ASX Announcement **25 May 2021**

SHALLOW HIGH-GRADE INTERCEPTS IN FOLLOW-UP AIR-CORE DRILLING AT EAGLE-CROW

Significant assays of up to 4m at 38.8g/t from shallow air-core drilling, with mineralisation showing early-stage similarities to the Bruno-Lewis and Cardinia Hill deposits

Highlights

- **Outstanding 4m composite assay results from follow-up air-core (AC) drilling at the new Eagle-Crow prospect, located 2km west of the proposed processing plant location at the 100%-owned Cardinia Gold Project (CGP) in WA:**
    - **8m at 19.8g/t Au from 40m, including 4m at 38.8g/t Au from 44m (EG21AC400)**
    - **8m at 1.09g/t Au from 20m (EG21AC298)**
    - **4m at 1.93g/t Au from 28m (EG21AC310)**
    - **4m at 1.04g/t Au from 16m (EG21AC341)**
    - **4m at 1.01g/t Au from 8m (EG21AC342)**
- **Latest results build on numerous previously-reported high-grade intercepts at Eagle-Crow in adjacent lines of drilling, which indicate the extensive nature of the mineralisation.**
- **The broad-spaced AC drilling has defined two parallel zones of mineralisation, highlighting the potential for an extensive, shallow gold discovery.**
- **The results confirm the mineralisation is the same style as other significant deposits at the CGP, including Bruno-Lewis and Cardinia Hill.**
- **Drilling has been completed across 18 lines that span 3.8km, including a number of in-fill lines to complete the 200m-spaced AC program.**
- **Initial Diamond (DD) and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling to confirm the orientation and extension of the shallow mineralisation below the oxide zone will commence following the completion of drilling at the Rangoon and Cardinia Hill deposits.**

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN or "the Company") is pleased to advise that final results from the recently completed follow-up air-core (AC) drilling program at the Eagle-Crow prospect, located on the western side of its 100%-owned **Cardinia Gold Project** (CGP) near Leonora in Western Australia, have returned further significant zones of shallow, high-grade gold mineralisation.

The latest results further reinforcing the Company's view that Eagle-Crow offers compelling potential for a **new gold discovery in this emerging area,** subject to further drilling.

The Eagle prospect, located just 3km from the proposed processing plant site, was defined in late 2020 from a regional soil geochemical program undertaken by Kin Mining. The soil program covered the historical Eagle and Crow prospect workings, where rock chip samples and historical scout AC drilling over a limited strike length had returned high grade results.

Kin Mining planned an initial program of AC drilling that was completed in March, comprising 399 drill-holes for 17,035m. Results from the first 290 holes (13,261m) in this program were reported to the ASX on 14 April 2021, including significant zones of shallow high-grade gold mineralisation.

The program was designed to provide an assessment of the source of the extensive gold-in soil geochemical anomaly at Eagle-Crow, which extends over a strike length of approximately 5km and a width of 0.6km.

A follow-up AC program was completed in April 2021, comprising 6 holes for 412m of drilling. Infill drilling at the Crow prospect delivered an outstanding intercept of 8m at 19.77g/t Au (including 4m at 38.8g/t Au) from hole EG21AC400, located 200m along strike from an intercept of 8m at 7.90g/t Au intersected in hole EG21AC072 in the previous round of drilling (see ASX Announcements dated 14 April 2021). Historical AC drilling on this mineralised trend intersected 3m at 4.5g/t and 3m at 27.1g/t Au adjacent to old surface workings.

This announcement reports assays for the remaining 115 holes (including the 6 follow up holes) and 4,186m. The latest results continue to reinforce the interpretation that the Crow prospect hosts two zones of coherent gold mineralisation extending over approximately 600m strike.

At the Eagle prospect, extension lines to the south intersected 8m at 1.09g/t Au and several 4m intersections at between 1.01g/t and 1.93g/t Au.

Kin Mining Managing Director, Andrew Munckton, said: *"These latest results further reinforce our enthusiasm about this western side of the Cardinia Gold Project, with Eagle-Crow showing plenty of early-stage similarities to the nearby Bruno-Lewis deposit and the rapidly-emerging Cardinia Hill deposit".*

"Based on this successful air-core drilling program, we have now confirmed the presence of two parallel zones of mineralisation at Eagle-Crow, with follow-up RC and diamond drilling to be undertaken as soon as the rigs complete the current drill programs underway at Rangoon and Cardinia Hill, which is expected around mid-June.

"While Eagle-Crow remains an early-stage exploration target, the results that we're seeing indicate exciting potential to delineate a new, shallow, high-grade gold discovery to organically grow the 1.23Moz Cardinia Gold Project."

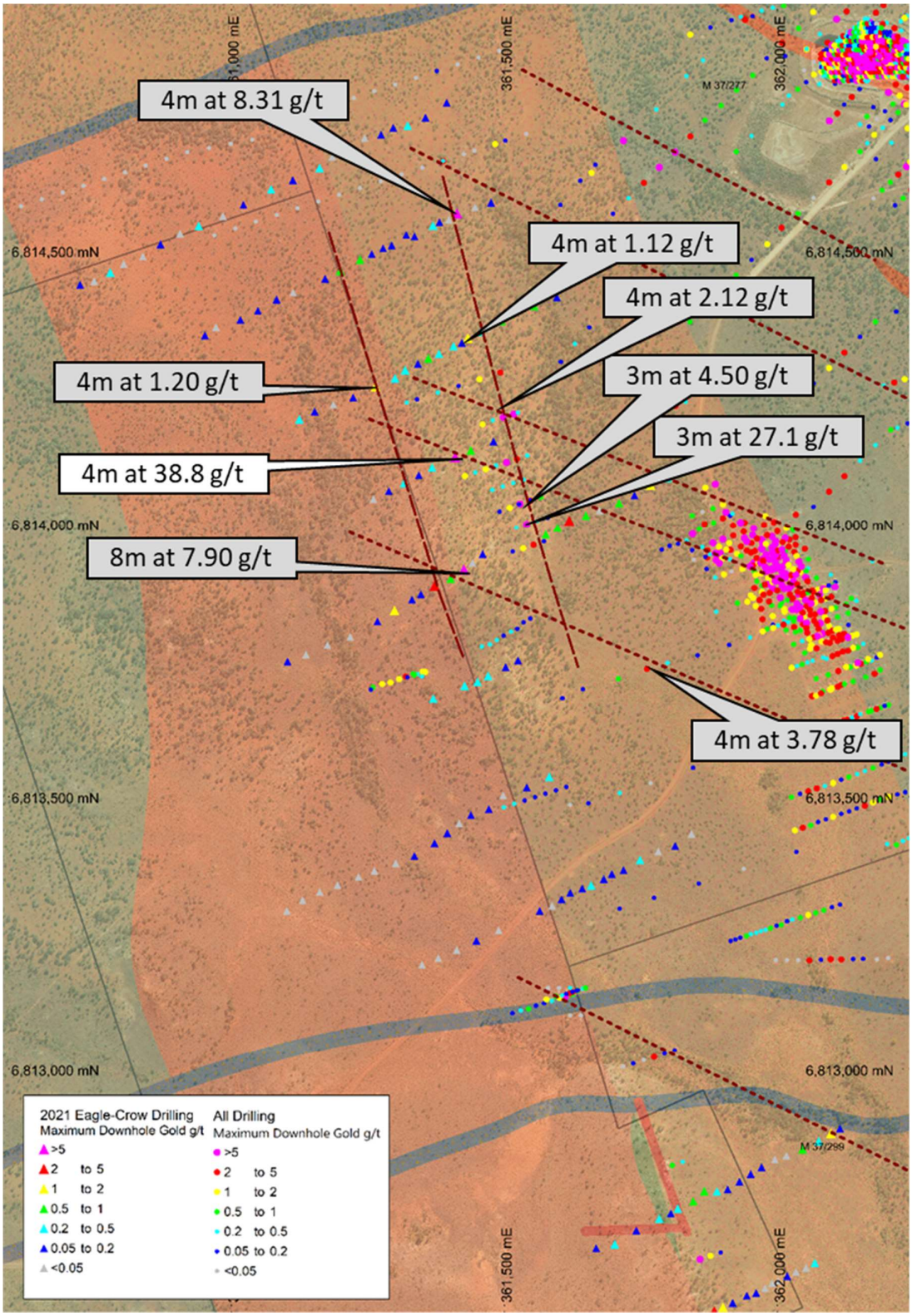

Figure 1: *Location of the Crow AC drilling program over geological map. The Crow mineralisation extends in two zones for more than 600m and remains open at depth. Kyte and Bruno-Lewis deposit drilling is located to the east of Crow.*

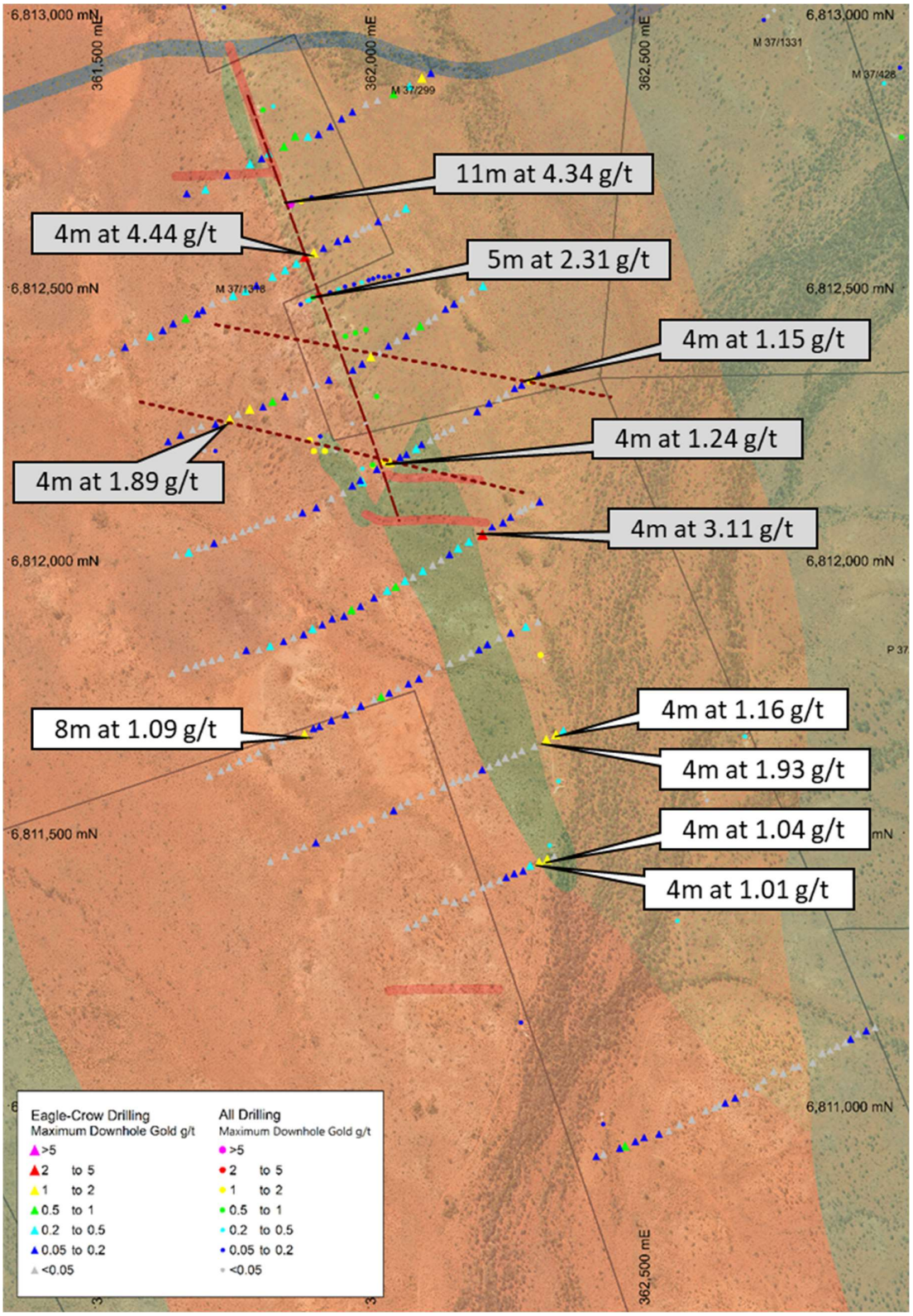

Figure 2: *Location of the Eagle AC drilling program over geological map. The Eagle mineralisation extends in several zones for more than 1400m and remains open at depth. Eagle prospect drilling is located to the south of Crow.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Comment
EG21AC298	20	28	8	1.09	
EG21AC309	28	32	4	1.16	
EG21AC310	28	32	4	1.93	
EG21AC341	16	20	4	1.04	
EG21AC342	8	12	4	1.01	
EG21AC385	12	16	4	0.52	
EG21AC399	4	8	4	0.80	
EG21AC400	4	8	4	0.93	
	28	32	4	0.82	
	40	**48**	**8**	**19.77**	**Incl. 4m at 38.8 g/t**

***Table 1**: Significant intercepts for the follow up Eagle-Crow Aircore (AC) drilling. Reported results are for 4m composite samples above 0.5 g/t Au*

Geological Summary

The mineralisation at Eagle-Crow occurs as two interpreted styles: stratigraphically-controlled structures and north-east dipping cross-cutting structures. Both styles of mineralisation are seen at the nearby Bruno Lewis deposit, as well as other deposits across Cardinia.

The stratigraphically-controlled structures occur on contacts with strongly foliated fine-grained felsic to intermediate sediments and felsic volcanic, with minor intermediate volcanic and mafic intrusive. Pyrite mineralisation is common with bottom of drill hole multi-element geochemistry highlighting anomalous sulphur and iron percentages.

The stratigraphically-controlled mineralisation is strongly anomalous in silver, arsenic, bismuth, copper, molybdenum and zinc and elevated in tellurium and tungsten. This multi-element anomalism extends over the Crow-Eagle prospect for more than 2.7km. This is the same multi-element anomalism encountered at several deposits at Cardinia including Bruno-Lewis, Helens and the recently discovered Cardinia Hill deposit, where high-grade gold mineralisation with this multi-element signature extends up to 200m below surface.

The north-east dipping, cross-cutting structures evident at Eagle are most commonly seen at Kyte, Bruno-Lewis and Comedy King where they host a large proportion of the Mineral Resource at these deposits. The cross-cutting structures play a key role in the distribution of high-grade mineralisation within the overall mineralised system. While intersected only at shallow depths in the Eagle-Crow AC drilling, these north-east dipping, cross-cutting structures have demonstrated mineralisation over significant width to approximately 100m below surface at the Bruno-Lewis deposit.

Eagle-Crow Planned RC and DD Drilling program

Drilling to confirm the style and orientation of the gold mineralisation below the regolith is in the early stages of planning and will likely be completed once Phase 4 RC drilling is complete at the nearby Rangoon and Cardinia Hill deposits.

Table 2: *Drill-hole details for the AC drilling conducted at the Eagle-Crow prospect.*

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
EG21AC001	361395	6814770	422	245	-60	84
EG21AC002	361356	6814742	422	245	-60	69
EG21AC003	361323	6814727	419	245	-60	51
EG21AC004	361297	6814724	417	245	-60	54
EG21AC005	361274	6814711	417	245	-60	60
EG21AC006	361244	6814705	420	245	-60	59
EG21AC007	361215	6814682	423	245	-60	59
EG21AC008	361185	6814671	426	245	-60	56
EG21AC009	361162	6814650	427	245	-60	126
EG21AC010	361113	6814628	426	245	-60	104
EG21AC011	361073	6814611	423	245	-60	102
EG21AC012	361022	6814582	419	245	-60	96
EG21AC013	360985	6814562	417	245	-60	92
EG21AC014	360941	6814544	418	245	-60	92
EG21AC015	360907	6814530	419	245	-60	61
EG21AC016	360871	6814511	421	245	-60	86
EG21AC017	360839	6814488	422	245	-60	76
EG21AC018	360804	6814475	420	245	-60	63
EG21AC019	360779	6814459	420	245	-60	62
EG21AC020	360750	6814443	421	245	-60	60
EG21AC021	360724	6814437	420	245	-60	54
EG21AC022	361475	6814587	420	245	-60	59
EG21AC023	361447	6814578	420	245	-60	54
EG21AC024	361414	6814566	418	245	-60	36
EG21AC025	361399	6814556	420	245	-60	32
EG21AC026	361381	6814551	422	245	-60	20
EG21AC027	361370	6814545	424	245	-60	51
EG21AC028	361336	6814525	424	245	-60	41
EG21AC029	361320	6814528	422	245	-60	51
EG21AC030	361294	6814508	422	245	-60	36
EG21AC031	361278	6814503	424	245	-60	42
EG21AC032	361257	6814493	424	245	-60	45
EG21AC033	361236	6814482	426	245	-60	68
EG21AC034	361200	6814462	427	245	-60	63
EG21AC035	361172	6814448	422	245	-60	130
EG21AC036	361114	6814422	420	245	-60	90

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
EG21AC037	361083	6814410	420	245	-60	96
EG21AC038	361049	6814389	422	245	-60	80
EG21AC039	361017	6814373	424	245	-60	89
EG21AC040	360972	6814359	421	245	-60	72
EG21AC041	360952	6814344	422	245	-60	76
EG21AC042	361596	6814414	424	245	-60	96
EG21AC043	361554	6814398	425	245	-60	78
EG21AC044	361511	6814382	424	245	-60	60
EG21AC045	361495	6814369	424	245	-60	40
EG21AC046	361467	6814358	425	245	-60	21
EG21AC047	361456	6814350	427	245	-60	45
EG21AC048	361433	6814339	427	245	-60	18
EG21AC049	361422	6814330	429	245	-60	5
EG21AC050	361407	6814324	431	245	-60	54
EG21AC051	361380	6814310	432	245	-60	8
EG21AC052	361361	6814302	420	245	-60	30
EG21AC053	361342	6814292	423	245	-60	7
EG21AC054	361125	6814190	423	245	-60	90
EG21AC055	361153	6814205	425	245	-60	81
EG21AC056	361187	6814217	427	245	-60	87
EG21AC057	361223	6814230	425	245	-60	81
EG21AC058	361264	6814251	422	245	-60	90
EG21AC059	361300	6814265	420	245	-60	60
EG21AC060	361319	6814280	419	245	-60	39
EG21AC061	361798	6814084	418	245	-60	62
EG21AC062	361768	6814069	416	245	-60	66
EG21AC063	361738	6814051	417	245	-60	61
EG21AC064	361710	6814037	419	245	-60	55
EG21AC065	361674	6814023	418	245	-60	60
EG21AC066	361649	6814014	416	245	-60	55
EG21AC067	361619	6814004	417	245	-60	55
EG21AC068	361597	6813991	417	245	-60	46
EG21AC069	361576	6813978	417	245	-60	40
EG21AC070	361460	6813942	427	245	-60	17
EG21AC071	361442	6813926	429	245	-60	25
EG21AC072	361426	6813914	430	245	-60	36
EG21AC073	361402	6813897	428	245	-60	55
EG21AC074	361373	6813884	425	245	-60	29
EG21AC075	361347	6813869	426	245	-60	30
EG21AC076	361331	6813859	426	245	-60	78
EG21AC077	361299	6813839	425	245	-60	81
EG21AC078	361268	6813819	416	245	-60	87
EG21AC079	361218	6813791	414	245	-60	90

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
EG21AC080	361176	6813776	416	245	-60	90
EG21AC081	361137	6813759	414	245	-60	90
EG21AC082	361103	6813746	414	245	-60	90
EG21AC083	361472	6813476	413	245	-60	69
EG21AC084	361439	6813465	412	245	-60	53
EG21AC085	361417	6813450	411	245	-60	60
EG21AC086	361396	6813432	413	245	-60	60
EG21AC087	361372	6813414	413	245	-60	93
EG21AC088	361335	6813390	411	245	-60	57
EG21AC089	361301	6813377	410	245	-60	81
EG21AC090	361262	6813363	408	245	-60	70
EG21AC091	361233	6813352	411	245	-60	70
EG21AC092	361195	6813337	409	245	-60	72
EG21AC093	361162	6813325	411	245	-60	72
EG21AC094	361131	6813309	410	245	-60	70
EG21AC095	361102	6813290	410	245	-60	72
EG21AC096	361842	6813431	413	245	-60	72
EG21AC097	361812	6813409	412	245	-60	73
EG21AC098	361782	6813399	413	245	-60	68
EG21AC099	361748	6813383	414	245	-60	73
EG21AC100	361718	6813365	416	245	-60	39
EG21AC101	361697	6813358	414	245	-60	32
EG21AC102	361682	6813348	411	245	-60	42
EG21AC103	361659	6813336	410	245	-60	37
EG21AC104	361642	6813331	408	245	-60	47
EG21AC105	361621	6813323	412	245	-60	36
EG21AC106	361605	6813311	411	245	-60	42
EG21AC107	361587	6813299	406	245	-60	36
EG21AC108	361565	6813290	407	245	-60	51
EG21AC109	361489	6813254	408	245	-60	69
EG21AC110	361449	6813235	410	245	-60	90
EG21AC111	361413	6813218	409	245	-60	75
EG21AC112	361379	6813204	410	245	-60	75
EG21AC113	361349	6813191	411	245	-60	84
EG21AC114	362114	6812890	412	245	-60	41
EG21AC115	362098	6812880	413	245	-60	50
EG21AC116	362075	6812866	415	245	-60	57
EG21AC117	362046	6812851	412	245	-60	63
EG21AC118	362016	6812840	411	245	-60	50
EG21AC119	361995	6812833	409	245	-60	56
EG21AC120	361971	6812819	411	245	-60	48
EG21AC121	361951	6812806	413	245	-60	52
EG21AC122	361930	6812792	414	245	-60	45

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
EG21AC123	361909	6812778	412	245	-60	33
EG21AC124	361889	6812774	410	245	-60	38
EG21AC125	361866	6812774	411	245	-60	44
EG21AC126	361846	6812755	414	245	-60	42
EG21AC127	361817	6812742	419	245	-60	42
EG21AC128	361805	6812734	417	245	-60	39
EG21AC129	361783	6812724	413	245	-60	102
EG21AC130	361741	6812702	413	245	-60	91
EG21AC131	361702	6812677	413	245	-60	54
EG21AC132	361668	6812670	413	245	-60	87
EG21AC133	362068	6812643	417	245	-60	36
EG21AC134	362052	6812634	414	245	-60	34
EG21AC135	362034	6812626	414	245	-60	33
EG21AC136	362018	6812618	415	245	-60	31
EG21AC137	362001	6812610	415	245	-60	20
EG21AC138	361990	6812605	415	245	-60	21
EG21AC139	361977	6812596	413	245	-60	28
EG21AC140	361961	6812587	411	245	-60	37
EG21AC141	361944	6812583	412	245	-60	47
EG21AC142	361918	6812569	414	245	-60	38
EG21AC143	361900	6812561	413	245	-60	35
EG21AC144	361884	6812553	412	245	-60	38
EG21AC145	361868	6812542	415	245	-60	34
EG21AC146	361848	6812529	417	245	-60	52
EG21AC147	361825	6812517	418	245	-60	75
EG21AC148	361795	6812502	418	245	-60	45
EG21AC149	361775	6812491	416	245	-60	46
EG21AC150	361753	6812483	414	245	-60	30
EG21AC151	361736	6812477	415	245	-60	39
EG21AC152	361714	6812469	414	245	-60	33
EG21AC153	361697	6812456	416	245	-60	33
EG21AC154	361687	6812450	418	245	-60	36
EG21AC155	361666	6812441	417	245	-60	48
EG21AC156	361643	6812432	417	245	-60	46
EG21AC157	361624	6812419	414	245	-60	47
EG21AC158	361601	6812408	414	245	-60	48
EG21AC159	361574	6812399	412	245	-60	54
EG21AC160	361555	6812389	409	245	-60	50
EG21AC161	361531	6812380	411	245	-60	52
EG21AC162	361504	6812370	413	245	-60	63
EG21AC163	361476	6812360	414	245	-60	48
EG21AC164	361454	6812352	415	245	-60	52
EG21AC165	362209	6812500	413	245	-60	45

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
EG21AC166	362189	6812490	412	245	-60	40
EG21AC167	362171	6812477	411	245	-60	36
EG21AC168	362157	6812468	410	245	-60	33
EG21AC169	362141	6812458	407	245	-60	28
EG21AC170	362122	6812444	408	245	-60	26
EG21AC171	362110	6812437	409	245	-60	17
EG21AC172	362095	6812428	411	245	-60	24
EG21AC173	362083	6812417	411	245	-60	25
EG21AC174	362069	6812409	409	245	-60	22
EG21AC175	362053	6812401	410	245	-60	38
EG21AC176	362036	6812391	410	245	-60	36
EG21AC177	362020	6812379	408	245	-60	34
EG21AC178	362004	6812371	408	245	-60	36
EG21AC179	361989	6812358	411	245	-60	33
EG21AC180	361971	6812347	412	245	-60	44
EG21AC181	361927	6812329	416	245	-60	20
EG21AC182	361905	6812320	418	245	-60	46
EG21AC183	361884	6812311	418	245	-60	39
EG21AC184	361866	6812303	416	245	-60	36
EG21AC185	361847	6812299	414	245	-60	40
EG21AC186	361825	6812289	412	245	-60	38
EG21AC187	361807	6812280	412	245	-60	15
EG21AC188	361783	6812275	415	245	-60	29
EG21AC189	361762	6812267	414	245	-60	26
EG21AC190	361746	6812256	418	245	-60	59
EG21AC191	361720	6812248	412	245	-60	45
EG21AC192	361694	6812244	412	245	-60	39
EG21AC193	361679	6812238	410	245	-60	12
EG21AC194	361656	6812228	411	245	-60	41
EG21AC195	361634	6812216	411	245	-60	24
EG21AC196	362328	6812350	409	245	-60	26
EG21AC197	362311	6812338	407	245	-60	29
EG21AC198	362298	6812328	405	245	-60	23
EG21AC199	362280	6812320	403	245	-60	20
EG21AC200	362267	6812313	403	245	-60	19
EG21AC201	362252	6812303	403	245	-60	24
EG21AC202	362238	6812295	402	245	-60	22
EG21AC203	362220	6812286	401	245	-60	24
EG21AC204	362199	6812271	402	245	-60	32
EG21AC205	362177	6812256	400	245	-60	16
EG21AC206	362153	6812240	403	245	-60	18
EG21AC207	362139	6812234	406	245	-60	17
EG21AC208	362125	6812226	409	245	-60	19

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
EG21AC209	362113	6812218	411	245	-60	18
EG21AC210	362097	6812211	411	245	-60	17
EG21AC211	362087	6812203	409	245	-60	14
EG21AC212	362069	6812193	407	245	-60	17
EG21AC213	362058	6812187	405	245	-60	21
EG21AC214	362039	6812178	406	245	-60	20
EG21AC215	362015	6812166	409	245	-60	34
EG21AC216	361990	6812142	407	245	-60	37
EG21AC217	361985	6812145	408	245	-60	12
EG21AC218	361970	6812136	410	245	-60	25
EG21AC219	361953	6812122	410	245	-60	75
EG21AC220	361932	6812112	408	245	-60	36
EG21AC221	361905	6812096	409	245	-60	21
EG21AC222	361879	6812086	411	245	-60	33
EG21AC223	361866	6812084	412	245	-60	31
EG21AC224	361853	6812078	414	245	-60	27
EG21AC225	361825	6812075	413	245	-60	42
EG21AC226	361815	6812073	411	245	-60	32
EG21AC227	361796	6812062	410	245	-60	35
EG21AC228	361783	6812056	408	245	-60	27
EG21AC229	361770	6812050	406	245	-60	26
EG21AC230	361754	6812042	404	245	-60	24
EG21AC231	361737	6812035	402	245	-60	25
EG21AC232	361718	6812029	401	245	-60	32
EG21AC233	361703	6812022	403	245	-60	32
EG21AC234	361690	6812020	405	245	-60	35
EG21AC235	361672	6812012	408	245	-60	33
EG21AC236	361648	6812007	406	245	-60	38
EG21AC237	362313	6812106	402	245	-60	24
EG21AC238	362299	6812101	404	245	-60	19
EG21AC239	362286	6812094	406	245	-60	27
EG21AC240	362277	6812090	405	245	-60	31
EG21AC241	362260	6812078	404	245	-60	34
EG21AC242	362246	6812068	406	245	-60	29
EG21AC243	362226	6812059	407	245	-60	39
EG21AC244	362208	6812044	405	245	-60	45
EG21AC245	362184	6812031	404	245	-60	41
EG21AC246	362164	6812020	403	245	-60	23
EG21AC247	362148	6812008	405	245	-60	23
EG21AC248	362133	6811998	407	245	-60	20
EG21AC249	362118	6811989	409	245	-60	15
EG21AC250	362099	6811978	407	245	-60	13
EG21AC251	362082	6811967	407	245	-60	16

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
EG21AC252	362067	6811960	405	245	-60	19
EG21AC253	362050	6811949	405	245	-60	30
EG21AC254	362034	6811942	409	245	-60	53
EG21AC255	362010	6811929	408	245	-60	28
EG21AC256	361985	6811913	407	245	-60	30
EG21AC257	361969	6811906	408	245	-60	19
EG21AC258	361956	6811895	406	245	-60	36
EG21AC259	361933	6811890	404	245	-60	17
EG21AC260	361916	6811879	403	245	-60	32
EG21AC261	361898	6811872	406	245	-60	14
EG21AC262	361882	6811862	403	245	-60	16
EG21AC263	361863	6811586	403	245	-60	42
EG21AC264	361845	6811849	404	245	-60	45
EG21AC265	361820	6811840	402	245	-60	39
EG21AC266	361800	6811833	402	245	-60	33
EG21AC267	361777	6811833	404	245	-60	42
EG21AC268	361759	6811825	405	245	-60	50
EG21AC269	361730	6811819	402	245	-60	48
EG21AC270	361714	6811814	402	245	-60	33
EG21AC271	361698	6811811	404	245	-60	29
EG21AC272	361685	6811805	405	245	-60	36
EG21AC273	361667	6811800	406	245	-60	44
EG21AC274	361641	6811791	407	245	-60	41
EG21AC275	362310	6811885	405	245	-60	42
EG21AC276	362287	6811876	402	245	-60	41
EG21AC277	362260	6811865	404	245	-60	35
EG21AC278	362238	6811855	403	245	-60	39
EG21AC279	362217	6811844	402	245	-60	37
EG21AC280	362202	6811834	401	245	-60	36
EG21AC281	362187	6811828	403	245	-60	36
EG21AC282	362172	6811820	404	245	-60	39
EG21AC283	362149	6811809	406	245	-60	37
EG21AC284	362127	6811803	405	245	-60	38
EG21AC285	362110	6811791	406	245	-60	40
EG21AC286	362092	6811781	403	245	-60	27
EG21AC287	362073	6811771	405	245	-60	35
EG21AC288	362054	6811763	404	245	-60	27
EG21AC289	362038	6811755	405	245	-60	28
EG21AC290	362023	6811747	403	245	-60	27
EG21AC291	362010	6811743	403	245	-60	42
EG21AC292	361986	6811731	405	245	-60	28
EG21AC293	361973	6811726	404	245	-60	36
EG21AC294	361958	6811715	404	245	-60	30

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
EG21AC295	361932	6811704	406	245	-60	33
EG21AC296	361910	6811693	408	245	-60	30
EG21AC297	361900	6811690	407	245	-60	30
EG21AC298	361883	6811678	409	245	-60	42
EG21AC299	361858	6811674	409	245	-60	24
EG21AC300	361842	6811668	410	245	-60	51
EG21AC301	361825	6811658	408	245	-60	52
EG21AC302	361799	6811646	409	245	-60	27
EG21AC303	361782	6811636	409	245	-60	36
EG21AC304	361764	6811630	408	245	-60	37
EG21AC305	361745	6811619	408	245	-60	33
EG21AC306	361730	6811612	410	245	-60	46
EG21AC307	361709	6811603	411	245	-60	32
EG21AC308	362356	6811685	409	245	-60	33
EG21AC309	362342	6811678	407	245	-60	38
EG21AC310	362325	6811669	406	245	-60	39
EG21AC311	362303	6811657	405	245	-60	34
EG21AC312	362280	6811649	406	245	-60	28
EG21AC313	362267	6811642	408	245	-60	18
EG21AC314	362250	6811636	409	245	-60	28
EG21AC315	362237	6811628	411	245	-60	27
EG21AC316	362221	6811620	413	245	-60	27
EG21AC317	362208	6811614	412	245	-60	26
EG21AC318	362195	6811607	412	245	-60	24
EG21AC319	362181	6811601	409	245	-60	21
EG21AC320	362167	6811596	406	245	-60	25
EG21AC321	362154	6811591	404	245	-60	38
EG21AC322	362137	6811583	403	245	-60	30
EG21AC323	362117	6811575	404	245	-60	50
EG21AC324	362095	6811567	403	245	-60	34
EG21AC325	362072	6811556	403	245	-60	30
EG21AC326	362059	6811548	403	245	-60	32
EG21AC327	362046	6811540	403	245	-60	34
EG21AC328	362030	6811532	401	245	-60	45
EG21AC329	362006	6811523	402	245	-60	34
EG21AC330	361984	6811515	404	245	-60	33
EG21AC331	361971	6811506	405	245	-60	32
EG21AC332	361956	6811502	405	245	-60	33
EG21AC333	361942	6811494	404	245	-60	32
EG21AC334	361926	6811489	405	245	-60	42
EG21AC335	361904	6811481	406	245	-60	33
EG21AC336	361882	6811473	405	245	-60	31
EG21AC337	361868	6811469	404	245	-60	33

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
EG21AC338	361848	6811456	404	245	-60	40
EG21AC339	361821	6811447	405	245	-60	40
EG21AC340	362340	6811456	404	245	-60	28
EG21AC341	362327	6811450	404	245	-60	28
EG21AC342	362312	6811444	403	245	-60	30
EG21AC343	362296	6811438	404	245	-60	25
EG21AC344	362282	6811429	404	245	-60	23
EG21AC345	362266	6811424	404	245	-60	23
EG21AC346	362252	6811417	403	245	-60	21
EG21AC347	362239	6811412	403	245	-60	24
EG21AC348	362222	6811405	403	245	-60	21
EG21AC349	362209	6811399	404	245	-60	44
EG21AC350	362191	6811389	403	245	-60	35
EG21AC351	362177	6811380	401	245	-60	45
EG21AC352	362157	6811371	400	245	-60	38
EG21AC353	362141	6811375	403	245	-60	33
EG21AC354	362123	6811355	406	245	-60	26
EG21AC355	362102	6811343	408	245	-60	29
EG21AC356	362087	6811331	410	245	-60	32
EG21AC357	362071	6811326	410	245	-60	34
EG21AC358	362925	6811142	410	245	-60	21
EG21AC359	362909	6811136	408	245	-60	32
EG21AC360	362894	6811131	406	245	-60	19
EG21AC361	362881	6811121	405	245	-60	21
EG21AC362	362857	6811108	404	245	-60	19
EG21AC363	362850	6811104	403	245	-60	13
EG21AC364	362843	6811099	403	24	-60	11
EG21AC365	362829	6811094	402	245	-60	20
EG21AC366	362812	6811077	403	245	-60	42
EG21AC367	362786	6811070	402	245	-60	38
EG21AC368	362776	6811068	400	245	-60	35
EG21AC369	362758	6811057	402	245	-60	27
EG21AC370	362740	6811061	403	245	-60	28
EG21AC371	362723	6811044	404	245	-60	38
EG21AC372	362711	6811033	403	245	-60	33
EG21AC373	362689	6811022	402	245	-60	36
EG21AC374	362670	6811012	400	245	-60	36
EG21AC375	362652	6811003	399	245	-60	25
EG21AC376	362641	6810999	402	245	-60	26
EG21AC377	362633	6810995	403	245	-60	30
EG21AC378	362616	6810989	404	245	-60	42
EG21AC379	362591	6810973	405	245	-60	55
EG21AC380	362568	6810964	404	245	-60	30

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
EG21AC381	362549	6810952	404	245	-60	30
EG21AC382	362531	6810946	405	245	-60	43
EG21AC383	362504	6810940	403	245	-60	35
EG21AC384	362488	6810933	405	245	-60	32
EG21AC385	362469	6810925	405	245	-60	30
EG21AC386	362459	6810921	402	245	-60	31
EG21AC387	362429	6810911	402	245	-60	34
EG21AC388	362416	6810906	411	245	-60	33
EG21AC389	361582	6813535	416	245	-60	66
EG21AC390	361541	6813516	416	245	-60	60
EG21AC391	361498	6813501	418	245	-60	43
EG21AC392	361525	6813748	420	245	-60	54
EG21AC393	361502	6813736	421	245	-60	54
EG21AC394	361470	6813719	418	245	-60	40
EG21AC395	361451	6813709	420	245	-60	44
EG21AC396	361427	6813701	422	245	-60	50
EG21AC397	361370	6813678	423	245	-60	89
EG21AC398	861480	6814150	423	245	-60	86
EG21AC399	361439	6814133	425	245	-60	51
EG21AC400	361410	6814121	391	245	-60	64
EG21AC401	361368	6814102	388	245	-60	63
EG21AC402	361344	6814088	385	245	-60	61
EG21AC403	361317	6814074	383	245	-60	65
EG21AC404	361289	6814059	381	245	-60	75
EG21AC405	361260	6814045	380	245	-60	84

-ENDS-

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors

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ABOUT KIN MINING NL

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is a West Australian based gold development and exploration company. Kin's key focus is its 100% owned Cardinia Gold Project (CGP) located in the highly prospective North-Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. The CGP has a 1.23Moz gold Mineral Resource (see Table A1) defined in both oxide and deeper primary mineralisation with considerable potential to grow this resource with further drilling.

Kin's exploration effort is the systematic program of exploration across the Cardinia Mining Centre that seeks to advance a number of targets in parallel while developing a pipeline of exploration targets for ongoing Mineral Resource expansion. Figure A1 shows the relative location of a number of these targets.

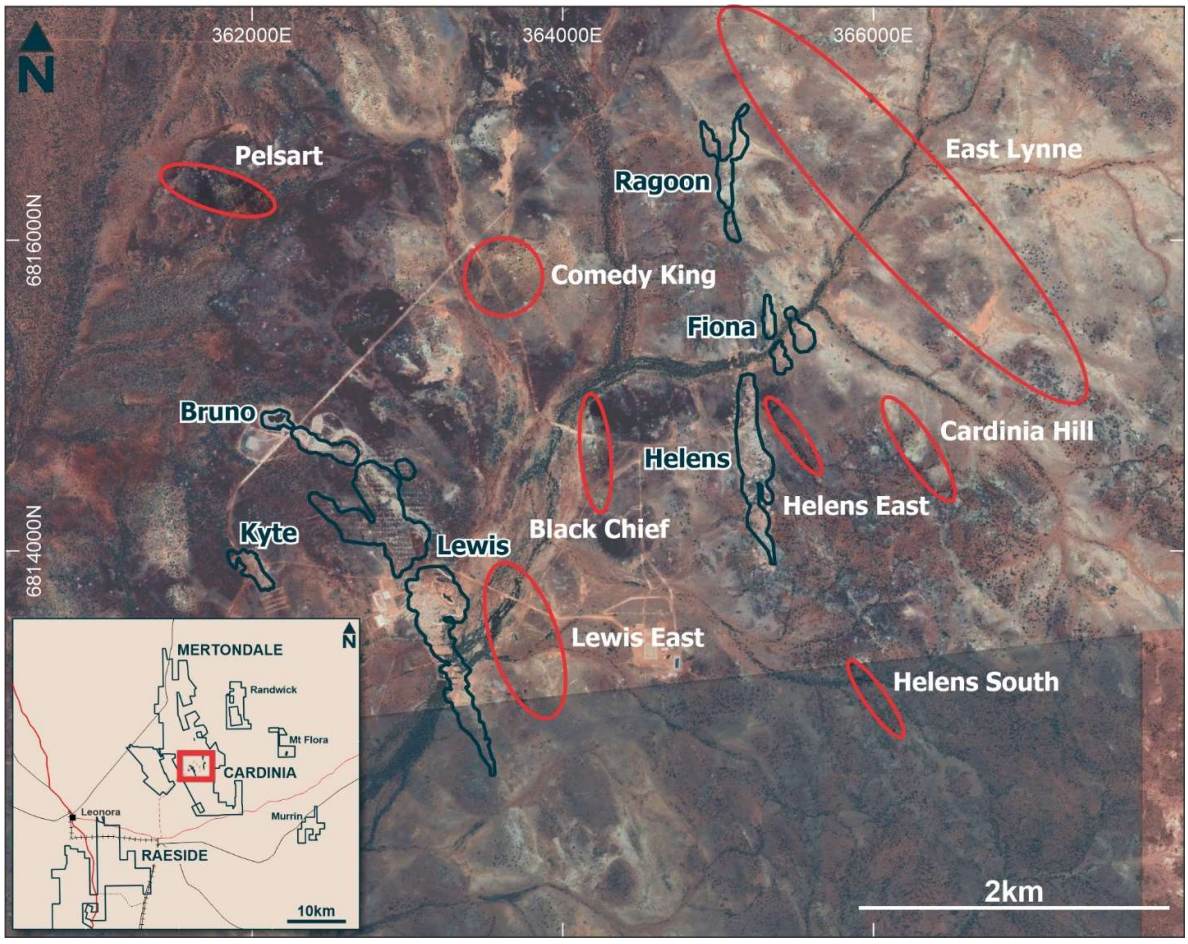

Figure A1 – *Kin's Cardinia Gold Project showing existing deposits and exploration targets in the Exploration drilling program*

Table A1. Mineral Resource Estimate Table May 2021[1]

Cardinia Gold Project: Mineral Resources: May 2021															
Project Area	Resource Gold Price (AUD)	Lower Cut off (g/t Au)	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources			Date Announced
			Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	
Mertondale															
Mertons Reward	$2,600	0.4				0.9	2.17	66	1.9	0.65	41	2.9	1.15	106	26-Nov-20
Mertondale 3-4	$2,600	0.4				1.4	1.85	81	1.0	0.97	31	2.3	1.48	111	26-Nov-20
Tonto	$2,600	0.4				1.8	1.14	67	1.1	1.24	43	2.9	1.18	111	26-Nov-20
Mertondale 5	$2,600	0.4				0.5	1.67	26	0.8	1.24	32	1.3	1.40	59	26-Nov-20
Eclipse	$2,600	0.4							0.6	1.01	19	0.6	1.01	19	26-Nov-20
Quicksilver	$2,600	0.4							1.1	1.10	39	1.1	1.10	39	26-Nov-20
Subtotal Mertondale						4.6	1.61	240	6.5	0.98	205	11.1	1.24	445	
Cardinia															
Bruno*	$2,600	0.4	0.3	1.26	10	2.8	1.13	102	1.1	1.05	36	4.1	1.12	148	10-May-21
Lewis*	$2,600	0.4	0.6	1.24	20	4.7	1.00	151	2.1	0.80	55	7.4	0.95	226	10-May-21
Kyte	$2,600	0.4				0.3	1.53	17	0.1	0.92	3	0.4	1.38	20	26-Nov-20
Helens	$2,600	0.4				0.7	2.14	50	0.3	1.94	19	1.0	2.08	69	26-Nov-20
Fiona	$2,600	0.4				0.6	1.35	25	0.2	1.21	8	0.8	1.32	32	26-Nov-20
Rangoon	$2,600	0.4				0.5	1.24	21	0.3	1.07	12	0.9	1.17	32	26-Nov-20
Hobby *	$2,600	0.4							0.5	1.31	22	0.5	1.31	22	10-May-21
Cardinia Hill *	$2,600	0.4							1.2	1.66	61	1.2	1.66	61	18-Dec-20
Subtotal Cardinia			0.8	1.16	30	9.6	1.18	364	5.8	1.15	216	16.3	1.17	611	
Raeside															
Michaelangelo	$2,600	0.4				1.1	2.00	73	0.4	2.19	25	1.5	2.04	98	26-Nov-20
Leonardo	$2,600	0.4				0.4	2.39	30	0.2	2.20	14	0.6	2.32	44	26-Nov-20
Forgotten Four	$2,600	0.4				0.1	2.09	7	0.1	1.96	6	0.2	2.03	14	26-Nov-20
Krang	$2,600	0.4				0.3	1.74	17	0.0	2.59	2	0.3	1.80	19	26-Nov-20
Subtotal Raeside						2.0	2.04	128	0.7	2.17	47	2.6	2.07	175	
TOTAL			**0.8**	**1.16**	**30**	**16.2**	**1.41**	**732**	**13.0**	**1.12**	**468**	**30.0**	**1.28**	**1231**	

Table A1: *Mineral Resource Estimate Table May 2021. Mineral Resources estimated by Jamie Logan, and Mike Milligan and reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off within AUD2,600 optimisation shells. Note Bruno-Lewis, Cardinia Hill and Hobby estimated by Mike Milligan of Cube Consulting.*

[1]The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX Announcement of 17 May 2021 "Cardinia Gold Project Mineral Resource Increases to 1.23Moz", and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

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

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

Appendix A

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT

Cardinia Gold Project - Section 1 & 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other*	<u>Diamond</u> Historic (pre-2014) diamond core (DD) sampling utilised half core or quarter core sample intervals; typically varying from 0.3m to 1.4m in length. 1m sample intervals were favoured and sample boundaries principally coincided with geological contacts. Recent (2014-2018) diamond core (DD) samples, either HQ3 or NQ2 in size diameter, were either cut in half longitudinally or further cut into quarters, using a powered diamond core drop saw centered over a cradle holding core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.25m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. 2019 diamond core samples, either HQ3 or NQ2 in size diameter, were either cut in half longitudinally or a third longitudinally, using an automated Corewise core saw Core was placed in boats, holding core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.3 to 1.3m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. <u>RC</u> Historic reverse circulation (RC) drill samples were collected over 1m downhole intervals beneath a cyclone and typically riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags and 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site. 3m or 4m composited interval samples were often collected by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples). If composite samples returned anomalous results once assayed, the single metre sub-samples of the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for individual gold analysis. Recent reverse circulation (RC) drill samples were collected by passing through a cyclone, a sample collection box, and riffle or cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and averaged 3-4kg. 2019 RC drilling samples were collected in 1m downhole intervals by passing through a cyclone, a collection box and then dropping through a cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and averaged 3-4kg. <u>AC/RAB</u> Historic air core (AC) and rotary air blast (RAB) were typically collected at 1 metre intervals and placed on the ground with 3-4kg sub-samples collected using a scoop or spear. Three metre or four metre composited interval samples were often collected by

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples). If composite samples returned anomalous results once assayed, the single metre sub-samples of the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for individual gold analysis. Assay Methodology Historic sample analysis typically included a number of commercial laboratories with preparation as per the following method, oven drying (90-110°C), crushing (<-2mm to <-6mm), pulverizing (<-75µm to <-105µm), and riffle split to obtain a 30, 40, or 50gram catchweight for gold analysis. Fire Assay fusion, with AAS finish was the common method of analysis however, on occasion, initial assaying may have been carried out via Aqua Regia digest and AAS/ICP finish. Anomalous samples were subsequently re-assayed by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. Recent sample analysis typically included oven drying (105-110°C), crushing (<-6mm & <-2mm), pulverising (P90% <-75µm) and sample splitting to a representative 50gram catchweight sample for gold only analysis using Fire Assay fusion with AAS finish. Multi element analysis was also conducted on approximately 10% of samples, predominantly through ore zones. This was conducted via a 4-acid digest with ICP-MS/OES determination for a 48 element suite. Rock Chips All rock chip samples are taken using a pick. The samples are taken from outcrop where possible. Samples are also taken from in situ float material or waste rock around historic workings, where outcrop is not present. Care is taken to ensure all samples are representative of the medium being sampled. For example, if a 1m sediment unit is being sampled, a channel sample will be taken across the entire unit. All recent drilling, sample collection and sample handling procedures were conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel to high level industry standards. QA/QC procedures were implemented during each drilling program to industry standards.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling carried out since 1986 and up to the most recent drill programs completed by KIN Mining was obtained from a combination of reverse circulation (RC), diamond core (DD), air core (AC), and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling. Data prior to 1986 is limited due to lack of exploration. Diamond Historic DD was carried out using industry standard 'Q' wireline techniques, with the core retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in core trays. Core sizes include NQ/NQ3 (Ø 45-48mm) and HQ/HQ3 (Ø 61-64mm). At the end of each core run, the driller placed core blocks in the tray, marked with hole number and depth. Core recovery was usually measured for each core run and recorded onto the geologist's drill logs. 2017 – 2018 DD was carried out by contractor Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd ("Orbit Drilling") with a Mitsubishi truck-mounted Hydco 1200H 8x4 drill rig, using industry standard 'Q' wireline techniques. 2019 DD was carried out y Topdrill Pty Ltd. With a Sandvick DE840 mounted on a Mercedes Benz 4144 Actros 8x8 Carrier. The rig is fitted with Sandvik DA555 hands free diamond drilling rod handler and Austex hands free hydraulic breakout. Drill core is retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in plastic core trays and each core run depth recorded onto core marker blocks and placed at the end of each run in the tray. Core sizes include NQ2 (Ø 47mm) and HQ3 (Ø 64mm). Recent DD core recovery and orientation was obtained for each core run where possible, using electronic core orientation tools

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(e.g. Reflex EZ-ACT) and the 'bottom of core' marked accordingly. 2017 -18 drilling was measured at regular downhole intervals, typically at 10-15m from surface and then every 30m to bottom of hole, using electronic multi-shot downhole survey tools (i.e. Reflex EZ-TRAC or Camteq Proshot). Independent programs of downhole deviation surveying were also carried out to validate previous surveys. These programs utilised either electronic continuous logging survey tool (AusLog A698 deviation tool) or gyroscopic survey equipment. 2019 DD was surveyed at regular downhole intervals (every 30m with an additional end-of-hole survey) using electronic gyroscopic survey equipment. <u>RC</u> Historic RC drilling used conventional reverse circulation drilling techniques, utilising a cross-over sub, or face-sampling hammers with bit shrouds. Drill bit sizes typically ranged between 110-140mm. 2017-18 RC drilling was carried out by Orbit Drilling's truck-mounted Hydco 350RC 8x8 Actross drill rigs with 350psi/1250cfm air compressor, with auxiliary and booster air compressors (when required). Drilling utilised mostly downhole face-sampling hammer bits (Ø 140mm), with occasional use of blade bits for highly oxidized and soft formations. The majority of drilling retrieved dry samples, with the occasional use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors beneath the water table, to maintain dry sample return as much as possible. RC drillhole deviations were surveyed downhole, typically carried out inside a non-magnetic stainless steel (s/s) rod located above the hammer, using electronic multi-shot downhole tool (e.g. Reflex EZ-TRAC). In some instances, drillholes were surveyed later in open hole. Independent programs of downhole deviation surveying were also carried out to validate previous surveys. These programs utilised either electronic continuous logging survey tool (AusLog A698 deviation tool) or gyroscopic survey equipment. 2019 RC drilling was carried out by Swick Mining Services truck-mounted Swick version Schramm 685 RC Drill Rig (Rod Handler & Rotary Cone Splitter) with support air truck and dust suppression equipment. Drilling utilised downhole face-sampling hammer bits (Ø 140mm). The majority of drilling retrieved dry samples, with the occasional use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors beneath the water table, to maintain dry sample return as much as possible. 2019 RC was surveyed at regular downhole intervals (every 30m with an additional end-of-hole survey) using electronic gyroscopic survey equipment. <u>AC/RAB</u> Historic AC drilling was conducted utilising suitable rigs with appropriate compressors (eg 250psi/600cfm). AC holes were drilled using 'blade' or 'wing' bits, until the bit was unable to penetrate ('blade refusal'), often near the fresh rock interface. Hammer bits were used only when it was deemed necessary to penetrate further into the fresh rock profile or through notable "hard boundaries" in the regolith profile. No downhole surveying is noted to have been undertaken on AC drillholes. Historic RAB drilling was carried out using small air compressors (eg 250psi/600cfm) and drill rods fitted with a percussion hammer or blade bit, with the sample return collected at the drillhole collar using a stuffing box and cyclone collection techniques. Drillhole sizes generally range between 75-110mm. No downhole surveying is noted to have been undertaken on RAB drillholes.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results*	<u>Diamond</u> Historic core recovery was recorded in drill logs for most of the diamond drilling programs since 1985. A review of historical

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	reports indicates that core recovery was generally good (>80%) with lesser recoveries recorded in zones of broken ground and/or areas of mineralisation. Overall recoveries are considered acceptable for resource estimation. Recent core recovery data was recorded for each run by measuring total length of core retrieved against the downhole interval actually drilled and stored in the database. KIN representatives continuously monitor core recovery and core presentation quality as drilling is conducted and issues or discrepancies are rectified promptly to maintain industry best standards. Core recoveries averaged >95%, even when difficult ground conditions were being encountered. When poor ground conditions were anticipated, a triple tube drilling configuration was utilised to maximize core recovery <u>RC/AC/RAB</u> Historic sample recovery information for RC, AC, and RAB drilling is limited. Recent RC drilling samples are preserved as best as possible during the drilling process. At the end of each 1 metre downhole interval, the driller stops advancing, retracts from the bottom of hole, and waits for the sample to clear from the bottom of the hole through to the sample collector box fitted beneath the cyclone. The sample is then released from the sample collector box and passed through either a 3-tiered riffle splitter or cone splitter fitted beneath the sample box. Drilling prior to 2018 utilised riffle split collection whereas sample collection via a cone splitter was conducted for drilling undertaken since March 2018; cyclone cleaning processes remained the same. Sample reject is collected in plastic bags, and a 3-4kg sub-sample is collected in pre-marked calico bags for analysis. Once the samples have been collected, the cyclone, sample collector box and riffle splitter are flushed with compressed air, and the splitter cleaned by the off-sider using a compressed air hose at both the end of each 6 metre drill rod and then extensively cleaned at the completion of each hole. This process is maintained throughout the entire drilling program to maximise drill sample recovery and to maintain a high level of representivity of the material being drilled. RC drill sample recoveries are not recorded in the database however a review by Carras Mining Pty Ltd (CM) in 2017, of RC drill samples stored in the field, and ongoing observations of RC drill rigs in operation by KIN representatives, suggests that RC sample recoveries were mostly consistent and typically very good (>90%). Collected samples are deemed reliable and representative of drilled material and no material discrepancy, that would impede a mineral resource estimate, exists between collected RC primary and sub-samples.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	Logging data coded in the database, prior to 2014, illustrates at least four different lithological code systems, a legacy of numerous past operators (Hunter, MPI, Metana, CIM, MEGM, Pacmin, SOG, and Navigator). Correlation between codes is difficult to establish however, based on historical reports, drill hole logging procedures appear consistent with normal industry practices of the time. KIN has attempted to validate historical logging data and to standardize the logging code system by incorporating the SOG and Navigator logging codes into one. <u>Diamond</u> Historical diamond core logging was recorded into drill logs for most of the diamond drilling programs since 1985. A review of historical reports indicates that logging noted core recovery, fractures per metre and RQD, lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features. Core was then marked up for cutting and sampling. Navigator's procedure for logging of diamond core included firstly marking of the bottom of the core (for successful core

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	orientations), then recording of core recovery, fractures per metre and RQD, lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features. Core was then marked up for cutting and sampling. Navigator DD logging is predominantly to geological contacts. Navigator logging information was entered directly into hand held digital data loggers and transferred directly to the database, after validation, to minimize data entry errors. Drill core photographs, for drilling prior to 2014, are available only for diamond drillholes completed by Navigator. KIN DD logging is carried out on site once geology personnel retrieve core trays from the drill rig site. Core is collected from the rig daily. The entire length of every hole is logged. Recorded data includes lithology, alteration, structure, texture, mineralisation, sulphide content, weathering and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded. KIN DD logging is to geological contacts. Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes percentages of identified minerals, veining, and structural measurements (using a kenometer tool). In addition, logging of diamond drilling includes geotechnical data, RQD and core recoveries. Drill core is photographed at the Cardinia site, prior to any cutting and/or sampling, and then stored in this location. Photographs are available for every diamond drillhole completed by KIN and a selection of various RC chip trays. SG data is also collect All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies. Diamond drillholes completed for geotechnical purposes were independently logged for structural data by geotechnical consultants. <u>RC/AC/RAB</u> Historical RC, AC, and RAB logging (including Navigator) was entered on a metre by metre basis. Logging consisted of lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features For the majority of historical drilling (pre-2004) the entire length of each drillhole have been logged from surface to 'end of hole'. KIN RC logging of was carried out in the field and logging has predominantly been undertaken on a metre by metre basis. KIN logging is inclusive of the entire length of each RC drillhole from surface to 'end of hole'. Recorded data includes lithology, alteration, structure, texture, mineralisation, sulphide content, weathering and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded. Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes identification and percentages of mineralogy, sulphides, mineralisation, and veining. Photographs are available for a selection of recent KIN RC drillholes.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies. <u>Rock Chips</u> All rock chip samples are inspected by the sampling geologist and logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, and structural fabric. This is a combination of qualitative and quantitative data.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	<u>Diamond</u> Historic diamond drill core (NQ/NQ3 or HQ/HQ3) samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, and occasionally in quarters for the larger (HQ/HQ3) diameter holes, using a powered diamond core drop saw centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Half core or quarter core sample intervals typically varied from 0.3m to 1.4m in length. 1m sample intervals were favoured and are the most common method of sampling, however sample boundaries do principally coincide with geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in core trays. 2017-18 diamond drill core samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, with some samples cut into quarters, using a powered diamond core drop saw blade centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.25m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and stored in KIN's yard for future reference. All KIN diamond drill core is securely stored at the KIN Leonora Yard. 2019 diamond drill core samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, with some samples cut into thirds, using an automated Corewise powered diamond core saw with the blade centered over a boat holding the core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.25m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and stored in KIN's yard for future reference. All KIN diamond drill core is securely stored at the Cardinia coreyard. All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel are to standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of drilled material. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice. Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and as an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. <u>RC/AC/RAB</u> Historic sampling was predominantly conducted by collecting 1m samples from beneath a cyclone and either retaining these primary samples or passing through a riffle splitter to obtain a 3-4kg sub-sample for analysis. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear/tube (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split samples being retained at the drill site as spoil or in sample bags. If composite sample assays returned anomalous results, the single metre samples for this composite were retrieved and submitted for analysis. RC/AC/RAB sampling procedures are believed to be consistent with the normal industry practices at the time. Samples obtained from conventional RC drilling techniques with cross-over subs often suffered from down hole contamination,

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		especially beneath the water table. Samples obtained from RC drilling techniques using the face sampling hammer suffered less from down hole contamination and were more likely to be kept dry beneath the water table, particularly if auxiliary and booster air compressors were used. These samples are considered to be representative. The vast majority of Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were collected at 1m downhole intervals from beneath a cyclone and then riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). After splitting, 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and the 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site in marked plastic bags, for future reference. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear/tube (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split sub-samples being retained at the drill site. If the composite sample assays returned anomalous results, single metre sub-samples for the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for analysis. Navigator included standards, fields duplicate splits (since 2009), and blanks within each drill sample batch, at a ratio of 1 for every 20 samples, with the number of standards being inserted at a ratio of 1 for every 50 samples. Recent RC sub-samples were collected over 1 metre downhole intervals and retained in pre-marked calico bags, after passing through a cyclone and either a riffle splitter, prior to March 2018, or cone splitter, after March 2018. The majority of RC sub-samples consistently averaged 3-4kg. Sample reject from the riffle splitter were retained and stored in plastic bags, and located near each drillhole site. When drilling beneath the water table, the majority of sample returns were kept dry by the use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors. Very few wet samples were collected through the splitter, and the small number of wet or damp samples is not considered material for resource estimation work. KIN RC drill programs utilise field duplicates, at regular intervals at a ratio of 1:25, and assay results indicate that there is reasonable analytical repeatability; considering the presence of nuggety gold. All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel are to standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of drilled material. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice. Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and as an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. No duplicates are taken for rock chip sampling. Sample sizes are approximately 3kg, this is considered appropriate for the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and*	Numerous assay laboratories and various sample preparation and assay techniques have been used since 1981. Historical reporting and descriptions of laboratory sample preparation, assaying procedures, and quality control protocols for the samples from the various drilling programs are variable in their descriptions and completeness. Assay data obtained prior to 2001 is incomplete and the nature of results could not be accurately quantified due to the combinations of various laboratories and analytical methodologies utilised. Since 1993, the majority of samples submitted to the various laboratories were typically prepared for analysis firstly by oven drying, crushing and pulverizing to a nominal 85% passing 75µm. In the initial exploration stages, Aqua Regia digest with AAS/ICP finish, was generally used as a first pass detection method, with follow up analysis by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. This was a common practice at the time. Mineralised intervals were

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	subsequently Fire Assayed (using 30, 40 or 50 gram catchweights) with AAS/ICP finish. Approximately 15-20% of the sampled AC holes may have been subject to Aqua Regia digest methods only, however AC samples were predominantly within the oxide profile, where aqua regia results would not be significantly different to results from fire assay methods. Limited information is available regarding check assays for drilling programs prior to 2004. During 2004-2014, Navigator utilised six different commercial laboratories during their drilling programs, however Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories conducted the majority of assaying for diamond, RC, and AC samples using Fire Assay fusion on 40 gram catchweights with AAS/ICP finish. Since 2009 Navigator regularly included field duplicates and Certified Reference Material (CRM), standards and blanks, with their sample batch submissions to laboratories at average ratio of 1 in 20 samples. Sample assay repeatability and blank and CRM standard assay results were typically within acceptable limits. KIN sample analysis from 2014 to 2018 was conducted by SGS Australia Pty Ltd's ("SGS") Kalgoorlie and Perth laboratories. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and riffle split to obtain a 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish (SGS Lab Code FAA505). • KIN regularly insert blanks and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:50. This allows for at least one blank and one CRM standard to be included in each of the laboratory's fire assay batch of 50 samples. Field duplicates are typically collected at a ratio of 1:50 samples and test sample assay repeatability. Blanks and CRM standards assay result performance is predominantly within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. • KIN requests laboratory pulp grind and crush checks at a ratio of 1:50 or less since May 2018 in order to better qualify sample preparation and evaluate laboratory performance. Samples have generally illustrated appropriate crush and grind size percentages since the addition of this component to the sample analysis procedure. • SGS include laboratory blanks and CRM standards as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are typically within acceptable limits. From late 2018 samples have been analysed by Intertek Genalysis, with sample preparation either at their Kalgoorlie prep laboratory or the Perth Laboratory located in Maddington. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and split to obtain a 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish. • KIN regularly insert blanks and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:25. Kin accepts that this ratio of QAQC is industry standard. Field duplicates are typically collected at a ratio of 1:25 samples and test sample assay repeatability. Blanks and CRM standards assay result performance is predominantly within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. • KIN requests laboratory pulp grind and crush checks at a ratio of 1:50 or less since May 2018 in order to better qualify sample preparation and evaluate laboratory performance. Samples have generally illustrated appropriate crush and grind size percentages since the addition of this component to the sample analysis procedure. • Genalysis include laboratory blanks and CRM standards as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis,

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are typically within acceptable limits. The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered to be satisfactory and appropriate for use in mineral resource estimations. Fire Assay fusion is considered to be a total extraction technique. The majority of assay data used for the mineral resource estimations were obtained by the Fire Assay technique with AAS or ICP finish. AAS and ICP methods of detection are both considered to be suitable and appropriate methods of detection for this style of mineralisation Aqua Regia is considered a partial extraction technique, where gold encapsulated in refractory sulphides or some silicate minerals may not be fully dissolved, resulting in partial reporting of gold content. No other analysis techniques have been used to determine gold assays. Ongoing QAQC monitoring program identified one particular CRM returning spurious results. Further analysis demonstrated that the standard was compromised and was subsequently removed and destroyed. A replacement CRM of similar grade was substituted into the QAQC program. KIN continues to both develop and reinforce best practice QAQC methods for all drilling operations and the treatment and analysis of samples. Regular laboratory site visits and audits have been introduced since April 2018 and will be conducted on a quarterly basis. This measure will ensure that all aspects of KIN QAQC practices are adhered to and align with industry best practice. All rock chip samples have been submitted to Intertek Genalysis (Perth) for analysis by 50g Fire assay, with multi-element analysis via a 4-acid digest for a 48-element suite. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm). Blanks and standards are inserted by the lab at a minimum rate of 1 in 50. Lab repeats are performed for samples with particularly high gold values. Due to the nature and intended uses of this data, this QAQC procedure is intentionally less rigorous than that used for drilling samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Verification of sampling, assay techniques, and results prior to 2004 is limited due to the legacy of the involvement of various companies, personnel, drilling equipment, sampling protocols and analytical techniques at different laboratories. During 2009, a selection of significant intersections had been verified by Navigator's company geologists and an independent consultant McDonald Speijers ("MS"). MS were able to validate 92% of the assay records in 50 randomly selected check holes, and only 6 assay discrepancies were detected (< 0.2%), only 2 of those were considered significant. MS concluded that the very small proportion of discrepancies indicated that the assay database was probably reliable at that time. In 2009, Runge Ltd ("Runge") completed a mineral resource estimate report for the Cardinia Project area, including the Helens, Rangoon, Kyte and Bruno_Lewis deposits. Runge's database verification included basic visual validation in Surpac and field verification of drillhole positions in February 2009. Runge did not report any significant issues with the database. Since 2014, significant drill intersections have been verified by KIN company geologists during the course of the drilling programs. During 2017, Carras Mining Pty Ltd ("CM") carried out an independent data verification. 38,098 assay records for KIN 2014-2017 drilling programs were verified by comparing laboratory assay reports against the database. 6 errors were found, which are not considered material and which represented only 0.03% of all database records verified for KIN 2014-2017 drilling programs

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No adjustments, averaging or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database. QA/QC protocol is considered industry standard with standard reference material submitted on a routine basis. Recent (2014-2018) RC and diamond drilling by KIN included twinning of some historical holes within the Helens and Rangoon resource areas. There is no significant material difference between historical drilling information and KIN drilling information. Areas without twinned holes illustrate a drill density that is considered sufficient to enable comparison with surrounding historic information. No material difference of a negative nature exists between historical drilling information and KIN drilling information. KIN diamond holes drilled for metallurgical and geotechnical test work illustrate assay results with adequate correlation to both nearby historical and recent drilling results. No adjustment or calibration has been made to assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Several local grids were established and used by previous project owners. During the 1990s, SOG transformed the surface survey data firstly to AMG and subsequently to MGA (GDA94 zone51). Navigator recognised errors in the collar co-ordinates resulting from transformations and as a result, a significant number of holes were resurveyed and a new MGA grid transformation generated. Historical collars have been validated against the original local grid co-ordinates and independently transformed to MGA co-ordinates and checked against the database. Navigator's MGA co-ordinates were checked against the surveyor's reports. Drilling was carried out using these various local grids. Since 2004, All Navigators drill hole collars were surveyed on completion of drilling in the Australian MGA94, Zone51 grid using RTK-DGPS equipment by licensed surveyors, with more than 80% of the pickups carried out by independent contractors. Almost all the diamond and at least 70% of Navigator RC holes were downhole surveyed. Pre-Navigator, single shot survey cameras were used, with typical survey intervals of 30-40 metres. Recent KIN drill hole collars are located and recorded in the field by a contract surveyor using RTK-DGPS (with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ±50mm). Location data was collected in the GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system. Downhole surveying was predominantly carried out by the drilling contractor which, prior to late 2018, was Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd. This was conducted using a downhole electronic single shot magnetic tool. (Relfex EZ-shot), which is industry standard practice. This is considered sufficiently accurate except where significant magnetic interference is encountered. The magnetic field is recorded on every survey and flagged when likely to interfere with the reading. These surveys are downgraded in the database. In addition, if the downhole survey tool is located within 15 metres of the surface, there is risk of influence from the drill rig affecting the azimuth readings. This was observed for the survey readings, which include total magnetic intensity (TMI) measurements, where TMI is spurious for readings taken at downhole depths less than 20 metres. These spurious readings are included in the database, but are not used. Downhole surveying in 2019 has been conducted by the drilling contractors (Topdrill Pty Ltd and Swick Mining Services Pty Ltd) utilizing downhole electronic gyroscopic survey tools. These are considered very accurate and not susceptible to magnetic interference. No further surveying required to check drill hole deviation. A small selection of drillhole collars, which do not have DGPS collar surveys, were picked up with a handheld GPS and individually

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		appraised in regards to their location prior to modelling; the position of these collars is deemed appropriate for the resource estimation work. Considering the history of grid transformations and surviving documentation, there might be some residual risk of error in the MGA co-ordinates for old drillholes, however this is not considered to be material for the resource estimation. Azimuth data was historically recorded relative to magnetic north. Much of the historical drilling data was recorded relative to magnetic north. Variation in magnetic declination for the Cardinia Project area is calculated at +0.823° East (1985) to +1.301° East (2017), with a maximum variation of +1.575° in 2005. The difference between true north and magnetic north, and the annual variation in magnetic declination since 1985 is not significant, therefore magnetic north measurements have been used, where true north data is unavailable, for all survey data used in resource estimation processes. The accuracy of drill hole collars and downhole data are located with sufficient accuracy for use in resource estimation work. For rock chip samples, locations are recorded at the time of sampling using a handheld GPS in the GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Drill hole spacing patterns vary considerably throughout the Cardinia Gold Project area and are deposit specific, depending on the nature and style of mineralisation being tested. Drill hole spacing within the resource areas is sufficient to establish an acceptable degree of geological and grade continuity and is appropriate for both the mineral resource estimation and the resource classifications applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The Cardinia greenstone sequence displays a NNW to NW trend. Drilling and sampling programs were carried out to obtain unbiased locations of drill sample data, generally orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. At Helens mineralisation is structurally controlled in sub-vertical shear zones, with supergene components of varying lateral extensiveness present in the oxide profile. The vast majority of historical drilling, pre-Navigator (pre-2004), and KIN drilling is orientated at -60°/245° (WSW) and -60°/065° (ENE). At Bruno-Lewis and Kyte, mineralisaton is either stratigraphy parallel (trending NNW, steep to moderately W-dipping) or cross-cutting and dipping shallowly to the NE (striking NW). The vast majority of the drilling is therefore predominantly orientated at -60°/225-250° or -60°/090°. Grade Control drillholes were drilled vertically. Since late 2018, Kin's drilling has been largely oriented to 070° to target contact lodes and 225-250° to target the NE-dipping potassic lodes. The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in data thus far.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No sample security details are available for pre-Navigator (pre-2004) drill or field samples. Navigator drill samples (2004-2014) were collected in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill rig site. Samples were then collected by company personnel from the field and transported to the secure Navigator yard in Leonora. Samples were then batch processed (drillhole and sample numbers logged into the database) and then packed into 'bulkabag sacks'. The bulkabags were tied off and stored securely in the Navigator yard until being transported to the selected laboratory. There was no perceived opportunity for the samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site to delivery to the laboratory. 2017 -18 KIN RC drill samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill rig site. The samples were then batch processed (drillhole and sample numbers encoded onto a hardcopy sample register) in the field, and then transported and stacked into 'bulkabag sacks' at the secure KIN yard location in Leonora. Bulkabags were tied off and stored securely in the yard until being transported to the laboratory. 2019 RC drill samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill rig site. The samples were then batch processed (drillhole and sample numbers encoded onto a hardcopy sample register) in the field, and then transported and stacked into 'bulkabag sacks' at the Cardinia office. 2017-18 KIN DD samples were obtained by KIN personnel in pre-numbered calico bags at the KIN yard location in Leonora. Samples were then stacked into 'bulkabag sacks' at the yard location and stored securely until being transported to the laboratory. 2019 samples were obtained by KIN personnel in pre-numbered calico bags at the core yard located at the Cardinia office. Samples were then stacked into 'bulkabag sacks' at the yard location and stored securely until being transported to the laboratory. Transport contractors are utilised to transport samples to the laboratory. No perceived opportunity for samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site, to delivery to the laboratory, where they were stored in their secure compound, and made ready for processing is deemed likely to have occurred. On receipt of the samples, the laboratory independently checked the sample submission form to verify samples received and readied the samples for sample preparation. SGS and Genalysis sample security protocols are of industry standard and deemed acceptable for resource estimation work.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Historic drilling and sampling methods and QA/QC are regarded as not being as thoroughly documented compared to current standards. Inhouse reviews of various available historical company reports of drilling and sampling techniques indicates that these were most likely conducted to industry best practice and standards of the day. Independent geological consultants Runge Ltd completed a review of the Cardinia Project database, drilling and sampling protocols, and so forth in 2009. The Runge report highlighted issues with bulk density and QA/QC analysis within the supplied database. Identified issues were subsequently addressed by Navigator and KIN. Carras Mining Pty Ltd (CM), an independent geological consultant, reviewed and carried out an audit on the field operations and database in 2017. Drilling and sampling methodologies observed during the site visits were to industry standard. No issues were identified for the supplied databases which could be considered material to a mineral resource estimation. During the review, Carras Mining logged the oxidation profiles (base of complete oxidation and top of fresh rock) for each of the deposit areas, based on visual inspection of selected RC drill chips from KIN's recent drilling programs, and a combination of historical and KIN drillhole logging. Final adjustments were made with input from KIN geologists. The oxidation profiles were used to assign bulk densities

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and metallurgical recoveries to the 2017 resource models. Past bulk density test work has been inconsistent with incorrect methods employed, to derive specific gravity or in-situ bulk density, rather than dry bulk density. Navigator (2009) and recent KIN (2017) bulk density test work was carried out using the water immersion method on oven dried, coated samples to derive dry bulk densities for different rock types and oxidation profiles. This information has been incorporated into the database for resource estimation work. CM conducted site visits during 2017 to the laboratory to validate the methodology. Drilling, sampling methodologies, and assay techniques used in these drilling programs are considered to be appropriate and to mineral exploration industry standards of the day. Laboratory site visits and audits were introduced in April 2018 and are conducted on a quarterly basis. This measure ensures that all aspects of KIN QAQC practices are adhered to and align with industry best practice.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Cardinia Project, 35-40km NE of Leonora is managed, explored and maintained by KIN, and constitute a portion of KIN's Leonora Gold Project (LGP), which is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the North Eastern Goldfields. The Helens and Rangoon area includes granted mining tenements M37/316 and M37/317, The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN. The Bruno-Lewis and Kyte areas includes granted mining tenements M37/86, M37/227, M37/277, M37/300, M37/428 and M37/646. The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN. The following royalty payment may be applicable to the areas within the Cardinia Project's Bruno and Lewis areas that comprise the deposits being reported on: 1. Gloucester Coal Ltd (formerly CIM Resources Ltd and Centenary International Mining Ltd) in respect of M37/86 - 1% of the quarterly gross value of sales for gold ounces produced, in excess of 10,000 ounces. There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the outlined current resource areas, and there are no current impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	At Cardinia, from 1980-1985, Townson Holdings Pty Ltd ("Townson") mined a small open pit over selected historical workings at the Rangoon prospect. Localised instances of drilling relating to this mining event are not recorded and are considered insubstantial and immaterial for resource modelling.. Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the gold exploration data since 1985 and prior to 2014 include:

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Thames Mining NL ("Thames") 1985; Mt Eden Gold Mines (Aust) NL (also Tarmoola Aust Pty Ltd "MEGM") 1986-2003; Centenary International Mining Ltd ("CIM") 1986-1988, 1991-1992; Metana Minerals NL ("Metana") 1986-1989; Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") 1989, 1992-2004; Pacmin Mining Corporation ("Pacmin") 1998-2001, and Navigator Resources Ltd ("Navigator") 2004-2014. In 2009 Navigator commissioned Runge Limited ("Runge") to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Bruno, Lewis, Kyte, Helens and Rangoon deposits. Runge reported a JORC 2004 compliant Mineral Resource estimate, at a cut-off grade of 0.7g/t Au, totaling 1.45Mt @ 1.3 g/t au (61,700 oz Au) for Helens and Rangoon, and totaling 4.34Mt @ 1.2 g/t au (169,700 oz Au) for Bruno, Lewis and Kyte. A trial pit (Bruno) was mined by Navigator in 2010, and a 'test parcel' of ore was extracted and transported firstly to Sons of Gwalia's processing plant in Leonora, and finally to Navigator's processing plant located at Bronzewing, where approximately 100,000 tonnes were processed at an average head grade of 2.33 g/t au (7,493 oz Au).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Cardinia Project area is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned within the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ) a splay limb of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastics and sediment sequences in the west and Archaean mafic volcanics in the east. Proterozoic dolerite dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the sheared mafic/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence. Locally within the Cardinia Project area, the stratigraphy consists of intermediate, mafic and felsic volcanic and intrusive lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments, which strike NNW, dipping steep-to-moderately to the west. Structural foliation of the areas stratigraphy predominantly dips steeply to the east but localised inflections are common and structural orientation can vary between moderately (50-75°) easterly to moderately westerly dipping. Mineralisation at Helens is controlled by a cross-cutting fault, hosted predominantly in mafic rock units, adjacent to the felsic volcanic/sediment contacts. The ore zones are associated with increased shearing, intense alteration and disseminated sulphides. Minor supergene enrichment occurs locally within mineralised shears throughout the regolith profile. Mineralisation at Bruno-Lewis is largely controlled by the stratigraphic contact between basalt and felsic volcanics. Gold is associated with significant sulphide mineralisation in the sediments and volcaniclastics between the 2 volcanic units. Gold Is also hosted within shallowly NE-dipping lodes, associated with increased potassic-sericite alteration and quartz stockwork veining. These lodes also host the mineralisation at Kyte. Substantial supergene mineralisation sits above both styles of mineralisation.
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:*	Material drilling information for exploration results has previously been publicly reported in numerous announcements to the ASX by Navigator (2004-2014) and KIN since 2014.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	When exploration results have been reported for the resource areas, the intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by geology or lower cut-off grades, without high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high grade results, these results were included in the reports. Since 2014, KIN have reported RC drilling intersections with low cut off grades of >= 0.5 g/t Au and a maximum of 2m of internal dilution at a grade of <0.5g/t Au. There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The orientation, true width, and geometry of mineralised zones have been primarily determined by interpretation of historical drilling and continued investigation and verification of KIN drilling. Drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths not true widths. Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections 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*	Appropriate maps and sections are included in the main body of this report.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	views.	
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Public reporting of exploration results by KIN and past tenement holders and explorers for the resource areas are considered balanced. Representative widths typically included a combination of both low and high grade assay results. All meaningful and material information relating to this mineral resource estimate is or has been previously reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Since 2018, a campaign of determining Bulk Densities has been undertaken. The water displacement method is used on drill samples selected by the logging geologist. These measurements are entered into the logging software interface and loaded to the Datashed database.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	KIN intend to continue exploration and drilling activities at in the described area, with the intention to increase the project's resources.