ASX Announcement **28 July 2022**

ENCOURAGING RESULTS FROM FIRST-PASS REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILLING AT IRON KING

RC drilling demonstrates potential for extended mineralisation across multiple greenfield targets

Highlights

- Encouraging results received from follow-up Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling designed to test below anomalous air-core results at the Iron King prospect, 45km north of Leonora in WA.

- Significant results from drilling targeting the Iron King and Axford areas include:

  Iron King:

  - **8m at 1.79g/t from 13m, 2m at 3.30g/t from 37m and 1m at 2.37g/t from 75m (IK22RC005)**
  - **2m at 2.74g/t from 54m (IK22RC006)**
  - **2m at 2.86g/t from 60m (IK22RC010)**

  Axford:

  - **1m at 2.23g/t from 92m (AX22RC003)**
  - **2m at 1.88g/t from 94m (AX22RC004)**
  - **1m at 1.25g/t from 19m, 1m at 6.30g/t from 54m and 1m at 1.10g/t from 65m (AX22RC007)**
  - **1m at 1.46g/t from 21m (AX22RC008)**

- **The results provide further evidence of gold mineralisation associated with quartz veining and sulphides adjacent to a granodiorite intrusion**

- **The presence of narrow, high-grade ore within wider zones of low-grade mineralisation is encouraging, with IK22RC004 intersecting 21m at 0.57g/t from 55m to the end-of-hole, below IK22RC005 intersecting 8m at 1.79g/t from 13m downhole.**

- **The drilling supports evidence gained from soil sampling, Kin's air-core drilling and historical drilling, demonstrating two parallel zones of mineralisation centred on the recently drilled Axford prospect and the historical Iron King West prospect, which was subject to shallow open pit mining in the 1980's.**

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN or "the Company") is pleased to report encouraging new assay results from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling undertaken at the Iron King prospect, located within its 100%-owned tenements approximately 45km north-west of Leonora. Iron King is located near Red 5's King of the Hills 4.1Moz gold mine.

Iron King has a similar geological setting to King of the Hills with gold mineralisation being associated with a significant granodiorite intrusion. The RC drilling results confirm the presence of primary gold mineralisation located beneath previous encouraging air-core drilling.

Kin Mining Managing Director, Andrew Munckton, said: *"The limited RC drilling completed at Iron King has confirmed primary gold mineralisation below the shallow aircore results released in 2021. We have now confirmed the presence of primary gold mineralisation over substantial widths, coincident with quartz veining and sulphides. Importantly, the gold mineralisation at both Iron King and Axford is associated with alteration zones adjacent to an interpreted granodiorite intrusion.*

"The similarity of the Iron King mineralisation to the nearby King of the Hill style of deposit is notable and therefore the prospect requires further analysis and follow up drilling."

Iron King Prospect

RC drilling to follow up previous Aircore drilling was conducted predominantly to the west of the historical Iron King open pit. Refer Figure 1. The Iron King open pit produced approximately 20,000 tonnes at 9.0g/t Au for 5,600oz of gold mined in the 1980's.

Historical drilling results at Iron King were derived from RC drilling completed in 1980's as limited extensions of the historically mined pit area. Intersections such as 1m at 27.5g/t Au from 3m in IK010 highlight the high grade but narrow nature of the mineralisation in and around the open pit and historical workings.

The Company has completed nine holes for a total of 822m of RC drilling targeting the Iron King fault which strikes East-West as it wraps around the Tarmoola anticline. Significant results include 8m at 1.79g/t Au from 13m in IK22RC005, 2m at 2.74 g/t Au from 54m in IK22RC006 and 2m at 2.86g/t Au from 60m in IK22RC010.

Mineralisation is associated with abundant quartz veining (up to 50%), containing up to 10% pyrite and surrounding rock displaying weak to moderate foliation and shear textures, indicating a structurally-controlled system located between basalt and dolerite units adjacent to a significant granodiorite intrusion intersected in aircore drilling along strike. Refer Figure 1 and Figure 2.

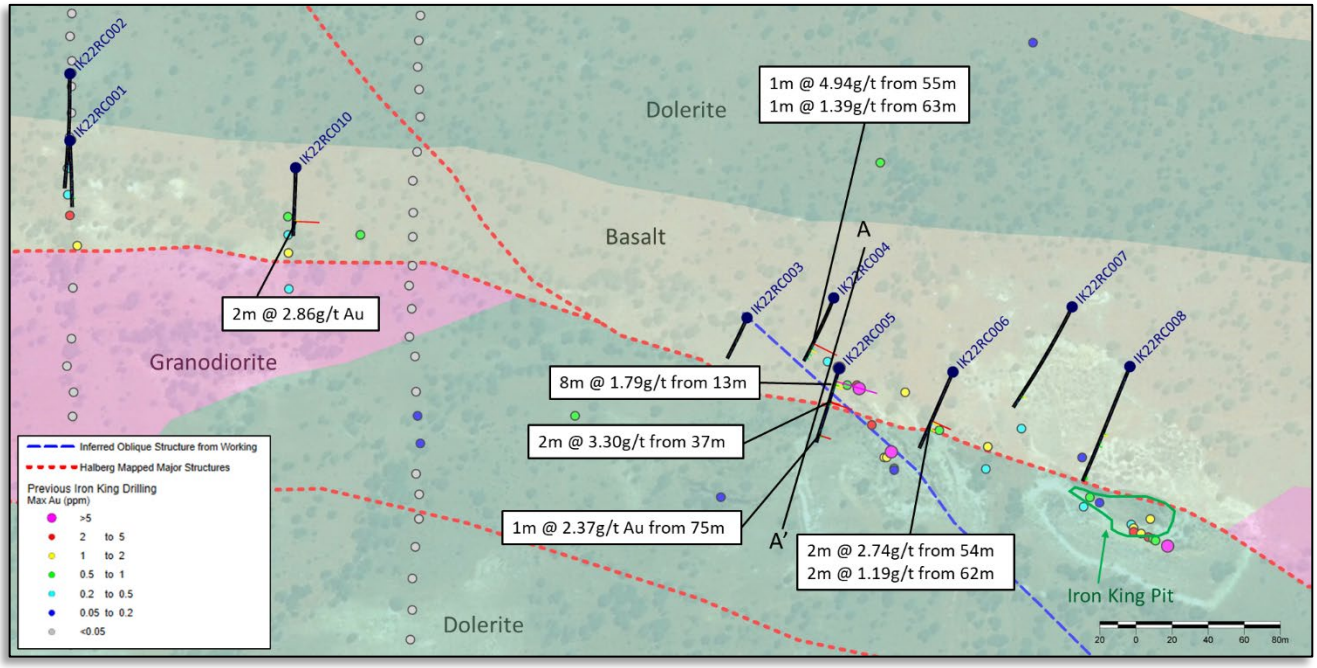

Figure 1. *RC drill hole locations Iron King target area over mapped geology and aerial photo. Results greater than 1g/t highlighted. Cross section A-A'*

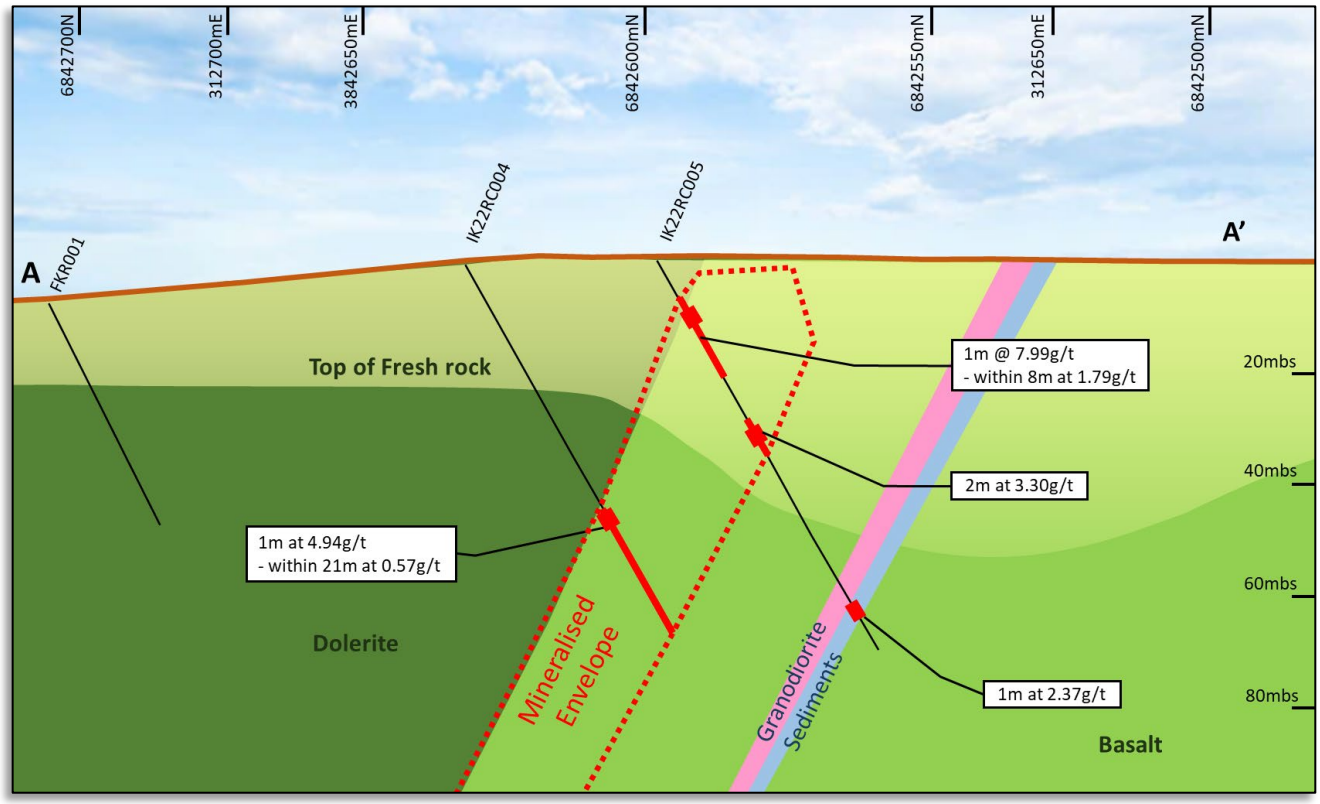

Figure 2. *Cross-section through A-A' showing the significant broad (red dash) mineralisation down-hole.*

Axford

The Axford target is located in the north-eastern sector of the Project, approximately 1km north of the historically mined Iron King open pit.

Previous drilling results at Axford were derived from AC drilling completed in August 2020 (see ASX announcement 14 January 2021) and October 2021 (see ASX announcement 8 October 2021) and highlighted mineralisation such as 6m at 1.91g/t Au from 40m in AX20AC116 and 4m at 2.08g/t Au from 44m in AX20AC117 targeting extensions to historical workings previously referred to as the Crystal Ridge prospect.

The Company has completed nine holes for an advance of 1,031m of RC drilling (Figure 3). Significant results include 2m at 1.88g/t Au from 94m in AX22RC004 and 1m at 6.30g/t Au from 54m in AX22RC007.

Mineralisation at Axford consisted of a pyrite and silica altered felsic volcanic rocks, within a larger interval of black shale. Mineralisation was associated with areas of strong quartz veining, as well as up to 2% pyrite. Geological logging indicates alteration containing pyrite up to 70% in some cases. Previous mapping by Hallberg (1999) interpreted a thick Granodiorite unit central to the prospect. RC drilling has indicated that significant zones of black shale are present and mapped as the Crystal Ridge Shear Zone on either side of the Granodiorite unit.

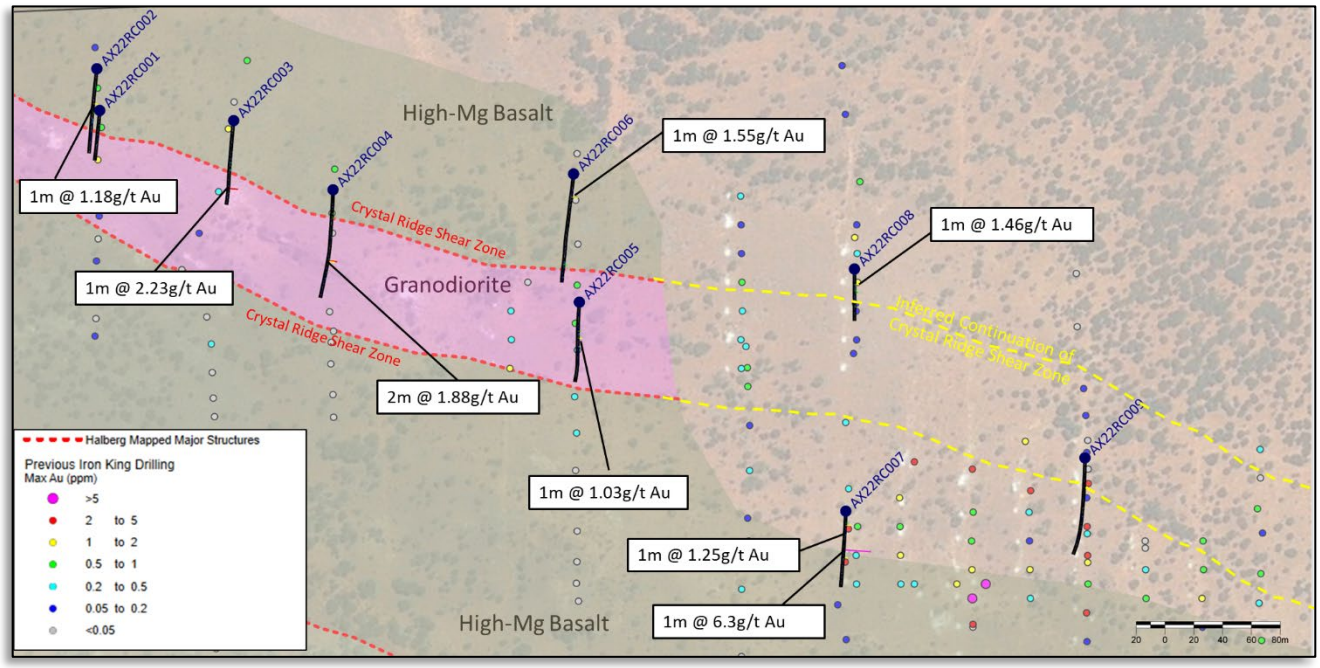

Figure 3. *RC drill-hole locations Axford target area over mapped geology and aerial photo. Results greater than 1g/t highlighted.*

Interpretation and Implications

The presence of structurally controlled positions containing mineralised zones of substantial width around the Iron King open pit with occasional high grades, containing quartz veining, pyrite and alteration zones in close proximity to granodiorite intrusions in the area is significant. The similarity to the nearby King of the Hills style of mineralisation is notable and therefore the prospect requires further RC drilling to determine the extent of this type of mineralisation.

Prospect	Hole Id	From	To	Width	Grade	Comment
Iron King	IK22RC001					NSI
	IK22RC002					NSI
	IK22RC003					NSI
	IK22RC004	55	56	1	4.94	
		63	64	1	1.39	
	IK22RC005	**13**	**21**	**8**	**1.79**	
		37	39	2	3.30	
		75	76	1	2.37	
	IK22RC006	54	56	2	2.74	
		62	64	2	1.19	
	IK22RC007	110	111	1	1.06	
	IK22RC008	75	76	1	1.00	
	IK22RC010	60	62	2	2.86	
Axford	AX22RC001					NSI
	AX22RC002	49	50	1	1.18	
	AX22RC003	92	93	1	2.23	
	AX22RC004	94	96	2	1.88	
	AX22RC005	50	51	1	1.03	

Prospect	Hole Id	From	To	Width	Grade	Comment
	AX22RC006	32	33	1	1.55	
	AX22RC007	19	20	1	1.25	
		54	55	1	6.30	
		65	66	1	1.10	
	AX22RC008	21	22	1	1.46	
	AX22RC009					NSI

Table 1: *Assay results of the Iron King RC drilling programs. Results of greater than 1g/t reported.*

Prospect	Hole Id	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth
Iron King	IK22RC001	312257	6842721	445	-60	178	72
	IK22RC002	312257	6842758	447	-59	181	120
	IK22RC003	312632	6842623	439	-60	204	54
	IK22RC004	312680	6842634	442	-59	202	78
	IK22RC005	312683	6842595	443	-60	197	84
	IK22RC006	312746	6842593	438	-58	204	84
	IK22RC007	312812	6842629	443	-60	206	126
	IK22RC008	312844	6842596	440	-59	202	126
	IK22RC010	312382	6842706	445	-60	181	78
	IK010	312865	6842497	430	-90	0	6
Axford	AX22RC001	312492	6843627	449	-61	185	72
	AX22RC002	312490	6843656	450	-60	186	120
	AX22RC003	312585	6843620	448	-60	186	114
	AX22RC004	312654	6843572	445	-60	182	144
	AX22RC005	312825	6843494	447	-60	184	114
	AX22RC006	312821	6843583	450	-60	186	156
	AX22RC007	313010	6843349	449	-59	182	107
	AX22RC008	313016	6843517	448	-60	180	72
	AX22RC009	313176	6843386	448	-61	180	132

Table 2: *Details of the Iron King RC drill holes.*

-ENDS-

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors

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ABOUT KIN MINING NL

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is a West Australian based gold development and exploration company. Kin's 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 1.23Moz gold Mineral Resource (see Table A1) 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 2021[1]

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

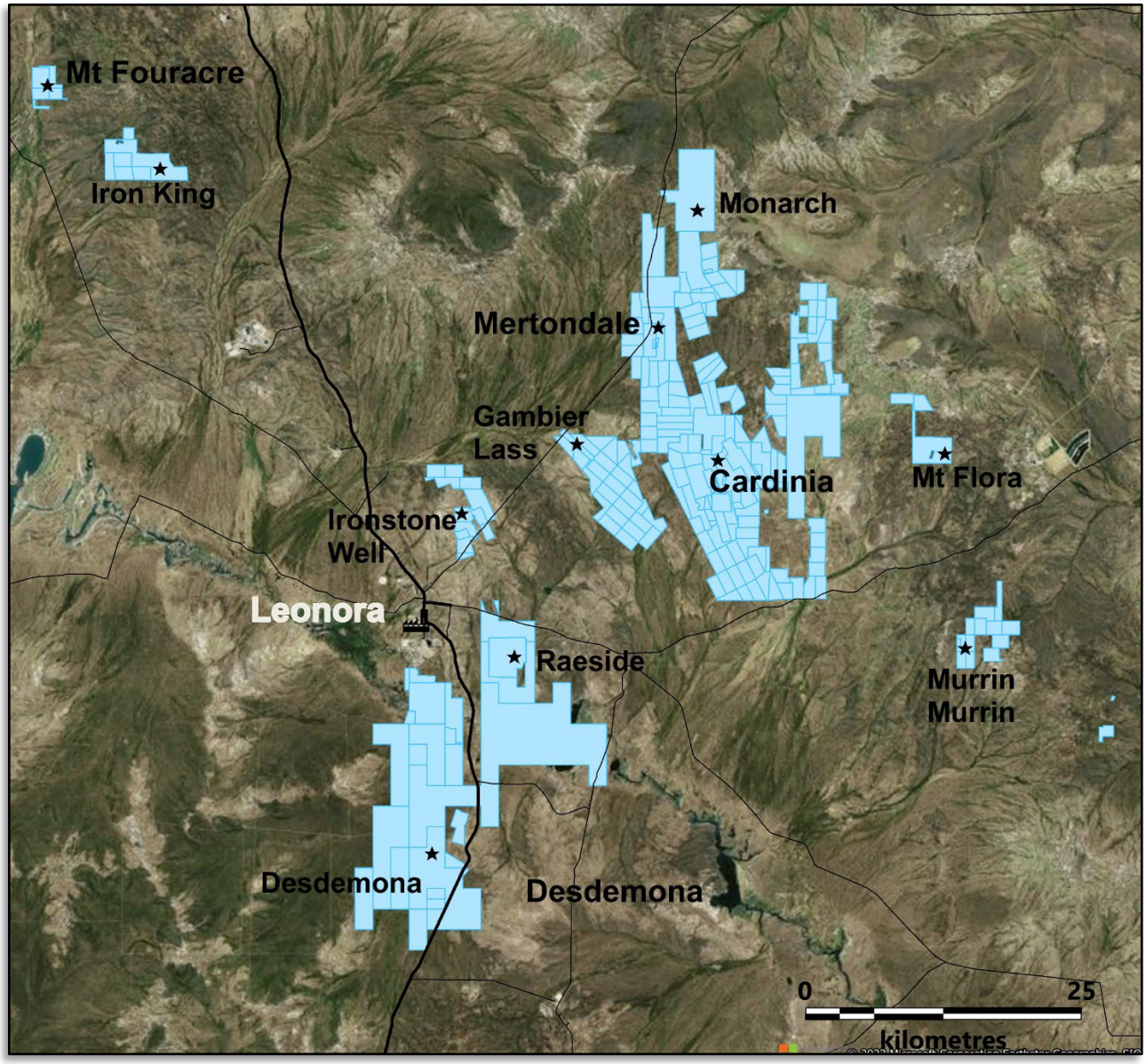
Table 1: *Mineral Resource Estimate Table September 2021. Mineral Resources estimated by Jamie Logan, and reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off within AUD2,600 optimisation shells. Note * Hobby and Bruno-Lewis Mineral Resource Estimates completed by Cube Consulting, and also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

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

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

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

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



Appendix A

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT

Iron King Project - Section 1 & 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other*	<u>RC</u> Historic reverse circulation (RC) drill samples were collected over 1m downhole intervals beneath a cyclone and typically riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags and 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site. 3m or 4m composited interval samples were often collected by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples). If composite samples returned anomalous results once assayed, the single metre sub-samples of the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for individual gold analysis. Recent reverse circulation (RC) drill samples were collected by passing through a cyclone, a sample collection box, and riffle or cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and averaged 3-4kg. Recent RC drilling samples were collected in 1m downhole intervals by passing through a cyclone, a collection box and then dropping through a cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and averaged 3-4kg. <u>AC/RAB</u> Historic air core (AC) and rotary air blast (RAB) were typically collected at 1 metre intervals and placed on the ground with 3-4kg sub-samples collected using a scoop or spear. Three metre or four metre composited interval samples were often collected by 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 AC drilling followed a similar procedure with 4m composite samples taken. No 1m split samples were collected for 2020 AC drilling. <u>Assay Methodology</u> 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.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	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 a bottom-of-hole sample for every hole. This was sieved and washed in the field to provide a representative sample of the rock. Assaying was conducted via a 4-acid digest with ICP-MS/OES determination for a 48 element suite. <u>Auger</u> All auger samples were collected via a specialist auger drilling rig. 0.5m samples were tested with acid for carbonate content with the highest reacting sample submitted to the lab. This was assayed via aqua regia for a 26 element suite. All recent drilling, sample collection and sample handling procedures were conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel to high level industry standards. QA/QC procedures were implemented during each drilling program to industry standards.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	<u>RC</u> Historic RC drilling typically 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. 2022 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. 2022 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> AC drilling has been 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.*	<u>RC/AC/RAB</u> Historic sample recovery information for RC, AC, and RAB drilling is limited. Recent AC drilling sample recovery is constantly monitored and samples are preserved as best as possible during the drilling

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	process. Sample recovery is recorded by KIN staff during sampling.
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 2018, illustrates numerous different lithological code systems, a legacy of numerous past operators. 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. <u>RC/AC/RAB</u> Historical RC, AC, and RAB logging 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 the entire length of each drillhole have been logged from surface to 'end of hole'. KIN RC logging of was carried out in the field and logging has predominantly been undertaken on a metre by metre basis. KIN logging is inclusive of the entire length of each AC 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. All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database. Photographs are available for a selection of recent KIN RC drillholes. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether*	<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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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. Recent AC sub-samples were collected as 4m composite sample using a scoop, taken from ground piles of 1m intervals after passing through a cyclone. The majority of AC sub-samples consistently averaged 2.5-4kg. KIN AC drill programs utilised 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.*	Numerous assay laboratories and various sample preparation and assay techniques have been used. 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. Limited information is available regarding check assays for drilling programs prior to 2004. 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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	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 for RC sampling and 1:50 for AC. Kin accepts that this ratio of QAQC is industry standard. Field duplicates are typically collected at a ratio of 1:25 samples for RC and 1:50 for AC, to test sample assay repeatability. Blanks and CRM standards assay result performance is predominantly within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. • KIN requests laboratory pulp grind and crush checks at a ratio of 1:50 or less since May 2018 in order to better qualify sample preparation and evaluate laboratory performance. Samples have generally illustrated appropriate crush and grind size percentages since the addition of this component to the sample analysis procedure. • Genalysis include laboratory blanks and CRM standards as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are typically within acceptable limits. The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered to be satisfactory and appropriate for use in mineral resource estimations. Fire Assay fusion is considered to be a total extraction technique. The majority of assay data used for the mineral resource estimations were obtained by the Fire Assay technique with AAS or ICP finish. AAS and ICP methods of detection are both considered to be suitable and appropriate methods of detection for this style of mineralisation Aqua Regia is considered a partial extraction technique, where gold encapsulated in refractory sulphides or some silicate minerals may not be fully dissolved, resulting in partial reporting of gold content. No other analysis techniques have been used to determine gold assays. Ongoing QAQC monitoring program identified one particular CRM returning spurious results. Further analysis demonstrated that the standard was compromised and was subsequently removed and destroyed. A replacement CRM of similar grade was substituted into the QAQC program. KIN continues to both develop and reinforce best practice QAQC methods for all drilling operations and the treatment and analysis of samples. Regular laboratory site visits and audits have been introduced since April 2018 and will be conducted on a quarterly basis. This measure will ensure that all aspects of KIN QAQC practices are adhered to and align with industry best

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		practice. All rock chip samples have been submitted to Intertek Genalysis (Perth) for analysis by 50g Fire assay, with multi-element analysis via a 4-acid digest for a 48-element suite. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm). Blanks and standards are inserted by the lab at a minimum rate of 1 in 50. Lab repeats are performed for samples with particularly high gold values. Due to the nature and intended uses of this data, this QAQC procedure is intentionally less rigorous than that used for drilling samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Verification of sampling, assay techniques, and results prior to 2004 is limited due to the legacy of the involvement of various companies, personnel, drilling equipment, sampling protocols and analytical techniques at different laboratories. 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. 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). Recent KIN AC drill hole collars are located and recorded in the field by KIN personnel using a handheld GPS. Location data was collected in the GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system. No downhole surveying was conducted for AC drilling Recent KIN RC 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. The accuracy of drill hole collars and downhole data are located with sufficient accuracy for use in current exploration targeting activities 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. (Reflex 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 has been conducted by the drilling contractors (Topdrill Pty Ltd and K-Drill Pty Ltd) utilizing downhole

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		electronic gyroscopic survey tools. These are considered very accurate and not susceptible to magnetic interference. No further surveying required to check drill hole deviation.
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.*	Recent aircore drilling was conducted on 400m-spaced lines, with the drillholes spaced at half the depth of the previous drilling. This provided full coverage across the strike of the targets. This coverage was reduced in areas of shallower holes as a minimal hole spacing of 15m was used. 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.*	Mineralisation at Iron King is interpreted to be controlled by E-W trending shear zones. For this reason, all recent aircore drilling was drilled on North-South lines towards and azimuth of 180 degrees.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No sample security details are available for pre-KIN drill or field samples. Since the beginning of 2020 KIN aircore samples from the Iron King project are collected by the field personnel and stored in bulka bags. These are dispatched nightly to a secure yard in Leonora (GTN Services). The haulage company (usually Hannans transport) then collects the bulkas bags the following day and dispatches them to the lab in Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been conducted for the Iron King project. 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.

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 Iron King Project, 45km NNW of Leonora is managed, explored and maintained by KIN, and constitute a portion of KIN's Leonora Gold Project (LGP), which is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the North Eastern Goldfields. The project consists of a mining tenement (M37/1327, surrounded by a number of prospecting licenses (P37/8461, P37/8460, P37/8458, P37/8459, P37/8455). The following royalty payment may be applicable to areas within the Iron King project: 2% of Gross Revenue payable to the original vendors of the tenements to Kin Mining NL. There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the outlined current areas, and there are no current impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	During the period 1981-1985 a small open cut gold mine at Iron King which was mined to 30m produced 253.85oz Au from 1,161t of ore grading 6.8g/t Au. In 1977 Asarco Exploration Pty Ltd conducted a major RAB drill program on the area directly south of the Little Pete gossan (P37/7195) but the shallow drill holes failed to identify any significant anomalous base metals or gold mineralisation. Exploration by Dakota Gold Mines Pty Ltd during 1988-1990 and Dominion Gold Mines in 1993-1994 lead to the discovery of a number of promising gold prospects and drill targets. Drilling of several of these prospects was conducted however generally at very shallow depths. A small gold resource (58,700 tonnes) was identified by Dakota at the Crystal Ridge Prospect (P37/7197). Additionally, several zones of gold mineralisation have been identified within the project area, they remain open at depth and along strike, and they require follow up drilling.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Iron King group overlies a NW to WNW trending sequence of Archaean greenstones that form part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt of the Yilgarn Craton. The highly mineralised metamorphosed belt is comprised of deformed volcanic rocks, intrusive rocks and sediments. The belt hosts the majority of Australia's largest gold and nickel sulphide deposits including Kalgoorlie, Kambalda, Agnew, Mt Keith and Sons of Gwalia. The project area is located on the eastern flank of the Tarmoola Anticline. The greenstone sequence in the project area comprises tholeiitic and high-magnesian basalts, felsic volcanics, interflow sediments including chert, shale and iron formation, mafic intrusives and ultramafic rocks. This layered succession is intruded by numerous stocks, dykes and sills of granitic rocks, commonly magnetic, felsic porphyries and also E-W trending Proterozoic mafic dykes. The structure of the Iron King group is extremely complex due to a combination of faulting, shearing and

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		tight folding; coupled with granitic intrusions. Three major E-W to WNW shear zones have been identified in the area. These structures are known as the Victory, Crystal Ridge and Iron King Shears and they are all associated with small historic gold workings. The local shear zones splay off the regional NNW trending Gwalia Shear Zone and the Mt George Shear Zone. Gold mineralisation within the project area is controlled by late-stage quartz filled normal faults.
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.*	All material drilling information for exploration results is included in the body of this report.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	When exploration results have been reported, 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. For the Iron King project, KIN has reported AC drilling intersections with low cut off grades of >= 045 g/t Au and a maximum of 4m 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*	The orientation, true width, and geometry of mineralised zones have been primarily determined by interpretation of historical drilling and continued investigation and verification of KIN drilling. Drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths not true widths. Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describes the attitude of mineralisation.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
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 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 are considered balanced. Representative widths typically included a combination of both low- and high-grade assay results. A 0.5g/t cut off is typically used at Iron King to report significant intercepts. All drillholes below this threshold are clearly reported as having 'No significant intercepts' (NSI).
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.*	An Auger sampling program in 2020 preceded the aircore drilling program. Results from this sampling program have been fully reported in separate ASX rereleases
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., 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.