KIN MINING NL

ASX: KIN

ASX Announcement **15 November 2021**

HIGH-GRADE AIR-CORE RESULTS REVEAL NEW SHALLOW GOLD DISCOVERY AT PEGASUS

800m long zone up to 100m wide outlined with similarities to the 374koz Bruno-Lewis deposit

Highlights

- **Outstanding 4m composite assay results received from initial air-core (AC) drilling at the Pegasus prospect, located adjacent to the cornerstone 374koz Bruno-Lewis deposit at the Cardinia Gold Project. Results include:**
  - **<u>4m at 10.1g/t Au</u> from 24m (PG21AC144)**
  - **<u>8m at 3.08g/t Au</u> from 8m (PG21AC224)**
  - **<u>4m at 1.61g/t Au</u> from 20m (PG21AC285)**
  - **<u>4m at 2.25g/t Au</u> from 32m (PG21AC290)**
  - **<u>12m at 0.70g/t Au</u> from 4m (PG21AC138)**
  - **Additional mineralised intersections in historic adjacent holes:**
    - **<u>10m at 3.10g/t Au</u> from 12m (C0031)**
    - **<u>16m at 1.04g/t Au</u> from 4m (C0030)**
    - **<u>8m at 1.07g/t Au</u> from 32m (BL19RC040)**
    - **<u>9m at 1.15g/t Au</u> from 24m (NCAC1241)**
- **Mineralised zone marked by eastern edge of the Pegasus Gravity low.**
- **Pegasus contains numerous ore grade intersections outlined over an area 800m long and up to 100m wide.**
- **Results coincident with shallow north east-dipping sulphide mineralisation in mafic rocks. Mineralisation appears similar to the nearby Bruno lodes at the Bruno-Lewis deposit.**
- **Results awaited for a further 107 holes over four 200m spaced lines of drilling to test north west extension of the Pegasus target below extensive gold-in-soil anomaly.**

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Kin Mining Managing Director, Andrew Munckton, said: *"While still early days, Pegasus appears to be a parallel structure to the adjacent Bruno-Lewis deposit and has all the hallmarks of a significant new discovery in the Cardinia area. The air-core drilling has so far outlined a substantial mineralised position in the eastern side of the gravity low which heightened our interest when we first reviewed the geophysical data in the September quarter."*

"The eastern edge of the Pegasus gravity low contains numerous ore grade hits in shallow drilling within a zone extending over at least 800m in length and up to 100m wide. New intersections such as 4m at 10.1g/t Au and 8m at 3.08g/t Au supported by other previous drilling intersections such as 10m at 3.10g/t and 16m at 1.04g/t nearby at the historical Pride of the North workings indicate to the geological team that Pegasus is a potentially significant mineralised area."

"Given the widespread nature of the ore grade intercepts we have seen in the results returned to date, we will now look forward to the remaining results from the north western extension of the anomaly which are expected to be returned over the next 4 weeks.

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN or "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has intersected a significant zone of shallow, high-grade, gold mineralisation in the initial air-core (AC) drilling program at the Pegasus prospect, located adjacent to the 374,000 oz Bruno-Lewis deposit at its 100%-owned **1.275Moz Cardinia Gold Project** (CGP) near Leonora in Western Australia.

The latest results include a number of strong intercepts such as **4m at 10.1g/t Au from 24m** in PG21AC144 and **8m at 3.08g/t Au from 8m** in PG21AC224, together with other significant results located on the eastern edge of the Pegasus Gravity Target.

The results have confirmed the discovery of a significant zone of new mineralisation and reinforced our view that gravity lows highlighted in the recent detailed survey over the greater Cardinia area represent priority exploration targets for new discoveries for the Company's exploration team.

The Pegasus prospect was first identified as a soil geochemical anomaly after regional, wide-spaced auger sampling undertaken in early 2020. The auger program identified a number of gold-in-soil anomalies in the western Corridor including the Eagle-Crow prospect which received recent RC drill testing with strong initial results. The prospectivity of the Pegasus target was enhanced with the completion of the detailed gravity survey in the September quarter which showed the anomalous soil geochemistry was coincident with the edge of a large NW-SE trending gravity low. Gravity lows have shown a strong correlation with gold mineralisation at the adjacent Bruno-Lewis deposit and recent high-grade discoveries at Cardinia Hill and Rangoon in the Eastern Corridor at Cardinia.

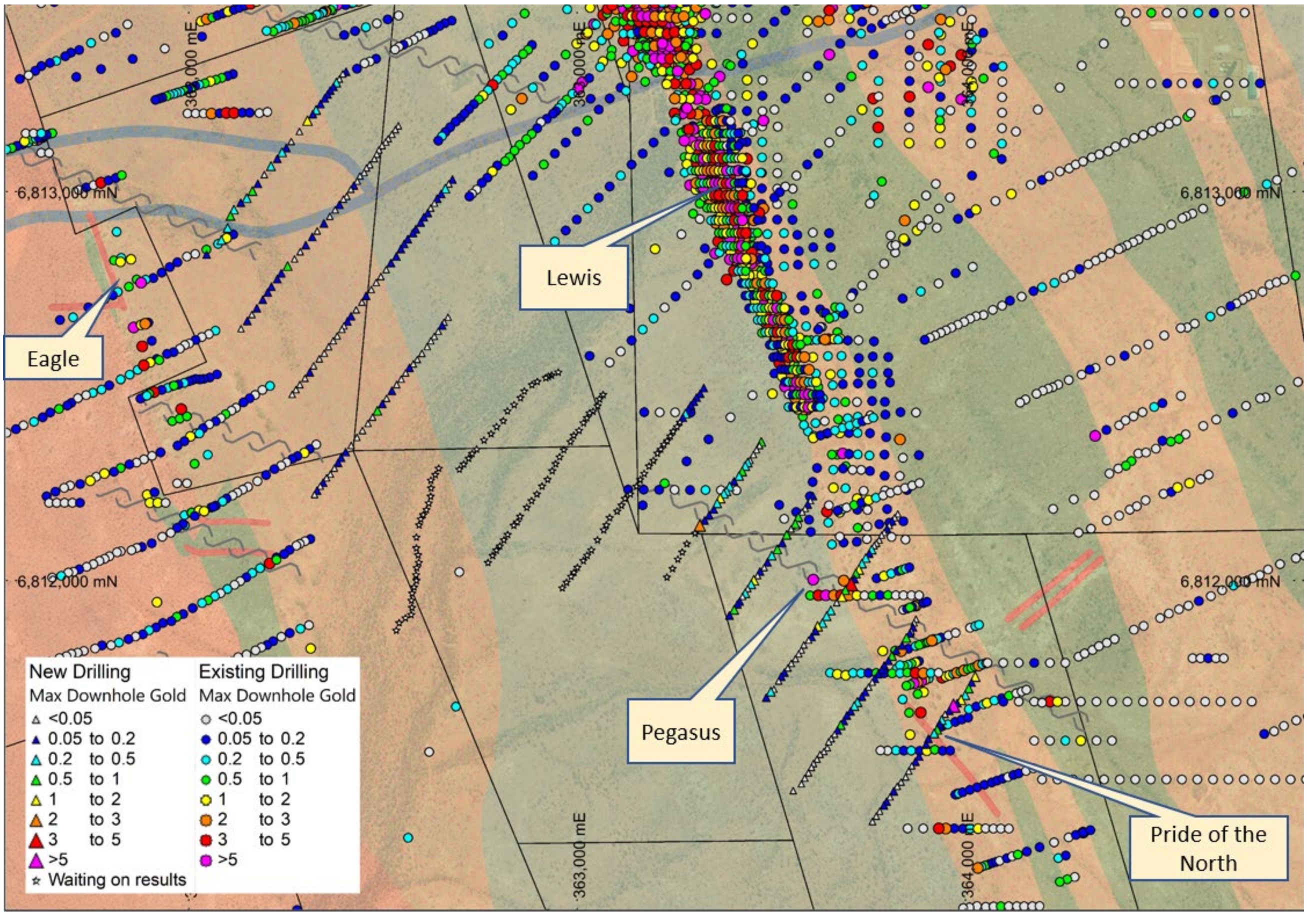

Figure 1: *Location of the Pegasus AC drilling program over geological map. Interpretation suggests the mineralisation is related to NW-SE trending structures that crosscut and alter the underlying mafic (green) rocks. Pegasus appears parallel to the Bruno lodes further north in the Bruno-Lewis deposit.*

<u>Adjacent Historical Drilling Results</u>

Pegasus lies to the northwest of previous drilling associated with testing around the Pride of the North historical workings. This drilling includes both Rotary Air blast (RAB) drilling and RC drilling from the 1990s and early 2000's.

Results from the Pride of the North drilling include:

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

The position of historical Pride of the North drilling results is interpreted to be part of the larger Pegasus mineralised zone which is controlled by structures associated with the eastern edge of the Pegasus Gravity Target.

2021 Air-core Drilling Program

Aircore drilling completed in September and October 2021 comprised 405 AC holes (10,914m) on 12 lines designed to:

- Test at 200m line spacing the anomalous soil geochemistry coincident with the eastern edge of the gravity target;
- Test at 200m line spacing the western edge of the gravity target which lies within the Cardinia Creek system where soil geochemistry is not effective and where access is limited;
- Confirm the relationship of the historical Pride of the North and Lewis drilling results to the Pegasus Gravity target.

The assay results have been returned for the eastern edge of the gravity target, confirming that a continuous zone of mineralised lodes spanning at least 800m of strike and up to 100m wide is present at this location.

Multi-element assay results for bottom-of-hole samples used to characterise the mineralisation, alteration and rock types have confirmed that the gold mineralisation is associated with anomalous silver, antimony, zinc and tungsten in sulphide-rich vein structures within altered mafic rocks. Significant intercepts for the AC drilling received to date are illustrated in Figure 2, summarised in Table 1 with hole location details provided in Table 2. Additional AC drilling to test the western edge of the gravity target has been completed. The locations of these additional drill lines where assays are awaited are illustrated in Figure 2.

The next phase of work, comprising RC and diamond drilling to confirm mineralisation in fresh rock, is planned to commence as soon as drill rigs become available – by which time the remaining assay results from the western edge of the gravity target AC drilling lines are expected to have been received.

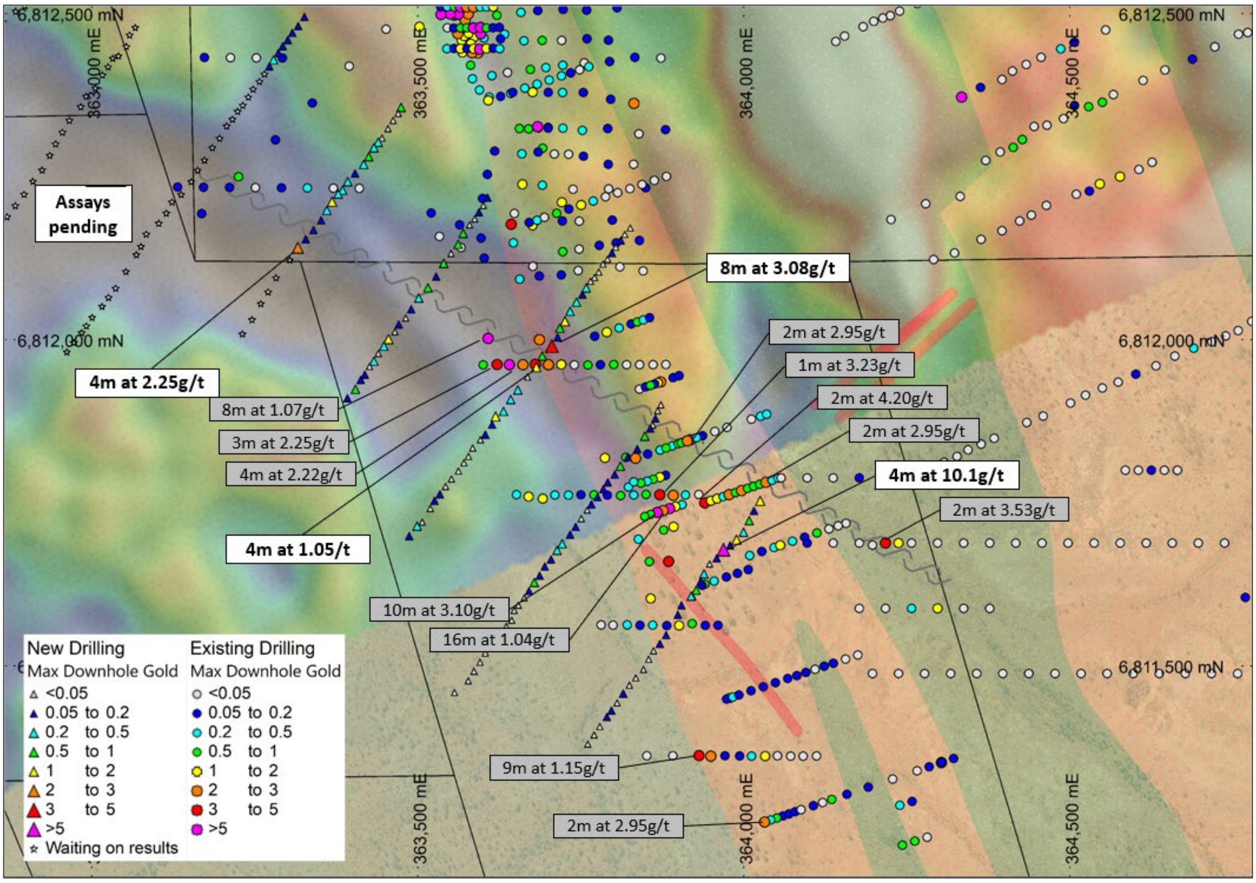

Figure 2: Pegasus Target drilling results over detailed gravity map. New AC results in white labels, historical drilling results in grey labels. Pegasus AC drilling defines a zone containing several mineralised lodes trending NW-SE for over 800m of strike.

HOLE_ID	FROM	TO	Width	AU_PPM	Comment
PG21AC012	**24**	**28**	**4**	**1.26**	
PG21AC021	40	44	4	0.76	
PG21AC025	40	44	4	0.64	
PG21AC056	28	32	4	0.65	
PG21AC122	24	28	4	0.62	
PG21AC138	**4**	**16**	**12**	**0.70**	
PG21AC140	24	28	4	0.69	
PG21AC142	0	4	4	0.57	Within 28m at 0.33g/t Au from 0m
	20	24	4	1.20	
PG21AC144	**24**	**28**	**4**	**10.1**	
PG21AC149	20	24	4	0.54	
PG21AC174	4	8	4	0.78	
PG21AC177	8	12	4	0.51	
PG21AC192	4	8	4	0.59	
PG21AC221	12	16	4	1.13	
PG21AC222	8	12	4	0.52	
PG21AC224	**8**	**16**	**8**	**3.08**	Within 36m at 0.85g/t Au from 0m
	32	36	4	0.54	
PG21AC225	20	24	4	0.72	
PG21AC226	28	32	4	1.05	
PG21AC231	8	12	4	1.07	
PG21AC252	40	41	1	0.95	BoH Sample
PG21AC253	28	32	4	0.69	
PG21AC255	8	12	4	0.54	
PG21AC257	24	28	4	0.53	
PG21AC263	16	20	4	1.10	
PG21AC270	0	4	4	0.69	
PG21AC272	12	15	3	0.71	BoH Sample
PG21AC279	0	4	4	0.67	
PG21AC285	**20**	**24**	**4**	**1.61**	
PG21AC290	**32**	**36**	**4**	**2.25**	

***Table 1**: Significant intercepts for the Pegasus air-core (AC) drilling. Reported results are for generally 4m composite samples above 0.5 g/t Au.*

Hole Id	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
PG21AC001	362,405	6,813,309	414	215	-60	24
PG21AC002	362,396	6,813,303	414	215	-60	21
PG21AC003	362,388	6,813,290	414	215	-60	23
PG21AC004	362,380	6,813,280	414	215	-60	24
PG21AC005	362,372	6,813,270	415	215	-60	24
PG21AC006	362,364	6,813,260	414	215	-60	28
PG21AC007	362,357	6,813,250	414	215	-60	38
PG21AC008	362,350	6,813,240	414	215	-60	40

Hole Id	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
PG21AC009	362,339	6,813,225	414	215	-60	40
PG21AC010	362,328	6,813,210	414	215	-60	33
PG21AC011	362,319	6,813,199	413	215	-60	50
PG21AC012	362,306	6,813,182	413	215	-60	71
PG21AC013	362,285	6,813,155	413	215	-60	78
PG21AC014	362,264	6,813,129	413	215	-60	48
PG21AC015	362,251	6,813,113	412	215	-60	36
PG21AC016	362,240	6,813,101	411	215	-60	46
PG21AC017	362,228	6,813,085	411	215	-60	61
PG21AC018	362,212	6,813,066	410	215	-60	63
PG21AC019	362,194	6,813,044	409	215	-60	65
PG21AC020	362,178	6,813,020	409	215	-60	54
PG21AC021	362,164	6,813,002	409	215	-60	48
PG21AC022	362,149	6,812,983	409	215	-60	42
PG21AC023	362,134	6,812,972	409	215	-60	50
PG21AC024	362,116	6,812,954	409	215	-60	45
PG21AC025	362,107	6,812,938	409	215	-60	50
PG21AC026	362,100	6,812,907	409	215	-60	44
PG21AC027	362,084	6,812,876	409	215	-60	32
PG21AC028	362,046	6,812,838	409	215	-60	29
PG21AC029	362,540	6,813,169	416	215	-60	3
PG21AC030	362,532	6,813,160	417	215	-60	3
PG21AC031	362,523	6,813,148	417	215	-60	5
PG21AC032	362,514	6,813,137	417	215	-60	3
PG21AC033	362,507	6,813,128	417	215	-60	3
PG21AC034	362,498	6,813,119	417	215	-60	3
PG21AC035	362,490	6,813,107	416	215	-60	3
PG21AC036	362,484	6,813,097	416	215	-60	9
PG21AC037	362,478	6,813,085	415	215	-60	10
PG21AC038	362,466	6,813,069	414	215	-60	5
PG21AC039	362,458	6,813,061	413	215	-60	23
PG21AC040	362,452	6,813,049	413	215	-60	23
PG21AC041	362,441	6,813,041	412	215	-60	25
PG21AC042	362,434	6,813,027	412	215	-60	24
PG21AC043	362,425	6,813,016	411	215	-60	25
PG21AC044	362,417	6,813,006	411	215	-60	36
PG21AC045	362,407	6,812,988	410	215	-60	42
PG21AC046	362,398	6,812,981	410	215	-60	49
PG21AC047	362,388	6,812,966	410	215	-60	50
PG21AC048	362,377	6,812,953	410	215	-60	53
PG21AC049	362,363	6,812,937	410	215	-60	47
PG21AC050	362,348	6,812,919	409	215	-60	48
PG21AC051	362,331	6,812,899	409	215	-60	50

Hole Id	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
PG21AC052	362,318	6,812,883	408	215	-60	50
PG21AC053	362,301	6,812,862	408	215	-60	53
PG21AC054	362,287	6,812,845	408	215	-60	48
PG21AC055	362,272	6,812,827	408	215	-60	51
PG21AC056	362,254	6,812,809	408	215	-60	46
PG21AC057	362,238	6,812,790	408	215	-60	39
PG21AC058	362,228	6,812,776	408	215	-60	28
PG21AC059	362,213	6,812,756	408	215	-60	33
PG21AC060	362,203	6,812,741	408	215	-60	40
PG21AC061	362,190	6,812,722	408	215	-60	44
PG21AC062	362,175	6,812,700	408	215	-60	42
PG21AC063	362,162	6,812,684	408	215	-60	48
PG21AC064	362,150	6,812,668	408	215	-60	39
PG21AC065	362,134	6,812,647	408	215	-60	41
PG21AC066	362,679	6,813,031	412	215	-60	3
PG21AC067	362,669	6,813,020	413	215	-60	3
PG21AC068	362,661	6,813,008	413	215	-60	3
PG21AC069	362,650	6,812,994	413	215	-60	3
PG21AC070	362,640	6,812,982	413	215	-60	3
PG21AC071	362,632	6,812,970	412	215	-60	12
PG21AC072	362,623	6,812,958	412	215	-60	9
PG21AC073	362,615	6,812,945	412	215	-60	19
PG21AC074	362,605	6,812,934	412	215	-60	21
PG21AC075	362,597	6,812,921	412	215	-60	22
PG21AC076	362,585	6,812,904	411	215	-60	24
PG21AC077	362,577	6,812,894	411	215	-60	10
PG21AC078	362,564	6,812,878	411	215	-60	11
PG21AC079	362,555	6,812,865	410	215	-60	15
PG21AC080	362,546	6,812,852	410	215	-60	47
PG21AC081	362,534	6,812,833	410	215	-60	45
PG21AC082	362,520	6,812,817	409	215	-60	42
PG21AC083	362,508	6,812,799	409	215	-60	41
PG21AC084	362,494	6,812,782	409	215	-60	40
PG21AC085	362,483	6,812,766	408	215	-60	36
PG21AC086	362,470	6,812,748	408	215	-60	43
PG21AC087	362,457	6,812,732	408	215	-60	45
PG21AC088	362,446	6,812,716	408	215	-60	49
PG21AC089	362,431	6,812,696	407	215	-60	40
PG21AC090	362,418	6,812,680	407	215	-60	43
PG21AC091	362,408	6,812,666	407	215	-60	34
PG21AC092	362,399	6,812,655	407	215	-60	40
PG21AC093	362,394	6,812,646	407	215	-60	54
PG21AC094	362,382	6,812,629	407	215	-60	29

Hole Id	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
PG21AC095	362,372	6,812,616	407	215	-60	42
PG21AC096	362,360	6,812,601	407	215	-60	39
PG21AC097	362,349	6,812,585	407	215	-60	47
PG21AC098	362,336	6,812,570	407	215	-60	45
PG21AC099	362,321	6,812,552	407	215	-60	36
PG21AC100	362,311	6,812,535	407	215	-60	35
PG21AC101	362,299	6,812,520	407	215	-60	32
PG21AC102	362,286	6,812,504	407	215	-60	28
PG21AC103	362,276	6,812,491	407	215	-60	25
PG21AC104	362,266	6,812,479	407	215	-60	43
PG21AC105	362,668	6,812,677	407	215	-60	21
PG21AC106	362,657	6,812,664	407	215	-60	21
PG21AC107	362,652	6,812,656	407	215	-60	34
PG21AC108	362,643	6,812,641	407	215	-60	36
PG21AC109	362,632	6,812,628	407	215	-60	18
PG21AC110	362,623	6,812,616	407	215	-60	40
PG21AC111	362,614	6,812,601	407	215	-60	51
PG21AC112	362,600	6,812,584	407	215	-60	44
PG21AC113	362,588	6,812,568	407	215	-60	35
PG21AC114	362,578	6,812,557	406	215	-60	33
PG21AC115	362,568	6,812,547	406	215	-60	35
PG21AC116	362,559	6,812,534	406	215	-60	40
PG21AC117	362,547	6,812,518	406	215	-60	39
PG21AC118	362,535	6,812,504	406	215	-60	40
PG21AC119	362,523	6,812,488	406	215	-60	42
PG21AC120	362,509	6,812,469	406	215	-60	41
PG21AC121	362,498	6,812,454	406	215	-60	46
PG21AC122	362,485	6,812,436	406	215	-60	41
PG21AC123	362,473	6,812,420	406	215	-60	45
PG21AC124	362,461	6,812,404	406	215	-60	49
PG21AC125	362,447	6,812,386	406	215	-60	48
PG21AC126	362,433	6,812,368	406	215	-60	57
PG21AC127	362,418	6,812,347	406	215	-60	48
PG21AC128	362,404	6,812,330	406	215	-60	44
PG21AC129	362,392	6,812,315	406	215	-60	32
PG21AC130	362,384	6,812,302	406	215	-60	26
PG21AC131	362,375	6,812,289	406	215	-60	31
PG21AC132	362,365	6,812,273	406	215	-60	23
PG21AC133	362,355	6,812,264	406	215	-60	21
PG21AC134	362,346	6,812,252	406	215	-60	19
PG21AC135	362,338	6,812,243	406	215	-60	12
PG21AC136	362,330	6,812,231	406	215	-60	14
PG21AC137	362,324	6,812,221	406	215	-60	18

Hole Id	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
PG21AC138	364,025	6,811,753	410	215	-60	36
PG21AC139	364,016	6,811,738	411	215	-60	36
PG21AC140	364,008	6,811,722	412	215	-60	33
PG21AC141	364,000	6,811,705	413	215	-60	34
PG21AC142	363,989	6,811,693	414	215	-60	31
PG21AC143	363,979	6,811,685	415	215	-60	9
PG21AC144	363,969	6,811,678	416	215	-60	35
PG21AC145	363,958	6,811,665	416	215	-60	3
PG21AC146	363,947	6,811,656	415	215	-60	3
PG21AC147	363,939	6,811,641	414	215	-60	35
PG21AC148	363,934	6,811,630	414	215	-60	20
PG21AC149	363,927	6,811,616	413	215	-60	25
PG21AC150	363,920	6,811,607	413	215	-60	4
PG21AC151	363,919	6,811,606	412	215	-60	29
PG21AC152	363,904	6,811,593	412	215	-60	23
PG21AC153	363,899	6,811,578	411	215	-60	40
PG21AC154	363,815	6,811,457	410	215	-60	39
PG21AC155	363,881	6,811,547	411	215	-60	24
PG21AC156	363,871	6,811,534	410	215	-60	19
PG21AC157	363,862	6,811,523	410	215	-60	13
PG21AC158	363,854	6,811,510	410	215	-60	8
PG21AC159	363,846	6,811,494	410	215	-60	4
PG21AC160	363,834	6,811,481	410	215	-60	3
PG21AC161	363,824	6,811,470	410	215	-60	8
PG21AC162	363,815	6,811,457	410	215	-60	6
PG21AC163	363,806	6,811,443	410	215	-60	10
PG21AC164	363,797	6,811,431	410	215	-60	14
PG21AC165	363,790	6,811,421	411	215	-60	25
PG21AC166	363,779	6,811,407	411	215	-60	8
PG21AC167	363,770	6,811,394	411	215	-60	3
PG21AC168	363,760	6,811,380	412	215	-60	1
PG21AC169	363,873	6,811,900	410	215	-60	6
PG21AC170	363,868	6,811,891	410	215	-60	10
PG21AC171	363,865	6,811,879	409	215	-60	21
PG21AC172	363,860	6,811,869	409	215	-60	24
PG21AC173	363,857	6,811,864	409	215	-60	14
PG21AC174	363,848	6,811,852	409	215	-60	8
PG21AC175	363,836	6,811,832	409	215	-60	29
PG21AC176	363,822	6,811,820	409	215	-60	44
PG21AC177	363,811	6,811,806	409	215	-60	15
PG21AC178	363,802	6,811,793	409	215	-60	34
PG21AC179	363,791	6,811,781	409	215	-60	30
PG21AC180	363,784	6,811,771	409	215	-60	25

Hole Id	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
PG21AC181	363,775	6,811,758	409	215	-60	20
PG21AC182	363,766	6,811,748	409	215	-60	25
PG21AC183	363,760	6,811,738	409	215	-60	19
PG21AC184	363,751	6,811,726	409	215	-60	18
PG21AC185	363,742	6,811,713	409	215	-60	16
PG21AC186	363,733	6,811,701	409	215	-60	16
PG21AC187	363,721	6,811,687	408	215	-60	19
PG21AC188	363,714	6,811,677	408	215	-60	7
PG21AC189	363,704	6,811,663	408	215	-60	18
PG21AC190	363,695	6,811,652	408	215	-60	18
PG21AC191	363,687	6,811,638	408	215	-60	19
PG21AC192	363,679	6,811,628	409	215	-60	13
PG21AC193	363,671	6,811,615	409	215	-60	11
PG21AC194	363,663	6,811,604	409	215	-60	14
PG21AC195	363,654	6,811,593	409	215	-60	9
PG21AC196	363,648	6,811,585	409	215	-60	9
PG21AC197	363,644	6,811,570	409	215	-60	6
PG21AC198	363,636	6,811,560	409	215	-60	4
PG21AC199	363,626	6,811,552	409	215	-60	16
PG21AC200	363,618	6,811,540	410	215	-60	12
PG21AC201	363,608	6,811,529	410	215	-60	13
PG21AC202	363,604	6,811,519	410	215	-60	10
PG21AC203	363,595	6,811,505	411	215	-60	3
PG21AC204	363,586	6,811,492	412	215	-60	4
PG21AC205	363,577	6,811,477	413	215	-60	5
PG21AC206	363,556	6,811,459	413	215	-60	3
PG21AC207	363,826	6,812,171	411	215	-60	13
PG21AC208	363,817	6,812,161	411	215	-60	5
PG21AC209	363,811	6,812,152	411	215	-60	10
PG21AC210	363,804	6,812,142	411	215	-60	3
PG21AC211	363,798	6,812,133	411	215	-60	3
PG21AC212	363,791	6,812,123	412	215	-60	3
PG21AC213	363,784	6,812,116	412	215	-60	6
PG21AC214	363,778	6,812,104	412	215	-60	3
PG21AC215	363,771	6,812,095	412	215	-60	8
PG21AC216	363,765	6,812,090	412	215	-60	19
PG21AC217	363,758	6,812,079	412	215	-60	22
PG21AC218	363,752	6,812,069	411	215	-60	15
PG21AC219	363,743	6,812,058	411	215	-60	43
PG21AC220	363,733	6,812,043	411	215	-60	36
PG21AC221	363,726	6,812,028	411	215	-60	30
PG21AC222	363,718	6,812,018	410	215	-60	24
PG21AC223	363,714	6,812,004	410	215	-60	19

Hole Id	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
PG21AC224	363,706	6,811,990	410	215	-60	51
PG21AC225	363,691	6,811,975	410	215	-60	41
PG21AC226	363,682	6,811,958	409	215	-60	43
PG21AC227	363,668	6,811,943	409	215	-60	48
PG21AC228	363,653	6,811,923	409	215	-60	40
PG21AC229	363,642	6,811,908	409	215	-60	37
PG21AC230	363,632	6,811,890	408	215	-60	27
PG21AC231	363,619	6,811,882	408	215	-60	24
PG21AC232	363,614	6,811,870	408	215	-60	18
PG21AC233	363,604	6,811,855	408	215	-60	22
PG21AC234	363,596	6,811,847	408	215	-60	18
PG21AC235	363,584	6,811,834	408	215	-60	17
PG21AC236	363,578	6,811,821	408	215	-60	19
PG21AC237	363,571	6,811,811	408	215	-60	15
PG21AC238	363,562	6,811,798	408	215	-60	12
PG21AC239	363,552	6,811,786	408	215	-60	9
PG21AC240	363,543	6,811,775	408	215	-60	3
PG21AC241	363,534	6,811,763	408	215	-60	5
PG21AC242	363,526	6,811,753	408	215	-60	9
PG21AC243	363,519	6,811,741	408	215	-60	8
PG21AC244	363,507	6,811,720	408	215	-60	11
PG21AC245	363,499	6,811,714	408	215	-60	17
PG21AC246	363,487	6,811,698	408	215	-60	18
PG21AC247	363,607	6,812,218	410	215	-60	21
PG21AC248	363,601	6,812,206	410	215	-60	23
PG21AC249	363,594	6,812,195	409	215	-60	32
PG21AC250	363,587	6,812,185	409	215	-60	28
PG21AC251	363,579	6,812,176	409	215	-60	33
PG21AC252	363,570	6,812,163	409	215	-60	41
PG21AC253	363,562	6,812,146	409	215	-60	39
PG21AC254	363,551	6,812,132	409	215	-60	40
PG21AC255	363,540	6,812,117	408	215	-60	54
PG21AC256	363,528	6,812,097	408	215	-60	47
PG21AC257	363,516	6,812,080	408	215	-60	42
PG21AC258	363,501	6,812,064	408	215	-60	39
PG21AC259	363,490	6,812,047	408	215	-60	37
PG21AC260	363,481	6,812,033	408	215	-60	32
PG21AC261	363,471	6,812,023	408	215	-60	27
PG21AC262	363,465	6,812,012	408	215	-60	24
PG21AC263	363,455	6,812,001	408	215	-60	29
PG21AC264	363,448	6,811,990	407	215	-60	48
PG21AC265	363,439	6,811,979	407	215	-60	39
PG21AC266	363,433	6,811,967	407	215	-60	46

Hole Id	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
PG21AC267	363,426	6,811,959	407	215	-60	42
PG21AC268	363,419	6,811,946	407	215	-60	40
PG21AC269	363,413	6,811,938	407	215	-60	38
PG21AC270	363,404	6,811,924	407	215	-60	27
PG21AC271	363,392	6,811,910	407	215	-60	19
PG21AC272	363,474	6,812,356	410	215	-60	15
PG21AC273	363,470	6,812,347	410	215	-60	12
PG21AC274	363,462	6,812,336	409	215	-60	8
PG21AC275	363,454	6,812,324	409	215	-60	9
PG21AC276	363,445	6,812,309	409	215	-60	11
PG21AC277	363,439	6,812,303	408	215	-60	21
PG21AC278	363,433	6,812,294	408	215	-60	20
PG21AC279	363,425	6,812,281	408	215	-60	33
PG21AC280	363,417	6,812,269	408	215	-60	29
PG21AC281	363,404	6,812,255	408	215	-60	34
PG21AC282	363,393	6,812,242	408	215	-60	32
PG21AC283	363,385	6,812,229	408	215	-60	33
PG21AC284	363,378	6,812,223	408	215	-60	29
PG21AC285	363,369	6,812,212	408	215	-60	33
PG21AC286	363,360	6,812,198	408	215	-60	39
PG21AC287	363,352	6,812,183	408	215	-60	47
PG21AC288	363,340	6,812,168	408	215	-60	40
PG21AC289	363,328	6,812,154	407	215	-60	41
PG21AC290	363,316	6,812,141	407	215	-60	42
PG21AC291	363,326	6,812,495	409	215	-60	3
PG21AC292	363,317	6,812,481	408	215	-60	19
PG21AC293	363,307	6,812,470	408	215	-60	21
PG21AC294	363,300	6,812,460	408	215	-60	19
PG21AC295	363,293	6,812,450	408	215	-60	21
PG21AC296	363,286	6,812,440	408	215	-60	24
PG21AC297	363,279	6,812,429	407	215	-60	26
PG21AC298	363,272	6,812,419	407	215	-60	32
PG21AC299	363,265	6,812,408	407	215	-60	32
PG21AC300	363,257	6,812,396	407	215	-60	30
PG21AC301	363,247	6,812,384	407	215	-60	28
PG21AC302	363,240	6,812,372	407	215	-60	23
PG21AC303	363,232	6,812,360	407	215	-60	21
PG21AC304	363,224	6,812,350	407	215	-60	19
PG21AC305	363,216	6,812,338	407	215	-60	18
PG21AC306	363,207	6,812,328	407	215	-60	42
PG21AC307	363,196	6,812,309	407	215	-60	45
PG21AC308	363,185	6,812,295	407	215	-60	47
PG21AC309	363,173	6,812,276	407	215	-60	52

Hole Id	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
PG21AC310	363,162	6,812,260	407	215	-60	45
PG21AC311	363,067	6,812,479	408	215	-60	4
PG21AC312	363,058	6,812,467	408	215	-60	9
PG21AC313	363,053	6,812,450	408	215	-60	9
PG21AC314	363,041	6,812,435	407	215	-60	3
PG21AC315	363,032	6,812,432	407	215	-60	4
PG21AC316	363,025	6,812,419	406	215	-60	8
PG21AC317	363,016	6,812,406	406	215	-60	15
PG21AC318	363,005	6,812,386	406	215	-60	24
PG21AC319	362,991	6,812,373	406	215	-60	41
PG21AC320	362,983	6,812,357	406	215	-60	44
PG21AC321	362,966	6,812,337	406	215	-60	44
PG21AC322	362,955	6,812,318	406	215	-60	39
PG21AC323	362,945	6,812,301	406	215	-60	39
PG21AC324	362,935	6,812,283	406	215	-60	43
PG21AC325	362,924	6,812,260	406	215	-60	44
PG21AC326	362,910	6,812,243	406	215	-60	41
PG21AC327	362,896	6,812,223	406	215	-60	48
PG21AC328	362,883	6,812,206	406	215	-60	39
PG21AC329	362,870	6,812,189	406	215	-60	38
PG21AC330	362,853	6,812,165	406	215	-60	41
PG21AC331	362,845	6,812,151	406	215	-60	33
PG21AC332	362,837	6,812,142	406	215	-60	39
PG21AC333	362,821	6,812,119	405	215	-60	29
PG21AC334	362,792	6,812,078	405	215	-60	30
PG21AC335	362,801	6,812,089	405	215	-60	12
PG21AC336	362,811	6,812,105	405	215	-60	9
PG21AC337	362,782	6,812,064	405	215	-60	16
PG21AC338	362,770	6,812,046	405	215	-60	4
PG21AC339	362,952	6,812,536	407	215	-60	5
PG21AC340	362,934	6,812,528	407	215	-60	8
PG21AC341	362,926	6,812,525	406	215	-60	17
PG21AC342	362,919	6,812,522	406	215	-60	20
PG21AC343	362,897	6,812,512	406	215	-60	30
PG21AC344	362,883	6,812,504	406	215	-60	31
PG21AC345	362,864	6,812,488	406	215	-60	41
PG21AC346	362,854	6,812,470	406	215	-60	47
PG21AC347	362,838	6,812,452	406	215	-60	44
PG21AC348	362,821	6,812,436	406	215	-60	48
PG21AC349	362,810	6,812,411	406	215	-60	30
PG21AC350	362,793	6,812,396	406	215	-60	42
PG21AC351	362,778	6,812,378	406	215	-60	47
PG21AC352	362,760	6,812,362	406	215	-60	43

Hole Id	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
PG21AC353	362,741	6,812,338	406	215	-60	24
PG21AC354	362,730	6,812,327	406	215	-60	22
PG21AC355	362,720	6,812,314	406	215	-60	16
PG21AC356	362,708	6,812,300	406	215	-60	7
PG21AC357	362,697	6,812,286	406	215	-60	15
PG21AC358	362,643	6,812,289	406	215	-60	5
PG21AC359	362,635	6,812,272	406	215	-60	1
PG21AC360	362,623	6,812,258	406	215	-60	3
PG21AC361	362,624	6,812,238	406	215	-60	1
PG21AC362	362,623	6,812,217	406	215	-60	3
PG21AC363	362,618	6,812,199	406	215	-60	2
PG21AC364	362,612	6,812,183	405	215	-60	3
PG21AC365	362,604	6,812,169	405	215	-60	9
PG21AC366	362,597	6,812,158	405	215	-60	40
PG21AC367	362,593	6,812,143	405	215	-60	43
PG21AC368	362,586	6,812,112	405	215	-60	35
PG21AC369	362,586	6,812,084	405	215	-60	27
PG21AC370	362,590	6,812,066	405	215	-60	13
PG21AC371	362,592	6,812,047	405	215	-60	14
PG21AC372	362,587	6,812,033	405	215	-60	11
PG21AC373	362,585	6,812,015	405	215	-60	2
PG21AC374	362,586	6,812,000	405	215	-60	4
PG21AC375	362,580	6,811,983	405	215	-60	2
PG21AC376	362,575	6,811,968	405	215	-60	10
PG21AC377	362,573	6,811,950	405	215	-60	12
PG21AC378	362,575	6,811,931	405	215	-60	11
PG21AC379	362,573	6,811,912	405	215	-60	2
PG21AC380	362,558	6,811,904	405	215	-60	2
PG21AC381	362,542	6,811,892	405	215	-60	3
PG21AC382	362,534	6,811,872	404	215	-60	23
PG21AC383	363,152	6,812,242	407	215	-60	48
PG21AC384	363,137	6,812,223	407	215	-60	38
PG21AC385	363,123	6,812,211	406	215	-60	33
PG21AC386	363,114	6,812,194	406	215	-60	34
PG21AC387	363,103	6,812,179	406	215	-60	31
PG21AC388	363,084	6,812,162	406	215	-60	38
PG21AC389	363,075	6,812,143	406	215	-60	39
PG21AC390	363,068	6,812,131	406	215	-60	53
PG21AC391	363,052	6,812,105	406	215	-60	46
PG21AC392	363,037	6,812,079	406	215	-60	31
PG21AC393	363,026	6,812,065	406	215	-60	25
PG21AC394	363,016	6,812,051	406	215	-60	24
PG21AC395	363,001	6,812,034	406	215	-60	15

Hole Id	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
PG21AC396	362,992	6,812,021	406	215	-60	18
PG21AC397	362,984	6,812,011	406	215	-60	21
PG21AC398	362,972	6,811,996	406	215	-60	17
PG21AC399	362,962	6,811,981	406	215	-60	13
PG21AC400	363,304	6,812,122	407	215	-60	45
PG21AC401	363,282	6,812,095	407	215	-60	44
PG21AC402	363,259	6,812,055	407	215	-60	42
PG21AC403	363,271	6,812,073	407	215	-60	45
PG21AC404	363,246	6,812,031	407	215	-60	44
PG21AC405	363,231	6,812,009	407	215	-60	26

***Table 2**: Drillhole details for the AC drilling conducted at the Pegasus prospect.*

-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 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 1.23Moz gold Mineral Resource (see Table A1) defined in both oxide and deeper primary mineralisation with considerable potential to grow the Mineral Resource with further drilling.

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

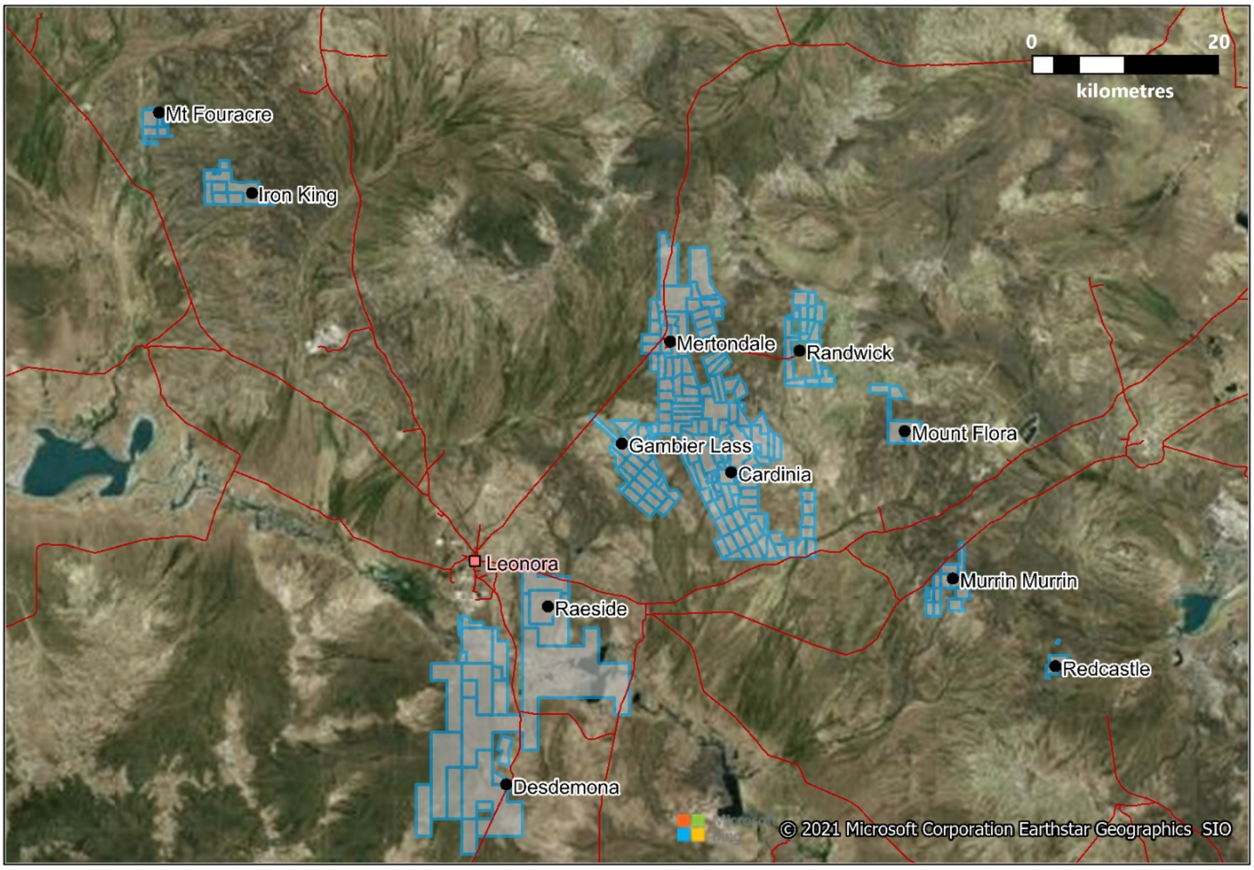

***Figure A1** – KIN's Project areas close to Leonora, Western Australia.*

Table A1. Mineral Resource Estimate Table September 2021 [1]

Cardinia Gold Project: Mineral Resources: September 2021																
Project Area	Resource Gold Price (AUD)	Lower Cut off (g/t Au)	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources			Date Announced
			Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	
Mertondale																
Mertons Reward	$ 2,600	0.4				0.9	2.17	66	1.9	0.65	41	2.9	1.15	106	26-Nov-20
Mertondale 3-4	$ 2,600	0.4				1.4	1.85	81	1.0	0.97	31	2.3	1.48	111	26-Nov-20
Tonto	$ 2,600	0.4				1.8	1.14	67	1.1	1.24	43	2.9	1.18	111	26-Nov-20
Mertondale 5	$ 2,600	0.4				0.5	1.67	26	0.8	1.24	32	1.3	1.40	59	26-Nov-20
Eclipse	$ 2,600	0.4							0.6	1.01	19	0.6	1.01	19	26-Nov-20
Quicksilver	$ 2,600	0.4							1.1	1.10	39	1.1	1.10	39	26-Nov-20
Subtotal Mertondale						4.6	1.61	240	6.5	0.98	205	11.1	1.24	445	
Cardinia																
Bruno*	$ 2,600	0.4	0.3	1.26	10	2.8	1.13	102	1.1	1.05	36	4.1	1.12	148	17-May-21
Lewis*	$ 2,600	0.4	0.6	1.24	20	4.7	1.00	151	2.1	0.80	55	7.4	0.95	226	17-May-21
Kyte	$ 2,600	0.4				0.3	1.53	17	0.1	0.92	3	0.4	1.38	20	26-Nov-20
Helens	$ 2,600	0.4				0.7	2.14	50	0.3	1.94	19	1.0	2.08	69	26-Nov-20
Fiona	$ 2,600	0.4				0.6	1.35	25	0.2	1.21	8	0.8	1.32	32	26-Nov-20
Rangoon	$ 2,600	0.4				0.5	1.24	21	0.3	1.07	12	0.9	1.17	32	26-Nov-20
Hobby *	$ 2,600	0.4							0.5	1.31	22	0.5	1.31	22	17-May-21
Cardinia Hill **	$ 2,600	0.4				0.5	2.21	38	1.6	1.12	57	2.1	1.39	95	22-Sep-21
Cardinia Hill UG**		2.0							0.1	2.71	11	0.1	2.71	11	22-Sep-21
Subtotal Cardinia			0.8	1.16	30	10.2	1.23	402	6.4	1.08	222	17.4	1.17	655	
Raeside																
Michaelangelo	$ 2,600	0.4				1.1	2.00	73	0.4	2.19	25	1.5	2.04	98	26-Nov-20
Leonardo	$ 2,600	0.4				0.4	2.39	30	0.2	2.20	14	0.6	2.32	44	26-Nov-20
Forgotten Four	$ 2,600	0.4				0.1	2.09	7	0.1	1.96	6	0.2	2.03	14	26-Nov-20
Krang	$ 2,600	0.4				0.3	1.74	17	0.0	2.59	2	0.3	1.80	19	26-Nov-20
Subtotal Raeside						2.0	2.04	128	0.7	2.17	47	2.6	2.07	175	
TOTAL			**0.8**	**1.16**	**30**	**16.7**	**1.43**	**770**	**13.6**	**1.09**	**474**	**31.1**	**1.27**	**1275**	

Table 1: *Mineral Resource Estimate Table September 2021. Mineral Resources estimated by Jamie Logan, and reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off within AUD2,600 optimisation shells. Note * Hobby and Bruno-Lewis Mineral Resource Estimates completed by Cube Consulting, and also reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off within AUD2,600 optimisation shells. **Cardinia Hill Mineral Resource Estimates completed by Cube Consulting, and also reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off within AUD2,600 optimisation shells for open pit resource, and using a 2g/t Au cut-off for material below the optimised open pit for an underground Mineral Resource estimate.*

[1]The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX Announcement of 23 September 2021 "Cardinia Gold Project Mineral Resource Increases to 1.28Moz", and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information contained in this report relating to exploration results relates to information compiled or reviewed by Glenn Grayson. Mr. Grayson is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a full-time employee of the company. Mr. Grayson has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

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

Appendix A

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT

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. Recent sample analysis typically included oven drying (105-110°C), crushing (<-6mm & <-2mm), pulverising (P90% <-75µm) and sample splitting to a representative 50gram catchweight sample for gold only analysis using Fire Assay fusion with AAS finish. Multi element analysis was also conducted on approximately 10% of samples, predominantly through ore zones. This was conducted via a 4-acid digest with ICP-MS/OES determination for a 48 element suite. 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 Historic DD was carried out using industry standard 'Q' wireline techniques, with the core retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in core trays. Core sizes include NQ/NQ3 (Ø 45-48mm) and HQ/HQ3 (Ø 61-64mm). At the end of each core run, the driller placed core blocks in the tray, marked with hole number and depth. Core recovery was usually measured for each core run and recorded onto the geologist's drill logs. 2017 – 2018 DD was carried out by contractor Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd ("Orbit Drilling") with a Mitsubishi truck-mounted Hydco 1200H 8x4 drill rig, using industry standard 'Q' wireline techniques. 2019 DD was carried out y Topdrill Pty Ltd. With a Sandvick DE840 mounted on a Mercedes Benz 4144 Actros 8x8 Carrier. The rig is fitted with Sandvik DA555 hands free diamond drilling rod handler and Austex hands free hydraulic breakout. Drill core is retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in plastic core trays and each core run depth recorded onto core marker blocks and placed at the end of each run in the tray. Core sizes include NQ2 (Ø 47mm) and HQ3 (Ø 64mm). Recent DD core recovery and orientation was obtained for each core run where possible, using electronic core orientation tools

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		(e.g. Reflex EZ-ACT) and the 'bottom of core' marked accordingly. 2017 -18 drilling was measured at regular downhole intervals, typically at 10-15m from surface and then every 30m to bottom of hole, using electronic multi-shot downhole survey tools (i.e. Reflex EZ-TRAC or Camteq Proshot). Independent programs of downhole deviation surveying were also carried out to validate previous surveys. These programs utilised either electronic continuous logging survey tool (AusLog A698 deviation tool) or gyroscopic survey equipment. 2019 DD was surveyed at regular downhole intervals (every 30m with an additional end-of-hole survey) using electronic gyroscopic survey equipment. RC Historic RC drilling used conventional reverse circulation drilling techniques, utilising a cross-over sub, or face-sampling hammers with bit shrouds. Drill bit sizes typically ranged between 110-140mm. 2017-18 RC drilling was carried out by Orbit Drilling's truck-mounted Hydco 350RC 8x8 Actross drill rigs with 350psi/1250cfm air compressor, with auxiliary and booster air compressors (when required). Drilling utilised mostly downhole face-sampling hammer bits (Ø 140mm), with occasional use of blade bits for highly oxidized and soft formations. 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. RC drillhole deviations were surveyed downhole, typically carried out inside a non-magnetic stainless steel (s/s) rod located above the hammer, using electronic multi-shot downhole tool (e.g. Reflex EZ-TRAC). In some instances, drillholes were surveyed later in open hole. Independent programs of downhole deviation surveying were also carried out to validate previous surveys. These programs utilised either electronic continuous logging survey tool (AusLog A698 deviation tool) or gyroscopic survey equipment. 2019 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. 2019 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 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*	Diamond Historic core recovery was recorded in drill logs for most of the diamond drilling programs since 1985. A review of historical

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	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.*	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. Drilling prior to 2018 utilised riffle split collection whereas sample collection via a cone splitter was conducted for drilling undertaken since March 2018; cyclone cleaning processes remained the same. 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. RC drill sample recoveries are not recorded in the database however a review by Carras Mining Pty Ltd (CM) in 2017, of RC drill samples stored in the field, and ongoing observations of RC drill rigs in operation by KIN representatives, suggests that RC sample recoveries were mostly consistent and typically very good (>90%). 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, channel, etc) photography.*	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 Historical diamond core logging was recorded into drill logs for most of the diamond drilling programs since 1985. A review of historical reports indicates that logging noted core recovery, fractures per metre and RQD, lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features. Core was then marked up for cutting and sampling. Navigator's procedure for logging of diamond core included firstly marking of the bottom of the core (for successful core

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	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	orientations), then recording of core recovery, fractures per metre and RQD, lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features. Core was then marked up for cutting and sampling. Navigator DD logging is predominantly to geological contacts. Navigator logging information was entered directly into hand held digital data loggers and transferred directly to the database, after validation, to minimize data entry errors. Drill core photographs, for drilling prior to 2014, are available only for diamond drillholes completed by Navigator. KIN DD logging is carried out on site once geology personnel retrieve core trays from the drill rig site. Core is collected from the rig daily. The entire length of every hole is logged. Recorded data includes lithology, alteration, structure, texture, mineralisation, sulphide content, weathering and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded. KIN DD logging is to geological contacts. Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes percentages of identified minerals, veining, and structural measurements (using a kenometer tool). In addition, logging of diamond drilling includes geotechnical data, RQD and core recoveries. Drill core is photographed at the Cardinia site, prior to any cutting and/or sampling, and then stored in this location. Photographs are available for every diamond drillhole completed by KIN and a selection of various RC chip trays. SG data is also 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. Diamond drillholes completed for geotechnical purposes were independently logged for structural data by geotechnical consultants. RC/AC/RAB Historical RC, AC, and RAB logging (including Navigator) was entered on a metre by metre basis. Logging consisted of lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features For the majority of historical drilling (pre-2004) the entire length of each drillhole have been logged from surface to 'end of hole'. 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. Photographs are available for a selection of recent KIN RC drillholes.

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		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. Rock Chips All rock chip samples are inspected by the sampling geologist and logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, and structural fabric. This is a combination of qualitative and quantitative data.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Diamond 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. 2017-18 diamond drill core samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, with some samples cut into quarters, using a powered diamond core drop saw blade centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.25m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and stored in KIN's yard for future reference. All KIN diamond drill core is securely stored at the KIN Leonora Yard. 2019 diamond drill core samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, with some samples cut into thirds, using an automated Corewise powered diamond core saw with the blade centered over a boat holding the 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. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and stored in KIN's yard for future reference. All KIN diamond drill core is securely stored at the Cardinia coreyard. All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel are to standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of drilled material. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice. Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and as an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. RC/AC/RAB Historic sampling was predominantly conducted by collecting 1m samples from beneath a cyclone and either retaining these primary samples or passing through a riffle splitter to obtain a 3-4kg sub-sample for analysis. 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 samples being retained at the drill site as spoil or in sample bags. If composite sample assays returned anomalous results, the single metre samples for this composite were retrieved and submitted for analysis. RC/AC/RAB sampling procedures are believed to be consistent with the normal industry practices at the time. Samples obtained from conventional RC drilling techniques with cross-over subs often suffered from down hole contamination,

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		especially beneath the water table. Samples obtained from RC drilling techniques using the face sampling hammer suffered less 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. Navigator included standards, fields duplicate splits (since 2009), and blanks within each drill sample batch, at a ratio of 1 for every 20 samples, with the number of standards being inserted at a ratio of 1 for every 50 samples. 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*	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. Since 1993, the majority of samples submitted to the various laboratories were typically prepared for analysis firstly by oven drying, crushing and pulverizing to a nominal 85% passing 75µm. In the initial exploration stages, Aqua Regia digest with AAS/ICP finish, was generally used as a first pass detection method, with follow up analysis by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. This was a common practice at the time. Mineralised intervals were

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	model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	subsequently Fire Assayed (using 30, 40 or 50 gram catchweights) with AAS/ICP finish. Approximately 15-20% of the sampled AC holes may have been subject to Aqua Regia digest methods only, however AC samples were predominantly within the oxide profile, where aqua regia results would not be significantly different to results from fire assay methods. Limited information is available regarding check assays for drilling programs prior to 2004. During 2004-2014, Navigator utilised six different commercial laboratories during their drilling programs, however Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories conducted the majority of assaying for diamond, RC, and AC samples using Fire Assay fusion on 40 gram catchweights with AAS/ICP finish. Since 2009 Navigator regularly included field duplicates and Certified Reference Material (CRM), standards and blanks, with their sample batch submissions to laboratories at average ratio of 1 in 20 samples. Sample assay repeatability and blank and CRM standard assay results were typically within acceptable limits. 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). • KIN regularly insert blanks and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:50. This allows for at least one blank and one CRM standard to be included in each of the laboratory's fire assay batch of 50 samples. Field duplicates are typically collected at a ratio of 1:50 samples and test sample assay repeatability. Blanks and CRM standards assay result performance is predominantly within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. • KIN requests laboratory pulp grind and crush checks at a ratio of 1:50 or less since May 2018 in order to better qualify sample preparation and evaluate laboratory performance. Samples have generally illustrated appropriate crush and grind size percentages since the addition of this component to the sample analysis procedure. • SGS 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. 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 since May 2018 in order to better qualify sample preparation and evaluate laboratory performance. Samples have generally illustrated appropriate crush and grind size percentages since the addition of this component to the sample analysis procedure. • Genalysis include laboratory blanks and CRM standards as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis,

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		as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are typically within acceptable limits. The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered to be satisfactory and appropriate for use in mineral resource estimations. Fire Assay fusion is considered to be a total extraction technique. The majority of assay data used for the mineral resource estimations were obtained by the Fire Assay technique with AAS or ICP finish. AAS and ICP methods of detection are both considered to be suitable and appropriate methods of detection for this style of mineralisation Aqua Regia is considered a partial extraction technique, where gold encapsulated in refractory sulphides or some silicate minerals may not be fully dissolved, resulting in partial reporting of gold content. No other analysis techniques have been used to determine gold assays. Ongoing QAQC monitoring program identified one particular CRM returning spurious results. Further analysis demonstrated that the standard was compromised and was subsequently removed and destroyed. A replacement CRM of similar grade was substituted into the QAQC program. KIN continues to both develop and reinforce best practice QAQC methods for all drilling operations and the treatment and analysis of samples. Regular laboratory site visits and audits have been introduced since April 2018 and will be conducted on a quarterly basis. This measure will ensure that all aspects of KIN QAQC practices are adhered to and align with industry best practice. All rock chip samples have been submitted to Intertek Genalysis (Perth) for analysis by 50g Fire assay, with multi-element analysis via a 4-acid digest for a 48-element suite. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm). Blanks and standards are inserted by the lab at a minimum rate of 1 in 50. Lab repeats are performed for samples with particularly high gold values. Due to the nature and intended uses of this data, this QAQC procedure is intentionally less rigorous than that used for drilling samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Verification of sampling, assay techniques, and results prior to 2004 is limited due to the legacy of the involvement of various companies, personnel, drilling equipment, sampling protocols and analytical techniques at different laboratories. During 2009, a selection of significant intersections had been verified by Navigator's company geologists and an independent consultant McDonald Speijers ("MS"). MS were able to validate 92% of the assay records in 50 randomly selected check holes, and only 6 assay discrepancies were detected (< 0.2%), only 2 of those were considered significant. MS concluded that the very small proportion of discrepancies indicated that the assay database was probably reliable at that time. In 2009, Runge Ltd ("Runge") completed a mineral resource estimate report for the Cardinia Project area, including the Helens, Rangoon, Kyte and Bruno_Lewis deposits. Runge's database verification included basic visual validation in Surpac and field verification of drillhole positions in February 2009. Runge did not report any significant issues with the database. Since 2014, significant drill intersections have been verified by KIN company geologists during the course of the drilling programs. During 2017, Carras Mining Pty Ltd ("CM") carried out an independent data verification. 38,098 assay records for KIN 2014-2017 drilling programs were verified by comparing laboratory assay reports against the database. 6 errors were found, which are not considered material and which represented only 0.03% of all database records verified for KIN 2014-2017 drilling programs

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		No adjustments, averaging or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database. QA/QC protocol is considered industry standard with standard reference material submitted on a routine basis. Recent (2014-2018) RC and diamond drilling by KIN included twinning of some historical holes within the Helens and Rangoon resource areas. There is no significant material difference between historical drilling information and KIN drilling information. Areas without twinned holes illustrate a drill density that is considered sufficient to enable comparison with surrounding historic information. No material difference of a negative nature exists between historical drilling information and KIN drilling information. KIN diamond holes drilled for metallurgical and geotechnical test work illustrate assay results with adequate correlation to both nearby historical and recent drilling results. No adjustment or calibration has been made to assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	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. Drilling was carried out using these various local grids. Since 2004, All Navigators drill hole collars were surveyed on completion of drilling in the Australian MGA94, Zone51 grid using RTK-DGPS equipment by licensed surveyors, with more than 80% of the pickups carried out by independent contractors. Almost all the diamond and at least 70% of Navigator RC holes were downhole surveyed. Pre-Navigator, single shot survey cameras were used, with typical survey intervals of 30-40 metres. 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. Downhole surveying was predominantly carried out by the drilling contractor which, prior to late 2018, was Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd. This was conducted using a downhole electronic single shot magnetic tool. (Relfex EZ-shot), which is industry standard practice. This is considered sufficiently accurate except where significant magnetic interference is encountered. The magnetic field is recorded on every survey and flagged when likely to interfere with the reading. These surveys are downgraded in the database. In addition, if the downhole survey tool is located within 15 metres of the surface, there is risk of influence from the drill rig affecting the azimuth readings. This was observed for the survey readings, which include total magnetic intensity (TMI) measurements, where TMI is spurious for readings taken at downhole depths less than 20 metres. These spurious readings are included in the database, but are not used. Downhole surveying in 2019 has been conducted by the drilling contractors (Topdrill Pty Ltd and Swick Mining Services Pty Ltd) utilizing downhole electronic gyroscopic survey tools. These are considered very accurate and not susceptible to magnetic interference. No further surveying required to check drill hole deviation. A small selection of drillhole collars, which do not have DGPS collar surveys, were picked up with a handheld GPS and individually

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		appraised in regards to their location prior to modelling; the position of these collars is deemed appropriate for the resource estimation work. Considering the history of grid transformations and surviving documentation, there might be some residual risk of error in the MGA co-ordinates for old drillholes, however this is not considered to be material for the resource estimation. Azimuth data was historically recorded relative to magnetic north. Much of the historical drilling data was recorded relative to magnetic north. Variation in magnetic declination for the Cardinia Project area is calculated at +0.823° East (1985) to +1.301° East (2017), with a maximum variation of +1.575° in 2005. The difference between true north and magnetic north, and the annual variation in magnetic declination since 1985 is not significant, therefore magnetic north measurements have been used, where true north data is unavailable, for all survey data used in resource estimation processes. The accuracy of drill hole collars and downhole data are located with sufficient accuracy for use in resource estimation work. For rock chip samples, locations are recorded at the time of sampling using a handheld GPS in the GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system.
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 have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	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 -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.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No sample security details are available for pre-Navigator (pre-2004) drill or field samples. Navigator drill samples (2004-2014) were collected in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill rig site. Samples were then collected by company personnel from the field and transported to the secure Navigator yard in Leonora. Samples were then batch processed (drillhole and sample numbers logged into the database) and then packed into 'bulkabag sacks'. The bulkabags were tied off and stored securely in the Navigator yard until being transported to the selected laboratory. There was no perceived opportunity for the samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site to delivery to the laboratory. 2017 -18 KIN RC drill samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill rig site. The samples were then batch processed (drillhole and sample numbers encoded onto a hardcopy sample register) in the field, and then transported and stacked into 'bulkabag sacks' at the secure KIN yard location in Leonora. Bulkabags were tied off and stored securely in the yard until being transported to the laboratory. 2019 RC drill samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill rig site. The samples were then batch processed (drillhole and sample numbers encoded onto a hardcopy sample register) in the field, and then transported and stacked into 'bulkabag sacks' at the Cardinia office. 2017-18 KIN DD samples were obtained by KIN personnel in pre-numbered calico bags at the KIN yard location in Leonora. Samples were then stacked into 'bulkabag sacks' at the yard location and stored securely until being transported to the laboratory. 2019 samples were obtained by KIN personnel in pre-numbered calico bags at the core yard located at the Cardinia office. Samples were then stacked into 'bulkabag sacks' at the yard location and stored securely until being transported to the laboratory. Transport 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. SGS and Genalysis 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.*	Historic drilling and sampling methods and QA/QC are regarded as not being as thoroughly documented compared to current standards. Inhouse reviews of various available historical company reports of drilling and sampling techniques indicates that these were most likely conducted to industry best practice and standards of the day. Independent geological consultants Runge Ltd completed a review of the Cardinia Project database, drilling and sampling protocols, and so forth in 2009. The Runge report highlighted issues with bulk density and QA/QC analysis within the supplied database. Identified issues were subsequently addressed by Navigator and KIN. Carras Mining Pty Ltd (CM), an independent geological consultant, reviewed and carried out an audit on the field operations and database in 2017. Drilling and sampling methodologies observed during the site visits were to industry standard. No issues were identified for the supplied databases which could be considered material to a mineral resource estimation. During the review, Carras Mining logged the oxidation profiles (base of complete oxidation and top of fresh rock) for each of the deposit areas, based on visual inspection of selected RC drill chips from KIN's recent drilling programs, and a combination of historical and KIN drillhole logging. Final adjustments were made with input from KIN geologists. The oxidation profiles were used to assign bulk densities

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and metallurgical recoveries to the 2017 resource models. Past bulk density test work has been inconsistent with incorrect methods employed, to derive specific gravity or in-situ bulk density, rather than dry bulk density. Navigator (2009) and recent KIN (2017) bulk density test work was carried out using the water immersion method on oven dried, coated samples to derive dry bulk densities for different rock types and oxidation profiles. This information has been incorporated into the database for resource estimation work. CM conducted site visits during 2017 to the laboratory to validate the methodology. Drilling, sampling methodologies, and assay techniques used in these drilling programs are considered to be appropriate and to mineral exploration industry standards of the day. Laboratory site visits and audits were introduced in April 2018 and are conducted on a quarterly basis. This measure ensures that all aspects of KIN QAQC practices are adhered to and align with industry best practice.

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.
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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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:*	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.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.
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*	Appropriate maps and sections are included in the main body of this report.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	views.	
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	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.