

ASX Announcement

03 April 2024

## KIN TO ACCELERATE BASE METAL AND GOLD EXPLORATION AT CARDINIA FOLLOWING ENCOURAGING RESULTS

Cardinia and the Minerie Domain continue to demonstrate prospectivity for significant gold and base metal discoveries, underpinning Kin's exploration strategy for the remainder of the year

### Highlights

- Five follow-up diamond holes completed at East Cardinia for 2,500m.
- Significant new base metal intercept at the Albus VHMS discovery:
  - AB24DD001: 1.8m @ 1.74% Zn, 0.01% Cu, 0.39% Pb, 28.11 g/t Ag, 0.07 g/t Au from 300.2m.
- Albus VHMS horizon intersected in 2 of 3 new holes, proving the base metal potential.
- DHEM highlights an off-hole conductor, located down-dip on the Albus horizon.
- New gold structure intersected parallel to Rangoon, in the hangingwall of Albus.
- Program to test several shallow high-priority VHMS base metal targets to commence this quarter.
- Four-pronged strategy to realise value for shareholders:
  - Continued base metals exploration at Albus and the surrounding VHMS camp.
  - Enhanced gold exploration and resource growth/definition for the Mertondale deposits – currently 11Mt at 1.2 g/t for 932koz.
  - Active M&A potential in the Leonora gold district.
  - Active M&A program targeting projects with the potential to add value for Kin shareholders.
- Kin Mining is well funded (\$86M in cash and liquid assets).

**Kin Mining NL** (ASX: KIN or “the Company”) is pleased to report encouraging initial results from recently completed follow-up diamond drilling targeting both base metal and gold mineralisation within its flagship 100%-owned Cardinia Gold Project, located near Leonora in Western Australia.

The Company has recently completed a 5-hole, 2498.8m diamond drilling program designed to further evaluate the recently discovered VHMS mineralisation at the Albus prospect (three holes), with preliminary results confirming the potential for an economic base metal discovery. The program also included two holes to test deep gold targets at Cardinia Hill and Helens, for which assay results are pending.

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**ASX Code: KIN**

Shares on issue: 1178 million

Market Capitalisation: \$79 million

Cash and Liquid Assets: \$86 million (25 March 2024)

**Kin Mining NL**

342 Scarborough Beach Road

Osborne Park WA 6017

P: +61 9 9242 2227

E [info@kinmining.com.au](mailto:info@kinmining.com.au)[kinmining.com.au](http://kinmining.com.au)

Three of the four holes which have now been drilled into the Albus VHMS Prospect (original result IP22DD01: 5.7m @ 5.3% Zn, 0.34% Cu, 0.3% Pb, 40 ppm Ag, 1.00 Au ppm from 270.3m, see ASX Announcement 8<sup>th</sup> January 2024) have intersected significant base metal mineralisation, with AB24DD003 intersecting a fault that is likely to have offset down-dip extensions of the mineralisation.

Results returned for diamond hole AB24DD001, which was collared to test the VHMS horizon, include a significant intercept of **1.8m @ 1.74% Zn, 0.39% Pb, 28.11 g/t Ag, 0.07 g/t Au from 300.2m.**

Ongoing exploration of the base metal potential continues to generate targets for economic VHMS mineralisation. Geological mapping indicates that the Albus mineralised horizon sub-crops as a gossan to the south near the Fiona prospect. A fence of follow-up drill holes has been planned to intersect this mineralised horizon down-dip.

Four further favourable horizons have also been mapped and sampled, comprising over 200km (parallel lodes) of cumulative strike to test.

Commenting on the latest developments, Kin Mining Executive Chairman Rowan Johnston said:

*“The recent diamond drilling results are very encouraging and have provided further strong evidence of the potential for VHMS style mineralisation at Cardinia, opening up a significant exploration opportunity both along strike and in parallel horizons.*

*“While they are generally high grade and high-value, VHMS deposits generally have a small footprint and can be challenging to pin down. However, the fact that we now have drill-supported evidence of a fertile VHMS environment at Cardinia is a very significant development – and we have an exciting program of follow-up drilling and geophysics to test these targets for shallow base metal discoveries commencing in the current quarter.*

*“Meanwhile, a review of the Mertondale gold deposits – located between Genesis Minerals’ Hub immediately to the north and its recently acquired Bruno, Lewis and Kyte deposits to the south – has highlighted an opportunity to further de-risk and add value to our retained gold resource base of 11Mt @ 1.2g/t.*

*“This coupled with the recent access developments and the approved Mertondale mining proposal makes this a high priority for Kin moving forward.*

*“With many projects in the Leonora/Laverton area lacking sufficient scale or funds to be able to advance independently, a cashed-up Kin is able to review these with the aim of undertaking further M&A or investment.*

*“We are seeing a general lack of funds for junior miners and exploration companies nationwide and this provides a significant opportunity for Kin at an important point in the commodities cycle.”*

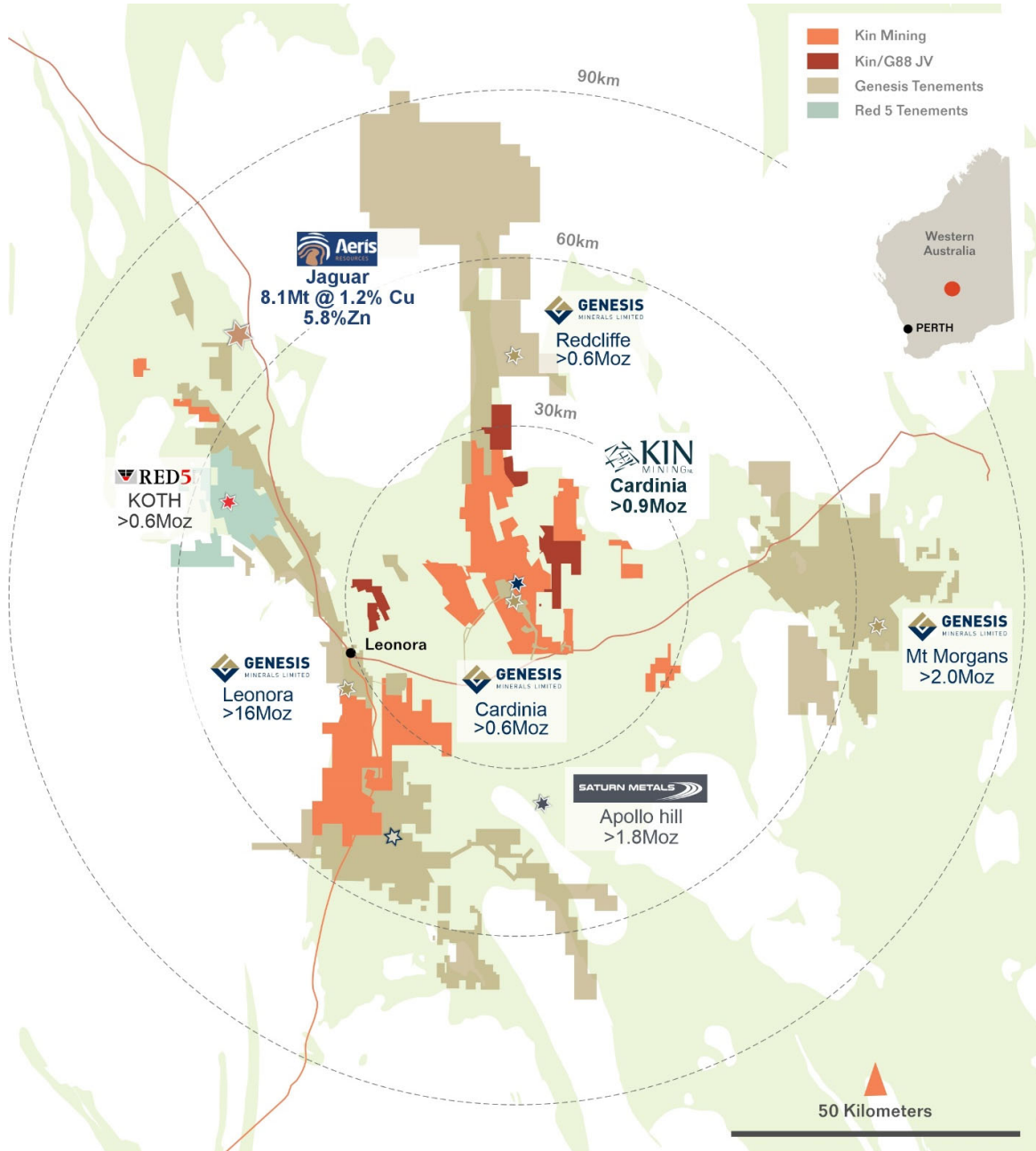


Figure 1 – Regional overview showing KIN tenure and surrounding projects with Resources.

### **Initial Drilling**

Kin has recently completed a program of follow-up diamond drilling comprising five holes at East Cardinia, totalling 2498.8 metres (Figure 2). Assay results have been received for AB24DD001, which returned an intercept of **1.8m @ 1.74% Zn, 0.39% Pb, 28.11 g/t Ag, 0.07 g/t Au from 300.2m down-hole**, with assay results for the remaining four holes expected in Q2 2024.

*The AB24DD001 intercept is considered to be a true width of the base metal mineralisation. While the interval is thin, the results continue to indicate that there is potential for economic base metal mineralisation along the Albus horizon (*

Figure 3).

The geology of the favourable horizon in AB24DD001 is consistent with what was observed in IP22DD001 (5.7m @ 5.3% Zn, 0.34% Cu, 0.3% Pb, 40 ppm Ag, 1.00 Au ppm from 270.3m – see ASX Announcement 8<sup>th</sup> January 2024), with an altered basalt hangingwall overlying laminated cherty sediments and associated base metal mineralisation and altered intermediate volcanics in the footwall.

Down-hole EM was carried out on all Albus holes, including the previous IP22DD001. A weak 100m x 50m off-hole conductor was identified, down-dip from the recent drilling, which will be followed up at a later date.

Gold mineralisation in the form of small sericite +/- fuchsite altered shears with finely disseminated pyrite, was also intersected in the hanging-wall sequence of Albus, which is considered to be a parallel structure to the Rangoon deposit in the west and warrants follow-up.

Two ~600m diamond holes were drilled to test the depth potential for high-grade shoots beneath both the Helens and Cardinia Hill gold deposits. Both holes were designed to pierce the projected mineralised gold structures at >200m down-hole, with the aim of identifying a step-change in the potential gold resources and identifying underground grades for an enlarged mineralised system. Assay results are pending.

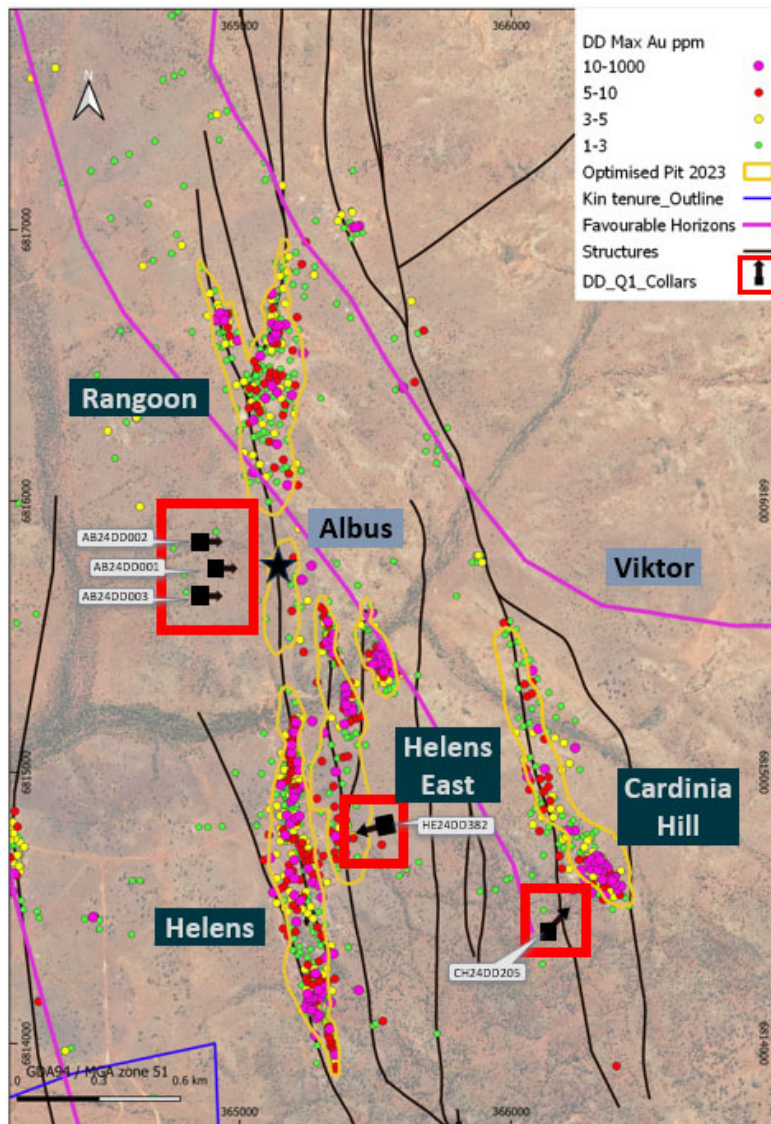


Figure 2 – Completed drill plan for the Q1 2024 diamond program, showing Max Au ppm and the VHMS Albus target.



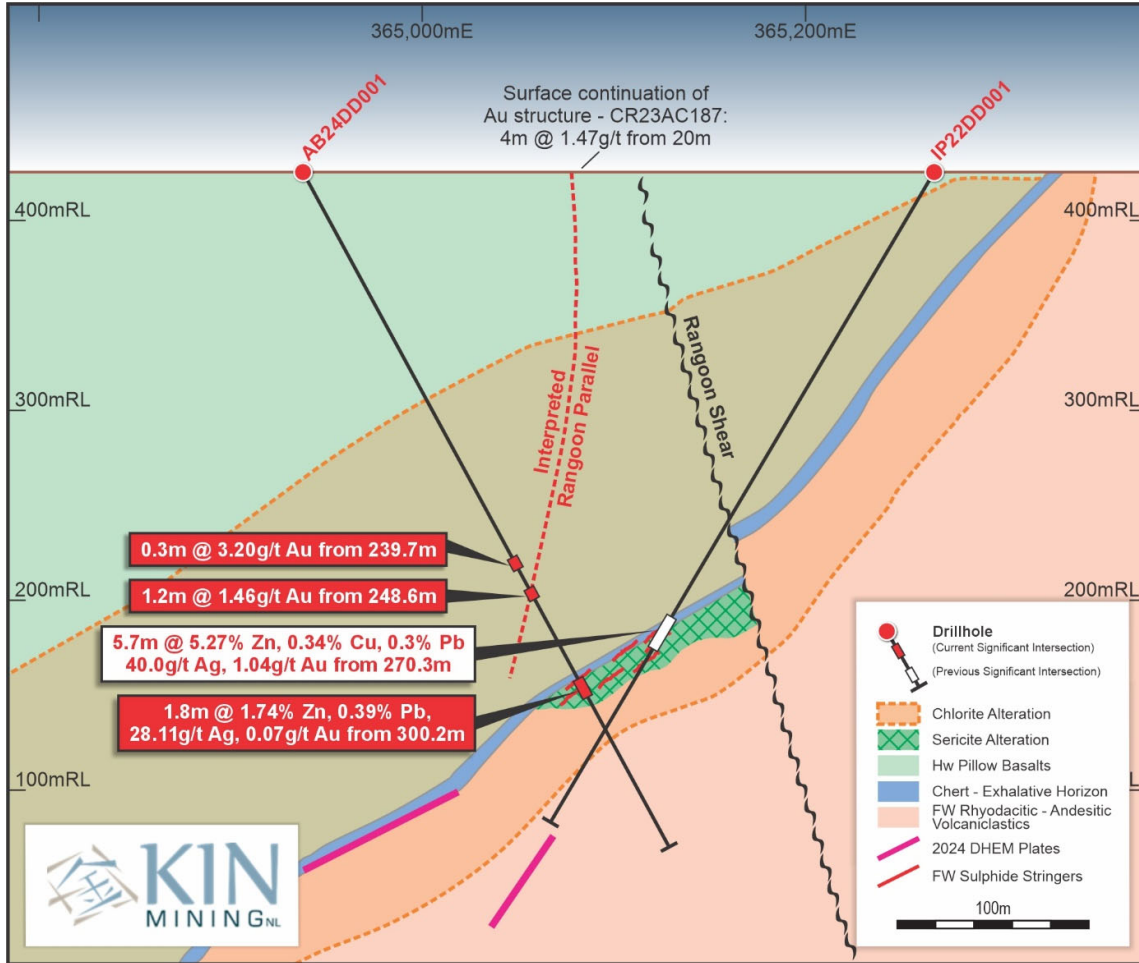


Figure 3 – Cross-section through the Albus horizon and AB24DD001 showing the gold and base metals intercepts along 6815750N.

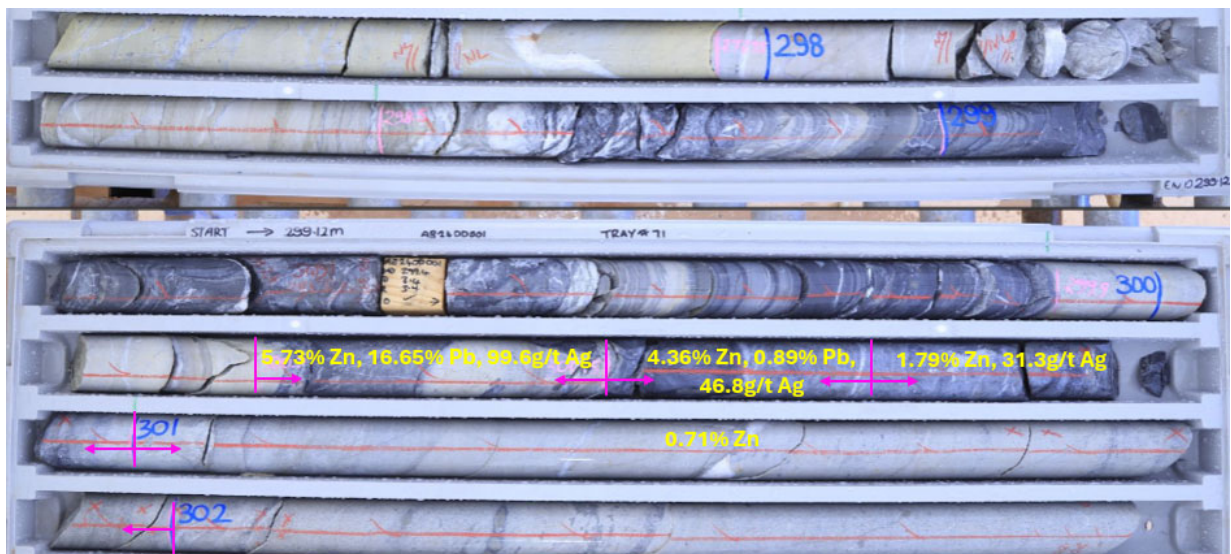


Figure 4 – Core photo of AB24DD001 showing base metal intercept of Albus mineralisation.

### **Ongoing exploration**

Recent geological studies including surface mapping, drill hole re-logging, geochemical interrogation and geophysical property testing culminated in the identification of five key VHMS target areas (Figure 5) which will be drilled from Q2 onwards. Hyperspectral mineralogical testwork will be undertaken to identify further vectors toward VHMS mineralisation.

A program of RC drilling to 200m depth will target the excellent gold results received from air-core drilling in 2023, between the Rangoon and Collymore prospects.

Kin still controls the majority of the known gold endowment in the Cardinia area, including 0.9Moz in resources. Drilling will continue to further delineate and expand the Company's gold Resources at Cardinia.

To focus on increasing the value of Kin's remaining gold assets, the program has been designed to increase the value of the known shallow resources and to discover higher grade underground resources, under existing resources or areas of known mineralisation.

A significant budget of over \$3 million has been approved for the year to support this exciting program. A talented team of staff geologists with specialised consultant support has been assembled to discover economic deposits and build on the known inventory of the region.

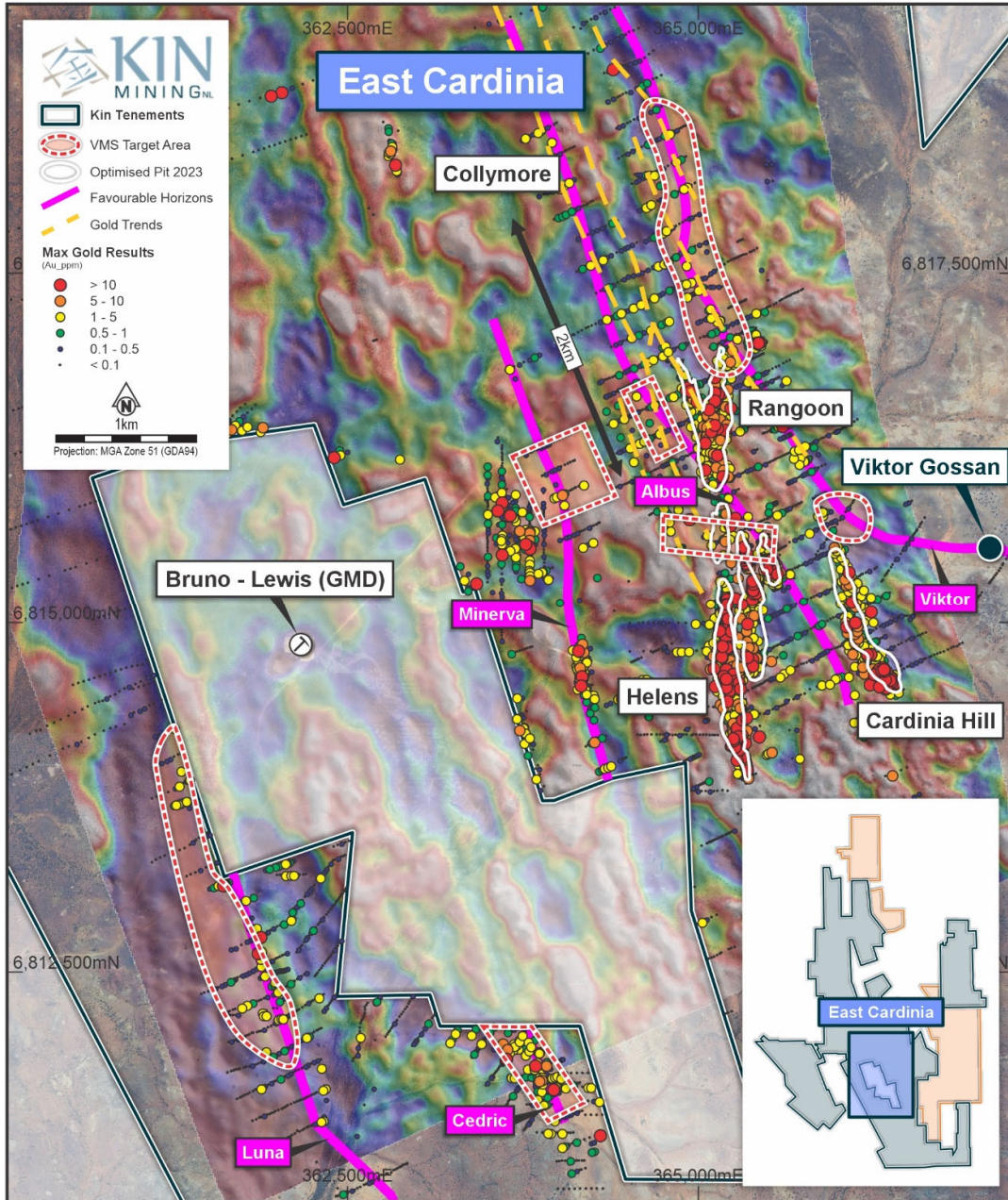


Figure 5 – VHMS and gold mineralisation target areas at Cardinia East.

Work on the geochemistry has significantly expanded the scale of the base metal exploration opportunity at Cardinia East. This work has defined a VHMS signature that consists of Sn Se As Bi Cu Pb Zn Tl In Cd Sb and a log additive index is calculated in order to visualise the trends.

The gold mineralisation is associated with Mo and W and has a very distinct spatial distribution. This signature can be seen at Viktor, Albus and three other VHMS horizons, now called Minerva, Cedric and Luna (Figure 5).

Localised surface mapping and sampling has confirmed these signatures and increased the prospectivity of the targets. VHMS anomalism is developed along favourable horizons that appear to be stratigraphically controlled and runs parallel to stratigraphy.



Albus VMS was first intersected in IP22DD001 with an intersection of 5.7m @ 5.3% Zn, 0.34% Cu, 0.3% Pb, 40g/t Ag, 1.0g/t Au from 270.3m, including 0.7m @ 10% Zn, 0.23% Cu, 1.5g/t Au, 77g/t Ag, 1.6% Pb from 270.3m. See ASX announcement 8<sup>th</sup> January 2024.

This mineralisation has been logged as sphalerite-dominated massive sulphides with subordinate chalcopyrite, pyrite and galena, with the zone sitting within cherty sediments along a contact of basalt and felsic volcanics from 270.3m downhole; a typical VHMS host setting (JORC Table 1).

The geology and mineral assemblage is consistent with the distal facies of a volcanogenic base metals sulphide deposit (VHMS) and contains a footwall sulphide-rich feeder zone that contains minor copper in chalcopyrite.

**Mertondale Gold Project**

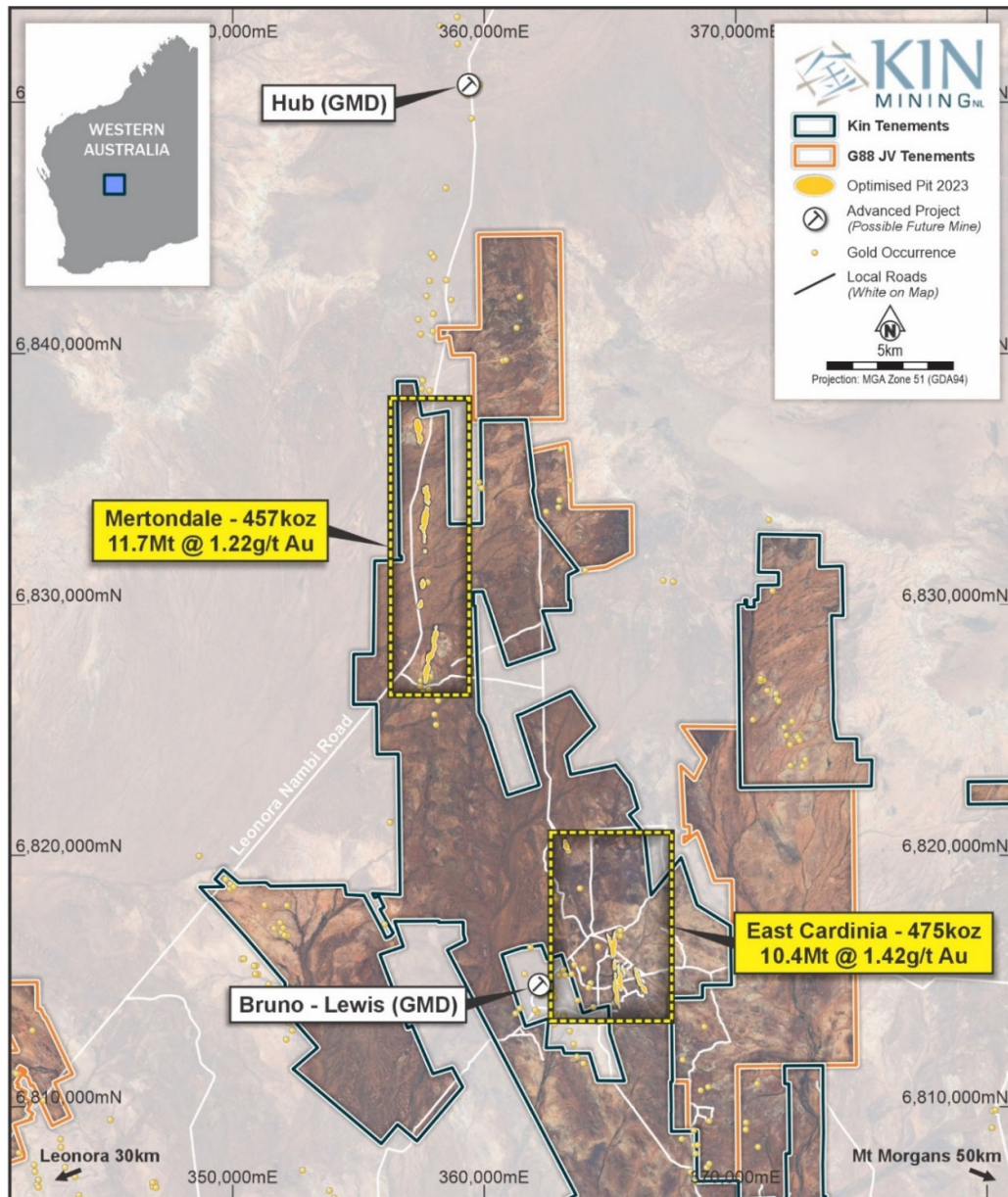


Figure 6 – Location map of the Cardinia Resources showing Mertondale and East Cardinia in relation to the Genesis Minerals Hub and BLK projects.



The Mertondale deposits have not had any significant work completed for 10 years due primarily to access issues, unlike the Bruno Lewis and Kyte deposits that are fully permitted and have unfettered access the Mertondale deposits were considered secondary.

Recent developments in access agreements and the approval of the mining permits means the Mertondale deposits are expected to be fully permitted by mid-year.

The opportunity, now, is to revisit the data, undertake further drilling targeting extensions and to in-fill the known Resources to increase confidence and lay the foundations for potential future transactions to crystallise value from these Resources.

**Table 1: Current Mertondale Mineral Resources (ASX Announcement 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2023)**

Project Area	Resource Gold Price (AUD)	Lower Cut off (g/t Au)	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resources		
			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)
<b>Mertondale</b>														
Mertons Reward	\$ 2,600	0.4				0.9	2.1	62	2.0	0.6	41	2.9	1.11	103
Mertondale 3-4	\$ 2,600	0.4				1.3	1.8	80	1.0	1.0	32	2.4	1.46	112
Tonto	\$ 2,600	0.4				1.9	1.1	68	1.1	1.2	45	3.0	1.17	113
Mertondale 5	\$ 2,600	0.4				0.5	1.6	27	0.9	1.2	34	1.4	1.35	62
Eclipse	\$ 2,600	0.4							0.8	1.0	24	0.8	0.97	24
Quicksilver	\$ 2,600	0.4							1.2	1.1	42	1.2	1.08	42
Mertondale Underground		2.0				0.0	2.4	1	0.0	2.7	1	0.0	2.55	1
Subtotal Mertondale						4.6	1.6	237	7.0	1.0	220	11.7	1.22	457

### **Cardinia Geology and Geological Interpretation**

The Cardinia Project area is located in the Minerie Domain 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 to North trending greenstones positioned within the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ), a splay limb of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ was historically thought to denote the contact between Archaean felsic volcanics and sediment sequences in the west and Archaean mafic volcanics in the east and truncate the Benalla Anticline.

At Cardinia East, it is now believed that the gold mineralisation is a later event, possibly overprinting and remobilising VHMS mineralisation, which has followed the pre-existing structures from a period of extension, which now exist as steep N-S oriented shear zones. At Mertondale, the deposits sit along the highlight sheared MSZ at a point where the strain is much higher than further to the south. The individual deposits extend for a distance of more than 20km along the shears. Proterozoic dolerite dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the sheared mafic/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence.

Gold mineralisation is located in a range of stratigraphic positions (mafic or contacts with felsic volcanoclastic lithologies) and the ore zones are associated with increased shearing, intense alteration and disseminated sulphides. Understanding of the base metal system will further enhance the deep targeting for high-grade gold deposits.

*Table 2: Significant intercepts received from recent diamond program (cut-off grade of 0.5g/t applied).*

Hole ID	From	To	Width (m)	Zn %	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb %	Au Gram M
AB24DD001	248.6	249.8	1.2	-	-	1.46	-	-	1.75
AB24DD001	300.2	302.0	1.8	1.74	0.01	0.07	28.11	0.39	-
AB24DD002	Awaiting assays								
AB24DD003									
HE24DD382									
CH24DD205									

*Table 3: Hole Details for recent diamond program at East Cardinia*

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	Comment
AB24DD001	DD	364940	6815752	423	399.8	-60	90	Partial assays
AB24DD002	DD	364860	6815820	424	427.8	-60	90	NSR
AB24DD003	DD	364878	6815680	425	423	-60	85	NSR
HE24DD382	DD	365517	6814800	419	645.1	-60	256	NSR
CH24DD205	DD	366150	6814431	440	603.1	-57	39	NSR

**-ENDS-**

***Authorised for release by the Board of Directors***

**For further information, please contact:**

**Investor enquiries**

Rowan Johnston  
Executive Director, Kin Mining NL  
+61 8 9242 2227

**Media enquiries**

Nicholas Read  
Read Corporate  
+61 419 929 046

**ABOUT KIN MINING NL**

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is a West Australian based gold development and exploration company. Kin's key focus is its 100% owned Cardinia Gold Project (CGP) located in the highly prospective North-Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. The CGP has a 0.9Moz gold Mineral Resource (see Table 3) defined in both oxide and deeper primary mineralisation with considerable potential to grow this resource with further drilling.

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

**Table A1 - Mineral Resource Estimate Table September 2023<sup>1</sup>**

Cardinia East and Mertondale: Mineral Resources: September 2023															
Project Area	Resource Gold Price (AUD)	Lower Cut off (g/t Au)	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resources			Date Announced
			Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t Au)	Au (k Oz)	
<b>Mertondale</b>															
Mertons Reward	\$ 2,600	0.4				0.9	2.1	62	2.0	0.6	41	2.9	1.11	103	26-Nov-20
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Quicksilver	\$ 2,600	0.4							1.2	1.1	42	1.2	1.08	42	26-Nov-20
Mertondale Underground		2.0				0.0	2.4	1	0.0	2.7	1	0.0	2.55	1	18-Oct-22
Subtotal Mertondale						4.6	1.6	237	7.0	1.0	220	11.7	1.22	457	
<b>Cardinia East</b>															
Helens	\$ 2,600	0.4				1.4	1.5	64	1.3	1.4	57	2.7	1.41	121	26-Jun-23
Helens East	\$ 2,600	0.4				0.4	1.7	24	1.0	1.5	46	1.4	1.57	70	26-Jun-23
Fiona	\$ 2,600	0.4				0.2	1.3	10	0.1	1.1	3	0.3	1.25	13	26-Jun-23
Rangoon	\$ 2,600	0.4				1.3	1.3	56	1.5	1.3	65	2.8	1.32	121	26-Jun-23
Hobby	\$ 2,600	0.4				0.0	0.0	0	0.6	1.3	23	0.6	1.26	23	17-May-21
Cardinia Hill	\$ 2,600	0.4				0.5	2.2	38	1.6	1.1	59	2.2	1.38	97	26-Jun-23
Cardinia Underground		2.0	0.002	3.0	0.2	0.0	2.6	1	0.4	2.4	29	0.4	2.41	29	18-Oct-22
Subtotal Cardinia East			0.002	3.0	0.2	3.9	1.5	193	6.4	1.4	282	10.4	1.42	475	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>0.002</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>932</b>	

**Table A1:** Cardinia Gold project Mineral Resource estimate. Mineral Resources estimated by Jamie Logan and reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.4 g/t Au cut-off within AUD2,600 optimisation shells. Underground Resources are reported using a 2.0 g/t cut-off grade outside AUD2,600 optimisation shells. Note \*Cardinia Hill and Hobby Resource Estimates completed by Cube Consulting, and also reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.4 g/t Au cut-off within AUD2,600 optimisation shells.

<sup>1</sup>The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX Announcement of 3 July 2023 "Cardinia Gold Project Mineral Resource Passes 1.5Moz..", and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

#### COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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

#### CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.



## Appendix A

### JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT

### Cardinia Gold Project - Section 1 & 2

#### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p>	<p><u>Diamond</u></p> <p>2022 diamond core samples, either HQ3 or NQ2 in size diameter, were cut in half 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.</p> <p>500g charge pots of original sample intervals were re-submitted to Bureau Veritas in November 2023 for multi-element analysis.</p> <p><u>Rock Chips</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	
<p><b>Drilling techniques</b></p>	<p><i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></p>	<p><u>Diamond</u></p> <p>Diamond coring was undertaken with a surface drill rig and an industry recognized contractor PXD.</p> <p>Core size is HQ until competent followed up with NQ</p> <p>The core was orientated using a Reflex Ez-Ori Tool and down to 1.5m runs were utilized around ore zones in order to maximise orientation success.</p>
<p><b>Drill sample recovery</b></p>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p><u>Diamond</u></p> <p>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 (&gt;80%) with lesser recoveries recorded in zones of broken ground and/or areas of mineralisation. Overall recoveries are considered acceptable for resource estimation.</p> <p>Recent core recovery data was recorded for each run by measuring total length of core retrieved against the downhole interval actually drilled and stored in the database. KIN representatives continuously monitor core recovery and core presentation quality as drilling is conducted and issues or discrepancies are rectified promptly to maintain industry best standards. Core recoveries averaged &gt;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</p>
<p><b>Logging</b></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Diamond</u></p> <p>KIN DD logging is carried out on site once geology personnel retrieve core trays from the drill rig site. Core is collected from the</p>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Drill core is photographed at the Cardinia site, prior to any cutting and/or sampling, and then stored in this location. Photographs are available for every diamond drillhole completed by KIN and a selection of various RC chip trays. SG data is also collect</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b></p>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p><u>Diamond</u></p> <p>Half core or quarter core sample intervals typically varied from 0.3m to 1.3m 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>No duplicates are taken for rock chip sampling. Sample sizes are approximately 3kg, this is considered appropriate for the material being sampled.</p>



Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b></p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Assaying and laboratory procedures used are NATA certified techniques for gold and base metals. Samples were prepared and assayed at NATA accredited ALS.</p> <p>All results from this program were analysed by ALS, with sample preparation either at their Kalgoorlie prep laboratory or the Perth Laboratory located in Malaga. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (&lt;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. Multi element results by 4 acid (Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric, Perchloric) digest with ICPMS finish. A mixture of 45 element and 85 element suites are utilized and assay for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Fe, Sb, Bi, Mo, Re, Mn, Co, Cd, Cr, Ni, Se, Te, Ti, Zr, V, Sn, W and Ba. Additional rare earth elements are included in the 85 element suite.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• KIN requests laboratory pulp grind and crush checks at a ratio of 1:50 or less in order to better qualify sample preparation and evaluate laboratory performance. Samples have generally illustrated appropriate crush and grind size percentages since the addition of this component to the sample analysis procedure.</li> <li>• ALS 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.</li> <li>• These analytical methods are considered appropriate for the mineralisation styles.</li> </ul> <p>Spot pXRF results taken using Bruker 800. 1 standard and 1 blank is utilised every 100 measurements.</p>
<p><b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b></p>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>Intersection assays were documented by KIN’s professional exploration geologists and verified by KIN’s Exploration Manager.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drillholes were twinned.</li> <li>• All assay data were received in electronic format from ALS, checked, verified and merged into KIN’s database by the Database Administrator.</li> <li>• Original laboratory data files in CSV and locked PDF formats are stored together with the merged data.</li> <li>• There were no adjustments to the assay data.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Location of data points</b></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The Cardinia greenstone sequence displays a NNW to NW trend with a moderate dip to the west. Drilling and sampling programs were carried out to obtain unbiased locations of drill sample data, generally orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation.</p> <p>At Helens mineralisation is structurally controlled in sub-vertical shear zones, with supergene components of varying lateral extensiveness present in the oxide profile.</p> <p>The vast majority of historical drilling, pre-Navigator (pre-2004), and KIN drilling is orientated at -60°/245° (WSW) and -60°/065° (ENE).</p> <p>The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in data thus far.</p>
<b>Sample security</b>	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<p>KIN employees or contractors are utilised to transport samples to the laboratory. No perceived opportunity for samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site, to delivery to the laboratory, where they were stored in their secure compound, and made ready for processing is deemed likely to have occurred.</p> <p>On receipt of the samples, the laboratory independently checked the sample submission form to verify samples received and readied the samples for sample preparation. Intertek sample security protocols are of industry standard and deemed acceptable for resource estimation work.</p>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<p>No audits or reviews completed</p>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The Cardinia Project, 35-40km NE of Leonora is managed, explored and maintained by KIN, and constitute a portion of KIN's Leonora Gold Project (LGP), which is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the North Eastern Goldfields.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
<b>Geology</b>	<p><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Locally within the Cardinia Project area, the stratigraphy consists of intermediate, mafic and felsic volcanic</p>



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		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The mineralisation in Albus VHMS appears as sphalerite dominated massive sulphide with subordinate chalcopyrite, pyrite and galena and was intercepted within cherty sediments along a contact of basalt and felsic volcanics.</p>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>• <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>• <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Relevant drillhole information can be found in Table 1 and 2 in the body of the announcement.</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>For these AC results, significant intercepts are recorded for maximum 5m internal waste and a minimum grade of 0.4 g/t.</p> <p>Since 2014, KIN have reported RC drilling intersections with low cut off grades of <math>\geq 0.4</math> g/t Au and a maximum of 2m of internal dilution at a grade of <math>&lt;0.4</math>g/t Au.</p> <p>There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.</p>

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	
<p><b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b></p>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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’).</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths not true widths.</p> <p>Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describes the attitude of mineralisation.</p>
<p><b>Diagrams</b></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Appropriate maps and sections are included in the main body of this report.</p>
<p><b>Balanced reporting</b></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Public reporting of exploration results by KIN and past tenement holders and explorers for the resource areas are considered balanced.</p> <p>Representative widths typically included a combination of both low and high grade assay results.</p> <p>All meaningful and material information relating to this mineral resource estimate is or has been previously reported.</p>
<p><b>Other substantive exploration data</b></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>DHEM was carried out by Vortex Geophysics on site, utilizing surface loops and down hole probes. Data was then interpreted by Newexco geophysicists.</p>
<p><b>Further work</b></p>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling</i></p>	<p>Assays are still pending from this program, and are expected from April onwards. Rains on site delayed transportation to Kalgoorlie. Follow up RC drilling for the 5 high priority VHMS targets, and gold trends at Rangoon, are expected to commence from Q2 onwards. Shallow, heel-toe RC fences will be carried out across these targets.</p>

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	<i>areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	