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Toronto, ON Canada M5J 2V5

APPENDIX A

Tasiast

Refer to "Explanatory Notes" available on page six and Appendix B for detailed drill results,available at http://www.kinross.com/media/250933/q4%20year%20end%202013%20appendix%20b.xlsx.

Figure 1. Tasiast mine and surrounding exploration areas.

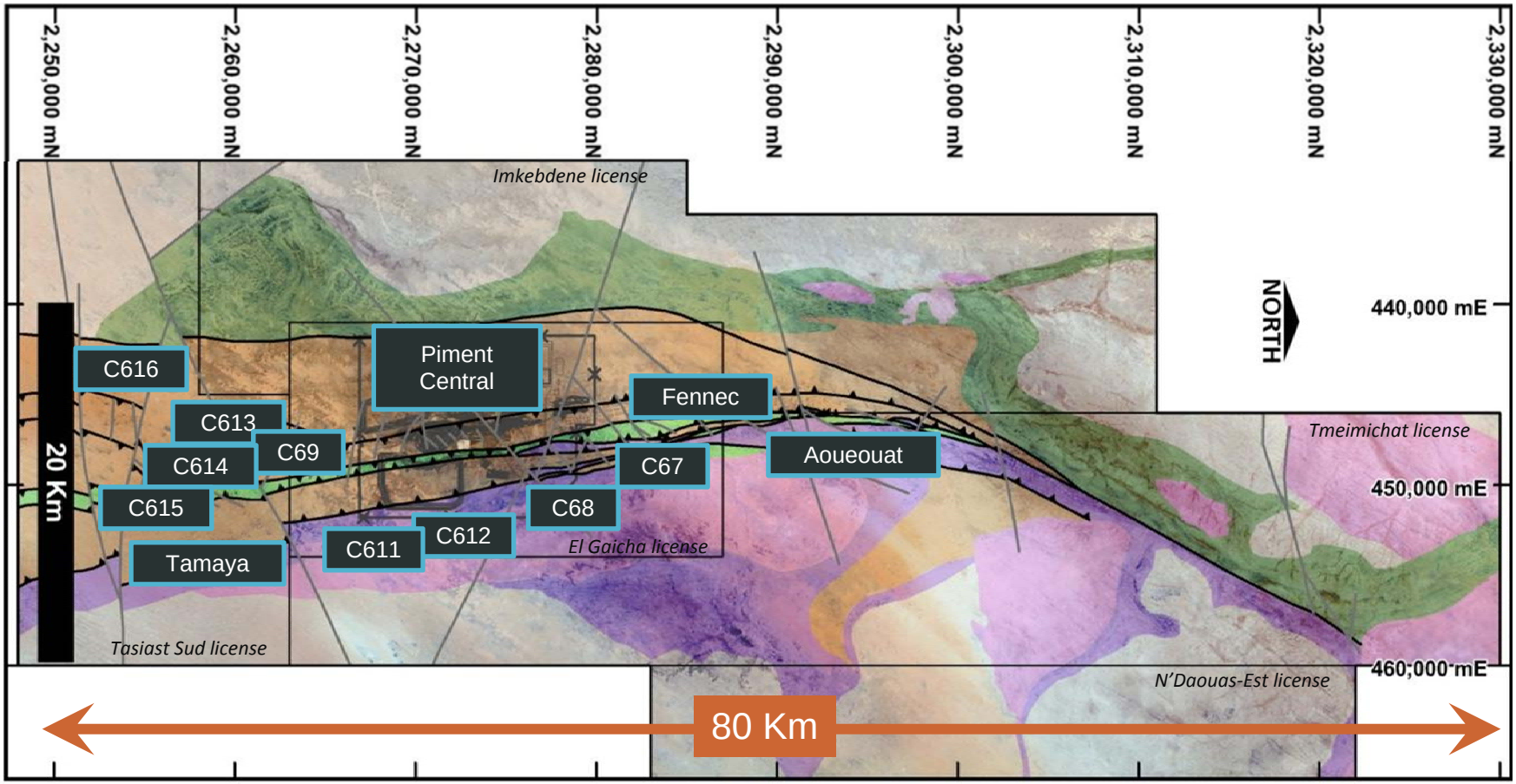

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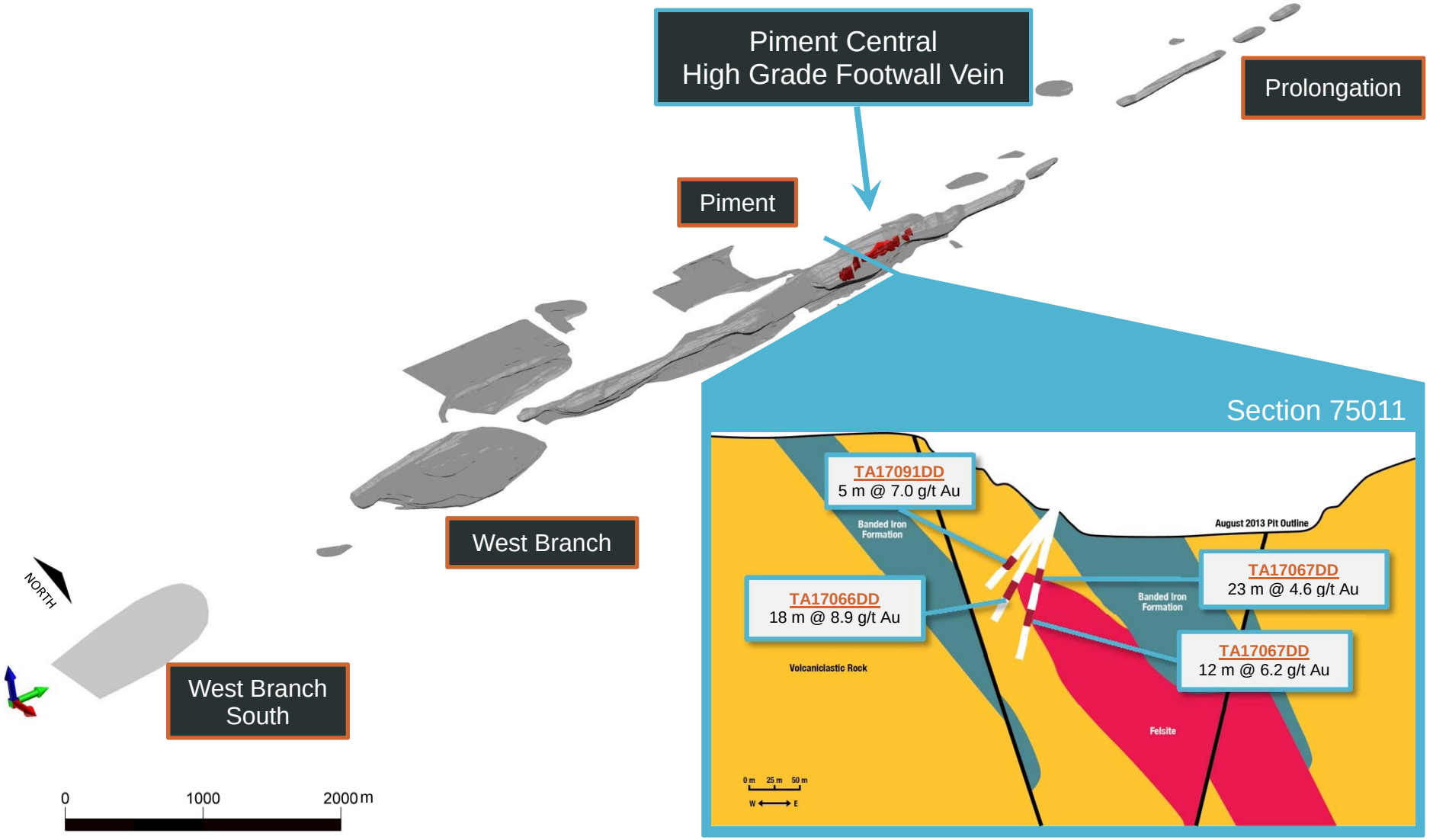
Figure 2: 3D isometric illustration of the Piment Central high grade vein zone and its location relative to the West Branch deposit. Grey areas represent existing mining surfaces.



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Intercept highlights from Piment Central include:

- 18.0 metres grading 8.9 grams per tonne gold from 66.0 metres (hole TA17066DD)
- 23.0 metres grading 4.7 grams per tonne gold from 41.9 metres and
  12.0 metres grading 6.3 grams per tonne gold from 89.0 metres (hole TA17087DD)
- 5.0 metres grading 7.1 grams per tonne gold from 35.0 metres (hole TA17091DD)
- 7.0 metres grading 5.5 grams per tonne gold from 63.0 metres (hole TA17092DD)
- 7.0 metres grading 14.7 grams per tonne gold from 104.0 metres (hole TA17133DD)
- 1.0 metre grading 34.9 grams per tonne gold from 46.0 metres (hole TA17140DD)
- 1.5 metres grading 26.4 grams per tonne gold from 123.3 metres (hole TA17163DD)
- 13.5 metres grading 6.6 grams per tonne gold from 72.0 metres and
  14.5 metres grading 18.0 grams per tonne gold from 105.6 metres (hole TA17164DD)

Inset: Section 75011 showing the high grade intercepts from the discovery hole TA17066DD (note a 20 g/t Au top cut was applied to the calculation of average grade across the composited interval). Mineralization is characterized by a series of quartz veins with visible gold localized along the contact between felsite (felsic volcanic rock) and volcaniclastic rocks approximately 20-30 metres below the west sidewall of the pit. Analytical results from the 13 core holes and wireframe 3D geologic modeling indicate the high grade vein system is associated with N-S striking, steeply east dipping faults which have been cut and possibly offset by several E-W cross faults. The vein-style mineralization remains open on strike and at depth.

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Figure 3: Intercept highlights from the 2013 exploration program carried out on the Aouèouat Area. Symbols are sized by grade (g/t Au) x thickness (metres) values as shown in the "GXM" legend. Grey symbols are pre-2013 drill holes. Coloured symbols are holes for which results have been received in 2013.

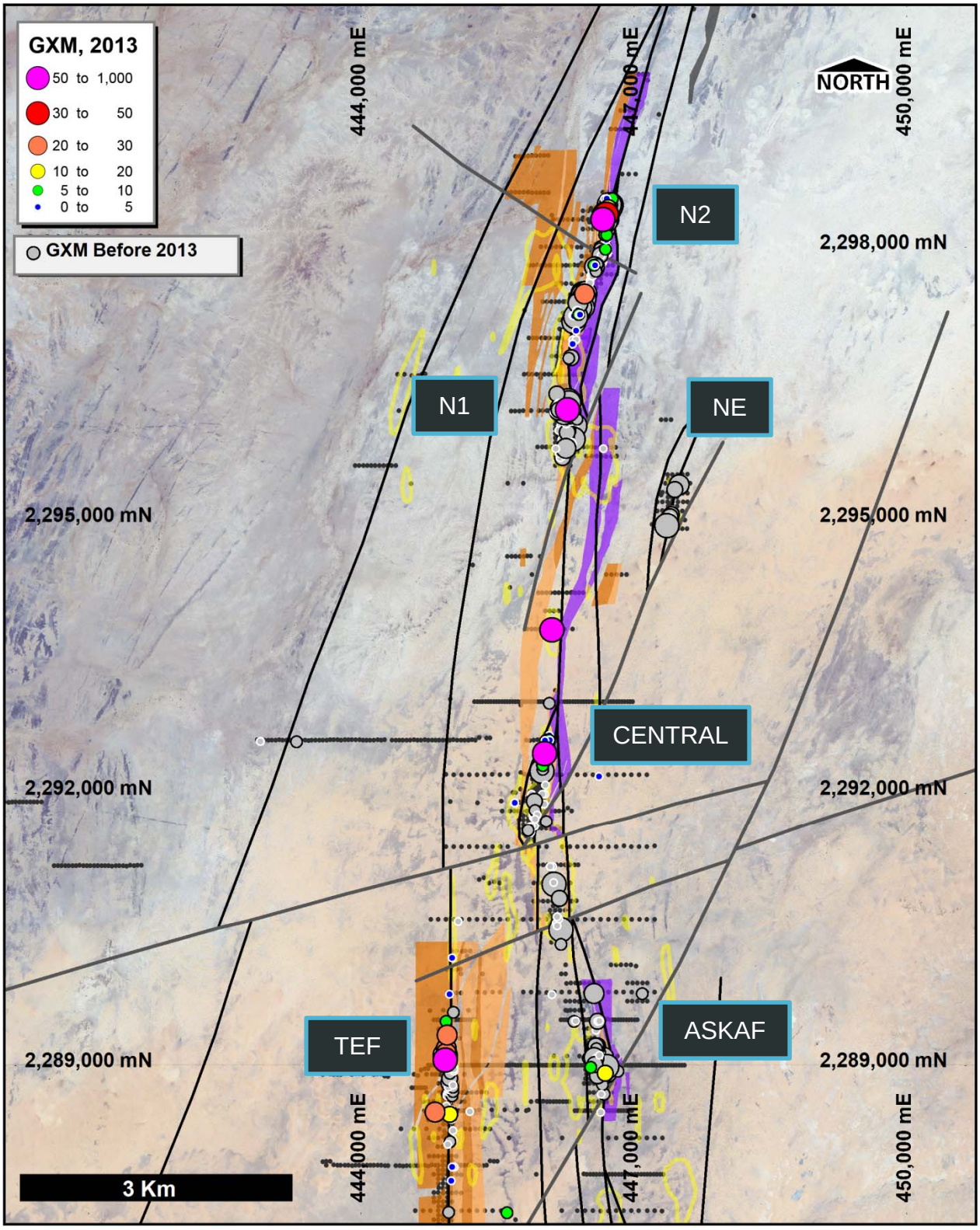

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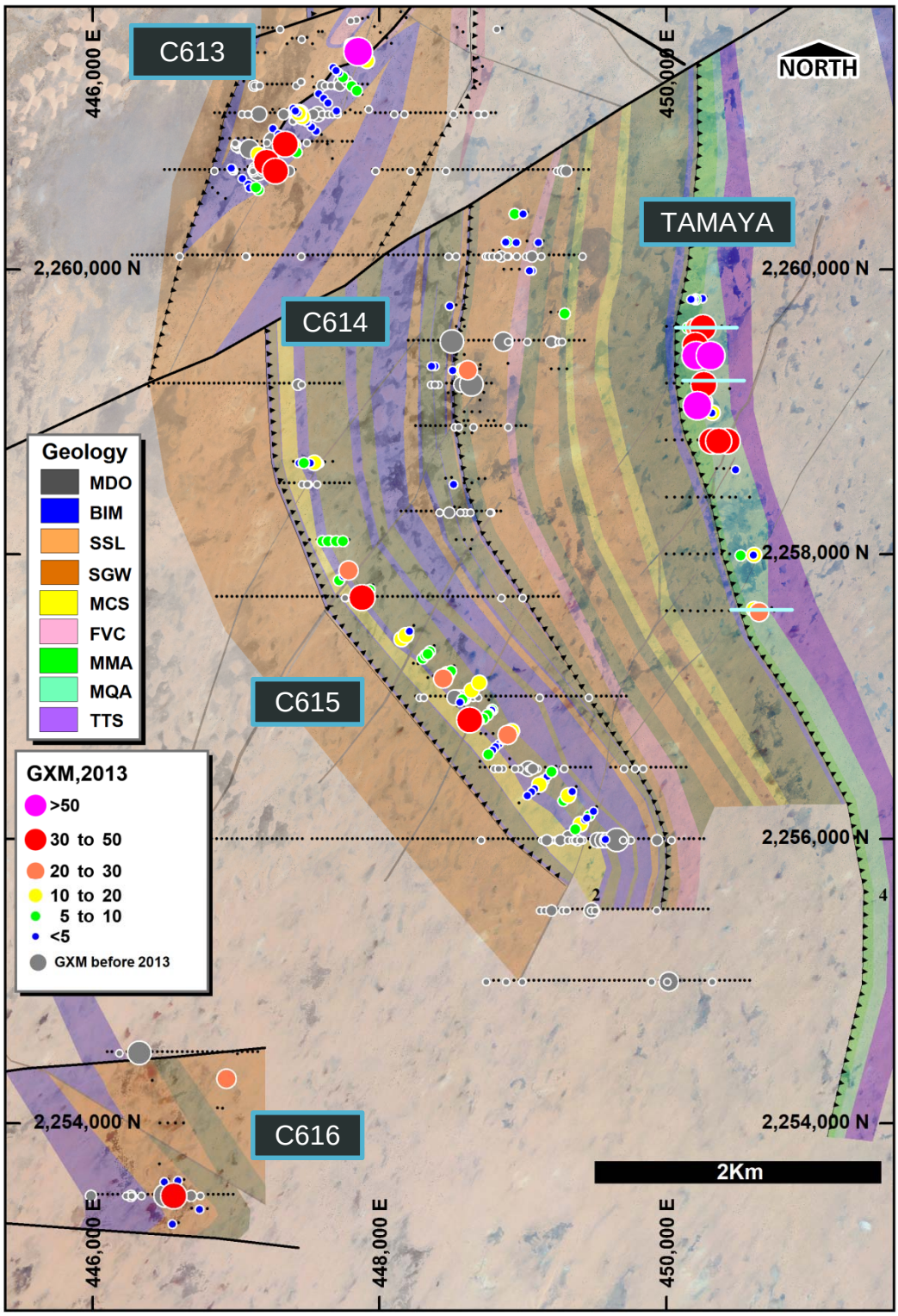
Figure 4: Intercept highlights from the 2013 exploration program on the Tasiast Sud Area. Symbols are sized by grade (g/t Au) x thickness (metres) values as shown in the "GXM" legend. Grey symbols are pre-2013 drill holes. Coloured symbols are holes for which results have been received in 2013. Geologic legend abbreviations as follows: MDO – Dolerite dyke; BIM – Banded Iron Magnetite; SSL – siltstone; SGW – greywacke; MCS – mica schist; FVC – felsite; MMA - amphibolite; MQA – quartz amphibolite; TTS – talc-tremolite schist.



Tamaya: Mineralization is characterized by quartz - carbonate veins containing pyrrhotite ± pyrite within 100 meters of a major thrust juxtaposing meta-igneous and meta-sediment units. Potentially significant gold mineralization, locally reaching high grades were encountered in the 2013 drill program and further drill follow up of this mineralization is planned in 2014. Highlights include:

- 13.0 metres grading 3.3 grams per tonne gold from 15.0 metres including
  8.0 metres grading 5.3 grams per tonne gold (hole TA12070RC)
- 25.0 metres grading 1.4 grams per tonne gold from 116.0 metres including
  10.0 metres grading 3.2 grams per tonne gold (hole TA12084RD)
- 27.0 metres grading 1.8 grams per tonne gold from 1.0 metre including
  15.0 metres grading 3.1 grams per tonne gold (hole TA12620RC)
- 13 metres grading 3.1 grams per tonne gold from 18.0 metres including
  5.0 metres grading 7.4 grams per tonne gold (hole TA12624RC)
- 24.0 metres grading 1.6 grams per tonne gold from 15.0 metres including
  12.0 metres grading 3.2 grams per tonne gold (hole TA12625RC)
- 25 metres grading 2.3 gram per tonne gold from 18.0 metres including
  5.0 metres grading 11.1 grams per tonne gold (hole TA18007RC)

C613: Ore grade mineralization is encountered within garnet-actinolite-magnetite altered banded magnetite-rich siltstone, where the unit is interpreted as forming the eastern limb of an antiform. Mineralization in this limb is open both along strike and at depth. Only one of the two limbs of the fold were drill-tested in 2013. The western limb remains a high potential target and drilling is scheduled there in 2014. The 2014 exploration program will test both fold limbs by trenching and drilling, while extending the known mineralization encountered in 2013. Highlights from C613 include:

- 20.0 metres grading 1.6 grams per tonne gold from 41.0 metres including
  14.0 metres grading 2.8 grams per tonne gold (hole TA12482RC)
- 52.0 metres grading 1.1 grams per tonne gold from 56.0 metres including
  9.0 metres grading 4.7 grams per tonne gold (hole TA12492RC)
- 14.0 metres grading 4.2 grams per tonne gold from 22.0 metres including
  2.0 metres grading 24.5 grams per tonne gold (hole TA12511RC)
- 37.0 metres grading 1.2 grams per tonne gold from 30.0 metres including
  16.0 metres grading 2.6 grams per tonne gold (hole TA12512RC)

C615: Mineralization encountered at C615 zones occurs in banded magnetite-rich siltstone at the contact between the mica schist and greywacke. Results from the 2013 program were disappointing in terms of grades encountered; however mineralization in the area remains open in several directions. Highlights from C615 include:

- 16.0 metres grading 1.8 grams per tonne gold from 13.0 metres including
  7.0 metres grading 4.1 grams per tonne gold (hole TA12545RC)
- 20.0 metres grading 1.8 grams per tonne gold from 8.0 metres including
  14.0 metres grading 2.5 grams per tonne gold (hole TA12571RC)

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Explanatory Notes

Tasiast Exploration Results

Hole identifiers ending with suffix DD are diamond drill core holes (HQ diameter) and those ending with suffix RC are reverse circulation (RC) holes. Holes with "A" prefixing DD or RC are diamond core or reverse circulation re-drills of the original hole where significant deviation would have resulted in that hole missing the intended target.

Results provided for Piment Central include all exploration drill holes for which assay results were available at the time of preparation of this news release. Composite assay intervals reported for exploration drilling at Tasiast are calculated by taking a weighted average of all gold fire assay values equal to or above 0.5 g/t gold. No more than three consecutive metres of internal waste (<0.5 g/t gold) are accepted and high grade samples are cut to 20 grams per tonne gold. All assay intervals are reported as down-hole widths. True widths are estimated to be on average greater than 90% of the drilled intercept.

Composite intervals for reconnaissance reverse circulation holes are calculated by applying a 0.3 gram per tonne cut-off, no more than 6 metres of internal waste and no top cut. All assay intervals are reported as down-hole thicknesses. There is insufficient information on all targets to provide estimates of true thickness.

The reader is referred to the Tasiast NI 43-101 Technical Report dated March 30, 2012, available under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com, for a full description of drilling methods, sampling procedures and QA/QC protocols. Samples from Tasiast are prepared and analyzed by fire assay using a 50 gram charge with an AAS finish at ALS (Tasiast mine site, Johannesburg, South Africa and Vancouver, Canada) in compliance with industry standards. Field duplicate samples are taken and blanks and standards are added to every batch submitted. Selected samples from this lab are check assayed each month at other ALS and third party commercial laboratories worldwide.

The technical information about the Company's drilling and exploration activities at Tasiast contained in this news release has been prepared under the supervision of Dr. Glen Masterman, an officer with the Company who is a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101. The drill hole data base including collar, survey, geology and assay information were reviewed by the "qualified person" and the composite assay information independently calculated and verified for accuracy of reporting. Assay certificates for the information disclosed in this news release were verified by the site Chief Geologist but not by Dr. Masterman as the "qualified person".

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La Coipa

Refer to "Explanatory Notes" available on page 10 and Appendix B for detailed drill results,available at http://www.kinross.com/media/250933/q4%20year%20end%202013%20appendix%20b.xlsx.

Figure 5: La Coipa district location map with primary target areas. Green circles show 2013 drill hole collar locations.

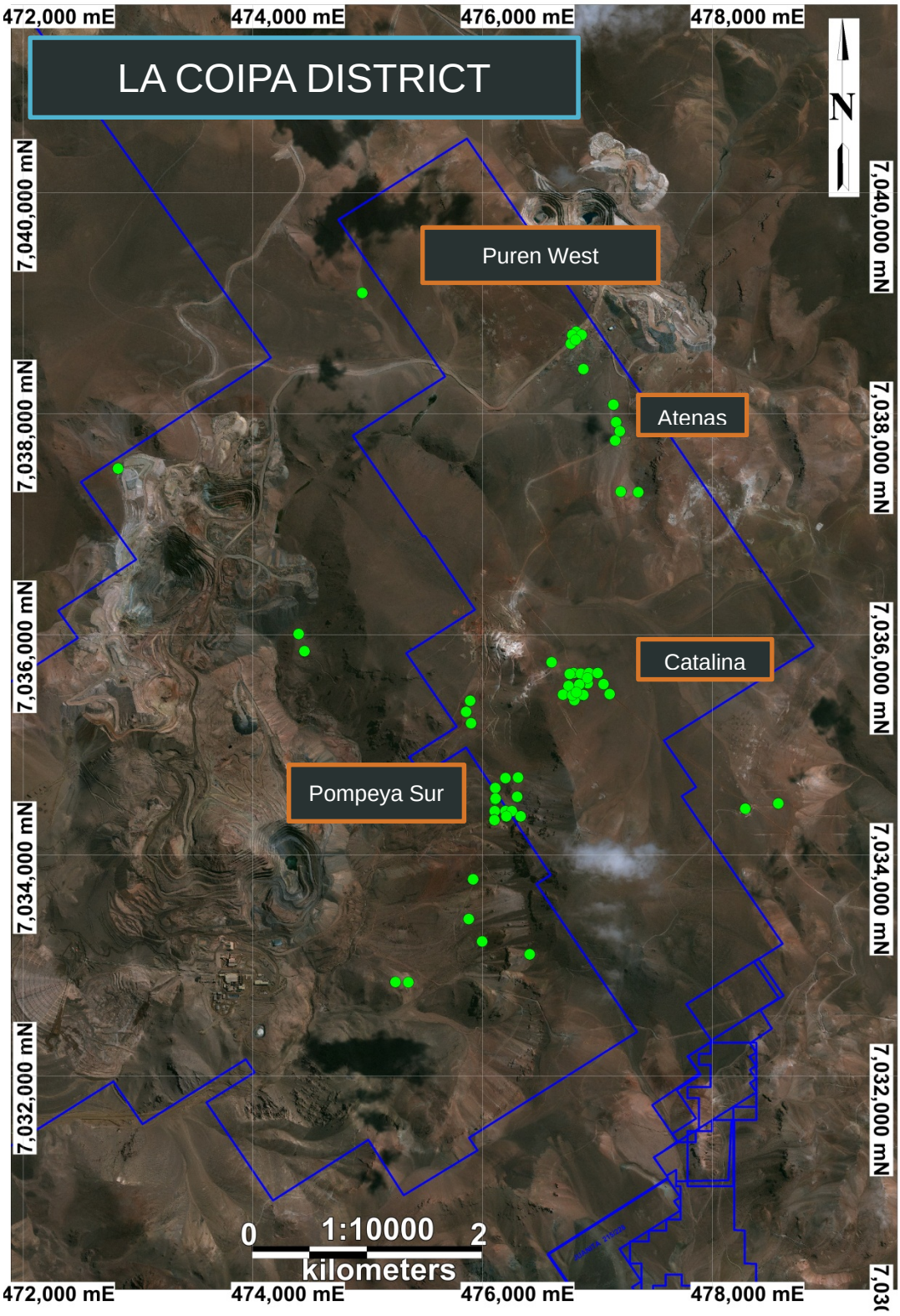

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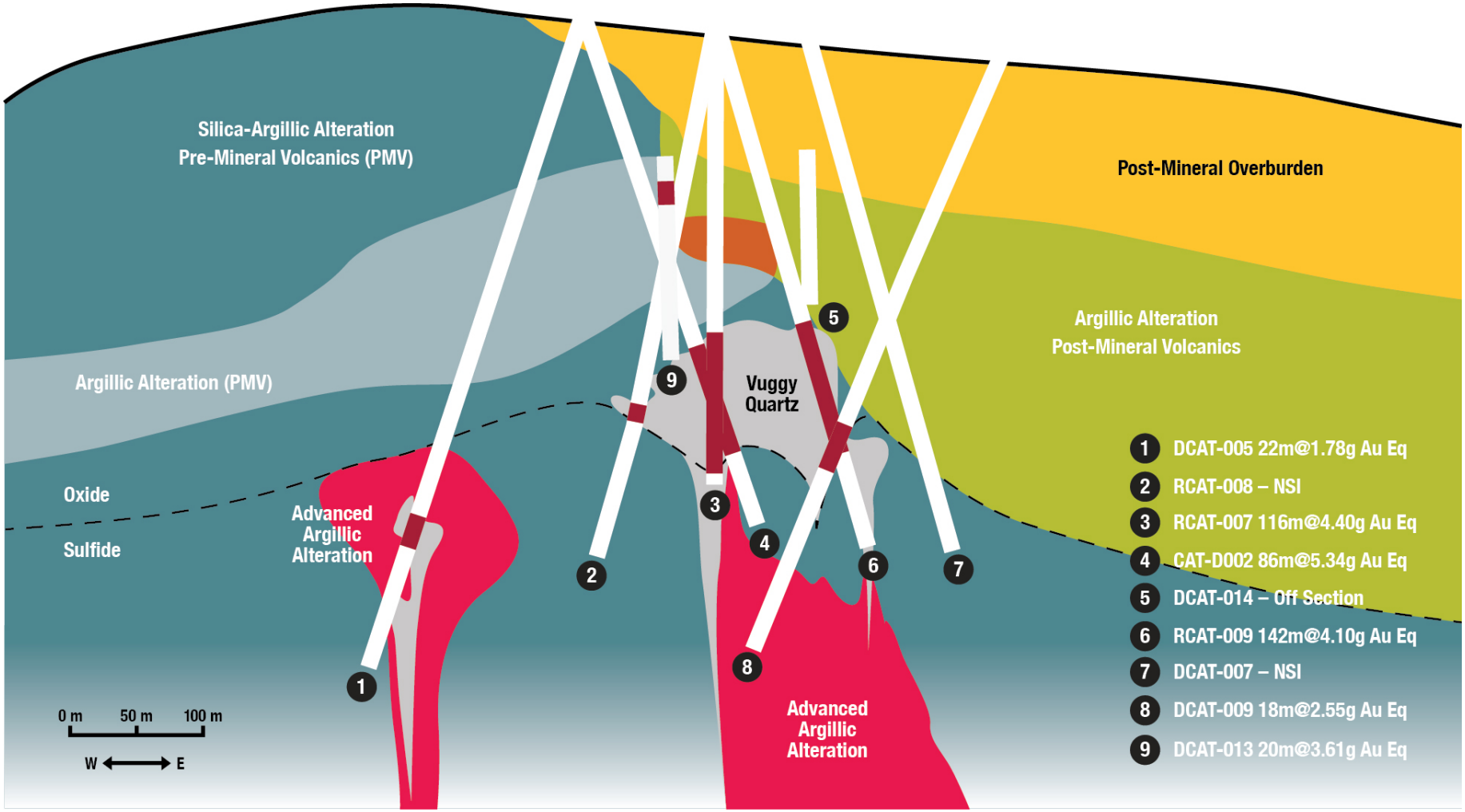
Figure 6: Catalina geologic cross section 7035550 North. Mineralized zones in drill holes are shown by the red coloured intervals. Gold and silver is preferentially hosted by bodies of vuggy quartz.



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Explanatory Notes

La Coipa Exploration Results

Results are reported for 12 reverse circulation and 29 diamond drill core holes completed at Catalina. Two of the holes reported, CAT-D001 and CAT-D002, were drilled in 2012 but results were received in 2013. One hole, DCAT-004, was not assayed as the hole was lost before target depth.

Results for the drill campaign are reported as Au g/t, Ag g/t and as Au Equivalent g/t (Au eq). Au eq is calculated using Ag g/t/54 and added to the Au g/t assay result. La Coipa composites are calculated using weighted average of Au Eq equal to or above 0.3 gram per tonne. No more than 2 metres of internal waste (<0.3 grams per tonne) is accepted and high grade samples were not cut. Down hole intercepts widths are reported only due to the irregular nature of the mineralization. Au and Ag were analyzed for by using fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. NSI means “no significant intercept”.

Samples were collected in two metre intervals for both diamond core and RC drilling along the entire length of the drill hole. RC samples were collected in a large plastic sample bag that was positioned below the cyclone spigot, and then shipped directly to the lab. Core samples were sawed in half lengthwise, with half placed in a plastic sample bag and sent to the lab, with the remaining half stored on site in core boxes. QAQC standards, duplicates and blanks were inserted into the sample stream according to best practice standards. Seven different standards were used, with all of them certified for gold (Au) and copper (Cu), and certified values for silver (Ag) in three of the seven standards. Field duplicates consisted of quarter sawn core, half remaining from the initial split from the original sample.

All samples were sent to Laboratory Geoanalitica Limitada in Coquimbo, Chile, an ISO 9002 certified laboratory. Gold and silver values were obtained through a 30 gram fire assay and atomic absorption (AA) finish. Lower detection limits were 0.01 g/t for gold, and 0.5 g/t for silver. The technical information about the Company’s drilling and exploration activities at La Coipa contained in this news release has been prepared under the supervision of Dr. Glen Masterman, an officer with the Company who is a “qualified person” within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101. The drill hole data base including collar, survey, geology and assay information were reviewed by the “qualified person” and the composite assay information independently calculated and verified for accuracy of reporting. Assay certificates for the information disclosed in this news release were verified by the site Chief Geologist but not by Dr. Masterman as the “qualified person”.

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Kupol

Refer to "Explanatory Notes" available on page 15 and Appendix B for detailed drill results,available at http://www.kinross.com/media/250933/q4%20year%20end%202013%20appendix%20b.xlsx.

Figure 7: Geology map of Kupol and Moroshka license showing the Moroshka and Kupol Vein footprints.

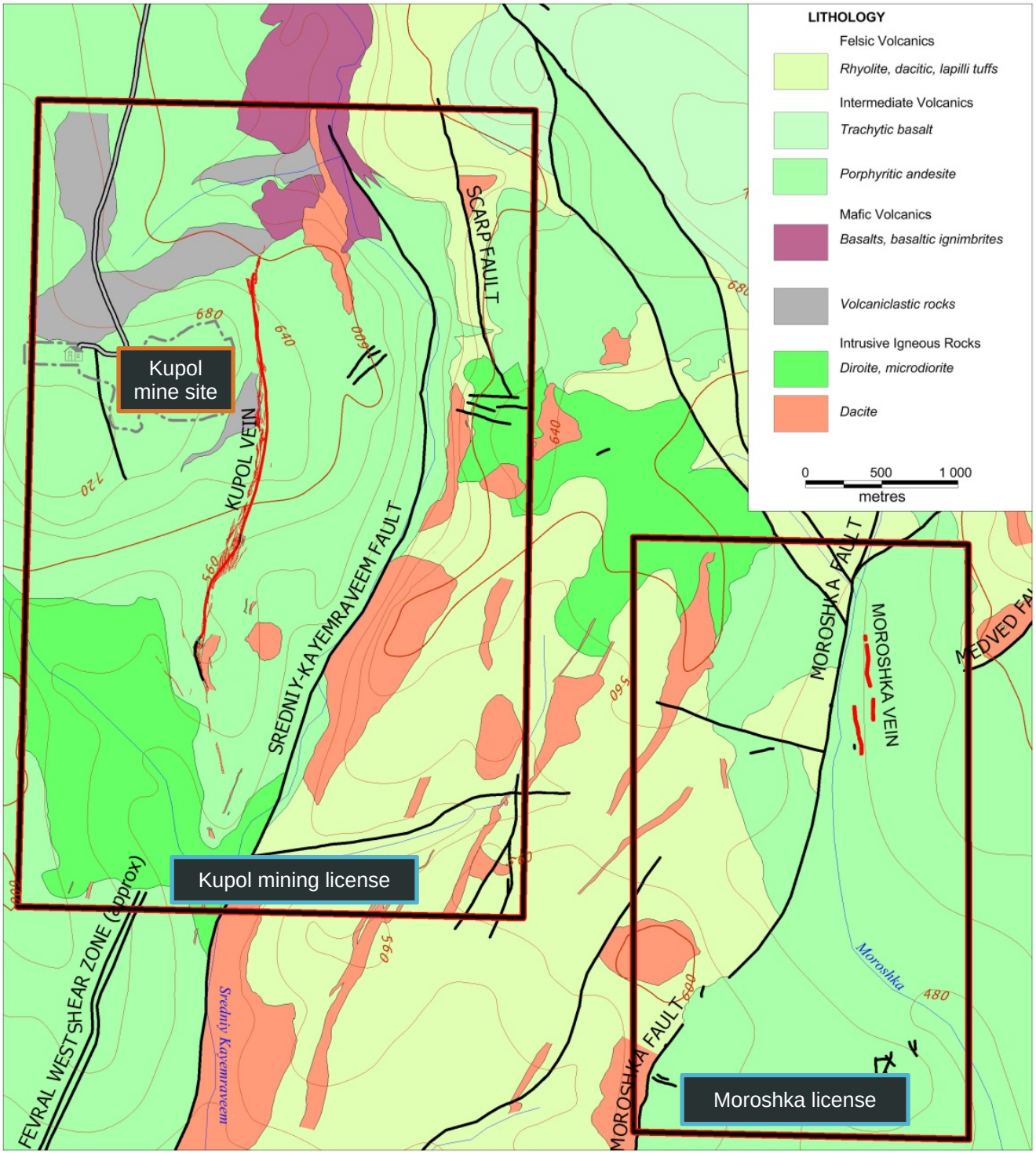

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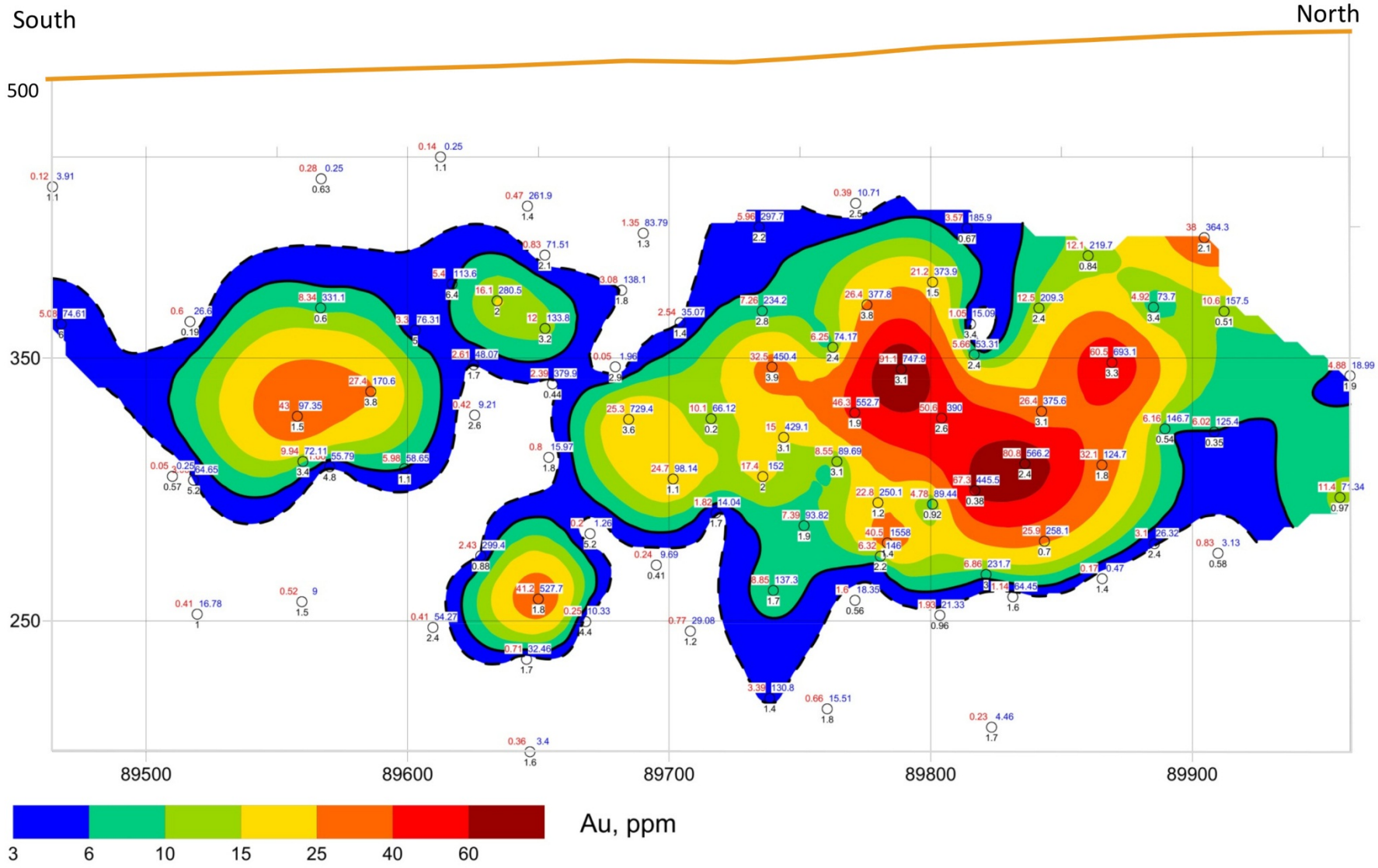
Figure 8: Moroshka Longitudinal Section. The Moroshka deposit is a banded and brecciated quartz-adularia-illite vein system comprising high grade gold-silver mineralization with associated sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. The high grade portion of the Moroshka vein occurs in thick andesites between the 250 and 400 metre elevation. Grade contours are represented by the colours as illustrated in the legend. Drill hole pierce points are also shown with gold and silver grades above the dot and estimated true thickness of the mineralized interval depicted below the dot.



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Dvoinoye

Figure 9: Shows September Northeast (NE) location to the West of the Dvoinoye deposit. A mineralized corridor has been identified based on surface geochemistry results extending from September Northeast through the September Main, September South and Pauk target areas.

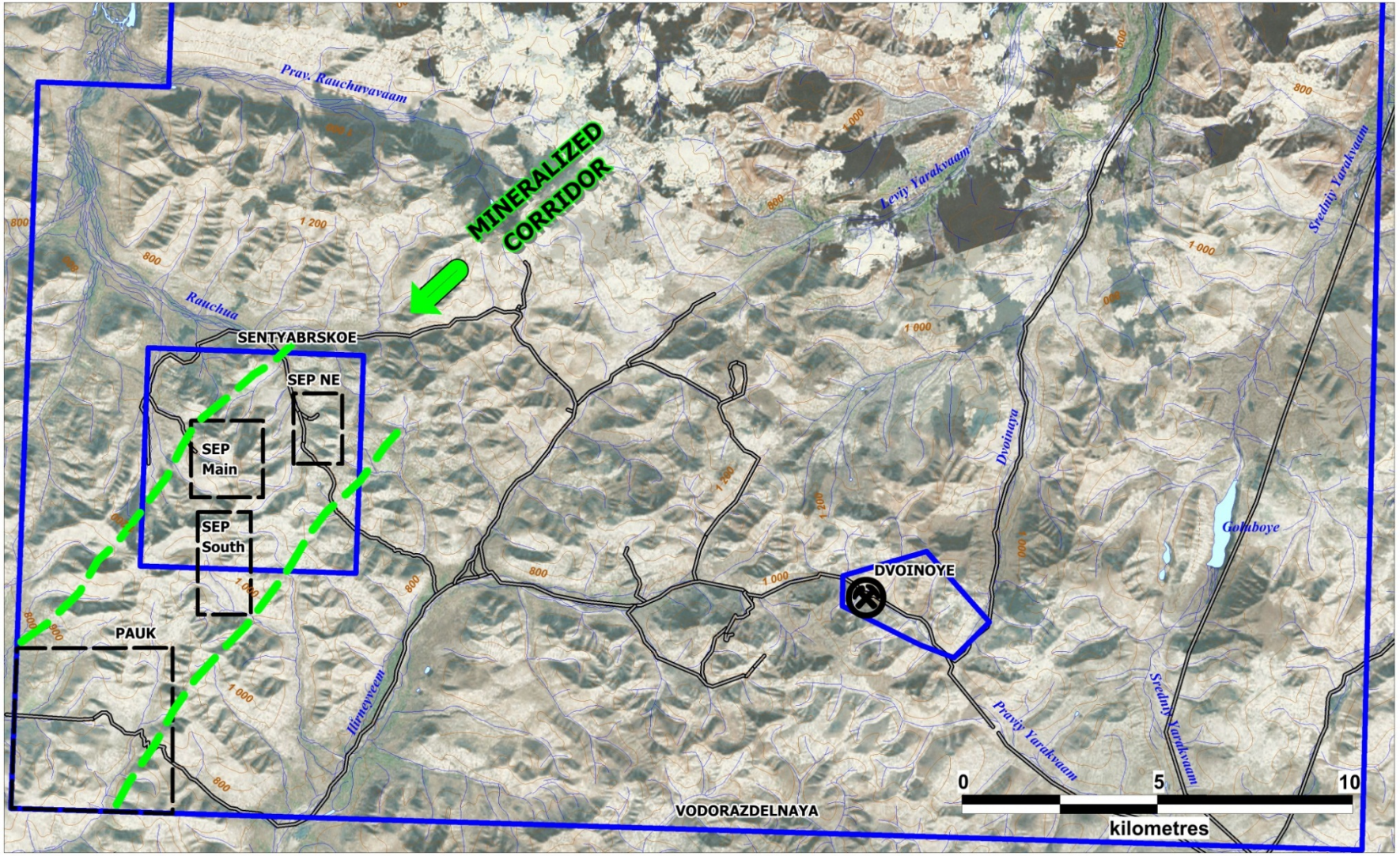

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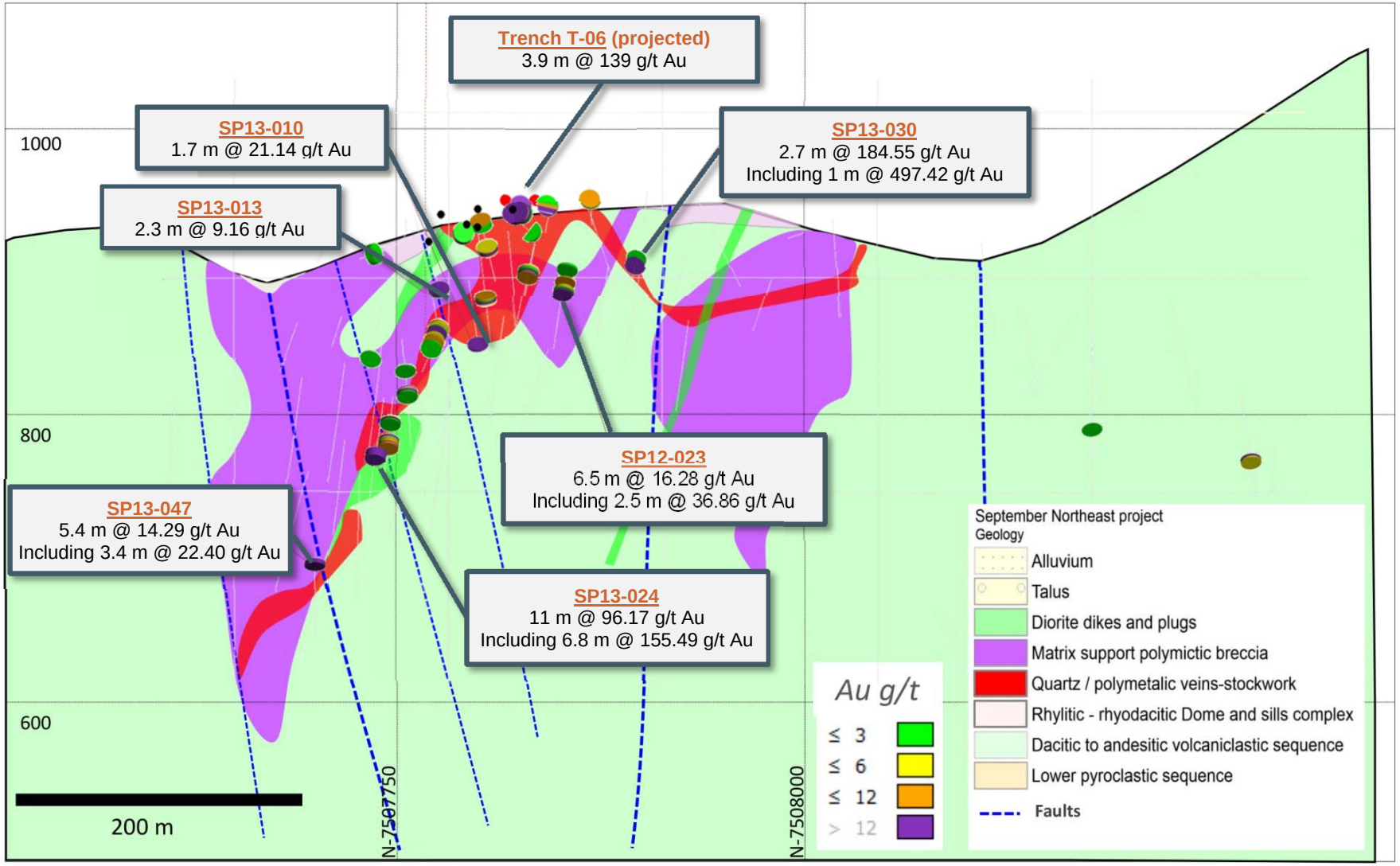
Figure 10: September NE Longitudinal Section. Seventeen diamond holes (2,173 m) were drilled on the south section of September NE in May-June 2013. After assessing the data from the first 2013 drilling campaign, a second phase of 29 diamond holes (6,076 meters) and 9 trenches (1,311 linear meters) was completed in August-September 2013. Two narrow (metre scale), high-grade shoots occur parallel to each other over (20-50 metre) strike lengths. The shoots are preferentially hosted by polymictic hydrothermal breccia. The search for similar breccia bodies under alluvial cover to the west, or below potentially younger stratigraphy to the south are objectives for exploration mapping and surveys in 2014.



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Intercept highlights from drilling late in 2012 and during 2013 include:

- 2.9 metres grading 14.0 grams per tonne gold from 241.2 metres (hole SP12-005)
- 6.5 metres grading 16.3 grams per tonne gold from 37 metres (hole SP12-023)
- 4.4 metres grading 21.1 grams per tonne gold from 33.6 metres (hole SP13-002)
- 5.0 metres grading 8.8 grams per tonne gold from 47 metres (hole SP13-003)
- 4.0 metres grading 15.2 grams per tonne gold from 116 metres (hole SP13-018)
- 2.0 metres grading 16.1 grams per tonne gold from 102.5 metres and
  1.2 metres grading 52.0 grams per tonne gold from 115.9 metres (hole SP13-019)
- 6.8 metres grading 155.5 grams per tonne gold from 161.2 metres (hole SP13-024)
- 1.0 metre grading 497.4 grams per tonne gold from 52 metres (hole SP13-030)
- 5.0 metres grading 18.8 grams per tonne gold from 52.0 metres (SP13-044)
- 8.0 metres grading 10.7 grams per tonne gold from 146.8 metres (hole SP13-046)
- 3.4 metres grading 22.4 grams per tonne gold from 209.6 metres (hole SP13-047)

Explanatory Notes

Kupol and Dvoinoye Exploration Results

All drill holes at Moroshka are diamond drill core holes (HQ or NQ core diameter). The Moroshka vein dips sub-vertically to the east. Drill holes are angled between minus 50° and 75° to the east and west.

Results provided for Moroshka include all exploration drill holes dating back to 2009 and for which assay results were available at the time of preparation of this news release. The composite intervals reported for Moroshka diamond drill core are selected mainly by geological parameters but some of intervals are included taking in account the elevated Au and Ag values of the assay data. The intervals are calculated by taking a weighted average of all gold and silver fire assay values included. No more than three consecutive metres of internal waste (<1 grams per ton) is accepted. High grade samples are not excluded from the calculation. All composite assay intervals are reported as down-hole widths and are not considered true thickness. True widths are estimated to be on average greater than 70% of the drilled intercept at Moroshka.

Abbreviations used are:

NSI - No Significant Intersection;

BDL - Below Detection Limit;

NCV - Not Correlated Veins;

West veins - Western Parallel Veins.

Results are reported for 70 diamond drill core holes and 33 trenches completed at the September Northeast (NE) deposit.

Composite assay intervals reported for September NE diamond drill core results are calculated by taking a weighted average of all gold fire assay values equal to or above 2.0 gram per tonne gold. No more than three consecutive metres of internal waste (<2.0 grams per tonne) is accepted, high grade samples are not cut. True

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widths are estimated to be on average greater than 80% of the drilled intercept. NSI means “no significant intercept”.

The reader is referred to the Kupol NI 43-101 Technical Report dated May 9, 2011, available under the Company’s profile at www.sedar.com, for a full description of drilling methods, sampling procedures and QA/QC protocols. Samples from Moroshka and September NE are prepared and analyzed by fire assay using a 50 gram charge with a gravimetric finish at the Kupol mine site analytical laboratory in compliance with industry standards. Field duplicate samples are taken and blanks and standards are added to every batch submitted.

The technical information about the Company’s drilling and exploration activities at Kupol contained in this news release has been prepared under the supervision of Dr. Glen Masterman, an officer with the Company who is a “qualified person” within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101. The drill hole data base including collar, survey, geology and assay information were reviewed by the “qualified person” and the composite assay information independently calculated and verified for accuracy of reporting. Assay certificates for the information disclosed in this news release were verified by the site Chief Geologist but not by Dr. Masterman as the “qualified person”.

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Chirano

Figure 11: Longitudinal Section illustrating location of 2013 exploration drill holes on the Suraw, Akoti and Tano UG targets in the Chirano near-mine area. At Akoti, results confirm continuity of mineralization over more than 350 meters strike length by 300 meters vertical depth and remain open at depth. Grade continuity at Suraw was confirmed over a 300 meter strike length to 300 meters vertical. Mineralization remains open at depth. At Tano, results confirmed the persistence of significant grade and widths on the main lode, hosted by tonalite and quartz dolerite, as well as adjacent splay mineralized zones that also returned encouraging grade and widths. The overall mineralized structure has been identified for 400 meters down-plunge, below the open pit and remains open at depth.