KIN MINING NL
ASX Code: KIN

18th September 2017

Contact Details

Post
PO Box 565
Mount Hawthorn
Western Australia 6915

Office
342 Scarborough Beach Road
Osborne Park
Western Australia 6017

Phone
08 9242 2227

Email
info@kinmining.com.au

Website
www.kinmining.com.au

Shares on Issue:
172,925,684

Unlisted Options:
17,335,750

ASX: KIN

High Grade Diamond Drill Results up to 73.4 g/t Au

HIGHLIGHTS

- **18.7m** @ **3.1 g/t Au** from 61.4m CA17DD011 including two high grade zones of **0.35m** @ **73.4 g/t Au** and **0.35m** @ **24.1 g/t Au**
- **1.8m** @ **6.3 g/t Au** from 55.5m CA17DD007 including **0.5m** @ **19.7 g/t Au**
- **7.95m** @ **4.2 g/t Au** from 114m ME17DD002 including **0.3m** @ **64.8 g/t Au**
- **2.4m** @ **8.5 g/t Au** from 40.3m CA17DD001 including **0.3m** @ **20.1 g/t Au**
- **0.77m** @ **13.2 g/t Au** from 69.7m RA17DD003 including **0.3m** @ **31.5 g/t Au**
- **11.45m** @ **3.7 g/t Au** from 14.25m RA17DD004 including **1.25m** @ **24.6 g/t Au**

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is pleased to announce a series of significant high-grade diamond core intersections from recent drilling within several of its Leonora Gold Project (LGP) Resource areas. The main objective of the diamond drilling was to enable final geotechnical and metallurgical parameters to be established for the soon to be completed Ore Reserves. A total of 19 diamond holes for 1751.45m was completed.

Several of the geotechnical holes were extended below the proposed pit designs to test for extensions of primary gold mineralisation at depth. Results were highly successful with high-grade gold mineralisation intersected at the Mertondale, Raeside, Lewis and Helens Resource areas.

Standout high grade intersections included: **0.35m** @ **73.4 g/t Au (2.36 oz/t)** at Helens and **0.30m** @ **64.8g/t Au (2.08 oz/t)** at Merton's Reward.

Kin Managing Director Don Harper said this was an impressive result and clearly demonstrates the continued understanding of the mineralised systems by the geology team.

"These results confirm that high-grade mineralisation persists at depth and that these deposits remain open and are yet to be fully defined. The diamond core has given a greater understanding of the structure and style of mineralisation of our key deposits and we plan to follow-up on these results very shortly."

Helens Drilling Results – Discussion

The Helens Area has now grown from a small resource area to a well-established primary gold deposit. Kin's recent Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling (10,493m in the Helens area) lead to the discovery of the Fiona deposit and expanded the Mineral Resources which now stand at 1.27Mt @ 1.5 g/t Au for 61,000 oz Au.

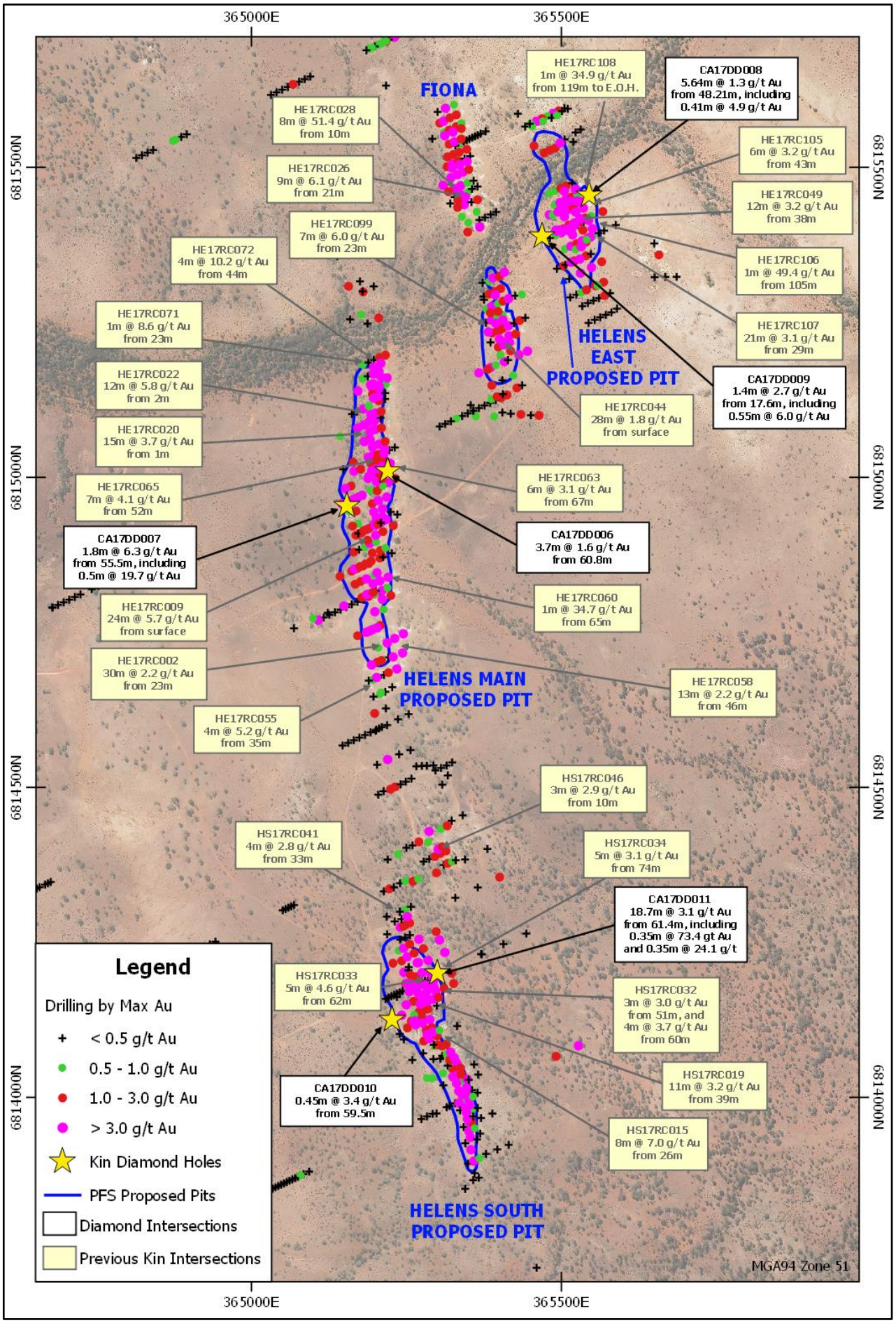

Figure 1 – Helens drillhole layout with maximum gold values from recent RC and diamond drilling

In preparation for the Definitive Feasibility Study's mine planning, six geotechnical diamond drill holes were completed across the three key Resource locations at Helens (Figure 1). Five of these holes were extended by an average of 30m with the intention of intersecting the primary mineralisation below the current proposed pit designs. All six diamond holes intersected significant gold mineralisation (Table1).

Table 1 – Significant gold intersections (plus 1.0 g/t Au) from recent diamond drill program at Helens.

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
CA17DD006	101.1	365220	6815008	-60/245	60.8	64.5	3.7	1.6
CA17DD007	93.7	365154	6814953	-60/065	55.5	57.3	**1.8**	**6.3**
				Incl.	56.3	56.8	**0.5**	**19.7**
					62.4	70.8	8.4	1.7
				Incl.	62.4	63.2	0.8	4.2
					74.3	76	1.7	1.3
					79.3	89	9.7	1.9
				Incl.	81.95	84.4	2.45	2.7
				and	86	87.75	**1.75**	**3.6**
CA17DD008	95	365544	6815453	-60/235	48.21	53.85	5.64	1.3
				Incl.	50.1	50.51	0.41	4.9
				and	52.6	53.85	1.25	2.4
					57.3	61.7	4.4	1.0
				Incl.	59	59.8	0.8	2.0
CA17DD009	90.5	365469	6815390	-60/080	17.6	19	1.4	2.7
				Incl.	18.45	19	**0.55**	**6.0**
CA17DD010	60	365225	6814124	-60/065	54.48	55.2	0.72	2.1
					59.5	59.95	0.45	3.4
CA17DD011	93.65	365298	6814196	-60/245	61.4	80.1	**18.7**	**3.1**
				Incl.	66.8	67.15	**0.35**	**24.1**
				and	75.4	76.6	**1.2**	**26.9**
				Incl.	75.4	75.75	**0.35**	**73.4**
					84.8	85.65	0.85	1.9
					88	90	2.0	1.2
					93.2	E.O.H.	**0.45**	**6.1**

A wide intersection of **18.7m** @ **3.1 g/t Au** with two high grade zones of **0.35m** @ **73.4 g/t Au** and **0.35m** @ **24.1 g/t Au** was encountered in CA17DD011 (Helens South). This result is below the current proposed pit design and suggests that high grade mineralisation persists much deeper than anticipated (Figure 2).

Significant recent RC intersections in this area include HS17RC032 (3m @ 3.0 g/t Au and 4m @ 3.7 g/t Au), HS17RC033 (5m @ 4.6 g/t Au including 1m @ 14.2 g/t Au), and HS17RC034 (10m @ 1.8 g/t Au including 5m @ 3.1 g/t Au). The results indicate obvious potential for open pit expansion.

CA17DD007, drilled at Helens North, also intersected high grade mineralisation with 1.8m @ 6.3 g/t Au including **0.5m** @ **19.7 g/t Au** (Figure 1).

These primary shoots remain open at depth, and given the high grades intersected, may support future underground mining operations should they continue at depth. Planning of a follow-up drill program is currently underway and will be designed to investigate the deeper high grade potential at Helens.

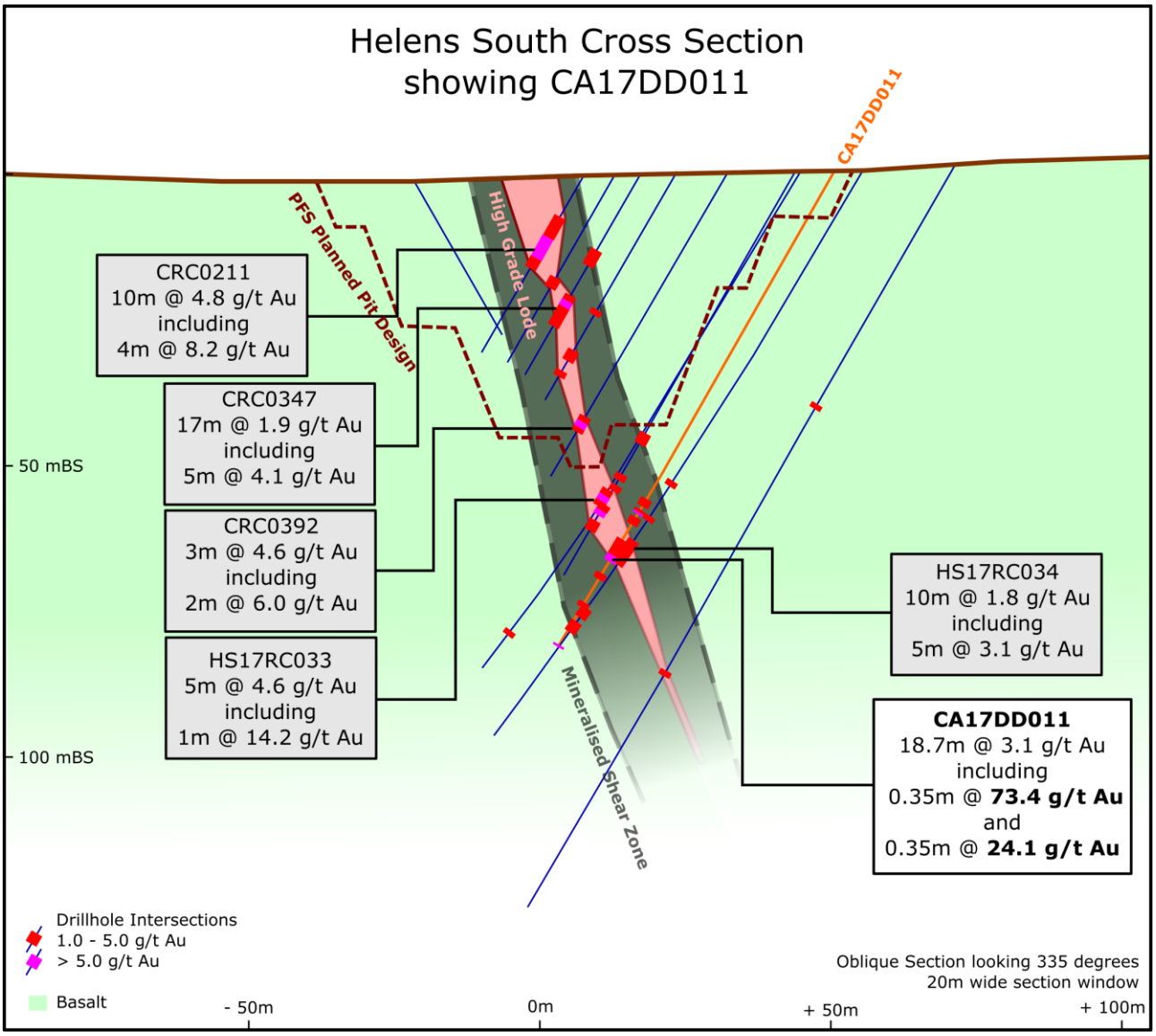

Figure 2 – Helen South cross section highlighting exceptional high-grade intersection CA17DD011

The recent results clearly confirm the primary and high-grade nature of the gold mineralisation at Helens (Figure 3), and highlight the growing importance of the Helens Resources with respect to the wider Leonora Gold Project. Previously considered a lower priority area, Helens is rapidly emerging as a key contributor to the viability of Kin's LGP operation.

*Figure 3 – Drill hole CA17DD011 - **0.35m @ 73.4 g/t Au** (75.40 – 75.75m in red). Quartz vein with significant pyrite on internal vein margins, intruding sericite altered basalt.*

Mertondale Drilling Results – Discussion

The Mertondale area has a combined total Resource of 11.59 Mt @ 1.4 g/t Au for 521,000 oz Au. Two geotechnical holes were completed at the Merton's Reward Resource area (3.11 Mt @ 1.4 g/t Au for 137,000 oz Au) for geotechnical assessment (Figure 4).

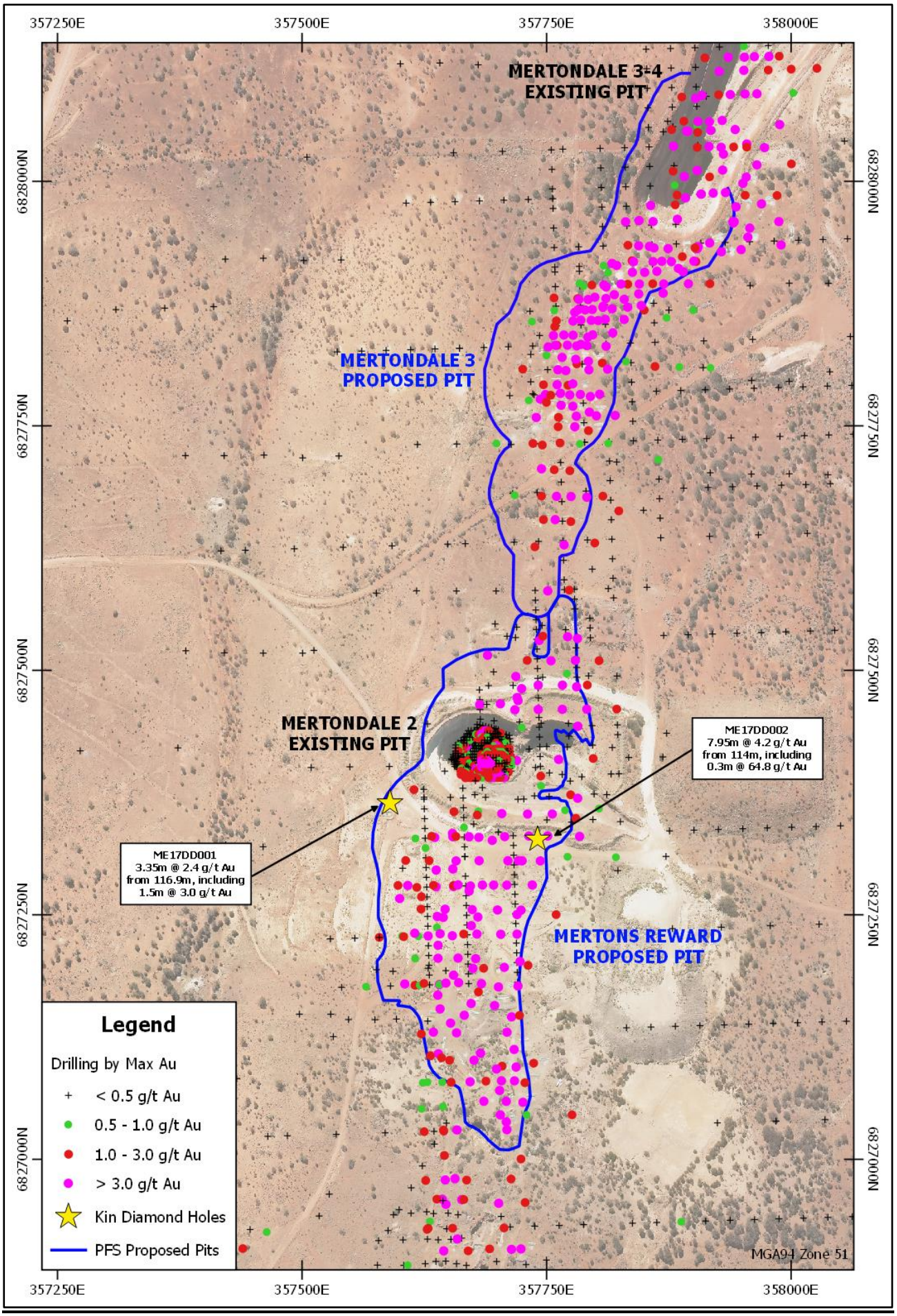

Figure 4 – Merton's Reward drillhole layout with maximum gold values of drilling and diamond hole locations

Figure 5 - Drill crew at Merton's Reward orientating core and loading HQ3 core into the core tray

Diamond drill hole ME17DD002 was extended to intersect the Merton's Reward high grade lode (Figure 6). Results confirm the high-grade nature of Merton's Reward with an intersection of 7.95m @ 4.2 g/t Au from 114m in ME17DD002, including a much higher grade interval of **0.3m @ 64.8 g/t Au**. Merton's Reward was historically mined in the early 1900's and reportedly produced 90kt @ 21 g/t Au for 60,524 oz Au. It is thought that the MEDD002 high grade intersection is the extension of the same high-grade lode that was previously mined directly south of the main Resource area.

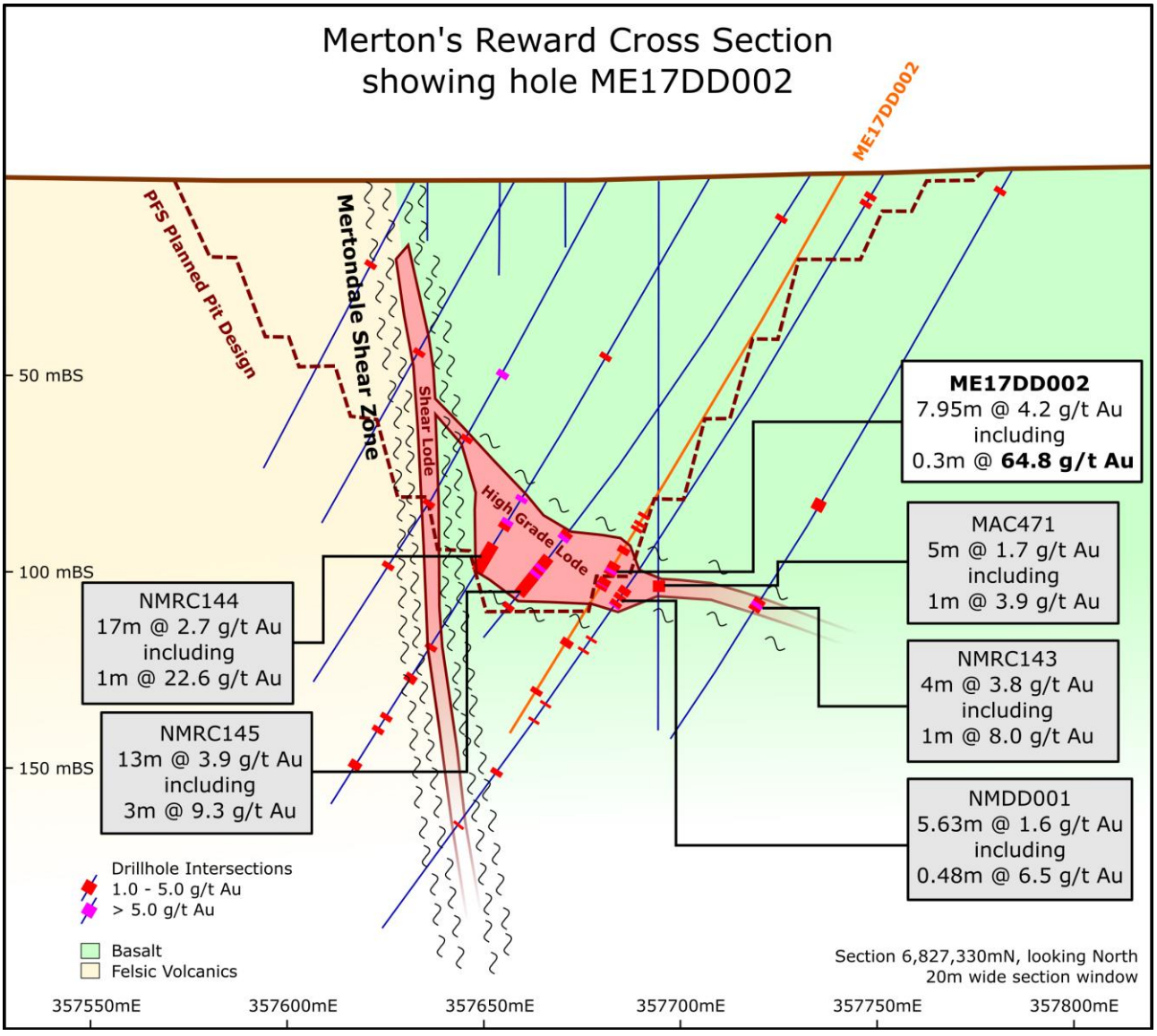

Figure 6 – Merton's Reward cross section highlighting the exceptional high-grade intersection ME17DD002

The high-grade lode material at Merton's Reward is quite distinct (Figure 7)with structural information gathered from the core has aided interpretation of the geometry of the mineralisation. Planning of a follow-up drill program is currently underway and is being designed to target the extension of the high grade lode.

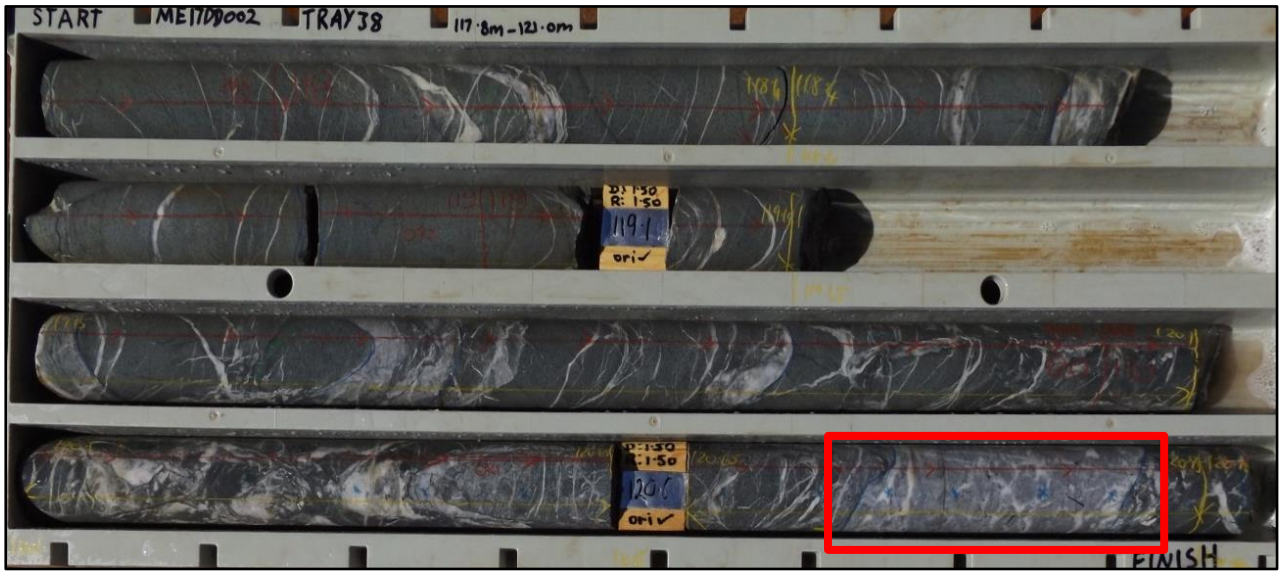

Figure 7 – Drill hole ME17DD002 - ***0.30m @ 64.8 g/t Au*** *(120.65 – 120.95m in red). Grey intense alteration silica rich zone, pyrite disseminated throughout, breccia zone on selvage with up to 10% pyrite, postdates quartz veining*

Raeside Drilling Results – Discussion

The Raeside area has a combined total Resource of 3.82 Mt @ 1.68 g/t Au for 206,000 oz Au. Three geotechnical holes were completed at the Michelangelo Resource area (2.56 Mt @ 1.61 g/t Au for 132,000 oz Au) for geotechnical assessment (Figure 9). The Michelangelo deposit is regarded as a consistent high-grade deposit, and this was further confirmed with all three diamond holes intersecting >10 g/t Au intervals:

- 1.17m @ 8.6 g/t Au from 57.48m including **0.65m** @ **14.2 g/t Au** RA17DD001
- 0.77m @ 13.2 g/t Au from 69.7m including **0.3m** @ **31.5 g/t Au** RA17DD003
- 11.45m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 14.25m including **1.25m** @ **24.6 g/t Au** RA17DD004

Figure 8 – Drill hole RA17DD003 – 0.77m @ 13.2 g/t Au from 69.7m including ***0.30m @ 31.5 g/t Au*** *(69.7 – 70m in red). Grey intensely alteration silica rich ore zone with quartz carbonate veining throughout.*

Mineralisation is hosted in a quartz carbonate vein set within a highly foliated dolerite unit (Figure 8). The new results align well with the interpreted stacked lodes recently modelled at the Michelangelo Resource. Kin are currently reviewing the new diamond results at Raeside where potential remains to extend the high-grade lodes both at depth and along strike.

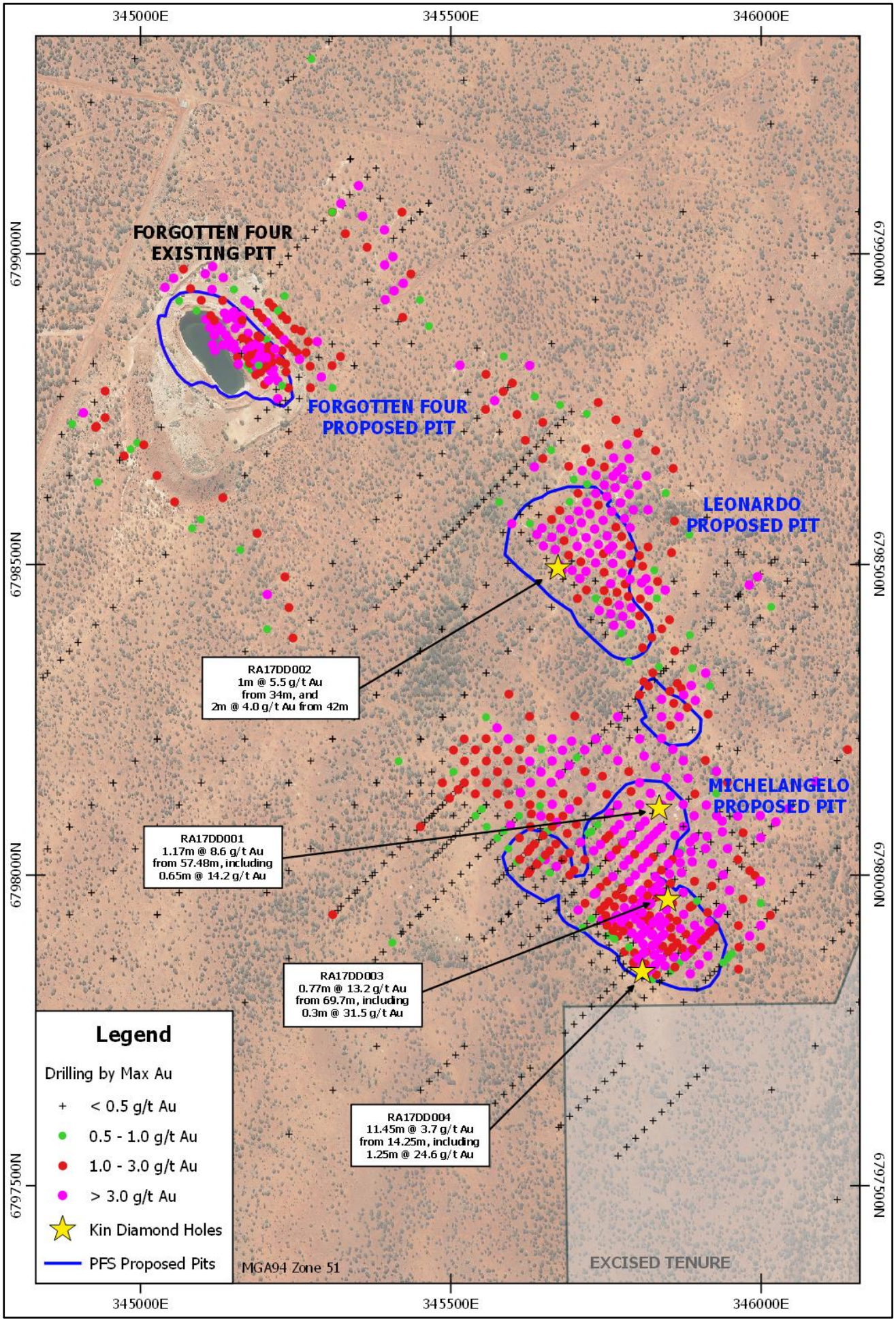

Figure 8 – Raeside drillhole layout with maximum gold values and diamond hole locations

Cardinia Drilling Results – Discussion

The Cardinia area has a combined total Resource of 6.91 Mt @ 1.33 g/t Au for 296,000 oz. Five diamond holes, two metallurgical (CA17DD001-002) and three geotechnical holes were completed (CA17DD003-005) at the Bruno-Lewis Resource area (5.04 Mt @ 1.28 g/t Au for 208,000 oz). CA17DD001 intersected higher grade mineralisation than expected with 2.4m @ 8.5 g/t Au including **0.75m @ 20.1 g/t Au** (Figure 10),with other results in line with expectations.

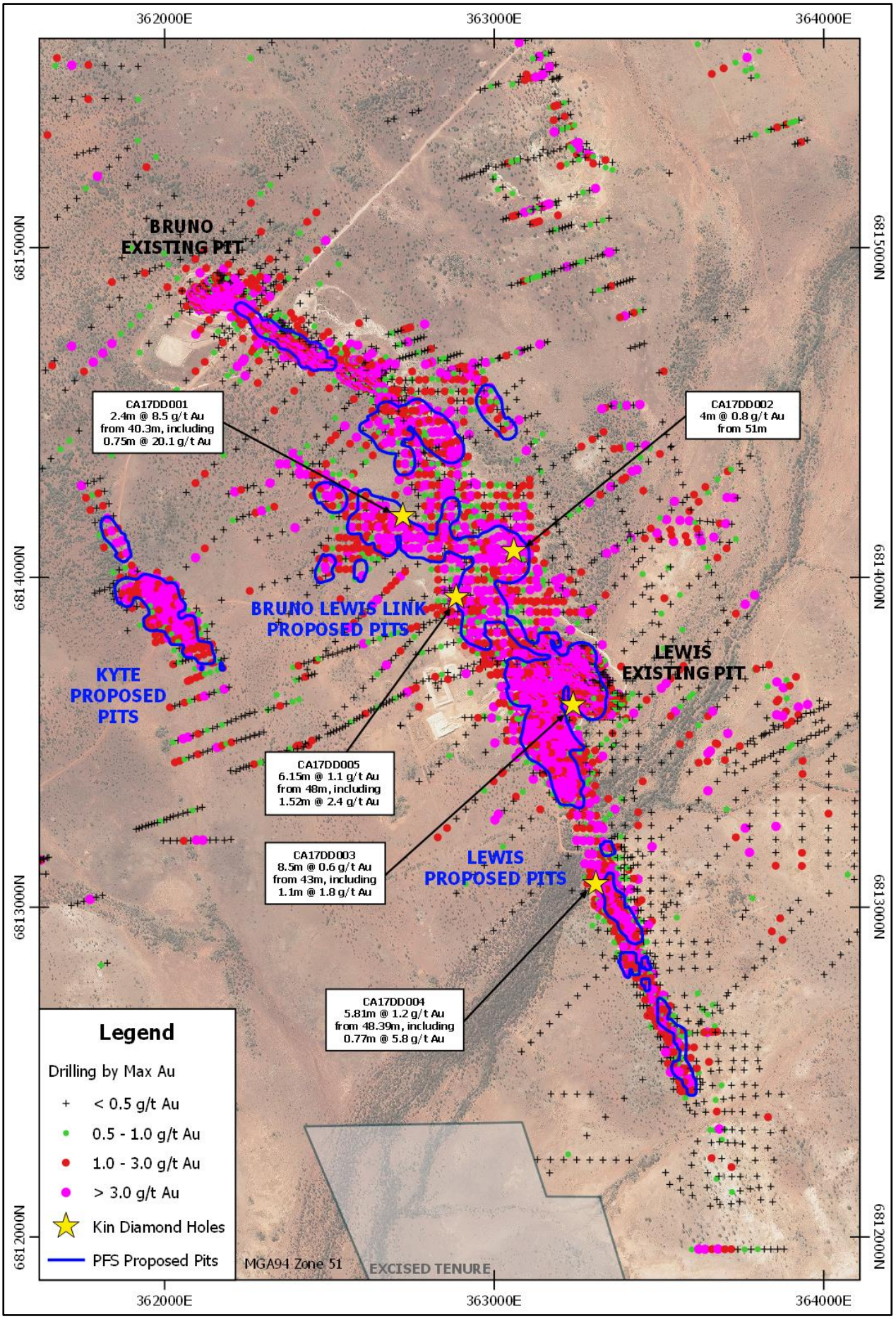

Figure 10 – Cardinia drillhole layout with maximum gold values and diamond hole locations

Tables of Significant Intersections

Intercepts >0.5g/t Au – with <= 2m of internal dilution

Diamond Drilling Results from Bruno-Lewis

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
CA17DD001	66.05	362720	6814180	-60/270	15	16	1	0.9
					29.5	30.2	0.7	0.5
					34.3	34.9	0.6	1.3
					40.3	42.7	2.4	8.5
				Incl.	40.3	41.05	**0.75**	**20.1**
CA17DD002	70	363059	6814081	-60/270	51	55	4	0.8
CA17DD003	90	363239	6813611	-60/060	31	31.85	0.85	1.2
					43	51.5	8.5	0.6
				Incl.	49.25	50.35	1.1	1.8
					63.6	64.3	0.7	0.8
CA17DD004	132.45	363314	6813072	-60/090	6.6	7.6	1	3.9
					14.1	15	0.9	0.5
					27.8	28.9	1.1	1.1
					34.7	45.43	10.73	0.8
					48.39	54.2	5.81	1.2
				Incl.	53.43	54.2	**0.77**	**5.8**
					56.5	57.2	0.7	0.9
					66	67	1	0.6
					86.5	87.3	0.8	0.7
					109.1	110.75	1.65	0.8
					113.55	114.55	1	0.8
CA17DD005	80.01	362885	6813938	-60/090	13.75	14.4	0.65	1.2
					42.85	44.8	1.95	1.6
				Incl.	42.85	43.6	0.75	3.6
					48	54.15	6.15	1.1
				Incl.	52	53.52	1.52	2.4
					73.8	75.45	1.65	0.5

Diamond Drilling Results from Helens

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
CA17DD006	101.1	365220	6815008	-60/245	8.35	8.65	0.3	0.5
					35.67	36	0.33	0.8
					56	56.7	0.7	1.2
					60.8	64.5	3.7	1.6
CA17DD007	93.7	365154	6814953	-60/065	34	35	1	0.8
					44.4	44.9	0.5	1.1
					55.5	57.3	**1.8**	**6.3**
				Incl.	56.3	56.8	**0.5**	**19.7**
					62.4	70.8	8.4	1.7
				Incl.	62.4	63.2	0.8	4.2
					74.3	76	1.7	1.3
					79.3	89	9.7	1.9

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
				Incl.	81.95	84.4	2.45	2.7
				and	86	87.75	**1.75**	**3.6**
CA17DD008	95	365544	6815453	-60/235	34	36	2	0.7
					48.21	53.85	5.64	1.3
				Incl.	50.1	50.51	0.41	4.9
				and	52.6	53.85	1.25	2.4
					57.3	61.7	4.4	1.0
				Incl.	59	59.8	0.8	2.0
CA17DD009	90.5	365469	6815390	-60/080	17.6	19	1.4	2.7
				Incl.	18.45	19	**0.55**	**6.0**
					64.4	67.5	3.1	0.6
					76.5	81.6	5.1	0.5
CA17DD010	60	365225	6814124	-60/065	54.48	55.2	0.72	2.1
					59.5	59.95	0.45	3.4
CA17DD011	93.65	365298	6814196	-60/245	54.35	55.15	0.8	0.6
					61.4	80.1	**18.7**	**3.1**
				Incl.	66.8	67.15	**0.35**	**24.1**
				and	75.4	76.6	**1.2**	**26.9**
				Incl.	75.4	75.75	**0.35**	**73.4**
					84.8	85.65	0.85	1.9
					88	90	2	1.2
					93.2	E.O.H.	**0.45**	**6.1**

Diamond Drilling Results from Merton's Reward and Tonto

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
ME17DD001	135.6	357592	6827361	-60/110	88.9	93.4	4.5	0.6
					95.85	96.4	0.55	2.2
					108.15	109.15	1	0.6
					111.4	112.3	0.9	0.5
					116.9	120.25	3.35	2.4
				Incl.	116.9	118.4	**1.5**	**3.0**
					127.9	128.9	1	2.0
ME17DD002	165.6	357742	6827327	-60/270	96.1	98	1.9	1.6
					102.45	104.15	1.7	0.7
					109.7	111.3	1.6	1.6
					114	121.95	**7.95**	**4.2**
				Incl.	116.15	117.1	**0.95**	**5.4**
				And	120.65	120.95	**0.3**	**64.8**
					137	139	2	2.2
					148.45	149.1	0.65	0.7
					151.7	153.25	1.55	1.0
ME17DD003	80.2	357670	6833660	-60/270	31	32	1	0.8
					37	43	6	1.0
					45.55	51.5	5.95	0.5
					53.6	56.8	3.2	1.2
					59.2	62.2	3	2.5
				Incl.	60.6	61.2	**0.6**	**8.7**

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
ME17DD004	80.25	357692	6833648	-60/270	24	24.95	0.95	0.7
					27	33.1	6.1	1.2
				Incl.	32.45	33.1	0.65	4.1
					35.15	36	0.85	2.5
					38.7	42.9	4.2	1.3
				Incl.	40.75	41.35	0.6	4.2
					54.8	55.6	0.8	0.5
					62.2	62.95	0.75	0.5
					64.7	65.6	0.9	0.6
					68.1	74.21	6.11	0.85
					77.5	77.8	0.3	0.6
					78.7	79.6	0.9	0.5

Diamond Drilling Results from Raeside (Michelangelo & Leonardo)

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
RA17DD001	72.24	345834	6798107	-60/225	57.48	58.65	**1.17**	**8.6**
				Incl.	58	58.65	**0.65**	**14.2**
RA17DD002	110	345670	6798487	-60/045	27	28	1	0.5
					29	30	1	0.6
					34	35	**1**	**5.5**
					42	44	**2**	**4.0**
					47	48	1	0.9
					61	67	6	0.9
					74.5	79	4.5	1.3
				Incl.	74.5	75.5	**1**	**4.2**
					84.9	85.1	0.2	0.7
					89.2	89.88	0.68	0.6
RA17DD003	90	345850	6797957	-60/200	20.7	21.1	0.4	1.4
					46	46.4	**0.4**	**4**
					54.5	59.5	5	0.6
					69.7	70.47	**0.77**	**13.2**
				Incl.	69.7	70	**0.3**	**31.5**
					74.15	76	1.85	1.3
RA17DD004	45.1	345808	6797844	-60/025	7.91	11	3.09	1.4
					14.25	25.7	**11.45**	**3.7**
				Incl.	14.25	15.5	**1.25**	**24.6**
					30.8	35	4.2	0.6

Deposit	Cutoff 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)
MERTONDALE										
Mertons Reward	0.5	2.75	1.37	121	0.36	1.33	15	3.11	1.37	137
Mertondale 3-4	0.5	2.08	1.50	100	0.48	1.33	21	2.56	1.47	121
Tonto	0.5	2.67	1.18	101	0.18	1.30	8	2.85	1.18	109
Mertondale 5	0.5	0.81	1.83	48	0.22	1.71	12	1.03	1.80	60
*Eclipse	0.5				1.23	1.39	55	1.23	1.39	55
*Quicksilver	0.5				0.81	1.54	40	0.81	1.54	40
TOTAL		**8.30**	**1.39**	**370**	**3.29**	**1.43**	**151**	**11.59**	**1.40**	**521**
CARDINIA										
Bruno Lewis Link	0.5	1.09	1.30	45	0.72	1.55	36	1.81	1.40	81
Lewis	0.5	2.48	1.21	96	0.22	1.31	9	2.70	1.22	105
Kyte	0.5	0.51	1.28	21	0.02	1.60	1	0.53	1.30	22
Helens	0.5	0.99	1.53	48	0.29	1.39	13	1.27	1.50	61
Rangoon	0.5	0.41	1.37	18	0.19	1.18	7	0.60	1.31	25
TOTAL		**5.47**	**1.30**	**229**	**1.44**	**1.43**	**66**	**6.91**	**1.33**	**296**
RAESIDE										
Michelangelo	0.5	2.47	1.61	128	0.09	1.51	4	2.56	1.61	132
Leonardo	0.5	0.75	1.81	44	0.15	1.23	6	0.90	1.71	50
*Forgotten Four	0.5				0.21	2.12	14	0.21	2.12	14
*Krang	0.5				0.15	2.11	10	0.15	2.11	10
TOTAL		**3.22**	**1.66**	**172**	**0.60**	**1.81**	**35**	**3.82**	**1.68**	**206**
GRAND TOTAL		**17.00**	**1.41**	**771**	**5.33**	**1.47**	**252**	**22.32**	**1.43**	**1,023**

Mining Centre	Cutoff 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)
MERTONDALE	0.5	8.30	1.39	370	3.29	1.43	151	11.59	1.40	521
CARDINIA	0.5	5.47	1.30	229	1.44	1.43	66	6.91	1.33	296
RAESIDE	0.5	3.22	1.66	172	0.60	1.81	35	3.82	1.68	206
TOTAL		**17.00**	**1.41**	**771**	**5.33**	**1.47**	**252**	**22.32**	**1.43**	**1,023**

Material Type	Cutoff 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)
Oxide	0.5	2.65	1.36	116	1.82	1.47	86	4.47	1.40	202
Transitional	0.5	4.46	1.29	184	1.01	1.41	46	5.47	1.31	230
Fresh	0.5	9.88	1.48	471	2.50	1.50	120	12.38	1.49	591
TOTAL		**17.00**	**1.41**	**771**	**5.33**	**1.47**	**252**	**22.32**	**1.43**	**1,023**

NOTES:
All resources other than Eclipse, Quicksilver, Forgotten Four and Krang have been estimated by CM in 2017 and reported at 0.5g/t Au within Entech AUD2,200 pit shells.

** Mineral Resources estimated by McDonald Speijers in 2009, audited by Carras Mining Pty Ltd in 2017 and reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off within Entech AUD2,200 pit shells.*

Totals may not tally due to rounding

The Leonora Gold Project consists of three principle Mining Centres (Figure 1). The total Mineral Resource of **22.3Mt @ 1.43 g/t Au for 1.02 Moz Au** is distributed among the following Mining Centres:

- Mertondale: 11.6Mt @ 1.40 g/t Au for 521,000 oz Au,
- Cardinia: 6.91Mt @ 1.33 g/t Au for 296,000 oz Au, and
- Raeside: 3.82Mt @ 1.68 g/t Au for 206,000 oz Au.

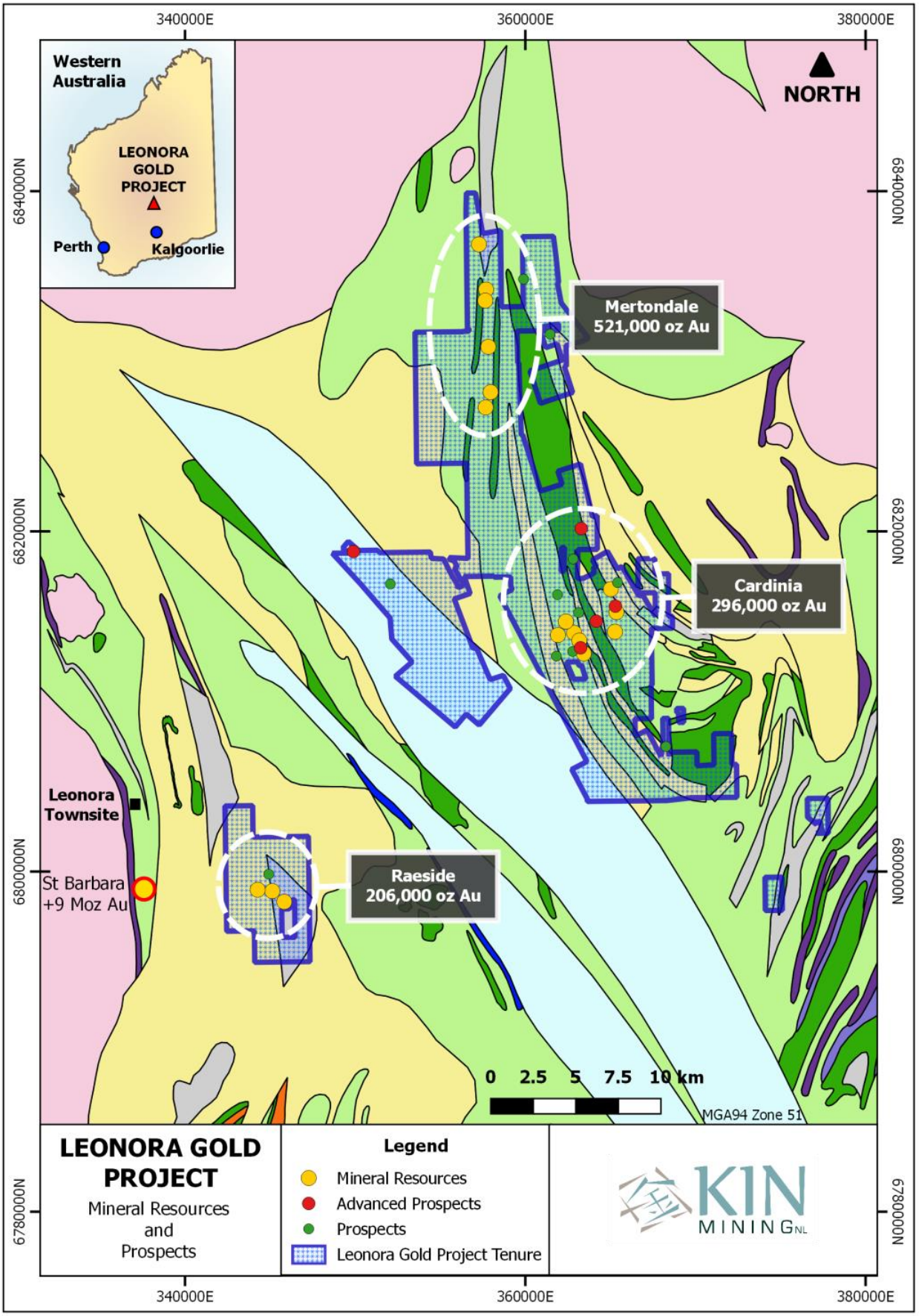

Figure 9 Location plan of the Mineral Resource areas, interpreted geology (GSWA) and tenement plan for the Leonora Gold Project

-ENDS-

For further information, please contact:

Don Harper
Managing Director
+61 8 9242 2227

Joe Graziano
Company Secretary
+61 8 9242 2227

About Kin Mining

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is an emerging gold development company with a significant tenement portfolio in the North-Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. Kin's priority is to complete a Feasibility Study for the LGP. Metallurgical, geotechnical, and environmental work has been completed to support the Definitive Feasibility Study, which will form the basis for a decision to mine.

Competent Persons Statements

The information contained in this report relating to exploration results relates to information compiled or reviewed by Paul Maher and Simon Buswell-Smith. Mr. Maher is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and Mr. Buswell-Smith is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscience, and both are employees of the company and fairly represent this information. Mr. Maher and Mr. Buswell-Smith have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

Mr. Maher and Mr. Buswell-Smith consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix A

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT
Leonora Gold Project
Mertons Reward, Lewis, Helens, Tonto and Raeside (Leonardo-Michelangelo)

SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	All sample data, subject of this report, is obtained from several Diamond drilling programs carried at the Leonora Gold Project (LGP) during 2017 for an advance of 1,661.35m (18 drill holes). Data was obtained exclusively from HQ3 (Ø 61-64mm) diamond core ('Diamond' or 'DD') drilling. All the exploration data was acquired from drilling programs conducted by Kin Mining NL. Diamond drill core (HQ3) samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, and then in quarters, using a powered diamond core saw blade centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Quarter core (and on occasion half core) samples were collected for analysis. Cut sample intervals varied from 0.3 to 1.11m, but were predominantly taken over 1m intervals, or at geological contacts, whichever was least. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and securely stored in KIN's yard in Leonora for future reference. All drilling, sample collection and sampling handling procedures were conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel to today's industry standards. QA/QC procedures were implemented during each drilling program to industry standards. Once received at the assay laboratory, diamond core was oven dried (105-110°C), crushed (-6mm and -2mm), pulverised (P85% -75µm) then riffle split to obtain a representative 50 gram sample catchweight for gold only analysis using Fire Assay fusion with AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	Diamond drilling was carried out by drilling contractor Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd ("Orbit Drilling") with a truck-mounted Hydco 1200H drill rig, using industry standard 'Q' wireline techniques, HQ3 (Ø 61-64mm). Drill core is retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in plastic core trays. At the end of each core run, the driller placed core blocks in the tray, marked with hole ID number and depth. Core orientation was obtained for each core run where possible, using electronic core orientation tools (e.g. Reflex EZ-ORI) and the 'bottom of core' marked accordingly. Drillhole deviation was measured at regular downhole intervals, typically at 10m from surface, thence every 30m to bottom of hole, using electronic multi-shot downhole survey tools (e.g. Reflex EZ-TRAC, Camteq Proshot), or in some instances a separate independent program of downhole deviation surveying was also carried out to validate previous surveys, utilizing an electronic continuous logging survey tool (AusLog A698 deviation tool).
Drill sample recovery	Core recovery was recorded at the end of each run by measuring total length of core retrieved against the downhole interval actually drilled. Diamond core recoveries were recorded in the database, and averaged >95%. Independent field reviews by Carras Mining during 2017 of the diamond drilling rig in operation and core integrity at the drill sites, demonstrated that diamond drill core recoveries were being maximised by the driller, and that core recoveries were consistently excellent even when difficult ground conditions were encountered. Generally core loss was minimal and confined to the weathered zones in the upper portions of the drill hole. No indication of sample bias is evident nor has it been established. That is, no relationship has been observed to exist between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	KIN's logging of diamond drill core was conducted at the Companies Leonora Yard and entered onto a portable computer, on a metre by metre basis and by sample intervals and/or geological contacts. Data recorded included lithology, alteration, structure, texture, mineralisation, sulphide content, weathering and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded in the drill logs. The entire length of all drillholes is logged in full from surface to end of hole.

Criteria	Commentary
	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, in addition, logging of diamond drilling included geotechnical data, RQD and core recoveries. At the end of each day KIN geological personnel retrieved the core trays from the drill site and transported them to KIN's yard in Leonora. Drill core was photographed in the field or at the Leonora yard, prior to cutting. All geological information collected was entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, and transferred to the database to be validated. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Drill core photographs are recorded, stored and available. The entire length of the drillholes has been logged from surface to 'end of hole'.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Diamond drill core samples (HQ3) collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half and quarters, using a powered diamond core saw blade centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.3 to 1.11m, but were predominantly taken over 1m intervals, or at geological contacts, whichever was least. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and stored in KIN's Leonora yard for future reference. All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel are to standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of the material being drilled. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice. Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation, and is an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Sample analysis was conducted by SGS Australia Pty Ltd.'s ("SGS") Kalgoorlie and Perth laboratories. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing when required (2-6mm), pulverising (P85% -75µm) and riffle split to obtain a 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish (SGS Lab Code FAA505). KIN regularly insert Certified Reference Material (CRM) standards in each sample batch at a ratio of at least 1:10. CRM standards assay results are within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. SGS also include blanks and CRM's as part of their internal QA/QC procedure for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are within acceptable limits. Fire Assay is considered to be a total extraction technique. No other analysis techniques have been used to determine gold assays. KIN's ongoing QA/QC monitoring program identified one particular very low grade CRM that on three occasions returned spurious results. Further analysis demonstrated that the standard was labeled incorrectly.
Verification of sampling *and assaying*	Significant drill intersections have been verified by KIN's company geologists during the course of the drilling programs. The diamond drilling conducted by KIN included some twinning of historical drillholes in several locations. There is no material difference observed between historical drilling information and the recent KIN drilling information. There is no material difference, of a negative nature, between historical drilling information and the KIN drilling information. KIN's diamond holes were principally drilled for metallurgical and geotechnical test work however the samples were also assayed for gold. Assay results for these holes also show good correlation with nearby historical drill results. There has been no adjustments or calibrations made to the assay data recorded in the database.

Criteria	Commentary
Location of data points	KIN's drill hole collars were located and recorded in the field by a contract surveyor using RTK-DGPS (with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ±50mm). Location data was collected and plotted in the GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system. Downhole surveying during KIN's drilling programs was predominantly carried out by the drilling contractor. KIN recognised that some of the downhole survey data appeared to be spurious, and commissioned an independent downhole surveying program by a survey contractor (BHGS, Perth) to check several drillholes at Helens, Lewis, Raeside, Mertondale and Tonto. The check survey found occasional erroneous results with the initial surveys however the divergence of the drill hole trace was within acceptable limits. KIN's data includes one digital terrain model (DTM) of the topography constructed from drill hole collar data, and a second (DTM) from a recent aerial orthophotogrammetry survey. The two DTM surfaces correlate sufficiently close and within acceptable limits for horizontal and vertical control.
Data spacing and distribution	Drill hole spacing patterns vary considerably throughout the Project area, and is deposit specific, depending on the nature and style of target being tested. The diamond holes were primarily drilled for metallurgical and geotechnical test work however the core was also assayed for gold. Drill hole and sample interval spacing, when combined with the existing database, is sufficient to establish an acceptable degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for mineral resource estimations and classifications applied. There is a large volume of drill data including historic Diamond, Reverse Circulation and Aircore drilling, the current programs were designed to complement the existing database and determine metallurgical and geotechnical parameters for engineering and design purposes.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The Mertondale deposits (Mertons Reward, Mertondale 2 and Tonto) are positioned within the north trending Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ), located within the Mertondale greenstone sequence, which is orientated in a NNE to Northerly direction. The stratigraphy and mineralisation generally dips sub-vertically to steeply dipping to the east or west. The drilling programs were conducted to determine metallurgical and geotechnical parameters and where possible intersect mineralisation as close to orthogonal to dip as practical. The holes in both locations were drilled to determine pit parameters, geotechnical data and to collect samples for metallurgical parameters. The core was also assayed for gold. Geological interpretation of the deposits is largely based on historical drill data together with information retrieved from historic mapping and mine plans of the old workings, and thus there is a high level of confidence in the interpretation. At Mertons Reward gold mineralisation is associated with the intrusive porphyry contact. The lithological contact can be used as a mineralisation guide or 'marker' horizon. At Tonto the steeply dipping high grade lode is more than likely structurally controlled and appears to potentially have a shallow southerly plunge. The holes were inclined at -60° and drilled orthogonal to the interpreted strike of the target zone (i.e. towards 115° or 270°). The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in the data thus far. At Raeside the sheared greenstone sequence displays a NNW to NW trend. The drilling and sampling programs were carried out to obtain an unbiased location of drill sample data, and where possible orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. Mineralisation is structurally controlled in moderately dipping shear zones within the broader Raeside Shear Zone, The majority of the gold mineralisation is confined to shear bound quartz lodes/veining within a narrow carbonaceous shale that dips (-40^{o} to -60^{o}) to the east. The vast majority of historical drilling is orientated -60°/280° (local grid west). KIN's Diamond drilling was conducted principally for geotechnical and metallurgical purposes. Drill holes were orientated at -60° towards varying azimuths including 225^{o}, 045^{o}, 200^{o} and 025^{o}. At Cardinia (Lewis and Helens) the greenstone sequence displays a NNW to NW trend. The drilling and sampling programs were carried out to obtain an unbiased location of drill sample data, generally orthogonal to the target zone. Mineralisation is structurally controlled in sub-vertical shear zones within the broader Cardinia area, with a supergene component in the oxidised profile. The vast majority of historical drilling is predominantly orientated at -60°/270° (west), -60°/245° or vertical for Grade Control drillholes (at Bruno-Lewis), and generally orthogonal to the strike of

Criteria	Commentary
	mineralisation. KIN's drilling, at Lewis, was orientated in several directions -60°/090°, -60°/060° and -60°/270° at Helens holes were orientated -60°/065°,-60°/245°,-60°/235 and -60°/080. Diamond drilling was conducted principally for geotechnical and metallurgical purposes. Holes were also assayed for gold.
Sample security	KIN's diamond drill samples/core trays were collected daily from the drill rig site. The core was photographed, orientated, marked for sampling, cut and logged at KIN's secure yard in Leonora. The processed (cut, bagged and numbered) samples were transported to Perth (via Toll-ipec) or Kalgoorlie (via SGS). There was no perceived opportunity for the samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site, to delivery to the laboratory. At the SGS laboratory samples were stored in their secure compound, and made ready for processing. 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's sample security protocols are of industry acceptable standards.
Audits or reviews	During 2017, Carras Mining (an independent consultancy) reviewed and carried out an audit on the field operations and the database. Drilling and sampling methodologies observed during the site visits are to today's industry standard. Recent (2017) diamond drilling by KIN includes some twinning of historical drillholes within the Mertondale, Cardinia and Raeside Project areas. KIN's diamond holes were drilled for metallurgical and geotechnical test work. Assay results for these holes also show good correlation with nearby historical results. Drilling, sampling methodologies and assay techniques used in the drill programs are considered to be appropriate and to today's mineral exploration industry standards.

SECTION 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Mertondale Project area includes granted mining tenements M37/1284 and M37/81 (Mertons Reward) and M37/233 and M37/231 (Tonto), centred some 35-40km NNE of Leonora. The following royalty and compensation payments may be applicable to the areas within the Mertondale Project that comprise the deposits/results being reported on: 1. Aurora Gold (WA) Pty Ltd (subsidiary company of Harmony Gold Mining Company Ltd in respect of M37/82, M37/231, M37/232 and M37/233 - $0.25 production royalty per dry tonne of ore mined and processed. 2. Aurora Gold (WA) Pty Ltd in respect of M37/81 and M37/82 - $1.00 production royalty per dry tonne of ore mined and processed. 3. Technomin Australia Pty Ltd in respect of M37/82, M37/231, M37/232 and M37/233 - $0.75 production royalty per dry tonne of ore mined and milled, and 4. Higherealm Pty Ltd (Mertondale Pastoral Leaseholder) in respect of M37/81, M37/82, M37/231, M37/232 and M37/233 - $10,000 per annum, indexed to CPI, for the year(s) when extraction activities are being carried out. The Raeside Project area includes granted mining tenement M37/1298, centered some 10km ESE of Leonora. The following royalty payment may be applicable to the areas within the Raeside Project that comprise the deposit being reported on: 1. Messer's Blitterswyk, Halloran & Prugnoli, in respect of dead mineral tenements M37/256, M37/369, M37/377, M37/379, P37/4046 and MLA37/563, which are partly or wholly overlain by M37/1298 - $1.00 per tonne of ore mined and milled for the extraction of gold or other saleable mineral. The Bruno Lewis Link, Lewis and Kyte areas includes granted mining tenements M37/86, M37/227, M37/277, M37/300, M37/428 and M37/646, centered some 35-40km NE of Leonora. 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

Criteria	Commentary
	excess of 10,000 ounces. The Cardinia Project's Helens and Rangoon deposits include granted mining tenements M37/316 and M37/317, centered some 35-40km NE of Leonora. There are no royalty agreements applicable to these Cardinia tenements. The tenements are all held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN. The tenements are managed, explored and maintained by KIN, and constitute a portion of KIN's Leonora Gold Project (LGP), which is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the North Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the resource areas, and there are no current impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<u>Mertondale</u> Gold was initially discovered in the Mertondale area in 1899 by Mr. Fred Merton. The Mertons Reward (MR) underground gold mine (M37/1284) was the direct result of his discovery. The main mining phase at MR was carried out from 1899 to 1911. Historic underground production records to 1942 totalled 88,890t @ 21.0g/t Au (60,520oz) which represents the only recorded mining conducted at Mertons Reward. Between 1981-1984 Telluride Mining NL, Nickel Ore NL, International Nickel (Aust) Ltd and Petroleum Securities Mining Co Pty Ltd conducted exploration programs in the Mertondale area. Hunter Resources Ltd began actively exploring the region 1984-1989, Hunter submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) to mine in 1986 and established a JV with Harbour Lights to treat ore from the Mertondale 2 (M37/1284) and Mertondale 3 pits (M37/82). Between 1986 and 1993 the adjoining Mertondale 4 pit (M37/82 and 81) was mined. Harbour Lights acquired the project in 1989 from Hunter. Ashton Gold eventually gained control of Harbour Lights. Large scale mining in the region was completed in 1993 with the mining of the Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3-4 pits (M37/81 and M37/82). In 1993 Ashton's interest was transferred to Aurora Gold who established a JV with MPI followed by Sons of Gwalia who entered into a JV with Aurora. Historic gold production from the Mertondale Mining Centre. **Mertondale** Mertondale 5 Pit — 1991 — HLJV — 385,537 — 2.60 — 32,290 Mertondale 3-4 Pit — 1986 – 1993 — Hunter/HLJV — 1,300,000 — 4.29 — 179,300 Mertondale 2 Pit — 1986 – 1993 — Hunter/HLJV — 20,000 — 3.50 — 2,250 Mertondale 2 Pit — Feb – Jul 2010 — NAV — 14,000 — 1.03 — 460 **Mertondale Pits Sub-Total** — **1,719,537** — **3.87** — **214,300** Merton's Reward UG — 1899 – 1942 — Various — 88,891 — 21.00 — 60,524 **Mertondale Total** — **1,808,428** — **4.73** — **274,724** Sons of Gwalia (SOG) eventually obtained control of the project in 1997 but conducted limited exploration drilling. In 2004 Navigator Mining Pty Ltd (Navigator) acquired the entire existing tenement holding from the SOG administrator. Navigator conducted the majority of recent exploration drilling in the Mertondale area. KIN acquired the project from Navigator's administrator in late 2014. Historic production from the Mertondale Mining Centre totals 274,724 oz of gold. In 2009, Navigator commissioned MacDonald Speijers (MS) to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Mertondale deposits. MS reported a JORC 2004 compliant Indicated Mineral Resource estimate, at a low cutoff grade of 0.7g/t Au, totaling 5.59Mt @ 2.2 g/t Au (395,000oz). The resource estimate included several other Mertondale deposits. <u>Raeside</u> Gold was first discovered in the Leonora district about 1896 and it is likely that the first prospecting activity in and around the Raeside Project area would have occurred at about that time. Initial production from Raeside was a small underground operation in the early 1970's when 60t @ 6.0 g/t Au was produced. In 1989, Triton Resources Limited (Triton) entered into an arrangement with local prospectors

Criteria	Commentary
	(Halloran and Prugnoli) to acquire some tenements in what is known as the Forgotten Four area. The Triton Raeside Joint Venture mined the Forgotten Four (1990-1992) to approximately 45m depth. Production statistics include: 1990: Mined and processed 6,280t @ 5.18 g/t Au (959oz) at the Tower Hill plant in Leonora with 91.7% recovery. 1992: Mined and processed 40,537t @ 4.14 g/t Au (4,993oz) at the Harbour Lights plant in Leonora with 92.57% recovery. Finally a 2,822t parcel of ore (4.47 g/t Au) (389oz) was sold to Harbour Lights. In late 1992 remnant ore from low grade stockpiles totaling 6,200t @ 1.0 g/t Au (199oz) was processed. Thus total production from the nearby Forgotten Four open cut yielded 55,839t @ 3.92 g/t Au (7,030oz) with an estimated recovery of approximately 92%. None of the reported production figures have been confirmed from official Mines Department records. The larger Raeside Project originated in 1992, when Triton (70%) formed a joint venture with Sabre Resources N.L. (Sabre) (20%) and Copperwell Pty Ltd (Copperwell), a subsidiary of Cityview Energy Corporation (10%). The three companies amalgamated their tenement holdings in the area and the joint venture applied for additional tenements. Until sometime in 1994 the project was managed on behalf of the joint venture by Westchester Pty Ltd. Incomplete drilling records indicate that Westchester had been involved to some extent in managing exploration in the area for Triton prior to 1992. After mid-1994 Triton appears to have taken over as project manager. Before 1995, drilling programs were apparently dominated by first-pass Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling, with local reverse circulation (RC) rotary or percussion drilling to follow up in places where mineralisation was detected. Due to RAB drilling difficulties (clays and water) Air Core (AC) drilling was subsequently adopted as the first-pass preferred drill method. Triton's drilling programs were suspended in June 1995 while a major review of results was undertaken and a pre-feasibility study was conducted. Drilling resumed in about April 1995. Another economic evaluation of the project was undertaken by Triton in 1998-1999 which indicated that a stand-alone operation was not possible, but that the project could be viable as a supplementary feed source for an existing, nearby process plant. SOG farmed into the project in January 2000 and subsequently acquired full ownership. They carried out limited amounts of predominantly RC drilling, aimed mainly at confirming previous results from the Michelangelo deposit. Navigator Resources Ltd (Navigator) acquired the Raeside project from SOG in September 2004. Subsequent work by Navigator has focused mainly on other projects in the Leonora district, with only very small amounts of additional drilling having been completed in the Raeside area. In 2009, Navigator commissioned MacDonald Speijers (MS) to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Raeside deposits. MS reported a JORC 2004 compliant Indicated Mineral Resource estimate, at a low cutoff grade of 0.7g/t Au, totaling 1.57Mt @ 2.6 g/t Au (134,000oz). The resource estimate included the Krang and Forgotten Four deposits. <u>Bruno, Lewis and Kyte</u> There is limited exploration data available prior to 1985, where it is believed that exploration was more focused on base metals, and not gold. Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the gold exploration data since 1985 and prior to 2014 include: Thames Mining NL ("Thames") 1985; 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") 1999, and Navigator Resources Ltd ("Navigator") 2004-2014. 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). In 2009, Navigator commissioned Runge Limited ("Runge") to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Cardinia deposits (Kyte, Lewis and Bruno). Runge reported a JORC 2004 compliant Mineral Resource estimate, at a low cutoff grade of 0.7g/t Au, totaling 3.398Mt @ 1.2 g/t Au (139,400 oz Au), comprising total Indicated Resources of 1.441 Mt @ 1.2 g/t Au (54,800oz) and

Criteria	Commentary
	total Inferred Resources of 1.957Mt @ 1.3 g/t Au (84,600oz). Helens and Rangoon There is limited exploration data available prior to 1986, where exploration for nickel was carried out in the late 1960s and for base metals in the 1970s. During 1980-1985, Townson Holdings Pty Ltd ("Townson") mined a small open pit over some old workings at the Rangoon prospect. Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the gold exploration data since 1986 and prior to 2014 include: Mt Eden Gold Mines (Aust) NL (also Tarmoola Aust Pty Ltd "MEGM") 1986-2003; Pacmin Mining Corporation Ltd ("Pacmin") 1998-2001; Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") 2001-2004, and Navigator Resources Ltd ("Navigator") 2004-2014. In 2009, Navigator commissioned Runge Limited ("Runge") to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Helens and Rangoon deposits. Runge reported a JORC 2004 compliant Mineral Resource estimate, at a low cut-off grade of 0.7g/t Au, totaling 1.267Mt @ 1.3 g/t au (53,900 oz Au), comprising total Indicated Resources of 0.904Mt @ 1.4 g/t Au and total Inferred Resources of 0.363Mt @ 1.2 g/t Au.
Geology	Mertondale The Mertondale Project area is located 35-45km NNE of Leonora in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archaean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. In broad terms the general stratigraphy consists of a central felsic volcanic sequence bounded by tholeiitic basalt, dolerite, and carbonaceous shale ± felsic porphyry sequences. The recognised deposits and all the known mineralisation are located within the north trending Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ). Two distinct north trending mineralised zones are recognized within the MSZ. The western zone includes Quicksilver, Tonto, Eclipse and Mertondale 5, while the eastern zone includes the Merton's Reward, Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3-4 deposits. Within the Mertondale Project area, most of the known mineralisation is hosted in sheared mafics, with local porphyry bodies and sediment units. Some of the sediment units are graphitic, notably in the western mineralised zone. Eastern Mineralised Zone In the Mertons Reward - Mertondale 2 area, two distinct types of high grade lodes were historically recognized: • Shear Lodes : Steeply dipping structures containing abundant quartz-carbonate veinlets accompanied by finely disseminated pyrite-arsenopyrite, and • Intershear Lodes : Narrow, flat to moderately dipping auriferous quartz veins up to about 40cm thick, enveloped in carbonate-altered zones up to +10m thick, which contain pyrite and arsenopyrite and lower grades of Au. These are usually truncated to the east and west by the steep dipping shear lodes. Geological interpretation of Mertons Reward is largely based on historic mapping and mine plans of the historic workings, and thus there is a high level of confidence in the interpretation. At Mertondale 2 gold mineralisation is associated with the intrusive porphyry contact, where the contact can be used as a mineralisation guide or 'marker' horizon. Western Mineralised Zone The western mineralised zone typically comprises dark mafic mylonites, sedimentary units including carbonaceous shales, mafic intrusives and mafic-intermediate and felsic volcanics. Felsic porphyry intrusives occur irregularly within the shear zone. The black sulphide-rich mafic mylonite typically contains anomalous gold values up to 0.5 g/t Au in the resource areas. Lithologies at Tonto are black mafic mylonite, a black shale, shale, quartz-dolerite, basalt, basaltic andersite and felsic volcanics. The steeply dipping high grade lode at Tonto is more than likely structurally controlled and appears to potentially have a shallow southerly plunge. Visually the grade still remains very difficult to pick with no obvious association with sulphide content, quartz

Criteria	Commentary
	veining or alteration of either graphite or sericite. The footwall consists of massive quartz dolerite. This dolerite has a noticeable bleached or carbonated halo along its immediate contact with the mylonite but grades into a strongly chloritic massive barren quartz dolerite. <u>Raeside</u> The Raeside Project area is located 10km ESE of Leonora in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archaean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The regional geology comprises a sequence of Archaean greenstones. The area is underlain by very poorly exposed rocks units. The gold deposits at Raeside occur within or close to the margins of a large NW (320^{o}) trendy body of dolerite within a sequence of sediments and volcanoclastic rocks near the southern margin of porphyry intrusive. Most of the gold recovered from mining the nearby Forgotten Four mine was from shear bound quartz vein stockworks or sheeted veins and/or quartz carbonate veins within a narrow carbonaceous shale (dipping 40^{o}-60^{o} East) lying within a granophyric quartz dolerite and carbonate/sericite/sulphide altered wall rocks. Gold mineralisation at Michelangelo is hosted by a uniform metamorphosed medium grained dolerite. The deposit occurs on or above the basal sheared contact of the quartz dolerite. Four or five extensive quartz vein structures dip at 30°-40° to the northeast, extending over a strike length of 575m with a total stratigraphic thickness of approximately 90m. The position of the footwall has been roughly delineated however no other convincing geological boundaries are defined. Gold mineralisation at Leonardo occurs mainly in a partly carbonaceous-graphitic shale (coded as generic metasediment) close to/adjacent to but above the quartz mafic contact. The mineralisation dips 35°-50° to the east however this ore body exhibits significant differences to the other deposits. Initially the mineralisation at Leonardo is hosted in sedimentary rocks above the quartz diorite. Secondly the mineralisation is associated with a zone of strong bleaching, sericitisation and silicification, often up to +20m wide. The strike length of the steeply plunging north main shoot is approximately 60m. Thirdly the gold mineralisation occurs within a relatively linear shear zone that is traceable over 2km of strike; the shear also contains significant mineralisation in at least three other locations along strike. <u>Bruno, Lewis and Kyte</u> The Project area is located 35-40km NE of Leonora in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archaean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned within the Mertondale Shear Zone (MZN) a splay limb of the Kilkenny lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastics and sediment sequences in the west and Archaean mafic volcanics in the east. Proterozoic dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the sheared mafic/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence. Locally within the Cardinia Project area, the stratigraphy consists of intermediate, mafic and felsic volcanic and intrusive lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments, which strike NNW with a sub-vertical attitude. Structural foliation of the stratigraphy dips moderately to the east. At Bruno Lewis Link, Lewis and Kyte, primary gold mineralisation is typically characterised by finely disseminated sulphides (pyrite), and spatially associated with increased shearing and lithological contacts between mafic and felsic lithologies. Secondary gold mineralisation occurs as supergene enrichment within the regolith, and characterized by iron oxides, after sulphides, in the bleached, carbonated felsic units near the footwall dolerite/felsic contact. The central Lewis area is dominated by sub-vertical, NW trending, highly altered, strongly weathered mafics and intercalated beds of carbonated felsic rocks and minor sediments (including shales). Mineralisation at Kyte is hosted within weathered, sheared and altered mafics, and is typified in the weathered zone, by iron-rich alteration, after sulphides. <u>Helens and Rangoon</u>

Criteria	Commentary
	The Helens and Rangoon deposits are located east of Bruno Lewis and approximately 38km NE of Leonora in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archaean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned on the eastern side of the Mertondale Shear Zone (MZN) a splay limb of the Kilkenny lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastics and sediment sequences in the west and Archaean mafic volcanics in the east. Proterozoic dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the sheared mafic/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence. Locally within the Cardinia Project area, the stratigraphy consists of intermediate, mafic and felsic volcanic and intrusive lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments, which strike NNW with a sub-vertical attitude. At Helens and Rangoon, the stratigraphy comprises a sequence of intermediate-mafic and felsic volcanic lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments, intruded in places by narrow felsic porphyry dykes. Carbonaceous shales often mark the mafic/felsic contact. These lithologies are located on the western limb of the regionally faulted south plunging Benalla Anticline. Primary mineralised zones at the Helens and Rangoon areas are north-south trending with a sub-vertical attitude. Mineralisation is hosted predominantly in mafic rock units, adjacent to the felsic volcanic/sediment contacts, where it is associated with increased shearing, intense alteration and disseminated sulphides. Minor supergene enrichment occurs within the mineralised shears within the regolith profile.
Drill hole Information	All hole depths refer to down hole depth in metres. All hole collars are surveyed and MGA94 Zone51 DGPS positioned. Elevation (R.L.) is recorded as part of the surveyed collar pick up. Drill holes are measured from the collar of the hole to the bottom of the hole.
Data Aggregation methods	When exploration results have been reported for the resource areas, the intercepts are generally reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by geology or lower cut-off grades, without any high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high grade results, these results were included in the reports. KIN have reported diamond drilling intersections with low cut off grades of greater than or equal to 0.5 g/t Au with no more than 2m of internal dilution. There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.
Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The orientation, true width and geometry of the mineralised zones have been determined by interpretation of historical drilling and verified by KIN's drilling. All diamond drill holes are inclined at -60° at various orientations, which are regarded as the optimum orientation to intersect the target zone, the diamond drill holes were drilled for the collection of geotechnical and metallurgical data. As a matter of course the core was also assayed for gold. Since the mineralisation is steeply dipping, drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths, and not true widths. Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describes the attitude of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	Relevant diagrams of the drill tested areas are included in the main body of the report.
Balanced Reporting	Public reporting of exploration results by KIN are considered balanced and include representative widths of both low and high grade assay results.
Other Substantive exploration data	There is no other new substantive data acquired for the resource areas being reported on. All meaningful and material information is or has been previously reported.
Further work	The potential to increase the existing resources is viewed as probable. Further work does not guarantee that an upgrade in the resources would be achieved, however KIN intend to drill more holes at Mertondale 3-4, Mertons Reward, Mertondale 2, Tonto, Helens, Lewis and Raeside with the intention of increasing the LGP resources and also converting the existing Inferred portions of the resources to the Indicated category.