KIN MINING NL

ASX: KIN

ASX Announcement **3 July 2023**

CARDINIA PROJECT GOLD MINERAL RESOURCE PASSES 1.5 Moz

Resource base continues to grow with the addition of 134 koz at 1.3 g/t within the expanding Eastern Corridor

Highlights:

- **Total Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Cardinia Gold Project near Leonora in WA increases to 37.7 Mt at 1.27 g/t Au for 1.54 Moz of contained gold within optimised pit shells.**
- **This represents an increase of 134 koz, or 9.5%, in contained ounces from the previous MRE update published in September 2022. Higher confidence Indicated Resources increase by 40 koz, and now represent 56% of the Total MRE.**
- **Update is based on additional 5,993 m of RC and 2,473 m diamond drilling completed during FY23.**
- **All deposits within the MRE remain open both along strike and at depth.**
- **Discovery cost of A$25 per Resource ounce.**

Cardinia Eastern Corridor:

- **Maiden MRE completed for the Helens East deposit of 1.4 Mt at 1.57 g/t for 70 koz of contained gold, consolidating part of the Fiona deposit.**
- **MRE joins the Helens and Rangoon deposits, incorporating 600 m of new mineralised strike between previously discrete deposits. Pit optimisation shell shows large, semi-continuous pit shells.**
- **Increased MRE for the Helens and Rangoon deposits of 5.5 Mt at 1.37 g/t Au for 242 koz of contained gold. Additional 72 koz estimated due to successful extensional drilling programs.**
- **Eastern Corridor deposits now total 10.4 Mt at 1.42 g/t for 475 koz of contained gold.**

Project wide MRE also includes:

- No changes to Cardinia Western Corridor, Mertondale or Raeside MRE's.
- Western Corridor deposits MRE: 12.5 Mt at 1.02 g/t for 410 koz of gold.
- Mertondale deposits MRE: 11.7 Mt at 1.22 g/t for 457 koz of gold.
- Raeside deposits MRE: 3.1 Mt at 2.04 g/t for 202 koz of gold. ;

ASX Code: KIN
Shares on issue: 1,178 million
Market Capitalisation: $35 million (at 3.0cps)
Cash: $6.7 million (31 March 2023)

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Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN or "the Company") is pleased to advise that its exploration-driven growth strategy at its flagship 100%-owned **Cardinia Gold Project**, located near Leonora in Western Australia, has underpinned a further significant increase in the project-wide Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) to over 1.5 million ounces.

The June 2023 MRE has seen overall contained ounces increase by **9.5% to 1.54 million ounces** (37.7 Mt at 1.27 g/t Au), reflecting the success of the drilling programs undertaken by the Company over the past financial year. Of significance is the growth in the higher grade Mineral Resources at the under explored Eastern Corridor which now total 10.4 Mt at 1.42 g/t for 475 koz.

Kin Mining Managing Director Andrew Munckton said the continued strong growth in the Company's resource base at Cardinia reflected the success of its exploration approach at Cardinia, improving geological knowledge and the potential of the new Eastern Corridor area to deliver significantly higher grades within expanded and optimised pit shells.

"Once again, we have delivered solid growth in the Cardinia Gold Project Mineral Resource, with the addition of robust, high-quality ounces at increased grade from drilling programs across the Eastern Corridor," he said. *The maiden estimate for the Helens East deposit, which sits in close proximity to the Helens deposit, and the confirmation of a Resource between Helens and Rangoon – which now forms a single, semi-continuous deposit – reflects the view that the Eastern Corridor represents a significant untapped opportunity for further resource growth.*

"The work program over the nine months since the last MRE update has delivered a 9.5 per cent increase in overall contained ounces while also increasing the size of the higher quality Measured and Indicated categories by 4.3%, now totalling 19.5 Mt at 1.38 g/t for 873 koz. The Company takes a conservative view of Mineral Resource estimation by constraining the MRE within optimal pit shells generated using a A$2,600 gold price and applying reasonable operating cost assumptions.

"We are particularly pleased to have delivered a maiden 70 koz MRE for the recently discovered Helens East deposit and a new estimate that joins the previously discrete Rangoon and Helens deposits where we announced strong drilling results over the past 12 months and see potential for further growth. The Eastern Corridor, where a number of recent discoveries are located, was the major focus of our exploration drilling efforts over the past 12 months and now boasts an impressive resource base totalling 10.4 Mt at 1.42 g/t for 475 koz. This compares with the average resource grade for the Western deposits of around 1.0 g/t.

"The Company has a very strong pipeline of exploration targets that are yet to be estimated at the Mineral Resource level, including extensions of existing deposits in the Eastern Corridor and newly identified prospects at other project areas. Further programs of work are proposed for FY23/24 to advance these exciting prospects to the resource stage."

Cardinia Gold Project Mineral Resources June 2023

Project Area	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			TOTAL		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (k oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (k oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (k oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (M oz)
Mertondale				4.6	1.6	237.1	7.0	1.0	219.9	11.7	1.2	0.46
Cardinia	0.8	1.2	30.8	12.0	1.2	466.7	10.2	1.2	384.8	22.9	1.2	0.88
Raeside				2.1	2.0	137.9	1.0	2.1	64.2	3.1	2.0	0.2
Total	**0.8**	**1.25**	**30.8**	**18.7**	**1.40**	**841.7**	**18.2**	**1.15**	**668.8**	**37.7**	**1.27**	**1.54**

Table 1: *Summary of the June 2023 Mineral Resource Estimate by Project area. Gold price of $2,600/oz used for all OP optimisation on Measured, Indicated and Inferred material. Cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t used for UG material below the pits. See Table 2 for details of individual deposit Mineral Resource estimates.*

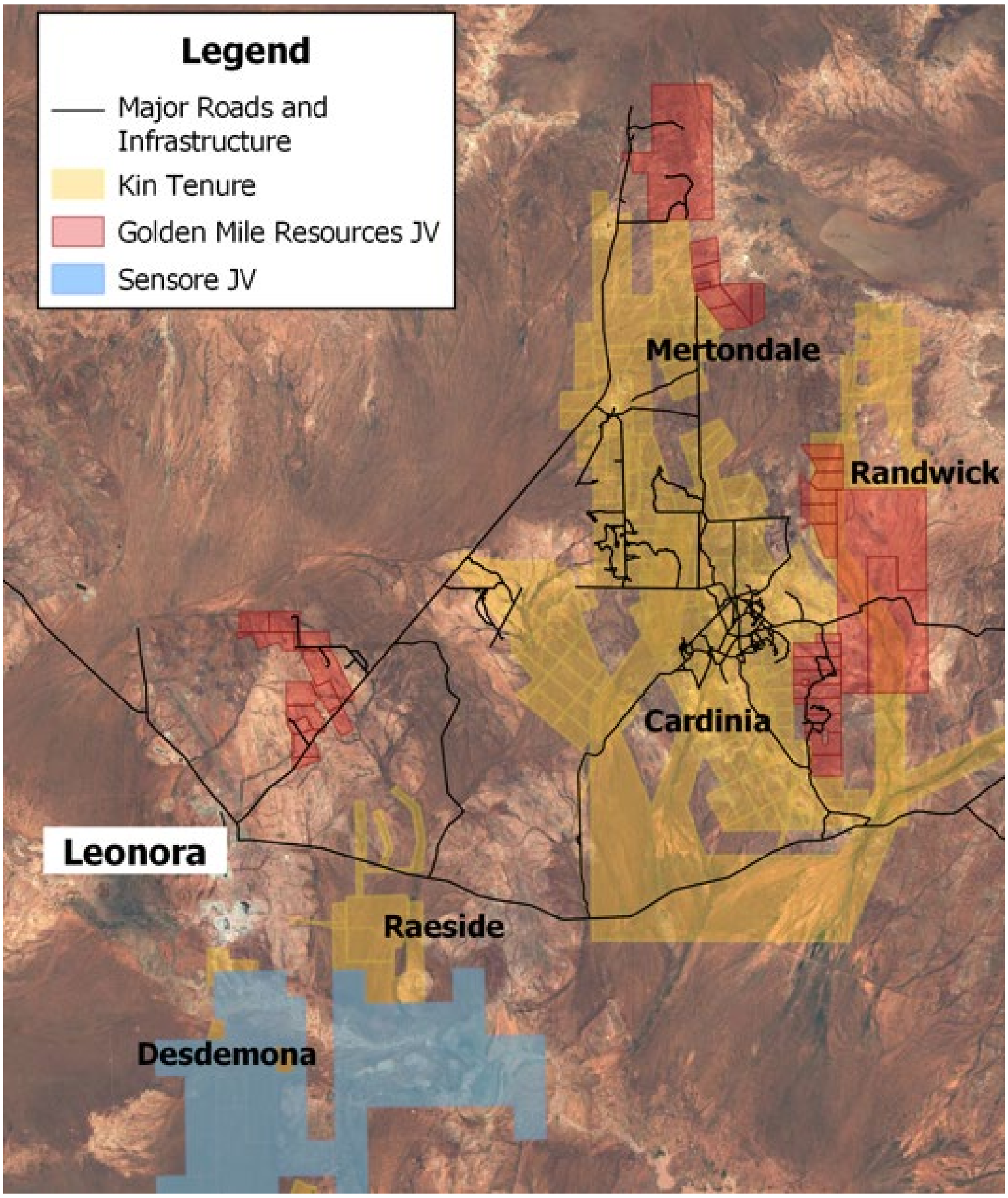


Figure 1: *CGP location map.*

Mineral Resource Estimate at the Cardinia Gold Project

The MRE has grown to 37.7 Mt @ 1.27 g/t Au for 1.54 Moz of contained gold (*previously 34.5 Mt @ 1.27 g/t for 1.41 Moz).* The updated MRE includes an additional 5,993 m of Reverse Circulation (RC) and 2,473 m of diamond drilling completed since August 2022, incorporated into updated geological and mineralisation models for Rangoon, Helens, Helens East and Fiona.

This includes all drilling since the previous update in September 2022.

The new drilling around the Helens East, Helens and Rangoon deposits within the Eastern Corridor has resulted in the June 2023 MRE growing beyond the previous MRE announced on 17 September 2022, by 134 koz of gold. The MRE is reported from within optimised pit shells at a 0.4 g/t Au minimum cut-off grade. The MRE also extended into underground mining positions below the open pit optimisation shells using a 2.0 g/t Au minimum cut-off grade.

The optimised pit shells for all existing models are developed using standardised parameters and software, a gold price of A$2,600 and estimated operating cost assumptions. All Open Pit MMRE's are reported within optimised shells using the same criteria for costs, recovery and geotechnical parameters as used in the September 2022 MRE for the CGP (see JORC Table 1 section 3 for the data used in the optimisations).

Cardinia Gold Project: Mineral Resources: June 2023															
Project Area	Resource Gold Price (AUD)	Lower Cut off (g/t Au)	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			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	2.1	62	2.0	0.6	41	2.9	1.11	103	26-Nov-20
Mertondale 3-4	$ 2,600	0.4				1.3	1.8	80	1.0	1.0	32	2.4	1.46	112	26-Nov-20
Tonto	$ 2,600	0.4				1.9	1.1	68	1.1	1.2	45	3.0	1.17	113	26-Nov-20
Mertondale 5	$ 2,600	0.4				0.5	1.6	27	0.9	1.2	34	1.4	1.35	62	26-Nov-20
Eclipse	$ 2,600	0.4							0.8	1.0	24	0.8	0.97	24	26-Nov-20
Quicksilver	$ 2,600	0.4							1.2	1.1	42	1.2	1.08	42	26-Nov-20
Mertondale Underground		2.0				0.0	2.4	1	0.0	2.7	1	0.0	2.55	1	18-Oct-22
Subtotal Mertondale						4.6	1.6	237	7.0	1.0	220	11.7	1.22	457	
Cardinia															
Bruno/Lewis	$ 2,600	0.4	0.8	1.2	31	7.7	1.0	257	3.6	0.9	100	12.1	1.00	388	17-May-21
Kyte	$ 2,600	0.4				0.3	1.5	17	0.1	0.9	3	0.5	1.37	20	26-Nov-20
Helens	$ 2,600	0.4				1.4	1.5	64	1.3	1.4	57	2.7	1.41	121	26-Jun-23
Helens East	$ 2,600	0.4				0.4	1.7	24	1.0	1.5	46	1.4	1.57	70	26-Jun-23
Fiona	$ 2,600	0.4				0.2	1.3	10	0.1	1.1	3	0.3	1.25	13	26-Jun-23
Rangoon	$ 2,600	0.4				1.3	1.3	56	1.5	1.3	65	2.8	1.32	121	26-Jun-23
Hobby	$ 2,600	0.4							0.6	1.3	23	0.6	1.26	23	17-May-21
Cardinia Hill	$ 2,600	0.4				0.5	2.2	38	1.6	1.1	59	2.2	1.38	97	26-Jun-23
Cardinia Underground		2.0				0.0	2.6	1	0.4	2.4	29	0.4	2.41	29	18-Oct-22
Subtotal Cardinia			0.8	1.2	31	12.0	1.2	467	10.2	1.2	385	22.9	1.20	882	
Raeside															
Michaelangelo	$ 2,600	0.4				1.2	2.0	74	0.4	2.1	31	1.6	2.09	105	26-Nov-20
Leonardo	$ 2,600	0.4				0.4	2.4	31	0.2	1.9	13	0.6	1.65	44	26-Nov-20
Forgotten Four	$ 2,600	0.4				0.1	2.1	7	0.1	2.1	10	0.3	2.01	17	26-Nov-20
Krang	$ 2,600	0.4				0.4	1.6	20	0.1	1.8	3	0.4	0.00	23	26-Nov-20
Raeside Underground		2.0				0.1	2.6	5	0.1	2.5	7	0.2	2.51	13	18-Oct-22
Subtotal Raeside						2.1	2.0	138	1.0	2.1	64	3.1	2.04	202	
TOTAL			**0.8**	**1.25**	**31**	**18.7**	**1.40**	**842**	**18.2**	**1.15**	**669**	**37.7**	**1.27**	**1541**	

Table 2: *Cardinia Gold project Open Pit Mineral Resource estimate. Mineral Resources estimated by Jamie Logan and reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.4 g/t Au cut-off within AUD2,600 optimisation shells. Underground Resources are reported using a 2.0 g/t cut-ff grade outside AUD2,600 optimisation shells. Note *Cardinia Hill, Hobby and Bruno-Lewis Mineral Resource Estimates completed by Cube Consulting, and also reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.4 g/t Au cut-off within AUD2,600 optimisation shells.*

Geology and Mineralisation

East Cardinia Corridor

At East Cardinia, based on recent technical work, the mineralisation is interpreted as a stockwork of mineralised structures, with both steep east and west dipping shear zones, and shallow to moderate east and west dipping quartz sulphide veins.

The Corridor is divided into the following deposits and spans over 3 km N-S by 1 km E-W: Rangoon, Helens, Helens East, Fiona, Cardinia Hill, and East Lynne.

Hobby is located 3.5 km to the north of Rangoon on the same trend. The information relating to this announcement is relevant for Rangoon, Helens, Helens East, and Fiona as no additional drilling information was generated on the remaining deposit areas.

The drill-holes which targeted the "gap" between Helens and Rangoon demonstrated geological continuity of the mineralised structure, therefore historical RC and diamond drilling intercepts between the deposits were integrated with new information, and the mineralised wireframes expanded.

At Helens and Fiona, the deposits were re-interpreted by KIN geologists as the new information gained from the Gap, Helens East drilling and from the broader project, was deemed material to the interpretations.

Mineralisation at Helens is controlled by a steep east dipping, N-S trending, cross-cutting structure, 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.

At Rangoon, the steep-dipping, N-S trending structure cross-cuts units of mafic and felsic volcaniclastic, but also features a fold in the anticlinal units with shallowly plunging east axis, which controls the flat east-dipping mineralized lenses. Helens East consists of steep west dipping structures which cross-cut stratigraphic units of mafic and felsic volcaniclastic, along with moderate west dipping linking structures which are interpreted to connect with Helens. Fiona is steeply east dipping. See Figure 2 for the location of Cardinia East and Cardinia West deposits.

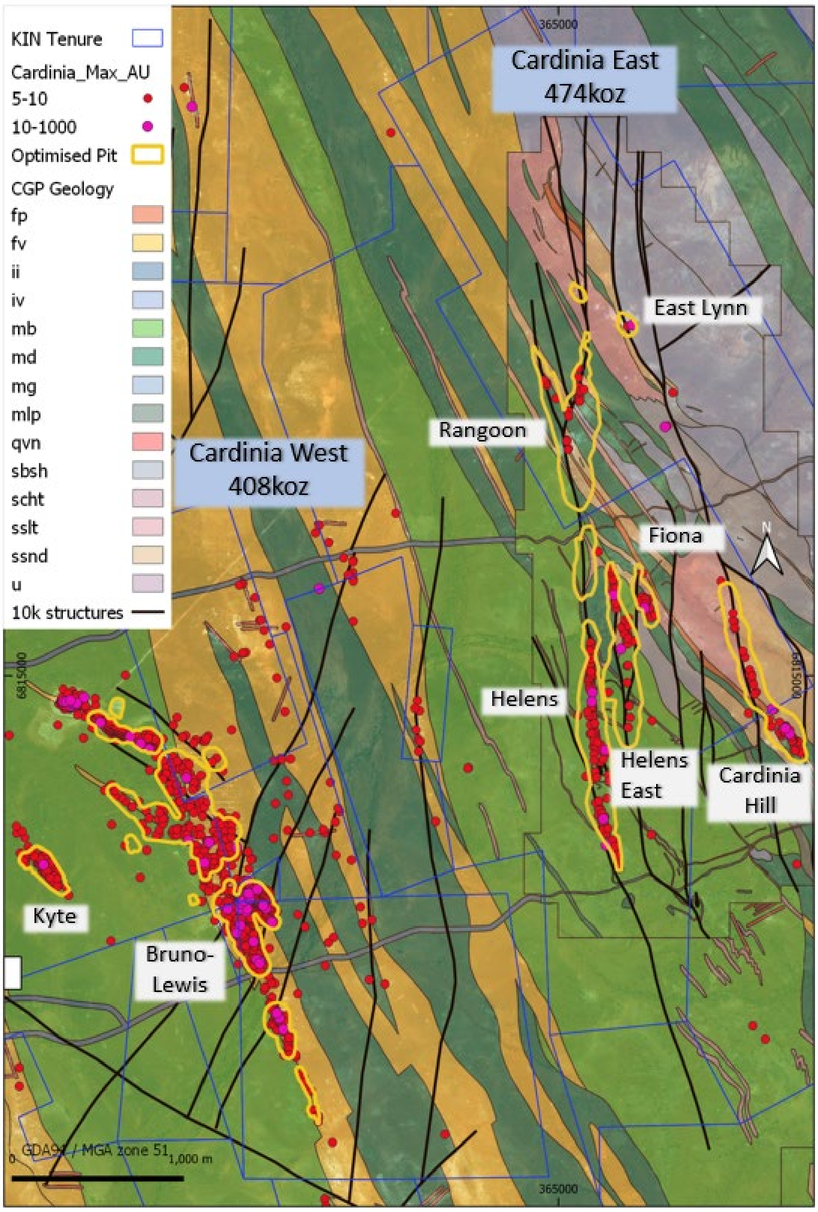


Figure 2: *Cardinia area deposit location map. Note optimal shell outlines that constrain the Mineral Resource estimates.*

Helens East

The maiden Helens East MRE of 70 koz @ 1.57 g/t is based on geological modelling from 5,014 m of RC drilling and 165 m of diamond drilling in 37 drill-holes. The block model spans approximately 1040 metres N-S and up to 200m E-W.

Due to an increase in geological information from the recent drill programs, the Helens East deposit now encompasses two of the three mineralised positions previously grouped as the Fiona deposits (approximately 30k oz). The Helens East mineralised structures dip steeply to the west. There is also evidence that moderate to flat west-dipping structures act as conjugates between the Helens and Helens East mineralisation, as demonstrated in Figure 3 and Figure 4.

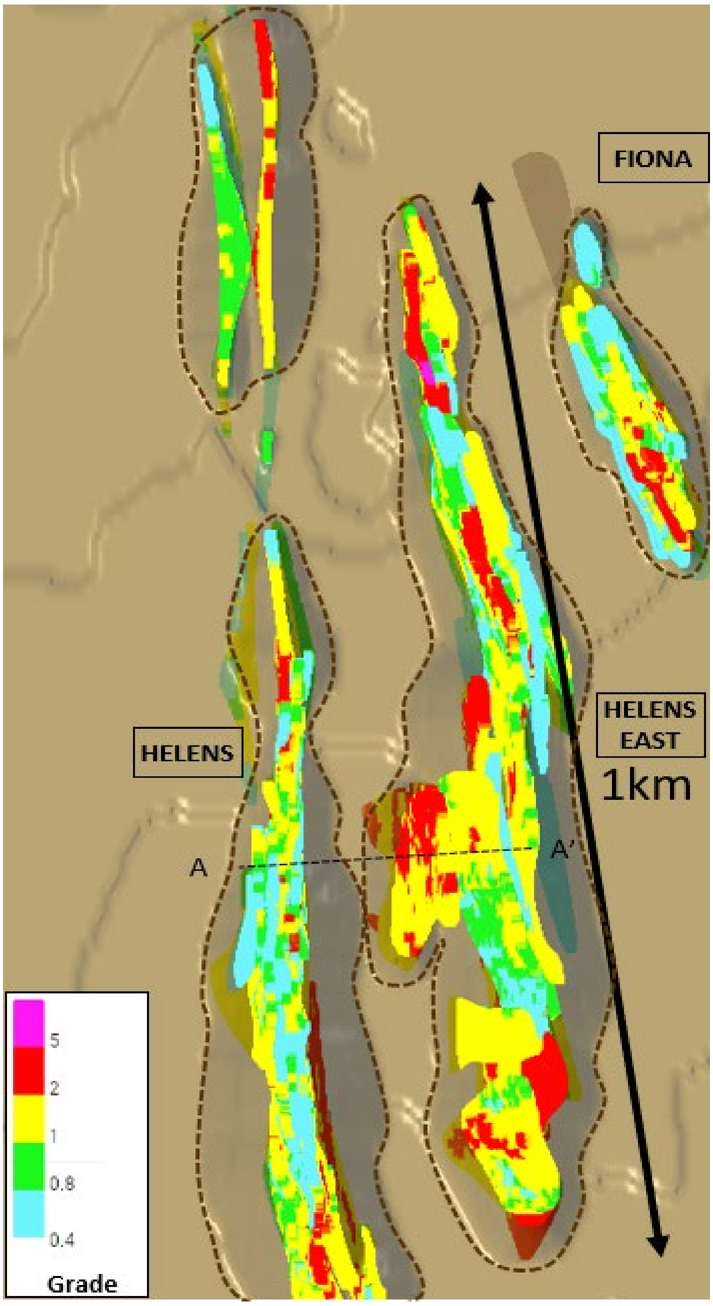
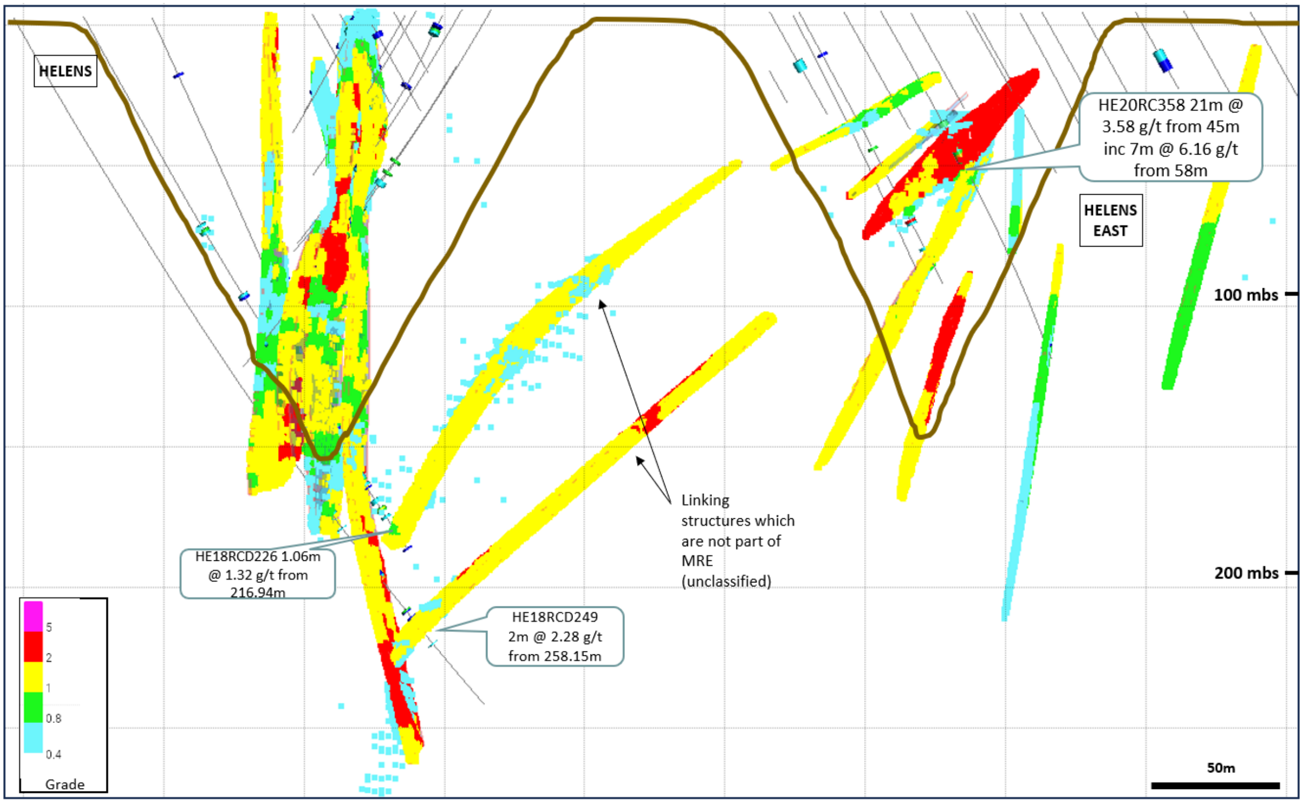


Figure 3: *Helens, Helens East and Fiona deposit plan view showing optimised pit shells (surface outline as dashed line). See Figure 4 for cross section A-A''. Note the proximity of the Optimal shell surface positions at Helens and Helens East. Grade ranges are denoted by individual block grade upper limit. Eg Blue coloured blocks - range from 0.4 g/t Au to 0.79 g/t Au*



HE20RC358 21m @ 3.58 g/t from 45m inc 7m @ 6.16 g/t from 58m

Linking structures which are not part of MRE (unclassified)

HE18RCD226 1.06m @ 1.32 g/t from 216.94m

HE18RCD249 2m @ 2.28 g/t from 258.15m

Figure 4: *Helens East Mineral Resource cross section A-A' looking north and illustrating the optimisation shell (brown line) that constrains the Mineral Resource estimate.*

Helens-Rangoon

The Helens and Rangoon MRE's were previously separated by a 600m gap, where it was believed that the deposits did not meet. Recent drilling has demonstrated that the mineralised structures continue and are part of a much larger mineralised system centred on the Helens and Rangoon main lodes. In this MRE, based on the recent drilling results the Helens mineralisation have been extended to the north and the Rangoon mineralisation has been expanded to the south. A composite long section showing the Helens, Gap and Rangoon mineralisation which spans for 3.0 km and remains open to the north, south and down plunge to the north is shown in Figure 7.

An additional 1,556m of RC drilling and 391m of diamond drilling informed the extension of Helens to the north, in the Gap. The Helens deposit is a series of parallel, steep east dipping structures, which have been modelled up to 300 m deep. Helens MRE now totals 121 koz @ 1.41 g/t Au and spans 1,900 m N-S. Mineralisation outside the MRE exists at the newly interpreted, moderately west dipping linking structures with Helens East. This mineralisation is unclassified at present. Previously interpreted high grade supergene mineralisation at surface at Helens has been removed based on changes to the weathering surface interpretation.

The Rangoon deposit Mineral Resource estimate consists of an additional 1,820 m of RC drilling and 1,397.4 m of diamond drilling in 17 drill holes. The block model spans approximately 1,600 m N-S and up to 200 m E-W.

It consists of two separate orientations of mineralisation. Steep to vertical dipping lodes bound the western and north-western arms of the deposit. A shallow east-dipping set of lodes exist in the central eastern side of the deposit and display generally higher grade (see Announcement from 21 September 2022). Recent geological modelling has interpreted this flat structure to be related to a fold hinge within the stratigraphy. The revised interpretation has minimal effect on the MRE as no additional drilling extending the strike and dip of the flat structure has been completed.

The mineralisation style at all Eastern Corridor deposits is consistent. The felsic volcanic and sedimentary sequence is intruded by dolerite sills and minor, late, felsic porphyries. All rock types have been intensely carbonate altered with sulphide mineralisation hosted by completely replaced portions of the host rock. The mineralisation assemblage consists of carbonate-sericite-quartz and sulphide, with the sulphide dominated by very fine pyrite. Gold mineralisation is strongly correlated with pyrite content and associated with significant amounts of Ag, Sb, Te and Zn, as well as elevated Bi, Cu, Pb and Mo.

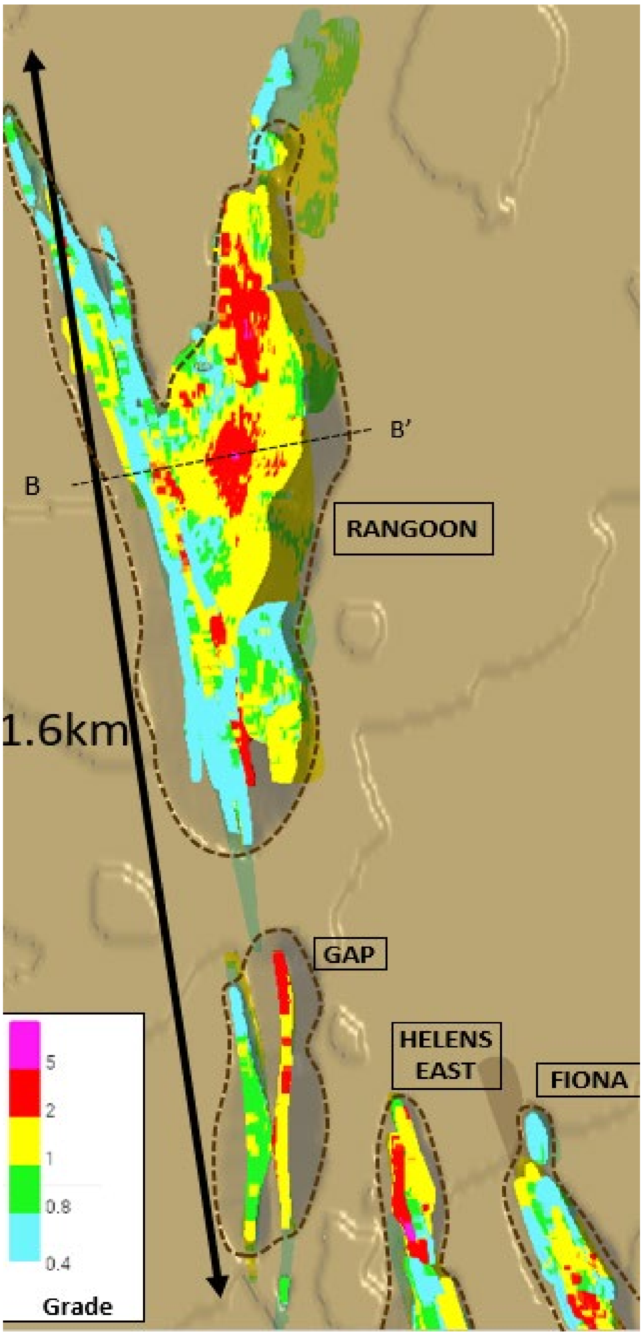


Figure 5: Plan view of the Rangoon deposit showing optimised pit shells (surface outline as dashed line). See Figure 6 for cross section B-B'. Note grade ranges are denoted by individual block grade upper limit. Eg Blue coloured blocks range from 0.4 g/t Au to 0.79 g/t Au

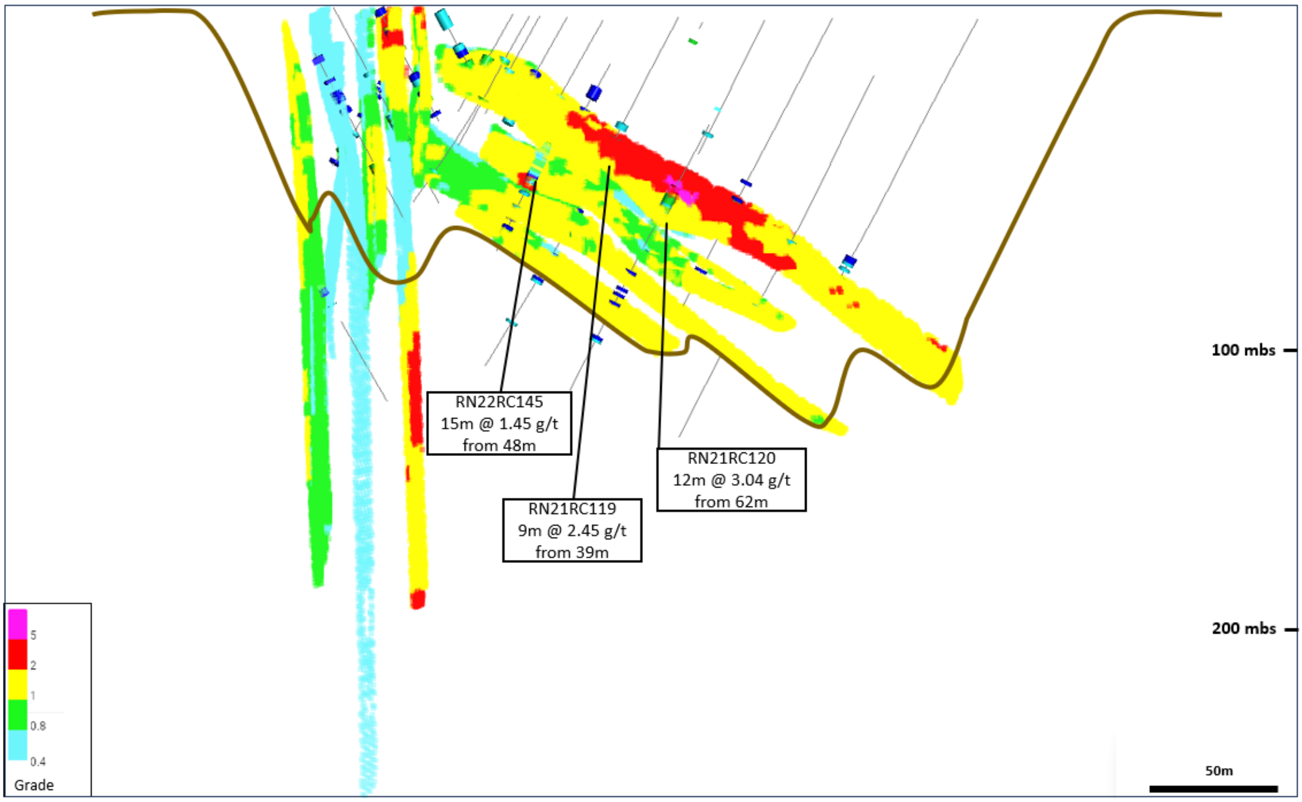


Figure 6: *Cross section B-B' looking north through Rangoon, showing two orientations of mineralisation and illustrating the optimisation shell (brown line) that constrains the Mineral Resource estimate. Note block model grade ranges are denoted by individual block grade upper limit. Eg Blue coloured blocks, - range from 0.4 g/t Au to 0.79 g/t Au*

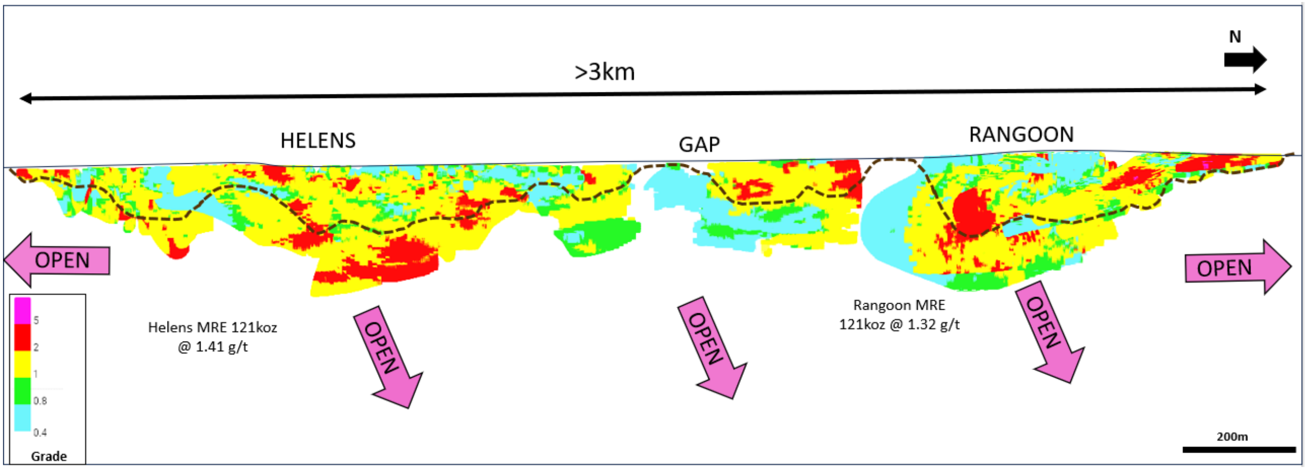


Figure 7: *Composite long section looking West through the Helens-Rangoon block model (Indicated and Inferred blocks are shown coloured by Au grade). Optimised pit shell which constrains the MRE displayed as dashed black line.*

RESOURCE PARAMETERS

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1, the following summary information is provided for the understanding of the reported estimates of the Mineral Resources. Note that these parameters are only applicable to the Resources listed as updated in this announcement (Helens, Helens East, Rangoon and Fiona).

Drilling Techniques, Sampling and Assaying

Drilling at Cardinia consisted of mostly Reverse Circulation (RC) with appropriate amounts of diamond core (DD). See Table 1 below for detailed descriptions on sampling. Subsequent to the September 2022 MRE, KIN changed its gold assay method from standard 50 g Fire Assay (FA) to 500 g Photon (PAA) at NATA Certified Intertek Laboratories. The reasons supporting this change are triplicate; better sample representation, cost effective and environmentally friendly assay performance. It is noted that the lower cut-off for PAA is 0.03ppm Au compared to 0.01 ppm Au for FA. However, this was deemed acceptable considering lower cut-off grade for Mineral resource estimation is 0.4 g/t Au.

A comparison study was undertaken which analysed for both FA and PAA, for samples that returned values >0.4 g/t. The results showed nil bias and were comparable. Assay duplicates fell within a 10% precision limit.

Estimation Methodology

Using the project geological models and structural observations a set of mineralisation domains were constructed, using Leapfrog Geo, based on a 0.4 g/t Au cutoff for all deposits. Whilst the overall model is consistent with previous models, the increase in mineralised volume is due both to extensional drilling which identified expansion along strike and the revised interpretation of the mineralisation by KIN geologists.

Coded drillholes were composited to 1.0 m based on most of the samples being 1 m or less. Domain statistics, capping, declustering and variography, were performed on a domain-by-domain basis on the 1 m composites. Values were capped based on observation made using log probability plots, and normal and log histograms, with consideration given to coefficient of variance (CV). Caps range between 2.5 g/t and 14 g/t and are not considered to have a material negative effect on the deposit grade estimate.

Variograms were constructed on domains which could support variography. Those that could not were assigned variogram parameters based on similar types of domains. Estimation searches and ranges initially based on variogram ranges, however adjusted locally using Dynamic Anisotropy.

A block model was created using parent block cells of 5 mE x 10 mN x 5 mRL based on review of Kriging Neighbourhood analysis (KNA). Blocks were sub-celled to 0.5 m in all directions to ensure suitable fitting within the domain wireframes. Volumes of the blocks were checked against the volumes of the wireframes with no issues noted.

Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used for the estimate with an initial minimum sample count of 11 and maximum sample count of 16, with a requirement of no more than five samples per drillhole used. This ensures, in the first pass, that at least three drillholes are used per estimate. For the 2nd and 3rd passes the search sizes were increased and the sample requirements decreased. These are adjusted as required on a domain-by-domain basis as part of the validation process.

As validation, the global mean of the block models were checked against the capped decluster global means of the informing composites. The domains were also reviewed locally, both visually and using swath plots, to understand variances between the block model mean and the sample mean. If required adjustment are made to estimation parameters and rerun.

A secondary inverse distance estimate (ID) was run as a comparison to the OK estimate.

Bulk Density

Weathering profiles have been updated in this model from previous models with the difference being the base of complete oxidation (BOCO) being shallower, based on re-logging of drillholes. Manual flagging of the drillholes was based on regolith logging as well as review of chip tray and core photographs, to ensure consistency, especially where historical logging was deemed unsatisfactory.

Drillhole intervals were flagged to separate categories; transported, upper saprolite, lower saprolite, saprock and fresh. The classification for each profile is based on the amount of weathering and whether primary fabric could be identified:

- Saprock: Less than 25% weathering
- Lower Saprolite: Greater than 25% weathering and the identification of primary fabric
- Upper saprolite: Clay and no primary fabric identifiable

The boundary between the lower saprolite and upper saprolite is considered the BOCO and material below that is classified as transitional, until the top of fresh (TOFR) boundary occurs.

Final bulk density values ascribed in the MRE, are based on averages of all previous East Cardinia areas are:
Oxide – 2.0
Transitional – 2.45
Fresh – 2.8

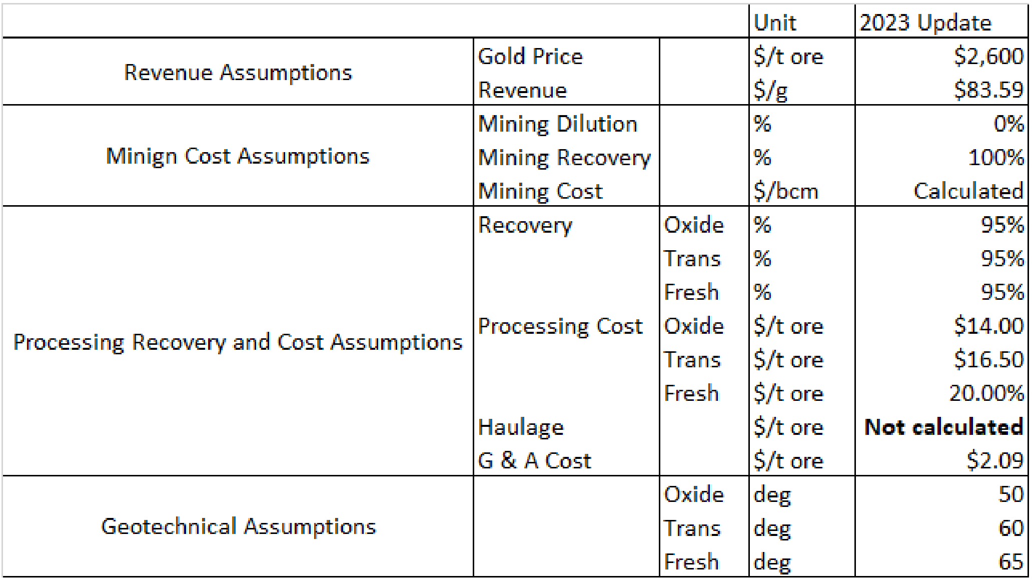
Classification

The model was classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). While quantitative metrics are reviewed, the classification process is qualitative, and portrays the opinion of the Component Person. Indicated and Inferred classification were assigned based on confidence of geological and grade continuity, as well as the quality of the estimation. While these are a function of drill spacing, which is considered whilst classifying, drill spacing is not the main factor used, but is reported for clarity.

- For Indicated material, drill spacing is usually in the region of 25 m or less, geological and grade continuity is very good, and the estimate is of a high quality.
- For Inferred material, drill spacing is usually in the region of 65 m or less, but up to 80 m in some cases, geological and grade continuity is good, and the estimate is of a reasonable quality.
- Material is unclassified where drill spacing is 80 m or more, estimation quality is low, or geological and/or grade continuity is uncertain. Unclassified material is not included in the Mineral Resource estimate.

Mining Factors or Assumptions

Assumptions were made for open pit mine design and pit optimisation used to constrain the Mineral Resource for reporting. These are consistent with previous updates in September 2022 and are tabulated below.



			Unit	2023 Update
Revenue Assumptions	Gold Price		$/t ore	$2,600
	Revenue		$/g	$83.59
Minign Cost Assumptions	Mining Dilution		%	0%
	Mining Recovery		%	100%
	Mining Cost		$/bcm	Calculated
Processing Recovery and Cost Assumptions	Recovery	Oxide	%	95%
		Trans	%	95%
		Fresh	%	95%
	Processing Cost	Oxide	$/t ore	$14.00
		Trans	$/t ore	$16.50
		Fresh	$/t ore	20.00%
	Haulage		$/t ore	**Not calculated**
	G & A Cost		$/t ore	$2.09
Geotechnical Assumptions		Oxide	deg	50
		Trans	deg	60
		Fresh	deg	65

No assumptions were made for underground mining optimisation. No stope optimisation study was undertaken or assumptions on the method of underground mining.

Metallurgical assumptions were made for the estimation of this model including Processing recoveries of 95% assumed for all material types.

No environmental assumptions have been made for the estimation of this model.

Next steps -Further Upside

All deposits estimated in the June 2023 MRE remain open along strike and at depth. Recent AC drilling (see ASX announcements 01/06/23 and 13/06/23) in the Eastern Corridor has highlighted continuation of the mineralised trends to the north of Rangoon and new mineralised positions further east, between East Lynne and Cardinia Hill. Both these targets warrant follow up, with the potential of further expanding the Mineral Resources at the project.

In addition, existing targets with defined high-grade mineralisation in close proximity to Mineral Resources, which if converted with further drilling, would have a significant effect on open pit optimisation and enhanced economics when mining, will receive added attention.

-ENDS-

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

Resource Estimation

The information contained in this report relating to Resource Estimation results for the Cardinia Hill, Hobby and Bruno-Lewis deposits relates to information compiled by Cube consulting (Mr Mike Millad). Mr Millad is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full time employee of Cube Consulting. Mr Millad 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".

The information contained in this report relating to Resource Estimation results for the remainder of the deposits including Kyte, Helens, Helens East, Fiona, Rangoon, Mertons Reward, Mertondale 3-4, Tonto, Mertondale 5, Eclipse, Quicksilver, Michaelangelo, Leonardo, Forgotten Four and Krang relates to information compiled by Mr Jamie Logan. Mr Logan is employed by Palaris Australia Pty Ltd consultants and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Logan 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".

Exploration Results

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

Mr Millad, Mr Logan and Ms Moore 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

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 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.*	Diamond Historic (pre-2014) diamond core (DD) sampling utilised half core or quarter core sample intervals; typically varying from 0.3m to 1.4m in length. 1m sample intervals were favoured and sample boundaries principally coincided with geological contacts. Recent (2014-2018) diamond core (DD) samples, either HQ3 or NQ2 in size diameter, were either cut in half longitudinally or further cut into quarters, using a powered diamond core drop saw centered over a cradle holding core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.25m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. 2019 diamond core samples, either HQ3 or NQ2 in size diameter, were either cut in half longitudinally or a third longitudinally, using an automated Corewise core saw Core was placed in boats, holding core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.3 to 1.3m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. RC Historic reverse circulation (RC) drill samples were collected over 1m downhole intervals beneath a cyclone and typically riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags and 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site. 3m or 4m composited interval samples were often collected by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples). If composite samples returned anomalous results once assayed, the single metre sub-samples of the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for individual gold analysis. Recent reverse circulation (RC) drill samples were collected by passing through a cyclone, a sample collection box, and riffle or cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and averaged 3-4kg. 2019-20 RC drilling samples were collected in 1m downhole intervals by passing through a cyclone, a collection box and then dropping through a cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and averaged 3-4kg. AC/RAB Historic air core (AC) and rotary air blast (RAB) were typically collected at 1 metre intervals and placed on the ground with 3-4kg sub-samples collected using a scoop or spear. Three metre or four metre composited interval samples were often collected by 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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. From October 2022 onwards, the RC and Diamond assay technique was switched to Photon at Intertek which involves crushing to 10mm and splitting the material into a 500g jar. 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. 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. 2019-20 DD was carried out by 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 (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. 2019-20 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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 2019-20 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. 2019-20 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 assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Diamond Historic core recovery was recorded in drill logs for most of the diamond drilling programs since 1985. A review of historical reports indicates that core recovery was generally good (>80%) with lesser recoveries recorded in zones of broken ground and/or areas of mineralisation. Overall recoveries are considered acceptable for resource estimation. Recent core recovery data was recorded for each run by measuring total length of core retrieved against the downhole interval actually drilled and stored in the database. KIN representatives continuously monitor core recovery and core presentation quality as drilling is conducted and issues or discrepancies are rectified promptly to maintain industry best standards. Core recoveries averaged >95%, even when difficult ground conditions were being encountered. When poor ground conditions were anticipated, a triple tube drilling configuration was utilised to maximize core recovery RC/AC/RAB Historic sample recovery information for RC, AC, and RAB drilling is limited. Recent RC drilling samples are preserved as best as possible during the drilling process. At the end of each 1 metre downhole interval, the driller stops advancing, retracts from the bottom of hole, and waits for the sample to clear from the bottom of the hole through to the sample collector box fitted beneath the cyclone. The sample is then released from the sample collector box and passed through either a 3-tiered riffle splitter or cone splitter fitted beneath the sample box. Drilling prior to 2018 utilised riffle split collection whereas sample collection via a cone splitter was conducted for drilling

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. From 2020 sample rejects are placed on the ground. 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.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	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 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 at Cardinia. 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.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. <u>RC/AC/RAB</u> 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. All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies. <u>Rock Chips</u> 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.*	<u>Diamond</u> Historic diamond drill core (NQ/NQ3 or HQ/HQ3) samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, and occasionally in quarters for the larger (HQ/HQ3) diameter holes, using a powered diamond core drop saw centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Half core or quarter core sample intervals typically varied from 0.3m to 1.4m in length. 1m sample intervals were favoured and are the most common method of sampling, however sample boundaries do principally coincide with geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in core trays. 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. 2019-20 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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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, 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and*	Numerous assay laboratories and various sample preparation and assay techniques have been used since 1981. Historical

Criteria	• **JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
tests	*laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	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 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 NATA certified 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.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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. Since Oct 2022, KIN have utilised Photon analysis for DD and RC. The 500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. • About the Intertek PhotonAssay Analysis Technique: • Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysos Corporation, the PhotonAssay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay process and utilizes high energy x-rays. The process is non-destructive on and utilises a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. • Intertek has thoroughly tested and validated the PhotonAssay process with results benchmarked against conventional fire assay. • The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia's national accreditation body for laboratories, has issued Intertek with accreditation for the technique in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2018-Testing. 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 an annual 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.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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. 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. Recent KIN drill hole collars are located and recorded in the field by a contract surveyor using RTK-DGPS (with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ±50mm). Location data was collected in the GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system. A small selection of drillhole collars, which do not have DGPS collar surveys, were picked up with a handheld GPS and individually appraised in regards to their location prior to modelling; the position of these collars is deemed appropriate for the resource estimation work.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Drill hole spacing patterns vary considerably throughout the Cardinia Gold Project area and are deposit specific, depending on the nature and style of mineralisation being tested. Drill hole spacing within the resource areas is sufficient to establish an acceptable degree of geological and grade continuity and is appropriate for both the mineral resource estimation and the resource classifications applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and*	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. 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, mineralisation is either stratigraphy parallel (trending NNW, steep to moderately W-dipping) or cross-

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported if material.	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.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	KIN employees or contractors are utilised to transport samples to the laboratory. No perceived opportunity for samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site, to delivery to the laboratory, where they were stored in their secure compound, and made ready for processing is deemed likely to have occurred. On receipt of the samples, the laboratory independently checked the sample submission form to verify samples received and readied the samples for sample preparation. Intertek sample security protocols are of industry standard and deemed acceptable for resource estimation work.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Historic drilling and sampling methods and QA/QC are regarded as not being as thoroughly documented compared to current standards. In house 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 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 an annual basis. This measure ensures that all aspects of KIN QAQC practices are adhered to and align with industry best practice.

Cardinia

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 Cardinia Gold Project (CGP), 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 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. At Cardinia East, it is now believed that the whole system consists of a near-stockwork of minerlised structures, with both steep east and west dipping shear zones, and shallow to moderate east and west dipping structures. Mineralisation

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		at Helens is controlled by a steep east dipping N-S trending cross-cutting structure, 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. At Rangoon the steep dipping N-S trending structure cross-cuts units of mafic and felsic volcaniclastic, but also features a fold in the anticlinal units with shallowly plunging to the east axis, which controls the flat east dipping mineralized lenses. Helens East consists of steep west dipping structures which cross cut stratigraphic units of mafic and felsic volcaniclastic, along with moderate west dipping structures which are interpreted to connect with Helens. Fiona Is steeply east dipping. 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:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Material drilling information for exploration results has previously been publicly reported in numerous announcements to the ASX by Navigator (2004-2014) and KIN since 2014.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	When exploration results have been reported for the resource areas, the intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by geology or lower cut-off grades, without high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high grade results, these results were included in the reports. Since 2014, KIN have reported RC drilling intersections with low cut off grades of >= 0.4 g/t Au and a maximum of 2m of internal dilution at a grade of <0.4g/t Au. There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The orientation, true width, and geometry of mineralised zones have been primarily determined by interpretation of historical drilling and continued investigation and verification of KIN drilling. Drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths not true widths. Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describes the attitude of mineralisation.

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

Rangoon, Helens, Helens East, Fiona Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	Data is collected in the field on propriety software, which contains inbuilt validation steps. (Example overlapping intervals, data duplication). Data is then uploaded into Maxwells Datashed application by the Database Administrator (DBA). This application includes quality protocols which must be met for uploading to occur (examples: data duplication, validation of geological field) Returned assay results are loaded electronically in CSV format into Datashed, by either the DBA, or the Senior Geologists. This includes a review of QC results. The data is reviewed, before use, in both Leapfrog Geo and Datamine RM. Each of these packages have internal checks which check for missing data, overlapping samples and duplicate samples. The Final dataset is reviewed in 3D, and if any errors are discovered, these are communicated back to the DBA for review and correction. Historic data does not contain sufficient metadata for thorough validation protocols, however, compares well with recent QAQC controlled data.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	KIN's geological team have an onsite presence which includes supervision and management of drill programs within each of the resource areas. • Mr Jamie Logan of Palaris has visited site several times, with the most recent being in September 2022, visiting Cardinia and the Rangoon deposit specifically
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	Confidence in the interpretation is directly reflected in the classification. Lithological, structural, alteration and grade information were used to determine this interpretation. The current interpretation is an alternate to the previous MRE for Helens, Fiona and Rangoon. Leapfrog Geo was utilised for wireframing, and internal Kin geologists were used to interrogate and interpret. Alternate interpretations have been considered; however, the current interpretation is considered robust, has been peer reviewed internally and conforms to the observed controls. The geological interpretation is directly based on geological and structural observations. Leapfrog Geo Depositional Geological modelling was used to construct a 3D model of the area, based on a combination of logging, multi-element lithogeochemistry classification and surface mapping. Continuity is structurally controlled with a stratigraphic component also present. Mineralising fluid flowed through the system, concordantly along stratigraphy and discordantly to stratigraphy along extensive local structures. Weathering profiles have been updated in this model from previous with the fundamental difference being the base of complete oxidation (BOCO) being shallower, based on re-logging of drillholes. Manual flagging of the drillholes was based on regolith logging as well as review of photographs, to ensure consistency, especially where logging was deemed unsatisfactory.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Drillhole intervals were flagged to separate categories; transported, upper saprolite, lower saprolite, saprock, fresh. The classification for each profile is based on the amount of weathering and whether primary fabric could be identified: • Saprock: Less than 25% weathering • Lower Saprolite: Greater than 25% weathering and the identification of primary fabric • Upper saprolite: Clay and no primary fabric identifiable The boundary between the lower saprolite and upper saprolite is considered the BOCO and anything below that is transitional, until the top of fresh (TOFR) boundary occurs. These surfaces were created using the Erosion Surface function in Leapfrog Geo.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Helens-Rangoon Mineral Resource estimate covers the entire Helens-Rangoon system, which strikes for approximately 3 km south to north, to a depth of 250 m, and an average thickness of 2 m for each individual lens.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	Only Diamond and RC drilling were included. Mineralisation domains were constructed in Leapfrog Geo using the Vein modeling tool with a nominal 0.4 g/t cutoff. Drillholes were coded with the mineralisation domains and composited to 1 m, which is based on most samples being 1 m or below. A comparison of Diamond and RC lengths was conducted to support this decision. All lengths retained and any residuals redistributed evenly within domains. Individual domains were assessed for capping, using multiple methods including reviewing population gaps, log probability plots and Coefficient of Variation (CV). Capping effect is not believed to be material. Caps range from 2.5 g/t to 14 g/t. Variography undertaken on domains with sufficient samples. Kriging neighborhood analysis (KNA) reviewed to determine optimal block sizes and estimation parameters. Parent cells of 5 mE x 10 mN x 5 mRL estimated using Ordinary Kriging. Search distances and directions aligned with variogram ranges and rotations; however dynamic anisotropy utilised for local directions.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	The estimate was compared to the previous estimate, to understand changes, as well as an inverse distance squared estimate run concurrently.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid	No deleterious elements were estimated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mine drainage characterisation). *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Nominal Drill spacing of 10 m x 10 m in well informed areas led to parent cells of 5 mE x 10 mN x 5 mRL used. Review of KNA in informed areas and under-informed areas concur. Sub-celling to 0.5 mE x 0.5 mN x 0.5 mRL for effective filling of domain wireframes No assumptions were made with respect to selective mining units. No assumptions were made on the correlation between variables. Lodes are modeled to represent material mineralised by fluid flow through planar structural and/or stratigraphic features. The mineralised domains act as hard boundaries to control the gold interpolation. Model validation is a combined review including: • Visual review of blocks against composite values, by section and plan • Review of global mean values and understanding variances to composites • Review of local means against composite means by way of swath plots No reconciliation data are available as the deposits have not yet been mined.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages estimated on a dry basis only. Moisture was not considered in the density assignment
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	Open Pit The lower cut-off gold grade for reporting mineral resources was 0.4 g/t Au. This was determined by KIN's management and the CP to be appropriate with a gold price of $2,600 AUD per ounce and based on reasonable operating costs. Underground A lower cut-off gold grade for reporting potential underground mineral resources was 2.0 g/t Au. These were then assessed visually to confirm this material can reasonable be accessed. This was determined by KIN's management and the CP to be appropriate for eventual economic extraction via underground extraction.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	Assumptions were made for open pit mine design and pit optimisation used to constrain the Mineral Resource for reporting. These are consistent with previous updates and are tabulated below.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Unit</th><th>2023 Update</th></tr>
<tr><td>Revenue Assumptions</td><td>Gold Price</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2,600</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Revenue</td><td></td><td>$/g</td><td>$83.59</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minign Cost Assumptions</td><td>Mining Dilution</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Recovery</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Cost</td><td></td><td>$/bcm</td><td>Calculated</td></tr>
<tr><td>Processing Recovery and Cost Assumptions</td><td>Recovery</td><td>Oxide</td><td>%</td><td>95%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td>%</td><td>95%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td>%</td><td>95%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Processing Cost</td><td>Oxide</td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$14.00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$16.50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td>$/t ore</td><td>20.00%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Haulage</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>Not calculated</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>G & A Cost</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2.09</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geotechnical Assumptions</td><td></td><td>Oxide</td><td>deg</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td>deg</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td>deg</td><td>65</td></tr>
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<p>No assumptions were made for underground mining optimisation. No stope optimisation study was undertaken or assumptions on the method of underground mining.</p>
</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</i></td><td><i>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</i></td><td><p>No Metallurgical assumptions were made for the estimation of this model.</p><p>Processing recoveries of 95% assumed for all material types.</p></td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Environmental factors or assumptions</i></td><td><i>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts,</i></td><td>No environmental assumptions have been made for the estimation of this model.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	The previous model used assumed bulk densities derived from the Helens deposit. Since then, several diamond drillholes have been drilled from which bulk density measurements have been taken. Water displacement method was used on samples selected by the logging geologist. These measurements are input to the logging software interface and loaded to the Datashed database.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	Previous work considered void spaces and were sealed prior to the wet measurement. For the more recent work, all measurements have been on fresh rock, where vugs and voids are absent.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	The average bulk density assigned for the June 2023 MRE is as follows: • Oxide = 2.00 • Transition = 2.45 • Fresh = 2.80 The change from the previous model is largely due to the adjustment of the Base of Complete oxidation surface.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	Classification is based on a combination of drill-spacing, geological confidence and estimation quality. The classification is applied to the model on a lode-by-lode basis. Drill-spacing listed below are indicative only. • Indicated: Up to 30 m x 30 m in areas of strong geological and grade continuity • Inferred: up to 65 m x 65 m in areas of moderate geological and grade continuity Classification discussed with geologists familiar with the project to ensure classification represents geological confidence as well as statistical confidence.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data.	All relevant factors effecting classification have been considered.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No external audits and reviews have been completed on this MRE.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimate is reflected in the reporting of the MRE in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. The MRE constitutes a global resource estimate. Production data are not available.