

4 October 2018

KAIROS EXPANDS PROSPECTIVE GOLD BEARING CONGLOMERATE HORIZON ALONG STRIKE FROM NUGGET DISCOVERY AT CROYDON PROJECT TO OVER 4 KILOMETRES

Multiple high-priority gold targets identified from reconnaissance geochemical sampling; Footprint of gold anomalism associated with nugget patch significantly extended

<u>Highlights</u>

- Visible gold identified in stream sediment pan samples, extending the anomalous footprint associated with the recently discovered nugget patch at the Mount Roe Basalt-Conglomerate-Basement unconformity to a strike length of over 4km. Assay results awaited.
- Sample 18WCST65 reported 50 gold "colours" or micro-nuggets at the same unconformity between the Mount Roe Basalt and the Archaean basement 2km south of the nugget patch.
- Samples 18WCST90 and 18WCST91 reported 1 and 4 gold "colours" respectively from the same stratigraphic position some 2km to the north of the nugget patch.
- A total of 89 streams were sampled in this most recent campaign to evaluate the prospective contacts of both the Mount Roe Basalt and lower Hardey Formation, with ~35% reporting visible gold in pan samples. Assay results awaited.
- Helicopter-supported reconnaissance stream sediment geochemical sampling has identified multiple high-priority gold targets over a 22km strike length of the prospective contacts between the lower Fortescue Group Rocks (Mount Roe Basalt/Hardey Formation) and the Archaean basement.
- Follow-up exploration activities currently underway at the Croydon Project include additional stream sediment sampling, metal detecting and detailed mapping.
- Program of Works (POW's) approved to undertake stratigraphic RC and diamond drilling. POW's lodged to undertake trenching, with approvals expected in the coming weeks.

Kairos' Executive Chairman, Terry Topping, said: "Following the discovery of a nugget patch where we recovered 256 gold nuggets at the Croydon Project last month, our exploration teams have made excellent progress with an extensive geochemical-stream sediment program to test the broader potential of the conglomerate horizon located immediately along strike from this discovery.

"The early results have been outstanding, with around 35 per cent of the 89 streams sampled reporting visible gold in panned samples – including the exceptional sample 18WCST65, which was taken around 2km south of the nugget discovery and showed 50 colours. To put that into context, the best pan sample we collected which led to the discovery of our first nugget patch showed 40 colours (17WCST15). This has allowed us to rapidly extend the apparent strike length of the nugget patch both to the north and south."



"An additional significant development is the fact that detailed mapping at the nugget patch itself has shown sandstone to be a major component of the conglomerate package beneath the Mount Roe Basalt. This association elevates the potential of other areas where we have seen sandstone beneath the Mount Roe stratigraphy – an exciting development for the broader project.

"The areas immediately north and south of the nugget patch are looking particularly interesting, and we are really looking forward to the next stage of exploration – which will include additional stream sediment sampling, metal detecting, detailed mapping, stratigraphic RC and diamond drilling and, as soon as approvals are received, trenching.

"It's important to remember that we are only just getting started at Croydon. The entire project is virgin terrane, and already we have identified multiple gold-bearing horizons over potentially significant strike lengths. While we have yet to determine where the centre of gravity lies from an exploration perspective, we are confident that the next round of sampling, drilling, trenching and bulk sampling of the nugget patch will help us to refine our exploration approach moving forward."

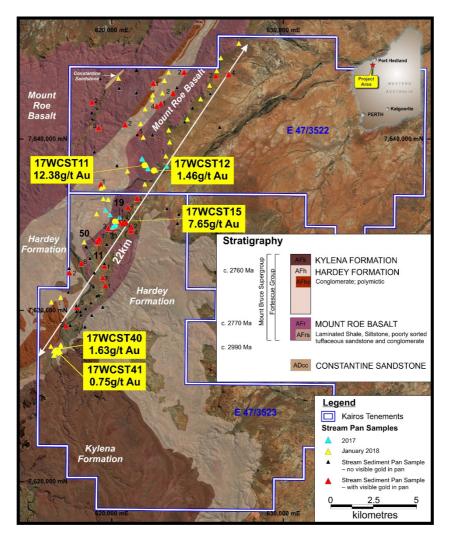


Figure 1: Croydon Project With Regional Geology.

Kairos Minerals Ltd (ASX: KAI; "Kairos" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has further expanded the prospective gold-bearing conglomerate contact horizon located immediately along strike from the recently reported gold nugget discovery at the Croydon Project, part of its 100%-owned **Pilbara Gold Project in WA** (Figure 1), after making outstanding early progress with a recently commenced geochemical sampling program.



The Croydon Project is located within the central part of Kairos' Pilbara Gold Project (Figure 4), ~100km to the west of the Mt York Gold Project, where the Company announced an upgraded JORC Indicated 6.84Mt at 1.3 g/t for 285,000oz and Inferred 7.53Mt at 1.47 g/t for 358,000oz for a Total Mineral Resource of 14.4Mt @ 1.39g/t Au for 643,000oz earlier this year (ASX announcement, 23 April 2018) and recently reported outstanding high-grade extensional results (ASX announcement, 2 October 2018).

The new regional sampling program focused on the basal unconformity between the Mount Roe Basalt and older Archean basement immediately along strike from the nugget discovery recently reported by Kairos (ASX announcement, 13 September 2018) within Kairos' 100%-owned tenements E47/3522 & E47/3523.

The program was further expanded to assess prospective contacts of both the lower Hardey Formation and the Mount Roe Basalt-basement unconformity across the broader Project area (see Figure 2).

A combination of stream sediment sampling and metal detecting was undertaken initially in the area where previously reported stream sediment sample side 17WCT15 returned an aqua regia assay result from the - 2mm fraction of 7g/t Au.

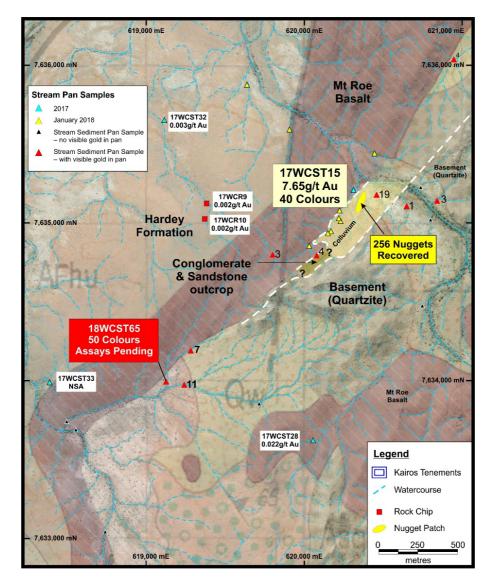


Figure 2: Recent Stream Sediment Sample Locations.



Sampling Results

The location of all samples collected as a part of this most recent campaign are shown in Figures 1 & 2. Table 1 below presents a summary of sample locations, pan sample results and sample fractions awaiting laboratory results.

Sample No	Easting	Northing	Tenement	Pan Colour	Au_CN2000/MS_F	Au_AR/MS_F	Au_CN2000/MS_C
	8				(ppb)(-2mm)	(ppb)(-2mm)	(ppb)(-5mm +2mm)
			((PP=//)	(PP=)/(=)	(PP=///
18WCST21			E 47/3523	1	*	*	*
18WCST22			E 47/3523	7	*	*	*
18WCST23	619229		E 47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST24			E 47/3523	5	*	*	*
18WCST25	617928		E 47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST27		7629959	-	0	*	*	*
18WCST28	618434		E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST29	618472		E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST30	618821		E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST31	620078		E47/3523	4	*	*	*
18WCST32	621112		E47/3523	4	*	*	*
18WCST33	621148		E47/3523	2	*	*	*
18WCST34	619566		E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST35	619627		E47/3523	1	*	*	*
18WCST36	619120		E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST37	617339		E47/3523	2	*	*	*
18WCST38		7629145	-	0	*	*	*
18WCST39	618197		E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST40	618830		E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST41	619475		E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST42	617461	7631072	E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST43	618167		E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST44	617462		E47/3523	2	*	*	*
18WCST45	617519		E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST46	618911	7631455	E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST47	618934		E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST48	618969		E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST49	618239		E47/3523	8	*	*	*
18WCST50	618742		E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST51	618774		E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST52	617266		E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST53	618501		E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST54	619714	7633859	E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST55	620423	7642984	E47/3522	0	*	*	*
18WCST56	620456	7642974	E47/3522	0	*	*	*
18WCST57	621448	7642716	E47/3522	0	*	*	*
18WCST58	621421	7642689	E47/3522	0	*	*	*
18WCST59	621448	7644022	E47/3522	0	*	*	*
18WCST60	622409	7643261	E47/3522	1	*	*	*
18WCST62	619334	7643528	E47/3522	0	*	*	*
18WCST63	618780	7642165	E47/3522	2	*	*	*
18WCST64	618557	7633693	E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST65	619127	7633999	E47/3523	50	*	*	*
18WCST66	618796	7642112	E47/3522	0	*	*	*
18WCST67	618882	7644380	E47/3522	0	*	*	*
18WCST68	619249	7640719	E47/3522	0	*	*	*
18WCST69	619236	7640663	E47/3522	3	*	*	*

					Au_CN2000/MS_F	Au_AR/MS_F	Au_CN2000/MS_C
Sample_No	Fasting	Northing	Tenement	Pan Colour	(ppb)(-2mm)	(ppb)(-2mm)	(ppb)(-5mm +2mm)
18WCST73	622619	-	E47/3522	4	*	*	*
18WCST75	622856		E47/3522	1	*	*	*
18WCST76		7641556	-	0	*	*	*
18WCST77		7640862		2	*	*	*
18WCST78	626290	7640712	E47/3522	0	*	*	*
18WCST79	621530	7640322	E47/3522	5	*	*	*
18WCST80	621479	7640278	E47/3522	0	*	*	*
18WCST81	618990	7639268	E47/3522	0	*	*	*
18WCST82	622370	7640301	E47/3522	0	*	*	*
18WCST83	622376	7640238	E47/3522	0	*	*	*
18WCST85	626809	7643780	E47/3522	4	*	*	*
18WCST86	626070	7643713	E47/3522	2	*	*	*
18WCST87	625747	7642644	E47/3522	0	*	*	*
18WCST88	624699	7641834	E47/3522	0	*	*	*
18WCST89	624247	7641003	E47/3522	0	*	*	*
18WCST90	621479	7636555	E47/3523	1	*	*	*
18WCST91	620942	7636033	E47/3523	4	*	*	*
18WCST92	623214	7635947	E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST94	623918	7635629	E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST95	623831	7635093	E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST96	619242	7633979	E47/3523	11	*	*	*
18WCST97	619309	7637303	E47/3522	0	*	*	*
18WCST98	619355	7637361	E47/3522	1	*	*	*
18WCST99	620300	7638456	E47/3522	0	*	*	*
18WCST100	623578	7642694	E47/3522	2	*	*	*
18WCST101	623797	7643019	E47/3522	0	*	*	*
18WCST102	624214	7643914	E47/3522	2	*	*	*
18WCST103	619282	7634195	E47/3523	7	*	*	*
18WCST104	620455	7635179	E47/3523	19	*	*	*
18WCST105	620645	7635106	E47/3523	1	*	*	*
18WCST106	620795	7635019	E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST107	620837	7635140	E47/3523	3	*	*	*
18WCST108	620733	7635224	E47/3523	0	*	*	*
18WCST109	619800	7634800	E47/3523	3	*	*	*

Table 1 - Pan Sample Colours (* denotes assays pending)





Plate 1. 18WCST65 Panned Gold Colours



Plate 2 Larger pieces of panned gold colours (18WCST65)

Plates 1 and 2 show a portion of the Gold "Colours" identified in Pan Sample 18WCST65



Next Steps

- Additional mapping, stream sediment sampling and metal detecting (ongoing).
- Assay results from regional exploration (expected within 2-3 weeks).
- Costeaning and trenching.
- Stratigraphic RC and Diamond drilling to determine the extent and orientation of the conglomerate horizon.

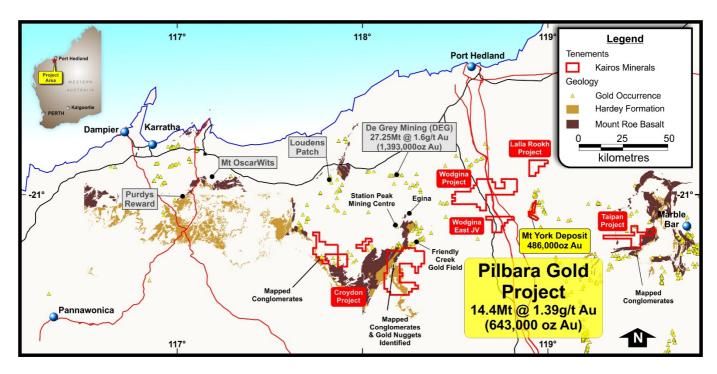


Figure 4: Pilbara Gold Project tenement locations.

ENDS

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 and Altura Mining which are both currently in advanced stages of construction and development.

Since acquiring the project in early 2016, Kairos has rapidly established a JORC Indicated 6.84Mt at 1.3 g/t for 285,000oz and Inferred 7.53Mt at 1.47 g/t for 358,000oz for a Total Mineral Resource of 14.4Mt @ 1.39g/t Au for 643,000oz earlier this year (ASX announcement, 23 April 2018) by re-evaluating the previously known resources from the historical Lynas Find gold project, which produced over 125,000oz of gold between 1994 and 1998 and by executing highly focussed, cost effective exploration in its own right.



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 1,158 square kilometres of tenure which is highly prospective for conglomerate-hosted gold discoveries. The Company's portfolio includes \sim 100 strike kilometres of prospective lower Fortescue Group rocks including both the base of the Hardey Formation and the basal sequence of the Mount Roe Basalt. Major exploration programs are underway targeting these highly prospective stratigraphic horizons, which have been associated with a number of recent high-profile gold discoveries in the Pilbara.

Kairos has been well recognised for its industry leading technical team that includes its Chairman Terry Topping (Taipan Resources NL, Cauldron Energy Ltd and Orinoco Gold Ltd), Technical Director Neil Hutchison (Poseidon Nickel, Jubilee Mines), Technical Manager Steve Vallance (WMC, ACM, Jubilee Mines, Xstrata, Kagara, LionOre), and consulting specialists

For further information, please contact:

Investors:	Media:
Mr Terry Topping	Nicholas Read/Paul Armstrong
Executive Chairman	Read Corporate
Kairos Minerals Limited	Ph: 08 9388 1474

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT:

Competent Person: The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Steve Vallance, who is the Technical Manager for Kairos Minerals Ltd and who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. The information was also reviewed by Mr Terry Topping, who is a Director of Kairos Minerals Ltd and who is also a Member of AusIMM. Both Mr Vallance and Mr Topping have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' (the JORC Code 2012). Mr Vallance and Mr Topping have consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Australian Securities Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or adequacy of this release.



Appendix 1 – Kairos Minerals – Croyden Project 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. 	 Gold collected via metal detecting and panning. The gold samples remain to be tested for purity.
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). 	• No drilling has been undertaken.
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. 	• No drilling has been undertaken.
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. 	• The gold found is only qualitative and must be interpreted in combination with geological mapping of the target area based on a prospective geological unit being mapped in the vicinity.
Sub-sampling techniques and	 If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	• The gold is not considered to be representative as it was found in loose soil



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 colluvium near the prospective geological units. The geological units remain to be sampled in detail. The proximity of the gold near the prospective geological units is a positive indication the prospective units is the source of the gold.
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. 	 No assay data or laboratory tests have been completed on the gold. No assay data has been reported on geochemical sampling.
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. 	• Due to the early stage of exploration and type of work completed to date, no verification nor assaying has been undertaken to date.
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. 	 Sample collected were surveyed by GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. All samples are in MGA94 Zone 50 (GDA94). There are no historic workings or drill hole in the area.
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. 	• Due to the early stage of exploration and type of work completed to date, the sampling is non-systematic nor representative for any future resource estimate
Orientation of data in relation	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering	• The sampling concentrated on areas below the mapped and interpreted. conglomerates



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	 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. 	to test if the conglomerate horizons were mineralised.
Sample security	 The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	• All samples were collected in the field at the project site by Kairos personnel.
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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	 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 the Tenements 100% The Croyden Project has 5 Exploration Licences 47/3519 to 47/3523 The information contained in this report relates specifically to E47/3523 The Tenements have been granted
Exploration done by other parties	 Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	• No significant past work has been carried out by other parties.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The target is conglomerate hosted gold 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 drilling was completed.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	 In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	Due to the early stage of exploration and type of work completed to date, the sampling is non-systematic nor representative.
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'). 	No drilling was completed.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Suitable summary plans have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results	All relevant results have been reported
		• All relevant and meaningful data has been reported.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	(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.	
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. 	 Further mapping, panning, metal detecting, geochemistry and rock chip sampling is planned Refer to diagrams in the body of the release