KAIROS MINERALS

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 13 April 2026

New 2.1Moz gold resource at Mt York lays strong foundation for rapid development

Highlights

- **Updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for Mt York Gold Project, WA, increases to 61.7Mt @ 1.05 g/t Au for 2.08Moz Au**
- **27,000m of drilling completed in 2025 delivers a 50% resource increase (700,000oz) at a $13.40/oz discovery cost**
- **Increase in Indicated resources to 66% of total MRE (42.1Mt @ 1.02 g/t Au for 1.38Moz)**
- **Conversion of Inferred resources (19.7Mt @ 1.11 g/t Au for 703,000oz) to Indicated anticipated during 2026, as well as additional ounces below current pit shell**
- **Gold grade has increased 5% due to higher drilling density and recognition of continuous zones of higher-grade mineralisation**
- **Resource predominantly optimises in a single pit shell over 4,200m in strike, up to 350m deep**
- **Pit optimisation work indicates that the resource remains open at depth (constrained only by drilling) along the entire 4,200m trend pathing the way for resource growth**
- **50,000m drill programme underway in 2026, targeting resource extension, infill and exploration**
- **Cash balance of $35.0M to fund 2026 drilling activities and feasibility work towards Final Investment Decision (FID).**

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Kairos Managing Director Dr Peter Turner said:

"Mt York has now become one of the largest undeveloped gold projects in Australia. We have delivered on our promise to grow the gold resource again and become a premier, multi-million-ounce gold development Company.

"I am very confident that resources will continue to grow significantly throughout 2026 as we embark on the largest drill programme in the Company's history over this well-endowed asset. We plan to have four rigs turning at Mt York for most of the year as we target additional ounces at this project.

"Our PFS for Mt York will progress through 2026, along with priority resource-growth drilling."

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Kairos Minerals Ltd (**ASX: KAI**) ("**KAI**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce a new mineral resource estimate (MRE) at its Mt York Gold Project in WA's Pilbara (**Table 1**).

The new MRE incorporates an additional 128 holes drilled for 26,971m at Mt York in 2025 and its extension towards the northwest, all of which have been previously reported to the ASX. The resource estimation and supporting technical report was completed by Encompass Mining Consultants and all mining engineering and pit optimisation work by Cube Consulting Pty Ltd in Perth.

Deposit	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
Mt York	0.4	42.1	1.02	1,380	19.7	1.11	703	**61.7**	**1.05**	**2,082**

Table 1. 2026 Resource Estimation of the Mt York Gold Project

1. *Mineral Resources reported above a cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au inside an optimised A$5,500 pit shell*
2. *Rounding of figures may cause apparent discrepancies in totals*

2026 Mineral Resource Estimate

The Mt York gold project is a continuous zone of gold mineralisation hosted within a banded iron formation (BIF), with mineralisation now confirmed over 4.2km of strike length. The 2025 drilling underpinning the MRE update focussed on extending mineralisation at depth at Breccia Hill and Main Hill, testing along-strike to the northwest onto the Main Hill Extension beyond the limits of the existing resource, and to infill and increase the confidence level of thick zones of mineralisation at Main Hill. All of these aims were achieved in 2025, with mineralisation extended in all directions with the deposit remaining open at depth and along strike.

The update MRE of **61.7 Mt at 1.05g/t Au for 2.08Moz** represents a **43% increase in tonnes** and a **5% increase in grade** for an **overall 50% increase in contained gold** from 1.38Moz to 2.08Moz compared to the 2023 Resource (**Table 2**). This includes a 100% increase in ounces within the Indicated category driven predominantly by infill drilling of wide zones of Inferred mineralisation at Main Hill.

The updated Mt York MRE is reported within an optimised pit shell based on a A$5500/oz gold price and is reported above a 0.40 g/t Au cut-off grade. The gold price used in the optimisation work represents a 22% discount to the six-month volume-weighted average price (VWAP) of gold and a 23% discount to the closing price on April 10, 2026 (*source*: Perth Mint, www.perthmint.com).

The cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au selected for the project reflects an appropriate lower cut-off grade for a resource that has 'reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction' (RPEEE) from an open pit mining operation.

		Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Resource	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au g/t	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au g/t	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au g/t	Ounces (koz)
Mt York May 2023	0.5	20.3	1.06	690	22.8	0.95	697	43.1	1.00	1,385
Mt York April 2026	0.4	42.1	1.02	1,380	19.7	1.11	703	**61.7**	**1.05**	**2,082**
Change	-0.1	21.8	-0.04	690	-3.1	0.16	6	**18.6**	**0.05**	**697**
% Change	-20%	107%	-4%	100%	-14%	17%	1%	**43%**	**5%**	**50%**

Table 2. Changes between 2023 & 2026 MRE's for the Mt York Gold Project

1. *2026 Mineral Resources reported above a cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au inside an optimised A$5,500 pit shell*
2. *2023 Mineral Resource reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au above -150mRL*
3. *Rounding of figures may cause apparent discrepancies in totals*

Application of Cut-off Grades

The variability of cut-off grades applied to the 2026 MRE constrained within pit shell 15 (A$5,500/oz gold price, 0.4g/t lower cut-off grade) is shown in **Table 3.** Using a 0.4 g/t Au cut-off grade, the MRE contains **61.7Mt @ 1.05 g/t Au for 2,082,000oz**.

Using a cut-off grade of 0.7g/t Au, the MRE contains **41.7Mt @ 1.30 g/t Au for 1,739,000oz**.

	Within rf1.00 shell 15 - A$5500/oz						
	Indicated		Inferred		Total		
Cut off Au g/t	Tonnes (Mt)	Au g/t	Tonnes (Mt)	Au g/t	Tonnes (Mt)	Au g/t	Au koz
0.1	47.9	0.93	23.0	1	70.9	0.95	2,171
0.2	47.3	0.94	22.9	1	70.2	0.96	2,167
0.3	45.4	0.97	22.0	1.03	67.4	0.99	2,143
0.4	42.1	1.02	19.7	1.11	61.7	1.05	2,082
0.5	**36.9**	**1.1**	**17.0**	**1.22**	**53.9**	**1.14**	**1,973**
0.6	32.4	1.18	15.3	1.3	47.7	1.22	1,868
0.7	28.0	1.26	13.7	1.37	41.7	1.30	1,739
0.8	24.2	1.34	12.1	1.46	36.2	1.38	1,607
0.9	20.3	1.44	10.5	1.55	30.9	1.48	1,468
1.0	**16.7**	**1.54**	**9.2**	**1.63**	**26.0**	**1.57**	**1,312**
1.1	13.9	1.65	7.8	1.74	21.6	1.68	1,171
1.2	11.0	1.78	6.2	1.89	17.3	1.82	1,011
1.3	9.0	1.9	4.9	2.07	13.9	1.96	877
1.4	7.5	2.01	3.8	2.27	11.4	2.10	768
1.5	6.4	2.1	3.4	2.36	9.9	2.19	694

Table 3. Cut-off grades applied to the 2026 in-pit MRE.

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Potential Further Resource Increases

Optimisation work on the 2026 resource model has shown, yet again, that the pit shell selected using a $5,500/oz gold price bottoms out on the deepest level of drilling across the deposit. This means that there is strong potential to drive the pits deeper once drilling is completed below the optimal pit shell. The drilling throughout 2025 demonstrated clearly that the mineralisation in many of the deeper holes show strong, consistent and wide mineralisation at depth like drill hole **25MYDD031** in the area coined 'Monster' below Main Hill that returned **53m @ 1.45 g/t Au from 212m** (including **10m @ 2.95 g/t Au from 239m**[1]). The pit optimisation exercise emphasises that the resource has not been tested below these depths despite wide and higher-grade mineralisation persisting, therefore raising the probability that there will be increased resource growth in 2026 in these areas.

In addition, large areas under **Main Hill** and **Main Hill Extension** have not been tested below 100m depth and the pit optimisation bottoms out at the base of Inferred and Indicated material along much of the deposit there as well.

The deepest drilling at the base of the deposit remain mineralised and additional drilling is planned to significantly extend mineralisation down-dip during 2026.

Further resource estimation exercises are expected to be completed throughout 2026.

All mineralisation target areas below the current pit shell are shown in **Figure 3**.

[1] See KAI press announcement dated 6 August 2025 entitled 'Drilling discovers new 'Monster' gold zone near Main Hill at Mt York, WA.'

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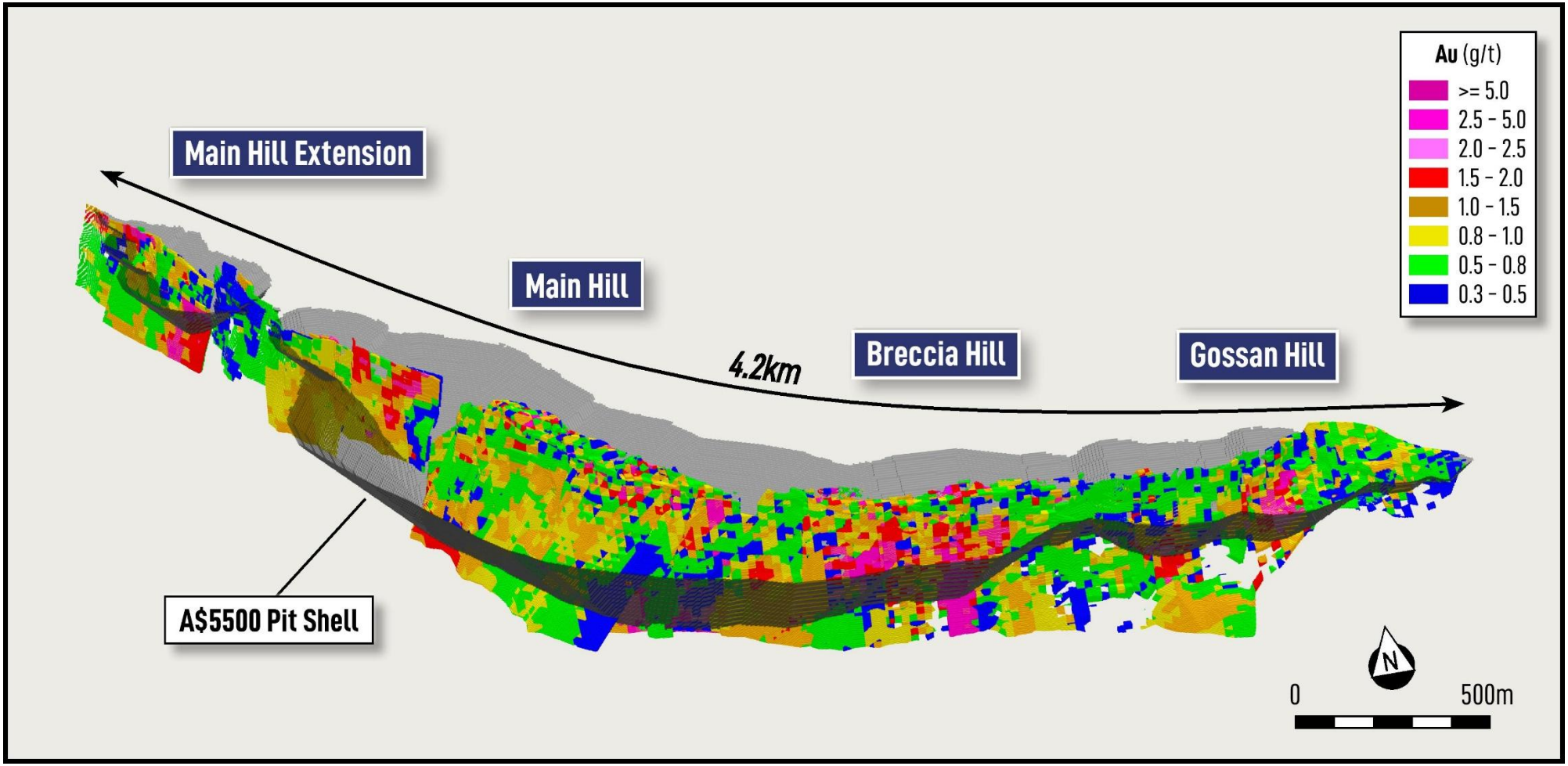

Figure 1: Isometric view of the Mt York resource block model coloured by g/t Au. The model is showing Indicated + Inferred at a cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au.

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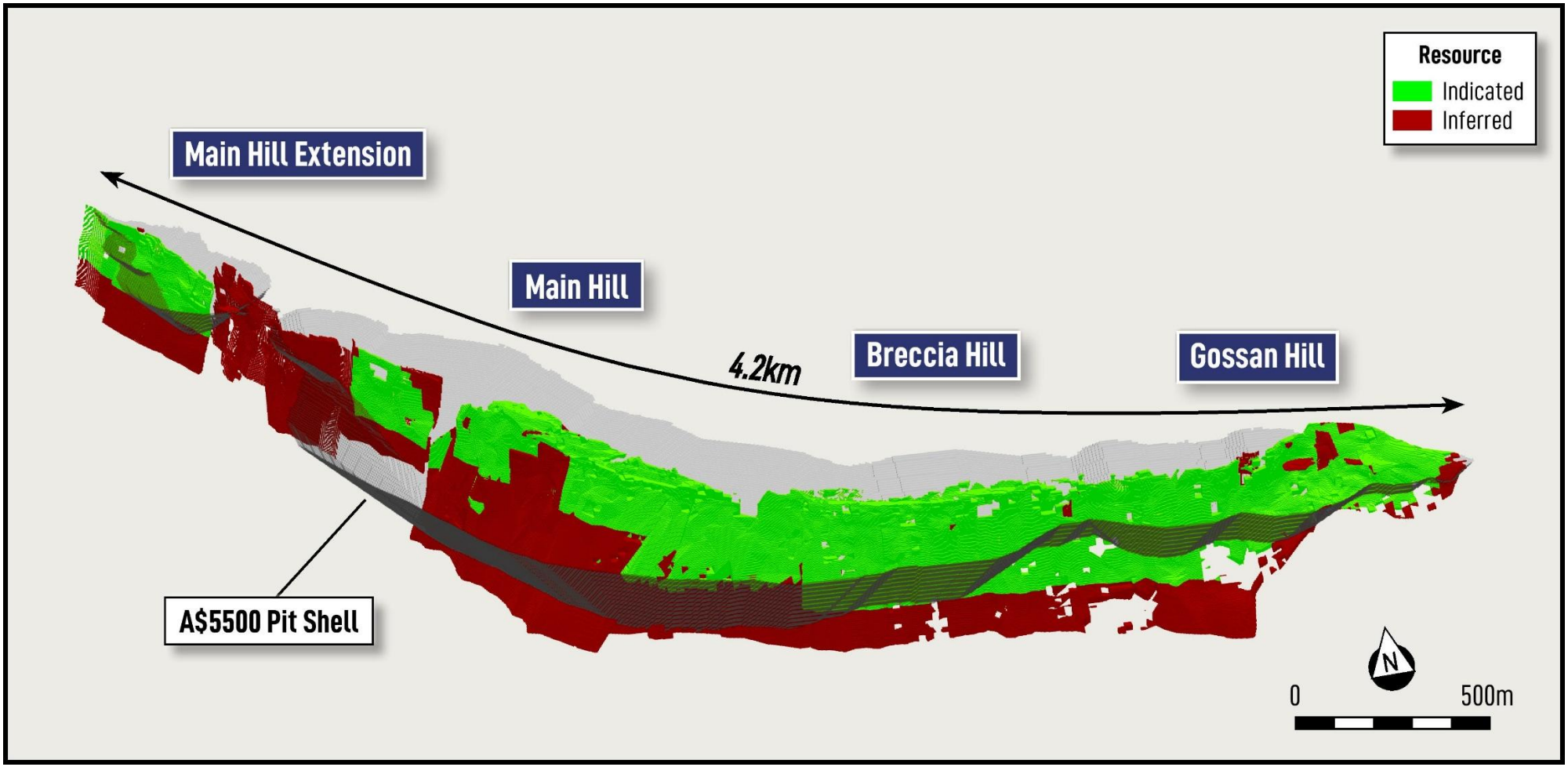

Figure 2: Isometric view of the Mt York resource block model coloured by Resource Category. The model is showing Indicated + Inferred at a cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au. Note that the deposit contains multiple parallel lodes of mineralisation which are obscuring Indicated block at Main Hill.

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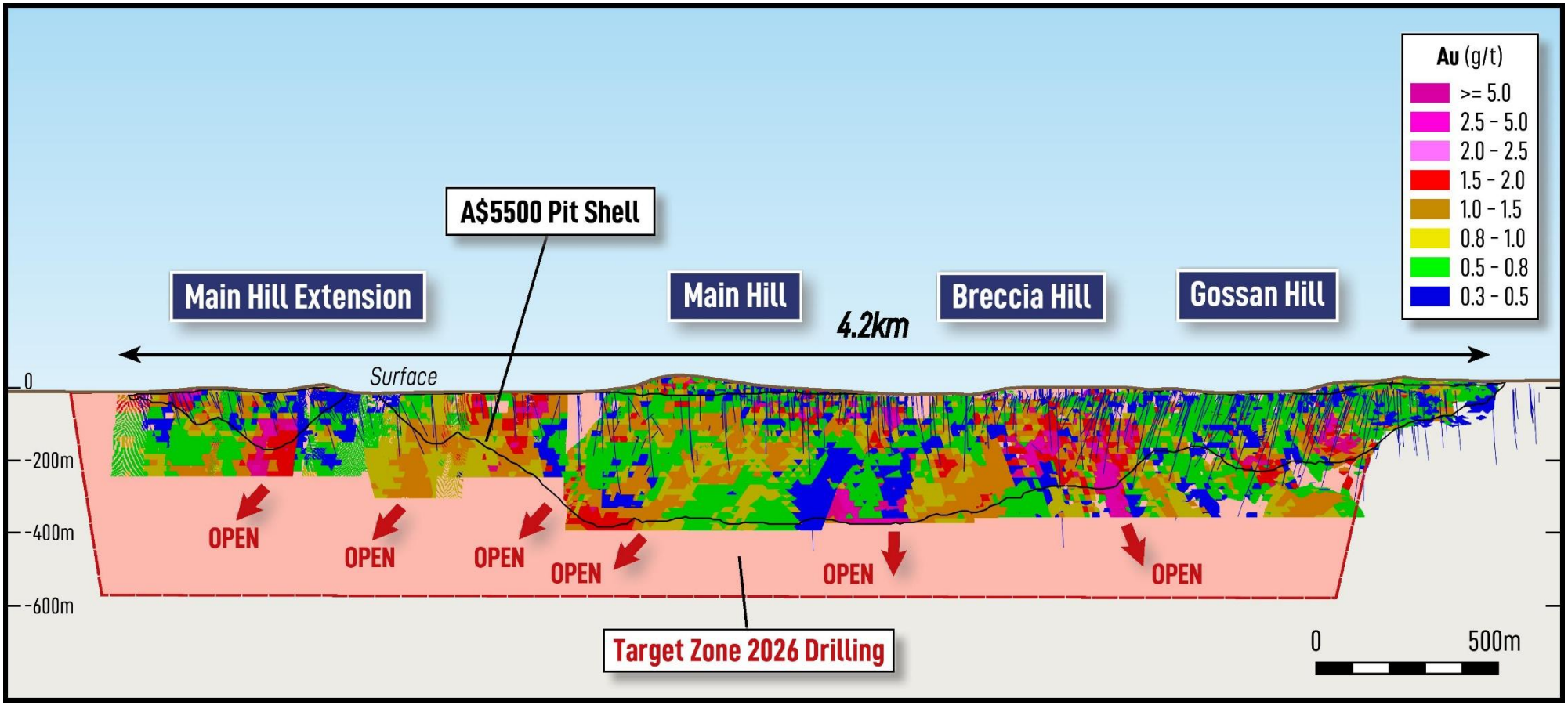

Figure 3: Long-section view of the Mt York Resource model looking northeast displaying Indicated + Inferred with Au > 0.4g/t resource blocks. The modelled mineralisation is limited only by drilling in most areas, particularly below the optimal pit shell.

Next Steps

- Systematic RC and diamond drilling throughout 2026, targeting resource growth
- Testing of satellite targets to Mt York (Carlindi, Gilt Dragon, Lucky 13, Zakanaka & Hazelby)
- Progress the PFS, targeting completion by Q1 CY2027
- Submit applications for regulatory approvals to allow construction and mining to proceed
- Bolster development and mining teams
- Continue exploration over 535km^2 of PLS & Trek licences and applications

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TECHNICAL OVERVIEW

Geology and geological interpretation

The Mt York gold project is situated within the East Strelley greenstone belt and overlying Soanesville Group and Gorge Creek group sedimentary sequences. The East Strelley greenstone belt consists of steeply dipping and tightly folded basalt, ultramafic, felsic volcanics and cherts. The overlying Gorge Creek group consists of medium to coarse-grained clastic sediments and schists. The sequence has been metamorphosed to lower amphibolite facies.

The Mt York gold deposit is located within a banded iron formation (BIF) situated on the contact between the underlying greenstones and the overlying sedimentary sequence. The BIF has been metamorphosed to amphibolite facies, with abundant magnetite and iron-rich grunerite amphiboles forming the dominant mineralogy. The grunerite can be observed forming a reaction front with both the magnetite bands and more siliceous bands giving the BIF a distinctive laminated appearance. More chert-rich, siltstone, and shale horizons can often be noted towards the lower contact with the underlying mafic rocks.

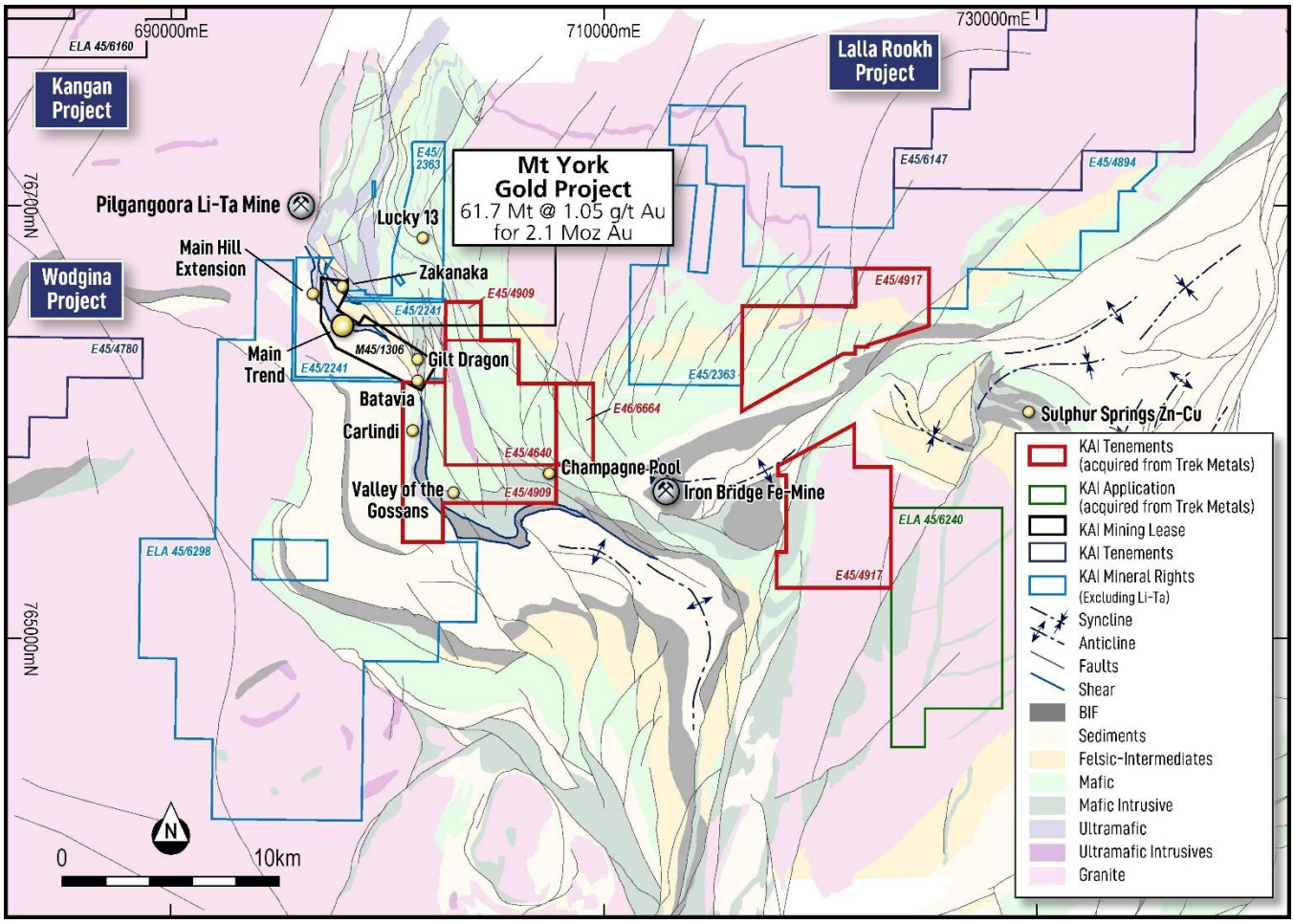

Figure 4. Geological setting of the Mt York Gold Project.

The BIF varies from 10-20m to >100m in true thickness where it is exposed at surface and periodically displays evidence of tight folding of the laminations. The BIF is immediately underlain by variably foliated basalt and amphibolite. The immediate hanging wall to the BIF consists of

flattened quartz pebble conglomerates grading up to medium and coarse-grained sandstones and aluminosilcate schists. Mineralisation is typically contained within the BIF sequence as sulphide-rich zones sub-parallel to the sedimentary bedding.

The Mt York BIF has a general NW-SE to E-W strike, and dips between 45 and 85 degrees to the south and south-west. The sequence is situated on the south-west dipping limb of a regional synclinal fold. The sequence has been deformed by subsequent local folding which has caused a gentle warping of the BIF and moderate changes in geometry in plan view. Internal folding is observed within the BIF with a sub-horizontal fold axis measured in folded sedimentary laminations and these fold geometries are related to zones of higher-grade zones of mineralisation.

Mineralisation at Main Trend occurs in fresh rock in the form of pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite sulphides that often occur in close proximity to zones of both folding and shearing deformation. Higher grade zones generally have an increase in arsenopyrite content. The gold mineralisation is non-refractory at Mt York despite there being a positive correlation between gold and arsenopyrite.

Within the weathered zone the mineralisation takes the form of silica and iron-rich gossanous material and clays. There is also significant topographic expression caused by the highly resistive nature of the gossan cap. Outcrops of gossanous mineralisation occur at surface along the length of the deposit.

Mineralisation within the BIF extends over a strike length of 4.2km and at least 400m below surface parallel to the BIF host rock. Mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike to the northwest. The southeast extent of the deposit demonstrates a rapid thinning of the BIF sequence attributed to structural attenuation from NNW trending faults.

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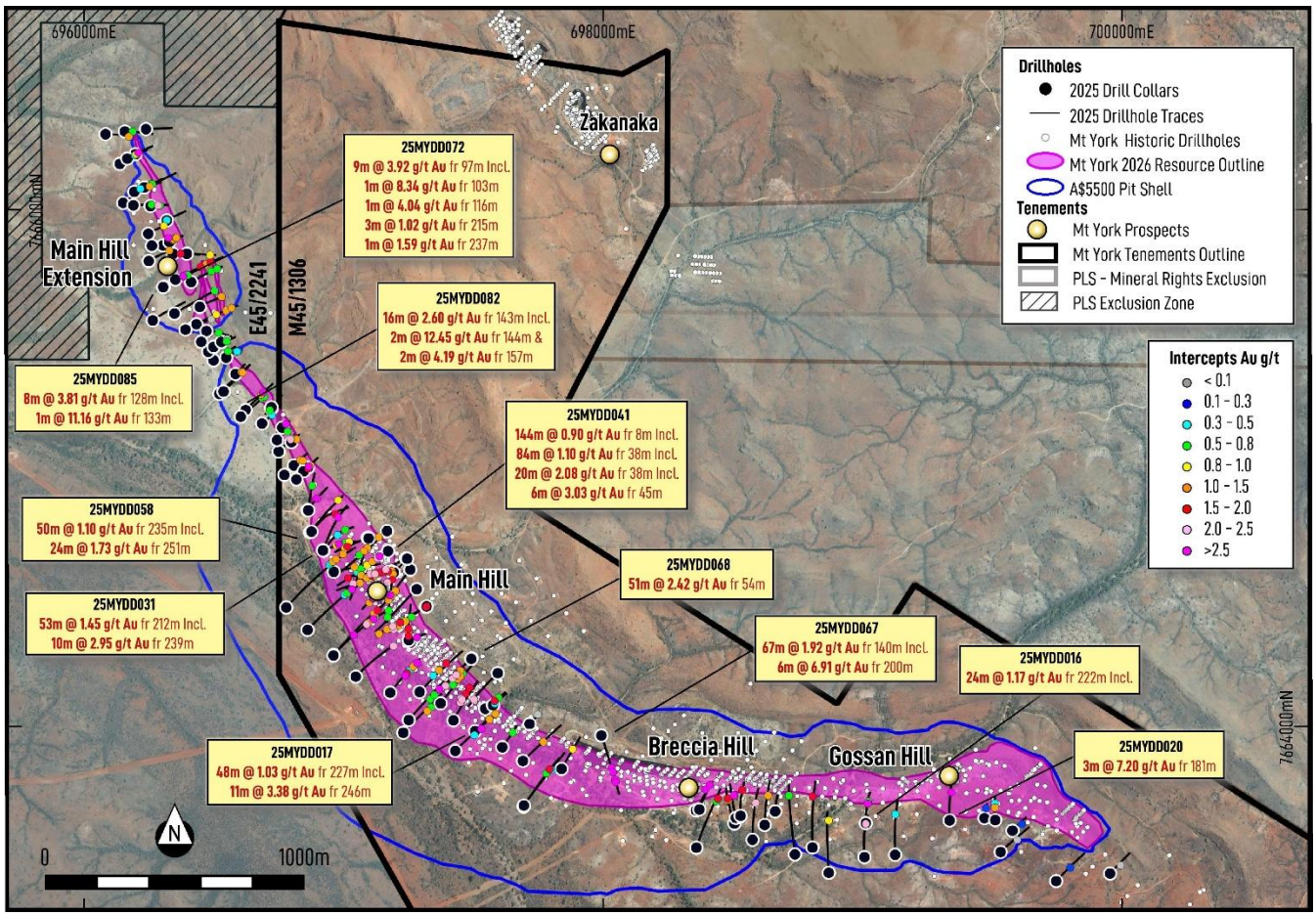

Figure 5. Mt York Gold Project resource area showing all historic and 2025 drill holes with selected results and the A$5,500/oz pit shell outline.

Drilling, sampling and sub-sampling techniques

The drillhole database used for the Mt York MRE update consists of 1,338 drillholes for a total of 98,251m of drilling, including 36,462m of historic drilling conducted up to 1997, and 60,138m of drilling carried out by Kairos Minerals since 2016.

During 2025, a total of 90 diamond holes and 38 RC holes were drilled for 26,971m of additional drilling which form the basis for this MRE update (**Figure 5**). The primary objectives of the 2025 drilling was to:

- extend known mineralisation both down-dip and along strike to the northwest onto tenement E45/2241; and
- increase Resource confidence by converting Inferred material to an Indicated category through infill drilling at the Main Hill and Breccia Hill deposits.

RC samples were sampled using a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone, with an average 2.5kg to 3.5kg sample collected directly into a numbered calico bag. More than 95% of samples were collected dry.

Diamond drill core samples were selected on nominal 1m intervals in and around mineralised zones, with variations to interval lengths based on geological boundaries. NQ and HQ drill core

samples were cut in half on site, with half core samples submitted for analysis and the other half retained on site in core trays. Half NQ core drill samples typically ranged in weight from 2.7kg – 3.6kg.

Kairos RC and Diamond samples were prepared at Intertek Genalysis in Perth. Samples were dried, crushed and split to produce a 500g sub-sample which was then analysed for gold using Photon Assay.

Bulk density

Bulk density values assigned in the resource estimate are based on testing performed by Kairos on drill core samples in 2022 and 2025, along with test work reported on samples from earlier drilling programs and subsequent mining by Lynas Gold NL. Additional specific gravity tests were also performed on 118 fresh drill core particles during ongoing metallurgical test work conducted in early 2026. All latest results support the existing density values assigned to the 2023 resource model and no changes were applied. Specific gravity measurements were performed on selected whole and half core samples using the Archimedes water displacement method. The specific gravity test work was undertaken by Intertek Laboratories in Perth and results shown in **Table 4**.

Material	Applied Density (t/m^3)
Completely Weathered / Oxide	2.10
Partially Weathered / Transitional	2.39
Fresh – Banded Iron Formation	3.35
Fresh – Basalt	2.90
Fresh – Sediments	2.75

Table 4: Densities applied to different rock types in the Mt York MRE. Note that the main host to gold mineralisation is Banded Iron Formation.

Metallurgy

Historical test work and milling conducted by Lynas Gold NL on oxide and fresh mineralisation samples reported that extraction of gold was achieved by gravity and cyanide leaching methods, with recoveries equal or greater than 90%.

Sighter test work undertaken in 2023 by Independent Metallurgical Operations (IMO) for Kairos Minerals on fresh mineralisation samples collected from Main Hill, Breccia Hill and Gossan Hill reported non-refractory metallurgical characteristics with recoveries averaging 91.3%. Additional metallurgical test work was carried out on the same sample intervals in 2024 for the Mt York scoping study. The material is amenable to a simple processing pathway of crushing, SAG milling and carbon-in-leach (CIL) extraction. A conservative 88% recovery was used for the Mt York scoping study.

Additional metallurgical test work is currently ongoing with 1,685kg of material delivered to IMO for leaching and comminution test work.

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Mining factors or assumptions

The MRE is reported on the basis of reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) using an open pit optimisation process. The pit shell optimisations used input costs, mining assumptions, and processing throughput rates based on the Mt York scoping study modified for increased costs based on current mining and processing costs expected in Western Australia.

The Resource is reported above a lower cut-off grade of 0.40 g/t Au and constrained within an optimised pit shell generated at a gold price of A$5,500/oz gold price.

The Mt York Resource assumes open pit mining methods. No modifying factors reflecting mining dilution, ore loss or recoveries were applied to the reported Resource.

Resource estimation method

Mineralisation was constrained by three-dimensional wireframes based on interpreted geological continuity and defined by a nominal cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t Au. In places the cut-off was reduced to around 0.20 g/t Au to allow sensible and continuous wireframing in less robust parts of the deposit, with a minimum thickness of 2m used. Mineralisation wireframes were used to define domains within the block model.

Drillhole sample data was composited to 1m intervals, with most drillhole sample data since 2016 sampled on 1m intervals. The drillhole sample data was then coded to their respective mineralised wireframes and model domains.

Top cuts to drillhole sample data were applied using statistical analysis of histograms and probability plots, with top-cuts selected for each domain separately coinciding with pronounced inflections or increases in the variance of the data. Composite data was viewed in 3D to determine the clustering or otherwise of these highest grades observed in each domain to assess the appropriateness of the high-grade cut.

Kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) has been undertaken on the key gold mineralisation domains to evaluate the block size and optimal estimation parameters for creation of the block model and grade estimation. Block size was tested on the largest primary mineralisation wireframe (domain 40) that covers Breccia Hill. The parent block size was selected based on the average drill spacing as well as enabling the best representation of the lode geometry (and informed by the QKNA) a parent cell size of 20m E by 20mN by 16m RL was selected, with sub blocking down to 2.5m E by 2.5m N by 2m RL.

The estimation of grades into a block model was carried out with the ordinary kriging technique. The estimation strategy and parameters were tailored to account for the various geometrical, geological, and geostatistical characteristics previously identified.

A four-pass approach to the interpolation was implemented, each with a larger search ellipsoid radius and decreasing sample requirements, to ensure that all blocks within the block model were interpolated. A hard boundary was used during grade interpolation to ensure that grades were only interpolated using assays from the requisite lode. The first pass was set at the variogram

range, pass two 1.5x the range, pass three 2x the range and the fourth pass at 5x the range (to ensure all blocks are estimated).

Block model validation was undertaken to ensure the interpreted geological and grade characteristics have been correctly modelled and estimated with minimum bias. Validation processes undertaken include visual comparisons of composited drill sample data against the estimated block grades, statistical comparison between drillhole composites and estimated block grades by domain and moving average or swath plot comparisons to validate grade trends in the block model by easting, northing and RL. Also validated were the values of all categorical fields coded into the model and the proportions of the block model estimated in each pass for each variable. An additional interpolation using Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) algorithms was undertaken using the same search parameters as the OK model for resource model validation purposes.
Resource classification is based on confidence in the geological domaining, drill spacing and geostatistical measures. The initial classification process was based on an interpolation distance and on the minimum number of samples within the search ellipse.

A range of criteria has been considered in determining the classification, including:

- Geological continuity, geology sections plan and structural data.
- Drill hole and sampling spacing.
- Previous resource estimates and assumptions used in the modelling and estimation process.
- Interpolation criteria and estimate reliability based on sample density, search and interpolation parameters, not limited to kriging efficiency, kriging variance and conditional bias.

Once the criteria were applied above, shapes were then generated around contiguous lodes of classified material, which was used to flag the block model to ensure continuous zones of classification. A minimum of three drillhole intersections was required for the Resources to be classified, and confined to primary mineralisation or supergene. For Indicated Resources blocks are majority Pass 1 or 2 with an average distance between the samples of 33.96m. For Inferred Resources blocks are majority Pass 3 or very minor 4 with an average distance between the samples of 97.67m.

The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high-level geological understanding, producing a robust model of mineralised domains. Validation of the block model shows a good correlation between the input data and the estimated grades.

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About Kairos Minerals

Kairos Minerals (ASX:KAI) owns 100% of the flagship **2.1 Moz Mt York Gold Project** in the Pilbara of Western Australia that was partially mined by Lynas Gold NL between 1994 and 1998. Kairos has recognised that the resource, hosted in an Archaean Banded Iron Formation or BIF, has significant potential to grow further from its current **2.1 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.
Current resources are estimated within a pit shell using a A$5,500/oz gold price and a 0.4 g/t Au lower cutoff grade (table below).

Deposit	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
Mt York	0.4	42.1	1.02	1,380	19.7	1.11	703	**61.7**	**1.05**	**2,082**

Scoping study results released in November 2024 point to a robust, open-cut mining operation through a conventional CIL process route. In 2026, Kairos will complete a 50,000m of extensional and infill drilling programme where resources are expected to grow further for incorporation into the Prefeasibility Study or PFS. During the resource expansion work, Kairos will collect important additional information to fine-tune metallurgical processing, geotechnical engineering and mine scheduling.

Kairos is pursuing a maiden gold resource in 2026 at its 100% owned **Roe Hills Project**, located 120km east of Kalgoorlie in WA's Eastern Goldfields. The **Terra** and **Caliburn Prospects** that have many geological similarities to some of the deposits at the giant St Ives gold camp, have 1,500m of solid gold intercepts in historic drilling that the Company recognises as a valuable asset in an area surrounded by gold mills and mines.

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.

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

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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 this announcement dated 13 April 2026 (Announcement). 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.

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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.*	**Reverse Circulation** 1973-1974: Esso • Sampling methods unknown. • Sample preparation and analysis method unknown 1983-1984: Austamax • Austamax collected two metre intervals (for precollar and RC samples) and were collected and a 2kg sample was split off and analysed. Sample preparation unknown. Samples were sent to Analabs and tested for Cu, Pb, Zn, and Au by 50g Fire Assay 1986-1989: CEC • CEC 1986 program of Percussion drillholes were sampled at 1 metre intervals. Dry samples were collected in the cyclone attached to the rig and riffle split to approximately 2kg which was then forwarded to the laboratory. The reject material was bagged and left onsite for reference. • CEC 1987 program of RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals. Dry samples were collected in a cyclone, and riffle split to approximately 2kg. The wet samples were also collected in the cyclone and mechanically split to approximately 2kg (Koning, 1987 & Koning, 1988). • All percussion and reverse circulation holes for the 1988-1989 program were sampled at 1m intervals. Dry samples were collected in a cyclone and riffle split to weigh approximately 1kg. The wet samples were also collected in the cyclone and mechanically split or speared to weigh approximately 1kg. • CEC samples were sent to Australian Assay Laboratories in Perth, who prepared each sample to a nominal -200 mesh grind. Adjacent samples were composited into 2 metre intervals by taking a 25-gram subsample of the 1 metre prepared sample; the composited 50-gram sample was fire assayed for gold 1994-1997: Lynas

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		• The sterilisation drilling of 1994, the samples were composited on 3m intervals, no mention of splitting method. • The sterilisation drilling of 1994, samples were submitted to Australian Assay labs for 30-gram fire assay for gold. • Lynas RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals using a conventional splitter for the 1995 program. For the 1997 program all cuttings were collected every metre and passed through a standard three-tiered riffle splitter with the small portion kept for assay. Samples were composited every 2m for analysis. • Lynas samples were submitted to Analabs for 50g fire assay for gold in 1995. The 1997 samples were sent to Amdel (Meekatharra) for gold analysis only. After crushing and pulverising the samples were analysed using either standard 50g fire assay or were aqua regia with the gold being determined by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS). 2020-2023: Pilbara Minerals • Samples were collected every 1m using a cyclone and cone splitter attached to the rig with a steel brace. The cyclone splitter was configured to split the cuttings at 85% to waste (to be captured in 600mm x 900mm green plastic mining bags) and 15% to the sample port in draw-string calico sample bags (12-inch by 14-inch). Calico bags were left onsite for 1m sample submissions following assessment of 4m composite results. • 4m composite samples were collected from all drill holes using a spear. Approximately 3-5kg of sample was captured in calico draw-string bags. • Composite samples were sent to Nagrom laboratory in Kelmscott, Perth and analysed for Au, As, Ag, Bi, Cu, S, Hg, Pb, Sb, Te and Zn using ICP Analysis to various detection limits. 4m composite samples returning greater than 0.2 ppm / Au were resubmitted as 1m split samples and analysed for Au by Fire Assay 2016-2025: Kairos • In drilling completed by Kairos, the majority

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		of RC samples were dry. Minor water ingress occurred during rod / bit changes however samples were generally dry once active drilling recommenced. Samples were collected at 1m intervals via on-board cone splitters then collected in large, numbered plastic bags. • 2016-2022: Kairos samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis in Perth. All samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to get at least 85% passing 75µm. Gold analyses were carried out via fire assay with metallic screen analytical finish. 25g Lead collection fire assay in new pots, was analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry. All samples were submitted for four acid multi-element analysis
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).*	1973-1974: Esso • Drilling contractor and bit size is unknown. 1983-1984: Austamax • Drilling contractor Mount Magnet Drilling was engaged, and a Longyear 44 drill rig was used; the diamond core size was NQ (Trowell, 1985). Stanley Drilling was engaged for the RC drilling using an Edson 3000 drill rig with an unknown bit size. 1986-1993: CEC • CEC used Drillex as the drilling company, utilising a Warman 1000 Universal rig to complete the 1986 exploration program, with RC and DD drilling. Bit size unknown. • For the May 1986 – Jan 1997 campaign (438 drillholes), CEC used MRSA Earthmoving Pty Ltd as the drilling company, utilising a Tamrock Zoomtrack DHAT 400 crawler type percussion drill rig to complete the 1986 exploration program. The bit size was 3 inch. • CEC used Green Drilling for the 1987 drilling program; all holes were reverse circulation holes, bit size for RC unknown. • CEC utilised a Tamrock DHAT 600 drill rig for the 35 drillholes drilled in Main Hill in 1988, using the percussion method: bit size unknown. • CEC utilised Colby drilling for the 1989 campaign work for all reverse circulation drilling, utilising a Rotomac 130, Schramm

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		6660, and Barber & Schramm 450, and Mt Magnet drilling with a Fox mobile rig was used for the diamond drilling for 1988 & 1989, bit size for RC unknown. 1994-1997: Lynas • Lynas sterilisation drilling program of 1994 was performed by Drillex Pty Ltd. No mention of rig or bit size. • Lynas drilling program of 1995 engaged Drillcorp using a Schram RC drill rig that used a 5 3/8-inch face sampling hammer. Drilling for the 1997 program as carried out by Glinderman and Kitching using a track mounted RTP 100 drill rig. Bit size for RC unknown. 2020-2023: PLS • RC drilling was completed by Mt Magnet Drilling Pty Ltd using a truck mounted RCD300 drill rig with an auxiliary compressor with 1350cfm / 350psi and truck mounted support vehicle. Drilling was undertaken using a face sampling RC bit. Samples were collected every 1m using a cyclone and cone splitter attached to the rig with a steel brace 2016-2025: Kairos • DDH1 completed the diamond holes in 2016. All RC drilling completed by Kairos in 2017 – 2018 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” diameter drill rods, 106mm diameter blade bit, 104mm diameter face sampling hammer. • Mt Magnet Drilling (MMD) completed the RC holes in 2020, Orlando Drilling completed the exploration program (RC and diamond) in 2021 & 2022, using a track mounted rig. RC drilling was conducted using a 5 ½ inch bit and face sampling hammer. Aircore drilling was completed by Bostock drilling in 2021. • For deeper holes, RC holes were followed with diamond tails. Diamond drilling was mostly carried out with NQ2 sized equipment, using standard tube. All NQ drill core was oriented using a Reflex digital orientation tool at the drill site and then joined and marked up by Kairos field

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		personnel. • The 2025 drilling program used multiple drilling contractors. 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.
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. 1973-1974: Esso • Recoveries from historical sampling techniques are unknown. 1983-1984: Austamax • Recoveries from historical sampling techniques are unknown. 1986-1989: CEC • Within the vuggy ground, it was necessary to water-inject with additives to recover the

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		chips, which were collected in a core tray shaped to fit over the hole. The foam extruding from the hole was broken down with water, such that the rock chips were released and collected in the core tray. Some of the finer material was lost by this method. • Poor ground conditions prevailed in 1987, and it was necessary to water-inject from the surface to improve sample volumes. 1994-1997: Lynas • Recoveries from historical sampling techniques are unknown. 2020-2023: Pilbara Minerals • Recoveries for the majority of holes were logged as good. Water was intersected between 29 and 58m. Some samples were recorded as being damp or wet below water table, however most samples were dry. • Rods were flushed with air after every 6m. In addition, moist or wet ground conditions resulted in the cyclone being washed out between each sample run. No material bias has been identified. 2016-2025: Kairos • Drilling completed 2016-2022, the sample recoveries were monitored to ensure RC samples weighed 2.5kg-3.5kg, and field procedures are in place to ensure no contamination/loss/alteration of the sample occurs to minimise any sampling collection errors. • Drilling and exploration standard operating procedures (SOPS) utilised by the drilling contractor, contracted to Kairos, ensured all material ended in the correct bag. With slow penetration rates experienced in deeper holes along with an increase of water ingress, further booster air compression was brought onto site to remove the water and ensure dry samples. • The drilling contractor had specific SOPS for difficult drilling conditions to maximise recovery. If there was an issue in recovery, it was noted, and further analysis was undertaken after receipt of the sample and assay result to check for any bias. Sample recoveries for the RC holes are high,

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		especially within the mineralised zones. No significant bias is seen. • In 2025, 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 variable recoveries in diamond core, 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 is 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 RC chips and drill core were geologically logged by company geologists using the Kairos Minerals logging scheme. • Logging of diamond core and RC chips records colour, lithology, grain size, structure, mineralogy, alteration, weathering 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. Photography of historical RC chips was not routinely done • The detail and quality of the logging, once all the data was converted into a similar logging format (data ranges from 1986 – 2025) has enabled the competent person to be able to define appropriate domains, based on geology, appropriate for Mineral Resource Estimation
Sub-sampling	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• NQ and HQ drill core samples is cut in half, with half core samples submitted for analysis

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techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	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. • 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 (i.e. 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

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		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 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. 1973-1974: Esso • Sample preparation and analysis method unknown. 1983-1984: Austamax • Sample preparation unknown. Samples were sent to Analabs and tested for Cu, Pb, Zn, and Au b Fire Assay. • No QAQC was completed. 1986-1989: CEC • CEC samples were sent to Australian Assay Laboratories in Perth, who prepared each sample to a nominal -200 mesh grind. Adjacent samples were composited into 2 metre intervals by taking a 25-gram subsample of the 1 metre prepared sample; the composited 50-gram sample was fire assayed for gold. • CEC split core was assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn, As and Au by AAS, or the higher sulphide samples were fire assayed for gold directly. Most gold assay results (AAS) greater than 1 g/t Au have been re-assayed for gold by fire assay. • All routine rock chip samples, and drillhole samples submitted since August 1986, have been analysed for gold only. • 32 elements were analysed by ICP from two samples obtained from percussion drillholes. The results indicate that there are no other elements besides gold and arsenic that can be utilized as pathfinders, nor are there any elements contained in such quantities that would warrant their extraction or are likely to interfere with the extraction of the gold.

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		• CEC inserted a reference sample in alternate drill hole sample batches. • A replicate sample prepared by compositing two adjacent 1 metre samples, and a prepared reference sample, were included in alternate drill hole sample batches for control purposes. The replicate, reference and duplicate (assayed at a routine basis by AAL) samples gave an excellent correlation. • No blanks were inserted in the QAQC process. 1994-1997: Lynas • The sterilisation drilling of 1994, samples were submitted to Australian Assay labs for 30-gram fire assay for gold. • Lynas samples were submitted to Analabs for 50g fire assay for gold in 1995 (Lynas, 1996). The 1997 samples were sent to Amdel (Meekatharra) for gold analysis only. After crushing and pulverising the samples were analysed using either standard 50g fire assay or were aqua regia with the gold being determined by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS). • No QAQC was completed. 2020-2023: Pilbara Minerals • Composite samples were sent to Nagrom laboratory in Kelmscott, Perth and analysed for Au, As, Ag, Bi, Cu, S, Hg, Pb, Sb, Te and Zn using ICP Analysis to various detection limits. 4m composite samples returning greater than 0.2 ppm / Au were resubmitted as 1m split samples and analysed for Au by Fire Assay. Both techniques are considered suitable for the style of gold mineralisation • Pilbara Minerals did not include Au standard samples. Duplicates were completed every 20th sample. • Pilbara Minerals inserted blanks every 50th sample 2016-2022: Kairos • Kairos samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis in Perth. All samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to get at least 85% passing 75µm • Gold analyses were carried out via fire assay with metallic screen analytical finish.

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		• 25g Lead collection fire assay in new pots, was analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry. • All samples were submitted for four acid multi-element analysis ICP-OES finish (4A/OE33). Multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids in Teflon Tubes. • Kairos samples were analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. • Kairos had a desired insertion of standards at a rate of 1:50 samples, for the 2016-2021 period. and 1:30 samples for the 2022 period.2016-2024: In general, the standard assay results indicated that acceptable accuracy was achieved showing an acceptable range of results. Standards G906-3 and 254 have one sample falling outside three standard deviations. Three samples fall outside three standard deviations for standard C26d, all values are, however below 0.03 g/t Au. Sample MY4C5075 appears to have been allocated the wrong standard CRM203, possibly is Standard 254b. Overall, the variability is well within acceptable limits and indicates a high level of accuracy for the analytical laboratory and the assay method. 2022: Standards were inserted into the sample stream typically after every 50th sample. Kairos used standards supplied by both Ore Research & Exploration Geostats Pty Ltd. In general, the standard assay results indicated that high accuracy was achieved showing an acceptable range of results. Standards 254B have one sample falling outside three standard deviations. Overall, the variability is well within acceptable limits and indicates a high level of accuracy for the analytical laboratory and the assay method • Kairos had a desired insertion of field duplicates at a rate of 1:25 samples, for the 2016-2022 period. 2016-2021: A total of 1,203 field duplicates were available for comparison from RC, shows some minor variability.2022: A total of 11 field duplicates were available for comparison from RC, shows some minor variability. From the analysed duplicate data, values above 0.8 ppm (one sample) showed a relatively poor

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		repeatability, otherwise repeatability/analytical precision of the limited dataset appears acceptable • Kairos had a desired insertion of blanks at a rate of 1:50 samples, for the 2016-2021 period. and 1:30 samples for the 2022 period. 2016-2021: Kairos used a certified laboratory low level gold reference material (GLG307-3) with an Au content of <0.002ppm earlier in the drill program before switching to a basalt comprised of the Bunbury Basalt. Two samples are greater than 3 standard deviations from the expected value. 2022: Kairos used a company blank (Bunbury Basalt) and a C26D (Oreas) blank low level gold reference material with an Au content of <0.025ppm (refer to table below). Two samples are greater than three (3) standard deviations from the expected value, otherwise contamination appears to be minimal (lower detection limit 0.005 Au ppm). 2025: Kairos • Samples are prepared at Intertek Genalysis in Perth for PhotonAssay. Samples are dried and crushed to 3mm. 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. • 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. • 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-

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		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 • Kairos had a desired insertion of standards at a rate of 1:25 samples. These were inserted 1 in 25 samples in the mineralized zone, always starting with Standard A and rotating systematically throughout each sample submission. Standards OREAS 230, OREAS 233b, and OREAS 236b represent low, medium-high, and high-grade checks, with respective grades of 0.329 ppm, 1.070 ppm, and 1.910 ppm. Each standard passed successfully except for two fails in OREAS 236b. These fails were investigated and it was concluded that the failed results were due to a rounding down/precision error • Kairos had a desired insertion of field duplicates at a rate of 1:25 samples. A total of 525 field duplicates were collected during the program, representing 3.61% of all samples assayed via PAAU002. The relative percentage difference (RPD) was calculated for every parent and duplicate sample. The average RPD for the entire program was 25.25%. This is within typical gold exploration ranges and indicates Mt York is not an overly nuggety deposit. 364 (69.3%) of the duplicate samples have an RPD between 0-20%. Six RPDs exceed 100%. In five cases, this is a result of very low-grade samples (all < 0.5g/t Au) with minor variation being exaggerated and therefore are not considered significant. In one case, there is significant variance between the primary and duplicate samples with values of 4.77 g/t and 1.24 g/t being reported. It is challenging to confidently determine the cause of this difference; however, the sample weights are representative and variance within deposit or a potential nugget effect could be responsible • Kairos had a desired insertion of blanks at a rate of 1:25 samples. Blanks were inserted approximately 1 in 25 samples by Kairos field staff as per the standard operating procedure for RC and Diamond drilling. These samples were analysed by Intertek

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		using PAAU02. 657 blank samples were inserted by Kairos field staff, representing 4.05% of total samples. The minimum and maximum detection limit of PAAU002 analysis is 0.03 and 350 ppm respectively. The inserted blanks ranged from -0.01 to 0.05 ppm, indicating that all blanks were within acceptable limits and no results significantly exceeded background readings. In total, of the 657 blanks inserted only 3 blanks are above detection limit of 0.03 ppm (0.46%) with an overall pass rate of 99.54%. Therefore, the laboratory precision is deemed within acceptable range and the cleaning of machinery between runs is effective.
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 in the case of diamond drilling, and against the logging and RC chips in the case of RC. • drilling. Additional checks were performed by other members of the Kairos geology team. • No twinned drillholes. • All assay and geological data is stored in an electronic database hosted by acQuire and managed by the company's database consultant. • Primary laboratory data is emailed directly to the company's database consultant for upload directly into the company database. • Results are checked and verified by company geologists. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
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.*	• A surveying contractor installed a 7.2km base line with the assistance of an AUSTAMAX field crew. The Base Line Datum 100,000N 10,000E is located near the boundary of PL'S 491 and 771 and the base line of necessity (because of the nature of mineralised horizon) has been reorientated several times. • The collars of all the AUSTAMAX series of diamond holes except MYD6 were surveyed. The co-ordinates are in the detailed logs for each hole. • Carpenteria Drilling established a local grid, with 1,700 readings taken using a plane table

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		and alidade at Main Hill and accurate RLs determined. All percussion hole collars were surveyed using a plane table and alidade. • Holes from 1993 onwards were surveyed by Lynas's mine site staff surveyors. Lynas resurveyed all historical Carpenteria drill holes. All drill hole coordinates were provided in the local grid as well as in AMG. A simple translation has converted the drill hole coordinates to Map Grid Australia Zone 50. The majority of the holes drilled by Lynas Gold NL in 1987 and 1988 were surveyed by Zuideveld & Bennett (ZB) using a control point with an assumed RL of 500m. Holes from 1993 onwards were surveyed by Lynas Gold NL mine site staff surveyors. Lynas resurveyed all holes drilled by Carpentaria Gold. All drill hole coordinates were provided in local grid as well as in AMG. A simple translation has converted the drill hole coordinates to MGA Zone 50. • Pilbara Minerals Drill hole collar locations were surveyed at the end of the program using a DGPS with +/- 10cm accuracy on northing, easting & RL by PLS personnel. • In July 2018 Direct System (DS) Australia were contracted to pick-up all, and downhole survey, select holes drilled by Kairos Minerals. The surface pick-ups were done with CS16 Leica DGPS. • Kairos drillholes from the 2019 – 2021 drilling campaigns were surveyed by GPS and then the AUSPOS GPS data processing facility provided by Geoscience Australia was used. All coordinates are computed in ITRF2014. • Kairos drillholes from 2022 - diamond and RC collars were surveyed post drilling with a RTK DGPS system operated by a qualified surveyor supplied by an external survey company, with expected accuracies of +/- 20mm horizontally and +/- 30mm vertically. • Kairos drillholes from the 2025 drilling campaign, 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

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		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 • All Mount York hole collars are in MGA94 Zone 50 (GDA94) • Downhole survey measurements are available for the diamond drill holes and the majority of the reverse circulation holes. No downhole surveys are available for the open holes (generally drilled to vertical depths of less than 40m below the surface). • All Kairos AC/RC/DD holes were surveyed down hole with north seeking gyroscopic survey instruments by the Supervising/Senior driller. • Mine working cross checks support the locations of historic drilling. • 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 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.*	• Nominal hole spacing of the Carpentaria Gold and Lynas Gold NL drilling is approximately 20 metres along strike and 5m across strike within the upper part of the deposit in and around the historic Breccia Hill and Main Hill pits. • Drill spacing ranges from 100m x 100m for extensional exploration drillholes down-dip and along strike, to broadly 50m x 100m and 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. • Drilling was oriented approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation. Drill holes were angled

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		between -60° and -75° to provide good intersection angles with mineralisation that dips between -40° to -70°. • The drill orientation is considered appropriate and representative. • No biases have been identified based on drilling angles and known structures.
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.*	• The majority of RC/DD 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 to the south and southwest. • No sampling bias is known to exist, though it is not precluded
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security for historical samples is unknown. • 2016-2022. All samples were delivered by Kairos personnel to RGR Transport Port Hedland for transport to Intertek Genalysis Perth WA laboratories. All samples were collected in the field at the project site in number coded calico bags/secure labelled polyweave sacks by Kairos geological field personnel. All samples were delivered by Kairos personnel to RGR Transport Port Hedland for transport to Intertek Genalysis Perth WA laboratories. • 2025 - 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.*	• QAQC data was reviewed internally. • No external QAQC reviews or audits have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including*	• The Mt York project comprises Mining Lease M45/1306. Kairos Minerals Limited owns

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land tenure status	*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.*	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 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 Pilbara Gold Project lies within the East Strelley Greenstone Belt of the Archaean Pilbara Craton. The Pilbara Craton is composed of greenstone and sediment units which have been deformed by tight isoclinal folds during the intrusion of diapiric granites.

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		• 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 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.*	• No exploration results are being reported

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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 are not being reported. • Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. • Metal equivalent values have not been used.
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.
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.*	• Exploration results are not being 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;*	• All interpretations for the Mt York – Main Trend are consistent with observations made and information gained during previous mining of the open pits. • All interpretations for the Mt York – Main

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	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.	Trend deposit, are consistent with observations made in historic reports. • Exploration including mapping, geochemical sampling has been completed and has aided interpretations for the Mineral Resource Estimate.
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.*	• 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. • Additional drillholes for metallurgical and geotechnical test work are also being planned. • Progress a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) for the project in 2026

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Section 3 Estimate and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• All assay and geological data are stored in an electronic Micromine Geobank database on a secure Microsoft Azure cloud server. Database exports were provided in csv format. • Following importation, the data goes through a series of digital and visual checks for duplication and non-conformity, followed by validation by the Competent Person. The supplied data was subjected to a series of basic logic tests by the CP upon loading into the modelling software. Validation tests were conducted to identify the following: a) Collars with missing depths, missing coordinates, switched or duplicated coordinates b) Surveys with depths greater than TD or with inappropriate readings (azimuths above 360° or below 0°; dips outside –90°) c) Assays with incorrect from and to intervals, excessively large or small assay intervals, assay intervals greater than TD, and gaps and overlaps in assay intervals d) Geology with incorrect from and to intervals, excessively large or small geologic intervals, geologic intervals greater than TD, and gaps and overlaps in geologic intervals When

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		minor data integrity issues were found, they were evaluated and corrected, if warranted, in the modelling database.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The most recent site visits were conducted by Mark Falconer in 2025. Drilling, logging, and sampling procedures were reviewed, and no issues were encountered. Mr Falconer takes CP responsibility for the data and geological interpretation as well as the Exploration Results. In addition to the above site visits, all exploration and resource development drilling programmes are subject to review by experienced Kairos technical stuff. These reviews have been completed from the commencement of drilling and continue to the present. • The Resource Estimation CP is Christopher Speedy. Mr Speedy has not made a site visit.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The Mt York Main Trend contiguous (Main Hill, Breccia Hill, Gossan Hill) gold deposits mineralisation is contained within a metamorphosed banded iron formation rock with associated pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. • The far northern part of the deposit is striking 335° and dipping 65-75° to the west (Main Hill Extension), the northern part of the deposit is striking approximately 317° and dipping 65-75° to the west (Main Hill). The middle part of the deposit (Breccia Hill) is striking approximately 270° and dipping 65-80° to the west. The southern part of the deposit (Gossan Hill) is striking approximately 307° and dipping 45-60° to the west. • Wireframing of Mount York mineralisation utilised a nominal 0.3 g/t Au cut-off. In places the cut-off was reduced to around 0.2 g/t Au to allow sensible and continuous wireframing in less robust parts of the deposit, with a minimum thickness of 2m used. A total of 36 wireframes encompasses the mineralisation at Mount York. Kairos generated these wireframes on drill sections which had been adjusted to the localised drill spacing. Wireframes were extrapolated down dip approximately 200m and along strike approximately half of the average drill spacing past the last mineralised intercept.

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		• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be high. • Geological logging has been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation. • A model of the lithology and weathering was generated prior to the mineralisation domain interpretation commencing. The mineralisation geometry has a very strong relationship with the lithological interpretation and structure in both the oxide/fresh mineralisation. For the oxide/fresh mineralisation the weathered zones become important factors in mineralisation controls and have been applied to guide the mineralisation zone interpretation. • Kairos drilling has supported and refined the model, and the current interpretation is considered robust, infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade continuity.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Mt York – Main Trend gold deposit consists of approximately 4.1km of strike length with mineralisation extending from 250RL to -250m and is open at depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate has been generated via Ordinary Kriging (OK). The OK estimation was constrained within Surpac generated 0.3g/t Au mineralisation domains defined from the resource drill hole dataset and guided by a geological model created in Surpac. OK is considered an appropriate grade estimation method for Mt York mineralisation given current drilling density and mineralisation style, which has allowed the development of robust and high confidence estimation constraints and parameters. • The grade estimate is based on 1m down-the-hole composites of the resource dataset created in Surpac each located by their mid-point co-ordinates and assigned a length weighted average gold grade. The composite length of 1m was chosen because it is a multiple of the most common sampling interval (1.0 metre) and is also an appropriate choice for the kriging of gold into the model blocks the block size is 2.5m

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	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	x 2.5x 2.0m • Detailed statistical and geostatistical investigations have been completed on the captured estimation data set (1m composites). This includes exploration data analysis, boundary analysis and grade estimation trials. The variography applied to grade estimation has been generated using Snowden Supervisor. These investigations have been completed on each ore domain separately. KNA analysis has also been conducted in Snowden Supervisor in various locations on the domains to determine the optimum block size, minimum and maximum samples per search and search distance. • Grade capping was applied on a domain scale and a combination of analytical tools such as histograms of grade, Coefficient of Variation (COV) analysis and log probability plots were used to determine the grade caps for each domain. Multiple top cuts were used for the Mount York model. • A Parent block size was selected for the Mount York deposits of 20mE x 20mN x 16mRL for both the deposits, with sub-blocking down to 2.50mE x 2.50mN x 2.00mRL. • For Mount York a Search Pass 1 used a minimum between 6- 14 samples and a maximum of 8-18 samples in the first pass with an ellipsoid search. Search pass 2 was a minimum of between 6-10 samples and a maximum of 18 samples with an ellipsoid search. In the third pass an ellipsoid search was used with a minimum of between 4-6 and a maximum of 18 samples. A dynamic search strategy was used with the search ellipse oriented to the semi-variogram model. The first pass was at the variogram range, with subsequent passes expanding the ellipse by factors of 1.5 and 2, then a final factor of 5 was used to inform any remaining unfilled blocks. The majority of the Mineral Resource was informed by the first two passes, domains that were informed by the third pass were flagged with a lower resource classification or remain unclassified. • No assumption of mining selectivity has

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		been incorporated into the estimate. • No correlated variables have been investigated or estimated. • Only gold (Au) was estimated in the Mineral Resource. • No by products are present or modelled. No deleterious elements have been estimated or are important to the project economics/planning. • The grade estimate is based on mineralisation constraints which have been interpreted based on a lithological and weathering interpretation, and a nominal 0.3g/t Au lower cut-off grade. The mineralisation constraints have been used as hard boundaries for grade estimation wherein only composite samples within that domain are used to estimate blocks coded as within that domain. Statistical investigations have been completed to test the change in statistical and spatial characteristics of the domains grouped by weathering showing there to be little variation between profiles; hence they have been estimated inclusively. • Validation checks included statistical comparison between drill sample grades, the OK and ID2 estimate results for each domain. Visual validation of grade trends for each element along the drill sections was completed and trend plots comparing drill sample grades and model grades for northings, eastings and elevation were completed. These checks show reasonable correlation between estimated block grades and drill sample grades. • No reconciliation data is available
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages have been estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Resources available for open pit mining have been reported above a cut-off grade of 0.4g/t Au inside a $5,500/oz RPEEE pit shell. • Grade tonnage curves were generated to review various cut-off grades and shells.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the*	• The Mineral Resource is reported under conditions where they are considered to be RPEEE through standard open pit operations.

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	process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• Resources have been reported inside a A$5,500/oz optimised pit shell • Dilution and mining recoveries have been factored into the block model via re-blocking of the resource margins at 5mX x 5mY x 4mZ for the generation of the pit shell. • The pit optimisation used overall slope angles of 42.5° based on the average slope derived from the scoping study • It is considered that there are no other mining factors that are likely to affect the assumption that the deposit has RPEEE. No detailed pit designs or scheduling have been undertaken at this stage.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical recovery of 88% is estimated for fresh mineralised material through a conventional CIL circuit after new test work was completed for the Scoping Study by IMO under the guidance of GR Engineering Services (IMO 2024 results). This is lower, and more conservative, than previous leach test work results from the same mineralised samples completed by IMO in 2023 commissioned by the Company where average gold recoveries of 91.3% were achieved at a grind size of 53 µm. Recovery improvements will be sought in future test work from fresh mineralisation and, importantly, the oxide and partially-oxidised mineralisation domains that have not been tested to date. • The process flow sheet developed for a 4 Mtpa at Mt York by GR Engineering Services includes a primary crusher and ore storage, followed by grinding to 80% passing 75 µm in a SAG mill/ball mill/pebble crusher (SABC) circuit. The ground product will be thickened and treated by cyanide leaching through a carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit with an associated gold elution and electrowinning section. The CIL tailings stream will be thickened and pumped to the tailings storage facility (TSF).
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the*	• In December 2025 Kairos announced to the market that it had signed a mining agreement with Nyamal Aboriginal Corporation (NAC). NAC represents the Nyamal People who are the traditional owners of the country where the Mt York

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	mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	Gold project is located. • The agreement includes an Aboriginal Heritage protocol that creates a framework for the company to undertake the Project in a manner that respects and protects Nyamal Cultural Heritage. The protocol provides for the identification, protection and management of cultural heritage throughout the development and operation of the project. • No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors. Flora and Fauna studies have been undertaken on M45/1306 during 2025, and no threatened species were identified. The Company will work to mitigate environmental impact as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size, and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density assumptions used in the Resource estimate were from testing in the exploration programs and subsequent mining by Lynas Gold NL, specific gravity was determined by water displacement with wax coating. • Fixed density values were assigned into the block model for each regolith unit. The density values were based on physical measurements taken historically and were 2.10 t/m3 for oxide, 2.39 t/m3 for transitional material. • Kairos undertook specific gravity testing (65 tests) in the 2022 & 2025 drilling campaign, and this replaces the previous value of 2.90 t/m3 (for fresh). Specific gravity measurements were performed on selected whole and half core samples using the Archimedes water displacement method - Fresh – Banded Iron 3.35 t/m3, Fresh – Basalt 2.90 t/m3 and Fresh – Sediments 2.75 t/m3
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity, and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified and reported in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 edition. Resource classification is based on confidence in the geological domaining, drill spacing and geostatistical measures. The initial classification process was based on an interpolation distance and minimum samples within the search ellipse. • A range of criteria has been considered in determining the classification, including: Geological continuity, Geology sections plan

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	of the deposit.	and structural data. Previous resource estimates and assumptions used in the modelling and estimation process. Interpolation criteria and estimate reliability based on sample density, search and interpolation parameters, not limited to kriging efficiency, kriging variance and conditional bias, Drill hole spacing. • Once the criteria were applied above, shapes were then generated around contiguous lodes of classified material which was used to flag the block model to ensure continuous zones of classification. A minimum of three drillhole intersections was required for the Resources to be classified, and confined to primary mineralisation or supergene: • Indicated Resources – Majority Pass 1 or 2 – Average distance between the samples is 33.96m (2023: 43.97m). • Inferred Resources – Majority Pass 3 or very minor pass 4 – Average distance between the samples is 97.67m (2023: 91.58m) • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Cube Consulting Pty Ltd (Cube) was engaged by Kairos Minerals Ltd (KAI, or the Client) to provide a high-level technical review of the Mineral Resource Estimates (MRE) for the Main Trend at the Mt York Gold Project in Western Australia. Cube found no fatal flaws.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence*	• The lode geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the level of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good, and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. • A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses.

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	limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.

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