ASX Announcement

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ASX: KIN

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BROAD ZONES OF NEW GOLD MINERALISATION AT LEWIS EAST AND LEWIS WEST

Highlights:

- Final assay results returned from the December 2019 drilling program, targeting prospects located within 5km of the proposed processing plant site at the Cardinia Gold Project.
- New near surface, broad zones of mineralisation with occasional high grade intersections identified at Lewis East:

  4m at 11.6g/t Au from 8m (LE19AC012) *

  53m at 1.3g/t Au from 4m to BOH (LE19AC007) *

  13m at 1.0g/t Au from 24m to BOH (LE19AC009) *

  32m at 1.1g/t Au from 0m (LE19AC036)

  16m at 1.3g/t Au from 8m (LE19AC044)
- Broad alteration zone showing numerous ore grade intersections in adjacent holes at Lewis East is consistent with historical drill intersections.
- Geological logging confirms the interpretation of epithermal vein style and potassic alteration mineralisation at Lewis East.
- Broad alteration zones of anomalous mineralisation identified at Lewis West:

  16m at 0.38g/t Au from 0m (LW19AC012)

  16m at 0.35g/t Au from 0m (LW19AC013)

  16m at 0.30g/t Au from 0m (LW19AC014)
- Lewis West results show broad zones of anomalous mineralisation between historical high grade intersections and recent high grade rock chip results.
- Results from this program and a reinterpretation of historical drill results show consistent high grade vein mineralisation and broad alteration halo mineralisation associated with the NE trending Lewis Fault and other parallel subsidiary faults.
- This new geological interpretation indicates a large mineralising system exists at Cardinia and follow-up exploration programs will target the area associated with the Lewis Fault.
- All recent and historical results to be analysed to inform the next CGP drilling program.

*Results first reported on 13 December 2019

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN or Company) is pleased to report the final assay results from the drilling program at the Cardinia Gold Project (CGP) completed in December 2019. The results have identified new shallow, large, ore grade zones of mineralisation at Lewis East and broad areas of anomalous alteration mineralisation at Lewis West. All targets drilled are located within 5 kilometres of the proposed Cardinia processing plant site.

The aircore (AC) drilling results have been received from all prospects of the drilling program completed in December 2019. The program consisted of 7,881 metres of AC and 880 metres of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling across six key target areas. The targets are prospective for gold-rich sulphide replacement and epithermal vein-hosted gold mineralisation. Refer to ASX announcement 4 December 2019.

Commenting on the further CGP drill results, Managing Director Andrew Munckton said:

"The 2019 aircore drilling program completed in December has been highly successful and supports our key objective of identifying new zones of mineralisation with potential to enhance the current CGP mine plan as outlined in the Pre-Feasibility Study completed in mid-2019.

The campaign has confirmed our belief that the Cardinia area holds substantial zones of high grade gold mineralisation within broader zones of alteration containing lower grade mineralisation in addition to the Mineral Resources that have previously been defined. The exploration team have made significant new discoveries at Cardinia Hill, Comedy King and Lewis East during this campaign which was the first substantial exploration effort outside the established deposits in over six years within the region and the first in the Cardinia area for more than a decade.

These latest results confirm the presence of large zones of epithermal vein style mineralisation with occasional high grade gold zones within broader areas of lower grade alteration at Lewis East. The Lewis West AC results also show a strike continuous zone of broad alteration mineralisation consistent with the narrow veins mapped at surface at Golden Dolerite that returned high grade rock chip results.

The results to date are indicative of a large mineralised system at Cardinia consistent with the crosscutting Lewis Fault and its other parallel subsidiary faults. These structures will be the key target areas in our future exploration program.

Cardinia Hill, Comedy King and Lewis East appear to be large scale zones of gold mineralisation which remain open and warrant follow-up drilling. The close proximity to the processing plant site only serves to further enhance the results. We look forward to this follow up work commencing in the March quarter 2020."

Prospect	Type	Drilled Metres
Lewis East	AC	1,608
Cardinia Hill	AC	839
Comedy King	AC	4,144
Black Chief South	AC	649
Snowden Well	RC	880
Lewis West	AC	641
Total		8,761

***Table 1**: Completed drill metres for the December 2019 Cardinia Regional Drilling Program*

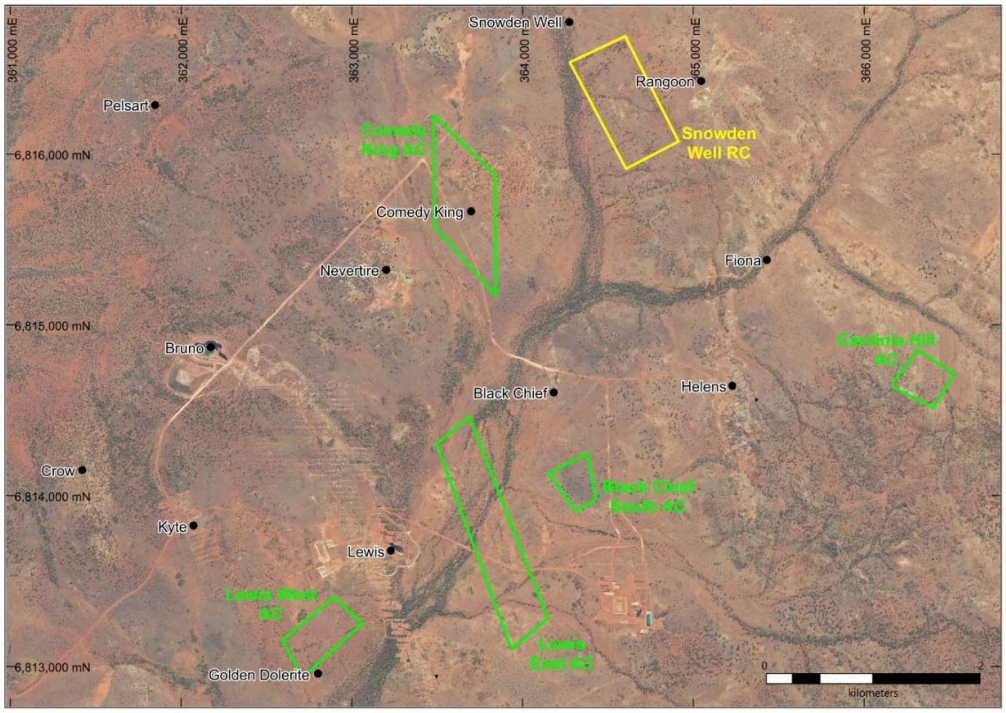

***Figure 1**: Location of the target areas for the Cardinia Regional drilling program*

Lewis East

The Lewis East prospect is highlighted by a 1.4km-long surface gold anomaly, defined by shallow (2-3m) historic RAB and vacuum drilling. It is situated just 1km from the proposed Cardinia processing plant and 300m to the east of the proposed Lewis Pit.

The December 2019 AC drilling consisted of a number of lines with drilling oriented to target the northeast-dipping lodes observed in the nearby Lewis Trial pit. Forty seven (47) holes were completed. See Figure 2 and Table 2 for details. Results include:

- 4m at 11.6g/t Au from 8m (LE19AC012) *
- 53m at 1.27g/t Au from 4m to bottom of hole (BOH) (LE19AC007) *
- 13m at 1.03g/t Au from 24m to BOH (LE19AC009) *
- 28m at 0.67g/t Au from 8m (LE19AC034)
- 32m at 1.10g/t Au from 0m (LE19AC036)
- 7m at 1.53g/t Au from 28m to BOH (LE19AC039)
- 16m at 1.33g/t Au from 8m (LE19AC044)

In light of the recent AC drill results, historical drilling results have been re-interpreted into a number of northeast dipping lode structures similar to those encountered at Bruno, Lewis and Comedy King. The northeast dipping lodes are associated with the northeast trending Lewis Fault structure. Refer Figure 2. Historical intersections include:

- 1m at 34g/t Au from 15m (NBAC002)
- 9m at 2.5g/t Au from 30m (NRB089)
- 2m at 6.6g/t Au from 4m (CRA1252)
- 21m at 1.70g/t Au from 19m (C363)
- 9m at 1.7g/t Au from 9m (CRR1610)

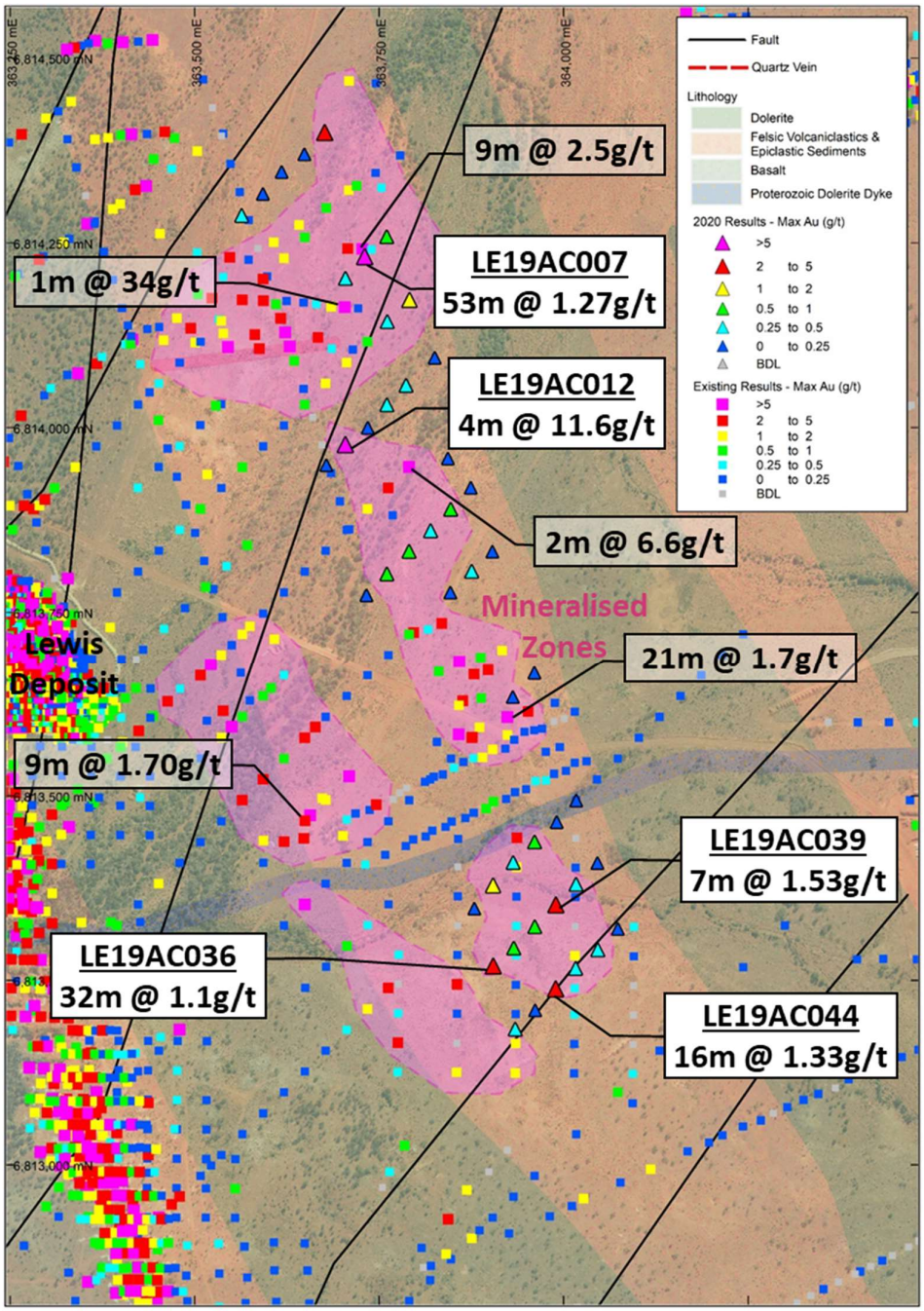

Figure 2: *Completed December 2019 aircore lines at the Lewis East prospect (white labels) over historical drilling results (grey labels). Note the broad alteration zones (pink shading) associated with the Lewis Fault.*

Mineralisation is associated with potassic alteration and disseminated sulphides in Felsic Volcanic rocks, similar in appearance to other potassic altered zones encountered at the Bruno Lewis deposit to the west.

Assays for the 1m re-spits of anomalous mineralisation at Lewis East are awaited.

Lewis West

The Lewis West prospect is a large gold in soil anomaly west of the Lewis deposit. Limited historical drilling has produced intercepts including 1m at 22g/t gold.

It is interpreted that the soil anomalism is situated above northeast-dipping lodes, similar to those seen at Bruno, Lewis and Lewis East. The Kyte deposit features similar lodes and is located along strike of Lewis West. Two lines of AC drilling totalling 43 holes for 641m was completed beneath the extensive soil anomaly. See Figure 3 and Table 3 for details. Results include:

- 16m at 0.38g/t Au from 0m (LW19AC012)
- 16m at 0.35g/t Au from 0m (LW19AC013)
- 16m at 0.30g/t Au from 0m (LW19AC014)
- 12m at 0.31g/t Au from 0m (LW19AC015)
- 4m at 0.93g/t Au from 8m to BOH (LW19AC031)

Geological logging shows a broad alteration halo with narrow zones of quartz veining and alteration in mafic rocks. Adjacent to the December 2019 AC drill hole locations are historical, high grade drilling intersections and high grade rock chips associated with the Golden Dolerite surface workings. Refer Figure 3.

Rock chip results from Golden Dolerite included 21.2g/t Au and 11.3g/t Au from the 0.5m wide expression of the quartz sulphide vein in old workings.

On the eastern side of the AC drilling, historical drilling results have been re-interpreted into a northeast dipping lode structure similar to those encountered at Bruno, Lewis and Lewis East. The northeast dipping zone is associated with the northeast trending Lewis Fault structure. Refer Figure 3. Historical intersections include:

- 3m at 3.6g/t Au from 18m (CRR1597)
- 1m at 9.6g/t Au from 83m (CRC1639)
- 6m at 4.2g/t Au from 9m (CRR1590)

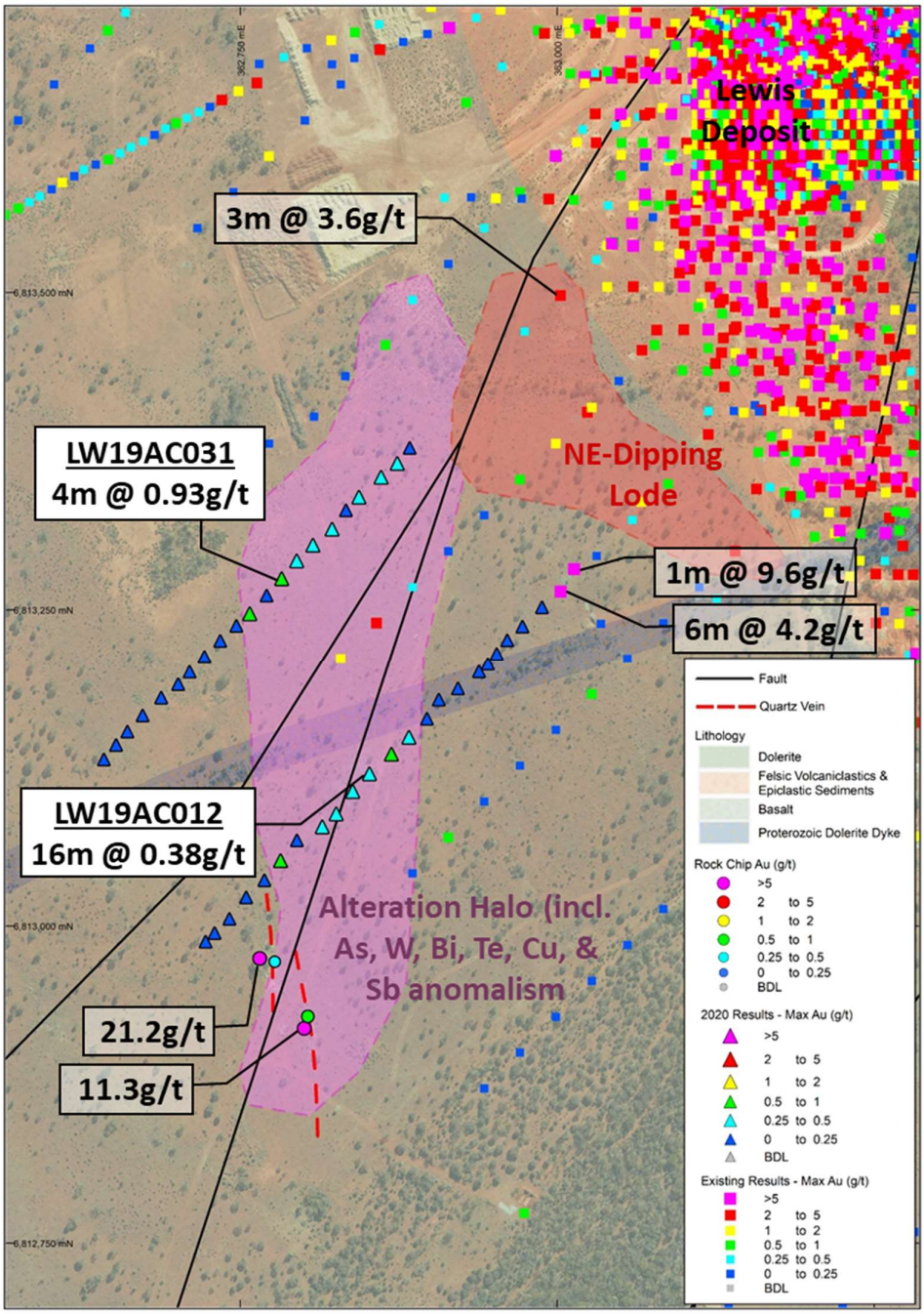

Figure 3: *Completed December 2019 aircore lines (white labels) at the Lewis West prospect over historical drilling and recent rock chip results (grey labels) showing broad alteration halos (pink shading) associated with the Lewis Fault*

Next Steps

All results are being evaluated, integrated with historical drill data, and other multi element information which characterises the alteration and mineralisation style. Drill programs will be planned following this important geological interpretation and targeting work.

Key target areas are likely to include

- Extensions of high grade vein style mineralisation at Comedy King
- Strike and depth extensions at Cardinia Hill
- Infill drilling at Lewis East
- Extension drilling of high grade vein intersections in Lewis West and Golden Dolerite

Further targets at other locations adjacent to the Lewis Fault system will also be tested as time and drill availability allows.

-ENDS-

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About Kin Mining NL

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is a West Australian based gold development and exploration company. Kin's key focus is its 100% owned Cardinia Gold Project (CGP) located in the highly prospective North-Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. The CGP has an 841koz[1] gold Mineral Resource defined in both supergene and deeper primary mineralisation with considerable potential to grow this resource with further drilling.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

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.

Table 2. Drill hole details for Cardinia Hill, Black Chief South, Lewis East and Comedy King

Prospect	Hole Id	East	North	Azi/Dip	Depth (m)	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Comment
Cardinia Hill	CH19AC001	366143	6814693	040/-60	15	AC					NSI
	CH19AC002	366149	6814703	040/-60	40	AC	32	36	4	0.28	
	CH19AC003	366165	6814719	040/-60	38	AC					NSI
	CH19AC004	366176	6814736	040/-60	36	AC	8	12	4	0.75	
	CH19AC005	366190	6814752	040/-60	44	AC	**32**	**36**	**4**	**1.70**	
	CH19AC006	366200	6814770	040/-60	34	AC	32	34	2	0.37	BOH sample
	CH19AC007	366255	6814706	040/-60	30	AC	4	12	8	0.78	incl. 4m@1.2g/tAu from 4m
	CH19AC008	366266	6814720	040/-60	42	AC			0		NSI
	CH19AC009	366274	6814736	040/-60	42	AC			0		NSI
	CH19AC010	366287	6814754	040/-60	36	AC	**24**	**36**	**12**	**1.31**	BOH sample
	CH19AC011	366298	6814772	040/-60	40	AC	8	12	4	0.48	
	CH19AC012	366313	6814784	040/-60	42	AC	28	32	4	0.90	
	CH19AC013	366329	6814549	040/-60	20	AC			0		NSI
	CH19AC014	366339	6814557	040/-60	16	AC			0		NSI
	CH19AC015	366347	6814566	040/-60	22	AC	16	20	4	0.29	
	CH19AC016	366352	6814576	040/-60	23	AC			0		NSI
	CH19AC017	366357	6814586	040/-60	34	AC			0		NSI
	CH19AC018	366372	6814602	040/-60	56	AC	**32**	**56**	**24**	**1.64**	incl. 8m @ 3.5g/t Au from 48m to EOH
	CH19AC019	366385	6814619	040/-60	48	AC	**8**	**28**	**20**	**1.42**	
	CH19AC020	366403	6814638	040/-60	41	AC	4	8	4	0.26	
	CH19AC021	366419	6814656	040/-60	46	AC	24	28	4	0.97	
	CH19AC022	366432	6814674	040/-60	36	AC			0		NSI
	CH19AC023	366447	6814690	040/-60	29	AC			0		NSI
	CH19AC024	366453	6814700	040/-60	29	AC			0		NSI
Black Chief South	BC19AC001	364296	6813944	063/-60	47	AC			0		NSI
	BC19AC002	364318	6813955	063/-60	38	AC			0		NSI
	BC19AC003	364335	6813966	063/-60	56	AC	40	44	4	0.50	
	BC19AC004	364359	6813974	063/-60	51	AC	**20**	**24**	**4**	**2.16**	
	BC19AC005	364381	6813984	063/-60	66	AC	12	16	4	0.43	
	BC19AC006	364201	6814116	063/-60	45	AC			0		NSI
	BC19AC007	364216	6814130	063/-60	50	AC			0		NSI
	BC19AC008	364238	6814145	063/-60	51	AC			0		NSI
	BC19AC009	364261	6814155	063/-60	60	AC	48	52	4	0.75	
	BC19AC010	364289	6814170	063/-60	62	AC			0		NSI
	BC19AC011	364316	6814181	063/-60	60	AC	56	60	4	0.25	BOH sample
	BC19AC012	364344	6814191	063/-60	63	AC			0		NSI
Lewis East	LE19AC001	363676	6814399	225/-60	50	AC	24	28	4	**2.10**	
	LE19AC002	363648	6814370	225/-60	67	AC			0		NSI
	LE19AC003	363618	6814346	225/-60	64	AC			0		NSI
	LE19AC004	363592	6814316	225/-60	49	AC			0		NSI
	LE19AC005	363564	6814287	225/-60	44	AC	16	20	4	0.43	
	LE19AC006	363760	6814258	225/-60	33	AC	28	33	5	0.56	BOH sample
	LE19AC007	363730	6814231	225/-60	57	AC	4	57	53	1.27	BOH sample. Incl. 4m@7.8g/t Au from 24m
	LE19AC008	363704	6814202	225/-60	57	AC	16	20	4	0.36	
							36	40	4	0.33	
	LE19AC009	363791	6814172	225/-60	37	AC	8	12	4	0.63	
							24	37	13	**1.03**	BOH sample
	LE19AC010	363761	6814143	225/-60	37	AC	32	36	4	0.31	
	LE19AC011	363678	6813949	225/-60	48	AC			0		NSI
	LE19AC012	363704	6813976	225/-60	39	AC	8	12	4	**11.6**	

Prospect	Hole Id	East	North	Azi/Dip	Depth (m)	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Comment
							24	28	4	0.76	
	LE19AC013	363734	6814000	225/-60	50	AC					NSI
	LE19AC014	363760	6814031	225/-60	38	AC	28	38	10	0.29	BOH intercept
	LE19AC015	363786	6814057	225/-60	50	AC	4	8	4	0.48	
							32	36	4	0.41	
	LE19AC016	363825	6814094	225/-60	42	AC					NSI
	LE19AC017	363859	6813982	225/-60	19	AC					NSI
	LE19AC018	363843	6813958	225/-60	12	AC					NSI
	LE19AC019	363874	6813918	225/-60	26	AC					NSI
	LE19AC020	363847	6813889	225/-60	20	AC	4	20	16	0.33	BOH intercept
	LE19AC021	363820	6813860	225/-60	11	AC	0	8	8	0.30	
	LE19AC022	363790	6813832	225/-60	19	AC	0	4	4	0.54	
	LE19AC023	363760	6813802	225/-60	42	AC	4	8	4	0.51	
	LE19AC024	363733	6813773	225/-60	31	AC					NSI
	LE19AC025	363903	6813832	225/-60	6	AC					NSI
	LE19AC026	363875	6813805	225/-60	12	AC	0	4	4	0.42	
	LE19AC027	363846	6813777	225/-60	18	AC					NSI
	LE19AC028	363960	6813667	225/-60	9	AC					NSI
	LE19AC029	363931	6813634	225/-60	11	AC					NSI
	LE19AC030	364017	6813494	225/-60	9	AC					NSI
	LE19AC031	363991	6813464	225/-60	18	AC					NSI
	LE19AC032	363960	6813437	225/-60	27	AC	12	24	12	0.39	
	LE19AC033	363931	6813409	225/-60	23	AC	0	4	4	0.28	
	LE19AC034	363904	6813378	225/-60	39	AC	8	36	28	0.67	
	LE19AC035	363879	6813347	225/-60	60	AC					NSI
	LE19AC036	363904	6813269	225/-60	51	AC	0	32	32	1.10	
	LE19AC037	363932	6813293	225/-60	35	AC					NSI
	LE19AC038	363961	6813323	225/-60	39	AC	4	16	12	0.58	
	LE19AC039	363989	6813352	225/-60	35	AC	4	12	8	0.28	
							28	35	7	1.53	BOH intercept
	LE19AC040	364017	6813380	225/-60	51	AC	0	4	4	0.42	
	LE19AC041	364046	6813409	225/-60	20	AC					NSI
	LE19AC042	363934	6813184	225/-60	30	AC	28	30	2	0.37	
	LE19AC043	363961	6813209	225/-60	31	AC					NSI
	LE19AC044	363989	6813238	225/-60	45	AC	8	24	16	1.33	
	LE19AC045	364016	6813266	225/-60	25	AC	16	25	9	0.35	
	LE19AC046	364046	6813291	225/-60	27	AC	0	4	4	0.30	
	LE19AC047	364073	6813320	225/-60	45	AC					NSI
Comedy King	CK19AC001	363494	6816136	180/-60	33	AC					NSI
	CK19AC002	363499	6816124	180/-60	32	AC	16	20	4	0.35	
	CK19AC003	363501	6816111	180/-60	30	AC					NSI
	CK19AC004	363500	6816090	180/-60	29	AC					NSI
	CK19AC005	363500	6816082	180/-60	28	AC					NSI
	CK19AC006	363499	6816065	180/-60	27	AC	16	20	4	0.44	
	CK19AC007	363498	6816057	180/-60	39	AC					NSI
	CK19AC008	363500	6816038	180/-60	36	AC					NSI
	CK19AC009	363497	6816022	180/-60	36	AC					NSI
	CK19AC010	363495	6816000	180/-60	40	AC					NSI
	CK19AC011	363498	6815983	180/-60	41	AC					NSI
	CK19AC012	363499	6815964	180/-60	37	AC					NSI
	CK19AC013	363500	6815946	180/-60	28	AC					NSI
	CK19AC014	363502	6815935	180/-60	22	AC					NSI

Prospect	Hole Id	East	North	Azi/Dip	Depth (m)	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Comment
	CK19AC015	363503	6815926	180/-60	19	AC					NSI
	CK19AC016	363501	6815915	180/-60	25	AC	20	25	5	0.32	BOH intercept
	CK19AC017	363501	6815900	180/-60	15	AC					NSI
	CK19AC018	363499	6815882	180/-60	30	AC					NSI
	CK19AC019	363499	6815867	180/-60	22	AC					NSI
	CK19AC020	363501	6815857	180/-60	30	AC					NSI
	CK19AC021	363502	6815844	180/-60	30	AC					NSI
	CK19AC022	363501	6815832	180/-60	34	AC					NSI
	CK19AC023	363498	6815812	180/-60	59	AC					NSI
	CK19AC024	363501	6815785	180/-60	67	AC	0	8	8	0.49	
							24	28	4	0.29	
	CK19AC025	363500	6815754	180/-60	55	AC					NSI
	CK19AC026	363607	6816022	180/-60	27	AC					NSI
	CK19AC027	363602	6816007	180/-60	24	AC					NSI
	CK19AC028	363600	6815996	180/-60	21	AC					NSI
	CK19AC029	363602	6815990	180/-60	33	AC					NSI
	CK19AC030	363602	6815973	180/-60	24	AC					NSI
	CK19AC031	363601	6815961	180/-60	21	AC					NSI
	CK19AC032	363604	6815949	180/-60	30	AC	16	20	4	0.50	
	CK19AC033	363608	6815940	180/-60	27	AC					NSI
	CK19AC034	363605	6815921	180/-60	30	AC	20	24	4	0.27	
	CK19AC035	363605	6815910	180/-60	30	AC					NSI
	CK19AC036	363602	6815894	180/-60	36	AC					NSI
	CK19AC037	363601	6815873	180/-60	24	AC	20	24	**4**	**8.31**	BOH intercept
	CK19AC038	363599	6815865	180/-60	33	AC					NSI
	CK19AC039	363598	6815848	180/-60	33	AC					NSI
	CK19AC040	363597	6815832	180/-60	36	AC	4	8	4	1.70	
	CK19AC041	363599	6815815	180/-60	38	AC					NSI
	CK19AC042	363601	6815799	180/-60	41	AC					NSI
	CK19AC043	363599	6815779	180/-60	33	AC					NSI
	CK19AC044	363597	6815762	180/-60	33	AC					NSI
	CK19AC045	363599	6815746	180/-60	38	AC					NSI
	CK19AC046	363599	6815727	180/-60	31	AC					NSI
	CK19AC047	363601	6815712	180/-60	41	AC					NSI
	CK19AC048	363602	6815696	180/-60	30	AC					NSI
	CK19AC049	363603	6815685	180/-60	24	AC					NSI
	CK19AC050	363601	6815666	180/-60	22	AC					NSI
	CK19AC051	363601	6815657	180/-60	23	AC					NSI
	CK19AC052	363603	6815637	180/-60	34	AC	24	28	4	1.60	
	CK19AC053	363600	6815611	180/-60	43	AC	36	43	7	0.56	BOH intercept
	CK19AC054	363604	6815592	180/-60	41	AC	36	40	4	1.57	
	CK19AC055	363602	6815572	180/-60	48	AC	8	12	4	0.49	
							16	20	4	1.23	
							28	40	**12**	**1.23**	
	CK19AC056	363601	6815547	180/-60	45	AC	8	16	**8**	**3.00**	
							32	36	4	0.26	
	CK19AC057	363701	6815938	180/-60	27	AC					NSI
	CK19AC058	363698	6815926	180/-60	27	AC	4	8	4	0.38	
	CK19AC059	363698	6815916	180/-60	27	AC					NSI
	CK19AC060	363697	6815904	180/-60	27	AC					NSI
	CK19AC061	363697	6815884	180/-60	27	AC					NSI
	CK19AC062	363698	6815872	180/-60	24	AC					NSI

Prospect	Hole Id	East	North	Azi/Dip	Depth (m)	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Comment
	CK19AC063	363698	6815862	180/-60	26	AC					NSI
	CK19AC064	363697	6815847	180/-60	24	AC					NSI
	CK19AC065	363697	6815831	180/-60	21	AC	0	4	4	0.38	
	CK19AC066	363697	6815820	180/-60	21	AC					NSI
	CK19AC067	363696	6815807	180/-60	24	AC					NSI
	CK19AC068	363692	6815800	180/-60	32	AC					NSI
	CK19AC069	363695	6815783	180/-60	37	AC	4	8	4	0.77	
	CK19AC070	363700	6815766	180/-60	30	AC	4	16	**12**	**14.9**	Incl. 8m @ 21.9g/t Au
	CK19AC071	363701	6815750	180/-60	24	AC					NSI
	CK19AC072	363700	6815735	180/-60	37	AC					NSI
	CK19AC073	363701	6815718	180/-60	35	AC	24	28	4	0.28	
	CK19AC074	363699	6815702	180/-60	20	AC					NSI
	CK19AC075	363699	6815676	180/-60	21	AC					NSI
	CK19AC076	363700	6815659	180/-60	13	AC					NSI
	CK19AC077	363699	6815640	180/-60	8	AC					NSI
	CK19AC078	363698	6815624	180/-60	9	AC					NSI
	CK19AC079	363700	6815601	180/-60	45	AC	20	24	4	0.28	
							40	44	4	0.45	
	CK19AC080	363702	6815576	180/-60	45	AC					NSI
	CK19AC081	363698	6815557	180/-60	39	AC	28	32	4	0.58	
	CK19AC082	363701	6815539	180/-60	38	AC	20	24	4	0.26	
	CK19AC083	363697	6815521	180/-60	36	AC	8	20	12	0.33	
	CK19AC084	363701	6815499	180/-60	39	AC	24	36	12	0.83	
	CK19AC085	363700	6815481	180/-60	57	AC	24	32	8	0.52	
	CK19AC086	363702	6815458	180/-60	55	AC					NSI
	CK19AC087	363701	6815434	180/-60	53	AC					NSI
	CK19AC088	363701	6815406	180/-60	69	AC	48	52	4	0.5	
	CK19AC089	363701	6815374	180/-60	63	AC					NSI
	CK19AC090	363799	6815866	180/-60	27	AC					NSI
	CK19AC091	363797	6815855	180/-60	37	AC					NSI
	CK19AC092	363795	6815839	180/-60	24	AC					NSI
	CK19AC093	363795	6815824	180/-60	20	AC					NSI
	CK19AC094	363796	6815810	180/-60	20	AC					NSI
	CK19AC095	363796	6815794	180/-60	27	AC					NSI
	CK19AC096	363797	6815782	180/-60	29	AC					NSI
	CK19AC097	363797	6815765	180/-60	51	AC	20	28	8	0.26	
	CK19AC098	363798	6815741	180/-60	27	AC					NSI
	CK19AC099	363799	6815729	180/-60	18	AC					NSI
	CK19AC100	363801	6815718	180/-60	15	AC					NSI
	CK19AC101	363799	6815710	180/-60	15	AC					NSI
	CK19AC102	363802	6815697	180/-60	12	AC					NSI
	CK19AC103	363797	6815678	180/-60	20	AC	4	8	4	0.35	
	CK19AC104	363797	6815689	180/-60	23	AC					NSI
	CK19AC105	363800	6815664	180/-60	25	AC	0	8	**8**	**1.82**	
	CK19AC106	363798	6815654	180/-60	21	AC	0	4	4	0.71	
	CK19AC107	363800	6815642	180/-60	21	AC	0	12	12	0.33	
	CK19AC108	363800	6815630	180/-60	24	AC	8	16	8	0.72	
	CK19AC109	363796	6815618	180/-60	27	AC	0	12	12	0.37	
							20	24	**4**	**2.49**	
	CK19AC110	363797	6815603	180/-60	39	AC	20	24	4	1.34	
	CK19AC111	363798	6815590	180/-60	28	AC	0	8	8	0.89	
	CK19AC112	363799	6815574	180/-60	30	AC	0	4	4	0.28	

Prospect	Hole Id	East	North	Azi/Dip	Depth (m)	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Comment
	CK19AC113	363800	6815559	180/-60	30	AC	0	20	**20**	**2.30**	incl. 4m @ 7.2g/t
	CK19AC114	363800	6815546	180/-60	33	AC	4	16	**12**	**2.74**	incl. 4m @ 5.1g/t
							24	28	4	0.44	
	CK19AC115	363799	6815530	180/-60	26	AC	8	16	**8**	**1.43**	
	CK19AC116	363800	6815516	180/-60	30	AC					NSI
	CK19AC117	363800	6815498	180/-60	29	AC	28	29	1	0.35	BOH intercept
	CK19AC118	363802	6815486	180/-60	35	AC					NSI
	CK19AC119	363801	6815471	180/-60	29	AC	16	20	4	0.42	
	CK19AC120	363800	6815458	180/-60	53	AC	36	40	4	1.45	
	CK19AC121	363800	6815428	180/-60	51	AC	4	8	4	0.69	
							16	20	4	0.29	
							32	36	4	0.31	
	CK19AC122	363799	6815410	180/-60	59	AC	44	48	4	0.54	
	CK19AC123	363796	6815386	180/-60	34	AC	20	24	4	1.66	
							32	34	2	0.44	BOH intercept
	CK19AC124	363799	6815372	180/-60	60	AC	20	24	4	0.28	
	CK19AC125	363801	6815348	180/-60	69	AC	4	8	4	0.31	
	CK19AC126	363800	6815317	180/-60	66	AC	8	12	4	1.00	
							56	60	4	0.27	
	CK19AC127	363805	6815289	180/-60	57	AC					NSI
Snowdens Well	SW19RC001	364633	6815980	065/-60	60	RC	38	39	1	3.93	
	SW19RC002	364726	6816054	065/-60	66	RC					NSI
	SW19RC003	364842	6816098	065/-60	72	RC	29	30	1	0.84	
	SW19RC004	364542	6816158	065/-60	66	RC	39	42	3	1.70	
	SW19RC005	364631	6816201	065/-60	72	RC					NSI
	SW19RC006	364734	6816276	065/-60	66	RC					NSI
	SW19RC007	364448	6816332	065/-60	60	RC	22	23	1	0.84	
	SW19RC008	364531	6816381	065/-60	72	RC					NSI
	SW19RC009	364655	6816434	065/-60	72	RC	32	33	1	0.54	
	SW19RC010	364346	6816517	065/-60	72	RC	34	35	1	0.77	
	SW19RC011	364429	6816559	065/-60	72	RC					NSI
	SW19RC012	364562	6816628	065/-60	70	RC	42	44	2	1.23	
	SW19RC013	364804	6815665	065/-60	60	RC	34	37	3	1.15	

Table 3. Drill hole details for Lewis West

Prospect	Hole Id	East	North	Azi/Dip	Depth (m)	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Comment
Lewis West	LW19AC001	362988	6813252	225/-60	11	AC					NSI
	LW19AC002	362973	6813237	225/-60	11	AC					NSI
	LW19AC003	362961	6813226	225/-60	21	AC					NSI
	LW19AC004	362952	6813215	225/-60	21	AC					NSI
	LW19AC005	362945	6813207	225/-60	15	AC					NSI
	LW19AC006	362938	6813201	225/-60	14	AC					NSI
	LW19AC007	362922	6813187	225/-60	17	AC					NSI
	LW19AC008	362906	6813179	225/-60	10	AC					NSI
	LW19AC009	362897	6813163	225/-60	18	AC					NSI
	LW19AC010	362883	6813149	225/-60	9	AC	4	8	4	0.26	
	LW19AC011	362869	6813135	225/-60	9	AC	0	8	8	0.40	
	LW19AC012	362852	6813120	225/-60	12	AC	0	16	16	0.38	
	LW19AC013	362839	6813106	225/-60	20	AC	0	16	16	0.35	
	LW19AC014	362826	6813088	225/-60	20	AC	0	16	16	0.30	
	LW19AC015	362815	6813078	225/-60	17	AC	0	12	12	0.31	
	LW19AC016	362795	6813068	225/-60	9	AC					NSI
	LW19AC017	362782	6813051	225/-60	12	AC	4	8	4	0.60	
	LW19AC018	362769	6813036	225/-60	15	AC					NSI
	LW19AC019	362755	6813022	225/-60	18	AC					NSI
	LW19AC020	362741	6813006	225/-60	15	AC					NSI
	LW19AC021	362730	6812994	225/-60	15	AC					NSI
	LW19AC022	362722	6812988	225/-60	9	AC					NSI
	LW19AC023	362884	6813377	225/-60	12	AC					NSI
	LW19AC024	362874	6813365	225/-60	9	AC	0	8	8	0.36	
	LW19AC025	362861	6813354	225/-60	11	AC	4	11	7	0.31	BOH intercept
	LW19AC026	362843	6813339	225/-60	15	AC	0	4	4	0.26	
	LW19AC027	362833	6813328	225/-60	12	AC					NSI
	LW19AC028	362822	6813313	225/-60	20	AC	0	4	4	0.32	
	LW19AC029	362807	6813301	225/-60	23	AC	20	22	2	0.36	BOH intercept
	LW19AC030	362794	6813289	225/-60	23	AC	12	16	4	0.27	
	LW19AC031	362783	6813274	225/-60	12	AC	8	12	4	0.93	BOH intercept
	LW19AC032	362771	6813261	225/-60	9	AC					NSI
	LW19AC033	362757	6813247	225/-60	15	AC	0	4	4	0.68	
	LW19AC034	362747	6813237	225/-60	15	AC					NSI
	LW19AC035	362734	6813225	225/-60	14	AC					NSI
	LW19AC036	362722	6813213	225/-60	16	AC					NSI
	LW19AC037	362710	6813201	225/-60	21	AC					NSI
	LW19AC038	362701	6813191	225/-60	16	AC					NSI
	LW19AC039	362687	6813180	225/-60	16	AC					NSI
	LW19AC040	362673	6813166	225/-60	14	AC					NSI
	LW19AC041	362661	6813153	225/-60	17	AC					NSI
	LW19AC042	362652	6813143	225/-60	18	AC					NSI
	LW19AC043	362642	6813131	225/-60	15	AC					NSI

Appendix A

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT

Cardinia Gold Project - Section 1 & 2

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*	<u>Diamond</u> 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. <u>RC</u> 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. <u>AC/RAB</u> 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.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	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 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. Rock Chips All rock chip samples are taken using a pick. The samples are taken from outcrop where possible. Samples are also taken from in situ float material or waste rock around historic workings, where outcrop is not present. Care is taken to ensure all samples are representative of the medium being sampled. For example, if a 1m sediment unit is being sampled, a channel sample will be taken across the entire unit. 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 by 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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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-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 AC drilling was conducted 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.*	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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	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 <u>RC/AC/RAB</u> Historic sample recovery information for RC, AC, and RAB drilling is limited. Recent RC and AC 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. 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. <u>Diamond</u> Historical diamond 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.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. <u>RC/AC/RAB</u> Historical RC, AC, and RAB logging (including Navigator) was entered on a metre by metre basis. Logging consisted of lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features 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 and AC 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 or AC 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. <u>Rock Chips</u> All rock chip samples are inspected by the sampling geologist and logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, and structural fabric. This is a combination of qualitative and quantitative data.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	<u>Diamond</u> 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. 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 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. <u>RC/AC/RAB</u> 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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		retrieved and submitted for analysis. 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 and AC 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. No duplicates are taken for rock chip sampling. Sample sizes are approximately 3kg, this is considered appropriate for the material being sampled.
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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 ("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 Laboratory 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 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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. All rock chip samples have been submitted to Intertek Genalysis (Perth) for analysis by 50g Fire assay, with multi-element analysis via a 4-acid digest for a 48-element suite. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm). Blanks and standards are inserted by the lab at a minimum rate of 1 in 50. Lab repeats are performed for samples with particularly high gold values. Due to the nature and intended uses of this data, this QAQC procedure is intentionally less rigorous than that used for drilling samples.
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 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*	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).

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	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. The accuracy of drill hole collars and downhole data are located with sufficient accuracy for use in resource estimation work. For rock chip samples, locations are recorded at the time of sampling using a handheld GPS in the GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of*	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.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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.
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. 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 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. 2019-20 RC and AC 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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory. 2019-20 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. 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. 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. 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 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).
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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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, Lewis East and Lewis West 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. Mineralisation at Comedy King is controlled by the NE trending Lewis Fault structure. Gold is associated with significant sulphide mineralisation in the felsic volcaniclastics units. Gold Is also hosted within shallowly N to NE-dipping lodes, associated with increased potassic-sericite alteration and quartz stockwork veining
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 for exploration results has previously been publicly reported in numerous announcements to the ASX by Navigator (2004-2014) and KIN since 2014.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	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. Drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths not true widths. Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections 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; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock*	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
	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.*	KIN intend to continue exploration and drilling activities at in the described area, with the intention to increase the project's resources.