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More High Grade Gold with Significant Wide Intersections at Merton's Reward

Highlights

- Significant wide intersection of **27m @ 2.65g/t Au** from 66m including **two high grade zones of 2m @ 16.47g/t Au and 5m @ 5.54g/t Au** (MR16RC004)
- MR16RC005 intersected the broad zone of mineralisation down dip of MR16RC004 with **15m @ 1.81g/t with a higher grade zone of 5 @ 3.78g/t Au**
- Gold Intersections correlate well with the new geological model and indicate that the T1 target continues down dip further than previously modelled.
- First two drillholes both intersected multiple zones of gold mineralisation that is expected to have a positive effect on a revised resource calculation

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is pleased to announce high grade gold intersections from its recently commenced drill program at Merton's Reward T1 and T2 Targets. Both targets returned significant intersections in line with modelled target zones. The significant wide intersection of **27m @ 2.65g/t Au** from 66m including **two high grade zones of 2m @ 16.47g/t Au and 5m @ 5.54g/t Au** is extremely encouraging which will aid in refining the geometry of the T1 lower lode target zone.

The recently completed drill program is part of an ongoing drill program at Merton's Reward with the intention to expand the current Merton's Reward Resource of 1.08 Mt @ 2.6 g/t Au for 91,000 oz. Six deep Reverse Circulation holes have been completed for a total of 1011 metres and were designed to intersect two target areas T1 and T2 (Figure 1 and 2). Results are for the first two drill holes MR16RC004 and MR16RC005 with assays pending for the remaining four drillholes. This phase of drilling is the first stage of what is anticipated to be a 3500m drill program.

The drill program was designed to intersect the down plunge extension of the Merton's Reward ore zone as well as the poorly tested lower lode extension (T1 Target) which comprised a considerable amount of high grade ore feed during historic underground mining. The mineralised system has only been partially tested at depth and drill holes greater than 150m deep are infrequent, there is limited drilling below this depth and potential remains to define extensions to the gold bearing lodes below this level. Drillholes MR15RC004 and MR15RC005 were designed to intersect both the T1 and the T2 targets with both holes successful in defining both lodes at the predicated depth.

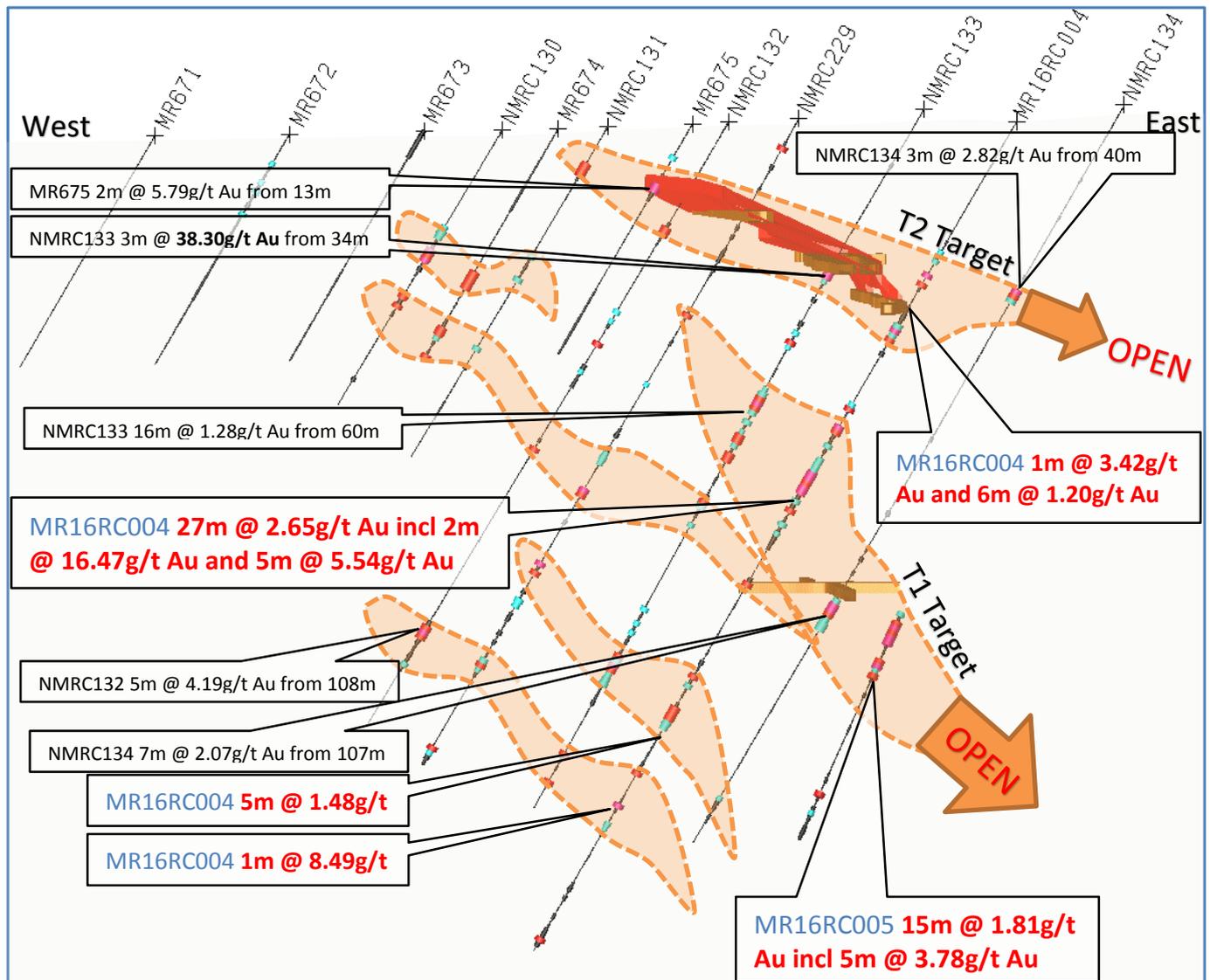


Figure 1 Cross Section 6827180 looking north, highlighting Merton's Reward Underground workings with historic significant grade drill intercepts (black text) with new intercepts (blue and red text). Interpreted extension of the Merton's Reward north plunging ore shoot (T1 and T2 target, dashed orange). With all resource drilling (0-0.5g/t Au= Black, 0.5-1g/t Au= Cyan, 1-3g/t Au= Red and >3g/t Au = Magenta). Note MR16RC005 was drilled on a 230° Azimuth and therefore top of the hole is off section.

The T2 Target at Merton's Reward is the extension of the interpreted shallow north plunging ore shoot that was the main ore feed during early production. Merton's Reward was mined extensively in the early 1900s with total production of 90kt @ 21 g/t Au for 60,524 ozs, making it one of the highest grade deposits in the Eastern Goldfields.

The recent drilling at the T2 target defined a down plunge extension to the Merton's Reward ore zone following on from the recently announced high grade intersection of 5m @ 7.99g/t Au from 59m (MR15RC001). Drilling at the T2 target (MR16RC005) intersected a thick zone of mineralisation along trend from the Merton's Reward ore zone of 6m @ 1.79g/t Au from 42m. MR16RC004 also intersected the shallow T2 lode with 1m @ 3.42g/t Au and 6m @ 1.20g/t Au.

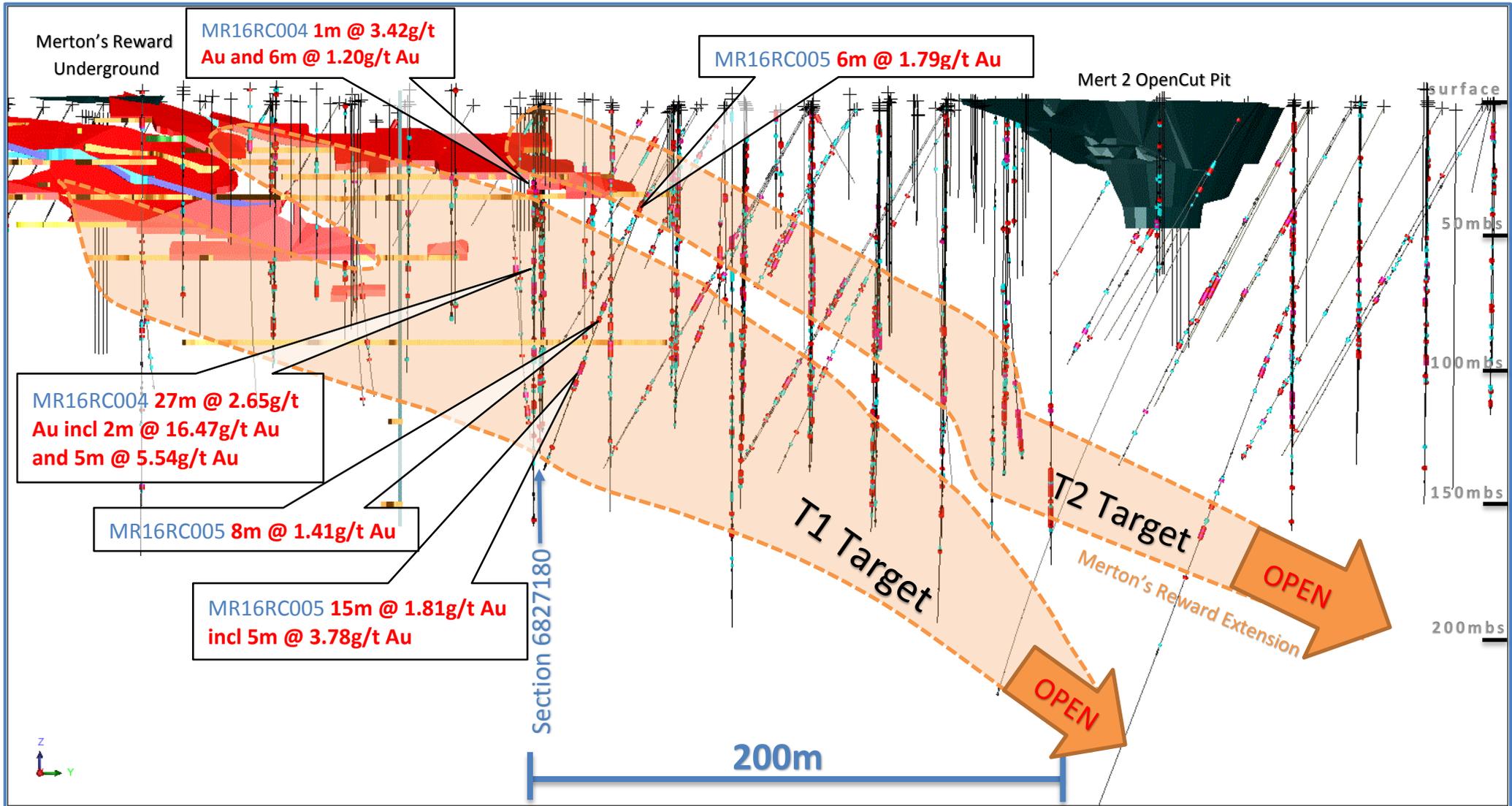


Figure 2 Long Section looking west, highlighting Merton's Reward Underground workings with new intercepts (blue and red text). Interpreted extension of the Merton's Reward north plunging ore shoot (T1 and T2 target, dashed orange). With all resource drilling (0-0.5g/t Au= Black, 0.5-1g/t Au= Cyan, 1-3g/t Au= Red and >3g/t Au = Magenta)

Managing Director Trevor Dixon said “Kin is very pleased with the latest drill results from both target areas. The T1 target intersections indicate that mineralisation is broad and of high grade and continues deeper than previously thought as both holes achieved great results. We believe that MR16RC004 intersected the continuation of the lower lode through the centre of the lode where previous drill holes had just missed the higher grade ore zone. MR16RC005 demonstrated that the lode is persistent at deeps below the historic underground workings and now defines an exciting follow-up target area.”

“To date the bulk of the resources that have been defined at Merton’s Reward are from the Upper T2 target area, so it is very encouraging to find high grade mineralisation in the lower T1 Target. It is early days for the lower lode but these results indicate that mineralisation is persistent at a depth that has very little exploration activity and that is very exciting for the Kin team.”

Table 1 reported significant gold assay intersections (using a 0.2 g/t Au cut) are reported using 1m intervals with up to 1m of internal dilution. True widths of the high grade shear zone remain unclear but drillhole MR16RC004 is interpreted to be drilled close to perpendicular to the ore zone and is therefore assumed true width. Drillhole MR16RC005 is drilled on a 230° Azimuth and is therefore regarded as not true width. Drillholes MR15RC004 (6827176mN, 357701mE) and MR15RC005 (6827230mN, 357720mE) were drilled with a 60° dip and with a 270° and -230° Azimuth respectfully.

Hole ID	Depth (From)	Depth (To)	Interval (metres)	Grade (g/t)
MR16RC004	26	31	5	0.37
MR16RC004	33	37	4	1.67
			Including 1m from 33m	3.42
MR16RC004	40	51	11	0.77
MR16RC004			Including 6m from 42m	1.2
MR16RC004	61	64	3	1.01
MR16RC004	66	93	27	2.65
MR16RC004			Including 2m from 66m and Including 5m from 76m	16.47
MR16RC004				5.54
MR16RC004	99	101	2	0.83
MR16RC004	117	132	14	0.78
MR16RC004			Including 5m from 127	1.48
MR16RC004	135	142	7	0.36
MR16RC004	146	150	4	2.28
MR16RC004			Including 1m from 148	8.49
MR16RC004	151	155	4	0.35
MR16RC004	165	170	5	0.26
MR16RC004	174	179	5	0.55
MR16RC005	40	48	8	1.43
MR16RC005			Including 6m from 42	1.79
MR16RC005	79	80	1	0.45
MR16RC005	84	96	12	1.07
MR16RC005			Including 8m from 85	1.41
MR16RC005	102	106	4	0.27
MR16RC005	108	123	15	1.81
MR16RC005			Including 5m from 110	3.78
MR16RC005			Including m from 118	1.60
MR16RC005	146	156	10	0.40

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in this report that relates to mineral resources and exploration results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Paul Maher who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and Mr. Simon Buswell-Smith who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG), both are employees of the company and fairly represents this information. Mr. Maher and Mr. Buswell-Smith have 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 and Mr. Buswell-Smith consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of Kin Mining NL, but these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements or statements about future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. The occurrence of events in the future are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause Kin Mining NL's actual results, performance or achievements to differ from those referred to in this announcement. Accordingly, Kin Mining NL, its directors, officers, employees and agents do not give any assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events referred to in this announcement will actually occur as contemplated

Appendix A Company Announcement

SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p>Sampling of drill holes MR16RC004 and MR16RC005 are comprised of one metre (1m) riffel split samples, as drilled. Samples were collected over 336m of RC drilling at Merton's Reward (T2). 399 samples, including duplicates and standards, were collected and dispatched for gold analysis. Samples were collected over one metre intervals as individual split metres. Approximately 3.5kg of sample was collected over each sampled interval. All samples are drill spoil collected via a riffel splitter attached to the rig (at 1m intervals). Historic RC drilling, within the target zones, was drilled, sampled and compiled by previous project owners; these samples were also collected over 1m intervals and fire assayed. Sampling techniques, past and present, are considered to be in line with the standard industry practice of the day and are considered to be representative. Once received at the assay laboratory Kin samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to a representative 50grams then fire assayed.</p> <p>All drill holes are accurately located and referenced with grid coordinates recorded in the standard MGA94 Zone51 grid system. Samples are collected using a standard face hammer, they are split/bagged/logged at the drill site. Samples were Fire Assayed (50 gram charge) for Au only.</p> <p>All samples and drilling procedures are conducted and guided by Kin Mining protocols, QA/QC procedures are implemented as per industry standard.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p>Surface drilling is completed by a standard Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling technique. RC drilling was conducted by Orbit Drilling using a Hydco 350 8x8 Actross drilling rig with a 350psi/1250cfm air capacity, a support booster compressor 900psi/1300cfm was utilised in the deeper sections of the drill holes. RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer over a 140mm diameter (at a dip of -60°) drill holes. The holes have been surveyed using a multi-shot downhole camera.</p> <p>Holes are surveyed on surface using a hand held GPS (accuracy ±3m). Holes are drilled east (270° and 230°) at (-60°). Hole depths varied between 180m for (MR16RC004) and 156m for (MR16RC005).</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p>Sample recovery is measured and monitored by the drill contractor and Kin Mining representatives, bag volume is visually estimated and sample recovery was generally very good. No recovery issues were encountered. For historic drilling, sample recovery data has not been assessed. The sample collected for assay is considered to represent a composite sample. Sample recovery is maximized by using best-practice drill techniques, the hammer is pulled back at the completion of each metre and the entire 1m sample is blown back through the rod string. The riffel splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each metre and at the completion of the hole. In the case of 1m samples a riffel splitter attached to the rig is used to collect the sample, duplicate 1m samples and a standard are inserted every 20m.</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>The vast majority of samples were collected dry however on occasion wet samples were encountered in MR16RC005 (127-156m). The intersections reported were collected over dry intervals; sampling equipment was cleaned periodically to reduce cross bag contamination. Samples are stored in numbered calico bags. It's confirmed by existing reports that historic drilling and sampling methodologies were conducted to industry standards of the day.</p> <p>No relationship was observed between sample recovery and grade.</p>
<i>Logging</i>	<p>Kin's procedure for geological logging of sample includes recording the colour, lithology, sulphide mineralisation content, veining, alteration, oxidation, grid coordinates, sample interval and hole depth. Data is physically stored and electronically logged. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration drilling. Logging of geology and colour are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentage is quantitative.</p> <p>All drill holes are logged entirely, at 1m intervals, to the end of hole. All drill hole logging data is digitally captured, data is validated prior to being uploaded to the data base.</p>
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<p>See Sampling techniques in the above section.</p> <p>The sample collection methodology is considered appropriate for RC drilling and is within today's standard industry practice. Split one metre sample (1m) results are regarded as reliable. RC samples are split with a riffel splitter at one metre intervals as drilled. Analysis was conducted by SGS Mineral Services Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. At the laboratory samples are dried, crushed and pulverised until the sample is homogeneous. Analysis technique for gold (only) was a Fire Assay 50 gram charge AAS finish (Lab method FAA505).</p> <p>The vast majority of samples were collected dry; on occasion ground water was encountered and a minimal number of samples were collected wet. Some residual moisture was present as some samples were collected however it's regarded as minimal and not of sufficient concentration to affect the sampling process. Periodically field standards and duplicate samples were submitted with the sample batch however the assay laboratory, SGS, also included their own internal checks and balances consisting of repeats and standards; repeatability and standard results were within acceptable limits.</p> <p>No issues have been identified with sample representatively. The sample size is considered appropriate for this type of mineralisation style.</p>
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<p>Geochemical analysis was conducted by SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Sample preparation included drying samples (105°C) and pulverising to 95% passing 75µm. Samples were riffle split to secure a sample charge of 50 grams. Analysis was via Fire Assay (FAA505) with AAS finish. Only gold analysis was conducted (ppm detection). The analytical process and the level of detection are considered appropriate for this early stage of exploration.</p> <p>Fire assay is regarded as a complete digest technique.</p> <p>No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.</p> <p>Internal laboratory quality control procedures have been adopted. Certified reference material in the form of standards and duplicates are periodically imbedded in the sample batch by Kin at a ratio of 1:10.</p>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<p>The reported significant intersections have been verified by at least two company geologists. All the logged samples have been assayed; the assay data has been/will be stored physically and electronically in the company database using Kin Mining's protocols. The sampling and assay data has been compiled, verified and interpreted by company geologists who are the competent persons.</p> <p>No holes were twined. 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.</p>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<p>Drill hole collars were located and recorded in the field using a hand held GPS with a three metre or better accuracy. The grid coordinate system utilised is (GDA94 Zone51). Hole locations were visually checked on ground and against historic plans for spatial verification. No topographic control (i.e. RL) was required.</p>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<p>The drill hole spacing is project specific; the RC drilling patterns employed were dependent on previous drilling, geological interpretation and proximity to old workings. The sample spacing is considered close enough to identify significant zones of gold mineralisation. The drill programme is a follow up/ongoing exploration exercise that was designed to identify areas of geological interest and extensions to known mineralisation at Merton's Reward (T2). A closer spaced drill programme, on surrounding cross sections, is</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>required to determine the extent, size and geometry of the identified zones of gold mineralisation.</p> <p>Drill spacing and drill technique is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the mineral resources and ore reserve estimation procedures and classifications applied however the mineralised system remains open and additional infill drilling is required to close off and confirm its extent.</p>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<p>The sheared Mertondale greenstone sequence displays a NNE to North trend. The tenement package is contiguous; the sampling programme was designed to provide, as best as practicable, an unbiased location of drill sample data.</p> <p>The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in the data thus far.</p> <p>One hole was drilled normal to the orientation of the Mertondale Shear Zone at 270°/-60° (MR16RC004) and one obliquely at 230°/-60° (MR16RC005). The vast majority of historical drilling is orientated at 270°.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation occurs in the hanging wall of the steep westerly dipping MSZ. Gold occurs where mineralised shears define Z-shaped asymmetric bends. Gold is associated with brittle fracture, sulphides (pyrite and arsenopyrite) and shallow east dipping quartz veins in altered basalt. Ore shoots plunge approximately 20° to the NE, colinear with boudins and intersection lineations.</p>
<i>Sample security</i>	<p>Samples were collected daily in the field and stored in a secure location in Leonora. Upon completion of drill holes (MR16RC004 and MR16RC005) all samples were transported to Kalgoorlie by a SGS transport contractor. The samples were then stored at their lab in a secure lockable building. They were checked against the field manifest, sorted and prepared for assay. Samples were then assayed under the supervision of SGS at their Kalgoorlie laboratory. Once in the laboratories possession adequate sample security measures are utilised.</p>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<p>Sampling methodologies and assay techniques used in this drilling programme are considered to be mineral exploration industry standard and any audits or reviews are not considered necessary at this early exploration stage. No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage apart from internal reviews and field quality control.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p>The RC drill programme was conducted on tenement M37/1284; the area is referred to as Merton's Reward. The tenement is held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kin Mining NL. The tenements are managed, explored and maintained by Kin Mining NL. The tenements drilled represent a small portion of the larger Cardinia-Mertondale Project (300sqkm) which hosts the 722,300oz Leonora Gold Project (LGP) Resources. The tenement is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margret Mineral Field in the centre of the North Eastern Goldfields. The holding is located approximately 35km NE of Leonora.</p> <p>There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over M37/1284.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<p>Gold was initially discovered in the area in 1899 by Mr. Fred Merton. The Merton's Reward (MR) underground gold mine was the direct result of his discovery. The main mining phase at MR was 1899-1911. Historic underground production records to 1942 yield 88,991t @ 20.8g/t Au (60,520oz).</p> <p>Between 1981-1984 Telluride Mining NL, Nickel Ore NL, International Nickel (Aust) Ltd and Petroleum Securities Mining Co Pty Ltd conducted exploration programmes in the Mertondale area. Hunter Resources Ltd began actively exploring the region 1984-1989, Hunter submitted a NOI in 1986 and established a JV with Harbour Lights to treat ore from Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3. Between 1996-1988 the Mertondale 4 pit was mined. Harbour Lights acquired the project in 1989 from Hunter. Ashton Gold eventually gained control of Harbour Lights. Mining was completed in 1993 with the mining of the Mertondale 5 pit. In 1993 Ashton's interest was transferred to Aurora Gold who established a JV with MPI followed by Sons of Gwalia who entered into a JV with Aurora.</p> <p>Sons of Gwalia (SGW) eventually obtained control of the project in 1997 but conducted limited drilling; in 2004 Navigator Mining Pty Ltd (NAV) acquired the tenement holding from the SGW administrator.</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>Navigator conducted the majority of exploration drilling in the area. Kin Mining acquired the project from the (NAV) administrator in late 2014. Historic production from the Mertondale open pits totals 270,000oz.</p> <p>Drilling has been conducted in the immediate area surrounding the two Kin drill holes by several previous owners. The data base has been interrogated and scrutinised to a level where the LGP gold resources are JORC 2012 compliant (ASX announcement 11 May 2015). Visual validation, using 3D software, has been conducted as well as cross referencing with historic reports. Mineralisation between cross sections is cohesive and robust, suggesting that the data is valid.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<p>The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned on the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ), a splay limb of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastic and sediment sequences (west) and Archaean mafic volcanics (east). Proterozoic dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the altered mafic basalt/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence of the MSZ. The Hanging Wall of the MSZ is mineralised with gold. Two different types of lode have been identified at Merton's Reward; shear hosted lodes and intershear lodes.</p> <p>Exploration is targeting extensions to modest sized but high grade dilational intershear lodes and/or shear hosted gold mineralisation similar to other deposits in the local district.</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<p>Two RC drill holes MR16RC004 and MR15RC005 have been completed at Mert's Reward for an advance of 336m. The location of the hole collars is presented as a table in the body of this report. Gold intersections are plotted on relevant plans and also reported in the table. Sampling techniques consist of one metre (1m) riffel split samples, as drilled, which were collected over 336m of RC drilling.</p> <p>All hole depths refer to down hole depth in metres. All hole collars are MGA94 Zone51 positioned. Elevation is a nominal estimate. Drill holes are measured from the collar of the hole to the bottom of the hole.</p>
<i>Data Aggregation methods</i>	<p>No averaging of the raw assay data was applied. Raw data was used to determine the location and width of gold intersections and anomalous gold trends. Geological assessment and interpretation was used to determine the relevance of the plotted intersections with respect to the sampled medium.</p> <p>Individual grades are reported as down hole length weighted averages. Only RC intersections >0.2g/t are regarded as significant. Anomalous intersections are tabled in the body of this report.</p> <p>No upper cuts were applied to determine anomalous gold areas.</p>
<i>Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p>All assay results are collected from individual meter intervals and submitted as individual metre samples, 399 samples were dispatched for assay, the sample batch includes standard and duplicates. Samples are regarded as composite samples. MR16RC004 was drilled perpendicular to the mineralisation and accordingly intercept widths are close to true widths. MR16RC005 was drilled at an oblique angle to the ore body and does not represent true width.</p> <p>The orientation, true width and geometry can be determined by interpretation of historical drilling and existing cross sections. Mineralised intercepts are interpreted as extensions of the existing gold resources however they are outside the current parameters of the Merton's Reward ore body (91,000oz) resource calculation. The maximum and minimum sample width is 1m.</p>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<p>Relevant "type example" plans and diagrams are included in this report.</p>
<i>Balanced Reporting</i>	<p>Detailed assay results are diagrammatically displayed and tabled in this report. Only the significant gold results are discussed and reported.</p> <p>The available historic database includes a large inherited data set compiled by previous project owners dating back to 1982. There are limitations in the amount of information provided in the data set. It has not been possible to fully verify the reliability and accuracy of a substantial portion of the data however it appears that no serious problems have occurred and validation check results were within acceptable limits. In general the recent data is more reliable than historic data. More than 50% of the drill data for the Merton's Reward model is sourced from Navigator with a substantial portion sourced from Hunter.</p> <p>Considering the complex history of grid transformations there must be some residual risk in converting old grids to GDA94 although generally the survey control appears to be accurate and satisfactory.</p> <p>In the case of the existing LGP resource calculation there is always an area of technical risk associated with resource tonnage and grade estimations.</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Other Substantive exploration data</i>	Regarding the results received no other substantive data is currently considered necessary, given the early stage of exploration activities at this time.
<i>Further work</i>	<p>The entire drill programme consisted of six RC holes for an advance of 1,011m, only the first two holes are reported in this announcement. Additional drill sections at Merton's Reward, Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3/4 are planned to close off and determine the geometry of the identified gold mineralisation.</p> <p>The six holes drilled in late April-early May 2016 will be incorporated into the existing data base and in time incorporated into the Mertondale Resources.</p> <p>The potential to increase the existing resource is viewed as highly likely however at this stage, apart from the quoted Mineral Resources, insufficient data is available to determine the lateral extent of any potential additional grade and tonnage.</p>