ASX Announcement **21 January 2022**

KIN EXPANDS LEONORA FOOTPRINT WITH FARM-IN DEAL OVER ADJACENT TENURE

(amended to include JORC 2012 reporting)

Kin to apply its detailed understanding of the controls of gold mineralisation associated with the Cardinia Gold Project to Golden Mile Resources' Leonora land-holding

Highlights

- **Exploration Earn-in and Joint Venture agreement secured with Golden Mile Resources (ASX: G88) over 120km^2 of contiguous tenure located adjacent to Kin's flagship 1.28Moz Cardinia Gold Project in the Tier-1 Leonora district of Western Australia.**

- **The agreement further consolidates significant parcels of exploration ground around the highly-prospective Leonora province.**

- **Kin to employ its successful exploration techniques and detailed geological knowledge across this additional tenure, which includes historical results including:**

    - **Monarch**
        - WRC039 (Wildcat) 2m at 2.86g/t Au from 96m
        - WRC036 (Wildcat) 2m at 1.62g/t Au from 68m
    - **Ironstone Well**
        - IRC002 (Natasha) 7m at 4.16g/t from 17m

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN or "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has entered into an Earn-in and Joint Venture agreement with Golden Mile Resources Ltd (ASX: G88 – "G88") over 120km^2 of exploration tenure located adjacent to Kin's flagship 100%-owned 1.28Moz Cardinia Gold Project (CGP), east of Leonora in Western Australia.

The ground, made up of three prospect areas (see Figure 1), comprises strategically-located contiguous tenements that sit adjacent to Kin's CGP, as well as regional exploration ground that includes a number of exploration targets to further expand the Company's growth pipeline in the Leonora region.

Under the terms of the agreement, Kin will have the right to earn an initial 60% interest in the Golden Mile Resources tenements, with the ability to increase to 80% ownership through a series of staged milestones.

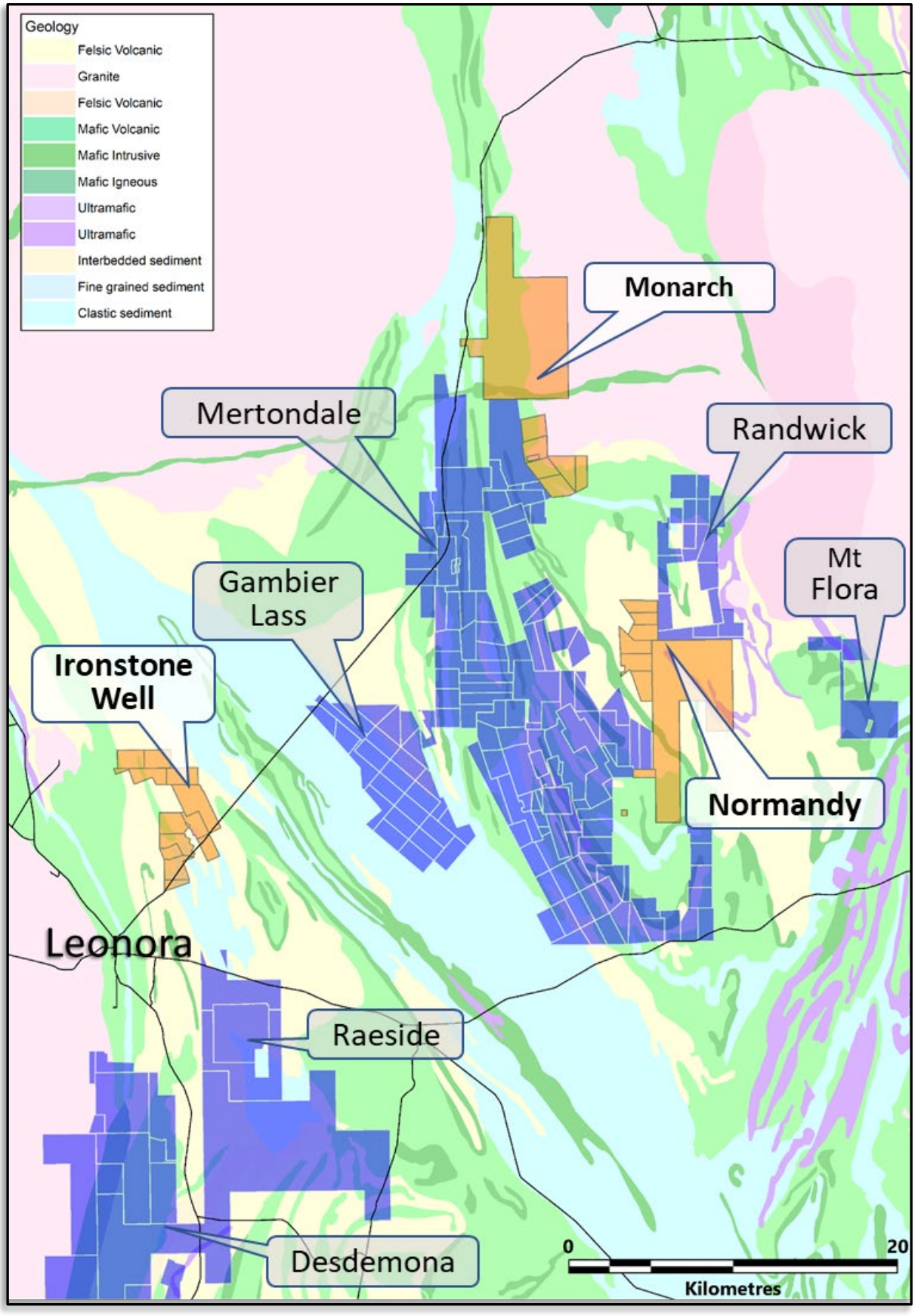

Figure 1: Regional map showing Kin's tenure (Purple) and Golden Mile Resources' Earn-in tenure (Orange).

The Joint Venture will provide Kin with an additional 120km^2 of tenure, located along the same regional structural corridors that have already yielded significant targets and Mineral Resources for Kin (see Figures 1 and 2).

Kin Mining Managing Director, Andrew Munckton, said: *"The Earn-in and Joint Venture agreement with G88 represents a logical and strategic addition to our regional gold exploration footprint, with the ability for our team to apply the systematic exploration methodology and regional knowledge we have successfully employed at the Cardinia Gold Project to test this under-explored package of ground.*

"Earning-in to this tenure is consistent with our strategy of acquiring and consolidating prospective ground and assets in the Leonora district that will help us to grow our Resource base and establish the foundations for Kin to build a long-term gold business.

"The contiguous nature of these tenement packages and the fact that they lie on geological structures that we're already exploring at the CGP make this ground a very attractive addition to our exploration footprint. Kin will include this ground in its future exploration plans, alongside the other exciting areas that will be followed-up in the next phase of work planned for 2022 including ongoing exploration programs at Rangoon and Pegasus at Cardinia, as well as Mt Flora and Randwick."

G88 TENEMENTS – KEY TARGETS

Ironstone Well

Ironstone Well has received relatively little modern exploration. The project (Figure 2) covers prospects spanning an 8km strike length and straddles the ground between the regionally important Emu Shear and Keith Kilkenny Fault. Golden Mile Resources recently added to its contiguous group of tenements in this area and completed a successful initial round of drilling in 2021.

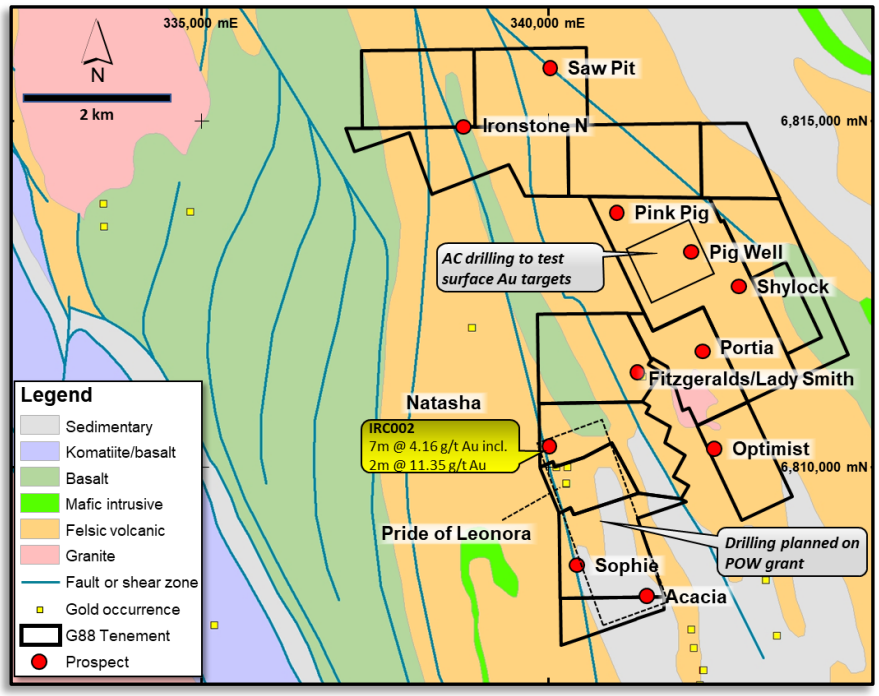

***Figure 2** – Ironstone Well project with historical workings*

The project contains numerous historical workings and prospects which will be systematically assessed. Recent exploration results include:

- 7m at 4.16g/t Au including 2m at 11.35g/t Au in IRC002 at the Natasha prospect

Monarch

The Monarch Project covers a large area that has, until recently, seen little modern exploration. Golden Mile Resources recently completed a soil geochemical sampling program and initial drilling of the resulting targets. The project covers the eastern portion of the Mertondale Shear Zone and lies east of the ground held by Dacian Gold (formally owned by NTM Resources). Dacian Gold is developing the Hub and GTS deposits for treatment at its Mt Morgan's processing facility

Normandy

The Normandy Project is located along strike to the south of Kin's Randwick Project. It is an area where a large number of historical workings exist and little modern exploration has been conducted. A large drainage system associated with the Bummer Creek and Mertondale Creek catchments obscure the underlying geology and have prevented effective historical exploration and prospecting.

Farm-In and Joint Venture Terms

The Farm-In terms are as follows:

- Stage 1:
  - Kin must incur expenditure of not less than $250,000 (Minimum Expenditure) on the JV Area with 18 months of Commencement before it can withdraw from the agreement.
  - Kin may earn a 60% interest in the JV Area by incurring $750,000 Exploration Expenditure (including the $250,000 minimum expenditure requirement) on the JV Area within 36 months of Commencement.
  - Once Kin completes Stage 1 requirements, G88 may elect to form a Joint Venture with participating interests of 60% Kin and 40% G88, or grant Kin the right to elect to progress to Stage 2.
- Stage 2:
  - Kin may earn an 80% interest in the JV Area by incurring a further $1,250,000 Exploration Expenditure on the JV Area within a further 36 months (in total $2.0M expenditure over 72 months) of Commencement.
  - Once Kin completes Stage 2 requirements, G88 may elect to form a Joint Venture with participating interests of 80% Kin and 20% G88, or grant Kin the right to form a JV.
- Stage 3:
  - Standard terms and conditions for JV participation managed by Kin.
  - If a party elects to dilute and their interest falls to 10% then their interest reverts to a Net Smelter Royalty on gold production from the tenements.

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
WRC035	361438	6842250	525	90	060	-60	64	66	2	0.81
WRC036 including	361426	6842266	524	96	060	-60	68 69	70 70	2 1	1.62 2.37
WRC038	361408	6842282	526	90	060	-60	69 78	70 82	1 4	0.65 1.31
WRC039 including	361399	6842275	522	108	060	-60	96 96	98 97	2 1	2.86 5.12
WRC040	361401	6842295	525	84	060	-60	70	71	1	2.13
WRC047	361370	6842348	526	96	060	-60	84	85	1	2.42
WRC053	361373	6842424	525	54	060	-60	41	42	1	1.41

***Table 1**: Significant gold intersections from the RC drilling program at the Wildcat Prospect.*

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
IRC002 including	339928	6810162	407	35	0	-90	17 21	24 23	7 2	4.16 11.35

***Table 2**: Significant gold intersections from the RC drilling program at the Natasha Prospect.*

-ENDS-

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors

For further information, please contact:

Investor enquiries

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

Media enquiries

Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
+61 419 929 046

ABOUT KIN MINING NL

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is a West Australian based gold development and exploration company. Kin's 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.

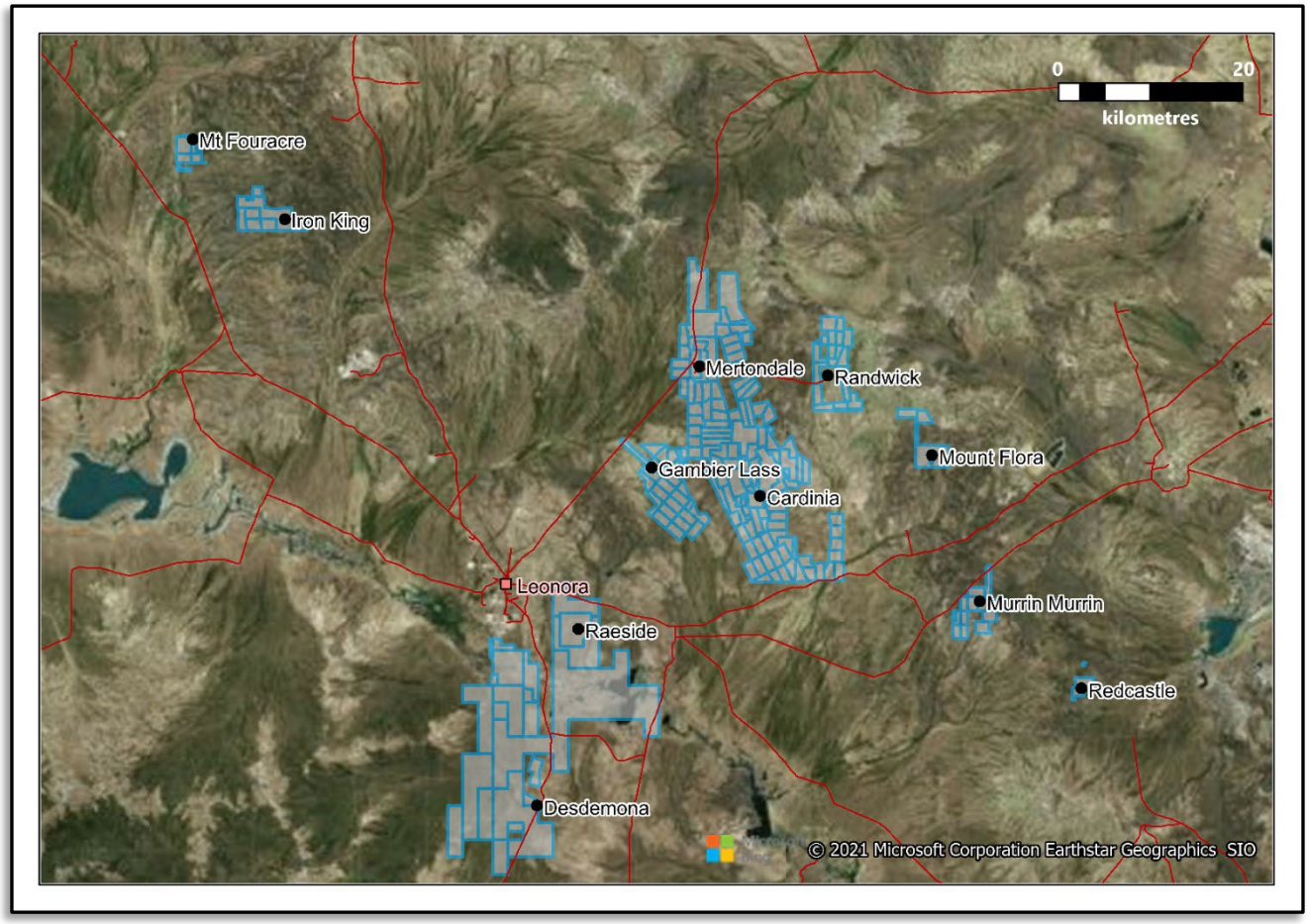

Figure A1 – *KIN's Project areas close to Leonora, Western Australia.*

Table A1. Mineral Resource Estimate Table September 2021[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

Monarch (Wildcat Prospect) - 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 (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.* *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 (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 gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *RC percussion drilling was used to collect individual 1 metre samples downhole.* • *Each 1 metre sample was either selected or was systematically grab sampled and composited over a 4 metre interval to obtain an approximately 2 kg sample for analysis.* • *All individual and composite samples were pulverised and riffle split to obtain a homogenised 50 g sample for gold assay.* • *A quality control/quality assurance system comprising standards and blanks was used to evaluate the assay process.*
Drilling techniques	*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*	• *RC percussion drilling, 5 inch face sampling drill bit.* • *Holes drilled to target depths.*

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• *Sample recoveries assessed quantitatively and were routinely weighed.* • *Standard drilling techniques used to maximise sample recovery.* • *Information not available to assess the relationship between sample recovery and grade.*
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.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *RC percussion drill holes were geologically logged on a metre basis.* • *Logging is to a level of detail sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation or other technical studies but further detailed information would be required.* • *Logging is qualitative in nature.* • *100% of all relevant intersections were logged.*
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.*	• *All drilling samples dry.* • *Systematic grab sampling of approximately 500 grams from each 1 metre drill sample to obtain a 4 metre composite sample of approximately 2 kg weight.* • *Industry standard sample preparation techniques were undertaken and these are considered appropriate for the sample type and material being sampled.* • *The sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
Quality of assay data and	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and*	• *The nature and quality of the assay and laboratory procedures are considered appropriate*

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	*for the drilling samples.* • *Samples were submitted to ALS in Kalgoorlie for assay using method code Au-AA26, providing an ore grade gold assay using an aqua regia digest and fire assay/atomic absorption analysis that is considered to be a near total technique.* • *Standards and blanks were introduced throughout the sample runs on a 1:20 ratio to ensure quality control; no issues with accuracy or precision have been identified.* • *ALS also completed duplicate sampling and ran internal standards as part of the assay regime; no issues with accuracy and precision have been identified.*
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.*	• *Documentation of sampling data was undertaken in hardcopy format prior to being keypunched into a digital spreadsheet and subsequently entered into the Company's digital database.* • *No adjustments have 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.*	• *RC percussion drill hole collars are all located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of ±5* • *m. Downhole surveys were undertaken for all holes using an accurate gyroscopic tool.* • *The grid system used is the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA 94), projected to UTM Zone 51 South.* • *Topographic control is adequate and based on handheld GPS.*
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.*	• *The RC percussion drilling was completed on a nominal 20 m by 20 m spaced grid.* • *Spacing and distribution of drill holes is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Sample compositing has been applied in part: 4 individual metre samples were composited together to obtain an assay sample.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known,*	• *The orientation of the sampling is downhole.* • *There is no quantitative information regarding the orientation of mineralised structures*

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
structure	*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.*	*other than correlation of drilling intersections and reported samples from historical workings on cross-sections.* • *The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not known but is inferred to be oblique.* • *No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced but there is currently insufficient information to confirm this.*
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples were bagged and secured by Contractor field staff and stored in a secure yard in Leonora prior to transport.* • *Samples were transported directly to the analytical laboratory by commercial carrier.*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *No audits of sampling techniques and data have been completed.*

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 reported drilling is located on granted exploration tenement E37/1225.* • *The Company has 100% ownership of the tenement.* • *The tenement overlays Crown Land with active pastoral leases.* • *The Company is in compliance with the statutory requirements and expenditure commitments for its tenements, which are considered to be secure at the time of this announcement.* • *There are no demonstrated or anticipated impediments to operating in the area.*
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *The Monarch Gold Trend hosts a significant number of historical alluvial and elluvial gold workings, in addition to deeper shafts and shallow open pits dating back to prospecting and mining of high-grade gold (>5 g/t Au) in the early 1900's.* • *Regional exploration has included airborne geophysics, detailed geological mapping, rock chipping and soil sampling; whilst at a prospect scale auger, RC percussion and diamond drilling was undertaken.* • *Systematic work was completed in the western part of the area by Independence Group NL in 2005-2006, including mapping, ground magnetic surveys, rock chipping, auger and RAB drilling.*
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Archaean greenstone gold deposits occurring as either shear-zone hosted mineralisation or lode quartz*

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		hosted mineralisation. • *The Monarch Gold Trend lies in a package of Archean mafic to intermediate volcanic stratigraphy along the granite contact on the eastern margin of the Mertondale area.*
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the 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.*	• *A listing of the drill hole information material to the understanding of the exploration results is provided in the body and appendices of this announcement.*
Data aggregation methods	*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.* *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.*	• *Length weighted averaging techniques have been applied to mineralised intersections where appropriate.* • *Significant intersections are quoted above a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au, with no subgrade material included.* • *Maximum or minimum grade truncations have not been applied.* • *No metal equivalent values have been quoted.*
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').*	• *Holes are angled and a downhole intercept length is quoted, true width is not known.* • *The geometry of mineralised structures are interpreted to be oblique to the drill holes.*
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being*	• *Appropriate maps and tabulations are presented in the body of the announcement.*

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional 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.*	• *Drilling samples and composite samples were assayed and comprehensive reporting of all results is not practicable.* • *Significant intersections are reported in the body of the announcement and appendices.* • *Holes not reported do not contain any significant intersections.*
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.*	• *Not applicable, no other material exploration data.*
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.*	• *Infill and extensional drilling to test for lateral and depth extensions may be undertaken.* • *Drill testing of other geochemical anomalies, as appropriate.*

Appendix B

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT

Ironstone Well (Natasha Prospect) - 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 (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.* *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 (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 gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *A total of 19 reverse circulation drill holes were completed as part of the ongoing exploration program over the Ironstone Well Gold Project* • *In total, these drill holes yielded over 521 samples, comprised of composite, splits samples, standards and blanks.* • *Drill samples were composed of either 4 metre composites spear sampled from the 1 metre intervals produced from drilling, or rotary split, 1 metre calico samples where mineralisation was visible.*
Drilling techniques	*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*	• *RC drilling (5.25" face sampling bit) was utilised to test the weathered stratigraphy through to fresh rock*

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and if so, by what method, etc.).	
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• *All samples and subsamples were weighed to assess recovery* • *Very little sample loss was observed at the collar* • *There appears to be no sample bias or relationship between grade and sample recovery*
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.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *Small subsamples of the 1m drill intervals were collected and placed in a chip tray,* • *All drill holes were geologically logged, noting lithologies, veining and alteration, from their collar to the end of hole.*
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.*	• *Samples were collected in two ways,* • *A rotary split of approximately 2 kg was taken on 1m intervals directly from the cyclone of the drill rig and* • *A spear sample, from the remaining drill spoil, was taken to produce a 4m composite of the down hole drilling for initial assay.* • *Blanks and standards were introduced as checks through both Golden Mile sampling on site and by LabWest in Malaga.*

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *The laboratory assaying techniques are suitable for the samples submitted. Samples were submitted to LabWest in Malaga, Perth, for a suite of elements including Au, As, Ag, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ni & Zn using an Prep 01 prep and Express Au+20 analysis.* • *Golden Mile introduced a mix of standards and blanks throughout the sample runs on a 1:20 ratio to ensure QC,* • *Labwest also initiated duplicate sampling and ran their own standards as part of the assay regime.*
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.*	• *Samples were collected, sampled and verified by independent geological consultant in the field and physically checked by Company personnel in the field before submitting to LabWest for assaying.* • *Sampling and logging has been undertaken in hardcopy format prior to being entered into the Company's digital database.* • *No adjustments to assay were done.*
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.*	• *Drill holes were located using a hand held GPS (accurate to <5 metres) in GDA 94, Zone 51.*
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.*	• *RC drilling was undertaken at varying spacing across the prospect area to infill on previous work.* • *Spacing is insufficient to establish a resource at this time* • *Samples down hole are reported as either 1m splits or 4m composites*
Orientation of data in relation to	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased*	• *Sampling is unbiased and was designed to test the weathered and fresh lithologies in the profile and*

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*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.*	*both drill and sampling orientations have been optimised to this end* • *No bias is recognised at this time due to drill orientation.*
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples were bagged and secured by field staff prior to submission to the laboratory.*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *At this preliminary stage no audits of sampling technique were done.*

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.*	• *P Crown land with access agreements in place over the landowners where the active work program is being undertaken.*
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Compilation of historical data has been completed and is being utilised to target the ongoing work program.*
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Shear & quartz vein hosted gold 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:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	• *A listing of the drill hole collar information is provided in Table 2. of this report.*

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 (e.g., 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.*	• *Weighted averages have been used in the calculation of drill hole intercepts* • *Lower cut-offs have included 0.25 gpt gold* • *Most individual samples are now 1 metre splits* • *Allowable internal dilution was set at up to 2m for Au intercepts* • *No 'metal equivalents' have been quoted.*
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').*	• *At this point we believe that the mineralisation is dipping at approximately 50 degrees to the east, and as such the drill hole dip, predominantly vertical, represents true width.*
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*	• *Maps not provided, as results and intercepts yet to be fully evaluated, and considered not significant at this time.*

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.*	• *A listing of all the results from the reported intercepts is provided in Table 2 of this report.*
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.*	• *These factors are discussed in the body of the accompanying ASX announcement.*
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.*	• *The ongoing work program and discussion of targets for drilling is contained in the body of the report.*