ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **9 October 2025**

Kairos plans drill program to test Roe Hills gold resource potential near Kalgoorlie, WA

Strong alteration close to large fault zones over +1.5km strike; drilling to extend and infill mineralisation to define a maiden resource estimate in 2026

Highlights

- **Kairos' review of its Roe Hills project indicates gold mineralisation in drilling over the 257km^2 tenement package in the Kalgoorlie area, close to operating gold mines and development projects**
- **Terra Prospect mineralisation shows intense quartz veining, brecciation, alteration and disseminated sulphides over >1.5km and represents a sizeable target ready for resource estimation**
- **Terra Prospect, 4km south of the French Kiss deposit operated by Vault Minerals (ASX: VAU), remains sparsely drilled despite excellent drill results on drill lines spaced 250m apart over 1,500m**
- **Gold intercepts from previous Kairos drilling include:**

  Terra Prospect

  - **11m @ 2.59 g/t Au from 78m (RHRC002)**
  - **35m @ 1.00 g/t Au from 116.5m (TD1)**
  - **23m @ 1.43 g/t Au from 104m (RHRC068)**

  Caliburn Prospect

  - **22m @ 1.55 g/t Au from 144m inc. 10m @ 2.77 g/t Au from 144m (ROE147)**
- **Mineralisation at both prospects occurs within sheared basalt and dolerite host rocks adjacent to the major Roe Hills Shear Zone**
- **Planning is underway for a 3000m RC program to test between existing drilled lines and to extend mineralisation beyond existing drilling.**

Kairos Minerals Ltd (**ASX: KAI**) ("**KAI**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce a review of its Roe Hills Project in WA's Eastern Goldfields has identified two standout gold exploration targets for follow-up resource extension drilling.

Kairos' Exploration Manager Mark Falconer said:

"Our review of the Roe Hills tenement package has highlighted two cracking gold targets from historic Kairos drilling between 2016-2018 in this high gold endowment area.

"Mineralisation at the Terra and Caliburn prospects displays all the key ingredients typical of hydrothermal orogenic gold deposits of WA's Eastern Goldfields, with strong alteration signatures, structural controls and importantly, wide zones of gold-bearing quartz vein breccias with significant exploration and resource upside potential.

"These standout drill targets in the Kalgoorlie area show depth to the Kairos tenement package. With our largest drilling program to date currently underway at our 1.4Moz Mt York gold project in the Pilbara, and now two significant gold targets in the highly sought-after Kalgoorlie address, we have a depth of operations across multiple sites.

"As the exploration field activities slow for the Pilbara summer, my team will be working on heritage surveys and drill approvals over these Roe Hills targets, with a view to undertaking RC drilling for maiden resource estimation in early 2026."

Project review identifies new targets

The Roe Hills project consists of 257km^2 of exploration tenements situated 110km east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (**Figure 5**) and is dominated by a greenstone sequence of rocks and structures prospective for gold, nickel, lithium and rare earth elements.

Over recent weeks, Kairos completed a project review of the Roe Hills tenement package to form an updated view on the potential for Roe Hills to host large-scale gold deposits. This included a review of all historic drill data completed by the Company to date[1].

This review highlighted two main priority gold prospects that displayed the key ingredients for significant exploration upside potential – the **Terra** and **Caliburn** prospects (**Figure 1**).

Terra Prospect

The Terra prospect is located in the southern part of the Roe Hills Project **(Figure 1, 5)**, approximately 4km south of the French Kiss gold deposit operated by Vault Minerals (ASX: VAU). It consists of gold mineralisation defined by drilling over 1500m

[1] Drillhole assay results referred to in this announcement are historic in nature and have been previously reported to the ASX. For details, please refer to the ASX announcement documents listed in Appendix 1.

of strike length within sheared and altered basalt and dolerite host rocks (**Figures 3 & 4**).

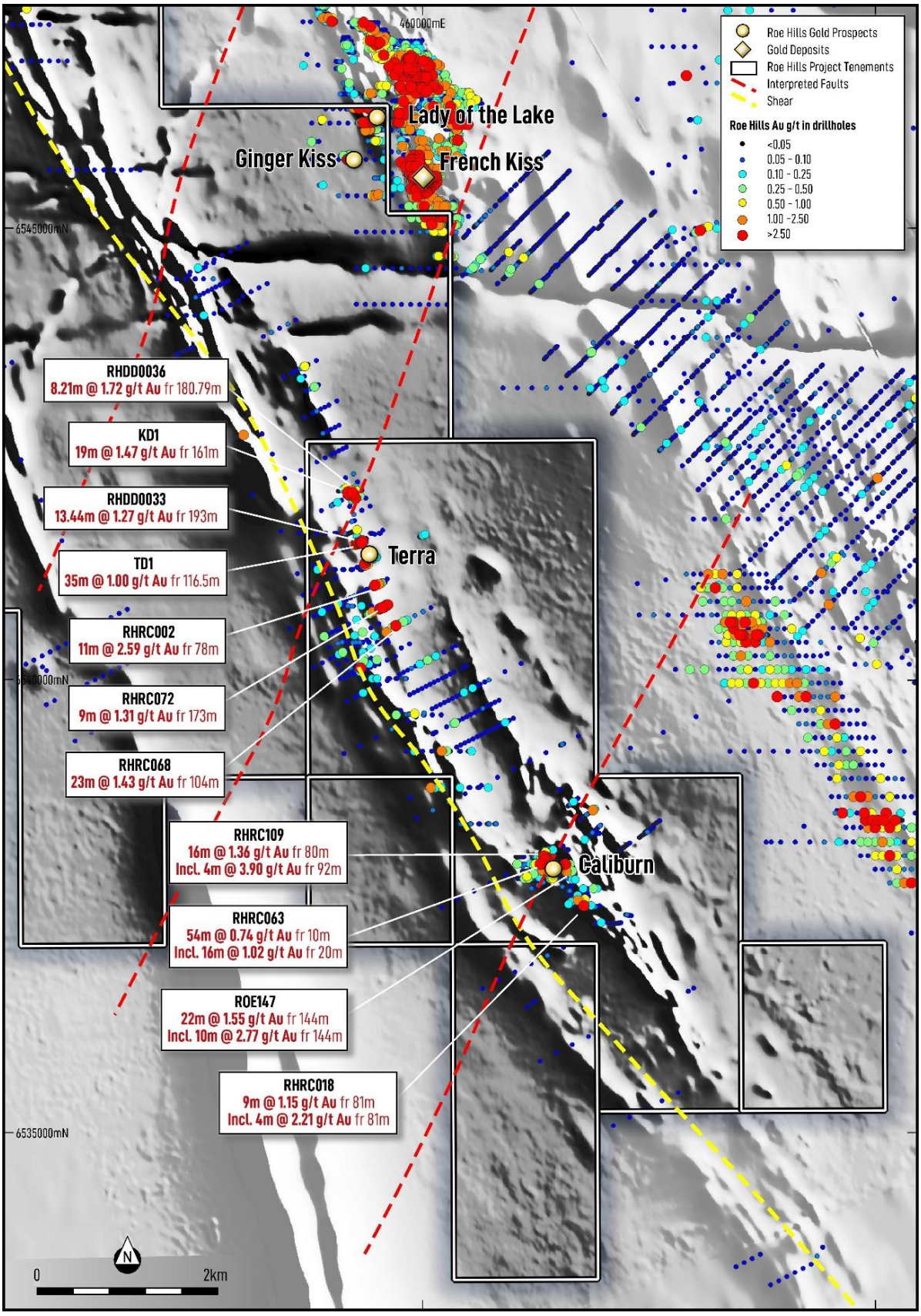

Figure 1: Magnetic image of the southern Roe Hills project showing gold-in-drillhole results coloured by Au g/t along with significant historic drillhole results from the Terra and Caliburn prospects.

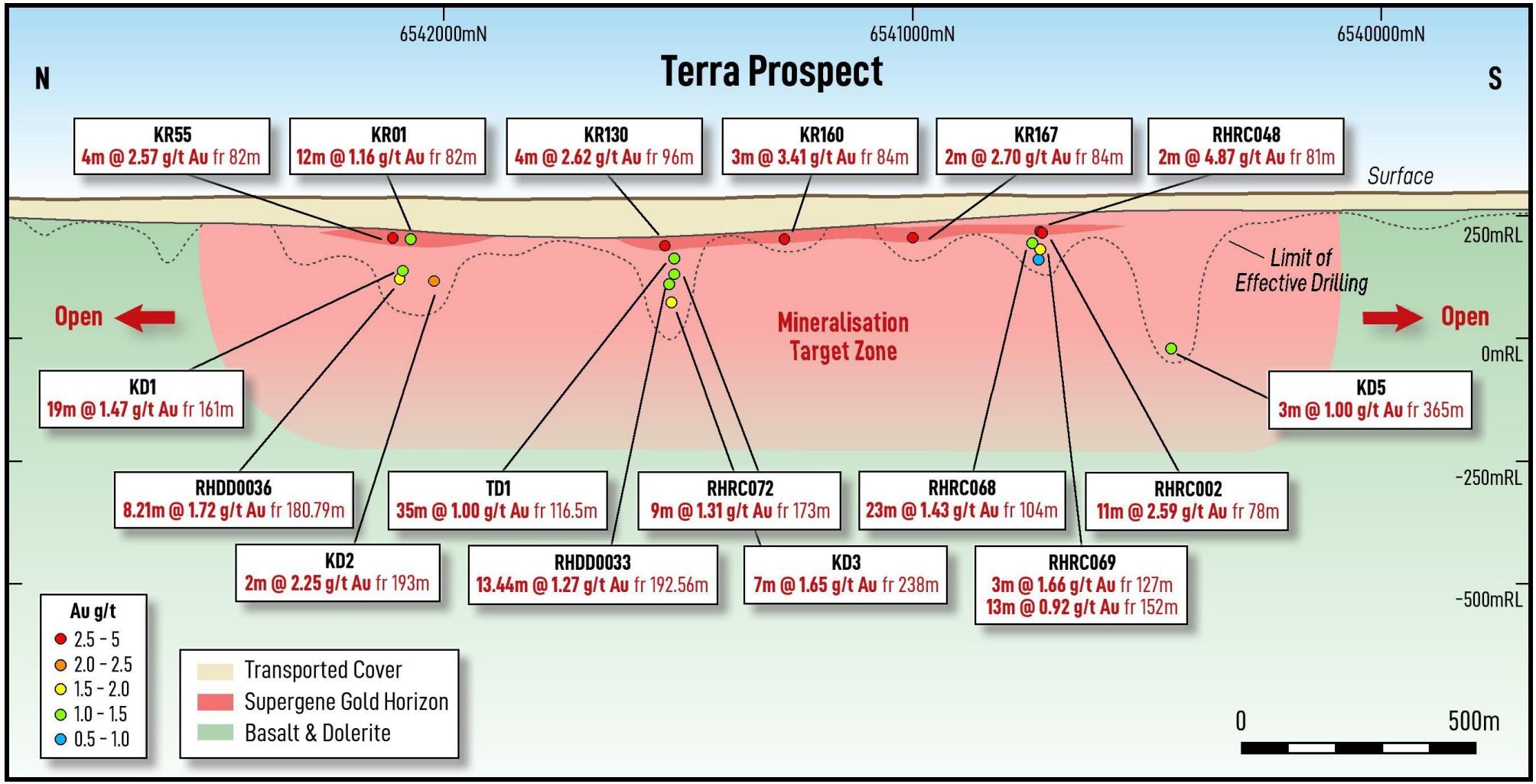

Figure 2. Long-section view looking east showing the scale of the Terra prospect. Historic drillhole intercepts are coloured by Au g/t and are reporting downhole lengths. The limit of existing drilling is shown in a dashed line and highlights the under-drilled nature and the significant upside potential of the Terra prospect.

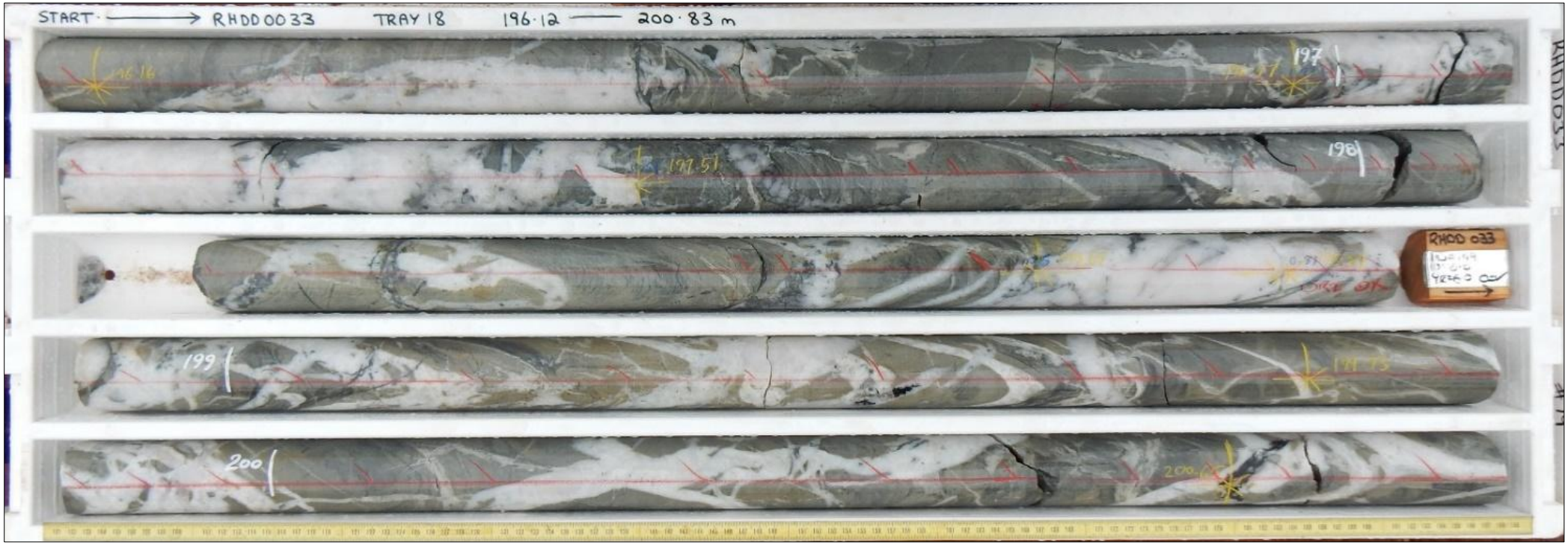

***Figure 3**. Core photo of drillhole RHDD0033 from 196.12m to 200.83m depth from the Terra Prospect showing gold mineralisation associated with intense quartz veining and brecciation accompanied by strong albite-sericite-pyrite alteration of the basalt host rock. From KAI ASX announcement dated 27 February 2017 and entitled 'Thick gold mineralisation intersected in maiden drill program at Roe Hills.'*

Historic BHP RAB drilling in 1987-89 first defined consistent supergene gold mineralisation occurring on five out of six lines of drilling spaced 250m apart (**Figure 1**). Follow-up diamond and RC drilling on these lines identified consistent gold mineralisation within a west-dipping shear zone (**Figures 2** & **4**) associated with intense quartz veining, brecciation, alteration and disseminated sulphides (**Figure 3**) – all key indicators present in large orogenic gold deposits.

Significant results at Terra are listed in **Table 1** and include:

- **11m @ 2.59 g/t Au** from 78m in RHRC002
- **35m @ 1.0 g/t Au** from 116.5m in TD1
- **23m @ 1.43 g/t Au** from 104m in RHRC068 and
- **19m @ 1.47 g/t Au** from 161m in KD1.

Refer to long-section on **Figure 2** with a cross-section shown on **Figure 4**.

Significantly, these results all fall within one major mineralised structure that is currently defined over 1500m in strike length, is open in all directions, and remains very sparsely drilled on 250m spaced lines.

Kairos believes the Terra prospect represents an opportunity to define a large gold system of significant scale, and is currently planning drilling to infill between the existing drill lines, to extend mineralisation beyond the current drilling, and to identify high-grade shoots, to estimate an inaugural resource over the prospect.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From Depth (m)	Prospect
KD1	DD	19	1.47	161	Terra
KD2	DD	2	2.25	193	Terra
KD3	DD	7	1.65	238	Terra
KD5	DD	3	1.00	365	Terra
KR01	RAB	12	1.16	82	Terra
KR130	RAB	4	2.62	96	Terra
KR160	RAB	3	3.41	84	Terra
KR167	RAB	2	2.70	84	Terra
KR55	RAB	4	2.57	82	Terra
RHDD0033	DD	13.44	1.27	192.56	Terra
RHDD0036	DD	8.21	1.72	180.79	Terra
RHRC002	RC	11	2.59	78	Terra
RHRC048	RC	2	4.87	81	Terra
RHRC068	RC	23	1.43	104	Terra
RHRC069	RC	13	0.92	152	Terra
RHRC069	RC	3	1.66	127	Terra
RHRC072	RC	9	1.31	173	Terra
TD1	DD	35	1.00	116.5	Terra

Table 1: Significant drillhole intercepts for gold from the Terra prospect

Caliburn

The Caliburn prospect is located towards the southern end of the Roe Hills project, approximately 4km to the south of the Terra prospect (**Figure 2**). Caliburn consists of gold mineralisation defined by RC drilling over 200m of strike in 80m and 40m spaced RC drilling, with mineralisation trending broadly north-south with possible structural offsets.

Significant mineralised intercepts are listed in **Table 2** and include:

- **22m @ 1.55 g/t Au** from 144m including **10m @ 2.77 g/t Au** from 144m in ROE147, and
- **16m @ 1.36 g/t Au** from 80m including **4m @ 3.90 g/t Au** from 92m in RHRC109.

The mineralisation at Caliburn displays attractive widths and grades and remains open in most directions. No strong controls to grade continuity have been identified to date, and additional drilling is warranted to better understand the orientation of mineralisation and to extend the mineralised footprint.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From Depth (m)	Prospect
RHRC109	RC	16	1.36	80	Caliburn
including	RC	4	3.90	92	Caliburn
RHRC063	RC	54	0.74	10	Caliburn
including	RC	16	1.02	20	Caliburn
ROE147	RC	22	1.55	144	Caliburn
including	RC	10	2.77	144	Caliburn
RHRC018	RC	9	1.15	81	Caliburn
including	RC	4	2.21	81	Caliburn

Exploration Plans

Kairos is planning approximately 3000m of RC drilling to test the Terra and Caliburn prospects in early 2026 during a summer hiatus in drill activities on the Company's Mt York Gold Project in the Pilbara. This window in early 2026 gives the Company an opportunity to drill and define another potential growth project.

In addition to the priority drill targets at Terra and Caliburn, multiple areas of gold anomalism and structural complexity were noted in the Company's geochemistry and geophysical datasets, and these areas will be investigated further during upcoming field work, with a view to defining further gold targets for eventual target ranking and possible drill testing.

Next Steps

- Finalise heritage agreement with the Ngadju Traditional Owners (Q4 2025)
- Complete heritage surveys over the key target areas at Roe Hills (Q4 2025)
- Receive POW approval for planned drilling activities (Q4 2025)
- Finalise drill planning, with approximately 3000m of RC drilling earmarked to infill and extend mineralisation planned in early 2026, prior to the recommencement of field activities at the Mt York Gold Project in the Pilbara (Q1 2026).

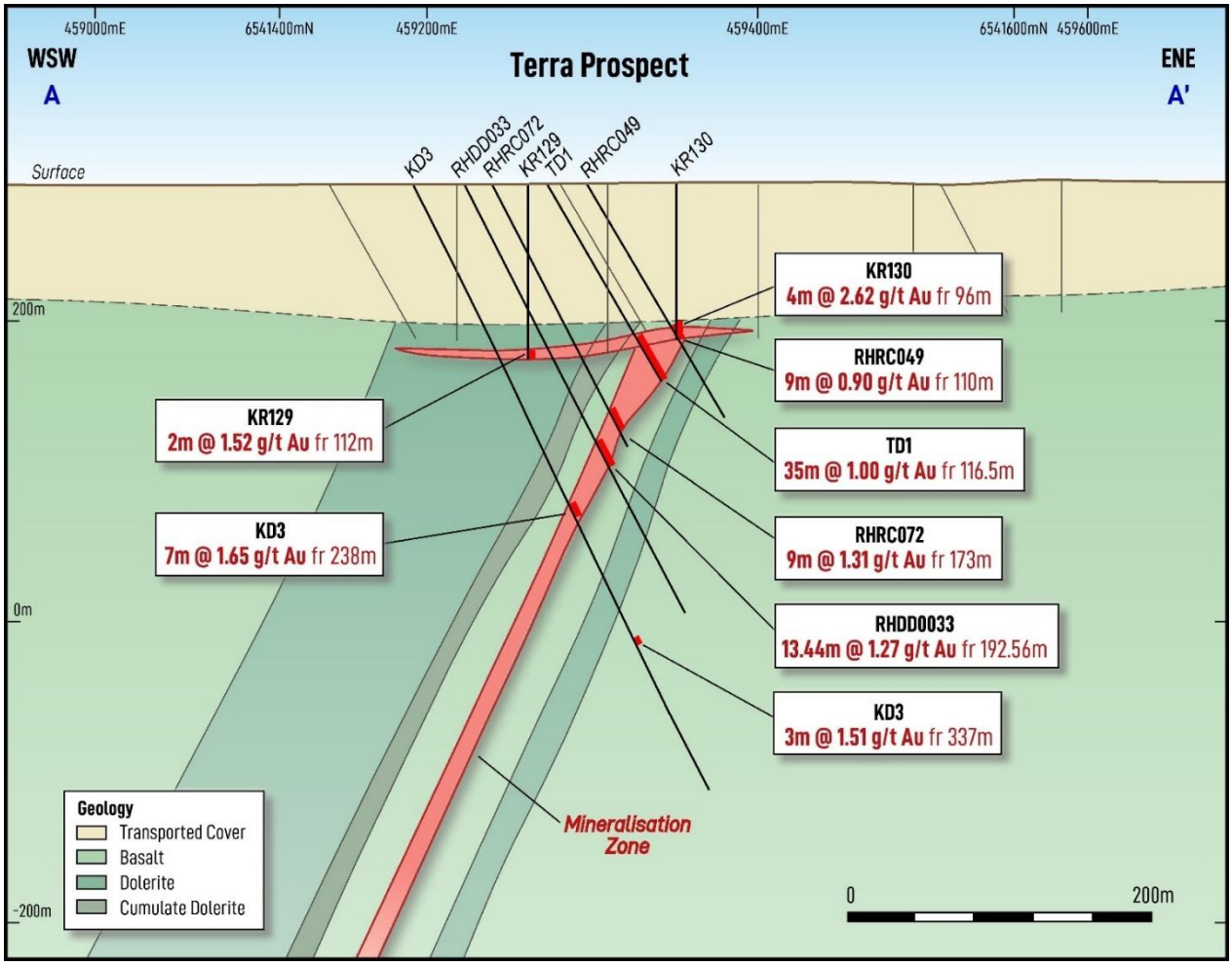

Figure 4. *Cross-section through the Terra prospect showing significant historic drillhole intercepts defining a continuous primary mineralised zone open at depth, and a sub-horizontal supergene horizon below the base of transported cover.*

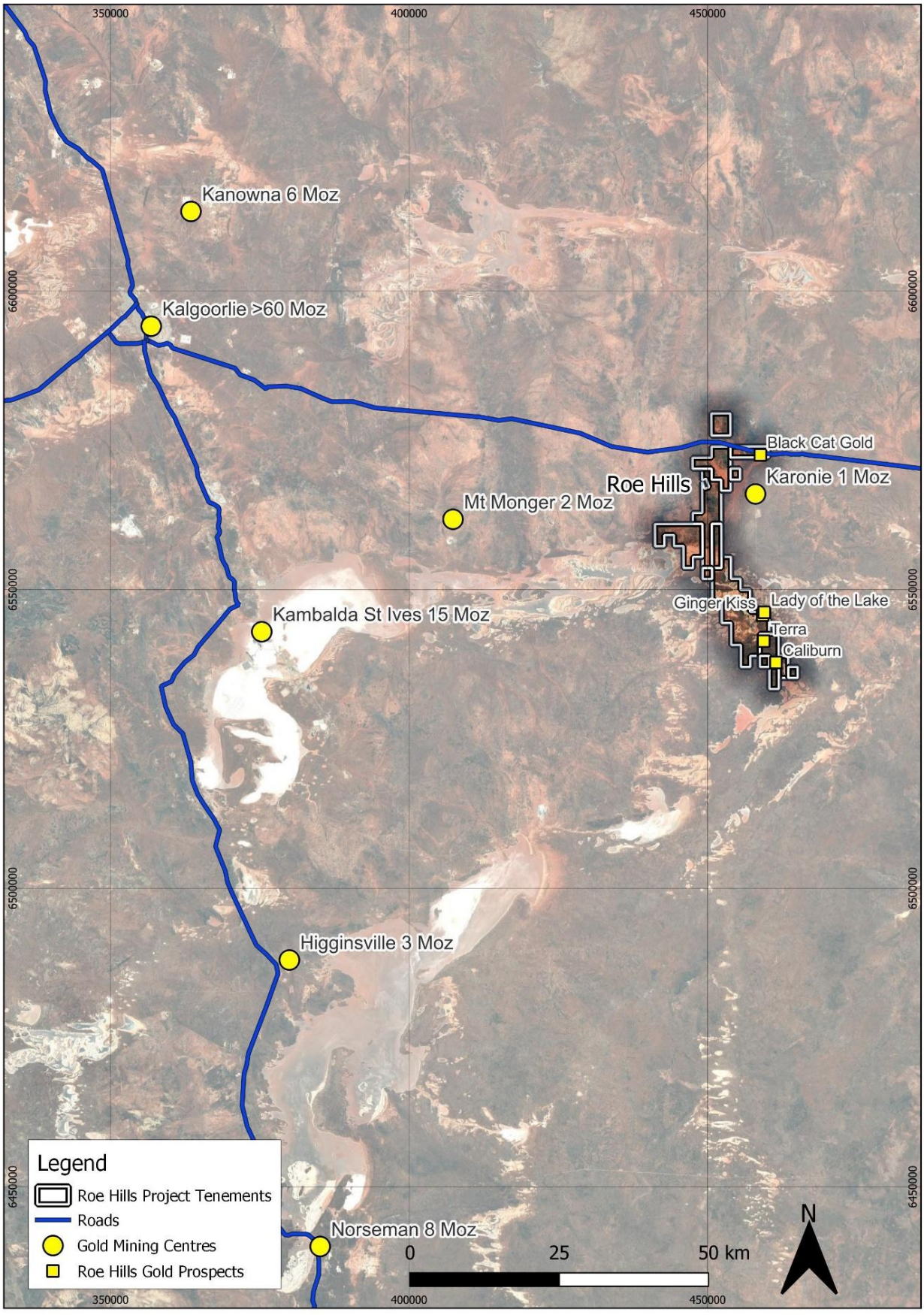

Figure 5: *Location map of the Roe Hills project showing regional gold mining centres and Roe Hills gold prospects.*

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

For investor information, please contact

Nathan Ryan – NWR Communications
0420 582 887

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT:

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

Appendix 1: Previous ASX announcements with further details of historic drilling referred to within this announcement

Date	ASX Announcement
27 February 2017	Thick gold mineralisation intersected in maiden drill program at Roe Hills
6 April 2017	Maiden drilling intersects significant gold mineralisation across multiple prospect areas at Roe Hills Project, WA
30 January 2018	More high-grade gold intersected at Roe Hills
28 March 2018	Large gold system identified from recent drilling at Roe Hills Gold Project in WA
26 June 2018	Latest assays confirm multiple emerging greenfields discoveries at Roe Hills

Appendix 2: Location and details of drillholes referred to in this announcement

Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting (MGA Zone 51)	Northing (MGA Zone 51)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)
KD1	Diamond	459131	6541995	291	392.2	62	-60
KD2	Diamond	459194	6541943	290	299	62	-60
KD3	Diamond	459190	6541436	290	447	62	-60
KD5	Diamond	459451	6540448	302	480	62	-60
KR01	RAB	459256	6542030	290	101	0	-90
KR130	RAB	459348	6541517	290	104	0	-90
KR160	RAB	459381	6541270	293	87	0	-90
KR167	RAB	459489	6541028	296	102	0	-90
KR55	RAB	459189	6542052	290	90.5	0	-90
RHDD0033	Diamond	459220	6541455	290	322.04	65.01	-60.1
RHDD0036	Diamond	459160	6542015	291	219.06	65	-60
RHRC002	RC	459549	6540774	295	150	69.63	-59.7
RHRC048	RC	459520	6540761	294	180	65	-60
RHRC068	RC	459576	6540787	295	160	64	-60
RHRC069	RC	459493	6540747	294	220	65	-60
RHRC072	RC	459242	6541450	290	196	65	-60
TD1	Diamond	459277	6541464	290	151.5	65	-60
RHRC018	RC	461310	6538040	317	200	93.22	-60.09
RHRC063	RC	461350	6538040	317	154	91	-60
RHRC109	RC	461314	6538005	314	120	90	-58.5
ROE147	RC	461237	6537957	317	168	90	-60

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 and RC drilling • All historic Kairos 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 samples were split on a 1 metre sample interval using a cone splitter at the 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 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 a tri-cone rock roller bit to drill from surface until competent rock was encountered, followed by HQ3 diameter (61mm) and 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 undertaken using a 5½ inch face sampling RC bit
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.*	• Diamond core was logged in detail at site by supervising geologists and recorded in the Company's database. Overall recoveries are >95% and there were no significant core loss or significant sample recovery problems. Diamond core was reconstructed into

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	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. • RC recoveries were recorded by the Company's geologists at the rig, with no significant sample recovery issues reported. • 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.*	• Logging of diamond core was undertaken by the Company's geologists on site, with records collected for 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. • Geotechnical logging was undertaken for RQD measurements and recovery
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.*	• 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 2.5kg – 3.0kg. • Sample cut sheets were prepared and checked by geologist and field technician to ensure correct sample representation. • RC samples were split on a 1m sample interval via a cone splitter attached to the cyclone at the rig • Samples were prepared at Intertek Genalysis in Kalgoorlie prior to shipment to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for analysis. • 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.*	• Samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis in Perth. • Samples were analysed for gold using a 25g lead collection fire assay, • Samples were also analysed for a 33-element suite using a four-acid multi-element analysis with ICP-OES finish • Certified standards and blanks were regularly inserted into the sample sequence for each batch submitted to the lab • The laboratory performed regular

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	performance checks through analysis of internal laboratory standards, repeats, and control blanks. • QAQC performance was monitored by Kairos staff with action taken with the laboratory if required. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were 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 Senior Geologist 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. • Primary logging data was collected using Excel templates utilizing look-up codes on laptop computers and reviewed by supervising Senior Geologists • Primary laboratory data was emailed directly to the company's database administrator for upload directly into the company database. • All assay and geological data is currently stored in an electronic Micromine Geobank database on a secure Microsoft Azure cloud server. • 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.*	• Diamond and RC collar locations were set out using handheld GPS, with an accuracy of +/- 5m in both easting and northing. • Diamond collars were surveyed with handheld GPS immediately post-drilling. • Downhole surveys were completed on all drill holes using north-seeking gyro survey instruments. • All location data is recorded in GDA94 MGA Zone 51. • Topographic control is through a regional Digital Elevation Model generated off regional SRTM elevation data on 30m centres.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drill spacings range from 250m x 50m at Terra to 80m x 40m and 40m x 40m at Caliburn • No Mineral Resource Estimate or classifications have been completed at these early-stage prospects. • 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. • 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 Intertek Genalysis in Kalgoorlie by company field personnel.
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 Roe Hills project consists of nine granted Exploration Licenses: E28/1935, E28/2117, E28/2118, E28/2548, E28/2585, E28/2594, E28/2695, E28/2696, E28/2697. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Significant past work has been carried out by other parties for both Ni and Au exploration including, surface geochemical sampling, ground electromagnetic surveys, RAB, AC, RC and DD drilling. Early reconnaissance exploration over the Terra and Caliburn target areas was conducted by BHP and Oroya Mining including initial diamond drilling. This is acknowledged in past ASX announcements.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Roe Hills project lies across granite-greenstones of the Archean Yilgarn Craton, with the local geology at Roe Hills consisting of a north-south trending ultramafic-mafic sequence overlain by felsic and intermediate sedimentary volcaniclastic sequence intruded by granites • The greenstone belt has been subjected to multiple stages of deformation including east-west compression forming broad open folds followed by NW-SE compression forming regional scale strike-slip faults, such as the Roe Hills Fault, and significant secondary reverse faults associated with compressional and dilational jogs. • Mineralisation targets are shear zone-hosted Au deposits, spodumene-bearing LCT pegmatite deposits (lithium), and rare earth element (REE) mineralisation associated with enriched granites and syenite.

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*
		• No drilling was completed
		• Drillholes displayed in images are for reference for comparison to earlier announcements
		• Information from historic holes drilled by Kairos Minerals at Roe Hills can be found in previous ASX releases.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable
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.*	• The information reported in this announcement is considered fair, balanced, and provided in context. • All relevant information has been included in this announcement
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited*	• All meaningful and material exploration data has been included in the body of this document.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	
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.*	• RC drilling is currently being planned to infill between the existing 250m spaced drill lines at Terra and to test the extensions of mineralisation along strike at both Terra and Caliburn.