ASX Announcement **8 October 2021**

STRONG ZONES OF SHALLOW GOLD MINERALISATION IN AIR-CORE DRILLING AT IRON KING

Wide-spaced drilling highlights potential new discovery with intersections of up to 2.9g/t

Highlights

- **Significant assay results received from the Iron King West and Axford prospects, part of a follow-up air-core (AC) drilling program completed at 200m line spacings across the Iron King Project, located 45km north of Leonora in WA. Results included:**

  Iron King West
  - **4m at 2.93g/t Au from 0m and 4m at 1.18g/t Au from 20m (IW21AC033)**
  - **4m at 1.18g/t Au from 8m (IW20AC034)**

  Axford
  - **4m at 1.01g/t Au from 12m (AX21AC217)**
  - **2m at 0.96g/t Au from 44m to BoH (AX21AC206)**
  - **4m at 1.05g/t Au from 12m (AX21AC191)**

- **The results confirm the continuity of mineralisation in AC drilling over a distance of 800m at Axford and 500m at Iron King, with mineralisation identified along strike from limited historical drilling.**

- **Ore-grade gold mineralisation in the near-surface environment is present above a zone of quartz vein-hosted mineralisation.**

- **The growing evidence from soil sampling, recent air-core drilling and historical drilling shows two parallel zones of mineralisation centred on the recently drilled Axford prospect and the Iron King West prospect, which was subject to shallow open pit mining in the 1980's.**

- **Initial broad-spaced RC drilling at Axford and along strike of the main Iron King open pit mine is planned to commence in the December 2021 quarter.**

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN or "the Company") is pleased to report significant new assay results from recent air-core (AC) drilling at the Iron King prospect, a potential satellite project located 45km north of Leonora in Western Australia separate to the Company's flagship 100%-owned **Cardinia Gold Project** (CGP).

The drilling, at both the Axford and Iron King West lines of mineralisation, has confirmed the potential of the Iron King Project to emerge as a potentially significant new discovery which the Company plans to follow-up as part of its growing pipeline of regional exploration priorities across the CGP.

The assays reported in this announcement are for the Axford and Iron King West targets, both located at and highlighted by multi-element soil geochemical surveys completed in mid-2020.

The follow-up drilling program consisted of 6,048m of AC drilling at nominal 200m line spacing targeting two separate 2.0km long multi-element soil geochemical anomalies (Figure 1).

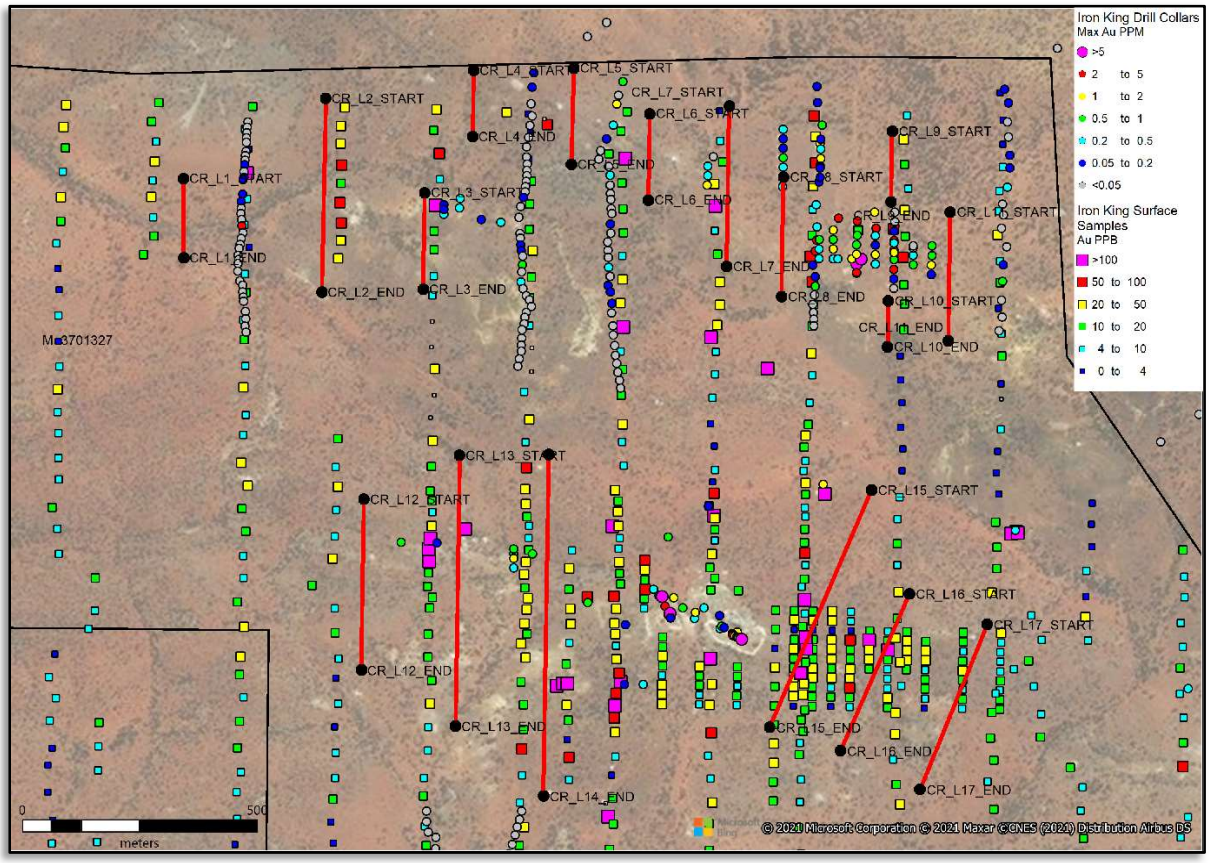

Figure 1: *Location of the Iron King AC drilling program. Air-core results for the Axford and Iron King West targets are reported in this announcement.*

Commenting on the latest drill results, Kin Mining Managing Director Andrew Munckton said: *"An initial program of broad-spaced air-core drilling delivered encouraging results from the Axford target at Iron King in late 2020.*

"The follow-up program has now confirmed and extended the Axford mineralisation to 800m of strike length when drilled at 100m and 200m line spacing. At the Iron King West line of mineralisation, AC drilling has confirmed the mineralisation over 500m of strike centred on the historically mined Iron King Open Pit. Mineralisation associated with east-west striking and south-dipping quartz veins and breccia zones in mafic rocks shows strong visual similarity to the vein systems mined at both the nearby Victory workings and the historical open pit excavation at Iron King.

"These are further encouraging results for this early stage of exploration and confirm that we have intersected extensions to historical RAB and RC drilling intercepts and confirmed a parallel zone of mineralisation at Axford,

upgrading the potential of this target as a focus for follow-up exploration this year. We are looking forward to confirming the Axford mineralisation and the extensions to the Iron King West mineralisation by undertaking initial RC drilling at both prospects.

"We plan to commence this RC drilling in the December 2021 quarter given the significant number of other exploration priorities we need to attend to at Cardinia and Mt Flora. We expect to report a significant number of assays from AC drilling programs at new targets generated by the comprehensive gravity survey at Cardinia in the coming weeks as we progressively receive results from drilling completed in August and September."

Axford Air-core Lines

The Axford target is located in the north-eastern sector of the Iron King Project, approximately 1.0km north of the historically mined Iron King open pit.

Previous drilling results at Axford were derived from AC drilling completed in August 2020 (see ASX announcement 14 January 2021) and highlighted mineralisation such as 6m at 1.91g/t Au from 40m in AX20AC116 and 4m at 2.08g/t Au from 40m in AX20AC117. This drilling by Kin Mining targeted extensions to historical workings previously referred to as the Crystal Ridge prospect.

The Company has since completed a 4,437m AC drilling program on 11 additional lines at nominal 100m and 200m line spacing at Axford targeting strike extensions of the existing mineralisation and parallel zones of mineralisation highlighted in the August 2020 drilling and soil geochemical program.

Significant results have been received from several lines at the target. Refer Table 1 and Figure 2.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Comments
AX21AC192	**8**	**16**	**8**	**0.67**	
AX21AC206	**44**	**46**	**2**	**0.96**	BoH. Elevated Ag, As, Sb
AX21AC215	28	32	4	0.57	
AX21AC216	28	32	4	0.53	
AX21AC217	**12**	**16**	**4**	**1.01**	
AX21AC226	12	16	4	0.60	
AX21AC238	56	60	4	0.54	
AX21AC239	32	36	4	0.50	
AX21AC251	**16**	**19**	**3**	**0.62**	BoH
AX21AC252	12	16	4	0.61	1.94g/t Ag
AX21AC269	20	24	4	0.51	
AX21AC271	**48**	**51**	**3**	**0.75**	BoH
AX21AC273	4	8	4	0.51	

Table 1: *Significant intercepts for the Axford prospect targeted with the air-core drilling program.0.5g/t lower cut-off*

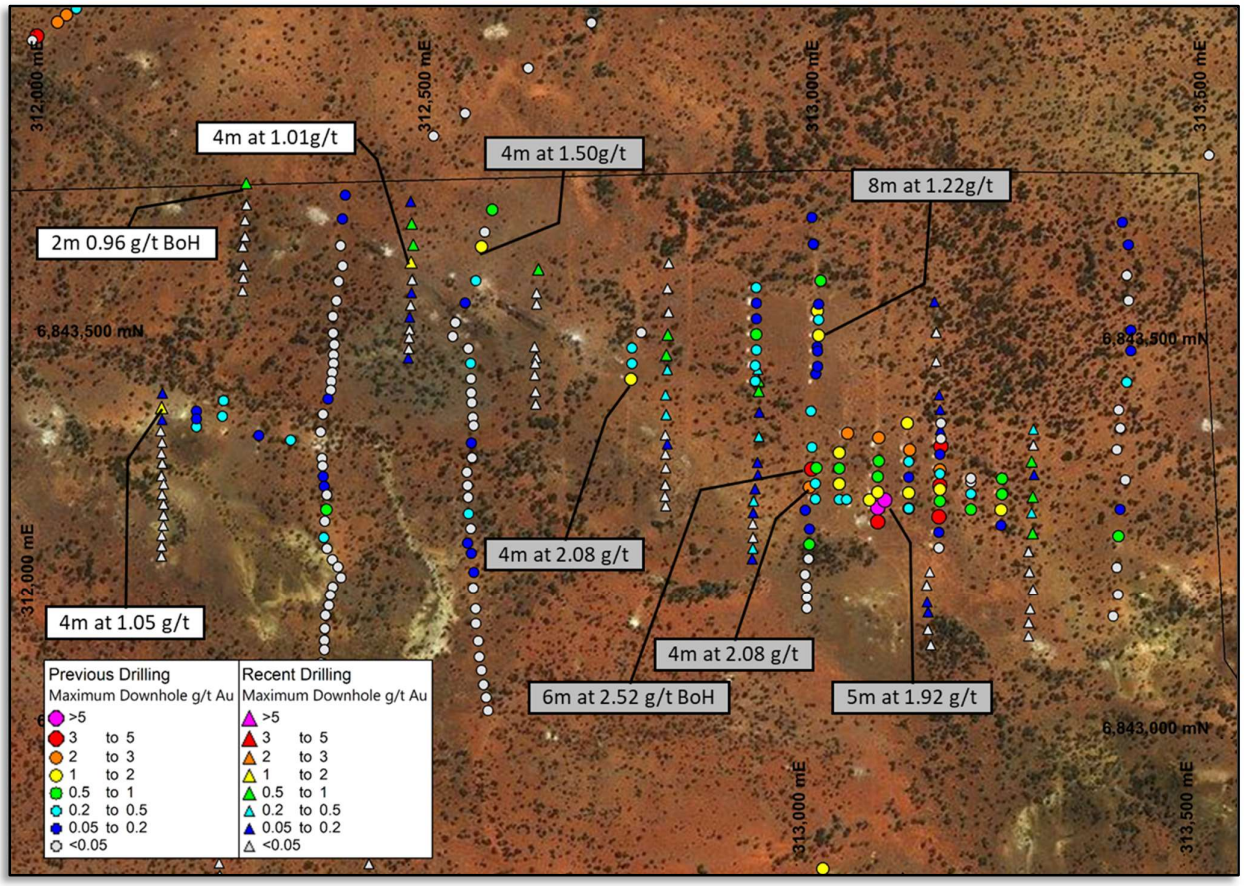

Figure 2: *Location of the Axford target AC drilling program. Historical drilling results shown in grey labels were derived from historical Kin Mining RAB drilling and Kin AC drilling completed in 2020. Recent results shown in white labels.*

Iron King West Air-core Lines

Air-core drilling was also conducted at Iron King West prospect. The historical Iron King open pit produced approximately 20,000 tonnes at 9.0g/t Au for 5,600oz of gold mined.

Historical drilling results at Iron King were derived from RC drilling completed in 1980's as limited extensions of the historically mined pit area. Intersections such as 1m at 27.5g/t Au from 3m in IK010 highlight the high-grade nature of the mineralisation in and around the open pit and historical workings.

The Company has completed a 1,609m AC program on six lines at nominal 200m line spacing at Iron King West targeting strike extensions of the existing mineralisation and parallel zones of mineralisation highlighted in the 2020 soil geochemical program.

Significant results have been received from several lines at the target. Refer Table 2 and Figure 3.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Comments
IW21AC033	**0** **20**	**4** **24**	**4** **4**	**2.93** **1.18**	3.6g/t Ag, elevated As, Bi, Cu, Mo, Te and W
IW21AC034	**8**	**12**	**4**	**1.16**	

Table 2*: Significant intercepts for the Iron King West prospect targeted with the air-core drilling program.*

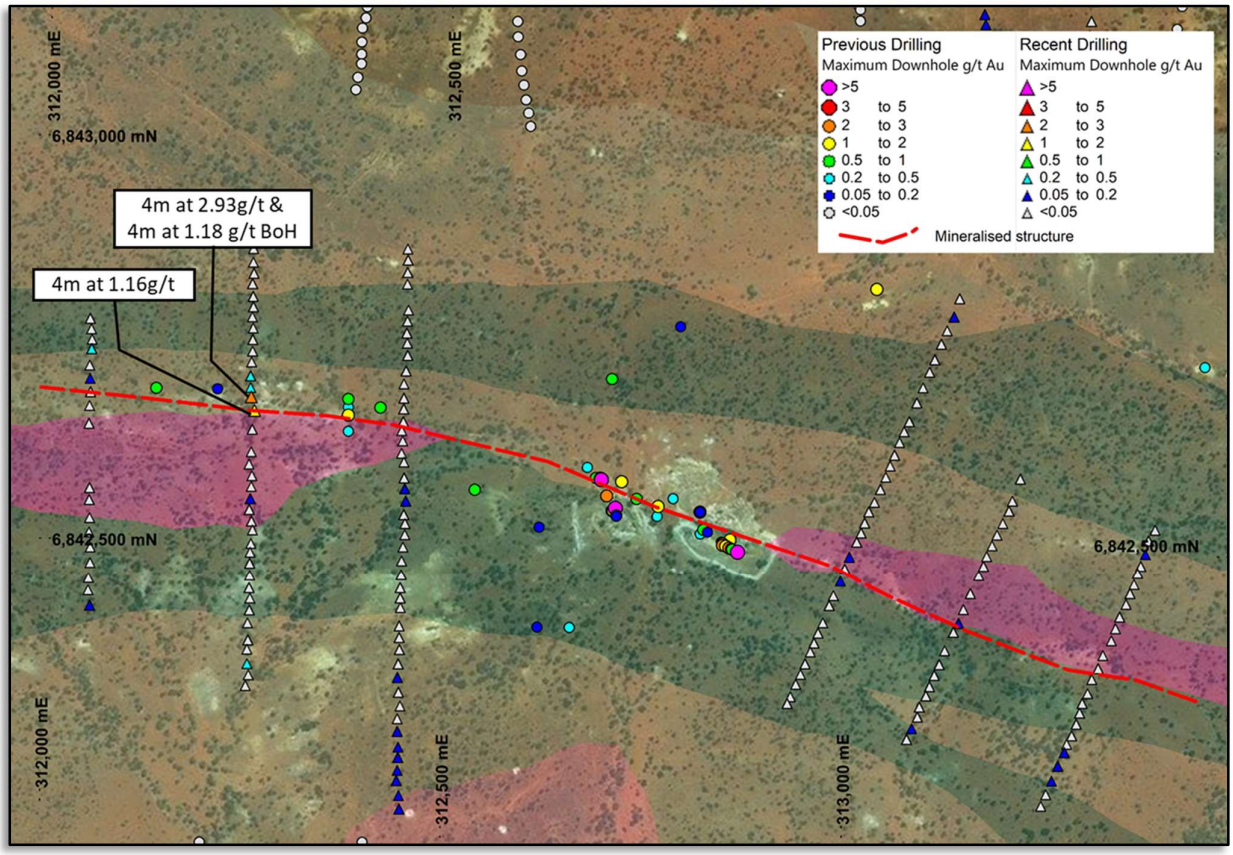

Figure 3: *Location of the Iron King target AC drilling program. Historical RC drilling results are concentrated around the Iron King open pit. The Iron King mineralised structure has coincident Silver, Arsenic, Bismuth and Zinc anomalism.*

Bottom-of-hole multi-element analysis shows a very strong pathfinder mineral association, in particular with silver and arsenic, with elevated bismuth and zinc also present.

The majority of the drilling at the Iron King prospect was very shallow, with a significant number of the holes being less than 5m in depth due to near fresh material at surface. The shallow weathering profile means geochemical dispersion of gold withing the oxide zone is limited and the associated elements will be important in locating primary zones of gold mineralisation.

Project	Hole Id	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
Axford	AX21AC142	313174	6843435	440	180	-60	60
	AX21AC143	313176	6843416	444	180	-60	74
	AX21AC144	313177	6843390	448	180	-60	67
	AX21AC145	313166	6843207	445	180	-60	45
	AX21AC146	313162	6843191	455	180	-60	43
	AX21AC147	313163	6843168	455	180	-60	50
	AX21AC148	313165	6843155	451	180	-60	54
	AX21AC149	313165	6843133	451	180	-60	51
	AX21AC150	313169	6843113	446	180	-60	35
	AX21AC151	311663	6843447	431	180	-60	18
	AX21AC152	311662	6843425	430	180	-60	12
	AX21AC153	311663	6843412	429	180	-60	20

Project	Hole Id	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
	AX21AC154	311661	6843399	429	180	-60	14
	AX21AC155	311662	6843389	431	180	-60	19
	AX21AC156	311662	6843374	431	180	-60	18
	AX21AC157	311663	6843359	431	180	-60	10
	AX21AC158	311664	6843344	432	180	-60	6
	AX21AC159	311663	6843327	433	180	-60	8
	AX21AC160	311664	6843305	433	180	-60	16
	AX21AC161	311663	6843291	433	180	-60	6
	AX21AC162	311664	6843280	433	180	-60	5
	AX21AC163	311962	6843616	440	180	-60	3
	AX21AC164	311964	6843600	440	180	-60	9
	AX21AC165	311965	6843579	440	180	-60	9
	AX21AC166	311962	6843572	440	180	-60	3
	AX21AC167	311963	6843551	437	180	-60	5
	AX21AC168	311962	6843537	438	180	-60	3
	AX21AC169	311962	6843522	439	180	-60	12
	AX21AC170	311960	6843504	442	180	-60	6
	AX21AC171	311964	6843489	442	180	-60	6
	AX21AC172	311962	6843475	441	180	-60	7
	AX21AC173	311964	6843452	441	180	-60	18
	AX21AC174	311963	6843435	441	180	-60	26
	AX21AC175	311964	6843414	439	180	-60	30
	AX21AC176	311965	6843400	438	180	-60	29
	AX21AC177	311967	6843372	438	180	-60	24
	AX21AC178	311966	6843359	438	180	-60	30
	AX21AC179	311966	6843338	439	180	-60	26
	AX21AC180	311966	6843323	439	180	-60	22
	AX21AC181	311966	6843300	439	180	-60	25
	AX21AC182	311963	6843286	434	180	-60	22
	AX21AC183	311963	6843272	434	180	-60	23
	AX21AC184	311963	6843259	434	180	-60	22
	AX21AC185	311962	6843245	432	180	-60	23
	AX21AC186	311962	6843234	433	180	-60	15
	AX21AC187	311963	6843220	433	180	-60	23
	AX21AC188	311963	6843206	432	180	-60	20
	AX21AC189	311962	6843195	432	180	-60	20
	AX21AC190	312173	6843421	437	180	-60	39
	AX21AC191	312172	6843402	438	180	-60	35
	AX21AC192	312173	6843387	440	180	-60	20
	AX21AC193	312171	6843372	438	180	-60	16
	AX21AC194	312173	6843358	438	180	-60	10
	AX21AC195	312173	6843344	439	180	-60	24
	AX21AC196	312174	6843331	439	180	-60	16
	AX21AC197	312173	6843315	438	180	-60	15
	AX21AC198	312176	6843304	448	180	-60	14
	AX21AC199	312174	6843291	453	180	-60	18
	AX21AC200	312176	6843279	449	180	-60	15
	AX21AC201	312176	6843265	448	180	-60	15

Project	Hole Id	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
	AX21AC202	312177	6843251	451	180	-60	10
	AX21AC203	312174	6843238	453	180	-60	13
	AX21AC204	312175	6843225	449	180	-60	18
	AX21AC205	312175	6843212	450	180	-60	5
	AX21AC206	312277	6843692	450	180	-60	46
	AX21AC207	312277	6843664	449	180	-60	40
	AX21AC208	312276	6843644	448	180	-60	37
	AX21AC209	312276	6843624	444	180	-60	38
	AX21AC210	312273	6843611	426	180	-60	39
	AX21AC211	312275	6843586	432	180	-60	45
	AX21AC212	312275	6843570	437	180	-60	39
	AX21AC213	312274	6843554	438	180	-60	41
	AX21AC214	312489	6843672	449	180	-60	69
	AX21AC215	312491	6843644	452	180	-60	63
	AX21AC216	312493	6843616	449	180	-60	44
	AX21AC217	312491	6843594	452	180	-60	41
	AX21AC218	312492	6843572	458	180	-60	31
	AX21AC219	312492	6843555	450	180	-60	45
	AX21AC220	312491	6843539	449	180	-60	25
	AX21AC221	312490	6843523	447	180	-60	8
	AX21AC222	312490	6843508	443	180	-60	3
	AX21AC223	312490	6843497	442	180	-60	2
	AX21AC224	312490	6843483	445	180	-60	2
	AX21AC225	312489	6843471	447	180	-60	3
	AX21AC226	312655	6843587	445	180	-60	69
	AX21AC227	312653	6843557	445	180	-60	17
	AX21AC228	312654	6843543	447	180	-60	36
	AX21AC229	312652	6843488	448	180	-60	25
	AX21AC230	312654	6843475	447	180	-60	27
	AX21AC231	312653	6843467	446	180	-60	27
	AX21AC232	312652	6843452	447	180	-60	19
	AX21AC233	312654	6843430	447	180	-60	23
	AX21AC234	312654	6843415	447	180	-60	26
	AX21AC235	312823	6843598	449	180	-60	66
	AX21AC236	312822	6843566	452	180	-60	73
	AX21AC237	312824	6843535	447	180	-60	75
	AX21AC238	312823	6843507	445	180	-60	63
	AX21AC239	312822	6843480	448	180	-60	42
	AX21AC240	312823	6843461	448	180	-60	57
	AX21AC241	312821	6843429	448	180	-60	50
	AX21AC242	312823	6843404	444	180	-60	49
	AX21AC243	312822	6843378	443	180	-60	35
	AX21AC244	312825	6843366	446	180	-60	33
	AX21AC245	312823	6843353	448	180	-60	43
	AX21AC246	312823	6843335	452	180	-60	43
	AX21AC247	312823	6843314	452	180	-60	26
	AX21AC248	312823	6843299	451	180	-60	27
	AX21AC249	312824	6843287	449	180	-60	22

Project	Hole Id	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
	AX21AC250	312940	6843464	454	180	-60	19
	AX21AC251	312941	6843449	455	180	-60	19
	AX21AC252	312942	6843436	453	180	-60	66
	AX21AC253	312943	6843409	451	180	-60	74
	AX21AC254	312943	6843378	449	180	-60	64
	AX21AC255	312941	6843344	416	180	-60	36
	AX21AC256	312942	6843329	429	180	-60	36
	AX21AC257	312939	6843310	443	180	-60	26
	AX21AC258	312937	6843295	451	180	-60	33
	AX21AC259	312937	6843280	447	180	-60	39
	AX21AC260	312937	6843266	447	180	-60	30
	AX21AC261	312937	6843248	450	180	-60	24
	AX21AC262	312937	6843234	449	180	-60	27
	AX21AC263	312937	6843221	450	180	-60	22
	AX21AC264	313167	6843554	457	180	-60	85
	AX21AC265	313169	6843515	454	180	-60	70
	AX21AC266	313170	6843478	417	180	-60	24
	AX21AC267	313297	6843392	437	180	-60	31
	AX21AC268	313297	6843372	440	180	-60	53
	AX21AC269	313295	6843351	414	180	-60	53
	AX21AC270	313298	6843334	448	180	-60	65
	AX21AC271	313297	6843306	448	180	-60	52
	AX21AC272	313296	6843285	449	180	-60	48
	AX21AC273	313298	6843259	449	180	-60	60
	AX21AC274	313293	6843236	425	180	-60	58
	AX21AC275	313294	6843210	424	180	-60	52
	AX21AC276	313299	6843186	406	180	-60	53
	AX21AC277	313296	6843161	424	180	-60	53
	AX21AC278	313295	6843144	438	180	-60	77
	AX21AC279	313295	6843126	453	180	-60	79
Iron King West	IW21AC001	312054	6842774	453	180	-60	2
	IW21AC002	312056	6842760	453	180	-60	2
	IW21AC003	312056	6842748	452	180	-60	3
	IW21AC004	312056	6842736	450	180	-60	3
	IW21AC005	312054	6842715	450	180	-60	3
	IW21AC006	312055	6842683	448	180	-60	3
	IW21AC007	312055	6842699	447	180	-60	10
	IW21AC008	312055	6842666	451	180	-60	3
	IW21AC009	312054	6842643	457	180	-60	4
	IW21AC010	312056	6842564	450	180	-60	7
	IW21AC011	312056	6842549	449	180	-60	7
	IW21AC012	312057	6842526	448	180	-60	3
	IW21AC013	312056	6842509	446	180	-60	3
	IW21AC014	312058	6842490	443	180	-60	3
	IW21AC015	312058	6842470	441	180	-60	3
	IW21AC016	312056	6842451	444	180	-60	5
	IW21AC017	312056	6842436	442	180	-60	6
	IW21AC018	312058	6842417	440	180	-60	18

Project	Hole Id	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
	IW21AC019	312264	6842879	449	180	-60	11
	IW21AC020	312256	6842863	448	180	-60	3
	IW21AC021	312256	6842846	442	180	-60	10
	IW21AC022	312257	6842833	443	180	-60	5
	IW21AC023	312255	6842820	443	180	-60	3
	IW21AC024	312256	6842804	443	180	-60	4
	IW21AC025	312257	6842791	445	180	-60	3
	IW21AC026	312256	6842778	445	180	-60	3
	IW21AC027	312257	6842765	446	180	-60	4
	IW21AC028	312257	6842751	447	180	-60	8
	IW21AC029	312257	6842736	447	180	-60	3
	IW21AC030	312256	6842723	445	180	-60	10
	IW21AC031	312255	6842705	448	180	-60	32
	IW21AC032	312255	6842691	448	180	-60	33
	IW21AC033	312256	6842679	451	180	-60	24
	IW21AC034	312260	6842663	450	180	-60	18
	IW21AC035	312258	6842639	448	180	-60	3
	IW21AC036	312257	6842611	447	180	-60	9
	IW21AC037	312255	6842596	446	180	-60	6
	IW21AC038	312258	6842582	445	180	-60	6
	IW21AC039	312258	6842568	445	180	-60	7
	IW21AC040	312257	6842553	444	180	-60	4
	IW21AC041	312256	6842540	442	180	-60	3
	IW21AC042	312259	6842526	441	180	-60	9
	IW21AC043	312260	6842514	441	180	-60	19
	IW21AC044	312258	6842498	440	180	-60	20
	IW21AC045	312258	6842487	442	180	-60	17
	IW21AC046	312257	6842473	439	180	-60	19
	IW21AC047	312257	6842457	440	180	-60	9
	IW21AC048	312257	6842442	437	180	-60	10
	IW21AC049	312258	6842429	440	180	-60	8
	IW21AC050	312258	6842414	438	180	-60	14
	IW21AC051	312256	6842398	438	180	-60	3
	IW21AC052	312256	6842377	438	180	-60	9
	IW21AC053	312256	6842365	438	180	-60	19
	IW21AC054	312256	6842348	437	180	-60	14
	IW21AC055	312258	6842334	436	180	-60	14
	IW21AC056	312254	6842320	437	180	-60	8
	IW21AC057	312448	6842866	448	180	-60	11
	IW21AC058	312449	6842852	448	180	-60	7
	IW21AC059	312449	6842837	448	180	-60	7
	IW21AC060	312449	6842822	449	180	-60	3
	IW21AC061	312449	6842807	449	180	-60	2
	IW21AC062	312450	6842790	448	180	-60	4
	IW21AC063	312449	6842776	449	180	-60	3
	IW21AC064	312449	6842761	450	180	-60	3
	IW21AC065	312450	6842749	449	180	-60	3
	IW21AC066	312450	6842734	448	180	-60	2

Project	Hole Id	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
	IW21AC067	312449	6842714	449	180	-60	3
	IW21AC068	312446	6842699	447	180	-60	3
	IW21AC069	312447	6842681	445	180	-60	3
	IW21AC070	312446	6842668	443	180	-60	3
	IW21AC071	312446	6842652	439	180	-60	3
	IW21AC072	312444	6842641	436	180	-60	3
	IW21AC073	312446	6842628	437	180	-60	5
	IW21AC074	312445	6842612	437	180	-60	4
	IW21AC075	312448	6842601	439	180	-60	8
	IW21AC076	312448	6842582	439	180	-60	5
	IW21AC077	312449	6842569	438	180	-60	3
	IW21AC078	312451	6842553	438	180	-60	3
	IW21AC079	312448	6842536	438	180	-60	2
	IW21AC080	312450	6842525	438	180	-60	19
	IW21AC081	312450	6842512	438	180	-60	15
	IW21AC082	312448	6842496	438	180	-60	15
	IW21AC083	312447	6842479	439	180	-60	26
	IW21AC084	312446	6842461	438	180	-60	16
	IW21AC085	312445	6842445	439	180	-60	15
	IW21AC086	312446	6842432	437	180	-60	15
	IW21AC087	312446	6842420	435	180	-60	8
	IW21AC088	312445	6842397	436	180	-60	21
	IW21AC089	312445	6842383	436	180	-60	18
	IW21AC090	312446	6842368	433	180	-60	34
	IW21AC091	312444	6842350	433	180	-60	29
	IW21AC092	312444	6842333	435	180	-60	34
	IW21AC093	312445	6842315	437	180	-60	33
	IW21AC094	312447	6842298	438	180	-60	28
	IW21AC095	312444	6842282	438	180	-60	23
	IW21AC096	312445	6842267	437	180	-60	26
	IW21AC097	312446	6842247	440	180	-60	30
	IW21AC098	312446	6842234	440	180	-60	24
	IW21AC099	312445	6842218	440	180	-60	24
	IW21AC100	312444	6842206	441	180	-60	41
	IW21AC101	312447	6842187	443	180	-60	36
	IW21AC102	312448	6842171	444	180	-60	31
	SR21AC001	313138	6842815	443	203	-60	32
	SR21AC002	313131	6842792	446	203	-60	17
	SR21AC003	313122	6842775	445	203	-60	15
	SR21AC004	313116	6842758	447	203	-60	8
	SR21AC005	313108	6842739	448	203	-60	5
	SR21AC006	313102	6842723	449	203	-60	3
	SR21AC007	313094	6842704	451	203	-60	4
	SR21AC008	313086	6842685	452	203	-60	3
	SR21AC009	313077	6842662	452	203	-60	3
	SR21AC010	313071	6842649	457	203	-60	3
	SR21AC011	313065	6842636	454	203	-60	3
	SR21AC012	313059	6842620	454	203	-60	3

Project	Hole Id	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
	SR21AC013	313054	6842606	453	203	-60	3
	SR21AC014	313049	6842592	452	203	-60	4
	SR21AC015	313042	6842577	451	203	-60	6
	SR21AC016	313035	6842561	452	203	-60	4
	SR21AC017	313028	6842549	446	203	-60	3
	SR21AC018	313023	6842535	448	203	-60	3
	SR21AC019	313019	6842523	447	203	-60	3
	SR21AC020	313014	6842511	447	203	-60	3
	SR21AC021	313005	6842492	447	203	-60	3
	SR21AC022	312999	6842477	447	203	-60	8
	SR21AC023	312994	6842462	449	203	-60	14
	SR21AC024	312986	6842443	452	203	-60	3
	SR21AC025	312981	6842431	452	203	-60	3
	SR21AC026	312973	6842410	451	203	-60	3
	SR21AC027	312967	6842397	450	203	-60	4
	SR21AC028	312963	6842384	449	203	-60	3
	SR21AC029	312958	6842373	447	203	-60	5
	SR21AC030	312952	6842359	446	203	-60	3
	SR21AC031	312946	6842345	446	203	-60	4
	SR21AC032	312941	6842333	436	203	-60	3
	SR21AC033	312934	6842317	437	203	-60	3
	SR21AC034	312930	6842309	438	203	-60	3
	SR21AC035	313217	6842593	449	203	-60	4
	SR21AC036	313207	6842565	450	203	-60	5
	SR21AC037	313203	6842553	453	203	-60	3
	SR21AC038	313196	6842537	454	203	-60	3
	SR21AC039	313189	6842523	458	203	-60	3
	SR21AC040	313183	6842509	457	203	-60	6
	SR21AC041	313176	6842496	458	203	-60	3
	SR21AC042	313172	6842484	459	203	-60	3
	SR21AC043	313167	6842471	457	203	-60	3
	SR21AC044	313157	6842449	453	203	-60	3
	SR21AC045	313148	6842429	447	203	-60	3
	SR21AC046	313142	6842412	445	203	-60	9
	SR21AC047	313136	6842400	443	203	-60	4
	SR21AC048	313126	6842377	439	203	-60	8
	SR21AC049	313119	6842360	436	203	-60	3
	SR21AC050	313113	6842347	434	203	-60	4
	SR21AC051	313107	6842333	433	203	-60	3
	SR21AC052	313103	6842321	432	203	-60	3
	SR21AC053	313095	6842307	433	203	-60	5
	SR21AC054	313093	6842295	432	203	-60	5
	SR21AC055	313086	6842280	432	203	-60	7
	SR21AC056	313080	6842267	432	203	-60	3
	SR21AC057	313386	6842532	452	203	-60	3
	SR21AC058	313378	6842518	453	203	-60	3
	SR21AC059	313374	6842501	456	203	-60	3
	SR21AC060	313369	6842487	457	203	-60	3

Project	Hole Id	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
	SR21AC061	313365	6842477	459	203	-60	3
	SR21AC062	313360	6842463	457	203	-60	3
	SR21AC063	313356	6842452	455	203	-60	3
	SR21AC064	313351	6842438	453	203	-60	3
	SR21AC065	313343	6842422	449	203	-60	3
	SR21AC066	313338	6842408	447	203	-60	3
	SR21AC067	313333	6842393	444	203	-60	3
	SR21AC068	313323	6842375	419	203	-60	9
	SR21AC069	313317	6842358	431	203	-60	3
	SR21AC070	313310	6842345	432	203	-60	3
	SR21AC071	313305	6842327	430	203	-60	3
	SR21AC072	313298	6842315	433	203	-60	8
	SR21AC073	313295	6842303	433	203	-60	27
	SR21AC074	313291	6842289	433	203	-60	3
	SR21AC075	313286	6842275	431	203	-60	3
	SR21AC076	313280	6842264	431	203	-60	3
	SR21AC077	313277	6842254	430	203	-60	26
	SR21AC078	313269	6842237	430	203	-60	22
	SR21AC079	313262	6842218	429	203	-60	29
	SR21AC080	313254	6842201	429	203	-60	5
	SR21AC081	313248	6842187	430	203	-60	3

Table 3: *Drill-hole details for the AC drilling conducted at the Axford and Iron King prospects*

-ENDS-

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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 1.28Moz 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.

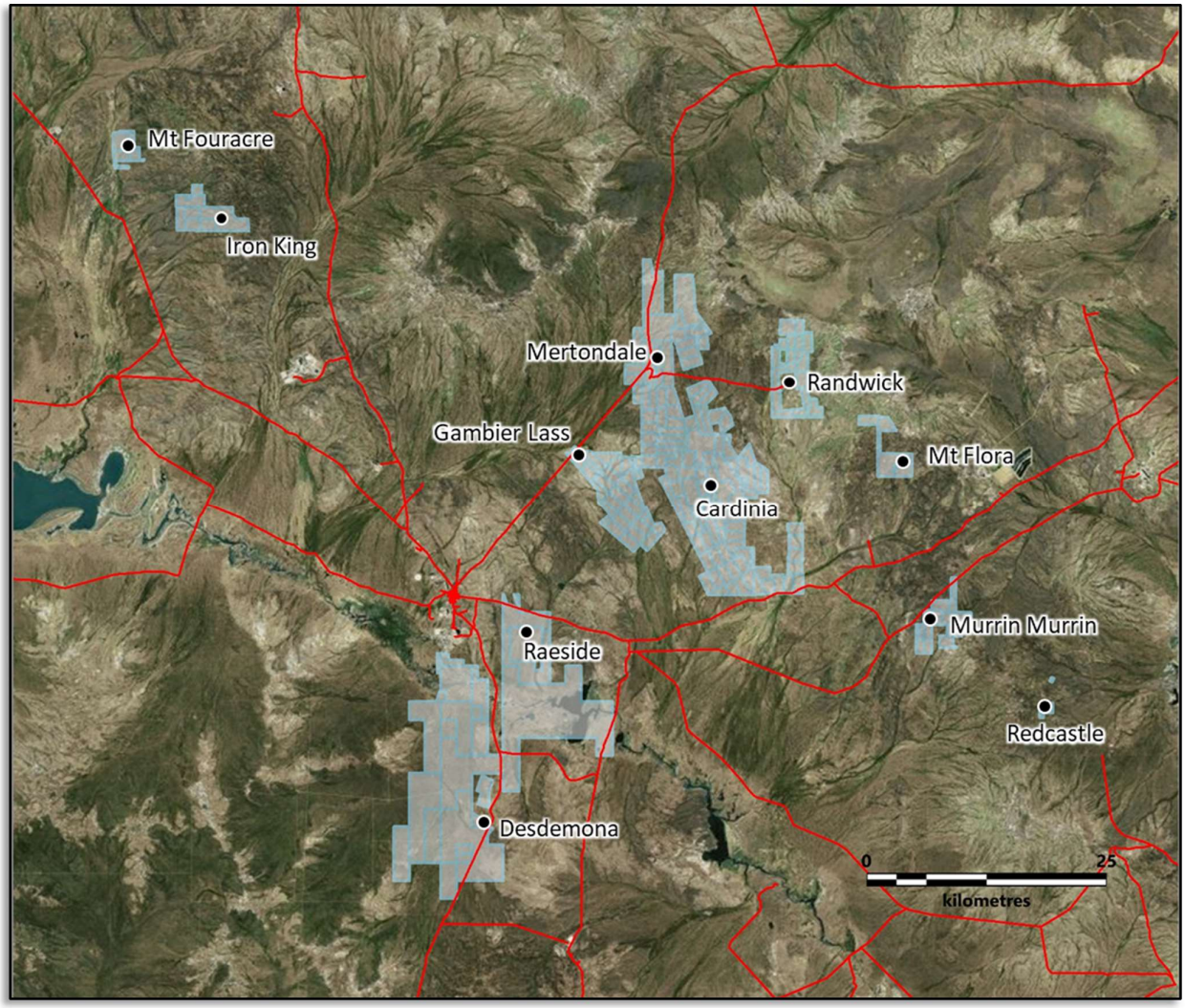

Figure A1 – *KIN's Project areas close to Leonora, Western Australia.*

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

Cardinia Gold Project: Mineral Resources: September 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	17-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	17-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	17-May-21
Cardinia Hill **	$ 2,600	0.4				0.5	2.21	38	1.6	1.12	57	2.1	1.39	95	22-Sep-21
Cardinia Hill UG**		2.0							0.1	2.71	11	0.1	2.71	11	22-Sep-21
Subtotal Cardinia			0.8	1.16	30	10.2	1.23	402	6.4	1.08	222	17.4	1.17	655	
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**	**16.7**	**1.43**	**770**	**13.6**	**1.09**	**474**	**31.1**	**1.27**	**1275**	

Table 1: *Mineral Resource Estimate Table September 2021. Mineral Resources estimated by Jamie Logan, and reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off within AUD2,600 optimisation shells. Note * Hobby and Bruno-Lewis Mineral Resource Estimates completed by Cube Consulting, and also reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off within AUD2,600 optimisation shells. **Cardinia Hill Mineral Resource Estimates completed by Cube Consulting, and also reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off within AUD2,600 optimisation shells for open pit resource, and using a 2g/t Au cut-off for material below the optimised open pit for an underground Mineral Resource estimate.*

[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 23 September 2021 "Cardinia Gold Project Mineral Resource Increases to 1.28Moz", and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

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

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

Appendix A

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT

Cardinia Gold Project - Section 1 & 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

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

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

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