KIN MINING NL

ASX Code: KIN

17th April 2019

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Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary

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Exploration Manager

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Shares on Issue
441,371,337

Unlisted Options

25,000,000

Cardinia Gold Project Mineral Resource Update

CGP Mineral Resource Estimate underpins upcoming CGP Ore Reserve and PFS

- **Revised Mineral Resource Estimate completed for the six key deposits at the Cardinia Gold Project (CGP) encompassing all work and drilling completed to date.**
- **An additional six deposits re-optimised using new parameters including gold price.**
- **CGP Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) now 17.2 million tonnes at a grade of 1.41 g/t Au for 782,000 ounces.**
- **CGP MRE optimisations based on:**
    - **more conservative gold price assumption of A$2,000 per ounce (previous MRE based on A$2,200/oz)**
    - **more considered modifying factors, based on data sought during 2018 and 2019 to date, including open pit wall angles, mining dilution, and metallurgical recoveries**
    - **updated and thorough 2019 mining and processing cost estimations**
- **The additional data inputs have resulted in a significant improvement in the robustness and quality of the Mineral Resource estimate.**
- **Additional drilling across Bruno, Lewis, Helens, Kyte and Mertondale deposits has resulted in revised geological interpretation and identified opportunities for extensions with further drilling.**
- **Significantly, Mineral Resource estimated ounces have increased at Bruno, Lewis and Helens where the most work has been carried out during 2018 and 2019 to date.**
- **The CGP MRE provides a solid foundation for an updated CGP Ore Reserve estimate due for completion in May, ahead of the Pre-Feasibility Study in late June.**

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is pleased to provide the following update of the Mineral Resource Estimates for the Cardinia Gold Project (Figure 1).

All 16 deposits within the CGP have been reviewed. Mineral Resources for six deposits have been remodeled, estimated, optimised and reported (Mertons Reward, Mertondale 3-4, Bruno, Lewis, Kyte and Helens). An additional six Mineral Resources have been reoptimised and reported (Tonto, Mertondale 5, Fiona, Rangoon, Michelangelo and Leonardo). The remaining four deposits remain unchanged (Eclipse, Quicksilver, Forgotten Four and Krang).

This updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the CGP is 17.2 million tonnes of gold mineralisation at a grade of 1.41 g/t Au for 782,000 ounces (Table 1).

The main drivers of the change, compared to the previous estimate of 22.5 million tonnes at a grade of 1.46 g/t Au for 1.05 million ounces, are the lower gold price assumption of A$2,000 per ounce (previously A$2,200 per ounce), updated optimisation parameters including revised open pit wall angles, testwork derived metallurgical recoveries and updated 2019 mining and processing costs.

In addition, new geological interpretations have provided new resource models for the four key deposits of Lewis (incorporating Bruno), Helens, Kyte and Mertondale East (Mertons Reward and Mertondale 3-4).

Commenting on the updated MRE for the CGP, Kin Managing Director Andrew Munckton said:

“The updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Cardinia Gold Project provides Kin with a solid foundation to now deliver an updated Ore Reserve Estimate as part of the upcoming PFS to be released later in the current June quarter.”

“By adopting a more conservative approach across a number of key parameters, including the assumed gold price, the updated resource models can be used to determine the optimal development pathway for the project where risk and reward can be quantified when the modifying factors for the Ore Reserve Estimate are selected.”

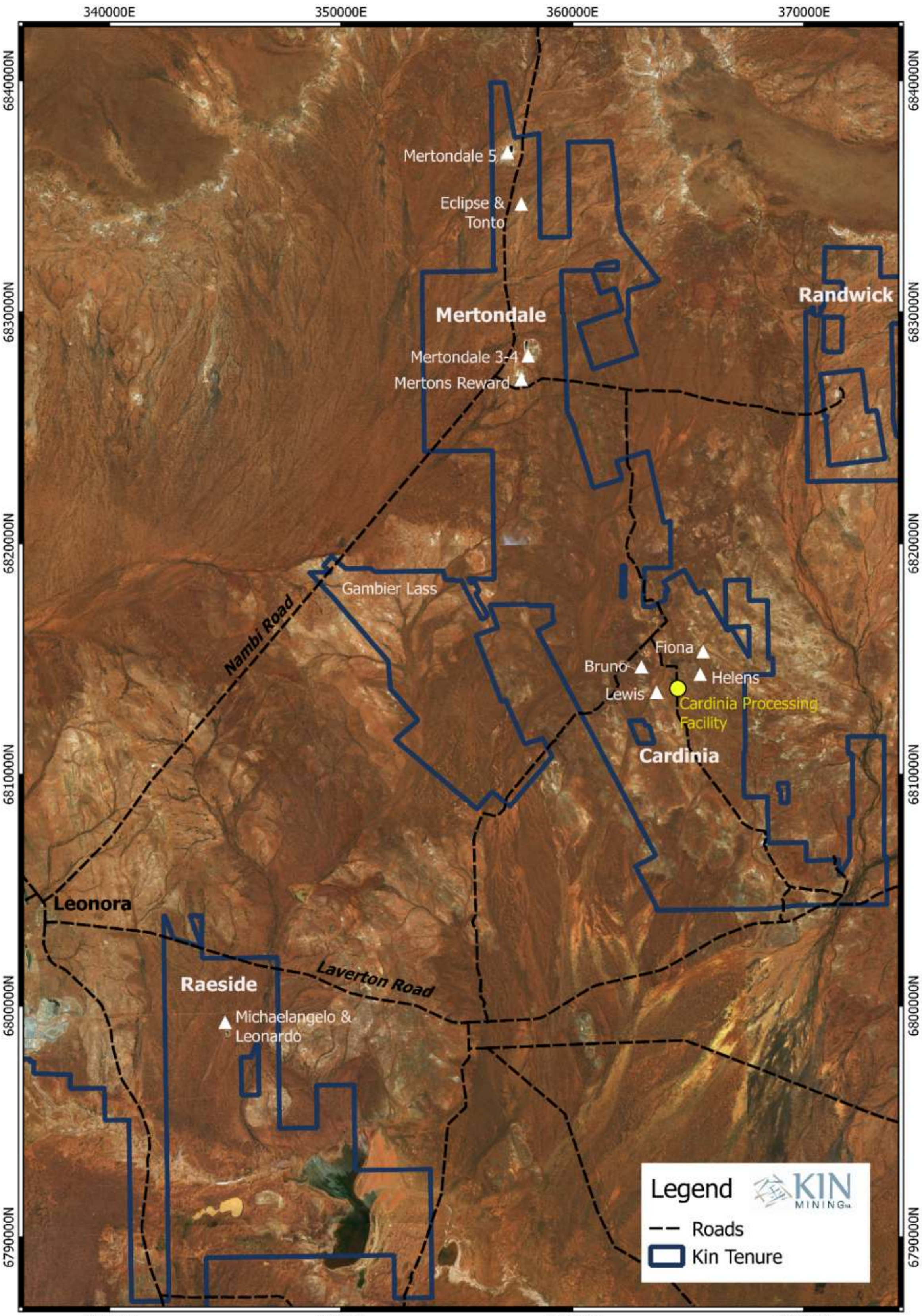
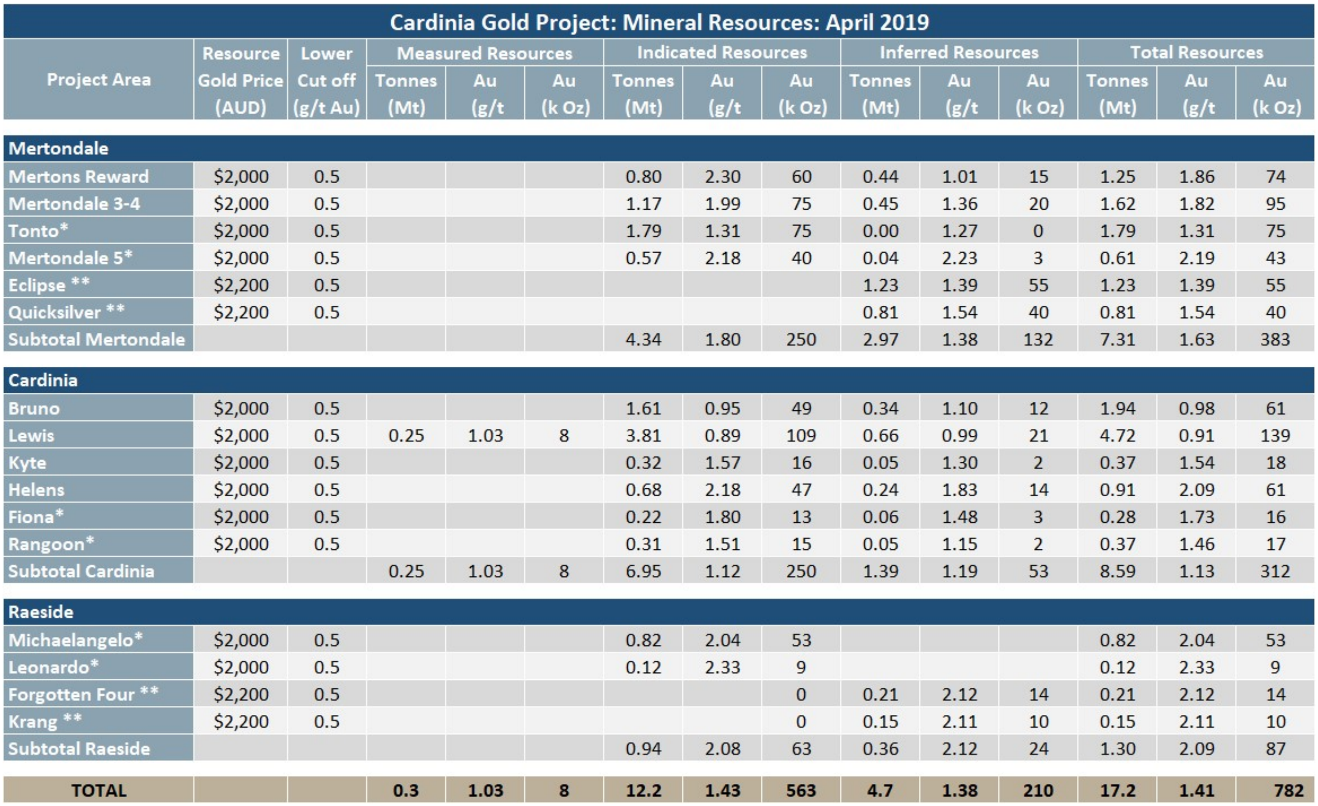


Figure 1. Project map of the Cardinia Gold Project, showing major prospects and current tenure.



Cardinia Gold Project: Mineral Resources: April 2019

Project Area	Resource Gold Price (AUD)	Lower Cut off (g/t Au)	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
			Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t	Au (k Oz)
Mertondale														
Mertons Reward	$2,000	0.5				0.80	2.30	60	0.44	1.01	15	1.25	1.86	74
Mertondale 3-4	$2,000	0.5				1.17	1.99	75	0.45	1.36	20	1.62	1.82	95
Tonto*	$2,000	0.5				1.79	1.31	75	0.00	1.27	0	1.79	1.31	75
Mertondale 5*	$2,000	0.5				0.57	2.18	40	0.04	2.23	3	0.61	2.19	43
Eclipse **	$2,200	0.5							1.23	1.39	55	1.23	1.39	55
Quicksilver **	$2,200	0.5							0.81	1.54	40	0.81	1.54	40
Subtotal Mertondale						4.34	1.80	250	2.97	1.38	132	7.31	1.63	383
Cardinia														
Bruno	$2,000	0.5				1.61	0.95	49	0.34	1.10	12	1.94	0.98	61
Lewis	$2,000	0.5	0.25	1.03	8	3.81	0.89	109	0.66	0.99	21	4.72	0.91	139
Kyte	$2,000	0.5				0.32	1.57	16	0.05	1.30	2	0.37	1.54	18
Helens	$2,000	0.5				0.68	2.18	47	0.24	1.83	14	0.91	2.09	61
Fiona*	$2,000	0.5				0.22	1.80	13	0.06	1.48	3	0.28	1.73	16
Rangoon*	$2,000	0.5				0.31	1.51	15	0.05	1.15	2	0.37	1.46	17
Subtotal Cardinia			0.25	1.03	8	6.95	1.12	250	1.39	1.19	53	8.59	1.13	312
Raeside														
Michaelangelo*	$2,000	0.5				0.82	2.04	53				0.82	2.04	53
Leonardo*	$2,000	0.5				0.12	2.33	9				0.12	2.33	9
Forgotten Four **	$2,200	0.5						0	0.21	2.12	14	0.21	2.12	14
Krang **	$2,200	0.5						0	0.15	2.11	10	0.15	2.11	10
Subtotal Raeside						0.94	2.08	63	0.36	2.12	24	1.30	2.09	87
TOTAL			**0.3**	**1.03**	**8**	**12.2**	**1.43**	**563**	**4.7**	**1.38**	**210**	**17.2**	**1.41**	**782**

Table 1. Mineral Resource Table April 2019

Mineral Resources estimated by Jamie Logan of Kin Mining NL, and reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off within Entech A$2,000 optimisation shells.

** Mineral Resources estimated by Carras Mining Pty Ltd in 2017, and reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off within Entech A$2,000 optimisation shells.*

*** Mineral Resources estimated by McDonald Speijers in 2009, audited by Carras Mining Pty Ltd in 2017 and reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off within Entech A$2,200 optimisation shells.*

Totals may not tally due to rounding

Cardinia

The Cardinia area serves as the main ore source for the planned Cardinia Gold Project (CGP), and as such is the site for the planned Cardinia Processing Facility (Figure 2).

Cardinia can be separated into the Bruno-Lewis system (which includes Kyte), and the Helens system (which includes Fiona and Rangoon).

Bruno-Lewis, Helens and Kyte have been through a process of complete re-interpretation and re-estimation by Kin's geology team, aided with a large amount of new data, including extensive new drilling campaigns, historical diamond drill core and RC relogging, new mapping and metallurgical testwork.

Back to basics thorough geological work has led to simpler geological interpretations and interpolations.

A more conservative set of optimisation parameters were used to create shells from which the Mineral Resources have been reported in accordance with JORC code 2012. All Mineral Resources Estimates are reported as blocks above 0.5g/t within the A$2,000/oz optimisation shells.

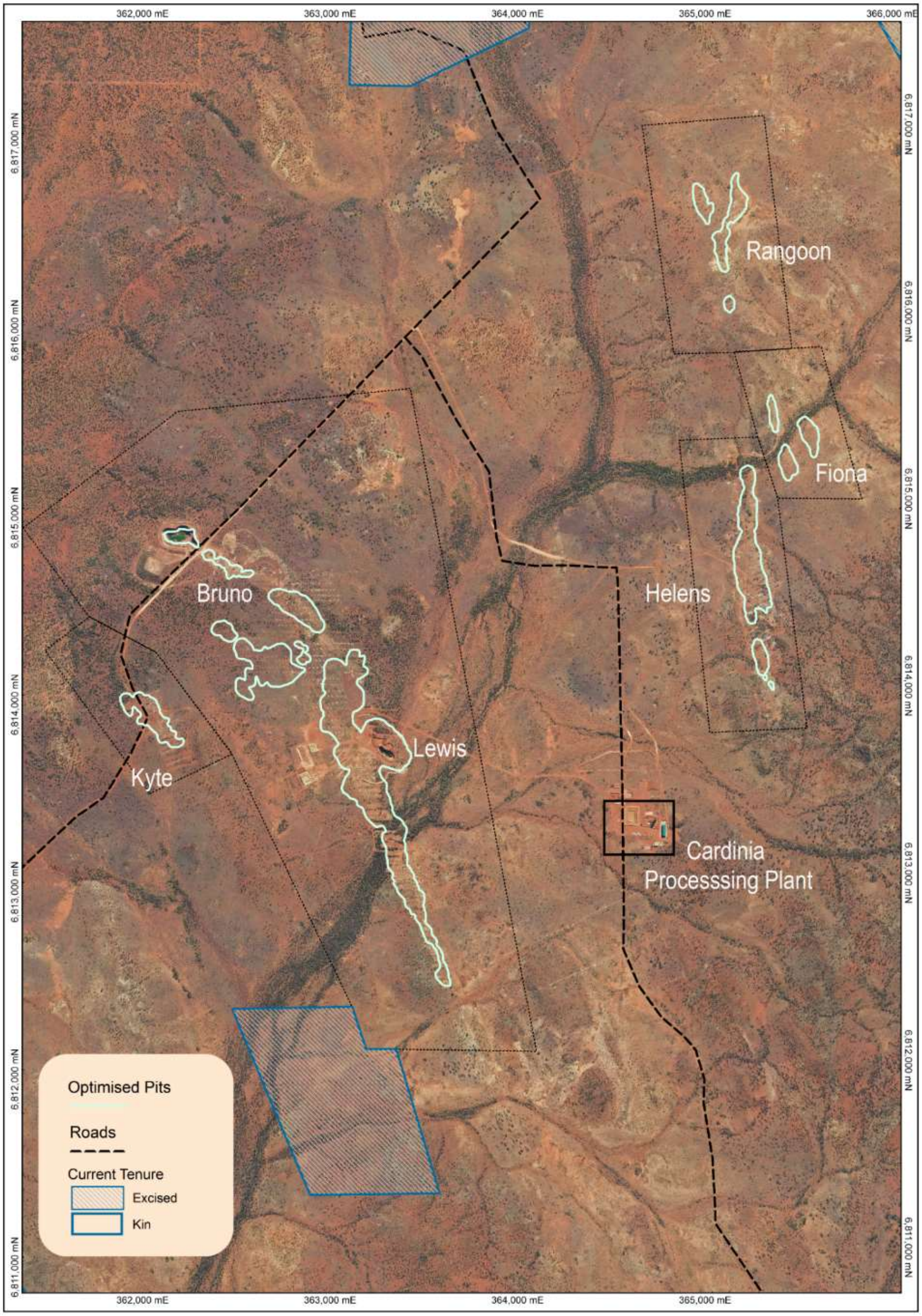


Figure 2. Cardinia map showing the updated optimised shells. Individual Mineral Resources are broken down into Bruno, Lewis, Kyte, Helens, Fiona and Rangoon.

Mineral Resources for the Cardinia area total **8.59Mt @ 1.13 g/t Au for 312,000 oz Au**

Cardinia Gold Project: Mineral Resources: April 2019

Project Area	Resource Gold Price (AUD)	Lower Cut off (g/t Au)	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
			Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t	Au (k Oz)
Cardinia														
Bruno	$2,000	0.5				1.61	0.95	49	0.34	1.10	12	1.94	0.98	61
Lewis	$2,000	0.5	0.25	1.03	8	3.81	0.89	109	0.66	0.99	21	4.72	0.91	139
Kyte	$2,000	0.5				0.32	1.57	16	0.05	1.30	2	0.37	1.54	18
Helens	$2,000	0.5				0.68	2.18	47	0.24	1.83	14	0.91	2.09	61
Fiona*	$2,000	0.5				0.22	1.80	13	0.06	1.48	3	0.28	1.73	16
Rangoon*	$2,000	0.5				0.31	1.51	15	0.05	1.15	2	0.37	1.46	17
Subtotal Cardinia			0.25	1.03	8	6.95	1.12	250	1.39	1.19	53	8.59	1.13	312

Table 2. Mineral Resource Estimates for the Cardinia area: April 2019.

Mineral Resources estimated by Jamie Logan of Kin Mining NL, and reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off within Entech A$2,000 optimisation shells.

** Mineral Resources estimated by Carras Mining Pty Ltd in 2017, and reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off within Entech A$2,000 optimisation shells.*

Totals may not tally due to rounding

Bruno_Lewis

Previously the MRE was divided into the Lewis Resource and the Bruno-Lewis Link Resource. The area has been combined into one model, the Bruno_Lewis Mineral Resource.

Since the previous update in August 2017 as announced on ASX, 30th August 2017 (MRE1708), 46 drill holes have been completed at the Bruno_Lewis deposit. Twenty of these were diamond holes, which have given invaluable insights into understanding, re-interpreting, and re-modelling the mineralisation styles.

The initial seven diamond holes identified several styles of mineralisation: VMS (Volcanogenic Massive Sulphides), low sulphidation epithermal (Potassic altered basalts), orogenic lode style (breccia veining in volcaniclastic conglomerates), as well as associated supergene enrichment zones. In the 2019 mineralisation model the VMS and orogenic lodes are termed Contact Lodes.

A second round of diamond and RC drilling resulted in a new geological interpretation (Figure 4) and was extended into the southern Lewis area. The new interpretation was confirmed in this area. A third phase of drilling to the north near Bruno further confirmed the stratigraphy and geological models to the north.

Bruno_Lewis was modelled previously as a porphyry hosted system with a large number of near vertical vein structures which hosted gold mineralisation (Figure 3a).

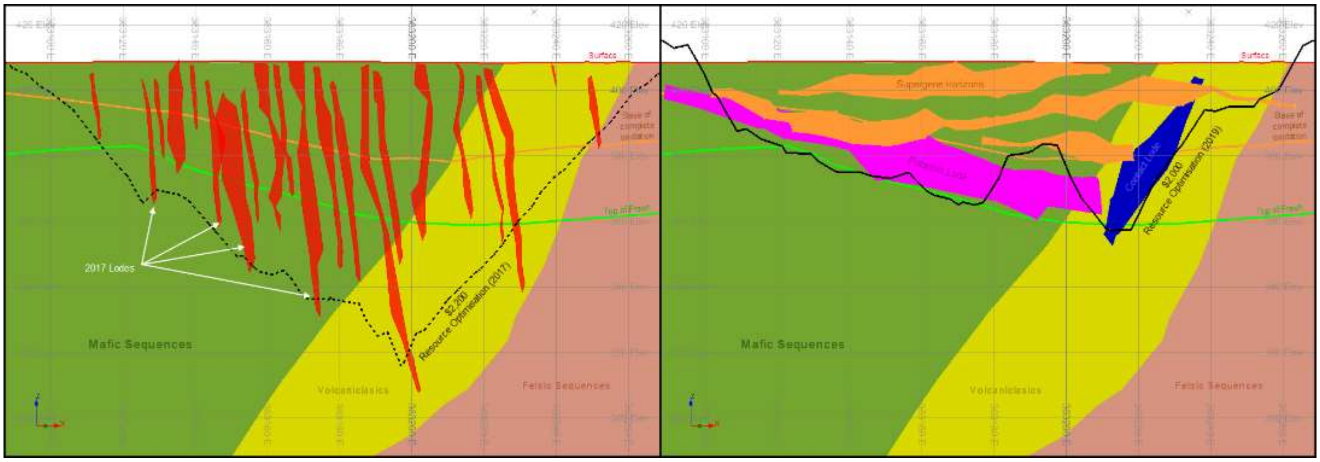


Figure 3. Section 6813,480mN facing 335 deg through Lewis (oblique section) - Geology cross-section showing the updated geology model; Green - basalt, Mustard - Intermediate Volcaniclastics, Pink - Felsic Volcanics.

3a) MRE1708 modelled lodes in Red (Left Hand Side)

3b) MRE1903 modelled lodes in Blue - Contact Lodes, Pink - Potassic Lodes, Orange - Supergene Zones. (Right Hand Side)

The stratigraphy constitutes a lower felsic volcanic unit which is overlain by a unit of felsic to intermediate volcaniclastics interbedded with thin sediments (predominantly siltstones and minor shales). This unit is in turn overlain by the mafic sequence comprising pillow basalts with occasional dolerite units. To the north-west and south-east of the Lewis trial pit, the stratigraphy is offset by north-south striking faulting, exhibiting sinistral strike slip movement. The offset of the northern block to the SW is approximately 350m. The stratigraphy is intruded by several NE-dipping felsic porphyry units as well as later east-west oriented Proterozoic dolerite dykes (Figure 4).

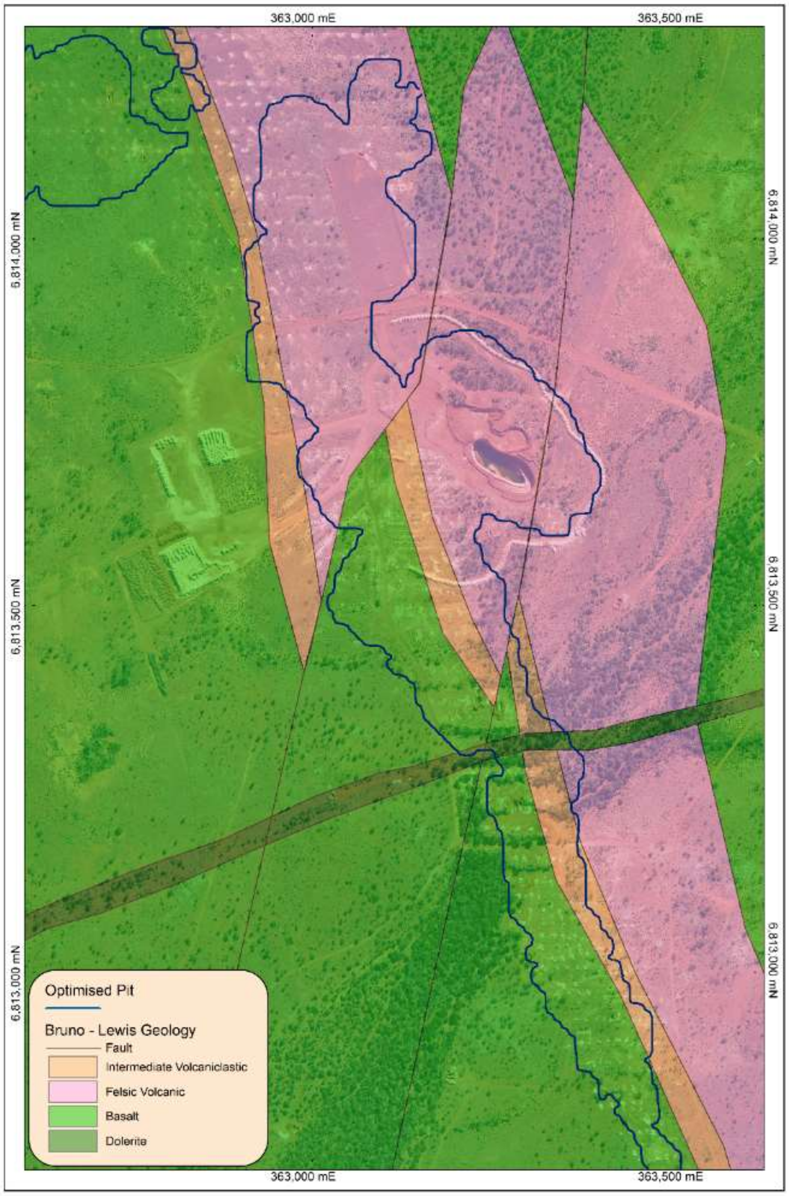


Figure 4. Lewis updated geological map showing geology and current A$2000 optimised shell.

Mineralisation can be divided into three broad styles:

- Contact (VMS and Orogenic): Moderate to steeply W-dipping, stratigraphy-parallel lodes. Located on or near the stratigraphic contacts, or within the interbedded volcaniclastic unit. Typically, pyrite-rich with limited strike extent. The VMS lodes are high in associated metals (Ag, Cu, Zn, Sb, Te and W).
- Potassic (Epithermal): Moderately NE-dipping, NW-striking lodes, occasional porphyry intrusions are sub-parallel. Characterised by potassic alteration, quartz stockwork veining and disseminated pyrite. Lower level association with Ag and minor base metals.
- Supergene: Flat lying, near surface, goethite-rich zones. Enriched in Au and Ag.

With this new understanding of the deposit, a revised interpretation was created (Figure 3b). This allowed for significant simplification of the model, from 399 discreet near vertical lodes to 47 discreet domains (11 steeply dipping Contact Lodes, 18 shallow dipping Potassic Lodes and 18 flat lying zones of supergene enrichment).

A new Mineral Resource Estimate was carried out, using standard industry practices.

New mining and processing parameters were used for the optimisation. These included:

- A decrease in Gold Price from A$2,200 to A$2,000/oz
- Mining Recovery reduced from 94.5% on average to 90% on average
- Mining Dilution reduced from 15% to 10%
- Processing Recovery increased from 80% to 90% for Fresh material based on metallurgical testwork results
- Increased Fresh Rock processing costs from $18 per tonne to $20 per tonne based on metallurgical testwork

Mineral Resources are reported as blocks above 0.5g/t within the A$2,000/oz optimisation shape.

These changes have resulted in an increase in Indicated and Inferred ounces from 187koz to 200koz, being largely driven by the increase in tonnage and reduction in average grade, which is consistent with the understanding that the Bruno_Lewis deposit is dominated by large, low grade, epithermal and supergene mineralisation.

A drill program is planned to infill Inferred Mineral Resource areas where the base of the optimised shell has been limited simply by the depth limit of drill hole(s), as well as to extend modelled Contact mineralisation zones into the Bruno area.

Helens

The Helens deposit has received an additional 13 diamond drill holes and 15 reverse circulation drill holes drilled, with one historic hole extended with a diamond tail, since the previous Mineral Resource Estimate (see 18/02/19 Exploration Update, 15/03/19 Exploration Update and 10/09/2018 Helens Mineral Resource Update). This drilling has further confirmed the revised geological interpretation and has improved the confidence in the model, as well as the understanding of gold distribution within this deposit.

This has resulted in an increase in the proportion of the deposit being estimated as an Indicated Mineral Resource.

This increase in the Indicated Resource is due to both the infill of the ‘Memnon’ lodes and increased confidence of the geological interpretation in the deposit overall.

The Inferred classification reduction is largely due to the drill results of the Troy and Hector lodes having lower grades in the upper parts of the deposit than previously modeled, which in turn have affected the depth of the optimisation shell in this area (Figure 5).

This 2019 model should be considered an update of the model released in 2018, with no major changes in modelling and interpretation methods, where standard industry practices were used.

The Helens Mineral Resources estimate is constrained within an optimised pit shell in accordance with JORC 2012 guidelines. Changes to optimisation parameters were limited to an increase in the Fresh rock processing cost to $20 per tonne in line with metallurgical testwork results. All other parameters are consistent with the previous update (MRE2018). Resources reported as blocks above 0.5g/t within the respective optimisation shape.

No further work is currently planned for the Helens Mineral Resource.

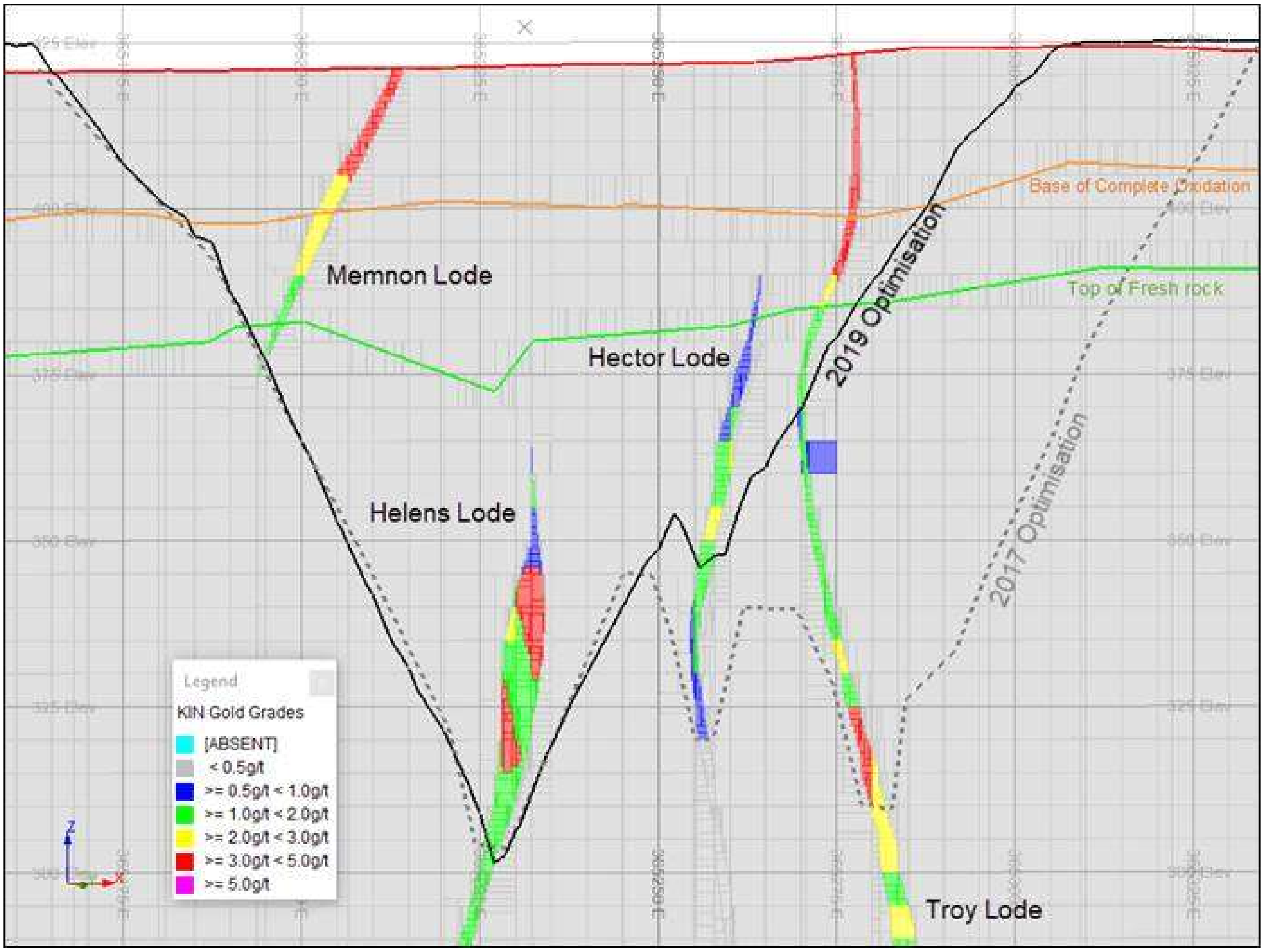


Figure 5. Section 6,814,590mN looking North through Helens – Cross section showing 2018 Optimisation and 2019 Optimisation shells showing depth difference. Significant changes in the optimisation shell around the Hector and Troy Lodes result from recent near surface drilling and increased Fresh rock processing cost assumption.

Kyte

Since the 2017 Mineral Resources Estimate, 44 reverse circulation drill holes (18 April 2018: Strong Results from Kyte) have been completed into the deposit. The previous interpretation of Kyte mineralisation showed a series of discreet vertical lodes (Figure 6a). These were not evident in the most recent round of drilling, and thus the 2019 interpretation reflects a supergene enrichment style of mineralisation (Figure 6b).

Although the primary mineralisation at Kyte is not yet fully understood, the orientation of the supergene mineralisation suggests some symmetry with the adjacent Bruno_Lewis system.

This change in interpretation from narrow, vertical style lodes, to thicker, horizontal supergene enrichment style, should allow improved mining efficiency and reduced mining unit costs.

A new resource estimate was carried out using standard industry practices.

New mining and processing parameters were used for the optimisation. These include:

- Decrease in Resource Gold Price from A$2,200/oz to A$2,000/oz
- Mining Recovery reduced from 96.2% to 90%
- Mining Dilution increased from 5% to 10%

Mineral Resources reported as blocks above 0.5g/t within the respective optimisation shape.

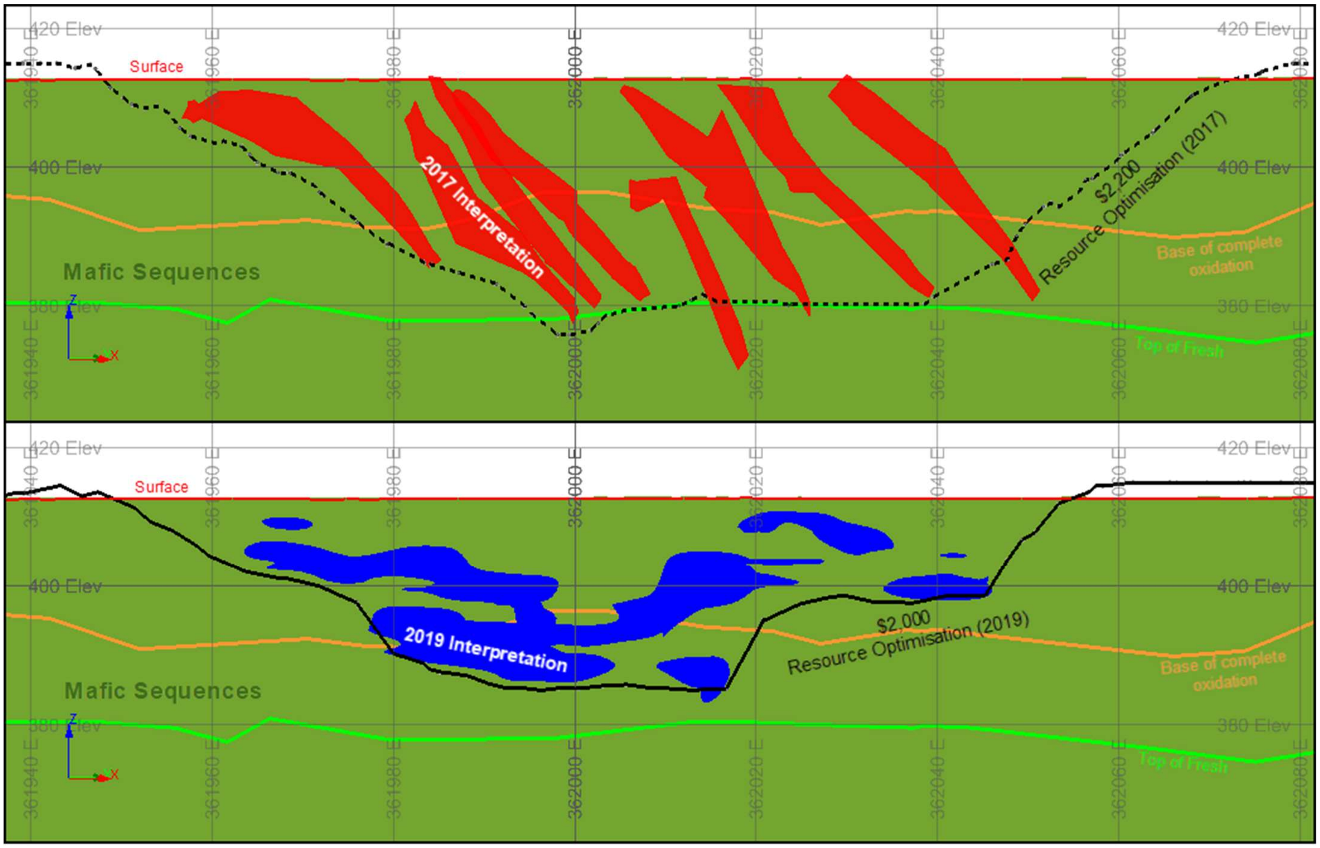


Figure 6. Section 6,813,880mN facing 320 deg through Kite (oblique section) - Cross section.

6a) 2017 Interpretation and $2200 optimisation shell (top) and

6b) 2019 interpretation and $2000 optimisation shell (bottom)

Rangoon

No new drilling information has been gathered in the Rangoon area and the existing geological and mineralisation models have been retained.

The Rangoon deposits was modelled, estimated and reported by Carras Mining in 2017. New optimisation parameters were used to constrain the estimate. These include:

- Decrease in Gold Price from A$2,200/oz to A$2,000/oz
- Mining Dilution up from 5% to 10%

Mineral Resources reported as blocks above 0.5g/t within the respective optimisation shape.

Two very small optimisation shells north of the main Rangoon deposit have been removed from the Mineral Resource estimate, as they are not viewed as viable without further drilling to extend them.

Fiona

The Fiona deposit(s) were previously reported as part of the 2017 Helens Mineral Resource but were separated in order to report the 2018 interim Helens Models. No new drilling information has been gathered and the existing geological and mineralisation models have been retained.

Fiona, as part of the previous Helens Mineral Resource, was modelled, estimated and reported by Carras Mining in 2017. New optimisation parameters were used to constrain the estimate. These include:

- Decrease in Gold Price from A$2,200/oz to A$2,000/oz
- Mining Dilution up from 5% to 10%

Resources reported as blocks above 0.5g/t within the respective optimisation shape.

Mertondale

The Mertondale area mineralisation consists of six deposits, which Kin has divided into two parts (East and West) for ease of modelling. The Mertondale area has two regional scale structures that host the deposits. The eastern structure lies within a basalt unit close to an upper (younging west) intermediate volcaniclastic contact. The western structure lies within a schistose felsic volcanic that is isoclinely folded. The western structure has sheared the felsic volcanics and interflow sediments.

The newly named "Mertondale East" mineralisation consists of a 3km long trend comprising the Mertons Reward, Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3-4 deposits. The "Mertondale West" trend is 15km in length and consists of the Mertondale 5, Tonto, Eclipse and Quicksilver deposits (Figure 7).

Both Mertondale West and Mertondale East are part of a large mineralised system lying on the western and eastern boundaries of a Felsic Volcanic unit overprinted by the north-south trending Mertondale shear zone.

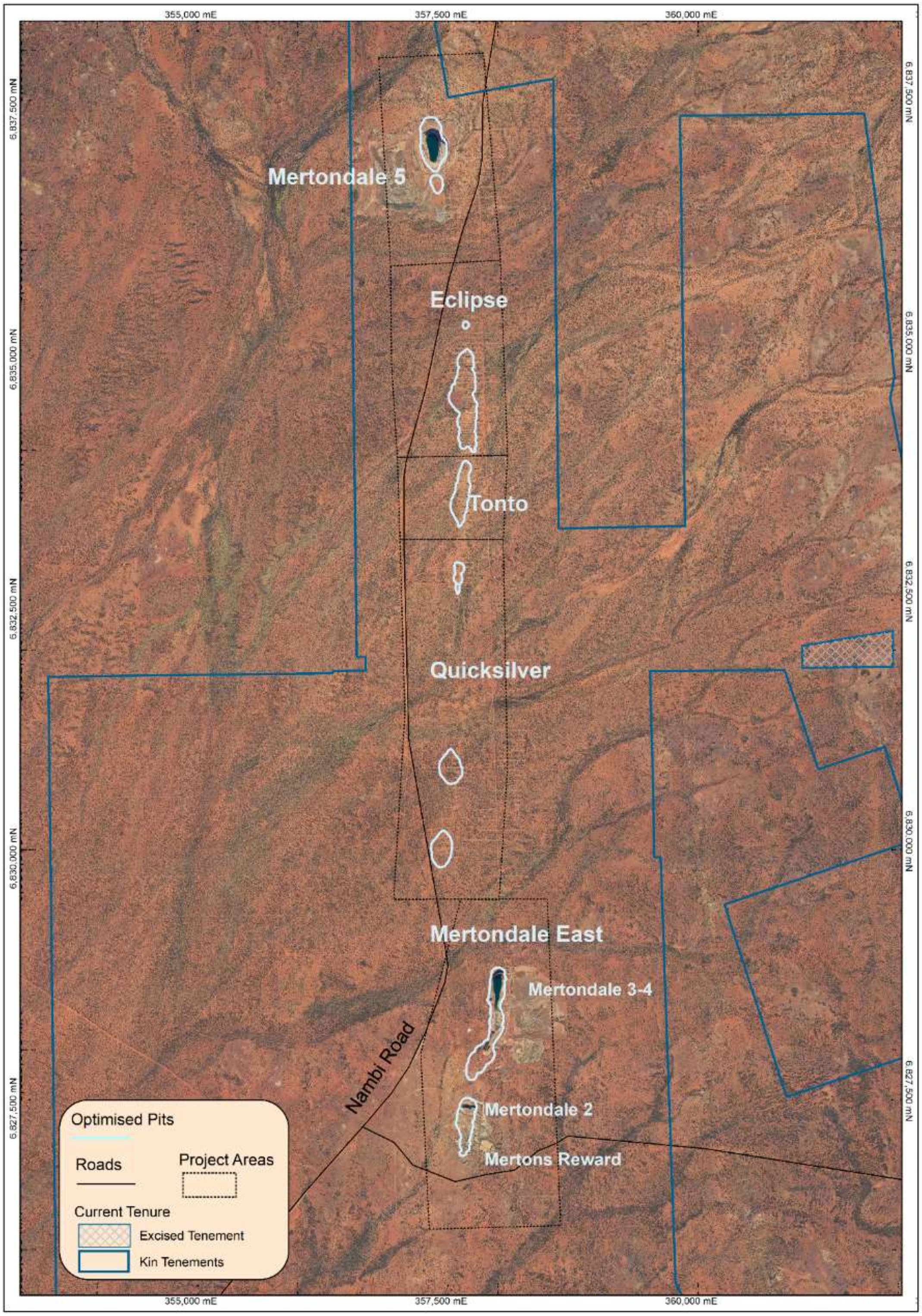


Figure 7. Mertondale map showing the 2019 Mineral Resource optimisation shells . The individual Mineral Resource estimates are divided into Merton's Reward/Mertondale 2, Mertondale 3-4, Quicksilver, Tonto, Eclipse and Mertondale 5.

Extensive mining has taken place in the Mertondale area since the turn of the 19th century, and the geology and mineralisation is relatively well understood. Even so variations in the mineralisation styles and orientations are evident between adjoining deposits.

Mineral Resources for the Mertondale area total **7.31Mt @ 1.63 g/t Au for 383,000oz Au.**

Cardinia Gold Project: Mineral Resources: April 2019

Project Area	Resource Gold Price (AUD)	Lower Cut off (g/t Au)	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
			Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t	Au (k Oz)
Mertondale														
Mertons Reward	$2,000	0.5				0.80	2.30	60	0.44	1.01	15	1.25	1.86	74
Mertondale 3-4	$2,000	0.5				1.17	1.99	75	0.45	1.36	20	1.62	1.82	95
Tonto*	$2,000	0.5				1.79	1.31	75	0.00	1.27	0	1.79	1.31	75
Mertondale 5*	$2,000	0.5				0.57	2.18	40	0.04	2.23	3	0.61	2.19	43
Eclipse **	$2,200	0.5							1.23	1.39	55	1.23	1.39	55
Quicksilver **	$2,200	0.5							0.81	1.54	40	0.81	1.54	40
Subtotal Mertondale						4.34	1.80	250	2.97	1.38	132	7.31	1.63	383

Table 3. Mineral Resources for the Mertondale area: April 2019

Mineral Resources estimated by Jamie Logan of Kin Mining NL, and reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off within Entech A$2,000 optimisation shells.

** Mineral Resources estimated by Carras Mining Pty Ltd in 2017, and reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off within Entech A$2,000 optimisation shells.*

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Totals may not tally due to rounding

Mertondale East - including Mertons Reward, Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3-4

During 2018 eight drill holes (four diamond and four RC) were drilled at Mertondale East (28th May 2018, and 29th June 2018 Exploration Updates) to extend mineralisation at depth and along strike.

Using this information, and relogged historical drilling, an updated interpretation was created for the entire Mertondale East area.

The Mertondale 3-4 area was modelled using a sectional interpretation of the felsic porphyritic intrusion, within the sheared mafic host rock. A categorical indicator approach was then used to define mineralisation in and around this porphyritic intrusion (Figure 8b).

The previous interpretation (Figure 8a) modelled 71 separate lodes separated by narrow zones of waste in a sub-vertical orientation. The mineralisation model was extended up to 20 metres below the deepest drilling. Parallel lodes based on limited drill hole intersections were also interpreted and modelled (Figure 8a).

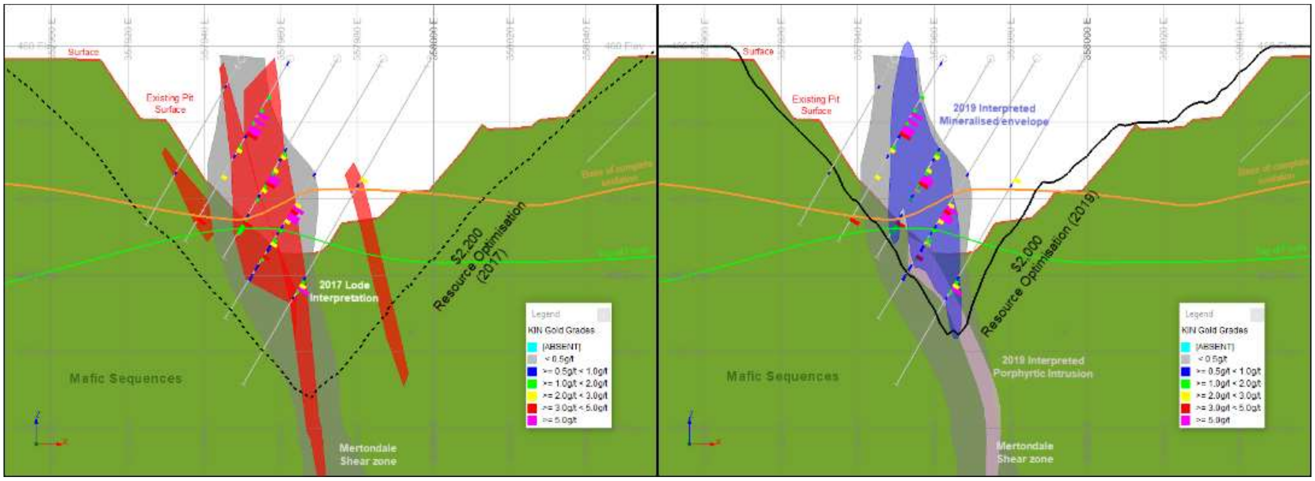


Figure 8. N6,828,185 through Mertondale 3 - 2019 geology cross-section showing the updated geology model;

8a) MRE1708 modelled lodes in Red,

8b) MRE1903 modelled lodes in Blue, with Felsic Porphyritic Intrusion in Pink.

The Mertons Reward area was remodeled using an interval selection process. Wireframes were created for a simplified model, from 84 discreet lodes to five main lodes (Figure 9). A 2019 Mineral Resource estimation was carried out, using standard industry practices. This was then optimised, and reported as blocks above the cutoff of 0.5g/t.

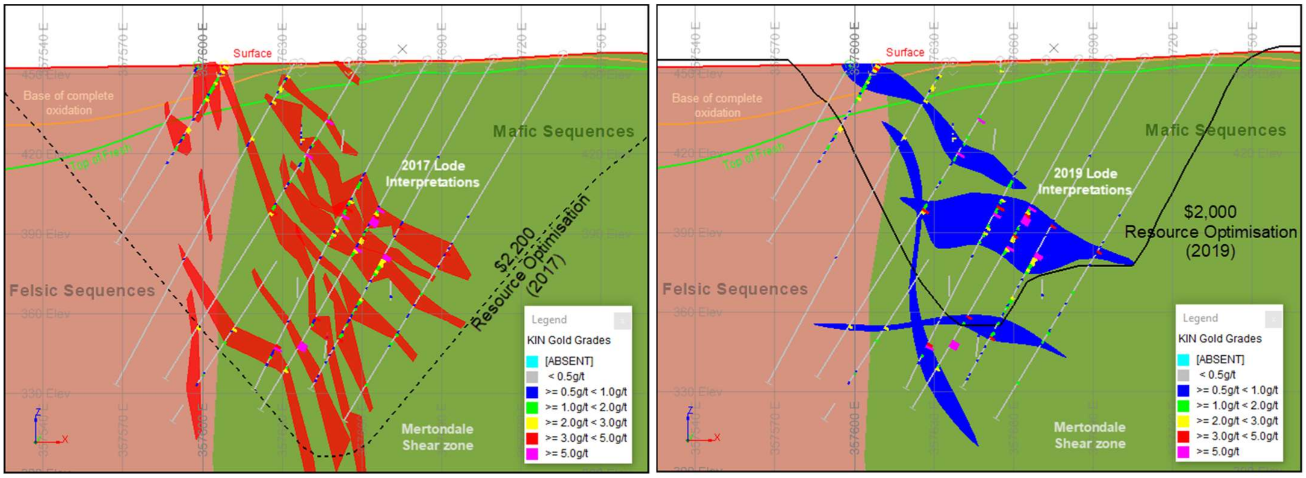


Figure 9. Section 6,827,280mN through Mertons Reward - 2019 geology cross-section showing the updated geology model; Green = basalt, Pink - Felsic Volcanics.

9a) MRE1708 modelled lodes in Red with the A$2,200 optimised shell.

9b) MRE1903 modelled lodes in Blue with the A$2,000 optimised shell.

Changes in Optimisation parameters used at both Mertondale 3-4 and Mertons Reward include:

- Decrease in Resource Gold Price from A$2,200/oz to A$2,000/oz
- Mining Dilution up from 5% to 10%
- Increase in Processing cost in the Fresh material from $20.30/t ore to $22.00/t ore to reflect the metallurgical testwork results (indicating increased hardness of Mertondale East ores in fresh rock)
- Transport cost added of $2.87/t ore

Resources reported as blocks above 0.5g/t within the respective optimisation shapes.

Tonto

No new drilling information has been gathered in the Tonto area; and the existing geological and mineralisation models have been retained.

The Tonto deposits (Figure 10) was modelled, estimated and reported by Carras Mining in 2017. New parameters were used to constrain the optimisation. These include:

- Decrease in Gold Price from A$2,200/oz to A$2,000/oz
- Transport cost added of $3.13/t ore
- Metallurgical recovery of 90%.

Resources reported as blocks above 0.5g/t within the respective pit optimisation shape.

It is important to note that the presence of a graphitic/carboneous shale within the deeper (un-oxidised) mineralisation domains at Tonto, display preg-robbing behaviour in previous metallurgical test work. This metallurgical behaviour has a detrimental effect to the metallurgical recovery of Tonto mineralisation in CIP or CIL type treatment plants. This has been considered in light of discussions with Kin Geologists and Consultant Metallurgists (IMO). While standard (carbon in leach) treatment would result in preg-robbing behavior of Tonto Fresh ores, other treatment options that do not rely on carbon based recovery methods are available to reduce or eliminate this behaviour. On the basis that a viable treatment route is more likely than not to be available for this material the Tonto Fresh material has been included in the 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate. Discussions with IMO on an effective strategy to process this material are ongoing.

Oxidised portions of the Tonto mineralisation do not display this preg-robbing behavior and have acceptable metallurgical recovery in CIL and CIP based testwork.

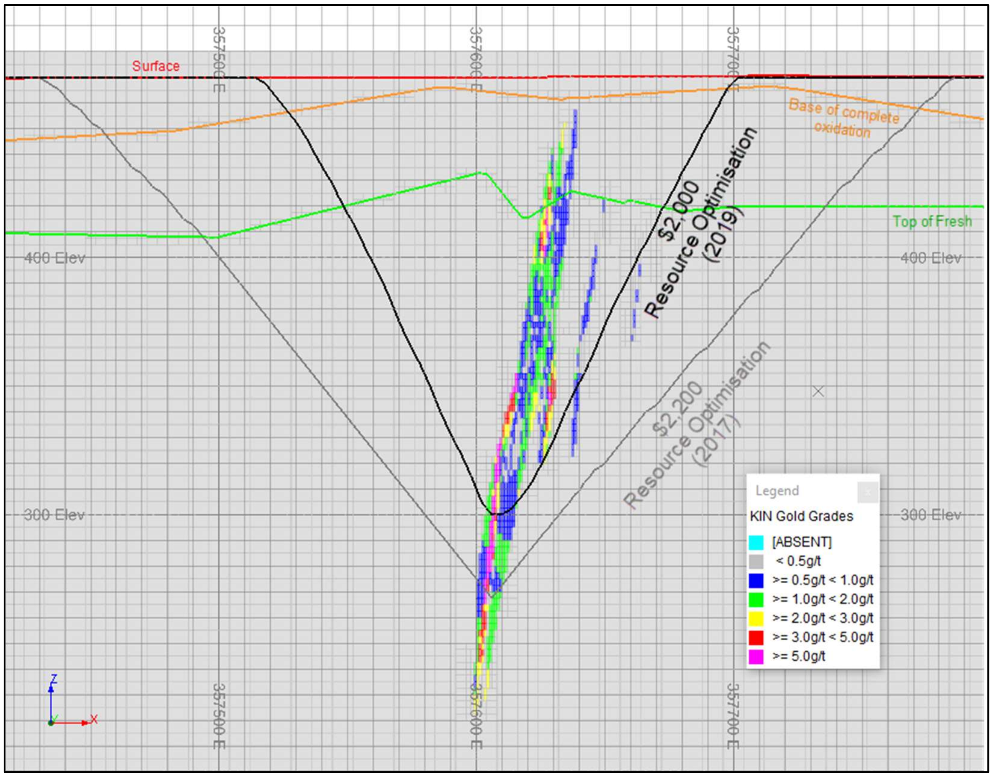


Figure 10. Section 6,833,449mN through Tonto – Cross section showing the depth of oxidation and difference in the optimised shells.

Mertondale 5

Three diamond drill holes have recently been completed at Mertondale 5 (ASX Announcement 29 March 2019). These holes are being used to review and revise the geological interpretation of the deposit. Following that, an updated Mineral Resource Estimate will be completed (Q2, CY2019). Previous geological interpretations had mineralisation closely associated with carbonaceous shale. The recent drilling confirmed that the gold mineralisation at Mertondale 5 is associated with quartz veined and altered Felsic Volcanic rock. Minor sedimentary units proximal to the mineralised Felsic Volcanic are unmineralised.

For this MRE report the previous model (2017) has been retained. Updated parameters have been used in the optimisation. Changes to note:

- Decrease in Resource Gold Price from A$2,200/oz to A$2,000/oz
- Mining Dilution up from 5% to 10%
- Transport cost added of $4.17/t ore

Resources reported as blocks above 0.5g/t within the respective optimisation shape.

Eclipse and Quicksilver

The Eclipse and Quicksilver deposits were last estimated in 2009 by McDonald Speijers, and reviewed by Carras Mining in 2017. In 2017 they were classified as Inferred Mineral Resources. The geological interpretations of these deposits have not been examined in detail albeit that they are generally in line with the updated interpretations at Tonto and Mertondale 5 which lie along the same Mertondale West trend of mineralisation. The Eclipse and Quicksilver deposits have not been reoptimised, and remain as reported in 2017.

Raeside

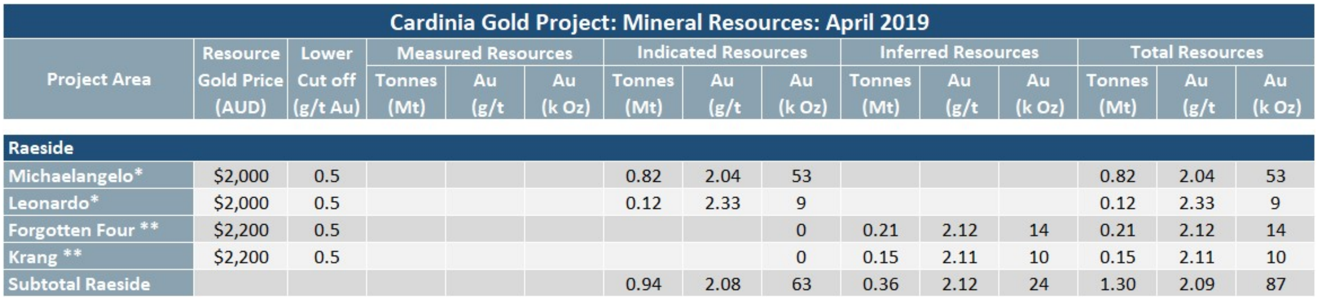
No new drilling information has been gathered in the Raeside area The Michelangelo and Leonardo models have been reviewed and adopted for the 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate.

The Michelangelo and Leonardo deposits (Figure 12) were estimated and reported by Carras Mining in 2017. These have been reoptimised using new parameters. A transport cost of $6.30/t ore has been added to more accurately reflect the likely haulage cost to the Cardinia Processing Facility.

The Krang and Forgotten Four deposits (Figure 12) were estimated in 2009 by McDonald Speijers, and reviewed by Carras Mining in 2017. In 2017 they were classified as Inferred Mineral Resources. The geological interpretations of these deposits have not been examined in detail albeit that they are generally in line with the interpretations when the Forgotten Four deposit were previously mined and the interpretation of nearby deposits at Michelangelo and Leonardo. The Forgotten Four and Krang deposits have not been re-optimised, and remain as reported in 2017 (Figure 11).

Resources reported as blocks above 0.5g/t within the respective pit optimisation shape.

Mineral Resource estimates for Raeside total **1.3Mt @ 2.09 g/t Au for 87,000oz Au**



Cardinia Gold Project: Mineral Resources: April 2019														
Project Area	Resource Gold Price (AUD)	Lower Cut off (g/t Au)	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
			Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t	Au (k Oz)
Raeside														
Michaelangelo*	$2,000	0.5				0.82	2.04	53				0.82	2.04	53
Leonardo*	$2,000	0.5				0.12	2.33	9				0.12	2.33	9
Forgotten Four **	$2,200	0.5						0	0.21	2.12	14	0.21	2.12	14
Krang **	$2,200	0.5						0	0.15	2.11	10	0.15	2.11	10
Subtotal Raeside						0.94	2.08	63	0.36	2.12	24	1.30	2.09	87

Table 4. Mineral Resources for the Raeside area: April 2019

** Mineral Resources estimated by Carras Mining Pty Ltd in 2017, and reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off within Entech A$2,000 pit shells.*

*** Mineral Resources estimated by McDonald Speijers in 2009, audited by Carras Mining Pty Ltd in 2017 and reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off within Entech A$2,200 pit shells.*

Totals may not tally due to rounding

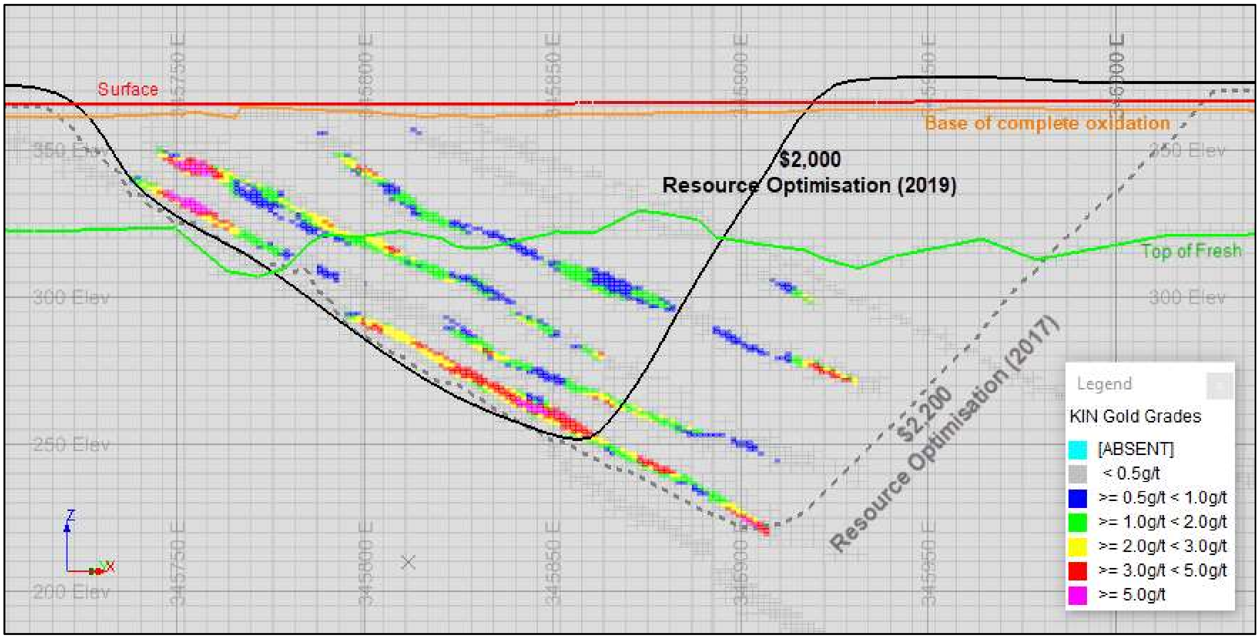


Figure 11. Section 6,798,000mN through Michelangelo facing 220º (oblique section) – Cross section showing 2017, $2200 Optimisation shell and 2019, $2000 Optimisation shell.

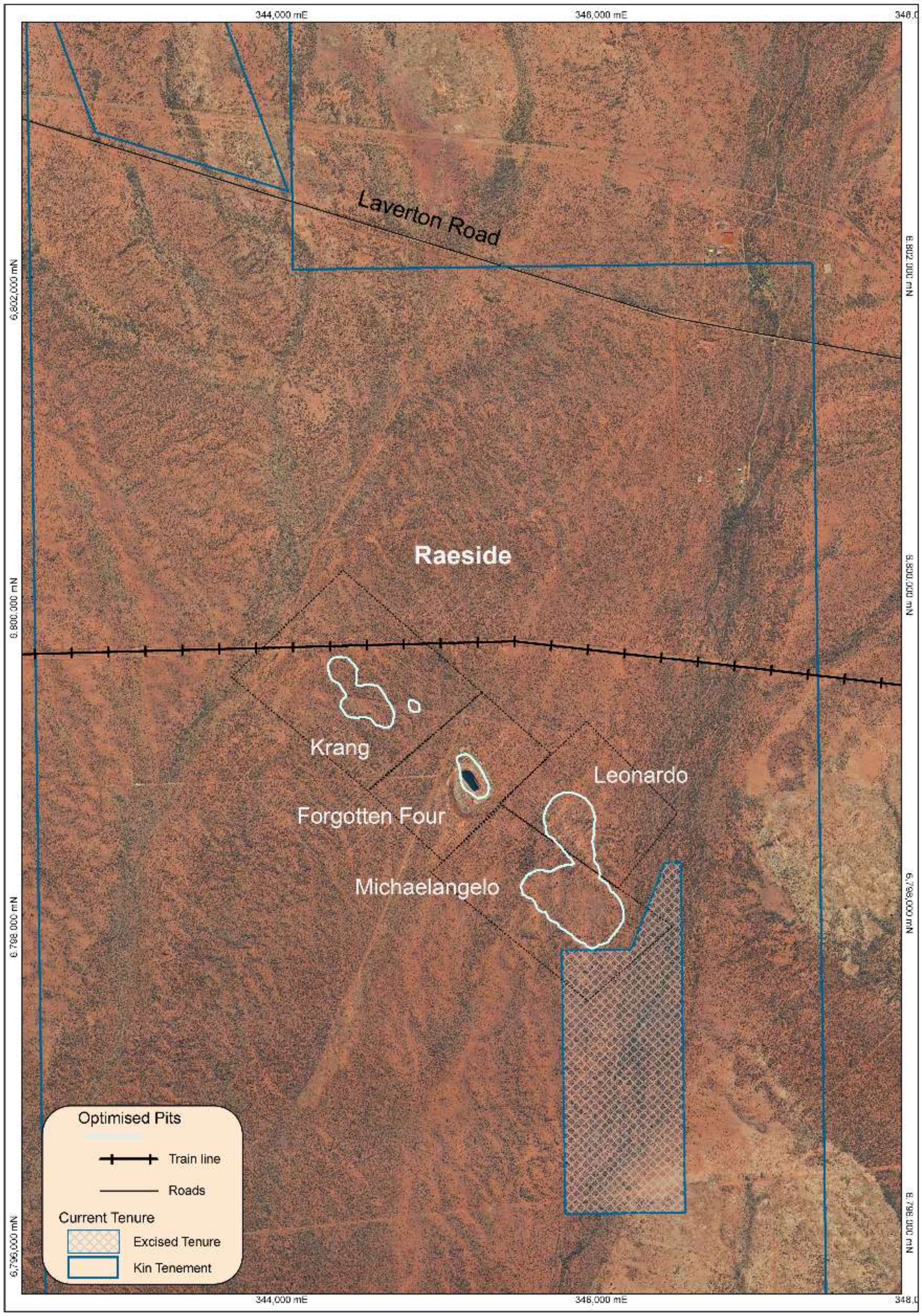


Figure 12. Raeside area map showing the 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate optimisation shells. The individual Mineral Resources are reported as Michelangelo, Leonardo, Forgotten Four and Krang.

-ENDS-

For further information, please contact:

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information contained in this report relating to Resource Estimation results for Bruno_Lewis, Kyte, Helens and Mertondale_East relates to information compiled by Mr Jamie Logan. Mr Logan is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a full time employee of the company. Mr Logan has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

Mr. Logan consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to 2017 Mineral Resources for Mertondale 5, Tonto, Rangoon (including Fiona) and Leonardo_Michaelangelo is based on information reviewed and compiled by Dr. Spero Carras of Carras Mining Pty Ltd (CM). Dr. Carras is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has over 40 years experience 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". Mr. Mark Nelson, Consultant Geologist to CM with over 30 years experience and is a Member of the Australasian Institute Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) with sufficient experience in 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". Mr. Gary Powell Consultant Geologist to CM with over 30 years experience and is a Member of the Australasian Institute Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and the AIG with sufficient experience in 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".

CM also acted as auditors of the 2009 McDonald Speijers resource estimates for Eclipse, Quicksilver, Forgotten Four and Krang.

Dr. S. Carras, Mr. Mark Nelson and Mr. Gary Powell consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the context in which it appears.

The information contained in this report relating to exploration results relates to information compiled or reviewed by Glenn Grayson. Mr. Grayson is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a full time employee of the company. Mr. Grayson has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

Mr. Grayson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This release contains “forward-looking information” that is based on the Company’s expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the feasibility and definitive feasibility studies, the Company’s’ business strategy, plan, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and operational expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as ‘outlook’, ‘anticipate’, ‘project’, ‘target’, ‘likely’,’ believe’, ’estimate’, ‘expect’, ’intend’, ’may’, ’would’, ’could’, ’should’, ’scheduled’, ’will’, ’plan’, ’forecast’, ’evolve’ and similar expressions. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company’s actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is developed based on assumptions about such risks, uncertainties and other factors set out herein, including but not limited to the risk factors set out in the Company’s Prospectus dated October 2014.

This list is not exhausted of the factors that may affect our forward-looking information. These and other factors should be considered carefully and readers should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking information. The Company disclaims any intent or obligations to revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, estimates, or options, future events or results or otherwise, unless required to do so by law. Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company’s mineral properties may contain forward-looking statements in relation to future matters that can be only made where the Company has a reasonable basis for making those statements. This announcement has been prepared in compliance with the JORC Code 2012 Edition and the current ASX Listing Rules. The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for making the forward-looking statements in this announcement, including with respect to any mining of mineralised material, modifying factors and production targets and financial forecasts.

Appendix A: Cardina Gold Project: Table 1 - Sections 1 and 2
Appendix B: Bruno_Lewis: Section 3
Appendix C: Helens: Section 3
Appendix D: Mertondale East (Merts Reward, M34): Section 3
Appendix E: Kyte: Section 3
Appendix F: Mertondale West (Tonto, Mert 5): Sections 1,2 and 3
Appendix G: Fiona Rangoon: Sections 1,2 and 3
Appendix H: Leonardo, Michelangelo: Sections 1,2 and 3
Appendix I: Eclipse, Quicksilver: Sections 1,2 and 3
Appendix J: Krang, Forgotten Four: Sections 1,2 and 3

Appendix A

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT

Cardinia Gold Project - Section 1 & 2

Bruno-Lewis, Helens, Kyte, Mertondale East

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 30g 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*	**Diamond** Historic (pre-2014) diamond core (DD) sampling utilised half core or quarter core sample intervals; typically varying from 0.3m to 1.4m in length. 1m sample intervals were favoured and sample boundaries principally coincided with geological contacts. Recent (2014-2018) diamond core (DD) samples, either HQ3 or NQ2 in size diameter, were either cut in half longitudinally or further cut into quarters, using a powered diamond core drop saw centered over a cradle holding core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.25m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. 2019 diamond core samples, either HQ3 or NQ2 in size diameter, were either cut in half longitudinally or a third longitudinally, using an automated Corewise core saw Core was placed in boats, holding core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.3 to 1.3m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. **RC** Historic reverse circulation (RC) drill samples were collected over 1m downhole intervals beneath a cyclone and typically riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags and 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site. 3m or 4m composited interval samples were often collected by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples). If composite samples returned anomalous results once assayed, the single metre sub-samples of the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for individual gold analysis. Recent reverse circulation (RC) drill samples were collected by passing through a cyclone, a sample collection box, and riffle or cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and averaged 3-4kg. 2019 RC drilling samples were collected in 1m downhole intervals by passing through a cyclone, a collection box and then dropping through a cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and averaged 3-4kg. **AC/RAB** Historic air core (AC) and rotary air blast (RAB) were typically collected at 1 metre intervals and placed on the ground with 3-4kg sub-samples collected using a scoop or spear. Three metre or four metre composited interval samples were often collected by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples). If composite samples returned anomalous results once assayed, the single metre sub-samples of the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for individual gold analysis. **Assay Methodology** Historic sample analysis typically included a number of commercial laboratories with preparation as per the following method, oven drying (90-110°C), crushing (<-2mm to <-6mm), pulverizing (<-75µm to <-105µm), and riffle split to obtain a 30, 40, or

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	50gram catchweight for gold analysis. Fire Assay fusion, with AAS finish was the common method of analysis however, on occasion, initial assaying may have been carried out via Aqua Regia digest and AAS/ICP finish. Anomalous samples were subsequently re-assayed by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. Recent sample analysis typically included oven drying (105-110°C), crushing (<-6mm & <-2mm), pulverising (P90% <-75µm) and sample splitting to a representative 50gram catchweight sample for gold only analysis using Fire Assay fusion with AAS finish. Multi element analysis was also conducted on approximately 10% of samples, predominantly through ore zones. This was conducted via a 4-acid digest with ICP-MS/OES determination for a 48 element suite. All recent drilling, sample collection and sample handling procedures were conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel to high level industry standards. QA/QC procedures were implemented during each drilling program to industry standards.
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).*	Drilling carried out since 1986 and up to the most recent drill programs completed by KIN Mining was obtained from a combination of reverse circulation (RC), diamond core (DD), air core (AC), and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling. Data prior to 1986 is limited due to lack of exploration. **Diamond** Historic DD was carried out using industry standard 'Q' wireline techniques, with the core retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in core trays. Core sizes include NQ/NQ3 (Ø 45-48mm) and HQ/HQ3 (Ø 61-64mm). At the end of each core run, the driller placed core blocks in the tray, marked with hole number and depth. Core recovery was usually measured for each core run and recorded onto the geologist's drill logs. 2017 – 2018 DD was carried out by contractor Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd ("Orbit Drilling") with a Mitsubishi truck-mounted Hydco 1200H 8x4 drill rig, using industry standard 'Q' wireline techniques. 2019 DD was carried out y Topdrill Pty Ltd. With a Sandvick DE840 mounted on a Mercedes Benz 4144 Actros 8x8 Carrier. The rig is fitted with Sandvik DA555 hands free diamond drilling rod handler and Austex hands free hydraulic breakout. Drill core is retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in plastic core trays and each core run depth recorded onto core marker blocks and placed at the end of each run in the tray. Core sizes include NQ2 (Ø 47mm) and HQ3 (Ø 64mm). Recent DD core recovery and orientation was obtained for each core run where possible, using electronic core orientation tools (e.g. Reflex EZ-ACT) and the 'bottom of core' marked accordingly. 2017 -18 drilling was measured at regular downhole intervals, typically at 10-15m from surface and then every 30m to bottom of hole, using electronic multi-shot downhole survey tools (i.e. Reflex EZ-TRAC or Camteq Proshot). Independent programs of downhole deviation surveying were also carried out to validate previous surveys. These programs utilised either electronic continuous logging survey tool (AusLog A698 deviation tool) or gyroscopic survey equipment. 2019 DD was surveyed at regular downhole intervals (every 30m with an additional end-of-hole survey) using electronic gyroscopic survey equipment. **RC** Historic RC drilling used conventional reverse circulation drilling techniques, utilising a cross-over sub, or face-sampling hammers with bit shrouds. Drill bit sizes typically ranged between 110-140mm. 2017-18 RC drilling was carried out by Orbit Drilling's truck-mounted Hydco 350RC 8x8 Actross drill rigs with 350psi/1250cfm air compressor, with auxiliary and booster air compressors (when required). Drilling utilised mostly downhole face-sampling hammer bits (Ø 140mm), with occasional use of blade bits for highly oxidized and soft formations. The majority of drilling retrieved dry samples, with the occasional use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors beneath the water table, to maintain dry sample return as much as possible. RC drillhole deviations were surveyed downhole, typically carried out inside a non-magnetic stainless steel (s/s) rod located above the hammer, using electronic multi-shot downhole tool (e.g. Reflex EZ-

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		TRAC). In some instances, drillholes were surveyed later in open hole. Independent programs of downhole deviation surveying were also carried out to validate previous surveys. These programs utilised either electronic continuous logging survey tool (AusLog A698 deviation tool) or gyroscopic survey equipment. 2019 RC drilling was carried out by Swick Mining Services truck-mounted Swick version Schramm 685 RC Drill Rig (Rod Handler & Rotary Cone Splitter) with support air truck and dust suppression equipment. Drilling utilised downhole face-sampling hammer bits (Ø 140mm). The majority of drilling retrieved dry samples, with the occasional use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors beneath the water table, to maintain dry sample return as much as possible. 2019 RC was surveyed at regular downhole intervals (every 30m with an additional end-of-hole survey) using electronic gyroscopic survey equipment. **AC/RAB** Historic AC drilling was conducted by Navigator utilising suitable rigs with appropriate compressors (eg 250psi/600cfm). AC holes were drilled using 'blade' or 'wing' bits, until the bit was unable to penetrate ('blade refusal'), often near the fresh rock interface. Hammer bits were used only when it was deemed necessary to penetrate further into the fresh rock profile or through notable "hard boundaries" in the regolith profile. No downhole surveying is noted to have been undertaken on AC drillholes. Historic RAB drilling was carried out using small air compressors (eg 250psi/600cfm) and drill rods fitted with a percussion hammer or blade bit, with the sample return collected at the drillhole collar using a stuffing box and cyclone collection techniques. Drillhole sizes generally range between 75-110mm. No downhole surveying is noted to have been undertaken on RAB drillholes.
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.*	**Diamond** Historic core recovery was recorded in drill logs for most of the diamond drilling programs since 1985. A review of historical reports indicates that core recovery was generally good (>80%) with lesser recoveries recorded in zones of broken ground and/or areas of mineralisation. Overall recoveries are considered acceptable for resource estimation. Recent core recovery data was recorded for each run by measuring total length of core retrieved against the downhole interval actually drilled and stored in the database. KIN representatives continuously monitor core recovery and core presentation quality as drilling is conducted and issues or discrepancies are rectified promptly to maintain industry best standards. Core recoveries averaged >95%, even when difficult ground conditions were being encountered. When poor ground conditions were anticipated, a triple tube drilling configuration was utilised to maximize core recovery **RC/AC/RAB** Historic sample recovery information for RC, AC, and RAB drilling is limited. Recent RC drilling samples are preserved as best as possible during the drilling process. At the end of each 1 metre downhole interval, the driller stops advancing, retracts from the bottom of hole, and waits for the sample to clear from the bottom of the hole through to the sample collector box fitted beneath the cyclone. The sample is then released from the sample collector box and passed through either a 3-tiered riffle splitter or cone splitter fitted beneath the sample box. Drilling prior to 2018 utilised riffle split collection whereas sample collection via a cone splitter was conducted for drilling undertaken since March 2018; cyclone cleaning processes remained the same. Sample reject is collected in plastic bags, and a 3-4kg sub-sample is collected in pre-marked calico bags for analysis. Once the samples have been collected, the cyclone, sample collector box and riffle splitter are flushed with compressed air, and the splitter cleaned by the off-sider using a compressed air hose at both the end of each 6 metre drill rod and then extensively cleaned at the completion of each hole. This process is maintained throughout the entire drilling program to maximise drill sample recovery and to maintain a high level of representivity of the material being drilled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		RC drill sample recoveries are not recorded in the database however a review by Carras Mining Pty Ltd (CM) in 2017, of RC drill samples stored in the field, and ongoing observations of RC drill rigs in operation by KIN representatives, suggests that RC sample recoveries were mostly consistent and typically very good (>90%). Collected samples are deemed reliable and representative of drilled material and no material discrepancy, that would impede a mineral resource estimate, exists between collected RC primary and sub-samples.
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.*	Logging data coded in the database, prior to 2014, illustrates at least four different lithological code systems, a legacy of numerous past operators (Hunter, MPI, Metana, CIM, MEGM, Pacmin, SOG, and Navigator). Correlation between codes is difficult to establish however, based on historical reports, drill hole logging procedures appear consistent with normal industry practices of the time. KIN has attempted to validate historical logging data and to standardize the logging code system by incorporating the SOG and Navigator logging codes into one. This is an ongoing process and is not yet completed. **Diamond** Diamond core logging is typically logged in more detail compared to RC, AC, and RAB drilling. Historical diamond core logging procedures are not well documented however core logging was recorded into drill logs for most of the diamond drilling programs since 1985. A review of historical reports indicates that logging noted core recovery, fractures per metre and RQD, lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features. Core was then marked up for cutting and sampling. Navigator's procedure for logging of diamond core included firstly marking of the bottom of the core (for successful core orientations), then recording of core recovery, fractures per metre and RQD, lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features. Core was then marked up for cutting and sampling. Navigator DD logging is predominantly to geological contacts. Navigator logging information was entered directly into hand held digital data loggers and transferred directly to the database, after validation, to minimize data entry errors. Drill core photographs, for drilling prior to 2014, are available only for diamond drillholes completed by Navigator. KIN DD logging is carried out on site once geology personnel retrieve core trays from the drill rig site. Core is collected from the rig daily. The entire length of every hole is logged. Recorded data includes lithology, alteration, structure, texture, mineralisation, sulphide content, weathering and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded. KIN DD logging is to geological contacts. Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes percentages of identified minerals, veining, and structural measurements (using a kenometer tool). In addition, logging of diamond drilling includes geotechnical data, RQD and core recoveries. Drill core is photographed at the Cardinia site, prior to any cutting and/or sampling, and then stored in this location. Photographs are available for every diamond drillhole completed by KIN and a selection of various RC chip trays. SG data is also collected. All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies. Diamond drillholes completed for geotechnical purposes were independently logged for structural data by geotechnical consultants. **RC/AC/RAB**

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historical RC, AC, and RAB logging was entered on a metre by metre basis. Logging consisted of lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features Navigator RC and AC logging was entered on a metre by metre basis. Logging consisted of lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features. Navigator logging information was entered directly into hand held digital data loggers and transferred directly to the database, after validation, to minimize data entry errors. For the majority of historical drilling (pre-2004) the entire length of each drillhole have been logged from surface to 'end of hole'. KIN RC logging of was carried out in the field and logging has predominantly been undertaken on a metre by metre basis. KIN logging is inclusive of the entire length of each RC drillhole from surface to 'end of hole'. Recorded data includes lithology, alteration, structure, texture, mineralisation, sulphide content, weathering and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded. Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes identification and percentages of mineralogy, sulphides, mineralisation, and veining. Photographs are available for a selection of recent KIN RC drillholes. All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies.
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.*	Historical reports for drill programs prior to 2004, are and have not always been complete in the description of sub-sampling techniques, sample preparation, and quality control protocols. Errors may be present in the following commentary as a direct result of this however this is deemed relatively immaterial to the final mineral estimation. **Diamond** Historic diamond drill core (NQ/NQ3 or HQ/HQ3) samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, and occasionally in quarters for the larger (HQ/HQ3) diameter holes, using a powered diamond core drop saw centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Half core or quarter core sample intervals typically varied from 0.3m to 1.4m in length. 1m sample intervals were favoured and are the most common method of sampling, however sample boundaries do principally coincide with geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in core trays. Where historical reports do not describe the sampling protocol for sampling of drill core, it is assumed that drill core was sampled as described above. 2017-18 diamond drill core samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, with some samples cut into quarters, using a powered diamond core drop saw blade centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.25m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and stored in KIN's yard for future reference. All KIN diamond drill core is securely stored at the KIN Leonora Yard. 2019 diamond drill core samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, with some samples cut into thirds, using an automated Corewise powered diamond core saw with the blade centered over a boat holding the core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.25m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and stored in KIN's yard for future reference. All KIN diamond drill core is securely stored at the Cardinia coreyard. All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel are to

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of drilled material. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice. Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and as an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. **RC/AC/RAB** Historic sampling was predominantly conducted by collecting 1m samples from beneath a cyclone and either retaining these primary samples or passing through a riffle splitter to obtain a 3-4kg sub-sample for analysis. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear/tube (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split samples being retained at the drill site as spoil or in sample bags. If composite sample assays returned anomalous results, the single metre samples for this composite were retrieved and submitted for analysis. RC/AC/RAB sampling procedures are believed to be consistent with the normal industry practices at the time. Samples obtained from conventional RC drilling techniques with cross-over subs often suffered from down hole contamination, especially beneath the water table. Samples obtained from RC drilling techniques using the face sampling hammer suffered less from down hole contamination and were more likely to be kept dry beneath the water table, particularly if auxiliary and booster air compressors were used. These samples are considered to be representative. The vast majority of Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were collected at 1m downhole intervals from beneath a cyclone and then riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). After splitting, 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and the 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site in marked plastic bags, for future reference. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear/tube (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split sub-samples being retained at the drill site. If the composite sample assays returned anomalous results, single metre sub-samples for the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for analysis. Navigator obtained sub-samples from wet samples using the spear or tube method. There are no sample rejects available from RC drilling prior to 2014 as most drill sites have been rehabilitated and the sample bags either removed or destroyed. Navigator included standards, fields duplicate splits (since 2009), and blanks within each drill sample batch, at a ratio of 1 for every 20 samples, with the number of standards being inserted at a ratio of 1 for every 50 samples. Recent RC sub-samples were collected over 1 metre downhole intervals and retained in pre-marked calico bags, after passing through a cyclone and either a riffle splitter, prior to March 2018, or cone splitter, after March 2018. The majority of RC sub-samples consistently averaged 3-4kg. Sample reject from the riffle splitter were retained and stored in plastic bags, and located near each drillhole site. When drilling beneath the water table, the majority of sample returns were kept dry by the use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors. Very few wet samples were collected through the splitter, and the small number of wet or damp samples is not considered material for resource estimation work. KIN RC drill programs utilise field duplicates, at regular intervals at a ratio of 1:25, and assay results indicate that there is reasonable analytical repeatability; considering the presence of nuggety gold. All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel are to standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of drilled material. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice. Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and as an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Numerous assay laboratories and various sample preparation and assay techniques have been used since 1981. Historical reporting and descriptions of laboratory sample preparation, assaying procedures, and quality control protocols for the samples from the various drilling programs are variable in their descriptions and completeness. Assay data obtained prior to 2001 is incomplete and the nature of results could not be accurately quantified due to the combinations of various laboratories and analytical methodologies utilised. Since 1993, the majority of samples submitted to the various laboratories were typically prepared for analysis firstly by oven drying, crushing and pulverizing to a nominal 85% passing 75µm. In the initial exploration stages, Aqua Regia digest with AAS/ICP finish, was generally used as a first pass detection method, with follow up analysis by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. This was a common practice at the time. Mineralised intervals were subsequently Fire Assayed (using 30, 40 or 50 gram catchweights) with AAS/ICP finish. Approximately 15-20% of the sampled AC holes may have been subject to Aqua Regia digest methods only, however AC samples were predominantly within the oxide profile, where aqua regia results would not be significantly different to results from fire assay methods. Limited information is available regarding check assays for drilling programs prior to 2004. During 2004-2014, Navigator utilised six different commercial laboratories during their drilling programs, however Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories conducted the majority of assaying for diamond, RC, and AC samples using Fire Assay fusion on 40 gram catchweights with AAS/ICP finish. Since 2009 Navigator regularly included field duplicates and Certified Reference Material (CRM), standards and blanks, with their sample batch submissions to laboratories at average ratio of 1 in 20 samples. Sample assay repeatability and blank and CRM standard assay results were typically within acceptable limits. KIN sample analysis from 2014 to 2018 was conducted by SGS Australia Pty Ltd's ("SGS") Kalgoorlie and Perth laboratories. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and riffle split to obtain a 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish (SGS Lab Code FAA505). • KIN regularly insert blanks and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:50. This allows for at least one blank and one CRM standard to be included in each of the laboratory's fire assay batch of 50 samples. Field duplicates are typically collected at a ratio of 1:50 samples and test sample assay repeatability. Blanks and CRM standards assay result performance is predominantly within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. • KIN requests laboratory pulp grind and crush checks at a ratio of 1:50 or less since May 2018 in order to better qualify sample preparation and evaluate laboratory performance. Samples have generally illustrated appropriate crush and grind size percentages since the addition of this component to the sample analysis procedure. • SGS include laboratory blanks and CRM standards as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are typically within acceptable limits. From late 2018 samples have been analysed by Intertek Genalysis, with sample preparation either at their Kalgoorlie prep laboratory or the Perth Laboartory located in Maddington. . Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and split to obtain a 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish. • KIN regularly insert blanks and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:25. Kin accepts that this ratio of QAQC is industry standard. Field duplicates are typically collected at a ratio of 1:25 samples and test sample assay repeatability. Blanks and CRM standards assay result performance is predominantly within acceptable limits for this style of gold

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation. • KIN requests laboratory pulp grind and crush checks at a ratio of 1:50 or less since May 2018 in order to better qualify sample preparation and evaluate laboratory performance. Samples have generally illustrated appropriate crush and grind size percentages since the addition of this component to the sample analysis procedure. • Genalysis include laboratory blanks and CRM standards as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are typically within acceptable limits. The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered to be satisfactory and appropriate for use in mineral resource estimations. Fire Assay fusion is considered to be a total extraction technique. The majority of assay data used for the mineral resource estimations were obtained by the Fire Assay technique with AAS or ICP finish. AAS and ICP methods of detection are both considered to be suitable and appropriate methods of detection for this style of mineralisation Aqua Regia is considered a partial extraction technique, where gold encapsulated in refractory sulphides or some silicate minerals may not be fully dissolved, resulting in partial reporting of gold content. No other analysis techniques have been used to determine gold assays. Ongoing QAQC monitoring program identified one particular CRM returning spurious results. Further analysis demonstrated that the standard was compromised and was subsequently removed and destroyed. A replacement CRM of similar grade was substituted into the QAQC program. KIN continues to both develop and reinforce best practice QAQC methods for all drilling operations and the treatment and analysis of samples. Regular laboratory site visits and audits have been introduced since April 2018 and will be conducted on a quarterly basis. This measure will ensure that all aspects of KIN QAQC practices are adhered to and align with industry best practice.
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.*	Verification of sampling, assay techniques, and results prior to 2004 is limited due to the legacy of the involvement of various companies, personnel, drilling equipment, sampling protocols and analytical techniques at different laboratories. During 2009, a selection of significant intersections had been verified by Navigator's company geologists and an independent consultant McDonald Speijers ("MS"). MS were able to validate 92% of the assay records in 50 randomly selected check holes, and only 6 assay discrepancies were detected (< 0.2%), only 2 of those were considered significant. MS concluded that the very small proportion of discrepancies indicated that the assay database was probably reliable at that time. In 2009, Runge Ltd ("Runge") completed a mineral resource estimate report for the Cardinia Project area, including the Helens, Rangoon, Kyte and Bruno_Lewis deposits. Runge's database verification included basic visual validation in Surpac and field verification of drillhole positions in February 2009. Runge did not report any significant issues with the database. Since 2014, significant drill intersections have been verified by KIN company geologists during the course of the drilling programs. During 2017, Carras Mining Pty Ltd ("CM") carried out an independent data verification. 38,098 assay records for KIN 2014-2017 drilling programs were verified by comparing laboratory assay reports against the database. 6 errors were found, which are not considered material and which represented only 0.03% of all database records verified for KIN 2014-2017 drilling programs No adjustments, averaging or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database. QA/QC protocol is considered industry standard with standard reference material submitted on a routine basis. Recent (2014-2018) RC and diamond drilling by KIN included twinning of some historical holes within the Helens and Rangoon

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		resource areas. There is no significant material difference between historical drilling information and KIN drilling information. Areas without twinned holes illustrate a drill density that is considered sufficient to enable comparison with surrounding historic information. No material difference of a negative nature exists between historical drilling information and KIN drilling information. KIN diamond holes drilled for metallurgical and geotechnical test work illustrate assay results with adequate correlation to both nearby historical and recent drilling results. No adjustment or calibration has been made to assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Several local grids were established and used by previous project owners. During the 1990s, SOG transformed the surface survey data firstly to AMG and subsequently to MGA (GDA94 zone51). Navigator recognised errors in the collar co-ordinates resulting from transformations and as a result, a significant number of holes were resurveyed and a new MGA grid transformation generated. Historical collars have been validated against the original local grid co-ordinates and independently transformed to MGA co-ordinates and checked against the database. Navigator's MGA co-ordinates were checked against the surveyor's reports. Drilling was carried out using these various local grids. Since 2004, All Navigators drill hole collars were surveyed on completion of drilling in the Australian MGA94, Zone51 grid using RTK-DGPS equipment by licensed surveyors, with more than 80% of the pickups carried out by independent contractors. Almost all the diamond and at least 70% of Navigator RC holes were downhole surveyed. Pre-Navigator, single shot survey cameras were used, with typical survey intervals of 30-40 metres. Recent KIN drill hole collars are located and recorded in the field by a contract surveyor using RTK-DGPS (with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ±50mm). Location data was collected in the GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system. Downhole surveying was predominantly carried out by the drilling contractor which, prior to late 2018, was Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd. This was conducted using a downhole electronic single shot magnetic tool. (Relfex EZ-shot), which is industry standard practice. This is considered sufficiently accurate except where significant magnetic interference is encountered. The magnetic field is recorded on every survey and flagged when likely to interfere with the reading. These surveys are downgraded in the database. In addition, if the downhole survey tool is located within 15 metres of the surface, there is risk of influence from the drill rig affecting the azimuth readings. This was observed for the survey readings, which include total magnetic intensity (TMI) measurements, where TMI is spurious for readings taken at downhole depths less than 20 metres. These spurious readings are included in the database, but are not used. Downhole surveying in 2019 has been conducted by the drilling contractors (Topdrill Pty Ltd and Swick Mining Services Pty Ltd) utilizing downhole electronic gyroscopic survey tools. These are considered very accurate and not susceptible to magnetic interference. No further surveying required to check drill hole deviation. A small selection of drillhole collars, which do not have DGPS collar surveys, were picked up with a handheld GPS and individually appraised in regards to their location prior to modelling; the position of these collars is deemed appropriate for the resource estimation work. Considering the history of grid transformations and surviving documentation, there might be some residual risk of error in the MGA co-ordinates for old drillholes, however this is not considered to be material for the resource estimation. Azimuth data was historically recorded relative to magnetic north. Much of the historical drilling data was recorded relative to magnetic north. Variation in magnetic declination for the Cardinia Project area is calculated at +0.823° East (1985) to +1.301° East (2017), with a maximum variation of +1.575° in 2005. The difference between true north and magnetic north, and the annual variation in magnetic declination since 1985 is not significant, therefore magnetic north measurements have been used, where true north data is unavailable, for all survey data used in resource estimation processes.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The accuracy of drill hole collars and downhole data are located with sufficient accuracy for use in resource estimation work.
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.*	Drill hole spacing patterns vary considerably throughout the Cardinia Gold Project area and are deposit specific, depending on the nature and style of mineralisation being tested. Drill hole spacing within the resource areas is sufficient to establish an acceptable degree of geological and grade continuity and is appropriate for both the mineral resource estimation and the resource classifications applied. Sample compositing of 1m was conducted for the resource estimations. The vast majority (95%) of primary assay intervals are 1 metres interval for RC drill samples with diamond drilling illustrating a greater degree of sample interval length variation. AC and RAB assay data was not included in the resource estimation and was only utilised for geological interpretation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The Cardinia greenstone sequence displays a NNW to NW trend. Drilling and sampling programs were carried out to obtain unbiased locations of drill sample data, generally orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. At Helens mineralisation is structurally controlled in sub-vertical shear zones, with supergene components of varying lateral extensiveness present in the oxide profile. The vast majority of historical drilling, pre-Navigator (pre-2004), and KIN drilling is orientated at -60°/245° (WSW) and -60°/065° (ENE). At Bruno-Lewis and Kyte, mineralisaton is either stratigraphy parallel (trending NNW, steep to moderately W-dipping) or cross-cutting and dipping shallowly to the NE (striking NW). The vast majority of the drilling is therefore predominantly orientated at -60°/225-250° or -60°/090°. Grade Control drillholes were drilled vertically. Since late 2018, Kin's drilling has been largely oriented to 070° to target contact lodes and 225-250° to target the NE-dipping potassic lodes. At Mertondale mineralisation is associated with the north trending Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ), located within the Mertondale greenstone sequence, which is orientated in a NNE to Northerly direction. The stratigraphy and mineralisation generally dips sub-vertically to steeply dipping to the east or west. The majority of drilling and sampling programs were carried out to intersect mineralisation orthogonal to strike and as close to orthogonal to dip as practical. The majority of holes were inclined at -60° and drilled orthogonal to the interpreted strike of the target mineralisation (i.e. towards 245° to 270°). In some areas, historical vertical drillholes were completed, as initial reconnaissance drilling, or specifically targeting interpreted flat- to shallow-dipping mineralisation. The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in data thus far.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No sample security details are available for pre-Navigator (pre-2004) drill or field samples. Navigator drill samples (2004-2014) were collected in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill rig site. Samples were then collected by company personnel from the field and transported to the secure Navigator yard in Leonora. Samples were then batch processed (drillhole and sample numbers logged into the database) and then packed into 'bulkabag sacks'. The bulkabags were tied off and stored securely in the Navigator yard until being transported to the selected laboratory. There was no perceived opportunity for the samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site to delivery to the laboratory. 2017 -18 KIN RC drill samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill rig site. The samples were then batch

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		processed (drillhole and sample numbers encoded onto a hardcopy sample register) in the field, and then transported and stacked into 'bulkabag sacks' at the secure KIN yard location in Leonora. Bulkabags were tied off and stored securely in the yard until being transported to the laboratory. 2019 RC drill samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill rig site. The samples were then batch processed (drillhole and sample numbers encoded onto a hardcopy sample register) in the field, and then transported and stacked into 'bulkabag sacks' at the Cardinia office. 2017-18 KIN DD samples were obtained by KIN personnel in pre-numbered calico bags at the KIN yard location in Leonora. Samples were then stacked into 'bulkabag sacks' at the yard location and stored securely until being transported to the laboratory. 2019 DD samples were obtained by KIN personnel in pre-numbered calico bags at the core yard located at the Cardinia office. Samples were then stacked into 'bulkabag sacks' at the yard location and stored securely until being transported to the laboratory. Transport contractors are utilised to transport samples to the laboratory. No perceived opportunity for samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site, to delivery to the laboratory, where they were stored in their secure compound, and made ready for processing is deemed likely to have occurred. On receipt of the samples, the laboratory independently checked the sample submission form to verify samples received and readied the samples for sample preparation. SGS and Genalysis sample security protocols are of industry standard and deemed acceptable for resource estimation work.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Historic drilling and sampling methods and QA/QC are regarded as not being as thoroughly documented compared to current standards. In house reviews of various available historical company reports of drilling and sampling techniques indicates that these were most likely conducted to industry best practice and standards of the day. Independent geological consultants Runge Ltd completed a review of the Cardinia Project database, drilling and sampling protocols, and so forth in 2009. The Runge report highlighted issues with bulk density and QA/QC analysis within the supplied database. Identified issues were subsequently addressed by Navigator and KIN. Carras Mining Pty Ltd (CM), an independent geological consultant, reviewed and carried out an audit on the field operations and database in 2017. Drilling and sampling methodologies observed during the site visits were to industry standard. No issues were identified for the supplied databases which could be considered material to a mineral resource estimation. During the review, Carras Mining logged the oxidation profiles (base of complete oxidation and top of fresh rock) for each of the deposit areas, based on visual inspection of selected RC drill chips from KIN's recent drilling programs, and a combination of historical and KIN drillhole logging. Final adjustments were made with input from KIN geologists. The oxidation profiles were used to assign bulk densities and metallurgical recoveries to the 2017 resource models. Past bulk density test work has been inconsistent with incorrect methods employed, to derive specific gravity or in-situ bulk density, rather than dry bulk density. Navigator (2009) and recent KIN (2017) bulk density test work was carried out using the water immersion method on oven dried, coated samples to derive dry bulk densities for different rock types and oxidation profiles. This information has been incorporated into the database for resource estimation work. CM conducted site visits during 2017 to the laboratory to validate the methodology. Drilling, sampling methodologies, and assay techniques used in these drilling programs are considered to be appropriate and to mineral exploration industry standards of the day. Laboratory site visits and audits were introduced in April 2018 and are conducted on a quarterly basis. This measure ensures that all aspects of KIN QAQC practices are adhered to and align with industry best practice.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.*	The Cardinia Project, 35-40km NE of Leonora is managed, explored and maintained by KIN, and constitute a portion of KIN's Leonora Gold Project (LGP), which is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the North Eastern Goldfields. The Helens and Rangoon area includes granted mining tenements M37/316 and M37/317, The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN. The Bruno-Lewis and Kyte areas includes granted mining tenements M37/86, M37/227, M37/277, M37/300, M37/428 and M37/646. The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN. The following royalty payment may be applicable to the areas within the Cardinia Project's Bruno and Lewis areas that comprise the deposits being reported on: 1. Gloucester Coal Ltd (formerly CIM Resources Ltd and Centenary International Mining Ltd) in respect of M37/86 - 1% of the quarterly gross value of sales for gold ounces produced, in excess of 10,000 ounces. The Mertondale Project area includes granted mining tenements M37/1284 (Mertons Reward), M37/81 and M37/82 (Mertondale 3-4), M37/231 and M37/232 (Quicksilver), and M37/233 (Mertondale 5 and Tonto). The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN. The following royalty and compensation payments may be applicable to the areas within the Mertondale Project that comprise the deposits being reported on: 1. Aurora Gold (WA) Pty Ltd (subsidiary company of Harmony Gold Mining Company Ltd in respect of M37/82, M37/231, M37/232 and M37/233 - $0.25 production royalty per dry tonne of ore mined and processed. 2. Aurora Gold (WA) Pty Ltd in respect of M37/81 - $1.00 production royalty per dry tonne of ore mined and processed. 3. Technomin Australia Pty Ltd in respect of M37/82, M37/231, M37/232 and M37/233 - $0.75 production royalty per dry tonne of ore mined and milled, and 4. Higherealm Pty Ltd (Mertondale Pastoral Leaseholder) in respect of M37/81, M37/82, M37/231, M37/232 and M37/233 - $10,000 per annum (indexed to CPI) applicable to the year(s) when extraction activities are being carried out. There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the outlined current resource areas, and there are no current impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	At Cardinia, from 1980-1985, Townson Holdings Pty Ltd ("Townson") mined a small open pit over selected historical workings at the Rangoon prospect. Localised instances of drilling relating to this mining event are not recorded and are considered insubstantial and immaterial for resource modelling.. Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the gold exploration data since 1985 and prior to 2014 include: Thames Mining NL ("Thames") 1985; Mt Eden Gold Mines (Aust) NL (also Tarmoola Aust Pty Ltd "MEGM") 1986-2003; Centenary International Mining Ltd ("CIM") 1986-1988, 1991-1992; Metana Minerals NL ("Metana") 1986-1989; Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") 1989, 1992-2004; Pacmin Mining Corporation ("Pacmin") 1998-2001, and Navigator Resources Ltd ("Navigator") 2004-2014. In 2009 Navigator commissioned Runge Limited ("Runge") to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Bruno, Lewis, Kyte, Helens and Rangoon deposits. Runge reported a JORC 2004 compliant Mineral Resource estimate, at a cut-off grade of 0.7g/t Au, totaling 1.45Mt @ 1.3 g/t au (61,700 oz Au) for Helens and Rangoon, and totaling 4.34Mt @ 1.2 g/t au (169,700

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		oz Au) for Bruno, Lewis and Kyte. A trial pit (Bruno) was mined by Navigator in 2010, and a ‘test parcel’ of ore was extracted and transported firstly to Sons of Gwalia’s processing plant in Leonora, and finally to Navigator’s processing plant located at Bronzewing, where approximately 100,000 tonnes were processed at an average head grade of 2.33 g/t au (7,493 oz Au). At Mertondale, gold was originally discovered in 1899 by Mr. Fred Merton. The Mertons Reward (MR) underground gold mine (M37/1284) was the direct result of his discovery. The main mining phase at MR was carried out from 1899 to 1911. Historic underground production records to 1942 totalled 88,890t @ 21.0g/t Au (60,520oz) which represents the only recorded mining conducted at Mertons Reward. Between 1981-1984 Telluride Mining NL, Nickel Ore NL, International Nickel (Aust) Ltd and Petroleum Securities Mining Co Pty Ltd conducted exploration programs in the Mertondale area. Hunter Resources Ltd began actively exploring the region 1984-1989, Hunter submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) to mine in 1986 and established a JV with Harbour Lights to treat ore from the Mertondale 2 (M37/1284) and Mertondale 3 pits (M37/82). Between 1986 and 1993 the adjoining Mertondale 4 pit (M37/82 and 81) was mined. Harbour Lights acquired the project in 1989 from Hunter. Ashton Gold eventually gained control of Harbour Lights. Large scale mining in the region was completed in 1993 with the mining of the Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3-4 pits (M37/81 and M37/82). In 1993 Ashton’s interest was transferred to Aurora Gold who established a JV with MPI followed by Sons of Gwalia who entered into a JV with Aurora. Sons of Gwalia (SOG) eventually obtained control of the project in 1997 but conducted limited exploration drilling. In 2004 Navigator Mining Pty Ltd (Navigator) acquired the entire existing tenement holding from the SOG administrator. Navigator conducted the majority of recent exploration drilling in the Mertondale area. KIN acquired the project from Navigator’s administrator in late 2014. Historic production from the Mertondale Mining Centre totals 274,724 oz of gold..
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Cardinia Project area is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned within the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ) a splay limb of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastics and sediment sequences in the west and Archaean mafic volcanics in the east. Proterozoic dolerite dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the sheared mafic/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence. Locally within the Cardinia Project area, the stratigraphy consists of intermediate, mafic and felsic volcanic and intrusive lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments, which strike NNW, dipping steep-to-moderately to the west. Structural foliation of the areas stratigraphy predominantly dips steeply to the east but localised inflections are common and structural orientation can vary between moderately (50-75°) easterly to moderately westerly dipping. Mineralisation at Helens is controlled by a cross-cutting fault, hosted predominantly in mafic rock units, adjacent to the felsic volcanic/sediment contacts. The ore zones are associated with increased shearing, intense alteration and disseminated sulphides. Minor supergene enrichment occurs locally within mineralised shears throughout the regolith profile. Mineralisation at Bruno-Lewis is largely controlled by the stratigraphic contact between basalt and felsic volcanics. Gold is associated with significant sulphide mineralisation in the sediments and volcaniclastics between the 2 volcanic units. Gold Is also hosted within shallowly NE-dipping lodes, associated with increased potassic-sericite alteration and quartz stockwork veining. These lodes also host the mineralisation at Kyte. Substantial supergene mineralisation sits above both styles of mineralisation. At Mertondale, The four recognised deposits and all the known mineralisation is located within the north trending Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ). Two distinct north trending mineralised zones are recognized within the MSZ. The western zone includes Quicksilver, Tonto, Eclipse and Mertondale 5, while the eastern zone includes the Merton's Reward, Mertondale

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2 and Mertondale 3-4 deposits. Eastern Mineralised Zone: In the Mertons Reward - Mertondale 2 area, two distinct types of high grade lodes were historically recognized; Steeply-dipping Shear Lodes with abundant quartz-carbonate veining and disseminated pyrite, and Intershear lodes, flat moderately-dipping quartz veins up to 40cm thick with pyrite-rich carbonate-altered haloes up to 10m. These are usually truncated to the east and west by the steep dipping shear lodes. At Mertondale 3-4 gold mineralisation is associated with the intrusive porphyry contact. Western Mineralised Zone: The western mineralised zone typically comprises dark mafic mylonites, sedimentary units including carbonaceous shales, mafic intrusives and mafic-intermediate and felsic volcanics. Felsic porphyry intrusives occur irregularly within the shear zone. The black sulphide-rich mafic mylonite typically contains anomalous gold values up to 0.5 g/t Au in the resource areas.
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.*	Material drilling information used for the resource estimation has previously been publicly reported in numerous announcements to the ASX by Navigator (2004-2014) and KIN since 2014. The results for the last five holes drilled (ASX Announcement 03/04/2019) have not been included in this resource estimate, but were used for the geology interpretation.
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*	When exploration results have been reported for the resource areas, the intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by geology or lower cut-off grades, without high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high grade results, these results were included in the reports. Since 2014, KIN have reported RC drilling intersections with low cut off grades of >= 0.5 g/t Au and a maximum of 2m of internal dilution at a grade of <0.5g/t Au. There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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').*	The orientation, true width, and geometry of mineralised zones have been primarily determined by interpretation of historical drilling and continued investigation and verification of KIN drilling. Drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths not true widths. Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describes the attitude of mineralisation.
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.*	Appropriate maps and sections are included in the main body of this 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.*	Public reporting of exploration results by KIN and past tenement holders and explorers for the resource areas are considered balanced. Representative widths typically included a combination of both low and high grade assay results. All meaningful and material information relating to this mineral resource estimate is or has been previously 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;*	Since 2018, a campaign of determining Bulk Densities has been undertaken. The water displacement method is used on drill samples selected by the logging geologist. These measurements are entered into the logging software interface and loaded to the Datashed database.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	The potential to increase the existing resources as reported is viewed as probable. Further work does however not guarantee an upgrade in resources will be achieved. KIN intend to continue exploration and drilling activities at in the resource areas, with the intention to increase the project's resources and convert Inferred portions to the Indicated category.

Appendix B

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT

Bruno Lewis Section 3

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is collected in the field on propriety software, which contains inbuilt validation steps. (example overlapping intervals, data duplication). • Data is then uploaded into Maxwells Datashed application by the Database Administrator (DBA). This application includes quality protocols which must be met in order for uploading to occur (examples: data duplication, validation of geological field) • Returned assay results are loaded electronically in CSV format into Datashed, by either the DBA, or Senior Geologists. This includes a review of QC results. • Finally, the data is reviewed upon upload to Datamine Studio RM before final use. (Examples: DHsurveys present, overlapping intervals, 'From' and 'To's concurrent). • Historic data does not contain sufficient metadata for thorough validation protocols, however compares well with recent QAQC controlled data.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• KIN's geological team have an onsite presence which includes supervision and management of drill programs within each of the Resource areas. • Mr. Jamie Logan conducted a formal site visit during July of 2018 and again in February of 2019, where all steps within the sample collection process were reviewed. Drilling, sample handling, logging and sampling, QAQC and dispatch procedures were validated. • No data quality issues were noted.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• Confidence in the interpretation is directly reflected in the classification. During 2018 and 2019 a large component of the drilling campaign included diamond core drilling. This information (especially structural data, and core photographs) have played an important role in increasing the confidence in the controls of gold mineralisation at Bruno Lewis.
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made*	• Lithological, structural, alteration and grade information were used to determine this interpretation.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Alternate interpretations (including the previous interpretaion) have been considered, however the current interpretation is considered robust, and conforms to the current thinking, and observed controls.
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• The interpretation is directly based on geological observations, particular the presence of lithologies, structural features and fabrics. Domains represent mineralised zones associated with lithologies and/or structural features. Most boundaries are hard, with most soft-boundaries existing at the lode - supergene confluences.
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Continuity is structurally and/or stratigraphically controlled. The supergenes zones are charateristically highly variable.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Bruno Lewis Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) covers most of the Bruno Lewis system. It strikes for approximately 2,500m, to a depth of 100m, with an average width of 140m. The Mineral Resource estimate extends from surface to a maximum depth of 240m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Only Diamond and RC drilling included. • Lodes assigned and wireframes created in Datamine RM. Weathering surfaces and Lithological Model constructed in Leapfrog Geo. These wireframes re-imported to Datamine RM, and validated. All other work takes place in Datamine RM. • Drillholes composited to 1m, which is based on the majority of samples being 1m or below. Comparison of Diamond and RC lengths conducted to support this decision. All lengths retained • Individual lodes assessed for capping, using multiple methods including reviewing population gaps and Coefficient of Variation (CV). Capping effect is not believed to be material. Caps range between 3g/t to 10g/t. • No sub-domaining undertaken, however numerous lodes intersect Supergenes zones. These relationships reviewed and often shared volume assigned to one or another domain. On two occasions a soft boundary implemented with these domains • Variography undertaken on lodes with sufficient samples. • Kriging neighborhood analysis (KNA) reviewed in order to determine optimal block sizes and estimation parameters. • Parent cells of 5m x 5m x 5m estimated using Ordinary Kriging. • Search distances and directions generally aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations.
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• The estimate was compared to the previous estimates, to understand changes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	- No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products - No potential by products noted in drill logs.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	- No estimates of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables were done. - No deleterious elements noted in drill logs.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	- Drill spacing varies greatly in the Bruno-Lewis area, from 8m x 6m in the Grade controlled areas, to 30m x 30m in the lesser informed areas. A nominal drill spacing of 15m x15m was deemed most appropriate when assessing the entire project. This led to parent cells of 5mE x 5mN x 5mRL used. These then allowed to subcell to 0.2mE x 1mN x 1mRL for effective filling of domain wireframes. - Search distances and directions generally aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	- No assumptions were made on selective mining units.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	- No assumptions were made on the correlation between variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	- Lodes are modeled to represent material mineralised by fluid flow through planar structural and/or stratigraphic features. Estimates constrained by lode wireframes

	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	- Model validation is a combined review including:
		  - Visual review of blocks values vs composite values, by section and plan.
		  - Visual review of Kriging efficiencies and Slope of regression outputs.
		  - Review of global means by domain vs declustered cut composite means.
		  - Swath plots showing block means vs composite means in space.
		  - Review of Change of Support plots against idealised scenario.
		- No reliable reconciliation data available.

Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	- Tonnages estimated on a dry basis only.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	- Cut-off grade (0.5g/t) determined by KIN's engineering consultants for 2017 DFS based on operating costs. This was reviewed for this Mineral resource estimate and deemed reasonable.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>• JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td><td>No mining method assumptions were made for the estimation of this model.
Assumption were made for the pit optimisation used to constrain the Mineral Resource for reporting.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Unit</th><th>1903 Resources</th></tr>
<tr><td>Revenue Assumptions</td><td>Gold Price</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Revenue</td><td></td><td>$/g</td><td>$64.30</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Cost Assumptions</td><td>Mining Dilution</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>10.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Recovery</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>90.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Cost</td><td></td><td>$/bcm</td><td>Calculated</td></tr>
<tr><td>Processing Recovery and Cost Assumptions</td><td>Recovery</td><td>Oxide</td><td>%</td><td>92.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td>92.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>90.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Processing Cost</td><td>Oxide</td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$14.00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td>$16.50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>$20.00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>G & A Cost</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2.06</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geotechnical Assumptions</td><td></td><td>Oxide</td><td>deg</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Transitional</td><td>deg</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td>deg</td><td>65</td></tr>
<tr><td>General Assumptions</td><td>Throughput</td><td></td><td>t/yr</td><td>1,500,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Annual Discounting</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</td><td>No Metallurgical assumptions were made for the estimation of this model.
A range of recoveries were used for the optimisation to constrain the MRE, depending on material type. (See table above)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process</td><td>No environmental assumptions have been made for the estimation of this model.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>assumptions</td><td>residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</td><td>During 2018 measuring specific gravity was integrated into normal sampling procedures. Water displacement method was used on samples selected by the logging geologist. These measurements are input to the logging software interface and loaded to the Datashed database. These are simplified for the deposit, but largely consistent with previous works.
The mean of these measurements are then assigned to a weathering profile (Oxide, Transition, Fresh rock).
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Sample count</th><th>2019 model</th></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide</td><td>57</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transitional</td><td>114</td><td>2.34</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fresh</td><td>463</td><td>2.77</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</td><td>Previous work considered void spaces and were sealed prior to the wet measurement. For the more recent work, all measurements have been on fresh rock, where vugs and voids are absent.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Density has been assigned to differing material: Oxide, Transitional and Fresh.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• Classification is based on a combination of drill spacing, geological confidence and estimation quality. The classification is applied to the model on a lode by lode basis. • Measured: 10m x 10m x 10m drillspacing with > 50% Kriging Efficiency and > 75% Slope of regression • Indicated: 30m x 30m x 30m drill spacing with > 50% Kriging Efficiency and > 75% Slope of regression. • Inferred: up to 40m x40m x 40m drill spacing with Positive kriging efficiency and > 50% Slope of regression. • Classification discussed with interpreting Geologists to ensure classification represents geological confidence as well as statistical confidence.
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data.*	• All relevant factors effecting classification have been considered.
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audits and reviews have completed on this Mineral Resource estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate is validated both visually and statistically, and the accuracy is reflected in the reporting as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC code

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.	
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	• Global estimate for the Bruno Lewis area
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Production Data is not available

Appendix C

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT

Helens Section 3

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

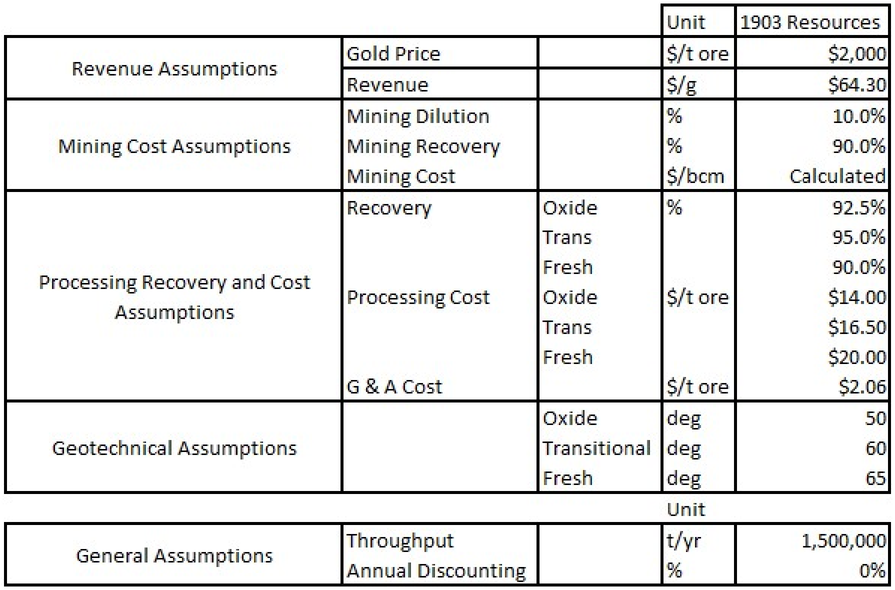
(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is collected in the field on propriety software, which contains inbuilt validation steps. (example overlapping intervals, data duplication). • Data is then uploaded into Maxwells Datashed application by the Database Administrator (DBA). This application includes quality protocols which must be met in order for uploading to occur (examples: data duplication, validation of geological field) • Returned assay results are loaded electronically in CSV format into Datashed, by either the DBA, or Senior Geologists. This includes a review of QC results. • Finally, the data is reviewed upon upload to Datamine Studio RM before final use. (Examples: DHsurveys present, overlapping intervals, 'From' and 'To's concurrent). • Historic data does not contain sufficient metadata for thorough validation protocols, however compares well with recent QAQC controlled data.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• KIN's geological team have an onsite presence which includes supervision and management of drill programs within each of the Resource areas. • Mr. Jamie Logan conducted a formal site visit during July of 2018 where all steps within the sample collection process were reviewed. Drilling, sample handling, logging and sampling, QAQC and dispatch procedures were validated. • No data quality issues were noted.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• Confidence in the interpretation is directly reflected in the classification. During 2018 a large component of the drilling campaign included diamond core drilling. This information (especially structural data, and core photographs) have played an important role in increasing the confidence in the controls of gold mineralisation at Helens. • A confirmatory drill program was undertaken in early 2019, and all targeted lodes intersected at the expected depth, further increasing confidence.
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made*	• Lithological, structural, alteration and grade information were used to determine this interpretation.
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Alternate interpretations have been considered, however the current interpretation is considered robust, and conforms to the observed controls.
	• *The use of geology in guiding and*	• The interpretation is directly based on geological observations, particular the presence of

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	structural features and fabrics. Domains represent mineralised fault horizons/zones. All boundaries are hard, with sub-domains existing within the larger Helens and Paris lodes.
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Continuity is structurally controlled with a stratigraphic component also present. A central intrusion drives fluid flow through the system, concordantly along stratigraphy and discordantly to stratigraphy along extensive local structures.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Helens Mineral Resource estimate covers part of the Helens-Rangoon system. It strikes for approximately 1,300m, to a depth of 200m, with an average thickness of 2.5m. The Mineral Resource estimate extends from surface to a maximum depth of 230m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Only Diamond and RC drilling included. • Lodes assigned in Datamine RM and wireframes constructed in Leapfrog Geo. These wireframes re-imported to Datamine RM, and validated. All other work takes place in Datamine RM. • Drillholes composited to 1m, which is based on the majority of samples being 1m or below. Comparison of Diamond and RC lengths conducted to support this decision. All lengths retained • Individual lodes assessed for capping, using multiple methods including reviewing population gaps and Coefficient of Variation (CV). Generally, only one or two samples from each lode were capped. Capping effect is not believed to be material. The Helens main lode has a cap of 40g/t while the other lodes have caps between 10g/t and 15g/t. • Sub-domaining of Helens and Paris lode was required due to a mixed high and medium grade population. This was achieved through a Categorical Indicator approach using a 3g/t cutoff. • Variography undertaken on lodes with sufficient samples. • Kriging neighborhood analysis (KNA) reviewed in order to determine optimal block sizes and estimation parameters. • Parent cells of 5m x 5m x 5m estimated using Ordinary Kriging. • Search distances and directions aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations.
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• The estimate was compared to the previous estimate, to understand changes.
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	• No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products • No potential by products noted in drill logs.
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	• No estimates of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables were done. • No deleterious elements noted in drill logs.
	• *In the case of block model*	• Nominal Drill spacing of 15m x15m in well informed areas led to parent cells of 5mE x 5mN x

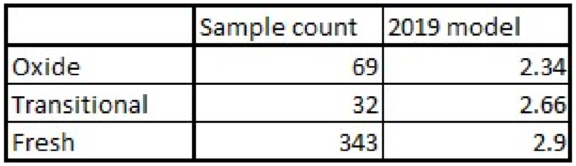
Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	5mRL used. These then allowed to subcell to 0.2mE x 1mN x 1mRL for effective filling of domain wireframes. • Search distances and directions aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations. • No assumptions were made on selective mining units. • No assumptions were made on the correlation between variables. • Lodes are modeled to represent material mineralised by fluid flow through planar structural features. Estimates constrained by lode wireframes • Model validation is a combined review including: • Visual review of blocks values vs composite values, by section and plan. • Visual review of Kriging efficiencies and Slope of regression outputs. • Review of global means by domain vs declustered cut composite means. • Swath plots showing block means vs composite means in space. • Review of Change of Support plots against idealised scenario. • No reconciliation data available.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages estimated on a dry basis only.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Cut-off grade (0.5g/t) determined by KIN's engineering consultants for 2017 DFS based on operating costs. This was reviewed for this Mineral resource estimate and deemed reasonable.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining*	• No mining method assumptions were made for the estimation of this model.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assumptions made.	- Assumptions were made for the pit optimisation used to constrain the Mineral Resource for reporting.



			Unit	1903 Resources
Revenue Assumptions	Gold Price		$/t ore	$2,000
	Revenue		$/g	$64.30
Mining Cost Assumptions	Mining Dilution		%	10.0%
	Mining Recovery		%	90.0%
	Mining Cost		$/bcm	Calculated
Processing Recovery and Cost Assumptions	Recovery	Oxide	%	92.5%
		Trans		95.0%
		Fresh		90.0%
	Processing Cost	Oxide	$/t ore	$14.00
		Trans		$16.50
		Fresh		$20.00
	G & A Cost		$/t ore	$2.06
Geotechnical Assumptions		Oxide	deg	50
		Transitional	deg	60
		Fresh	deg	65
			Unit	
General Assumptions	Throughput		t/yr	1,500,000
	Annual Discounting		%	0%

Metallurgical factors or assumptions	- *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	- No Metallurgical assumptions were made for the estimation of this model. - As noted in the table above, recoveries ranging from 90% in fresh rock to 92.5 in oxide were used for the optimisation which constrains the Mineral Resource estimate. - A full suite of metallurgical test work is currently in progress with the information (drilling and interpretation) derived from this model. - Previous (2017) metallurgical test work indicated recoveries between 90.5% and 95.4 for Helens fresh material.
Environmental factors or assumptions	- *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part*	- No environmental assumptions have been made for the estimation of this model.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>• JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</td><td>• During 2018 a campaign of determining Bulk Densities was undertaken. Water displacement method was used on samples selected by the logging geologist. These measurements are input to the logging software interface and loaded to the Datashed database.
• The mean of these measurements are then assigned to a weathering profile (Oxide, Transition, Fresh rock).

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Sample count</th><th>2019 model</th></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide</td><td>69</td><td>2.34</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transitional</td><td>32</td><td>2.66</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fresh</td><td>343</td><td>2.9</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</td><td>• Previous work considered void spaces and were sealed prior to the wet measurement. For the more recent work, all measurements have been on fresh rock, where vugs and voids are absent.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>• Density has been assigned to differing material: Oxide, Transitional and Fresh.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</td><td>• Classification is based on a combination of drill spacing, geological confidence and estimation quality. The classification is applied to the model on a lode by lode basis.
• Indicated: 15m x 15m x 15m drill spacing with > 50% Kriging Efficiency and > 75% Slope of regression.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Inferred: up to 40m x40m x 40m drill spacing with Positive kriging efficiency and > 50% Slope of regression. Classification discussed with interpreting Geologists to ensure classification represents geological confidence as well as statistical confidence.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data.	All relevant factors effecting classification have been considered.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	The previous model MRE (Helens_1808) was formally reviewed by external consultant Optiro Pty Ltd. The estimate was endorsed by Optiro. No material issues were identified but some minor refinements were recommended. These recommendations have been reviewed, largely accepted by Kin Mining NL and have been implemented for this update.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	The Mineral Resource Estimate is validated both visually and statistically, and the accuracy is reflected in the reporting as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC code
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include	Global estimate for the Helens area

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assumptions made and the procedures used. • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Production Data is not available

Appendix D

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT

Mertondale East Section 3

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

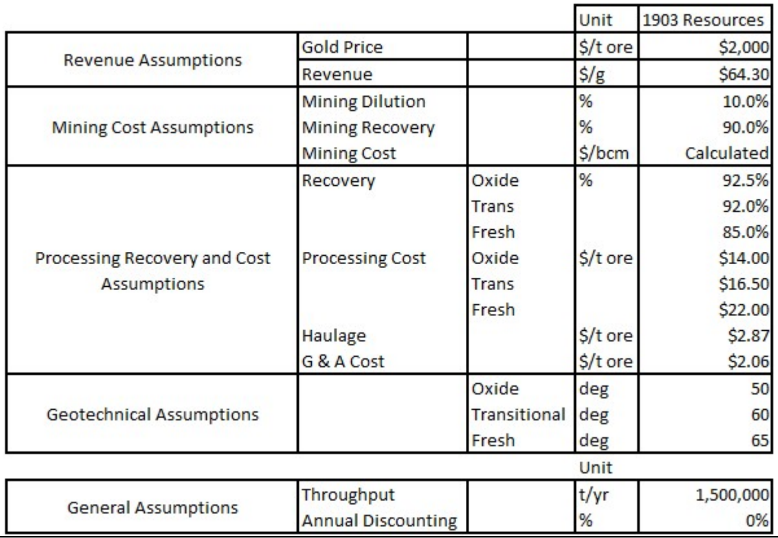
Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is collected in the field on propriety software, which contains inbuilt validation steps. (example overlapping intervals, data duplication). • Data is then uploaded into Maxwells Datashed application by the Database Administrator (DBA). This application includes quality protocols which must be met in order for uploading to occur (examples: data duplication, validation of geological fields) • Returned assay results are loaded electronically in CSV format into Datashed, by either the DBA, or Senior Geologists. This includes a review of QC results. • Finally, the data is reviewed upon upload to Datamine Studio RM before final use. (Examples: DHsurveys present, overlapping intervals, 'From' and 'To's concurrent). • Historic data does not contain sufficient metadata for thorough validation protocols, however compares well with recent QAQC controlled data.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• KIN's geological team have an onsite presence which includes supervision and management of drill programs within each of the Resource areas. • Mr. Jamie Logan conducted a formal site visit during February of 2019 where all steps within the sample collection process were reviewed. Drilling, sample handling, logging and sampling, QAQC and dispatch procedures were validated. • No data quality issues were noted.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Confidence in the interpretation is directly reflected in the classification. Exploration, and mining, in this area has been ongoing for over a century, so confidence in the geology is high. During 2017 and 2018 eight Diamond holes were drilled which further supports this. • Lithological, structural, and grade information were used to determine this interpretation. • Alternate interpretations have been considered, however the current interpretation is considered robust, and conforms to the observed controls. A change from the previous interpretation shows a simplification, but the overall interpretation is consisitent with previous work. • The interpretation is directly based on geological observations, as well as the presence or absence of mineralisation. Domains in the Mertons Reward area represent mineralised fault horizons/zones within the shear host, while in the M34 area the domain represents an area mineralised by fluid flow up and through the shear/porphyry system. A high grading sub-domain was noted in Lode 2 in Mertons Rewards area. This sub-domain was isolated and a soft boundary used.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Continuity is largely constrained within large scale structures (shears/faults) which are in turn constrained within the large north-south trending Mertondale Shear.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Mertondale East MRE includes the Mertons Reward (MR), Mertondale 2 (M2), 3 and 4 (M34)deposits. It strikes for approximately 2,600m, to a depth of 150m The shear zone strikes with an average thickness of 50m, while the individual lodes range from 3m to 20m. The Mineral Resource estimate extends from surface to a maximum depth of 270m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Only Diamond and RC drilling included. • Lodes assigned in Datamine RM and wireframes constructed in Leapfrog Geo. These wireframes re-imported to Datamine RM, and validated. All other work takes place in Datamine RM. Categorical indicator approach used to create the mineralised domain within the Mertondale ‘Three-Four’ area. • Drillholes composited to 1m, which is based on the majority of samples being 1m or below. Comparison of Diamond and RC lengths conducted to support this decision. All lengths retained • Individual lodes assessed for capping, using multiple methods including reviewing population gaps and Coefficient of Variation (CV). Capping effect is not believed to be material, with amount of samples capped in the 1% to 2% range. The caps range from 5g/t to 25g/t, with the main lodes in the MR and M34 capped at 25g/t and 20g/t respectively. • Sub-domaining of Lode 2 within the MR deposit was required due to a mixed high and medium grade population. This was achieved by isolating and area using a string method. • Variography undertaken on lodes with sufficient samples. • Kriging neighborhood analysis (KNA) reviewed in order to determine optimal block sizes and estimation parameters. • Parent cells of 5m x 5m x 5m estimated using Ordinary Kriging. • Search distances and directions aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations.
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• The estimate was compared to the previous estimate, to understand changes.
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	• No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products • No potential by products noted in drill logs.
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	• No estimates of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables were done. • No deleterious elements noted in drill logs.
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• Nominal Drill spacing of 15m x15m in well informed areas led to parent cells of 5mE x 5mN x 5mRL used. These then allowed to subcell to 0.2mE x 1mN x 1mRL for effective filling of domain wireframes. • Search distances and directions aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations.

Criteria	• **JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**

	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*
		• No assumptions were made on selective mining units.
		• No assumptions were made on the correlation between variables.
		• Lodes are modeled to represent material mineralised by fluid flow through planar structural features. Estimates constrained by lode wireframes
		• Model validation is a combined review including:
		    • Visual review of blocks values vs composite values, by section and plan.
		    • Visual review of Kriging efficiencies and Slope of regression outputs.
		    • Review of global means by domain vs declustered cut composite means.
		    • Swath plots showing block means vs composite means in space.
		    • Review of Change of Support plots against idealised scenario.
		• No reliable reconciliation data available.

Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages estimated on a dry basis only.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Cut-off grade (0.5g/t) determined by KIN's engineering consultants for 2017 DFS based on operating costs. This was reviewed for this Mineral resource estimate and deemed reasonable.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• No mining method assumptions were made for the estimation of this model. • Assumption were made for the pit optimisation used to constrain the Mineral Resource for reporting.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>

<table>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Unit</th><th>1903 Resources</th></tr>
<tr><td>Revenue Assumptions</td><td>Gold Price</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Revenue</td><td></td><td>$/g</td><td>$64.30</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Cost Assumptions</td><td>Mining Dilution</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>10.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Recovery</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>90.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Cost</td><td></td><td>$/bcm</td><td>Calculated</td></tr>
<tr><td>Processing Recovery and Cost Assumptions</td><td>Recovery</td><td>Oxide</td><td>%</td><td>92.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td>92.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>85.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Processing Cost</td><td>Oxide</td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$14.00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td>$16.50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>$22.00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Haulage</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2.87</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>G & A Cost</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2.06</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geotechnical Assumptions</td><td></td><td>Oxide</td><td>deg</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Transitional</td><td>deg</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td>deg</td><td>65</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Unit</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>General Assumptions</td><td>Throughput</td><td></td><td>t/yr</td><td>1,500,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Annual Discounting</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</i></td><td><i>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</i></td><td>No Metallurgical assumptions were made for the estimation of this model.
As noted in the table above, processing recoveries, ranging from 85% in fresh material to 92.5% in the oxide material, were used for the optimisation which constrains the Mineral Resource estimate.</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Environmental factors or assumptions</i></td><td><i>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While</i></td><td>No environmental assumptions have been made for the estimation of this model.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>
Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.
</td><td>

During 2017 extensive work was carried out looking at densities. Despite a measurement step being added to Kin regular sampling processes, insufficient samples have been acquired to change the current estimates of densities in the Mertondale East are, therefore the densities for this work have stayed consistent with previous works
Water displacement method was used.
Densities assigned to a weathering profile (Oxide, Transition, Fresh rock).


<table>
<tr><td>Densities</td><td>2018 model</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide</td><td>1.8/2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transitional</td><td>2.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fresh</td><td>2.8</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.
</td><td>
Previous work considered void spaces and were sealed prior to the wet measurement.
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.
</td><td>
Density has been assigned to differing material: Oxide, Transitional and Fresh.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>
The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.
</td><td>

Classification is based on a combination of drill spacing, geological confidence and estimation quality. The classification is applied to the model on a lode by lode basis.

Indicated: 15m x 15m x 15m drill spacing with > 50% Kriging Efficiency and > 75% Slope of regression.
Inferred: up to 40m x40m x 40m drill spacing with Positive kriging efficiency and > 50% Slope of regression.

Classification discussed with interpreting Geologists to ensure classification represents geological confidence as well as statistical confidence.

</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
Whether appropriate account has been
</td><td>
All relevant factors effecting classification have been considered.
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	taken of all relevant factors (i.e relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data. • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audits and reviews have completed on this Mineral Resource estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate is validated both visually and statistically, and the accuracy is reflected in the reporting as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC code
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	• Global estimate for the Mertondale East area
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Production Data is not available

Appendix E
JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT

Kyte Section 3

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

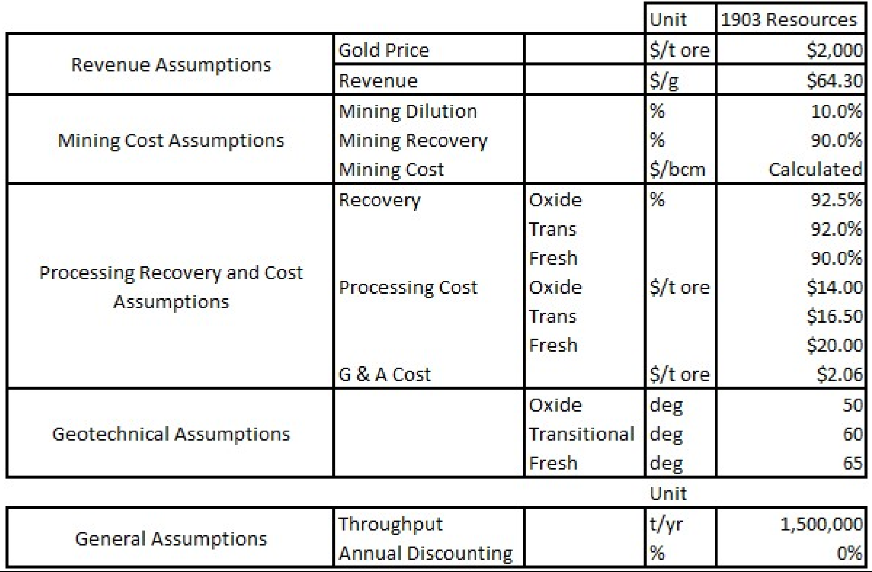
Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is uploaded into Maxwells Datashed application by the Database Administrator (DBA). This application includes quality protocols which must be met in order for uploading to occur (examples: data duplication, validation of geological fields) • Returned assay results are loaded electronically in CSV format into Datashed, by either the DBA, or Senior Geologists. This includes a review of QC results. • Finally, the data is reviewed upon upload to Datamine Studio RM before final use. (Examples: DHsurveys present, overlapping intervals, 'From' and 'To's concurrent). • Historic data does not contain sufficient metadata for thorough validation protocols, however compares well with recent QAQC controlled data.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• KIN's geological team (or previous companies) have an onsite presence which includes supervision and management of drill programs within each of the Resource areas. • Mr. Jamie Logan conducted a formal site visit during July of 2018 and again in February 2019 where all steps within the sample collection process were reviewed. Drilling, sample handling, logging and sampling, QAQC and dispatch procedures were validated. • Mr Glenn Grayson regularly visits site as part of his normal duties. • No data quality issues were noted.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Confidence in the interpretation is directly reflected in the classification. The vast majority of the mineralisation within this model is contained within the supergene zone, and is modelled accordingly. • Alteration, weathering and grade information were used to determine this interpretation. Lithological and structural information lacking due to the predominate use of RC drilling and the strongly weathered host (supergene) • Alternate interpretations have been considered, however the current interpretation is considered robust, and conforms to the observed controls. • The interpretation is largely based on gold grades, as well as its presence and association with the weathering horizons.

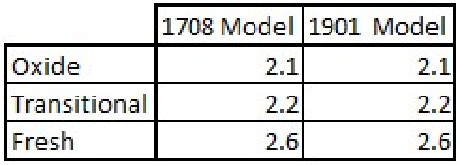
Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	- Continuity is typical of secondary supergene mineralisation. The primary mineralisation is poorly understood, however shares similarities in orientation to mineralisation seen locally at the Lewis and Bruno deposits. .
Dimensions	- *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	- The Kyte MRE covers part of the Bruno-Lewis system. It strikes for approximately 550m, to a depth of 35m, with an average thickness of 12m. The Mineral Resource estimate extends from surface to a maximum depth of 40m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	- *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	- Diamond, RC and Aircore drilling included. - Domain wireframes create in Datamine RM using a Categorical Indicator approach, using Dynamic Anisotropy (DA) with directions derived from weathering surfaces and apparent primary mineralisation orientation. - Drillholes composited to 1m, which is based on the majority of samples being 1m or below. All lengths retained. - Domains assessed for capping, using multiple methods including reviewing population gaps and Coefficient of Variation (CV). Capping effect is not believed to be material. The outer domain has a cap of 10g/t, while the inner domain has a cap of 14g/t. The previously reported MRE had a cap of 15g/t. - Variography undertaken on both domain's as well as the 'waste' material. - Kriging neighborhood analysis (KNA) reviewed in order to determine optimal block sizes and estimation parameters. - Parent cells of 7.5mE x 7.5mN x 2.5mRL estimated using Ordinary Kriging. - Search distances and directions aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations.
	- *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	- The estimate was compared to the previous estimate, to understand changes. - Several internal iterations of this model have been created during the past year, to review sensitivities to the statistical parameters.
	- *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	- No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products - No potential by products noted in drill logs.
	- *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	- No estimates of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables were done. - No deleterious elements noted in drill logs.
	- *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	- Nominal Drill spacing of 10m x7m in well informed areas led to parent cells of 7.5mE x 7.55mN x 2.5mRL used. - Search distances and directions aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

	- *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*
	- *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*
	- *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*
	- *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*
		- No assumptions were made on selective mining units.
		- No assumptions were made on the correlation between variables.
		- Domains are modeled to represent material mineralised by supergene enrichment processes from a inferred primary structure. Estimates constrained by domain wireframes, however a soft boundary was used between the inner and outer mineralised domains.
		- Model validation is a combined review including:
		  - Visual review of blocks values vs composite values, by section and plan.
		  - Visual review of Kriging efficiencies and Slope of regression outputs.
		  - Review of global means by domain vs declustered cut composite means.
		  - Swath plots showing block means vs composite means in space.
		  - Review of Change of Support plots against idealised scenario.
		- No reconciliation data available.

Moisture	- *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	- Tonnages estimated on a dry basis only.
Cut-off parameters	- *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	- Cut-off grade (0.5g/t) determined by KIN's engineering consultants for 2017 DFS based on operating costs. This was reviewed for this MRE and deemed reasonable.
Mining factors or assumptions	- *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	- No mining method assumptions were made for the estimation of this model. - Assumption were made for the pit optimisation used to constrain the Mineral Resource for reporting.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Unit</th><th>1903 Resources</th></tr>
<tr><td>Revenue Assumptions</td><td>Gold Price</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Revenue</td><td></td><td>$/g</td><td>$64.30</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Cost Assumptions</td><td>Mining Dilution</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>10.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Recovery</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>90.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Cost</td><td></td><td>$/bcm</td><td>Calculated</td></tr>
<tr><td>Processing Recovery and Cost Assumptions</td><td>Recovery</td><td>Oxide</td><td>%</td><td>92.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td>92.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>90.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Processing Cost</td><td>Oxide</td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$14.00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td>$16.50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>$20.00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>G & A Cost</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2.06</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geotechnical Assumptions</td><td></td><td>Oxide</td><td>deg</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Transitional</td><td>deg</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td>deg</td><td>65</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Unit</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>General Assumptions</td><td>Throughput</td><td></td><td>t/yr</td><td>1,500,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Annual Discounting</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>***Metallurgical factors or assumptions***</td><td>*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*</td><td>No Metallurgical assumptions were made for the estimation of this model.
As noted in the table above, an overall recovery between 90% and 92.6% , depending on material type, was used for the optimisation which constrains the Mineral Resource estimate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>***Environmental factors or assumptions***</td><td>*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status*</td><td>No environmental assumptions have been made for the estimation of this model.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>• JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</td><td>• During 2017 a campaign of determining Bulk Densities was undertaken for use in the 2017 DFS. These values were maintained in this model due to no new drilling being undertaken in this area since.
<table><tr><th></th><th>1708 Model</th><th>1901 Model</th></tr><tr><td>Oxide</td><td>2.1</td><td>2.1</td></tr><tr><td>Transitional</td><td>2.2</td><td>2.2</td></tr><tr><td>Fresh</td><td>2.6</td><td>2.6</td></tr></table>• The mean of these measurements are then assigned to a weathering profile (Oxide, Transition, Fresh rock).</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</td><td>• Previous work considered void spaces and were sealed prior to the wet measurement.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>• Density has been assigned to differing materials: Oxide, Transitional and Fresh.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</td><td>• Classification is based on a combination of drill spacing, geological confidence and estimation quality. The classification is applied to the model on a domain by domain basis.
  • Indicated: 15m x 15m x 15m drill spacing with > 50% Kriging Efficiency and > 75% Slope of regression.
  • Inferred: up to 40m x40m x 40m drill spacing with Positive kriging efficiency and > 50% Slope of regression.
• Classification discussed with interpreting Geologists to ensure classification represents geological confidence as well as statistical confidence.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data.</td><td>• All relevant factors effecting classification have been considered.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	A previous internal iteration of the Kyte MRE (1810) was formally reviewed by external consultant Optiro Pty Ltd. The estimate was endorsed by Optiro. No material issues were identified but some minor refinements were recommended. These recommendations have been reviewed, largely accepted by Kin Mining NL and have been implemented for this update.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	The Mineral Resource Estimate is validated both visually and statistically, and the accuracy is reflected in the reporting as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC code
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	Global estimate for the Kyte area
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	Production Data is not available

Appendix F

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT

MERTONDALE PROJECT

Mertondale 5, Tonto

Mertons Reward and Mertondale 3 4 removed

Mining and Processing assumptions adjusted to reflect this update.

SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	All sample data, subject of this report and used for resource estimation work, is obtained from various drilling programs carried at Mertondale out since 1981. Data was obtained predominantly from Reverse Circulation (‘RC’) drilling, and to a lesser extent, diamond core (‘Diamond’ or ‘DD’) drilling and Air Core (‘Aircore’ or ‘AC’) drilling. Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the exploration data prior to 2014 include: Nickelore NL (“Nickelore”) 1981-1982; Hunter Resources Ltd (“Hunter”) 1984-1988; Harbour Lights Mining Ltd (a joint owned company of Ashton Gold WA Ltd and Carr Boyd Minerals Pty Ltd - “HLML”) 1988-1993; Mining Project Investors Pty Ltd (“MPI”) 1993-1996; Sons of Gwalia Ltd (“SOG”) 1996-2004; Navigator Resources Ltd (“Navigator”) 2004-2014. Kin Mining Ltd (“KIN”) acquired the Mertondale Project in 2014. **HISTORIC SAMPLING (1981-2014)** Drill samples were generally obtained from 1m downhole intervals and riffle split to obtain a 3-4kg representative sub-sample, which were submitted to a number of commercial laboratories for a variety of sample preparations methods, including oven drying (90-110°C), crushing (-2mm to -6mm), pulverizing (-75µm to -105µm), and generally riffle split to obtain a 30, 40 or 50 gram catchweight for gold analysis, predominantly by Fire Assay fusion, with AAS finish. On occasions, initial assaying have been carried out using Aqua Regia digest and AAS/ICP finish, with anomalous samples re-assayed by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. <u>Diamond Drilling</u> Half core (or quarter core) sample intervals varied from 0.15 to 1.46m, but were predominantly taken over 1m intervals, or at geological contacts, whichever was least. The remaining core was retained in marked core trays and stored in a secure yard for future reference. The only known available drill core from these programs and stored at KIN’s Leonora Exploration Yard, are those drilled by Navigator. <u>RC Drilling</u> The vast majority of Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were collected over 1m downhole intervals from beneath a cyclone and then riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). After splitting, 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and the 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site in marked plastic bags, for future reference. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split sub-samples being retained at the drill site. If the composite sample assays returned anomalous results, the single metre sub-samples for the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for analysis.

Criteria	Commentary
	Navigator obtained sub-samples from wet samples using the spear method. Data relating to historical wet samples is not available, however the number of wet samples involved is considered to be relatively low, and not material. There are no sample rejects available from RC drilling prior to 2014. Most drill sites have been rehabilitated and the sample bags removed and destroyed. Aircore Drilling The procedures for sampling of Aircore drilling is generally the same as for RC drilling, although in earlier (pre-2004) programs, the majority of the 1m samples were mostly stored directly on the ground prior to sampling with a scoop. Assay results from these samples are not used for resource estimation work, however they do sometimes provide a guide in interpreting geology and mineralisation continuity. When drilling under dry conditions, Aircore samples should be of a comparable quality to RC samples, when implementing same sampling techniques. Aircore sample assay results were only used for resource estimation work if the 1m sub-samples were obtained by riffle splitting of the primary sample, prior to placing on the ground. There are no sample rejects available from AC drilling prior to 2014. Most drill sites have been rehabilitated and the sample bags removed and destroyed. RAB Drilling Sample returns from Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling are collected from the annulus between the open hole and drill rods, using a stuffing box and cyclone. Samples are usually collected at 1 metre intervals and placed on the ground with 3-4kg sub-samples collected using a scoop or spear. Up-hole contamination of the sample is commonplace, therefore this type of drilling and sampling is regarded as reconnaissance in nature and the samples indicative of geology and mineralisation. The qualities of samples are not appropriate for resource estimation work and are only sometimes used as a guide for interpreting geology and mineralisation. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** Diamond drilling Diamond drill core (HQ3) samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, and then in quarters, using a powered diamond core saw blade centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Half core (or quarter core) sample intervals varied from 0.3 to 1.11m, but were predominantly taken over 1m intervals, or at geological contacts, whichever was least. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and securely stored in KIN's yard in Leonora for future reference. RC drilling During drilling, sample return is passed through a cyclone and stored in a sample collection box. At the end of each metre, the cyclone underflow is closed off, the underside of the sample box is opened and the sample passed down through a riffle splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and averaged 3-4kg. Sample reject from the riffle splitter were retained and stored in marked plastic bags, and located near to each drillhole collar. All drilling, sample collection and sampling handling procedures were conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel to today's industry standards. QA/QC procedures were implemented during each drilling program to industry standards. Analysis Once received at the assay laboratory, diamond core and RC samples were oven dried (105-110°C), crushed (-6mm and -2mm), pulverised (P85% -75µm) and split to obtain a representative 50 gram sample catchweight for gold only analysis using Fire Assay fusion with AAS finish.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>

COMMENT

For some earlier (pre-2004) drilling programs, RC and Aircore samples were obtained at 1.5 or 3 metre downhole intervals and a substantial portion of the historical MPI holes were composite sampled over 2-4m intervals.

For resource estimation work, Diamond, RC and some Aircore drilling data was used where appropriate. RAB drilling data was not used for resource estimation but was sometimes used as an interpretative guide only. A proportion of the 1.5m sample intervals, particularly for Mertons Reward, were used in the resource estimation, only where the sampling methods are appropriate, and where they sit within the mineralisation interpretations.

</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Drilling techniques</i></td><td>

Numerous programs comprising various types of drilling have been conducted by several companies since 1981. The Mertondale database encompasses the various deposits and prospects within the Mertondale Project area, and consists of 6,974 drillholes for a total of 345,635 metres, viz:

<table>
<tr><th>Hole Type</th><th>Drill holes</th><th>Metres (m)</th><th>%(m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>DD</td><td>192</td><td>27,129</td><td>7.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>RC</td><td>1,244</td><td>125,874</td><td>36.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>AC</td><td>1,343</td><td>83,508</td><td>24.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>RAB</td><td>4,195</td><td>109,124</td><td>31.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>6,974</td><td>345,635</td><td>100%</td></tr>
</table>

HISTORIC DRILLING (1981-2014)

<u>Diamond Drilling</u>

Diamond drilling was carried out using industry standard 'Q' wireline techniques, with the core retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in core trays. Core sizes include NQ/NQ3 (Ø 45-48mm), HQ/HQ3 (Ø 61-64mm), minimal NDBGM (Ø 50-51mm) and some PQ/PQ3 (Ø 83-85mm). At the end of each core run, the driller placed core blocks in the tray, marked with hole number and depth. Core recovery was usually measured for each core run and recorded onto the geologist's drill logs.

<u>RC Drilling</u>

RC drilling used conventional reverse circulation drilling techniques, utilising a cross-over sub, until the late 1980s, when the majority of drilling companies started changing over to using face-sampling hammers with bit shrouds. Drill bit sizes typically ranged between 110-140mm. Samples obtained from conventional RC drilling techniques with cross-over subs often suffered from down hole contamination (e.g. smearing of grades), especially beneath the water table. Samples obtained from RC drilling techniques using the face sampling hammer suffered less from down hole contamination and were more likely to be kept dry beneath the water table, particularly if auxiliary and booster air compressors were used. These samples are considered to be more reliable and representative.

<u>Aircore Drilling</u>

Aircore drilling is a form of RC drilling, but generally utilizing smaller rigs and smaller air compressors, compared to standard RC drill rigs of the times. Aircore bits are hollow in the centre, with the kerf comprising cutting blades or 'wings' with tungsten-carbide inserts. Drill bit diameters usually range between 75-110mm.

The vast majority of Aircore drilling (98%) was conducted by Navigator utilising suitable rigs with appropriate compressors (eg 250psi/600cfm). Aircore holes were drilled mostly into the weathered regolith using 'blade' or 'wing' bits, until the bit was unable to penetrate further

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary

('blade refusal'), often near to the fresh rock interface. Hammer bits were used only when it was deemed necessary to penetrate harder rock types. Holes were typically no deeper than 60 metres.

RAB Drilling

RAB drilling is carried out using small air compressors (eg 250psi/600cfm) and drill rods fitted with a percussion hammer or blade bit, with the sample return collected at the drillhole collar using a stuffing box and cyclone collection techniques. Drillhole sizes generally range between 75-110mm.

KIN MINING (2014-2017)

Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling was carried out by contractor Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd ("Orbit Drilling") with a truck-mounted Hydco 1200H drill rig, using industry standard 'Q' wireline techniques. Drill core is retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in plastic core trays and each core run depth recorded onto core marker blocks and placed at the end of each run in the tray.

Drillhole deviation was measured at regular downhole intervals, typically at 10m from surface, thence every 30m to bottom of hole, using electronic multi-shot downhole survey tools (e.g. Reflex EZ-TRAC, Camteq Proshot), or in some instances a separate independent program of downhole deviation surveying was carried out to validate previous surveys, utilizing an electronic continuous logging survey tool (AusLog A698 deviation tool).

Core orientation was obtained for each core run where possible, using electronic core orientation tools (e.g. Reflex EZ-ORI) and the 'bottom of core' marked accordingly.

RC Drilling

RC drilling was carried out by Orbit Drilling's truck-mounted Hydco 350RC drill rigs with 350psi/1250cfm air compressor, with auxiliary and booster air compressors (when required). Drilling utilised mostly downhole face-sampling hammer bits (Ø 140mm), with occasional use of blade bits for highly oxidized and soft formations. The majority of drilling retrieved dry samples, with the occasional use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors beneath the water table, to maintain dry sample return as much as possible.

Drillhole deviations were surveyed downhole, during drilling operations, using an electronic multi-shot downhole tool (e.g. Reflex EZ-TRAC). In some instances, drillholes were surveyed later in open hole. Where stopes and cavities were encountered, surveying was completed within the steel rods to obtain dip only readings. In the later drilling programs, downhole surveying was carried out inside a non-magnetic stainless steel (s/s) rod, located above the hammer. Providing the tool was located in the middle of the stainless steel rod, azimuth and dip readings were successfully recorded. A separate independent program of downhole deviation surveying was carried out to validate previous surveys, utilizing an electronic continuous logging survey tool (AusLog A698 deviation tool).

The following tables summarise drilling totals for the entire Mertondale Project area, for DD, RC and AC only (i.e. excluding open-hole drilling such as RAB):

Mertondale Project – Historical Drilling Summary (Pre-2014)

Hole Type	Holes	Metres
DD	188	26,666
RC	1,131	112,215
AC	1,343	83,508
Total	2,662	222,389

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<p>Mertondale Project – Drilling Summary – KIN (2014-2017)</p>
<table>
<tr><th>Hole Type</th><th>Holes</th><th>Metres</th></tr>
<tr><td>DD</td><td>4</td><td>463</td></tr>
<tr><td>RC</td><td>113</td><td>13,659</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>117</td><td>14,122</td></tr>
</table>
<p>KIN’s assay data represents 11% of all RC assays and 6% of all DD/RC/AC assays for the entire Mertondale Project database.</p>
<p>COMMENT</p>
<p>The drilling database supplied includes depths of some RC precollars for diamond drillholes, but is incomplete. Historical reports indicate that drill core sizes were predominantly HQ/HQ3 or NQ/NQ3, with minimal PQ/PQ3, however database details are incomplete. Most historical reports recorded core recoveries, although these details are not included in the database. Review of some historical reports indicate that core recoveries were generally good, although recoveries were typically less in highly fractured zones and some highly weathered mineralised zones in the transition and oxide zones, however this information is not recorded in the supplied database.</p>
<p>RC drilling is the dominant drill type at all sites. RC drilling information is generally described in varying detail in historical reports to the DMP, including drilling companies used and drilling rig types, however it’s not all recorded in the database supplied. Review of the historical reports indicates that reputable drilling companies were typically contracted and the equipment supplied was of an acceptable standard for those times. During the 1990s, and 2000s, suitable large drill rigs with on-board compressors were probably complimented with auxiliary and booster air compressors for drilling to greater depths and/or when groundwater was encountered. KIN’s drilling was conducted with modern rigs equipped with auxiliary and booster compressors and face sampling hammers with bit diameters typically 140mm.</p>
<p>When drilling under dry conditions, Aircore samples should be of a comparable quality to RC samples, when implementing same sampling techniques. Aircore drilling data was only used in resource estimation work, where the in-field and laboratory sampling methodologies was considered appropriate and limited to a number of selected Navigator drillholes.</p>
</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Drill sample recovery</i></td><td>
<p>HISTORIC DRILLING (1981-2014)</p>
<p><u>Diamond drilling</u></p>
<p>Core recovery has been recorded in most drill logs for most of the diamond drilling programs since 1981, but is not recorded in the supplied database. A review of some historical reports indicates that generally core recovery was good with lesser recoveries recorded in zones of broken ground and/or areas of mineralisation. Overall recoveries are considered acceptable for resource estimation.</p>
<p><u>RC drilling</u></p>
<p>There is limited information recorded for sample recoveries for historical RC and Aircore drilling. However there has been an improvement in sample recoveries and reliability following the introduction of face sampling hammers and improved drilling technologies and equipment, since the mid-1980s.</p>
<p>KIN MINING (2014-2017)</p>
<p><u>Diamond Drilling</u></p>
<p>Core recovery was recorded for each run by measuring total length of core retrieved against the downhole interval actually drilled.</p>
<p>Diamond core recoveries were recorded in the database, and averaged 100%. Independent field reviews by the Competent Persons (SC and GP) in 2017 of the diamond drilling rig in operation</p>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary
	and core integrity at the drill sites, demonstrated that diamond drill core recoveries were being maximised by the driller, and that core recoveries were consistently > 95%, even when difficult ground conditions were being encountered. RC drilling Integrity of each one metre RC sample is preserved as best as possible. At the end of each 1 metre downhole interval, the driller stops advancing the rods, retracts from the bottom of hole, and waits for the sample to clear from the bottom of the hole through to the sample collector box fitted beneath the cyclone. The sample is then released from the sample collector box and passed through the 3-tiered riffle splitter fitted beneath the sample box. Sample reject is collected in plastic bags, and a 3-4kg sub-sample is collected in pre-marked calico bags for analysis. Once the samples have been collected, the cyclone, sample collector box and riffle splitter are flushed with compressed air, and the riffle splitter cleaned by the off-sider using a compressed air hose, and if necessary a scraper. This process is maintained throughout the entire drilling program to maximise drill sample recovery and to maintain a highly representative level of the material being drilled. RC drill sample recoveries are not recorded in the supplied database, however a review by the Competent Person (GP) in May 2017 of RC drill samples stored in the field, and observations of the two RC drilling rigs in operation, suggests that RC sample recoveries were mostly consistent and very good, with the samples themselves being reliable and representative of the material being drilled. **COMMENT** Due to the lack of detailed information in the database regarding historic (pre-2014) Aircore and RC drilling, no quantitative or semi-quantitative impression of sample recovery or sample quality is available. It's assumed to be satisfactory given that several deposits were mined in the past, by open pit methods, in the Mertondale area (i.e. Mertondale 2, Mertondale 3-4 and Mertondale 5), where the open pits were mined to their original design limits, based on the historical drill data. This suggests that the amount of metal recovered was probably not grossly different from pre-mining drill data based expectations. During Navigators drill programs wet samples were spear sampled instead of riffle split. This is regarded as poor sampling procedure and these samples are regarded as unreliable however the total number of wet samples is considered to be very low. No indication of sample bias is evident nor has it been established. That is, no relationship has been observed to exist between sample recovery and grade. The amount of Aircore drilling data used in the Mertondale resource estimation process is minimal and regarded as not material.
Logging	**HISTORIC DRILLING (1981-2014)** The logging data coded in the database uses at least four different lithological code systems, a legacy of numerous past operators (Hunter, MPI, SOG and Navigator). Correlation between codes is difficult to establish, however it can be achieved with effort. Based on historical reports, drill hole logging procedures appear consistent with normal industry practices of the time. Navigator's procedure for logging of diamond core included firstly marking of the bottom of the core (for successful core orientations), core recovery, fractures per metre and RQD, lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features, and then marked up for cutting and sampling. Several diamond drillholes were completed for geotechnical purposes and were independently logged for structural data by geotechnical consultants. All diamond drill core has been photographed, and currently stored at KIN's yard in Leonora. Navigator RC and Aircore logging was entered on a metre by metre basis, recording lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering and other features. The information was entered directly into hand held digital data loggers and transferred directly to the database, after validation, to minimize data entry errors.

Criteria	Commentary
	The entire length of all drillholes is logged in full from surface to bottom of hole. Logging is qualitative on visual recordings of lithology, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Logging of mineralogy, mineralisation and veining is quantitative. Drill core photographs are only available for Navigator's diamond drillholes. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** KIN's logging of drill samples was carried out in the field (RC drilling) or at the Leonora Yard (diamond core) and entered onto a portable computer, on a metre by metre basis for RC, and by sample intervals and/or geological contacts for diamond core. Data recorded included lithology, alteration, structure, texture, mineralisation, sulphide content, weathering and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded in the drill logs in the field. KIN geological personnel retrieved the core trays from the drill rig site and relocated them to KIN's yard in Leonora at the end of each day. Drill core was photographed in the field or at the Leonora yard, prior to cutting using a diamond core saw to obtain quarter core samples for analysis. All information collected was entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, and transferred to the database to be validated. **COMMENT** KIN has attempted to validate historical logging data and to standardize the logging code system by incorporating the SOG and Navigator logging codes into one. This is an ongoing process and is not yet completed. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes identification and percentages of mineralogy, sulphides, mineralisation, veining, and in addition, logging of diamond drilling included geotechnical data, RQD and core recoveries. For the majority of historical drilling (pre-2004), and all of the more recent drilling, the entire length of drillholes have been logged from surface to 'end of hole'. Diamond core logging is typically logged in more detail compared to RC and Aircore drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	**HISTORIC DRILLING (1981-2014)** Historical reports for drilling programs prior to 2004, are not always complete in the description of sub-sampling techniques, sample preparation and quality control protocols. <u>Diamond drilling</u> Diamond drill core (NQ/NQ3, HQ/HQ3 or PQ/PQ3) samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, and occasionally in quarters for the larger (HQ/HQ3 or PQ/PQ3) diameter holes, using a powered diamond core saw blade centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Half core (or quarter core) sample intervals varied from 0.15 to 1.46m, but were predominantly taken over 1m intervals, or at geological contacts, whichever was least. The remaining half (quarter) core was retained in core trays. Where historical reports do not describe the sampling protocol for sampling of drill core, it is assumed that drill core was sampled as described above. <u>RC drilling</u> Prior to 1996, limited historical information indicates most RC sampling was conducted by collecting 1m samples from beneath a cyclone and passing through a riffle splitter to obtain a 3-4kg sub-sample for analysis. RC sampling procedures are believed to be consistent with the

Criteria	Commentary
	normal industry practices at the time. The vast majority of samples were dry and riffle split, however spear or tube sampling techniques were used for wet samples. Samples obtained from conventional RC drilling techniques with cross-over subs often suffered from down hole contamination, especially beneath the water table. Samples obtained from RC drilling techniques using the face sampling hammer suffered less from down hole contamination and were more likely to be kept dry beneath the water table, particularly if auxiliary and booster air compressors were used. These samples are considered to be representative. The vast majority of Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were collected at 1m downhole intervals from beneath a cyclone and then riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). After splitting, 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and the 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site in marked plastic bags, for future reference. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear/tube (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split sub-samples being retained at the drill site. If the composite sample assays returned anomalous results, the single metre sub-samples for the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for analysis. Navigator obtained sub-samples from wet samples using the spear or tube method. Data relating to historical wet samples is not available, however the number of wet samples involved is considered to be relatively low, and not material. There are no sample rejects available from RC drilling prior to 2014. Most drill sites have been rehabilitated and the sample bags removed and destroyed. Navigator included standards and blanks within each drill sample batch, at a ratio of 1 for every 20 samples, with the number of standards being inserted at a ratio of 1 for every 50 samples. Since 2009, Navigator adopted a stricter sampling regime with the additional submission of field split duplicate samples at a rate of 1 for every 50 primary samples. Aircore drilling The procedures for sampling of Aircore drilling is generally the same as for RC drilling, although in earlier (pre-2004) programs, the majority of the 1m samples were mostly stored directly on the ground prior to sampling with a scoop. Navigator included standards and blanks within each drill sample batch, at a ratio of 1 for every 20 samples, with the number of standards being inserted at a ratio of 1 for every 50 samples. Since 2009, Navigator adopted a stricter sampling regime with the submission of field split duplicate samples at a rate of 1 for every 50 primary samples. A variety of laboratories were used for analysis. Prior to 2009, duplicate samples were not routinely collected and submitted from RC and Aircore drilling to the same laboratory consequently overall sampling and assay precision levels can’t be quantified for that period. While QC protocols were not always comprehensive, the results indicate that assay results from Navigators exploration programs were reliable. Results from pre-Navigator operators are regarded as consistent with normal industry practices of the time. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** Diamond drilling Diamond drill core samples (HQ3) collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half and quarters, using a powered diamond core saw blade centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.3 to 1.11m, but were predominantly taken over 1m intervals, or at geological contacts, whichever was least. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and stored in KIN’s yard for future reference. At the time of resource estimation, assays had not yet been received for KIN’s diamond core samples.

Criteria	Commentary
	<u>RC drilling</u> All RC sub-samples were collected over 1 metre downhole intervals and retained in pre-marked calico bags, after passing through a cyclone and riffle splitter configuration. The majority of RC sub-samples consistently averaged 3-4kg. Sample reject from the riffle splitter were retained and stored in plastic bags, and located near each drillhole site. When drilling beneath the water table, the majority of sample returns were kept dry by the use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors. Very few wet samples were collected through the riffle splitter, and the small number is not considered material. Field duplicates were taken at regular intervals at a ratio of 1:50 and assay results indicate that there is reasonable analytical repeatability, considering the presence of nuggety gold. **COMMENT** All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel are to standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of the material being drilled. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice. Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation, and is an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Numerous assay laboratories and various sample preparation and assay techniques have been used since 1981. Historical reporting and descriptions of laboratory sample preparation, assaying procedures, and quality control protocols for the samples from the various drilling programs are variable in their descriptions and completeness. **HISTORIC DRILLING (1981-2014)** For assay data obtained prior to 1996, the incomplete nature of the data results could not be accurately quantified in terms of the data derived from the combinations of various laboratories and analytical methodologies. Since 1996, the majority of samples submitted to the various laboratories were typically prepared for analysis firstly by oven drying, crushing and pulverizing to a nominal 85% passing 75µm. In the initial exploration stages, Aqua Regia digest with AAS/ICP finish, was generally used as a first pass detection method, with follow up analysis by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. This was a common practice at the time. Mineralised intervals were subsequently Fire Assayed (using 30, 40 or 50 gram catchweights) with AAS/ICP finish. Approximately 15-20% of the sampled Aircore holes may have been subject to Aqua Regia digest methods only, however Aircore samples were obtained predominantly within the oxide profile, where aqua regia results are not expected to be significantly different to results from fire assay methods. In 1989, Hunter tabulated significant RC oxide zone intercepts from Merton's Reward and Mertondale 3-4, and recorded average grades for both Aqua Regia (AR) and Fire Assay (FA), confirming that there was no significant bias between AR/AAS and FA techniques. Length weighted grades were almost identical for 800m of aggregate intercepts suggesting very low risk of bias associated with the portion of utilised Aqua Regia results. Hunter also carried out a comparison of 18 assays results in 1985, between standard fire assay and screen fire assay results from five RC holes. There was a reasonably good correlation between assays for the two methods for values < 5ppm Au, considering the presence of nuggety gold. During 2004-2014, Navigator utilised six different commercial laboratories during their drilling programs, however Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories conducted the majority of assaying for diamond, RC and Aircore samples using Fire Assay fusion on 40 gram catchweights and AAS/ICP finish. Navigator regularly included, Certified Reference Material (CRM) standards and blanks with their sample batch submissions to the laboratories at average ratio of 1 in every 20 samples. Sample

Criteria	Commentary
	assay repeatability, and blank and CRM standards assay results are within acceptable limits. Since 2009, Navigator adopted a stricter sampling regime with the submission of field split duplicate samples at a rate of 1 for every 50 primary samples. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** Sample analysis was conducted by SGS Australia Pty Ltd's ("SGS") Kalgoorlie and Perth laboratories. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (-6mm), pulverising (P85% -75µm) and riffle split to obtain a 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish (SGS Lab Code FAA505). KIN regularly insert blanks, field duplicate and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:20. This allows for at least one blank and one CRM standard to be included in each of the laboratory's fire assay batch of 50 samples. Field duplicate sample assay repeatability, blank standards and CRM standards assay results are within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. SGS include blanks and CRMS as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are within acceptable limits. **COMMENT** The nature and quality of the historical assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered to be satisfactory and appropriate for use in mineral resource estimations. Fire Assay fusion or Aqua Regia digestion techniques were conducted on diamond, RC and Aircore samples, with AAS or ICP finish. Fire Assay fusion is considered to be a total extraction technique. The majority of assay data used for the mineral resource estimations were obtained by the Fire Assay technique with AAS or ICP finish. AAS and ICP methods of detection are both considered to be suitable and appropriate methods of detection. Aqua Regia is considered a partial extraction technique, where gold encapsulated in refractory sulphides or some silicate minerals may not be fully dissolved, resulting in partial reporting of gold content. No other analysis techniques have been used to determine gold assays. KIN's ongoing QA/QC monitoring program identified one particular CRM that was returning spurious results. Further analysis demonstrated that the standard was compromised and subsequently removed and destroyed. A replacement CRM of similar grade was substituted into the QA/QC program.
Verification of sampling *and assaying*	Verification of sampling and assaying techniques and results prior to 2004 has limitations due to the legacy of the involvement of various companies, personnel, drilling equipment, sampling protocols and analytical techniques at different laboratories, over a twenty year period. During 2009, a selection of significant intersections had been verified by Navigator's company geologists and an independent consultant McDonald Speijers ("MS"). MS were able to validate 92% of the assay records in 50 randomly selected check holes, and only 6 assay discrepancies were detected (< 0.2%), only 2 of those were considered significant. MS concluded that the very small proportion of discrepancies indicated that the assay database was probably reliable at that time. Since 2014, significant drill intersections have been verified by KIN's company geologists during the course of the drilling programs. During 2017, Carras Mining Pty Ltd ("CM") carried out an independent data verification. 8,991 assay records for KIN's 2014-2017 drilling programs were verified by comparing laboratory assay reports against the database. 3 errors were found, which are not considered material and which represents less than 0.01% of all database records verified for KIN's 2014-2017 drilling programs.

Criteria	Commentary
	COMMENT There is always a risk with legacy data that sampling or assaying biases may exist between results from different drilling programs due to differing sampling protocols, different laboratories and different analytical techniques. Repeated examinations of historic reports on phases of diamond, RC and Aircore drilling have been conducted from time to time. Assay results from KIN's recent drilling are consistent with surrounding information and as a result the information obtained from the various diamond, RC and Aircore drilling programs (where sampling protocols are appropriate) have been accepted. Recent (2014-2017) RC and diamond drilling by KIN included some twinning of historical drillholes in several locations predominantly within the Mertondale 3-4 resource area. There is no material difference observed between historical drilling information and the KIN drilling information. In the areas that were not drilled with twin holes, the drill density is considered sufficiently close enough to enable comparison with surrounding historic information, and there is no material difference of a negative nature between historical drilling information and the KIN drilling information. KIN's diamond holes were drilled for metallurgical and geotechnical test work, and assay results received to date for these holes also show good correlation with nearby historical results. Where sampling protocols are appropriate, diamond, RC and Aircore samples, are of equal importance in the resource estimation process. There has been no adjustments or calibrations made to the assay data recorded in the supplied database.
Location of data points	**HISTORIC DATA (1981-2014)** A local survey grid was originally established in 1981 at Mertons Reward, and subsequently extended by Hunter during 1985-1988. During the 1990s, SOG identified a small angular error in the base line, which resulted in substantial errors, particularly in the northern portion of the project. Surface survey data were transformed firstly to AMG and subsequently to MGA (GDA94 zone51). This resulted in different grid transformations being applied in the northern and southern parts of the Mertondale area. Navigator recognised errors in the collar co-ordinates resulting from these transformations and as a result, a significant number of holes were resurveyed and a new MGA grid transformation generated. This exercise largely appeared to eliminate the offset. Historical collars have been validated against the original local grid co-ordinates and independently transformed to MGA co-ordinates and checked against the database. Navigator's MGA co-ordinates were checked against the surveyor's reports. Where variations in the MGA co-ordinate system were detected, Navigator's geologists deemed the errors were not large enough to have a material impact on the resource estimation work in 2009. All survey work carried out by Navigator was conducted in GDA94 Zone 51 using differential GPS equipment and a network of survey controls. Almost all the diamond and at least 80% of Navigator's RC holes were downhole surveyed. Pre-Navigator, single shot survey cameras were used, with typical survey intervals of 30-40 metres. There were some variation between magnetic and grid azimuths noted (up to 2°) for pre-Navigator drillholes, however the variations are small enough to be within acceptable limits. Aircore holes and the majority of pre-Navigator RC holes were not surveyed down hole, as was the general practice of the day. Navigator carried out down hole survey using a single shot or multi-shot survey camera. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** KIN's drill hole collars were located and recorded in the field by a contract surveyor using RTK-DGPS (with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ±50mm). Location data was collected in the

Criteria	Commentary
	GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system. During this program the surveyor also located one historic Navigator diamond and 13 RC drillhole collars using the database collar positions. The collar positions were verified using RTK-DGPS within 1 metre. Downhole surveying during KIN's drilling programs was predominantly carried out by the drilling contractor. KIN recognised that some of the downhole survey data appeared to be spurious, and commissioned an independent downhole surveying program by a survey contractor (BHGS, Perth) to check several drillholes at Mertons Reward, Mertondale 3-4 and Tonto. The check survey found occasional erroneous results with the initial surveys. This can be explained by the fact that when the drilling company's survey tool is run inside the drill rods, the tool's sensors need to be located exactly in the middle of the bottom s/s RC rod to obtain accurate readings. Check readings by KIN personnel at different locations within the s/s rod found that variation in azimuth can be measured up to 2°, within 1 metre from the centre of the rod, and up to 10° further away from the centre. The positioning of the tool by the drilling contractor is assumed to be within 1 metre of the centre of the s/s rod for the majority of the drilling program. Therefore, given the nature of the mineralisation and the shift in apparent position of up to 5 metres (for 2° variation) along 'strike' for open pit depths (<140 metres), the occasional errors are not considered material for this resource estimation work. In addition, if the downhole survey tool is located within 15 metres of the surface, there is risk of influence of the drill rig affecting the azimuth readings. This was observed for the survey readings, which include total magnetic intensity (TMI) measurements, where TMI is spurious for readings taken at downhole depths less than 20 metres. These spurious readings are included in the database, but are not used. One RC hole at Mertons Reward (MT17RC037) was found to have an elevation error of approximately 8 metres at the end of hole (204 metres depth), which appears to be related to an incorrect inclination setup of the rig's drilling angle at commencement of drilling. KIN supplied one digital terrain models (DTM) of the topography constructed from drill hole collar data, and the second from a recent aerial orthophotogrammetry survey. The two DTM surfaces correlate sufficiently close and within acceptable limits for horizontal and vertical control, and appropriate for resource estimations. **COMMENT** The accuracy of the drill hole collar and downhole data are located with sufficient accuracy for use in resource estimation work. Some historical Navigator drillhole collar positions at Mertons Reward, Mertondale 3-4 and Tonto have recently been independently located and verified in the field, and checked against the database. Considering the history of grid transformations and various problems recorded in the surviving documentation there might be some residual risk of error in the MGA co-ordinates for old drillholes, particularly in the northern area, however this is not considered to be material for the resource estimations, subject of this report. Much of the historical drilling data was recorded relative to magnetic north. Variation in magnetic declination for the Mertondale Project area is calculated at +0.823° East (1985) to +1.301° East (2017), with a maximum variation of +1.575° in 2005. The difference between true north and magnetic north, and the annual variation in magnetic declination since 1985 is not significant, therefore magnetic north measurements have been used, where true north data is unavailable, for all survey data used in resource estimation processes.
Data spacing and distribution	Drill hole spacing patterns vary considerably throughout the Project area, and is deposit specific, depending on the nature and style of mineralisation being tested. The following table summarises the general range of drilling grid spacings and drill hole spacings for each of the resource areas.

Resource	Drill Grid Spacing	Drillhole Spacing

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Areas</th><th>from (m)</th><th>to (m)</th><th>from (m)</th><th>to (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mertons Reward</td><td>20</td><td>25</td><td>12.5</td><td>25</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale 2</td><td>25</td><td>25</td><td>25</td><td>25</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale 3-4</td><td>12.5</td><td>25</td><td>12.5</td><td>25</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale 5</td><td>12.5</td><td>25</td><td>12.5</td><td>25</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tonto</td><td>20</td><td>25</td><td>10</td><td>20</td></tr>
</table>
<p>Mineralised areas have typically been drilled at hole spacings of 10-25 metres and 12.5-25 metre drill grid spacings. The majority of the holes were drilled at an average dip of -60°, and orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation.</p>
<p>Drill hole and sample interval spacing is sufficient to establish an acceptable degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for mineral resource estimations and classifications applied.</p>
<p>There has been no sample compositing, other than a few historical compositing of field samples for some Aircore and RC samples to 1.5m, 2m and few 4m intervals. The vast majority of primary assay intervals are 1 metre intervals for RC and Aircore samples, and predominantly 1 metre intervals for core samples.</p>
</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></td><td>
<p>The four recognised deposits and all the known mineralisation is located within the north trending Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ), located within the Mertondale greenstone sequence, which is orientated in a NNE to Northerly direction. The stratigraphy and mineralisation generally dips sub-vertically to steeply dipping to the east or west. The majority of drilling and sampling programs were carried out to intersect mineralisation orthogonal to strike and as close to orthogonal to dip as practical.</p>
<p>Geological interpretation of Mertons Reward is largely based on drill data together with information retrieved from historic mapping and mine plans of the old workings, and thus there is a high level of confidence in the interpretation.</p>
<p>At Mertondale 3-4 gold mineralisation is associated with the intrusive porphyry contact, where the contact can be used as a mineralisation guide or ‘marker’ horizon.</p>
<p>The majority of holes were inclined at -60° and drilled orthogonal to the interpreted strike of the target mineralisation (i.e. towards 245° to 270°). In some areas, historical vertical drillholes were completed, as initial reconnaissance drilling, or specifically targeting interpreted flat- to shallow-dipping mineralisation.</p>
<p>The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in the data thus far.</p>
</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Sample security</i></td><td>
<p>HISTORIC DRILLING (1981-2014)</p>
<p>No sample security details are available for pre-Navigator (pre-2004) drill samples.</p>
<p>Navigator’s drill samples were collected from the riffle splitter in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill rig site. Samples were collected by company personnel from the field and transported to Navigator’s secure yard in Leonora, where the samples were then batch processed (drillhole and sample numbers logged into the database) and then packed into ‘bulkabag sacks’. The bulkabags were tied off and stored securely in Navigator’s yard, until transporting to the laboratory. There was no perceived opportunity for the samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site, to delivery to the laboratory.</p>
<p>KIN MINING (2014-2017)</p>
<p>KIN’s RC drill samples were collected from the riffle splitter in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill rig site. The samples were then batch processed (drillhole and sample numbers encoded onto a hardcopy sample register) in the field, and then transported and stacked into ‘bulkabag sacks’ at KIN’s secure yard in Leonora. The bulkabags were tied off and stored securely in the yard. The laboratory’s (SGS) transport contractor was utilized to transport the bulkabags to the laboratory.</p>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary
	There was no perceived opportunity for the samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site, to delivery to the laboratory, where they were stored in their secure compound, and made ready for processing. On receipt of the samples, the laboratory (SGS) independently checked the sample submission form to verify samples received, and readied the samples for sample preparation. SGS's sample security protocols are of industry acceptable standards.
Audits or reviews	Historic drilling and sampling methods and QA/QC are regarded as not being as thoroughly documented compared to today's current standards. A review of various available historical company reports of drilling and sampling techniques indicates that these were most likely conducted to the best practice industry standards of the day. A review of the Mertondale Project's database, drilling and sampling protocols, and so forth, was conducted and reported on by independent geological consultants MS in 2009. Their report highlighted various issues, which had subsequently been mostly rectified by Navigator prior to 2014, and most recently by KIN. During 2017, CM have reviewed and carried out an audit on the field operations and database. Drilling and sampling methodologies observed during the site visits are to today's industry standard. Similarly there were no issues identified for the supplied databases, which would be considered material. KIN is in the process of completing validation of all historical logging data and to standardise the logging code system by incorporating the SOG and Navigator logging codes into one, and converting all historical logging into the standardized code system. This is an ongoing process and is not yet completed. During the review, CM logged the oxidation profiles ('base of complete oxidation' or "BOCO", and 'top of fresh rock' or "TOFR") for each of the deposit areas, based on visual inspection of selected RC drill chips from KIN's recent drilling programs, and a combination of historical and KIN's drillhole logging, with final adjustments made with input from KIN geologists. The oxidation profiles were used to assign bulk densities and metallurgical recoveries to the resource models. Bulk density testwork in the past has been inconsistent with incorrect methods employed, to derive specific gravity or in-situ bulk density, rather than dry bulk density. Navigator (2009) and recent KIN (2017) bulk density testwork was carried out using the water immersion method on oven dried, coated samples to derive dry bulk densities for different rock types and oxidation profiles. This information has been incorporated into the database for resource estimation work. CM conducted site visits during 2017 to the laboratory to validate the methodology. Recent (2014-2017) RC and diamond drilling by KIN include some twinning of historical drillholes within the Mertondale Project area. In addition, KIN's infill drilling density is considered sufficiently close enough to enable comparison with surrounding historic information, and there is no material difference of a negative nature between historical drilling information and the KIN drilling information. KIN's diamond holes were drilled for metallurgical and geotechnical test work, and assay results for these holes also show good correlation with nearby historical results. Drilling, Sampling methodologies and assay techniques used in the historical and recent drilling programs are considered to be appropriate and to mineral exploration industry standards of the day.

SECTION 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

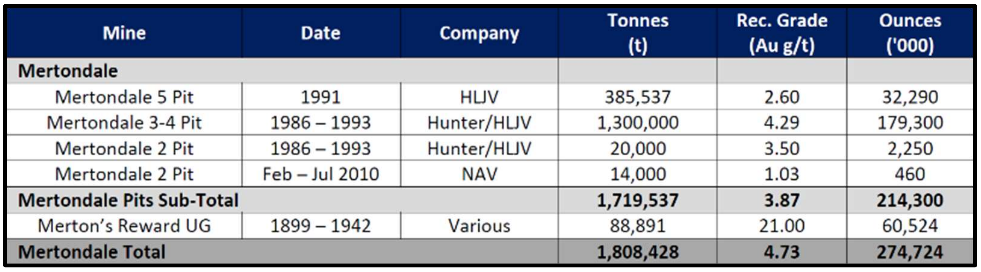
(Criteria in the preceding section also apply to this section)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>The Mertondale Project area includes granted mining tenements M37/1284 (Mertons Reward), M37/81 and M37/82 (Mertondale 3-4) and M37/233 (Mertondale 5 and Tonto), centered some 40km NNE of Leonora. The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN. These tenements are managed, explored and maintained by KIN, and constitute a portion of KIN's Leonora Gold Project (LGP), which is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the North Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

The following royalty and compensation payments may be applicable to the areas within the Mertondale Project that comprise the deposits being reported on:
1. Aurora Gold (WA) Pty Ltd (subsidiary company of Harmony Gold Mining Company Ltd in respect of M37/82, M37/231, M37/232 and M37/233 - $0.25 production royalty per dry tonne of ore mined and processed.
2. Aurora Gold (WA) Pty Ltd in respect of M37/81 and M37/82 - $1.00 production royalty per dry tonne of ore mined and processed.
3. Technomin Australia Pty Ltd in respect of M37/82, M37/231, M37/232 and M37/233 - $0.75 production royalty per dry tonne of ore mined and milled, and
4. Higherealm Pty Ltd (Mertondale Pastoral Leaseholder) in respect of M37/81, M37/82, M37/231, M37/232 and M37/233 - $10,000 per annum, indexed to CPI, for the year(s) when extraction activities are being carried out.

There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the resource areas, and there are no current impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Gold was initially discovered in the Mertondale area in 1899 by Mr. Fred Merton. The Mertons Reward (MR) underground gold mine (M37/1284) was the direct result of his discovery. The main mining phase at MR was carried out from 1899 to 1911. Historic underground production records to 1942 totalled 88,890t @ 21.0g/t Au (60,520oz) which represents the only recorded mining conducted at Mertons Reward.

Between 1981-1984 Telluride Mining NL, Nickel Ore NL, International Nickel (Aust) Ltd and Petroleum Securities Mining Co Pty Ltd conducted exploration programs in the Mertondale area. Hunter Resources Ltd began actively exploring the region 1984-1989, Hunter submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) to mine in 1986 and established a JV with Harbour Lights to treat ore from the Mertondale 2 (M37/1284) and Mertondale 3 pits (M37/82). Between 1986 and 1993 the adjoining Mertondale 4 pit (M37/82 and 81) was mined. Harbour Lights acquired the project in 1989 from Hunter. Ashton Gold eventually gained control of Harbour Lights. Large scale mining in the region was completed in 1993 with the mining of the Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3-4 pits (M37/81 and M37/82). In 1993 Ashton's interest was transferred to Aurora Gold who established a JV with MPI followed by Sons of Gwalia who entered into a JV with Aurora.

Historic gold production from the Mertondale Mining Centre.

<table>
<tr><th>Mine</th><th>Date</th><th>Company</th><th>Tonnes (t)</th><th>Rec. Grade (Au g/t)</th><th>Ounces ('000)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale 5 Pit</td><td>1991</td><td>HLJV</td><td>385,537</td><td>2.60</td><td>32,290</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale 3-4 Pit</td><td>1986 – 1993</td><td>Hunter/HLJV</td><td>1,300,000</td><td>4.29</td><td>179,300</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale 2 Pit</td><td>1986 – 1993</td><td>Hunter/HLJV</td><td>20,000</td><td>3.50</td><td>2,250</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale 2 Pit</td><td>Feb – Jul 2010</td><td>NAV</td><td>14,000</td><td>1.03</td><td>460</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale Pits Sub-Total</td><td></td><td></td><td>1,719,537</td><td>3.87</td><td>214,300</td></tr>
<tr><td>Merton's Reward UG</td><td>1899 – 1942</td><td>Various</td><td>88,891</td><td>21.00</td><td>60,524</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale Total</td><td></td><td></td><td>1,808,428</td><td>4.73</td><td>274,724</td></tr>
</table>

Sons of Gwalia (SOG) eventually obtained control of the project in 1997 but conducted limited exploration drilling. In 2004 Navigator Mining Pty Ltd (Navigator) acquired the entire existing tenement holding from the SOG administrator. Navigator conducted the majority of recent exploration drilling in the Mertondale area. KIN acquired the project from Navigator's</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary
	administrator in late 2014. Historic production from the Mertondale Mining Centre totals 274,724 oz of gold. KIN’s drilling is focused in areas comprising historical drilling conducted by the above mentioned previous operators.
Geology	The Mertondale Project area is located 35-45km NNE of Leonora in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600 km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. In broad terms the stratigraphy consists of a central felsic volcanic sequence bounded by tholeiitic basalt, dolerite, and carbonaceous shale ± felsic porphyry sequences. The four recognised deposits and all the known mineralisation is located within the north trending Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ). Two distinct north trending mineralised zones are recognized within the MSZ. The western zone includes Quicksilver, Tonto, Eclipse and Mertondale 5, while the eastern zone includes the Merton's Reward, Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3-4 deposits. Within the Mertondale Project area, most of the known mineralisation is hosted in sheared mafics, with local porphyry bodies and sediment units. Some of the sediment units are graphitic, notably in the western mineralised zone. Eastern Mineralised Zone In the Mertons Reward - Mertondale 2 area, two distinct types of high grade lodes were historically recognized: • Shear Lodes: Steeply dipping structures containing abundant quartz-carbonate veinlets accompanied by finely disseminated pyrite-arsenopyrite, and • Intershear Lodes: Narrow, flat to moderately dipping auriferous quartz veins up to about 40cm thick, enveloped in carbonate-altered zones up to +10m thick, which contain pyrite and arsenopyrite and lower grades of Au. These are usually truncated to the east and west by the steep dipping shear lodes. Geological interpretation of Mertons Reward is largely based on historic mapping and mine plans of the historic workings, and thus there is a high level of confidence in the interpretation. At Mertondale 3-4 gold mineralisation is associated with the intrusive porphyry contact, where the contact can be used as a mineralisation guide or ‘marker’ horizon. Western Mineralised Zone The western mineralised zone typically comprises dark mafic mylonites, sedimentary units including carbonaceous shales, mafic intrusives and mafic-intermediate and felsic volcanics. Felsic porphyry intrusives occur irregularly within the shear zone. The black sulphide-rich mafic mylonite typically contains anomalous gold values up to 0.5 g/t Au in the resource areas. Lithologies at Tonto are black mafic mylonite, a black shale, shale, quartz-dolerite, basalt, basaltic andersite and felsic volcanics. The steeply dipping high grade lode at Tonto is more than likely structurally controlled and appears to potentially have a shallow southerly plunge. Visually the grade still remains very difficult to pick with no obvious association with sulphide content, quartz veining or alteration of either graphite or sericite. The footwall consists of the massive quartz dolerite. This dolerite has a noticeable bleached or carbonated halo along its immediate contact with the mylonite but grades into a strongly chloritic

Criteria	**Commentary**
	massive barren quartz dolerite. The Western mineralised zone at Mertondale 5 typically comprises dark mafic mylonites, sedimentary units including carbonaceous shales, mafic intrusives and mafic-intermediate and felsic volcanics. Felsic porphyry intrusives occur irregularly within the shear zone. The black sulphide-rich mafic mylonite typically contains anomalous gold values in the resource areas.
Drill hole Information	Material drilling information used for the resource estimation has previously been publicly reported in numerous announcements to the ASX by previous operators of the Mertondale Project, including Navigator (2004-2014) and KIN since 2014.
Data Aggregation methods	When exploration results have been reported for the resource areas, the intercepts are generally reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by geology or lower cut-off grades, without any high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high grade results, these results were included in the reports. Since 2014, KIN have reported RC drilling intersections with low cut off grades of greater than or equal to 0.5 g/t Au and a maximum of 2m of internal dilution at a grade of <0.5g/t Au. There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.
Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The orientation, true width and geometry of the mineralised zones have been determined by interpretation of historical drilling and verified by KIN's drilling. The majority of drill holes are inclined at -60° towards 270° (west), which is regarded as the optimum orientation to intersect the target mineralisation. Since the mineralisation is steeply dipping, drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths, and not true widths. Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describes the attitude of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	A plan and type sections for each resource area are included in the main body of the report.
Balanced Reporting	Public reporting of exploration results by KIN and past explorers for the resource areas are considered balanced and included representative widths of low and high grade assay results.
Other Substantive exploration data	Comments on recent bulk density and metallurgical information are included in Section 3 of this Table 1 Report. There is no other new substantive data acquired for the resource areas being reported on. All meaningful and material information is or has been previously reported.
Further work	The potential to increase the existing resources is viewed as probable. Further work does not guarantee that an upgrade in the resource would be achieved, however KIN intend to drill more holes at Mertondale 3-4, Mertons Reward, Mertondale 2, Mertondale 5 and Tonto with the intention of increasing the Mertondale resources and converting the Inferred portions of the resources to the Indicated category.

SECTION 3 – Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Database Integrity	All sample data, subject of this report and used for resource estimation work, is obtained from various drilling programs carried out since 1981. Data was obtained predominantly from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling, and to a lesser extent, diamond core (Diamond) drilling and Air Core (Aircore) drilling. Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the exploration data prior to 2014 include: Nickelore NL ("Nickelore") 1981-1982; Hunter Resources Ltd ("Hunter") 1984-1988; Harbour Lights Mining Ltd (a joint owned company of Ashton Gold WA Ltd and Carr Boyd Minerals Pty Ltd - "HLML") 1988-1993; Mining Project Investors Pty Ltd ("MPI") 1993-1996; Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") 1996-2004; Navigator Resources Ltd ("Navigator") 2004-2014. KIN exploration data from 2014 to 2017 has been acquired predominantly from RC and some diamond drilling, representing approximately 6% of the supplied Mertondale Project database. The database could not be fully verified regarding the reliability and accuracy of a substantial portion of the historical data, however the recent drilling by KIN has enabled comparison with the historical data and there is no material differences observed of a negative nature. Database checks conducted by KIN and others are within acceptable limits. There is missing data, however it is regarded as minimal. It is not possible to identify errors that might have occurred prior or during digital tabulation of historic (pre-2004) data, however the amount of historic data used in the resource estimation is minimal and the effect would not be material. The logging data coded in the database uses at least four different lithological code systems, a legacy of numerous past operators (Hunter, MPI, SOG and Navigator). Correlation between codes is difficult to establish, however can be achieved with effort. Based on historical reports, drill hole logging procedures appear consistent with normal industry practices of the time. KIN has attempted to validate historical logging data and to standardise the logging code system by incorporating the SOG and Navigator logging codes into one. This is an ongoing process and is not yet completed. Drilling conducted by Navigator and KIN has been used to scrutinize and calibrate historic logging data. This has enabled KIN to establish good geological control, which has been used to derive the geological interpretations in current resource work. Navigator uploaded the original assay files received from the labs via a database administrator using Datashed to minimise loading errors. An export of the data was then used to create a Microsoft Access ("Access") database for use in Surpac. In 2009, MS ("MS") completed a mineral resource estimate report for the Mertondale Project area, including the Mertons Reward, Mertondale 2, Mertondale 3-4 and Mertondale 5 deposits. MS carried out extensive database verification, which included checks of surface survey positions, downhole surveys and assay data against original records. MS reported on verification of 92% of the assay records in 50 randomly selected check holes with < 0.2% discrepancies. Identified issues were then addressed by Navigator. Since 2014, KIN geologists have conducted verification of historic drilling, assays, geological logs and survey information against the digital database, and in the field, including reviewing historic reports and visual confirmations of Datashed, Surpac and Access databases. KIN have not reported any significant issues with the database. KIN has validated the database in Datashed and in Surpac prior to Resource estimation. These processes checked for holes that have missing data, missing intervals, overlapping intervals, data

Criteria	Commentary
	beyond end-of-hole, holes missing collar co-ordinates, and holes with duplicate collar co-ordinates. CM carried out continuous database review during the 2017 resource estimation process. During 2017, CM also carried out an independent data verification. 8,991 assay records for KIN's 2014-2017 drilling programs were verified by comparing laboratory assay reports against the database. 3 errors were found, which are not considered material and which represents less than 0.01% of all database records verified for KIN's 2014-2017 drilling programs.
Site Visit	KIN's geological team have conducted multiple site visits including supervision and management of drill programs within each of the Resource areas. Dr Spero Carras (Competent Person) of CM, was involved in the Leonora district at the Harbour Lights and Mertondale areas during the 1980s, and is familiar with the geology and styles of gold mineralisation within the Mertondale Project area. He revisited the Leonora area during 2017 to review the projects, drilling, sampling and general geology. Messrs Mark Nelson and Gary Powell (Competent Persons) also conducted site visits to the resource areas, and they have independently reviewed drill core, existing open pits, surface exposures, drilling, logging and sampling procedures. Mr Nelson also collected representative rock samples of mineralisation from the Mertondale 3 pit for bulk density determination.
Geological Interpretation	The Mertondale Project area is located 20-40km NE of Leonora in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600 kilometres on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. In broad terms the stratigraphy consists of a central felsic volcanic sequence bounded by tholeiitic basalt, dolerite, and carbonaceous shale ± felsic porphyry sequences. The four recognised deposits and all the known mineralisation is located within the north trending Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ). Two distinct north trending mineralised zones are recognized within the MSZ. The western zone includes Quicksilver, Tonto, Eclipse and Mertondale 5, while the eastern zone includes the Merton's Reward, Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3-4 deposits. Within the Mertondale Project area, most of the known mineralisation is hosted in sheared mafics, with local porphyry bodies and sediment units. Some of the sediment units are graphitic, notably in the western mineralised zone. <u>Eastern Mineralised Zone</u> In the Mertons Reward - Mertondale 2 area, two distinct types of high grade lodes were historically recognized: • Shear Lodes: Steeply dipping structures containing abundant quartz-carbonate veinlets accompanied by finely disseminated pyrite-arsenopyrite, and • Intershear Lodes: Narrow, flat to moderately dipping auriferous quartz veins up to about 40cm thick, enveloped in carbonate-altered zones up to +10m thick, which contain pyrite and arsenopyrite and lower grades of Au. These are usually truncated to the east and west by the steep dipping shear lodes. Geological interpretation of Mertons Reward is largely based on historic mapping and mine plans of the historic (pre-1980) workings, and thus there is a high level of confidence in the interpretation. At Mertondale 3-4 gold mineralisation is associated with the intrusive porphyry contact, where the

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>contact can be used as a mineralisation guide or 'marker' horizon.

<u>Western Mineralised Zone</u>

The western mineralised zone typically comprises dark mafic mylonites, sedimentary units including carbonaceous shales, mafic intrusives and mafic-intermediate and felsic volcanics. Felsic porphyry intrusives occur irregularly within the shear zone. The black sulphide-rich mafic mylonite typically contains anomalous gold values up to 0.5 g/t Au in the resource areas.

Geological interpretation used a combination of drilling data, such as lithology, mineral percentages (e.g. quartz veining and sulphides), weathering codes, rock colour, texture and structure to identify mineralisation envelopes for resource estimation of each deposit.

Prescribed geological codes are assumed to have been used consistently in logging by various geologists, though it is probable that some variations between drillholes may be a result of different logging styles or interpretations.

The 3D wire frame interpretations of the mineralisation envelopes were produced by CM and validated by KIN. Slight modifications to previous interpretations by independent consultants were made before regenerating the wireframes. The 'base of complete oxidation' and the 'top of fresh rock' DTM surfaces were produced by CM based on geological logs, and adjusted where necessary in consultation with KIN geological staff.

Alternative interpretations of the mineralisation may have an effect on the estimation, however it is unlikely that there would be a gross change in the interpretation, based on current information. The resource estimation is controlled by all available data in an attempt to quantify the mineralisation with the highest level of confidence.</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Dimensions</i></td><td>The dimensions of the mineralized area for Tonto are 1300m (N-S) x 50m (E-W). The Tonto area includes a total of 35,772m of drilling. The drilling in the mineralized area for Tonto includes 6 DD holes for 148m, 194 RC holes for 4,557m and 51 AC holes for 509m.

The dimensions of the mineralized area for Mertondale 5 are 900m (N-S) x 50m (E-W). The Mertondale 5 area includes a total of 18,390m of drilling. The drilling in the mineralized area for Mertondale 5 includes 3 DD holes for 106m, 134 RC holes for 2,440m and 8 AC holes for 70m.

Even though historic mining has taken place at Mertons Reward, Mertondale 3-4 and Mertondale 5, mined drillhole data has been used in the interpretation of structure.</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Estimations and Modelling</i>

<i>Techniques</i></td><td>1. The following outlines the estimation and modelling technique used for producing Resources for the following deposits in the Mertondale area:
• Tonto
• Mertondale 5

<table>
<tr><th>Deposit</th><th>Orebody Dimensions</th><th>Nominal Drill Spacing</th><th>Mineralised Metres of Drilling (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Tonto</td><td>1300m x 50m x 350m</td><td>25m x 20m</td><td>5,214</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale 5</td><td>900m x 50m x 200m</td><td>25m x 12.5m</td><td>2,616</td></tr>
</table>

2. Wireframes were provided by KIN for:

a. Topography based on drill collar data
b. Bottom of Oxidation (BOCO)
c. Top of Fresh Rock (TOFR)
d. Wireframes of pre-existing pits and some waste dumps</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary

    e. Historic workings

3. CM carried out an Independent Review of the weathering surfaces and where necessary, based on new drilling (both RC and diamond), geological relogging and bulk density information, the surfaces were modified to reflect the additional information.

4. Based on geology, statistical analysis and intersection selection, domainal shapes were wireframed at a 0.3g/t nominal edge cut-off grade. These domainal shapes could contain values less than 0.3g/t within the wireframes although this was minimized to prevent smoothing dilution being incorporated into the final models. The parameters used for intersection selection were 3m downhole, which equates to an approximate 2.5m bench height. The intersections could include 1m of internal dilution.

5. The wireframed shapes were audited by KIN geological staff who had previous experience in the Mertondale area whilst working for Navigator Resources Ltd.

6. Historically mined volumes were removed from the model. These shapes were based on historical workings obtained from Mines Department information. The historical underground shapes were expanded to be larger than that shown on Mines Department records to allow for any overmining, which may have taken place and had not been recorded and included.

7. Each wireframe had an assigned strike, dip and plunge.

8. Compositing from the top of each shape was carried out at 1m within each wireframe. The majority of composites (98%) were greater than 1m.

9. The domainal shapes were passed into ISATIS Software with specified strike, dip and plunge.

10. The number of shapes used was as follows:

Deposit	Number of Shapes
Tonto	51
Mertondale	17
5	

11. A breakdown of pre-Resource volume for each shape was measured. This was to ensure that modelling did not over dilute shapes due to block sizes being used.

12. The declustering program DECLUS (ISATIS) was used to produce the weights to be assigned to each composite for statistical analysis.

13. For each shape a detailed set of weighted statistics was produced. Based on the statistics, high grade cuts were determined for every shape and the percentage metal cut was estimated for each deposit as shown in the below table:

Deposit	Maximum Cut (g/t)	Percentage Metal Cut %

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Tonto</td><td>40</td><td>7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale 5</td><td>30</td><td>4</td></tr>
</table>
14. Where a data point belonged to 2 shapes the cut allocated was determined for each domain and independently allocated.

15. Variograms were run for each domain using ISATIS. The variograms were of very poor quality with the downhole variograms being the basis of fitted models. Directional variograms were produced for downhole, down dip, down plunge. Where the downhole variograms were calculated on an individual hole basis, variograms were not normalized. Variograms were normalized for down dip and plunge. Raw variograms were used in subsequent work.

16. The Author, Dr. S. Carras had extensive experience in the Leonora Belt during the 1980's and has had familiarity with the nature of the mineralisation. The shears are made up of plunging Boudins. The nature of Boudins is such that there is a central high grade core. This means that once inside a Boudin the grades are relatively homogenous and the nugget effect is small. Horsetail splays which occur on the periphery of Boudins give rise to the "string problem" in Ordinary Kriging (OK) where samples on edges are given abnormally high values. To overcome the "string problem" three estimations were produced, OK, Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) and Inverse Distance Cubed (ID3). Distance weighting methods do not suffer from the "string problem".

17. The following parameters were used in modelling OK, ID2 and ID3:

• A minimum number of samples were as follows:
  • Tonto: 12
  • Mertondale 5: 2
• A maximum number of samples of 32
• The discretisation parameters were 2 x 2 x 2
• A maximum of 2 samples per hole
• Note: for blocks that did not meet these requirements, the parameters were relaxed and the search radii were increased.
• To minimize the striping effect created by estimation in narrow shapes, the downhole search radii were increased.

18. The ranges of search and directions used were applied on a shape by shape basis. The aim was to produce OK results for the majority of shapes where there had been adequate data to produce meaningful variography. Small shapes where there was inadequate data were estimated using distance weighting squared methodology rather than OK.

19. The fundamental block size used was:
<table>
<tr><td>Deposit</td><td>Small Blocks</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale 5</td><td>3.125m x 1.5625m x 2.5m (approximately 30 tonnes)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tonto</td><td>3.125m x 1.0m x 2.5m (approximately 20 tonnes)</td></tr>
</table>
Small blocks were used to ensure adequate volume estimation where shapes were narrow.
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
20. Scatter plots were then produced which compared OK, anisotropic ID2 and ID3 for the small blocks.

21. The models were then visually checked on a ‘section by section’ basis of block versus drillholes and ID2 proved to be the best fit, which clearly defined the Boudins and eliminated the "string problem".

22. The small blocks produced by ID2 were then composited to form medium (quarter) sized blocks and panels. The block dimensions for the medium (quarter) sized blocks and panels were:

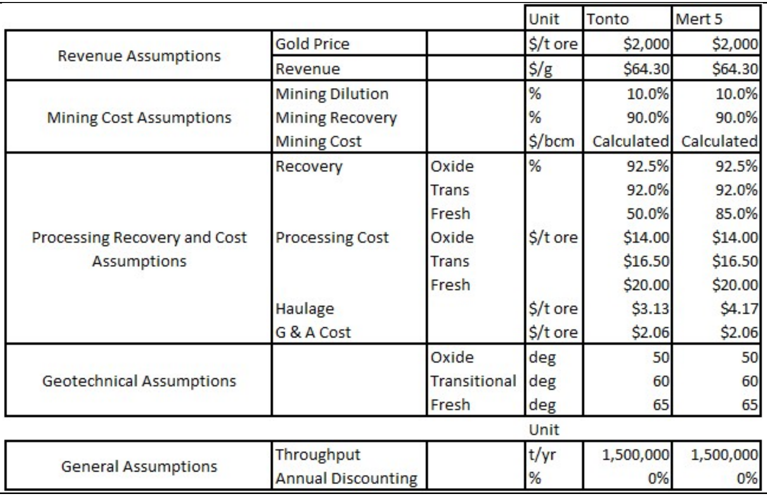
<table>
<tr><th>Deposit</th><th>Medium (Quarter) Blocks</th><th>Panels</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale 5</td><td>6.25m x 3.125m x 2.5m (approximately 130 tonnes)</td><td>12.5m x 6.25m x 5.0m (approximately 1,015 tonnes)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tonto</td><td>6.25m x 4.0m x 2.5m (approximately 162 tonnes)</td><td>12.5m x 8.0m x 5.0m (approximately 1,300 tonnes)</td></tr>
</table>
23. Plots were produced of frequency histograms in domains for point data and for blocks.

24. To check that the interpolation of the block model honoured the drill data, validation was carried out comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data. The validation plots showed good correlation thus the raw drill data was honoured by the block model.

25. Volumes within wireframes were determined and these were then compared with the block estimates of the volumes within those wireframes on a shape by shape basis to ensure that volumes estimated were correct.

26. Classification was carried out using a combination of drillhole density, drillhole quality, and geology as the guide.

27. Operating cost estimates developed by KIN indicated that a break even mill feed cut-off grade for deposits in the Mertondale area was likely to be 0.5g/t Au.
</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Moisture</i></td><td>Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry basis only. Bulk Density determinations of diamond drill core included measurements of moisture content.</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Cut-off Parameters</i></td><td>Operating cost estimates provided by KIN's engineering consultants indicate a break even mining grade for open pit deposits in the Mertondale area is likely to be 0.5g/t Au.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Factors or Assumptions</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Unit</th><th>Tonto</th><th>Mert 5</th></tr>
<tr><td>Revenue Assumptions</td><td>Gold Price</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2,000</td><td>$2,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Revenue</td><td></td><td>$/g</td><td>$64.30</td><td>$64.30</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Cost Assumptions</td><td>Mining Dilution</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>10.0%</td><td>10.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Recovery</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>90.0%</td><td>90.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Cost</td><td></td><td>$/bcm</td><td>Calculated</td><td>Calculated</td></tr>
<tr><td>Processing Recovery and Cost Assumptions</td><td>Recovery</td><td>Oxide</td><td>%</td><td>92.5%</td><td>92.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td>92.0%</td><td>92.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>50.0%</td><td>85.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Processing Cost</td><td>Oxide</td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$14.00</td><td>$14.00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td>$16.50</td><td>$16.50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>$20.00</td><td>$20.00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Haulage</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$3.13</td><td>$4.17</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>G & A Cost</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2.06</td><td>$2.06</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geotechnical Assumptions</td><td></td><td>Oxide</td><td>deg</td><td>50</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Transitional</td><td>deg</td><td>60</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td>deg</td><td>65</td><td>65</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Unit</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>General Assumptions</td><td>Throughput</td><td></td><td>t/yr</td><td>1,500,000</td><td>1,500,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Annual Discounting</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>0%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions</td><td>In 2016 – 2017 KIN’s drilling program included a series of RC and DD drillholes to collect samples for geotechnical and metallurgical testwork.

In the Mertondale Project area, recoveries for oxide material were generally high (approximately mid-nineties), however in the Mertons Reward area, slightly lower recoveries were returned for transition and fresh material (mid-eighties). This was associated with the presence of a minor amount of sulphides (e.g. pyrite, arsenopyrite).

Tonto, recoveries were high for oxide (mid-nineties) and transition (+90%), and high sixties for fresh. The lower recoveries experienced for fresh material in Tonto is due to the presence of preg-robbing graphitic shales. Testwork has shown that the use of modified activated carbon has increased the recovery.

It is known that within Mertondale 5 graphitic shales occur, and while these are present within the MSZ, recent testwork by KIN has shown that they can be passivated to an extent through the use of modified activated carbon.

During the mining process, and where necessary, selective extraction of the graphitic shales is envisaged to be possible so that successful segregation and quarantining of the shale material can be achieved, so as to mitigate potential contamination of ore in the process plant.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental Factors or Assumptions</td><td>Three open pits and their associated waste rock landforms (i.e. Mertons Reward, Mertondale 3-4 and Mertondale 5), the historical Mertons Reward underground workings and battery tailings are encompassed by the current mineral resource estimate work. The Tonto resource area has not been subjected to any previous mining activity.

Historical mining at each of the Mertondale deposits sites, including waste rock landforms have not demonstrated any impacts that cannot be managed in normal operations. Studies completed to date, on ore and waste characterisations for previous and potential mining and processing operations, have not identified any potential environmental impacts that cannot be managed by normal operations. In addition, Navigator’s environmental bonds lodged with the DMP for previous operations have since been returned to Navigator, following the rehabilitation of those operations.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk Density</td><td>Prior to 2014, there have been numerous programs of bulk density testwork conducted by several companies at different times on diamond drill core and/or RC drill chips for some of the various deposits. Generally the testwork has not been conclusive, since the testwork methodology has not been adequately described in the historical reports, or when it has, the testwork itself was not</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>carried out using an acceptable method to determine dry bulk density. Often, when described, the testwork measured specific gravity, not bulk density, and in cases where bulk density was reported, the moisture content was not taken into account.

In 2009 Navigator Resources Ltd submitted 189 half or whole diamond core samples to Amdel Mineral Laboratories Ltd's ("Amdel") Kalgoorlie laboratory for bulk density determination by the water immersion method. The core samples were a mixture of half core and whole core samples ranging from 10cm to 30cm in length, and were taken at downhole intervals of roughly every 2 to 3 metres. The samples were firstly weighed, oven dried overnight at 110°C, and weighed again to determine moisture content. Those samples that were likely to absorb water were then sealed, using hairspray, prior to immersion in water. It is not known what proportion of samples were not sealed, however it is likely that only fresh, non-porous samples were not sealed.

In 2017, KIN carried out a diamond drilling program to include obtaining samples for bulk density testwork. Four diamond drill holes were drilled into the major parts of mineralised zones at Mertons Reward and Tonto.

A total of 484 half or quarter core samples, of varying lengths (5-20cm) were submitted to an independent laboratory in Perth for bulk density determinations by the water immersion method. The core samples were a mixture of half core and quarter core samples ranging from 5cm to 20cm in length, and were taken at downhole intervals of roughly every 1 metre. The samples were firstly weighed, oven dried overnight at 110°C, and weighed again to determine moisture content. The samples were then sealed, using hairspray, prior to immersion in water.

In addition, Mr M Nelson (Consultant to CM) also took representative samples of mineralised material from the Mertondale 3-4 pit and submitted to the laboratory for bulk density determination.

During the 2017 bulk density testwork and estimation process, Dr S Carras and Mr G Powell (Consultant to CM) visited the laboratory and identified some improvements for consideration in the bulk density determination process, particularly for small core pieces to give better precision of measurements. The suggested improvements were implemented and precision improved.

When estimating the bulk density for pieces of diamond drill core, it was found that the larger sized samples gave more repeatable results and these were mostly used in assigning the bulk densities.

Based on measurements the following bulk density parameters were used for the Mertondale area:

<table>
<tr><th>Deposit Name</th><th>Oxide</th><th>Transition</th><th>Fresh</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale 5</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.2</td><td>2.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tonto</td><td>1.9</td><td>2.3</td><td>2.7</td></tr>
</table>

For Mertondale 5 the bulk densities are based on historic open pit performance.</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Classification</i></td><td>Classification was based on a combination of drillhole spacing, drillhole quality and confidence in geological continuity. In general all deposits were drilled on the following nominal grids (N x E):

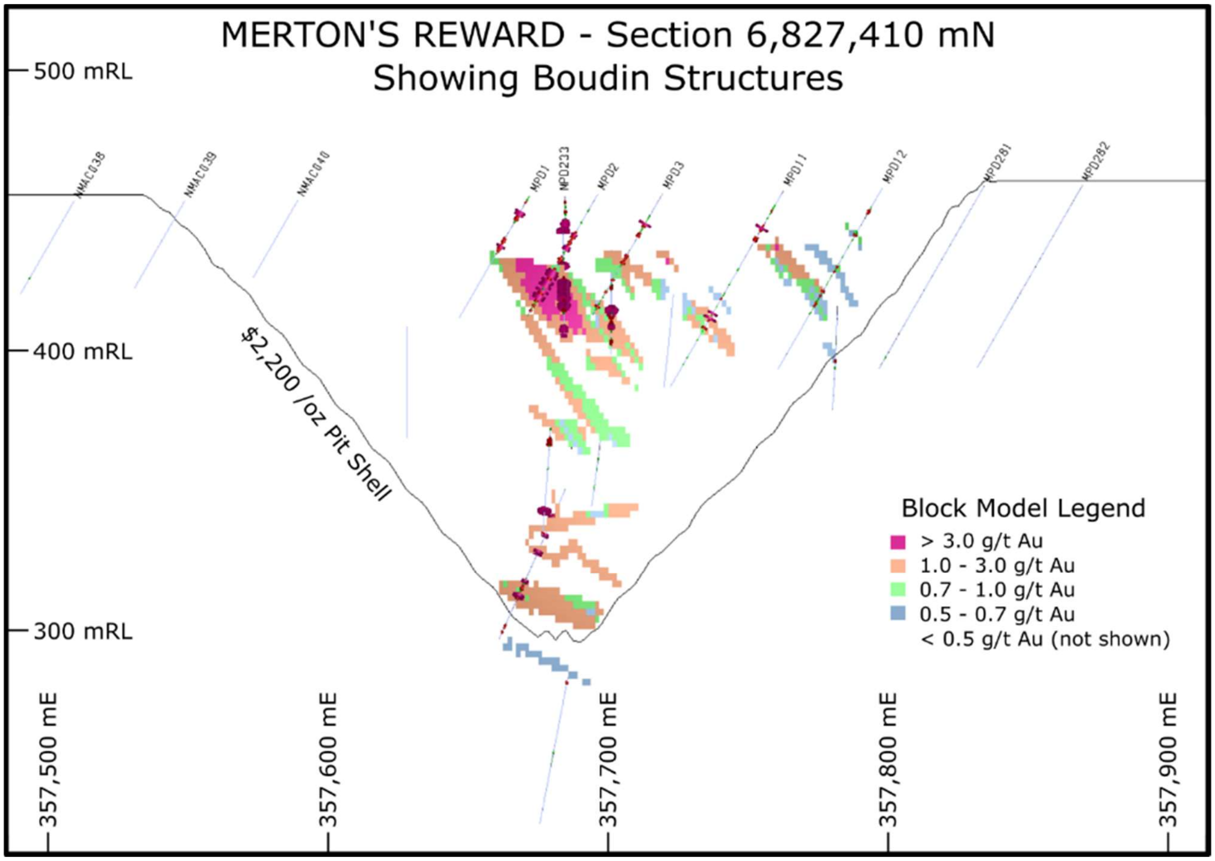
• Tonto: 25m x 20m
• Mertondale 5: 25m x 12.5m

In general drillhole spacing of 25m x 20m resulted in mineralisation being classified as Indicated.

Drillhole spacing generally increases with depth and as a result deeper mineralisation is mostly allocated to the Inferred category.

The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary
Audits and Reviews	Navigator Resources had worked with McDonald Speijers (January 2009) to produce estimates for the Mertondale deposits using the recovered fraction technique. KIN personnel carried out audits and internal reviews of the data, assay, survey, wireframes and geological interpretations used by CM in carrying out the Resource estimation for Tonto and Mertondale 5. CM also carried out detailed reviews of all data. Bulk density determination methodology was audited by S Carras and G Powell (Consultant to CM) through visitation of the independent laboratory.
Discussion of Relative Accuracy and Confidence	KIN embarked on a program of infill drilling, including twinning of historical drillholes. The drilling largely substantiated the position and tenor of mineralisation. It also validated the information obtained from various drilling campaigns. In the modelling process every attempt has been made to eliminate the "string effect" problem associated with the estimation of narrow vein structures through the use of ordinary kriging. This has been achieved through the use of distance weighting estimates correlated back to ordinary kriging estimates. This method, although heuristic has been validated by extensive review of the block models and the drillhole data. Every attempt has been made in the modelling to reduce the smoothing effect which results when using a low cut-off grade to determine boundary positions and limit the amount of dilution in the Resource so that it can be correctly diluted for Reserve. In all high coefficient of variation orebodies, local estimation is very difficult to achieve due to the high nugget effect of the gold. This means that small parcels of ore are difficult to estimate without further information such as closer spaced grade control drilling.



MERTON'S REWARD - Section 6,827,410 mN
Showing Boudin Structures

Appendix G

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT

CARDINIA PROJECT

Fiona and Rangoon

Fiona added

Mining and Processing assumptions adjusted to reflect this update.

SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	All sample data, subject of this report and used for resource estimation work, is obtained from various drilling programs carried out since 1986. Data was obtained predominantly from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling, and to a lesser extent, diamond core (Diamond) drilling and Air Core (Aircore) drilling. There is limited exploration data available prior to 1986, where exploration for nickel was carried out in the late 1960s and for base metals in the 1970s. During 1980-1985, Townson Holdings Pty Ltd ("Townson") mined a small open pit over some old workings at the Rangoon prospect. Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the gold exploration data since 1986 and prior to 2014 include: Mt Eden Gold Mines (Aust) NL (also Tarmoola Aust Pty Ltd "MEGM") 1986-2003; Pacmin Mining Corporation Ltd ("Pacmin") 1998-2001; Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") 2001-2004, and Navigator Resources Ltd ("Navigator") 2004-2014. Kin Mining Ltd ("KIN") acquired the Cardinia Project in 2014. **HISTORIC SAMPLING (1986-2014)** Drill samples were generally obtained from 1m downhole intervals and riffle split to obtain a 3-4kg representative sub-sample, which were submitted to a number of commercial laboratories for a variety of sample preparations methods, including oven drying (90-110°C), crushing (-2mm to -6mm), pulverizing (-75µm to -105µm), and generally riffle split to obtain a 30, 40 or 50 gram catchweight for gold analysis, predominantly by Fire Assay fusion, with AAS finish. On occasions, initial assaying have been carried out using Aqua Regia digest and AAS/ICP finish, with anomalous samples re-assayed by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. Diamond Drilling Half core (or quarter core) sample intervals varied from 0.3 to 1.4m, but were predominantly taken over 1m intervals, or at geological contacts, whichever was least. The remaining core was retained in marked core trays and stored in a secure yard for future reference. The only known available drill core from these programs and stored at KIN's Leonora Exploration Yard, are those drilled by Navigator. RC Drilling The vast majority of Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were collected over 1m downhole intervals from beneath a cyclone and then riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). After splitting, 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and the 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site in marked plastic bags, for future reference. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split sub-samples being retained at the drill site. If the composite sample assays returned anomalous results, the single metre sub-samples for the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and

Criteria	Commentary
	submitted for gold analysis. Navigator obtained sub-samples from wet samples using the spear method. Data relating to historical wet samples is not available, however the number of wet samples involved is considered to be relatively low, and not material. There are no sample rejects available from RC drilling prior to 2014. Most drill sites have been rehabilitated and the sample bags removed and destroyed. Aircore Drilling The procedures for sampling of Aircore drilling is generally the same as for RC drilling, although in earlier (pre-2004) programs, the majority of the 1m samples were mostly stored directly on the ground prior to sampling with a scoop. Assay results from these samples are not used for resource estimation work, however they do sometimes provide a guide in interpreting geology and mineralisation continuity. When drilling under dry conditions, Aircore samples should be of a comparable quality to RC samples, when implementing same sampling techniques, therefore Aircore sample assay results were only used for resource estimation work if the 1m sub-samples were obtained by riffle splitting of the primary sample, prior to placing on the ground. There are no sample rejects available from AC drilling prior to 2014. Most drill sites have been rehabilitated and the sample bags removed and destroyed. RAB Drilling Sample return from Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling are collected from the annulus between the open hole and drill rods, using a stuffing box and cyclone. Samples are usually collected at 1 metre intervals and placed on the ground with 3-4kg sub-samples collected using a scoop or spear. Up-hole contamination of the sample is commonplace, therefore this type of drilling and sampling is regarded as reconnaissance in nature and the samples indicative of geology and mineralisation. The qualities of samples are not appropriate for resource estimation work and are only sometimes used as a guide for interpreting geology and mineralisation. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** Diamond Drilling Diamond drill core (HQ3) samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, and then in quarters, using a powered diamond core saw blade centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.25m, but were predominantly taken over 1m intervals, or at geological contacts, whichever was least. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and securely stored in KIN's yard in Leonora for future reference. RC Drilling During drilling, sample return is passed through a cyclone and stored in a sample collection box. At the end of each metre, the cyclone underflow is closed off, the underside of the sample box is opened and the sample passed down through a riffle splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and averaged 3-4kg. Sample reject from the riffle splitter were retained and stored in marked plastic bags, and located near to each drillhole collar. All drilling, sample collection and sampling handling procedures were conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel to high level industry standards. QA/QC procedures were implemented during each drilling program to industry standards. Analysis Once received at the assay laboratory, diamond core and RC samples were oven dried (105-110°C), crushed (-6mm & -2mm), pulverised (P85% -75µm) and split to obtain a representative 50 gram sample catchweight for gold only analysis using Fire Assay fusion with AAS finish.

Criteria	Commentary
	COMMENT For some earlier (pre-2004) drilling programs, RC and Aircore samples were obtained at 1.5, 2 or 4 metre downhole intervals. For resource estimation work, Diamond, RC and some Aircore drilling data was used where appropriate. RAB drilling data was not used for resource estimation but was sometimes used as an interpretative guide only. A small proportion of the 2m sample intervals, particularly for Helens-Rangoon, were used in the resource estimation, only where the sampling methods are appropriate, and where they sit within the mineralisation interpretations.
Drilling techniques	Numerous programs comprising various types of drilling have been conducted by several companies since 1985. The Cardinia database encompasses the various deposits and prospects within the Cardinia Project's Helens and Rangoon areas, and consists of 1,077 drillholes for a total 46,753 metres, excluding RAB drilling, viz: Diamond drilling: 17 drillholes 956 metres RC drilling: 755 drillholes 36,231 metres Aircore drilling: 305 drillholes 9,566 metres **HISTORIC DRILLING (1986-2014)** Diamond Drilling Diamond drilling was carried out using industry standard 'Q' wireline techniques, with the core retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in core trays. Core sizes include NQ/NQ3 (Ø 45-48mm) and HQ/HQ3 (Ø 61-64mm). At the end of each core run, the driller placed core blocks in the tray, marked with hole number and depth. Core recovery was usually measured for each core run and recorded onto the geologist's drill logs. RC Drilling RC drilling used conventional reverse circulation drilling techniques, utilising a cross-over sub, until the late 1980s, when the majority of drilling companies started changing over to using face-sampling hammers with bit shrouds. Drill bit sizes typically ranged between 110-140mm. Samples obtained from conventional RC drilling techniques with cross-over subs often suffered from down hole contamination (e.g. smearing of grades), especially beneath the water table. Samples obtained from RC drilling techniques using the face sampling hammer suffered less from down hole contamination and were more likely to be kept dry beneath the water table, particularly if auxiliary and booster air compressors were used. These samples are considered to be more reliable and representative. Aircore Drilling Aircore drilling is a form of RC drilling, but generally utilizing smaller rigs and smaller air compressors, compared to standard RC drill rigs of the times. Aircore bits are hollow in the centre, with the kerf comprising cutting blades or 'wings' with tungsten-carbide inserts. Drill bit diameters usually range between 75-110mm. All Aircore drilling (100%) was conducted by Navigator utilising suitable rigs with appropriate compressors (eg 250psi/600cfm). Aircore holes were drilled mostly into the weathered regolith using 'blade' or 'wing' bits, until the bit was unable to penetrate further ('blade refusal'), often near to the fresh rock interface. Hammer bits were used only when it was deemed necessary to penetrate harder rock types. Hole depths ranged from 4m to 78m, averaging approximately 30 metres. RAB Drilling RAB drilling is carried out using small air compressors (eg 250psi/600cfm) and drill rods fitted with a percussion hammer or blade bit, with the sample return collected at the drillhole collar using a stuffing box and cyclone collection techniques. Drillhole sizes generally range between 75-

Criteria	Commentary

110mm.

KIN MINING (2014-2017)

Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling was carried out by contractor Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd (“Orbit Drilling”) with a truck-mounted Hydco 1200H drill rig, using industry standard ‘Q’ wireline techniques. Drill core (HQ3) is retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in plastic core trays and each core run depth recorded onto core marker blocks and placed at the end of each run in the tray.

Drillhole deviation was measured at regular downhole intervals, typically at 10m from surface, thence every 30m to bottom of hole, using electronic multi-shot downhole survey tools (i.e. Reflex EZ-TRAC or Camteq Proshot).

Core orientation was obtained for each core run where possible, using electronic core orientation tools (e.g. Reflex EZ-ACT) and the ‘bottom of core’ marked accordingly.

RC Drilling

RC drilling was carried out by Orbit Drilling’s truck-mounted Hydco 350RC drill rigs with 350psi/1250cfm air compressor, with auxiliary and booster air compressors (when required). Drilling utilised mostly downhole face-sampling hammer bits (Ø 140mm), with occasional use of blade bits for highly oxidized and soft formations. The majority of drilling retrieved dry samples, with the occasional use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors beneath the water table, to maintain dry sample return as much as possible.

Drillhole deviations were surveyed downhole, during drilling operations, using electronic multi-shot downhole tool (e.g. Reflex EZ-TRAC). In some instances, drillholes were surveyed later in open hole. In the later drilling programs, downhole surveying was carried out inside a non-magnetic stainless steel (s/s) rod, located above the hammer. Providing the tool was located in the middle of the stainless steel rod, azimuth and dip readings were successfully recorded. A separate independent program of downhole deviation surveying was carried out to validate previous surveys, utilizing an electronic continuous logging survey tool (AusLog A698 deviation tool).

The following tables summarise drilling totals for the Cardinia Project’s Helens and Rangoon areas, for DD, RC and AC only (i.e. excluding open-hole drilling such as RAB):

Cardinia Project, Helens & Rangoon – Historical Drilling Summary (Pre-2014)

TOTAL	Holes	Metres	%(m)
DD	11	423	44.2%
RC	505	21,952	60.6%
AC	305	9,566	100.0%
Total	821	31,941	68.3%

Cardinia Project, Helens & Rangoon – Drilling Summary – KIN (2014-2017)

TOTAL	Holes	Metres	%(m)
DD	6	534	55.8%
RC	250	14,279	39.4%
Total	256	14,813	31.7%

COMMENT

Historical reports indicate that drill core sizes were predominantly HQ/HQ3 or NQ/NQ3, however database details are incomplete. Most historical reports recorded core recoveries, although these

Criteria	Commentary
	details are not included in the database. Review of some historical reports indicate that core recoveries were generally good, although recoveries were typically less in highly fractured zones and some highly weathered mineralised zones in the transition and oxide zones, however this information is not recorded in the supplied database. RC drilling is the dominant drill type at all sites. RC drilling information is generally described in varying detail in historical reports to the DMP, including drilling companies used and drilling rig types, however it's not all recorded in the database supplied. Review of the historical reports indicates that reputable drilling companies were typically contracted and the equipment supplied was of an acceptable standard for those times. During the 1990s, and 2000s, suitable large drill rigs with on-board compressors were probably complimented with auxiliary and booster air compressors for drilling to greater depths and/or when groundwater was encountered. KIN's drilling was conducted with modern rigs equipped with auxiliary and booster compressors and face sampling hammers with bit diameters typically 140mm. When drilling under dry conditions, Aircore samples should be of a comparable quality to RC samples, when implementing same sampling techniques. Aircore drilling data was only used in resource estimation work, where the in-field and laboratory sampling methodologies was considered appropriate and limited to a number of selected Navigator drillholes.
Drill sample recovery	**HISTORIC DRILLING (1986-2014)** Diamond Drilling Core recovery has been recorded in most drill logs for most of the diamond drilling programs since 1985, but is not recorded in the supplied database. A review of some historical reports indicates that generally core recovery was good with lesser recoveries recorded in zones of broken ground and/or areas of mineralisation. Overall recoveries are considered acceptable for resource estimation. RC Drilling There is limited information recorded for sample recoveries for historical RC and Aircore drilling. However there has been an improvement in sample recoveries and reliability following the introduction of face sampling hammers and improved drilling technologies and equipment, since the mid-1980s. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** Diamond Drilling Core recovery was recorded for each run by measuring total length of core retrieved against the downhole interval actually drilled. Diamond core recoveries were recorded in the database. Independent field reviews by the Competent Persons (SC & GP) in 2017 of the diamond drilling rig in operation and core integrity at the drill sites, demonstrated that diamond drill core recoveries were being maximised by the driller, and that core recoveries averaged >95%, even when difficult ground conditions were being encountered. RC Drilling Integrity of each one metre RC sample is preserved as best as possible. At the end of each 1 metre downhole interval, the driller stops advancing the rods, retracts from the bottom of hole, and waits for the sample to clear from the bottom of the hole through to the sample collector box fitted beneath the cyclone. The sample is then released from the sample collector box and passed through the 3-tiered riffle splitter fitted beneath the sample box. Sample reject is collected in plastic bags, and a 3-4kg sub-sample is collected in pre-marked calico bags for analysis. Once the samples have been collected, the cyclone, sample collector box and riffle splitter are flushed with compressed air, and the riffle splitter cleaned by the off-sider using a compressed air hose, and if necessary a scraper. This process is maintained throughout the entire drilling program to maximise drill sample recovery and to maintain a high level of representivity of the material being

Criteria	Commentary
	drilled. RC drill sample recoveries are not recorded in the supplied database, however a review by the Competent Person (GP) in May 2017 of RC drill samples stored in the field, and observations of the two RC drilling rigs in operation, suggests that RC sample recoveries were mostly consistent and very good, with the samples themselves being reliable and representative of the material being drilled. **COMMENT** Due to the lack of detailed information in the database regarding historic (pre-2014) Aircore and RC drilling, no quantitative or semi-quantitative impression of sample recovery or sample quality is available. Given that much of the drilling at Cardinia was conducted by the same companies and at the same times as that carried out for the Mertondale Project, where it is assumed to be satisfactory given that the Mertondale deposits were mined in the past, by open pit methods, where the open pits were mined to their original design limits, based on the historical drill data. This suggests that the amount of metal recovered was probably not grossly different from pre-mining drill data based expectations. During Navigators drill programs wet samples were spear sampled instead of riffle split. This is regarded as poor sampling procedure and these samples are regarded as unreliable however the total number of wet samples is considered to be very low. No indication of sample bias is evident nor has it been established. That is, no relationship has been observed to exist between sample recovery and grade. The amount of Aircore drilling data used in the Cardinia resource estimation process is low and regarded as not material.
Logging	**HISTORIC DRILLING (1986-2014)** The logging data coded in the database uses at least four different lithological code systems, a legacy of numerous past operators (MEGM, Pacmin, SOG & Navigator). Correlation between codes is difficult to establish, however it can be achieved with effort. Based on historical reports, drill hole logging procedures appear consistent with normal industry practices of the time. Navigator's procedure for logging of diamond core included firstly marking of the bottom of the core (for successful core orientations), core recovery, fractures per metre and RQD, lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features, and then marked up for cutting and sampling. Navigator RC and Aircore logging was entered on a metre by metre basis, recording lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering and other features. The information was entered directly into hand held digital data loggers and transferred directly to the database, after validation, to minimize data entry errors. The entire length of all drillholes are logged in full from surface to bottom of hole. Logging is qualitative on visual recordings of lithology, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Logging of mineralogy, mineralisation and veining is quantitative. Drill core photographs are only available for Navigator's diamond drillholes. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** KIN's logging of drill samples was carried out in the field (RC drilling) or at the Leonora Yard (diamond core) and entered onto a portable computer, on a metre by metre basis for RC, and by sample intervals and/or geological contacts for diamond core. Data recorded included lithology, alteration, structure, texture, mineralisation, sulphide content, weathering and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded in the drill logs in the field. Several diamond drillholes were completed for geotechnical purposes and were independently

Criteria	Commentary
	logged for structural data by geotechnical consultants. All diamond drill core has been photographed, and currently stored at KIN's yard in Leonora. KIN geological personnel retrieved the core trays from the drill rig site and relocated them to KIN's yard in Leonora at the end of each day. Drill core was photographed in the field or at the Leonora yard, prior to cutting using a diamond core saw to obtain quarter core samples for analysis. All information collected was entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, and transferred to the database to be validated. **COMMENT** KIN has attempted to validate historical logging data and to standardize the logging code system by incorporating the SOG and Navigator logging codes into one. This is an ongoing process and is not yet completed. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes identification and percentages of mineralogy, sulphides, mineralisation, veining, and in addition, logging of diamond drilling included geotechnical data, RQD and core recoveries. For the majority of historical drilling (pre-2004), and all of the more recent drilling, the entire length of drillholes have been logged from surface to 'end of hole'. Diamond core logging is typically logged in more detail compared to RC and Aircore drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	**HISTORIC DRILLING (1986-2014)** Historical reports for drilling programs prior to 2004, are not always complete in the description of sub-sampling techniques, sample preparation and quality control protocols. <u>Diamond Drilling</u> Diamond drill core (NQ/NQ3 or HQ/HQ3) samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, and occasionally in quarters for the larger (HQ/HQ3) diameter holes, using a powered diamond core saw blade centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.3 to 1.4m, but were predominantly taken over 1m intervals, or at geological contacts, whichever was least. The remaining core was retained in core trays. Where historical reports do not describe the sampling protocol for sampling of drill core, it is assumed that drill core was sampled as described above. <u>RC Drilling</u> Prior to 1996, limited historical information indicates most RC sampling was conducted by collecting 1m samples from beneath a cyclone and passing through a riffle splitter to obtain a 3-4kg sub-sample for analysis. RC sampling procedures are believed to be consistent with the normal industry practices at the time. The vast majority of samples were dry and riffle split, however spear or tube sampling techniques were used for wet samples. Samples obtained from conventional RC drilling techniques with cross-over subs often suffered from down hole contamination, especially beneath the water table. Samples obtained from RC drilling techniques using the face sampling hammer suffered less from down hole contamination and were more likely to be kept dry beneath the water table, particularly if auxiliary and booster air compressors were used. These samples are considered to be representative. The vast majority of Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were collected at 1m downhole intervals from beneath a cyclone and then riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). After splitting, 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and the 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site in marked plastic bags, for future reference. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples)

Criteria	Commentary
	or spear/tube (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split sub-samples being retained at the drill site. If the composite sample assays returned anomalous results, the single metre sub-samples for the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for analysis. Navigator obtained sub-samples from wet samples using the spear or tube method. Data relating to historical wet samples is not available, however the number of wet samples involved is considered to be relatively low, and not material. There are no sample rejects available from RC drilling prior to 2014. Most drill sites have been rehabilitated and the sample bags removed and destroyed. Navigator included standards, fields duplicate splits (since 2009), and blanks within each drill sample batch, at a ratio of 1 for every 20 samples, with the number of standards being inserted at a ratio of 1 for every 50 samples. <u>Aircore Drilling</u> The procedures for sampling of Aircore drilling is generally the same as for RC drilling, although in earlier (pre-2004) programs, the majority of the 1m samples were mostly stored directly on the ground prior to sampling with a scoop. A variety of laboratories were used for analysis. Prior to 2009, duplicate samples were not routinely collected and submitted from RC and Aircore drilling to the same laboratory consequently overall sampling and assay precision levels can't be quantified for that period. Since 2009, Navigator adopted a stricter sampling regime with the submission of duplicate samples at a rate of 1 for every 50 primary samples. While QC protocols were not always comprehensive, the results indicate that assay results from Navigators exploration programs were reliable. Results from pre-Navigator operators are regarded as consistent with normal industry practices of the time. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** <u>Diamond Drilling</u> Diamond drill core samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half and quarters, using a powered diamond core saw blade centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.25m, but were predominantly taken over 1m intervals, or at geological contacts, whichever was least. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and stored in KIN's yard for future reference. All of KIN's diamond drill core is securely stored at their Leonora Yard. <u>RC Drilling</u> All RC sub-samples were collected over 1 metre downhole intervals and retained in pre-marked calico bags, after passing through a cyclone and riffle splitter configuration. The majority of RC sub-samples consistently averaged 3-4kg. Sample reject from the riffle splitter were retained and stored in plastic bags, and located near each drillhole site. When drilling beneath the water table, the majority of sample returns were kept dry by the use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors. Very few wet samples were collected through the riffle splitter, and the small number is not considered material. Field duplicates were taken at regular intervals at a ratio of 1:50 and assay results indicate that there is reasonable analytical repeatability, considering the presence of nuggety gold. **COMMENT** All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel are to standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of the material being drilled. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice.

Criteria	Commentary
	Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and is an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Numerous assay laboratories and various sample preparation and assay techniques have been used since 1981. Historical reporting and descriptions of laboratory sample preparation, assaying procedures, and quality control protocols for the samples from the various drilling programs are variable in their descriptions and completeness. **HISTORIC DRILLING (1986-2014)** For assay data obtained prior to 2001, the incomplete nature of the data results could not be accurately quantified in terms of the data derived from the combinations of various laboratories and analytical methodologies. Since 1993, the majority of samples submitted to the various laboratories were typically prepared for analysis firstly by oven drying, crushing and pulverizing to a nominal 85% passing 75µm. In the initial exploration stages, Aqua Regia digest with AAS/ICP finish, was generally used as a first pass detection method, with follow up analysis by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. This was a common practice at the time. Mineralised intervals were subsequently Fire Assayed (using 30, 40 or 50 gram catchweights) with AAS/ICP finish. Approximately 15-20% of the sampled Aircore holes may have been subject to Aqua Regia digest methods only, however Aircore samples were predominantly within the oxide profile, where aqua regia results would not be significantly different to results from fire assay methods. Limited information is available regarding check assays for drilling programs prior to 2004. During 2004-2014, Navigator utilised six different commercial laboratories during their drilling programs, however Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories conducted the majority of assaying for diamond, RC and Aircore samples using Fire Assay fusion on 40 gram catchweights and AAS/ICP finish. Since 2009 Navigator regularly include field duplicates, Certified Reference Material (CRM) standards and blanks with their sample batch submissions to the laboratories at average ratio of 1 in every 20 samples. Sample assay repeatability, and blank and CRM standards assay results are within acceptable limits. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** Sample analysis was conducted by SGS Australia Pty Ltd's ("SGS") Kalgoorlie and Perth laboratories. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (-6mm), pulverising (P85% -75µm) and riffle split to obtain a 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish (SGS Lab Code FAA505). KIN regularly insert blanks, field duplicate and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:20. This allows for at least one blank and one CRM standard to be included in each of the laboratory's fire assay batch of 50 samples. Field duplicate sample assay repeatability, blank standards and CRM standards assay results are within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. SGS include blanks and CRMS as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are within acceptable limits. **COMMENT** The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered to be satisfactory and appropriate for use in mineral resource estimations. Fire Assay fusion or Aqua Regia digestion techniques were conducted on diamond, RC and Aircore samples, with AAS or ICP finish. Fire Assay fusion is considered to be a total extraction technique. The majority of assay data used

Criteria	Commentary
	for the mineral resource estimations were obtained by the Fire Assay technique with AAS or ICP finish. AAS and ICP methods of detection are both considered to be suitable and appropriate methods of detection. Aqua Regia is considered a partial extraction technique, where gold encapsulated in refractory sulphides or some silicate minerals may not be fully dissolved, resulting in partial reporting of gold content. No other analysis techniques have been used to determine gold assays. KIN's ongoing QA/QC monitoring program identified one particular CRM that was returning spurious results. Further analysis demonstrated that the standard was compromised and subsequently removed and destroyed. A replacement CRM of similar grade was substituted into the QA/QC program.
Verification of sampling *and assaying*	Verification of sampling and assaying techniques and results prior to 2004 has limitations due to the legacy of the involvement of various companies, personnel, drilling equipment, sampling protocols and analytical techniques at different laboratories, over a twenty year period. In 2009, Runge Ltd ("Runge") completed a mineral resource estimate report for the Cardinia Project area, including the Helens and Rangoon deposits. Runge's database verification included basic visual validation in Surpac and field verification of drillhole positions in February 2009. Runge did not report any significant issues with the database. Since 2014, significant drill intersections have been verified by KIN's company geologists during the course of the drilling programs. During 2017, Carras Mining Pty Ltd ("CM") carried out an independent data verification. 10,499 assay records for KIN's 2014-2017 drilling programs were verified by comparing laboratory assay reports against the database. 6 errors were found, which are not considered material and which represents only 0.015% of all database records verified for KIN's 2014-2017 drilling programs **COMMENT** There is always a risk with legacy data that sampling or assaying biases may exist between results from different drilling programs due to differing sampling protocols, different laboratories and different analytical techniques. Repeated examination of historic reports on phases of diamond, RC and Aircore drilling have been conducted from time to time. Assay results from KIN's recent drilling are consistent with surrounding information and as a result the information obtained from the various diamond, RC and Aircore drilling programs (where sampling protocols are appropriate) have been accepted. Recent (2014-2017) RC and diamond drilling by KIN included some twinning of historical drillholes at the Helens and Rangoon resource areas, comprising historic information. There is no material difference between historical drilling information and the KIN drilling information. In the areas that were not drilled with twin holes, the drill density is considered sufficiently close enough to enable comparison with surrounding historic information, and there is no material difference of a negative nature between historical drilling information and the KIN drilling information. KIN's diamond holes were drilled for metallurgical and geotechnical test work, and assay results for these holes also show adequate correlation with nearby historical results. Where sampling protocols are appropriate, diamond, RC and Aircore samples, are of equal importance in the resource estimation process. There has been no adjustments or calibrations made to the assay data recorded in the supplied database.

Criteria	Commentary
Location of data points	**HISTORIC DATA (1986-2014)** Several local grids were established and used by previous project owners. During the 1990s, SOG transformed the surface survey data firstly to AMG and subsequently to MGA (GDA94 zone51). Drilling was carried out historically using various local grids. Since 2004, All Navigators drill hole collars were surveyed on completion of drilling in the Australian MGA94, Zone51 grid using RTK-DGPS equipment by licensed surveyors, with more than 80% of the pickups carried out by independent contractors. Almost all the diamond and at least 70% of Navigator's RC holes were downhole surveyed. Pre-Navigator, single shot survey cameras were used, with typical survey intervals of 30-40 metres. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** KIN's drill hole collars were located and recorded in the field by a contract surveyor using RTK-DGPS (with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ±50mm). Location data was collected in the GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system. Downhole surveying during KIN's drilling programs was predominantly carried out by the drilling contractor. KIN recognised that some of the downhole survey data appeared to be spurious, and commissioned an independent downhole surveying program by a survey contractor (BHGS, Perth) to check several drillholes at Helens and Rangoon. The check survey found occasional spurious results with the initial surveys. This can be explained by the fact that when the drilling company's survey tool is run inside the drill rods, the tool's sensors need to be located exactly in the middle of the bottom stainless steel (s/s) RC rod to obtain accurate readings. Check readings by KIN personnel at different locations within the s/s rod found that variation in azimuth can be measured up to 2°, within 1 metre from the centre of the rod, and up to 10° further away from the centre. The positioning of the tool by the drilling contractor is assumed to be within 1 metre of the centre of the s/s rod for the majority of the drilling program. Therefore, given the nature of the mineralisation and the shift in apparent position of up to 5 metres (for 2° variation) along 'strike' for open pit depths (<140 metres), the occasional errors are not considered material for this resource estimation work. In addition, if the downhole survey tool is located within 15 metres of the surface, there is risk of influence from the drill rig affecting the azimuth readings. This was observed for the survey readings, which include total magnetic intensity (TMI) measurements, where TMI is spurious for readings taken at downhole depths less than 20 metres. These spurious readings are included in the database, but are not used. KIN supplied two digital terrain models (DTM) of the topography: one DTM constructed from drill hole collar data, and the second from a recent aerial orthophotogrammetry survey. The two DTM surfaces correlate sufficiently close and within acceptable limits for horizontal and vertical control, and appropriate for resource estimations. **COMMENT** The accuracy of the drill hole collar and downhole data are located with sufficient accuracy for use in resource estimation work. Some historical Navigator drillhole collar positions at Helens and Rangoon have recently been independently located and verified in the field, and checked against the database. Considering the history of grid transformations and surviving documentation, there might be some residual risk of error in the MGA co-ordinates for old drillholes, however this is not considered to be material for the resource estimations, subject of this report. Azimuth data was historically recorded relative to magnetic north. Much of the historical drilling

Criteria	Commentary
	data was recorded relative to magnetic north. Variation in magnetic declination for the Cardinia Project area is calculated at +0.823° East (1985) to +1.301° East (2017), with a maximum variation of +1.575° in 2005. The difference between true north and magnetic north, and the annual variation in magnetic declination since 1985 is not significant, therefore magnetic north measurements have been used, where true north data is unavailable, for all survey data used in resource estimation processes.
Data spacing and distribution	Drill hole spacing patterns vary considerably throughout the Project area, and is deposit specific, depending on the nature and style of mineralisation being tested. Drill hole and sample interval spacing is sufficient to establish an acceptable degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for mineral resource estimations and classifications applied. There has been no sample compositing, other than a few historical compositing of field samples for some Aircore and RC samples to 1.5m, 2m, 3m, 4m and a few 5m intervals. The vast majority (>90%) of primary assay intervals are 1 metre intervals for RC and Aircore samples, and predominantly 1 metre intervals for core samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The sheared Cardinia greenstone sequence displays a NNW to NW trend. The drilling and sampling programs were carried out to obtain an unbiased location of drill sample data, generally orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. Mineralisation is structurally controlled in sub-vertical shear zones within the Cardinia area, with a supergene component in the oxidised profile. The vast majority of historical and KIN's drilling is orientated at -60°/245° (WSW) and -60°/065° (ENE), generally orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in the data thus far.
Sample security	**HISTORIC DRILLING (1986-2014)** No sample security details are available for pre-Navigator (pre-2004) drill samples. Navigator's drill samples were collected from the riffle splitter in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill rig site. Samples were collected by company personnel from the field and transported to Navigator's secure yard in Leonora, where the samples were then batch processed (drillhole and sample numbers logged into the database) and then packed into 'bulkabag sacks'. The bulkabags were tied off and stored securely in Navigator's yard, until transporting to the laboratory. There was no perceived opportunity for the samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site, to delivery to the laboratory. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** KIN's RC drill samples were collected from the riffle splitter in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill rig site. The samples were then batch processed (drillhole and sample numbers encoded onto a hardcopy sample register) in the field, and then transported and stacked into 'bulkabag sacks' at KIN's secure yard in Leonora. The bulkabags were tied off and stored securely in the yard. The laboratory's (SGS) transport contractor was utilized to transport the bulkabags to the laboratory. There was no perceived opportunity for the samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site, to delivery to the laboratory, where they were stored in their secure compound, and made ready for processing. On receipt of the samples, the laboratory (SGS) independently checked the sample submission form to verify samples received, and readied the samples for sample preparation. SGS's sample security protocols are of industry acceptable standards.
Audits or reviews	Historic drilling and sampling methods and QA/QC are regarded as not being as thoroughly documented compared to today's current standards. A review of various available historical company reports of drilling and sampling techniques indicates that these were most likely

Criteria	Commentary
	conducted to the best practice industry standards of the day. A review of the Cardinia Project's database, drilling and sampling protocols, and so forth, was conducted and reported on by independent geological consultants Runge Ltd in 2009. Their report highlighted issues with bulk density and QA/QC analysis of the database, which have since been identified and addressed by Navigator and most recently by KIN during the 2017 drilling campaign. During 2017, CM have reviewed and carried out an audit on the field operations and database. Drilling and sampling methodologies observed during the site visits are to today's industry standard. Similarly there were no issues identified for the supplied databases, which would be considered material. KIN is in the process of completing validation of all historical logging data and to standardise the logging code system by incorporating the SOG and Navigator logging codes into one, and converting all historical logging into the standardized code system. This is an ongoing process and is not yet completed. During the review, CM logged the oxidation profiles ('base of complete oxidation' or "BOCO", and 'top of fresh rock' or "TOFR") for each of the deposit areas, based on visual inspection of selected RC drill chips from KIN's recent drilling programs, and a combination of historical and KIN's drillhole logging, with final adjustments made with input from KIN geologists. The oxidation profiles were used to assign bulk densities and metallurgical recoveries to the resource models. Bulk density testwork in the past has been inconsistent with incorrect methods employed, to derive specific gravity or in-situ bulk density, rather than dry bulk density. Navigator (2009) and recent KIN (2017) bulk density testwork was carried out using the water immersion method on oven dried, coated samples to derive dry bulk densities for different rock types and oxidation profiles. This information has been incorporated into the database for resource estimation work. CM conducted site visits during 2017 to the laboratory to validate the methodology. Recent (2014-2017) RC and diamond drilling by KIN include some twinning of historical drillholes within the Cardinia Project area. In addition, KIN's infill drilling density is considered sufficiently close enough to enable comparison with surrounding historic information, and there is no material difference of a negative nature between historical drilling information and the KIN drilling information. KIN's diamond holes were drilled for metallurgical and geotechnical test work, and assay results for these holes also show good correlation with nearby historical results. Drilling, Sampling methodologies and assay techniques used in these drilling programs are considered to be appropriate and to mineral exploration industry standards of the day.

SECTION 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Cardinia Project's Helens and Rangoon areas includes granted mining tenements M37/316 and M37/317, centered some 35-40km NE of Leonora. The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN. The Cardinia Project is managed, explored and maintained by KIN, and constitute a portion of KIN's Leonora Gold Project (LGP), which is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the North Eastern Goldfields. There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the resource areas, and there are no current impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	There is limited exploration data available prior to 1986, where exploration for nickel was carried out in the late 1960s and for base metals in the 1970s. During 1980-1985, Townson Holdings Pty Ltd ("Townson") mined a small open pit over some old workings at the Rangoon prospect. Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the gold exploration data since 1986 and prior to 2014 include: Mt Eden Gold Mines (Aust) NL (also Tarmoola Aust Pty Ltd "MEGM") 1986-2003; Pacmin Mining Corporation Ltd ("Pacmin") 1998-2001; Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") 2001-2004, and Navigator Resources Ltd ("Navigator") 2004-2014. In 2009, Navigator commissioned Runge Limited ("Runge") to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Helens and Rangoon deposits. Runge reported a JORC 2004 compliant Mineral Resource estimate, at a low cut-off grade of 0.7g/t Au, totaling 1.45Mt @ 1.3 g/t au (61,700 oz Au), comprising total Indicated Resources of 1.0Mt @ 1.4 g/t Au and total Inferred Resources of 0.446Mt @ 1.2 g/t Au. KIN's drilling is focused in areas hosting the Helens and Rangoon deposits together with the strike extensions and historical drilling conducted by the above mentioned operators.
Geology	The Cardinia Project area is located 35km NE of Leonora in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned within the Mertondale Shear Zone (MZN) a splay limb of the Kilkenny lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastics and sediment sequences in the west and Archaean mafic volcanics in the east. Proterozoic dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the sheared mafic/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence. Locally within the Cardinia Project area, the stratigraphy consists of intermediate, mafic and felsic volcanic and intrusive lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments, which strike NNW with a sub-vertical attitude. Structural foliation of the stratigraphy dips moderately to the east. At Helens and Rangoon, the stratigraphy comprises a sequence of intermediate-mafic and felsic volcanic lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments, intruded in places by narrow felsic porphyry dykes. Carbonaceous shales often mark the mafic/felsic contact. These lithologies are located on the western limb of the regionally faulted south plunging Benalla Anticline. Primary mineralised zones at the Helens and Rangoon areas are north-south trending with a sub-vertical attitude. Mineralisation is hosted predominantly in mafic rock units, adjacent to the felsic volcanic/sediment contacts, where it is associated with increased shearing, intense alteration and disseminated sulphides. Minor supergene enrichment occurs within the mineralised shears within the regolith profile. In some areas, gold mineralisation is highly variable in the regolith. In these areas, closer spaced

Criteria	Commentary
	drilling was carried out by KIN to provide a high level of confidence in the interpretations.
Drill hole Information	Material drilling information used for the resource estimation has previously been publicly reported in numerous announcements to the ASX by Navigator (2004-2014) and KIN since 2014.
Data Aggregation methods	When exploration results have been reported for the resource areas, the intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by geology or lower cut-off grades, without any high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high grade results, these results were included in the reports. Since 2014, KIN have reported RC drilling intersections with low cut off grades of >= 0.5 g/t Au and a maximum of 2m of internal dilution at a grade of <0.5g/t Au. There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.
Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The orientation, true width and geometry of the mineralised zones have been determined by interpretation of historical drilling and verified by KIN's drilling. The majority of drill holes are inclined at -60° towards 245° (WSW), which is regarded as the optimum orientation to intersect the target mineralisation, and some at -60° towards 065° (ENE). Since the mineralisation is steeply dipping, drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths, not true widths. Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describe the attitude of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	A plan and type sections for each resource area are included in the main body of the report.
Balanced Reporting	Public reporting of exploration results by KIN and past explorers for the resource areas are considered balanced and included representative widths of low and high grade assay results.
Other Substantive exploration data	Comments on recent bulk density and metallurgical information is included in Section 3 of this Table 1 Report. There is no other new substantive data acquired for the resource areas being reported on. All meaningful and material information is or has been previously reported.
Further work	The potential to increase the existing resources is viewed as probable. Further work does not guarantee that an upgrade in the resource would be achieved, however KIN intend to drill more holes at the Helens and Rangoon resource areas with the intention of increasing the Cardinia Project's resources and converting the Inferred portions of the resources to the Indicated category.

SECTION 3 – Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Database Integrity	All sample data, subject of this report and used for resource estimation work, is obtained from various drilling programs carried out since 1986. Data was obtained predominantly from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling, and to a lesser extent, diamond core (Diamond) drilling and Air Core (Aircore) drilling. Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the gold exploration data since 1986 and prior to 2014 include: Mt Eden Gold Mines (Aust) NL (also Tarmoola Aust Pty Ltd "MEGM") 1986-2003; Pacmin Mining Corporation Ltd ("Pacmin") 1998-2001; Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") 2001-2004, and Navigator Resources Ltd ("Navigator") 2004-2014. KIN exploration data from 2014 to 2017 has been acquired predominantly from RC and some diamond drilling. The database could not be fully verified regarding the reliability and accuracy of a substantial portion of the historical data, however the recent drilling by KIN has enabled comparison with the historical data and there is no material differences observed of a negative nature. Database checks conducted by KIN and others are within acceptable limits. There is missing data, however it is regarded as minimal. It is not possible to identify errors that might have occurred prior or during digital tabulation of historic (pre-2004) data, however the amount of historic data used in the resource estimation is minimal and the effect would not be material. The logging data coded in the database uses at least four different lithological code systems, a legacy of numerous past operators (MEGM, Pacmin, SOG & Navigator). Correlation between codes is difficult to establish, however can be achieved with effort. Based on historical reports, drill hole logging procedures appear consistent with normal industry practices of the time. KIN has attempted to validate historical logging data and to standardise the logging code system by incorporating the SOG and Navigator logging codes into one. This is an ongoing process and is not yet completed. The drilling by Navigator and KIN has been used to scrutinize and calibrate historic logging data. This has enabled KIN to establish good geological control, which has been used to derive the geological interpretations in current work. Navigator uploaded the original assay files received from the labs via a database administrator using Datashed to minimise loading errors. An export of the data was then used to create an access database for use in Surpac. In 2009, Runge Ltd ("Runge") completed a mineral resource estimate report for the Cardinia Project area, including the Helens and Rangoon deposits. Runge carried out database verification, which included basic visual validation in Surpac and field verification of drillhole positions in February 2009. Runge did not report any significant issues with the database. Since 2014, KIN geologists have conducted verification of historic drilling, assays, geological logs and survey information against the digital database, and in the field, including reviewing historic reports and visual confirmations of Surpac and Access databases. KIN have not reported any significant issues with the database. KIN has validated the database in Datashed and in Surpac prior to Resource estimation. These processes checked for holes that have missing data, missing intervals, overlapping intervals, data beyond end-of-hole, holes missing collar co-ordinates, and holes with duplicate collar co-ordinates.

Criteria	Commentary
	During 2017, CM carried out an independent data verification. 10,499 assay records for KIN's 2014-2017 drilling programs were verified by comparing laboratory assay reports against the database. 6 errors were found, which are not considered material and which represents only 0.015% of all database records verified for KIN's 2014-2017 drilling programs.
Site Visit	KIN's geological team have conducted multiple site visits including supervision and management of drill programs within each of the Resource areas. Dr Spero Carras (Competent Person) was involved in the Leonora area at the Harbour Lights and Mertondale areas during the 1980s, and is familiar with the geology and styles of mineralisation within the Leonora Project area. He revisited the Leonora area during 2017 to review the projects, drilling, sampling and general geology. Messrs Mark Nelson and Gary Powell (Competent Persons) also conducted site visits to the resource areas, and they have independently reviewed drill core, existing open pits, surface exposures, drilling and sampling procedures.
Geological Interpretation	The Cardinia Project area is located 35km NE of Leonora in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned within the Mertondale Shear Zone (MZN) a splay limb of the Kilkenny lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastics and sediment sequences in the west and Archaean mafic volcanics in the east. Proterozoic dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the sheared mafic/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence. Locally within the Cardinia Project area, the stratigraphy consists of intermediate, mafic and felsic volcanic and intrusive lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments, which strike NNW with a sub-vertical attitude. Structural foliation of the stratigraphy dips moderately to the east. At Helens, Fiona and Rangoon, the stratigraphy comprises a sequence of intermediate-mafic and felsic volcanic lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments, intruded in places by narrow felsic porphyry dykes. Carbonaceous shales often mark the mafic/felsic contact. These lithologies are located on the western limb of the regionally faulted south plunging Benalla Anticline. Primary mineralised zones at the Helens and Rangoon areas are north-south trending with a sub-vertical attitude. Mineralisation is hosted predominantly in mafic rock units, adjacent to the felsic volcanic/sediment contacts, where it is associated with increased shearing, intense alteration and disseminated sulphides. Minor supergene enrichment occurs within the mineralised shears within the regolith profile.
Dimensions	The dimensions of the mineralized area for Helens are 1700mN x 50m. The Helens area includes a total of 27,830m of drilling. The drilling in the mineralized area for Helens includes 9 DD holes for 148m, 418 RC holes for 5,473m and 23 AC holes for 127m. The Helens Area includes the Fiona Deposit. The dimensions of the mineralized area for Rangoon are 900mN x 50m. The Rangoon area includes a total of 12,356m of drilling. The drilling in the mineralized area for Rangoon includes 2 DD holes for 24m, 175 RC holes for 1,631m and 16 AC holes for 107m.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td><i>Estimations and Modelling</i>
<i>Techniques</i></td><td>
<ol start="28">
The following outlines the estimation and modelling technique used for producing Resources for the following deposits in the Helens/Rangoon area:
Helens
Rangoon

<table>
<tr><th>Deposit</th><th>Orebody Dimensions</th><th>Nominal Drill Spacing</th><th>Mineralised Metres of Drilling (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Helens</td><td>1700m x 50m x 100m</td><td>25m x 12.5m</td><td>5,748</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rangoon</td><td>900m x 50m x 100m</td><td>25m x 12.5m</td><td>1,762</td></tr>
</table>
<ol start="29">
Wireframes were provided by KIN Mining NL (KIN) for:
<ol type="a">
Topography based on drill collar data
Bottom of Oxidation (BOCO)
Top of Fresh Rock (TOFR)
CM carried out an Independent Review of the weathering surfaces and where necessary, based on new drilling (both RC and diamond), geological relogging and bulk density information, the surfaces were modified to reflect the additional information. Surface topography was also adjusted due to new information obtained in an April 2017 drone survey.
Based on geology, statistical analysis and intersection selection, domainal shapes were wireframed at a 0.3g/t nominal edge cut-off grade. These domainal shapes could contain values less than 0.3g/t within the wireframes although this was minimized to prevent smoothing dilution being incorporated into the final models. A minimum of 5m downhole at a 0.4g/t cut-off grade was also used as a guide for wireframing. This could include internal waste.
The wireframed shapes were audited by KIN geological staff who had previous experience in the Cardinia area whilst working for Navigator.
Each wireframe had an assigned strike, dip and plunge.
Compositing from the top of each shape was carried out at 1m within each wireframe. The majority of composites (98%) were greater than 1m.
The domainal shapes were passed into ISATIS Software with specified strike, dip and plunge.
The number of shapes used was as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>Deposit</th><th>Number of Shapes</th></tr>
<tr><td>Helens/Fiona</td><td>72</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rangoon</td><td>38</td></tr>
</table>
<ol start="37">
A breakdown of pre-Resource volume for each shape was measured. This was to ensure

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary

that modelling did not over dilute shapes due to block sizes being used.

38. The declustering program DECLUS (ISATIS) was used to produce the weights to be assigned to each composite for statistical analysis.

39. For each shape a detailed set of weighted statistics was produced. Based on the statistics, high grade cuts were determined for every shape and the percentage metal cut was estimated for each deposit as shown in the below table:

Deposit	Maximum Cut (g/t)	Percentage Metal Cut %
Helens, Fiona	70	4
Rangoon	30	28

Note that the metal cut appears high however it is due to one outlier assay value of 551g/t.

40. Where a data point belonged to 2 shapes the cut allocated was determined for each domain and independently allocated.

41. Variograms were run for each domain using ISATIS. The variograms were of very poor quality with the downhole variograms being the basis of fitted models. Directional variograms were produced for downhole, down dip, down plunge. Where the downhole variograms were calculated on an individual hole basis, variograms were not normalized. Variograms were normalized for down dip and plunge. Raw variograms were used in subsequent work.

42. The Author, Dr. S. Carras had extensive experience in the Leonora Belt during the 1980's and has had familiarity with the nature of the mineralisation. The shears are made up of plunging en-echelon structures. Three estimations were produced, OK, Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) and Inverse Distance Cubed (ID3).

43. The following parameters were used in modelling OK, ID2 and ID3:

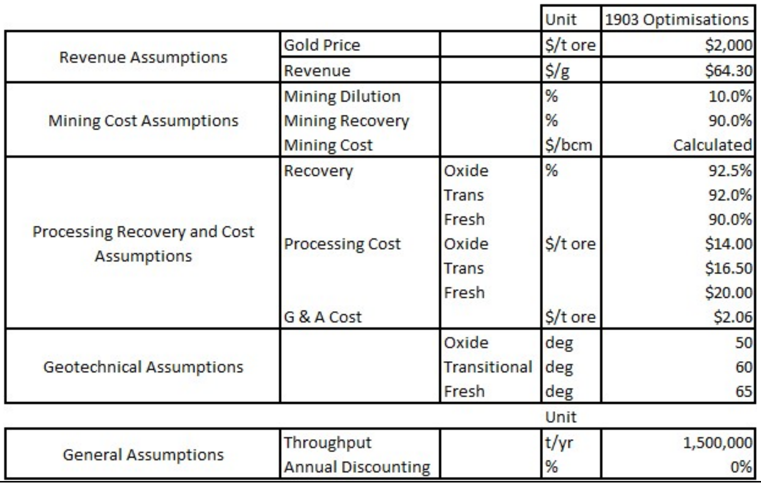
    - A minimum number of samples of 4 and a maximum number of samples of 32
    - The discretisation parameters were 1 x 1 x 2
    - A maximum of 2 samples per hole
    - Note: for blocks that did not meet these requirements, the parameters were relaxed and the search radii were increased.
    - To minimize the striping effect created by estimation in narrow shapes, the downhole search radii were increased.

44. The ranges of search and directions used were applied on a shape by shape basis. The aim was to produce OK results for the majority of shapes where there had been adequate data to produce meaningful variography. Small shapes where there was inadequate data were estimated using an anisotropic distance weighting squared methodology rather than OK.

45. The fundamental block size used was:

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Deposit</td><td>Small Blocks</td></tr>
<tr><td>Helens, Fiona, Rangoon Combined</td><td>1.25mN x 0.5mE x 1.25mRL</td></tr>
</table>
Small blocks were used to ensure adequate volume estimation where shapes were narrow.
46. Scatter plots were then produced which compared OK, ID2 and ID3 for the small blocks.
47. The models were then visually checked on a section by section basis of block versus drillholes and ID2 proved to be the best fit.
48. The small blocks produced by ID2 were then composited to form medium (quarter) sized blocks and panels. The block dimensions for the medium (quarter) sized blocks and panels were:
<table>
<tr><td>Deposit</td><td>Medium (Quarter) Blocks</td><td>Panels</td></tr>
<tr><td>Helens, Fiona, Rangoon Combined</td><td>5mN x 5mE x 2.5mRL</td><td>10mN x 8mE x 5mRL</td></tr>
</table>
49. Plots were produced of frequency histograms in domains for point data and for blocks.
50. To check that the interpolation of the block model honoured the drill data, validation was carried out comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data. The validation plots showed good correlation thus the raw drill data was honoured by the block model.
51. Volumes within wireframes were determined and these were then compared with the block estimates of the volumes within those wireframes on a shape by shape basis to ensure that volumes estimated were correct.
52. Classification was carried out using a combination of drillhole density, drillhole quality, and geology as the guide.
53. Operating cost estimates developed by KIN indicated that a break even mill feed cut-off grade for deposits in the Cardinia area was likely to be 0.5g/t Au.
</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Moisture</i></td><td>Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry basis only. Bulk Density determinations of diamond drill core included measurements of moisture content.</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Cut-off Parameters</i></td><td>Operating cost estimates provided by KIN's engineering consultants indicate a break even mining grade for open pit deposits in the Cardinia area is likely to be 0.5g/t Au.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>*Mining*

Factors or Assumptions</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Unit</td><td>1903 Optimisations</td></tr>
<tr><td>Revenue Assumptions</td><td>Gold Price</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Revenue</td><td></td><td>$/g</td><td>$64.30</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Cost Assumptions</td><td>Mining Dilution</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>10.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Recovery</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>90.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Cost</td><td></td><td>$/bcm</td><td>Calculated</td></tr>
<tr><td>Processing Recovery and Cost Assumptions</td><td>Recovery</td><td>Oxide</td><td>%</td><td>92.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td>92.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>90.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Processing Cost</td><td>Oxide</td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$14.00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td>$16.50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>$20.00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>G & A Cost</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2.06</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geotechnical Assumptions</td><td></td><td>Oxide</td><td>deg</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Transitional</td><td>deg</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td>deg</td><td>65</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Unit</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>General Assumptions</td><td>Throughput</td><td></td><td>t/yr</td><td>1,500,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Annual Discounting</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>*Metallurgical*

Factors or Assumptions</td><td>In 2017 KIN’s drilling program included a series of RC and DD drillholes to collect samples for geotechnical and metallurgical testwork.

Metallurgical testwork in the Helens-Rangoon area has shown metallurgical recoveries of mid-nineties in oxide, lower nineties in transition and in fresh material. See table above

During the mining process, and where necessary, selective extraction of the graphitic shales is envisaged to be possible so that successful segregation and quarantining of the shale material can be achieved, so as to mitigate potential contamination of ore in the process plant.</td></tr>
<tr><td>*Environmental*

Factors

or Assumptions</td><td>No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors.

Historical mining at the nearby Bruno deposit and Lewis trial pit sites, including waste rock landforms have not demonstrated any impacts that cannot be managed in normal operations. Studies completed to date, on ore and waste characterisations for previous and potential mining and processing operations, have not identified any potential environmental impacts that cannot be managed by normal operations.</td></tr>
<tr><td>*Bulk Density*</td><td>Prior to 2014, there have been numerous programs of bulk density testwork conducted by several companies at different times on diamond drill core and/or RC drill chips for the some of the various deposits. Generally the testwork has not been conclusive, since the testwork methodology has not been adequately described in the historical reports, or when it has, the testwork itself was not carried out using an acceptable method to determine dry bulk density. Often, when described, the testwork measured specific gravity, not bulk density, and in cases where bulk density was reported, the moisture content was not taken into account.

In 2009 Navigator Resources Ltd submitted 144 half or whole diamond core samples to Amdel Mineral Laboratories Ltd’s (“Amdel”) Kalgoorlie laboratory for bulk density determination by the water immersion method. The core samples were a mixture of half core and whole core samples ranging from 10cm to 30cm in length, and were taken at downhole intervals of roughly every 2 to 3 metres. The samples were firstly weighed, oven dried overnight at 110°C, and weighed again to determine moisture content. Those samples that were likely to absorb water were then sealed, using hairspray, prior to immersion in water. It is not known what proportion of samples were not sealed, however it is likely that only fresh, non-porous samples were not sealed.

In 2017, KIN carried out a diamond drilling program to include obtaining samples for bulk density testwork. Six diamond drill holes were drilled into the major parts of mineralised zones at Helens South, Helens North, Helens NE and Rangoon.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>A total of 526 half or quarter core samples, of varying lengths (5-20cm) were submitted by KIN to an independent laboratory in Perth for bulk density determinations by the water immersion method. The core samples were a mixture of half core and quarter core samples ranging from 5cm to 20cm in length, and were taken at downhole intervals of roughly every 1 metre. The samples were firstly weighed, oven dried overnight at 110°C, and weighed again to determine moisture content. The samples were then sealed, using hairspray, prior to immersion in water.
During the 2017 bulk density testwork and estimation process, Dr S Carras and Mr G Powell (Consultant to CM) visited the laboratory and identified some improvements for consideration in the bulk density determination process, particularly for small core pieces to give better precision of measurements. The suggested improvements were implemented and precision improved.
When estimating the bulk density for pieces of diamond drill core, it was found that the larger sized samples gave more repeatable results and these were mostly used in assigning the bulk densities.
As a result of the analysis of a combination of Navigator and KIN bulk density determination results, the following bulk density parameters were used for the Helens and Rangoon areas:
<table>
<tr><th>Area</th><th>Oxide</th><th>Transition</th><th>Fresh</th></tr>
<tr><td>Helens, Fiona, Rangoon Combined</td><td>2.1</td><td>2.4</td><td>2.7</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>Classification was based on a combination of drillhole spacing, drillhole quality and confidence in geological continuity. In general all deposits were drilled on the following nominal grids (N-E):
• Helens/Fiona: 25m x 12.5m
• Rangoon: 25m x 12.5m
In general drillhole spacing of 25m x 12.5m resulted in mineralisation being classified as Indicated.
Drillhole spacing generally increases with depth and as a result deeper mineralisation is mostly allocated to the Inferred category.
The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Audits and Reviews</td><td>Internal reviews have been conducted by the Competent Person who is obliged to review the data geology/assay/survey/wire frames etc. this procedure is conducted as part of the normal review process. The technical inputs, methodologies, parameters and results of the estimation have been verified by the Runge (2009) and the Competent Person. This type of audit is conducted as part of the normal review process.
Navigator Resources had worked with Runge (2009) to produce estimates for the Cardinia deposits using ordinary kriging. KIN personnel carried out audits and internal reviews of the data, assay, survey, wireframes and geological interpretations used by CM. CM also carried out detailed reviews of all data.
Bulk density determination methodology was audited by S Carras and G Powell (Consultant to CM) through visitation of the independent laboratory.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Discussion of Relative Accuracy and</td><td>KIN embarked on a program of infill drilling, including some close spaced drilling. The drilling largely substantiated the position and tenor of mineralisation. It also validated the information obtained from various drilling campaigns. (In some instances new results were much higher.)</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary
Confidence	In the modelling process every attempt has been made to eliminate the "string effect" problem associated with the estimation of narrow vein structures through the use of ordinary kriging. This has been achieved through the use of distance weighting estimates correlated back to ordinary kriging estimates. This method, although heuristic has been validated by extensive review of the block models and the drillhole data. Every attempt has been made in the modelling to reduce the smoothing effect which results when using a low cut-off grade to determine boundary positions and limit the amount of dilution in the Resource so that it can be correctly diluted for Reserve. In all high coefficient of variation orebodies, local estimation is very difficult to achieve due to the high nugget effect of the gold. This means that small parcels of ore are difficult to estimate without further information such as closer spaced grade control drilling.

Appendix H

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT

RAESIDE PROJECT

Michelangelo and Leonardo

Mining and Processing assumptions adjusted to reflect this update.

SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	All sample data, subject of this report and used for resource estimation work, is obtained from various drilling programs carried out since 1989. Data was obtained predominantly from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling, and to a lesser extent diamond core (Diamond) drilling and Air Core (Aircore) drilling. There is limited exploration data available prior to 1989, where it is believed that exploration was more focused on base metals, and not gold. Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the gold exploration data since 1989 and prior to 2014 include: Triton Resources Ltd ("Triton") 1989-1999, Triton and Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") 2000-2004, and Navigator Resources Ltd ("Navigator") 2004-2014. Kin Mining Ltd ("KIN") acquired the Raeside Project in 2014. **HISTORIC SAMPLING (1989-2014)** For some historical drilling programs, RC and Aircore samples were composited at 2, 3, 4 or 5 metre downhole intervals, however the majority of drill samples were generally obtained from 1m downhole intervals and riffle split to obtain a 3-4kg representative sub-sample, which were submitted to a number of commercial laboratories for a variety of sample preparations methods, including oven drying (90-110°C), crushing (-2mm to -6mm), pulverizing (-75µm to -105µm), and generally riffle split to obtain a 30, 40 or 50 gram catchweight for gold analysis, predominantly by Fire Assay fusion, with AAS finish. On occasions, initial assaying have been carried out using Aqua Regia digest and AAS/ICP finish, with anomalous samples re-assayed by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. Diamond Drilling Half core (or quarter core) sample intervals varied from 0.1 to 1.0m, but were predominantly taken over 1m intervals, or at geological contacts, whichever was least. The remaining core was retained in marked core trays and stored in a secure yard for future reference. The only known available drill core from this program (1 Diamond drill hole for 180.1m) and stored at KIN's Leonora Exploration Yard, are those drilled by Navigator. RC Drilling The vast majority of Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were collected over 1m downhole intervals from beneath a cyclone and then riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). After splitting, 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and the 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site in marked plastic bags, for future reference. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split sub-samples being retained at the drill site. If the composite sample assays returned anomalous results, the single metre sub-samples for the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for gold analysis.

Criteria	Commentary
	Navigator obtained sub-samples from wet samples using the spear method. Data relating to historical wet samples is not available, however the number of wet samples involved is considered to be relatively low, and not material. There are no sample rejects available from RC drilling prior to 2014. Most drill sites have been rehabilitated and the sample bags removed and destroyed. Aircore Drilling The procedures for sampling of Aircore drilling is generally the same as for RC drilling, although in earlier (pre-2004) programs, the majority of the 1m samples were mostly stored directly on the ground prior to sampling with a scoop. Assay results from these samples are not used for resource estimation work, however they do sometimes provide a guide in interpreting geology and mineralisation continuity. When drilling under dry conditions, Aircore samples should be of a comparable quality to RC samples, when implementing same sampling techniques, therefore Aircore sample assay results were only used for resource estimation work if the 1m sub-samples were obtained by riffle splitting of the primary sample, prior to placing on the ground. There are no sample rejects available from AC drilling prior to 2014. Most drill sites have been rehabilitated and the sample bags removed and destroyed. RAB Drilling No Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling has been included in the Michelangelo or Leonardo resource estimation. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** Diamond Drilling Diamond drill core (HQ3) samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, and then in quarters, using a powered diamond core saw blade centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.15m, but were predominantly taken over 1m intervals, or at geological contacts, whichever was least. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and securely stored in KIN's yard in Leonora for future reference. RC Drilling During drilling, sample return is passed through a cyclone and stored in a sample collection box. At the end of each metre, the cyclone underflow is closed off, the underside of the sample box is opened and the sample passed down through a riffle splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and averaged 3-4kg. Sample reject from the riffle splitter were retained and stored in marked plastic bags, and located near to each drillhole collar. All drilling, sample collection and sampling handling procedures were conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel to today's industry standards. QA/QC procedures were implemented during each drilling program to today's industry standards. Analysis Once received at the assay laboratory, diamond core and RC samples were oven dried (105-110°C), crushed (-6mm & -2mm), pulverised (P85% -75µm) and split to obtain a representative 50 gram sample catchweight for gold only analysis using Fire Assay fusion with AAS finish. **COMMENT** For some historical drilling programs, RC and Aircore samples were composited at 2, 3, 4 or 5 metre downhole intervals. For resource estimation work, some RC field composite sample data was used where appropriate.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>
<p>Numerous programs comprising various types of drilling have been conducted by several companies since 1989. The entire Raeside database encompasses the various deposits and prospects within the Raeside Project area, including Michelangelo, Leonardo, Forgotten Four and Krang, and consists of 1,805 drill holes for a total 134,278 metres, excluding RAB drilling, viz:</p>
<table>
<tr><th>Drill Type</th><th>Holes</th><th>Metres (m)</th><th>Metre Percentage (%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>DD</td><td>12</td><td>1,906</td><td>1.4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>RC</td><td>1,163</td><td>102,264</td><td>76.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>AC</td><td>630</td><td>30,108</td><td>22.4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>1,805</td><td>134,278</td><td>100.0%</td></tr>
</table>
<p>HISTORIC DRILLING (1989-2014)</p>
<p><u>Diamond Drilling</u></p>
<p>Diamond drilling was carried out using industry standard ‘Q’ wireline techniques, with the core retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in core trays. Core sizes include NQ/NQ3 (Ø 45-48mm) and HQ/HQ3 (Ø 61-64mm). At the end of each core run, the driller placed core blocks in the tray, marked with hole number and depth. Core recovery was usually measured for each core run and recorded onto the geologist’s drill logs.</p>
<p><u>RC Drilling</u></p>
<p>RC drilling used conventional reverse circulation drilling techniques, utilising a cross-over sub, until the late 1980s, when the majority of drilling companies started changing over to using face-sampling hammers with bit shrouds. Drill bit sizes typically ranged between 110-140mm. Samples obtained from conventional RC drilling techniques with cross-over subs often suffered from down hole contamination (e.g. smearing of grades), especially beneath the water table. Samples obtained from RC drilling techniques using the face sampling hammer suffered less from down hole contamination and were more likely to be kept dry beneath the water table, particularly if auxiliary and booster air compressors were used. These samples are considered to be more reliable and representative.</p>
<p><u>Aircore Drilling</u></p>
<p>Aircore drilling is a form of RC drilling, but generally utilizing smaller rigs and smaller air compressors, compared to standard RC drill rigs of the times. Aircore bits are hollow in the centre, with the kerf comprising cutting blades or ‘wings’ with tungsten-carbide inserts. Drill bit diameters usually range between 75-110mm.</p>
<p>The majority of the Aircore drilling (100%) was conducted by Triton utilising suitable rigs with appropriate compressors (eg 250psi/600cfm). Aircore holes were drilled mostly into the weathered regolith using ‘blade’ or ‘wing’ bits, until the bit was unable to penetrate further (‘blade refusal’), often near to the fresh rock interface. Hammer bits were used only when it was deemed necessary to penetrate harder rock types. Hole depths averaged less than 50m.</p>
<p><u>RAB Drilling</u></p>
<p>RAB drilling is carried out using small air compressors (eg 250psi/600cfm) and drill rods fitted with a percussion hammer or blade bit, with the sample return collected at the drillhole collar using a stuffing box and cyclone collection techniques. Drillhole sizes generally range between 75-110mm.</p>
<p>KIN MINING (2014-2017)</p>
<p><u>Diamond Drilling</u></p>
<p>Diamond drilling was carried out by contractor Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd (“Orbit Drilling”) with a</p>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary

truck-mounted Hydco 1200H drill rig, using industry standard ‘Q’ wireline techniques. Drill core (HQ3) is retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in plastic core trays and each core run depth recorded onto core marker blocks and placed at the end of each run in the tray.

Drillhole deviation was measured at regular downhole intervals, typically at 10m from surface, thence every 30m to bottom of hole, using electronic multi-shot downhole survey tools (i.e. Reflex multi-shot).

Core orientation was obtained for each core run where possible, using electronic core orientation tools (e.g. Reflex EZ-ACT) and the ‘bottom of core’ marked accordingly.

RC Drilling

RC drilling was carried out by Orbit Drilling’s truck-mounted Hydco 350RC drill rigs with 350psi/1250cfm air compressor, with auxiliary and booster air compressors (when required). Drilling utilised mostly downhole face-sampling hammer bits (Ø 140mm), with occasional use of blade bits for highly oxidized and soft formations. The majority of drilling retrieved dry samples, with the occasional use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors beneath the water table, to maintain dry sample return as much as possible.

Drillhole deviations were surveyed downhole, during drilling operations, using an electronic multi-shot downhole tool (i.e. Camteq Proshot). In some instances, drillholes were surveyed later in open hole. In the later drilling programs, downhole surveying was carried out inside a non-magnetic stainless steel (s/s) rod, located above the hammer. Providing the tool was located in the middle of the stainless steel rod, azimuth and dip readings were successfully recorded.

The following tables summaries drilling totals for the Raeside Project area, for DD, RC and AC only (i.e. excluding open-hole drilling such as RAB):

Raeside Project – Drilling Summary – KIN (2014-2017)

Hole type	Number of Holes	Metres (m)	%(m)
DD	4	317	30%
RC	8	724	70%
Total	12	1,041	100%

Raeside Project – Drilling Summary – Triton, SOG and Navigator (1989-2014) Michelangelo and Leonardo

Hole type	Number of Holes	Metres (m)	%(m)
DD	12	1,906	3.5%
RC	559	49,385	92%
AC	83	2,619	4.5%
Total	654	53,910	100%

The above phases of drilling were used to estimate the Michelangelo and Leonardo resources.

COMMENT

Historical reports indicate that diamond drill core sizes were predominantly HQ/HQ3 or NQ/NQ3, however database details are incomplete. Most historical reports recorded core recoveries, although these details are not included in the database. Review of some historical reports indicate that core recoveries were generally good, although recoveries were typically less in highly fractured zones and some highly weathered mineralised zones in the transition and oxide zones, however this information is not recorded in the supplied database.

RC drilling is the dominant drill type at all sites. RC drilling information is generally described in

Criteria	Commentary
	varying detail in historical reports to the DMP, including drilling companies used and drilling rig types, however it's not all recorded in the database supplied. Review of the historical reports indicates that reputable drilling companies were typically contracted and the equipment supplied was of an acceptable standard for those times. During the 1990s, and 2000s, suitable large drill rigs with on-board compressors were probably complimented with auxiliary and booster air compressors for drilling to greater depths and/or when groundwater was encountered. KIN's drilling was conducted with modern rigs equipped with auxiliary and booster compressors and face sampling hammers with bit diameters typically 140mm. When drilling under dry conditions, Aircore samples should be of a comparable quality to RC samples, when implementing same sampling techniques. Aircore drilling data was only used in resource estimation work, where the in-field and laboratory sampling methodologies was considered appropriate and limited to a number of selected Navigator drillholes.
Drill sample recovery	**HISTORIC DRILLING (1989-2014)** Diamond Drilling Core recovery has been recorded in most drill logs for most of the diamond drilling programs since 1985, but is not recorded in the supplied database. A review of some historical reports indicates that generally core recovery was good with lesser recoveries recorded in zones of broken ground and/or areas of mineralisation. Overall recoveries are considered acceptable for resource estimation. RC Drilling There is limited information recorded for sample recoveries for historical RC and Aircore drilling. However there has been an improvement in sample recoveries and reliability following the introduction of face sampling hammers and improved drilling technologies and equipment, since the mid-1980s. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** Diamond Drilling Core recovery was recorded for each run by measuring total length of core retrieved against the downhole interval actually drilled. Diamond core recoveries were recorded in the database. Independent field reviews by the Competent Persons (SC & GP) in 2017 of the diamond drilling rig in operation and core integrity at the drill sites, demonstrated that diamond drill core recoveries were being maximised by the driller, and that core recoveries averaged >95%, even when difficult ground conditions were being encountered. RC Drilling Integrity of each one metre RC sample is preserved as best as possible. At the end of each 1 metre downhole interval, the driller stops advancing the rods, retracts from the bottom of hole, and waits for the sample to clear from the bottom of the hole through to the sample collector box fitted beneath the cyclone. The sample is then released from the sample collector box and passed through the 3-tiered riffle splitter fitted beneath the sample box. Sample reject is collected in plastic bags, and a 3-4kg sub-sample is collected in pre-marked calico bags for analysis. Once the samples have been collected, the cyclone, sample collector box and riffle splitter are flushed with compressed air, and the riffle splitter cleaned by the off-sider using a compressed air hose, and if necessary a scraper. This process is maintained throughout the entire drilling program to maximise drill sample recovery and to maintain a high level of representivity of the material being drilled. RC drill sample recoveries are not recorded in the supplied database, however a review by the Competent Person (GP) in May 2017 of RC drill samples stored in the field, and observations of the two RC drilling rigs in operation, suggests that RC sample recoveries were mostly consistent and very good, with the samples themselves being reliable and representative of the material

Criteria	Commentary
	being drilled. **COMMENT** Due to the lack of detailed information in the database regarding historic (pre-2014) Aircore and RC drilling, no quantitative or semi-quantitative impression of sample recovery or sample quality is available. Given that much of the drilling at Raeside was conducted by the same company (Triton) and at the same time as that carried out for the nearby Forgotten Four deposit, where it is assumed to be satisfactory given that the Forgotten Four deposit was mined by Triton to a depth of 40-45 metres by open pit methods. This suggests that the amount of metal recovered was probably not grossly different from pre-mining drill data based expectations. During Navigators drill programs wet samples were spear sampled instead of riffle split. This is regarded as poor sampling procedure and these samples are regarded as unreliable however the total number of wet samples is considered to be very low. No indication of sample bias is evident nor has it been established. That is, no relationship has been observed to exist between sample recovery and grade. No Aircore drilling data was used in the Raeside resource estimation process.
Logging	**HISTORIC DRILLING (1989-2014)** The logging data coded in the database uses at least three different lithological code systems, a legacy of numerous past operators (Triton, SOG & Navigator). Correlation between codes is difficult to establish, however it can be achieved with effort. Based on historical reports, drill hole logging procedures appear consistent with normal industry practices of the time. Navigator's procedure for logging of diamond core included firstly marking of the bottom of the core (for successful core orientations), core recovery, fractures per metre and RQD, lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features, and then marked up for cutting and sampling. Several diamond drillholes were completed for geotechnical purposes and were independently logged for structural data by geotechnical consultants. The diamond drill core has been photographed, and currently stored at KIN's yard in Leonora. Navigator RC and Aircore logging was entered on a metre by metre basis, recording lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering and other features. The information was entered directly into hand held digital data loggers and transferred directly to the database, after validation, to minimize data entry errors. The entire length of all drillholes are logged in full from surface to bottom of hole. Logging is qualitative on visual recordings of lithology, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Logging of mineralogy, mineralisation and veining is quantitative. Drill core photographs are only available for Navigator's diamond drillholes. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** KIN's logging of drill samples was carried out in the field (RC drilling) or at the Leonora Yard (diamond core) and entered onto a portable computer, on a metre by metre basis for RC, and by sample intervals and/or geological contacts for diamond core. Data recorded included lithology, alteration, structure, texture, mineralisation, sulphide content, weathering and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded in the drill logs in the field. Four diamond drillholes were completed for geotechnical purposes and were independently logged for structural data by geotechnical consultants. KIN geological personnel retrieved the core trays from the drill rig site and relocated them to KIN's yard in Leonora at the end of each day. Drill core was photographed in the field or at the Leonora yard, prior to cutting using a diamond core saw to obtain quarter core samples for analysis. All information collected was entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, and transferred

Criteria	Commentary
	to the database to be validated. **COMMENT** KIN has attempted to validate historical logging data and to standardize the logging code system by incorporating the SOG and Navigator logging codes into one. This is an ongoing process and is not yet completed. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes identification and percentages of mineralogy, sulphides, mineralisation, veining, and in addition, logging of diamond drilling included geotechnical data, RQD and core recoveries. For the majority of historical drilling (pre-2004), and all of the more recent drilling, the entire length of drillholes have been logged from surface to ‘end of hole’. Diamond core logging is typically logged in more detail compared to RC and Aircore drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	**HISTORIC DRILLING (1989-2014)** Historical reports for drilling programs prior to 2004, are not always complete in the description of sub-sampling techniques, sample preparation and quality control protocols. <u>Diamond Drilling</u> Diamond drill core (NQ/NQ3 or HQ/HQ3) samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, and occasionally in quarters for the larger (HQ/HQ3) diameter holes, using a powered diamond core saw blade centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.1 to 1.0m, but were predominantly taken over 1m intervals, or at geological contacts, whichever was least. The remaining core was retained in core trays. Where historical reports do not describe the sampling protocol for sampling of drill core, it is assumed that drill core was sampled as described above. <u>RC Drilling</u> Prior to 1995, limited historical information indicates most RC sampling was conducted by collecting 1m samples from beneath a cyclone and passing through a riffle splitter to obtain a 3-4kg sub-sample for analysis. RC sampling procedures are believed to be consistent with the normal industry practices at the time. The vast majority of samples were dry and riffle split, however spear or tube sampling techniques were used for wet samples. Samples obtained from conventional RC drilling techniques with cross-over subs often suffered from down hole contamination, especially beneath the water table. Samples obtained from RC drilling techniques using the face sampling hammer suffered less from down hole contamination and were more likely to be kept dry beneath the water table, particularly if auxiliary and booster air compressors were used. These samples are considered to be representative. The vast majority of RC drill samples were collected at 1m downhole intervals from beneath a cyclone and then riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). After splitting, 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and the 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site in marked plastic bags, for future reference. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear/tube (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split sub-samples being retained at the drill site. If the composite sample assays returned anomalous results, the single metre sub-samples for the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for analysis. Navigator obtained sub-samples from wet samples using the spear or tube method. Data relating to historical wet samples is not available, however the number of wet samples

Criteria	Commentary
	involved is considered to be relatively low, and not material. There are no sample rejects available from RC drilling prior to 2014. Most drill sites have been rehabilitated and the sample bags removed and destroyed. Navigator included standards, duplicate splits, and blanks within each drill sample batch, at a ratio of 1 for every 20 samples, with the number of standards being inserted at a ratio of 1 for every 50 samples. Aircore Drilling The procedures for sampling of Aircore drilling is generally the same as for RC drilling, although in earlier (pre-2004) programs, the majority of the 1m samples were mostly stored directly on the ground prior to sampling with a scoop. A variety of laboratories were used for analysis. Prior to 2009, duplicate samples were not routinely collected and submitted from RC and Aircore drilling to the same laboratory consequently overall sampling and assay precision levels can’t be quantified for that period. Since 2009, Navigator adopted a stricter sampling regime with the submission of duplicate samples at a rate of 1 for every 50 primary samples. While QC protocols were not always comprehensive, the results indicate that assay results from Navigators exploration programs were reliable. Results from pre-Navigator operators are regarded as consistent with normal industry practices of the time. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** Diamond Drilling Diamond drill core samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half and quarters, using a powered diamond core saw blade centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.15m, but were predominantly taken over 1m intervals, or at geological contacts, whichever was least. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and stored in KIN’s yard for future reference. All of KIN’s diamond drill core is securely stored at their Leonora Yard. RC Drilling All RC sub-samples were collected over 1 metre downhole intervals and retained in pre-marked calico bags, after passing through a cyclone and riffle splitter configuration. The majority of RC sub-samples consistently averaged 3-4kg. Sample reject from the riffle splitter were retained and stored in plastic bags, and located near each drillhole site. When drilling beneath the water table, the majority of sample returns were kept dry by the use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors. Some wet samples were collected through the riffle splitter, and the small number is not considered material. Field duplicates were taken at regular intervals at a ratio of 1:50 and assay results indicate that there is reasonable analytical repeatability, considering the presence of nuggety gold. **COMMENT** All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel are to standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of the material being drilled. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice. Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and is an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia

Criteria	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Numerous assay laboratories and various sample preparation and assay techniques have been used since 1981. Historical reporting and descriptions of laboratory sample preparation, assaying procedures, and quality control protocols for the samples from the various drilling programs are variable in their descriptions and completeness. **HISTORIC DRILLING (1989-2014)** For assay data obtained prior to 1995, the incomplete nature of the pre-1995 data results could not be accurately quantified in terms of the data derived from the combinations of various laboratories and analytical methodologies. During 1995 Triton described the sample preparation process as hammer milling to -1mm, riffle splitting to 0.5kg then pulverizing to a nominal 90% passing -75µm prior to Fire assay analysis. In the initial exploration stages, Aqua Regia digest with AAS/ICP finish, was generally used as a first pass detection method, with follow up analysis by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. This was a common practice at the time. Mineralised intervals were subsequently Fire Assayed (using 30, 40 or 50 gram catchweights) with AAS/ICP finish. Limited information is available regarding check assays for drilling programs prior to 2004. During 2004-2014, Navigator utilised six different commercial laboratories during their drilling programs, however Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories conducted the majority of assaying for diamond, RC and Aircore samples using Fire Assay fusion on 40 gram catchweights and AAS/ICP finish. Post 2009 Navigator regularly included field duplicates, Certified Reference Material (CRM) standards and blanks with their sample batch submissions to the laboratories at average ratio of 1 in every 20 samples. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** Sample analysis was conducted by SGS Australia Pty Ltd's ("SGS") Kalgoorlie and Perth laboratories. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (-6mm), pulverising (P85% -75µm) and riffle split to obtain a 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish (SGS Lab Code FAA505). KIN regularly insert blanks, field duplicate and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:20. This allows for at least one blank and one CRM standard to be included in each of the laboratory's fire assay batch of 50 samples. Field duplicate sample assay repeatability, blank standards and CRM standards assay results are within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. SGS include blanks and CRMs as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are within acceptable limits. **COMMENT** The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered to be satisfactory and appropriate for use in mineral resource estimations. Fire Assay fusion or Aqua Regia digestion techniques were conducted on diamond, RC and Aircore samples, with AAS or ICP finish. Fire Assay fusion is considered to be a total extraction technique. The majority of assay data used for the mineral resource estimations were obtained by the Fire Assay technique with AAS or ICP finish. AAS and ICP methods of detection are both considered to be suitable and appropriate methods of detection. Aqua Regia is considered a partial extraction technique, where gold encapsulated in refractory sulphides or some silicate minerals may not be fully dissolved, resulting in partial reporting of gold content.

Criteria	Commentary
	No other analysis techniques have been used to determine gold assays. KIN’s ongoing QA/QC monitoring program in general validated the assaying procedure used in 2017. One particular CRM was returning spurious results. Further analysis demonstrated that the standard was compromised and subsequently removed and destroyed. A replacement CRM of similar grade was substituted into the QA/QC program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Verification of sampling and assaying techniques and results prior to 2004 has limitations due to the legacy of the involvement of various companies, personnel, drilling equipment, sampling protocols and analytical techniques at different laboratories, over a fifteen year period. Since 2014, significant drill intersections have been verified by KIN’s company geologists during the course of the drilling programs. An independent validation check by McDonald Speijers ("MS") (2009) resulted in 25 holes (13 being positioned at Michelangelo and Leonardo) being selected at random for which 21 original hardcopy logs could be located and 20 corresponding lab reports. Correlation between this data was good. During 2017, an independent verification of 725 assay records for the 2014-2017 drilling programs completed by KIN have been verified by Carras Mining Pty Ltd (“CM”), with only one discrepancy. **COMMENT** There is always a risk with legacy data that sampling or assaying biases may exist between results from different drilling programs due to differing sampling protocols, different laboratories and different analytical techniques. Repeated examination of historic reports on phases of diamond, RC and Aircore drilling have been conducted from time to time. Assay results from KIN’s recent drilling are consistent with surrounding information and as a result the information obtained from the various diamond, RC and Aircore drilling programs (where sampling protocols are appropriate) have been accepted. Recent (2014-2017) RC and diamond drilling by KIN included some twinning of historical drillholes within the Raeside Project area. The correlation between drill holes is regarded as good and in other locations where the drill density is considered sufficiently close enough to enable comparison with surrounding historic information, and there is no material difference between historical drilling information and the KIN drilling information. KIN’s diamond holes were drilled for metallurgical and geotechnical test work, and assay results for these holes also show good correlation with nearby historical results. Where sampling protocols are appropriate, diamond, RC and Aircore samples, are of equal importance in the resource estimation process. There has been no adjustments or calibrations made to the assay data recorded in the supplied database.
Location of data points	**HISTORIC DATA (1989-2014)** A local survey grid a mine grid were originally established in 1989 by Triton. During 2000-2004, SOG transformed the surface survey data firstly to AMG and subsequently to MGA (GDA94 zone51). Drilling was carried out historically using various local grids. Since 2004, All Navigators drill hole collars were surveyed on completion of drilling in the Australian MGA94, Zone51 grid using RTK-DGPS equipment by licensed surveyors. Azimuth data was historically recorded relative to magnetic north. Much of the historical drilling data was recorded relative to magnetic north. Variation in magnetic declination for the Raeside Project area is calculated at +0.823° East (1985) to +1.301° East (2017), with a

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<p>maximum variation of +1.575° in 2005. The difference between true north and magnetic north, and the annual variation in magnetic declination since 1985 is not significant. True north survey data was used in resource estimation processes.</p>
<p>KIN MINING (2014-2017)</p>
<p>KIN’s drill hole collars were located and recorded in the field by a contract surveyor using RTK-DGPS (with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ±50mm). Location data was collected in the GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system.</p>
<p>Downhole surveying during KIN’s drilling programs was predominantly carried out by the drilling contractor.</p>
<p>If the downhole survey tool is located within 15 metres of the surface, there is risk of influence of the drill rig affecting the azimuth readings. This was observed for the survey readings, which include total magnetic intensity (TMI) measurements, where TMI is spurious for readings taken at downhole depths less than 20 metres. These spurious readings are included in the database, but are not used.</p>
<p>KIN supplied one digital terrain model (DTM) of the topography constructed from drill hole collar data. A new DTM was supplied by KIN following a July 2017 aerial survey. The latter was used for the resource estimation.</p>
<p>COMMENT</p>
<p>The accuracy of the drill hole collar and downhole data are located with sufficient accuracy for use in resource estimation work</p>
<p>Considering the history of grid transformations and surviving documentation, there might be some residual risk of error in the MGA co-ordinates for old drillholes, however this is not considered to be material for the resource estimations.</p>
<p>Azimuth data was historically recorded relative to magnetic north. Much of the historical drilling data was recorded relative to magnetic north. Variation in magnetic declination for the Raeside Project area is calculated at +0.823° East (1985) to +1.301° East (2017), with a maximum variation of +1.575° in 2005. The difference between true north and magnetic north, and the annual variation in magnetic declination since 1985 is not significant, therefore magnetic north measurements have been used, where true north data is unavailable, for all survey data used in resource estimation processes.</p>
</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></td><td>
<p>Drill hole spacing patterns vary considerably throughout the Project area, and is deposit specific, depending on the nature and style of mineralisation being tested.</p>
<p>The following table summarises the general range of drillhole collar spacings and drilling grid line spacings for each of the resource areas.</p>
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Resource Areas</th><th colspan="2">Drill Grid Spacing</th><th colspan="2">Drillhole Spacing</th></tr>
<tr><th>from (m)</th><th>to (m)</th><th>from (m)</th><th>to (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Michelangelo</td><td>12.5</td><td>25</td><td>12.5</td><td>25</td></tr>
<tr><td>Leonardo</td><td>15</td><td>20</td><td>15</td><td>20</td></tr>
</table>
<p>Drill hole and sample interval spacing is sufficient to establish an acceptable degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for mineral resource estimations and classifications applied.</p>
<p>There has been no sample compositing, other than a few historical compositing of field samples for some Aircore and RC samples to 2m, 3m, 4m, and a few 5m and 6m intervals. The vast majority (>90%) of primary assay intervals are 1 metre intervals for RC and Aircore samples, and predominantly 1 metre intervals for core samples.</p>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The sheared Raeside greenstone sequence displays a NNW to NW trend. The drilling and sampling programs were carried out to obtain an unbiased location of drill sample data, generally orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. Mineralisation is structurally controlled in moderately dipping shear zones within the broader Raeside Shear Zone, The majority of the gold mineralisation is confined to shear bound quartz lodes/veining within a narrow carbonaceous shale that dips (-40° to -60°) to the east. The vast majority of historical drilling is orientated -60°/280° (local grid west). KIN's RC drilling is predominantly orientated at -60°/225° (SW), generally orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. Diamond drilling by KIN, for geotechnical purposes, were orientated at -60° towards varying azimuths including 225°, 045°, 200° and 025°. The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in the data thus far.
Sample security	**HISTORIC DRILLING (1989-2014)** No sample security details are available for pre-Navigator (pre-2004) drill samples. Navigator's drill samples were collected from the riffle splitter in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill rig site. Samples were collected by company personnel from the field and transported to Navigator's secure yard in Leonora, where the samples were then batch processed (drillhole and sample numbers logged into the database) and then packed into 'bulkabag sacks'. The bulkabags were tied off and stored securely in Navigator's yard, until transporting to the laboratory. There was no perceived opportunity for the samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site, to delivery to the laboratory. **KIN MINING** KIN's RC drill samples were collected from the riffle splitter in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill rig site. The samples were then batch processed (drillhole and sample numbers encoded onto a hardcopy sample register) in the field, and then transported and stacked into 'bulkabag sacks' at KIN's secure yard in Leonora. The bulkabags were tied off and stored securely in the yard. The laboratory's (SGS) transport contractor was utilized to transport the bulkabags to the laboratory. There was no perceived opportunity for the samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site, to delivery to the laboratory, where they were stored in their secure compound, and made ready for processing. On receipt of the samples, the laboratory (SGS) independently checked the sample submission form to verify samples received, and readied the samples for sample preparation. SGS's sample security protocols are of industry acceptable standards.
Audits or reviews	Historic drilling and sampling methods and QA/QC are regarded as not being as thoroughly documented compared to today's current standards. A review of various available historical company reports of drilling and sampling techniques indicates that these were most likely conducted to the best practice industry standards of the day. A review of the Raeside Project's database, drilling and sampling protocols, was conducted and reported on by independent geological consultants MS in 2009. Their report highlighted issues with bulk density and QA/QC analysis of the database, which have since been identified and addressed by Navigator and most recently by KIN. During 2017, CM reviewed and carried out an audit on the field operations and database. Drilling and sampling methodologies observed during the site visits are to today's industry standard. Similarly there were no issues identified for the supplied databases, which would be considered material. KIN is in the process of completing validation of all historical logging data and to standardise the logging code system by incorporating the SOG and Navigator logging codes into one, and converting all historical logging into the standardized code system. This is an ongoing process

Criteria	Commentary
	and is not yet completed. During the review, CM logged the oxidation profiles ('base of complete oxidation' or "BOCO", and 'top of fresh rock' or "TOFR") for each of the deposit areas, based on visual inspection of selected RC drill chips from KIN's recent drilling programs, and a combination of historical and KIN's drillhole logging, with final adjustments made with input from KIN geologists. The oxidation profiles were used to assign bulk densities and metallurgical recoveries to the resource models. Bulk density testwork in the past has been inconsistent with incorrect methods employed, to derive specific gravity or in-situ bulk density, rather than dry bulk density. Navigator (2009) and recent KIN (2017) bulk density testwork was carried out using the water immersion method on oven dried, coated samples to derive dry bulk densities for different rock types and oxidation profiles. This information has been incorporated into the database for resource estimation work. CM conducted site visits during 2017 to the laboratory to validate the methodology. Recent (2014-2017) RC and diamond drilling by KIN included twinning of historical drillholes within the Raeside Project area, and where the infill drilling density is considered sufficiently close enough to enable comparison with surrounding historic information, there is no material difference between historical drilling information and the KIN drilling information. KIN's diamond holes were drilled for metallurgical and geotechnical test work, and assay results for these holes also show good correlation with nearby historical results. Drilling, Sampling methodologies and assay techniques used in these drilling programs are considered to be appropriate and to mineral exploration industry standards of the day.

SECTION 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Raeside Project area includes granted mining tenement M37/1298, centered some 10km ESE of Leonora. The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN. The Raeside Project is managed, explored and maintained by KIN, and constitute a portion of KIN's Leonora Gold Project (LGP), which is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the North Eastern Goldfields. The following royalty payment may be applicable to the areas within the Raeside Project that comprise the deposits being reported on: 1. Messers Blitterswyk, Halloran & Prugnoli, in respect of dead mineral tenements M37/256, M37/369, M37/377, M37/379, P37/4046 and MLA37/563, which are partly or wholly overlain by M37/1298 - $1.00 per tonne of ore mined and milled for the extraction of gold or other saleable mineral. There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the resource areas, and there are no current impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	Gold was first discovered in the Leonora district about 1896 and it is likely that the first prospecting activity in and around the Raeside Project area would have occurred at about that time. Initial production from Raeside was a small underground operation in the early 1970's when 60t @ 6.0 g/t Au was produced. In 1989, Triton Resources Limited (Triton) entered into an arrangement with local prospectors (Halloran and Prugnoli) to acquire some tenements in what is known as the Forgotten Four area. The Triton Raeside Joint Venture mined the Forgotten Four (1990-1992) to 45m depth. Production statistics include: 1990: Mined and processed 6,280t @ 5.18 g/t Au (959oz) at the Tower Hill plant in Leonora with 91.7% recovery. 1992: Mined and processed 40,537t @ 4.14 g/t Au (4,993oz) at the Harbour Lights plant in Leonora with 92.57% recovery. Finally a 2,822t parcel of ore ~~(~~4.47 g/t Au~~)~~ (389oz) was sold to Harbour Lights. In 1992 remnant ore from low grade stockpiles totaling 6,200t @ 1.0 g/t Au (199oz) was processed. Thus total production from the nearby Forgotten Four open cut yielded 55,839t @ 3.92 g/t Au (7,030oz) with an estimated recovery of approximately 92%. None of the reported production figures have been confirmed from official Mines Department records. The larger Raeside Project originated in 1992, when Triton (70%) formed a joint venture with Sabre Resources N.L. (Sabre) (20%) and Copperwell Pty Ltd (Copperwell), a subsidiary of Cityview Energy Corporation (10%). The three companies amalgamated their tenement holdings in the area and the joint venture applied for additional tenements. Until sometime in 1994 the project was managed on behalf of the joint venture by Westchester Pty Ltd. Incomplete drilling records indicate that Westchester had been involved to some extent in managing exploration in the area for Triton prior to 1992. After mid-1994 Triton appears to have taken over as project manager. Before 1995, drilling programs were apparently dominated by first-pass rotary air blast (RAB) drilling, with local reverse circulation (RC) rotary or percussion drilling to follow up in places where mineralisation was detected. Because of RAB drilling difficulties (clays and water) air core (AC) drilling was subsequently adopted as the first-pass method. Triton's drilling programs were suspended in June 1995 while a major review of results was undertaken and a pre-feasibility study was conducted. Drilling resumed in about April 1995. Another economic evaluation of the project was undertaken by Triton in 1998-1999 which

Criteria	Commentary
	indicated that a stand-alone operation was not possible, but that the project could be viable as a supplementary feed source for an existing, nearby process plant. SOG farmed in to the project in January 2000 and subsequently acquired full ownership. They carried out limited amounts of predominantly RC drilling, aimed mainly at confirming previous results from the Michelangelo deposit. Navigator Resources Ltd (Navigator) acquired the Raeside project from SOG in September 2004. Subsequent work by Navigator has focused mainly on other projects in the Leonora district, with only very small amounts of additional drilling having been completed in the Raeside area. In 2009, Navigator commissioned MS to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Raeside deposits. MS reported a JORC 2004 compliant Indicated Mineral Resource estimate, at a low cutoff grade of 0.7g/t Au, totaling 1.28Mt @ 2.68 g/t Au (111,000oz). KIN acquired the Raeside Project from Navigator's administrator in 2014.
Geology	The Raeside Project area is located 10km ESE of Leonora in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The regional geology comprises a sequence of Archaean greenstone lithologies. The area is underlain by very poorly exposed rocks units. The gold deposits at Raeside occur within or close to the margins of a large NW (320^o) trendy body of dolerite within a sequence of sediments and volcanoclastic rocks near the southern margin of porphyry intrusive. Most of the gold recovered from mining the nearby Forgotten Four mine was from shear bound quartz vein stockworks or sheeted veins and/or quartz carbonate veins within a narrow carbonaceous shale (dipping 40^o-60^o East) lying within a granophyric quartz dolerite and carbonate/sericite/sulphide altered wall rocks. Gold mineralisation at Michelangelo is hosted by a uniform metamorphosed medium grained dolerite. The deposit occurs on or above the basal sheared contact of the quartz dolerite. Four or five extensive quartz vein structures dip at 30°-40° to the northeast, extending over a strike length of 575m with a total stratigraphic thickness of approximately 90m. The position of the footwall has been roughly delineated however no other convincing geological boundaries are defined. Gold mineralisation at Leonardo occurs mainly in a partly carbonaceous-graphitic shale (coded as generic metasediment) close to/adjacent to but above the quartz mafic contact. The mineralisation dips 35°-50° to the east however this ore body exhibits significant differences to the other deposits. Initially the mineralisation at Leonardo is hosted in sedimentary rocks above the quartz diorite. Secondly the mineralisation is associated with a zone of strong bleaching, sericitisation and silicification, often up to +20m wide. The strike length of the steeply plunging north main shoot is approximately 60m. Thirdly the gold mineralisation occurs within a relatively linear shear zone that is traceable over 2km of strike; the shear contains significant mineralisation in at least three other locations along strike.
Drill hole Information	Material drilling information used for the resource estimation has previously been publicly reported in numerous announcements to the ASX by Navigator (2004-2014) and KIN since 2014.

Criteria	Commentary
Data Aggregation methods	When exploration results have been reported for the resource areas, the intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by geology or lower cut-off grades, without any high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high grade results, these results were included in the reports. Since 2014, KIN have reported RC drilling intersections with low cut off grades of ≥ 0.5 g/t Au and a maximum of 2m of internal dilution at a grade of < 0.5g/t Au. There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.
Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The orientation, true width and geometry of the mineralised zones have been determined by interpretation of historical drilling and verified by KIN's drilling. The majority of historic drill holes within the pit area are inclined at -60° towards 280° (west). Later drilling was undertaken on the Raeside local grid, with a base line orientated to 330° (north west). The KIN RC drilling is orientated towards 225° (SW), which is regarded as the optimum orientation to intersect the target mineralisation. Since the mineralisation is moderately dipping (-40° to -60° easterly), drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths, not true widths. Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describe the attitude of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	A plan and type sections for each resource area are included in the main body of the report.
Balanced Reporting	Public reporting of exploration results by KIN and past explorers for the resource areas are considered balanced and included representative widths of low- and high-grade assay results.
Other Substantive exploration data	Comments on recent bulk density and metallurgical information is included in Section 3 of this Table 1 Report. There is no other new substantive data acquired for the resource areas being reported on. All meaningful and material information is or has been previously reported.
Further work	The potential to increase the existing resources is viewed as probable. Further work does not guarantee that an upgrade in the resource would be achieved, however KIN intend to drill more holes at Michelangelo and Leonardo with the intention of increasing the Raeside Project's resources and converting the Inferred portions of the resources to the Indicated category.

SECTION 3 – Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Database *Integrity*	All sample data, subject of this report and used for resource estimation work, is obtained from various drilling programs carried out since 1989. Data was obtained predominantly from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling, and to a lesser extent, diamond core (Diamond) drilling and Air Core (Aircore) drilling. Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the gold exploration data since 1989 and prior to 2014 include: Triton Resources Ltd ("Triton") 1989-1999, Triton and Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") 2000-2004, and Navigator Resources Ltd ("Navigator") 2004-2014. KIN exploration data from 2014 to 2017 has been acquired predominantly from RC and some diamond drilling. The database could not be fully verified regarding the reliability and accuracy of a substantial portion of the historical (pre-2004) data, however the recent drilling by KIN has enabled comparison with the historical data and there is no material differences observed of a negative nature. Database checks conducted by KIN and others are within acceptable limits. There is missing data, however it is regarded as minimal. It is not possible to identify errors that might have occurred prior or during digital tabulation of historic (pre-2004) data, however the amount of historic data used in the resource estimation is minimal and the effect would not be material. The logging data coded in the database uses at least four different lithological code systems, a legacy of numerous past operators (Triton, SOG & Navigator). Correlation between codes is difficult to establish, however can be achieved with effort. Based on historical reports, drill hole logging procedures appear consistent with normal industry practices of the time. KIN has attempted to validate historical logging data and to standardise the logging code system by incorporating the SOG and Navigator logging codes into one. This is an ongoing process and is not yet completed. The drilling by Navigator and KIN has been used to scrutinize and calibrate historic logging data. This has enabled KIN to establish good geological control, which has been used to derive the geological interpretations in current work. Navigator uploaded the original assay files received from the labs via a database administrator using Datashed to minimise loading errors. An export of the data was then used to create an access database for use in Surpac. In 2009, MS ("MS") completed a mineral resource estimate report for the Raeside Project area, including the Michelangelo and Leonardo deposits. MS carried out extensive database verification, which included checks of surface survey positions, downhole surveys and assay data against original records. Since 2014, KIN geologists have conducted verification of historic drilling, assays, geological logs and survey information against the digital database, and in the field, including reviewing historic reports and visual confirmations of Surpac and Access databases. KIN have not reported any significant issues with the database. KIN has validated the database in Datashed and in Surpac prior to Resource estimation. These processes checked for holes that have missing data, missing intervals, overlapping intervals, data

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td><p>beyond end-of-hole, holes missing collar co-ordinates, and holes with duplicate collar co-ordinates.</p><p>During 2017, CM carried out an independent data verification. 725 assay records for KIN's 2014-2017 drilling programs were verified by comparing laboratory assay reports against the database. 1 error was found, which is not considered material and which represents less than 0.01% of all database records verified for KIN's 2014-2017 drilling programs.</p><p>The database was continuously reviewed by CM during the 2017 resource estimation process.</p></td></tr>
<tr><td>Site Visit</td><td><p>KIN's geological team have conducted multiple site visits including supervision and management of drill programs within each of the Resource areas.</p><p>Dr Spero Carras (Competent Person) was involved in the Leonora area at the Harbour Lights and Mertondale areas during the 1980s, and is familiar with the geology and styles of mineralisation within the Leonora Project area. He revisited the Leonora area during 2017 to review the projects, drilling, sampling and general geology.</p><p>Messrs Mark Nelson and Gary Powell (Competent Persons) also conducted site visits to the resource areas, and they have independently reviewed drill core, existing open pits, surface exposures, drilling and sampling procedures.</p></td></tr>
<tr><td>Geological Interpretation</td><td><p>The Raeside Project area is located 10km ESE of Leonora in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.</p><p>The regional geology comprises a sequence of Archaean greenstone lithologies. The area is underlain by very poorly exposed rocks units. The gold deposits at Raeside occur within or close to the margins of a large NW-trending (320^o) body of dolerite within a sequence of sediments and volcanoclastic rocks near the southern margin of a porphyry intrusive. Most of the gold recovered from mining the nearby Forgotten Four mine was from shear bound quartz vein stockworks or sheeted veins and/or quartz carbonate veins within a narrow carbonaceous shale (dipping 40^o-60^o East) lying within a granophyric quartz dolerite and carbonate/sericite/sulphide altered wall rocks.</p></td></tr>
<tr><td>Dimensions</td><td><p>The Michelangelo deposit has a strike of 600m NW and a width of 100m. The Michelangelo area includes a total of 32,536m of drilling. The drilling in the mineralized area for Michelangelo includes 16 DD holes for 225m and 320 RC holes for 3,419m.</p><p>The Leonardo deposit has a strike of 500m NW and a width of 150m. The Leonardo area includes a total of 21,645m of drilling. The drilling in the mineralized area for Leonardo includes 8 DD holes for 54m and 159 RC holes for 1,378m.</p></td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimations and Modelling Techniques</td><td><p>54. The following outlines the estimation and modelling technique used for producing Resources for the Michelangelo-Leonardo deposit.</p>
<table>
<tr><td>Deposit</td><td>Orebody Dimensions</td><td>Nominal Drill Spacing</td><td>Metres of Mineralised Drilling (m)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Michelangelo</td><td>600m x 100m x 300m</td><td>25m x 15m</td><td>3,644</td></tr>
<tr><td>Leonardo</td><td>500m x 150m x 300m</td><td>25m x 15m</td><td>1,432</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary

55. Wireframes were provided by KIN for:

    a. Topography based on drill collar data
    b. Bottom of Oxidation (BOCO)
    c. Top of Fresh Rock (TOFR)

56. CM carried out an Independent Review of the weathering surfaces and where necessary, based on new drilling (both RC and diamond), geological relogging and bulk density information, the surfaces were modified to reflect the additional information. Surface topography was also adjusted due to new information obtained in a July 2017 aerial survey.

57. Based on geology, statistical analysis and intersection selection, domainal shapes were wireframed at a 0.3g/t nominal edge cut-off grade. These domainal shapes could contain values less than 0.3g/t within the wireframes although this was minimized to prevent smoothing dilution being incorporated into the final models. The parameters used for intersection selection were 3m downhole which equates to an approximate 2.5m bench height. The intersections could include 1m of internal dilution.

58. The wireframed shapes were audited by KIN geological staff who had previous experience in the Raeside area whilst working for Navigator Resources Ltd. The interpreted mineralisation wireframes are consistent with those historically used at Raeside.

59. Each mineralisation wireframe had an assigned strike, dip and plunge.

60. Compositing from the top of each shape was carried out at 1m within each wireframe. In Michelangelo the majority of composites (95%) were greater than 1m. In Leonardo the majority of composites (98%) were greater than 1m.

61. The domainal shapes were passed into ISATIS Software with specified strike, dip and plunge.

62. The number of shapes used was as follows:

Deposit	Number of Shapes
Michelangelo	19
Leonardo	9

63. A breakdown of pre-Resource volume for each shape was measured. This was to ensure that modelling did not over dilute shapes due to block sizes being used.

64. The declustering program DECLUS (ISATIS) was used to produce the weights to be assigned to each composite for statistical analysis.

65. For each shape a detailed set of weighted statistics was produced. Based on the statistics, high grade cuts were determined for every shape and the percentage metal cut was estimated for each deposit as shown in the below table:

Deposit	Maximum	Percentage

Criteria	Commentary

	Cut (g/t)	Metal Cut %
Michelangelo-Leonardo Combined	25	4

66. Where a data point belonged to 2 shapes the cut allocated was determined for each domain and independently allocated.

67. Variograms were run for each domain using ISATIS. The variograms were of very poor quality with the downhole variograms being the basis of fitted models. Directional variograms were produced for downhole, down dip, down plunge. Where the downhole variograms were calculated on an individual hole basis, variograms were not normalized. Variograms were normalized for down dip and plunge. Raw variograms were used in subsequent work.

68. The following parameters were used in modelling OK, ID2 and ID3:

- A minimum number of samples of 12 and a maximum number of samples of 32
- The discretisation parameters were 2 x 2 x 2
- A maximum of 2 samples per hole
- Note: for blocks that did not meet these requirements, the parameters were relaxed and the search radii were increased.
- To minimize the striping effect created by estimation in narrow shapes, the downhole search radii were increased.

69. The ranges of search and directions used were applied on a shape by shape basis. The aim was to produce OK results for the majority of shapes where there had been adequate data to produce meaningful variography. Small shapes where there was inadequate data were estimated using an anisotropic distance weighting cubed methodology rather than OK.

70. The fundamental block size used was:

Deposit	Small Blocks
Michelangelo-Leonardo Combined	3.125mN x 1.875mE x 1.25mRL

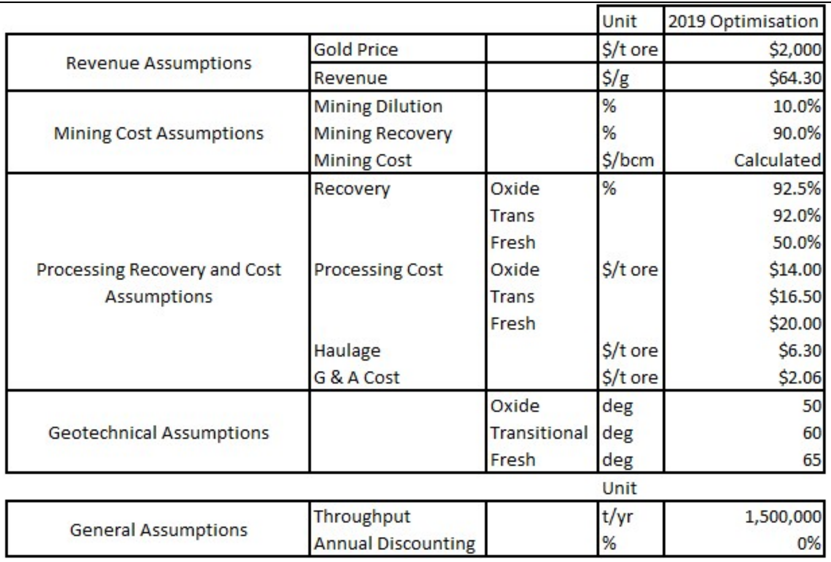
Small blocks were used to ensure adequate volume estimation where shapes were narrow.

71. Scatter plots were then produced which compared OK, ID2 and ID3 for the small blocks.

72. The models were then visually checked on a section by section basis of block versus drillholes and ID3 proved to be the best fit.

73. The small blocks produced by ID3 were then composited to form medium (quarter) sized blocks and panels. The block dimensions for the medium (quarter) sized blocks and panels were:

Deposit	Medium (Quarter) Blocks	Panels
Michelangelo-Leonardo	6.25mN x 3.75mE x	12.5mN x 7.5mE x 5mRL

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table><tr><td>Combined</td><td>2.5mRL</td><td></td></tr></table>
<p>74. To check that the interpolation of the block model honoured the drill data, validation was carried out comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data. The validation plots showed good correlation thus the raw drill data was honoured by the block model.</p>
<p>75. Volumes within wireframes were determined and these were then compared with the block estimates of the volumes within those wireframes on a shape by shape basis to ensure that volumes estimated were correct.</p>
<p>76. Classification was carried out using a combination of drillhole density, drillhole quality, and geology as the guide.</p>
<p>77. Operating cost estimates developed by KIN indicated that a break even mill feed cut-off grade for deposits in the Raeside area was likely to be 0.5g/t Au.</p>
</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Moisture</i></td><td>Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry basis only. Bulk Density determinations of diamond drill core included measurements of moisture content.</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Cut-off Parameters</i></td><td>Operating cost estimates provided by KIN's engineering consultants indicate a break even mining grade for open pit deposits in the Raeside area is likely to be 0.5g/t Au.</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Mining Factors or Assumptions</i></td><td>

<table>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Unit</th><th>2019 Optimisation</th></tr>
<tr><td>Revenue Assumptions</td><td>Gold Price</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Revenue</td><td></td><td>$/g</td><td>$64.30</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Cost Assumptions</td><td>Mining Dilution</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>10.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Recovery</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>90.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Cost</td><td></td><td>$/bcm</td><td>Calculated</td></tr>
<tr><td>Processing Recovery and Cost Assumptions</td><td>Recovery</td><td>Oxide</td><td>%</td><td>92.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td>92.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>50.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Processing Cost</td><td>Oxide</td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$14.00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td>$16.50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>$20.00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Haulage</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$6.30</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>G & A Cost</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2.06</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geotechnical Assumptions</td><td></td><td>Oxide</td><td>deg</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Transitional</td><td>deg</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td>deg</td><td>65</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Unit</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>General Assumptions</td><td>Throughput</td><td></td><td>t/yr</td><td>1,500,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Annual Discounting</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions</i></td><td>
<p>In 2017 KIN’s drilling program included a series of RC and DD drillholes to collect samples for geotechnical and metallurgical testwork.</p>
<p>Metallurgical testwork in the Michelangelo-Leonardo area has shown metallurgical recoveries of mid-nineties for oxide and transition and approximately 90% for fresh. See table above</p>
<p>During the mining process, and where necessary, selective extraction of the graphitic shales is envisaged to be possible so that successful segregation and quarantining of the shale material can be achieved, so as to mitigate potential contamination of ore in the process plant.</p>
</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Environmental Factors</i></td><td>
<p>The Michelangelo and Leonardo deposits have not been subjected to any previous mining activity.</p>
<p>Historical mining at nearby Forgotten Four, including waste rock landforms have not demonstrated</p>
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>or Assumptions</td><td>any impacts that cannot be managed in normal operations.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk Density</td><td>
<p>Prior to 2014, there have been numerous programs of bulk density testwork conducted by several companies at different times on diamond drill core and/or RC drill chips for the some of the various deposits. Generally the testwork has not been conclusive, since the testwork methodology has not been adequately described in the historical reports, or when it has, the testwork itself was not carried out using an acceptable method to determine dry bulk density. Often, when described, the testwork measured specific gravity, not bulk density, and in cases where bulk density was reported, the moisture content was not taken into account.</p>
<p>In 2017, KIN carried out a diamond drilling program to include obtaining samples for bulk density testwork at Michelangelo and Leonardo, where four diamond drill holes were drilled into the major parts of mineralised zones.</p>
<p>A total of 231 half or quarter core samples, of varying lengths (5-20cm) were submitted to an independent laboratory in Perth for bulk density determinations by the water immersion method. The core samples were a mixture of half core and quarter core samples ranging from 5cm to 20cm in length, and were taken at downhole intervals of roughly every 1 metre. The samples were firstly weighed, oven dried overnight at 110°C, and weighed again to determine moisture content. The samples were then sealed, using hairspray, prior to immersion in water.</p>
<p>During the 2017 bulk density testwork and estimation process, Dr S Carras and Mr G Powell (Consultant to CM) visited the laboratory and identified some improvements for consideration in the bulk density determination process, particularly for small core pieces to give better precision of measurements. The suggested improvements were implemented and precision improved.</p>
<p>When estimating the bulk density for pieces of diamond drill core, it was found that the larger sized samples gave more repeatable results and these were mostly used in assigning the bulk densities.</p>
<p>Based on recent data the following bulk density parameters were used for the Michelangelo / Leonardo area:</p>
<table>
<tr><th>Area</th><th>Lithology</th><th>Oxide</th><th>Transition</th><th>Fresh</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Michelangelo / Leonardo</td><td>Mafic</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.3</td><td>2.65</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sediments</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.3</td><td>2.6</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>
<p>Classification was based on a combination of drillhole spacing, drillhole quality and confidence in geological continuity. In general all deposits were drilled on the following nominal grids (approximately NW-SE):</p>

Michelangelo: 25m x 15m
Leonardo: 25m x 15m

<p>In general drillhole spacing of 25m x 15m, with some infill holes, resulted in mineralisation being classified as Indicated.</p>
<p>Drillhole spacing generally increases with depth and as a result deeper mineralisation is mostly allocated to the Inferred category.</p>
<p>The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.</p>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Audits and Reviews</td><td>Internal audits were carried out on the geological interpretations and wireframes by KIN geologists. Some data (e.g. geological logs) are scant; the assay data is historical and could not be independently verified, however in 2017 KIN drilled 5 twinned drillholes. The drillholes provided a very good validation to historical holes in the current database. In 2009, MS checked 25 holes (mineralised intersections containing 1,141 sample records) selected at random and checked</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary
	against originals. The data correlation was not perfect but very acceptable (93% correlation) considering the age of the data and the passing through different company history. KIN personnel carried out audits and internal reviews of the data, assay, survey, wireframes and geological interpretations carried out by CM for Michelangelo-Leonardo. CM also carried out reviews of data used for Michelangelo-Leonardo. Bulk density determination methodology was audited by S Carras and G Powell (Consultant to CM) through visitation of the independent laboratory.
Discussion of Relative Accuracy and Confidence	KIN embarked on a program of infill drilling, including twinning of 5 historical drillholes. The drilling largely substantiated the position and tenor of mineralisation. It also validated the information obtained from various drilling campaigns. In the modelling process every attempt has been made to eliminate the "string effect" problem associated with the estimation of narrow vein structures through the use of ordinary kriging. This has been achieved through the use of distance weighting estimates correlated back to ordinary kriging estimates. This method, although heuristic has been validated by extensive review of the block models and the drillhole data. Every attempt has been made in the modelling to reduce the smoothing effect, which results when using a low cut-off grade to determine boundary positions and limit the amount of dilution in the Resource so that it can be correctly diluted for Reserve. In all high coefficient of variation orebodies, local estimation is very difficult to achieve due to the high nugget effect of the gold. This means that small parcels of ore are difficult to estimate without further information such as closer spaced grade control drilling.

Appendix I

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT

MERTONDALE PROJECT

Quicksilver and Eclipse

No change from Previous work

SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	All sample data, subject of this report and used for resource estimation work, is obtained from various drilling programs carried out at Mertondale since 1981. Data was obtained predominantly from Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling, and to a lesser extent, diamond core ("Diamond" or "DD") drilling and Air Core ("Aircore" or "AC") drilling. Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the exploration data prior to 2014 within the Mertondale Project included: Nickelore NL ("Nickelore") 1981-1982; Hunter Resources Ltd ("Hunter") 1984-1988; Harbour Lights Mining Ltd (a joint owned company of Ashton Gold WA Ltd and Carr Boyd Minerals Pty Ltd - "HLML") 1988-1993; Mining Project Investors Pty Ltd ("MPI") 1993-1996; Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") 1996-2004; Navigator Resources Ltd ("Navigator") 2004-2014. Kin Mining Ltd ("KIN") acquired the Mertondale Project in 2014. **HISTORIC SAMPLING (1981-2008)** Drill samples were generally obtained from 1m downhole intervals and riffle split to obtain a 3-4kg representative sub-sample, which were submitted to a number of commercial laboratories for a variety of sample preparations methods, including oven drying (90-110°C), crushing (-2mm to -6mm), pulverizing (-75µm to -105µm), and generally riffle split to obtain a 30, 40 or 50 gram catchweight for gold analysis, predominantly by Fire Assay fusion, with AAS finish. On occasions, initial assaying have been carried out using Aqua Regia digest and AAS/ICP finish, with anomalous samples re-assayed by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. Diamond Drilling Half core (or quarter core) sample intervals varied from 0.15m to 1.46m, but were predominantly taken over 1m intervals, or at geological contacts, whichever was least. The remaining core was retained in marked core trays and stored in a secure yard for future reference. The only known available drill core from these programs and stored at KIN's Leonora Exploration Yard, are those drilled by Navigator. RC Drilling The vast majority of Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were collected over 1m downhole intervals from beneath a cyclone and then riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). After splitting, 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and the 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site in marked plastic bags, for future reference. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split sub-samples being retained at the drill site. If the composite sample assays returned anomalous results, the single metre sub-samples for the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for analysis. Navigator obtained sub-samples from wet samples using the spear method. Data relating to historical wet samples is not available, however the number of wet samples

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>involved is considered to be relatively low, and not material.

There are no sample rejects available from RC drilling prior to 2008. Most drill sites have been rehabilitated and the sample bags removed and destroyed.

Aircore Drilling

The procedures for sampling of Aircore drilling is generally the same as for RC drilling, although in earlier (pre-2004) programs, the majority of the 1m samples were mostly stored directly on the ground prior to sampling with a scoop. Assay results from these samples are not used for resource estimation work, however they do sometimes provide a guide in interpreting geology and mineralisation continuity.

When drilling under dry conditions, Aircore samples should be of a comparable quality to RC samples, when implementing same sampling techniques. Aircore sample assay results were only used for resource estimation work if the 1m sub-samples were obtained by riffle splitting of the primary sample, prior to placing on the ground.

There are no sample rejects available from AC drilling prior to 2008. Most drill sites have been rehabilitated and the sample bags removed and destroyed.

RAB Drilling

Sample returns from Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling are collected from the annulus between the open hole and drill rods, using a stuffing box and cyclone. Samples are usually collected at 1 metre intervals and placed on the ground with 3-4kg sub-samples collected using a scoop or spear. Up-hole contamination of the sample is commonplace, therefore this type of drilling and sampling is regarded as reconnaissance in nature and the samples indicative of geology and mineralisation. The qualities of samples are not appropriate for resource estimation work and are only sometimes used as a guide for interpreting geology and mineralisation.

COMMENT

For some earlier (pre-2004) drilling programs, RC and Aircore samples were obtained at 1.5m or 3m downhole intervals and a substantial portion of the historical MPI holes were composite sampled over 2-4m intervals.

For resource estimation work, Diamond, RC and some Aircore drilling data was used where appropriate. RAB drilling data was not used for resource estimation but was sometimes used as an interpretative guide only.

No exploration drilling was conducted by KIN at Eclipse or Quicksilver.</td></tr>
<tr><td>*Drilling techniques*</td><td>Numerous programs comprising various types of drilling have been conducted by several companies since 1981. The total Mertondale database encompasses the various deposits and prospects within the Mertondale Project area, and consists of 6,974 drillholes for a total of 345,635 metres, viz:
<table>
<tr><th>Hole Type</th><th>Drill holes</th><th>Metres (m)</th><th>% (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>DD</td><td>192</td><td>27,129</td><td>7.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>RC</td><td>1,244</td><td>125,874</td><td>36.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>AC</td><td>1,343</td><td>83,508</td><td>24.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>RAB</td><td>4,195</td><td>109,124</td><td>31.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>6,974</td><td>345,635</td><td>100.0</td></tr>
</table>
HISTORIC DRILLING (1981-2008)

Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling was carried out using industry standard ‘Q’ wireline techniques, with the core</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary

retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in core trays. Core sizes include NQ/NQ3 (Ø 45-48mm), HQ/HQ3 (Ø 61-64mm), minimal NDBGM (Ø 50-51mm) and some PQ/PQ3 (Ø 83-85mm). At the end of each core run, the driller placed core blocks in the tray, marked with hole number and depth. Core recovery was usually measured for each core run and recorded onto the geologist's drill logs.

RC Drilling

RC drilling used conventional reverse circulation drilling techniques, utilising a cross-over sub, until the late 1980s, when the majority of drilling companies started changing over to using face-sampling hammers with bit shrouds. Drill bit sizes typically ranged between 110-140mm. Samples obtained from conventional RC drilling techniques with cross-over subs often suffered from down hole contamination (e.g. smearing of grades), especially beneath the water table. Samples obtained from RC drilling techniques using the face sampling hammer suffered less from down hole contamination and were more likely to be kept dry beneath the water table, particularly if auxiliary and booster air compressors were used. These samples are considered to be more reliable and representative.

Aircore Drilling

Aircore drilling is a form of RC drilling, but generally utilizing smaller rigs and smaller air compressors, compared to standard RC drill rigs of the times. Aircore bits are hollow in the centre, with the kerf comprising cutting blades or 'wings' with tungsten-carbide inserts. Drill bit diameters usually range between 75-110mm.

The vast majority of Aircore drilling (98%) was conducted by Navigator utilising suitable rigs with appropriate compressors (e.g. 250psi/600cfm). Aircore holes were drilled mostly into the weathered regolith using 'blade' or 'wing' bits, until the bit was unable to penetrate further ("blade refusal"), often near to the fresh rock interface. Hammer bits were used only when it was deemed necessary to penetrate harder rock types. Holes were typically no deeper than 60 metres.

RAB Drilling

RAB drilling is carried out using small air compressors (e.g. 250psi/600cfm) and drill rods fitted with a percussion hammer or blade bit, with the sample return collected at the drillhole collar using a stuffing box and cyclone collection techniques. Drillhole sizes generally range between 75-110mm.

Hole Type	Drill holes	Metres (m)	% (m)
DD	188	26,666	12.0
RC	1,131	112,215	50.5
AC	1,343	83,508	37.6
Total	2,662	222,389	100.0

COMMENT

The drilling database supplied includes depths of some RC precollars for diamond drillholes, but is incomplete. Historical reports indicate that drill core sizes were predominantly HQ/HQ3 or NQ/NQ3, with minimal PQ/PQ3, however database details are incomplete. Most historical reports recorded core recoveries, although these details are not included in the database. Review of some historical reports indicate that core recoveries were generally good, although recoveries were typically less in highly fractured zones and some highly weathered mineralised zones in the transition and oxide zones, however this information is not recorded in the supplied database.

RC drilling is the dominant drill type at all sites. RC drilling information is generally described in varying detail in historical reports to the DMP, including drilling companies used and drilling rig types, however it's not all recorded in the database supplied. Review of the historical reports

Criteria	Commentary
	indicates that reputable drilling companies were typically contracted and the equipment supplied was of an acceptable standard for those times. During the 1990s, and 2000s, suitable large drill rigs with on-board compressors were probably complimented with auxiliary and booster air compressors for drilling to greater depths and/or when groundwater was encountered. KIN's drilling was conducted with modern rigs equipped with auxiliary and booster compressors and face sampling hammers with bit diameters typically 140mm. When drilling under dry conditions, Aircore samples should be of a comparable quality to RC samples, when implementing same sampling techniques. Aircore drilling data was only used in resource estimation work, where the in-field and laboratory sampling methodologies was considered appropriate and limited to a number of selected Navigator drillholes. No exploration drilling was conducted by KIN at Eclipse or Quicksilver.
Drill sample recovery	**HISTORIC DRILLING (1981-2008)** Diamond drilling Core recovery has been recorded in most drill logs for most of the diamond drilling programs since 1981, but is not recorded in the supplied database. A review of some historical reports indicates that generally core recovery was good with lesser recoveries recorded in zones of broken ground and/or areas of mineralisation. Overall recoveries are considered acceptable for resource estimation. RC drilling There is limited information recorded for sample recoveries for historical RC and Aircore drilling. However there has been an improvement in sample recoveries and reliability following the introduction of face sampling hammers and improved drilling technologies and equipment, since the mid-1980s. **COMMENT** Due to the lack of detailed information in the database regarding historic (pre-2008) Aircore and RC drilling, no quantitative or semi-quantitative impression of sample recovery or sample quality is available. It's assumed to be satisfactory given that several deposits were mined in the past, by open pit methods, in the Mertondale area (e.g. Mertondale 3-4 and Mertondale 5), where the open pits were mined to their original design limits, based on the historical drill data. This suggests that the amount of metal recovered was probably not grossly different from pre-mining drill data based expectations. During Navigators drill programs wet samples were spear sampled instead of riffle split. This is regarded as poor sampling procedure and these samples are regarded as unreliable however the total number of wet samples is considered to be very low. No indication of sample bias is evident nor has it been established. That is, no relationship has been observed to exist between sample recovery and grade. The amount of Aircore drilling data used in the Eclipse resource estimation process is greater than 60%. No Aircore drilling was used in the Quicksilver resource estimation process. No exploration drilling was conducted by KIN at Eclipse or Quicksilver.
Logging	**HISTORIC DRILLING (1981-2008)** The logging data coded in the database uses at least four different lithological code systems, a legacy of numerous past operators (Hunter, MPI, SOG and Navigator). Correlation between codes is difficult to establish, however it can be achieved with effort. Based on historical reports, drill hole logging procedures appear consistent with normal industry practices of the time. Navigator's procedure for logging of diamond core included firstly marking of the bottom of the core (for successful core orientations), core recovery, fractures per metre and RQD, lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features, and then marked

Criteria	Commentary
	up for cutting and sampling. Several diamond drillholes were completed for geotechnical purposes and were independently logged for structural data by geotechnical consultants. All diamond drill core has been photographed, and currently stored at KIN's yard in Leonora. Navigator RC and Aircore logging was entered on a metre by metre basis, recording lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering and other features. The information was entered directly into hand held digital data loggers and transferred directly to the database, after validation, to minimize data entry errors. The entire length of all drillholes is logged in full from surface to bottom of hole. Logging is qualitative on visual recordings of lithology, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Logging of mineralogy, mineralisation and veining is quantitative. Drill core photographs are only available for Navigator's diamond drillholes. **COMMENT** KIN has attempted to validate historical logging data and to standardize the logging code system by incorporating the SOG and Navigator logging codes into one. This is an ongoing process and is not yet completed. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes identification and percentages of mineralogy, sulphides, mineralisation, veining, and in addition, logging of diamond drilling included geotechnical data, RQD and core recoveries. For the majority of historical drilling (pre-2004), the entire length of drillholes have been logged from surface to 'end of hole'. Diamond core logging is typically logged in more detail compared to RC and Aircore drilling. No exploration drilling was conducted by KIN at Eclipse or Quicksilver.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	**HISTORIC DRILLING (1981-2008)** Historical reports for drilling programs prior to 2004, are not always complete in the description of sub-sampling techniques, sample preparation and quality control protocols. <u>Diamond drilling</u> Diamond drill core (NQ/NQ3, HQ/HQ3 or PQ/PQ3) samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, and occasionally in quarters for the larger (HQ/HQ3 or PQ/PQ3) diameter holes, using a powered diamond core saw blade centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Half core (or quarter core) sample intervals varied from 0.15 to 1.46m, but were predominantly taken over 1m intervals, or at geological contacts, whichever was least. The remaining half (quarter) core was retained in core trays. Where historical reports do not describe the sampling protocol for sampling of drill core, it is assumed that drill core was sampled as described above. <u>RC drilling</u> Prior to 1996, limited historical information indicates most RC sampling was conducted by collecting 1m samples from beneath a cyclone and passing through a riffle splitter to obtain a 3-4kg sub-sample for analysis. RC sampling procedures are believed to be consistent with the normal industry practices at the time. The vast majority of samples were dry and riffle split, however spear or tube sampling techniques were used for wet samples. Samples obtained from conventional RC drilling techniques with cross-over subs often suffered from down hole contamination, especially beneath the water table. Samples obtained from RC drilling techniques using the face sampling hammer suffered less from down hole

Criteria	Commentary
	contamination and were more likely to be kept dry beneath the water table, particularly if auxiliary and booster air compressors were used. These samples are considered to be representative. The vast majority of Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were collected at 1m downhole intervals from beneath a cyclone and then riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). After splitting, 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and the 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site in marked plastic bags, for future reference. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear/tube (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split sub-samples being retained at the drill site. If the composite sample assays returned anomalous results, the single metre sub-samples for the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for analysis. Navigator obtained sub-samples from wet samples using the spear or tube method. Data relating to historical wet samples is not available, however the number of wet samples involved is considered to be relatively low, and not material. There are no sample rejects available from RC drilling prior to 2008. Most drill sites have been rehabilitated and the sample bags removed and destroyed. Navigator included standards and blanks within each drill sample batch, at a ratio of 1 for every 20 samples, with the number of standards being inserted at a ratio of 1 for every 50 samples. <u>Aircore drilling</u> The procedures for sampling of Aircore drilling is generally the same as for RC drilling, although in earlier (pre-2004) programs, the majority of the 1m samples were mostly stored directly on the ground prior to sampling with a scoop. Navigator included standards and blanks within each drill sample batch, at a ratio of 1 for every 20 samples, with the number of standards being inserted at a ratio of 1 for every 50 samples. A variety of laboratories were used for analysis. Prior to 2009, duplicate samples were not routinely collected and submitted from RC and Aircore drilling to the same laboratory consequently overall sampling and assay precision levels can't be quantified for that period. While QC protocols were not always comprehensive, the results indicate that assay results from Navigators exploration programs were reliable. Results from pre-Navigator operators are regarded as consistent with normal industry practices of the time. **COMMENT** Samples and sub-sample sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation, and sampling methodologies were of standard industry practice, and appropriate for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Numerous assay laboratories and various sample preparation and assay techniques have been used since 1981. Historical reporting and descriptions of laboratory sample preparation, assaying procedures, and quality control protocols for the samples from the various drilling programs are variable in their descriptions and completeness. **HISTORIC DRILLING (1981-2008)** For assay data obtained prior to 1996, the incomplete nature of the data results could not be accurately quantified in terms of the data derived from the combinations of various laboratories and analytical methodologies. Since 1996, the majority of samples submitted to the various laboratories were typically prepared for analysis firstly by oven drying, crushing and pulverizing to a nominal 85% passing 75µm. In the initial exploration stages, Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish, was generally used as a first

Criteria	Commentary
	pass detection method, with follow up analysis by Fire Assay fusion and AAS finish. This was a common practice at the time. Mineralised intervals were subsequently Fire Assayed (using 50 gram catchweights) with AAS finish. Approximately 15-20% of the sampled Aircore holes may have been subject to Aqua Regia digest methods only, however Aircore samples were obtained predominantly within the oxide profile, where aqua regia results are not expected to be significantly different to results from fire assay methods. During 2004-2008, Navigator utilised six different commercial laboratories during their drilling programs, however Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories conducted the majority of assaying for diamond, RC and Aircore samples using Fire Assay fusion on 40 gram catchweights and AAS/ICP finish. Navigator regularly included Certified Reference Material (CRM) standards and blanks with their sample batch submissions to the laboratories at average ratio of 1 in every 20 samples. Sample assay repeatability, and blank and CRM standards assay results are within acceptable limits. **COMMENT** The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered to be satisfactory, to the standards of the day, and appropriate for use in mineral resource estimations. Fire Assay fusion or Aqua Regia digestion techniques were conducted on diamond, RC and Aircore samples, with AAS finish. Fire Assay fusion is considered to be a total extraction technique. The majority of assay data used for the mineral resource estimations were obtained by the Fire Assay technique with AAS finish. AAS method of detection is considered to be a suitable and appropriate method of detection. Aqua Regia is considered a partial extraction technique, where gold encapsulated in refractory sulphides or some silicate minerals may not be fully dissolved, resulting in partial reporting of gold content. No other analysis techniques have been used to determine gold assays. No exploration drilling was conducted by KIN at Eclipse or Quicksilver.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Verification of sampling and assaying techniques and results prior to 2004 has limitations due to the legacy of the involvement of various companies, personnel, drilling equipment, sampling protocols and analytical techniques at different laboratories, over a twenty year period. During 2009, a selection of significant intersections had been verified by Navigator's company geologists and an independent consultant McDonald Speijers ("MS") in January 2009. MS were able to validate 92% of the assay records in 50 randomly selected check holes, and only 6 assay discrepancies were detected (< 0.2%), only 2 of those were considered significant. MS concluded that the very small proportion of discrepancies indicated that the assay database was probably reliable at that time. **COMMENT** There is always a risk with legacy data that sampling or assaying biases may exist between results from different drilling programs due to differing sampling protocols, different laboratories and different analytical techniques. Repeated examinations of historic reports on phases of diamond, RC and Aircore drilling have been conducted from time to time. The information obtained from the various historical diamond, RC and Aircore drilling programs (where sampling protocols are appropriate) have been accepted.

Criteria	Commentary
	Where sampling protocols are appropriate, diamond, RC and Aircore samples, are of equal importance in the resource estimation process. There has been no adjustments or calibrations made to the assay data recorded in the supplied database.
Location of data points	**HISTORIC DATA (1981-2008)** A local survey grid was originally established in 1981 at Mertons Reward, and subsequently extended by Hunter during 1985-1988. During the 1990s, SOG identified a small angular error in the base line, which resulted in substantial errors, particularly in the northern portion of the project. Surface survey data were transformed firstly to AMG and subsequently to MGA (GDA94 zone51). This resulted in different grid transformations being applied in the northern and southern parts of the Mertondale area. Navigator recognised errors in the collar co-ordinates resulting from these transformations and as a result, a significant number of holes were resurveyed and a new MGA grid transformation generated. This exercise largely appeared to eliminate the offset. Old collars have been validated against the original local grid co-ordinates and independently transformed to MGA co-ordinates and checked against the database. Navigator's MGA co-ordinates were checked against the surveyor's reports. Where variations in the MGA co-ordinate system were detected, Navigator's geologists deemed the errors were not large enough to have a material impact on the MS resource estimation work in 2009. All survey work carried out by Navigator was conducted in GDA94 Zone 51 using differential GPS equipment and a network of survey controls. Almost all the diamond and at least 80% of Navigator's RC holes were downhole surveyed. Pre-Navigator, single shot survey cameras were used, with typical survey intervals of 30-40 metres. There were some variation between magnetic and grid azimuths noted (up to 2°) for pre-Navigator drillholes, however the variations are small enough to be within acceptable limits. Aircore holes and the majority of pre-Navigator RC holes were not surveyed down hole, as was the general practice of the day. Navigator carried out down hole survey using a single shot or multi-shot survey camera. KIN supplied one digital terrain models (DTM) of the topography constructed from drill hole collar data. **COMMENT** The accuracy of the drill hole collar and downhole data are located with sufficient accuracy for use in resource estimation work. Considering the history of grid transformations and various problems recorded in the surviving documentation there might be some residual risk of error in the MGA co-ordinates for old drillholes, particularly in the northern area, however this is not considered to be material for the resource estimations, subject of this report. Much of the historical drilling data was recorded relative to magnetic north. Variation in magnetic declination for the Mertondale Project area is calculated at +0.823° East (1985) to +1.301° East (2017), with a maximum variation of +1.575° in 2005. The difference between true north and magnetic north, and the annual variation in magnetic declination since 1985 is not significant, therefore magnetic north measurements have been used, where true north data is unavailable, for all survey data used in resource estimation processes.
Data spacing and distribution	Drill hole spacing patterns vary considerably throughout the Project area, and is deposit specific, depending on the nature and style of mineralisation being tested. Mineralised areas have typically been drilled at nominal hole spacings of 12.5-45 metres on 50 metre grid spacings. The majority of the holes were drilled at an average dip of -60°, and orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. Drill hole and sample interval spacing is sufficient to establish an acceptable degree of

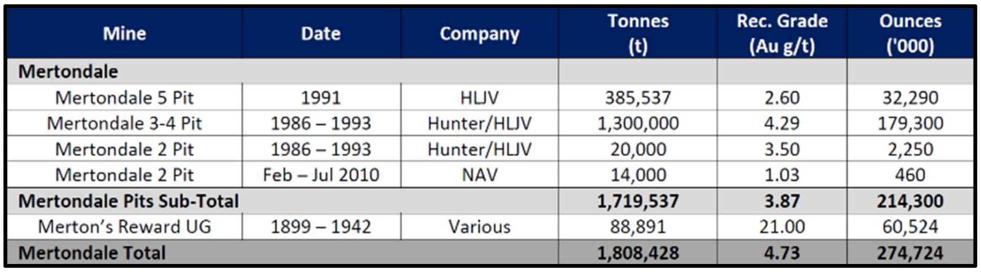
Criteria	Commentary
	geological and grade continuity appropriate for mineral resource estimations and classifications applied. There has been no sample compositing, other than a few historical compositing of field samples for some Aircore and RC samples to 1.5m, 2m and few 4m intervals. The vast majority of primary assay intervals are 1 metre intervals for RC and Aircore samples, and predominantly 1 metre intervals for core samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The two recognised deposits and all the known mineralisation is located within the north trending Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ), located within the Mertondale greenstone sequence, which is orientated in a NNE to Northerly direction. The stratigraphy and mineralisation generally dips sub-vertically to steeply dipping to the east or west. The majority of drilling and sampling programs were carried out to intersect mineralisation orthogonal to strike and as close to orthogonal to dip as practical (i.e. towards 245°-270°). The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in the data thus far.
Sample security	**HISTORIC DRILLING (1981-2008)** No sample security details are available for pre-Navigator (pre-2004) drill samples. Navigator's drill samples were collected from the riffle splitter in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill rig site. Samples were collected by company personnel from the field and transported to Navigator's secure yard in Leonora, where the samples were then batch processed (drillhole and sample numbers logged into the database) and then packed into 'bulkabag sacks'. The bulkabags were tied off and stored securely in Navigator's yard, until transporting to the laboratory. There was no perceived opportunity for the samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site, to delivery to the various laboratories.
Audits or reviews	Historic drilling and sampling methods and QA/QC are regarded as not being as thoroughly documented compared to today's current standards. A review of various available historical company reports of drilling and sampling techniques indicates that these were most likely conducted to the best practice industry standards of the day. A review of the Mertondale Project's database, drilling and sampling protocols, and so forth, was conducted and reported on by independent geological consultants MS in 2009. KIN is in the process of completing validation of all historical logging data and to standardise the logging code system by incorporating the SOG and Navigator logging codes into one, and converting all historical logging into the standardized code system. This is an ongoing process and is not yet completed. MS's oxidation profiles were used to assign bulk densities and metallurgical recoveries to the resource models. Bulk density testwork in the past has been inconsistent with incorrect methods employed, to derive specific gravity or in-situ bulk density, rather than dry bulk density. Navigator (2009) bulk density testwork was carried out using the water immersion method on oven dried, coated samples to derive dry bulk densities for different rock types and oxidation profiles. This information has been incorporated into the database for resource estimation work. Drilling, Sampling methodologies and assay techniques used in these drilling programs are considered to be appropriate and to industry standards of the day.

SECTION 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in the preceding section also apply to this section)

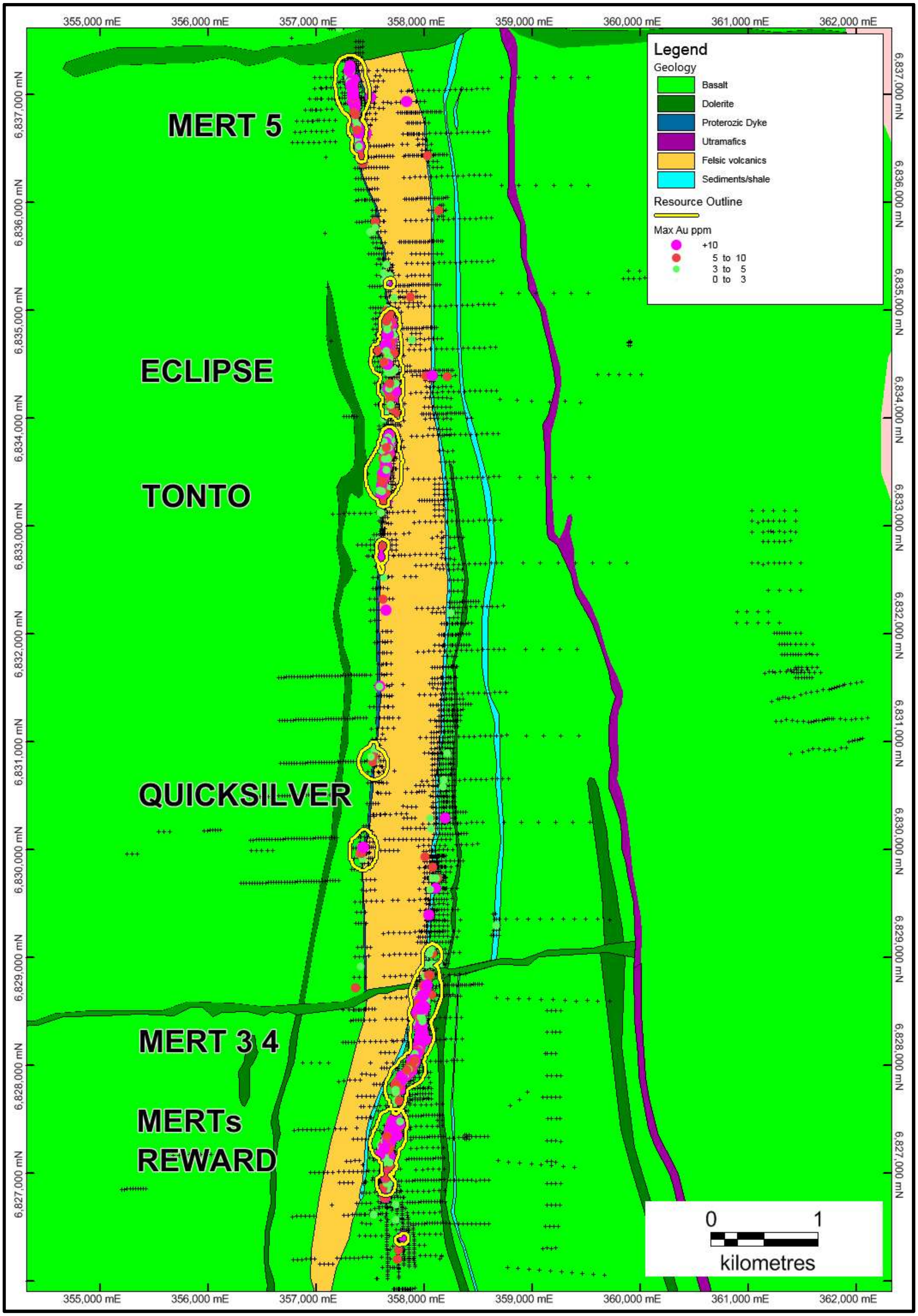
<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>
<p>The Mertondale Project area includes granted mining tenements M37/82, M37/231 and M37/232 (Eclipse and Quicksilver), centred some 40km NNE of Leonora. The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN. These tenements are managed, explored and maintained by KIN, and constitute a portion of KIN's Leonora Gold Project (LGP), which is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the North Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.</p>
<p>The following royalty and compensation payments may be applicable to the areas within the Mertondale Project that comprise the deposits being reported on:</p>

Aurora Gold (WA) Pty Ltd (subsidiary company of Harmony Gold Mining Company Ltd) in respect of M37/82, M37/231, M37/232 and M37/233 - $0.25 production royalty per dry tonne of ore mined and processed.
Technomin Australia Pty Ltd in respect of M37/82, M37/231, M37/232 and M37/233 - $0.75 production royalty per dry tonne of ore mined and milled, and
Higherealm Pty Ltd (Mertondale Pastoral Leaseholder) in respect of M37/81, M37/82, M37/231, M37/232 and M37/233 - $10,000 per annum, indexed to CPI, for the year(s) when extraction activities are being carried out.

<p>There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the resource areas, and there are no current impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</p>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>
<p>Gold was initially discovered in the Mertondale area in 1899 by Mr. Fred Merton. The Mertons Reward (MR) underground gold mine (M37/1284) was the direct result of his discovery. The main mining phase at MR was carried out from 1899 to 1911. Historic underground production records to 1942 totalled 88,890t @ 21.0g/t Au (60,520oz) which represents the only recorded mining conducted at Mertons Reward.</p>
<p>Between 1981-1984 Telluride Mining NL, Nickel Ore NL, International Nickel (Aust) Ltd and Petroleum Securities Mining Co Pty Ltd conducted exploration programs in the Mertondale area. Hunter Resources Ltd began actively exploring the region 1984-1989, Hunter submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) to mine in 1986 and established a JV with Harbour Lights to treat ore from the Mertondale 2 (M37/1284) and Mertondale 3 pits (M37/82). Between 1986 and 1993 the adjoining Mertondale 4 pit (M37/82 and 81) was mined. Harbour Lights acquired the project in 1989 from Hunter. Ashton Gold eventually gained control of Harbour Lights. Large scale mining in the region was completed in 1993 with the mining of the Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3-4 pits (M37/81 and M37/82). Eclipse and Quicksilver have never been mined. In 1993 Ashton's interest was transferred to Aurora Gold who established a JV with MPI followed by Sons of Gwalia who entered into a JV with Aurora.</p>

<table>
<tr><th>Mine</th><th>Date</th><th>Company</th><th>Tonnes (t)</th><th>Rec. Grade (Au g/t)</th><th>Ounces ('000)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale 5 Pit</td><td>1991</td><td>HLJV</td><td>385,537</td><td>2.60</td><td>32,290</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale 3-4 Pit</td><td>1986 – 1993</td><td>Hunter/HLJV</td><td>1,300,000</td><td>4.29</td><td>179,300</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale 2 Pit</td><td>1986 – 1993</td><td>Hunter/HLJV</td><td>20,000</td><td>3.50</td><td>2,250</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale 2 Pit</td><td>Feb – Jul 2010</td><td>NAV</td><td>14,000</td><td>1.03</td><td>460</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale Pits Sub-Total</td><td></td><td></td><td>1,719,537</td><td>3.87</td><td>214,300</td></tr>
<tr><td>Merton's Reward UG</td><td>1899 – 1942</td><td>Various</td><td>88,891</td><td>21.00</td><td>60,524</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mertondale Total</td><td></td><td></td><td>1,808,428</td><td>4.73</td><td>274,724</td></tr>
</table>
<p>Sons of Gwalia (SOG) eventually obtained control of the project in 1997 but conducted limited exploration drilling. In 2004 Navigator Mining Pty Ltd (Navigator) acquired the entire existing</p>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary
	tenement holding from the SOG administrator. Navigator conducted the majority of recent exploration drilling in the Mertondale area. KIN acquired the project from Navigator's administrator in late 2014. Historic production from all the Mertondale open pits totals 274,724 oz of gold (Table 2). KIN has not carried out any drilling at Eclipse or Quicksilver.
Geology	The Quicksilver and Eclipse Project areas are located 40km NNE of Leonora in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. In broad terms the stratigraphy consists of a central felsic volcanic sequence bounded by tholeiitic basalt, dolerite, and carbonaceous shale ± felsic porphyry sequences. Two distinct north trending mineralised zones are recognized within the MSZ. The western zone includes Quicksilver, Tonto, Eclipse and Mertondale 5, while the eastern zone includes the Merton's Reward, Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3-4 deposits. Within the Mertondale Project area, most of the known mineralisation is hosted in sheared mafics, with local porphyry bodies and sediment units. Some of the sediment units are graphitic, notably in the western mineralised zone. Geological interpretation of Eclipse and Quicksilver is largely based on historic drill data and the geological knowledge of the MSZ, and the Mertondale 5 deposit, thus there is a reasonable level of confidence in the interpretation. The project area covers the northern segment of the western limb of the MSZ. The local lithologies are typified by basalt, sandstone, siltstones, shale, felsic intrusives and volcanic rocks, dolerite and volcaniclastic rocks. At Quicksilver, the western mineralised zone of the MSZ contains black mafic mylonite, black shale, quartz-dolerite, basaltic andesite and felsic volcanics and volcanoclastics. Felsic porphyries intrude the shear zone at regular intervals. Gold mineralisation is often located near the sub-vertical mafic-felsic contact. Black sulphidic shales are spatially associated with the mineralisation. At Eclipse, the mafic mylonite is discontinuous, and the quartz dolerite unit is located within the central mafic unit. A shale unit is traceable throughout the Eclipse deposit. A relatively un-sheared, altered high-magnesium basalt unit is intruded by a granitic porphyry dyke.
Drill hole Information	Material drilling information used for the resource estimation has previously been publicly reported in numerous announcements to the ASX by Navigator (2004-2008).
Data Aggregation methods	When exploration results have been reported by previous explorers for the resource areas, the intercepts were generally reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by geology or lower cut-off grades, without any high-grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high-grade results, these results were included in the reports. There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.
Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The orientation, true width and geometry of the mineralised zones have been determined by interpretation of historical drilling. The majority of drill holes are inclined at -60° towards 270° (west) with some orientated towards 090° (east), which is regarded as the optimum orientation to intersect the target mineralisation. Since the mineralisation is steeply dipping, drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths, and not true widths. Any accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describes the attitude of the mineralisation.

Criteria	Commentary
Diagrams	A plan and type sections for each resource area are included in the main body of the report.
Balanced Reporting	Public reporting of exploration results by past explorers for the resource areas are considered balanced and included representative widths of low- and high-grade assay results.
Other Substantive exploration data	Comments on recent bulk density and metallurgical information are included in Section 3 of this Table 1 Report. There is no other new substantive data acquired for the resource areas being reported on. All meaningful and material information is or has been previously reported.
Further work	The potential to increase the existing resources is viewed as probable. Further work does not guarantee that an upgrade in the resource would be achieved, however KIN intend to drill more holes at Eclipse and Quicksilver with the intention of increasing the Mertondale resources and converting the Inferred portions of the resources to the Indicated category.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6,832,000 mN
6,831,000 mN
6,830,000 mN
6,829,000 mN
6,828,000 mN
6,827,000 mN
MERT 5
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MERT 3 4
MERTs
REWARD
Legend
Geology
Basalt
Dolerite
Proterozic Dyke
Ultramafics
Felsic volcanics
Sediments/shale
Resource Outline
Max Au ppm
+10
5 to 10
3 to 5
0 to 3
0
1
kilometres

SECTION 3 – Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Database Integrity	All sample data, subject of this report and used for resource estimation work, is obtained from various drilling programs carried out since 1981. Data was obtained predominantly from Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling, and to a lesser extent, diamond core ("Diamond") drilling and Air Core ("Aircore" or "AC") drilling. Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the exploration data prior to 2014 include: Nickelore NL ("Nickelore") 1981-1982; Hunter Resources Ltd ("Hunter") 1984-1988; Harbour Lights Mining Ltd (a joint owned company of Ashton Gold WA Ltd and Carr Boyd Minerals Pty Ltd - "HLML") 1988-1993; Mining Project Investors Pty Ltd ("MPI") 1993-1996; Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") 1996-2004; Navigator Resources Ltd ("Navigator") 2004-2014. The database could not be fully verified regarding the reliability and accuracy of a substantial portion of the historical data. Database checks conducted by KIN and others are within acceptable limits. There is missing data, however it is regarded as minimal. It is not possible to identify errors that might have occurred prior or during digital tabulation of historic (pre-2004) data. The logging data coded in the database uses at least four different lithological code systems, a legacy of numerous past operators (Hunter, MPI, SOG and Navigator). Due to different logging techniques/companies/codes there were many lithological inconsistencies between holes. Correlation between codes is difficult to establish, however can be achieved with effort. Based on historical reports, drill hole logging procedures appear consistent with normal industry practices of the time. KIN has attempted to validate historical logging data and to standardise the logging code system by incorporating the SOG and Navigator logging codes into one. This is an ongoing process and is not yet completed. Drilling conducted by Navigator has been used to scrutinize and calibrate historic logging data. This has enabled reasonable geological control, which has been used to derive the geological interpretations in current resource work. Navigator uploaded the original assay files received from the labs via a database administrator using Datashed to minimise loading errors. An export of the data was then used to create a Microsoft Access ("Access") database for use in Surpac. In 2009, McDonald Speijers ("MS") completed a mineral resource estimate report for the Mertondale Project area, including the Quicksilver and Eclipse deposits. MS carried out extensive database verification, which included checks of surface survey positions, downhole surveys and assay data against original records. MS reported on verification of 92% of the assay records in 50 randomly selected check holes with < 0.2% discrepancies. Identified issues were then addressed by Navigator.

Criteria	Commentary
Site Visit	KIN's geological team has conducted multiple site visits to the project areas, including times when a KIN geologist was previously employed by Navigator. Dr Spero Carras (Competent Person) of Carras Mining Pty Ltd ("CM") was involved in the Leonora district at the Harbour Lights and Mertondale areas during the 1980s, and is familiar with the geology and styles of gold mineralisation within the Mertondale Project area. He revisited the Leonora area during 2017 to review the projects, drilling, sampling and general geology. Messrs Mark Nelson and Gary Powell (Competent Persons) also conducted site visits to the nearby resource areas, and they have independently reviewed drill core, existing open pits, surface exposures, drilling, logging and sampling procedures.
Geological Interpretation	The Quicksilver and Eclipse Project areas are located 35km NNE of Leonora in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. In broad terms the stratigraphy consists of a central felsic volcanic sequence bounded by tholeiitic basalt, dolerite, and carbonaceous shale ± felsic porphyry sequences. Two distinct north trending gold mineralised zones are recognized within the MSZ. The western zone includes Quicksilver, Tonto, Eclipse and Mertondale 5, while the eastern zone includes the Merton's Reward, Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3-4 deposits. Within the Mertondale Project area, most of the known mineralisation is hosted in sheared mafics, with local porphyry bodies and sediment units. Some of the sediment units are graphitic, notably in the western mineralised zone. At Quicksilver, the western mineralised zone of the MSZ contains black mafic mylonite, black shale, quartz-dolerite, basaltic andesite and felsic volcanics and volcanoclastics. Felsic porphyries intrude the shear zone at regular intervals. Gold mineralisation is often located near the sub-vertical mafic-felsic contact. Black sulphidic shales are spatially associated with the mineralisation. At Eclipse, the mafic mylonite is discontinuous, and the quartz dolerite unit is located within the central mafic unit. A shale unit is traceable throughout the Eclipse deposit. A relatively un-sheared, altered high-magnesium basalt unit is intruded by a granitic porphyry dyke. Prescribed geological codes are assumed to have been used consistently in logging by various geologists, though it is probable that some variations between drillholes may be a result of different logging styles or interpretations. Alternative interpretations of the mineralisation may have an effect on the estimation, however it is unlikely that there would be a gross change in the interpretation, based on current information. The resource estimation is controlled by all available data in an attempt to quantify the mineralisation with the highest level of confidence.
Dimensions	The Quicksilver resource area includes three mineralised zones averaging 200-500m of strike, separated by distances of 400-900m; the drill search area (3,500m x 625m) includes 461 drill holes of which 69 holes were mineralised intersections amounting to 1,660.1m of drilling. At Eclipse the drill hole search area (2,000m x 450m) included 545 drill holes of which 275 holes were mineralised intersections amounting to 9,205m.

Criteria	Commentary
Estimations and Modelling Techniques	Tonnage and grade estimates were achieved by the Recovered Fraction (RF) block modeling process. This technique is a pseudo probabilistic one that estimates the volumetric proportion of each block likely to be above a particular cut-off grade and what the average grade of that proportion is likely to be. Search radii parameters (dip, strike cross dip) were assigned for the following deposits Quicksilver (30m x 30m x 5m) and Eclipse (30m x 30m x 5m). Parent block sizes were 4m X, 10m Y and 4m Z for resources and minimum sub cells were 2m X, 5m Y, lm Z. Block sizes are relative to drill density. Wireframes of lodes were used as hard boundaries to contain the interpolation. The wireframes were approximately based on 0.2 g/t Au cut-off grade. Block models were generated filling the 3D wireframes of the mineralised zones with cells. Bulk density was assigned using oxidation codes as per the database. Assay top cuts were applied, assays composited over 2.5m intervals, block models were estimated using a range of cut offs and anisotropic inverse distance cubed interpolation, under zonal control. Varying top cuts (up to 10 g/t Au) were applied to Eclipse and a top cut of 10 g/t Au was applied to Quicksilver. No assumptions are made to the recovery of by-products. The parent cell size of 4m (east), 10m (north) and 4m (vertical) was used on all deposits is deemed appropriate relative to drill data. Multiple compositing and interpolation passes were carried out using a range of cut-off grades with no ore loss or dilution. No assumptions were made regarding correlation between variables. The varying top cuts that were applied followed a series of processes including log-probability plots, Iterative tests, log histograms and cross section inspection. To check that the interpolation of the block model honoured the drill data, validation was carried out comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data, the validation plots showed good correlation thus the raw drill data was honoured by the block model.
Moisture	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry basis only.
Cut-off Parameters	Operating cost estimates provided by KIN indicate a break even mill feed grade for deposits in the Quicksilver and Eclipse area is likely to be in the vicinity of 0.5 g/t Au.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	There has been no previous mining at Quicksilver or Eclipse, however at Mertondale 5, which is located within the same stratigraphic sequence, disseminated sulphides in the ore zones can be associated with graphitic material (black shale). The metallurgical performance, which is an unknown factor, may be poorer in fresh rock. The breakeven mining grade (0.5 g/t Au) is an assumption based on KIN's mining consultants.
Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions	Quicksilver and Eclipse are considered to be extensions of Tonto and it is anticipated that the metallurgy will be similar to that experienced at Tonto. For Tonto recoveries were high for oxide (mid-nineties) and transition (+90%), and high sixties for fresh. The lower recoveries experienced for fresh material in Tonto is due to the presence of preg-robbing graphitic shales. Testwork has shown that the use of modified activated carbon has increased the recovery.

Criteria	Commentary
Environmental Factors or Assumptions	No historical mining has been conducted at Quicksilver or Eclipse, however former open pit operations within the Mertondale area (e.g. Mertondale 5), including waste rock landforms, have not demonstrated any impacts that cannot be managed in normal operations. Studies completed to date, on ore and waste characterisations for previous and potential mining and processing operations, have not identified any potential environmental impacts that cannot be managed by normal operations.
Bulk Density	The following bulk density parameters, were used in the resource estimations by MS (2009): **Deposit Name** / **Oxide** / **Transition** / **Fresh** Quicksilver / 2.0 / 2.2 / 2.5 Eclipse / 2.0 / 2.2 / 2.5 Based on more recent data the numbers may be slightly conservative.
Classification	No new information had been obtained for the two deposits; Quicksilver and Eclipse. These two deposits were not re-modelled by CM since there had been no new material data obtained since 2009. CM carried out an audit review of the 2009 Resource estimation work conducted by MS for Quicksilver and Eclipse. MS used a pseudo-probabilistic technique called the 'recovered fraction' methodology, which is a probabilistic technique that estimates the volumetric proportion of each block likely to be above a particular cut-off grade. CM is familiar with this methodology as it had been used in several gold orebodies in the Eastern Goldfields, and after reviewing the models, deemed them to be compliant and appropriate for use in reporting of JORC 2012 Resources. Whilst the MS Resource estimation of Quicksilver and Eclipse, Forgotten was found to be acceptable, as no new data exists to confirm the veracity of the historic data (although a thorough analysis was carried out by MS of available data at the time), it is deemed prudent to re-classify Quicksilver and Eclipse from their MS Indicated classification to that of Inferred. It is recognised that this approach may be conservative in classification, however it is anticipated that any further new data is expected to validate the historic data as has been the case for all other deposits drilled to date by KIN in 2016-2017 to allow reclassification. For reporting purposes the 2009 MS models were also optimised using a gold price of AU$2,200/oz and a revised cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au (which is lower than that used in the 2009 resource estimation) and is consistent with current resource reporting practice. As the data used by MS is not as comprehensive as that currently available for the other KIN deposits, and the methodology is different to that used by CM for other KIN deposits, it warrants reporting with separate Table 1 Reports.
Audits and Reviews	CM carried out an audit and review and determined that due to the quality of data not being comparable to that of other KIN deposit resources, the resources were classified as Inferred until further drilling data has been obtained.
Discussion of Relative Accuracy and	Due to the lack of QA/QC information the quality of pre Navigator drill hole assay is largely unknown, the limited data that is available indicates no serious problem however the reliability of the historic assay data cannot be adequately demonstrated.

Criteria	**Commentary**
Confidence	

Appendix J

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT

RAESIDE PROJECT

Forgotten Four and Krang

SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	All sample data, subject of this report and used for resource estimation work, is obtained from various drilling programs carried out since 1989. Data was obtained predominantly from Reverse Circulation ('RC') drilling (Forgotten Four 100% and Krang 95%) and Air Core ('Aircore' or 'AC') drilling (Krang 5%). There is limited exploration data available prior to 1989, where it is believed that exploration was more focused on base metals, and not gold. Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the gold exploration data since 1989 and prior to 2014 include: Triton Resources Ltd ("Triton") 1989-1999, Triton and Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") 2000-2004, and Navigator Resources Ltd ("Navigator") 2004-2014. Kin Mining Ltd ("KIN") acquired the Raeside Project in 2014. **HISTORIC SAMPLING (1989-2008)** Drill samples were generally obtained from 1m downhole intervals and riffle split to obtain a 3-4kg representative sub-sample, which were submitted to a number of commercial laboratories for a variety of sample preparations methods, including oven drying (90-110°C), crushing (-2mm to -6mm), pulverizing (-75µm to -105µm), and generally riffle split to obtain a 30, 40 or 50 gram catchweight for gold analysis, predominantly by Fire Assay fusion, with AAS finish. On occasions, initial assaying was carried out using Aqua Regia digest and AAS/ICP finish, with anomalous samples re-assayed by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. RC Drilling The vast majority of Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were collected over 1m downhole intervals from beneath a cyclone and then riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). After splitting, 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and the 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site in marked plastic bags, for future reference. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split sub-samples being retained at the drill site. If the composite sample assays returned anomalous results, the single metre sub-samples for the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for gold analysis. Navigator obtained sub-samples from wet samples using the spear method. However only a few drill holes drilled by Navigator were included in the resource estimate (5 RC holes from a total of 302 holes). Data relating to historical wet samples is not available, however the number of wet samples involved is considered to be relatively low, and not material. There are no sample rejects available from RC drilling prior to 2008. Most drill sites have been rehabilitated and the sample bags removed and destroyed.

Criteria | **Commentary**

Aircore Drilling

The procedures for sampling of Aircore drilling is generally the same as for RC drilling, although in earlier (pre-2004) programs, the majority of the 1m samples were mostly stored directly on the ground prior to sampling with a scoop. Assay results from these samples are not used for resource estimation work, however they do sometimes provide a guide in interpreting geology and mineralisation continuity.

When drilling under dry conditions, Aircore samples should be of a comparable quality to RC samples, when implementing same sampling techniques, therefore Aircore sample assay results were only used for resource estimation work if the 1m sub-samples were obtained by riffle splitting of the primary sample, prior to placing on the ground.

There are no sample rejects available from AC drilling prior to 2008. Most drill sites have been rehabilitated and the sample bags removed and destroyed.

RAB Drilling

Sample return from Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling are collected from the annulus between the open hole and drill rods, using a stuffing box and cyclone. Samples are usually collected at 1 metre intervals and placed on the ground with 3-4kg sub-samples collected using a scoop or spear. Up-hole contamination of the sample is commonplace, therefore this type of drilling and sampling is regarded as reconnaissance in nature and the samples indicative of geology and mineralisation. The qualities of samples are not appropriate for resource estimation work and are only sometimes used as a guide for interpreting geology and mineralisation.

KIN MINING (2014-2017)

KIN has not conducted any drilling at the Forgotten Four or Krang deposits.

COMMENT

For some earlier (pre-2004) drilling programs, RC and Aircore field composite samples were obtained at 2, 3, 4 or 5 metre downhole intervals.

For resource estimation work, RC and some Aircore drilling data was used where appropriate. RAB drilling data was not used for resource estimation but was sometimes used as an interpretative guide only.

Drilling techniques

Numerous programs comprising various types of drilling have been conducted by several companies since 1985. The Raeside database encompasses the various deposits and prospects within the Raeside Project area, and consists of 1,805 drill holes for a total 134,278 metres, excluding RAB drilling, viz:

Drill Type	Holes	Metres (m)	%(m)
DD	12	1,906	1.4%
RC	1,163	102,264	76.2%
AC	630	30,108	22.4%
Total	1,805	134,278	100%

HISTORIC DRILLING (1989-2008)

Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling carried out in the Raeside area used industry standard ‘Q’ wireline techniques, with the core retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in core trays. Core sizes include NQ/NQ3 (Ø 45-48mm) and HQ/HQ3 (Ø 61-64mm). At the end of each core run, the driller placed core blocks in the tray, marked with hole number and depth. Core recovery was usually measured for each core run and recorded onto the geologist’s drill logs. No Diamond

Criteria	Commentary

Drill holes intersected the resource area.

RC Drilling

RC drilling used conventional reverse circulation drilling techniques, utilising a cross-over sub, until the late 1980s, when the majority of drilling companies started changing over to using face-sampling hammers with bit shrouds. Drill bit sizes typically ranged between 110-140mm. Samples obtained from conventional RC drilling techniques with cross-over subs often suffered from down hole contamination (e.g. smearing of grades), especially beneath the water table. Samples obtained from RC drilling techniques using the face sampling hammer suffered less from down hole contamination and were more likely to be kept dry beneath the water table, particularly if auxiliary and booster air compressors were used. These samples are considered to be more reliable and representative.

Aircore Drilling

Aircore drilling is a form of RC drilling, but generally utilizing smaller rigs and smaller air compressors, compared to standard RC drill rigs of the times. Aircore bits are hollow in the centre, with the kerf comprising cutting blades or ‘wings’ with tungsten-carbide inserts. Drill bit diameters usually range between 75-110mm.

The majority of the Aircore drilling (100%) was conducted by T utilising suitable rigs with appropriate compressors (e.g. 250psi/600cfm). Aircore holes were drilled mostly into the weathered regolith using ‘blade’ or ‘wing’ bits, until the bit was unable to penetrate further (‘blade refusal’), often near to the fresh rock interface. Hammer bits were used only when it was deemed necessary to penetrate harder rock types. No AC holes were used in the resource calculation at Forgotten Four and only 11 AC holes were used for the Krang resource estimate representing 3% of mineralized intersections.

KIN MINING (2014-2017)

KIN has not conducted any drilling at the Forgotten Four or Krang deposits.

The following tables summarise drilling totals for the Forgotten Four and Krang Project area, for DD, RC and AC only (i.e. excluding open-hole drilling such as RAB):

Forgotten Four Resource Historical Drilling Summary (Pre-2009)

Hole Type	Holes	Metres (m)	Metre Percentage (%)
DD	0	0	0 %
RC	147	11,009	97 %
AC	7	332	3 %
Total	154	11,341	100 %

Krang Resource Historical Drilling Summary (Pre-2009)

Hole Type	Holes	Metres (m)	Metre Percentage (%)
DD	0	0	0 %
RC	253	22,085	86 %
AC	84	3,648	14 %
Total	3387	25,733	100%

RC drilling is the dominant drill type at all sites. RC drilling information is generally described in varying detail in historical reports to the DMP, including drilling companies used and drilling rig types, however it’s not all recorded in the database supplied. Review of the historical reports indicates that reputable drilling companies were typically contracted and the equipment supplied was of an acceptable standard for those times (Schramm T685 rig using

Criteria	Commentary
	5.5 inch face sampling hammer with an air capacity of 1900cfm at 750psi). During the 1990s, and 2000s, suitable large drill rigs with on-board compressors were probably complimented with auxiliary and booster air compressors for drilling to greater depths and/or when groundwater was encountered. When drilling under dry conditions, Aircore samples should be of a comparable quality to RC samples, when implementing same sampling techniques.
Drill sample recovery	**HISTORIC DRILLING (1989-2008)** RC Drilling There is limited information recorded for sample recoveries for historical RC and Aircore drilling. However there has been an improvement in sample recoveries and reliability following the introduction of face sampling hammers and improved drilling technologies and equipment, since the mid-1980s. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** KIN has not conducted any drilling at the Forgotten Four or Krang deposits. **COMMENT** Due to the lack of detailed information in the database regarding historic (pre-2009) Aircore and RC drilling, no quantitative or semi-quantitative impression of sample recovery or sample quality is available. Given that much of the drilling at Raeside was conducted by the same company (Triton) and at the same time as that carried out for the Forgotten Four deposit, where it is assumed to be satisfactory given that the Forgotten Four deposit was mined by Triton to a depth of 40-45 metres by open pit methods. This suggests that the amount of metal recovered was probably not grossly different from pre-mining drill data based expectations. During Navigators drill programs wet samples were spear sampled instead of riffle split. This is regarded as poor sampling procedure and these samples are regarded as unreliable however the total number of wet samples is considered to be very low. No indication of sample bias is evident nor has it been established. That is, no relationship has been observed to exist between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	**HISTORIC DRILLING (1989-2008)** The logging data coded in the database uses at least three different lithological code systems, a legacy of numerous past operators (Triton, SOG & Navigator). Correlation between codes is difficult to establish, however it can be achieved with effort. Based on historical reports, drill hole logging procedures appear consistent with normal industry practices of the time. Navigator's very limited RC and Aircore logging was entered on a metre by metre basis, recording lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering and other features. The information was entered directly into hand held digital data loggers and transferred directly to the database, after validation, to minimize data entry errors. The entire length of all drillholes are logged in full from surface to bottom of hole. Logging is qualitative on visual recordings of lithology, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Logging of mineralogy, mineralisation and veining is quantitative. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** KIN has not conducted any drilling at the Forgotten Four or Krang deposits. **COMMENT** KIN has attempted to validate historical logging data and to standardize the logging code system by incorporating the SOG and Navigator logging codes into one. This is an ongoing

Criteria	Commentary
	process and is not yet completed. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes identification and percentages of mineralogy, sulphides, mineralisation, veining, and in addition, logging of diamond drilling included geotechnical data, RQD and core recoveries. For the majority of historical drilling (pre-2009), the entire length of drillholes have been logged from surface to 'end of hole'.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	**HISTORIC DRILLING (1989-2008)** Historical reports for drilling programs prior to 2004, are not always complete in the description of sub-sampling techniques, sample preparation and quality control protocols. <u>RC Drilling</u> Prior to 1995, limited historical information indicates most RC sampling was conducted by collecting 1m samples from beneath a cyclone and passing through a riffle splitter to obtain a 3-4kg sub-sample for analysis. RC sampling procedures are believed to be consistent with the normal industry practices at the time. The vast majority of samples were dry and riffle split, however spear or tube sampling techniques were used for wet samples. Samples obtained from conventional RC drilling techniques with cross-over subs often suffered from down hole contamination, especially beneath the water table. Samples obtained from RC drilling techniques using the face sampling hammer suffered less from down hole contamination and were more likely to be kept dry beneath the water table, particularly if auxiliary and booster air compressors were used. These samples are considered to be representative. The vast majority of Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were collected at 1m downhole intervals from beneath a cyclone and then riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). After splitting, 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and the 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site in marked plastic bags, for future reference. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear/tube (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split sub-samples being retained at the drill site. If the composite sample assays returned anomalous results, the single metre sub-samples for the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for analysis. Navigator obtained sub-samples from wet samples using the spear or tube method. Data relating to historical wet samples is not available, however the number of wet samples involved is considered to be relatively low, and not material. There are no sample rejects available from RC drilling prior to 2008. Most drill sites have been rehabilitated and the sample bags removed and destroyed. Navigator included standards and blanks within each drill sample batch, at a ratio of 1 for every 20 samples, with the number of standards being inserted at a ratio of 1 for every 50 samples. <u>Aircore Drilling</u> The procedures for sampling of Aircore drilling is generally the same as for RC drilling, although in earlier (pre-2004) programs, the majority of the 1m samples were mostly stored directly on the ground prior to sampling with a scoop. While QC protocols were not always comprehensive, the results indicate that assay results from Navigators exploration programs were reliable. Results from pre-Navigator operators are regarded as consistent with normal industry practices of the time.

Criteria	Commentary
	KIN MINING (2014-2017) KIN has not conducted any drilling at the Forgotten Four or Krang deposits. **COMMENT** In the total Raeside database an unknown laboratory processed +50% of sample analysis with Genalysis and Amdel (Kalgoorlie), Ultra Trace (Perth) and LLAL (Leonora) laboratories used for remaining sample analysis. Prior to 2009, duplicate samples were not routinely collected and submitted from RC and Aircore drilling to the same laboratory consequently overall sampling and assay precision levels can't be quantified for that period. Since 2009, Navigator adopted a stricter sampling regime with the submission of duplicate samples at a rate of 1 for every 50 primary samples. Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and is an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Numerous assay laboratories and various sample preparation and assay techniques have been used over the projects history. Historical reporting and descriptions of laboratory sample preparation, assaying procedures, and quality control protocols for the samples from the various drilling programs are variable in their descriptions and completeness. **HISTORIC DRILLING (1989-2008)** For assay data obtained prior to 1995, the incomplete nature of the pre-1995 data results could not be accurately quantified in terms of the data derived from the combinations of various laboratories and analytical methodologies. During 1995 Triton described the sample preparation process as hammer milling to -1mm, riffle splitting to 0.5kg then pulverizing to a nominal 90% passing -75µm prior to Fire assay analysis. In the initial exploration stages, Aqua Regia digest with AAS/ICP finish, was generally used as a first pass detection method, with follow up analysis by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. This was a common practice at the time. Mineralised intervals were subsequently Fire Assayed (using 30, 40 or 50 gram catchweights) with AAS/ICP finish. Limited information is available regarding check assays for drilling programs prior to 2004. During 2004-2008, Navigator the majority of assaying for RC and Aircore samples using Fire Assay fusion on 40 gram catchweights and AAS/ICP finish. Post 2009 Navigator regularly included field duplicates, Certified Reference Material (CRM) standards and blanks with their sample batch submissions to the laboratories at average ratio of 1 in every 20 samples. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** KIN has not conducted any drilling at the Forgotten Four or Krang deposits. **COMMENT** The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered to be satisfactory and appropriate for use in mineral resource estimations. Fire Assay fusion or Aqua Regia digestion techniques were conducted on diamond, RC and Aircore samples, with AAS or ICP finish. Fire Assay fusion is considered to be a total extraction technique. The majority of assay data used for the mineral resource estimations were obtained by the Fire Assay technique with AAS or ICP finish. AAS and ICP methods of detection are both considered to be suitable and appropriate methods of detection.

Criteria	Commentary
	Aqua Regia is considered a partial extraction technique, where gold encapsulated in refractory sulphides or some silicate minerals may not be fully dissolved, resulting in partial reporting of gold content. No other analysis techniques have been used to determine gold assays.
Verification of sampling *and assaying*	Verification of sampling and assaying techniques and results prior to 2004 has limitations due to the legacy of the involvement of various companies, personnel, drilling equipment, sampling protocols and analytical techniques at different laboratories, over a twenty year period. An independent validation check by McDonald Speijers (2009) resulted in 25 holes (12 being positioned at Forgotten Four and Krang) being selected at random for which 21 original hardcopy logs could be located and 20 corresponding lab reports. Correlation between this data was good. No quality control assay checks were conducted by Triton. The reliability of the bulk of the assay data used in the resource estimation, originally sourced from Triton (97.5%), can't be confirmed. QA/QC procedures were regularly conducted by Navigator and SOG however this data comprises a very small portion of the resource estimation. **COMMENT** There is always a risk with legacy data that sampling or assaying biases may exist between results from different drilling programs due to differing sampling protocols, different laboratories and different analytical techniques. There has been no adjustments or calibrations made to the assay data recorded in the supplied database.
Location of data points	**HISTORIC DATA (1989-2008)** A local survey grid a mine grid were originally established in 1989 by Triton. During 2000-2004, SOG transformed the surface survey data firstly to AMG (GDA84 datum, Zone 51) and subsequently to MGA (GDA94 datum, Zone 51). Drilling was carried out historically using various local grids. Since 2004, All Navigators drill hole collars were surveyed on completion of drilling in the MGA grid using RTK-DGPS equipment by licensed surveyors. **KIN MINING (2014-2017)** KIN has not conducted any drilling at the Forgotten Four or Krang deposits. KIN supplied one digital terrain model (DTM) of the topography constructed from historic drill hole collar data. The accuracy of the DTM is considered sufficient and appropriate for resource estimations. **COMMENT** The accuracy of the drill hole collar and downhole data are located with sufficient accuracy for use in resource estimation work Considering the history of grid transformations and surviving documentation, there might be some residual risk of error in the MGA co-ordinates for old drillholes, however this is not considered to be material for the resource estimations.
Data spacing and distribution	Drill hole spacing patterns vary considerably throughout the Project area, and is deposit specific, depending on the nature and style of mineralisation being tested. The following table summarises the general range of drillhole collar spacings and drilling grid line spacings for each of the resource areas.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Resource Areas</th><th colspan="2">Drill Grid Spacing</th><th colspan="2">Drillhole Spacing</th></tr>
<tr><th>from (m)</th><th>to (m)</th><th>from (m)</th><th>to (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Forgotten Four</td><td>10</td><td>25</td><td>10</td><td>25</td></tr>
<tr><td>Krang</td><td>10</td><td>20</td><td>12.5</td><td>10-20</td></tr>
</table>

Drill hole and sample interval spacing is sufficient to establish an acceptable degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for mineral resource estimations and classifications applied.
There has been no sample compositing, other than a few historical compositing of field samples for some Aircore and RC samples to 2m, 3m, 4m, and a few 5m and 6m intervals. The vast majority (>90%) of primary assay intervals are 1 metre intervals for RC and Aircore samples.
At Forgotten Four the drilling was conducted on two different local grids and inclined grid west at -60° on 10m spaced lines. Recent drilling was conducted on 10m spaced lines at 25m intervals moving to 25m x 25m spacing at the outer edges of the mineralisation, all holes are inclined -60° grid west.
At Krang a 25m x 25m drill pattern covers most of the resource area however the pattern becomes incomplete in the western most zones, some areas have been reduced to 12.5m with hole spacing 10-20m along lines, holes are predominantly inclined -60° grid west.</td></tr>
<tr><td>*Orientation of data in relation to geological structure*</td><td>The sheared Raeside greenstone sequence displays a NNW to NW trend. The drilling and sampling programs were carried out to obtain an unbiased location of drill sample data, generally orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation.
Mineralisation is structurally controlled in moderately dipping shear zones within the broader Raeside Shear Zone, The majority of the gold mineralisation is confined to shear bound quartz lodes/veining within a narrow carbonaceous shale that dips (-40° to -60°) to the east.
At Forgotten Four the mineralisation strikes NW and dips 50° to 60° east. At Krang the ore zones strikes NNW and dips 50° to 60° east. Flanking mineralisation is orientated NS and dips 30° to 50°
The vast majority of historical drilling is generally orthogonal to the strike and dip of mineralisation.
A pervasive weak foliation is present in the host sequence sub-parallel to the apparent stratigraphic layering. Mineralisation is generally related to zones of stronger foliation and weak to moderate shearing with local ductile deformation.
The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in the data thus far.</td></tr>
<tr><td>*Sample security*</td><td>**HISTORIC DRILLING (1989-2008)**
No sample security details are available for pre-Navigator (pre-2004) drill samples.
Navigator’s drill samples (a minimal amount of data in total) were collected from the riffle splitter in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill rig site. Samples were collected by company personnel from the field and transported to Navigator’s secure yard in Leonora, where the samples were then batch processed (drillhole and sample numbers logged into the database) and then packed into ‘bulkabag sacks’. The bulkabags were tied off and stored securely in Navigator’s yard, until transporting to the laboratory. There was no perceived opportunity for the samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site, to delivery to the laboratory.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary
	KIN MINING (2014-2017) KIN has not conducted any drilling at the Forgotten Four or Krang deposits.
Audits or reviews	Historic drilling and sampling methods and QA/QC are regarded as not being as thoroughly documented compared to today's current standards. A review of various available historical company reports of drilling and sampling techniques indicates that these were most likely conducted to the best practice industry standards of the day. A review of the Raeside Project's database, drilling and sampling protocols, etc., was conducted and reported on by independent geological consultants MS in 2009. Their report highlighted issues with bulk density and QA/QC analysis of the database. KIN is in the process of completing validation of all historical logging data and to standardise the logging code system by incorporating the SOG and Navigator logging codes into one, and converting all historical logging into a standardized code system. This is an ongoing process and is not yet completed. Drilling, Sampling methodologies and assay techniques used in the historical drilling programs are considered to be appropriate and were conducted to mineral exploration industry standards of the day. However largely due to the current data for Forgotten Four and Krang not being of comparable quality to the data now available on other projects at Raeside (Leonardo and Michelangelo) a decision has been taken by CM to reclassify the resource estimates at Forgotten Four and Krang into the Inferred category.

SECTION 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Raeside Project area includes granted mining tenement M37/1298, centered some 10km ESE of Leonora. The Forgotten Four and Krang deposits are located on M37/1298. The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN. The Raeside Project is managed, explored and maintained by KIN, and constitutes a portion of KIN's Leonora Gold Project (LGP), which is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the North Eastern Goldfields. The following royalty payment may be applicable to the areas within the Raeside Project that comprise the deposits being reported on: 1. Messers Blitterswyk, Halloran & Prugnoli, in respect of M37/1298 may have a - $1.00 per tonne of ore mined and milled royalty for the extraction of gold or other saleable mineral. There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the resource areas, and there are no current impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	Gold was first discovered in the Leonora district about 1896 and it is likely that the first prospecting activity in and around the Raeside Project area would have occurred at about that time. Initial production from Raeside was a small underground operation in the early 1970's when 60t @ 6.0 g/t Au was produced. In 1989, Triton Resources Limited (Triton) entered into an arrangement with local prospectors (Halloran and Prugnoli) to acquire some tenements in what is known as the Forgotten Four area. The Triton Raeside Joint Venture mined the Forgotten Four (1990-1992) to 45m depth. Production statistics include: 1990: Mined and processed 6,280t @ 5.18 g/t Au (959oz) at the Tower Hill plant in Leonora with 91.7% recovery. 1992: Mined and processed 40,537t @ 4.14 g/t Au (4,993oz) at the Harbour Lights plant in Leonora with 92.57% recovery. Finally a 2,822t parcel of ore @ 4.47 g/t Au (389oz) was sold to Harbour Lights. In 1992 remnant ore from low grade stockpiles totaling 6,200t @ 1.0 g/t Au (199oz) was processed. Thus total production from the nearby Forgotten Four open cut yielded 55,839t @ 3.92 g/t Au (7,030oz) with an estimated recovery of approximately 92%. None of the reported production figures have been confirmed from official Mines Department records. The larger Raeside Project originated in 1992, when Triton (70%) formed a joint venture with Sabre Resources N.L. (Sabre) (20%) and Copperwell Pty Ltd (Copperwell), a subsidiary of Cityview Energy Corporation (10%). The three companies amalgamated their tenement holdings in the area and the joint venture applied for additional tenements. Until sometime in 1994 the project was managed on behalf of the joint venture by Westchester Pty Ltd. After mid-1994 Triton appears to have taken over as project manager. Before 1995, drilling programs were apparently dominated by first-pass rotary air blast (RAB) drilling, with local reverse circulation (RC) rotary or percussion drilling to follow up in places where mineralisation was detected. Because of RAB drilling difficulties (clays and water) air core (AC) drilling was subsequently adopted as the first-pass method. Triton's drilling programs were suspended in June 1995 while a major review of results was undertaken and a pre-feasibility study conducted. Drilling resumed in about April 1995. Another economic evaluation of the project was undertaken by Triton in 1998-1999 which indicated that a stand-alone operation was not possible, but that the project could be viable as a supplementary feed source for an existing, nearby process plant. Sons of Gwalia Limited (SOG) farmed in to the project in January 2000 and subsequently acquired

Criteria	Commentary
	full ownership. They carried out limited amounts of predominantly RC drilling, aimed mainly at confirming previous results from the Michelangelo deposit. Navigator Resources Ltd (Navigator) acquired the Raeside project from the SOG receiver in September 2004. However subsequent work by Navigator has focused mainly on other projects in the Leonora district, with only very small amounts of additional drilling having been completed in the Raeside area. In March 2009, Navigator commissioned McDonald Speijers to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for all the Raeside deposits Michelangelo, Leonardo, Forgotten Four and Krang). McDonald Speijers (2009) reported a JORC 2004 compliant Mineral Resource undiluted estimate, at a low cutoff grade of 0.7g/t Au, totaling 280,000t @ 2.51 g/t Au (22,600oz), comprising total Indicated Resources of 100,000t @ 2.74 g/t Au (15,900oz) and total Inferred Resources of 100,000t @ 2.08 g/t Au (6,700oz). KIN acquired the Raeside Project from Navigator's administrator in 2014.
Geology	The Raeside Project area is located 10km ESE of Leonora in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The regional geology comprises a sequence of Archaean greenstone lithologies. The area is underlain by very poorly exposed rocks units. The gold deposits at Raeside occur within or close to the margins of a large NW (320^o) trendy body of dolerite within a sequence of sediments and volcanoclastic rocks near the southern margin of porphyry intrusive. Most of the gold recovered from mining the Forgotten Four mine was from shear bound quartz vein stockworks or sheeted veins and/or quartz carbonate veins within a narrow carbonaceous shale (dipping 40^o-60^o east) lying within a granophyric quartz dolerite and carbonate/sericite/sulphide altered wall rocks. Mineralised zones at Forgotten Four are mainly hosted by mafics however the uppermost (strongest) zone of mineralisation appears to be positioned just below the lower contact of overlying sediments, and one of the lower zones appear to coincide with a sporadically developed sediment wedge in the mafic rocks. The sediments are also mineralised. At the Forgotten Four the strongest zone of mineralisation is just below the lower contact with the overlying carbonaceous shale and sediments. The bulk of the mineralisation is hosted by dolerite along the upper contact with the interbedded shale and the quartz diorite. There are at least two lodes at Forgotten Four, one of which was partly mined by Triton (55,839t @ 3.92 g/t Au for 7,030oz Au) the second lode occurs in the hanging wall to the south. Mineralisation at Krang appears to be broadly related to the metasediments however, once again, no convincing geological boundaries are defined. Along the eastern side of the deposit mineralisation appears to be broadly associated with the contact zones between mafic and metasedimentary units. Some of the mineralisation is associated with massive quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite lodes which display high but erratic grade. Gold mineralisation occurs internal to the quartz dolerite unit which displays varying dips ranging from 30° to 60° to the northeast; interpretation suggests two different structural styles. Mineralisation occurs in at least four separate pods over a continuous strike length of about 700m. Geological structure is obscured by the lack of outcrop but the variation of the mineralisation intensity suggests a considerable level of structural complexity. The Raeside area is truncated by splay faults associated with the Keith Kilkenny Lineament which roughly trends northwest. Interpretation suggests that these splays and the dolerite contact are the preferred host structure and preferred host lithology. In some areas, closer spaced drilling was carried out to provide a high level of confidence in the geological interpretations.

Criteria	Commentary
Drill hole Information	Material drilling information used for the resource estimation has previously been publicly reported in numerous announcements to the ASX by Navigator (2004-2008) and previous owners.
Data Aggregation methods	When exploration results have been reported for the Forgotten Four or Krang resource areas, the intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by geology or lower cut-off grades, without any high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high grade results, these results were included in the historic reports to ASX. There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.
Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The orientation, true width and geometry of the mineralised zones have been determined by interpretation of historical drilling. The majority of historic drill holes within the resource areas are inclined at -60° towards 280° (west). Drill intercepts have been reported in the past as downhole widths, not true widths. Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describes the attitude of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	A plan and type sections for each resource area are included in the main body of the report.
Balanced Reporting	Public reporting of exploration results by past explorers for the resource areas are considered balanced and included representative widths of low-grade and high-grade assay results.
Other Substantive exploration data	Comments on bulk density and metallurgical information is included in Section 3 of this Table 1 Report. There is no other new substantive data acquired for the resource areas being reported on. All meaningful and material information is or has been previously reported.
Further work	The potential to increase the existing resources is viewed as probable. Further work does not guarantee that an upgrade in the resource would be achieved, however KIN intend to drill more holes at the Forgotten Four and Krang deposits with the intention of increasing the Raeside Project's resources and converting the Inferred portions of the resources to the Indicated category.

SECTION 3 – Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Database Integrity	All sample data, subject of this report and used for resource estimation work, is obtained from various drilling programs carried out since 1989. Data was obtained predominantly from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling, and to a lesser extent, diamond core (Diamond) drilling and Air Core (Aircore) drilling. Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the gold exploration data since 1989 and prior to 2014 include: Triton Resources Ltd ("Triton") 1989-1999, Triton and Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") 2000-2004, and Navigator Resources Ltd ("Navigator") 2004-2014. The bulk of the data has not been fully verified regarding quality, accuracy and reliability. Verification of sampling and assaying techniques and results prior to 2004 has limitations due to the legacy of the involvement of various companies, personnel, drilling equipment, sampling protocols and analytical techniques at different laboratories, over a twenty year period. No quality control assay checks were conducted by Triton. The reliability of the bulk of the assay data used in the resource estimation, originally sourced from Triton (97.5%), can't be confirmed. QA/QC procedures were regularly conducted by Navigator and SOG however this data comprises a very small portion of the resource estimation. An independent validation check by McDonald Speijers (2009) resulted in 25 holes (12 being positioned at Forgotten Four and Krang) being selected at random for which 21 original hardcopy logs could be located and 20 corresponding lab reports. Correlation between this data was good. There is always a risk with legacy data that sampling or assaying biases may exist between results from different drilling programs due to differing sampling protocols, different laboratories and different analytical techniques. The data base displays some discrepancy (which is expected considering the age of the information), particularly geological logs but there is a low rate of error in the sample and assay date base. Even though incomplete the database has been accepted as reliable and only minor discrepancies were noted. However there is not enough information in the old drillhole assay files to determine that the data is completely accurate and reliable thus the classification of the resource has been downgraded to Inferred, even though in some places the drill spacing is relatively close. There has been no adjustments or calibrations made to the assay data recorded in the supplied database.
Site Visit	KIN's geological team have conducted multiple site visits. Dr Spero (Competent Person) of Carras Mining Pty Ltd ("CM") was involved in the Leonora area at the Harbour Lights and Raeside areas during the 1980s, and is familiar with the geology and styles of mineralisation within the Raeside Project area. Messrs Mark Nelson and Gary Powell (Competent Persons) also conducted site visits to the resource areas.
Geological Interpretation	The Raeside Project area is located 10km ESE of Leonora in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. Mineralised zones at Forgotten Four are mainly hosted by mafics however the uppermost (strongest) zone of mineralisation appears to be positioned just below the lower contact of overlying sediments, and one of the lower zones appear to coincide with a sporadically developed

Criteria	Commentary
	sediment wedge in the mafic rocks. The sediments are also mineralised. At the Forgotten Four the strongest zone of mineralisation is just below the lower contact with the overlying carbonaceous shale and sediments. The bulk of the mineralisation is hosted by dolerite along the upper contact with the interbedded shale and the quartz diorite. There are at least two lodes at Forgotten Four, one of which was partly mined by Triton (55,839t @ 3.92 g/t Au for 7,030oz Au) the second lode occurs in the hanging wall to the south. Mineralisation at Krang appears to be broadly related to the metasediments however, once again, no convincing geological boundaries are defined. Along the eastern side of the deposit mineralisation appears to be broadly associated with the contact zones between mafic and metasedimentary units. Some of the mineralisation is associated with massive quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite lodes which display high but erratic grade. Gold mineralisation occurs internal to the quartz dolerite unit which displays varying dips ranging from 30° to 60° to the northeast; interpretation suggests two different structural styles. Mineralisation occurs in at least four separate pods over a continuous strike length of about 700m. Alternative interpretations of the mineralisation may have an effect on the estimation, however it is unlikely that there would be a gross change in the interpretation, based on current information.
Dimensions	Forgotten Four: 112 holes intersected mineralisation amounting to 1,981m of intersected mineralisation over a tested area covering 520m of strike and 350m width. Krang: 201 holes intersected mineralisation amounting to 2,629m of intersected mineralisation over a tested area covering 650m of strike and 500m width. The ore zones are obviously much narrower but no specific numbers are quoted.
Estimations and Modelling Techniques	The resource estimate was obtained using a 3D block model "Recovered Fraction" (RF) technique. This is a pseudo probabilistic method. Block models were generated filling the 3D wireframes of the mineralised zones with cells. Bulk densities were assigned using oxidation codes as per the data base, assay top cuts were applied, and assays were composited over 2m intervals. Block models were estimated using a range of cut offs, and anisotropic inverse distance cubed interpolation was carried out, under zonal control. The method was implemented in Datamine A search radii of 50m, 40m and 2m was used for dip, strike and cross-dip for Forgotten Four, and 20m, 30m and 3m for Krang. Search radii was determined relative to drill density. Parent block sizes were 4m (X), 12.5m (Y) and 4m (Z) for Krang, and 4m (X), 10m (Y) and 4m (Z) for Forgotten Four. Sub cells were 2m (X), 6.25m (Y) and 1m (Z) for Krang and 2m (X), 5m (Y) and 1m (Z) for Forgotten Four. Blocks are deemed appropriate relative to drill data. Estimates were made with no loss or dilution. Top cuts selected ranged from 5-12g/t Au for Forgotten Four and 4-16g/t Au for Krang. Triton mined a trial parcel at Forgotten Four in 1990 (6,280t @ 5.18g/t Au) then extended the open pit to 40m in 1992 (43,359t @ 4.15g/t Au and a low grade stockpile of 6,200t @ 1.0g/t Au), processing the ore at the Harbour Lights plant. No by-products are to be recovered.

Criteria	**Commentary**
	No assumptions are made regarding selective mining units. No assumptions are made regarding correlation between variables. Wireframes of lodes based on a 0.2 g/t cut-off grade envelop were used as hard boundaries to constrain the interpolation. Drillhole lithology descriptions are limited and contradictory, thus lodes were constrained by grade and quartz content. Varying top cuts were applied following a series of processes including log-probability plots, Iterative tests, log histograms and cross section inspection. To check that the interpolation of the block model honoured the drill data, validation was carried out comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data, the validation plots showed good correlation thus the raw drill data was honoured by the block model.
Moisture	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry basis only.
Cut-off Parameters	Operating cost estimates provided by KIN indicate a break even mill feed grade for deposits in the Raeside area is likely to be in the vicinity of 0.5g/t Au.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	Previous mining at Forgotten Four is mostly in the oxide/transition zone. The metallurgical performance, which is an unknown factor, may be poorer in fresh rock.
Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions	Mining of Forgotten Four (1990-1992) encountered the presence of graphitic material, in the deeper fresher portions of the open pit, resulting in lower metallurgical recoveries. However metallurgical testwork in 1995 showed recoveries in the high nineties for oxide and historical mining showed recoveries in the low nineties for transition and fresh. Krang oxide returned a recovery in the high nineties for oxide material from metallurgical testwork. Graphitic black shale may be preg-robbing during processing; arsenopyrite may be a metallurgical issue in transition and fresh ore zones.
Environmental Factors or Assumptions	The Forgotten Four open pit and its associated waste rock landforms are encompassed by the current mineral resource estimate work. Historical mining at Forgotten Four, including waste rock landforms have not demonstrated any impacts that cannot be managed in normal operations. Studies completed to date, on ore and waste characterisations for previous and potential mining and processing operations, have not identified any potential environmental impacts that cannot be managed by normal operations.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td><i>Bulk Density</i></td><td>In 2009, McDonald Speijers completed a resource estimation for the Raeside project, stating that Leonardo and Krang are more like Forgotten Four than Michelangelo in terms of host lithologies, and therefore adopted the reported mining-based values from the historical Forgotten Four open pit for Leonardo, Krang and Forgotten Four.
The following bulk density parameters were used for Forgotten Four and Krang:
<table>
<tr><th>Deposit Name</th><th>Oxide</th><th>Transition</th><th>Fresh</th></tr>
<tr><td>Forgotten Four</td><td>1.9</td><td>2.35</td><td>2.65</td></tr>
<tr><td>Krang</td><td>1.9</td><td>2.35</td><td>2.65</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Classification</i></td><td>No new information had been obtained for the two deposits; Forgotten Four and Krang. These two deposits were not re-modelled by CM since there had been no new material data obtained since 2009.
CM carried out an audit review of the 2009 Resource estimation work conducted by MS for Forgotten Four and Krang. MS used a pseudo-probabilistic technique called the 'recovered fraction' methodology, which is a probabilistic technique that estimates the volumetric proportion of each block likely to be above a particular cut-off grade. CM is familiar with this methodology as it had been used in several gold orebodies in the Eastern Goldfields, and after reviewing the models, deemed them to be compliant and appropriate for use in reporting of JORC 2012 Resources.
Whilst the MS Resource estimation of Forgotten Four and Krang was found to be acceptable, as no new data exists to confirm the veracity of the historic data (although a thorough analysis was carried out by MS of available data at the time), it is deemed prudent to re-classify Forgotten Four and Krang from their MS Indicated classification to that of Inferred. It is recognised that this approach may be conservative in classification, however it is anticipated that any further new data is expected to validate the historic data as has been the case for all other deposits to allow reclassification.
For reporting purposes the 2009 MS models were also optimised using a gold price of AU$2,200/oz and a revised cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au (which is lower than that used in the 2009 resource estimation) and is consistent with current resource reporting practice. As the data used by MS is not as comprehensive as that currently available for the other deposits, and the methodology is different to that used by CM, it warrants reporting with separate Table 1 Reports.</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Audits and Reviews</i></td><td>There have been no external audits or reviews. CM carried out an audit and review of Forgotten Four and Krang and determined that due to the quality of data not being comparable to that for other KIN deposits, the resources were classified as Inferred until further drilling data is obtained.</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Discussion of Relative Accuracy and Confidence</i></td><td>Due to the lack of available QA/QC information the quality of pre Navigator drill hole assay data is largely unknown, the limited data that is available indicates no serious problem however the reliability of the historic assay data cannot be adequately demonstrated.</td></tr>
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