10 September 2018

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Chief Financial Officer
and Company Secretary

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Shares on Issue
324,730,577

Unlisted Options

37,335,750

Helens Mineral Resource Update

Increased Tonnes (+29%), Grade (+49%) and Ounces (+92%).

- **Updated Mineral Resource estimate of 1.03Mt at 2.14g/t for 70,900oz for the Helens deposit**
- **Resource supports a larger open pit development located within 2 kilometres of the Cardinia processing plant site**
- **Metallurgical testwork, pit optimisation and design underway**
- **Further Mineral Resource expansion and upgrade potential from:**
  - Infill drilling of the lightly drilled Eastern Lodes outside Helens Main Lode
  - Depth extension into potential underground mining positions for both Helens Main Lode and Eastern Lodes
  - Potential to extend the depth and strike of the 24koz Fiona deposits north-east of Helens
- **Phase 2 drilling scheduled to commence in December 2018 quarter**

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is pleased to announce the completion of the Helens Mineral Resource estimate following receipt of final assay results from the Phase 1 RC and Diamond drilling program completed in late July 2018.

Helens forms part of the Cardinia Mining Centre at the Leonora Gold Project (LGP) (see Figure 1). The Helens deposit is located 2 kilometres from the site of the proposed processing facility at the LGP.

Phase 1 of Helens drilling focused on testing the mineralised lodes to a depth of 150 metres below surface and advancing the geological and structural understanding of the area. Infill drilling of near surface mineralisation to a minimum drill density of 40 metres by 40 metres was also completed. The drilling was aimed at supporting a larger open pit development at Helens.

During the Phase 1 RC and Diamond drilling program, the Company also tested the potential to extend the deposit at depth into primary mineralisation within the fresh rock. The diamond core component of the program proved invaluable at improving the geological and structural understanding on the controls of mineralisation. Deeper drilling has also confirmed the mineralised system extends, in areas, to a depth greater than 250 metres and therefore clear potential exists to increase the Mineral Resources below the current 150 metre depth.

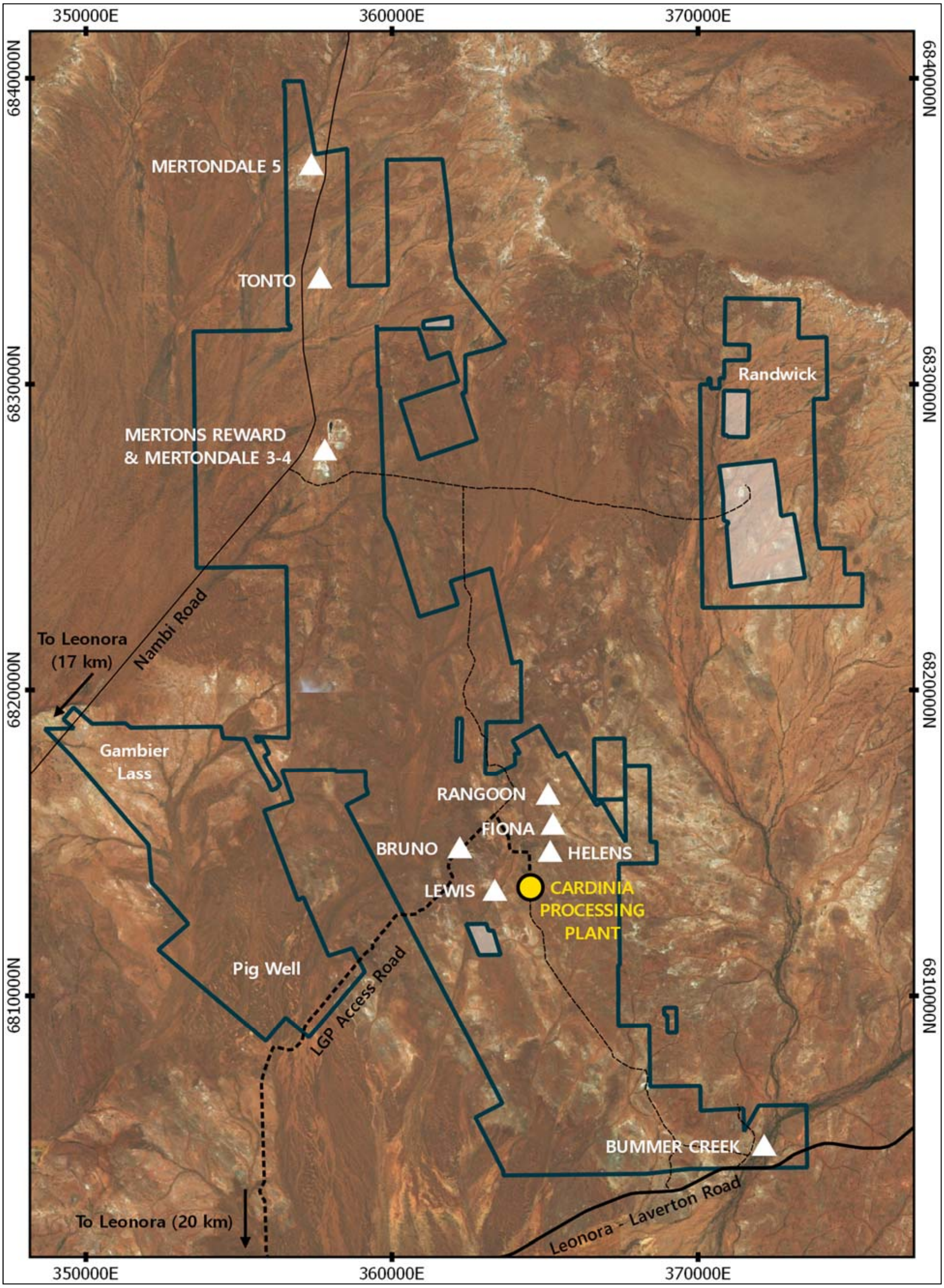

Figure 1: Plan view of the Leonora Gold Project

Mineral Resource Update

The 2018 Mineral Resource estimate sees an increase in Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources from 37koz to 70.9koz for the Helens deposit (Table 1).

The 14koz increase in the Indicated classification is due to a 50% increase in grade to 2.18g/t Au, largely attributable to the geological domaining and the incorporation of new data.

The Inferred classification increases tonnage by 127%, grade by 36% and Au ounces by 225% over the previous estimate and reflects the inclusion of the depth extension at Helens Main due to the success of recent drilling.

It is important to note that previous work linked the reporting of Mineral Resources for the Helens and Fiona deposits into a Greater Helens Resource area. Fiona has been excluded from recent work. The estimate for the 24koz Fiona deposit is unchanged and represented 40% of the previous 61koz reported for Greater Helens (see "Kin Defines +1 Million ounces of Gold at the Leonora Gold Project" announcement dated 30 August 2017).

2017 Mineral Resource Model - Helens Area

Deposit	Cut off (g/t Au)	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (k oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (k oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (k oz)
Helens	0.5	0.62	1.45	28.5	0.18	1.52	8.5	0.80	1.44	37.0
Fiona	0.5	0.33	1.90	19.5	0.11	1.30	4.5	0.44	1.70	24.0
TOTAL		0.95	1.58	48	0.29	1.41	13	1.24	1.53	61.0

2018 Mineral Resource Model – Helens Area

Deposit	Cut off (g/t Au)	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (k oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (k oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (k oz)
Helens	0.5	0.62	2.18	43.2	0.41	2.07	27.7	1.03	2.14	70.9
Fiona	0.5	0.33	1.90	19.5	0.11	1.30	4.5	0.44	1.70	24.0
TOTAL		0.95	2.06	62.7	0.52	1.92	32.2	1.47	2.01	94.9

Table 1. Helens Resource update results and comparison with the previous model.

Using conventional modelling principles, the 2018 interpretation was created after a comprehensive review of each historical drill hole in light of the new geological understanding created by the Phase 1 program. This led to the establishment of seven mineralised lodes. Each Lode is laterally extensive, confirmed by consistent geological observations, features and fabrics and intersected by sufficient drilling to establish geological continuity (Figure 2 and 3).

These seven lodes represent a connected system of silica and sulphide-rich fault zones, acting as conduits for mineralising fluids, emanating from a deep-seated intrusion.

Categorisation of the mineralisation into seperate lodes has allowed comprehensive statistical analysis, on a lode by lode basis, which has suited estimation by Ordinary Kriging. This has resulted in a robust estimate, specifically through the well informed Indicated and Inferred areas.

In poorly informed areas the interpolation has allowed for estimation of extensions to the mineralised lodes which will be used for future drill planning. Extensions to the lodes from these poorly informed areas are not being classified or reported. Depth extensions to Eastern Lodes as illustrated on Figure 4, are generally poorly informed areas and will require further drilling to be upgraded to Mineral Resources.

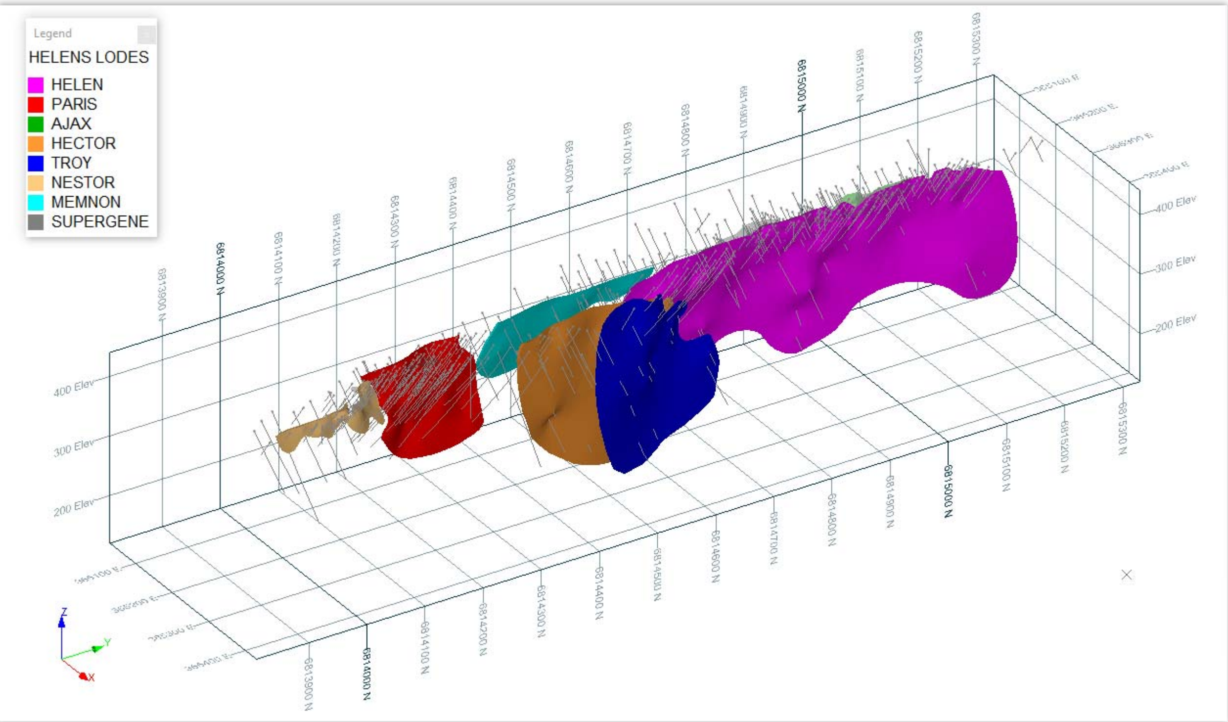

Figure 2. Orthogonal view of the 2018 modelled mineralised lodes at Helens.

The Mineral Resources are constrained within an optimised pit shell in accordance with JORC 2012 guidelines. The inputs to this optimisation were reviewed and adjusted to suit the model using current estimated mining costs, mining slope angles, processing costs and recoveries. A gold price of A$2000 per ounce was adopted. The Optimisation Shell that represents the outer limit of the Mineral Resource estimate is illustrated on Figure 4, Figure 5 Figure 6, and Figure 7.

The 2018 Helens drilling and updated geology model has allowed the long projection to be more clearly defined and specific structures to be modelled. The Helens long projection (Figure 7) illustrates the pierce points for the Main Lodes – Helens, Memnon, Paris and Nestor structures. The remaining Eastern Lodes and supergene mineralisation have not been represented on the long projection.

Next Steps

A suite of core samples separated into a number of metallurgical domains have been selected for testwork with a focus on primary mineralisation to a depth of 150 metres. Results from this testwork are scheduled for the December quarter.

Following the release of the 2018 Mineral Resource estimate, preliminary optimisation and pit design works will be undertaken to identify areas where additional drilling is warranted to reduce risk and improve the Mineral Resource estimate quality in the Helens area. This additional work will involve:

- Drilling to upgrade Mineral Resource classification
- Systematic assessment of the lightly drilled Eastern Lodes
- Initial assessment of the deeper mineralisation in higher grade areas below the Open Pit with a view to potential Underground Mining

In addition, further assessment of the Fiona area deposits is also warranted and will be completed in the coming months.

Phase 2 drilling at Helens is scheduled to commence in the December 2018 quarter.

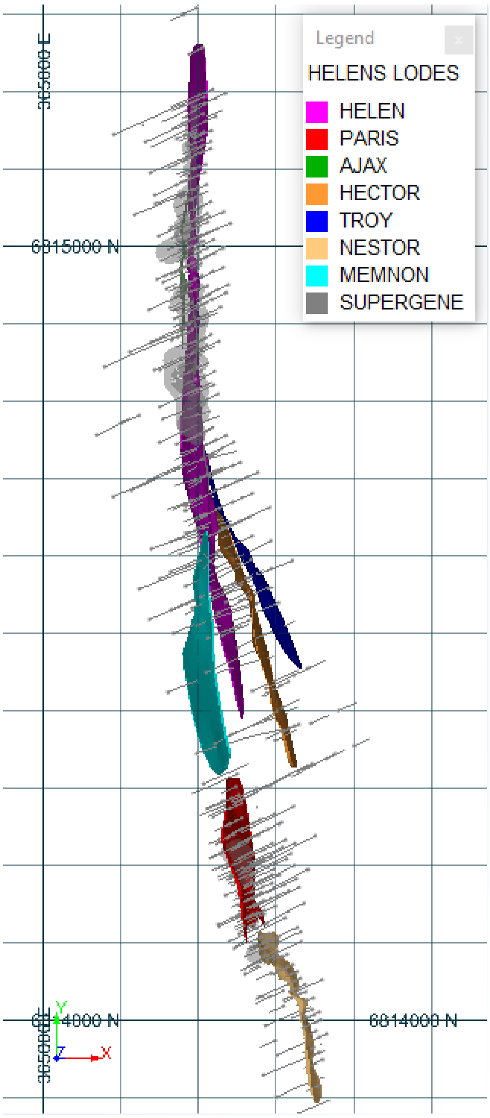

Figure 3. Plan view of the 7 modelled lodes within the Helens deposit.

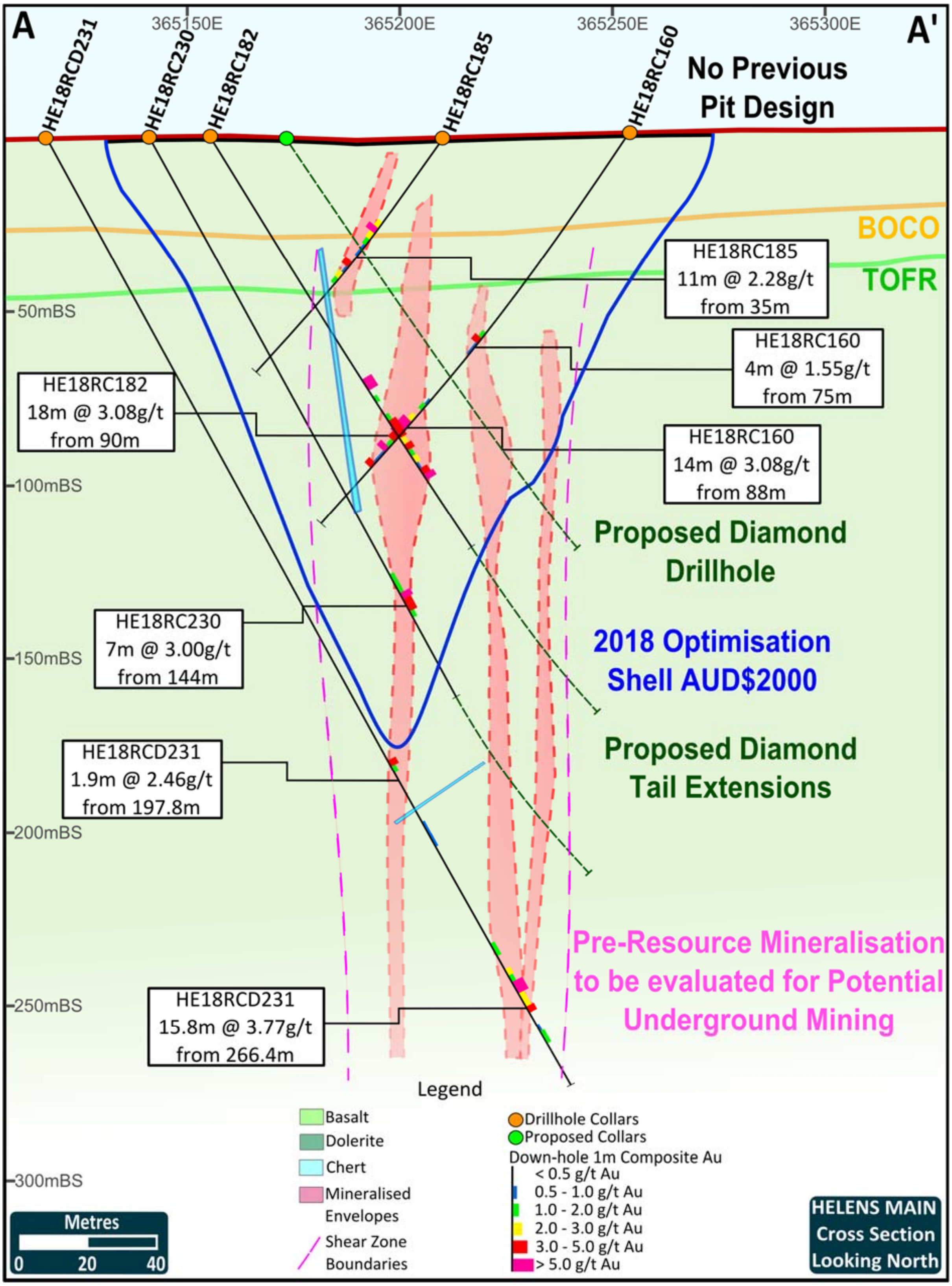

Figure 4. Section illustrating proposed extensions of previous RC drillholes targeting multiple Easterly Lode positions. Note: Easterly Lode depth positions are poorly informed areas and have not been classified as Mineral Resources or used in 2018 Optimisation shells.

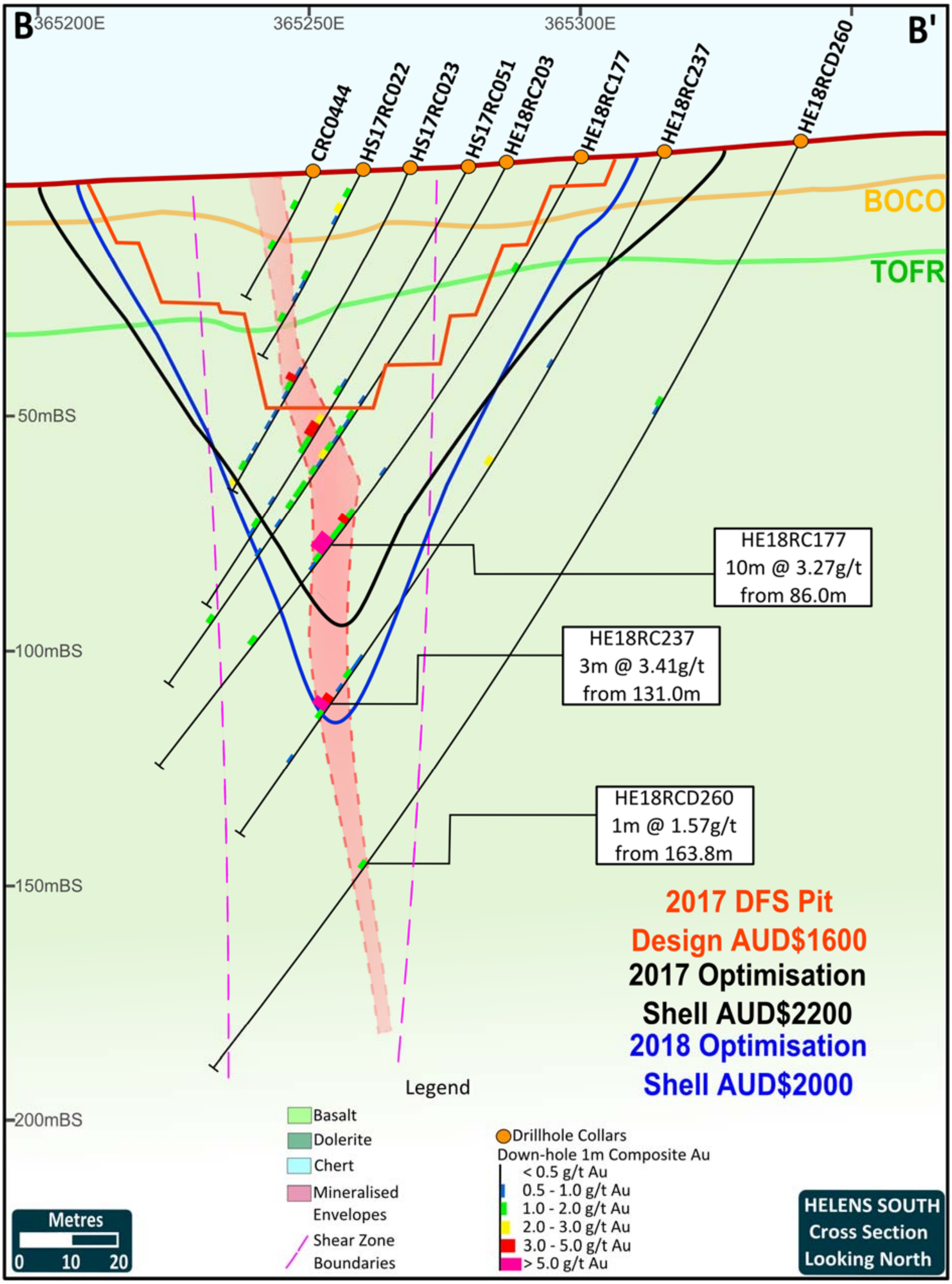

Figure 5. Section illustrating mineralisation intersected in the Helens South Lode and 2017 Optimisation Shell, Pit Design and 2018 Optimisation shell that constrains the Mineral Resource estimate.

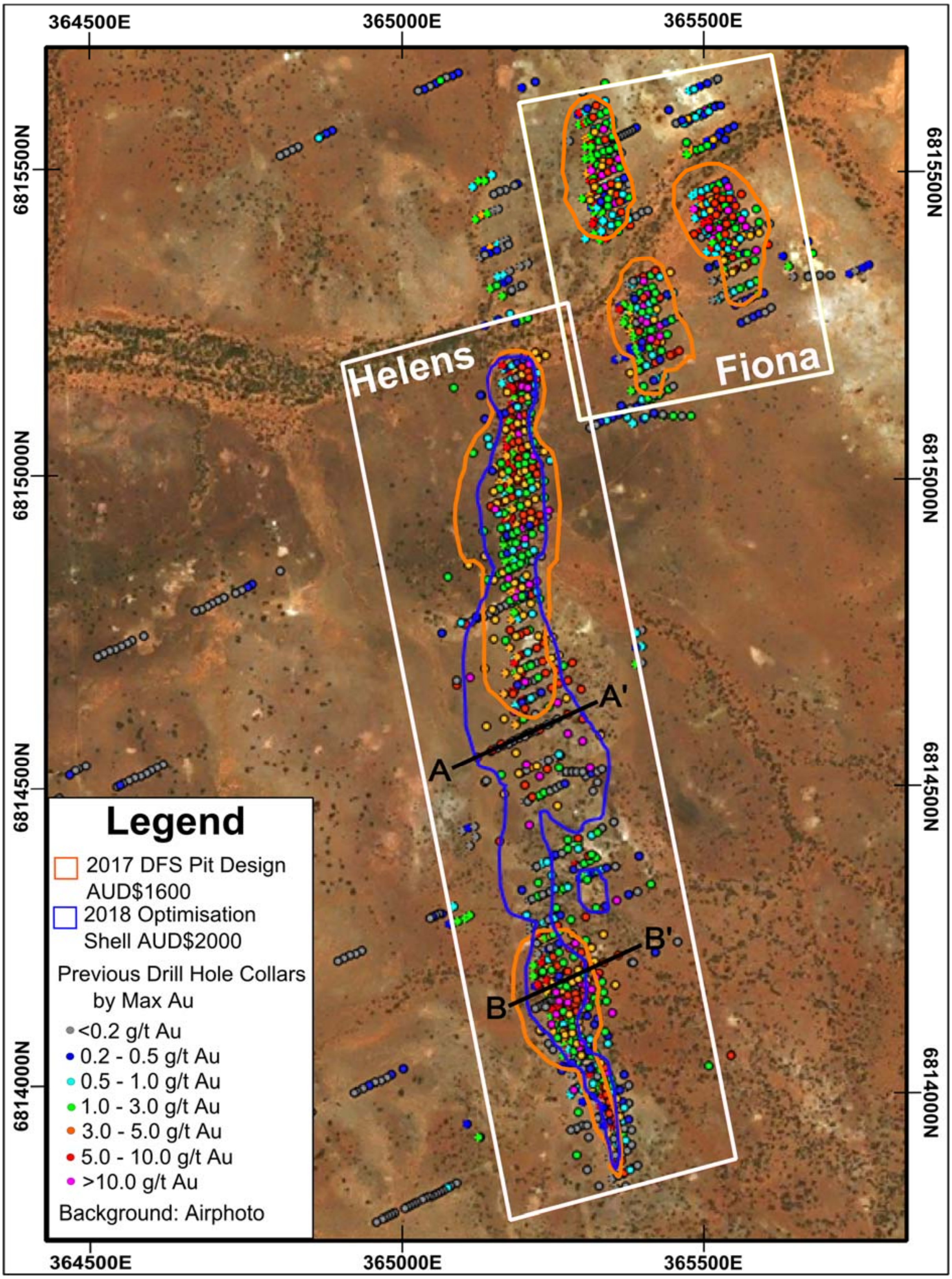

Figure 6. Plan of Helens Drilling with DFS put designs. Both Helens and Fiona were included in the 2017 Resource estimate for Helens. The 2018 update is for Helens only.

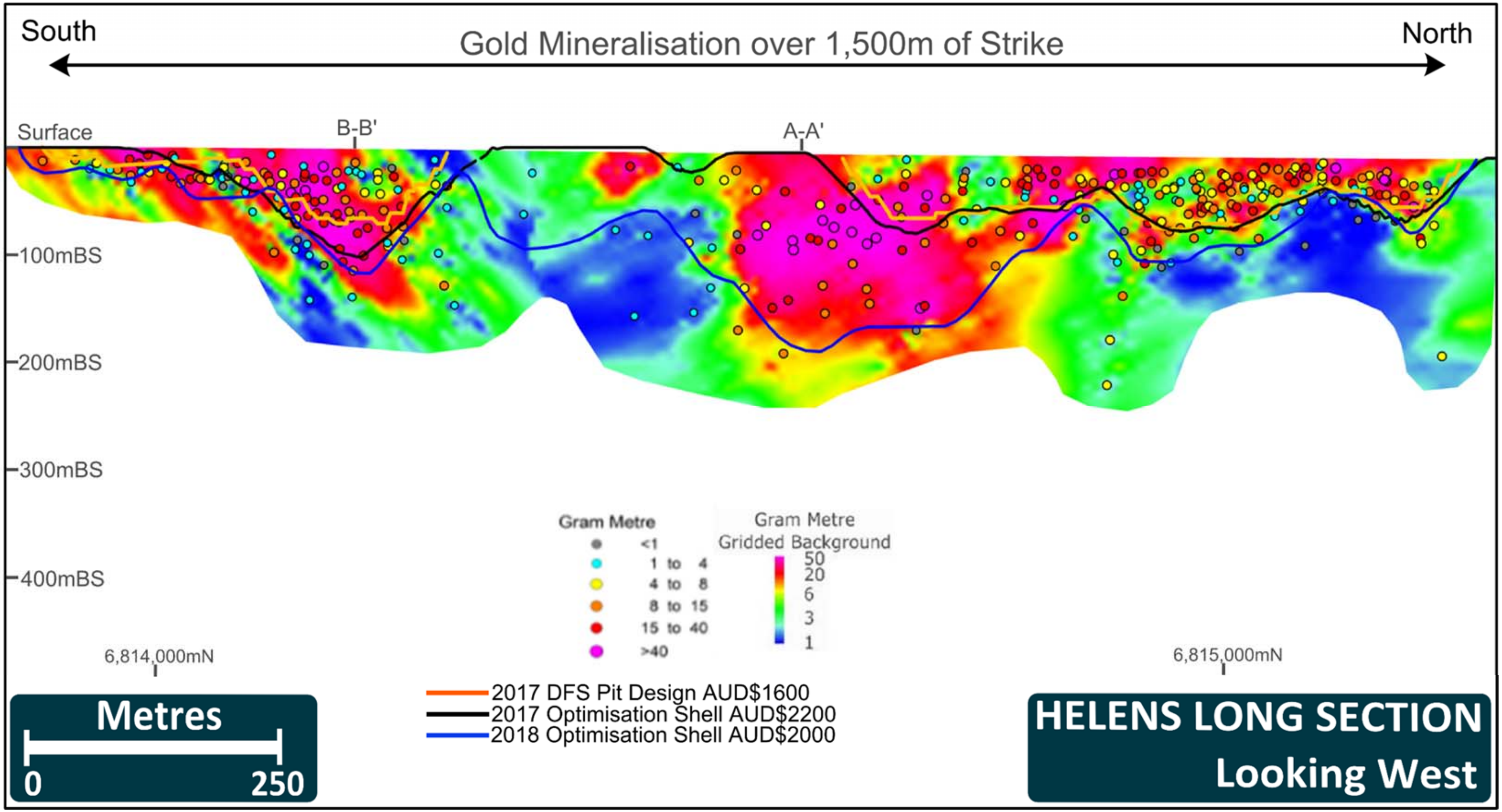

Figure 7. Long projection of Helens Main and Helens South showing intersections for Helens, Memnon, Paris and Nestor Lodes. 2017 Pit Design, 2017 and 2018 Optimisation Shells which constrain the Mineral Resource estimates are illustrated.

-ENDS-

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information contained in this report relating to Resource Estimation results 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".

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".

Both Mr Logan and 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**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. **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. **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. 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. **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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. - 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. - Recent 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. 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. - Recent DD 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. **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. - Recent 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		beneath the water table, to maintain dry sample return as much as possible. • Recent 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-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. **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. **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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. - 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 (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 at the KIN yard in Leonora once geology personnel retrieve core trays from the drill rig site. These are relocated to the KIN yard in Leonora each day. Drill core

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		is photographed at the Leonora yard, prior to any cutting and/or sampling, and then stored in this location. • 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 identification and percentages of mineralogy, sulphides, mineralisation, veining, and in addition, logging of diamond drilling includes geotechnical data, RQD and core recoveries. • KIN logging is inclusive of the entire length of each drillhole from surface to 'end of hole'. Diamond core logging is typically logged in more detail compared to RC drilling. • Photographs are available for every diamond drillhole completed by KIN and a selection of various 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. • Diamond drillholes completed for geotechnical purposes were independently logged for structural data by geotechnical consultants. **RC/AC/RAB** • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- 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. - Recent 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. - 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. **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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 1:50, 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Australia.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* - *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* - *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	- 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 since 2014 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 1:20. 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • 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. • 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 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 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 0.015% 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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). • 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; Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for readings taken at downhole depths less than 20 metres. These spurious readings are included in the database, but are not used. - 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. - 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 Project area and are deposit specific, depending on the nature and style of mineralisation being tested. - Drill hole spacing within the resource area 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 estimation. 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*	- The sheared 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. - Mineralisation is structurally controlled in sub-vertical shear zones within the Cardinia area, 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). - The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in data thus far.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	if material.	
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. - KIN 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 secure KIN yard location in Leonora. Bulkabags were tied off and stored securely in the yard until being transported to the laboratory. - 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. - The laboratory (SGS) transport contractor was 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 (SGS) independently checked the sample submission form to verify samples received and readied the samples for sample preparation. SGS 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. Inhouse 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 - 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 drillhole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • Additional density measurements were undertaken by KIN throughout 2018 utilising an onsite water immersion specific gravity station. Core specimens delineated as overlying the fresh rock boundary were wrapped in plastic film prior to being immersed while fresh rock specimens were emplaced without plastic film. Results to date have quite accurately represented previous laboratory results from dry bulk density testing and, whilst these results were not included for the purpose of mineral resource estimation, they do provide clear indicators for the weathering profile boundaries for geological interpretation. • RC and diamond drilling conducted by KIN from 2014 to 2018 include some twinning of historical drillholes within the Cardinia Project area. In addition, KIN 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 diamond holes drilled for metallurgical and geotechnical test work illustrate assay results with adequate correlation to both nearby historical and recent drilling 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. • 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. • 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.

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'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 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.*	- Limited data is available prior to 1986 due to the level of exploration completed in the area, however marginal exploration was conducted during the late 1960's for nickel and throughout the 1970's targeting base metals. - 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 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. - In 2017 KIN commissioned Carras Mining ("CM") to complete a reviewed Mineral Resource estimate for the Helens and Rangoon deposits. CM reported a JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate, at a low cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au, of 1.27Mt @ 1.5g/t (61,000oz Au), comprising total Indicated Resources of 0.99Mt @ 1.53g/t Au and total Inferred Resources of 0.29Mt @ 1.39g/t Au for the Helens resource. CM reported a JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate, at a low cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au, of 0.60Mt @ 1.31g/t (25,000oz Au), comprising total Indicated Resources of 0.41Mt @ 1.37g/t Au and total Inferred Resources of 0.19Mt @ 1.18g/t Au for the Rangoon resource. - KIN exploration drilling and continued mineral investigation is primarily focused in areas proximal to and hosting the Helens and Rangoon deposits, together with regions of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		immediate lateral strike extension, and historical drilling conducted by the as mentioned operators.
Geology	- *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	- 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 (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 with a sub-vertical attitude. 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. - 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 locally within mineralised shears throughout the regolith profile. - In some areas, gold mineralisation is highly variable in the regolith profile. In these areas, closer spaced drilling was carried out by KIN to improve confidence in the mineral resource.

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*
		- 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	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	- *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* - *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* - *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	- 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.
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. - The majority of drill holes prior to 2018 are inclined at -60° toward 245° (WSW). 2018 drilling included holes orientated both at -60° toward 065° (ENE) and -60° toward 245° (WSW) to more accurately account for and target localised zones of structural inflection along the larger mineralised structural trends of the resource area. - Mineralisation is typically steeply dipping and, as such, 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*	- Plan and type sections for each resource area are included in the main body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	- 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.
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 both the Helens and Rangoon resource areas, with intention to increase Cardinia Project's resources and convert Inferred portions to the Indicated category.

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.* • *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.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• 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. • Lithological, structural, alteration 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. • The interpretation is directly based on geological observations, particular the presence of 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. • 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*	• 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

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	(along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	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 interpolation, the block size in relation*	- 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

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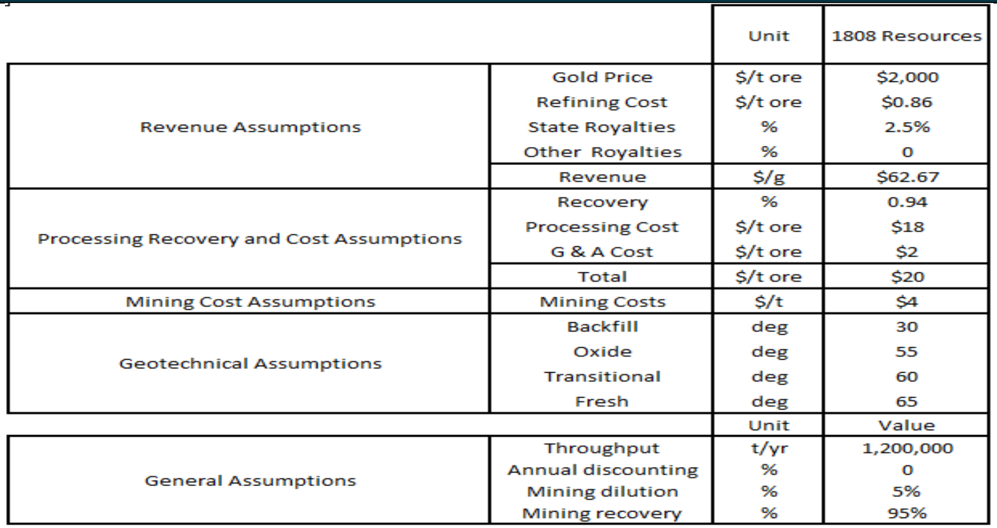
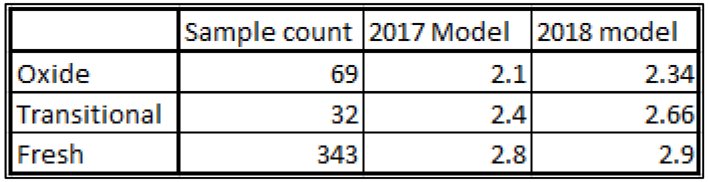
	to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
	- *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*
	- *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*
	- *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*
	- *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*
		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. - 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>assumptions made.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th>Unit</th><th>1808 Resources</th></tr>
<tr><td>Revenue Assumptions</td><td>Gold Price</td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Refining Cost</td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$0.86</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>State Royalties</td><td>%</td><td>2.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Other Royalties</td><td>%</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Revenue</td><td>$/g</td><td>$62.67</td></tr>
<tr><td>Processing Recovery and Cost Assumptions</td><td>Recovery</td><td>%</td><td>0.94</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Processing Cost</td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$18</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>G & A Cost</td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Total</td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$20</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Cost Assumptions</td><td>Mining Costs</td><td>$/t</td><td>$4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geotechnical Assumptions</td><td>Backfill</td><td>deg</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Oxide</td><td>deg</td><td>55</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Transitional</td><td>deg</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td>deg</td><td>65</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Unit</td><td>Value</td></tr>
<tr><td>General Assumptions</td><td>Throughput</td><td>t/yr</td><td>1,200,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Annual discounting</td><td>%</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining dilution</td><td>%</td><td>5%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining recovery</td><td>%</td><td>95%</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 of 94% was 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.</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,</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>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>2017 Model</th><th>2018 model</th></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide</td><td>69</td><td>2.1</td><td>2.34</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transitional</td><td>32</td><td>2.4</td><td>2.66</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fresh</td><td>343</td><td>2.8</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 drillspacing, geological confidence and estimation quality. The classification is applied to the model on a lode by lode basis.
Indicated: 15m x 15m x 15m drillspacing with > 50% Kriging Efficiency and > 75% Slope of regression.
Inferred: up to 40m x40m x 40m drillspacing 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 (ie</td><td>All relevant factors effecting classification have been considered.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• 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 • Global estimate for the Helens area • Production Data is not available