA's Goldfields, targeting a maiden gold resource in 2026.

***Table 1**. Drill hole coordinates, details and results.*

HoleID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Hole Depth	Hole	From	To	Interval	Grade	Note
		MGA94	MGA94	(m)	(deg)	(deg)	(m)	Type	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t Au)	
25MYDD083	Main Hill Extension	696772	7665497	175	45	-52	171.7	DD	133	134	1	1.08	
25MYDD084	Main Hill Extension	696550	7665720	183	60	-40	165.2	DD	Not Assayed for Gold				Failed to reach target
25MYDD085	Main Hill Extension	696583	7665824	179	60	-60	146.6	DD	**128**	**136**	**8**	**3.81**	
including									**133**	**134**	**1**	**11.16**	
25MYDD086	Main Hill Extension	696618	7665742	181	60	-55	252.7	DD	245	246	1	0.60	
25MYDD087	Main Hill Extension	696765	7665652	180	60	-60	69.9	DD	No Significant Intercepts				
25MYDD088	Main Hill Extension	696923	7665443	180	225	-45	36.2	DD	10.5	11.5	1	0.67	
25MYRC023	Main Hill Extension	696781	7665604	186	55	-60	112	RC	74	77	3	0.31	
and									84	87	3	0.28	
25MYRC034	Main Hill Extension	696403	7666302	178	90	-60	162	RC	**143**	**146**	**3**	**1.23**	
25MYRC035	Main Hill Extension	696467	7666309	182	90	-60	156	RC	45	48	3	0.55	
25MYRC036	Main Hill Extension	696703	7665653	187	90	-60	156	RC	No Significant Intercepts				
25MYRC037	Main Hill Extension	696622	7665847	183	60	-60	75	RC	70	72	2	0.57	
25MYRC038	Main Hill Extension	696525	7666310	184	90	-60	150	RC	No Significant Intercepts				

About Kairos Minerals

Kairos Minerals (ASX:KAI) owns 100% of the flagship 1.4 Moz **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 4Mtpa of free-milling mineralisation over eight 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 (kozs)	Tonnes (MT)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (kozs)	Tonnes (MT)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (kozs)
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. A 2023 drilling program at Black Cat intercepted significant, clay-hosted REE mineralisation.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

Peter Turner
Managing Director

Simon Lill
Non-Executive Chairman

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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.

KAIROS MINERALS

Appendix A - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• Sampling was undertaken using diamond drilling and RC drilling • All drilling and sampling was undertaken using industry standard methods. • Diamond drilling depths and run lengths were measured and recorded by the driller and written on core blocks and inserted into the core trays. Rod counts were conducted to verify drill hole and sample depths • Diamond drill core was logged geologically, marked up for sampling, and photographed. Samples were selected on nominal 1m intervals in and around mineralised zones, with variations to interval lengths based on geological boundaries. • RC drilling depths were monitored by the driller using 1m depth intervals calibrated and marked on the drilling equipment. Sample lengths were also verified by Kairos personnel through visual assessment of individual sample volumes. • RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected in pre-numbered calico bags from a cyclone-mounted cone splitter located at the drill rig. • Sampling was carried out under Kairos Minerals sampling protocols and QAQC procedures. • The samples are considered representative and appropriate for the methods of drilling used. • Diamond core and RC chip samples were assayed for gold by Photon Assay at Intertek Genalysis Laboratory in Perth.
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).*	• Diamond drilling was conducted using HQ3 diameter (61mm) drilling to fresh rock with NQ2 diameter (51mm) drilling for the remainder of the hole. • All NQ drill core is oriented using orientation tools at the drill site and then joined and marked up by Kairos field personnel. • RC drilling was conducted using 5 inch and 5 ½ inch bits and face sampling hammers

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.*	• RC samples were visually assessed for recovery. • Sample recovery was routinely close to 100% recovery through the main banded iron formation mineralised host rock • Weathered material near the top of holes had varying recoveries in diamond core but was generally >85% with care taken to maximise recovery. • Drill core recovery is measured for each drilling run by the driller and recorded on core blocks inserted into the core trays. These measurements are verified by the geological staff during the mark up and logging process by physical measurement with a tape measure. • The majority of RC samples were dry. Groundwater was encountered in many RC holes but great efforts were made by the drillers to control the amount of water, which resulted in >95% dry sample and maximum recovery. • Recovery of RC samples is considered good, with some minor sample loss near the very top 1-2m of some holes • No sample bias has been observed.
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.*	• All drill core and RC chips were geologically logged by company geologists using the Kairos Minerals logging scheme. • Logging records colour, lithology, grain size, structure, mineralogy, alteration, weathering, rock quality and various other features of the samples. • All holes were logged in full. • All diamond core was photographed both dry and wet in core trays after logging and prior to cutting and sampling. • All RC chips were photographed in labelled chip trays.
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*	• NQ and HQ drill core samples is cut in half, with half core samples submitted for analysis and the other half retained on site in core trays. Half core drill samples typically ranged in weight from 2.7kg – 3.6kg. • All drill core cutting is conducted at the Mt York project site. • Samples are prepared at Intertek Genalysis in Perth for PhotonAssay. Samples are dried and crushed to 3mm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	representivity of samples. • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• A >500g split is created from the 3mm crushed material and placed in sample jars for the PhotonAssay process • All remaining crushed material is bagged retained for future use if required • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled.
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 analysed by Intertek Genalysis in Perth. • The analytical method used for gold analysis is PhotonAssay with laboratory code PAAU02 and a quoted detection range of limit of 0.03ppm – 350ppm Au. • PhotonAssay provides non-destructive analysis of a larger volume of sample material, is considered appropriate for the nature of the material and mineralisation, and is a well-established method within the gold industry • PhotonAssay results are periodically verified with a parallel 50g fire assay conducted on the same sample material to provide further QAQC information. Fire assay results received to date have been in line with PhotonAssay results and have not identified any systematic bias between the two methods. • A 48-element analysis is conducted on diamond samples at a minimum rate of 1:10 samples using Intertek Genalysis method 4A/MS48 involving a four-acid digest and ICP-MS finish • A 33-element analysis is conducted on RC samples at a rate of 1:3 samples using Intertek Genalysis method 4A/MS33 involving a four-acid digest and ICP-OES finish • Certified standards and blanks were regularly inserted into the sample sequence at a minimum rate of 1:25 for standards and 1:25 for blanks to assess the accuracy of the analysis method. • Duplicate samples were taken at a rate of 1:33 samples • The laboratory performed regular performance checks through analysis of internal laboratory standards, repeats, and control blanks. • QAQC performance was monitored by Kairos

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		staff with action taken with the laboratory if required. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established through monitoring and assessment of QAQC performance.
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.*	• Significant mineralised intersections were checked by the Exploration Manager and validated against the drill core and logging. Additional checks were performed by other members of the Kairos geology team. • No twinned drillholes were completed for this program. • All assay and geological data is stored in an electronic Micromine Geobank database on a secure Microsoft Azure cloud server. • Primary laboratory data is emailed directly to the company's database administrator for upload directly into the company database. • Laboratory data is also provided as a .pdf file for verification of original data files • Results are checked and verified by company geologists. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data. • Assay intersections are reported on a length-weighted basis.
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.*	• Drillhole collar locations were set out using handheld GPS, with an accuracy of +/- 5m in both easting and northing. • Diamond collars were surveyed post-drilling with handheld GPS immediately post-drilling. • Collars have been subsequently surveyed with DGPS system operated by a qualified surveyor supplied by an external survey company, with expected accuracies of +/- 20mm horizontally and +/- 30mm vertically. • Downhole surveys were completed on all drill holes using Axis north-seeking gyro survey instruments. • All location data is recorded in GDA94 MGA Zone 50. • Topographic control is through a DTM generated through stereoscopic photogrammetry of 5cm resolution aerial imagery. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated as better than 0.5m in elevation.
Data spacing	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and*	• Drill spacing ranges from 100m x 100m for extensional exploration drillholes down-dip and along strike, to broadly 50m x 100m and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and distribution	*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.*	50m x 50m for infill and local extensional holes. • The data spacing and distribution is considered appropriate and sufficient to establish the geological and grade continuity required for the anticipated estimation procedures and classifications based on previous drilling, resource modelling and geological work. • No compositing of samples has been applied.
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.*	• Drilling was oriented approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation. • Drill holes were angled between -40° and -60° to provide good intersection angles with mineralisation that dips between at approximately -70°. • No biases have been identified based on drilling angles and known structures. • The drill orientation is considered appropriate and representative.
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 and placed within secure, labelled polyweave bags by company field personnel. • All samples were delivered directly to a freight contractor for secure transport to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for final analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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.*	• The Mt York project comprises Mining Lease M45/1306 • Kairos Minerals Limited owns 100% of M45/1306 through its wholly owned subsidiary Mount York Operations Pty Ltd. The security of the tenements is in good standing. • Kairos Minerals has access to explore on exploration licences E45/2241, E45/2363, E45/4894 and application E45/6298 (once granted) held by PLS via a Mineral Rights Agreement for all minerals except lithium and tantalum • The project is located on Wallareenya and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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. • During the early to mid-1970's, the Lynas Find project area was part of a large area held and explored for volcanogenic base metal deposits, initially by McIntyre Mines Pty Ltd, and then by Esso Minerals. Esso completed some induced polarization and ground magnetic geophysical surveys, and some diamond drilling over the area including the Main Trend at Mt York. • The Main Trend at Mt York was discovered by Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd in 1986. Lynas Gold NL acquired the project in the early 1990's and mined a number of deposits as a successful open pit operation by that company between 1994 – 1998. Other companies to have explored the area include Austamax, MIM and Trafford Resources. • Significant historical Au exploration including, surface geochemical sampling, airborne and ground electromagnetic geophysical surveys, RAB, AC, RC, and DD drilling. This is acknowledged in past ASX announcements and Company reports.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mt York 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 NE to SW) – felsic volcanics and cherts, mafic-ultramafic volcanics and amphibolite, banded iron formation (BIF), and fine to coarse-grained classic sediments. • The sequence has been metamorphosed to amphibolite facies and has been broadly

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		folded • The dominant mineralogy of the BIF consists of magnetite, silica 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

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• All drill hole location, orientation, hole length and interception depth and length information material to the understanding of the exploration results is provided in **Table 1** and figures included within the body of this announcement.
		• Information from historic holes drilled by Kairos Minerals at Mt York can be found in previous ASX releases.
		• No drill hole information from the reported program was excluded from this release.

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*	• Results are reported as down hole length weighted averages using a 0.3g/t gold minimum cut-off grade. • Reported intercepts may include a maximum of 4m of internal dilution below the 0.3g/t minimum cut-off grade. • No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 mineralisation widths for exploration holes are reported as down hole lengths.
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.*	• Refer to Figures and Tables provided in the body of this announcement.
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 verified and validated exploration results received from the drill program at the time of data compilation for this announcement have been reported, including drill holes with low grades or no significant intercepts. • The information reported in considered fair, balanced, and provided in context.
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.*	• All meaningful and material exploration data has been included in the body of this document. • Samples for further metallurgical test work are to be selected once all assay results have been returned from the program.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Mineralisation at Mt York remains open at depth and along strike and additional diamond and RC drill holes have been planned to extend the known mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Follow-up drilling to the Main Hill Extension area on E45/2241 is currently being planned to infill and extend areas of mineralisation identified in the drilling completed during 2025 • Additional diamond drillholes for metallurgical and geotechnical test work are also being planned.