

ASX Announcement

20 September 2021

DIAMOND DRILLING CONFIRMS PRIMARY GOLD MINERALISATION AT MT FLORA

Deeper drilling confirms depth extension of high-grade air-core zone of 22m at 8.96g/t

Highlights

- Diamond drilling to test the primary zone beneath recent air-core results at Mt Flora, 20km east of the Cardinia Project, has intersected two zones of sulphide mineralisation (MF21DD001 – assays awaited).
- These zones are interpreted to be the down-plunge extensions of previously reported high grade air-core results:
 - 22m at 8.96g/t Au (MF21AC522); and
 - 8m at 2.79g/t Au (MF21AC525)
- Completed 4m composite assay results now received from follow up air-core (AC) drilling, outlining the Eastern Zone over an area 700m long and up to 150m wide containing numerous ore grade drilling results coincident with shallow east-dipping quartz sulphide mineralisation in mafic rocks.
- The North-Western Zone is a semi-continuous mineralised zone 400m long and up to 80m wide, containing several ore grade drilling results.
- RC and diamond drilling scheduled to commence at Mt Flora in October to lay the foundations for a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.

Kin Mining Managing Director, Andrew Munckton, said: *“Having received the balance of assay results from air-core drilling and completed a diamond drill hole beneath our best air-core intercepts of 22m at 8.96g/t and 8m at 2.79g/t, we now have sufficient confidence to say that Mt Flora is confirmed as a significant new gold discovery 20km east of the main Cardinia Gold Project.*

“While assays are awaited for the diamond drill hole, visual inspection of the core shows that it has successfully intersected the interpreted down-plunge extension of two zones of high-grade mineralisation seen in air-core drilling. This suggests that there is a significant primary gold system beneath the 700m long, near surface Eastern Zone mineralisation. Further work is required to test beneath the 400m long North-Western Zone.”

ASX Code: KIN

Shares on issue: 799.6 million

Market Capitalisation: \$84 million

Cash: \$7.4 million (30 June 2021)

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“Because of the high-grade results generated to date and the continuous nature of the gold mineralisation in the lines of 100m spaced AC drilling at the Eastern Zone, this is where we plan to focus our drilling efforts when diamond and RC drilling resumes in October. We plan to systematically assess the 700m strike length as the foundation for a maiden Mineral Resource estimate before moving onto the North Western Zone.

“One key characteristic of the Mt Flora discovery is that these new zones have never been drill tested before, so if we have further success, the area has the potential to shape up as a completely new source of satellite ore feed to the Cardinia Gold Project – which is an exciting development for our shareholders.”

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN or “the Company”) is pleased to report remaining results from the recently completed follow-up air-core (AC) drilling program and preliminary observations from the first deep diamond hole completed 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 include several shallow intercepts across both the Eastern and North-Western zones, which have confirmed the extent of the near-surface mineralisation at 100m and 200m line spacings.

Newly reported results include intercepts such as **4m at 1.01g/t Au from 48m** in MF21AC725 and **4m at 1.02g/t Au from 24m** to bottom-of-hole in MF21AC839, located along strike from drill-hole MF21AC522 which intersected **22m at 8.96g/t Au from 24m** and **8m at 2.79g/t Au from 28m** in MF21AC525, together with other significant shallow results (see ASX Announcement 27 May 2021).

In addition, the Company has completed diamond drill hole MF21DD001 beneath the high-grade results received from the Eastern Zone. This hole has successfully intersected mineralised positions below the oxidation depth and confirmed the east dip to the structures controlling mineralisation.

Confirmation of the presence of a primary gold system beneath the air-core drilling is a significant development which gives the Company confidence in the emerging potential of the Mt Flora discovery.

Overall, the soil geochemistry, series of AC programs and now the initial diamond drill hole have confirmed the discovery of a zone of gold mineralisation approximately 700m long at the Eastern Zone and 400m long at the North-Western Zone, which has elevated the Mount Flora prospect as a priority for the Company’s exploration team.

The Mount Flora prospect was identified as a satellite target after regional, wide-spaced auger sampling undertaken in late 2020. The auger program identified a number of gold-in-soil anomalies, which were NNE-trending, parallel to the dominant north-east oriented structural trend, represented by the Federation, Sligo Creek and Lady Susan Faults.

Air-core Drilling Program

Kin Mining completed the program of air-core drilling at Mount Flora in two stages comprising a maiden program of 269 drill-holes for 10,166m on 11 lines of drilling at 200m line spacings completed in April 2021 testing three regional gold-in-soil anomalies (refer ASX announcements 27 May and 4 June 2021) and a follow up program completed in July 2021 comprised an additional 268 AC holes for 10,763m on 13 lines designed to:

- In-fill to 100m line spacing the eastern zone and north western zone mineralisation;
- Test potential extensions of the eastern zone, north and south at 200m line spacing underneath areas of weakly anomalous soil geochemistry, and;
- Test further east along existing lines where favourable geology and quartz veins were intersected in the end-of-line holes completed in the initial AC drilling program.

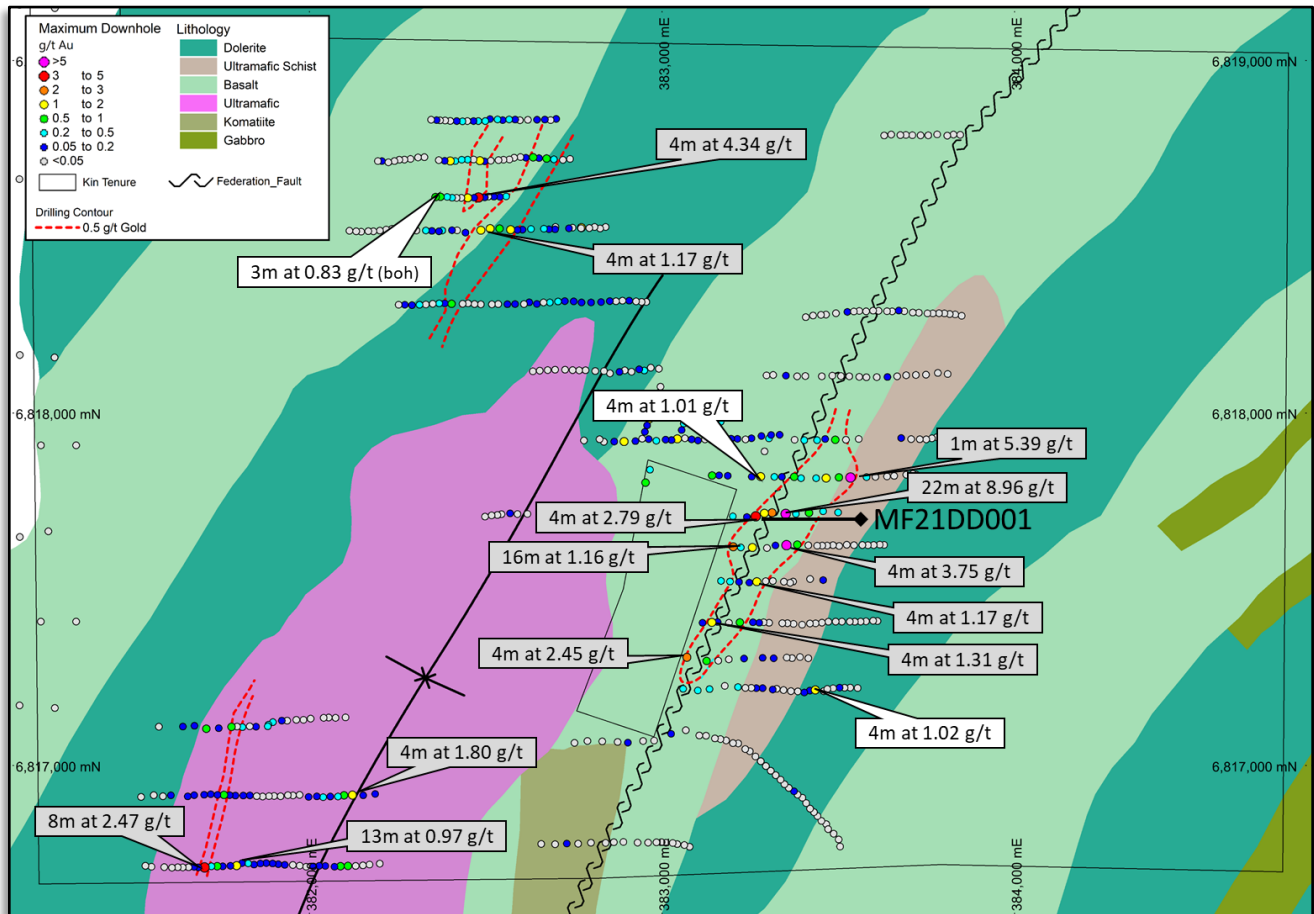


Figure 1: Location of the Mount Flora AC and Diamond drilling program over geological map. Interpretation suggests the mineralisation is related to splays from the NE trending Federation Fault and other parallel structures. Recent results in white labels, previously reported results in grey labels.

All assay results have been returned for the follow up program, confirming that a continuous zone of mineralised lodes spanning at least 700m of strike and up to 150m wide is present at the eastern zone and several mineralised lodes spanning 400m along strike and up to 80m wide are present at the north western zone.

Multi-element assay results for bottom-of-hole samples used to characterise the mineralisation, alteration and rock types have confirmed that the gold mineralisation is associated with anomalous silver, tellurium and tungsten in sulphide-rich quartz carbonate vein structures within mafic rocks. Significant intercepts for the AC drilling received to date are illustrated in Figure 1 and summarised in Table 1.



Figure 2: Outcropping quartz carbonate veins in historic workings at Mt Flora. Veins and fabric both dipping 50 degrees to the east.

Diamond Drilling

A single diamond drill hole MF21DD001 has been completed to test potential depth extensions of near surface mineralisation intersected in AC drilling at the Eastern zone and to understand the stratigraphy of the rock package. The diamond drill hole intersected two zones of mineralisation at approximately 110m to 120m downhole and 187m to 194m downhole. In both cases, mineralisation appears to be associated with fine quartz carbonate veining in a silica and biotite altered, foliated, Tholeiitic basalt rock with fine pyrite mineralisation. Mineralisation style is shown in Figure 4. Fine pyrite mineralisation and silica biotite alteration around quartz carbonate veining shown in Figure 5.

The drill hole has only recently been completed and is currently being processed at Cardinia. Assay samples will be submitted to laboratories shortly. The location of MF21DD001 relative to the high grade near surface mineralisation is illustrated in cross section in Figure 3.

The next phase of work, comprising RC and diamond drilling to confirm mineralisation continuity at closer spacing in both oxidised and fresh rock, is planned to commence as soon as drill rigs become available, scheduled for early October.

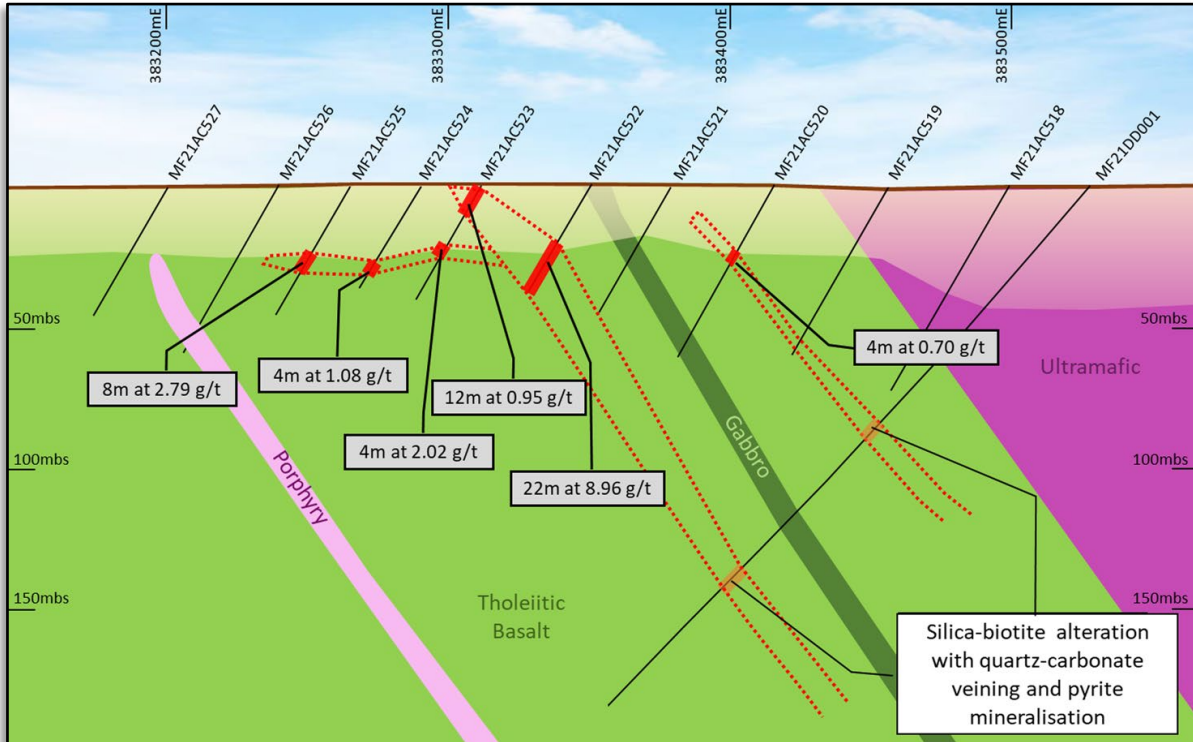


Figure 3: Mount Flora eastern zone cross section (6817710mN) illustrating the position of diamond drill hole MF21DD001 relative to the near surface mineralisation intersected in AC drilling. Previous assay results in grey labels.



Figure 4: Mount Flora drill core 186.2m to 195.2m showing silica-biotite altered basalt with quartz carbonate veining and sulphide mineralisation. See Figure 5 for details.

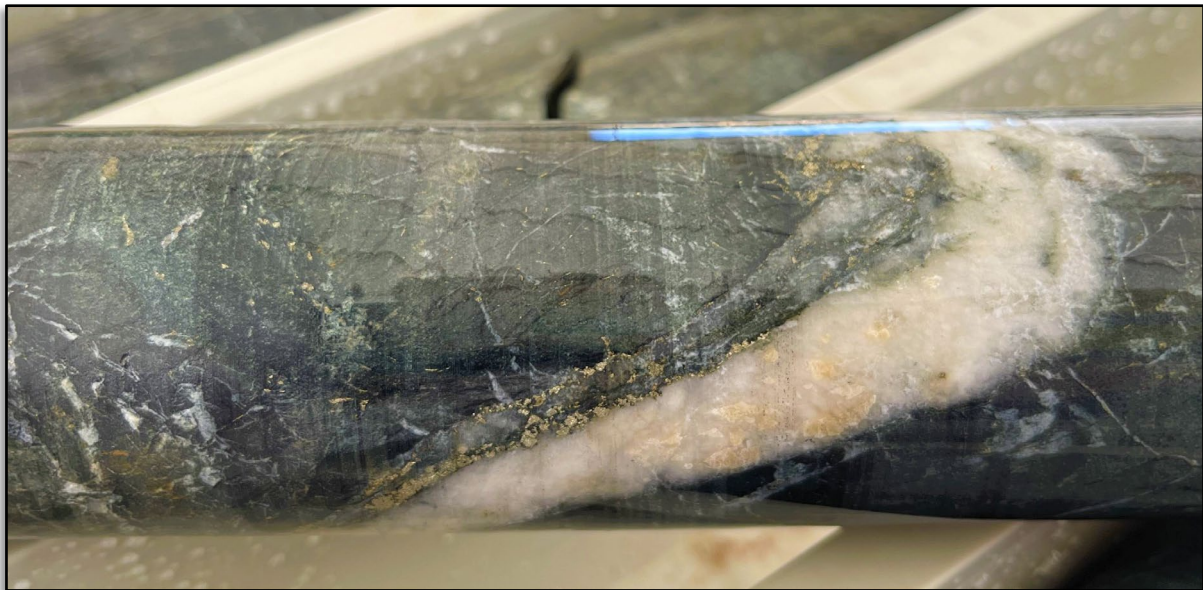


Figure 5: Mount Flora drill core showing silica-biotite altered basalt with quartz carbonate veining and sulphide mineralisation at 188.0m hole depth.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Comment
MF21AC696	24	28	4	0.56	
MF21AC699	28	32	4	1.31	
MF21AC709	40	44	4	0.69	
MF21AC710	32	40	8	3.75	
MF21AC713	52	56	4	1.03	
MF21AC715	24	40	16	1.16	
MF21AC717	76	77	1	5.39	Boh sample
MF21AC718	0	4	4	0.77	
MF21AC719	24	28	4	1.30	
	40	44	4	0.59	
MF21AC722	20	24	4	0.80	
MF21AC725	48	52	4	1.01	
MF21AC729	28	32	4	0.52	
MF21AC732	24	28	4	0.65	
MF21AC746	28	32	4	0.54	
MF21AC760	12	16	4	4.34	
MF21AC762	20	22	2	1.72	Boh sample
MF21AC767	16	19	3	0.83	Boh sample
MF21AC768	8	12	4	0.64	
MF21AC839	24	28	4	1.02	Boh sample

Table 1: Significant intercepts for the Mount Flora Follow up air-core (AC) drilling. Reported results are for generally 4m composite samples above 0.5 g/t Au. Recent results in bold.

Hole Id	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
MF21DD001	383528	6817719	474	-60	270	39

Table 2: Drillhole details for the follow up DD drilling conducted at the Mt Flora prospect.

-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 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 the Mineral Resource with further drilling.

Kin's exploration effort is the systematic program of work across the Cardinia Mining Centre and potential satellite prospects that seeks to advance a number of targets in parallel while developing a pipeline of exploration projects for ongoing Mineral Resource expansion.

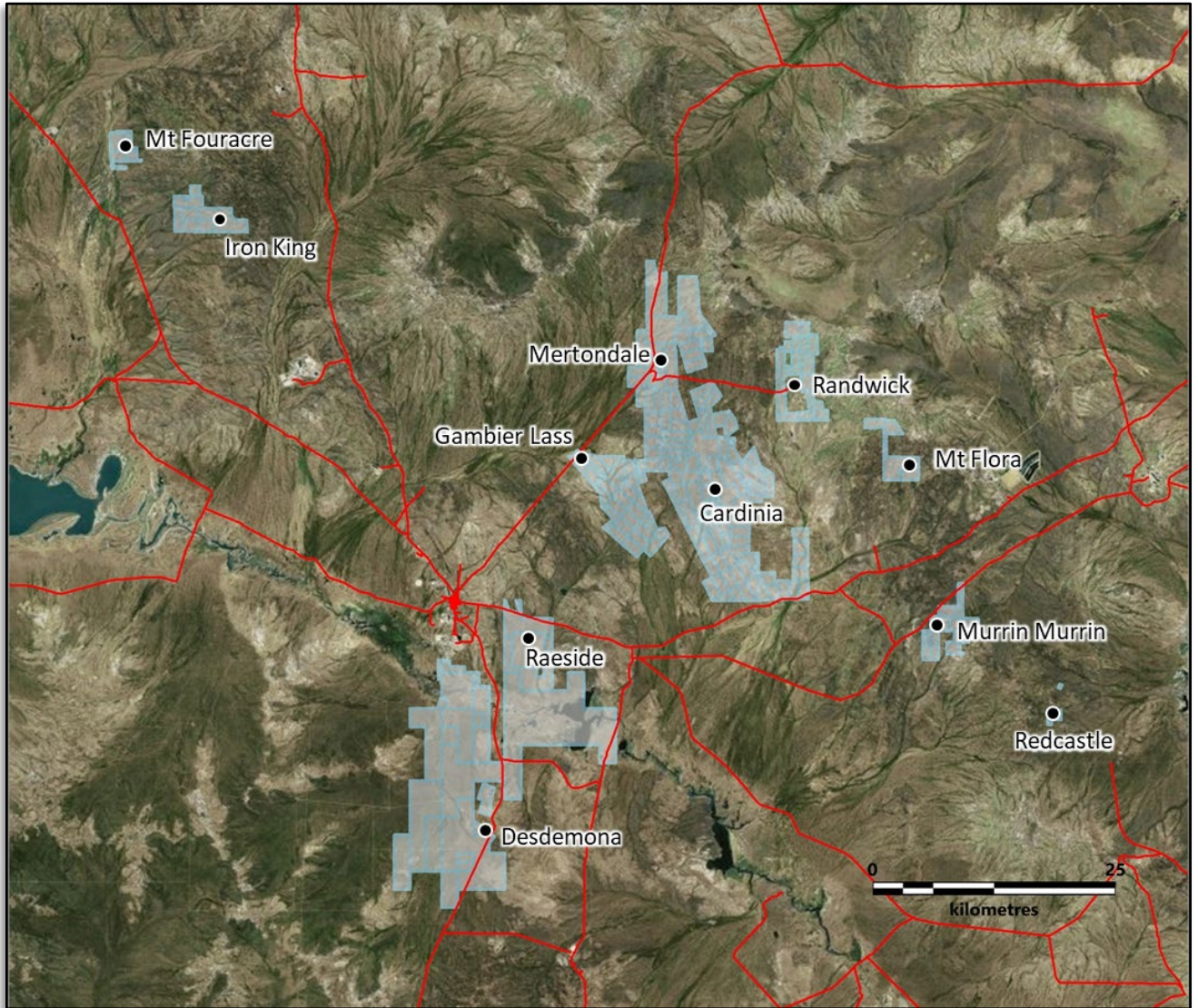


Figure A1 – KIN's Project areas close to Leonora, Western Australia.

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 Millard 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 Millard 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.

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
Sampling techniques	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., 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 (e.g., ‘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>Diamond</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>RAB</u></p> <p>Historic rotary air blast (RAB) samples 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>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<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>
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g., 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>Drilling carried out in the recent drill programs completed by KIN Mining was obtained from a combination of air core (AC), and Diamond (DD) drilling.</p> <p><u>Diamond</u></p> <p>DD was carried out using industry standard 'Q' wireline techniques, with the core retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in core trays. 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). Core recovery and orientation was obtained for each core run where possible, using electronic core orientation tools (e.g. Reflex EZ-ACT) and the 'bottom of core' marked accordingly.</p> <p>DD was surveyed at regular downhole intervals (every 30m with an additional end-of-hole survey) using electronic gyroscopic survey equipment.</p> <p><u>AC/RAB</u></p> <p>Historic AC drilling was conducted utilizing suitable rigs with appropriate compressors (e.g., 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 (e.g., 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>
Drill sample recovery	<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</i></p>	<p><u>Diamond</u></p> <p>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</p> <p><u>AC/RAB</u></p> <p>Historic sample recovery information for RAB drilling is not available.</p>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	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	<p><i>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.</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>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> <p>KIN RC logging of was carried out in the field and logging has predominantly been undertaken on a metre-by-metre basis.</p> <p>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>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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><u>Diamond</u></p> <p>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.</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><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</p>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<p>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>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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><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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.</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 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</p>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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 assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant 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>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.</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>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>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	
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><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></p>	<p>Orientation of mineralisation is unknown. AC drilling will not be utilised in any future MRE work.</p> <p>Drilling orientation was on East-west GDA94 grid lines.</p>
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</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</p>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	a licence to operate in the area.
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>	<p>The Mount Flora 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.</p> <p>The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned close to the Federation Fault.</p> <p>The geology is consistent Archaean basalts and sediment sequences with mafic intrusives. Archaean 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>	No previous Material drilling information for exploration results has previously been publicly reported to the ASX KIN.
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., 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</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>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>in detail.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <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>The orientation, true width, and geometry of mineralised zones is unknown for Mount Flora. Down hole widths are reported.</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>
Diagrams	<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>
Balanced reporting	<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>
Other substantive exploration data	<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>
Further work	<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,</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>

Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JORC Code explanation 	Commentary
	<i>including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	