ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **14 December 2021**

Pegmatites confirmed at major Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) target at Wodgina Project

Mapping and rock chip sampling confirms several extensive pegmatite outcrops less than 3km from the world-class Wodgina Lithium Mine

Highlights

- **Several pegmatite outcrops identified within the major LCT anomaly previously outlined by Ultrafine+™ soil sampling at the 100%-owned Wodgina Project in the Pilbara Region of WA.**
- **Two prominent pegmatite outcrops mapped near the western end of the delineated LCT anomaly, where soil sampling returned peak assays for lithium up to 238ppm, caesium up to 293ppm and rubidium up to 582ppm.**
- **Pegmatites have previously been mapped near the eastern end of the LCT anomaly, where a historical rock chip sample returned an assay result of 1.6% Li_2O.**
- **A total of 15 pegmatite samples were collected over the LCT soil anomaly area and submitted for analysis, with assay results expected early next year.**
- **A high-resolution drone survey has confirmed the presence of pegmatites and validated the soil geochemistry as an in-situ anomaly.**
- **All results have now been received for the Ultrafine+ soil geochemistry program at Wodgina, confirming the previously announced LCT targets.**

Kairos' Executive Chairman, Terry Topping, said: *"In terms of lithium exploration, you don't get a much better address than our Wodgina Project, which sits between the world-class Wodgina Lithium Mine, owned by Mineral Resources, and the Pilgangoora Project, owned by Pilbara Minerals. These are two of only a handful of genuinely Tier-1 hard rock lithium deposits in Australia, indeed the world – so this is elephant country in terms of its potential for world-class spodumene deposits.*

"It is in this context that our early-stage exploration results should be seen. We have now been able to build on the success of our Ultrafine+ soil sampling program, which defined a large LCT anomaly, by confirming the presence of extensive outcropping pegmatite swarms. This is an important development, albeit that we need to wait for assays from the samples we have collected within the LCT soil anomaly area to confirm that they are lithium-bearing.

"The recently completed high-resolution drone survey has confirmed the scale and potential of this pegmatite swarm, and has further elevated the importance of this Project as an important focus for our exploration activities in the Pilbara next year. We are eagerly awaiting the assays from the rock chip samples, which should be available by late January or early February. Subject to those results, we will be seeking to progress the heritage approvals process and obtain clearances for drilling as soon as we can in the New Year – and getting some holes into this exciting target at the start of our 2022 field season!"

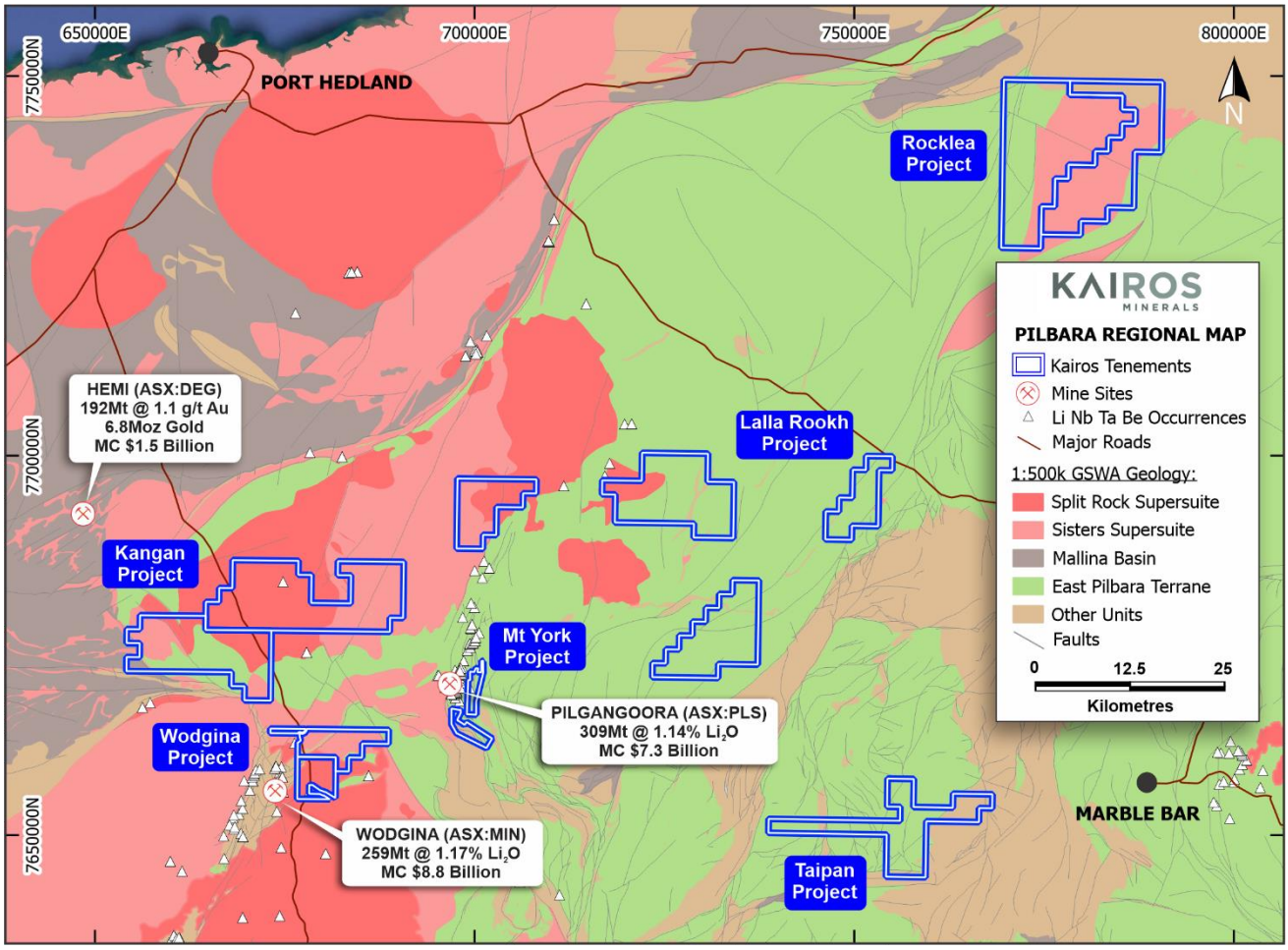

Figure 1: Regional location plan of Wodgina and Kangan projects on GSWA 1:500k Geology.

Kairos Minerals Ltd (ASX: KAI "Kairos" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has confirmed the presence of an extensive swarm of pegmatites within the previously identified Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) target at its 100%-owned **Wodgina Project**, located 90km south of Port Hedland in WA. This high-priority LCT target is located less than 3km from the Wodgina Lithium Mine, owned by Mineral Resources and Albemarle Corporation (ASX: MIN and NYSE: ALB).

The Company has now received all of the remaining results from the successful geochemical sampling program conducted at the Wodgina Project. The complete data analysis has confirmed the previously announced LCT targets (KAI's ASX announcement 4 November 2021). A total of 1,517 soil samples were collected at 200m x 100m spacing and submitted for Ultrafine+™ analysis at the Labwest Laboratory in Perth.

Kairos has also now completed the in-fill air-core (AC) drilling program at its 100%-owned Kangan Project. Drilling contractor Bostech drilled a total of 56 holes for 2,056m. The in-fill AC program was designed to follow up the anomalous results for gold and lithium returned from the first-phase drilling program.

Ground-truth work – Wodgina Project

Preliminary results from the Ultrafine+™ geochemistry program at the Wodgina Project identified a ~1.7km long target area defined by coherent and robust LCT anomalies, with values of up to **238ppm Li, 293ppm Cs, 582ppm Rb and 78ppb Ta** returned from Ultrafine+™ soil analysis with coincident elevated arsenic, indium, thallium and tungsten. Samples from this target area returned the highest lithium, caesium, rubidium, and thallium values.

Kairos' geologists conducted a field trip to investigate the target area. The first pass mapping and rock chip sampling program has confirmed the presence of pegmatite outcrops near the lithium indicator geochemistry.

A total of 15 pegmatite rock chip samples were collected, and a high-resolution drone survey was completed over the area (Figure 2). The samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory in Perth for four-acid multi-element analysis. Assay results are expected in late-January or early-February.

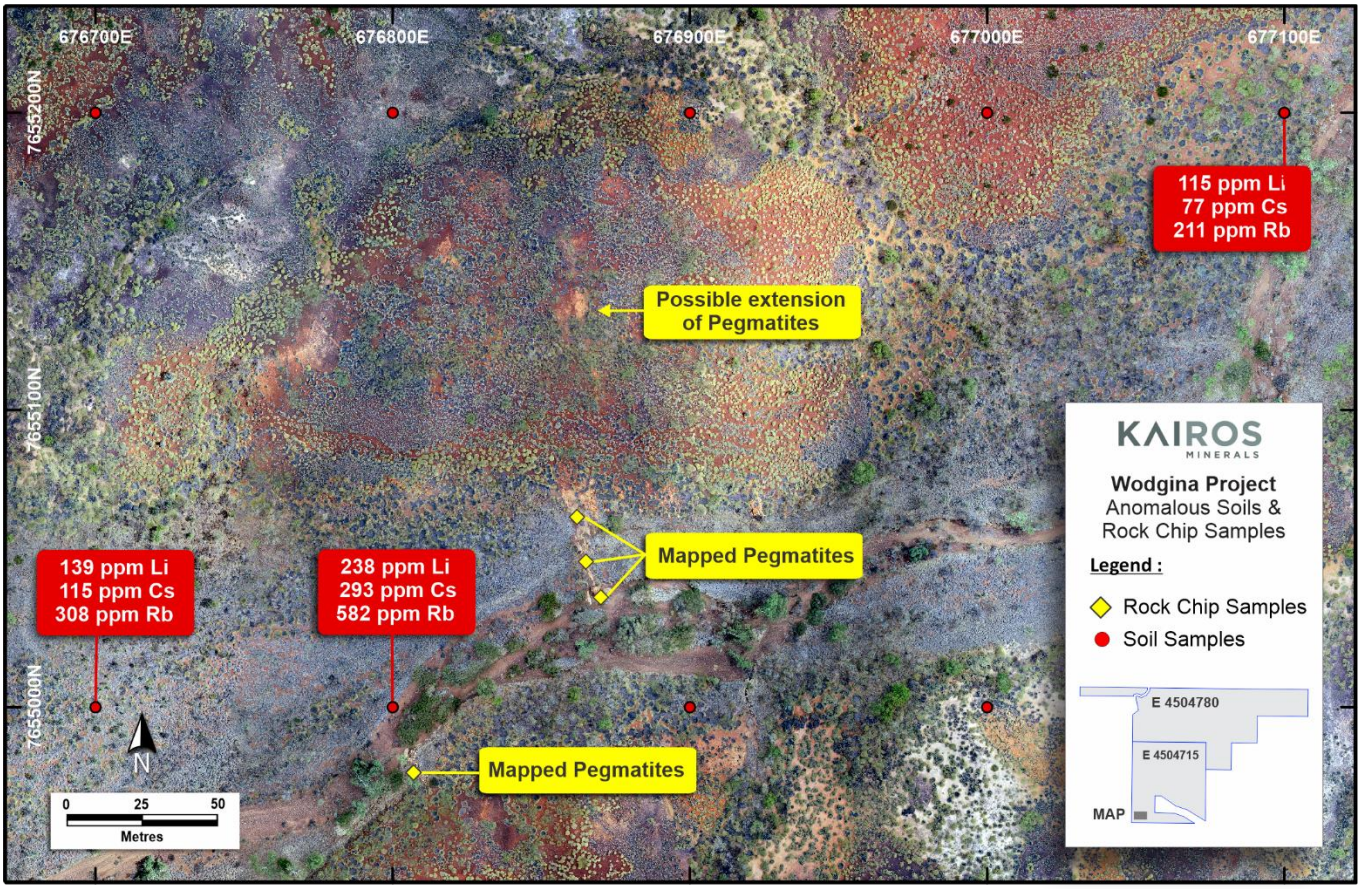

Figure 2: Drone image showing prominent pegmatite outcrops adjacent to anomalous soils and rock chip sample locations.

Prominent pegmatite outcrops were mapped adjacent to the peak-in-soil lithium anomaly (Figure 2). They are located less than 3km from the world-class Wodgina Lithium Mine, owned by Mineral Resources and Albemarle Corporation (ASX: MIN and NYSE: ALB). The mine is set to re-commence spodumene concentrate production during the third quarter of 2022 (MIN's ASX announcement 25 October 2021). See Figure 1 for the location of the Wodgina and Kangan Projects relative to the Wodgina Lithium Mine.

Pegmatites have previously been mapped near the eastern end of the LCT anomaly, where a historical rock chip sample returned an assay result of 1.6% Li_2O.

AC drilling program – Kangan and Mt York projects

Kairos has successfully completed the in-fill AC drilling program at Kangan Project. The program reduced the drill hole spacing to 50m in areas where anomalous gold and lithium results were returned from the first phase of drilling.

Three drill holes intersected pegmatites with tourmaline from the bottom-of-hole samples (see Figure 3 for drill-hole locations). Tourmaline is commonly found in the wall zones of LCT pegmatites and its presence is a an encouraging indication for lithium potential at depth.

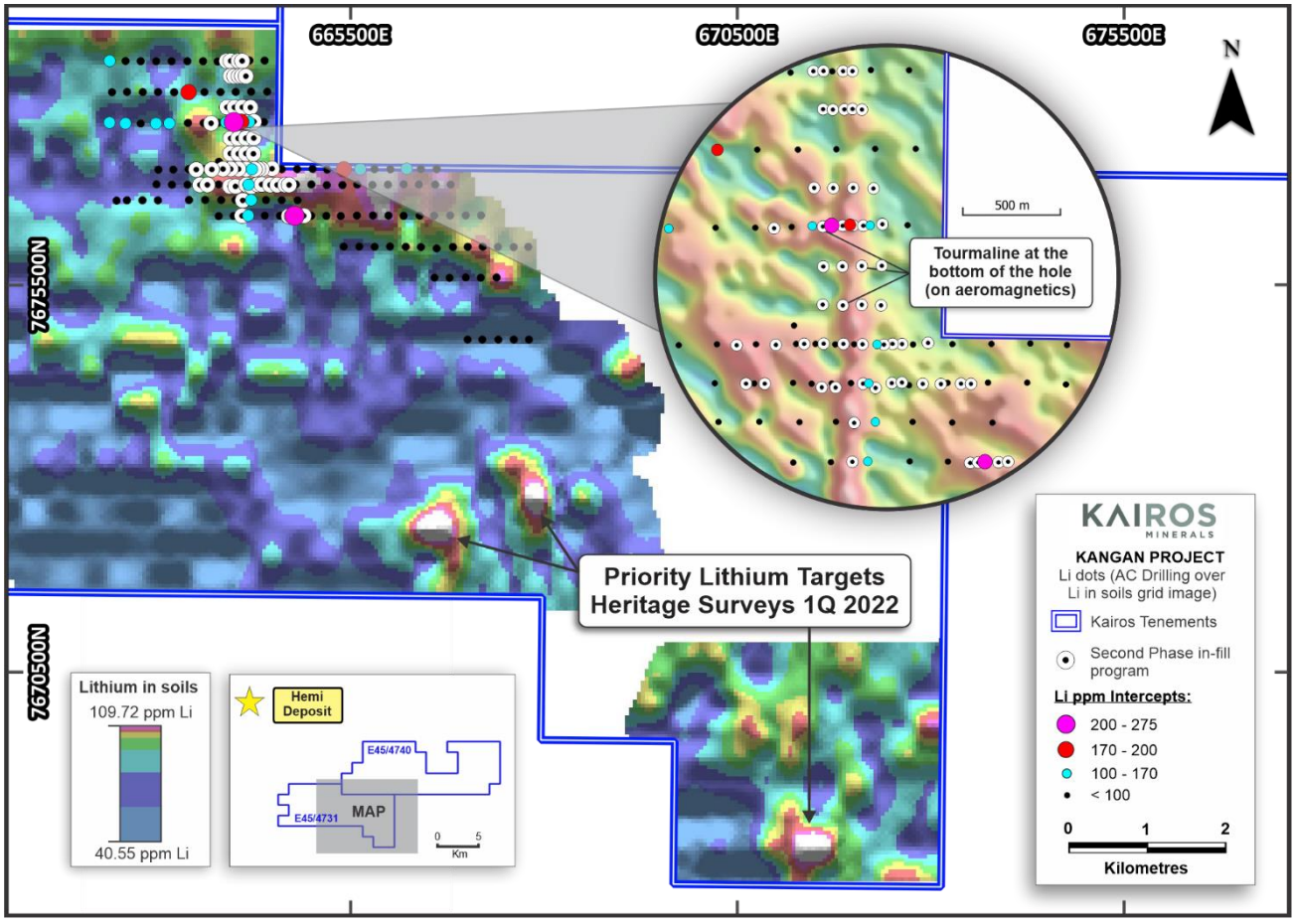

Figure 3: In-fill AC drilling program, lithium anomalies and tourmaline occurrences.

In addition, Kairos has completed a short AC program at the Mt York Project to assist with the mapping of areas under transported cover to assist with gold and lithium exploration targeting next year.

A total of 23 holes were drilled for 720m. The drilling samples from both projects were submitted to Intertek Laboratory in Perth for gold and multi-element analysis.

Next Steps

- Rock chip sampling results from the Wodgina Project.
- Soil geochemistry sampling results from the Mt York, Kangan, Skywell and Croydon Projects.
- Additional heritage surveys at Kangan and Skywell Projects.
- Assay results from the Mt York RC drilling.
- Assay results from the Kangan AC in-fill drilling.

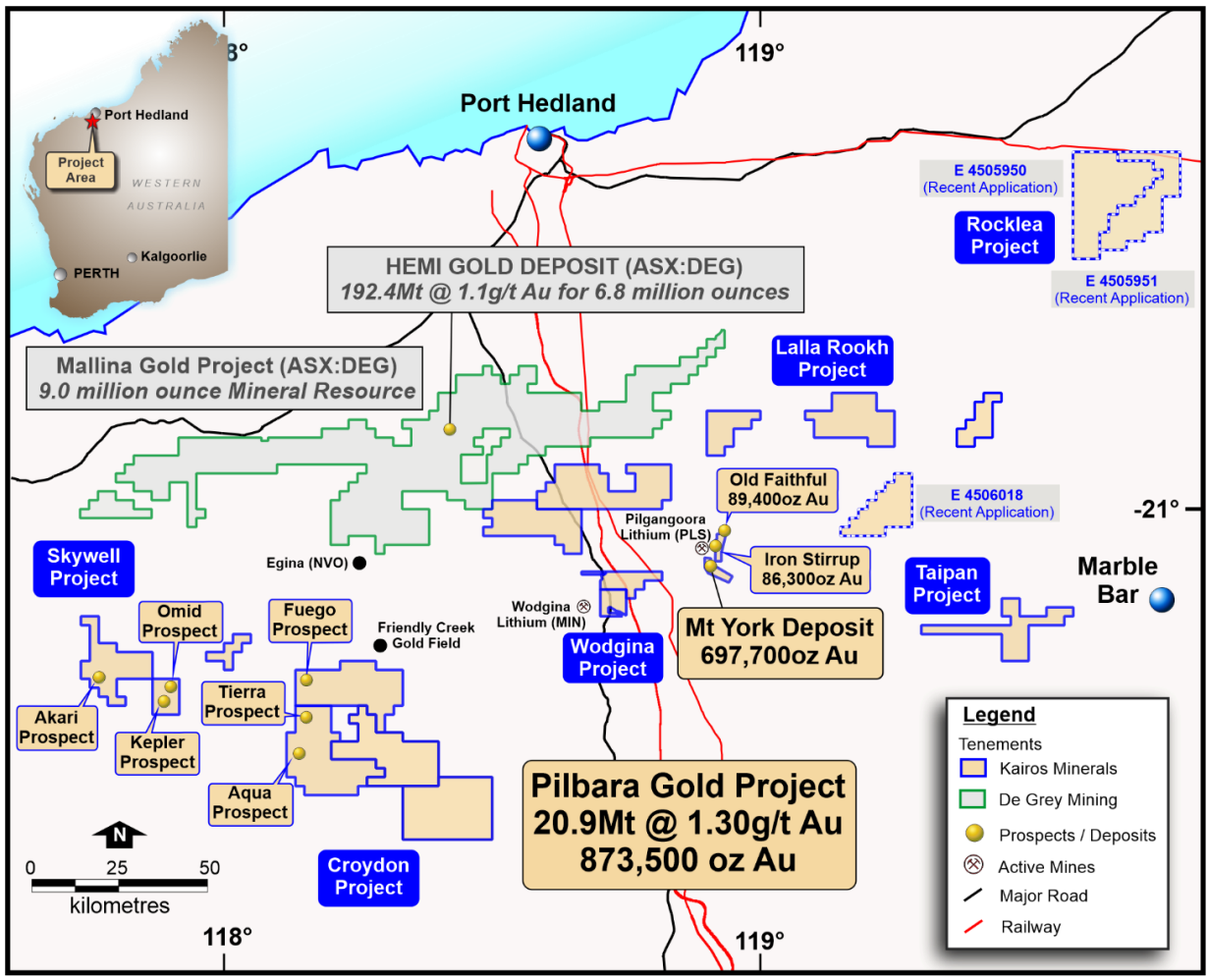

Figure 4: Pilbara Gold Project, WA.

With the authority of the Board.

About Kairos Minerals

Kairos Minerals (ASX: KAI) is a diversified West Australian-based exploration company which is focused on the exploration and development of two key project hubs located in WA's premier mining districts.

The Company's 100%-owned Pilbara Gold-Project has its central "hub" located ~100km south of Port Hedland in the world-class Pilgangoora district immediately adjacent to the major lithium-tantalum projects owned by Pilbara Minerals, which is currently in production.

Since acquiring the Project in early 2016, Kairos has established a JORC Indicated 8.56Mt at 1.3 g/t for 366,000oz and Inferred 12.36Mt at 1.28 g/t for 507,000oz for a Total Mineral Resource of 20.93Mt @ 1.3g/t Au for 873,500oz (ASX announcement, 4 March 2020). The Project encompasses the historical Lynas Find gold project, which produced over 125,000oz of gold between 1994 and 1998.

Kairos's 100%-owned Roe Hills Project, located 120km east of Kalgoorlie in WA's Eastern Goldfields, comprises an extensive tenement portfolio where the Company's recent exploration work has confirmed the potential for significant discoveries of high-grade gold, nickel and cobalt mineralisation. Kairos' tenure adjoins the emerging Lake Roe gold discovery, owned by Breaker Resources (ASX: BRB).

In the Pilbara, Kairos also holds 2,026 square kilometres of tenure (granted and applications) which is highly prospective for gold and lithium-caesium-tantalum pegmatite discoveries.

Kairos has been well recognised for its industry leading technical team that includes its Chairman Terry Topping (Taipan Resources NL, Cauldron Energy Ltd), Technical Director Neil Hutchison (Poseidon Nickel, Jubilee Mines) and consulting specialists.

For further information, please contact:

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Mr Terry Topping
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Kairos Minerals Limited

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT:

Competent Person: The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Terry Topping, who is a Director of Kairos Minerals Ltd and who is also a Member of AusIMM. Mr Topping 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 Topping 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 Australian Securities Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or adequacy of this release.

Appendix 1 – Kairos Minerals – Wodgina and Kangan projects

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.*	**Wodgina and Kangan Projects:** • In the Kangan Project drilling program, the samples from AC drilling were split on a 1 metre sample interval at rig cyclone. • Samples were collected on four meters composites, with individual single meters on the bottom of holes (top of the fresh rock). • A total of 585 samples from AC were delivered by Kairos personnel to RGR Road Haulage in Port Hedland for transport to Intertek Minerals Laboratory in Perth WA for final analysis. • All samples from AC drilling are submitted for Four Acid Multi-Element Analysis (4A/MS48) that includes the main pathfinder elements for lithium exploration and FA25 for gold. • A total of 15 pegmatite rock chip samples were collected and submitted to Intertek Minerals Laboratory in Perth WA for Four Acid Multi-Element Analysis (4A/MS48). • A total of 1,517 individual soil samples were collected as ~500grams, from *in situ* soil horizons at between 5-20cm depth. • The samples were sieved -2mm in the field and submitted to Labwest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd. laboratory in Perth. • The ultrafine soil samples from Wodgina Project are part of the CSIRO research program that utilises the latest advanced technologies for geochemical mapping and targeting. • Ultrafine+ is designed to analyse the clay-sized fraction (<2µm) for gold exploration, and multi-element analysis for major and trace elements, salinity (EC) and pH, and clay mineralogy. **Mount York Project:** • The samples from AC drilling were split on a 1 metre sample interval at rig cyclone. • Samples were collected on four meters composites, with individual single meters on the bottom of holes (top of the fresh rock). • A total of 207 samples from AC were delivered by Kairos personnel to RGR Road Haulage in Port Hedland for transport to Intertek Minerals Laboratory in Perth WA for final analysis. • All samples from AC drilling are submitted for Four Acid Multi-Element Analysis (4A/MS48) that includes the main pathfinder elements for lithium exploration and FA25 for gold.
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).*	• In both Kangan and Mount York Projects the Air Core (AC) drilling program was carried out by the company Bostech Drilling Pty with the Drill Rig 3. The hammer was used in some circumstances to drill through the caprock. • In general, the material was recovered as pulverized samples or as small chunks of cored rock with 25mm diameter. • AC drill holes were not surveyed.

Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• AC samples were logged in detail at the drill site by supervising geologists and recorded in the Company`s database. • Overall recoveries were excellent and there were no significant sample recovery problems. • Sample depths are continually checked against the rod string depth during the drilling process by the senior driller.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Detailed geological logging of the entirety of each air core hole by Kairos geologists is carried out on the AC chips and recorded as a qualitative description of colour, lithological type, grain size, structures, minerals, alteration, and various other features. • Representative material was sieved and collected as 1m individual samples in number-coded plastic chip trays and stored at the Company`s storage facility in Perth. • Photograph of chips is not routinely done. • Detailed petrological studies are planned for selected samples to assist in ongoing evaluation. • Regarding soil samples, the basic 'nature of soil and site' information was registered.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Most Air Core samples were dry. Minor water ingress occurred during rod/bit changes; however, samples were generally dry once active drilling was recommenced. • Samples were collected at 1m via onboard cone splitters then laid out on the ground. • AC samples for analysis were collected from the individual 1m samples piles on the ground as 4m composites and 1m at the bottom of the holes. • Sampling sheets were prepared and checked by Kairos` geologists and field technicians to ensure correct sampling representation. • Due to the nature of the Air Core drilling, no QAQC samples were included. • The soil samples were prepared and analysed by the independent certified laboratory, Labwest Mineral Analysis Pty Ltd in Perth. • The sample size was appropriated to analyse ultrafine particles (<2µm). • Most of the samples were dry.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Kairos AC drilling samples are submitted to Intertek laboratory in Perth for Four Acid Multi-Element Analysis ICP-MS (4A/E48). • The gold analysis will be carried out via the FA 25/OE or MS technique being Fire Assay with 25g lead collection fire assay in new pots, analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry. • Fire Assay is an industry standard for gold, and it is considered appropriate. • The laboratory applies quality control procedures. • The ultrafine soil samples are analysed by Labwest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd. laboratory in Perth. • Ultrafine gold and multi-element analysis are by microwave-assisted aqua regia digestion, ICP-OES/ICP-MS.
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.*	• Primary data (geological) was collected using previously defined standard codes and the information uploaded in Excel files on laptop computers by Senior Supervising Geologists. • No twin holes were drilled.

	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All data is received and stored securely in digital format in the Company's database. • Final data is rigorously interpreted by Kairos' geoscientific personnel.
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.*	• Kairos' soil samples were surveyed by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • All location data are in MGA94 Zone 50 (GDA94).
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.*	• Minimal sample spacing for assay samples is 1m and maximum composite sample spacing is 4m. • In Kangan Project the AC infill hole spacing of Kairos` drilling was reduced from 100m-200m along section lines to 50m, spaced between 200m and 600m apart. • In Mount York Project the AC holes were distributed in N-S and E-W sections 50m apart. • The soil sampling program was conducted on a 200m line spacing by 100m sample intervals.
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.*	• All the AC holes were drilled at -60 deg varying the direction to the north, east, south, and west direction. • Holes were designed to intersect the geological contacts/targets as close to perpendicular as possible to provide approximate true width intercepts. • The soil sampling was undertaken across the strike of the known geology and structures within the project areas.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The sample chain of custody is managed by Kairos. • All samples were collected in the field at the project site in number-coded calico bags/secure labeled poly weave sacks by Kairos' geological and field personnel. • All samples were delivered directly to the responsible laboratory or associated carrier by Kairos personnel before being transported to the laboratory in Perth WA for final analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Kairos Minerals owns 100% of the Tenements that define the Wodgina, Kangan, and Mount York Projects. **Wodgina Project:** The project consists of two granted EL`s: E45/4715, E45/4780. **Kangan Project:** The project consists of one granted EL`s: E45/4740, and one application E45/4731. **Mount York Project:** The project consists of eleven granted Prospecting Licenses: 45/2987 to 2989 and 45/2991 to 45/2998. • Kairos is not aware of any existing impediments nor of any potential impediments which may impact ongoing exploration and development activities at the project site.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• In Wodgina Project the company Atlas Iron conducted detailed field mapping of the tenement as part of their iron ore evaluation. • In Mount York Project, significant historical gold exploration including surface geochemical sampling, airborne and ground electromagnetic

		surveys, RAB, AC, RC, and DD drilling was already acknowledged in previous ASX announcements.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The **Wodgina Project** comprises a the portion of the Wodgina Greenstone belt, a roughly triangular-shaped unit with a strike extent (north-south) of about 15km. It forms an elevated but steeply dissected plateau that strongly contrasts with the surrounding granitic terrain. • The stratigraphic sequence is made up of ultramafic rocks, cherts and basalts of the Warrawoona Group. Above this sequence is a succession of clastic sediments. The greenstone lithologies are surrounded by the granitic rocks of the Yule Batholith to the south and the Carlindi Batholith to the north. The structure of the project area is described in literature as being similar to that of the Pilgangoora Syncline which hosts Altura's and Pilbara Minerals Li/Li-Ta Deposits 20 km's to the east. • The **Mount York Project** is in the Strelley greenstone belt of Pilbara Craton. The local style indicates that the gold mineralisation is hosted mainly by the banded iron formation associated with quartz-veins and breccias.
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.*	• Not applicable.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable.
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.*	• Relevant diagrams have been reported in this document.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All relevant results at this stage have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• A drone survey was performed utilizing DJI Phantom 4 Pro v2. The imagery was collected at nadir at 120 meters height with a side and front overlap of 70%. A total of 6.9 square kilometres was surveyed in the Wodgina Project and 1.8 square kilometres in Kangan Project.

		• The results of the drone survey are high-resolution texture images with a ground sample distance of 5cm. • Other relevant and meaningful data has been previously reported.
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.*	• Rock chip sampling results from the Wodgina Project. • Soil geochemistry sampling results from the Mt York, Kangan, Skywell and Croydon Projects. • Additional heritage surveys at Kangan and Skywell Projects. • Assay results from the Mt York RC drilling. • Assay results from the Kangan AC in-fill drilling.