ASX Announcement **18 June 2021**

KIN TO DRILL HIGHLY PROSPECTIVE TARGETS AS PART OF EXPANDED REGIONAL EXPLORATION PUSH

Follow-up RC drilling to be undertaken at the exciting Mount Flora and Iron King gold target prospects; Strong EM conductor at Mt Fouracre yielding a highly prospective nickel target to be tested in July

Highlights

- **Regional exploration activities set to ramp up following completion of the current Phase 4 drilling program at the Cardinia Gold Project, with initiatives including:**
  - **RC drilling to follow up the recently discovered shallow high-grade gold mineralisation in first-pass air-core (AC) drilling at the Mount Flora prospect, 20km east of Cardinia, where best results included 22m at 8.96g/t Au from 24m (MF21AC522);**
  - **AC and RC drilling to follow up strong AC results at the Axford prospect, within the Iron King Project;**
  - **Auger and soil geochemical programs across the Randwick and Murrin prospects.**
- **Strong EM conductor identified at the base of the Mt Clifford Ultramafic Unit at Mt Fouracre, 60km north-west of Leonora yielding a highly prospective nickel target. RC and diamond drilling planned for mid-July.**
- **The objective of the regional program is to systematically test the wide range of exploration opportunities across the broader tenement holding of the Company to determine the potential for new discoveries and emerging satellite or standalone opportunities surrounding the core 1.23Moz Cardinia Gold Project (CGP).**

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on its ongoing regional exploration strategy, as it prepares to step up exploration activity across a number of satellite projects located outside the core **1.23Moz Cardinia Gold Project** (CGP) near Leonora in Western Australia.

Regional Exploration Program

Kin owns six separate projects located east and west of the centrally located CGP (Figure 1) which the Company has been advancing with a range of exploration activities over the past 12 months including ground-based geophysical surveys, surface auger soil geochemical surveys and first-pass air-core (AC) drilling programs to evaluate their prospectivity.

The purpose of the regional exploration program across the gold-based projects is to provide an initial assessment of the mineralisation style and gold grade and determine whether each project has the potential to be a viable stand-alone project or would more naturally provide potential satellite feed to a future CGP based mining and processing operation.

The key parameters governing these two potential development options is the distance from Cardinia, potential alternative treatment options, project size and mineralisation grade. Other projects in the portfolio of tenements also offer Nickel sulphide exploration potential and these are being assessed in parallel with the gold project evaluation.

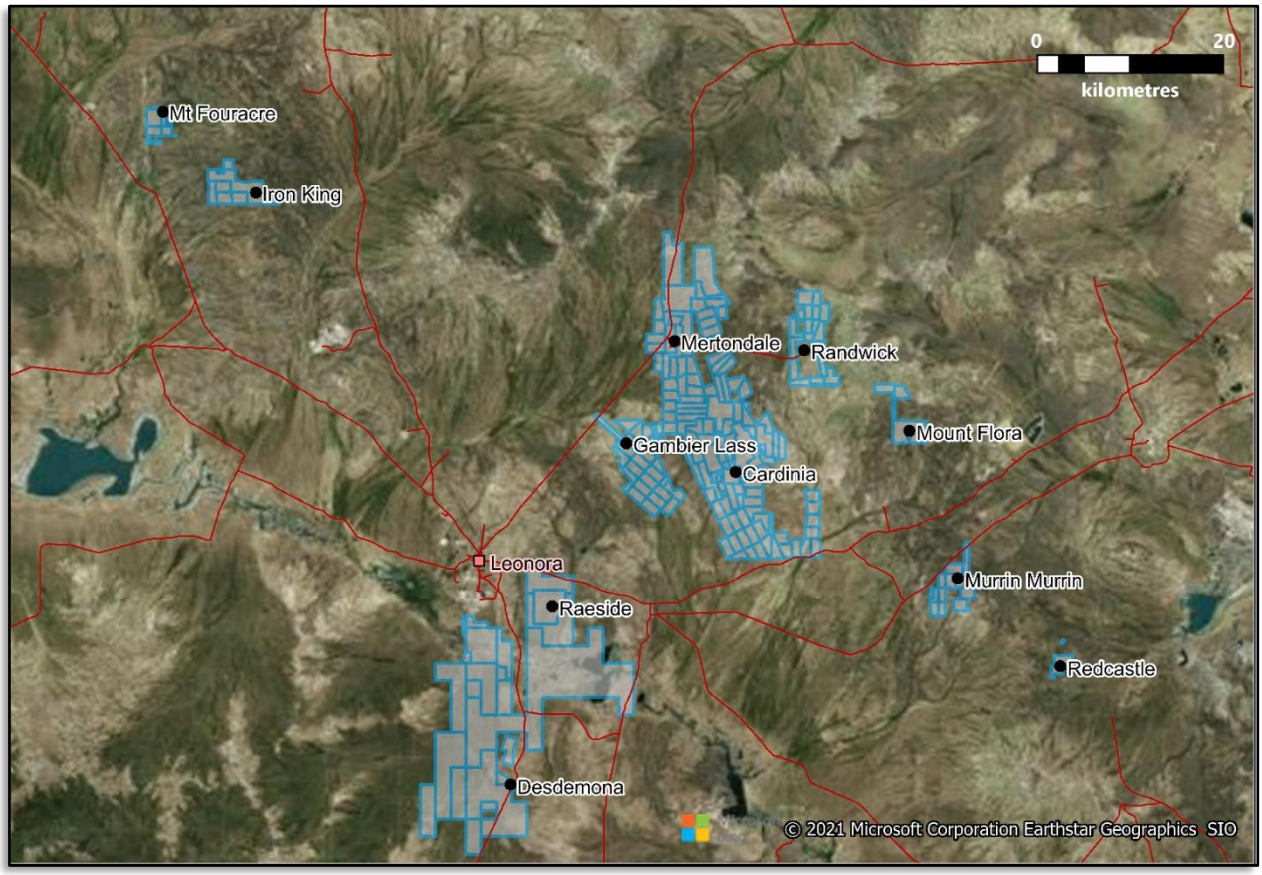

Figure 1 – *Kin Mining's regional project areas close to Leonora, Western Australia.*

Mt Flora – Gold

The initial Mount Flora air-core program, comprising 269 drill-holes for 10,166m, was completed earlier this year and targeted several gold-in-soil anomalies (see ASX Announcements dated 4 June 2021 and 27 May 2021).

The results to date have confirmed the presence of several mineralised trends with exceptional results such as **22m at 8.96g/t Au** highlighting the high-grade nature of the mineralisation at the project. Mineralisation is present in three separate zones, interpreted to be associated with east-dipping quartz veins and splays originating from the Federation Fault and other parallel structures (Figure 2).

Multi-element assays from bottom-of-hole samples in the AC program and the initial auger soil sampling survey have confirmed that the gold mineralisation is associated with silver, tellurium and tungsten as primary pathfinder minerals.

The follow-up work program includes RC drilling of high-grade AC drilling intersections along strike and at depth to determine the extent of the vein system mineralisation. RC drilling is scheduled to commence in early July. In addition, further AC drilling to extend existing lines and cover strike extents of the known mineralisation into alluvial covered areas is also planned.

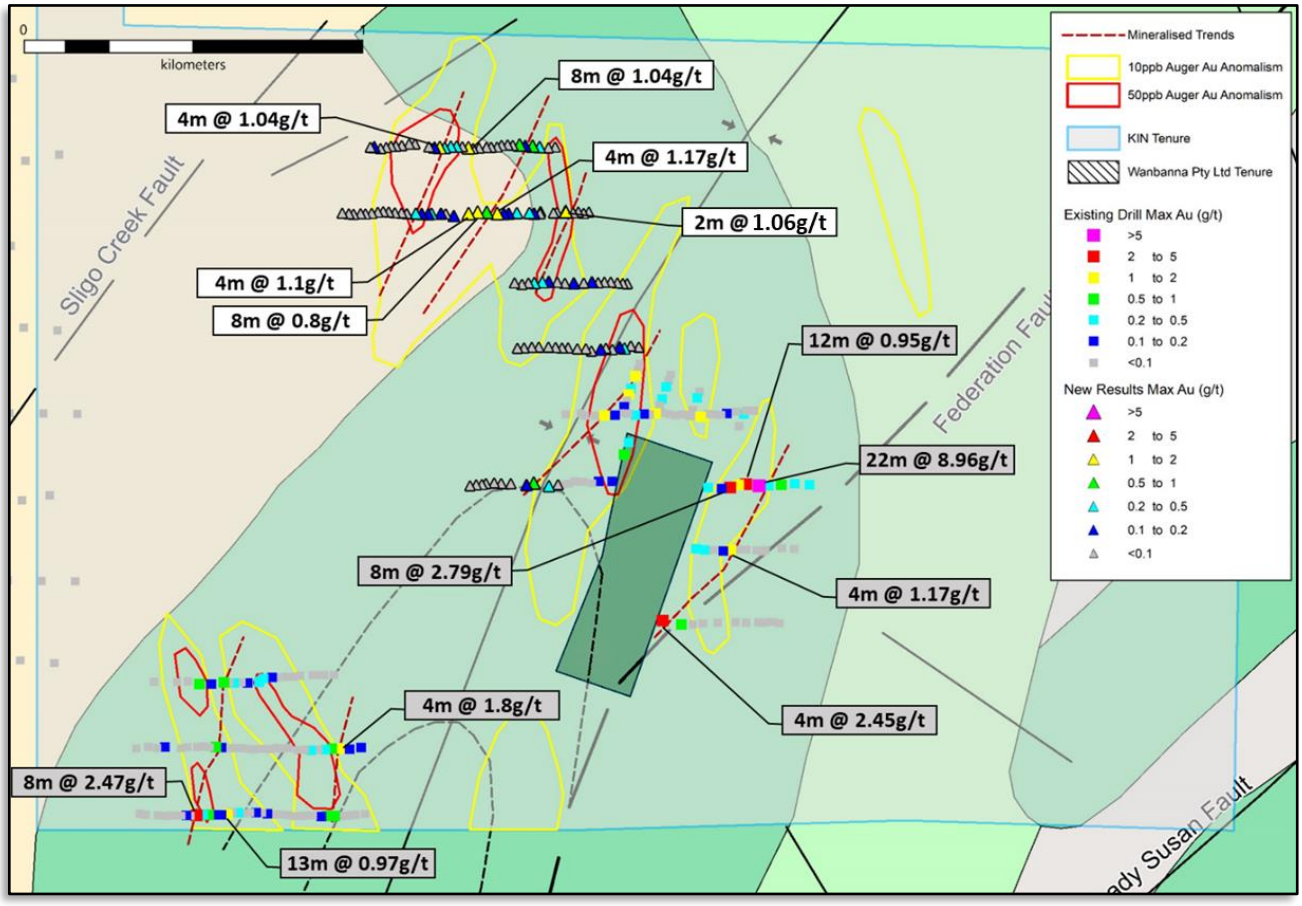

Figure 2: *Location of the Mount Flora AC drilling program over geological map. Initial interpretation suggests the mineralisation is related to splays from the Federation Fault and other parallel structures. New drilling intersections shown as white labels, previously reported drilling intersections as grey labels.*

Iron King – Gold

The Iron King Project, located approximately 45km north of Leonora, contains the historically mined Iron King open pit. The Iron King open pit produced approximately 20,000 tonnes at 9.0g/t Au for 5,600oz of gold mined.

The Company has completed an 11,425m AC program at nominal 400m line spacing in late 2020 targeting strike extensions of the existing mineralisation and parallel zones of mineralisation highlighted in the earlier soil geochemical program (see ASX Announcement dated 14 January 2021). A number of strong intersections were returned from the Axford prospect mostly along strike from historical workings and previous drilling intersections (see Figure 3).

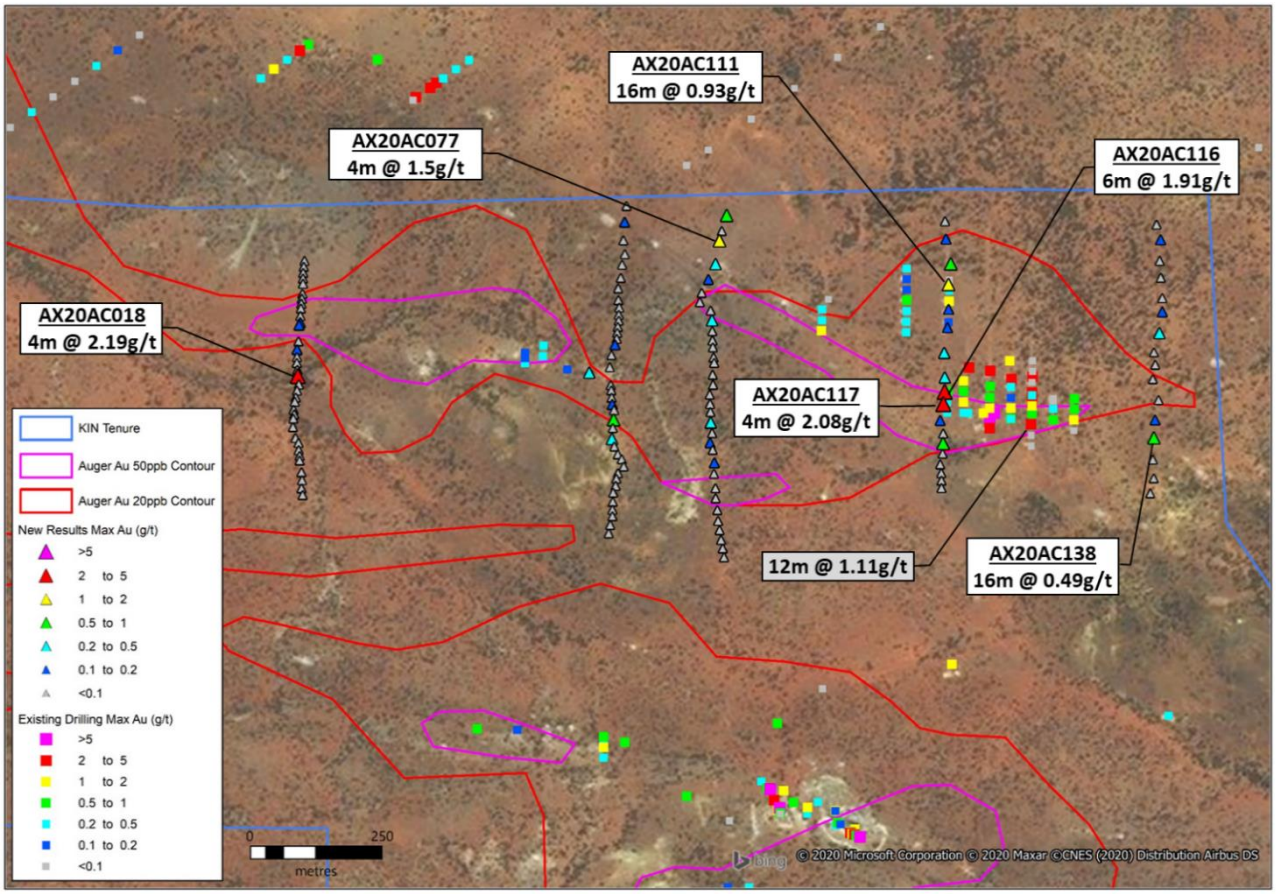

Figure 3: *Location of the Axford target AC drilling program over soil geochemical contours. Historical drilling results at Axford were derived from Dominion Mining RAB and limited Kin Mining RC drilling.*

The follow up program of additional AC lines to in-fill to 200m spacing and initial RC drilling around the stronger AC results is scheduled for the September Quarter following completion of a heritage survey and granting of a POW to extend these programs.

Randwick – Gold

The Randwick tenement group is located immediately north and south of the Randwick Mining Centre, 48km north-east of Leonora, and comprises 26km^2 of tenements. Refer Figure 4.

Several gold targets have been identified within the Randwick Project area associated with interpreted major fault or shear intersections, flexure zones and historic workings, as well as an auriferous paleo-channel target south of the Golden Chain prospect located on P37/7997. Only limited modern exploration has been conducted within the project area. At Gold Hill a small deposit was defined in the 1980s, a portion of which was subsequently extracted in a heap leach operation which lies adjacent to the Project area (Randwick Gold Hill Mine).

An auger and soil geochemical program planned to commence in the September Quarter 2021 as the initial phase of a systematic exploration program to assess the project.

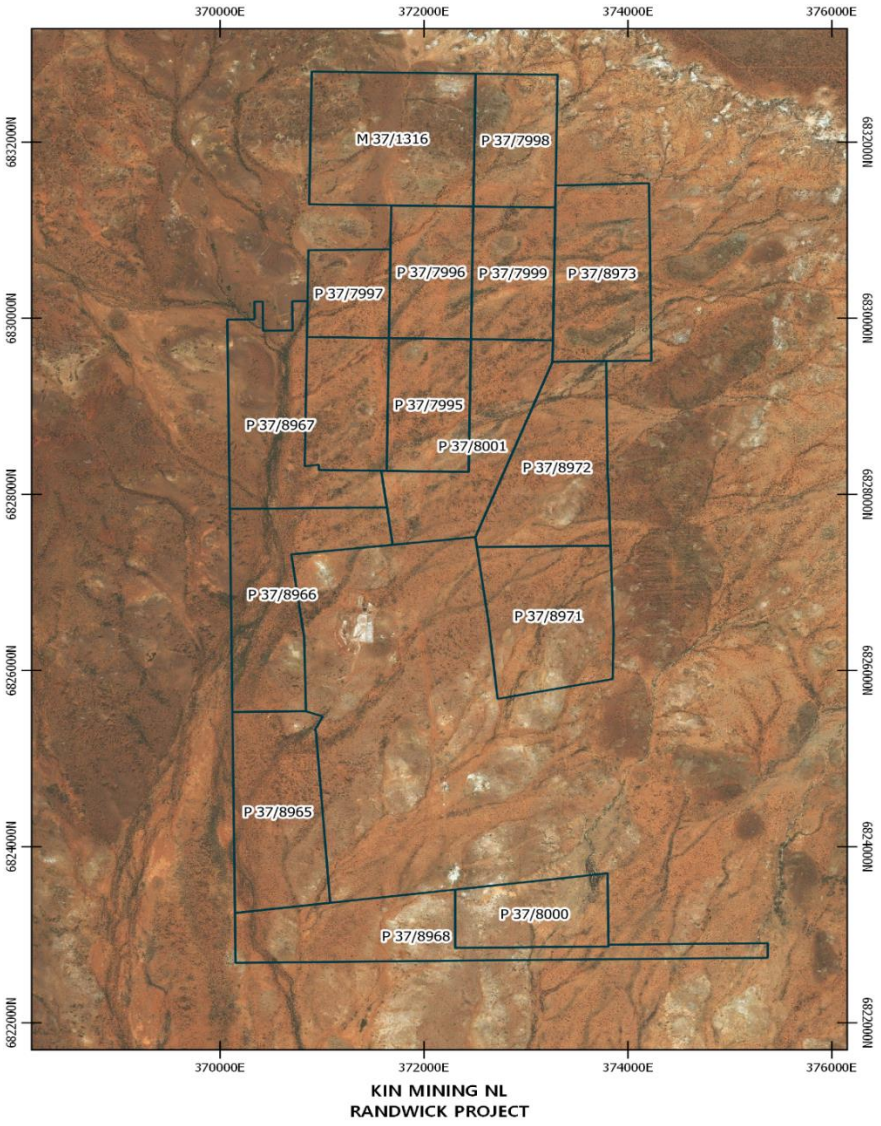

Figure 4: *Randwick project area tenure.*

Murrin – Gold

The Murrin Project is located approximately 50km east of Leonora. Several regional NW and NNE trending thrust faults and shear zones including the Kilkenny Fault, Kilkenny Creek Fault, Pearl Shell Fault and the Nangeroo Fault run through the area.

Several gold targets have been identified within the Murrin Project area associated with interpreted major fault or shear intersections, flexure zones and historic workings. Only limited modern exploration has been conducted within the project area.

An auger soil geochemical program is planned to commence in the September Quarter 2021 as the initial phase of a systematic exploration to assess the project for potential follow-up drilling programs.

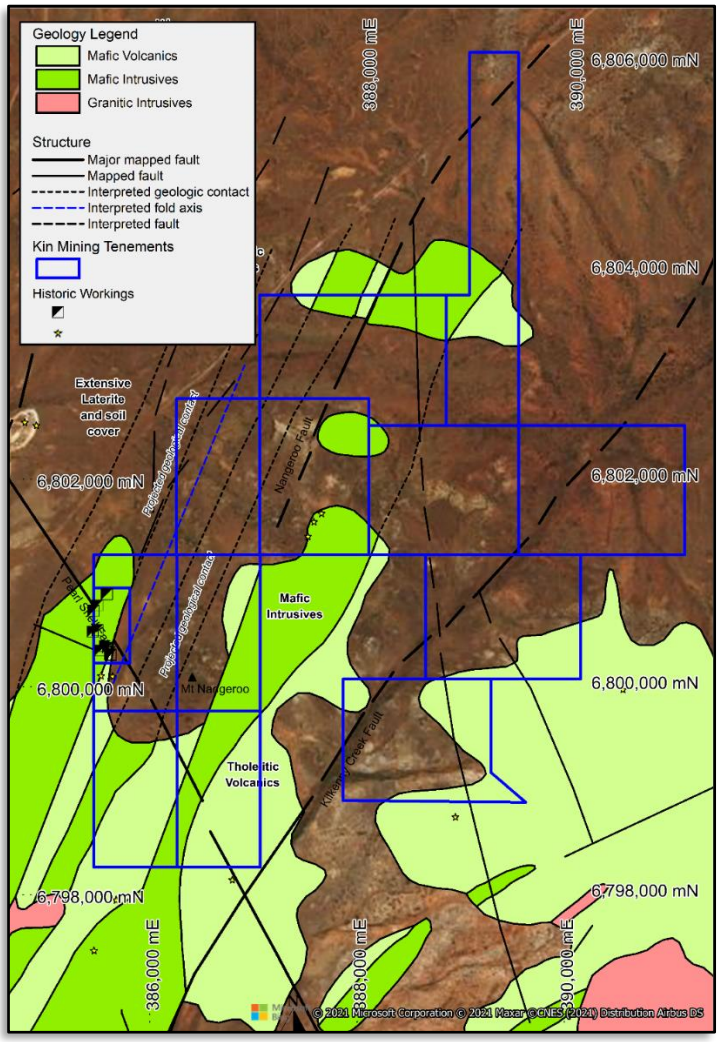

Figure 5: *Murrin project geological interpretation.*

Nickel Sulphide Target – Mt Fouracre Project

The Mt Fouracre Project is located approximately 60km north-west of Leonora and north-east of Kin's Iron King gold project. The prospect consists of the basal contact of the Mt Clifford Ultramafic unit and lies 2km west of the Marriotts nickel sulphide deposit discovered by Western Mining Corporation in the 1970's.

The Mt Fouracre prospect was explored by BP Minerals up until 1980 and subsequently other nickel-focused companies such as Dalrymple Resources and Lionore which held the tenements in conjunction with other project tenure without undertaking significant new exploration work. The historical work contains a number of shallow drill holes strongly anomalous in nickel within the oxide and laterite zones, positioned over the highly magnetic section of the Mt Clifford ultramafic unit.

Kin has reviewed the exploration data and completed a moving-loop Electro-Magnetics (MLEM) survey over the prospective lower contact of the Mt Clifford UM unit. The survey has highlighted a strongly conductive target positioned just below the base of the Mt Clifford unit on the western side of the tenement.
Modelling of the anomaly by Southern Geoscience shows a steep east-dipping orientation of the conductor parallel with the interpreted base of the Mt Clifford unit (see Figure 6). An initial RC and diamond drilling program to test the source of the conductive anomaly is scheduled to commence in mid-July once the diamond rig returns to Cardinia.

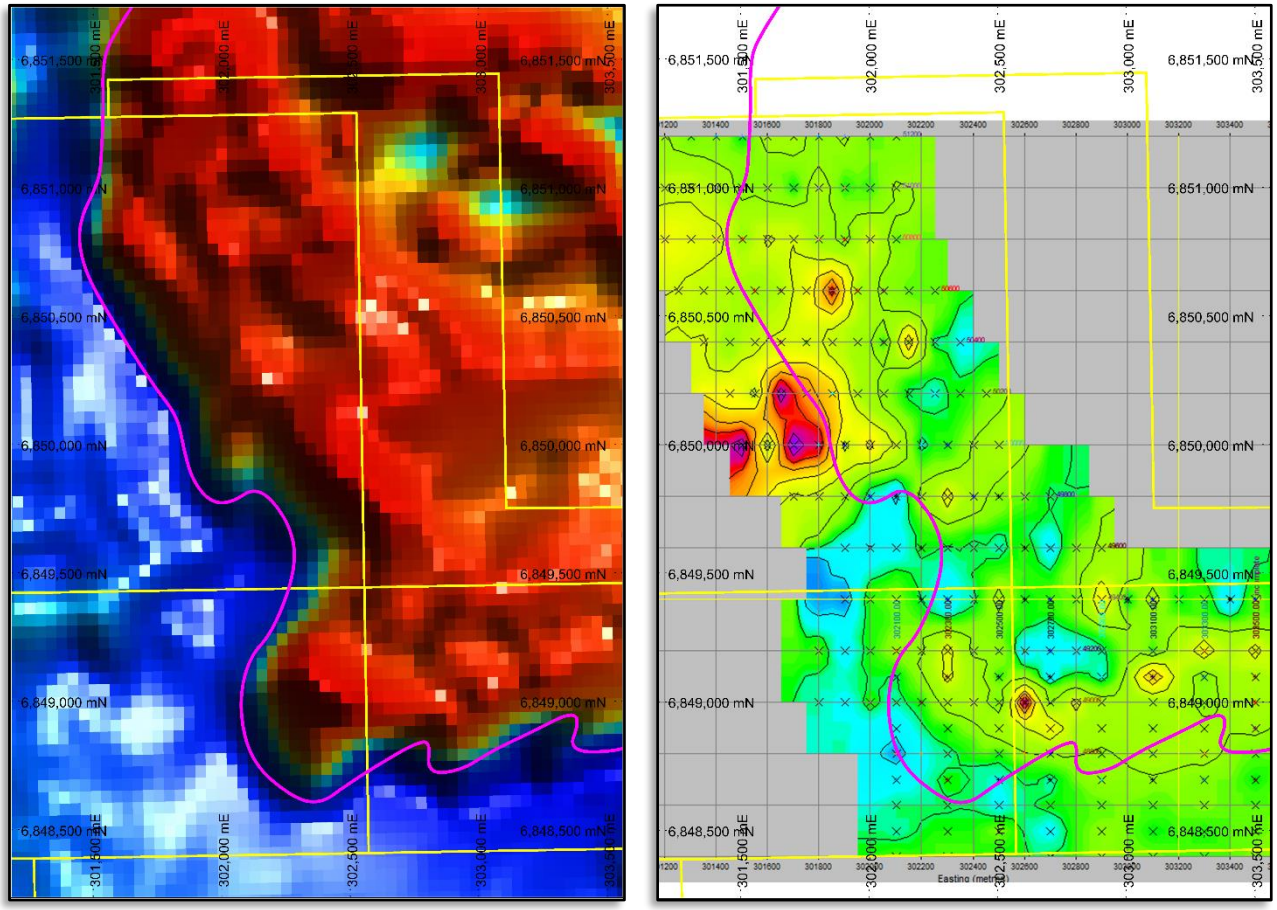

Figure 6: *Location of the Mt Fouracre conductive anomaly target. Magnetics (TMI) image shown on LHS, MLEM late time image on RHS. Note the proximity of the target to the interpreted base of the Mt Clifford Ultramafic unit (Magenta line). Kin Mining tenements in yellow.*

-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.

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 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.*

[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

Kin Mining Regional Exploration - Section 1 & 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant*	RC 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. RAB 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. 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.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	disclosure of detailed information.	Auger 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. 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 air core (AC), and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling. Data prior to 1986 is limited due to lack of exploration. RC Historic RC drilling typically 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. AC/RAB 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 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.*	RC/AC/RAB Historic sample recovery information for RAB drilling is not available. 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.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	Logging data coded in the database is limited for AC/RAB drilling. Historical data is generally of poor quality. Historical RC, AC, and RAB logging was entered on a metre by metre basis. Logging consisted of lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	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. 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. All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	<u>RC/AC/RAB</u> Historic sampling was predominantly conducted by collecting 1m samples from beneath a cyclone and either retaining these primary samples or passing through a riffle splitter to obtain a 3-4kg sub-sample for analysis. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear/tube (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split samples being retained at the drill site as spoil or in sample bags. If composite sample assays returned anomalous results, the single metre samples for this composite were retrieved and submitted for analysis. RC/AC/RAB sampling procedures are believed to be consistent with the normal industry practices at the time. Samples obtained from conventional RC drilling techniques with cross-over subs often suffered from down hole contamination, especially beneath the water table. Samples obtained from RC drilling techniques using the face sampling hammer suffered less from down hole contamination and were more likely to be kept dry beneath the water table, particularly if auxiliary and booster air compressors were used. These samples are considered to be representative. The vast majority of Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were collected at 1m downhole intervals from beneath a cyclone and then riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). After splitting, 1m sub-samples were typically collected in prenumbered 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. Recent AC sub-samples were collected as 4m composite sample using a scoop, taken from ground piles of 1m intervals after passing through a cyclone. The majority of AC sub-samples consistently averaged 2.5-4kg. KIN AC drill programs utilise field duplicates, at regular intervals at a ratio of 1:25, and assay results indicate that there is reasonable analytical repeatability; considering the presence of nuggety gold. All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel are to standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of drilled material. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Numerous assay laboratories and various sample preparation and assay techniques have been used since 1981. Historical reporting and descriptions of laboratory sample preparation, assaying procedures, and quality control protocols for the samples from the various drilling programs are variable in their descriptions and completeness. Assay data obtained prior to 2001 is incomplete and the nature of results could not be accurately quantified due to the combinations of various laboratories and analytical methodologies utilised. From late 2018 samples have been analysed by Intertek Genalysis, with sample preparation either at their Kalgoorlie prep laboratory or the Perth Laboratory located in Maddington. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and split to obtain a 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish. • KIN regularly insert blanks and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:25. Kin accepts that this ratio of QAQC is industry standard. Field duplicates are typically collected at a ratio of 1:25 samples and test sample assay repeatability. Blanks and CRM standards assay result performance is predominantly within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. • KIN requests laboratory pulp grind and crush checks at a ratio of 1:50 or less since May 2018 in order to better qualify sample preparation and evaluate laboratory performance. Samples have generally illustrated appropriate crush and grind size percentages since the addition of this component to the sample analysis procedure. • Genalysis include laboratory blanks and CRM standards as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are typically within acceptable limits. The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered to be satisfactory and appropriate for use in mineral resource estimations. Fire Assay fusion is considered to be a total extraction technique. The majority of assay data used for the mineral resource estimations were obtained by the Fire Assay technique with AAS or ICP finish. AAS and ICP methods of detection are both considered to be suitable and appropriate methods of detection for this style of mineralisation Aqua Regia is considered a partial extraction technique, where gold encapsulated in refractory sulphides or some silicate minerals may not be fully dissolved, resulting in partial reporting of gold content. No other analysis techniques have been used to determine gold assays. Ongoing QAQC monitoring program identified one particular CRM returning spurious results. Further analysis demonstrated that 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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Kin have not undertaken verification of significant intersection for AC drilling. No adjustment or calibration has been made to assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Recent KIN drill hole collars are located and recorded in the field using a hand held GPS. 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.
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.*	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. There has not been any resource drilling conducted on the regional exploration projects.
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*	Orientation of mineralisation is unknown. AC drilling will not be utilised in any future MRE work.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Drilling orientation was on East-West GDA94 grid lines except for Iron King where the drilling was conducted on North-South drill lines.
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. 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 regional exploration projects are all within 60km of Leonora. Desdemona is a divided into 2 joint ventures. Desdemona South Joint Venture is with Genesis Minerals Ltd. The Desdemona North Joint Venture is with Sensore Ltd. Some northern tenure within Desdemona is still managed by Kin. The remainder of the projects are explored for by Kin Mining NL.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	<u>Mount Fouracre</u> The prospect consists of the basal contact of the Mt Clifford Ultramafic unit and lies 2km west of the Marriotts nickel sulphide deposit discovered by Western Mining Corporation in the 1970s. The Mt Fouracre prospect was subsequently explored by BP Minerals (in JV with WMC) up until 1980 and other nickel-

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		focused companies such as Dalrymple Resources and Lionore held the tenements in conjunction with other project tenure without undertaking significant new exploration work. Iron King During the period 1981-1985 a small open cut gold mine at Iron King which was mined to 30m produced 253.85oz Au from 1,161t of ore grading 6.8g/t Au. In 1977 Asarco Exploration Pty Ltd conducted a major RAB drill programme on the area directly south of the Little Pete gossan (P37/7195) but the shallow drill holes failed to identify any significant anomalous base metals or gold mineralisation. Exploration by Dakota Gold Mines Pty Ltd during 1988-1990 and Dominion Gold Mines in 1993-1994 lead to the discovery of a number of promising gold prospects and drill targets. Drilling of several of these prospects was conducted however generally at very shallow depths. A small gold resource (58,700 tonnes) was identified by Dakota at the Crystal Ridge Prospect (P37/7197). Additionally several zones of gold mineralisation have been identified within the project area, they remain open at depth and along strike, and they require follow up drilling Mount Flora 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	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The several projects are located on the eastern side of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt (Desdemona, Iron King and Mt Fouracre), with the remaining projects (Raeside, Gambier Lass, Cardinia, Randwick, Murrin Murrin, Mt Flora and Redcastle) reside on the western side of the Kurnalpi Greenstone sequence. These greenstone sequences extend 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 major crustal Faults. The geology is consistent Archaean basalts and felsic volcanics and sedimentary sequences with mafic intrusives and felsic porphyries have intruded the sheared volcanic/sedimentary sequence. Mineralisation is not yet understood but appears to be predominantly Epizonal and structurally controlled.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the*	No previous Material drilling information for exploration results has previously been publicly reported to the ASX KIN.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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. 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 is unknown for Mount Flora. Down hole widths are reported. 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 views.*	Appropriate maps and sections are included in the main body of this report.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting*	Public reporting of exploration results by KIN and past tenement holders and explorers for the resource areas are

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	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.*	Other exploration exists for the Mt Fouracre Project. Recent EM survey was conducted by GEM Geophysics and managed by Russell Mortimer and Southern Geoscience Consultants. **KIN MINING LIMITED - LEONORA - MT FOURACRE PROSPECT - PROPOSED SQUID B-FIELD INLOOP + SLINGRAM TEM SURVEYING 4/2021** **CLIENT**: KIN MINING LIMITED **CONTRACTOR:** GEM GEOPHYSICS **PROSPECTS:** LEONORA - MT FOURACRE TARGET ZONES **TENEMENTS:** E37/1134, P37/8359, P37/8414, P37/8491 **GDA94/MGA51 - All Coordinates** **22 Survey Lines, No of STNS = ~288 (26.6 line kms)** SQUID B-field sensor: HT JESSY SQUID > INLOOP AND SLINGRAM POSITION, Z+ Up, X+ East, Y+ North - 100m offset from loop edge (200m east/north of inloop position) TRANSMITTER: HPTX (~100A+ effective) LOOP: 200x200m (Single Turn) LINE SPACING: 200m STN SPACING: 100m FREQ: **0.125Hz** (TBA decided on initial surveying), SMARTem Standard Channel File Survey Parameters: ZXY inloop and slingram, windshielded if req. ~32-64stks x 3 repeatable readings, ~1ms consistent-set ramp
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.