

SIGNIFICANT GOLD NUGGET DISCOVERIES AT CROYDON PROJECT

“Outstanding start to new helicopter-supported exploration program at the Croydon Project, part of Kairos’ 100%-owned Pilbara Gold Project, WA”

Highlights

- 256 gold nuggets have been recovered adjacent to the unconformity between the Mt Roe Basalt/Conglomerate and the Archaean basement where stream sediment sampling earlier this year returned an exceptional grade of 7g/t Au.
- Preliminary metal detecting to date has only focused on an area smaller than 150m x 50m.
- The nuggets display both flattened “watermelon seed” shapes with pitted texture and rounded edges and some are rounded with irregular shapes.
- Conglomerate and sandstone outcrops approximately 400m south and along strike from the nugget patch within this catchment. These sediments rest on basement and are overlain by the Mt Roe Basalt.
- This previously unexplored prospective geological sequence extends for at least 5km to the north.
- The Company has submitted a Program of Work (POW) for follow-up exploration programs including trenching and RC/Diamond drilling.

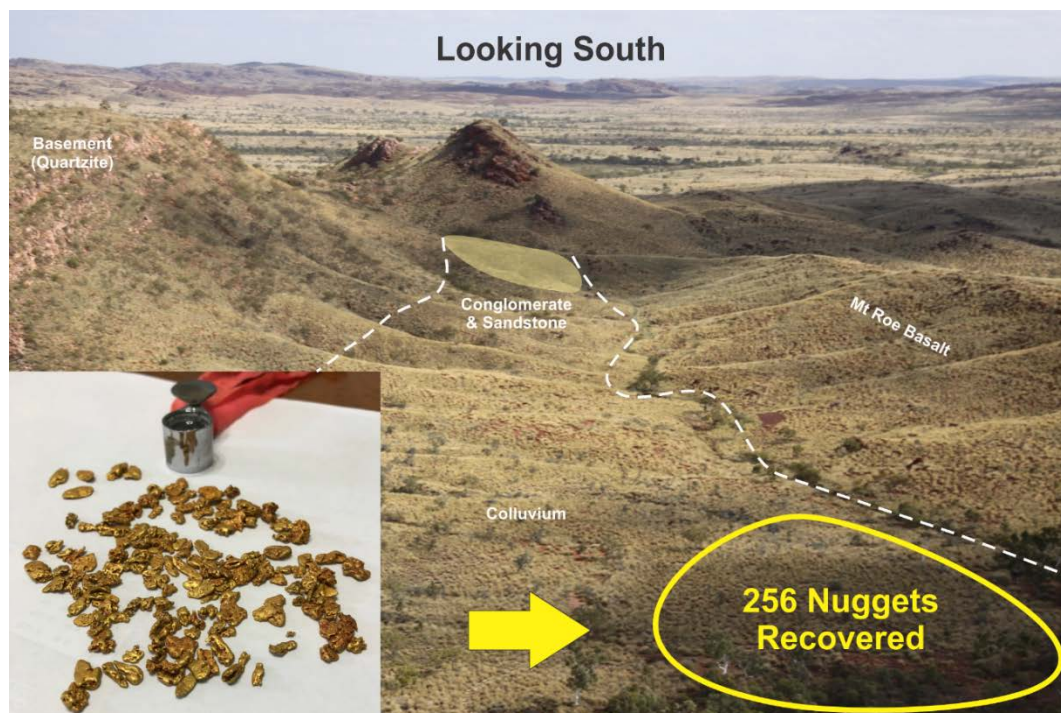


Figure 1: Nugget location map on E47/3523.

Kairos' Executive Chairman, Terry Topping, said: "This is an exceptional discovery, which comes just a few weeks into our new 2018 conglomerate exploration program at the Croydon Project. With the assistance of our consultant geologist, Pilbara conglomerate gold expert **George Merhi**, our exploration team has been able to deliver a bonanza result with the discovery of an extensive nugget patch within the Croydon Project and the recovery of 256 nuggets with a combined weight of 254 grams (8.2oz). All of the nuggets are owned by the company.

"This is a really significant discovery, both for Kairos and for the Pilbara region. The nuggets were recovered within colluvium adjacent to the prospective unconformity contact of Mount Roe Basalt/Conglomerate and basement and were scattered over an area of less than 150m by 50m. The nuggets were found utilizing a metal detector and some have a distinctive 'watermelon seed' shape similar to those found throughout the Pilbara in similar horizons.

"While there are many questions still to be answered, the presence of such a significant accumulation of gold nuggets within the first area followed up from our regional stream sediment program, makes this project a priority exploration focus for us. We have already commenced the required approvals and clearance processes to undertake selected trenching and RC/diamond drilling to establish the overall dimensions of the prospective conglomerate horizon.

"We anticipate having crews back in the field within a week to commence the next phase of exploration, which will include further sampling, metal detecting and trenching – ahead of a program of systematic RC/diamond drilling which we will commence early next quarter."

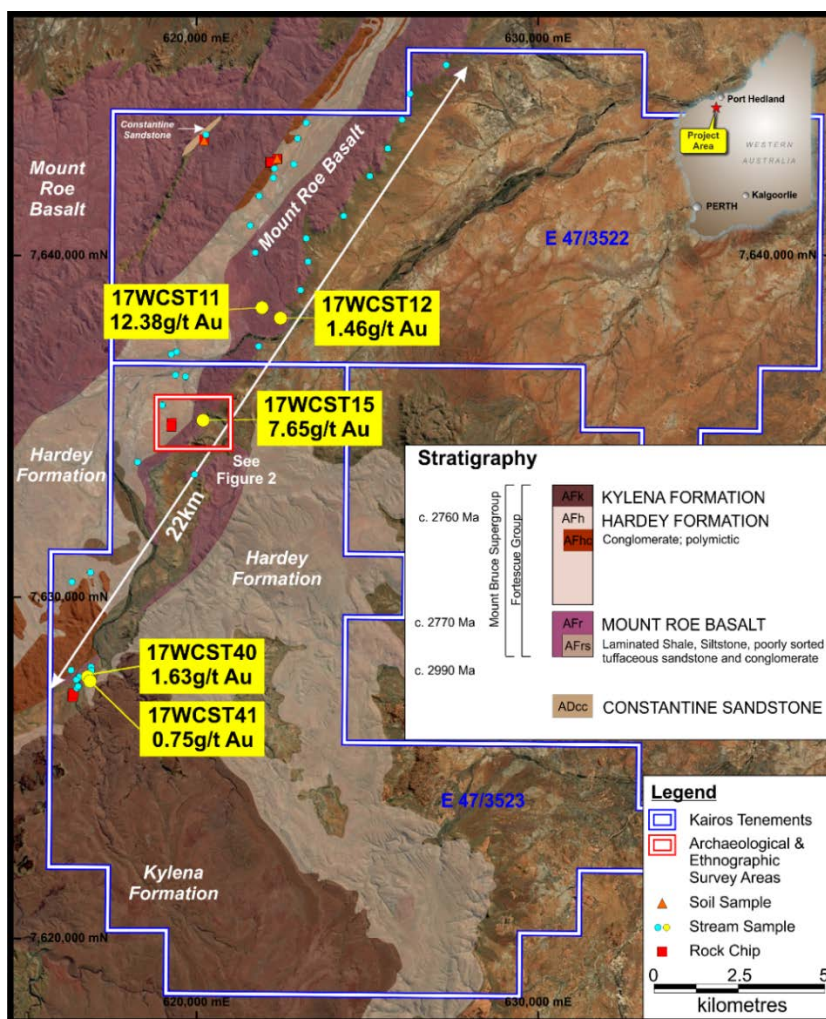


Figure 2: Croydon Project with regional geology.

Kairos Minerals Ltd (ASX: KAI; “Kairos” or “the Company”) is pleased to advise that it has identified an exceptional new conglomerate gold target at the Croydon Project, part of its 100%-owned **Pilbara Gold Project in WA** (Figure 1), after making a discovery of a significant gold nugget patch during a recent helicopter-supported exploration program.

The new exploration program is being undertaken at the Croydon Project, located within the central part of Kairos’ Pilbara Gold Project (Figure 4), ~100km to the west of the Mt York Gold Project, where it 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).

The new helicopter-borne program is focused on the unconformity contact between the basal Fortescue Group Mount Roe Basalt and older Archean basement along a 22km long corridor within Kairos’ 100%-owned tenements E47/3522 & E47/3523 (see Figure 2).

The program has been focused on areas where previous field work identified previously unrecognised prospective conglomerate units, up to ~30m in thickness at four different locations predominantly within the southern portion of tenement package.

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.

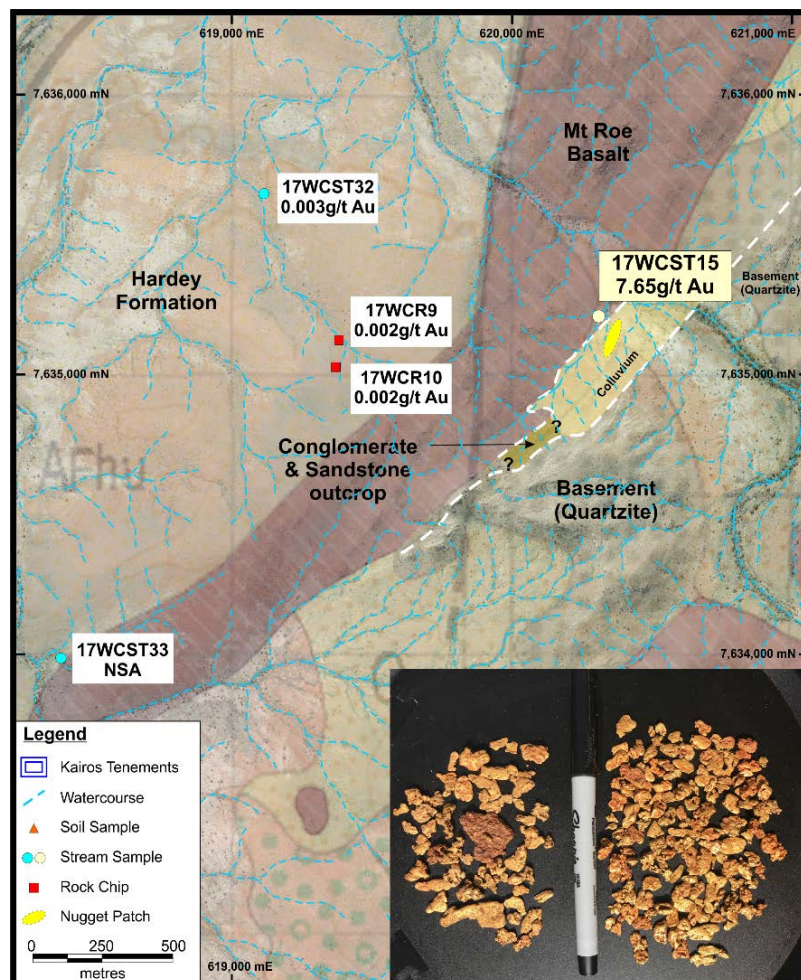


Figure 3: Nugget patch location.

Next Steps

- Additional mapping, stream sediment sampling and metal detecting (ongoing).
- Assay results from regional exploration (expected within 2-3 weeks).
- Costeaming and trenching (commencing in 3-4 weeks).
- Diamond drilling to determine the overall dimensions of the conglomerate horizon (commencing within 4-6 weeks).

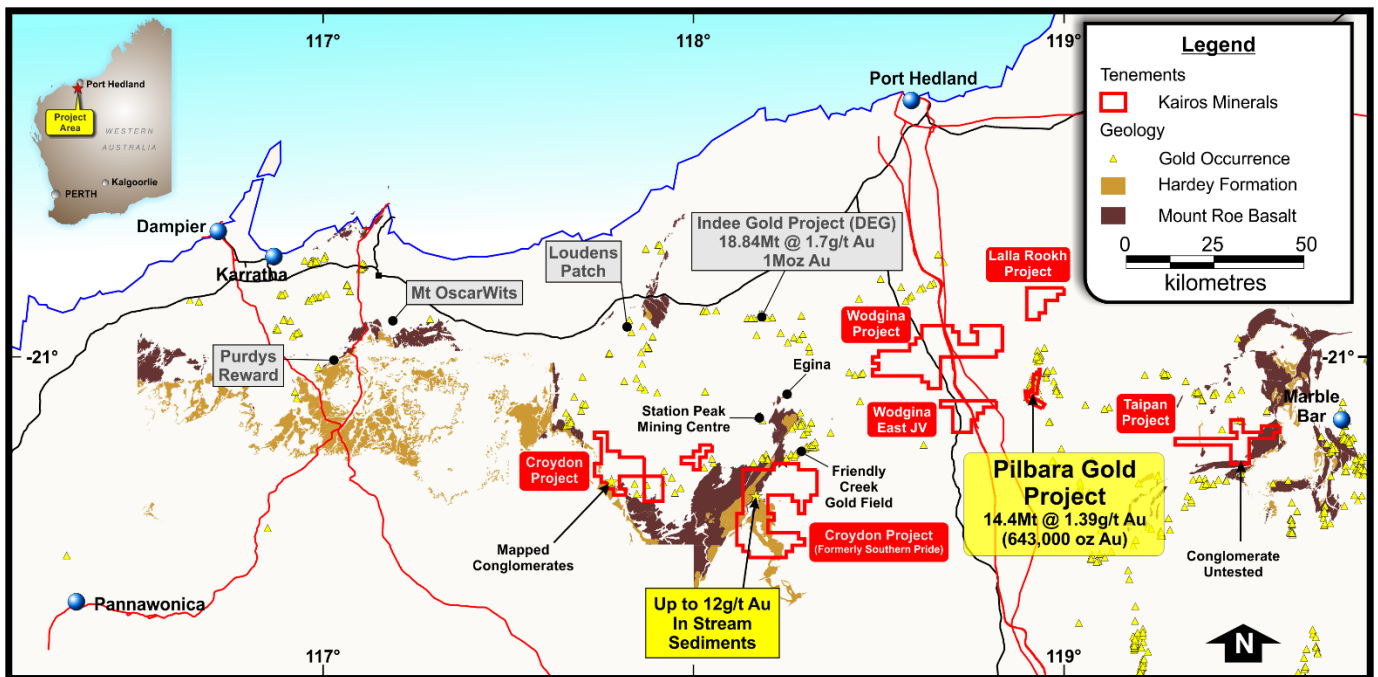


Figure 4: Pilbara Gold Project tenement locations.

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 ~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

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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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold collected via metal detecting The gold samples remain to be tested for purity.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling has been undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling has been undertaken.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gold is not considered to be representative as it was found in loose soil 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.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assay data or laboratory tests have been completed on the gold. No assay data has been reported on geochemical sampling.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the early stage of exploration and type of work completed to date, no verification nor assaying has been undertaken to date.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sampling concentrated on areas below the mapped and interpreted conglomerates to test if the conglomerate horizons were mineralised.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were collected in the field at the project site by Kairos personnel.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits have been completed

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant past work has been carried out by other parties.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The target is conglomerate hosted gold mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was completed.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable summary plans have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant results have been reported
Other substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant and meaningful data has been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	<i>(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.</i>	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further mapping, panning, metal detecting, geochemistry and rock chip sampling is planned Refer to diagrams in the body of the release