ASX: KIN

ASX Announcement **15 December 2022**

INITIAL DIAMOND DRILLING INTERSECTS HIGH-GRADE GOLD AT EASTERN CORRIDOR IP TARGET AT CARDINIA

High-grade gold confirmed at target positions in first diamond drill-hole, supporting the use of IP to target gold mineralisation along the Eastern Corridor

Highlights

- **Drill-hole IP22DD001 intersected two zones of sericite-carbonate with disseminated pyrite mineralisation on and east of the Helen-Rangoon Fault in an untested area between the Helens and Rangoon deposits. Mineralised intersections include:**
    - **2.5m at 3.14g/t Au from 269.5m on the fault position coincident with the IP anomaly; and**
    - **0.6m at 30.4g/t from 104.65m in flat east laminated quartz veins.**

- **Drill-hole IP22DD002 intersected a felsic intrusion with surrounding brecciated mafic rock and minor laminated mineralised quartz veining. Mineralised intersections include:**
    - **0.25m at 11.64g/t Au from 38.9m.**

- **The remainder of the IP program is awaiting assays and exploration continues to test the prospective Helens-Rangoon Fault corridor and the Helens East mineralised structure.**

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN or "the Company") is pleased to advise that the first deep diamond drill-hole completed to test an Induced Polarisation (IP) anomaly at the Helens-Rangoon Fault position, part of its 100%-owned **1.4Moz Cardinia Gold Project** (**CGP**) near Leonora in Western Australia, has intersected significant zones of gold mineralisation at the targeted position.

Kin Mining Managing Director, Andrew Munckton, said: *"This represents a strong start to the 5-hole diamond drill program, which is designed to test the first generation of deeper targets at Cardinia with the aim of uncovering new, high-grade discoveries within the exciting Eastern Corridor.*

"All five diamond holes were collared to test a series of Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical anomalies. The first hole has intersected a zone of sulphide mineralisation in the targeted position and thin, high-grade laminated veins similar to those intersected further north at Rangoon.

ASX Code: KIN
Shares on issue: 1048 million
Market Capitalisation: $73 million
Cash: $12.7 million (30 September 2022)

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"Hole IP22DD001 intersected visible free gold in flat east laminated quartz veins which assayed 0.6m at 30.4g/t Au, with an intercept of 2.5m at 3.14g/t Au associated with strong pyrite mineralisation returned from the interpreted position of a strong IP anomaly coincident with the Helens-Rangoon Fault. The Helens-Rangoon Fault appears to be a 3.0km long primary structure of significant continuity containing several shoots of high-grade gold mineralisation.

"The results have a positive implication for ongoing targeting along the Eastern Corridor, confirming the merits of IP surveys to define gold exploration targets associated with sulphide mineralisation."

Eastern Corridor IP Target Diamond Drilling Program

As part of its ongoing exploration and growth program at the CGP, Kin Mining recently completed a 5-hole diamond drilling program to evaluate a number of Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical anomalies located below the Helens, Helens East, Cardinia Hill and Rangoon deposits within the Eastern Corridor.

The purpose of the program was to test the effectiveness of IP geophysics to identify high-grade gold mineralisation associated with elevated sulphide grade (mostly pyrite) which has been logged at the Eastern Corridor deposits in previous drilling. Refer to Figure 1 for the interpreted Eastern Corridor structural model in relation to current +5.0g/t and +10.0g/t Au intersections.

The buried IP targets were generated by re-processing data from historical IP surveys completed by Navigator Resources in 2013. The IP targets have been developed following the completion of petrophysical testing on selected samples of high-grade quartz-sulphide mineralisation from the Helens, Rangoon and Cardinia Hill deposits that indicated that moderate IP responses were generated from sulphide mineralised samples that also carried elevated gold mineralisation.

A total of five separate targets were identified and tested with a series of 340m to 400m deep diamond holes. All five targets are located on two IP sections from the Kurrajong survey where mapping and resistivity data suggest the host rock is mafic or felsic volcanics.

This is the first generation of deeper targets to be tested at Cardinia and represents a significant exploration development for the project.

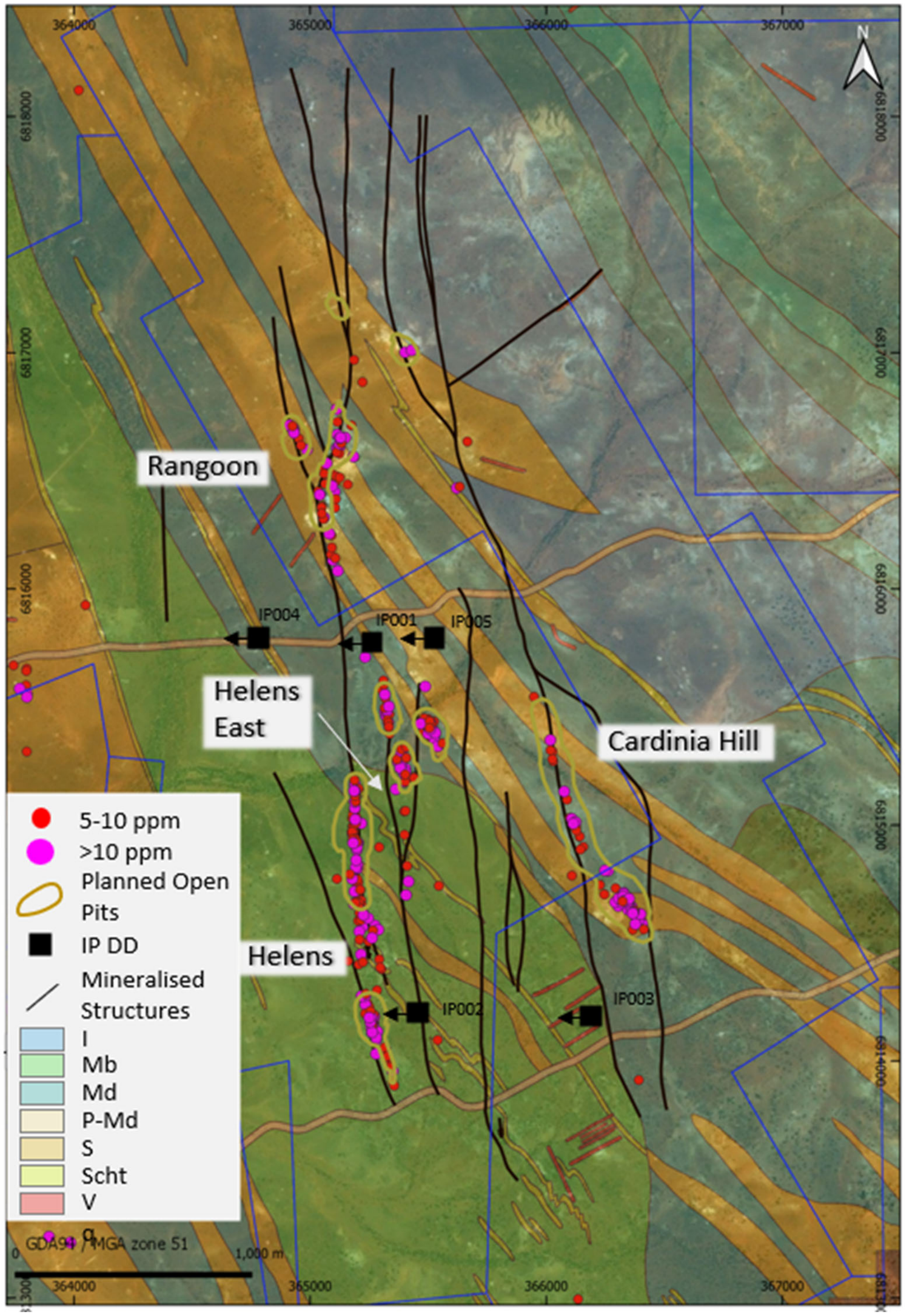

Figure 1 – *Geological Plan of the Eastern Corridor deposits, highlighting the location of high-grade (+5.0g/t and +10.0g/t Au) drill intersections, structural interpretation and IP001 to IP005 diamond drill-hole collar positions. Note the extent of high-grade intersections along the Helens-Rangoon Fault, which extends for approximately 3.0km. Other adjacent faults (eg Helens East and Cardinia Hill Faults) also display extensive high-grade intersections where drilled.*

Geology and Mineralisation

Mineralisation within the Eastern Corridor is situated within a 2km wide north-south striking zone consisting of a number of distinct faults which pass through the area, cross-cutting stratigraphy and typically hosting high-grade gold-pyrite mineralisation.

Drilling in the Eastern Corridor is generally restricted to less than 100m below surface except at a limited number of locations at Helens, Rangoon and Cardinia Hill. See Figure 1.

The gold mineralisation is characterised by carbonate-sericite rich alteration zones with quartz veining, pyrite and a distinctive suite of pathfinder elements concentrated along the faults and at the contacts of strongly altered mafic and felsic rocks.

Gold mineralisation has been delineated at five deposits within the Eastern Corridor to date (Helens, Rangoon, Cardinia Hill, Fiona and East Lynne), which collectively hosts more than 320koz of generally shallow open pit material. These deposits are believed to represent the near surface expression of an extensive, high-grade mineralised system that extends over an area of approximately 2km by 5km on the eastern side of the CGP.

Section 6815800N

Drill-hole IP22DD001 intersected two zones of laminated quartz veining, alteration and fine disseminated sulphides within mafic and felsic host rock associated with the Helens-Rangoon Fault position. Refer to Figure 2 for the drill-hole location and profile.

The upper zone contains several thin laminated quartz veins, carbonate alteration and minor pyrite adjacent to a Mafic/Felsic rock contact, including a zone with coarse free gold in quartz veining at 104.65m (Figure 3 and 5). This zone assayed 30.4g/t Au over 0.6m from 104.65m and sits vertically below a pre-2017 RAB hole that assayed 2m at 27.9g/t Au from 3m in CR0335.

The lower zone consists of matrix and disseminated fine to coarse sulphide mineralisation in strongly altered siliceous rock and assayed 2.5m at 3.14g/t Au from 269.5m downhole (Figure 4). This intercept is coincident with the strong IP chargeability anomaly illustrated in Figure 2.

Sulphide content was visually estimated to be approximately 5% (in accordance with standard visual estimate guides) within this zone and is logged as pyrite with minor arsenopyrite. This lower zone is interpreted to be the position of the Helens-Rangoon Fault.

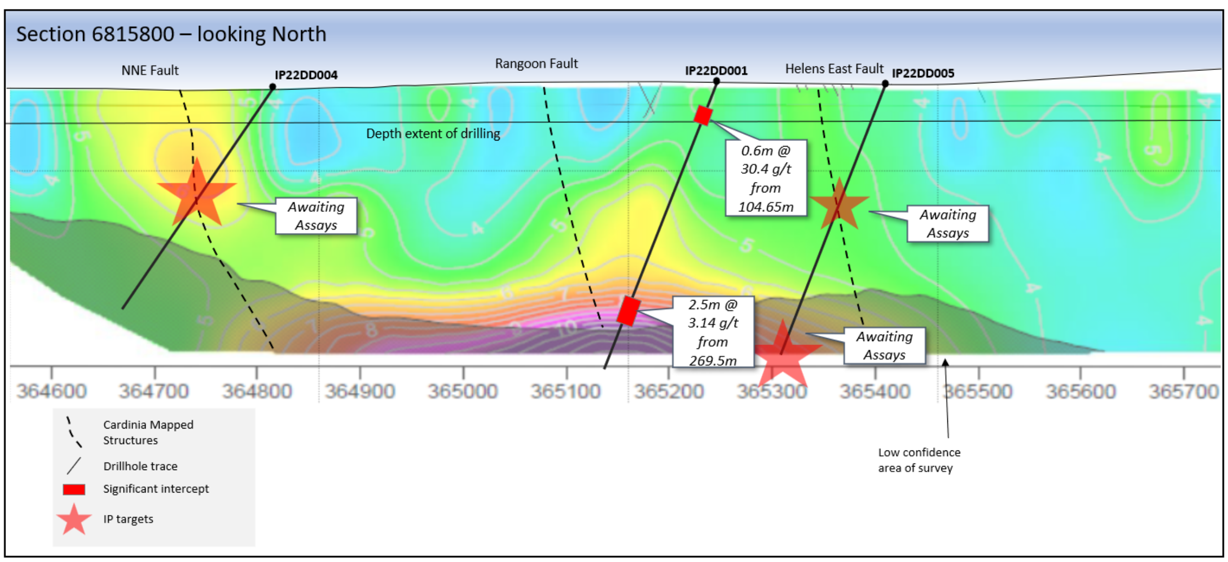

Figure 2 – IP cross section 6815800mN showing position of IP22DD001, IP22DD004 and IP22DD005 with significant intercepts received to date. Note the positions of the mineralisation and the buried IP anomaly to the interpreted positions of the Helens-Rangoon Fault.

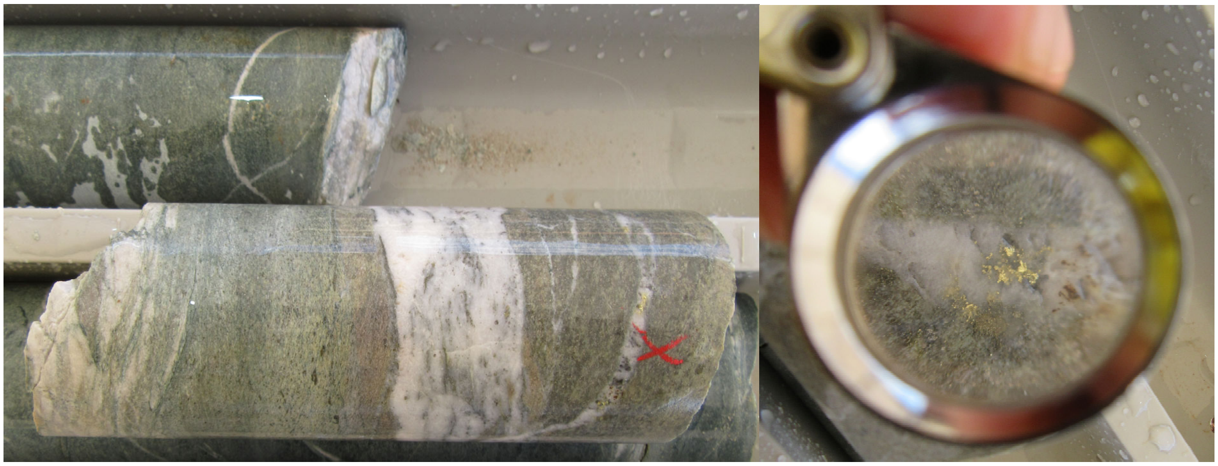

__Figure 3__ – Drill core IP22DD001 – 104.7m downhole photograph illustrating thin laminated quartz veins containing pyrite and coarse free gold in altered mafic rock. Interval 104.7-105.3m assayed 0.6m at 30.4g/t Au. True with is approximately 100% of down-hole width

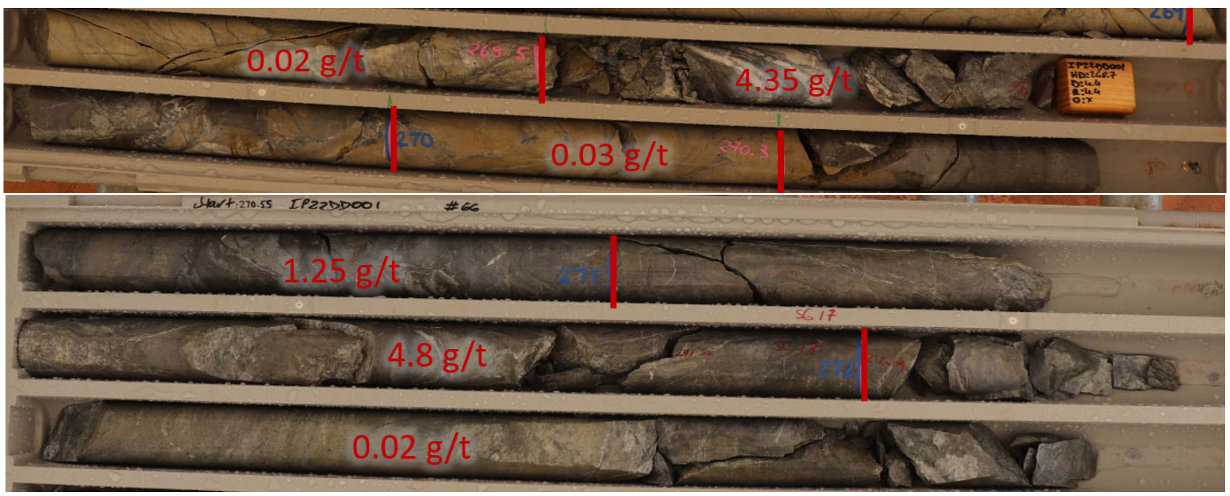

__Figure 4__ – Drill core IP22DD001 – 269m to 273m down-hole photograph illustrating fine pyrite mineralisation and carbonate-sericite-silica alteration with veinlet, matrix and disseminated sulphide minerals. Mineralised intersection of 2.5m at 3.14g/t from 269.5m downhole, in the interpreted position of the Helens-Rangoon Fault. Individual gold assay results shown. True width is approximately 70% of down-hole width.

A longitudinal projection of the Helens-Rangoon Fault showing the Helens and Rangoon Mineral Resource positions is illustrated in Figure 5.

Significant recent drilling results from Helens and Rangoon and the location of drill hole IP22DD001 is illustrated showing a series of north-plunging high-grade shoots of gold mineralisation over a structure confirmed to be mineralised over 3.0km of strike length.

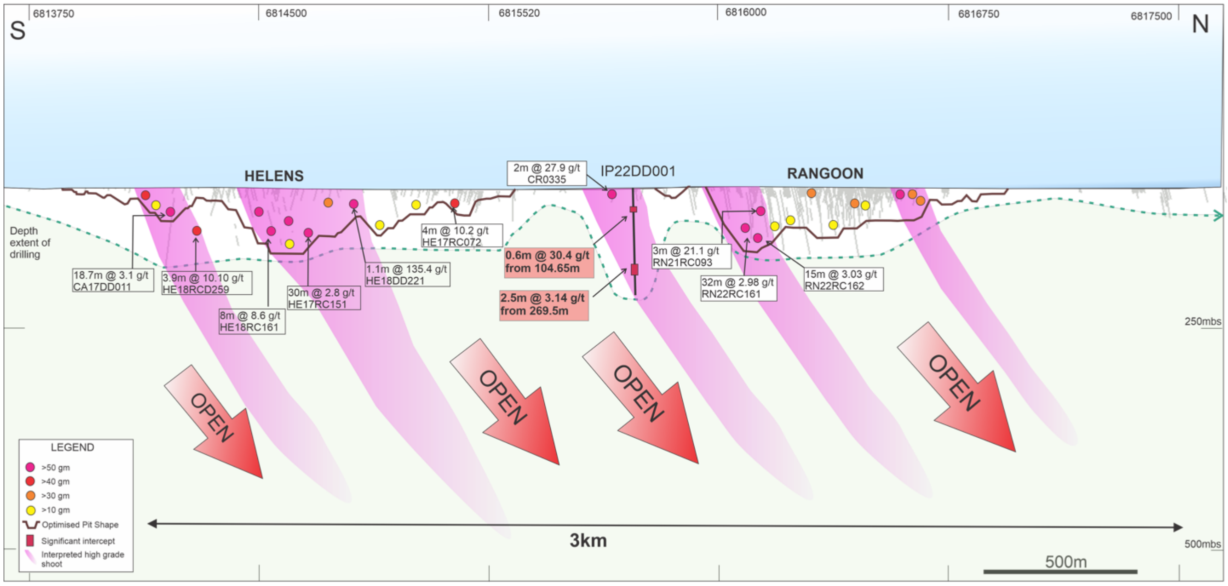

Figure 5 *– Helens-Rangoon Long Section looking west and showing the IP22DD001 diamond drill-hole position. All significant intercepts were reported in the following ASX announcements: 27/6/2022, 2/8/2021, 21/8/2022, 23/3/2017, 26/7/2017, 18/9/2017, 20/11/2017, 2/5/2018, 29/6/2018, 2/8/2018, 3/9/2018.*

Drill holes IP22DD004 and IP22DD005 have also been completed as planned. Refer to Figure 2 for the drill-hole locations and profile.

IP22DD004 intersected mostly mafic rocks. At 369m down-hole, a mafic-felsic contract with carbonate-sericite alteration, laminated quartz veining and minor pyrite was intersected. No significant zones of sulphide mineralisation or other units were intersected that would explain the IP anomaly. Assays are pending.

IP22DD005 intersected a coarse grain dolerite unit. At 268m down-hole, a mafic-felsic contact with carbonate sericite alteration, minor laminated quartz veins and pyrite was intersected. No significant zones of sulphide mineralisation or other units were intersected that would explain the IP anomaly. Assays are pending.

Readers are advised that visual estimates of sulphide mineralisation do not replace multi-element and gold assays.

<u>Section 6814200N</u>

Drill holes IP22DD002 and IP22DD003 have also been completed as planned. Refer to Figure 6 for the drill-hole locations and section profile.

IP22DD002 intersected a zone of mafic and felsic brecciated rock between 103m and 202m down-hole interpreted to be the margin of a felsic intrusion. Minor laminated quartz veins sit above (to the east) and below (to the west) of the brecciated zone. The laminated veins contain narrow zones of higher-grade gold mineralisation such as 0.25m at 11.64g/t from 38.9m.

At 336m and 352m depth, the hole intersected thin (0.5m to 1.5m in-hole) sulphidic sediments, shale and chert within strongly altered mafic rock, which is interpreted to be the source of the deeper conductive anomaly.

IP22DD003 intersected thin bands of graphitic sediments within felsic porphyry units at 342 to 351m downhole, consistent with areas containing significant amounts of carbonate alteration.

The graphitic zones appear to coincide with the IP anomalies down-hole. No significant zones of sulphide mineralisation were intersected. Assay results for his hole are awaited.

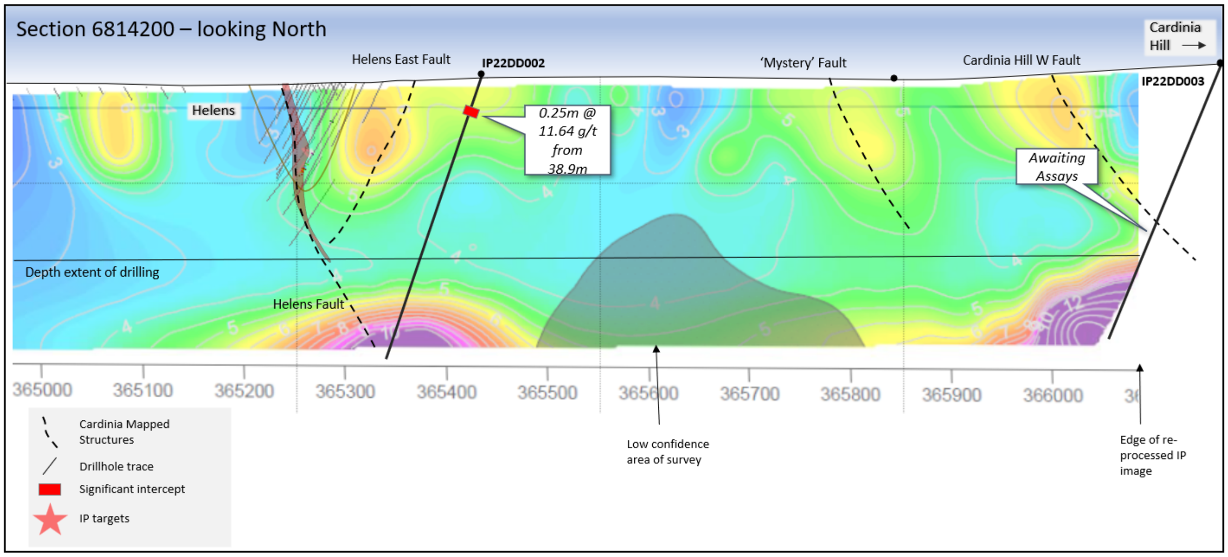

***Figure 6** – Cross section 6814200mN showing positions of completed diamond drill holes IP22DD002 and IP22DD003. Note the position of the narrow intersection within IP22DD002 and the interpreted position of the Helens Fault mineralisation and Helens East Fault positions.*

Implications and Next Steps

The confirmation of high-grade gold mineralisation within these drill holes supports the use of IP geophysical surveys, coupled with detailed surface geological mapping, to accurately map the position of sulphide-rich gold mineralisation within the Eastern Corridor at Cardinia. Mineralised intersections – particularly that returned from IP22DD001 at 269.5m downhole which saw a strong sulphide intersection coincident with a moderate IP anomaly – demonstrate the success of IP to detect this style of mineralisation.

Also present, are generally thin, sulphidic shale and sediments at various positions within the layered rock units of the Eastern Corridor. These appear to also produce IP chargeability anomalies. Further detailed petrophysical testing is underway on both mineralised samples and unmineralised shale to help distinguish the specific IP response of each material type.

Further detailed and potentially deeper IP surveys are required to in-fill the existing re-processed Kurrajong survey (which was completed in 2013 at 800m spacing) to provide a consistent 3D picture of sulphide mineralised positions to approximately 300m below surface. Additional targets have been identified on other re-processed IP sections and these additional targets may also be tested to determine the source of the IP chargeability anomaly at those locations.

At the Helens-Rangoon Fault, the continuity of strong sulphide mineralisation both along strike for up to 3.0km and also down dip for up to 250m vertical has been confirmed in IP22DD001. Several high-grade shoots of gold mineralisation are apparent along the length of the fault structure which require immediate follow up.

The Company is undertaking extensional diamond and RC drilling at the southern end of the Rangoon deposit at depths of up to 200m vertical to follow up previous significant intersections of **32m at 2.98g/t Au from 129m in RN22RC161** and **15m at 3.03g/t Au from 162m in RN22RC162** from previous RC drilling at Rangoon. (See ASX Announcement on 27 June 2022.)

These strong RC drill hole intersections sit approximately 225m north of and are the closest holes to IP22DD001. The strong mineralisation intersected in these previous RC drill holes also sits in the interpreted position of the Helens-Rangoon Fault.

Following the completion of this work, further closer-spaced IP surveys may be completed to map additional mineralised positions that may warrant further drill testing

Hole ID	From	To	Width (m)	Gold g/t	Comment
IP22DD001	**104.65**	**105.2**	**0.6**	**30.4**	Visible gold
	269.5	272	2.5	3.14	
IP22DD002	38.9	39.15	0.25	11.64	
IP22DD003					Not received
IP22DD004					Not received
IP22DD005					Not received

Table 1: *Significant intercepts received to date from IP holes*

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
IP22DD001	365266	6815762	422	-60	270	390.3
IP22DD002	365446	6814200	429	-70	250	376
IP22DD003	366187	6814188	445	-60	270	364.8
IP22DD004	364783	6815800	419	-60	270	378.73
IP22DD005	365507	6815800	419	-60	270	340

Table 1: *Details of the completed Cardinia IP drill holes.*

-ENDS-

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors

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ABOUT KIN MINING NL

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is a West Australian based gold development and exploration company. Kin's key 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 1.41Moz gold Mineral Resource (see Table A1) defined in both oxide and deeper primary mineralisation with considerable potential to grow this resource with further drilling.

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

***Table 1. Mineral Resource Estimate Table September 2022*[1]**

Cardinia Gold Project: Open Pit Mineral Resources: September 2022															
Project Area	Resource Gold Price (AUD)	Lower Cut off (g/t Au)	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources			Date Announced
			Tonnes (Kt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Kt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Kt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Kt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	
Mertondale															
Mertons Reward	$ 2,600	0.4				893	2.1	62	1,987	0.6	41	2,879	1.1	103	26-Nov-20
Mertondale 3-4	$ 2,600	0.4				1,345	1.8	80	1,048	1.0	32	2,393	1.5	112	26-Nov-20
Tonto	$ 2,600	0.4				1,850	1.1	68	1,145	1.2	45	2,996	1.2	113	26-Nov-20
Mertondale 5	$ 2,600	0.4				536	1.6	27	892	1.2	34	1,428	1.3	62	26-Nov-20
Eclipse	$ 2,600	0.4				-	0.0	0	765	1.0	24	765	1.0	24	26-Nov-20
Quicksilver	$ 2,600	0.4				-	0.0	0	1,202	1.1	42	1,202	1.1	42	26-Nov-20
Subtotal Mertondale						**4,625**	**1.6**	**237**	**7,039**	**1.0**	**219**	**11,664**	**1.2**	**456**	
Cardinia															
Bruno/Lewis	$ 2,600	0.4	769	1.2	31	7,699	1.0	257	3,594	0.9	100	12,063	1.0	388	17-May-21
Kyte	$ 2,600	0.4				340	1.5	17	114	0.9	3	453	1.4	20	26-Nov-20
Helens	$ 2,600	0.4				738	2.1	50	337	1.9	21	1,075	2.1	71	26-Nov-20
Fiona	$ 2,600	0.4				588	1.3	25	215	1.2	8	803	1.3	34	26-Nov-20
Rangoon	$ 2,600	0.4				1,121	1.1	40	1,153	1.4	53	2,274	1.3	94	26-Sep-22
Hobby	$ 2,600	0.4				-	0.0	0	582	1.3	23	582	1.3	23	17-May-21
Cardinia Hill	$ 2,600	0.4				533	2.2	38	1,702	1.1	62	2,235	1.4	100	22-Sep-21
Subtotal Cardinia			**769**	**1.2**	**31**	**11,020**	**1.2**	**428**	**7,696**	**1.1**	**271**	**19,485**	**1.2**	**729**	
Raeside															
Michaelangelo	$ 2,600	0.4				1,163	2.0	74	449	2.1	31	1,612	2.0	105	26-Nov-20
Leonardo	$ 2,600	0.4				404	2.4	31	212	1.9	13	615	2.2	44	26-Nov-20
Forgotten Four	$ 2,600	0.4				111	2.1	7	148	2.1	10	259	2.1	17	26-Nov-20
Krang	$ 2,600	0.4				383	1.6	20	57	1.8	3	440	1.7	23	26-Nov-20
Subtotal Raeside						**2,059**	**2.0**	**133**	**866**	**2.0**	**57**	**2,925**	**2.0**	**189**	
Open Pit TOTAL			**769**	**1.2**	**31**	**17,704**	**1.4**	**797**	**15,601**	**1.1**	**547**	**34,074**	**1.3**	**1,374**	

***Table 1A:** Cardinia Gold project Open Pit Mineral Resource estimate. 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 * Cardinia Hill, 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 Gold Project: Underground Mineral Resources: September 2022														
Project Area	Lower Cut off (g/t Au)	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources			Date Announced
		Tonnes (Kt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Kt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Kt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Kt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	
Mertondale														
Mertons Reward	2.0				3.7	2.6	0.3	6.8	2.8	0.6	10.5	2.7	0.9	26-Sep-22
Mertondale 3-4	2.0				2.2	2.2	0.2				2.7	2.2	0.2	26-Sep-22
Quicksilver	2.0				1.5	2.2	0.1	1.9	2.3	0.1	3.5	2.2	0.2	26-Sep-22
Subtotal Mertondale					7.4	2.4	0.6	8.8	2.7	0.8	16.7	2.6	1.4	
Cardinia														
Bruno/Lewis	2.0	2.2	3.0	0.2	3.7	2.7	0.3	14.7	2.7	1.3	18.4	3.0	1.8	26-Sep-22
Helens	2.0				1.8	2.7	0.2	44.9	2.8	4.1	46.6	2.8	4.2	26-Sep-22
Fiona	2.0							10.0	2.4	0.8	10.0	2.4	0.8	26-Sep-22
Rangoon	2.0							10.6	2.8	1.0	10.9	2.8	1.0	26-Sep-22
Cardinia Hill	2.0							126.0	2.6	10.7	126.0	2.6	10.7	22-Sep-21
Subtotal Cardinia		**2.2**	**3.0**	**0.2**	**5.5**	**2.7**	**0.5**	**206.1**	**2.7**	**17.8**	**212.0**	**2.7**	**18.5**	
Raeside														
Michaelangelo	2.0				5.2	2.4	0.4	56.8	2.4	4.3	62.0	2.4	4.7	26-Sep-22
Leonardo	2.0				2.2	2.5	0.2	27.0	2.6	2.3	29.2	2.6	2.5	26-Sep-22
Forgotten Four	2.0				24.9	2.7	2.2				24.9	2.7	2.2	26-Sep-22
Krang	2.0				31.3	2.5	2.5	9.2	2.6	0.8	40.5	2.5	3.3	26-Sep-22
Subtotal Raeside					**63.5**	**2.6**	**5.3**	**92.9**	**2.5**	**7.4**	**156.5**	**2.5**	**12.6**	
Underground TOTAL		**2**	**3.0**	**0.2**	**76**	**2.6**	**6.3**	**308**	**2.6**	**25.9**	**385**	**2.6**	**32.5**	

***Table 1B:** Cardinia Gold Project Underground Mineral Resource estimate. Mineral Resources reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 2.0g/t Au cut-off grade outside AUD2,600 optimisation shells.*

[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 2022 “Cardinia Gold Project Mineral Resource Hits 1.4Moz…..”, 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 Leah Moore. Ms Moore is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a full-time employee of the company. Ms Moore 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".

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

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

Appendix A

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT

Cardinia Gold Project - Section 1 & 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples). If composite samples returned anomalous results once assayed, the single metre sub-samples of the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for individual gold analysis. Assay Methodology Historic sample analysis typically included a number of commercial laboratories with preparation as per the following method, oven drying (90-110°C), crushing (<-2mm to <-6mm), pulverizing (<-75µm to <-105µm), and riffle split to obtain a 30, 40, or 50gram catchweight for gold analysis. Fire Assay fusion, with AAS finish was the common method of analysis however, on occasion, initial assaying may have been carried out via Aqua Regia digest and AAS/ICP finish. Anomalous samples were subsequently re-assayed by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. Rock Chips All rock chip samples are taken using a pick. The samples are taken from outcrop where possible. Samples are also taken from in situ float material or waste rock around historic workings, where outcrop is not present. Care is taken to ensure all samples are representative of the medium being sampled. For example, if a 1m sediment unit is being sampled, a channel sample will be taken across the entire unit. All recent drilling, sample collection and sample handling procedures were conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel to high level industry standards. QA/QC procedures were implemented during each drilling program to industry standards.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling carried out since 1986 and up to the most recent drill programs completed by KIN Mining was obtained from a combination of reverse circulation (RC), diamond core (DD), air core (AC), and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling. Data prior to 1986 is limited due to lack of exploration. Diamond Diamond coring was undertaken with a surface drill rig and an industry recognized contractor Core size is HQ until competent followed up NQ The core was orientated using a Reflex Ez-Ori Tool RC 2022 RC drilling was carried out by Swick Mining Services truck-mounted Swick version Schramm 685 RC Drill Rig (Rod Handler & Rotary Cone Splitter) with support air truck and dust suppression equipment. Drilling utilised downhole face-sampling hammer bits (Ø 140mm). The majority of drilling retrieved dry samples, with the occasional use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors beneath the water table, to maintain dry sample return as much as possible. 2022 RC was surveyed at regular downhole intervals (every 30m with an additional end-of-hole survey) using electronic gyroscopic survey equipment. AC/RAB Historic AC drilling was conducted utilising suitable rigs with appropriate compressors (eg 250psi/600cfm). AC holes were drilled using 'blade' or 'wing' bits, until the bit was unable to penetrate ('blade refusal'), often near the fresh rock interface. Hammer bits were used only when it was deemed necessary to penetrate further into the fresh rock profile or through notable "hard

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		boundaries" in the regolith profile. No downhole surveying is noted to have been undertaken on AC drillholes. Historic RAB drilling was carried out using small air compressors (eg 250psi/600cfm) and drill rods fitted with a percussion hammer or blade bit, with the sample return collected at the drillhole collar using a stuffing box and cyclone collection techniques. Drillhole sizes generally range between 75-110mm. No downhole surveying is noted to have been undertaken on RAB drillholes.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results 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.*	<u>Diamond</u> Historic core recovery was recorded in drill logs for most of the diamond drilling programs since 1985. A review of historical reports indicates that core recovery was generally good (>80%) with lesser recoveries recorded in zones of broken ground and/or areas of mineralisation. Overall recoveries are considered acceptable for resource estimation. Recent core recovery data was recorded for each run by measuring total length of core retrieved against the downhole interval actually drilled and stored in the database. KIN representatives continuously monitor core recovery and core presentation quality as drilling is conducted and issues or discrepancies are rectified promptly to maintain industry best standards. Core recoveries averaged >95%, even when difficult ground conditions were being encountered. When poor ground conditions were anticipated, a triple tube drilling configuration was utilised to maximize core recovery <u>RC/AC/RAB</u> Historic sample recovery information for RC, AC, and RAB drilling is limited. Recent RC drilling samples are preserved as best as possible during the drilling process. At the end of each 1 metre downhole interval, the driller stops advancing, retracts from the bottom of hole, and waits for the sample to clear from the bottom of the hole through to the sample collector box fitted beneath the cyclone. The sample is then released from the sample collector box and passed through either a 3-tiered riffle splitter or cone splitter fitted beneath the sample box. Sample reject is collected in plastic bags, and a 3-4kg sub-sample is collected in pre-marked calico bags for analysis. Once the samples have been collected, the cyclone, sample collector box and riffle splitter are flushed with compressed air, and the splitter cleaned by the off-sider using a compressed air hose at both the end of each 6 metre drill rod and then extensively cleaned at the completion of each hole. This process is maintained throughout the entire drilling program to maximise drill sample recovery and to maintain a high level of representivity of the material being drilled. Collected samples are deemed reliable and representative of drilled material and no material discrepancy, that would impede a mineral resource estimate, exists between collected RC primary and sub-samples.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean,*	Logging data coded in the database, prior to 2014, illustrates at least four different lithological code systems, a legacy of numerous past operators (Hunter, MPI, Metana, CIM, MEGM, Pacmin, SOG, and Navigator). Correlation between codes is difficult to establish however, based on historical reports, drill hole logging procedures appear consistent with normal industry practices of the time. KIN has attempted to validate historical logging data and to standardize the logging code system by incorporating the SOG and Navigator logging codes into one. <u>Diamond</u> 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,

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	channel, etc) photography. *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	mineralisation, sulphide content, weathering and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded. KIN DD logging is to geological contacts. Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes percentages of identified minerals, veining, and structural measurements (using a kenometer tool). In addition, logging of diamond drilling includes geotechnical data, RQD and core recoveries. Drill core is photographed at the Cardinia site, prior to any cutting and/or sampling, and then stored in this location. Photographs are available for every diamond drillhole completed by KIN and a selection of various RC chip trays. SG data is also collect All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies. <u>RC/AC/RAB</u> KIN RC logging of was carried out in the field and logging has predominantly been undertaken on a metre by metre basis. KIN logging is inclusive of the entire length of each RC drillhole from surface to 'end of hole'. Recorded data includes lithology, alteration, structure, texture, mineralisation, sulphide content, weathering and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded. Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes identification and percentages of mineralogy, sulphides, mineralisation, and veining. 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.
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*	<u>Diamond</u> Historic diamond drill core (NQ/NQ3 or HQ/HQ3) samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, and occasionally in quarters for the larger (HQ/HQ3) diameter holes, using a powered diamond core drop saw centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Half core or quarter core sample intervals typically varied from 0.3m to 1.4m in length. 1m sample intervals were favoured and are the most common method of sampling, however sample boundaries do principally coincide with geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in core trays. All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel are to standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of drilled material. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice. Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and as an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. <u>RC/AC/RAB</u> Samples obtained from conventional RC drilling techniques with cross-over subs often suffered from down hole contamination, especially beneath the water table. Samples obtained from RC drilling techniques using the face sampling hammer suffered less

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	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.*	from down hole contamination and were more likely to be kept dry beneath the water table, particularly if auxiliary and booster air compressors were used. These samples are considered to be representative. The vast majority of Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were collected at 1m downhole intervals from beneath a cyclone and then riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). After splitting, 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and the 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site in marked plastic bags, for future reference. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear/tube (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split sub-samples being retained at the drill site. If the composite sample assays returned anomalous results, single metre sub-samples for the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for analysis. Recent RC sub-samples were collected over 1 metre downhole intervals and retained in pre-marked calico bags, after passing through a cyclone and either a riffle splitter, prior to March 2018, or cone splitter, after March 2018. The majority of RC sub-samples consistently averaged 3-4kg. Sample reject from the riffle splitter were retained and stored in plastic bags, and located near each drillhole site. When drilling beneath the water table, the majority of sample returns were kept dry by the use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors. Very few wet samples were collected through the splitter, and the small number of wet or damp samples is not considered material for resource estimation work. KIN RC drill programs utilise field duplicates, at regular intervals at a ratio of 1:25, and assay results indicate that there is reasonable analytical repeatability; considering the presence of nuggety gold. All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel are to standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of drilled material. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice. Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and as an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. No duplicates are taken for rock chip sampling. Sample sizes are approximately 3kg, this is considered appropriate for the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures*	Assaying and laboratory procedures used are NATA certified techniques for gold. Samples were prepared and assayed at NATA accredited Intertek Genalysis. Numerous assay laboratories and various sample preparation and assay techniques have been used since 1981. Historical reporting and descriptions of laboratory sample preparation, assaying procedures, and quality control protocols for the samples from the various drilling programs are variable in their descriptions and completeness. Assay data obtained prior to 2001 is incomplete and the nature of results could not be accurately quantified due to the combinations of various laboratories and analytical methodologies utilised. Limited information is available regarding check assays for drilling programs prior to 2004. KIN sample analysis from 2014 to 2018 was conducted by SGS Australia Pty Ltd's ("SGS") Kalgoorlie and Perth laboratories. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and riffle split to obtain a 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish (SGS Lab Code FAA505).

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	adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	From late 2018 samples have been analysed by Intertek Genalysis, with sample preparation either at their Kalgoorlie prep laboratory or the Perth Laboratory located in Maddington. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and split to obtain a 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish. • KIN regularly insert blanks and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:25. Kin accepts that this ratio of QAQC is industry standard. Field duplicates are typically collected at a ratio of 1:25 samples and test sample assay repeatability. Blanks and CRM standards assay result performance is predominantly within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. • KIN requests laboratory pulp grind and crush checks at a ratio of 1:50 or less 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. • All samples are initially sent to Intertek sample Preparation facility in Kalgoorlie. Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (method code PAP3512R) • The 500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. • About the Intertek PhotonAssay Analysis Technique: • Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysos Corporation, the PhotonAssay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay process and utilizes high energy x-rays. The process is non-destructive on and utilises a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. • Intertek has thoroughly tested and validated the PhotonAssay process with results benchmarked against conventional fire assay. • The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia's national accreditation body for laboratories, has issued Intertek with accreditation for the technique in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2018-Testing. • In addition to the Company QAQC samples (described earlier) included within the batch the laboratory included its own CRM's, blanks and duplicates.
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*	Intersection assays were documented by KIN's professional exploration geologists and verified by KIN's Exploration Manager. • No drillholes were twinned. • All assay data were received in electronic format from Intertek, checked, verified and merged into KIN's database by the Database Administrator. • Original laboratory data files in CSV and locked PDF formats are stored together with the merged data. • There were no adjustments to the assay data.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	storage (physical and electronic) protocols. *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Several local grids were established and used by previous project owners. During the 1990s, SOG transformed the surface survey data firstly to AMG and subsequently to MGA (GDA94 zone51). Navigator recognised errors in the collar co-ordinates resulting from transformations and as a result, a significant number of holes were resurveyed and a new MGA grid transformation generated. Historical collars have been validated against the original local grid co-ordinates and independently transformed to MGA co-ordinates and checked against the database. Navigator's MGA co-ordinates were checked against the surveyor's reports. Recent KIN drill hole collars are located and recorded in the field by a contract surveyor using RTK-DGPS (with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ±50mm). Location data was collected in the GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system. A small selection of drillhole collars, which do not have DGPS collar surveys, were picked up with a handheld GPS and individually appraised in regards to their location prior to modelling; the position of these collars is deemed appropriate for the resource estimation work.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Drill hole spacing patterns vary considerably throughout the Cardinia Gold Project area and are deposit specific, depending on the nature and style of mineralisation being tested. Drill hole spacing within the resource areas is sufficient to establish an acceptable degree of geological and grade continuity and is appropriate for both the mineral resource estimation and the resource classifications applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to*	The Cardinia greenstone sequence displays a NNW to NW trend. Drilling and sampling programs were carried out to obtain unbiased locations of drill sample data, generally orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. At Helens mineralisation is structurally controlled in sub-vertical shear zones, with supergene components of varying lateral extensiveness present in the oxide profile. The vast majority of historical drilling, pre-Navigator (pre-2004), and KIN drilling is orientated at -60°/245° (WSW) and -60°/065° (ENE). At Bruno-Lewis and Kyte, mineralisaton is either stratigraphy parallel (trending NNW, steep to moderately W-dipping) or cross-cutting and dipping shallowly to the NE (striking NW). The vast majority of the drilling is therefore predominantly orientated at -

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	60°/225-250° or -60°/090°. Grade Control drillholes were drilled vertically. Since late 2018, Kin's drilling has been largely oriented to 070° to target contact lodes and 225-250° to target the NE-dipping potassic lodes. The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in data thus far.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	KIN employees or contractors are utilised to transport samples to the laboratory. No perceived opportunity for samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site, to delivery to the laboratory, where they were stored in their secure compound, and made ready for processing is deemed likely to have occurred. On receipt of the samples, the laboratory independently checked the sample submission form to verify samples received and readied the samples for sample preparation. Intertek sample security protocols are of industry standard and deemed acceptable for resource estimation work.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews 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 Cardinia Project, 35-40km NE of Leonora is managed, explored and maintained by KIN, and constitute a portion of KIN's Leonora Gold Project (LGP), which is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the North Eastern Goldfields. The Helens and Rangoon area includes granted mining tenements M37/316 and M37/317, The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN. The Bruno-Lewis and Kyte areas includes granted mining tenements M37/86, M37/227, M37/277, M37/300, M37/428 and M37/646. The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN. The following royalty payment may be applicable to the areas within the Cardinia Project's Bruno and Lewis areas that comprise the deposits being reported on: 1. Gloucester Coal Ltd (formerly CIM Resources Ltd and Centenary International Mining Ltd) in respect of M37/86 - 1% of the quarterly gross value of sales for gold ounces produced, in excess of 10,000 ounces. There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the outlined current resource areas, and there are no current impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	At Cardinia, from 1980-1985, Townson Holdings Pty Ltd ("Townson") mined a small open pit over selected historical workings at the Rangoon prospect. Localised instances of drilling relating to this mining event are not recorded and are considered insubstantial and immaterial for resource modelling.. Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the gold exploration data since 1985 and prior to 2014 include: Thames Mining NL ("Thames") 1985; Mt Eden Gold Mines (Aust) NL (also Tarmoola Aust Pty Ltd "MEGM") 1986-2003; Centenary International Mining Ltd ("CIM") 1986-1988, 1991-1992; Metana Minerals NL ("Metana") 1986-1989; Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") 1989, 1992-2004; Pacmin Mining Corporation ("Pacmin") 1998-2001, and Navigator Resources Ltd ("Navigator") 2004-2014. In 2009 Navigator commissioned Runge Limited ("Runge") to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Bruno, Lewis, Kyte, Helens and Rangoon deposits. Runge reported a JORC 2004 compliant Mineral Resource estimate, at a cut-off grade of 0.7g/t Au, totaling 1.45Mt @ 1.3 g/t au (61,700 oz Au) for Helens and Rangoon, and totaling 4.34Mt @ 1.2 g/t au (169,700 oz Au) for Bruno, Lewis and Kyte. A trial pit (Bruno) was mined by Navigator in 2010, and a 'test parcel' of ore was extracted and transported firstly to Sons of Gwalia's processing plant in Leonora, and finally to Navigator's processing plant located at Bronzewing, where approximately 100,000 tonnes were processed at an average head grade of 2.33 g/t au (7,493 oz Au).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Cardinia Project area is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned within the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ) a splay limb of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastics and sediment sequences in the west and Archaean mafic volcanics in the east. Proterozoic dolerite dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the sheared mafic/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence. Locally within the Cardinia Project area, the stratigraphy consists of intermediate, mafic and felsic volcanic and intrusive lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments, which strike NNW, dipping steep-to-moderately to the west. Structural foliation of the areas stratigraphy predominantly dips steeply to the east but localised inflections are common and structural orientation can vary between moderately (50-75°) easterly to moderately westerly dipping. Mineralisation at Helens is controlled by a cross-cutting fault, hosted predominantly in mafic rock units, adjacent to the felsic volcanic/sediment contacts. The ore zones are associated with increased shearing, intense alteration and disseminated sulphides. Minor supergene enrichment occurs locally within mineralised shears throughout the regolith profile. Mineralisation at Bruno-Lewis is largely controlled by the stratigraphic contact between basalt and felsic volcanics. Gold is associated with significant sulphide mineralisation in the sediments and volcaniclastics between the 2 volcanic units. Gold Is also hosted within shallowly NE-dipping lodes, associated with increased potassic-sericite alteration and quartz stockwork veining. These lodes also host the mineralisation at Kyte. Substantial supergene mineralisation sits above both styles of mineralisation.

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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.*	Material drilling information for exploration results has previously been publicly reported in numerous announcements to the ASX by Navigator (2004-2014) and KIN since 2014.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	When exploration results have been reported for the resource areas, the intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by geology or lower cut-off grades, without high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high grade results, these results were included in the reports. Since 2014, KIN have reported RC drilling intersections with low cut off grades of >= 0.5 g/t Au and a maximum of 2m of internal dilution at a grade of <0.5g/t Au. There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The orientation, true width, and geometry of mineralised zones have been primarily determined by interpretation of historical drilling and continued investigation and verification of KIN drilling. Drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths not true widths. Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describes the attitude of mineralisation.

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