ASX Announcement **13 June 2023**

FURTHER STRONG AIR-CORE RESULTS FROM HELENS-RANGOON MINERALISED TREND STRENGTHEN EASTERN CORRIDOR POTENTIAL

Multiple mineralised trends identified by air-core drilling within the highly mineralised Eastern Corridor

Highlights

- **Significant assay results received from the next four lines of extensional air-core (AC) drilling between Cardinia Hill and Collymore within the Eastern Corridor, with highlights including:**
  - **4m at 4.18g/t Au from 8m (CR23AC225)**
  - **4m at 2.84g/t Au from 28m (CR23AC281)**
  - **4m at 2.09g/t Au from 8m (CR23AC177)**
  - **4m at 1.89g/t Au from 4m (CR23AC0296)**
  - **4m at 1.55g/t Au from 32m (CR23A223)**
  - **4m at 1.48g/t Au from 20m (CR23AC187)**
  - **5m at 1.34g/t Au from 28m to EOH (CR23AC246)**
- **The strong assay results have confirmed a third parallel mineralised trend to the west of Rangoon, along with a potential linking structure between the Cardinia Hill and Helens-Rangoon mineralised trends. Shallow mineralisation intersected in air-core drilling remains open and untested at depth.**
- **The results provide further indications of the potential for "camp-scale" gold mineralisation along the +5km strike extent between Cardinia Hill and Helens in the south to Collymore in the north.**
- **Geological logging indicates that the mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, pyrite and alteration located on the margins of felsic and mafic volcanic units. The mineralisation style and host rocks are analogous to high-grade gold mineralisation encountered at other locations such as Helens, Helens East, Cardinia Hill and Rangoon.**
- **Current AC drilling shows that the mineralisation is continuous with previous AC drilling between Collymore and Rangoon completed in 2020 and initial results from the northern portion of this program. Significant results from the initial part of the current program include:**
  - **9m at 2.10g/t Au from 36m to end-of-hole (EOH) (CR23AC053)**
  - **4m at 1.84g/t Au from 4m (CR23AC055)**
  - **4m at 2.08g/t Au from 20m (CR23AC019)**
  - **4m at 2.30g/t Au from 52m (CR23AC021)**
  - **4m at 2.39g/t Au from 16m (CR23AC026)**
  - **8m at 1.84g/t Au from 0m (CR23AC093)**
- **Assays are pending for a further 4,483m of AC drilling covering the southern portion of the Eastern Corridor from East Lynne to Cardinia Hill, as well as in-fill lines to the north of Rangoon.**

ASX Code: KIN
Shares on issue: 1178 million
Market Capitalisation: $40 million
Cash: $6.7 million (31 March 2023)

Kin Mining NL
342 Scarborough Beach Road
Osborne Park WA 6017
P: +61 9 9242 2227
E info@kinmining.com.au
kinmining.com.au

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN or "the Company") is pleased to report further encouraging assay results from recent air-core (AC) drilling in the Eastern Corridor area, part of its 100%-owned **Cardinia Gold Project** (CGP), located near Leonora in Western Australia.

The new assays complement previously reported results from AC drilling at Collymore (see ASX announcements 24 August, 12 October and 28 October 2020) and initial results from this extensional program (see ASX announcement, 1 June 2023). They provide further evidence of an **extensive, continuously mineralised corridor spanning the entire 5km strike extent between the Cardinia Hill, Helens, Rangoon and Collymore prospects**.

The latest results include several significant intercepts which have defined extensions to several parallel mineralised trends in the Eastern Corridor.

Between the Helens-Rangoon Trend and the Cardinia Hill Trend, intercepts such as 4m @ 2.84g/t from 28m (CM20AC281) and 12m at 0.43g/t from 8m (CR23AC248) indicate the presence of a potential "linking structure" between the Rangoon deposit and the Cardinia Hill deposit (see Figures 2 and 3). Flat east-dipping linking structures are believed to be an important feature of the Eastern Corridor mineralisation and host significant Mineral Resources at Rangoon (95koz at 1.3g/t) and Fiona (35koz at 1.3g/t).

On the western side of the Rangoon-Collymore Trend, further significant intersections including 4m at 2.09g/t from 8m (CR23AC177) and 9m at 2.10g/t from 36m to EOH (CR23AC053) indicate the presence of a third mineralised position trending north from the Helens-Rangoon Fault towards previous mineralisation discovered at Snowden Well approximately 200m west of the Rangoon Collymore mineralised trend.

Commenting on the latest drill results, Kin Mining Managing Director Andrew Munckton said:

"We are very pleased with the consistently strong results generated from the recent air-core drilling program, following on from the initial results released earlier this month between Rangoon and Collymore. These latest results demonstrate a number of new mineralised positions within the Eastern Corridor as either completely new zones of mineralisation or providing significant confirmation and extensions to previously intersected quartz pyrite mineralisation.

"These results have very similar characteristics to those seen at all deposits within the Eastern Corridor, where the combination of anomalous soil geochemistry at surface followed by broad-spaced, ore grade AC results in the oxide and regolith zone in the right geological environment has frequently led to the discovery of sizeable gold deposits at depth when tested with RC and diamond drilling. Based on these similarities, we're very much looking forward to testing the Rangoon-Collymore Trend with deeper drilling.

"The Eastern Corridor – where Kin has focused most of its exploration efforts over the last 18 months – is emerging as a large, multi-faceted mineralised gold camp. It already hosts a very significant mineralised position at Cardinia, with 339koz of Mineral Resources currently defined within the corridor and further ounces expected to be added as part of the upcoming Resource update scheduled for late June.

"With these latest results suggesting that the entire 5km strike extent between Collymore, Helens and Cardinia Hill may be continuously mineralised – opening up the possibility of significant additional targets along this corridor – we believe that the growth potential in this area is exceptional."

Eastern Corridor AC Program

KIN commenced a 13,500m AC drilling program across the Eastern Corridor in April 2023. The drilling, which has now been completed, was designed to assess the extent of gold mineralisation in the regolith profile within the Eastern Corridor.

The program was designed both to in-fill and extend the previously drilled AC lines, generally at 400m line spacing, over the entirety of the anomalous gold and pathfinder geochemistry within the corridor. Anomalous gold-in-soil geochemistry is usually associated with a host of anomalous pathfinder minerals also present in the soils above significant mineralisation.

Assay results were received and reported for the first four lines (approximately 5,000m of AC drilling sampled as 4m composites) earlier this month (see ASX announcement 1 June 2023) in the northern end of the program (Figure 1).

The results of this announcement cover the middle third of the program from Line 4 to Line 8 within the area containing the Rangoon, Helens, Helens East and Fiona mineralised trends. The results clearly demonstrate the extension of these deposits along strike and have identified new, adjacent mineralised positions in the near-surface environment.

Assays are pending for the remainder of the program, which tested the lightly drilled Cardinia Hill to East Lynne corridor further east and tested sporadic drilling over several other prospective geological trends to the south and east of Fiona (see Figure 1).

Similar to other deposits within the Eastern Corridor, gold mineralisation intersected in the four lines of AC drilling returned are correlated with logged pyrite, up to 30% quartz and intermittent shearing and silica alteration in a mix of lower saprolite and bottom-of-hole saprock.

The mineralised trends defined to date are strongly associated with the mapped NNW trending geological contacts between mafic and felsic volcanic rock units, along with apparent mineralised splays from the Helens-Rangoon Fault and the Cardinia Hill Fault (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

Felsic volcanic geological units are marked by a significant gravity-low lineament, as illustrated in Figure 3. This association, coupled with the geological features logged in the AC drill chips, provides strong evidence that similar mapped felsic rock units with coincident gravity features across the greater Cardinia area may host mineralised structures and deposits similar to those identified within the emerging Eastern Corridor area.

The results in the corridor between Cardinia Hill-East Lynne and Helens-Rangoon indicate the presence of potential mineralised linking structures which cross-cut the NNW stratigraphy, as shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

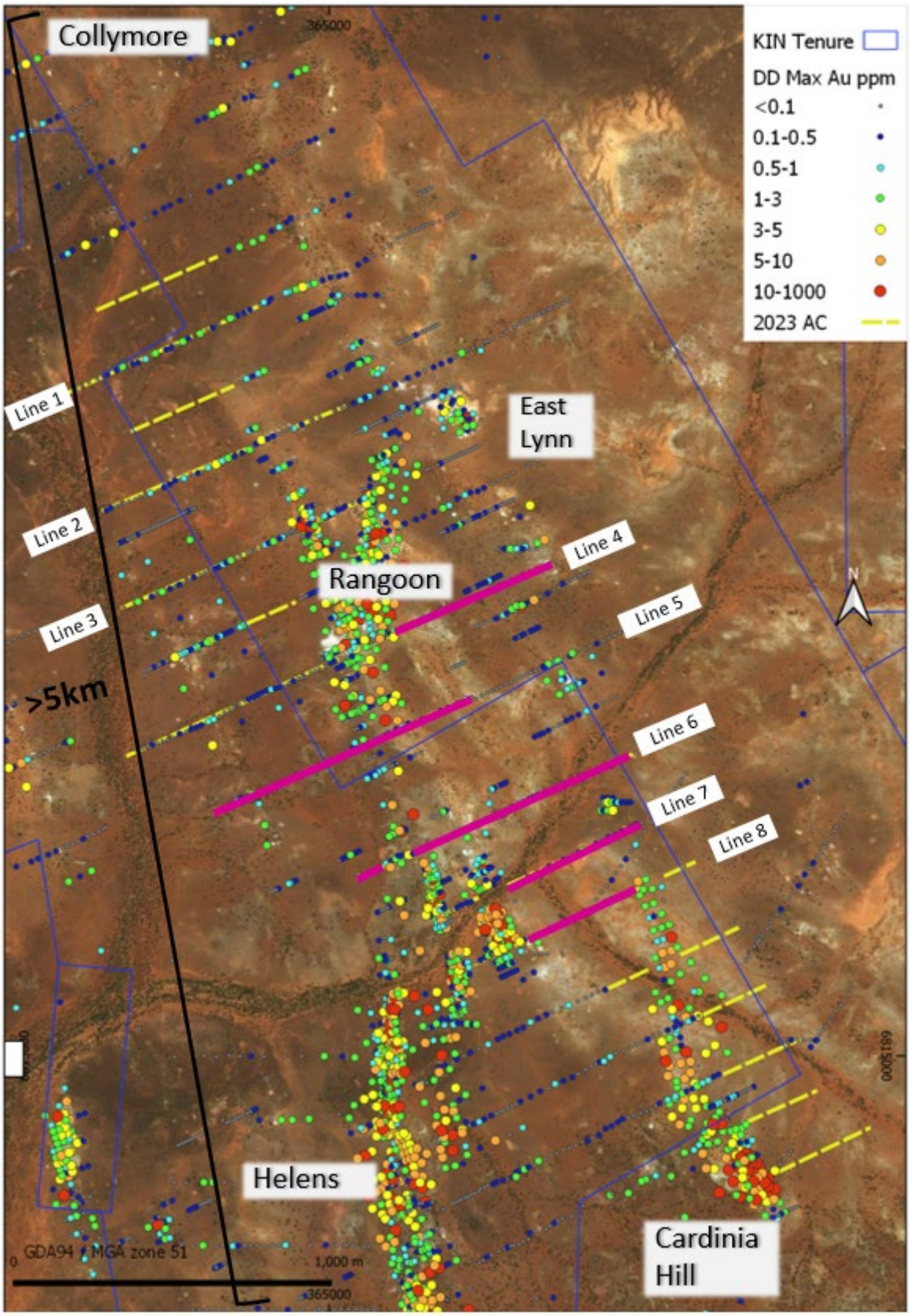

Figure 1 *– Overview of the 2023 Eastern Corridor AC program at Cardinia. Pink lines denote assays received between 1 June and 13 June 2023 and relate to this announcement. Note the location of the Collymore, Rangoon, Helens, East Lynne and Cardinia Hill deposits within the strongly mineralised Eastern Corridor.*

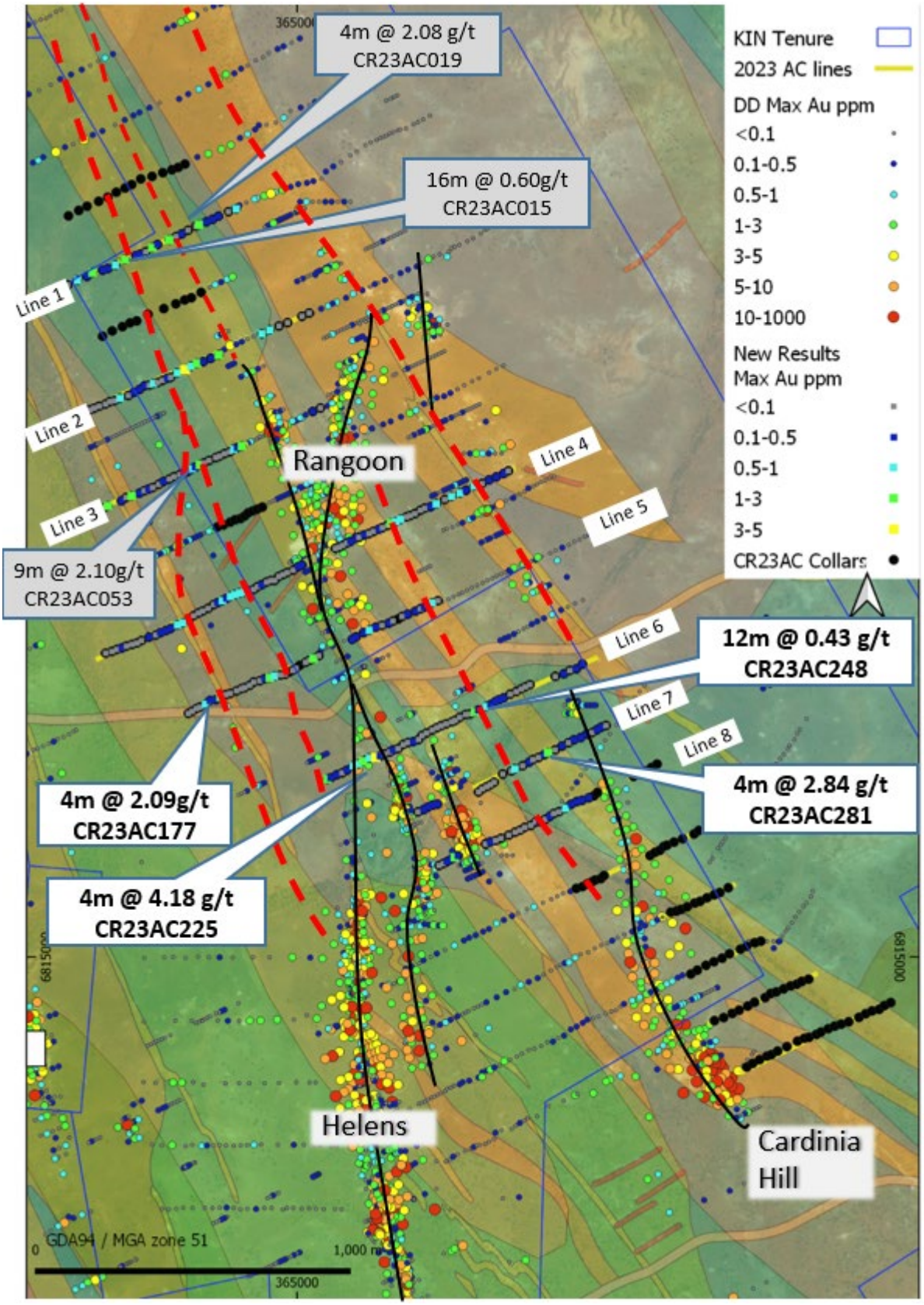

Figure 2 *– Location of assays results from recent AC drilling. Black solid lines indicate confirmed mineralised trends, Red dashed lines indicate the interpreted mineralised trends within the Eastern Corridor, which remains open to the north, south and down-dip. White labels refer to results from this announcement. Grey labels refer to results reported 1 June 2023.*

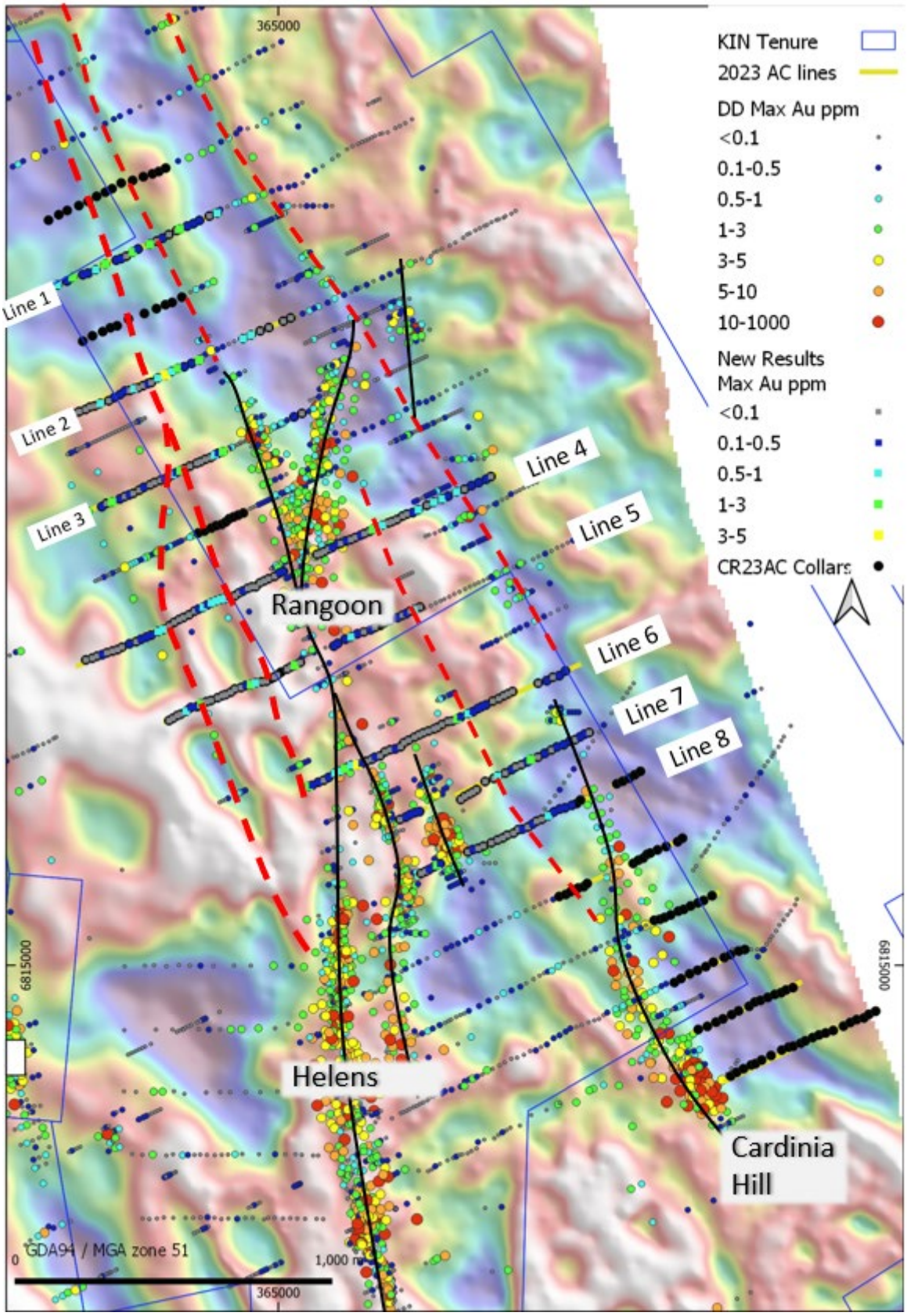

Figure 3 – *AC drilling lines 4 to 8 showing results received as max gold in hole, along with previous drilling results, over gravity image. The confirmed (black lines) and interpreted (red lines) mineralised trends within the Eastern Corridor are marked.*

Next Steps

KIN is awaiting assay results for lines 9 to 13 along the Cardinia Hill to East Lynne trend from the Eastern Corridor AC drilling program. In addition, Kin has completed a number of in-fill AC drill lines (to 200m spacing) between Lines 1 and 4 to add confidence to the interpretation of the two parallel mineralised structures which lie to the west of the Collymore-Rangoon mineralised trend highlighted by the results to date.

Further work in the September Quarter will include following up with deeper RC drilling to determine the extent and grade of the mineralisation below the regolith at approximately 30m depth. Future programs will be targeted depending on results from the remainder of the current AC program.

Table 1 – Significant intercepts (>0.4g/t) for results received 1 June to 13 June from the 2023 East Cardinia AC program.

Hole ID	From	To	Width (m)	Grade g/t Au
CR23AC150	**24**	**28**	**4**	**1.01**
CR23AC151	24	28	4	0.59
CR23AC152	0	4	4	0.69
CR23AC159	12	16	4	0.44
CR23AC161	44	48	4	0.80
CR23AC162	8	16	8	0.57
CR23AC164	16	20	4	0.60
CR23AC174	20	21	1	0.89
CR23AC177	**8**	**12**	**4**	**2.09**
CR23AC187	**20**	**24**	**4**	**1.48**
CR23AC188	16	20	4	0.54
CR23AC197	**20**	**24**	**4**	**1.01**
CR23AC202	**8**	**24**	**16**	**0.39**
CR23AC214	4	8	4	0.87
CR23AC216	**4**	**8**	**4**	**1.31**
CR23AC216	28	31	3	0.45
CR23AC221	8	20	12	0.41
CR23AC222	8	12	4	0.47
CR23AC223	**32**	**36**	**4**	**1.55**
CR23AC224	16	24	8	0.44
CR23AC225	**8**	**12**	**4**	**4.18**
CR23AC246	**28**	**33**	**5**	**1.34**
CR23AC248	**8**	**20**	**12**	**0.43**
CR23AC270	20	24	4	0.43
CR23AC281	**28**	**32**	**4**	**2.84**
CR23AC296	**4**	**8**	**4**	**1.89**
CR23AC313	16	20	4	0.48

Table 2 – Collar details for holes drilled to date with results received.

HOLE ID	HOLE TYPE	MAX DEPTH	EAST	NORTH	RL
CR23AC132	AC	18	364955.5	6816215	437.24
CR23AC133	AC	19	364969.2	6816222	435.42
CR23AC134	AC	29	364988.3	6816229	432.48
CR23AC135	AC	22	365003.9	6816240	427.27
CR23AC136	AC	13	365016.1	6816245	425.75
CR23AC137	AC	6	365121.8	6816298	425.34
CR23AC138	AC	9	365133.7	6816302	424.03
CR23AC139	AC	6	365144.9	6816308	425.38
CR23AC140	AC	6	365158.5	6816315	423.78
CR23AC141	AC	17	365170.2	6816320	424.31
CR23AC142	AC	20	365189.6	6816331	432.41
CR23AC143	AC	9	365197.5	6816334	432.01
CR23AC144	AC	15	365214.5	6816341	434.54
CR23AC145	AC	8	365229.2	6816345	434.64
CR23AC146	AC	8	365243.6	6816352	421.33
CR23AC147	AC	19	365260	6816359	423.72
CR23AC148	AC	26	365271.7	6816364	422.75
CR23AC149	AC	24	365287.8	6816371	423.47
CR23AC150	AC	34	365299.5	6816379	423.99
CR23AC151	AC	30	365314.5	6816383	429.6
CR23AC152	AC	30	365329.4	6816391	430.19
CR23AC153	AC	10	365348.5	6816398	428.79
CR23AC154	AC	8	365359.9	6816403	426.18
CR23AC155	AC	4	365375.1	6816409	425.18
CR23AC156	AC	24	365392.7	6816420	427.61
CR23AC157	AC	10	365406.6	6816426	427.91
CR23AC158	AC	43	365425	6816431	427.05
CR23AC159	AC	69	365442.8	6816440	426.94
CR23AC160	AC	49	365469.5	6816454	417.75
CR23AC161	AC	56	365491.7	6816463	416.38
CR23AC162	AC	38	365518.5	6816474	415.08
CR23AC163	AC	57	365537.1	6816483	412.43
CR23AC164	AC	48	365563.5	6816497	413.26
CR23AC165	AC	54	365588.6	6816504	381.72
CR23AC166	AC	55	365610.8	6816516	431.66
CR23AC167	AC	41	365634	6816526	421.56
CR23AC168	AC	33	365657.1	6816536	423.31
CR23AC169	AC	23	365672.4	6816545	425.05
CR23AC170	AC	18	364654.2	6815774	418.26
CR23AC171	AC	21	364666.5	6815781	418.63
CR23AC172	AC	20	364680.3	6815789	419.2
CR23AC173	AC	18	364691.3	6815794	411.98

HOLE ID	HOLE TYPE	MAX DEPTH	EAST	NORTH	RL
CR23AC174	AC	21	364709	6815803	419.29
CR23AC175	AC	21	364723.4	6815815	405.53
CR23AC176	AC	19	364742.9	6815818	378.05
CR23AC177	AC	12	364756.9	6815826	415.21
CR23AC178	AC	12	364773.4	6815833	416.39
CR23AC179	AC	24	364787.3	6815837	417.16
CR23AC180	AC	18	364808	6815846	421.23
CR23AC181	AC	17	364823.4	6815853	422.23
CR23AC182	AC	28	364833.4	6815856	418.16
CR23AC183	AC	10	364849.6	6815863	418.01
CR23AC184	AC	44	364862.3	6815874	426.11
CR23AC185	AC	31	364882.1	6815878	423.4
CR23AC186	AC	33	364897.4	6815885	414.36
CR23AC187	AC	27	364913.7	6815887	419.04
CR23AC188	AC	29	364928.1	6815893	432.81
CR23AC189	AC	8	364947	6815896	414.83
CR23AC190	AC	9	364962.2	6815898	423.73
CR23AC191	AC	1	364976	6815906	430.18
CR23AC192	AC	1	364986.8	6815911	430.57
CR23AC193	AC	6	364997	6815918	429.2
CR23AC194	AC	1	365008.6	6815927	426.95
CR23AC195	AC	15	365027.3	6815936	425.63
CR23AC196	AC	29	365039.5	6815943	424.16
CR23AC197	AC	27	365052.8	6815948	435.78
CR23AC198	AC	7	365069.6	6815957	436.71
CR23AC199	AC	16	365175.4	6816009	425.18
CR23AC200	AC	39	365188	6816017	420.45
CR23AC201	AC	18	365211.8	6816031	420.56
CR23AC202	AC	24	365230.4	6816038	422.39
CR23AC203	AC	14	365250.6	6816048	423.09
CR23AC204	AC	16	365270.3	6816054	421.66
CR23AC205	AC	18	365291.8	6816061	416.16
CR23AC206	AC	16	365305.7	6816068	407.99
CR23AC207	AC	10	365321.8	6816074	420.61
CR23AC208	AC	35	365334.5	6816082	429.5
CR23AC209	AC	44	365352.1	6816089	429.27
CR23AC210	AC	26	365376.7	6816099	427.77
CR23AC211	AC	14	365392.8	6816106	429.35
CR23AC212	AC	18	365404.6	6816111	415.19
CR23AC213	AC	26	365417.3	6816120	427.09
CR23AC214	AC	38	365430.2	6816125	422.83
CR23AC215	AC	36	365448.1	6816132	420.72
CR23AC216	AC	31	365097	6815566	407.39
CR23AC217	AC	44	365107.2	6815569	423.45

HOLE ID	HOLE TYPE	MAX DEPTH	EAST	NORTH	RL
CR23AC218	AC	45	365126.7	6815579	424.56
CR23AC219	AC	47	365143.5	6815585	425.1
CR23AC220	AC	45	365158.6	6815594	416.93
CR23AC221	AC	36	365179.2	6815607	416.51
CR23AC222	AC	39	365195	6815613	416.46
CR23AC223	AC	39	365210.5	6815622	425.92
CR23AC224	AC	34	365230.5	6815632	415.57
CR23AC225	AC	14	365250.9	6815634	419.97
CR23AC226	AC	13	365264	6815638	418.43
CR23AC227	AC	6	365278.2	6815645	418.5
CR23AC228	AC	18	365295.3	6815651	432.34
CR23AC229	AC	20	365305.4	6815658	433.19
CR23AC230	AC	22	365321.8	6815662	432.85
CR23AC231	AC	24	365337.4	6815675	433.85
CR23AC232	AC	10	365353.2	6815681	433.43
CR23AC233	AC	23	365369.3	6815684	421.74
CR23AC234	AC	30	365386.7	6815691	420.84
CR23AC235	AC	17	365397.1	6815703	424.17
CR23AC236	AC	8	365411.9	6815712	426.87
CR23AC237	AC	32	365430.4	6815721	427.12
CR23AC238	AC	27	365444.8	6815729	429.26
CR23AC239	AC	27	365457.9	6815735	434.24
CR23AC240	AC	33	365474.7	6815741	434.32
CR23AC241	AC	24	365492.5	6815747	406.32
CR23AC242	AC	9	365502.9	6815752	409.51
CR23AC243	AC	6	365517.4	6815761	416.52
CR23AC244	AC	5	365536.4	6815771	416.36
CR23AC245	AC	5	365550.3	6815772	418.93
CR23AC246	AC	33	365566.7	6815779	430.16
CR23AC247	AC	33	365576.3	6815784	420.03
CR23AC248	AC	27	365600.1	6815795	422.01
CR23AC249	AC	33	365615.4	6815802	421.06
CR23AC250	AC	11	365630.9	6815811	417.71
CR23AC251	AC	26	365642.8	6815817	420.59
CR23AC252	AC	39	365657	6815823	422.42
CR23AC253	AC	16	365678	6815835	420.82
CR23AC254	AC	13	365697.2	6815843	421.92
CR23AC255	AC	8	365713.1	6815852	417.86
CR23AC256	AC	4	365726.5	6815858	417.92
CR23AC257	AC	5	365740.9	6815865	413.37
CR23AC258	AC	41	365821.5	6815892	397.73
CR23AC259	AC	57	365848.6	6815900	409.92
CR23AC260	AC	50	365867.9	6815911	414.72
CR23AC261	AC	51	365888.5	6815916	418.31

HOLE ID	HOLE TYPE	MAX DEPTH	EAST	NORTH	RL
CR23AC262	AC	36	365907.9	6815931	417.29
CR23AC263	AC	24	365577.1	6815524	409.55
CR23AC264	AC	19	365588.8	6815534	412.4
CR23AC265	AC	9	365603.1	6815541	412.77
CR23AC266	AC	4	365614.8	6815547	414.9
CR23AC267	AC	15	365627.2	6815555	415.32
CR23AC268	AC	39	365654.2	6815581	417.7
CR23AC269	AC	15	365681.4	6815591	418.07
CR23AC270	AC	53	365693.4	6815597	413.43
CR23AC271	AC	41	365717.5	6815608	414.21
CR23AC272	AC	16	365384.6	6815461	415.55
CR23AC273	AC	24	365402.8	6815468	413.59
CR23AC274	AC	14	365416.5	6815476	421.18
CR23AC275	AC	21	365432.2	6815483	417.12
CR23AC276	AC	27	365446.9	6815486	420.93
CR23AC277	AC	34	365738	6815619	410.43
CR23AC278	AC	41	365750.5	6815627	409.67
CR23AC279	AC	46	365768.8	6815634	413.41
CR23AC280	AC	57	365786.7	6815643	415.6
CR23AC281	AC	57	365798.5	6815650	415.65
CR23AC282	AC	50	365821	6815658	413.65
CR23AC283	AC	42	365842.3	6815670	413.5
CR23AC284	AC	47	365863.3	6815681	415.96
CR23AC285	AC	42	365880.7	6815690	425.48
CR23AC286	AC	40	365902.1	6815697	407.25
CR23AC287	AC	40	365921.6	6815708	423.82
CR23AC288	AC	34	365938.5	6815713	426.49
CR23AC289	AC	42	365954.2	6815722	423.17
CR23AC290	AC	44	365968.5	6815731	430.01
CR23AC291	AC	57	365983	6815736	429.78
CR23AC292	AC	12	365451.5	6815291	418
CR23AC293	AC	15	365465.1	6815297	408.31
CR23AC294	AC	13	365476.7	6815303	407.66
CR23AC295	AC	26	365491	6815311	419.88
CR23AC296	AC	25	365502	6815317	413.19
CR23AC297	AC	25	365512.2	6815321	418.99
CR23AC298	AC	48	365599.2	6815358	430.66
CR23AC299	AC	28	365614.6	6815366	429.63
CR23AC300	AC	44	365632.1	6815370	416.65
CR23AC301	AC	52	365648.8	6815377	412.94
CR23AC302	AC	49	365673.2	6815387	413.43
CR23AC303	AC	31	365693.2	6815396	413.3
CR23AC304	AC	25	365709.6	6815403	416.39
CR23AC305	AC	46	365723.9	6815412	418.27

HOLE ID	HOLE TYPE	MAX DEPTH	EAST	NORTH	RL
CR23AC306	AC	17	365743.6	6815418	430.67
CR23AC307	AC	23	365758.5	6815429	431.99
CR23AC308	AC	48	365771.4	6815431	415.5
CR23AC309	AC	54	365789.1	6815437	422.93
CR23AC310	AC	45	365803.7	6815447	422.91
CR23AC311	AC	47	365816.4	6815456	409.67
CR23AC312	AC	47	365833	6815461	414.97
CR23AC313	AC	39	365854.3	6815472	417.91
CR23AC314	AC	46	365871.8	6815485	418.55
CR23AC315	AC	33	365889.9	6815494	418.15
CR23AC316	AC	47	365906.4	6815498	419.46
CR23AC317	AC	43	365928.5	6815506	419.62

-ENDS-

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 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.

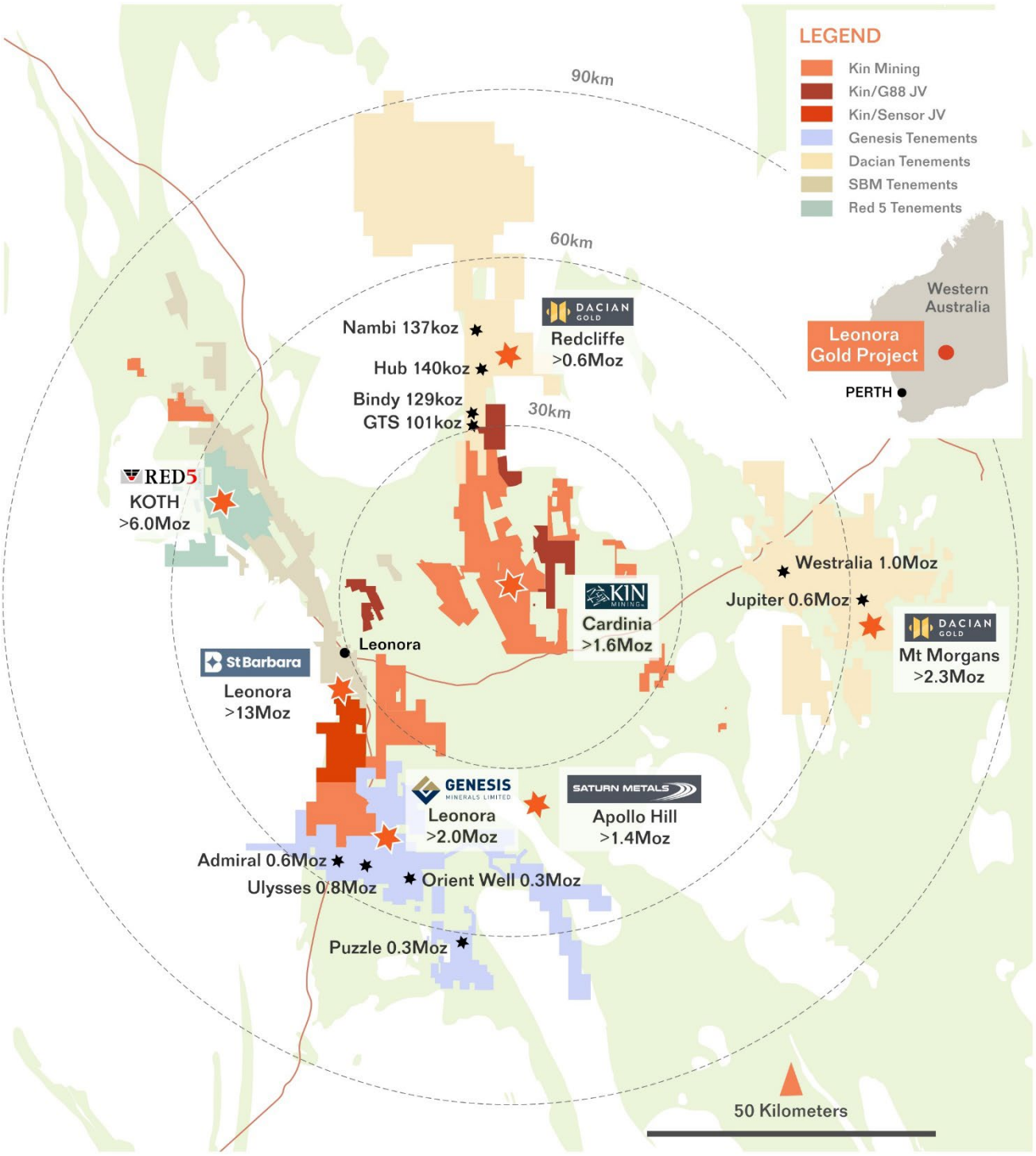

Figure A1 – Regional overview showing KIN tenure and surrounding projects with Resources

Table A1 ***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*	<u>Diamond</u> Historic (pre-2014) diamond core (DD) sampling utilised half core or quarter core sample intervals; typically varying from 0.3m to 1.4m in length. 1m sample intervals were favoured and sample boundaries principally coincided with geological contacts. Recent (2014-2018) diamond core (DD) samples, either HQ3 or NQ2 in size diameter, were either cut in half longitudinally or further cut into quarters, using a powered diamond core drop saw centered over a cradle holding core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.25m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. 2019 diamond core samples, either HQ3 or NQ2 in size diameter, were either cut in half longitudinally or a third longitudinally, using an automated Corewise core saw Core was placed in boats, holding core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.3 to 1.3m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. <u>RC</u> Historic reverse circulation (RC) drill samples were collected over 1m downhole intervals beneath a cyclone and typically riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags and 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site. 3m or 4m composited interval samples were often collected by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples). If composite samples returned anomalous results once assayed, the single metre sub-samples of the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for individual gold analysis. Recent reverse circulation (RC) drill samples were collected by passing through a cyclone, a sample collection box, and riffle or cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and averaged 3-4kg. 2019 RC drilling samples were collected in 1m downhole intervals by passing through a cyclone, a collection box and then dropping through a cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and averaged 3-4kg. <u>AC/RAB</u> Historic air core (AC) and rotary air blast (RAB) were typically collected at 1 metre intervals and placed on the ground with 3-4kg sub-samples collected using a scoop or spear. Three metre or four metre composited interval samples were often collected by

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples). If composite samples returned anomalous results once assayed, the single metre sub-samples of the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for individual gold analysis. Assay Methodology Historic sample analysis typically included a number of commercial laboratories with preparation as per the following method, oven drying (90-110°C), crushing (<-2mm to <-6mm), pulverizing (<-75µm to <-105µm), and riffle split to obtain a 30, 40, or 50gram catchweight for gold analysis. Fire Assay fusion, with AAS finish was the common method of analysis however, on occasion, initial assaying may have been carried out via Aqua Regia digest and AAS/ICP finish. Anomalous samples were subsequently re-assayed by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. 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.*	Diamond 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 RC/AC/RAB 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. Diamond 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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. For these AC results, significant intercepts are recorded for maximum 5m internal waste and a minimum grade of 0.4 g/t. Since 2014, KIN have reported RC drilling intersections with low cut off grades of >= 0.4 g/t Au and a maximum of 2m of internal dilution at a grade of <0.4g/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.