ASX: KIN

ASX Announcement **23 March 2022**

HIGH-GRADE ASSAY RESULTS FROM IN-FILL RC DRILLING CONFIRM PRIMARY GOLD MINERALISATION AT MT FLORA

RC drill results outline deeper primary mineralisation below previous air-core drilling and refine understanding of the Mt Flora structural model

Highlights

- **Assays received for the remaining 17 RC drill holes targeting the primary zone at Mt Flora, with results including:**
    - **2m at 9.67g/t Au from 78m and 2m at 4.34g/t Au from 97m (MF21RC019)**
    - **1m at 25.5g/t Au from 86m (MF21RC003)**
    - **2m at 4.06g/t Au from 31m (MF21RC013)**
    - **1m at 7.58g/t Au from 63m (MF21RC022); and**
    - **6m at 2.00g/t Au from 45m (MF21RC002)**

- **Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz-scheelite veining and sulphide mineralisation and biotite-silica alteration, providing an increased understanding of the controlling structures on mineralisation at Mt Flora.**

- **Mt Flora interpreted to comprise multiple east dipping, north striking lodes extending off the main regional north-east striking Federation Fault.**

- **Results for the final batch of RC holes support initial results from the first eight RC holes:**
    - **18m at 1.57g/t Au from 119m (MF21RC017) including 4m at 2.23g/t Au from 119m and 2m at 5.65g/t Au from 135m; and**
    - **22m at 0.86g/t Au from 102m (MF21RC026) including 3m at 2.40g/t Au from 102m and 2m at 2.35g/t Au from 122m.**

ASX Code: KIN
Shares on issue: 866 million
Market Capitalisation: $86 million
Cash: $7.3 million

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Kin Mining Managing Director, Andrew Munckton, said: *"We're building an increasingly detailed understanding of the mineralisation at Mt Flora, with this initial program of RC drilling confirming the presence of widespread deeper, primary gold mineralisation below the air-core drilling as well as enhancing our broader geological model.*

"These latest results support our view that the Mt Flora Eastern Zone and the Northern Zone contains several mineralised lodes, highlighting the potential of the Mt Flora prospect to emerge as an important new primary gold discovery 20km east of the main Cardinia Gold Project."

"We plan to return to Mt Flora with further in-fill RC drilling aimed at delineating a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, with the timing of this next phase of drilling to be determined by our other exploration priorities at Cardinia including ongoing drilling at areas such as Pegasus and Rangoon."

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN or "the Company") is pleased to report assay results from the remaining 17 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes completed at its Mount Flora Project, located 20km east of the 100%-owned **1.28Moz Cardinia Gold Project** (CGP) near Leonora in Western Australia.

The assays complete the results from a 25-hole RC drilling program completed in November 2021 to enhance the Company's understanding of the primary mineralisation below previously reported high-grade air-core (AC) results (see ASX announcements 27 May, 4 June and 2 September 2021), and to test the proposed geological model developed using information from the highly successful deeper diamond drill hole, MF21DD001 (see ASX Announcement 7 January 2022).

Of the RC results, MF21RC017 returned a broad intercept of **18m at 1.57g/t Au from 119m** including **4m at 2.23g/t Au** from 119m and **2m at 5.65g/t Au** from 135m, from a zone located up-dip from the diamond hole intersection of **5.3m at 6.49g/t from 188.3m (MF21DD001)**. This broad intersection was within an extensive zone of sulphide mineralisation and pervasive scheelite veining.

In addition, several holes intersected relatively narrow zones of high-grade gold mineralisation such as **2m at 4.06g/t Au from 31m**, **2m at 9.67g/t Au from 78m and 2m at 4.34g/t Au from 97m** along strike from the high-grade results recorded in initial AC and diamond drilling, indicating that a core of high-grade mineralisation is present at the Eastern target.

At the Northern Target, narrow zones of high-grade mineralisation such as **6m at 2.00g/t Au from 45m** and **1m at 25.5g/t Au from 86m** have provided an initial assessment of the potential below this shallow target.

Confirmation of the presence of a high-grade primary gold system beneath the air-core drilling at both the Eastern and Northern target is a significant development, providing further confidence in the potential of the emerging Mt Flora discovery.

These zones of deeper high-grade mineralisation display a distinctive style of alteration, with quartz-carbonate-pyrite-scheelite veining present in a silica-biotite altered basalt. The mineralisation is rich in tungsten (W) with elevated tellurium (Te) and sulphur (S), which are pathfinder elements being used to map the alteration system.

Overall, the combination of soil geochemistry, AC drilling, diamond drilling and now the primary mineralisation returned from RC drilling all confirm the discovery of several zones of strong gold mineralisation associated with a regional structure, coupled with a distinctive alteration signature.

The Mount Flora prospect remains as one of several satellite exploration targets being explored by the Company's geological team alongside its flagship asset, the 1.28Moz Cardinia Gold Project.

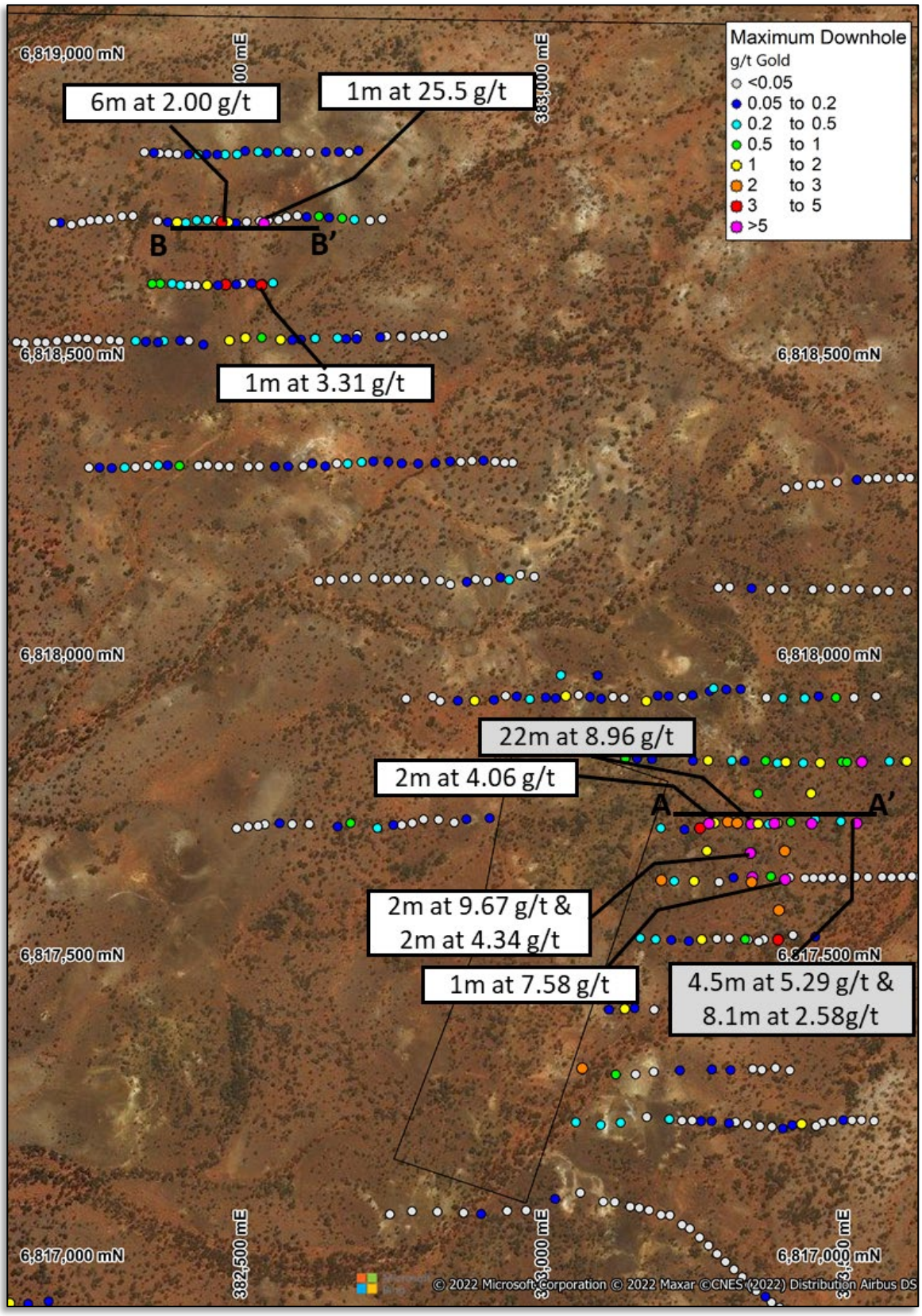

Figure 1: *Location of the Mount Flora RC and diamond drilling program over satellite image. Interpretation suggests the mineralisation is related to splays from the NE trending Federation Fault and other parallel structures. Recent RC drilling results in white labels, previously reported results in grey labels.*

RC Drilling

RC drilling totalling 3,169m in 25 holes was completed in November 2021. Assay results for the final 17 holes (2,083m) are reported in this announcement. The RC drilling was focused on the Eastern Zone and was completed mostly on 80m spaced and 40m spaced sections spanning approximately 600m of strike length. An additional two RC drill-holes were completed beneath anomalous AC drilling results at the Northern Zone.

Eastern Zone Diamond Drilling

A single diamond drill hole, MF21DD001, was completed to test potential depth extensions of near-surface mineralisation intersected in AC drilling at the Eastern Zone and to understand the stratigraphy of the rock package.

The diamond hole intersected two zones of high-grade gold mineralisation at approximately 54m to 62m down-hole and 188m to 194m down-hole. In both cases, the mineralisation appears to be associated with fine quartz-carbonate-scheelite veining in a silica and biotite altered basalt rock.

Gold mineralisation is associated with fine pyrite and scheelite (calcium tungstate) with anomalous tellurium. The mineralisation style is shown in *Figure 4*. Fine pyrite and associated silica-biotite alteration around quartz-carbonate-scheelite veining is shown in *Figure 5*.

The location of MF21DD001 relative to the high-grade near-surface mineralisation intersected in earlier AC drilling and RC drilling is illustrated in cross-section in *Figure 2*.

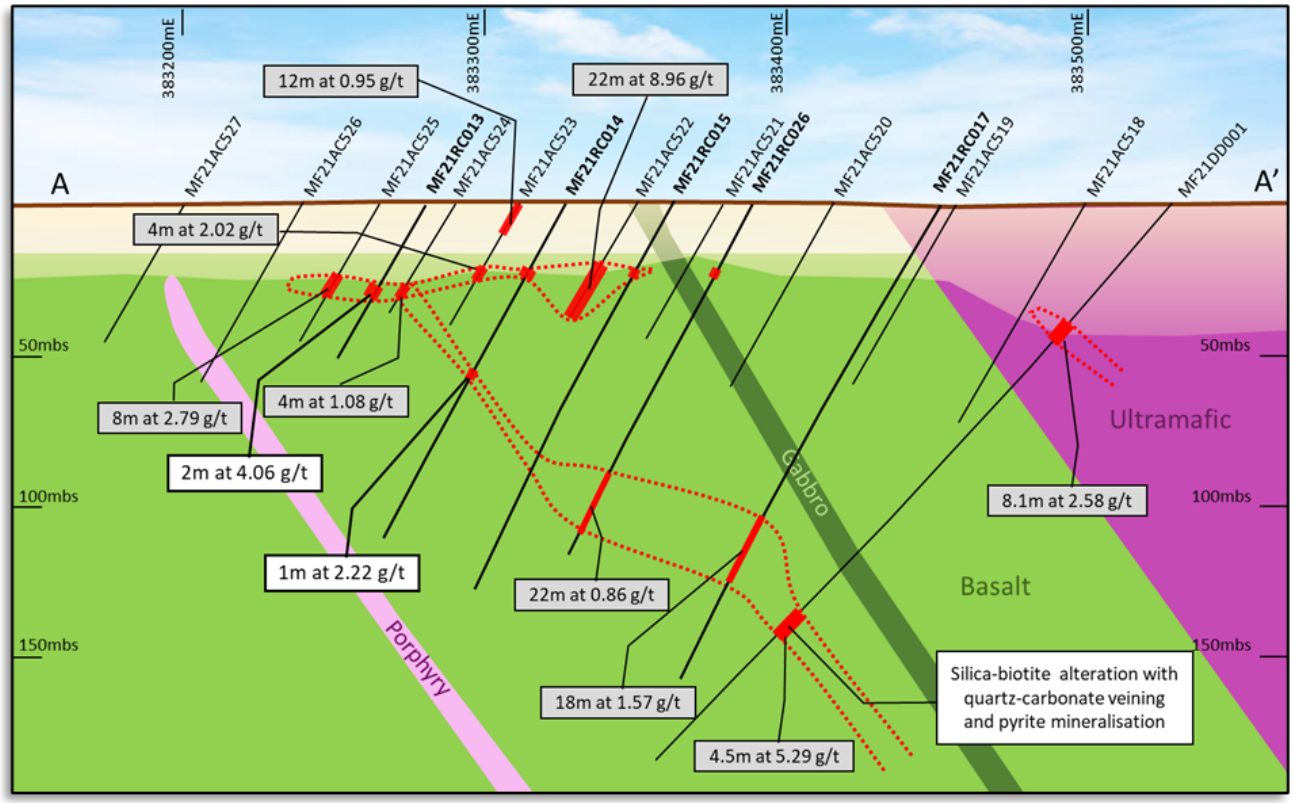

Figure 2: *Mount Flora Eastern Zone cross section (6817710mN) illustrating the position of diamond drill hole MF21DD001 and recent RC drill holes and shallow AC drill holes.*

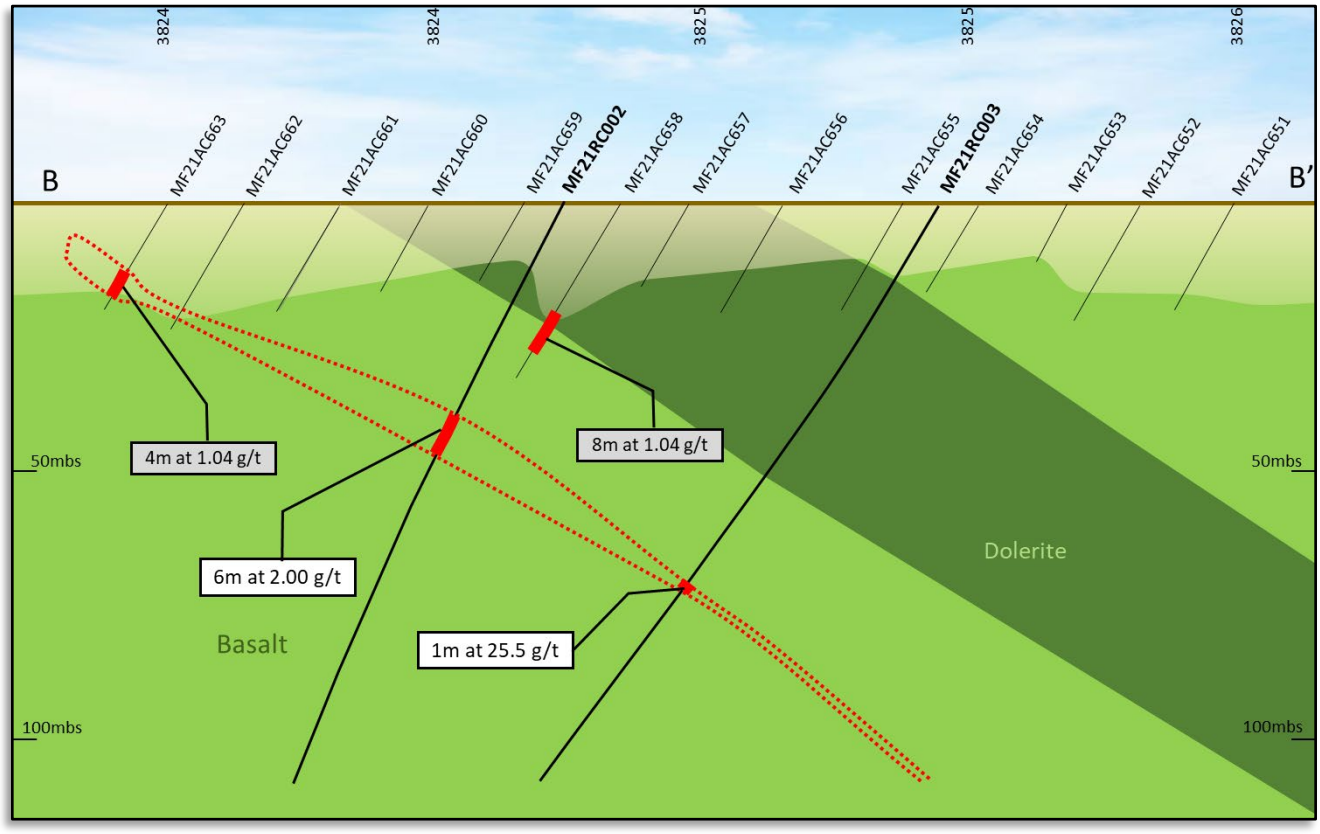

Figure 3: *Mount Flora Northern Zone cross-section (6818715mN) illustrating the position of RC drill-hole MF21RC002 and MF21RC003 and recent shallow AC drill holes.*

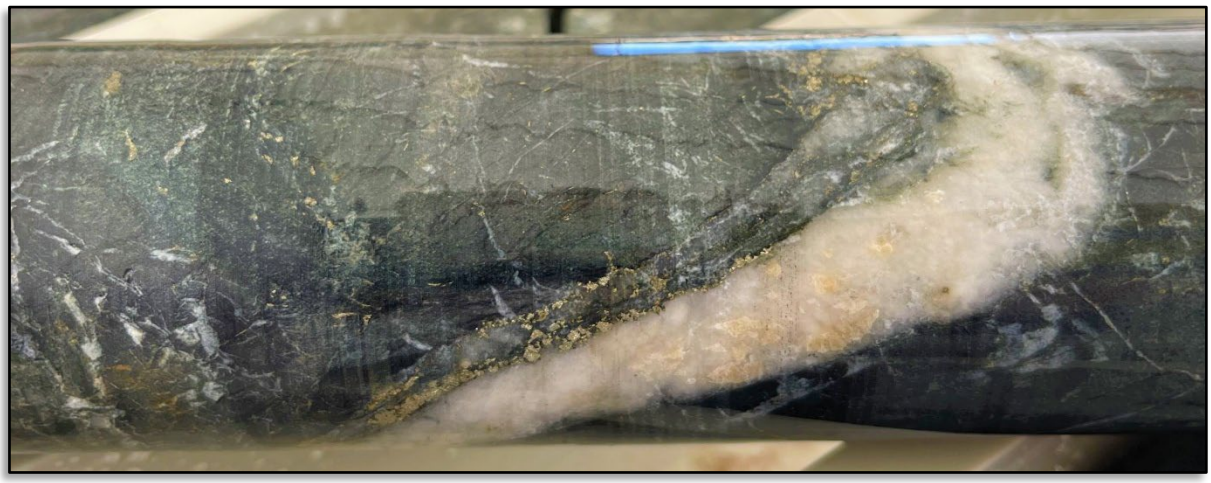

Figure 4: *Mount Flora drill core showing silica-biotite altered basalt with quartz-carbonate veining containing scheelite (tan coloured mineral within the vein) and pyrite mineralisation at 188.6m hole depth. Photo is part of a 2.6m long zone grading 1.6% S, 580ppm W and 8.84g/t Au.*

Figure 5: *Mount Flora drill core under UV light showing scheelite (fluorescent blue colour) in silica-biotite altered basalt with quartz-carbonate-scheelite veining at 188.6m hole depth.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Comment
MF21RC018	70	71	1	1.98	
MF21RC002	**45**	**51**	**6**	**2.00**	
MF21RC003	**86**	**87**	**1**	**25.50**	
MF21RC004	43	44	1	3.31	
	116	117	1	1.15	
MF21RC005					NSI
MF21RC006					NSI
MF21RC007					NSI
MF21RC008	60	61	1	1.09	
MF21RC009					NSI
MF21RC010	122	124	2	1.08	
MF21RC011					NSI
MF21RC012	34	35	1	1.45	
MF21RC013	**31**	**33**	**2**	**4.06**	
	40	41	1	1.14	
MF21RC014	25	26	1	1.67	
	64	65	1	2.22	
MF21RC015	34	35	1	1.19	
MF21RC016	28	29	1	1.11	
	52	53	1	1.13	
MF21RC017	111	114	3	1.12	
	119	**137**	**18**	**1.57**	**Incl. 4m at 2.23 g/t from 119m, and 2m at 5.65g/t from 135m**
	142	143	1	1.00	
	165	167	2	1.59	
MF21RC018	70	71	1	1.98	
MF21RC019	41	42	1	1.08	
	56	57	1	4.72	
	78	**80**	**2**	**9.67**	
	97	**99**	**2**	**4.34**	

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Comment
	107	108	1	1.02	
MF21RC020	41	42	1	1.80	
	134	135	1	2.13	
MF21RC021	25	26	1	2.33	
	35	36	1	1.74	
	38	39	1	1.33	
	125	128	3	1.48	
MF21RC022	52	53	1	1.80	
	63	**64**	**1**	**7.58**	
	76	77	1	2.26	
	111	112	1	3.53	
	123	125	2	1.55	
MF21RC023	110	111	1	1.21	
	116	117	1	2.16	
MF21RC024					NSI
MF21RC025	60	61	1	3.48	
MF21RC026	**21**	**22**	**1**	**5.09**	
	46	47	1	1.42	
	68	69	1	1.43	
	82	83	1	1.24	
	102	**105**	**3**	**2.40**	**Within 22m at 0.86g/t from 102m**
	110	**113**	**3**	**2.08**	
	122	**124**	**2**	**2.35**	
	127	128	1	1.50	

***Table 1**: Significant intercepts for the Mount Flora RC drilling. Reported results are for samples above 1.0 g/t Au.*

Hole Id	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
MF21RC002	382473	6818715	465	-62	272	120
MF21RC003	382543	6818714	466	-60	274	132
MF21RC004	382539	6818610	464	-61	270	120
MF21RC005	383035	6817962	469	-60	271	126
MF21RC006	383096	6817961	468	-60	271	120
MF21RC007	383288	6817940	470	-60	279	120
MF21RC008	383408	6817817	471	-60	278	120
MF21RC009	383509	6817817	471	-60	274	162
MF21RC010	383609	6817818	471	-59	274	138
MF21RC011	383362	6817765	470	-59	273	126
MF21RC012	383450	6817765	470	-59	277	120
MF21RC013	383281	6817715	470	-60	271	60
MF21RC014	383327	6817715	469	-60	270	126
MF21RC015	383362	6817715	469	-60	272	144
MF21RC016	383394	6817715	469	-60	271	73

Hole Id	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
MF21RC017	383451	6817714	469	-60	270	180
MF21RC018	383277	6817669	470	-60	270	126
MF21RC019	383350	6817666	468	-59	275	132
MF21RC020	383406	6817669	468	-59	272	144
MF21RC021	383351	6817617	467	-61	275	138
MF21RC022	383407	6817621	467	-60	276	144
MF21RC023	383397	6817570	466	-59	276	126
MF21RC024	383341	6817522	465	-59	275	102
MF21RC025	383395	6817521	465	-59	273	138
MF21RC026	383389	6817715	468	-60	270	132

***Table 2**: Drillhole details for reported RC drilling conducted at the Mt Flora 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 1.275Moz gold Mineral Resource (see Table A1) defined in both oxide and deeper primary mineralisation with considerable potential to grow the Mineral Resource with further drilling.

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

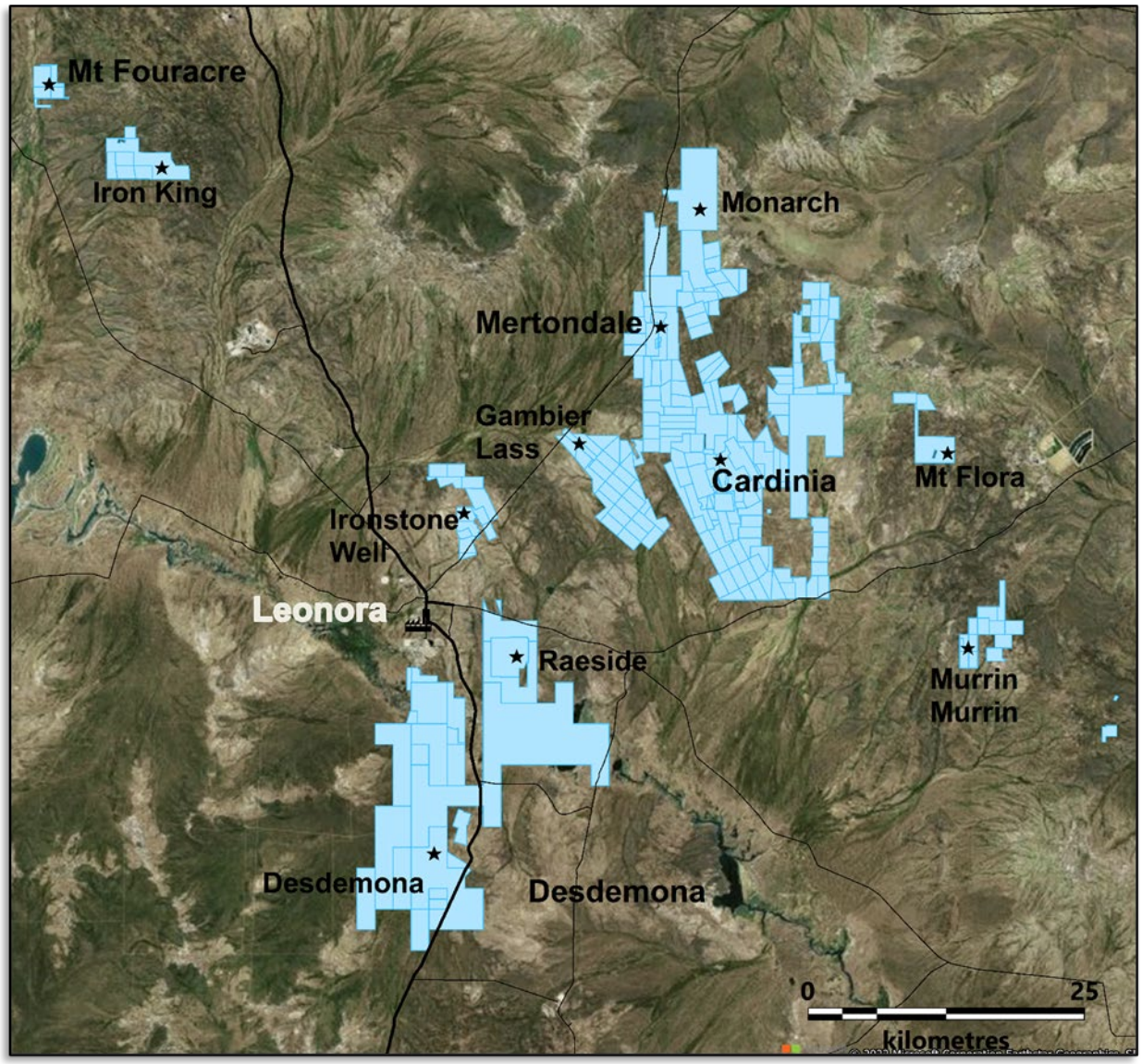

Figure A1 – *KIN's Project areas close to Leonora, Western Australia.*

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

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

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

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

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

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

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

Appendix A

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT

Mount Flora 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 (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse*	<u>Diamond</u> Diamond core (DD) samples, either HQ3 or NQ2 in size diameter, were either cut in half longitudinally or further cut into quarters, using a powered diamond core drop saw centered over a cradle holding core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.25m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. Diamond core samples, either HQ3 or NQ2 in size diameter, were either cut in half longitudinally or a third longitudinally, using an automated Corewise core saw Core was placed in boats, holding core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.3 to 1.3m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. <u>RC</u> One metre samples were collected as the rig drilled. The sample passed through a cyclone, a collection box and then dropped through a cone splitter. A pre-numbered calico bag captured a representative sample weighting approximately 3kg. The sample was placed on top of the representative drill sample that was placed on the ground. The one metre samples were collected buy a Kin representative and stored securely at the Cardinia office. <u>AC/RAB</u> One metre samples were collected as the rig drilled. Four metre composited interval samples were collected by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples) from individual one metre drill sample piles. The composite samples were stored securely at the Cardinia office. <u>Auger</u> All samples were taken utilizing a vehicle mounted powered auger. The samples are taken from 1-2m below surface and taken from the most suitable material downhole. Care is taken to ensure all samples are representative of the medium being sampled. 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.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Assay Methodology Sample analysis 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.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Diamond 2021 DD was carried out by Topdrill with an Evolution FH3000 mounted on a Mercedes Benz 8x8 carrier. Drill core is retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in plastic core trays and each core run depth recorded onto core marker blocks and placed at the end of each run in the tray. Core sizes include NQ2 (Ø 47mm) and HQ3 (Ø 64mm). Recent DD core recovery and orientation was obtained for each core run where possible, using electronic core orientation tools 13 Criteria · JORC Code explanation Commentary (e.g. Reflex EZ-ACT) and the 'bottom of core' marked accordingly. Drilling utilised either electronic continuous logging survey tool (AusLog A698 deviation tool) or gyroscopic survey equipment. Drilling programs were surveyed at regular downhole intervals (every 30m with an additional end-of-hole survey) using electronic gyroscopic survey equipment. RC 2021 RC drilling was undertaken by K-Drill using a Schramm T685SP RC Drill Rig (Rod Handler and Rotary Cone Splitter) with support air truck and dust suppression equipment. Drilling utilised downhole face-sampling hammer bits (Ø 140mm). The majority of drilling retrieved dry samples, with the occasional use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors beneath the water table, to maintain dry sample return as much as possible. The RC was surveyed at regular downhole intervals (every 30m with an additional end-of-hole survey) using electronic gyroscopic survey equipment. AC/RAB AC drilling was conducted utilizing suitable rigs with appropriate compressors (e.g., 250psi/600cfm). AC holes were drilled using 'blade' or 'wing' bits, until the bit was unable to penetrate ('blade refusal'), often near the fresh rock interface. Hammer bits were used only when it was deemed necessary to penetrate further into the fresh rock profile or through notable "hard boundaries" in the regolith profile. No downhole surveying is noted to have been undertaken on AC drillholes. Historic RAB drilling was carried out using small air compressors (e.g., 250psi/600cfm) and drill rods fitted with a percussion hammer or blade bit, with the sample return collected at the drillhole collar using a stuffing box and cyclone collection techniques. Drillhole sizes generally range between 75-110mm. No downhole surveying is noted to have been undertaken on RAB drillholes.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample*	Diamond 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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	anticipated, a triple tube drilling configuration was utilised to maximize core recovery. RC/AC/RAB Historic sample recovery information for RAB drilling is not available. Collected samples are deemed reliable and representative of drilled material and no material discrepancy, AC and RAB drilling samples are not used in MRE's by KIN. Recent RC drilling samples are preserved as best as possible during the drilling process. At the end of each 1 metre downhole interval, the driller stops advancing, retracts from the bottom of hole, and waits for the sample to clear from the bottom of the hole through to the sample collector box fitted beneath the cyclone. The sample is then released from the sample collector box and passed through the cone splitter fitted beneath the sample box. A 3-4kg sub-sample is collected in pre-marked calico bags for analysis. Once the samples have been collected, the cyclone, sample collector box and riffle splitter are flushed with compressed air, and the splitter cleaned by the off-sider using a compressed air hose at both the end of each 6 metre drill rod and then extensively cleaned at the completion of each hole. This process is maintained throughout the entire drilling program to maximise drill sample recovery and to maintain a high level of representivity of the material being drilled. Excess sample is collected on the ground and is buried as part of the drill pad rehabilitation.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	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, mineralisation, sulphide content, weathering and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded. KIN DD logging is to geological contacts. Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes percentages of identified minerals, veining, and structural measurements (using a kenometer tool). In addition, logging of diamond drilling includes geotechnical data, RQD and core recoveries. Drill core is photographed at the Cardinia site, prior to any cutting and/or sampling, and then stored in this location. Photographs are available for every diamond drillhole completed by KIN and a selection of various RC chip trays. SG data is also collected. All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies. Diamond drillholes completed for geotechnical purposes were independently logged for structural data by geotechnical consultants. RC/AC/RAB Logging data coded in the database is limited for RC/AC/RAB drilling. Historical data (SOG) is of poor quality. Historical RAB logging (SOG) was entered on a metre-by-metre basis. Logging consisted of lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features. KIN RC logging of was carried out in the field and logging has predominantly been undertaken on a metre-by-metre basis. 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.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.*	<u>Diamond</u> Diamond samplings was either half core or quarter core sample intervals were between .2 and 1m (HQ/HQ3) and between .3 and 1.2m (NQ/NQ3). 1m sample intervals were favored and are the most common method of sampling, however sample boundaries do principally coincide with geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in core trays. Diamond drill core samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, with some samples cut into quarters, using a powered diamond core drop saw blade centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.2m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and stored in KIN's yard for future reference. All KIN diamond drill core is securely stored at the Cardinia core yard. 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> Historic sampling was predominantly conducted by collecting 1m samples from beneath a cyclone and retaining these primary samples. First pass sampling involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop to obtain 4m composited intervals. 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. Recent RC sub-samples were collected over 1 metre downhole intervals and retained in pre-marked calico bags, after passing through a cone splitter. Very few wet samples were collected through the splitter, and the small number of wet or damp samples is not considered material for resource estimation work. No duplicates are taken for AC drilling. 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.*	All 2021 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.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• KIN regularly insert blanks and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:25. Kin accepts that this ratio of QAQC is industry standard. Field duplicates are typically collected at a ratio of 1:25 samples and test sample assay repeatability. Blanks and CRM standards assay result performance is predominantly within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. • KIN requests laboratory pulp grind and crush checks at a ratio of 1:50 or less since May 2018 in order to better qualify sample preparation and evaluate laboratory performance. Samples have generally illustrated appropriate crush and grind size percentages since the addition of this component to the sample analysis procedure. • Intertek include laboratory blanks and CRM standards as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are typically within acceptable limits. 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 (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*	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. Kin have not undertaken verification of significant intersection for AC drilling. No adjustment or calibration has been made to assay data.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	entry procedures, data verification, data 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.*	Recent KIN drill hole collars are located and recorded in the field using a hand held GPS. RC and Diamond drill hole collars have been surveyed by Spectrum Survey of Kalgoorlie. The accuracy of drill hole collars and downhole data are located with sufficient accuracy for any future MRE 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.*	AC, RC and DD drill holes are a first pass test for mineralisation. Spacing is varied depending on depth of drilling and the weathering profile. AC drilling will not be utilised in any future MRE work. RC and Diamond drill hole spacing will be assessed with the future intent of an Indicated mineral resource.
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*	Orientation of mineralisation is unknown. Diamond drill core was orientated and initial observations have a steep east dipping orientation for the mineralised structure. Drilling orientation was on East-west GDA94 grid lines.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	material.	
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. 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 Mount Flora Project, 50-60km NE of Leonora is managed, explored and maintained by KIN, and constitute a portion of KIN's Leonora Gold Project (LGP), which is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the North Eastern Goldfields. The Mount Flora Project includes granted mining tenement M39/1118 prospecting licenses P39/5859 and P39/5860. The tenements are held in the name of Kin East Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN. There are no known 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. Native title interests exist however the right to negotiate has previously been cleared on the mining lease.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	At Mount Flora, Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") undertook limited exploration in the late 1980's. No other formal exploration has been conducted until 2020 when Kin did an auger soil sampling program and was followed up with extensive air-core and RC drilling in 2021.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Mount Flora Project area is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned close to the Federation Fault. The geology is consistent Archaean basalts and sediment sequences with mafic intrusives. Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the sheared mafic/sedimentary sequence. Mineralisation is not yet understood but appears to be structurally controlled.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of*	No previous Material drilling information for exploration results has previously been publicly reported to

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	the ASX KIN.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by lower cut-off grades, without high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high grade results, these results were included in the reports. 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 is unknown for Mount Flora. Down hole widths are reported. 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*	Appropriate maps and sections are included in the main body of this report.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.*	No other exploration exists for the Mount Flora Project.
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.