

ASX Announcement

04 June 2021

MORE STRONG ASSAYS FROM SHALLOW AIR-CORE DRILLING CONFIRM POTENTIAL AT MOUNT FLORA

Further significant intercepts highlight the presence of several mineralised trends

Highlights

- Final 4m composite assay results received from first pass air-core (AC) drilling at the Mount Flora prospect, 20km east of Cardinia. Results include:
 - 8m at 1.04g/t Au from 24m (MF21AC658)
 - 8m at 0.80g/t Au from 16m (MF21AC623)
 - 4m at 1.17g/t Au from 48m to BOH (MF21AC621)
 - 4m at 1.10g/t Au from 48m (MF21AC624)
 - 4m @ 1.04g/t Au from 16m (MF21AC663)
 - 2m @ 1.06g/t Au from 24m to BOH (MF21AC610)
- These results are for the remaining 115 air-core holes, totalling 3,577m of drilling. All assays have now been received for the initial Mount Flora air-core program, which targeted several gold-in-soil anomalies.
- Field visit to the area has identified a number of north-east trending gold-bearing quartz veins as intersected in MF21AC522 (22m at 8.96g/t Au including 8m at 21.0g/t Au) as the primary control on mineralisation.

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN or “the Company”) is pleased to report further encouraging assay results from the recently completed air-core (AC) drilling program at the Mount Flora prospect, located 20km from its 100%-owned **1.23Moz Cardinia Gold Project** (CGP) near Leonora in Western Australia.

The latest results build on those reported last week, which included an outstanding high-grade intercept from drill-hole MF21AC522 of **22m @ 8.96g/t Au from 24m** (see ASX announcement 27 May 2021). The latest results include intercepts of **8m @ 1.04g/t Au from 24m** (MF21AC658) and **4m @ 1.17g/t Au from 48m to bottom-of-hole** (MF21AC621), which help to delineate additional mineralised trends in the northern portion of the project to those previously identified (see Figure 1).

The Mount Flora air-core program comprised a total of 269 drill-holes for 10,166m, targeting several gold-in-soil anomalies. The results to date have confirmed the presence of several mineralised trends, interpreted to be associated with splays originating from the Federation Fault and other parallel structures. Multi-element assays are still pending for the bottom-of-hole samples for all 269 holes.

ASX Code: KIN

Shares on issue: 799.2 million

Market Capitalisation: \$112 million

Cash: \$12.4 million (31 March 2021)

Kin Mining NL

342 Scarborough Beach Road

Osborne Park WA 6017

P: +61 9 9242 2227

E info@kinmining.com.aukinmining.com.au

Kin Mining Managing Director, Andrew Munckton, said: “We are encouraged to see more strong results from this first round of wide-spaced, shallow air-core drilling at Mount Flora, building on the exceptional results announced last week. The drilling has outlined three coherent areas with consistent mineralisation, with this final batch of assays coming from the Northern Area.

“Following last week’s exceptional result of 22m at 8.96g/t we dispatched a field team to follow up this area. They have identified a number of north-east trending quartz veins which appear to be the primary control on the mineralisation. This area will be a priority focus for initial RC drilling, which we plan to start as soon as POW approvals are received and the rig becomes available from the Phase 4 drill program at Cardinia.”

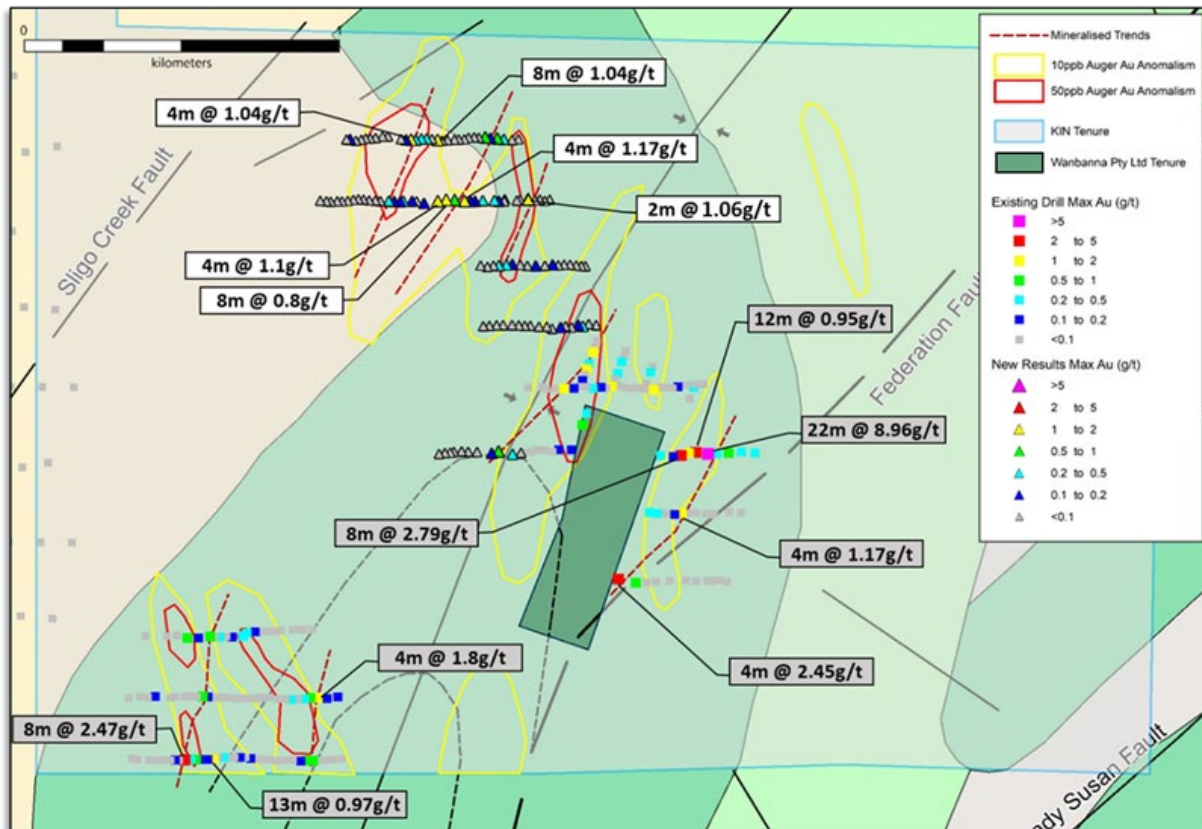


Figure 1: Location of the Mount Flora AC drilling program over geological map. Initial interpretation suggests the mineralisation is related to splays from the Federation Fault and other parallel structures. New drilling intersections shown as white labels, previously reported drilling intersections as grey labels.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Comment
MF21AC562	40	44	4	0.68	
MF21AC610	24	26	2	1.06	BOH intercept
MF21AC621	48	52	4	1.17	BOH intercept
MF21AC622	48	52	4	0.92	
MF21AC623	16	24	8	0.80	
MF21AC624	48	52	4	1.10	
MF21AC647	16	20	4	0.79	
MF21AC649	12	16	4	0.66	
MF21AC658	24	32	8	1.04	
MF21AC663	16	20	4	1.04	

Table 1: Significant intercepts for the Mount Flora air-core (AC) drilling. Reported results are for generally 4m composite samples above 0.5 g/t Au. For full drillhole details see ASX announcement 27 May 2021.

Controls on Mineralisation

Field reconnaissance has been conducted in the Mount Flora area to assess the controls on mineralisation following the reporting of high-grade results returned from a number of AC drill holes including MF21AC522 (22m @ 8.96g/t Au from 24m, ASX announcement 27 May 2021).

At MF21AC522, field inspection of the drill spoils has identified a significant, moderately east-dipping quartz vein between 39-41m, hosted within a unit of sheared basalt (Figure 2). This interval also showed visible coarse gold upon detailed inspection.

Quartz veining was also identified in MF21AC525, which returned an intercept of 8m at 2.79g/t Au from 28m. Few historical workings were observed in the immediate area of these intercepts, due to alluvial cover and limited outcrop. Extensive evidence of alluvial dry blowing was noted.

Other areas inspected, particularly in the south-western corner of the tenement, showed north-east trending quartz veins in surface samples to be a likely control on mineralisation intersected in recent AC drilling (Figure 1.)

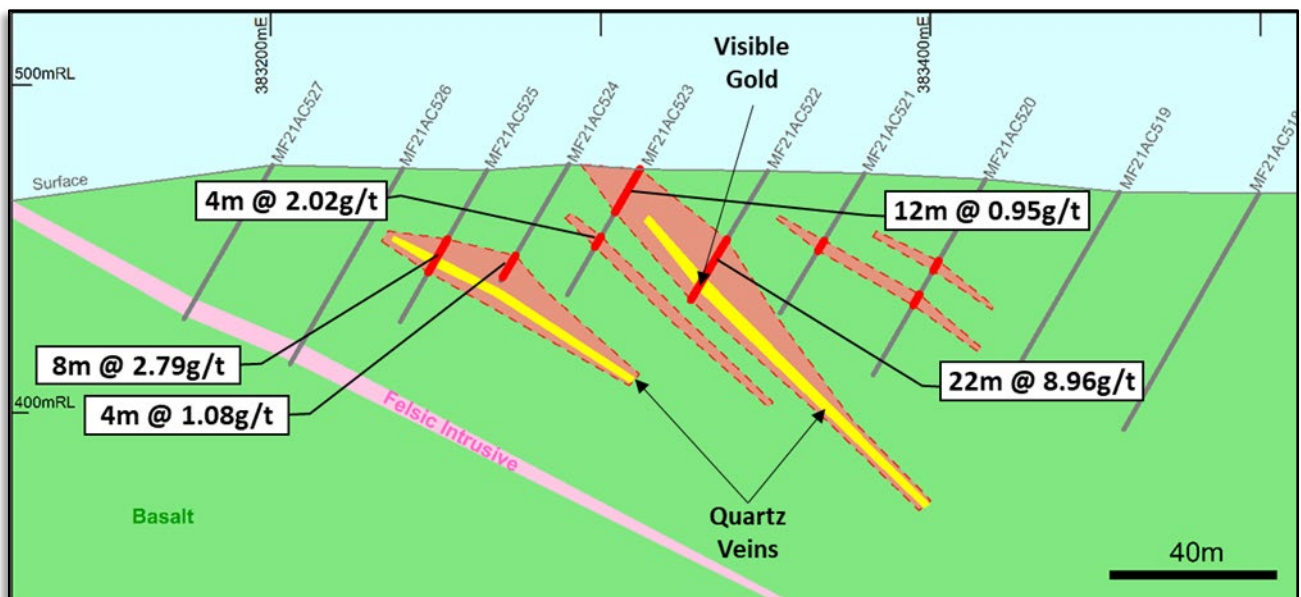


Figure 2: Cross section of the Mount Flora AC drilling program over geological interpretation. Significant east-dipping quartz veins are interpreted to be a primary control on mineralisation.

Next Steps

Planning is well advanced for the next phase of work at Mt Flora, which includes both additional lines of 200m spaced AC drilling to add strike extension to defined mineralised trends and initial RC drilling of the high-grade mineralisation defined in AC drilling to date.

RC drilling is scheduled to commence once the Phase 4 program at Cardinia is complete and the Program of Work (POW) application for Mt Flora RC drilling is approved.

-ENDS-

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors

For further information, please contact:

Investor enquiries

Andrew Munckton
 Managing Director, Kin Mining NL
 +61 8 9242 2227

Media enquiries

Nicholas Read
 Read Corporate
 +61 419 929 046

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.

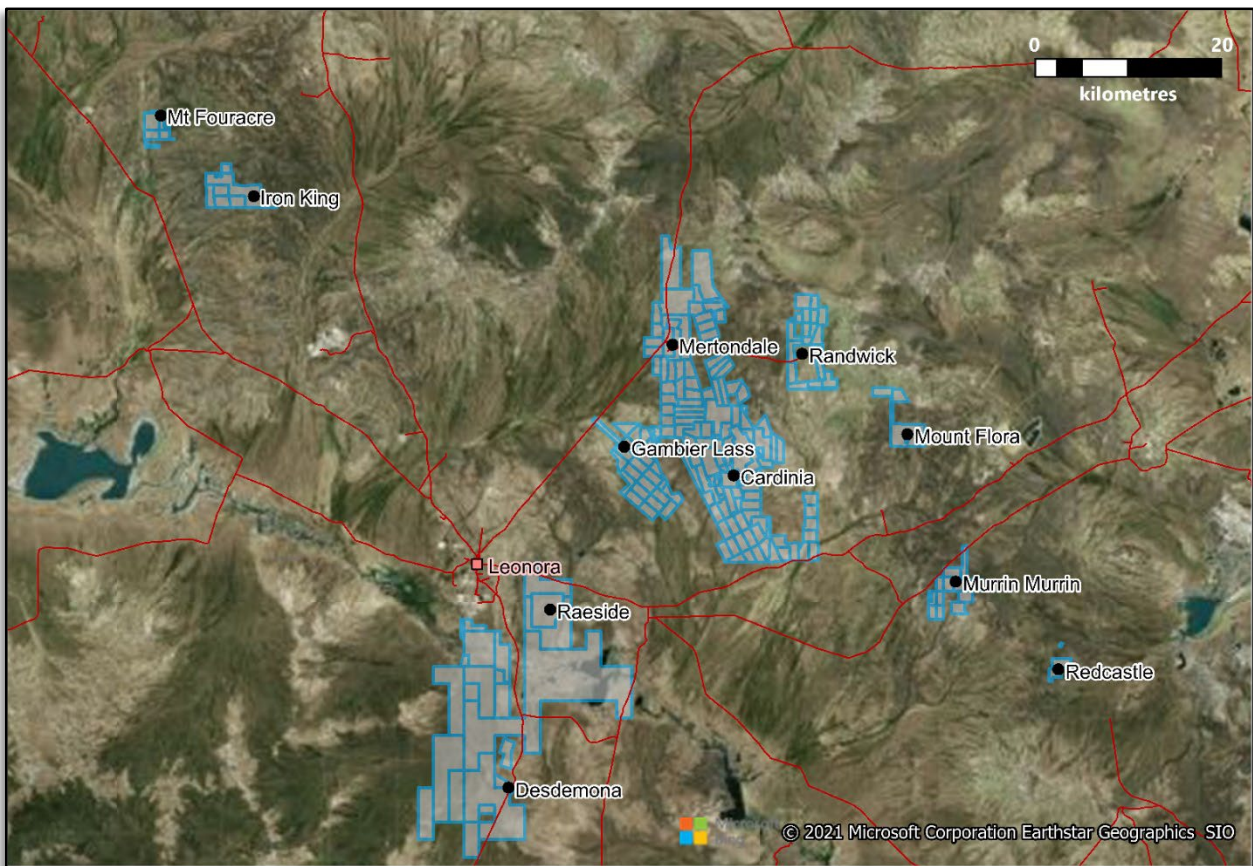


Figure A1 – KIN’s Project areas close to Leonora, Western Australia.

Table A1. Mineral Resource Estimate Table May 2021¹

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 Millad 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 Millad of Cube Consulting.

¹The 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.

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Appendix A

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT

Mount Flora Project - Section 1 & 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p>	<p><u>RAB</u></p> <p>Historic rotary air blast (RAB) were typically collected at 1 metre intervals and placed on the ground with 3-4kg sub-samples collected using a scoop or spear. Three metre or four metre composited interval samples were often collected by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples). If composite samples returned anomalous results once assayed, the single metre sub-samples of the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for individual gold analysis.</p> <p><u>Assay Methodology</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Auger</u></p> <p>All auger vehicle mounted powered auger. The samples are taken from 1-2m below surface and taken from the most suitable material downhole. Care is taken to ensure all samples are representative of the medium being sampled.</p> <p>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.</p>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<p>Drilling carried out since 1986 and up to the most recent drill programs completed by KIN Mining was obtained from a combination of air core (AC), and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling.</p> <p>Data prior to 1986 is limited due to lack of exploration.</p> <p><u>AC/RAB</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p><u>AC/RAB</u></p> <p>Historic sample recovery information for RAB drilling is not available.</p> <p>Collected samples are deemed reliable and representative of drilled material and no material discrepancy, AC and RAB drilling samples are not used in MRE’s by KIN.</p>
<p>Logging</p>	<p><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support</i></p>	<p>Logging data coded in the database is limited for AC/RAB drilling. Historical data (SOG) is of poor quality.</p> <p>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.</p>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>KIN RC logging of was carried out in the field and logging has predominantly been undertaken on a metre by metre basis. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database.</p> <p>The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies.</p>
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p><u>AC/RAB</u></p> <p>Historic sampling was predominantly conducted by collecting 1m samples from beneath a cyclone and retaining these primary samples. First pass sampling involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop to obtain 4m composited intervals.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>No duplicates are taken for AC drilling. Sample sizes are approximately 3kg, this is considered appropriate for the material being sampled.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Assay data obtained prior to 2001 is incomplete and the nature of results could not be accurately quantified due to the</p>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>combinations of various laboratories and analytical methodologies utilised.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KIN regularly insert blanks and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:25. Kin accepts that this ratio of QAQC is industry standard. Field duplicates are typically collected at a ratio of 1:25 samples and test sample assay repeatability. Blanks and CRM standards assay result performance is predominantly within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. • KIN requests laboratory pulp grind and crush checks at a ratio of 1:50 or less since May 2018 in order to better qualify sample preparation and evaluate laboratory performance. Samples have generally illustrated appropriate crush and grind size percentages since the addition of this component to the sample analysis procedure. • Genalysis include laboratory blanks and CRM standards as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are typically within acceptable limits. <p>The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered to be satisfactory and appropriate for use in mineral resource estimations.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>No other analysis techniques have been used to determine gold assays.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Verification of sampling and	<i>The verification of significant</i>	Verification of sampling, assay techniques, and results prior to 2004 is limited due to the legacy of the involvement of various

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying	<p><i>intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>companies, personnel, drilling equipment, sampling protocols and analytical techniques at different laboratories.</p> <p>Kin have not undertaken verification of significant intersection for AC drilling.</p> <p>No adjustment or calibration has been made to assay data.</p>
Location of data points	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>Recent KIN drill hole collars are located and recorded in the field using a hand held GPS.</p> <p>The accuracy of drill hole collars and downhole data are located with sufficient accuracy for intended use, and will not be utilised in any future MRE work.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>AC drill holes are a first pass test for mineralisation. Spacing is varied depending on depth of drilling and the weathering profile. AC drilling will not be utilised in any future MRE work.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p>	<p>Orientation of mineralisation is unknown. AC drilling will not be utilised in any future MRE work.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	Drilling orientation was on East-west GDA94 grid lines.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The Mount Flora Project, 50-60km 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.</p> <p>The Mount Flora Project includes granted mining tenement M39/1118 prospecting licenses P39/5859 and P39/5860. The tenements are held in the name of Kin East Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN.</p> <p>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.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	At Mount Flora Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") undertook limited exploration in the late 1980's. No other formal exploration has been conducted until 2020 when Kin did an auger soil sampling program and was followed up with extensive aircore drilling in 2021.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Mount Flora Project area is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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 close to the Federation Fault.</p> <p>The geology is consistent Archean basalts and sediment sequences with mafic intrusives. Archean felsic porphyries have intruded the sheared mafic/sedimentary sequence.</p> <p>Mineralisation is not yet understood but appears to be Epizonal and structurally controlled.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>No previous Material drilling information for exploration results has previously been publicly reported to the ASX KIN.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>Intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by 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.</p> <p>There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	<p>The orientation, true width, and geometry of mineralised zones is unknown for Mount Flora. Down hole widths are reported.</p>

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<i>Intercept lengths</i>	<p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	<p>Drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths not true widths.</p> <p>Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describes the attitude of mineralisation.</p>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Appropriate maps and sections are included in the main body of this report.</p>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Public reporting of exploration results by KIN and past tenement holders and explorers for the resource areas are considered balanced.</p> <p>Representative widths typically included a combination of both low and high grade assay results.</p> <p>All meaningful and material information relating to this mineral resource estimate is or has been previously reported.</p>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>No other exploration exists for the Mount Flora Project.</p>
<i>Further work</i>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<p>KIN intend to continue exploration and drilling activities at in the described area, with the intention to increase the project's resources.</p>