



8 October 2014

Two strong EM conductors detected at the Kingfisher Ni-Cu-PGE Prospect

MLEM Survey planned to redefine conductors ahead of drilling

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Exploration Highlights

- Two bedrock electromagnetic (EM) conductors have been identified at the Kingfisher Ni-Cu-PGE Prospect.
- Conductors are located in a prospective geological corridor in an area that has not been previously drilled effectively.
- Infill MLEM geophysical survey scheduled in coming weeks to assist in modelling of conductors to generate robust drill targets.

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Kin Mining NL (ASX:KIN – “Kin” or “the Company”) is pleased to advise that it has identified two strong bedrock electromagnetic (EM) conductors from a recently-completed surface Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey at its Kingfisher Nickel-Copper-PGE Prospect (M40/330), part of its Desdemona Project area just south of Leonora in WA.

The MLEM survey was completed by GEM Geophysical Surveys Pty Ltd, under the supervision of Newexco Services Pty Ltd. Data quality is regarded as clean and coherent. Nine (9) east-west geophysical lines of MLEM were completed for an advance of 114 stations and 10.5 line kilometres.

Two bedrock electromagnetic (EM) conductors, which have been named the Lennie’s Prospect, have been identified on the second most northerly line. The first is positioned along strike of the basal contact and the second is immediately west of the contact (see Figure 1).

Historical intersections comprising disseminated and massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation with significant PGE enrichment have been confirmed in the middle of the magnetic high over a strike length of 450m.

The bedrock conductors are located in a prospective geological corridor north of the recognised basal contact, in an area that has only been tested with limited shallow RAB drilling.

KIN’s geological team previously identified an extensive zone of strong secondary Ni-Cu-Co-PGE surface enrichment in a weathered peridotite at the Kingfisher Prospect. The mineralisation correlates with historical basal contact ore-grade nickel and copper sulphide intersections with associated platinum and palladium.

Shares on Issue:

38,653,003 (KIN)

Options on Issue:

19,362,512 at \$0.30

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The Kingfisher prospect is regarded as highly prospective for magmatic nickel-copper mineralisation.

Shallow historical drilling (Noble Resources 1987) confirms near-surface regolith Ni-Cu-PGE's including:

- 14m @ 0.61% Ni, 0.42% Cu, 0.47ppm Pd and 0.11ppm Pt in drillhole HW3
- 25m @ 0.59% Ni, 0.29% Cu, 0.29ppm Pd and 0.15ppm Pt in drillhole HW2

Deeper historical drilling, conducted in the 1970's (Glomex 1971) and 1980's (Carpentaria 1985), at the Kingfisher Project (M40/330) identified a brecciated sulphidic basal ultramafic-rhyolite contact up to 2m in width.

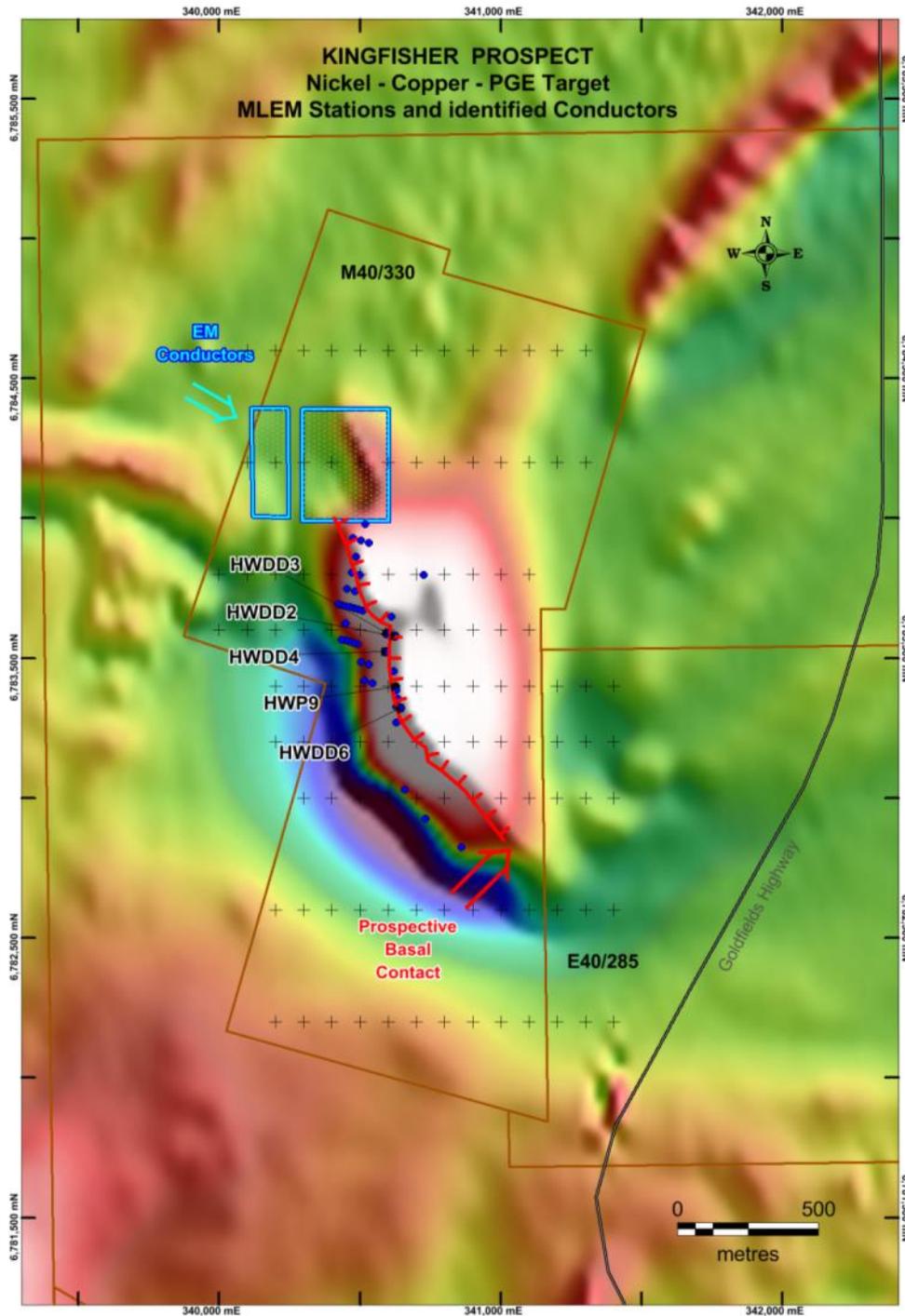


Figure 1 – Kingfisher TMI image displaying MLEM stations and the identified conductors north of the known basal contact.

Historical diamond drill intersections from the 1970s include:

**0.9m @ 2.0% Ni and 1.5% Cu from 101.2m in HWDD2 and
1.8m @ 1.55g/t Pt and 6.51g/t Pd from 100.6m also in HWDD2
0.3m @ 1.33% Ni and 0.25% Cu from 111.9m in HWDD3
0.3m @ 0.75% Ni and 4.8% Cu from 152.7m in HWDD6**

The deepest drill intersection within the project (HWDD6) returned 0.3m @ 0.75% Ni and 4.8% Cu from 152.7m, below this depth and along strike the structure remains untested.

Initial interpretation of the bulls-eye aeromagnetic signature at Kingfisher indicates that the basal contact extends over a strike length of at least 1.4 km.

The MLEM geophysical survey has identified the anomalies north of the plotted contact, suggesting either an extension to the basal contact zone or an area of structural complexity associated with mafic intrusives. The recently identified conductors are within this untested northern zone.

A follow-up Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey will be undertaken as soon practicable to determine and fully test the exact extent and spatial position of the conductors, with a view to subsequently testing the features with Reverse Circulation and/or diamond drilling.



Figure 2 – Geophysical crew on the ground conducting first pass MLEM survey at Kingfisher.

Table 1 Electromagnetic (EM) Geophysical Surveying Details

Item	Details
Operator	GEM Geophysics
Sensor	EMIT Smart Flux B-field Magnetometer
Receiver	EMIT SMARTemV
Transmitter	Zonge ZT - 30
Configuration	In-loop
Loop Size	200m x 200m
Number of Turns	one
Tx Current	47A
Base Frequency	1Hz
Station Spacing	100m
Line Spacing	200m and 400m
Quality Control Measures	Repeat Readings at each Station

References

DD Boyer. 1985. Carpentaria Exploration, Technical Report, Heron Well PL40/50-53 & PL40/254-255, North Coolgardie Goldfield, Final Report. (A16253)

Mackay & Schnellman 1971. Glomex Mines NL, MSPL7104, Heron Well Claims progress to January 20 1971. (A19373).

C Stadler 1987. Noble Resources, First Annual Report on Prospecting Licences 40/587, 588 & 589, Heron Well Area, North Coolgardie Goldfield, WA (A22147)

Kin Mining NL. 2014 June Quarterly Report and 11th September 2014 ASX Announcements

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to mineral resources and exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Maher who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Maher is a full time employee of the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Exploration results reported in this document were originally obtained by other companies; they are historic and have not been independently verified. The original samples are no longer available; assay methodologies vary and have not been subject to current QA/QC protocols. Mr Maher has given his consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.