KIN MINING NL
ASX Code: KIN

10th December 2018

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Shares on Issue
439,882,337

Unlisted Options

37,235,750

Lewis Results Highlight Potential

- **Discovery of low sulphidation epithermal gold system – broad intervals of Potassic altered basalt:**
  - 19.9m @ 1.84 g/t Au from 17.4m (BL18DD016)
  - 32.4m @ 1.16 g/t Au from 39.6m (BL18DD018)
  - 37.2m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 51.4m (BL18DD019)
- **Evidence of VMS mineralisation in the same system – gold-rich, massive and banded sulphides in felsic volcaniclastic sediments:**
  - 4.8m @ 17.6 g/t Au from 48.6m (multi-element assays pending) (BL18DD013)
  - 0.5m @ 127.8 g/t Au, 115.0 g/t Ag, >10.0% S and 76.0 g/t Te from 50.3m (BL18DD014)
  - 0.7m @ 6.6 g/t Au, 36.5 g/t Ag, 8.0% S and 7.0 g/t Te from 96.0m (BL18DD018)
- **Results demonstrate pathway for:**
  - **Upgraded Mineral Resource estimate at Lewis**
  - **Simplified and expanded Lewis pit**
  - **Incorporation into the Cardinia process plant design**
- **Highlights the potential for gold deposits associated with Mafic and Felsic volcanic rocks over 25km of strike length at Leonora Gold Project.**
- **Phase 2 diamond drilling program commencing this week.**

Kin Mining NL (ASX:KIN) is pleased to provide assay results from recent diamond drilling at the Lewis Prospect, part of the Cardinia Mining Centre at the Leonora Gold Project (LGP). See Figure 1.

Phase 1 of the diamond drilling at Lewis was completed in mid-September 2018. Diamond cores from the seven hole program were submitted for gold assay and subsequent multi-element assay after recognition of both epithermal gold and gold-rich VMS textures and mineralisation styles in the geological logging of the cores.

Exploration drilling was aimed at replicating previous RC drilling intersections and confirming the style of mineralisation encountered at Lewis in fresh rock. Previous RC drilling had encountered gold over significant intersections (>30 metres) of generally lower grade mineralisation (0.5 g/t to 1.5 g/t Au) and occasional bonanza assays (>30 g/t Au) over 1 metre associated with an extensive Mafic–Felsic rock contact.

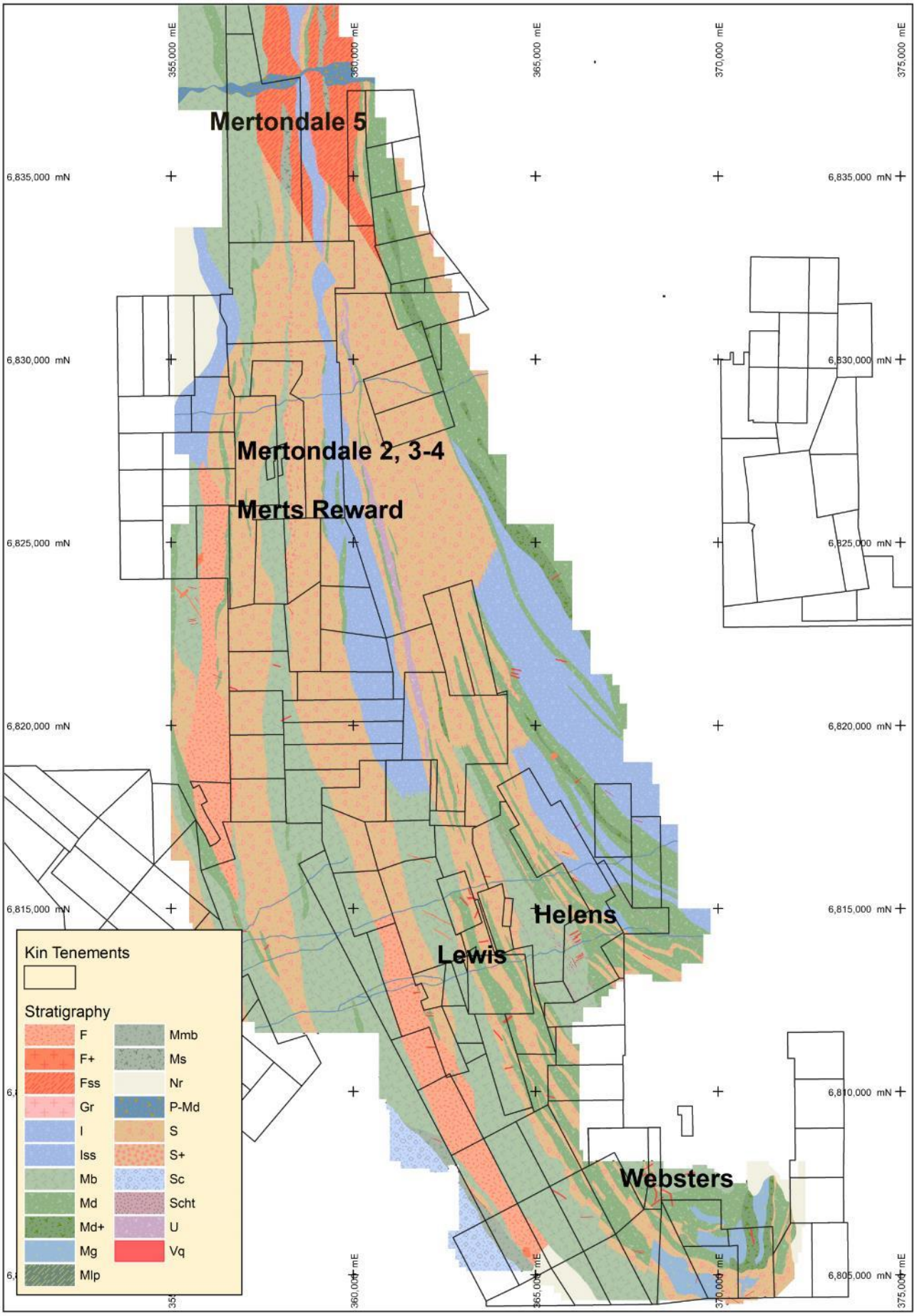

Figure 1: Plan view of the Leonora Gold Project

Results

Seven diamond drill holes (BL18DD013 to BL18DD019) were drilled into the Lewis resource area. See Figure 2 for drill hole collar locations.

The results from this drilling have now been returned for gold assays and certain intervals of core have been analysed for a suite of elements including silver, arsenic, cobalt, copper, sulphur, potassium, molybdenum, lead, antimony, tellurium, tungsten and zinc.

All holes intersected significant gold intervals associated with sulphide mineralisation, in a variety of geological styles.

Assay results are summarised in Table 1. Drill hole details are listed in Table 2.

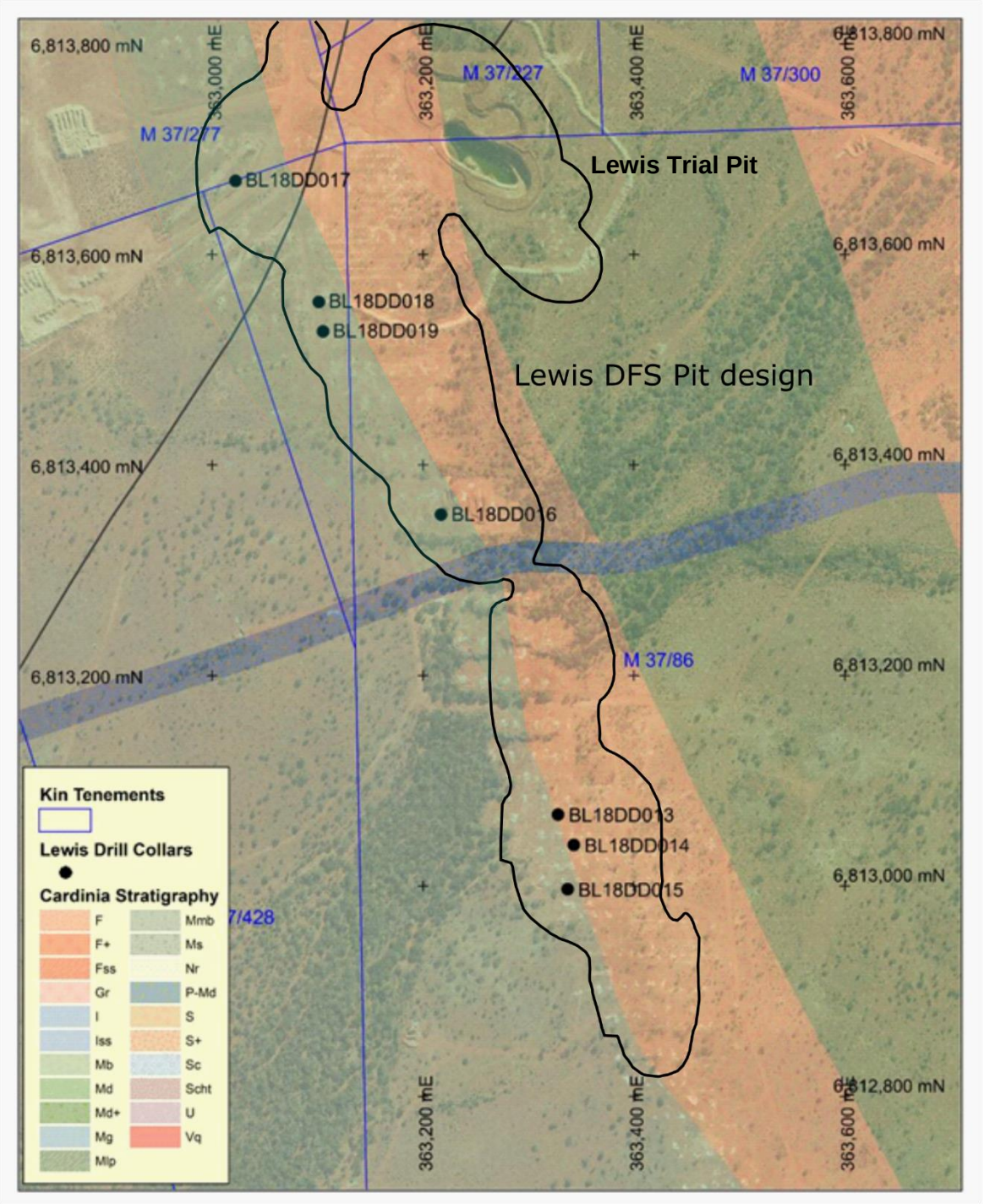

Figure 2. Drill hole location of the seven diamond drill holes at Lewis.

Several styles of mineralisation were encountered, usually associated with varying amounts of sulphide (generally pyrite) with attendant precious and base metals anomalism. In addition, distinctive textures and alteration indicate a near surface mineralising environment consistent with sub-marine VMS and/or epithermal gold mineralising environments. Multi-element assaying has been completed on a portion of the gold mineralised sections only. The remaining multi-element suite of assays are currently being processed.

Project	Hole ID	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade				
						Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu g/t	S%	Te g/t
Lewis	BL18DD013	80.8	14.0	21.5	7.4	0.95				
			48.6	53.4	**4.8**	**17.6**				
	BL18DD014	81.7	30.8	40.8	**10.0**	**2.34**	**27.2**	**166**	**1.08**	**-**
			50.3	50.8	**0.5**	**127.8**	**115**	**1269**	**>10.0**	**76**
			57.7	60.1	2.4	7.89				
	BL18DD015	132.7	6.7	13.7	**7.0**	**4.02**				
			19.7	27.9	8.2	2.22				
	BL18DD016	114.8	17.4	37.3	**19.9**	**1.84**				
	BL18DD017	258.7	38.4	44.4	6.0	1.56				
			76.9	79.4	2.5	1.0	3.66	151	1.58	5.9
			211.4	211.9	0.5	5.09				
	BL18DD018	111.6 includes and includes and	39.6	72.0	**32.4**	**1.16**				
			43.5	59	14.5	0.94	2.69	1115	1.00	-
			84.4	98.5	**14.2**	**1.17**				
			93.1	98.5	5.4	1.83	8.75	1161	2.49	-
			96.0	96.7	**0.7**	**6.60**	**37.5**	**1980**	**8.10**	**7**
	BL18DD019	180.7	51.4	88.6	**37.2**	**1.04**				
			112.0	113.2	1.2	1.06				

Table 1. Assay results (gold plus selected areas with multi-elements) for Diamond Cores at Lewis

Interpretation

Detailed logging, along with multi-element results has identified features of a number of mineralising styles present at the Lewis deposit. Previously the Lewis deposit was interpreted to be supergene gold in the oxide and transition zones above a poorly defined primary source of mineralisation. Previous drilling was almost exclusively Reverse Circulation (RC) and aircore with limited drilling into the underlying fresh rock zone below 60 metres.

Detailed logging of the Lewis core has identified mineralisation styles commonly associated with Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits, low sulphidation epithermal Au deposits and, as expected, greenstone hosted orogenic gold deposits.

The multi-element assemblage that has been assayed to date associated with the gold mineralisation and alteration zonation consists of Ag (up to 115 g/t and greater than 1:2 Au:Ag ratio), Cu (up to 0.6%), Te (up to 76 g/t), with minor As, Mo, Sn, W and Zn.

1. Au-rich VMS style

The diamond drilling program identified short intersections of massive sulphide, banded sulphide with rare nodular sulphides associated with volcanoclastic and sedimentary rocks. The

mineralisation exhibited Au-rich VMS style textures (Figure 4, 5 and 6) with a strong association with Silver (Ag) and Telurium (Te). This style of mineralisation is found in close association with the Mafic–Felsic Contact that is traceable over a significant strike lengths at Lewis. The proximity of Au-rich VMS mineralisation to the Mafic–Felsic contact is illustrated in Figure 3.

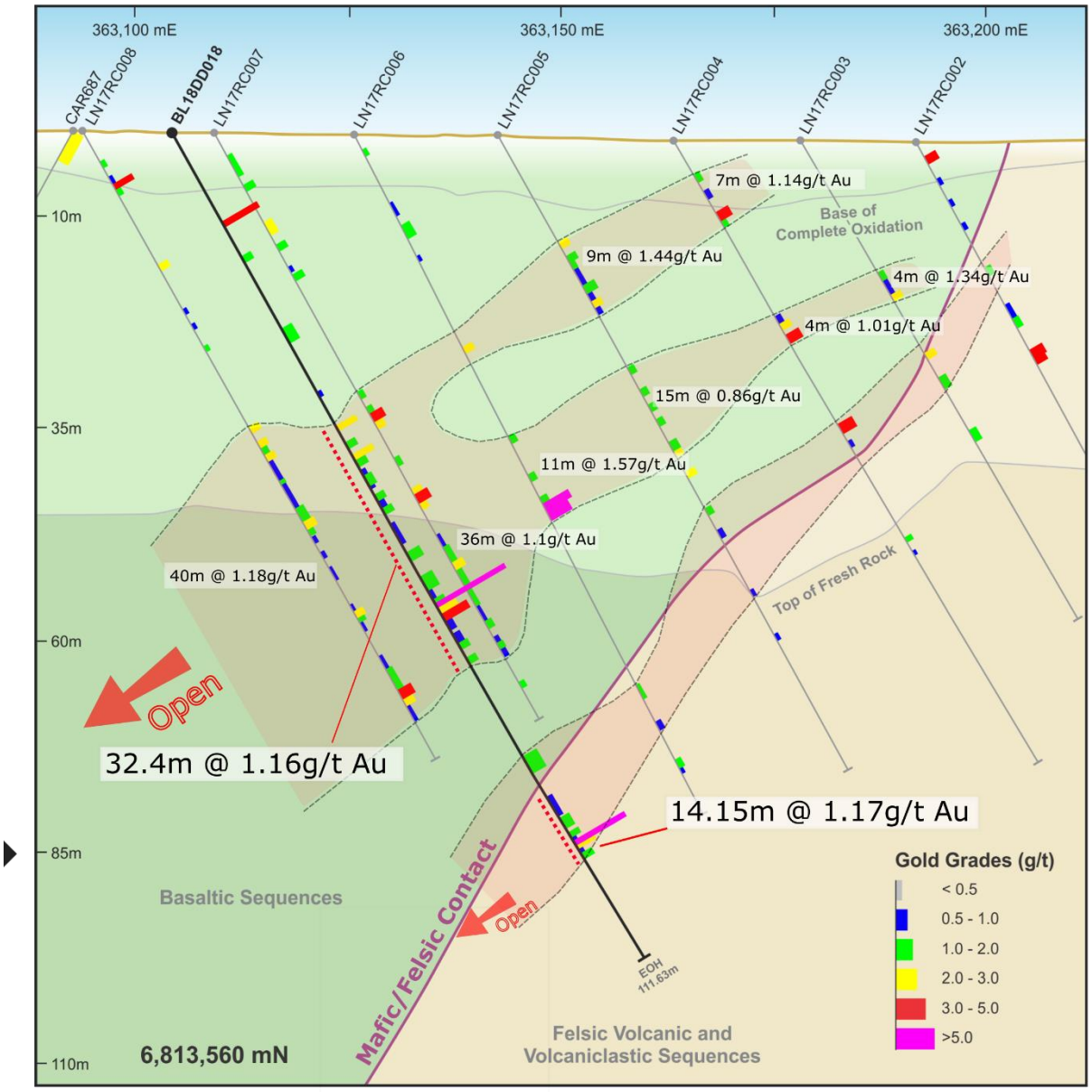

Figure 3. Cross section 6,813,560mN, illustrating location of gold-rich sulphides in volcaniclastic rocks associated with the Mafic–Felsic contact. Core photos, Figure 4 and Figure 5 are contained within the broader 14.15m @ 1.17g/t Au intersection. See below.

Figure 4. BL18DD018 from 96 metres. Gold rich massive sulphide grading 6.6 g/t Au, 36.5 g/t Ag, 0.2% Cu, 7.0 g/t Te and anomalous As, Bi, Pb, Sb and Zn.

Figure 5. BL18DD018 from 97 metres. Siliceous sediment with banded sulphide and pyrite nodules. Grading 2.2 g/t Au, 3.2 g/t Ag, 0.2% Cu and anomalous As, Bi, Ni, Pb and W.

Figure 6. BL18DD014 from 38.8 metres. Altered sediment with fine sulphide grading 11.0 g/t Au, 6.1 g/t Ag with anomalous Mo, Sb and Zn.

2. Epithermal Au style

In contrast to the Au-rich VMS style, broad zones of lower grade (0.5 g/t to 1.5 g/t) gold mineralisation was encountered in basaltic rocks above the Mafic–Felsic contact. The vein textures and alteration mineral assemblage of this style of mineralisation is consistent with hot fluids boiling at low pressures in an epithermal mineralising environment (Figures 7, 8 and 9).

Figure 7. BL18DD017 from 76.5 metres. Low sulphidation epithermal boiling zone textures with internal metal veining.

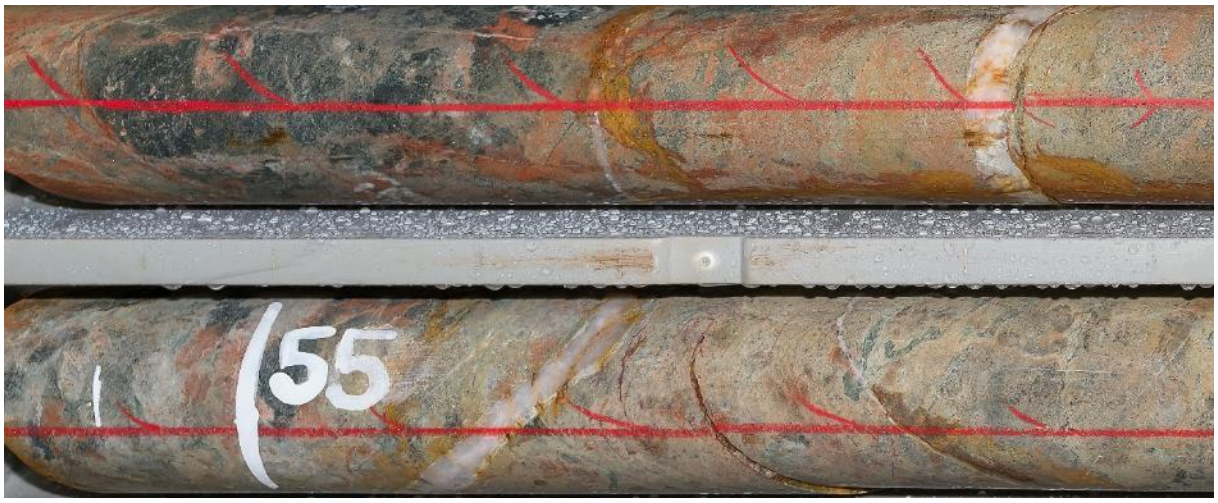

Figure 8. BL18DD018 from 54.6 metres. Potassic altered basalt with disseminated sulphide. Grading 0.7 g/t Au, 6.3 g/t Ag, 0.6% Cu, 0.1% Zn and anomalous Ce, La, Mo, and Pb.

Figure 9. BL18DD018 from 57.4 metres. Broad zone of strong Potassium Feldspar (Orthoclase) alteration with quartz-carbonate veining and disseminated sulphide. Grading 1.4 g/t Au, 3.2 g/t Ag, 0.09% Cu.

Implications

1. Mineralising system

The recognition of overlapping Au-rich VMS and epithermal Au mineralisation at Lewis raises a number of potential opportunities for the Company and the LGP.

The Cardinia and Mertondale areas have previously been recognised as exhibiting a different mineralising style from the Orogenic Lode style mineralisation which is typical in the Leonora region. VMS affinities have previously been noted by Sons of Gwalia, Navigator Resources and Kin (2012) however little multi-element assaying or investigation of the distribution of elements other than gold has previously been undertaken.

VMS and epithermal mineralisation features appear to be widespread over a distance of 25km, from Mertondale 5 and Tonto in the north to Cardinia in the south. Mineralisation also appears to be strongly associated with bi-modal (alternating Felsic and Mafic) volcanism across the project area. In particular, at the contact between Felsic and Mafic rocks where volcaniclastic rocks and sediments develop. Also present within the Cardinia and Mertondale region, Orogenic lode style mineralisation is found in the north at Merts Reward, Mertondale 3-4 and in the south at Websters (Quartz hosted vein array system). This variety of mineralisation types indicates an extensive and long-lived mineralising environment and increases the prospectivitiy of the project over a strike of more than 35km.

2. Resource definition and modelling

The previous geological interpretation at Lewis was a series of steeply dipping to sub-vertical shear zones that had limited depth extent and did not persist significantly into fresh rock. This subvertical mineralisation was pervasive and transected the Mafic–Felsic contact.

A revised interpretation includes separation of VMS and epithermal dominant mineralisation within a west dipping stratigraphic framework. See Figure 3.

An Updated Mineral Resource Estimate will be undertaken once further drilling is completed.

3. Metallurgy and processing

Previous metallurgical testwork (2017 as part of the LGP DFS) in fresh rock at Lewis South resulted in gold recovery in standard CIL conditions of around 80% following high gravity recovery (38%) from a single composite sample. The partially refractory nature of the fresh rock mineralisation was never explained or investigated.

It is likely that the previous single sample composite encountered sulphide mineralisation from both the Au-rich VMS and Epithermal styles of gold and resulted in the low leachability of gold in the composite sample.

The current round of metallurgical testwork will separate and individually test the differing mineralisation styles for their separate metallurgical characteristics. The testwork will also provide an initial view of potential LGP treatment plant modifications to optimise recovery through the proposed processing circuit.

Next Steps

Multi-element assays for the remaider of the drill cores from BL18DD013 to BL18DD019 are being processed and received. These are expected to be delivered over the next several weeks. Further analysis of the assays will be undertaken at that time.

Follow up diamond drilling is scheduled to commence in the current week starting 10 December. This drilling will focus on further definition of the distribution of the various mineralisation styles and extending down dip the mineralisation within the Lewis pit design, the broader zones of low grade epithermal mineralisation and the deeper, higher grade VMS style mineralisation. An additional six diamond holes are planned, with potential for a further five diamond holes should

sufficient mineralised zones be encountered.

Metallurgical testwork is currently underway for the initial seven diamond holes already drilled to determine the amenability of the gold and other metal mineralisation to standard CIL treatment. Further testwork is also planned to assess the preferred treatment approach to the sulphide-rich other metal mineralisation.

-ENDS-

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COMPETENT PERSONS 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".

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

HOLE ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi	Hole Depth
BL18DD013	DD	363328	6813068	-60	90	80.8
BL18DD014	DD	363343	6813039	-60	90	81.7
BL18DD015	DD	363337	6812997	-60	90	132.7
BL18DD016	DD	363217	6813353	-60	90	114.8
BL18DD017	DD	363022	6813670	-60	90	258.7
BL18DD018	DD	363101	6813555	-60	90	111.6
BL18DD019	DD	363105	6813527	-60	90	180.7

Table 2. Lewis Phase 1 diamond drill hole location details.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 2018 Lewis Diamond Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual*	**Diamond** • Diamond core (DD) samples, either HQ3 or NQ2 in size diameter, were cut in half longitudinally, using a powered drop saw centered over a cradle holding core in place or an automated Corewise coresaw using core boats to align the core correctly. 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 controls. **Assay Methodology** • Sample analysis included oven drying (105-110°C), crushing to >6mm then taking a representative split for pulverising (P90% <-75µm) and sample splitting to a representative 50 gram catchweight sample for gold only analysis using Fire Assay fusion with AAS finish. • Multi-element analysis was undertaken from the pulps by a Four Acid digest with MS finish. • The reason for the split of the >6mm crush was to preserve sample for metallurgical test work. • All recent drilling, sample collection and sample handling procedures were conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel, IMO personnel and Intertek personnel, to high level industry standards. QA/QC procedures were implemented during each drilling program to industry standards.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
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).*	• DD was carried out by contractor Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd ("Orbit Drilling") with a Mitsubishi truck-mounted Hydco 1200H 8x4 drill rig, using industry standard 'Q' wireline techniques. Drill core is retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in plastic core trays and each core run depth recorded onto core marker blocks and placed at the end of each run in the tray. Core sizes include NQ2 (Ø 47mm) and HQ3 (Ø 64mm). • 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. • DD hole deviation was measured at regular downhole intervals, at 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).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**Diamond** • Core recovery data was recorded for each run by measuring total length of core retrieved against the downhole interval actually drilled. KIN representatives continuously monitor core recovery and core presentation quality as drilling is conducted and issues or discrepancies are rectified promptly to maintain industry best standards. Core recoveries averaged >95%, even when difficult ground conditions were being encountered.
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.*	**Diamond** • Diamond core logging is typically logged in more detail compared to RC, AC, and RAB drilling. • Kin DD logging is carried out at the KIN yard in Leonora once geology personnel retrieve core trays from the drill rig site. These are relocated to the KIN yard in Leonora each day. Drill core is marked, logged and photographed at the Leonora yard, prior to cutting and/or sampling, and then stored in this location. • Recorded data includes lithology, alteration, structure, texture, mineralisation, sulphide content, weathering and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	intervals are also recorded. Kin DD logging is to geological intervals. • Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes identification and percentages of mineralogy, sulphides, mineralisation, veining, and in addition, logging of diamond drilling includes geotechnical data, RQD and core recoveries. • Kin logging is inclusive of the entire length of each drillhole from surface to 'end of hole'. Diamond core logging is typically logged in more detail compared to RC drilling. • Digital photographs are available for all diamond drillhole completed by KIN. • All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database. • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**Diamond** • Diamond drill core samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, using a powered diamond core drop saw blade centered over a cradle holding the core in place or an automated Corewise coresaw using core boats to align the core correctly. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.3m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. The core is being utilised for metallurgical testwork with portions of the hole being entirely consumed in subsequent metallurgical testwork. • The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and stored in KIN's yard for future reference. All KIN diamond drill core is securely stored at the KIN Leonora Yard. • All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel, IMO and Intertek 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 mineralisation and as an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold and precious metal deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.
Quality of assay data and	*The nature, quality and appropriateness*	• KIN sample analysis was conducted by Intertek Perth. Sample preparation included oven drying

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*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.*	(105°C), crushing >6mm, representative splitting of the sample, pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and riffle split to obtain a 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold 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 1:20. This allows for at least one blank and one CRM standard to be included in each of the laboratory's fire assay batch of 50 samples. 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 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. • Intertek 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 • No other analysis techniques have been used to determine gold assays. • Ongoing QAQC monitoring program identified one particular CRM returning spurious results. Further analysis demonstrated that the standard was compromised and was subsequently removed and destroyed. A replacement CRM of similar grade was substituted into the QAQC program. • KIN continues to both develop and reinforce best practice QAQC methods for all drilling operations and the treatment and analysis of samples. Regular laboratory site visits and audits have been introduced since April 2018 and will be conducted on a quarterly basis. This measure will ensure that all aspects of KIN QAQC practices are adhered to and align with industry best practice. • Multi-element analysis was undertaken from the pulps by a Four Acid digest with MS finish.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent*	• No adjustments, averaging or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database. QA/QC protocol is considered industry standard with standard reference material

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	submitted on a routine basis. • Diamond drilling by Kin included twinning of some historical RC holes within the Lewis Mineral Resource areas. This was undertaken to confirm the style of mineralisation present at the deposit. • Areas without twinned holes illustrate a drill density that is considered sufficient to enable comparison with surrounding historic information. No material difference exists between historical drilling information and KIN drilling information. • KIN diamond holes drilled for metallurgical and geotechnical test work illustrate assay results with adequate correlation to both nearby historical and recent drilling results. • No adjustment or calibration has been made to assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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 carried out by the drilling contractor; Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd. • The accuracy of drill hole collars and downhole data are located with sufficient accuracy for use in Mineral Resource estimation work.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill hole spacing patterns vary considerably throughout the Cardinia Project area and are deposit specific, depending on the nature and style of mineralisation being tested. • Drill hole spacing within the Mineral Resource area is sufficient to establish an acceptable degree of geological and grade continuity and is appropriate for both the Mineral Resource estimation and the resource classifications applied. • Sample compositing of 1m was conducted for the Mineral Resource estimation. The majority (95%) of primary assay intervals are 1 metres interval for RC drill samples with diamond drilling illustrating a greater degree of sample interval length variation. AC and RAB assay data was not included in the Mineral Resource estimation and was only utilised for geological interpretation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• The sheared Cardinia greenstone sequence displays a NNW to NW trend. Drilling and sampling programs were carried out to obtain unbiased locations of drill sample data, generally orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. • Drilling orientation was on GDA grid, replicating previously drilled RC holes. The stratigraphy in the Lewis area strikes ~325 degrees and therefore, drilling the holes orthogonal to strike

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	historically would have been beneficial. • The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in data to date.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Kin DD samples were obtained in two ways, ○ By Kin personnel in pre-numbered calico bags at the KIN yard location in Leonora. Samples were then stacked into 'bulkabag sacks' at the yard location and stored securely until being transported to the laboratory. ○ By Intetek personnel in pre-numbered calico bags at the Intertek laboratory in Maddington, Perth. Samples were then processed for analysis. • The core and samples were transported by freight to the IMO facility in Welshpool, and then relocated to the Intertek laboratory in Maddington. 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 (Intertek) independently checked the sample submission form to verify samples received and readied the samples for sample preparation. Intertek sample security protocols are of industry standard.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Density measurements were undertaken by KIN throughout 2018 utilising an onsite water immersion specific gravity station. Core specimens delineated as overlying the fresh rock boundary were wrapped in plastic film prior to being immersed while fresh rock specimens were emplaced without plastic film. Results to date provide clear indicators for the weathering profile boundaries for geological interpretation. • Laboratory site visits and audits have been introduced since April 2018 and will be conducted on a quarterly basis. This measure will ensure that all aspects of KIN QAQC practices are adhered to and align with industry best practice.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Cardinia Project's Lewis areas includes granted mining tenements M37/86, M37/428, M37/277, M37/300, M37/227 and M37/646 centered some 35-40km NE of Leonora. The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN. The Cardinia Project is managed, explored and maintained by Kin, and constitute a portion of KIN's Leonora Gold Project (LGP), which is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the North Eastern Goldfields. • Several sites in the area are registered under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972. The Company has completed surveys assisted by archaeological consultants and traditional owners . The Company is seeking removal of these sites from the register in consultation with the traditional owners.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Limited data is available prior to 1986 due to the level of exploration completed in the area, however limited exploration was conducted during the late 1960's for nickel and throughout the 1970's targeting base metals. • From 1980-1985, Townson Holdings Pty Ltd ("Townson") mined a small open pit over selected historical workings at the Rangoon prospect. Localised instances of drilling relating to this mining event are not recorded and are considered insubstantial and immaterial for resource modelling. • Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the gold exploration data since 1986 and prior to 2014 include: Mt Edon 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 2017 KIN commissioned Carras Mining ("CM") to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Bruno – Lewis deposits. CM reported a JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate, at a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au, of 2.70Mt @ 1.22g/t (106,000oz Au), comprising total Indicated Resources of 2.48Mt @ 1.21g/t Au for 96,000 oz Au and Inferred Resources of 0.22Mt @ 1.31g/t Au for 9,000 0z Au for the Lewis deposit. • KIN exploration drilling continued mineral investigation is primarily focused in areas proximal to and hosting the Lewis deposits, together with regions of immediate lateral strike extension, and historical drilling conducted by the as mentioned operators.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Cardinia Project area is located 35km NE of Leonora in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned within the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ) a splay limb of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastics and sediment sequences in the west and Archaean mafic volcanics in the east. Proterozoic dolerite dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the sheared mafic/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence. • Locally within the Cardinia Project area, the stratigraphy consists of intermediate, mafic and felsic volcanic and intrusive lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments, which strike NNW with a generally steep west dipping attitude. Structural foliation of the areas stratigraphy predominantly dips steeply to the east but localised inflections are common and structural orientation can vary between moderately (50-75°) easterly to moderately westerly dipping. • At Lewis, 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. Finer grained sediment and volcaniclastic rocks 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 Lewis area are north-south trending with a sub-vertical (70^{o}) attitude. Mineralisation is hosted predominantly close to the basalt – volcaniclastic contact, where it is associated with intense Potassic alteration and fine grained gold rich disseminated sulphides. • Supergene enrichment occurs locally within mineralised shears throughout the regolith profile. • In some areas, gold mineralisation is highly variable in the regolith profile. In these areas, closer spaced drilling was carried out by KIN to improve confidence in the mineral resource.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	• Material drilling information used in this statement has previously been publicly reported in numerous announcements to the ASX by Navigator (2004-2014) and KIN since 2014.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• When exploration results have been reported for the resource areas, the intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by geology or lower cut-off grades, without high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high grade results, these results were included in the reports. • Since 2014, KIN have reported RC drilling intersections with low cut off grades of >= 0.5 g/t Au and a maximum of 2m of internal dilution at a grade of <0.5g/t Au. • There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The orientation, true width, and geometry of mineralised zones have been primarily determined by interpretation of historical drilling and continued investigation and verification of KIN drilling. • The majority of drill holes prior to 2018 are inclined at -60° toward 245° (WSW). 2018 drilling included holes orientated both at -60° toward 065° (ENE) and -60° toward 245° (WSW) to more accurately account for and target localised zones of structural inflection along the larger mineralised structural trends of the resource area. • Mineralisation is typically steeply dipping and, as such, drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths not true widths.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describes the attitude of mineralisation.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan and type sections for drilling 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 exploration information has been previously reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other new substantive data acquired for the resource areas being reported on.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The potential to increase the existing resources as reported is viewed as probable. Further work does however not guarantee an upgrade in resources will be achieved. • Kin intend to continue exploration and drilling activities at the Lewis area, with intention to increase Cardinia Project's resources.