



Outstanding RC Assay Results from February-March Drill Campaign

20 March 2014

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Highlights

A further spectacular gold intersection has been obtained from the latest RC drilling campaign at the Eastern Gabbro Prospect within Kin's Murrin Murrin project area. The peak assay from this hole was **2m @ 34.23g/t gold (+1oz Au) from 87-89m down hole depth within a total combined intersection of 31m @ 4.29g/t gold from 64-95m in re-entered drill hole MM13RC013.**

Managing Director Trevor Dixon said "Ounces per tonne over a couple of metres are regarded as a very significant result in any exploration drill programme. Although it's early days the Prospect has potential and further drilling is planned".

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is pleased to announce the latest drill results from its recent round of RC drilling. A total of 1,420m of RC drilling was completed during the February-March campaign. New prospects including Blue Spec and Reeds United at Iron King were shallowly drill tested as well as previously drilled prospects including Pelican, Crystal Ridge and Murrin Murrin (see Drill Intersection Table).

Targets tested were the Blue Spec (P37/7198), Crystal Ridge and Reeds United Prospects (P37/7197) within the Iron King Group Project, the Pelican Prospect at Desdemona (E40/283) and the Eastern Gabbro Prospect at Murrin Murrin (P39/5179).

At Murrin Murrin, drill hole MM13RC013 was re-entered and deepened from 88m to 130m following up a robust result of **1 metre @ 36g/t gold** from 87 to 88m at the end of the original hole drilled in late 2013 (ASX Announcement 14th January 2014). The extended drill hole returned a

high grade first metre assay of **32.45 g/t gold** between 88 and 89m. These spectacular results are within a broader zone of high- grade mineralisation assaying **5m @ 17.20 g/t Au from 87 to 92m**. Hole MM13RC013 assay results are all individual metre samples utilising a 50gm Fire Assay technique.

Further significant 4 metre composite drill results from Murrin Murrin include:

- MM14RC018 **8m @ 1.44 g/t Au (32-40m)**
- MM14RC021 **36m @ 1.33 g/t Au (8-44m)** including **4m @ 6.93 g/t Au (16-20m)**
- MM14RC022 **24m @ 0.85 g/t Au (12-36m)**

At the Pelican Prospect at Desdemona, two significant four metre composite results were obtained in hole PL14RC003.

- **8m @ 0.58g/t Au (104-112m)** and
- **10m @ 0.25g/t Au (144-154m)**

All significant composite results will be re-assayed as 1 metre splits by Fire Assay.



**Eastern Gabbro Prospect, Drill Section MM14RC018 to MM13RC013 to MM14RC019
immediately after drilling**

Table of Significant Assay Results MM13RC013 (Re-entered Drill hole) – Fire Assay Results

Drill Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	Total Depth	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Width	Au
		(GDA Zone 51)		(m)	(nominal)	degrees	degrees	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)
MM13RC013	RC	385605	6800210	88	424	-60	270	18	19	1	1.50
MM13RC013								25	26	1	0.26
MM13RC013								30	36	6	0.47
MM13RC013								47	48	1	0.29
MM13RC013								63	88	25	3.16
MM13RC013		including						64	74	10	2.70
MM13RC013		and						82	88	6	8.19
MM13RC013		including at end of original hole						87	88	1	36.00
MM13RC013	Re-entry	same	same	88-130	same	-58.5	same	88	95	7	7.763
MM13RC013		including						87	92	5	17.20
MM13RC013		including						87	89	2	34.23
MM13RC013								95	97	2	0.12
MM13RC013								101	104	3	0.37
MM13RC013								105	106	1	0.15
MM13RC013								119	126	7	0.41
MM13RC013								127	130	3	0.18

Assay results of 1m individual cone split samples - analysis via Fire Assay 50 gram charge (ppm detection)

Table of Significant RC drilling Assay Results – Aqua regia digest

Drill Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	Total Depth (m)	RL (nominal)	Dip degrees	Azim degrees	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
		GDA 94 Zone 51									
BS14RC001	RC	311049	6843171	88	419	-60	315	No Significant Assays			
XR14RC001	RC	313134	6843398	130	456	-60	183	28	40	12	0.234
								44	48	4	0.132
								60	64	4	0.253
								80	84	4	0.376
								96	100	4	0.167
								108	112	4	0.215
RU14RC002	RC	313034	6842825	75	440	-60	153	24	28	4	0.270
RU14RC001	RC	312790	6842775	75	436	-60	161	4	8	4	0.118
PL14RC001	RC	340265	6779215	150	378	-60	270	28	32	4	0.109
PL14RC002	RC	339799	6778901	100	374	-60	270	24	28	4	0.147
PL14RC003	RC	339943	6779059	154	376	-60	270	8	12	4	0.130
								32	44	12	0.143
								60	64	4	0.149
								68	72	4	0.106
								104	112	8	0.582
								116	120	4	0.158
								124	128	4	0.118
								132	136	4	0.479
144	154	10	0.249								
MM14RC018	RC	385585	6800208	100	420	-60	266	32	40	8	0.143
								76	88	12	0.133

(Continued) Table of Significant RC drilling Assay Results – Aqua regia digest

Drill Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	Total Depth (m)	RL (nominal)	Dip degrees	Azim degrees	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
		GDA 94 Zone 51									
MM14RC019	RC	385649	6800214	170	420	-60	266	12	16	4	0.288
								28	32	4	1.513
								36	44	8	0.152
								100	112	12	0.285
MM14RC020	RC	385608	6800194	120	420	-60	265	100	104	4	0.267
MM14RC021	RC	385467	6800078	87	420	-60	267	0	4	4	0.113
								8	44	36	1.330
								52	56	4	0.114
								64	68	4	0.486
								86	87	1	0.993
MM14RC022	RC	385503	6800080	128	420	-60	267	0	4	4	0.125
								12	36	24	0.849
								56	64	8	0.417
								92	96	4	0.222
								124	128	4	0.415

Assay results of 4m composite speared samples - analysis via Aqua regia digest (ppb detection)

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report relates to Exploration Results based on information compiled by Paul Maher who is a member of the AusIMM and an employee of the company and fairly represents this information. Mr Maher 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 Australian code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Maher consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Exploration results are based on standard industry practices including sampling, assay methods and appropriate quality assurance quality control measures.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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. 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 30 g charge for fire assay). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>Sampling at one metre intervals was conducted on MM13RC013 only, the remaining holes were spear composite sampled at 4m intervals. A total of 399 samples, weighing approximately 3kg each, were collected from P39/5179, P37/7197, P37/7198 & E40/283 and analysed for gold and a small suite of other elements. One metre intervals were Fire Assayed, composites were analysed via Aqua Regia digest.</p> <p>Individual representative samples were collected directly from the drill rig cyclone/cone splitter when drilled. Each sample was collected in calico bags. Composite samples, over 4m or part thereof, were also collected and submitted to the Laboratory.</p> <p>Samples were submitted to Quantum Analytical Services in Perth for sample preparation and analysis. The entire sample was dried, crushed and pulverised (75µm), a 50 gram representative portion was extracted for analysis via Fire Assay using their Q-FA6MS technique with a detection limit of 0.001ppm or subject to Aqua Regia digest using their Q-AR2MS technique with a detection limit of 0.01 ppm. Sampling and QAQC procedures were carried out to industry standards.</p>
Drilling techniques	<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>A Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling rig with a hole diameter of 140-150mm utilising a face sampling hammer was used in the drill programme. The programme was conducted in February and March 2014. Hole depth ranged from 75-170m.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<p>Sample recoveries were visually estimated returning >90% of expected volume, on rare occasions wet samples returned lower recoveries however the vast majority of the samples were returned dry. Holes were drilled dry. No sample bias was observed. There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade.</p>
Logging	<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>Detailed geological logging regarding rock type and location were recorded. No geotechnical logging was conducted. A small representative portion of each metre was collected and stored in chip trays This information is of sufficient detail to support a Mineral Resource Estimation.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality 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.</i>	The entire cone split sample or composite sample, approximately 3kg, was submitted for analysis. No duplicate samples were submitted however at appropriate intervals, when utilising Fire Assay, standards and/or blanks were inserted periodically. Of the 399 samples submitted to Quantum Laboratories only 42 were Fire Assayed, the remainder were digested via Aqua regia. A representative portion of the in situ sampled material was collected via a cone splitter at the rig, the sample was also split from 3kg to 50 gram at the Lab. The collection methodology is considered appropriate for RC drilling and is in line with standard industry practice. The Lab also included a series of blanks, duplicates and standards. as part of there normal quality control methodologies
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	The laboratory analysis technique processes the entire sample and extracts a representative split for analysis. The laboratory assay procedure is considered appropriate for samples of this type. Additional quality control measures in the form of blanks and standards were added to the normal assaying procedure. Fire assay is considered to be a total technique. Gold was assayed using a 50 gram Fire Assay or 50 gram Aqua Regia acid digest at Quantum Laboratories in Perth. No on site analysis was conducted.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<i>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.</i>	The returned significant intersections have been verified by at least two company geologists. No twinned holes have been drilled on P39/5179 however one is proposed to confirm the significant +1oz/t Au intersection over 2m. Primary data was collected and stored as standard (Fieldmarshal) templates. The data has been validated and verified in house. No adjustments have been made to any of the original data.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Drill hole collars are located using a hand held GPS (+/- 5m accuracy). The grid system is GDA 94 (Zone 51). Nominal topographic data (ie RL) was recorded.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>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.</i>	The sampling methodology is considered to be unbiased. The 1m samples have been cone split and are considered to be representative. The relationship to geological structures and orientation is unknown apart from local geological information that was recorded at the sample point. The nature of the results could support Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimate procedures. No sample compositing applies.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>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.</i>	The orientation and geometry of the identified gold mineralisation cannot be accurately determined at this stage. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were collected in the field and stored in a secure lockable location until dispatched to the laboratory in Perth where the laboratory controls custody of the samples
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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. 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>	The identified significant gold mineralisation is located wholly within tenement P39/5179. The lease is within the Mt Morgans District of the Mt Margaret Mineral Field. P39/5179 is subject to an option agreement with Mr Robert Lee Griffiths. The option has been exercised however the agreement is currently with the Office of State Revenue for assessment and stamping. The company retains an executed transfer document that will be lodged with DMP following the assessment process. Iron King and Desdemona will be owned 100% by Kin Mining NL, following a similar process with the tenement title. There are no existing impediments to the tenement. There is a 2% gross royalty payable to the vendors of the tenements.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	On P39/5179 Ashton Gold (1990-92) and Hunter Exploration (1996) delineated numerous anomalous shallow gold zones associated with quartz veins within the gabbro host rock. Historic shallow RC drilling (WMRC series) 300°/-60° confirms gold mineralisation on the western side of the holding. KIN Mining NL consider the historic results worthy of follow up investigation and exploration.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style mineralisation.</i>	The geological setting is a typical Achaean greenstone assemblage. The projects are prospective for gold. The tenements overlie tholeiitic mafic volcanics, gabbro, dolerites, felsic volcanics and minor sediments. Several NW and NNW interpreted faults and shears traverse some of the holdings, particularly P39/5179. Primary gold mineralisation at the Eastern Gabbro Prospect is interpreted to be associated with stacked quartz veins within the altered mafic gabbro.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole	<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> <p><i>Easting and northing of the drill hole collar.</i></p> <p><i>Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar.</i></p> <p><i>Dip and azimuth of the hole.</i></p> <p><i>Down hole length and interception depth.</i></p> <p><i>Hole length.</i></p> <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>Refer to both the tables of drilling results in the body of this report.</p> <p>All depths refer to down hole depths in metres.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) 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.</i></p>	<p>Individual grades are reported as down hole length weighted averages. No top cuts have been applied. In the context of the table of drill results a nominal 0.1 g/t Au lower cut has been applied. Internal dilution may entail an interval or intervals of no more than 1m with grades below the nominal cut. No metal equivalents are stated</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	<p>The orientation, true width and geometry of the gold mineralisation in MM13RC013 are still unknown at this stage. Regolith intersections, generally <40m, indicate a supergene component. The true width of the mineralised intersection identified in MM13RC013 cannot be accurately determined until additional drilling is completed and geologically modelled</p>
Diagrams	<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>Refer to the Companies previous announcements "Drilling has commenced" November 7th 2013 and "Significant gold intersections returned from Murrin Murrin" December 23rd 2013 and "Excellent gold grades returned from follow-up sampling at Murrin Murrin" 14th January 2014.</p>
Balanced reporting	<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>All intervals >0.1 g/t Au regarding gold analysis are reported in the table of drill results within the body of the report</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></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>Ashton Gold's (1992) drilling programme returned several anomalous gold intercepts that are regarded as significant however the majority of the historic holes are shallow (up to 60m drill hole depth) and confined to the regolith zone on P39/5179. Drilling at Pelican E40/283 followed up historic aircore drilling that peaked at 8m @ 22.8g/t Au (Kookinie Resources 1998). Drilling at Crystal Ridge followed up a series of holes drilled by Dominion Mining in 1994, the historic results are considered significant however sample return was poor.</p>
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions 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 commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<p>The primary gold mineralisation identified in MM13RC013 requires follow up deeper RC drilling and/or diamond drilling to test the up/down dip and strike extents. A drilling programme will be designed to follow up the significant intercept however the data requires analysis and the geological model requires reviewing in light of the new results, the follow up programme is expected to commence later during the next quarter. In addition the Ashton RC holes on the tenements western boundary also present a RC drill target</p>