KIN MINING NL

ASX: KIN

ASX Announcement **22 December 2020**

Cardinia Gold Project
Mineral Resource Estimate Increased to 1.15Moz

Interim Mineral Resource update based on 2020 gold price and operating cost assumptions and includes a maiden 61koz Mineral Resource Estimate for the Cardinia Hill deposit

<u>Highlights</u>

- **Interim Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Cardinia Gold Project (CGP) of <u>28.2Mt @ 1.27g/t Au for 1.15Moz of contained gold</u>**
- **22% increase in contained ounces over the previous MRE.**
- **Maiden Inferred MRE for the Cardinia Hill deposit of 61koz, with significant scope for further growth.**
- **Interim Mineral Resource Estimate based on a 2020 gold price of A$2,600/oz, optimisation shell guidance from the 2019 Pre-Feasibility Study with increased mining cost assumptions compared with previous estimates.**
- **Lower cut-off grade reduced from 0.5g/t Au to 0.4g/t Au.**
- **An updated MRE at the CGP is expected in MQ 2021 with the inclusion of additional data and targets such as Bruno-Lewis and Hobby.**

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN or "the Company") is pleased to announce an update to the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for its Cardinia Gold Project (CGP), located near Leonora in Western Australia, delivering a 22% increase in contained ounces over the previous MRE announced on 17 February 2020 "CGP Mineral Resource Estimate Upgrade to 945koz".

The interim MRE includes the re-optimisation of all existing mineralisation models (with the exception of Hobby) using CY2020 gold price and operating cost assumptions, as well as a maiden MRE for the recently-discovered Cardinia Hill deposit.

The December 2020 MRE is detailed in Table 1, with all Mineral Resources reported within optimised shells using stringent criteria for costs, recoveries and geotechnical parameters as established in the 2019 Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) for the CGP, updated where appropriate and the application of a CY2020 gold price of A$2,600/oz.

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

Kin Mining Managing Director Andrew Munckton said the interim MRE upgrade marked another step towards unlocking the value of the Cardinia Gold Project through focused exploration.

"This is a very pleasing interim update to the Cardinia Gold Project Mineral Resource, delivering a 22 per cent increase in contained ounces, while also ensuring the project-wide MRE is based on gold pricing anticipated during 2020 and reviewed operating cost assumptions," Mr Munckton said.

"We are particularly pleased to have delivered a maiden 61,000-ounce Mineral Resource Estimate for the recently-discovered Cardinia Hill deposit, where we see outstanding potential for further growth."

"We also have a very strong pipeline of deposits including drilling that has recently been completed at Hobby and Bruno Lewis Deeps prospects that are yet to be fully assessed and has not been included in the Interim December 2020 Mineral Resource Estimate."

"Kin anticipates delivering further CGP MRE updates in the March 2021 quarter which will include these targets."

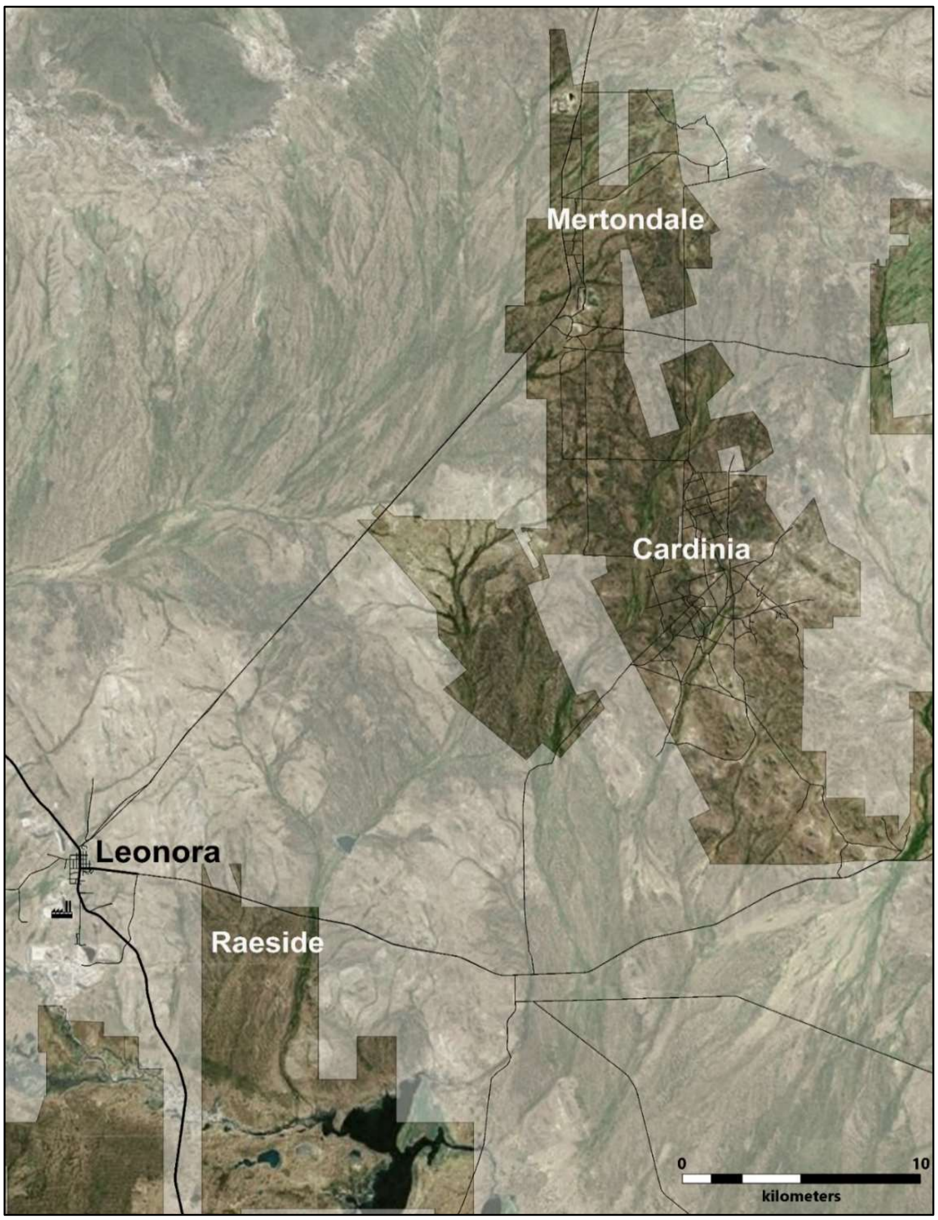

Figure 1: *CGP location map.*

Cardinia Gold Project: Mineral Resources: December 2020															
Project Area	Resource Gold Price (AUD)	Lower Cut off (g/t Au)	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources			Date Announced
			Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	
Mertondale															
Mertons Reward	$2,600	0.4				0.9	2.17	66	1.9	0.65	41	2.9	1.15	106	26-Nov-20
Mertondale 3-4	$2,600	0.4				1.4	1.85	81	1.0	0.97	31	2.3	1.48	111	26-Nov-20
Tonto	$2,600	0.4				1.8	1.14	67	1.1	1.24	43	2.9	1.18	111	26-Nov-20
Mertondale 5	$2,600	0.4				0.5	1.67	26	0.8	1.24	32	1.3	1.40	59	26-Nov-20
Eclipse	$2,600	0.4							0.6	1.01	19	0.6	1.01	19	26-Nov-20
Quicksilver	$2,600	0.4							1.1	1.10	39	1.1	1.10	39	26-Nov-20
Subtotal Mertondale						4.6	1.61	240	6.5	0.98	205	11.1	1.24	445	
Cardinia															
Bruno	$2,600	0.4				1.2	0.89	35	2.6	1.17	96	3.8	1.08	132	26-Nov-20
Lewis	$2,600	0.4	0.4	0.98	13	4.8	0.85	131	1.5	1.00	48	6.3	0.89	179	26-Nov-20
Kyte	$2,600	0.4				0.3	1.53	17	0.1	0.92	3	0.4	1.38	20	26-Nov-20
Helens	$2,600	0.4				0.7	2.14	50	0.3	1.94	19	1.0	2.08	69	26-Nov-20
Fiona	$2,600	0.4				0.6	1.35	25	0.2	1.21	8	0.8	1.32	32	26-Nov-20
Rangoon	$2,600	0.4				0.5	1.24	21	0.3	1.07	12	0.9	1.17	32	26-Nov-20
Hobby *	$2,000	0.5							0.1	2.10	8	0.1	2.10	8	14-Feb-20
Cardinia Hill **	$2,600	0.4							1.2	1.66	61	1.2	1.66	61	18-Dec-20
Subtotal Cardinia			0.4	0.98	13	8.2	1.06	279	6.3	1.26	255	14.5	1.15	534	
Raeside															
Michaelangelo	$2,600	0.4				1.1	2.00	73	0.4	2.19	25	1.5	2.04	98	26-Nov-20
Leonardo	$2,600	0.4				0.4	2.39	30	0.2	2.20	14	0.6	2.32	44	26-Nov-20
Forgotten Four	$2,600	0.4				0.1	2.09	7	0.1	1.96	6	0.2	2.03	14	26-Nov-20
Krang	$2,600	0.4				0.3	1.74	17	0.0	2.59	2	0.3	1.80	19	26-Nov-20
Subtotal Raeside						2.0	2.04	128	0.7	2.17	47	2.6	2.07	175	
TOTAL			**0.4**	**0.98**	**13**	**14.8**	**1.36**	**647**	**13.4**	**1.17**	**507**	**28.2**	**1.27**	**1154**	

Table 1: *Mineral Resource Estimate Table December 2020. Mineral Resources estimated by Jamie Logan, and reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off within AUD2,600 optimisation shells. Note * Hobby was not re-optimised as part of this MRE and is still reported at the lower gold price and higher cut-off grade. Note ** Cardinia Hill Mineral Resource Estimate completed by Cube Consultingl.*

Cardinia

Cardinia Gold Project: Mineral Resources: December 2020															
Project Area	Resource Gold Price (AUD)	Lower Cut off (g/t Au)	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources			Date Announced
			Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	
Cardinia															
Bruno	$2,600	0.4				1.2	0.89	35	2.6	1.17	96	3.8	1.08	132	26-Nov-20
Lewis	$2,600	0.4	0.4	0.98	13	4.8	0.85	131	1.5	1.00	48	6.3	0.89	179	26-Nov-20
Kyte	$2,600	0.4				0.3	1.53	17	0.1	0.92	3	0.4	1.38	20	26-Nov-20
Helens	$2,600	0.4				0.7	2.14	50	0.3	1.94	19	1.0	2.08	69	26-Nov-20
Fiona	$2,600	0.4				0.6	1.35	25	0.2	1.21	8	0.8	1.32	32	26-Nov-20
Rangoon	$2,600	0.4				0.5	1.24	21	0.3	1.07	12	0.9	1.17	32	26-Nov-20
Hobby *	$2,000	0.5							0.1	2.10	8	0.1	2.10	8	14-Feb-20
Cardinia Hill **	$2,600	0.4							1.2	1.66	61	1.2	1.66	61	18-Dec-20
Subtotal Cardinia			0.4	0.98	13	8.2	1.06	279	6.3	1.26	255	14.5	1.15	534	

Table 2*: Cardinia area Mineral Resource Estimate Table December 2020. Note* Hobby was not re-optimised as part of this MRE and is still reported at the lower gold price and higher cut-off grade. Mineral Resources estimated by Jamie Logan, and reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off within AUD2600 optimisation shells. Note ** Cardinia Hill Mineral Resource Estimate completed by Cube Consulting.*

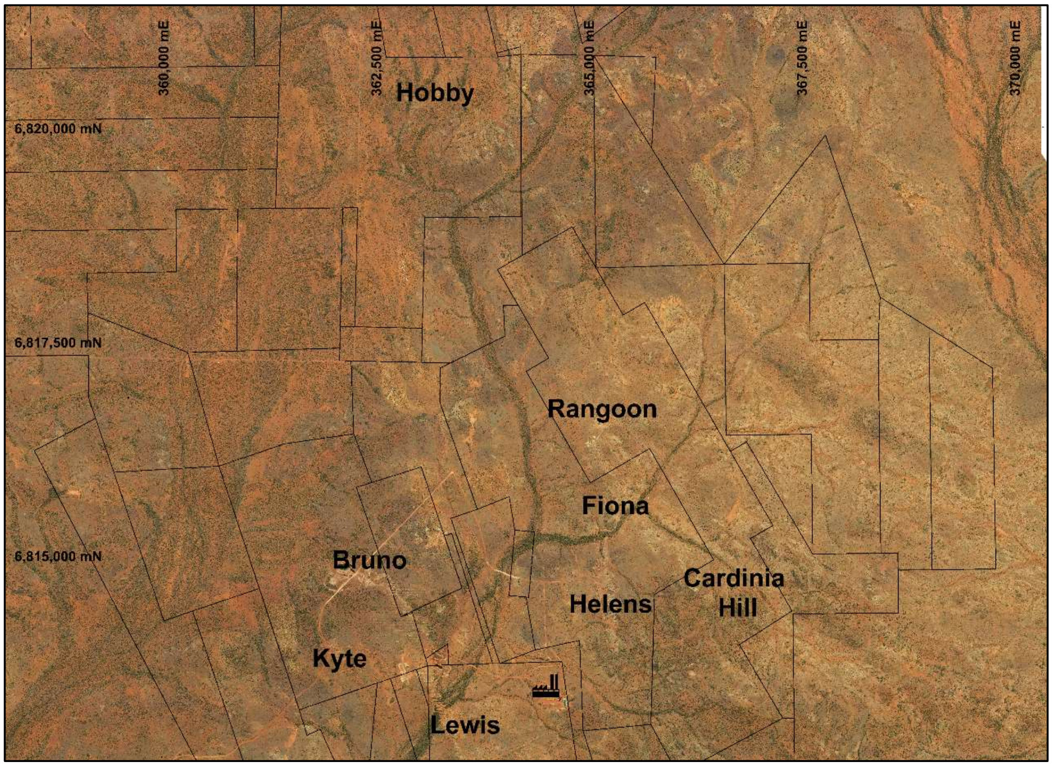

Figure 2: *Cardinia area deposit location map.*

Cardinia Gold Project: Mineral Resource Changes: February 2020 v December 2020																		
Project Area	Indicated Resources						Inferred Resources						Total Resources					
	Delta Tonnes (Mt)	Delta Au (g/t Au)	Delta Au (k Oz)	Delta Tonnes %	Delta Au: g/t %	Delta Au: Oz %	Delta Tonnes (Mt)	Delta Au (g/t Au)	Delta Au (k Oz)	Delta Tonnes %	Delta Au: g/t %	Delta Au: Oz %	Delta Tonnes (Mt)	Delta Au (g/t Au)	Delta Au (k Oz)	Delta Tonnes %	Delta Au: g/t %	Delta Au: Oz %
Cardinia																		
Bruno Lewis Link	0.4	-0.13	7	43%	-13%	25%	0.7	-0.11	18	35%	-8%	23%	1.0	-0.12	25	37%	-10%	24%
Lewis	1.2	-0.08	24	34%	-9%	22%	0.5	-0.06	14	53%	-6%	43%	1.4	-0.08	26	27%	-8%	17%
Kyte	0.0	-0.04	0	5%	-3%	2%	0.1	-0.38	1	120%	-29%	55%	0.1	-0.15	1	20%	-10%	8%
Helens	0.1	-0.04	3	8%	-2%	6%	0.1	0.11	5	30%	6%	38%	0.1	-0.01	8	14%	0%	13%
Fiona	0.0	-0.05	1	7%	-4%	3%	0.0	-0.08	0	14%	-6%	7%	0.1	-0.06	1	9%	-4%	4%
Rangoon	0.0	-0.03	0	3%	-2%	1%	0.0	0.00	1	11%	0%	10%	0.0	-0.02	1	6%	-2%	4%
Hobby *	0.0	0.00	0	0%	0%	0%	0.0	0.00	0	0%	0%	0%	0.0	0.00	0	0%	0%	0%
Cardinia Hill **	0.0	0.00	0				1.1	1.66	61				1.2	1.66	61			
Subtotal Cardinia	1.7	-0.11	35	26%	-9%	14%	2.5	0.00	102	67%	0%	67%	3.8	-0.05	125	36%	-4%	30%

Table 3: *Cardinia area change in Mineral Resource Estimate from February 2020 to December 2020.*

The December 2020 Mineral Resource estimate for the Cardinia area has increased contained ounces by 30% to 534koz. The overall tonnage increased by 36%, while the average grade reduced by 4% to 1.15g/t Au.

The majority of deposits at Cardinia have been drilled to shallow depths, resulting in optimisation shells extending to the depth of the modelled ore zones as illustrated for example in Figure 3 for Bruno-Lewis. As such, additional drilling to extend the ore zones at depth, has the potential to further expand the Mineral Resource Estimate in 2021.

As shown in Figures 3 and 5, the shallowly drilled Bruno-Lewis and Fiona-Rangoon optimisation shells sit close to the maximum depth extent of the modelled ore zones, indicating that any future extension of the ore zones at depth would be likely to further increase the Mineral Resource Estimate.

The Helens deposit (Figure 4) was drilled to a greater depth and the A$2,600/oz optimisation shell pushes deeper to include the additional Mineral Resources without reaching the base of the model. This and the nature of the deposit indicates that underground mining would likely be required to achieve eventual economic extraction of any future depth extensions.

Bruno-Lewis

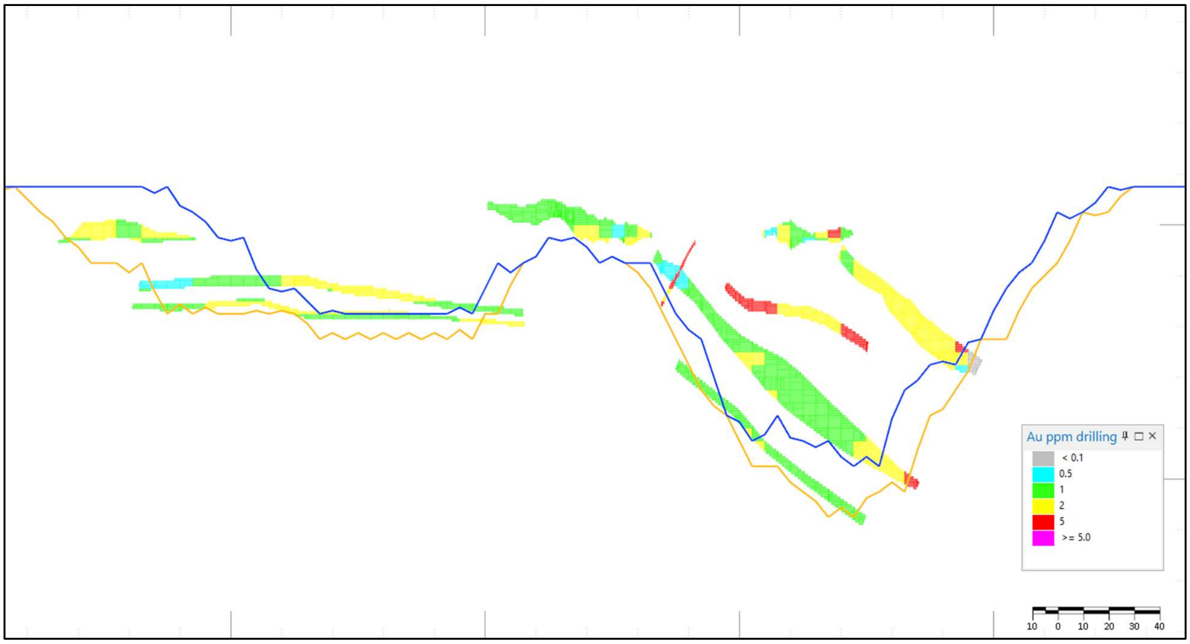

Figure 3: *Section 6813780mN through Bruno-Lewis – Cross section showing estimated grades and comparing the pit optimisations from the February 2020 MRE (Blue - A$2,000 Au and 0.5g/t lower cut) and this updated optimisation (Orange - A$2,600 Au and 0.4g/t lower cut). The optimisation at $2,600 now limited by the model's estimated extents.*

Helens

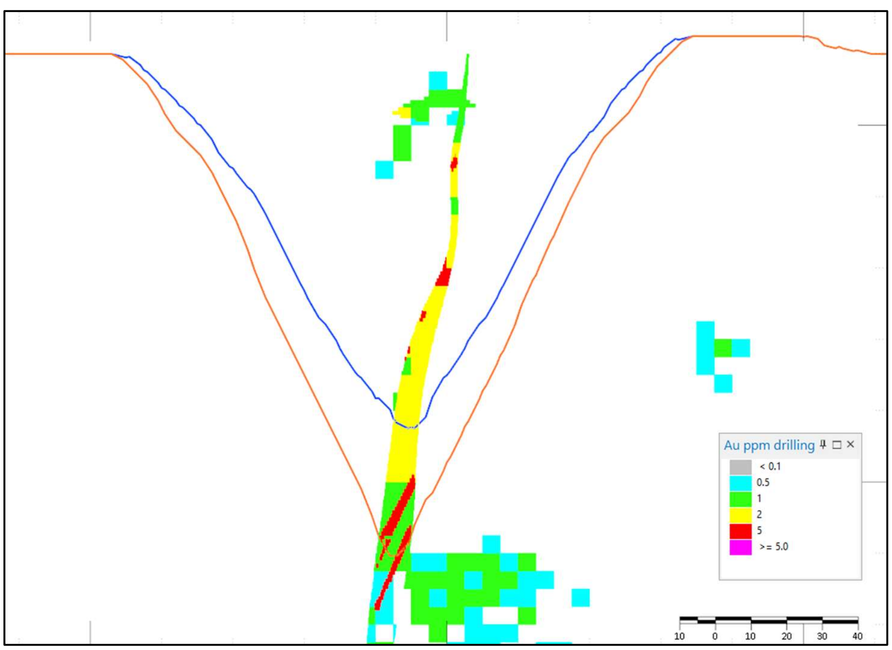

Figure 4: *Section 6814750mN through Helens – Cross section showing estimated grades and comparing the optimisation shell from the February 2020 MRE (Blue - A$2,000 Au and 0.5g/t lower cut) and this updated optimisation (Orange - A$2,600 Au and 0.4g/t lower cut).*

Fiona-Rangoon

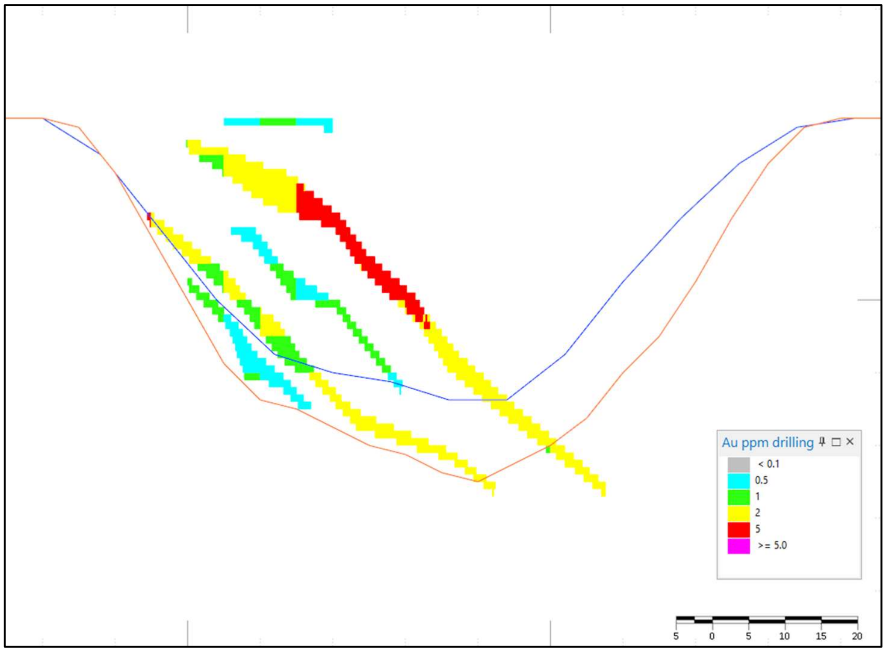

Figure 5: Section 6816600mN through Rangoon – Cross-section showing estimated grades and comparing the optimisation shell from the February 2020 MRE (Blue - A$2,000 Au and 0.5g/t lower cut) and this updated optimisation (Orange - A$2,600 Au and 0.4g/t lower cut). The higher gold price pit optimisation extends deeper to extract the ore, but is primarily limited by the extents of the geology model which is drill hole depth limited.

Cardinia Hill

Kin Mining took a conservative approach to the maiden Cardinia Hill Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate, delivering total contained ounces of 61koz. Where the Cardinia Hill ore zones were drilled at a spacing that exceeded a nominal 40m x 40m spacing, mineralisation was not classified as a Mineral Resource.

The potential to grow Cardinia Hill at depth and along strike and to upgrade the categorisation of the Inferred Mineral Resource with additional in-fill drilling is substantial.

The Cardinia Hill deposit lodes are illustrated in Figures 6, 7 and 8. The optimisation shell extends to a depth of approximately 150m below surface in these areas, corresponding to the limit of the existing drilling.

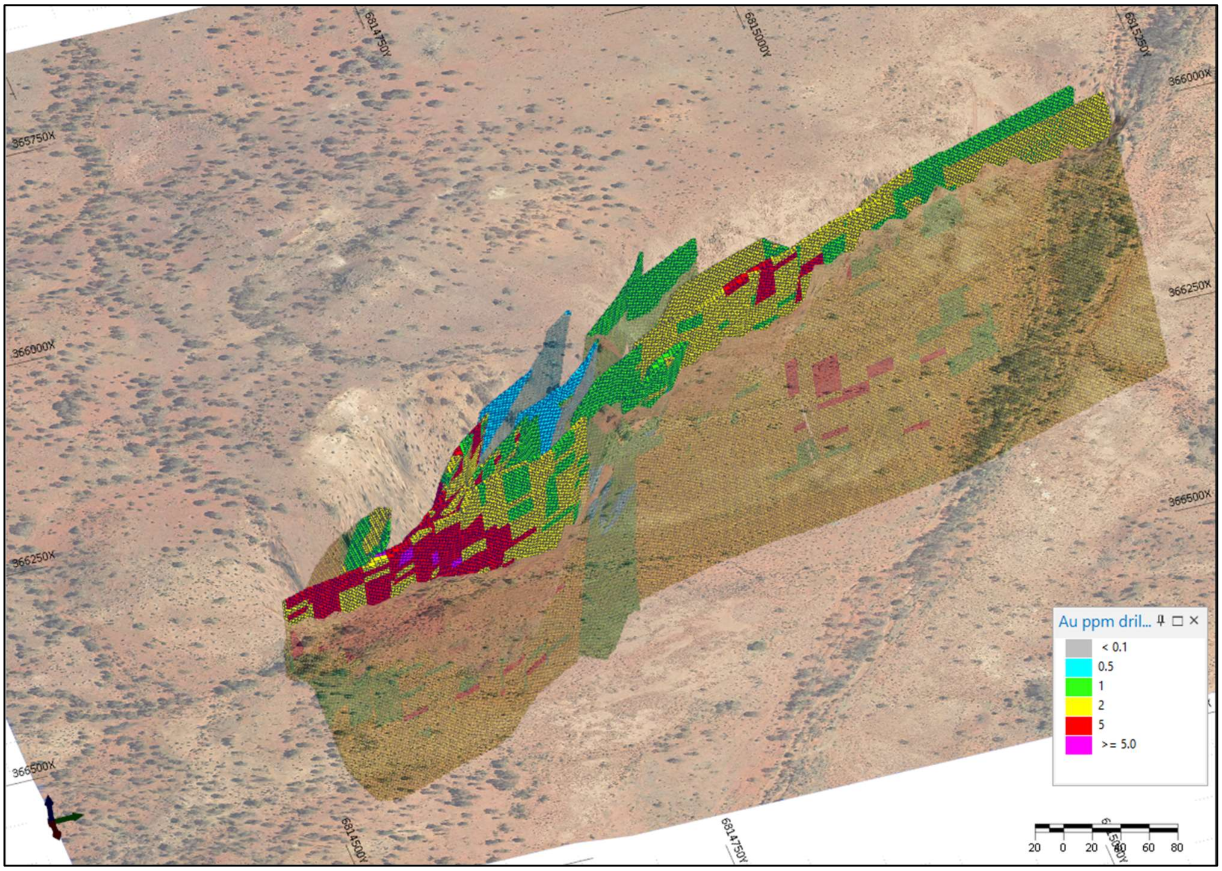

Figure 6: *Perspective view looking west-north-west at Cardinia Hill – Draped aerial photo over surface with the optimised pit showing the estimated block model.*

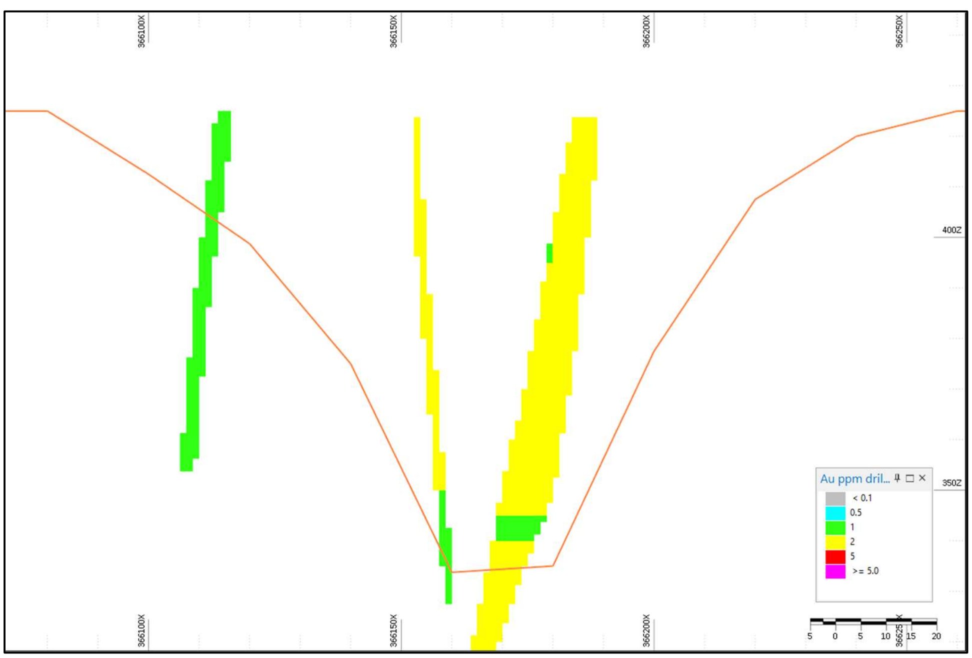

Figure 7*: Section 6814880mN through Cardinia Hill – Cross section showing estimated grades and illustrating the optimisation shell from this initial Mineral Resource Estimate. (Orange - A$2,600 Au and 0.4g/t lower cut).*

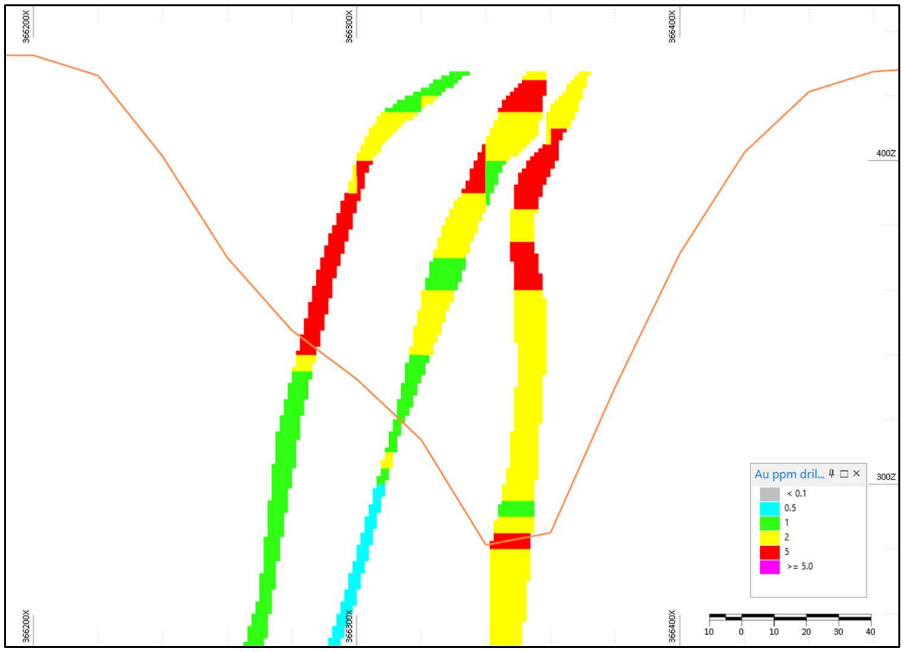

Figure 8: *Section 6814660mN through Cardinia Hill – Cross section showing estimated grades and optimisation shell from this initial MRE. (Orange - A$2,600 Au and 0.4g/t lower cut).*

Mertondale

Cardinia Gold Project: Mineral Resources: December 2020															
Project Area	Resource Gold Price (AUD)	Lower Cut off (g/t Au)	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources			Date Announced
			Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	
Mertondale															
Mertons Reward	$2,600	0.4				0.9	2.17	66	1.9	0.65	41	2.9	1.15	106	26-Nov-20
Mertondale 3-4	$2,600	0.4				1.4	1.85	81	1.0	0.97	31	2.3	1.48	111	26-Nov-20
Tonto	$2,600	0.4				1.8	1.14	67	1.1	1.24	43	2.9	1.18	111	26-Nov-20
Mertondale 5	$2,600	0.4				0.5	1.67	26	0.8	1.24	32	1.3	1.40	59	26-Nov-20
Eclipse	$2,600	0.4							0.6	1.01	19	0.6	1.01	19	26-Nov-20
Quicksilver	$2,600	0.4							1.1	1.10	39	1.1	1.10	39	26-Nov-20
Subtotal Mertondale						4.6	1.61	240	6.5	0.98	205	11.1	1.24	445	

Table 4*: Mertondale Mineral Resource Estimate Table December 2020. Mineral Resources estimated by Jamie Logan, and reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off within AUD2600 optimisation shells.*

Cardinia Gold Project: Mineral Resource Changes: February 2020 v December 2020																		
Project Area	Indicated Resources						Inferred Resources						Total Resources					
	Delta Tonnes (Mt)	Delta Au (g/t Au)	Delta Au (k Oz)	Delta Tonnes %	Delta Au: g/t %	Delta Au: Oz %	Delta Tonnes (Mt)	Delta Au (g/t Au)	Delta Au (k Oz)	Delta Tonnes %	Delta Au: g/t %	Delta Au: Oz %	Delta Tonnes (Mt)	Delta Au (g/t Au)	Delta Au (k Oz)	Delta Tonnes %	Delta Au: g/t %	Delta Au: Oz %
Mertondale																		
Mertons Reward	0.14	-0.13	6	17%	-6%	10%	1.5	-0.35	26	336%	-35%	177%	1.6	-0.71	32	130%	-38%	43%
Mertondale 3-4	0.18	-0.13	5	15%	-7%	7%	0.5	-0.39	11	120%	-29%	56%	0.7	-0.34	16	44%	-19%	17%
Tonto	0.20	-0.05	5	12%	-5%	7%	0.3	-0.06	12	43%	-4%	37%	0.5	-0.05	16	22%	-4%	17%
Mertondale 5	0.08	-0.17	2	19%	-9%	8%	0.4	-0.13	14	99%	-9%	81%	0.5	-0.20	16	59%	-13%	38%
Ecliipse	0.00	0.00	0	0%	0%	0%	-0.1	0.02	-2	-13%	2%	-11%	-0.1	0.02	-2	-13%	2%	-11%
Quicksilver	0.00	0.00	0	0%	0%	0%	0.0	0.00	-1	-1%	0%	-1%	0.0	0.00	-1	-1%	0%	-1%
Subtotal Mertondale	0.60	-0.10	18	15%	-6%	8%	2.7	-0.19	60	69%	-16%	41%	3.2	-0.21	78	41%	-14%	21%

Table 5: *Cardinia Gold Project change in Mineral Resource Estimate for Mertondale from February 2020 to December 2020.*

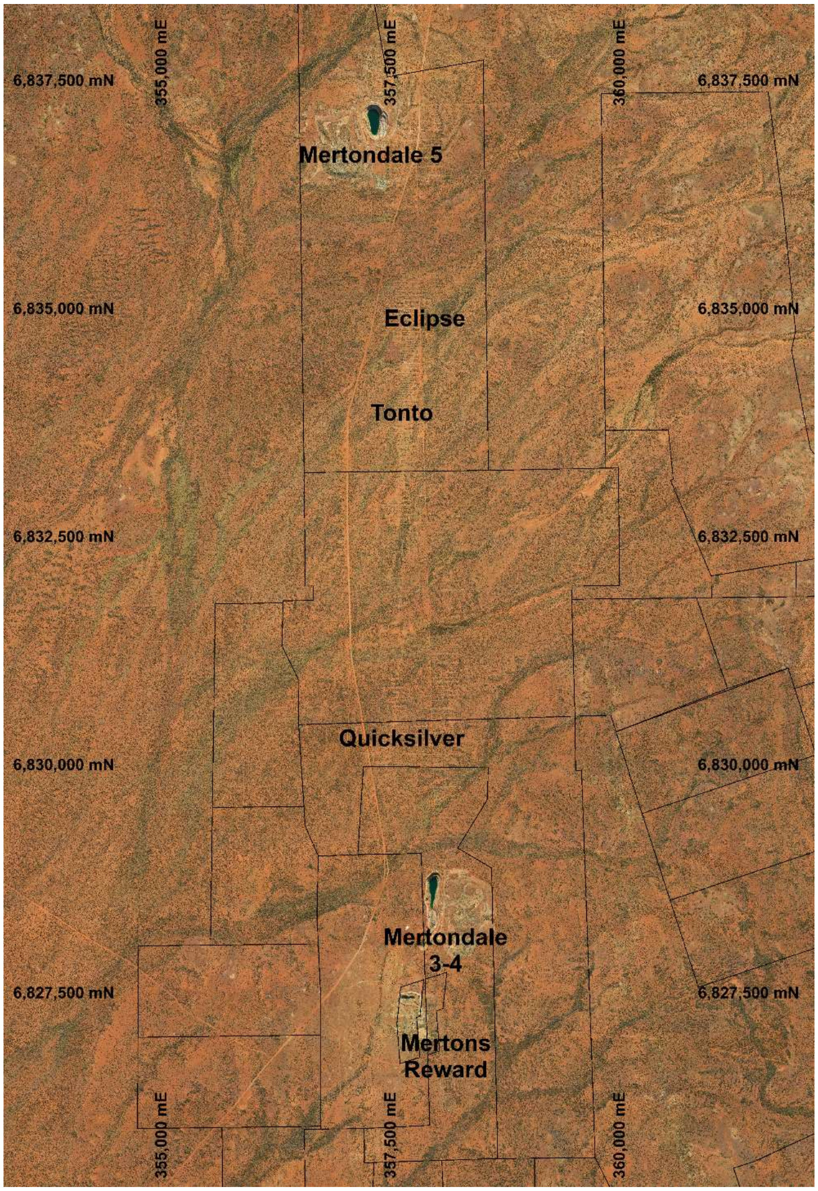

Figure 9: *Location map of the Mertondale deposits.*

The Interim Mineral Resource Estimate for Mertondale has increased by 21% in ounces to 445koz and in tonnes by 41% to 11.1Mt, with a reduction in average grade of 14% to 1.24g/t Au.

The majority of the increase in the Mineral Resource estimate at Mertondale came from the Merton's Reward, Mertondale 3-4 and Mertondale 5 deposits. These deposits have consistent mineralisation at depth that became economic at a A$2,600 gold price.

Merton's Reward

The reporting of Merton's Reward (Figure 10) also includes the Mertondale 2 (Figure 11) Mineral Resource. The geology of the mineralisation at Merton's Reward is a series of stacked, flat laying tension quartz lodes that plunge shallowly to the north. The increased gold price pushed the optimal shell deeper to the north and has allowed for the extension of these lodes to be included in the MRE for the first time.

Merton's Reward (including Mertondale 2) has increased ounces by 43% to 106koz and tonnes by 130% to 2.9Mt.

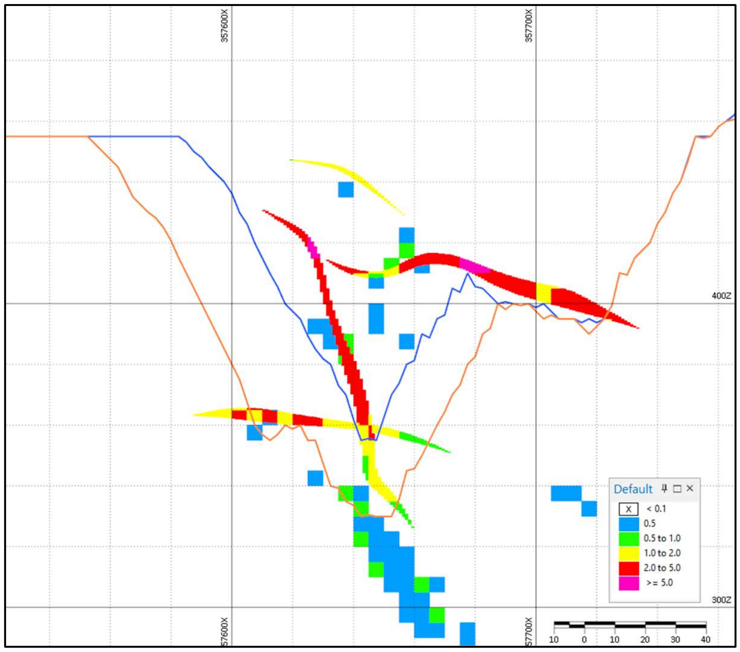

***Figure 10**: Section 6827240mN through Merton's Reward – Cross section showing estimated grades and comparing the optimisation shell from the February 2020 MRE (Blue - A$2,000 Au and 0.5 g/t lower cut) and this updated optimisation (Orange - A$2,600 Au and 0.4g/t lower cut). The higher gold price used extends the optimisation deeper to extract the ore, but is not limited by the extents of the geology model.*

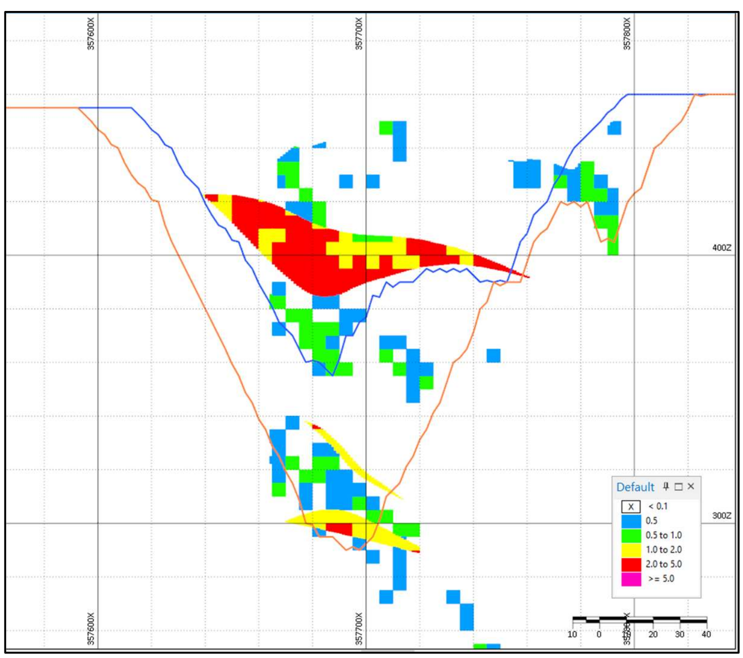

***Figure 11**: Section 6827420mN through Mertondale 2 – Cross section showing estimated grades and comparing the optimisation shell from the February 2020 MRE (Blue - A$2,000 Au and 0.5g/t lower cut) and this updated optimisation (Orange - A$2,600 Au and 0.4g/t lower cut). The higher gold price used extends the optimisation deeper to extract the ore, but is now primarily limited by the extents of the geology model which is drill hole depth limited.*

Mertondale 3-4

The increase in the Mertondale 3-4 Mineral Resource Estimate tonnage by 44% to 1.48Mt and ounces by 17% to 111koz is a result of the optimisation shell deepening under a A$2,600/oz gold price.

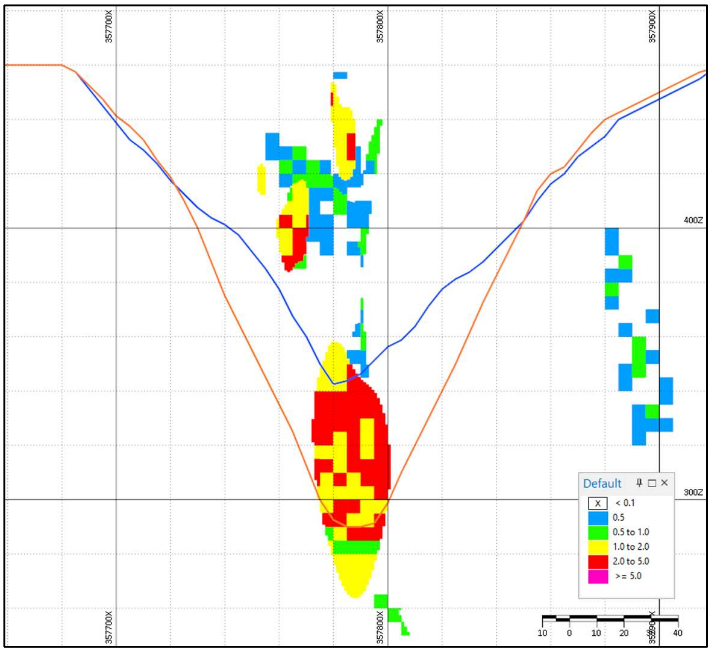

***Figure 12**: Section 6827860mN through Mertondale 3 – Cross section showing estimated grades and comparing the optimisation shell from the February 2020 MRE (Blue - A$2,000 Au and 0.5g/t lower cut) and this updated optimisation (Orange - A$2,600 Au and 0.4g/t lower cut). The higher gold price used extends the optimisation deeper to extract the ore, but is not limited by the extents of the geology model.*

Other Mertondale deposits

For other Mineral Resource Estimates within the Mertondale area, the optimisation at A$2,600/oz has resulted in the optimisation shell being very close to the extent of the model based on the drilling at each deposit. This is illustrated in Figures 13, 14, 15 and 16, which show the Quicksilver, Tonto, Eclipse and Mertondale 5 deposits respectively.

This implies that deeper drilling at each of these deposits would result in additional depth extension of mineralisation, deeper optimisation shells and further increases to Mineral Resources. The exception to this observation is Tonto, where deeper drilling has shown gold preg-robbing characteristics in the ore zone.

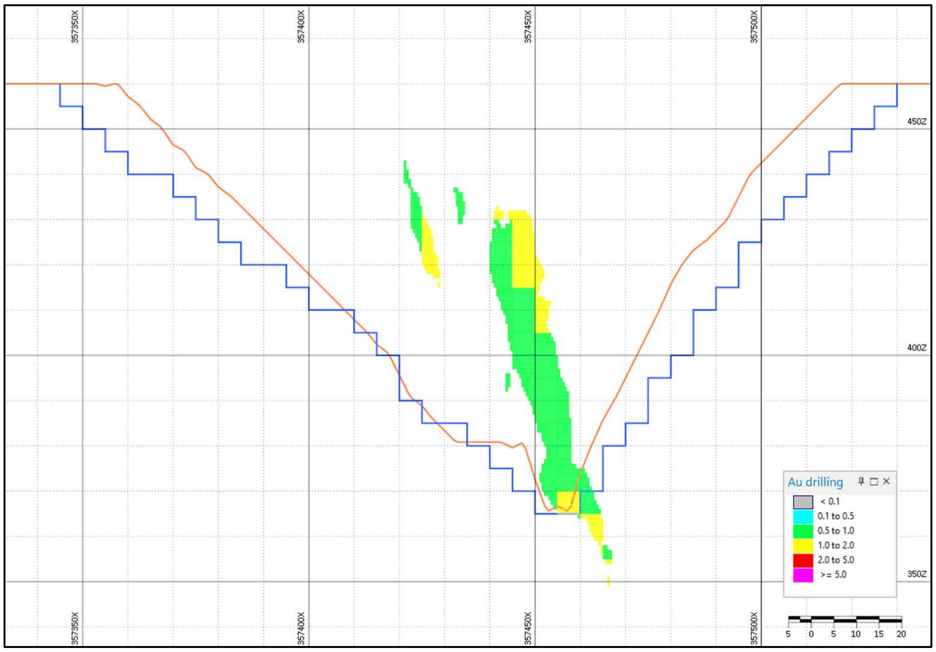

Figure 13: *Section 6830060mN through Quicksilver – Cross section showing estimated grades and comparing the optimisation shells from the February 2020 MRE (Blue - A$2,000 Au and 0.5g/t lower cut) and this updated optimisation (Orange - A$2,600 Au and 0.4g/t lower cut). The higher gold price used does not extend the optimisation deeper and is primarily limited by the extents of the geology model which is drill hole depth limited*

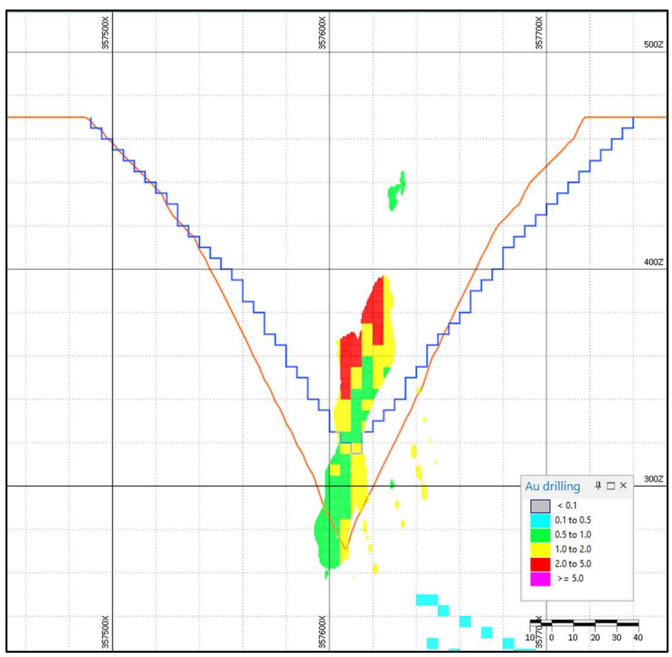

Figure 14*: Section 6833400mN through Tonto – Cross section showing estimated grades and comparing the optimisation shells from the February 2020 MRE (Blue - A$2,000 Au and 0.5g/t lower cut) and this updated optimisation (Orange - A$2,600 Au and 0.4g/t lower cut). The higher gold price used extends the optimisation deeper to extract the ore, but is not limited by the extents of the geology model.*

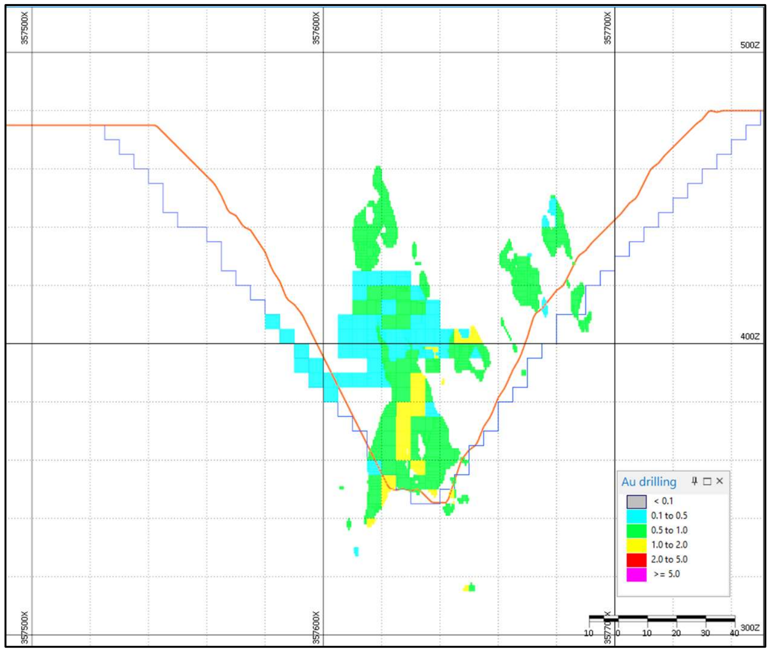

Figure 15: *Section 6834560mN through Eclipse – Cross section showing estimated grades and comparing the optimisation shells from the February 2020 MRE (Blue - A$2,000 Au and 0.5g/t lower cut) and this updated optimisation (Orange - A$2,600 Au and 0.4g/t lower cut). The optimisation shell is primarily limited by the extents of the geology model which is drill hole depth limited.*

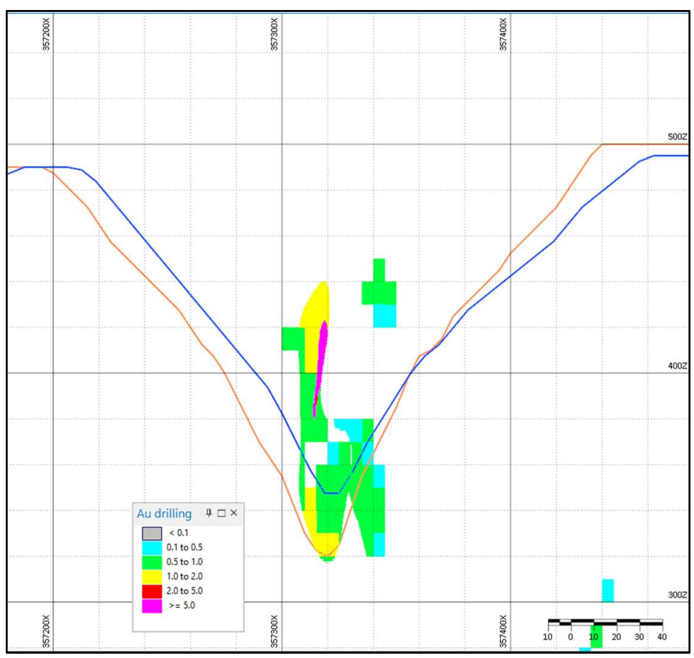

Figure 16*: Section 6837150mN through Mertondale 5 – Cross section showing estimated grades and comparing the optimisation shell from the February 2020 MRE (Blue - A$2,000 Au and 0.5g/t lower cut) and this updated optimisation (Orange - A$2,600 Au and 0.4g/t lower cut). The higher gold price used extends the optimisation deeper to extract the ore, but is now limited by the extents of the geology model which is drill hole depth limited.*

Raeside

At the Raeside deposits, changes to the optimisation parameters and gold price has resulted in minor increases in tonnage (+4%) and ounces (+4%), to underpin a combined 2.6Mt and 175koz (Tables 6 and Table 7).

Cardinia Gold Project: Mineral Resources: December 2020															
Project Area	Resource Gold Price (AUD)	Lower Cut off (g/t Au)	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources			Date Announced
			Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	
Raeside															
Michaelangelo	$2,600	0.4				1.1	2.00	73	0.4	2.19	25	1.5	2.04	98	26-Nov-20
Leonardo	$2,600	0.4				0.4	2.39	30	0.2	2.20	14	0.6	2.32	44	26-Nov-20
Forgotten Four	$2,600	0.4				0.1	2.09	7	0.1	1.96	6	0.2	2.03	14	26-Nov-20
Krang	$2,600	0.4				0.3	1.74	17	0.0	2.59	2	0.3	1.80	19	26-Nov-20
Subtotal Raeside						2.0	2.04	128	0.7	2.17	47	2.6	2.07	175	

***Table 6**: Raeside Mineral Resource Estimate Table December 2020. Mineral Resources estimated by Jamie Logan, and reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off within AUD2600 optimisation shells.*

Cardinia Gold Project: Mineral Resource Changes: February 2020 v December 2020																		
Project Area	Indicated Resources						Inferred Resources						Total Resources					
	Delta Tonnes (Mt)	Delta Au (g/t Au)	Delta Au (k Oz)	Delta Tonnes %	Delta Au: g/t %	Delta Au: Oz %	Delta Tonnes (Mt)	Delta Au (g/t Au)	Delta Au (k Oz)	Delta Tonnes %	Delta Au: g/t %	Delta Au: Oz %	Delta Tonnes (Mt)	Delta Au (g/t Au)	Delta Au (k Oz)	Delta Tonnes %	Delta Au: g/t %	Delta Au: Oz %
Raeside																		
Michelangelo	0.0	-0.03	1	3%	-1%	1%	0.0	0.04	-1	-6%	2%	-4%	0.0	-0.01	0	1%	-1%	0%
Leonardo	0.0	0.01	0	0%	0%	1%	0.1	0.27	5	36%	14%	55%	0.1	0.07	5	10%	3%	13%
Forgotten Four	0.0	-0.01	0	1%	-1%	0%	0.0	-0.01	0	-3%	0%	-3%	0.0	-0.01	0	-1%	-1%	-1%
Krang	0.0	-0.11	2	19%	-6%	12%	0.0	0.88	0	-39%	51%	-7%	0.0	-0.04	2	12%	-2%	10%
Subtotal Raeside	0.1	-0.04	3	5%	-2%	2%	0.0	0.12	4	2%	6%	8%	0.1	0.00	7	4%	0%	4%

***Table 7:** Cardinia Gold Project change in Mineral Resource Estimate for Raeside from February 2020 to December 2020.*

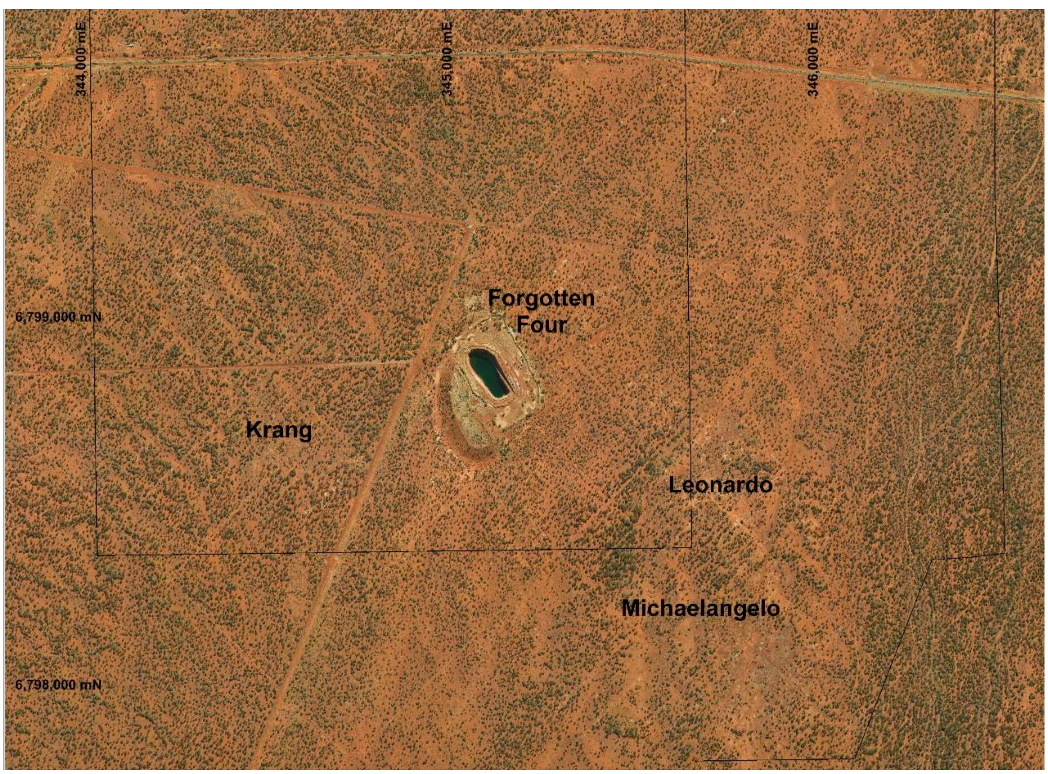

***Figure 17:** Raeside deposit location map*

Michaelangelo

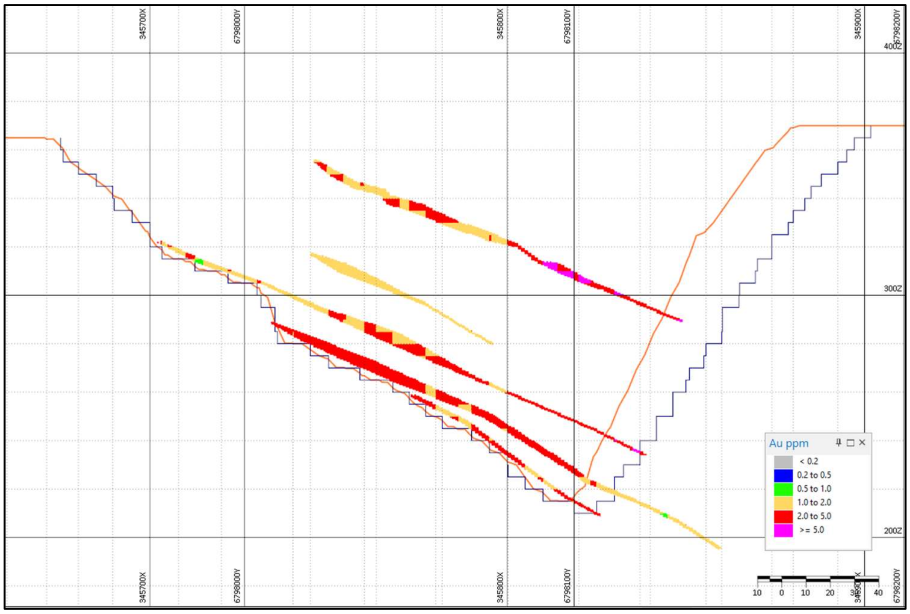

Figure 18: *Section 6798000mN through Michelangelo – Cross section showing estimated grades and comparing the optimisation shells from the February 2020 MRE (Blue - A$2,000 Au and 0.5g/t lower cut) and this updated optimisation (Orange - A$2,600 Au and 0.4g/t lower cut). The higher gold price used extends the optimisation deeper to extract the ore, but is in places limited by the extents of the geology model which is drill hole depth limited.*

Leonardo

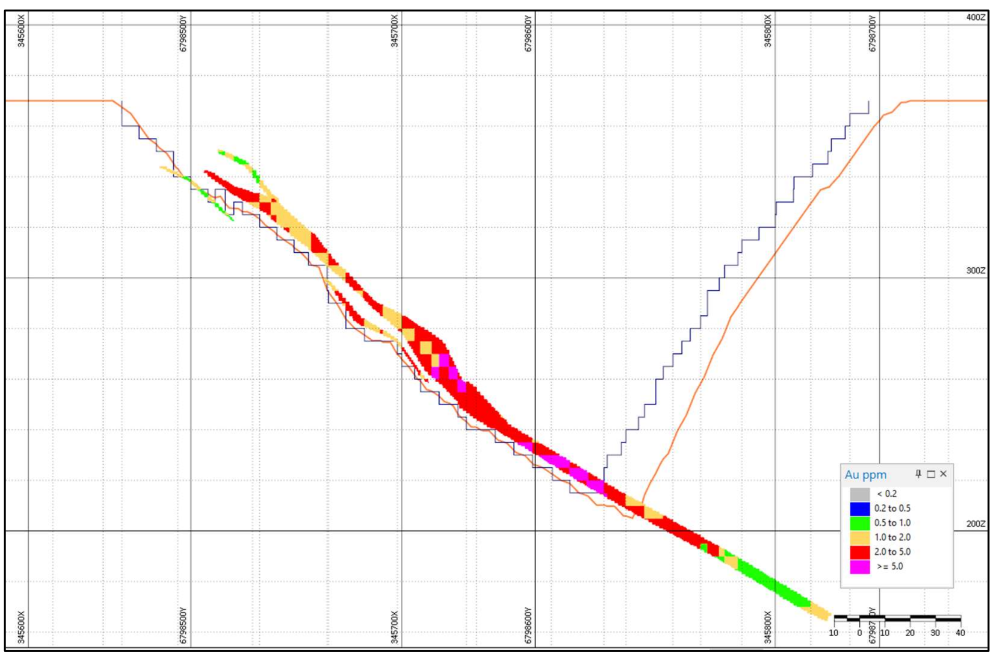

Figure 19*: Section 6798410mN through Leonardo – Cross section showing estimated grades and comparing the optimisation shells from the February 2020 MRE (Blue - A$2,000 Au and 0.5g/t lower cut) and this updated optimisation (Orange - A$2,600 Au and 0.4g/t lower cut). The higher gold price used extends the optimisation deeper to extract the ore but is not limited by the extents of the geology model.*

Forgotten Four

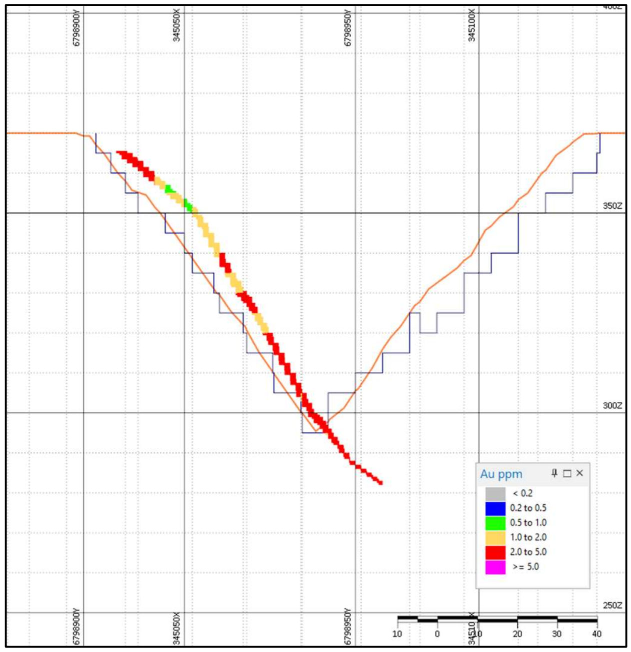

***Figure 20**: Section 6798840mN through Forgotten Four – Cross section showing estimated grades and comparing the optimisation shells from the February 2020 MRE (Blue - A$2,000 Au and 0.5g/t lower cut) and this updated optimisation (Orange - A$2,600 Au and 0.4g/t lower cut). The higher gold price used extends the optimisation deeper to extract the ore but is not limited by the extents of the geology model.*

Krang

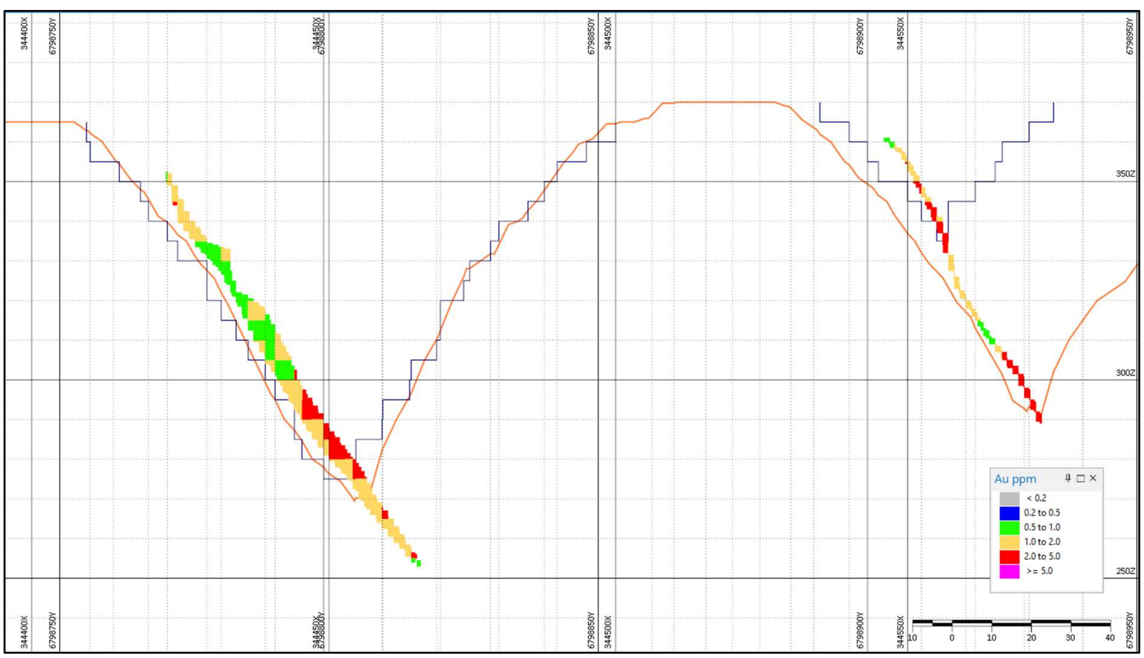

***Figure 21:** Section 6798800mN through Krang – Cross section showing estimated grades and comparing the optimisation shells from the February 2020 MRE (Blue - A$2,000 Au and 0.5g/t lower cut) and this updated optimisation (Orange - A$2,600 Au and 0.4g/t lower cut). The higher gold price used extends the optimisation deeper to extract the ore, but in places is now limited by the extents of the geology model which is drill hole depth limited.*

-ENDS-

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors

For further information, please contact:

Investor enquiries

Andrew Munckton
Managing Director, Kin Mining NL
+61 8 9242 2227

Media enquiries

Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
+61 419 929 046

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

Resource Estimation

The information contained in this report relating to Mineral Resource Estimation results for the Cardinia Hill deposit relates to information compiled by Cube consulting (Mr Mike Millard). Mr Millad is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full time employee of Cube Consulting. Mr Millard 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 Mineral Resource Estimation results for the remainder of the deposits including Bruno, Lewis, Kyte, Helens, Fiona, Rangoon, Hobby, 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 a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and was until recently a full time employee of the company. 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 Glenn Grayson. Mr Grayson is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a full time employee of the company. Mr Grayson has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

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

Table 1 Contents

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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 gold analysis. Assay Methodology Historic sample analysis typically included a number of commercial laboratories with preparation as per the following method, oven drying (90-110°C), crushing (<-2mm to <-6mm), pulverizing (<-75µm to <-105µm), and riffle split to obtain a 30, 40, or 50gram catchweight for gold analysis. Fire Assay fusion, with AAS finish was the common method of analysis however, on occasion, initial assaying may have been carried out via Aqua Regia digest and AAS/ICP finish. Anomalous samples were subsequently re-assayed by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. Recent sample analysis typically included oven drying (105-110°C), crushing (<-6mm & <-2mm), pulverising (P90% <-75µm) and sample splitting to a representative 50gram catchweight sample for gold only analysis using Fire Assay fusion with AAS finish. Multi element analysis was also conducted on approximately 10% of samples, predominantly through ore zones. This was conducted via a 4-acid digest with ICP-MS/OES determination for a 48 element suite. Rock Chips All rock chip samples are taken using a pick. The samples are taken from outcrop where possible. Samples are also taken from in situ float material or waste rock around historic workings, where outcrop is not present. Care is taken to ensure all samples are representative of the medium being sampled. For example, if a 1m sediment unit is being sampled, a channel sample will be taken across the entire unit. All recent drilling, sample collection and sample handling procedures were conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel to high level industry standards. QA/QC procedures were implemented during each drilling program to industry standards.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer,*	Drilling carried out since 1986 and up to the most recent drill programs completed by KIN Mining was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).	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. <u>Diamond</u> 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. <u>RC</u> Historic RC drilling used conventional reverse circulation drilling techniques, utilising a cross-over sub, or face-sampling hammers with bit shrouds. Drill bit sizes typically ranged between 110-140mm. 2017-18 RC drilling was carried out by Orbit Drilling's truck-mounted Hydco 350RC 8x8 Actross drill rigs with 350psi/1250cfm air compressor, with auxiliary and booster air compressors (when required). Drilling utilised mostly downhole face-sampling hammer bits (Ø 140mm), with occasional use of blade bits for highly oxidized and soft formations. The majority of drilling retrieved dry

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. <u>AC/RAB</u> 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.*	<u>Diamond</u> Historic core recovery was recorded in drill logs for most of the diamond drilling programs since 1985. A review of historical reports indicates that core recovery was generally good (>80%) with lesser recoveries recorded in zones of broken ground and/or areas of mineralisation. Overall recoveries are considered acceptable for resource estimation. Recent core recovery data was recorded for each run by measuring total length of core retrieved against the downhole interval actually drilled and stored in the database. KIN representatives continuously monitor core recovery and core presentation quality as drilling is conducted and issues or discrepancies are rectified promptly to maintain industry best standards. Core recoveries

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		averaged >95%, even when difficult ground conditions were being encountered. When poor ground conditions were anticipated, a triple tube drilling configuration was utilised to maximize core recovery RC/AC/RAB Historic sample recovery information for RC, AC, and RAB drilling is limited. Recent RC drilling samples are preserved as best as possible during the drilling process. At the end of each 1 metre downhole interval, the driller stops advancing, retracts from the bottom of hole, and waits for the sample to clear from the bottom of the hole through to the sample collector box fitted beneath the cyclone. The sample is then released from the sample collector box and passed through either a 3-tiered riffle splitter or cone splitter fitted beneath the sample box. Drilling prior to 2018 utilised riffle split collection whereas sample collection via a cone splitter was conducted for drilling undertaken since March 2018; cyclone cleaning processes remained the same. Sample reject is collected in plastic bags, and a 3-4kg sub-sample is collected in pre-marked calico bags for analysis. Once the samples have been collected, the cyclone, sample collector box and riffle splitter are flushed with compressed air, and the splitter cleaned by the off-sider using a compressed air hose at both the end of each 6 metre drill rod and then extensively cleaned at the completion of each hole. This process is maintained throughout the entire drilling program to maximise drill sample recovery and to maintain a high level of representivity of the material being drilled. 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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Rock Chips All rock chip samples are inspected by the sampling geologist and logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, and structural fabric. This is a combination of qualitative and quantitative data.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Diamond Historic diamond drill core (NQ/NQ3 or HQ/HQ3) samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, and occasionally in quarters for the larger (HQ/HQ3) diameter holes, using a powered diamond core drop saw centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Half core or quarter core sample intervals typically varied from 0.3m to 1.4m in length. 1m sample intervals were favoured and are the most common method of sampling, however sample boundaries do principally coincide with geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in core trays. 2017-18 diamond drill core samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, with some samples cut into quarters, using a powered diamond core drop saw blade centered over a cradle holding the core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.25m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and stored in KIN's yard for future reference. All KIN diamond drill core is securely stored at the KIN Leonora Yard. 2019-20 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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		centered over a boat holding the core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.25m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and stored in KIN's yard for future reference. All KIN diamond drill core is securely stored at the Cardinia coreyard. All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel are to standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of drilled material. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice. Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and as an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. <u>RC/AC/RAB</u> 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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sample batch, at a ratio of 1 for every 20 samples, with the number of standards being inserted at a ratio of 1 for every 50 samples. Recent RC sub-samples were collected over 1 metre downhole intervals and retained in pre-marked calico bags, after passing through a cyclone and either a riffle splitter, prior to March 2018, or cone splitter, after March 2018. The majority of RC sub-samples consistently averaged 3-4kg. Sample reject from the riffle splitter were retained and stored in plastic bags, and located near each drillhole site. When drilling beneath the water table, the majority of sample returns were kept dry by the use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors. Very few wet samples were collected through the splitter, and the small number of wet or damp samples is not considered material for resource estimation work. KIN RC drill programs utilise field duplicates, at regular intervals at a ratio of 1:25, and assay results indicate that there is reasonable analytical repeatability; considering the presence of nuggety gold. All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel are to standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of drilled material. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice. Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and as an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. No duplicates are taken for rock chip sampling. Sample sizes are approximately 3kg, this is considered appropriate for the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and 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.*	Numerous assay laboratories and various sample preparation and assay techniques have been used since 1981. Historical reporting and descriptions of laboratory sample preparation, assaying procedures, and quality control protocols for the samples from the various drilling programs are variable in their descriptions and completeness. Assay data obtained prior to 2001 is incomplete and the nature of results could not be accurately quantified due to the combinations of various laboratories and analytical methodologies utilised. Since 1993, the majority of samples submitted to the various laboratories were typically prepared for analysis firstly by oven drying, crushing and pulverizing to a nominal 85% passing 75µm. In the initial exploration stages, Aqua Regia digest with AAS/ICP finish, was generally used as a first pass detection method, with follow up analysis by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. This was a common practice at the time. Mineralised intervals were 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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		would not be significantly different to results from fire assay methods. Limited information is available regarding check assays for drilling programs prior to 2004. During 2004-2014, Navigator utilised six different commercial laboratories during their drilling programs, however Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories conducted the majority of assaying for diamond, RC, and AC samples using Fire Assay fusion on 40 gram catchweights with AAS/ICP finish. Since 2009 Navigator regularly included field duplicates and Certified Reference Material (CRM), standards and blanks, with their sample batch submissions to laboratories at average ratio of 1 in 20 samples. Sample assay repeatability and blank and CRM standard assay results were typically within acceptable limits. KIN sample analysis from 2014 to 2018 was conducted by SGS Australia Pty Ltd's ("SGS") Kalgoorlie and Perth laboratories. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and riffle split to obtain a 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish (SGS Lab Code FAA505). • KIN regularly insert blanks and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:50. This allows for at least one blank and one CRM standard to be included in each of the laboratory's fire assay batch of 50 samples. Field duplicates are typically collected at a ratio of 1:50 samples and test sample assay repeatability. Blanks and CRM standards assay result performance is predominantly within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. • KIN requests laboratory pulp grind and crush checks at a ratio of 1:50 or less since May 2018 in order to better qualify sample preparation and evaluate laboratory performance. Samples have generally illustrated appropriate crush and grind size percentages since the addition of this component to the sample analysis procedure. • SGS include laboratory blanks and CRM standards as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are typically within acceptable limits. From late 2018 samples have been analysed by Intertek Genalysis, with sample preparation either at their Kalgoorlie prep laboratory or the Perth Laboratory located in Maddington. . Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and split to obtain a 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish. • KIN regularly insert blanks and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:25. Kin accepts that this ratio of QAQC is industry standard. Field duplicates are typically collected at a ratio of 1:25 samples and test sample assay repeatability. Blanks and CRM standards assay result performance is predominantly within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation.

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. • Genalysis include laboratory blanks and CRM standards as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are typically within acceptable limits. The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered to be satisfactory and appropriate for use in mineral resource estimations. Fire Assay fusion is considered to be a total extraction technique. The majority of assay data used for the mineral resource estimations were obtained by the Fire Assay technique with AAS or ICP finish. AAS and ICP methods of detection are both considered to be suitable and appropriate methods of detection for this style of mineralisation Aqua Regia is considered a partial extraction technique, where gold encapsulated in refractory sulphides or some silicate minerals may not be fully dissolved, resulting in partial reporting of gold content. No other analysis techniques have been used to determine gold assays. Ongoing QAQC monitoring program identified one particular CRM returning spurious results. Further analysis demonstrated that the standard was compromised and was subsequently removed and destroyed. A replacement CRM of similar grade was substituted into the QAQC program. KIN continues to both develop and reinforce best practice QAQC methods for all drilling operations and the treatment and analysis of samples. Regular laboratory site visits and audits have been introduced since April 2018 and will be conducted on 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,*	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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	geologists and an independent consultant McDonald Speijers ("MS"). MS were able to validate 92% of the assay records in 50 randomly selected check holes, and only 6 assay discrepancies were detected (< 0.2%), only 2 of those were considered significant. MS concluded that the very small proportion of discrepancies indicated that the assay database was probably reliable at that time. In 2009, Runge Ltd ("Runge") completed a mineral resource estimate report for the Cardinia Project area, including the Helens, Rangoon, Kyte and Bruno-Lewis deposits. Runge's database verification included basic visual validation in Surpac and field verification of drillhole positions in February 2009. Runge did not report any significant issues with the database. Since 2014, significant drill intersections have been verified by KIN company geologists during the course of the drilling programs. During 2017, Carras Mining Pty Ltd ("CM") carried out an independent data verification. 38,098 assay records for KIN 2014-2017 drilling programs were verified by comparing laboratory assay reports against the database. 6 errors were found, which are not considered material and which represented only 0.03% of all database records verified for KIN 2014-2017 drilling programs No adjustments, averaging or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database. QA/QC protocol is considered industry standard with standard reference material submitted on a routine basis. Recent (2014-2018) RC and diamond drilling by KIN included twinning of some historical holes within the Helens and Rangoon resource areas. There is no significant material difference between historical drilling information and KIN drilling information. Areas without twinned holes illustrate a drill density that is considered sufficient to enable comparison with surrounding historic information. No material difference of a negative nature exists between historical drilling information and KIN drilling information. KIN diamond holes drilled for metallurgical and geotechnical test work illustrate assay results with adequate correlation to both nearby historical and recent drilling results. No adjustment or calibration has been made to assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Several local grids were established and used by previous project owners. During the 1990s, SOG transformed the surface survey data firstly to AMG and subsequently to MGA (GDA94 zone51). Navigator recognised errors in the collar co-ordinates resulting from transformations and as a result, a significant number of holes were resurveyed and a new MGA grid transformation generated. Historical collars have been validated against the original local grid co-ordinates and independently transformed to MGA co-ordinates and checked against the database. Navigator's MGA co-ordinates were checked against the surveyor's reports. Drilling was carried out using these various local grids. Since 2004, All Navigators drill hole collars

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		were surveyed on completion of drilling in the Australian MGA94, Zone51 grid using RTK-DGPS equipment by licensed surveyors, with more than 80% of the pickups carried out by independent contractors. Almost all the diamond and at least 70% of Navigator RC holes were downhole surveyed. Pre-Navigator, single shot survey cameras were used, with typical survey intervals of 30-40 metres. Recent KIN drill hole collars are located and recorded in the field by a contract surveyor using RTK-DGPS (with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ±50mm). Location data was collected in the GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system. Downhole surveying was predominantly carried out by the drilling contractor which, prior to late 2018, was Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd. This was conducted using a downhole electronic single shot magnetic tool. (Relfex EZ-shot), which is industry standard practice. This is considered sufficiently accurate except where significant magnetic interference is encountered. The magnetic field is recorded on every survey and flagged when likely to interfere with the reading. These surveys are downgraded in the database. In addition, if the downhole survey tool is located within 15 metres of the surface, there is risk of influence from the drill rig affecting the azimuth readings. This was observed for the survey readings, which include total magnetic intensity (TMI) measurements, where TMI is spurious for readings taken at downhole depths less than 20 metres. These spurious readings are included in the database, but are not used. Downhole surveying in 2019 has been conducted by the drilling contractors (Topdrill Pty Ltd and Swick Mining Services Pty Ltd) utilizing downhole electronic gyroscopic survey tools. These are considered very accurate and not susceptible to magnetic interference. No further surveying required to check drill hole deviation. A small selection of drillhole collars, which do not have DGPS collar surveys, were picked up with a handheld GPS and individually appraised in regards to their location prior to modelling; the position of these collars is deemed appropriate for the resource estimation work. Considering the history of grid transformations and surviving documentation, there might be some residual risk of error in the MGA co-ordinates for old drillholes, however this is not considered to be material for the resource estimation. Azimuth data was historically recorded relative to magnetic north. Much of the historical drilling data was recorded relative to magnetic north. Variation in magnetic declination for the Cardinia Project area is calculated at +0.823° East (1985) to +1.301° East (2017), with a maximum variation of +1.575° in 2005. The difference between true north and magnetic north, and the annual variation in magnetic declination since 1985 is not significant, therefore magnetic north measurements have been used, where true north data is unavailable, for all survey data used in resource estimation processes. The accuracy of drill hole collars and downhole data are located with sufficient accuracy for use in

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		resource estimation work. For rock chip samples, locations are recorded at the time of sampling using a handheld GPS in the GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Drill hole spacing patterns vary considerably throughout the Cardinia Gold Project area and are deposit specific, depending on the nature and style of mineralisation being tested. Drill hole spacing within the resource areas is sufficient to establish an acceptable degree of geological and grade continuity and is appropriate for both the mineral resource estimation and the resource classifications applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The Cardinia greenstone sequence displays a NNW to NW trend. Drilling and sampling programs were carried out to obtain unbiased locations of drill sample data, generally orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. At Helens mineralisation is structurally controlled in sub-vertical shear zones, with supergene components of varying lateral extensiveness present in the oxide profile. The vast majority of historical drilling, pre-Navigator (pre-2004), and KIN drilling is orientated at -60°/245° (WSW) and -60°/065° (ENE). At Bruno-Lewis and Kyte, mineralisation is either stratigraphy parallel (trending NNW, steep to moderately W-dipping) or cross-cutting and dipping shallowly to the NE (striking NW). The vast majority of the drilling is therefore predominantly orientated at -60°/225-250° or -60°/090°. Grade Control drillholes were drilled vertically. Since late 2018, Kin's drilling has been largely oriented to 070° to target contact lodes and 225-250° to target the NE-dipping potassic lodes. The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in data thus far.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No sample security details are available for pre-Navigator (pre-2004) drill or field samples. Navigator drill samples (2004-2014) were collected in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill rig site. Samples were then collected by company personnel from the field and transported to the secure Navigator yard in Leonora. Samples were then batch processed (drillhole and sample numbers logged into the database) and then packed into 'bulkabag sacks'. The bulkabags were tied off and stored securely in the Navigator yard until being transported to the selected laboratory. There was no perceived opportunity for the samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site to delivery to the laboratory. 2017 -18 KIN RC drill samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill rig site. The samples were then batch processed (drillhole and sample numbers encoded onto a hardcopy sample register) in the field, and then transported and stacked into 'bulkabag sacks' at the secure KIN yard

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		location in Leonora. Bulkabags were tied off and stored securely in the yard until being transported to the laboratory. 2019-20 RC drill samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill rig site. The samples were then batch processed (drillhole and sample numbers encoded onto a hardcopy sample register) in the field, and then transported and stacked into 'bulkabag sacks' at the Cardinia office. 2017-18 KIN DD samples were obtained by KIN personnel in pre-numbered calico bags at the KIN yard location in Leonora. Samples were then stacked into 'bulkabag sacks' at the yard location and stored securely until being transported to the laboratory. 2019-20 samples were obtained by KIN personnel in pre-numbered calico bags at the core yard located at the Cardinia office. Samples were then stacked into 'bulkabag sacks' at the yard location and stored securely until being transported to the laboratory. Both transport contractors and KIN personnel are utilised to transport samples to the laboratory. No perceived opportunity for samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site, to delivery to the laboratory, where they were stored in their secure compound, and made ready for processing is deemed likely to have occurred. On receipt of the samples, the laboratory independently checked the sample submission form to verify samples received and readied the samples for sample preparation. SGS and Genalysis sample security protocols are of industry standard and deemed acceptable for resource estimation work.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Historic drilling and sampling methods and QA/QC are regarded as not being as thoroughly documented compared to current standards. 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.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		A trial pit (Bruno) was mined by Navigator in 2010, and a 'test parcel' of ore was extracted and transported firstly to Sons of Gwalia's processing plant in Leonora, and finally to Navigator's processing plant located at Bronzewing, where approximately 100,000 tonnes were processed at an average head grade of 2.33 g/t au (7,493 oz Au).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Cardinia Project area is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned within the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ) a splay limb of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastics and sediment sequences in the west and Archaean mafic volcanics in the east. Proterozoic dolerite dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the sheared mafic/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence. Locally within the Cardinia Project area, the stratigraphy consists of intermediate, mafic and felsic volcanic and intrusive lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments, which strike NNW, dipping steep-to-moderately to the west. Structural foliation of the areas stratigraphy predominantly dips steeply to the east but localised inflections are common and structural orientation can vary between moderately (50-75°) easterly to moderately westerly dipping. Mineralisation at Helens is controlled by a cross-cutting fault, hosted predominantly in mafic rock units, adjacent to the felsic volcanic/sediment contacts. The ore zones are associated with increased shearing, intense alteration and disseminated sulphides. Minor supergene enrichment occurs locally within mineralised shears throughout the regolith profile. Mineralisation at Bruno-Lewis is largely controlled by the stratigraphic contact between basalt and felsic volcanics. Gold is associated with significant sulphide mineralisation in the sediments and volcaniclastics between the 2 volcanic units. Gold Is also hosted within shallowly NE-dipping lodes, associated with increased potassic-sericite alteration and quartz stockwork veining. These lodes also host the mineralisation at Kyte. Substantial supergene mineralisation sits above both styles of mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *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*	Material drilling information for exploration results has previously been publicly reported in numerous announcements to the ASX by Navigator (2004-2014) and KIN since 2014.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	When exploration results have been reported for the resource areas, the intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by geology or lower cut-off grades, without high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high grade results, these results were included in the reports. Since 2014, KIN have reported RC drilling intersections with low cut off grades of >= 0.5 g/t Au and a maximum of 2m of internal dilution at a grade of <0.5g/t Au. There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The orientation, true width, and geometry of mineralised zones have been primarily determined by interpretation of historical drilling and continued investigation and verification of KIN drilling. Drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths not true widths. Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describes the attitude of mineralisation.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional 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*	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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	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.

Raeside

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 Raeside Project area includes granted mining tenement M37/1298, centered some 10km ESE of Leonora. The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN. The Raeside Project is managed, explored and maintained by KIN, and constitute a portion of KIN's Leonora Gold Project (LGP), which is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the North Eastern Goldfields. The following royalty payment may be applicable to the areas within the Raeside Project that comprise the deposits being reported on: • Messer's Blitterswyk, Halloran & Prugnoli, in respect of dead mineral tenements M37/256, M37/369, M37/377, M37/379, P37/4046 and MLA37/563, which are partly or wholly overlain by M37/1298 - $1.00 per tonne of ore mined and milled for the extraction of gold or other saleable mineral. There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the 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.*	Gold was first discovered in the Leonora district about 1896 and it is likely that the first prospecting activity in and around the Raeside Project area would have occurred at about that time. Initial production from Raeside was a small underground operation in the early 1970's when 60t @ 6.0 g/t Au was produced.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		In 1989, Triton Resources Limited (Triton) entered into an arrangement with local prospectors (Halloran and Prugnoli) to acquire some tenements in what is known as the Forgotten Four area. The Triton Raeside Joint Venture mined the Forgotten Four (1990-1992) to 45m depth. Production statistics include: 1990: Mined and processed 6,280t @ 5.18 g/t Au (959oz) at the Tower Hill plant in Leonora with 91.7% recovery. 1992: Mined and processed 40,537t @ 4.14 g/t Au (4,993oz) at the Harbour Lights plant in Leonora with 92.57% recovery. Finally a 2,822t parcel of ore (4.47 g/t Au) (389oz) was sold to Harbour Lights. In 1992 remnant ore from low grade stockpiles totaling 6,200t @ 1.0 g/t Au (199oz) was processed. Thus total production from the nearby Forgotten Four open cut yielded 55,839t @ 3.92 g/t Au (7,030oz) with an estimated recovery of approximately 92%. None of the reported production figures have been confirmed from official Mines Department records. The larger Raeside Project originated in 1992, when Triton (70%) formed a joint venture with Sabre Resources N.L. (Sabre) (20%) and Copperwell Pty Ltd (Copperwell), a subsidiary of Cityview Energy Corporation (10%). The three companies amalgamated their tenement holdings in the area and the joint venture applied for additional tenements. Until sometime in 1994 the project was managed on behalf of the joint venture by Westchester Pty Ltd. Incomplete drilling records indicate that Westchester had been involved to some extent in managing exploration in the area for Triton prior to 1992. After mid-1994 Triton appears to have taken over as project manager. Before 1995, drilling programs were apparently dominated by first-pass rotary air blast (RAB) drilling, with local reverse circulation (RC) rotary or percussion drilling to follow up in places where mineralisation was detected. Because of RAB drilling difficulties (clays and water) air core (AC) drilling was subsequently adopted as the first-pass method. Triton's drilling programs were suspended in June 1995 while a major review of results was undertaken and a pre-feasibility study was conducted. Drilling resumed in about April 1995. Another economic evaluation of the project was undertaken by Triton in 1998-1999 which indicated that a stand-alone operation was not possible, but that the project could be viable as a supplementary feed source for an existing, nearby process plant. SOG farmed in to the project in January 2000 and subsequently acquired full ownership. They carried out limited amounts of predominantly RC drilling, aimed mainly at confirming previous results from the Michelangelo deposit. Navigator Resources Ltd (Navigator) acquired the Raeside project from SOG in September 2004. Subsequent work by Navigator has focused mainly on other projects in the Leonora district, with only very small amounts of additional drilling having been completed in the Raeside area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		In 2009, Navigator commissioned MS to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Raeside deposits. MS reported a JORC 2004 compliant Indicated Mineral Resource estimate, at a low cutoff grade of 0.7g/t Au, totaling 1.28Mt @ 2.68 g/t Au (111,000oz). KIN acquired the Raeside Project from Navigator's administrator in 2014.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Raeside Project area is located 10km ESE of Leonora 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 sequence of Archaean greenstone lithologies. The area is underlain by very poorly exposed rocks units. The gold deposits at Raeside occur within or close to the margins of a large NW (320^o) trendy body of dolerite within a sequence of sediments and volcanoclastic rocks near the southern margin of porphyry intrusive. Most of the gold recovered from mining the nearby Forgotten Four mine was from shear bound quartz vein stockworks or sheeted veins and/or quartz carbonate veins within a narrow carbonaceous shale (dipping 40^o-60^o East) lying within a granophyric quartz dolerite and carbonate/sericite/sulphide altered wall rocks. Gold mineralisation at Michelangelo is hosted by a uniform metamorphosed medium grained dolerite. The deposit occurs on or above the basal sheared contact of the quartz dolerite. Four or five extensive quartz vein structures dip at 30°-40° to the northeast, extending over a strike length of 575m with a total stratigraphic thickness of approximately 90m. The position of the footwall has been roughly delineated however no other convincing geological boundaries are defined. Gold mineralisation at Leonardo occurs mainly in a partly carbonaceous-graphitic shale (coded as generic metasediment) close to/adjacent to but above the quartz mafic contact. The mineralisation dips 35°-50° to the east however this ore body exhibits significant differences to the other deposits. Initially the mineralisation at Leonardo is hosted in sedimentary rocks above the quartz diorite. Secondly the mineralisation is associated with a zone of strong bleaching, sericitisation and silicification, often up to +20m wide. The strike length of the steeply plunging north main shoot is approximately 60m. Thirdly the gold mineralisation occurs within a relatively linear shear zone that is traceable over 2km of strike; the shear contains significant mineralisation in at least three other locations along strike. Mineralised zones at Forgotten Four are mainly hosted by mafics however the uppermost (strongest) zone of mineralisation appears to be positioned just below the lower contact of overlying sediments, and one of the lower zones appear to coincide with a sporadically developed sediment wedge in the mafic rocks. The sediments are also mineralised. At the Forgotten Four the strongest zone of mineralisation is just below the lower contact with the overlying carbonaceous shale and sediments. The bulk of the mineralisation is hosted by dolerite

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		along the upper contact with the interbedded shale and the quartz diorite. There are at least two lodes at Forgotten Four, one of which was partly mined by Triton (55,839t @ 3.92 g/t Au for 7,030oz Au) the second lode occurs in the hanging wall to the south. Mineralisation at Krang appears to be broadly related to the metasediments however, once again, no convincing geological boundaries are defined. Along the eastern side of the deposit mineralisation appears to be broadly associated with the contact zones between mafic and metasedimentary units. Some of the mineralisation is associated with massive quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite lodes which display high but erratic grade. Gold mineralisation occurs internal to the quartz dolerite unit which displays varying dips ranging from 30° to 60° to the northeast; interpretation suggests two different structural styles. Mineralisation occurs in at least four separate pods over a continuous strike length of about 700m.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Material drilling information for exploration results has previously been publicly reported in numerous announcements to the ASX by Navigator (2004-2014) and KIN since 2014.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	When exploration results have been reported for the resource areas, the intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by geology or lower cut-off grades, without high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high grade results, these results were included in the reports. Since 2014, KIN have reported RC drilling intersections with low cut off grades of >= 0.5 g/t Au and a maximum of 2m of internal dilution at a grade of <0.5g/t Au. There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The orientation, true width and geometry of the mineralised zones have been determined by interpretation of historical drilling and verified by KIN's drilling. The majority of historic drill

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*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').*	holes within the pit area are inclined at -60° towards 280° (west). Later drilling was undertaken on the Raeside local grid, with a base line orientated to 330° (north west). The KIN RC drilling is orientated towards 225° (SW), which is regarded as the optimum orientation to intersect the target mineralisation. Since the mineralisation is moderately dipping (-40° to -60° easterly), drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths, not true widths. Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describe the attitude of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional 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.

Mertondale

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 Mertondale Project area includes granted mining tenements M37/1284 (Mertons Reward), M37/81 and M37/82 (Mertondale 3-4) and M37/233 (Mertondale 5 and Tonto), centered some 40km NNE of Leonora. The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN. These tenements are managed, explored and maintained by KIN, and constitute a portion of KIN's Leonora Gold Project (LGP), which is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the North Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The following royalty and compensation payments may be applicable to the areas within the Mertondale Project that comprise the deposits being reported on: 1. Aurora Gold (WA) Pty Ltd (subsidiary company of Harmony Gold Mining Company Ltd in respect of M37/82, M37/231, M37/232 and M37/233 - $0.25 production royalty per dry tonne of ore mined and processed. 2. Aurora Gold (WA) Pty Ltd in respect of M37/81 and M37/82 - $1.00 production royalty per dry tonne of ore mined and processed. 3. Technomin Australia Pty Ltd in respect of M37/82, M37/231, M37/232 and M37/233 - $0.75 production royalty per dry tonne of ore mined and milled, and 4. Higherealm Pty Ltd (Mertondale Pastoral Leaseholder) in respect of M37/81, M37/82, M37/231, M37/232 and M37/233 - $10,000 per annum, indexed to CPI, for the year(s) when extraction activities are being carried out. There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the 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.*	Gold was initially discovered in the Mertondale area in 1899 by Mr. Fred Merton. The Mertons Reward (MR) underground gold mine (M37/1284) was the direct result of his discovery. The main mining phase at MR was carried out from 1899 to 1911. Historic underground production records to 1942 totalled 88,890t @ 21.0g/t Au (60,520oz) which represents the only recorded mining conducted at Mertons Reward. Between 1981-1984 Telluride Mining NL, Nickel Ore NL, International Nickel (Aust) Ltd and Petroleum Securities Mining Co Pty Ltd conducted exploration programs in the Mertondale area. Hunter Resources Ltd began actively exploring the region 1984-1989, Hunter submitted a Notice

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of Intent (NOI) to mine in 1986 and established a JV with Harbour Lights to treat ore from the Mertondale 2 (M37/1284) and Mertondale 3 pits (M37/82). Between 1986 and 1993 the adjoining Mertondale 4 pit (M37/82 and 81) was mined. Harbour Lights acquired the project in 1989 from Hunter. Ashton Gold eventually gained control of Harbour Lights. Large scale mining in the region was completed in 1993 with the mining of the Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3-4 pits (M37/81 and M37/82). In 1993 Ashton's interest was transferred to Aurora Gold who established a JV with MPI followed by Sons of Gwalia who entered into a JV with Aurora. Sons of Gwalia (SOG) eventually obtained control of the project in 1997 but conducted limited exploration drilling. In 2004 Navigator Mining Pty Ltd (Navigator) acquired the entire existing tenement holding from the SOG administrator. Navigator conducted the majority of recent exploration drilling in the Mertondale area. KIN acquired the project from Navigator's administrator in late 2014. Historic production from the Mertondale Mining Centre totals 274,724 oz of gold. KIN's drilling is focused in areas comprising historical drilling conducted by the above mentioned previous operators.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Mertondale Project area is located 35-45km NNE of Leonora in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600 km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. In broad terms the stratigraphy consists of a central felsic volcanic sequence bounded by tholeiitic basalt, dolerite, and carbonaceous shale ± felsic porphyry sequences. The four recognised deposits and all the known mineralisation is located within the north trending Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ). Two distinct north trending mineralised zones are recognized within the MSZ. The western zone includes Quicksilver, Tonto, Eclipse and Mertondale 5, while the eastern zone includes the Merton's Reward, Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3-4 deposits. Within the Mertondale Project area, most of the known mineralisation is hosted in sheared mafics, with local porphyry bodies and sediment units. Some of the sediment units are graphitic, notably in the western mineralised zone. Eastern Mineralised Zone In the Mertons Reward - Mertondale 2 area, two distinct types of high grade lodes were historically recognized: • Shear Lodes: Steeply dipping structures containing abundant quartz-carbonate veinlets accompanied by finely disseminated pyrite-arsenopyrite, and • Intershear Lodes: Narrow, flat to moderately dipping auriferous quartz veins up to about 40cm thick, enveloped in carbonate-altered zones up to +10m thick, which contain pyrite

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and arsenopyrite and lower grades of Au. These are usually truncated to the east and west by the steep dipping shear lodes. Geological interpretation of Mertons Reward is largely based on historic mapping and mine plans of the historic workings, and thus there is a high level of confidence in the interpretation. At Mertondale 3-4 gold mineralisation is associated with the intrusive porphyry contact, where the contact can be used as a mineralisation guide or 'marker' horizon. Western Mineralised Zone The western mineralised zone typically comprises dark mafic mylonites, sedimentary units including carbonaceous shales, mafic intrusives and mafic-intermediate and felsic volcanics. Felsic porphyry intrusives occur irregularly within the shear zone. The black sulphide-rich mafic mylonite typically contains anomalous gold values up to 0.5 g/t Au in the resource areas. Lithologies at Tonto are black mafic mylonite, a black shale, shale, quartz-dolerite, basalt, basaltic andersite and felsic volcanics. The steeply dipping high grade lode at Tonto is more than likely structurally controlled and appears to potentially have a shallow southerly plunge. Visually the grade still remains very difficult to pick with no obvious association with sulphide content, quartz veining or alteration of either graphite or sericite. The footwall consists of the massive quartz dolerite. This dolerite has a noticeable bleached or carbonated halo along its immediate contact with the mylonite but grades into a strongly chloritic massive barren quartz dolerite. The Western mineralised zone at Mertondale 5 typically comprises dark mafic mylonites, sedimentary units including carbonaceous shales, mafic intrusives and mafic-intermediate and felsic volcanics. Felsic porphyry intrusives occur irregularly within the shear zone. The black sulphide-rich mafic mylonite typically contains anomalous gold values in the resource areas.
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*	Material drilling information for exploration results has previously been publicly reported in numerous announcements to the ASX by Navigator (2004-2014) and KIN since 2014.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	When exploration results have been reported for the resource areas, the intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by geology or lower cut-off grades, without high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high grade results, these results were included in the reports. Since 2014, KIN have reported RC drilling intersections with low cut off grades of >= 0.5 g/t Au and a maximum of 2m of internal dilution at a grade of <0.5g/t Au. There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The orientation, true width and geometry of the mineralised zones have been determined by interpretation of historical drilling and verified by KIN's drilling. The majority of drill holes are inclined at -60° towards 270° (west), which is regarded as the optimum orientation to intersect the target mineralisation. Since the mineralisation is steeply dipping, drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths, and not true widths. Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describes the attitude of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional 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.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.

Bruno-Lewis

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 Maxwell's Datashed application by the Database Administrator (DBA). This application includes quality protocols which must be met in order 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 Senior Geologists. This includes a review of QC results. Finally, the data is reviewed upon upload to Datamine Studio RM before final use. (Examples: DHsurveys present, overlapping intervals, 'From' and 'To's concurrent). 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 conducted a formal site visit during July of 2018 and again in February of 2019, where all steps within the sample collection process were reviewed. Drilling, sample handling, logging and sampling, QAQC and dispatch procedures were validated. No data quality issues were noted.
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.*	Confidence in the interpretation is directly reflected in the classification. During 2018 and 2019 a large component of the drilling campaign included diamond core drilling. This information (especially structural data, and core photographs) have played an important role in increasing the confidence in the controls of gold mineralisation at Bruno Lewis. Lithological, structural, alteration and grade information were used to determine this interpretation. Alternate interpretations (including the previous interpretation) have been considered, however the current interpretation is considered robust, and conforms to the current thinking, and observed controls.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	The interpretation is directly based on geological observations, particular the presence of lithologies, structural features and fabrics. Domains represent mineralised zones associated with lithologies and/or structural features. Most boundaries are hard, with most soft-boundaries existing at the lode - supergene confluences.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Continuity is structurally and/or stratigraphically controlled. The supergenes zones are characteristically highly variable.
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 Bruno Lewis Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) covers most of the Bruno Lewis system. It strikes for approximately 2,500m, to a depth of 100m, with an average width of 140m. The Mineral Resource estimate extends from surface to a maximum depth of 240m below surface.
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 included. Lodes assigned and wireframes created in Datamine RM. Weathering surfaces and Lithological Model constructed in Leapfrog Geo. These wireframes re-imported to Datamine RM, and validated. All other work takes place in Datamine RM. Drillholes composited to 1m, which is based on the majority of samples being 1m or below. Comparison of Diamond and RC lengths conducted to support this decision. All lengths retained Individual lodes assessed for capping, using multiple methods including reviewing population gaps and Coefficient of Variation (CV). Capping effect is not believed to be material. Caps range between 3g/t to 10g/t. No sub-domaining undertaken, however numerous lodes intersect Supergenes zones. These relationships reviewed and often shared volume assigned to one or another domain. On two occasions a soft boundary implemented with these domains Variography undertaken on lodes with sufficient samples. Kriging neighborhood analysis (KNA) reviewed in order to determine optimal block sizes and estimation parameters. Parent cells of 5m x 5m x 5m estimated using Ordinary Kriging. Search distances and directions generally aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations.
	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 estimates, to understand changes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products No potential by products noted in drill logs.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	No estimates of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables were done. No deleterious elements noted in drill logs.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	Drill spacing varies greatly in the Bruno-Lewis area, from 8m x 6m in the Grade controlled areas, to 30m x 30m in the lesser informed areas. A nominal drill spacing of 15m x15m was deemed most appropriate when assessing the entire project. This led to parent cells of 5mE x 5mN x 5mRL used. These then allowed to subcell to 0.2mE x 1mN x 1mRL for effective filling of domain wireframes. Search distances and directions generally aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No assumptions were made on selective mining units.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No assumptions were made on the correlation between variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	Lodes are modeled to represent material mineralised by fluid flow through planar structural and/or stratigraphic features. Estimates constrained by lode wireframes
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Model validation is a combined review including: • Visual review of blocks values vs composite values, by section and plan. • Visual review of Kriging efficiencies and Slope of regression outputs. • Review of global means by domain vs declustered cut composite means. • Swath plots showing block means vs composite means in space. • Review of Change of Support plots against idealised scenario. No reliable reconciliation data available.
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.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The lower Cut-off gold grade for reporting mineral resources was of 0.4 g/t Au. This was determined by KIN's management to be appropriate with a gold price of $2600 AUD and based on reasonable operating costs.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if*	No mining method assumptions were made for the estimation of this model. Assumption were made for the pit optimisation used to constrain the Mineral Resource for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	reporting.

			Unit	2020 December Update
Revenue Assumptions	Gold Price		$/t ore	$2,600
	Revenue		$/g	$83.59
Mining 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		$16.50
		Fresh		$20.00
	G & A Cost		$/t ore	$2.09
Geotechnical Assumptions		Oxide	deg	50
		Transitional	deg	60
		Fresh	deg	65

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*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.*	No Metallurgical assumptions were made for the estimation of this model. A recovery of 95% was used for the optimisation to constrain the MRE, (See table above)
Environmental factors or assumptions	*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,*	No environmental assumptions have been made for the estimation of this model.

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.*	During 2018 measuring specific gravity was integrated into normal sampling procedures. 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. These are simplified for the deposit, but largely consistent with previous works. The mean of these measurements are then assigned to a weathering profile (Oxide, Transition, Fresh rock). (see table below)
	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.	Density has been assigned to differing material: Oxide, Transitional and Fresh.
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. • Measured: 10m x 10m x 10m drill spacing with > 50% Kriging Efficiency and > 75% Slope of regression • Indicated: 30m x 30m x 30m drill spacing with > 50% Kriging Efficiency and > 75% Slope of regression. • Inferred: up to 40m x40m x 40m drill spacing with Positive kriging efficiency and > 50% Slope of regression. Classification discussed with interpreting Geologists to ensure classification represents geological confidence as well as statistical confidence.

	Sample count	2019 model
Oxide	57	2
Transitional	114	2.34
Fresh	463	2.77

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No audits and reviews have completed on this Mineral Resource estimate.
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 Mineral Resource Estimate is validated both visually and statistically, and the accuracy is reflected in the reporting as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC code
	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.	Global estimate for the Helens area
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	Production Data is not available

Helens

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 Maxwell's Datashed application by the Database Administrator (DBA). This application includes quality protocols which must be met in order 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 Senior Geologists. This includes a review of QC results. Finally, the data is reviewed upon upload to Datamine Studio RM before final use. (Examples: DHsurveys present, overlapping intervals, 'From' and 'To's concurrent). 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 conducted a formal site visit during July of 2018 where all steps within the sample collection process were reviewed. Drilling, sample handling, logging and sampling, QAQC and dispatch procedures were validated. No data quality issues were noted.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	Confidence in the interpretation is directly reflected in the classification. During 2018 a large component of the drilling campaign included diamond core drilling. This information (especially structural data, and core photographs) have played an important role in increasing the confidence in the controls of gold mineralisation at Helens. A confirmatory drill program was undertaken in early 2019, and all targeted lodes intersected at the expected depth, further increasing confidence.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made	Lithological, structural, alteration and grade information were used to determine this interpretation.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on	Alternate interpretations have been considered, however the current interpretation is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource estimation.	considered robust, and conforms to the observed controls.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	The interpretation is directly based on geological observations, particular the presence of structural features and fabrics. Domains represent mineralised fault horizons/zones. All boundaries are hard, with sub-domains existing within the larger Helens and Paris lodes.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Continuity is structurally controlled with a stratigraphic component also present. A central intrusion drives fluid flow through the system, concordantly along stratigraphy and discordantly to stratigraphy along extensive local structures.
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 Mineral Resource estimate covers part of the Helens-Rangoon system. It strikes for approximately 1,300m, to a depth of 200m, with an average thickness of 2.5m. The Mineral Resource estimate extends from surface to a maximum depth of 230m below surface.
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 included. Lodes assigned in Datamine RM and wireframes constructed in Leapfrog Geo. These wireframes re-imported to Datamine RM, and validated. All other work takes place in Datamine RM. Drillholes composited to 1m, which is based on the majority of samples being 1m or below. Comparison of Diamond and RC lengths conducted to support this decision. All lengths retained Individual lodes assessed for capping, using multiple methods including reviewing population gaps and Coefficient of Variation (CV). Generally, only one or two samples from each lode were capped. Capping effect is not believed to be material. The Helens main lode has a cap of 40g/t while the other lodes have caps between 10g/t and 15g/t. Sub-domaining of Helens and Paris lode was required due to a mixed high and medium grade population. This was achieved through a Categorical Indicator approach using a 3g/t cutoff. Variography undertaken on lodes with sufficient samples. Kriging neighborhood analysis (KNA) reviewed in order to determine optimal block sizes and estimation parameters. Parent cells of 5m x 5m x 5m estimated using Ordinary Kriging. Search distances and directions aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products No potential by products noted in drill logs.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	No estimates of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables were done. No deleterious elements noted in drill logs.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	Nominal Drill spacing of 15m x15m in well informed areas led to parent cells of 5mE x 5mN x 5mRL used. These then allowed to subcell to 0.2mE x 1mN x 1mRL for effective filling of domain wireframes. Search distances and directions aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No assumptions were made on selective mining units.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No assumptions were made on the correlation between variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	Lodes are modeled to represent material mineralised by fluid flow through planar structural features. Estimates constrained by lode wireframes
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Model validation is a combined review including: Visual review of blocks values vs composite values, by section and plan. Visual review of Kriging efficiencies and Slope of regression outputs. Review of global means by domain vs declustered cut composite means. Swath plots showing block means vs composite means in space. Review of Change of Support plots against idealised scenario. No reconciliation data available.
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.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The lower Cut-off gold grade for reporting mineral resources was of 0.4 g/t Au. This was determined by KIN's management to be appropriate with a gold price of $2600 AUD and based on reasonable operating costs.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always*	No mining method assumptions were made for the estimation of this model. Assumptions were made for the pit optimisation used to constrain the Mineral Resource for

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>reporting.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Unit</th><th>2020 December 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>$83.59</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Cost Assumptions</td><td>Mining Dilution</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Recovery</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Cost</td><td></td><td>$/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></td><td>$16.50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>$20.00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>G & A Cost</td><td></td><td>$/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>Transitional</td><td>deg</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td>deg</td><td>65</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>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.</td><td>No Metallurgical assumptions were made for the estimation of this model.
As noted in the table above, recovery of 95% was used for the optimisation which constrains the Mineral Resource estimate.
A full suite of metallurgical test work is currently in progress with the information (drilling and interpretation) derived from this model.
Previous (2017) metallurgical test work indicated recoveries between 90.5% and 95.4 for Helens fresh material.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>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, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these</td><td>No environmental assumptions have been made for the estimation of this model.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	During 2018 a campaign of determining Bulk Densities was undertaken. 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 mean of these measurements are then assigned to a weathering profile (Oxide, Transition, Fresh rock). <table><tr><td></td><td>Sample count</td><td>2019 model</td></tr><tr><td>Oxide</td><td>69</td><td>2.34</td></tr><tr><td>Transitional</td><td>32</td><td>2.66</td></tr><tr><td>Fresh</td><td>343</td><td>2.9</td></tr></table>
	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.	Density has been assigned to differing material: Oxide, Transitional and Fresh.
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. • Indicated: 15m x 15m x 15m drill spacing with > 50% Kriging Efficiency and > 75% Slope of regression. • Inferred: up to 40m x40m x 40m drill spacing with Positive kriging efficiency and > 50% Slope of regression. Classification discussed with interpreting Geologists to ensure classification represents geological confidence as well as statistical confidence.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	The previous model MRE (Helens_1810)) was formally reviewed by external consultant Optiro. The estimate was endorsed by Optiro. A number of improvements were recommended, none of which were deemed material. These recommendations have been reviewed, largely accepted and implemented for this update.
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 Mineral Resource Estimate is validated both visually and statistically, and the accuracy is reflected in the reporting as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC code
	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.	Global estimate for the Helens area
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	Production Data is not available

Kyte

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 uploaded into Maxwell's Datashed application by the Database Administrator (DBA). This application includes quality protocols which must be met in order for uploading to occur (examples: data duplication, validation of geological fields) Returned assay results are loaded electronically in CSV format into Datashed, by either the DBA, or Senior Geologists. This includes a review of QC results. Finally, the data is reviewed upon upload to Datamine Studio RM before final use. (Examples: DHsurveys present, overlapping intervals, 'From' and 'To's concurrent). 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 (or previous companies) have an onsite presence which includes supervision and management of drill programs within each of the Resource areas. Mr. Jamie Logan conducted a formal site visit during July of 2018 and again in February 2019 where all steps within the sample collection process were reviewed. Drilling, sample handling, logging and sampling, QAQC and dispatch procedures were validated. Mr Glenn Grayson regularly visits site as part of his normal duties. No data quality issues were noted.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	Confidence in the interpretation is directly reflected in the classification. The vast majority of the mineralisation within this model is contained within the supergene zone, and is modelled accordingly.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made	Alteration, weathering and grade information were used to determine this interpretation. Lithological and structural information lacking due to the predominate use of RC drilling and the strongly weathered host (supergene)
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	Alternate interpretations have been considered, however the current interpretation is considered robust, and conforms to the observed controls.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral	The interpretation is largely based on gold grades, as well as its presence and association with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource estimation. *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	the weathering horizons. Continuity is typical of secondary supergene mineralisation. The primary mineralisation is poorly understood, however shares similarities in orientation to mineralisation seen locally at the Lewis and Bruno deposits.
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 Kyte MRE covers part of the Bruno-Lewis system. It strikes for approximately 550m, to a depth of 35m, with an average thickness of 12m. The Mineral Resource estimate extends from surface to a maximum depth of 40m below surface.
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.*	Diamond, RC and Aircore drilling included. Domain wireframes create in Datamine RM using a Categorical Indicator approach, using Dynamic Anisotropy (DA) with directions derived from weathering surfaces and apparent primary mineralisation orientation. Drillholes composited to 1m, which is based on the majority of samples being 1m or below. All lengths retained. Domains assessed for capping, using multiple methods including reviewing population gaps and Coefficient of Variation (CV). Capping effect is not believed to be material. The outer domain has a cap of 10g/t, while the inner domain has a cap of 14g/t. The previously reported MRE had a cap of 15g/t. Variography undertaken on both domain's as well as the 'waste' material. Kriging neighborhood analysis (KNA) reviewed in order to determine optimal block sizes and estimation parameters. Parent cells of 7.5mE x 7.5mN x 2.5mRL estimated using Ordinary Kriging. Search distances and directions aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations.
	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. Several internal iterations of this model have been created during the past year, to review sensitivities to the statistical parameters.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-	No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	products.	No potential by products noted in drill logs.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	No estimates of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables were done. No deleterious elements noted in drill logs.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	Nominal Drill spacing of 10m x7m in well informed areas led to parent cells of 7.5mE x 7.55mN x 2.5mRL used. Search distances and directions aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No assumptions were made on selective mining units.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No assumptions were made on the correlation between variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	Domains are modeled to represent material mineralised by supergene enrichment processes from an inferred primary structure. Estimates constrained by domain wireframes, however a soft boundary was used between the inner and outer mineralised domains.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Model validation is a combined review including: • Visual review of blocks values vs composite values, by section and plan. • Visual review of Kriging efficiencies and Slope of regression outputs. • Review of global means by domain vs declustered cut composite means. • Swath plots showing block means vs composite means in space. • Review of Change of Support plots against idealised scenario. No reconciliation data available.
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.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The lower Cut-off gold grade for reporting mineral resources was of 0.4 g/t Au. This was determined by KIN's management to be appropriate with a gold price of $2600 AUD and based on reasonable operating costs.
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*	No mining method assumptions were made for the estimation of this model. Assumption were made for the pit optimisation used to constrain the Mineral Resource for reporting.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Unit</th><th>2020 December Update</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Revenu Assumptions</td><td>Gold Price</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2,600</td></tr>
<tr><td>Revenue</td><td></td><td>$/g</td><td>$83.59</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Mining Cost Assumptions</td><td>Mining Dilution</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Recovery</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Cost</td><td></td><td>$/bcm</td><td>Calculated</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">Processing Recovery and Cost Assumptions</td><td>Recovery</td><td>Oxide</td><td>%</td><td>95%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td>95%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>95%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Processing Cost</td><td>Oxide</td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$14.00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td>$16.50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>$20.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>G & A Cost</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2.09</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Geotechnical Assumptions</td><td></td><td>Oxide</td><td>deg</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Transitional</td><td>deg</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td>deg</td><td>65</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>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.</td><td>No Metallurgical assumptions were made for the estimation of this model.

As noted in the table above, an overall recovery of 95% was used for the optimisation which constrains the Mineral Resource estimate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>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, 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</td><td>No environmental assumptions have been made for the estimation of this model.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Bulk density</td><td>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.</td><td>During 2017 a campaign of determining Bulk Densities was undertaken for use in the 2017 DFS. These values were maintained in this model due to no new drilling being undertaken in this area since.

The mean of these measurements are then assigned to a weathering profile (Oxide, Transition, Fresh rock).

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>1708 Model</th><th>1901 Model</th></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide</td><td>2.1</td><td>2.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transitional</td><td>2.2</td><td>2.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fresh</td><td>2.6</td><td>2.6</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>Previous work considered void spaces and were sealed prior to the wet measurement.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>Density has been assigned to differing materials: Oxide, Transitional and Fresh.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Classification</td><td>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</td><td>Classification is based on a combination of drill spacing, geological confidence and estimation quality. The classification is applied to the model on a domain by domain basis.

• Indicated: 15m x 15m x 15m drill spacing with > 50% Kriging Efficiency and > 75% Slope of regression.
• Inferred: up to 40m x40m x 40m drill spacing with Positive kriging efficiency and > 50% Slope of regression.
Classification discussed with interpreting Geologists to ensure classification represents geological confidence as well as statistical confidence.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>All relevant factors effecting classification have been considered.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person’s view of the deposit.</td><td>The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	A previous iteration of the Kyte MRE (1810) was formally reviewed by external consultant Optiro. The estimate was endorsed by Optiro. A number of improvements were recommended, none of which were deemed material. These recommendations have been reviewed, largely accepted and implemented for this update.
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 Mineral Resource Estimate is validated both visually and statistically, and the accuracy is reflected in the reporting as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC code
	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.	Global estimate for the Kyte area
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	Production Data is not available

Fiona Rangoon

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 Maxwell's Datashed application by the Database Administrator (DBA). This application includes quality protocols which must be met in order 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 Senior Geologists. This includes a review of QC results. Finally, the data is reviewed upon upload to Datamine Studio RM before final use. (Examples: DHsurveys present, overlapping intervals, 'From' and 'To's concurrent). 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 conducted a formal site visit during July 2018, and Feb 2019, where all steps within the sample collection process were reviewed. Drilling, sample handling, logging and sampling, QAQC and dispatch procedures were validated. No data quality issues were noted.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	Confidence in the interpretation is directly reflected in the classification.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made	Lithological, structural, alteration and grade information were used to determine this interpretation.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	Alternate interpretations have been considered, however the current interpretation is considered robust, and conforms to the observed controls.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	The interpretation is directly based on geological observations, particular the presence of structural features and fabrics. Domains represent mineralised fault horizons/zones. All

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		boundaries are hard, except two of the larger lodes at Rangoon which have sub-domains, and where soft boundary's are used.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	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.
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 Fiona Rangoon Mineral Resource estimate covers part of the Helens-Rangoon system. It strikes for approximately 6km, to a depth of 70m, with an average thickness of 2.5m. The Mineral Resource estimate extends from surface to a maximum depth of 120m below surface.
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 included. Sectional strings and wireframes constructed in Datamine EM and validated. All other work takes place in Datamine RM. Drillholes composited to 1m, which is based on the majority of samples being 1m or below. Comparison of Diamond and RC lengths conducted to support this decision. All lengths retained Individual lodes assessed for capping, using multiple methods including reviewing population gaps and Coefficient of Variation (CV). Capping effect is not believed to be material. Caps range from 2.5g/t to 15g/t. Variography undertaken on lodes with sufficient samples. Kriging neighborhood analysis (KNA) reviewed in order to determine optimal block sizes and estimation parameters. Parent cells of 5m x 5m x 5m estimated using Ordinary Kriging. Search distances and directions aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations.
	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.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products No potential by products noted in drill logs.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	No estimates of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables were done. No deleterious elements noted in drill logs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	Nominal Drill spacing of 10m x15m in well informed areas led to parent cells of 5mE x 5mN x 5mRL used. These then allowed to subcell to 0.2mE x 1mN x 1mRL for effective filling of domain wireframes. Search distances and directions aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No assumptions were made on selective mining units.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No assumptions were made on the correlation between variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	Lodes are modeled to represent material mineralised by fluid flow through planar structural features. Estimates constrained by lode wireframes
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Model validation is a combined review including: • Visual review of blocks values vs composite values, by section and plan. • Visual review of Kriging efficiencies and Slope of regression outputs. • Review of global means by domain vs declustered cut composite means. • Swath plots showing block means vs composite means in space. • Review of Change of Support plots against idealised scenario. No reconciliation data available.
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.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The lower Cut-off gold grade for reporting mineral resources was of 0.4 g/t Au. This was determined by KIN's management to be appropriate with a gold price of $2600 AUD and based on reasonable operating costs.
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.*	No mining method assumptions were made for the estimation of this model. Assumptions were made for the pit optimisation used to constrain the Mineral Resource for reporting.

<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>202</th></tr>
<tr><td>Revenue Assumptions</td><td>Gold Price</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Revenue</td><td></td><td>$/g</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Cost Assumptions</td><td>Mining Dilution</td><td></td><td>%</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Recovery</td><td></td><td>%</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Cost</td><td></td><td>$/bcm</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Processing Recovery and Cost Assumptions</td><td>Recovery</td><td>Oxide</td><td>%</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Processing Cost</td><td>Oxide</td><td>$/t ore</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>G & A Cost</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Geotechnical Assumptions</td><td></td><td>Oxide</td><td>deg</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Transitional</td><td>deg</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td>deg</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>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.</td><td>No Metallurgical assumptions were made for the estimation of this model.

As noted in the table above, recoveries ranging from 90% in fresh rock to 95% in transitional were used for the optimisation which constrains the Mineral Resource estimate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>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,</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.*	During 2018 a campaign of determining Bulk Densities was undertaken at Helens and a set of density values derived. As the Helens deposit lies on the same stratigraphy, and is effected by the same controls as Fiona Rangoon, it was deemed appropriate to use these values. 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 mean of these measurements are then assigned to a weathering profile (Oxide, Transition, Fresh rock). <table><tr><th></th><th>Fiona Rangoon 2020</th></tr><tr><td>Oxide</td><td>2.34</td></tr><tr><td>Transitional</td><td>2.66</td></tr><tr><td>Fresh</td><td>2.9</td></tr></table>
	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.	Density has been assigned to differing material: Oxide, Transitional and Fresh.
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: 15m x 15m x 15m drill spacing. • Inferred: up to 30m x30m x 40m drill spacing. Classification discussed with interpreting Geologists 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,	All relevant factors effecting classification have been considered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data. *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.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No audits and reviews have completed on this Mineral Resource estimate.
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 Mineral Resource Estimate is validated both visually and statistically, and the accuracy is reflected in the reporting as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC code
	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.	Global estimate for the Fiona Rangoon area
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	Production Data is not available

Mertondale West

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 Maxwell's Datashed application by the Database Administrator (DBA). This application includes quality protocols which must be met in order for uploading to occur (examples: data duplication, validation of geological fields) Returned assay results are loaded electronically in CSV format into Datashed, by either the DBA, or Senior Geologists. This includes a review of QC results. Finally, the data is reviewed upon upload to Datamine Studio RM before final use. (Examples: DHsurveys present, overlapping intervals, 'From' and 'To's concurrent). 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 conducted a formal site visit during July 2018 and then again in February of 2019, where all steps within the sample collection process were reviewed. Drilling, sample handling, logging and sampling, QAQC and dispatch procedures were validated. No data quality issues were noted.
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.*	Confidence in the interpretation is directly reflected in the classification. Exploration, and mining, in this area has been ongoing for over a century, so confidence in the geology is high. Lithological, structural, and grade information were used to determine this interpretation. Alternate interpretations have been considered, however the current interpretation is considered robust, and conforms to the observed controls. A change from the previous interpretation shows a simplification, but the overall interpretation is consistent. The interpretation is directly based on the presence or absence of mineralisation. Geological, and structural observations are also used the guide the interpretation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Continuity is largely constrained along large-scale structures (shears/faults/contacts), which are in turn constrained along the western edge of the large north-south trending Mertondale shear.
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 Mertondale West MRE includes the Quicksilver, Tonto and Eclipse deposits. It strikes for approximately 5,200m, to a depth of 200m. Mineralised zones generally have a thickness of 40m, but this increases to 80m in the Eclipse area as mineralisation becomes discontinuous. The Mineral Resource estimate extends from surface to a maximum depth of 270m below surface.
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 included for Quicksilver, while AC data included at Eclipse. All modelling work done in Datamine EM and RM. Geological surfaces modelled from logging observations (shear boundaries and shale horizon). Structural surfaces (faults) inferred from IP raster's and projected into 3D. Both geological and structural surfaces created using points and strings. These are then used to create wireframe surfaces. Mineralised volumes created using a Categorical indicator approach. 0.4g/t indicator value selected. Dynamic Anisotropy (DA) used to include orientations of geological and structural surfaces. Threshold of 0.45 selected. Two passes run at differing cell size (5mx5mx5m and 2.5mx2.5mx2.5m) and joined for more coherent /realistic shapes. Volumes 'cleaned' manually. Drillholes composited to 1m, which is based on the majority of samples being 1m or below. Comparison of Diamond and RC lengths conducted to support this decision. All lengths retained. Mineralised domains assessed for capping, using multiple methods including reviewing population gaps and Coefficient of Variation (CV). Capping effect is not believed to be material, with the number of samples capped in the 1% to 2% range. A cap of 9g/t was selected for all three deposits. This effects 1.03%, 1.52% and 0.68% of samples for Eclipse, Tonto and Quicksilver respectively, all of which are in the 98-99 percentile. Variography undertaken. Kriging neighborhood analysis (KNA) reviewed in order to determine optimal block sizes and estimation parameters. Block model created with parent cells of 5mE x 5mN x 5mRL. Coded with weathering, geological and structural surfaces, as well as mineralised zones. Dynamic Anisotropy (DA) estimate run, incorporating structural, geological and mineralisation orientations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Estimated using Ordinary Kriging, with DA search. • Search distances and directions aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations, but effected by DA.
	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.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products No potential by products noted in drill logs.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	No estimates of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables were done. No deleterious elements noted in drill logs.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	Nominal Drill spacing of 15m x15m in well informed areas led to parent cells of 5mE x 5mN x 5mRL used. These then allowed to subcell to 0.5mE x 1mN x 1mRL for effective filling of domain wireframes. Search distances and directions aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations, but effected by DA.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No assumptions were made on selective mining units.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No assumptions were made on the correlation between variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	Lodes are modeled to represent material mineralised by fluid flow through planar structural features. Estimates constrained by wireframes.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Model validation is a combined review including: • Visual review of blocks values vs composite values, by section and plan. • Visual review of Kriging efficiencies and Slope of regression outputs. • Review of global means by domain vs declustered cut composite means. • Swath plots showing block means vs composite means in space. • Review of Change of Support plots against idealised scenario. No reliable reconciliation data available.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination*	Tonnages estimated on a dry basis only.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>of the moisture content.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>The lower Cut-off gold grade for reporting mineral resources was of 0.4 g/t Au. This was determined by KIN's management to be appropriate with a gold price of $2600 AUD and based on reasonable operating costs.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>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.</td><td>No mining method assumptions were made for the estimation of this model.

Assumption were made for the pit optimisation used to constrain the Mineral Resource for reporting.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Unit</th><th>2020 December Update</th></tr>
<tr><td>Revenu Assumptions</td><td>Gold Price</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2,600</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Refining Cost</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>State Rotalties</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>2.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Other Roayalties</td><td></td><td>%</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Revenue</td><td></td><td>$/g</td><td>$83.59</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Cost Assumptions</td><td>Mining Dilution</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Recovery</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Cost</td><td></td><td>$/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></td><td>$16.50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></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>Transitional</td><td>deg</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td>deg</td><td>65</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>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.</td><td>No Metallurgical assumptions were made for the estimation of this model.

As noted in the table above, processing recovery of 95% was used for the optimisation which constrains the Mineral Resource estimate.

Previous optimisations for the Tonto deposit have used a processing recovery of 50% in the Fresh material. 50% value was based on one sample, and is not calculated, but an assumption due to the presence of sulphides. It is the opinion of the competent person that more information/work is required, and using a 95% value still supports the concept of eventual economic extraction.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	*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, 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.*	No environmental assumptions have been made for the estimation of this model.
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.*	During 2017 extensive work was carried out looking at densities. Water displacement method was used. Densities assigned to a weathering profile (Oxide, Transition, Fresh rock). | | MW_1912 | Oxide: 1.9 Trans: 2.3 Fresh: 2.7
	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.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Density has been assigned to differing material: Oxide, Transitional and Fresh.
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. Areas are reviewed and drill spacing used as a guide. • Indicated: 25m x 25m drill spacing. • Inferred: up to 40m x 40m drill spacing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No audits and reviews have completed on this Mineral Resource estimate.
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 Mineral Resource Estimate is validated both visually and statistically, and the accuracy is reflected in the reporting as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC code
	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.	Global estimate for the Mertondale West area
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	Production Data is not available

Mertondale 5

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 Maxwell's Datashed application by the Database Administrator (DBA). This application includes quality protocols which must be met in order for uploading to occur (examples: data duplication, validation of geological fields) Returned assay results are loaded electronically in CSV format into Datashed, by either the DBA, or Senior Geologists. This includes a review of QC results. Finally, the data is reviewed upon upload to Datamine Studio RM before final use. (Examples: DHsurveys present, overlapping intervals, 'From' and 'To's concurrent). 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 conducted a formal site visit during July 2018 and then again in February of 2019, where all steps within the sample collection process were reviewed. Drilling, sample handling, logging and sampling, QAQC and dispatch procedures were validated. No data quality issues were noted.
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.*	Confidence in the interpretation is directly reflected in the classification. Exploration, and mining, in this area has been ongoing for over a century, so confidence in the geology is high. Lithological, structural, and grade information were used to determine this interpretation. Alternate interpretations have been considered, however the current interpretation is considered robust, and conforms to the observed controls. A change from the previous interpretation shows a simplification, but the overall interpretation is consistent. The interpretation is directly based on the presence or absence of mineralisation constrained within/and by geological, and structural controls.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Continuity is largely constrained along large-scale structures (shears/faults/contacts), which are in turn constrained along the western edge of the large north-south trending Mertondale shear.
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 Mertondale 5 deposit strikes for approximately 1,000m, to a depth of 240m. The mineralised zone has a general thickness of 15m. The Mineral Resource estimate extends from surface to a maximum depth of 250m below surface.
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 included. Lodes assigned in Datamine RM and wireframes constructed in Leapfrog Geo. These wireframes re-imported to Datamine RM, and validated. All other work takes place in Datamine RM Geological surfaces modelled from logging observations (shear boundaries and shale horizon). Structural surfaces (faults) inferred from lode offsets, surface maps, geophysical images and aerial photographs and projected into 3D. Structural surfaces created using strings, while geological and weathering surfaces created using 'implicit' methods. These are then used to create wireframe surfaces. Mineralised volumes created using a Categorical indicator approach in Datamine RM. A 'low grade' indicator value at 0.3g/t and a 'high grade' indicator value at 5g/t were selected and run. 0.3 threshold selected for both, and volumes created. These volumes 'cleaned up' manually and used to code dataset. This coded dataset then transferred to Leapfrog geo where volumes recreated, but with faults added. These volumes checked and reimported the Datamine RM. Drillholes composited to 1m, which is based on the majority of samples being 1m or below. Comparison of Diamond and RC lengths conducted to support this decision. All lengths retained. Mineralised domains assessed for capping, using multiple methods including reviewing population gaps and Coefficient of Variation (CV). Capping effect is not believed to be material. Cap of 5g/t selected for low grade domain, while 25g/t selected for High grade domain. Variography undertaken. Kriging neighborhood analysis (KNA) reviewed in order to determine optimal block sizes and estimation parameters. Block model created with parent cells of 5mE x 10mN x 10mRL. Coded with mineralised zones, weathering surfaces and geological units. Estimated using Ordinary Kriging. Search distances and directions aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products No potential by products noted in drill logs.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	No estimates of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables were done. No deleterious elements noted in drill logs.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	Nominal Drill spacing of 15m x20m in well informed areas led to parent cells of 5mE x 10mN x 10mRL used. These then allowed to subcell to 0.25mE x 1mN x 1mRL for effective filling of domain wireframes. Search distances and directions aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No assumptions were made on selective mining units.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No assumptions were made on the correlation between variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	Lodes are modeled to represent material mineralised by fluid flow through planar structural features. Estimates constrained by wireframes.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Model validation is a combined review including: • Visual review of blocks values vs composite values, by section and plan. • Visual review of Kriging efficiencies and Slope of regression outputs. • Review of global means by domain vs declustered cut composite means. • Swath plots showing block means vs composite means in space. • Review of Change of Support plots against idealised scenario. No reliable reconciliation data available.
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.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The lower Cut-off gold grade for reporting mineral resources was of 0.4 g/t Au. This was determined by KIN's management to be appropriate with a gold price of $2600 AUD and based on reasonable operating costs.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>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.</td><td>No mining method assumptions were made for the estimation of this model.

Assumption were made for the pit optimisation used to constrain the Mineral Resource for reporting.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Unit</th><th>2020 December Update</th></tr>
<tr><td>Revenue Assumptions</td><td>Gold Price</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2,600</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Refining Cost</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>State Royalties</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>2.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Other Royalties</td><td></td><td>%</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Revenue</td><td></td><td>$/g</td><td>$83.59</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Cost Assumptions</td><td>Mining Dilution</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Recovery</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Cost</td><td></td><td>$/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></td><td>$16.50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></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>Transitional</td><td>deg</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td>deg</td><td>65</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>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.</td><td>No Metallurgical assumptions were made for the estimation of this model.

As noted in the table above, processing recovery of 95% was used for the optimisation which constrains the Mineral Resource estimate.

Previous versions noted a ‘black shale’. Drilling in 2018 showed that this unit can be separated during mining, therefore 95% recovery for fresh is appropriate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always</td><td>No environmental assumptions have been made for the estimation of this model.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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, 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.*	During 2017 extensive work was carried out looking at densities. Water displacement method was used. Densities assigned to a weathering profile (Oxide, Transition, Fresh rock). <table><tr><td></td><td>2020</td></tr><tr><td>Oxide</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Trans</td><td>2.1</td></tr><tr><td>Fresh</td><td>2.6</td></tr></table>
	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.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Density has been assigned to differing material: Oxide, Transitional and Fresh.
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. Areas are reviewed and drill spacing used as a guide. • Indicated: 20m x 20m drill spacing. • Inferred: up to 40m x 40m drill spacing.
	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.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No audits and reviews have completed on this Mineral Resource estimate.
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 Mineral Resource Estimate is validated both visually and statistically, and the accuracy is reflected in the reporting as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC code
	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.	Global estimate for the Mertondale West area
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	Production Data is not available

Raeside

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 for these models are largely historic, drilled between 1989 and 2006, with the majority been drilled between 1990 and 1997. This data has been uploaded into Maxwell's Datashed application by the Database Administrator (DBA). This application includes quality protocols which must be met in order for uploading to occur (examples: data duplication, validation of geological field) Considerable effort has been made to audit data, going back through previous models, report and original log/assay sheets. Finally, the data is reviewed upon upload to Datamine Studio RM before final use. (Examples: DHsurveys present, overlapping intervals, 'From' and 'To's concurrent). 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 conducted a formal site visit during July of 2018 and again in February of 2019, including a visit to Raeside and the Forgotten Four pit.
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.*	Confidence in the interpretation is directly reflected in the classification. Overall interpretations have not changed over time and are considered robust. Lithological, structural, alteration and grade information were used to determine this interpretation. Alternate interpretations (including the previous interpretations) have been considered, and have not changed conceptually for this update. The current Interpretation is considered robust, and conforms to the current thinking, and observed controls. The interpretation is directly based on the presence of, or absence of mineralisation. These deposits are fortunate in that this distinction is clear. Geological observations, particular the presence of lithologies (contacts) and structural features

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	(faults), support this interpretation. Continuity is structurally and/or stratigraphically controlled.
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 Raeside Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) strikes for approximately 2,200m towards to North-east, to a depth of 200m, with an average width of 120m. The Mineral Resource estimate extends from surface to a maximum depth of 240m below surface.
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 included in Estimate. Lodes assigned and wireframes created in Datamine RM. Weathering surfaces constructed in Leapfrog Geo. These wireframes re-imported to Datamine RM, and validated. All other work takes place in Datamine RM. Drillholes composited to 1m, which is based on the majority of samples being 1m or below. Comparison of Diamond and RC lengths conducted to support this decision. All lengths retained. Individual lodes assessed for capping, using multiple methods including reviewing population gaps and Coefficient of Variation (CV). Capping effect is not believed to be material. Caps range between 2g/t to 25g/t. No sub-domaining undertaken, however searches kept as small as practical to mitigate any potential conditional bias. Variography undertaken on lodes with sufficient samples. Kriging neighborhood analysis (KNA) reviewed in order to determine guidance on optimal block sizes and estimation parameters. Parent cells of 5m x 5m x 5m estimated using Ordinary Kriging. Search distances set to 80% of variogram ranges for the first ‘pass’ and doubled for subsequent ‘passes’. Search directions generally aligned with variogram rotations, however Dynamic Anisotropy also used for local search 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 estimates, to understand changes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products No potential by products noted in drill logs.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	No estimates of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables were done. Some sulphide rich shales noted at Leonardo and Forgotten Four. No other deleterious elements noted in drill logs.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	Drill spacing varies from 10m x 10m, to 20m x 20m. A nominal drill spacing of 15m x15m was deemed most appropriate when assessing the entire project. This led to parent cells of 5mE x 5mN x 5mRL used. Search distances and directions generally aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No assumptions were made on selective mining units.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No assumptions were made on the correlation between variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	Lodes are modeled to represent material mineralised by fluid flow through planar structural and/or stratigraphic features. Estimates constrained by lode wireframes
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Model validation is a combined review including: • Visual review of blocks values vs composite values, by section and plan. • Visual review of Kriging efficiencies and Slope of regression outputs. • Review of global block means by domain vs declustered cut composite means. • Swath plots showing block means vs composite means in space. • Review of Change of Support plots against idealised scenario. No reliable reconciliation data available.
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.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The lower Cut-off gold grade for reporting mineral resources was of 0.4 g/t Au. This was determined by KIN's management to be appropriate with a gold price of $2600 AUD and based on reasonable operating costs.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or,*	No mining method assumptions were made for the estimation of this model.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Assumption were made for the pit optimisation used to constrain the Mineral Resource for reporting. (See table below.)

			Unit	2020 December Update
Revenue Assumptions	Gold Price		$/t ore	$2,600
	Revenue		$/g	$83.59
Mining 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		$16.50
		Fresh		$20.00
	Haulage		$/t ore	**Not Calculated**
	G & A Cost		$/t ore	$2.09
Geotechnical Assumptions		Oxide	deg	50
		Transitional	deg	60
		Fresh	deg	65

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*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.*	Metallurgical assumptions in line with PFS level test-work at other Raeside deposits were made for the estimation of this model. A range of recoveries were used for the optimisation to constrain the MRE, depending on material type. (See table above). Graphitic shale was encountered in Forgotten Four mining, and has been noted in logging at Leonardo.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*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,*	No environmental assumptions have been made for the estimation of this model. Hyper-saline ground water is present in this area. Rockwater estimated a dewatering requirement of 30 l/sec in an economic evaluation of the project undertaken in 2013.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>• JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>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 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.

Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>During 2017 some work was done assessing the bulk density values used at Michelangelo – Leonardo, including drilling 4 new diamond drillholes. The work indicated the same values as seen in previous iterations. With the addition of no new information it was deemed appropriate to maintain these values.

These values are then assigned to a weathering profile (Oxide, Transition, Fresh rock).

<table><tr><th></th><th>2020 Resources</th></tr><tr><td>Oxide</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Trans</td><td>2.3</td></tr><tr><td>Fresh</td><td>2.65</td></tr></table>
Bulk Density work considered void spaces and were sealed prior to the wet measurement.

Density has been assigned to differing material: Oxide, Transitional and Fresh.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.

Whether appropriate account has been taken of all</td><td>Classification is based on a combination of drills pacing, geological confidence and estimation quality. Kriging Efficiency relatively low due to small searches and low sample minimums and maximums. The classification is applied to the model on a lode by lode basis.

• Measured: No material classified as Measured due to dominance of historic data used in the estimate.
• Indicated: 20m x 20m x 20m drill spacing with > 15% Kriging Efficiency.
• Inferred: up to 40m x40m x 40m drill spacing with Positive kriging efficiency.
Classification discussed with interpreting Geologists to ensure classification represents geological confidence as well as statistical confidence.

All relevant factors effecting classification have been considered.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. *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.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No audits and reviews have completed on this Mineral Resource estimate.
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 Mineral Resource Estimate is validated both visually and statistically, and the accuracy is reflected in the reporting as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC code Global estimate for the Raeside area Production Data is not available

Cardinia Hill

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.*	The data used for the MRE were predominantly collected from recent drilling carried out in 2020. These data have been uploaded into Maxwell's Datashed application by the Database Administrator (DBA). This application includes quality protocols which must be met in order for uploading to occur (examples: data duplication, validation of geological field). Finally, the data are reviewed upon upload to Micromine before final use. (Examples: DHsurveys present, overlapping intervals, 'From' and 'To's concurrent). Only minimal drilling had been previously conducted at Cardinia Hill, and was not used in the estimation process. Data used in the Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") were provided to Cube as a series of .csv exports, which were imported into an Access database where further database validation was carried out, including the following: • Checks for mismatched maximum hole depths between drill hole tables: collar, survey, assay, lithology • Sample depth overlaps • Duplicate collar ID • 3D visual validation of holes in plan and section view to check for obvious drillhole trace and hole collar errors. Replacing negative values to half detection values
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. Andrew Grieve of Cube Consulting conducted a formal site visit during November 2020, visiting Cardinia.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	The geological interpretation for Cardinia Hill was carried out by Kin Mining on 40 by 40m drillhole spacing. 65 drill holes were used in the mineralisation interpretation which consist of

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made	56 RC, 8 diamond drillholes and 1 RC with diamond tail. The increased geological understanding of the project by Kin Mining though the 2020 drilling program has guided the geological interpretation of Cardinia Hill, which also incorporated structural data. The confidence in the interpretation is directly reflected in the classification of the MRE. The Cardinia Hill prospect consists of a Dacitic volcaniclastic unit within a bimodal sequence of mafic and felsic volcanics. The Felsic volcaniclastic unit is intruded by a number of dolerite dykes, which are typically sub-vertical. A later Porphyry intrusion of Rhyolitic composition also intrudes the sequence, dipping steeply to the southwest. A sub-vertical, NNW-trending shear zone deforms the stratigraphy and later fault displacement is seen on several NE-trending faults. Significant sericite-albite-carbonate-fuchsite alteration is present proximal to the shear zones, as well as on the margins of the porphyry. The mineralised lodes interpreted by Kin Mining incorporated lithological, structural, alteration and grade information. These were subsequently reviewed by Cube and a minimum width of 2m was applied for all mineralised domain interpretations. Topographic surface and weathering surfaces were provided by Kin Mining which were used to code the block model for oxidation and for assigning density to the blocks
	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.*	No alternative interpretations were carried out. Geological observations, particular the presence of lithologies (contacts) and structural features (faults), support this interpretation. The gold mineralisation is interpreted to be structurally and stratigraphically controlled. The interpreted lodes are cross-cut by several NE trending faults which appear to have disrupted the continuity of the mineralisation. This is mainly noticeable for the main shear where the central part is poorly mineralised compared to the north and southern parts of the main shear. •
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.*	Three types of mineralised lodes were interpreted at Cardinia Hill and consist of the following: • Main Shear: which is the predominant host of the gold mineralisation at Cardinia Hill. The shear extends over 800m on a NW-SE trend and dips steeply to the west, with an average thickness between 2 and 10m. The shear zone crosscuts all lithologies and is defined by a strong shear fabric and intense sericite-albite-carbonate alteration. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		main shear was modelled to approximately 200RL, which equates to approximately 200m vertical depth. • FW and HW porphyry lodes consist of mineralisation located at the margins of the porphyry intrusion, on its footwall and hanging wall. The thickness of the mineralisation varies between 2 to 5m. The Porphyry lodes extend approximately 300m in strike length and are oriented NW-SE and intersect the main shear to the SE. • Minor shears were also interpreted, which run sub-parallel to the main shear but have limited strike extent and are much narrower than the main shear. • A smaller western lode was also modelled, which is associated with quartz veining dipping W-SW, and was modelled to 100m vertical depth
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.*	65 drill holes were used in the compilation of the MRE and consist of 56 RC and 9 diamond drill holes. The mineralised lodes and weathering surfaces were modelled in Micromine. These wireframes were re-imported to Surpac and validated. Each object of the interpreted mineralised lodes were given a unique object number, which were used to flag the drill hole database. Samples were composited to 1m downhole within the flagged domains, using "best fit" methodology in Surpac with 50% threshold for flagging "short" samples, meaning the minimum allowable composite size is 0.5m. Basic statistics for gold grade were calculated for all estimation domains in order to statistically characterise each domain as well as identify statistical outliers. Most of the domains have low CV and required no top capping for gold. However, some domains with high CV were top cut to between 4 and 15g/t Au. The selection of the top cut value was aided using the histogram, log probability plots and the spatial location of the outlier. Local top cutting was also applied to the estimate for selected domains in order to mitigate the spatial influence of elevated Au grade and control grade smearing. Cube used Supervisor software to carry out the analysis of the spatial continuity of the data through variography. The analysis was carried out on the top cut 1m composites for the well informed main shear domain. As the gold grade population is positively skewed, a normal scores transformation was applied to the data to convert the data to a standard normal distribution. The normal score transformation reduces the effect of outliers and helps to identify the underlying structure of the variable. The variogram models were back-transformed to real space for use in the estimation process. The nugget effect was defined using downhole variograms for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the domain to be assessed. A north plunging structure can be identified from visual inspection of the grade distribution of the 1m composites. This is most prominent in the main shear. The orientation can also be delineated in the variogram map on the dip plane. Modelling the experimental variograms in the plunging direction could not, however, delineate short range structure due to widely spaced data. Therefore, omnidirectional variogram models in the plane of mineralisation were modelled for the experimental variograms for the main shear and porphyry lodes. The modelled nugget values vary between 56% and 75% of the total sill and the modelled ranges vary between 16 to 30m. Variogram parameters of the main shear were applied to the minor shear and the small west lode. The known anisotropy in the main shear lode was accounted for by using a search neighbourhood elongated in the mineralisation plunge direction, despite this not being able to be resolved in the variogram. The Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis ("KNA") function within Snowden's Supervisor software ("Supervisor v8.8") software was used to assist with assessing the most appropriate block sizes and other estimation parameters such as minimum and maximum samples, discretisation, to be used for the estimation. Ordinary Kriging ("OK") and Inverse distance to the power of 2 ("ID2") were used to estimate the gold grade. The ID2 served as a check estimate only, and it is the OK model which has been reported.
	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 assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products No potential by products noted in drill logs.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	No estimates of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables were undertaken. Some sulphide rich lodes are noted at Cardinia Hill. No other deleterious elements noted in drill logs.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size	Drill spacing at Cardinia Hill is at 40m x 40m spacing on average. The parent and estimation block

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	size of the block model was chosen to be 20m x 20m x 5m in the XYZ directions respectively, which is half the drillhole spacing and within industry standard practice. The parent cells were sub-blocked to 1.25mX x 1.25mY x 1.25mRL, for accurate representation of the volume of the modelled lodes. Gold was estimated in a single pass using a search distance between 160 and 200m. The search ellipse was oriented to conform with the observed north plunging structure with associated anisotropy. A minimum and maximum number of samples of 5 and 15 were used for the estimate. The un-populated blocks as well as the very poorly informed domains were generally assigned the median composite gold grade of their respective domains.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No assumptions were made with respect to selective mining units. The model cannot be considered to be a local recoverable estimate, and the estimation block size is significantly larger than what would reasonably be expected from an eventual grade control and mining selection.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No assumptions were made on the correlation between variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	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.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Block model validation was conducted by the following means: • Visual validation of blocks values vs drill hole data • Comparison of global estimated block means by domain vs declustered cut composite means • Swath plots showing estimated block means vs composite means in space • No reconciliation data are available
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.*	The lower cut-off gold grade for reporting mineral resources was 0.4 g/t Au. This was determined by KIN's management to be appropriate with a gold price of $2600 AUD per ounce and based on reasonable operating costs.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>• JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>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.</td><td>No mining method assumptions were made for the estimation of this model.

Assumptions were made for open pit mine design and pit optimisation used to constrain the Mineral Resource for reporting.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Unit</th><th>2020 December 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>$83.59</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Cost Assumptions</td><td>Mining Dilution</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Recovery</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Cost</td><td></td><td>$/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></td><td>$16.50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></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>Transitional</td><td>deg</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td>deg</td><td>65</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>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.</td><td>Metallurgical assumptions in line with PFS level test-work at other Cardinia deposits were made for the estimation of this model.

A range of recoveries were used for the optimisation to constrain the MRE, depending on material type. (See table above).</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	*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, 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.*	No environmental assumptions have been made for the estimation of this model.
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 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.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Bulk density measurements were collected from diamond drill core. The data collected were mainly in the transitional and fresh zone and within the porphyry body. There were not enough samples to distinguish between ore and waste and the sub-domaining was carried out based primarily on weathering status. The fresh zone, however, was sub-divided into porphyry and non-porphyry zones. The oxide and transported zone were assigned density values based on Cube's experience. Bulk Density work considered void spaces and were sealed prior to the wet measurement. The average bulk density assigned for the December MRE is as follows: • Transported = 1.8 • Oxide = 2 • Transition = 2.44 • Fresh Porphyry = 2.66 • Fresh Other = 2.83
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	Blocks have been classified as Inferred only based on the following uncertainties:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Current understanding of geological and structural controls • Current understanding of mineralisation continuity: unable to define robust variogram models due to wide spaced data • Estimation quality: by means of assessing kriging parameters such as slope of regression • Validation results by comparing global statistics between composited data and the estimated block, and locally through trend plots DTM wireframes for the Inferred boundary were constructed using the above criteria and blocks located outside this boundary were not classified as Mineral Resources. Estimation domains which were assigned a gold value were also not classified. Classification was discussed with interpreting Geologists 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 affecting classification have been considered.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The MRE appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No 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*	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 classification of 100% of the Mineral Resources as Inferred is deemed appropriate by the CP as noted within the criteria used for the classification.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• The MRE constitutes a global resource estimate.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	Production data are not available.