AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE ANNOUNCEMENT
& MEDIA RELEASE

2 May 2018

MORE STRONG NICKEL-COBALT AUGER RESULTS HIGHLIGHT ADDITIONAL POTENTIAL AT 2KM LONG SOUTHERN TARGET

5,000m RC program underway at Itapitanga Project with initial assay results expected by end of May

- **First assays from auger drilling at the Southern Target at the Itapitanga Nickel-Cobalt Project in northern Brazil have intersected the top of an interpreted high-grade nickel-cobalt mineralisation zone.**
- **Assays returned bottom-of-hole intersections of 3.0m @ 0.84% Ni and 0.12% Co and 2.0m @ 1.15% Ni and 0.05% Co with most holes finishing in mineralisation.**
- **The Southern Target is 2.0km long and up to 400m wide.**
- **Further auger drilling on the Northern Target has also delivered new high-grade nickel and cobalt intersections along the entire 3.3km strike extent.**
- **The RC drill rig, which recently started drilling the Northern Target area, will also be used to test the full extent of the high-grade nickel-cobalt mineralisation now identified on the Southern Target.**
- **First assay results from the RC drilling are expected towards the end of May.**

Centaurus Metals (ASX Code: CTM) is pleased to announce that the first assay results from recent hand-held auger drilling at the Southern Target at its **Itapitanga Nickel-Cobalt Project** in Brazil have confirmed an additional high-grade nickel and cobalt mineralisation target, further enhancing the broader potential of the project.

The Southern Target is a 2.0km long magnetic feature, that is up to 400m wide and located immediately south of the Northern Target, where hand-held auger results have returned intersections of up to **12m @ 0.93% Ni and 0.13% Co** and **8.7m @ 1.21% Ni and 0.10% Co** with most holes starting and finishing in high-grade mineralisation**.**

The Southern Target has a thin zone of low grade (<0.5% Ni) cover that appears to be 5-10m thick. This is common in a nickel-cobalt laterite profile and occurs in some of the mineralised zones at the nearby Jacaré nickel-cobalt deposit of Anglo American. This cover does not occur in the Northern Target, where the mineralisation intersected to date starts at surface.

The Company's more powerful hand-held auger was able to drill through this low-grade cover and sample the top of the mineralised laterite zone, returning end-of-hole intersections of **3.0m @ 0.84% Ni and 0.12% Co** and **2.0m @ 1.15% Ni and 0.05% Co.**

Five of the first seven auger holes drilled into the Southern Target were just able to reach high-grade nickel-cobalt mineralisation before drill refusal and the assay results received from the top of the mineralised zone are very encouraging. The Company now plans to test this area using Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling as soon as RC drill testing of the Northern Target is complete.

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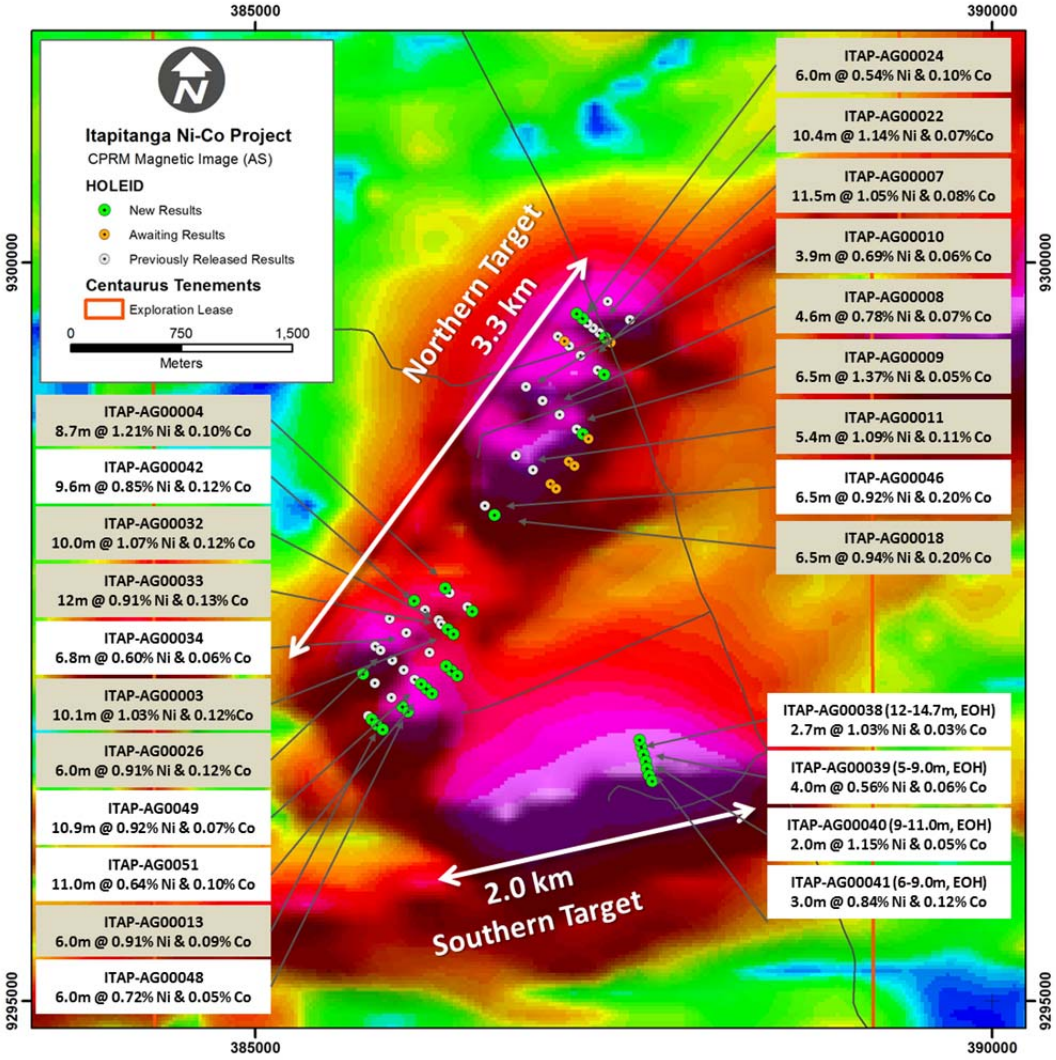
Importantly, the Southern Target – with a 2.0km strike length and widths up to 400m – has the potential to add a significant volume of mineralisation to the Project. At the Northern Target, auger drilling has already delineated high-grade nickel and cobalt mineralisation over a strike length of 3.3km and widths of up to 500m.

Figure 1 – The Itapitanga Project: Auger drill locations with significant nickel and cobalt intersections over Magnetic Image (Analytic Signal); New results (white) and previously released results (grey). Note that the holes for the Southern Target are reporting end-of-hole intersections whereas the holes of the Northern Target report complete hole intersections.



Southern Target

Seven auger holes have been drilled to date into the Southern Target near a gossanous outcrop. Five of the holes were able to pass through a 5-10m zone of low-grade (<0.5%Ni) cover and intersect the top of a zone of high-grade nickel-cobalt laterite mineralisation between depths of 5.0-14.7m. The remaining two holes were not able to reach this mineralised zone.

Highlights of the first assay results from the Southern Target include the following end-of-hole intersections. All of these intersections finished in mineralisation (see Figure 1 and attached Table 1 for a full list of auger assay results):

- **3.0m @ 0.84% nickel and 0.12% cobalt from 6.0m to 9.0m (EOH) in ITAP-AG00043;**
- **2.0m @ 1.15% nickel and 0.05% cobalt from 9.0m to 11.0m (EOH) in ITAP-AG00040;**
- **2.7m @ 1.05% nickel and 0.03% cobalt from 12.0m to 14.7m (EOH) in ITAP-AG00038; and**
- **4.0m @ 0.56% nickel and 0.06% cobalt from 5.0m to 9.0m (EOH) in ITAP-AG00039.**

The thin layer of cover above the nickel-cobalt mineralisation at the Southern Target is common in nickel laterite profiles and is present in a number of the mineralised zones at the neighbouring world-class Jacaré deposit. The Company is pleased that the more powerful of its hand-held augers was able to penetrate the layer of cover and identify the high-grade nickel–cobalt mineralisation below it.

The Company will now test the extent of the Southern Target mineralisation exclusively using the RC rig, as further drilling of the area with the hand-held auger will be slow and does not represent an optimal use of the exploration team's time now that the RC rig is operating on site.

Northern Target

The hand-held auger has continued to test the 3.3km and 500m wide zone of mineralisation at the Northern Target area, where 30 of the first 34 holes started and finished in high-grade nickel and cobalt mineralisation.

The latest batch of auger drill holes from the Northern Target focused on delineating the limits of the nickel-cobalt mineralisation to optimise the RC drill program. Holes were drilled at the interpreted laterite contacts, with some holes intersecting similar high-grade mineralisation to that seen in previously reported auger holes and some intersecting the basement rock and returning no mineralisation.

As such, a number of outstanding intersections continued to be delivered from the latest auger drilling work. Highlights of the third batch of assay results from the Northern Target include the following complete hole intersections (surface to end-of-hole). All these intersections finished in mineralisation (see Figure 1 and attached Table 1 for a full list of auger assay results):

- **6.5m @ 0.92% nickel and 0.20% cobalt from surface in ITAP-AG00046;**
- **9.6m @ 0.85% nickel and 0.12% cobalt from surface in ITAP-AG00042;**
- **11.0m @ 0.64% nickel and 0.10% cobalt from surface in ITAP-AG00051;**
- **10.9m @ 0.92% nickel and 0.07% cobalt from surface in ITAP-AG00049;**
- **6.8m @ 0.60% nickel and 0.06% cobalt from surface in ITAP-AG00034; and**
- **6.0m @ 0.72% nickel and 0.05% cobalt from surface in ITAP-AG00048.**

Highlights from the previously released results included:

- **6.5m @ 0.94% nickel and 0.20% cobalt from surface in ITAP-AG00018;**
- **8.0m @ 0.59% nickel and 0.16% cobalt from surface in ITAP-AG00031;**
- **10.1m @ 1.03% nickel and 0.12% cobalt from surface in ITAP-AG00003:**
- **12.0m @ 0.91% nickel and 0.13% cobalt from surface in ITAP-AG00033;**
- **10.0m @ 1.07% nickel and 0.12% cobalt from surface in ITAP-AG00032;**
- **11.5m @ 1.05% nickel and 0.08% cobalt from surface in ITAP-AG00007:**
- **8.7m @ 1.21% nickel and 0.10% cobalt from surface in ITAP-AG00004:**
- **8.0m @ 0.80% nickel and 0.12% cobalt from surface in ITAP-AG00015;**
- **6.0m @ 0.91% nickel and 0.12% cobalt from surface in ITAP-AG00026;**
- **6.0m @ 1.04% nickel and 0.11% cobalt from surface in ITAP-AG00027;**
- **10.4m @ 1.14% nickel and 0.07% cobalt from surface in ITAP-AG00022; and**
- **4.9m @ 1.51% nickel and 0.04% cobalt from surface in ITAP-AG00030.**

The auger drilling at the Northern Target has demonstrated that nickel-cobalt laterite mineralisation occurs from surface, with high grades of both nickel and cobalt mineralisation intersected to depths of 12m prior to drill refusal occurring.

The maiden 5,000m RC drill program will now determine the depth extent and grade of the nickel-cobalt mineralisation, with first assay results due towards the end of May.

Management Comment

Centaurus' Managing Director, Darren Gordon, said the latest results from the Southern Target had significantly expanded the potential at the Itapitanga Nickel-Cobalt Project.

"These first results from the Southern Target are highly encouraging with the larger, more powerful auger being able to penetrate to the top of the mineralised zone with most holes finishing in high-grade nickel and cobalt mineralisation," Mr Gordon said.

"These results are potentially quite significant to the scale of the Project. The Southern Target has added a further 2.0km of strike to the 3.3km strike already identified at the Northern Target, with both targets averaging around 500m in width.

"With the RC rig now on site, we will now systematically test the depth and grade of the high-grade nickel and cobalt mineralisation at both targets. We look forward to seeing the first batch of results towards the end of May."

About the Itapitanga Nickel-Cobalt Project

The Itapitanga Project is located in the Carajás Mineral Province, a tropical region that hosts deep weathering profiles generally to 50m and often up to 100m. The high-grade nickel-cobalt laterite mineralisation is hosted within this weathered profile.

The Project tenement area covers 50km^2 of highly prospective ground at the southern extension of the same ultramafic-mafic intrusive complex that hosts both the Jacaré Ni-Co deposit and several unpublished nickel-cobalt resources held by Vale (Figure 2).

Anglo American's neighbouring world-class Jacaré Ni-Co Deposit, one of the highest large-tonnage nickel-cobalt grades in the world with Mineral Resource of 307Mt at 1.3% Ni and 0.13% Co, including a high-grade cobalt resource of 185Mt at 1.2% Ni and 0.18% Co[1], is hosted in a laterite profile that is mineralised from surface down to an average depth of 40-50m.

-ENDS-

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Roger Fitzhardinge who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Roger Fitzhardinge is a permanent employee of Centaurus Metals Limited. Roger Fitzhardinge has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Roger Fitzhardinge consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

[1] Resource data sourced from Anglo American Presentations "O Depósito de Níquel Laterítico do Jacaré (PA), Brasil" – Simexmin 2010 and Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report 2016

Figure 2 – Location of the Itapitanga Nickel-Cobalt Project. The regional magnetic signature (AS) is coincident with the ultramafic intrusive that hosts the nickel-cobalt mineralisation.

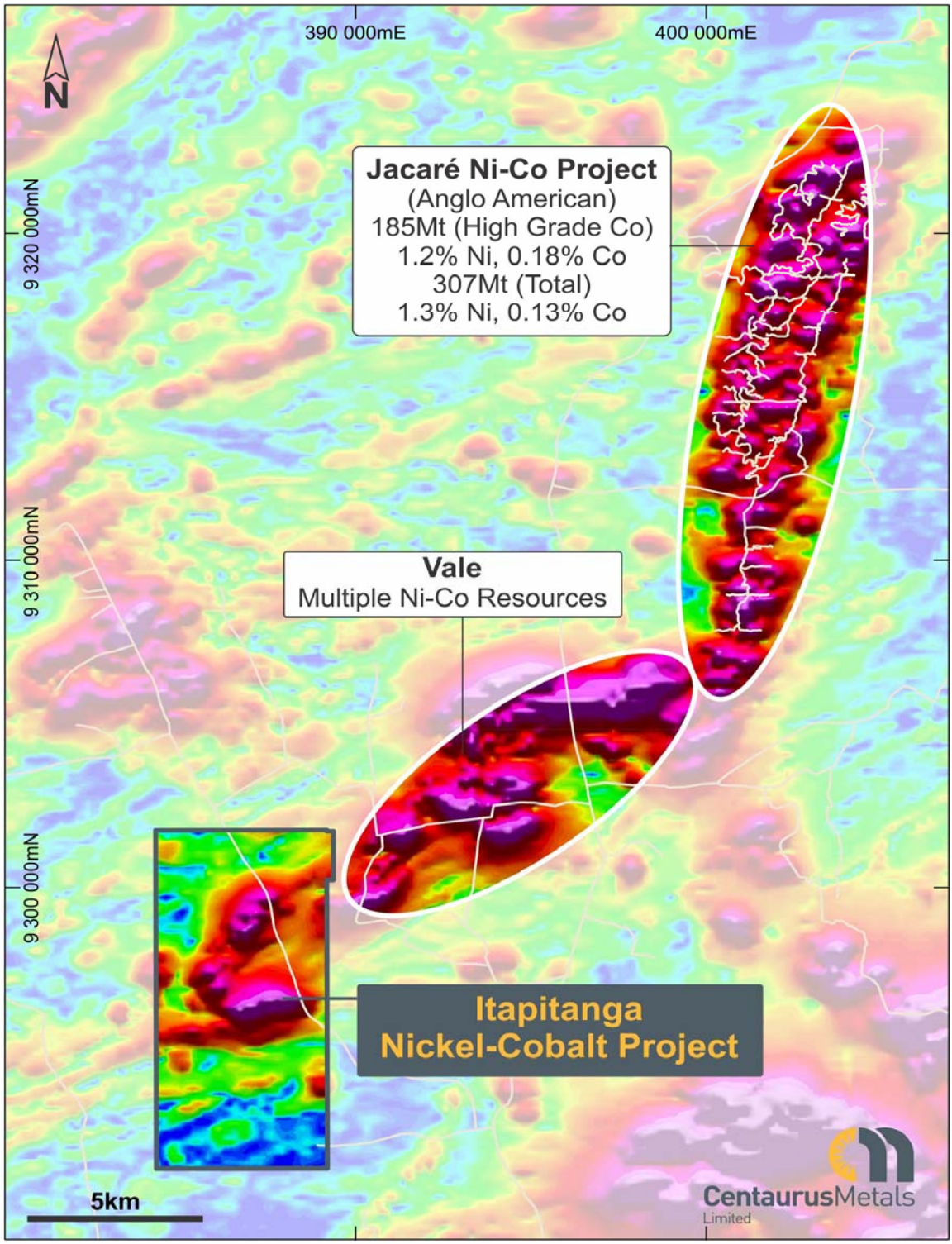

**Table 1 – Itapitanga Nickel-Cobalt Project – Hand-held auger drill results to date;
All intersections are continous complete drill hole intersections (ie. surface to end-of-hole). Note that the holes for the Southern Target also report end-of-hole intersections**

						Significant Intersections				
HOLEID	Target	Easting	Northing	mRL	EOH Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni %	Co %
ITAP-AG00001	Northern	386952	9299063	209	3.9	0.0	3.9	3.9	1.16	0.04
ITAP-AG00002	Northern	386771	9298693	201	5.4	0.0	5.4	5.4	0.84	0.06
ITAP-AG00003	Northern	386025	9297492	206	10.1	0.0	10.1	10.1	1.03	0.12
ITAP-AG00004	Northern	386320	9297761	205	8.7	0.0	8.7	8.7	1.21	0.10
ITAP-AG00005	Northern	387544	9299611	210	5	No significant Intersection				
ITAP-AG00006	Northern	387208	9299369	214	3.7	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.41	0.05
ITAP-AG00007	Northern	387325	9299271	215	11.5	0.0	11.5	11.5	1.05	0.08
ITAP-AG00008	Northern	387066	9298967	206	4.6	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.78	0.07
ITAP-AG00009	Northern	387182	9298870	214	6.5	0.0	6.5	6.5	1.37	0.05
ITAP-AG00010	Northern	386837	9299158	209	3.9	0.0	3.9	3.9	0.69	0.06
ITAP-AG00011	Northern	386886	9298594	213	5.4	0.0	5.4	5.4	1.09	0.11
ITAP-AG00012	Northern	385925	9297055	203	6.6	0.0	6.6	6.6	0.79	0.02
ITAP-AG00013	Northern	385812	9297151	207	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.91	0.09
ITAP-AG00014	Northern	386185	9297360	210	6.5	0.0	6.5	6.5	0.55	0.04
ITAP-AG00015	Northern	385914	9297587	202	8.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.80	0.12
ITAP-AG00016	Northern	386440	9297667	207	9.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.34	0.06
ITAP-AG00017	Northern	386559	9298350	206	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.45	0.10
ITAP-AG00018	Northern	386635	9298288	198	6.5	0.0	6.5	6.5	0.94	0.20
ITAP-AG00019	Northern	387393	9299736	205	6.0	No significant Intersection				
ITAP-AG00020	Northern	387133	9299433	216	8.3	0.0	8.3	8.3	1.05	0.05
ITAP-AG00021	Northern	387056	9299498	223	6.0	No significant Intersection				
ITAP-AG00022	Northern	387337	9299522	221	10.4	0.0	10.4	10.4	1.14	0.07
ITAP-AG00023	Northern	387294	9299554	217	7.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.51	0.07
ITAP-AG00024	Northern	387257	9299587	225	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.54	0.10
ITAP-AG00025	Northern	385767	9296929	209	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.78	0.07
ITAP-AG00026	Northern	385816	9297401	198	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.91	0.12
ITAP-AG00027	Northern	385851	9297373	202	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	1.04	0.11
ITAP-AG00028	Northern	385930	9297306	197	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.38	0.07
ITAP-AG00029	Northern	386007	9297240	201	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.45	0.06
ITAP-AG00030	Northern	386083	9297176	205	4.9	0.0	4.9	4.9	1.51	0.04
ITAP-AG00031	Northern	386152	9297645	196	8	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.59	0.16
ITAP-AG00032	Northern	386244	9297579	207	10	0.0	10.0	10.0	1.07	0.12
ITAP-AG00033	Northern	386262	9297548	205	12	0.0	12.0	12.0	0.91	0.13
ITAP-AG00034	Northern	386307	9297517	210	6.8	0.0	6.8	6.8	0.60	0.06
ITAP-AG00035	Northern	386345	9297483	214	6.0	No significant Intersection				
ITAP-AG00036	Northern	386475	9297636	209	5.0	No significant Intersection				
ITAP-AG00037	Northern	386290	9297793	199	5.0	No significant Intersection				
ITAP-AG00038	Southern	387622	9296718	216	14.7	0.0	14.7	14.7	0.42	0.03
					inc.	*12.0*	*14.7*	*2.7*	*1.05*	*0.03*
ITAP-AG00039	Southern	387635	9296669	226	9.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.41	0.03
					inc.	*5.0*	*9.0*	*4.0*	*0.56*	*0.06*
ITAP-AG00040	Southern	387649	9296621	213	11.0	0.0	11.0	11.0	0.38	0.03
					inc.	*9.0*	*11.0*	*2.0*	*1.15*	*0.05*
ITAP-AG00041	Southern	387659	9296574	212	6.0	No significant Intersection				
ITAP-AG00042	Northern	386078	9297707	199	9.6	0.0	9.6	9.6	0.85	0.12
ITAP-AG00043	Southern	387675	9296526	234	9.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.44	0.07
					inc.	*6.0*	*9.0*	*3.0*	*0.84*	*0.12*
ITAP-AG00044	Northern	385733	9297214	199	2.0	No significant Intersection				
ITAP-AG00045	Northern	386163	9297113	213	5.6	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.29	0.03
ITAP-AG00046	Northern	386625	9298290	197	6.5	0.0	6.5	6.5	0.92	0.20
ITAP-AG00047	Southern	387610	9296766	210	13.6	0.0	13.6	13.6	0.12	0.01
ITAP-AG00048	Northern	386126	9297146	209	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.72	0.05
ITAP-AG00049	Northern	386335	9297234	216	10.9	0.0	10.9	10.9	0.92	0.07
ITAP-AG00050	Southern	387696	9296487	209	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.19	0.04
					inc.	5.0	6.0	1.0	0.43	0.12
ITAP-AG00051	Northern	386296	9297267	208	11.0	0.0	11.0	11.0	0.64	0.10
ITAP-AG00052	Northern	386000	9296991	210	8.6	0.0	8.6	8.6	0.57	0.05
ITAP-AG00053	Northern	386039	9296958	208	7.0	No significant Intersection				
ITAP-AG00054	Northern	386201	9297081	214	6.0	No significant Intersection				
ITAP-AG00055	Northern	385791	9296906	202	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.51	0.05
ITAP-AG00056	Northern	386373	9297201	213	7.0	No significant Intersection				
ITAP-AG00057	Northern	385825	9296870	202	6.0	4.0	6.0	2.0	0.67	0.10
ITAP-AG00058	Northern	387367	9299241	220	4.9	No significant Intersection				
ITAP-AG00059	Northern	387223	9299619	224	8.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.48	0.10
ITAP-AG00060	Northern	385866	9296838	201	7.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.42	0.07
ITAP-AG00061	Northern	387183	9299652	221	6.0	No significant Intersection				
ITAP-AG00062	Northern	387375	9299491	207	9.5	0.0	9.5	9.5	0.57	0.06
ITAP-AG00063	Northern	387223	9298838	224	10.0	No significant Intersection				

Figure 3 – Regional location map of the Carajás Mineral Province, showing the location of Centaurus' key projects.

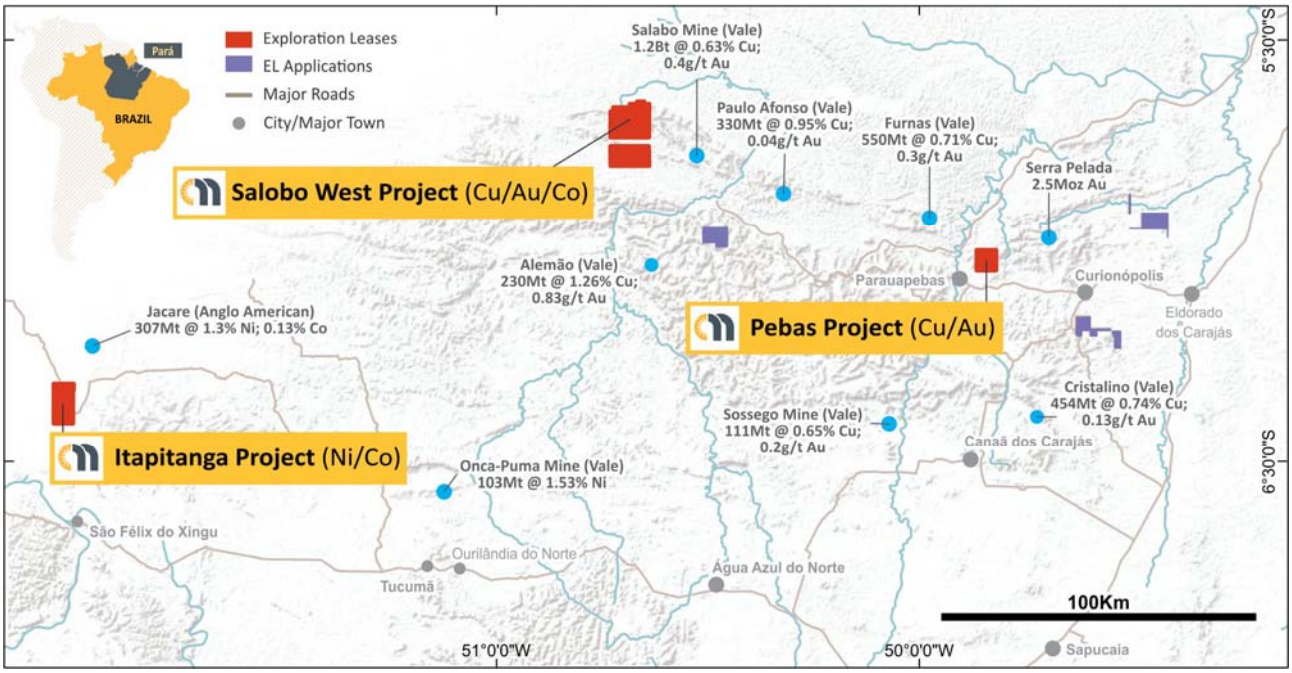

Figure 4 – Photo of the hand-held auger working at the Itapitanga Ni-Co Project (left) versus the RC drill rig that is now operating on site (right);

APPENDIX B – TECHNICAL DETAILS OF THE ITAPITANGA NICKEL-COBALT PROJECT, JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Soil samples were collected at roughly 100-150m intervals along a fence line oblique to the mineralisation. Surface material was first removed and sample holes were dug to roughly 30cm depth. A 2-3kg sample was taken from the subsoil. The sample was placed in a plastic sample bag with a sample tag before being sent to the lab. • Surface rock chip/soil samples were collected from in situ outcrops and rolled boulders for chemical analysis. • Channel samples were taken at a road cutting site vertically across the profile. The channel sample height was 2.5m, approximately 3-5kg of sample was collected. • Auger samples are taken by a hand-held auger. Sections are 200-400m apart with 50-100m between holes. Care is taken to try to remove up hole contamination from the auger bit during sampling. A 3-5kg sample was taken from the bit. The sample was placed in a plastic sample bag with a sample tag before being sent to the lab.
Drilling techniques	• Auger drilling completed using a hand-held auger with a 200mm auger bit. Drilling depth is determined by drill refusal.
Drill sample recovery	• Not applicable.
Logging	• All outcrop and soil sample points were registered and logged in the Centaurus geological mapping points database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• All geological samples were received and prepared by SGS Geosol Laboratories in Parauapebas, Brazil as 0.5-5kg samples. They were dried at 105°C until the sample was completely dry (6-12hrs), crushed to 90% passing 3mm and reduced to 200-300g. The samples were pulverised to 95% passing 150µm and split further to 50g aliquots for chemical analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Chemical analysis for metal oxides is determined using XRF analysis (XRF79C). Fusion disks are made with pulped sample and the addition of a borate based flux. Analysis at SGS is for a 12 element suite. LOI using loss determination by thermo-gravimetric analysis at 1000°C. • Chemical analysis was completed for gold by fire assay and ICP for limit of 0.001ppm as well as multi element using ICP (IC40B) for select samples. • SGS Geosol Laboratories insert their own standards at set frequencies and monitor the precision of the XRF and ICP analysis. These results reported well within the specified 2 standard deviations of the mean grades for the main elements. • Additionally, the labs perform repeat analyses of sample pulps at a rate of 1:20 (5% of all samples). These compare very closely with the original analysis for all elements. • Laboratory procedures are in line with industry standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• All samples were collected by Centaurus field geologists. All assay results were verified by alternative Company personnel and the Competent Person before release.
Location of data points	• The survey grid system used is SAD-69 22S. This is in line with Brazilian Mines Department requirements. No mapping points are reported.
Data spacing and distribution	• Initial soil samples were collected on 100-150m spacing along a fence line. • Additional soils sampling was completed on 200-400m line spacing with 50m between samples. • Sample locations reported in this announcement were surveyed using hand held GPS. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The extent and orientation of the mineralisation was interpreted based on initial field mapping and regional geophysical interpretations.
Sample security	• All samples were placed in plastic sample bags and then numbered. Bags are sealed and placed in larger bags (10 samples per bag) and then transported to the SGS Geosol laboratories in Parauapebas, PA. Sample request forms are sent with the samples and via email to the labs. Samples are checked at the lab and a work order is generated by the lab which is checked against the sample request.
Audits or reviews	• The Company is not aware of any audit or review that has been conducted on the project to date.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Itapitanga project includes one exploration licence 850.475/2016, for a total area of circa 50km^2. • The tenements are part of an agreement where Centaurus will pay R$150k (~A$60k) over six months. At the end of the period, assuming Centaurus continues with the project, it will pay the vendor a further R$500k (~A$200k). Further, milestone payments to the vendor may be made - R$1 million (~A$400,000) if a JORC Resource is defined and R$1.5 million (~A$600,000) if a Mining Lease is granted by the Brazilian Mines Department (DNPM). • All mining projects in Brazil are subject to a CFEM royalty, a government royalty of 2% on base metals revenues. • Landowner royalty is 50% of the CFEM royalty. • The project is located primarily in farming land.
Exploration done by other parties	• The Company is not aware of any historical exploration.
Geology	• The Itapitanga Project forms part of the southern extension of the ultramafic-mafic intrusive complex (2.8Ga) that intrudes the Archean Xingu basement granites in the western region of the Carajás Mineral Province. • Nickel-cobalt laterite mineralisation generally occurs from surface and is associated with the ferruginous laterite of the ultramafic protore. Nickel mineralisation is associated with the saprolite that underlies the ferruginous laterite.
Drill hole Information	• At the date of announcement, a total of 70 auger holes for 550.5m has been completed. Assay results have been received for 63 holes. A further 7 holes have been completed pending results. • Refer to Table 1 for a full list of significant intersections and auger hole data from recent drilling.
Data aggregation methods	• Continuous sample intervals are calculated via weighted average, no cut offs have been used. • All holes are reported as complete hole intervals (surface to end-of-hole). Holes for the Southern Target also report end-of-hole intersections. Further details of the intersections can be found in the drill hole results table. • No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• The auger holes are vertical and have been located across the target area. 49 out of the first 63 holes finished in mineralisation.
Diagrams	• Refer to Figures 1-4.
Balanced reporting	• All exploration results received by the Company to date are included in this report or can be referenced to previous ASX releases.
Other substantive exploration data	• The Company is working with the CPRM geological and geophysical regional data set (Carajás – Área I (1047)).
Further work	• The maiden RC drill program is underway - 5,000m is planned.