

ASX Announcement

10 March 2022

MAJOR NEW RC DRILL PROGRAM COMMENCES AT PEGASUS DISCOVERY AS 2022 FIELD SEASON RAMPS UP

Phase 5 drilling underway at Pegasus with further assays imminent from Mt Flora and Rangoon

Highlights

- Phase 5 RC drilling program has commenced at the emerging Pegasus discovery to follow up the strong air-core (AC) results generated in late 2021 and early 2022. Significant AC results include:
 - 4m at 10.1g/t Au from 24m (PG21AC144)
 - 8m at 3.08g/t Au from 8m (PG21AC224)
 - 4m at 1.61g/t Au from 20m (PG21AC285)
 - 10m at 3.10g/t Au from 12m (C0031)
 - 16m at 1.04g/t Au from 4m (C0030)
 - 8m at 1.07g/t Au from 32m (BL19RC040)
 - 9m at 1.15g/t Au from 24m (NCAC1241)
- Further assays from recent RC drilling at the Mt Flora prospect, 20km east of the Cardinia Gold Project, are expected in the next week to support previous high-grade RC and diamond results:
 - 5.3m at 6.49g/t Au including 2.6m at 8.84g/t Au from 188.3m
 - 18m at 1.57g/t Au from 119m including 4m at 2.23g/t Au from 119m and 2m at 5.65g/t Au from 135m
- RC drilling results from the Rangoon prospect currently at the assay laboratory.
- Integration of data from the recently acquired G88 ground package into Kin's exploration database and ground checking of the data complete, ahead of the commencement of exploration.

Kin Mining Managing Director, Andrew Munckton, said: "Work has now commenced in earnest as part of our 2022 field season at Cardinia with an initial RC drilling program at the exciting Pegasus discovery. The new phase of drilling is designed to test below near-surface high-grade intercepts returned from air-core drilling completed in 2021. Once complete, the RC rig will then progress to the extensional program at Cardinia Hill.

"Further assays are also awaited for the Mt Flora project, where the initial eight RC holes and the deeper diamond hole drilled in 2021 revealed a high-grade zone beneath earlier outstanding AC results. In addition, further results from a 4,000m program of RC drilling at the high-grade Rangoon prospect are also awaited."

ASX Code: KIN

Shares on issue: 866 million

Market Capitalisation: \$82 million

Cash: \$7.3 million (31 December 2021)

Kin Mining NL

342 Scarborough Beach Road

Osborne Park WA 6017

P: +61 9 9242 2227

E info@kinmining.com.au

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

"Assays are now eagerly awaited for the remainder of the 3,169m of RC drilling completed recently at Mt Flora to confirm the extent of the high-grade mineralisation in 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.

"Once assay results have been received for the first phase of RC drilling, we plan to systematically assess the strike length and depth extent of the Mt Flora Eastern Zone, before moving onto the north-western and south-western zones later in 2022."

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN or "the Company") is pleased to advise that exploration activities are accelerating as part of the 2022 field season at its 100%-owned **1.28Moz Cardinia Gold Project** (CGP) near Leonora in Western Australia with drilling operations underway and a significant number of assay results expected in the near future.

The Company has commenced its Phase 5 drilling program at the exciting Pegasus discovery, the initial area of focus as part of a multi-pronged exploration effort aimed at growing the gold inventory at Cardinia.

RC Drilling – Pegasus

A 2,000m Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program has commenced this week at the Pegasus prospect, located 1.0km south of the cornerstone 374Koz Bruno-Lewis deposit at Cardinia.

The program is designed to confirm of the presence of a high-grade primary gold system beneath the air-core drilling which produced a number of significant near surface intersections in 200m spaced lines, providing further confidence in the potential of the emerging discovery.

The target corresponds with the northern and southern edges of the Pegasus Gravity low. Gravity lows have been shown to be a strong indicator of gold mineralisation at several locations at Cardinia.

Air-core drilling results which define the target include:

- **4m at 10.1g/t Au from 24m (PG21AC144)**
- **8m at 3.08g/t Au from 8m (PG21AC224)**
- 4m at 1.61g/t Au from 20m (PG21AC285)
- **4m at 2.25g/t Au from 32m (PG21AC290)**
- 12m at 0.70g/t Au from 4m (PG21AC138)

Additional mineralised intersections in historic adjacent holes include:

- **10m at 3.10g/t Au from 12m (C0031)**
- 16m at 1.04g/t Au from 4m (C0030)
- 8m at 1.07g/t Au from 32m (BL19RC040)
- 9m at 1.15g/t Au from 24m (NCAC1241)

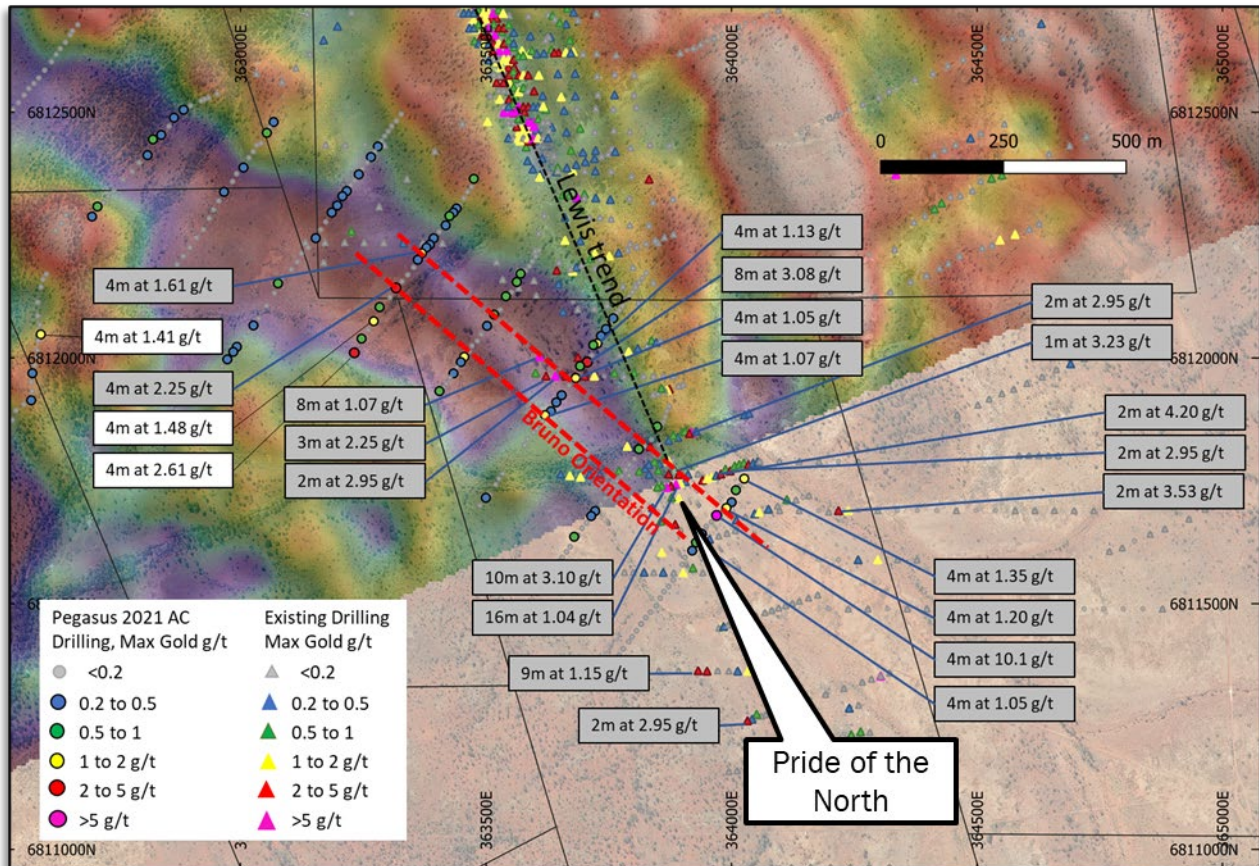


Figure 1: Location of the Pegasus AC and RC drilling program over gravity image. Interpretation suggests the mineralisation is related to NW trending Bruno Orientation faults which crosscut the NNW oriented stratigraphic Lewis Trend which originates from the nearby Pride of the North workings. Recent results in white labels, previously reported results in grey labels.

RC Drilling – Mt Flora

Kin Mining completed a program of initial RC drilling at the Eastern Zone at Mount Flora in late 2021, comprising of 25 drill-holes for 3,169m to test to approximately 100m below surface.

Results have been returned for the first eight holes including several strong initial intersections such as 18m at 1.57g/t Au, 22m at 0.86g/t Au and 3m at 1.48g/t Au (refer ASX announcements 11 Feb 2022).

Results from the remaining 17 drill holes are expected in the next week.

Further RC drilling is planned to test the north-western and south-western targets at Mt Flora once all initial RC drilling results have been returned.

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.

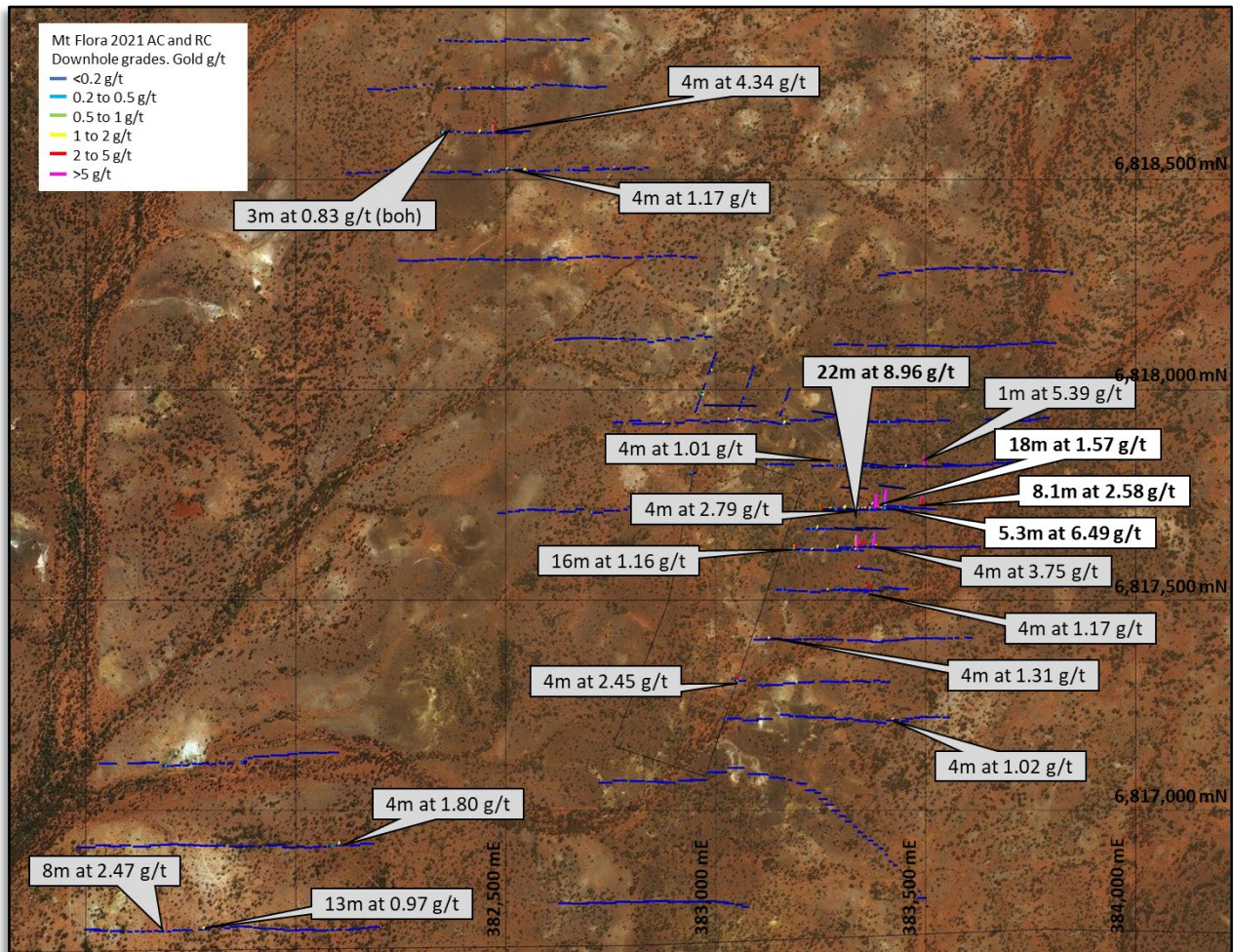


Figure 2: Recent drilling results for the Mt Flora prospect. AC results in grey labels, DD and RC results in white labels.

Diamond Drilling – Mt Flora

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 down-hole 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 Tholeiitic basalt rock.

Gold mineralisation is associated with fine pyrite and scheelite (calcium tungstate) with anomalous tellurium.

The mineralisation style showing fine pyrite and associated silica-biotite alteration around quartz-carbonate-scheelite veining is shown in Figure 4 with scheelite mineralisation highlighted in Figure 5.

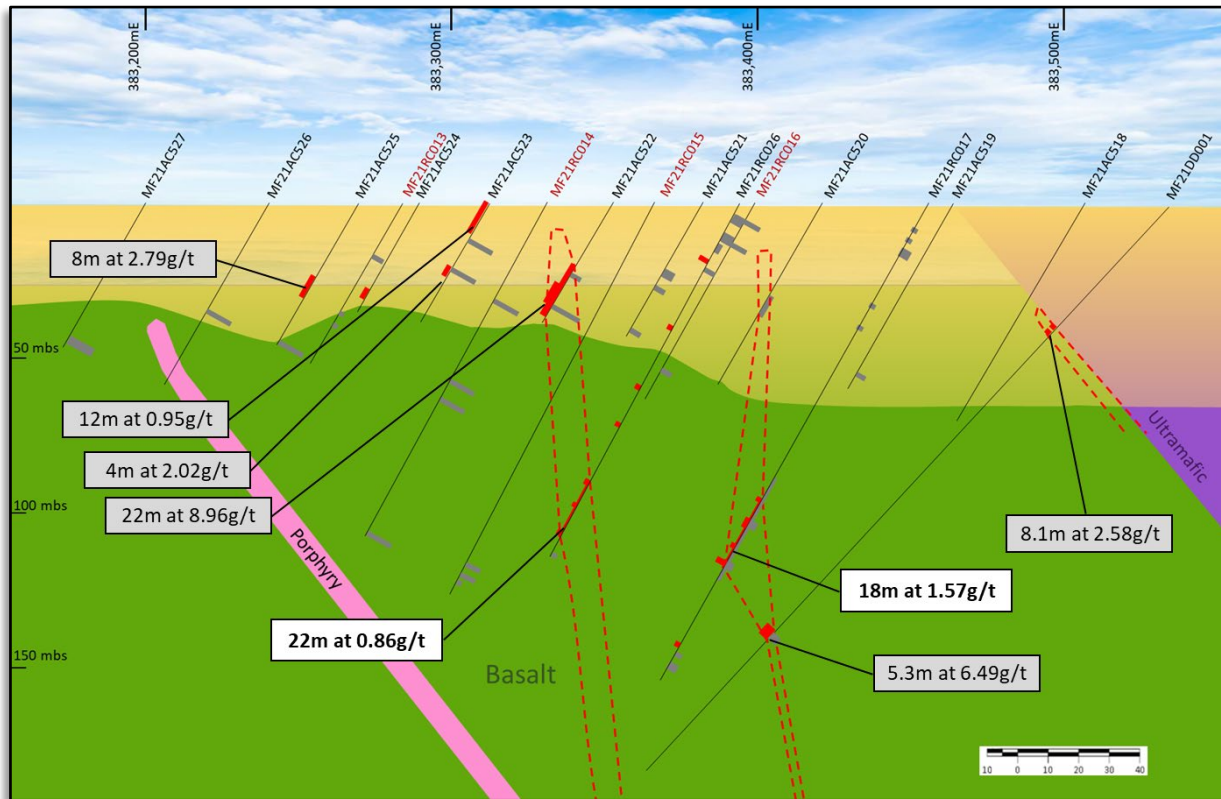


Figure 3: Mount Flora Eastern Zone cross section (6817710mN) illustrating the position of diamond drill hole MF21DD001 relative to the near-surface mineralisation intersected in AC drilling and completed RC drilling. Previous assay results in grey labels, new results in white labels.

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 4: 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 5: 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.

RC Drilling – Rangoon

The Rangoon prospect is located approximately 3km north-east from the centre of the Cardinia Project.

RC drilling totalling 4,070m in 31 holes was completed in November and December 2021. Assay results for all RC drilling are awaited.

The RC drilling was focused on down-dip extensions of previous high grade RC drilling results including 3m at 21.1g/t, 3m at 8.4g/t, 2m at 6.78g/t and 6m at 2.92g/t Au and comprised mostly broad-spaced sections spanning approximately 800m of strike length as illustrated in Figure 6.

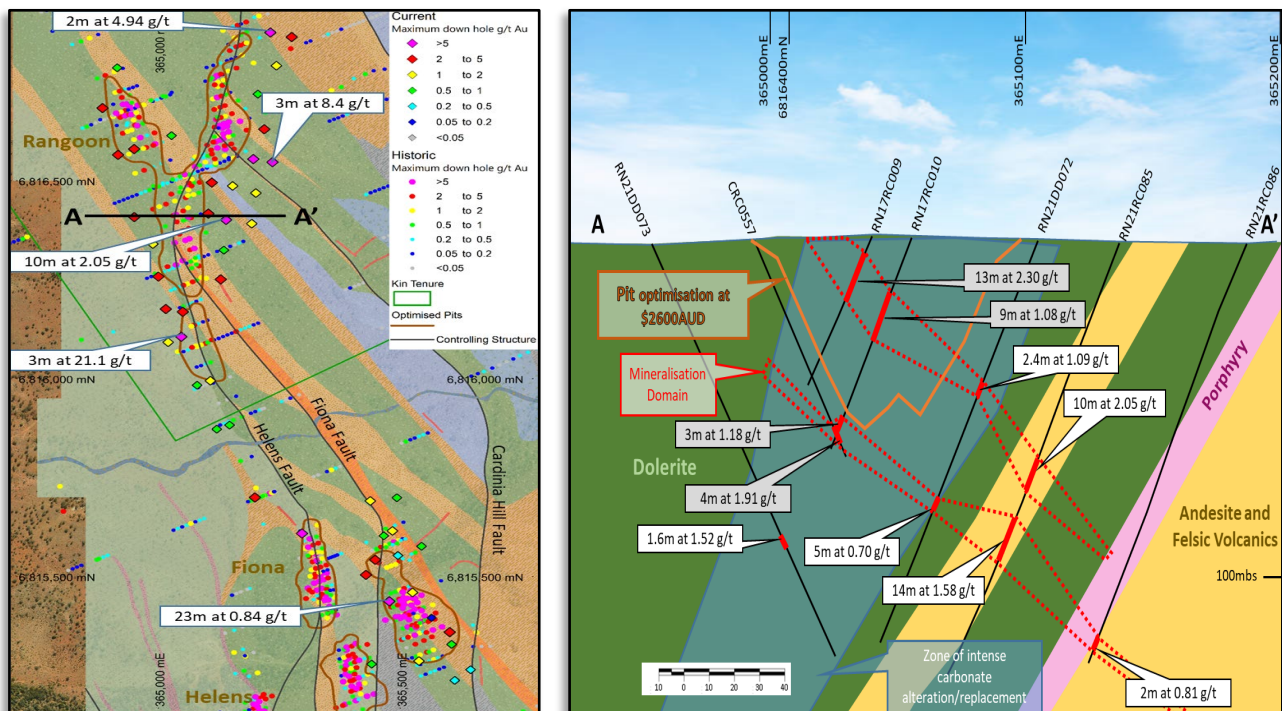


Figure 6: Recent Rangoon and Fiona drill hole locations and cross section A-A'

Regional Target Generation

Work to generate early-stage targets has been ongoing. In late 2021 more than 4,000 auger samples were collected from the Randwick, Murrin Murrin and Gambier Lass projects. In addition, further auger sampling has been completed for the broader Cardinia area. The multi-element assay results are starting to be returned from this phase of surface sampling. Drill program targeting will commence in parallel with the G88 Project assessment described below.

G88 Project – Data integration

On 21 January 2022, the Company announced a JV Farm-in agreement with Golden Mile Resource (G88) which covers approximately 120km² of tenure adjacent to Kin's Cardinia holding.

The Farm-in terms include \$750K of exploration expenditure over 3 years for 60% and an ability to proceed to 80% ownership with further exploration expenditure. All data has been received, field checked and integrated into Kin's overall exploration database and geological understanding of the Leonora area. Initial programs of work to follow up clear targets defined in the integration process will be initiated in the June Quarter.

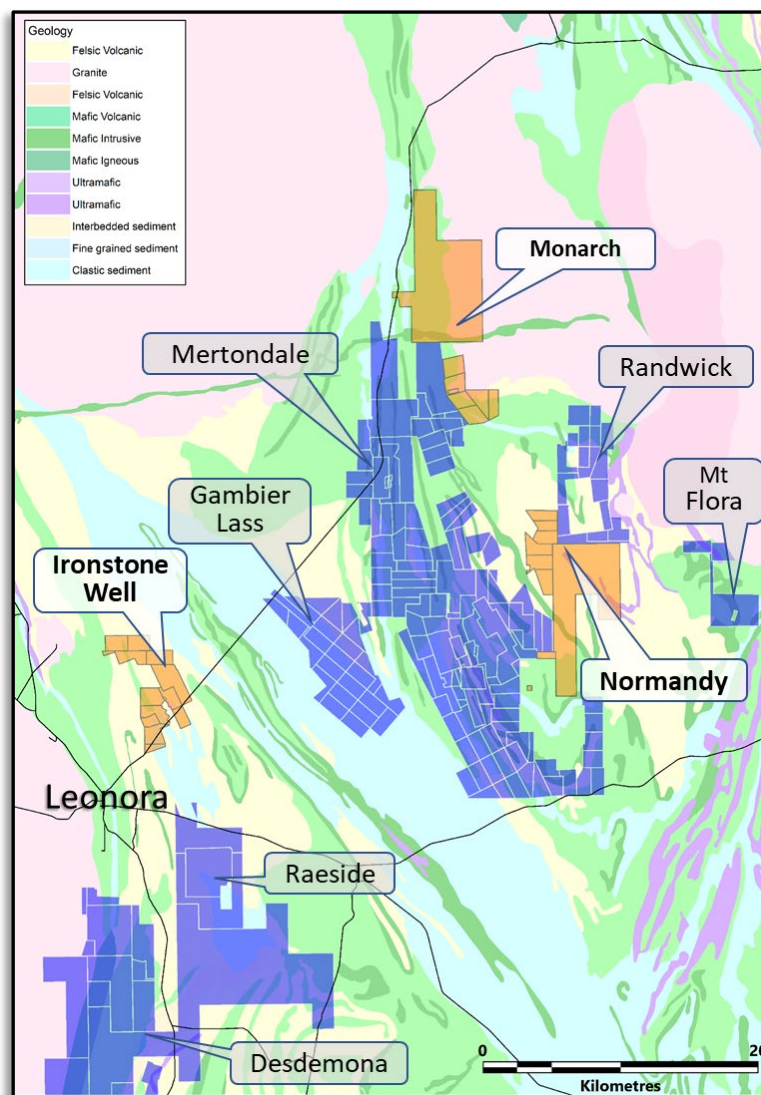


Figure 7: Regional map showing Kin's tenure (Purple) and Golden Mile Resources' Earn-in tenure (Orange).

-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.

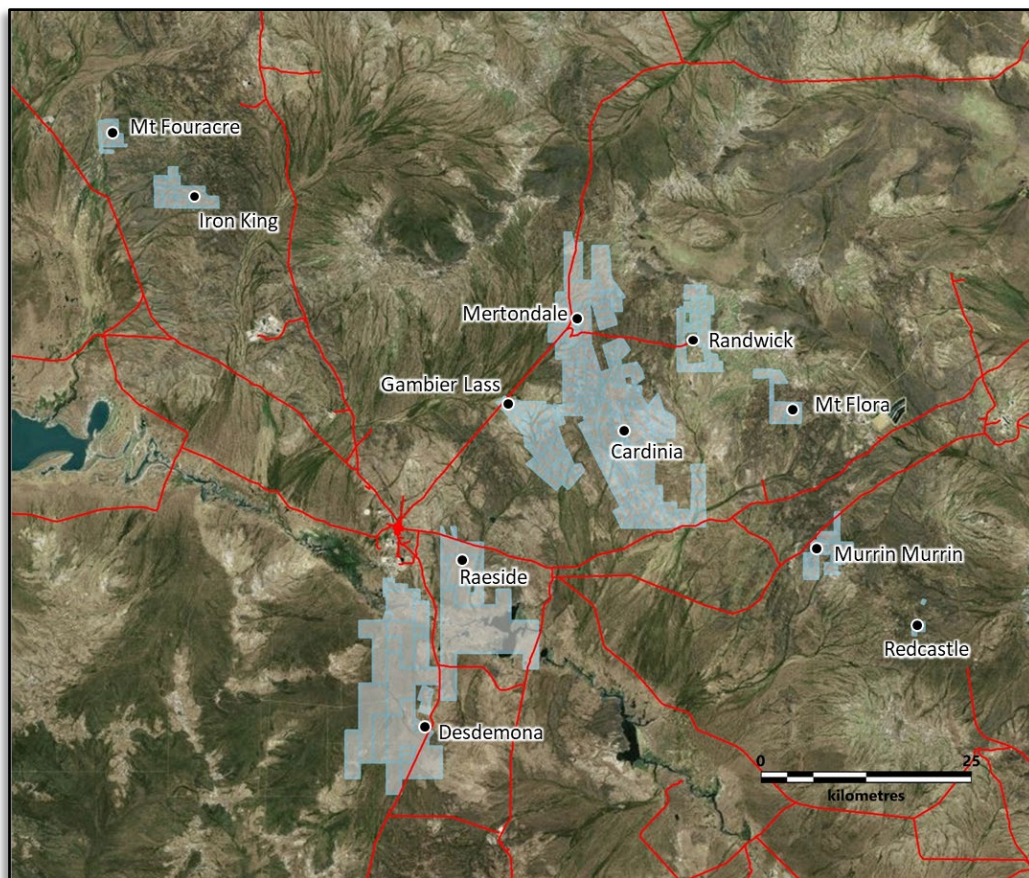


Figure A1 – KIN's Project areas close to Leonora, Western Australia.

Table A1. Mineral Resource Estimate Table September 2021¹

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.

¹The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX Announcement of 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

Section 1 & 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay’). In other</i></p>	<p><u>Diamond</u></p> <p>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 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.</p> <p><u>AC/RAB</u></p> <p>Four metre composited interval samples were collected by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples) from individual one metre drill sample piles.</p> <p><u>Assay Methodology</u></p> <p>Historic sample analysis typically included a number of commercial laboratories with preparation as per the following method, oven drying (90-110°C), crushing (<-2mm to <-6mm), pulverizing (<-75µm to <-105µm), and riffle split to obtain a 30, 40, or 50gram catchweight for gold analysis. Fire Assay fusion, with AAS finish was the common method of analysis however, on occasion, initial assaying may have been carried out via Aqua Regia digest and AAS/ICP finish. Anomalous samples were subsequently re-assayed by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>Recent sample analysis typically included oven drying (105-110°C), crushing (<6mm & <2mm), pulverising (P90% <-75µm) and sample splitting to a representative 50gram catchweight sample for gold only analysis using Fire Assay fusion with AAS finish.</p> <p>Multi element analysis was also conducted on approximately 10% of samples, predominantly through ore zones. This was conducted via a 4-acid digest with ICP-MS/OES determination for a 48-element suite.</p> <p><u>Auger</u></p> <p>All auger vehicle mounted powered auger. The samples are taken from 1-2m below surface and taken from the most suitable material downhole. Care is taken to ensure all samples are representative of the medium being sampled.</p> <p>All recent drilling, sample collection and sample handling procedures were conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel to high level industry standards. QA/QC procedures were implemented during each drilling program to industry standards.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><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>	<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>Historic AC drilling was conducted utilizing suitable rigs with appropriate compressors (e.g., 250psi/600cfm). AC holes were drilled using 'blade' or 'wing' bits, until the bit was unable to penetrate ('blade refusal'), often near the fresh rock interface. Hammer bits were used only when it was deemed necessary to penetrate further into the fresh rock profile or through notable "hard boundaries" in the regolith profile. No downhole surveying is noted to have been undertaken on AC drillholes.</p> <p>Historic RAB drilling was carried out using small air compressors (e.g., 250psi/600cfm) and drill rods fitted with a percussion hammer or blade bit, with the sample return collected at the drillhole collar using a stuffing box and cyclone collection techniques. Drillhole sizes generally range between 75-110mm. No downhole surveying is noted to have been undertaken on</p>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		RAB drillholes.
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</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 >95%, even when difficult ground conditions were being encountered. When poor ground conditions were anticipated, a triple tube drilling configuration was utilised to maximize core recovery.</p> <p><u>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>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Historical RC, AC, and RAB logging (including Navigator) was entered on a metre-by-metre basis. Logging consisted of lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features.</p> <p>KIN RC logging of was carried out in the field and logging has predominantly been undertaken on a metre-by-metre basis.</p> <p>Recorded data includes lithology, alteration, structure, texture, mineralisation, sulphide content, weathering and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded.</p> <p>Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes identification and percentages of mineralogy, sulphides, mineralisation, and veining.</p> <p>All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database.</p> <p>The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies.</p>
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<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 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. 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 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.</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</p>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<p>Numerous assay laboratories and various sample preparation and assay techniques have been used since 1981. Historical reporting and descriptions of laboratory sample preparation, assaying procedures, and quality control protocols for the samples from the various drilling programs are variable in their descriptions and completeness.</p> <p>Assay data obtained prior to 2001 is incomplete and the nature of results could not be accurately quantified due to the combinations of various laboratories and analytical methodologies utilised.</p> <p>From late 2018 samples have been analysed by Intertek Genalysis, with sample preparation either at their Kalgoorlie prep laboratory or the Perth Laboratory located in Maddington. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and split to obtain a 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KIN regularly insert blanks and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:25. Kin accepts that this ratio of QAQC is industry standard. Field duplicates are typically collected at a ratio of 1:25 samples and test sample assay repeatability. Blanks and CRM standards assay result performance is predominantly within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. • KIN requests laboratory pulp grind and crush checks at a ratio of 1:50 or less since May 2018 in order to better qualify sample preparation and evaluate laboratory performance. Samples have generally illustrated appropriate crush and grind size percentages since the addition of this component to the sample analysis procedure. • 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. <p>The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered to be satisfactory and appropriate for use in mineral resource estimations.</p> <p>Fire Assay fusion is considered to be a total extraction technique. The majority of assay data used for the mineral resource estimations were obtained by the Fire Assay technique with AAS or ICP finish. AAS and ICP methods of detection are both considered to be suitable and appropriate methods of detection for this style of mineralisation</p> <p>Aqua Regia is considered a partial extraction technique, where gold encapsulated in refractory sulphides or some silicate minerals may not be fully dissolved, resulting in partial reporting of gold content.</p> <p>No other analysis techniques have been used to determine gold assays.</p> <p>Ongoing QAQC monitoring program identified one particular CRM returning spurious results. Further analysis demonstrated that the standard was compromised and was subsequently removed and destroyed. A replacement CRM of similar grade was substituted into the QAQC program.</p> <p>KIN continues to both develop and reinforce best practice QAQC methods for all drilling operations and the treatment and analysis of samples. Regular laboratory site visits and audits have been introduced since April 2018 and will be conducted on a quarterly basis. This measure will ensure that all aspects of KIN QAQC practices are adhered to and align with industry best</p>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>practice.</p> <p>All rock chip samples have been submitted to Intertek (Perth) for analysis by 50g Fire assay, with multi-element analysis via a 4-acid digest for a 48-element suite. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm). Blanks and standards are inserted by the lab at a minimum rate of 1 in 50. Lab repeats are performed for samples with particularly high gold values. Due to the nature and intended uses of this data, this QAQC procedure is intentionally less rigorous than that used for drilling samples.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>Verification of sampling, assay techniques, and results prior to 2004 is limited due to the legacy of the involvement of various companies, personnel, drilling equipment, sampling protocols and analytical techniques at different laboratories.</p> <p>Kin have not undertaken verification of significant intersection for AC drilling.</p> <p>No adjustment or calibration has been made to assay data.</p>
Location of data points	<p><i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>Recent KIN drill hole collars are located and recorded in the field using a hand held GPS.</p> <p>The accuracy of drill hole collars and downhole data are located with sufficient accuracy for intended use, and will not be utilised in any future MRE work.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p>	<p>AC, 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.</p>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i></p>	<p>Orientation of mineralisation is unknown. AC drilling will not be utilised in any future MRE work.</p> <p>Drilling orientation was on East-west GDA94 grid lines.</p>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<p>Historic drilling and sampling methods and QA/QC are regarded as not being as thoroughly documented compared to current standards. Inhouse reviews of various available historical company reports of drilling and sampling techniques indicates that these were most likely conducted to industry best practice and standards of the day.</p> <p>Drilling, sampling methodologies, and assay techniques used in these drilling programs are considered to be appropriate and to mineral exploration industry standards of the day.</p> <p>Laboratory site visits and audits were introduced in April 2018 and are conducted on a quarterly basis. This measure ensures that all aspects of KIN QAQC practices are adhered to and align with industry best practice.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <p><i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along</i></p>	<p>The Mount Flora Project, 50-60km NE of Leonora is managed, explored and maintained by KIN, and constitute a portion of KIN's Leonora Gold Project (LGP), which is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the North Eastern Goldfields.</p> <p>The Mount Flora Project includes granted mining tenement M39/1118 prospecting licenses P39/5859 and P39/5860. The tenements are held in the name of Kin East Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN.</p> <p>There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the outlined current resource areas, and there are no current impediments to obtaining</p>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	At Mount Flora Sons of Gwalia Ltd (“SOG”) undertook limited exploration in the late 1980’s. No other formal exploration has been conducted until 2020 when Kin did an auger soil sampling program and was followed up with extensive aircore drilling in 2021.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Mount Flora Project area is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.</p> <p>The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned close to the Federation Fault.</p> <p>The geology is consistent Archaean basalts and sediment sequences with mafic intrusives. Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the sheared mafic/sedimentary sequence.</p> <p>Mineralisation is not yet understood but appears to be Epizonal and structurally controlled.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>• dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>• down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>• hole length.</i> <p><i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	No previous Material drilling information for exploration results has previously been publicly reported to the ASX KIN.
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <p><i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown</i></p>	<p>Intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by lower cut-off grades, without high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high grade results, these results were included in the reports.</p> <p>There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.</p>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>in detail.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	<p>The orientation, true width, and geometry of mineralised zones is unknown for Mount Flora. Down hole widths are reported.</p> <p>Drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths not true widths.</p> <p>Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describes the attitude of mineralisation.</p>
Diagrams	<p><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></p>	<p>Appropriate maps and sections are included in the main body of this report.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p><i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	<p>Public reporting of exploration results by KIN and past tenement holders and explorers for the resource areas are considered balanced.</p> <p>Representative widths typically included a combination of both low and high grade assay results.</p> <p>All meaningful and material information relating to this mineral resource estimate is or has been previously reported.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></p>	<p>No other exploration exists for the Mount Flora Project.</p>
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions,</i></p>	<p>KIN intend to continue exploration and drilling activities at in the described area, with the intention to increase the project's resources.</p>

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