

ASX Announcement

7 January 2022

## MT FLORA DISCOVERY EXPANDS AT DEPTH WITH OUTSTANDING NEW HIGH-GRADE RESULTS IN DIAMOND DRILLING

**Results confirm down-dip extension of outstanding air-core intercept and identify new Mt Flora Eastern Zone; Follow-up RC drilling completed with assays awaited**

### Highlights

- Diamond drilling to test the deeper primary zone at Mt Flora, 20km east of the 1.28Moz Cardinia Project, has intersected two zones of high-grade mineralisation in MF21DD001. Results include:
  - 5.3m at 6.49g/t Au including 2.6m at 8.84g/t Au from 188.3m; and
  - 8.1m at 2.58g/t Au including 4.0m at 4.80g/t Au from 54.0m
- The intercept of 5.3m at 6.49g/t Au including 2.6m at 8.84g/t Au from 188.3m is interpreted to be the down-dip extension of previously reported high-grade air-core results:
  - 22m at 8.96g/t Au (MF21AC522); and
  - 8m at 2.79g/t Au (MF21AC525)
- The intercept of 8.1m at 2.58g/t Au including 4.0m at 4.80g/t Au from 54.0m represents a new mineralised position in an area previously untested by drilling – indicating the potential for multiple parallel mineralised lodes.
- Strong association with zones of anomalous tungsten-tellurium-sulphur (W-Te-S) mineralisation in east-dipping quartz veins and biotite alteration.
- 25-hole (3,169m) RC drilling program completed in November – assays awaited.

Kin Mining Managing Director, Andrew Munckton, said: *“This represents an outstanding result from the first diamond hole drilled at Mt Flora, which was designed to test below near-surface high-grade intercepts returned from air-core drilling. The diamond hole returned high-grade assay results including 5.3m at 6.49g/t gold from the interpreted down-dip mineralised position, confirming our view that the high-grade, near-surface mineralisation extends into the deeper primary zone.*

*“In addition, the diamond hole also intersected new mineralisation, with an intercept of 8.1m at 2.58g/t Au including 4m at 4.80g/t Au from 54m returned east of the main target in an area previously untested by drilling.”*

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**ASX Code: KIN**

Shares on issue: 866 million

Market Capitalisation: \$96 million

Cash: \$10.6 million (30 September 2021 + Rights Issue)

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*“These new results support our view that the Mt Flora Eastern Zone contains several mineralised lodes, and given exploration at the project remains at an early stage, suggests that Mt Flora has outstanding potential to emerge as a significant new gold discovery 20km east of the main Cardinia Gold Project.*

*“Assays are now eagerly awaited, for the 3,169m of RC drilling completed at Mt Flora to confirm the extent of the high-grade mineralisation in both the near-surface and primary environment to the north, south and up-dip of the diamond drill hole section. Visual inspection of the RC drill chips shows that the drilling has successfully intersected the interpreted zones of high-grade mineralisation seen in both the air-core and diamond drill programs.”*

**Kin Mining NL** (ASX: KIN or “the Company”) is pleased to report that assay results from the first deep diamond hole completed at the Mount Flora Project, located 20km east of its 100%-owned **1.28Moz Cardinia Gold Project** (CGP) near Leonora in Western Australia, have successfully extended the high-grade mineralisation at depth and revealed a new zone of mineralisation.

Diamond hole MF21DD001 was completed in November and targeted the area beneath previously reported high-grade air-core (AC) drilling results (see ASX Announcement 27 May 2021). The diamond hole returned two high-grade intercepts beneath the Eastern Zone, which have confirmed the extent of the mineralisation to 150m vertical depth.

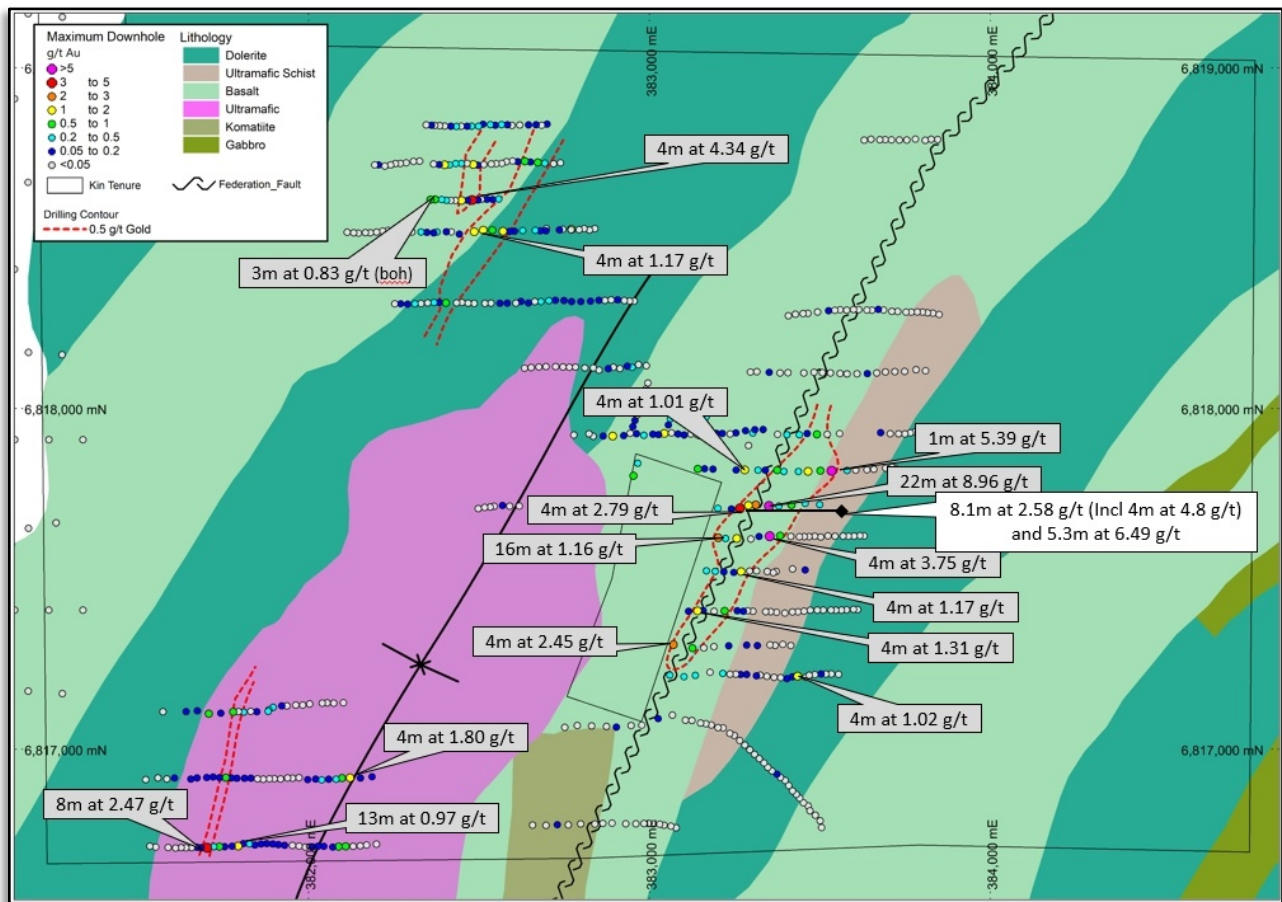
MF21DD001 returned intercepts of **8.1m at 2.58g/t Au from 54m** including **4m at 4.80g/t Au** and **5.3m at 6.49g/t Au from 188.3m**, from an area located down-dip from air-core holes MF21AC522 (which intersected **22m at 8.96g/t Au from 24m**) and MF21AC525 (which intersected **8m at 2.79g/t Au from 28m**), together with other significant shallow results.

**Confirmation of the presence of a high-grade primary gold system beneath the air-core drilling is a significant development, providing further confidence in the potential of the emerging Mt Flora discovery.**

Importantly, these zones of mineralisation display a distinctive style of alteration, with quartz-carbonate-pyrite-scheelite veining present in a silica – biotite altered basalt. The mineralisation is rich in tungsten (W) with elevated tellurium (Te) and sulphur (S) which are being used to map the alteration system.

Overall, the combination of soil geochemistry, AC drill results and now the high-grade primary mineralisation returned from the maiden diamond drill hole have confirmed the discovery of a zone of gold mineralisation approximately 700m long and up to 150m deep at the Eastern Zone and 400m long at the North-Western Zone. The Mount Flora prospect remains as a priority satellite exploration target for the Company’s exploration team, alongside the 1.28Moz CGP.

The Mount Flora prospect was identified by a regional, wide-spaced auger sampling program undertaken in late 2020. The auger program identified a number of gold and pathfinder elements-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.



**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.

### Air-core Drilling Program

Kin Mining completed the program of air-core drilling at Mount Flora in two stages comprising an initial program of 269 drill-holes for 10,166m on 11 lines of drilling at 200m line spacings (refer ASX announcements 27 May and 4 June 2021) and a follow-up program completed in July 2021 (refer ASX announcement on 2 September 2021) comprised an additional 268 AC holes for 10,763m on 13 lines to:

- In-fill the Eastern Zone and North-Western Zone mineralisation to 100m line spacing;
- Test potential extensions of the Eastern Zone to the north and south at 200m line spacing; 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.

Assay results from both programs confirmed that a continuous zone of mineralised lodes spanning at least 700m of strike and up to 150m width is present at the Eastern Zone and several mineralised lodes spanning 400m strike and up to 80m width 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.



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

### **RC Drilling**

RC drilling totalling 3,169m in 25 holes was completed in November 2021. Assay results for all RC drilling are awaited. The RC drilling was focused on the Eastern Zone and completed mostly on 80m spaced and 40m spaced sections spanning approximately 600m of strike length. Initial RC drilling beneath anomalous AC drilling results was also completed at the North-Western Zone.

### **Eastern Zone Diamond Drilling**

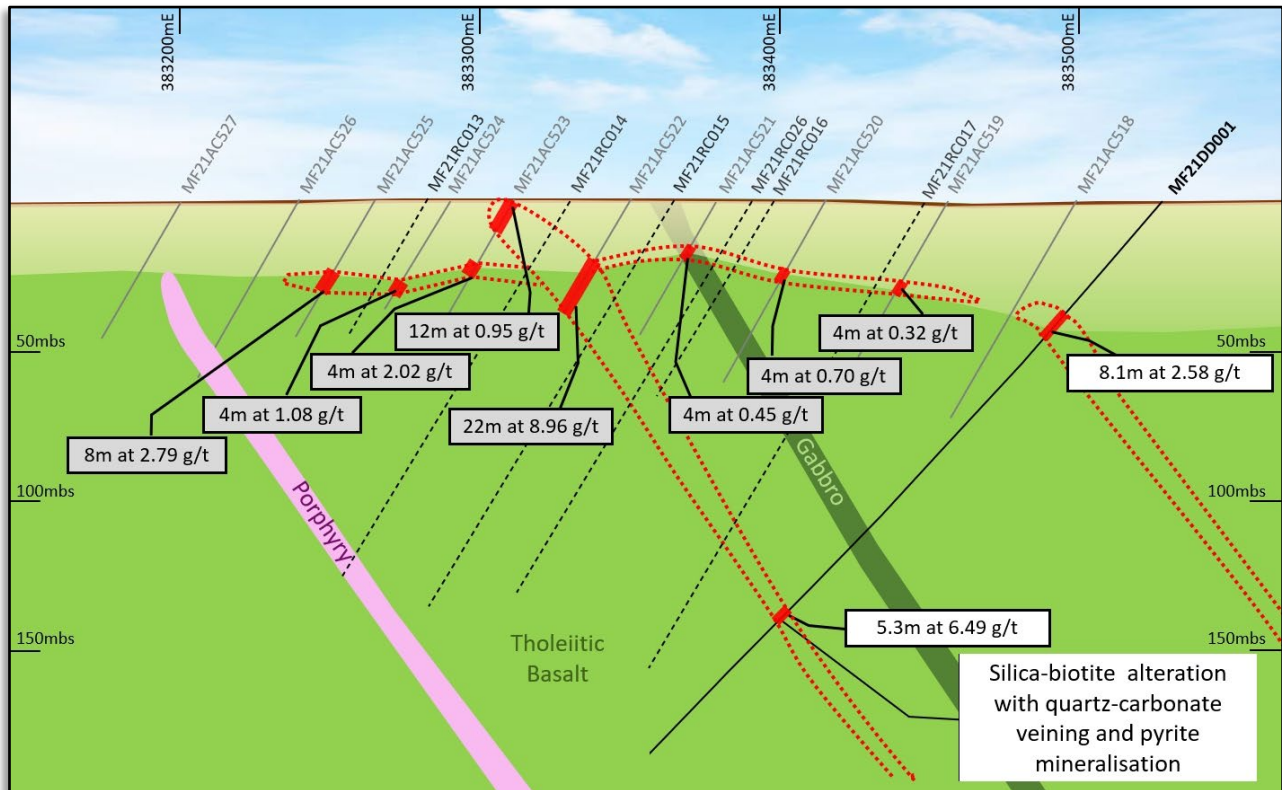
A single diamond drill hole, MF21DD001, was completed to test potential depth extensions of near-surface mineralisation intersected in AC drilling at the Eastern Zone and to understand the stratigraphy of the rock package.

The diamond drill hole intersected two zones of high-grade gold mineralisation at approximately 54m to 62m downhole and 188m to 194m down-hole. In both cases, the mineralisation appears to be associated with fine quartz-carbonate-scheelite veining in a silica and biotite altered basalt rock.

Gold mineralisation is associated with fine pyrite and scheelite (calcium tungstate) with anomalous tellurium. Mineralisation style is shown in *Figure 4*. Fine pyrite and associated silica-biotite alteration around quartz-carbonate-scheelite veining is shown in *Figure 5* and *Figure 6*.

The location of MF21DD001 relative to the high-grade near-surface mineralisation intersected in earlier AC drilling and completed RC drilling is illustrated in cross-section in *Figure 3*.





**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 and completed RC drilling. Previous assay results in grey labels, new results in white labels.

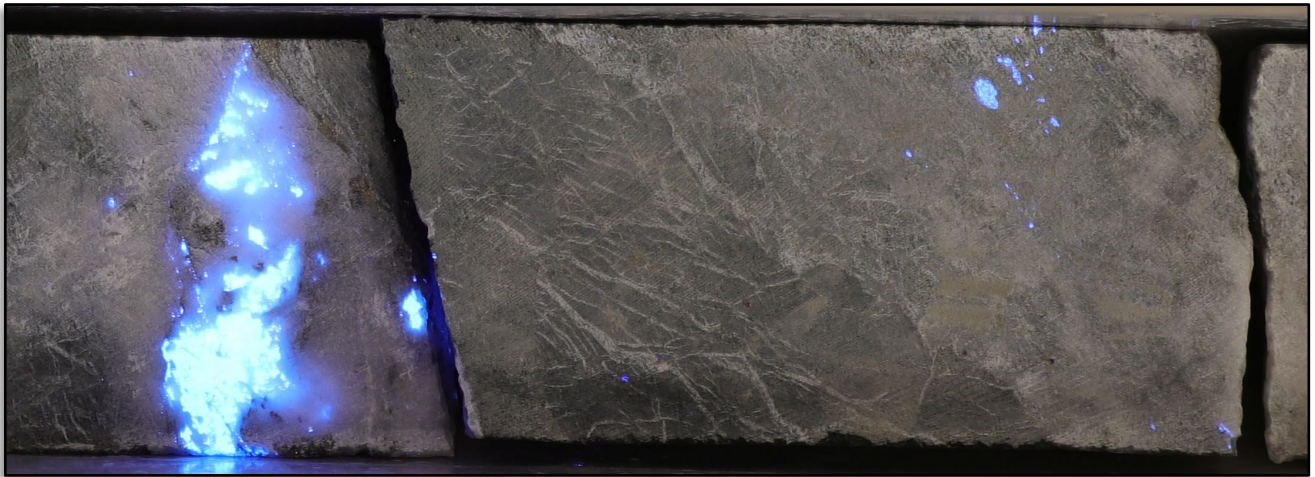


**Figure 4:** Mount Flora drill core 186.2m to 195.2m showing silica-biotite altered basalt with quartz carbonate veining, scheelite (calcium tungstate mineral) and sulphide mineralisation. See Figure 5 for details.





**Figure 5:** Mount Flora drill core showing silica-biotite altered basalt with quartz-carbonate veining containing scheelite (tan coloured mineral within the vein) and pyrite mineralisation at 188.6m hole depth. Photo is part of a 2.6m long zone grading 1.6% S, 580ppm W and 8.84g/t Au



**Figure 6:** Mount Flora drill core under UV light showing scheelite (fluorescent blue colour) in silica-biotite altered basalt with quartz-carbonate-scheelite veining at 188.6m hole depth.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Comment
MF21DD001	51.0	51.3	0.3	2.46	
<b>MF21DD001</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>2.58</b>	
<b>including</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.80</b>	
<b>MF21DD001</b>	<b>188.3</b>	<b>193.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.49</b>	
<b>including</b>	<b>188.3</b>	<b>190.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>8.84</b>	
MF21DD001	237.0	238.0	1.0	1.39	

**Table 1:** Significant intercepts for the Mount Flora diamond hole MF21DD001. Reported results are for samples above 1.0 g/t Au.

Hole Id	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
MF21DD001	383528	6817719	474	-60	270	252.28

*Table 2: Drillhole details for diamond drilling conducted at the Mt Flora prospect.*

**-ENDS-**

*Authorised for release by the Board of Directors*

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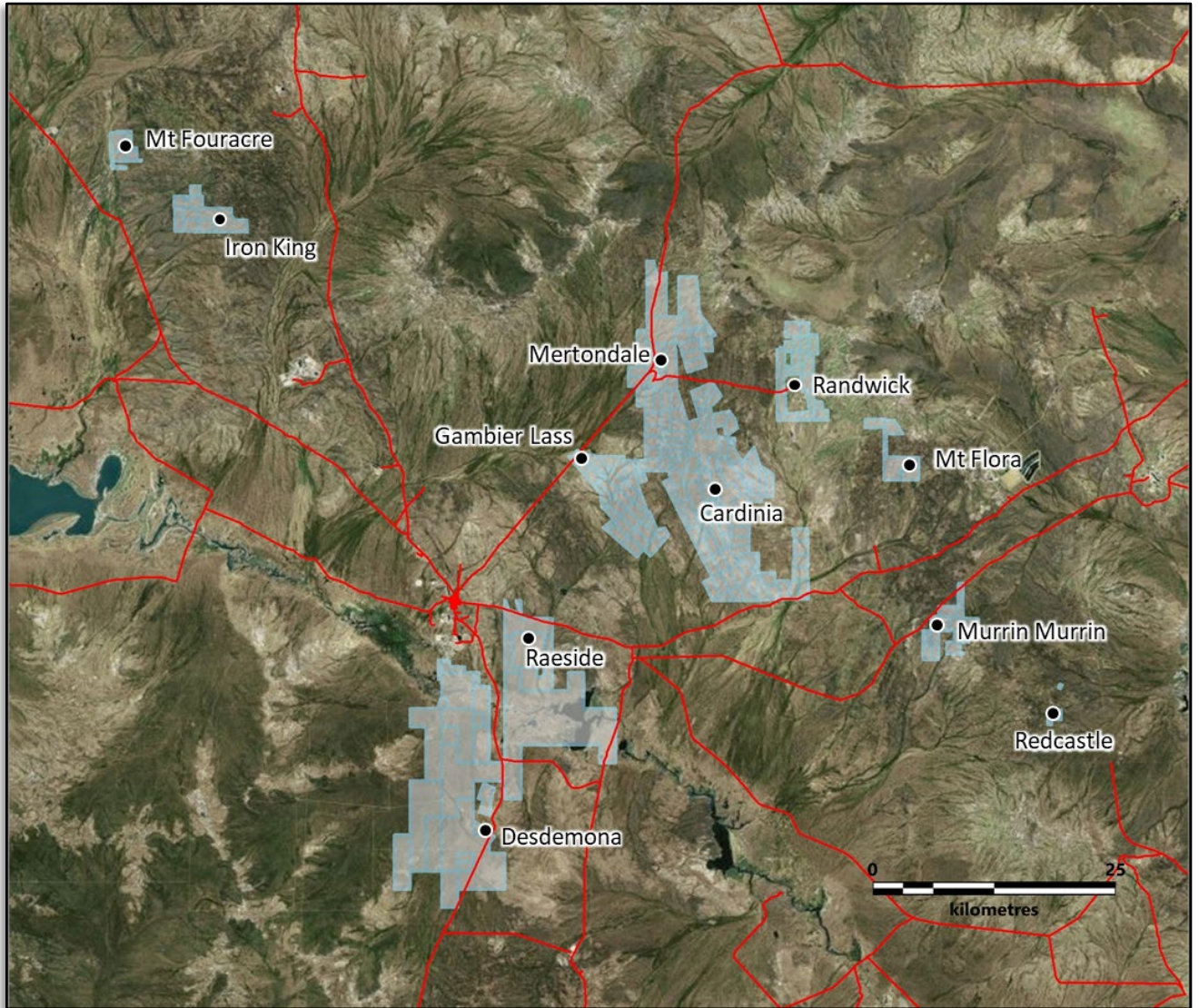
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**ABOUT KIN MINING NL**

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 1.275Moz 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<sup>1</sup>**

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.

<sup>1</sup>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

### 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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<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 cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse</i></p>	<p><u>Diamond</u></p> <p>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. 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>RC</u></p> <p>One metre samples were collected as the rig drilled. The sample passed through a cyclone, a collection box and then dropped through a cone splitter. A pre-numbered calico bag captured a representative sample weighting approximately 3kg. The sample was placed on top of the representative drill sample that was placed on the ground. The one metre samples were collected buy a Kin representative and stored securely at the Cardinia office.</p> <p><u>AC/RAB</u></p> <p>One metre samples were collected as the rig drilled. Four metre composited interval samples were collected by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples) from individual one metre drill sample piles. The composite samples were stored securely at the Cardinia office.</p> <p><u>Auger</u></p> <p>All samples were taken utilizing a 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>Sample collection and sample handling procedures were conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel to high level industry standards. QA/QC procedures were implemented during each drilling program to industry standards.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<p><u>Assay Methodology</u></p> <p>Sample analysis included oven drying (105-110°C), crushing (&lt;-6mm &amp; &lt;-2mm), pulverising (P90% &lt;-75µm) and sample splitting to a representative 50gram catchweight sample for gold only analysis using Fire Assay fusion with AAS finish.</p> <p>Multi element analysis was also conducted on approximately 10% of samples, predominantly through ore zones. This was conducted via a 4-acid digest with ICP-MS/OES determination for a 48-element suite.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<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><u>Diamond</u></p> <p>2021 DD was carried out by Topdrill with an Evolution FH3000 mounted on a Mercedes Benz 8x8 carrier.</p> <p>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 13 Criteria · JORC Code explanation Commentary (e.g. Reflex EZ-ACT) and the 'bottom of core' marked accordingly. Drilling utilised either electronic continuous logging survey tool (AusLog A698 deviation tool) or gyroscopic survey equipment. Drilling programs were surveyed at regular downhole intervals (every 30m with an additional end-of-hole survey) using electronic gyroscopic survey equipment.</p> <p><u>RC</u></p> <p>2021 RC drilling was undertaken by K-Drill using a Schramm T685SP RC Drill Rig (Rod Handler and 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. The RC 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>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>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample</i></p>	<p><u>Diamond</u></p> <p>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 &gt;95%, even when difficult ground conditions were being encountered. When poor ground conditions were</p>



Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<p>anticipated, a triple tube drilling configuration was utilised to maximize core recovery.</p> <p><u>RC/AC/RAB</u></p> <p>Historic sample recovery information for RAB drilling is not available.</p> <p>Collected samples are deemed reliable and representative of drilled material and no material discrepancy, AC and RAB drilling samples are not used in MRE's by KIN.</p> <p>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 the cone splitter fitted beneath the sample box. 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. Excess sample is collected on the ground and is buried as part of the drill pad rehabilitation.</p>
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><u>Diamond</u></p> <p>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 collected. 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.</p> <p><u>RC/AC/RAB</u></p> <p>Logging data coded in the database is limited for RC/AC/RAB drilling. Historical data (SOG) is of poor quality.</p> <p>Historical RAB logging (SOG) 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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p><u>Diamond</u></p> <p>Diamond samplings was either half core or quarter core sample intervals were between .2 and 1m (HQ/HQ3) and between .3 and 1.2m (NQ/NQ3). 1m sample intervals were favored 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. 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 1.2m 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 core yard. 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.</p> <p><u>RC/AC/RAB</u></p> <p>Historic sampling was predominantly conducted by collecting 1m samples from beneath a cyclone and retaining these primary samples. First pass sampling involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop to obtain 4m composited intervals.</p> <p>All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel are to standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of drilled material. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice.</p> <p>Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and as an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.</p> <p>Recent RC sub-samples were collected over 1 metre downhole intervals and retained in pre-marked calico bags, after passing through a cone splitter. 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.</p> <p>No duplicates are taken for AC drilling. Sample sizes are approximately 3kg, this is considered appropriate for the material being sampled.</p>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<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>All 2021 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 (&lt;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>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Intertek 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.</li> </ul> <p>The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered to be satisfactory and appropriate for use in mineral resource estimations.</p> <p>Fire Assay fusion is considered to be a total extraction technique. The majority of assay data used for the mineral resource estimations were obtained by the Fire Assay technique with AAS or ICP finish. AAS and ICP methods of detection are both considered to be suitable and appropriate methods of detection for this style of mineralisation</p> <p>Aqua Regia is considered a partial extraction technique, where gold encapsulated in refractory sulphides or some silicate minerals may not be fully dissolved, resulting in partial reporting of gold content.</p> <p>No other analysis techniques have been used to determine gold assays.</p> <p>Ongoing QAQC monitoring program identified one particular CRM returning spurious results. Further analysis demonstrated that the standard was compromised and was subsequently removed and destroyed. A replacement CRM of similar grade was substituted into the QAQC program.</p> <p>KIN continues to both develop and reinforce best practice QAQC methods for all drilling operations and the treatment and analysis of samples. Regular laboratory site visits and audits have been introduced since April 2018 and will be conducted on a quarterly basis. This measure will ensure that all aspects of KIN QAQC practices are adhered to and align with industry best practice.</p> <p>All rock chip samples have been submitted to Intertek (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 (&lt;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>
<p><b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b></p>	<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</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>



Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	
<b>Location of data points</b>	<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>RC and Diamond drill hole collars have been surveyed by Spectrum Survey of Kalgoorlie. The accuracy of drill hole collars and downhole data are located with sufficient accuracy for any future MRE work.</p>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>AC, RC and DD 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. RC and Diamond drill hole spacing will be assessed with the future intent of an Indicated mineral resource.</p>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<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</i></p>	<p>Orientation of mineralisation is unknown. Diamond drill core was orientated and initial observations have a steep east dipping orientation for the mineralised structure.</p> <p>Drilling orientation was on East-west GDA94 grid lines.</p>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>material.</i>	
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<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
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<p><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <p><i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></p>	<p>The Mount Flora Project, 50-60km NE of Leonora is managed, explored and maintained by KIN, and constitute a portion of KIN's Leonora Gold Project (LGP), which is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the North Eastern Goldfields.</p> <p>The Mount Flora Project includes granted mining tenement M39/1118 prospecting licenses P39/5859 and P39/5860. The tenements are held in the name of Kin East Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN.</p> <p>There are no known 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. Native title interests exist however the right to negotiate has previously been cleared on the mining lease.</p>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<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 and RC drilling in 2021.
<b>Geology</b>	<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 Archean basalts and sediment sequences with mafic intrusives. Archean felsic porphyries have intruded the sheared mafic/sedimentary sequence.</p> <p>Mineralisation is not yet understood but appears to be structurally controlled.</p>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of</i>	No previous Material drilling information for exploration results has previously been publicly reported to

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>• <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>• <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> <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>	the ASX KIN.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<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 in detail.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>Intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by lower cut-off grades, without high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high grade results, these results were included in the reports.</p> <p>There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.</p>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<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>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of</i>	Appropriate maps and sections are included in the main body of this report.



Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<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>	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.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<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>	No other exploration exists for the Mount Flora Project.
<b>Further work</b>	<i>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.</i>	KIN intend to continue exploration and drilling activities at in the described area, with the intention to increase the project's resources.