



Excellent Gold Grades Returned
from Follow-up Sampling at
Murrin Murrin

14 January 2014

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Terry Grammer

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Highlights

Sampling at 1m intervals from the November 2013 RC drilling programme at Murrin Murrin has returned significant gold intersections:

MM13RC013:

25m @ 3.16 g/t Au from 63m to end of hole, including:

10m @ 2.70 g/t Au from 64m, and

6m @ 8.19 g/t Au from 82m to end of hole

This includes 1m @ 36.0 g/t Au from 87m to end of hole

MM13RC017:

17m @ 1.11 g/t from 6m, including

5m @ 2.92 g/t Au from 16m

8m @ 3.52 g/t Au from 28m, including

2m @ 12.94 g/t Au from 29m

Follow-up drilling is scheduled to commence within a month.

Kin Mining NL ("KIN", "the Company") is pleased to report that fire assay results of drill chips from the November 2013 RC drilling programme at the Eastern Gabbro prospect at Murrin Murrin (P 39/5179) have returned excellent gold grades. The results relate to drill holes that were previously assayed using 4m composite samples and an aqua regia gold determination, but have now been sampled over 1m intervals (see announcement "Significant Gold Intersections Returned From Murrin Murrin" December 19th 2013).

A peak result of **1m @ 36.0 g/t Au** was returned from hole MM13RC013 (87 – 88m) at end of hole, within a wider interval of **25m @ 3.16 g/t Au** from 63m. This result confirms the presence of high-grade primary bedrock gold mineralisation within gabbro at the Eastern Gabbro prospect. The mineralisation remains open along strike and up and down dip.

Contact Details

Office

342 Scarborough Beach Road
Osborne Park
Western Australia 6017

Phone

08 9242 2227

Fax

08 9242 1277

Email

info@kinmining.com.au

Website

www.kinmining.com.au

Shares on Issue:

38,653,003 (KIN)

ASX: KIN

The results also confirm the presence of high gold grades in the weathered zone, possibly representing supergene mineralisation. Hole MM13RC017 returned:

17m @ 1.11 g/t Au from 6m, and

8m @ 3.52 g/t Au from 29m, including 2m @ 12.9 g/t Au (29 – 31m).

Following the receipt of the 4m composite sample results from holes MM13RC004 and MM13RC012 to MM13RC017, 1m cone-split samples were collected from intervals that returned significant gold grades. The metre samples were analysed using a fire assay technique at SGS Laboratories, Perth, in contrast to the original composite samples, which were assayed using an aqua regia digestion method. The assay results from the 1m samples generally returned higher gold grades than the initial composite samples.

KIN intends to follow up these significant intersections with deeper drilling at the prospect commencing in late January or early February 2014. Drilling will focus on identifying further high-grade gold mineralisation adjacent to MM13RC013.



Figure 1: Photograph of MM13RC013, 87 – 88m (end of hole), showing abundant quartz veining in sulphidic gabbro (field of view approximately 16 cm). This sample assayed 36 g/t Au.

Table of Significant Results (>0.2 g/t Au) from Follow-up Sampling

Hole ID	Type	Easting (MGA Z 51)	Northing (MGA Z 51)	Total Depth	RL (nominal)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
MM13RC004	RC	385565	6800150	84	420	-60	270	27	28	1	0.31
MM13RC012	RC	385605	6800170	84	424	-60	270	17	18	1	0.60
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 hole							87	88	1	36.0
MM13RC014	RC	385605	6800130	90	416	-60	270	8	11	3	0.43
MM13RC015	RC	385605	6800090	84	418	-60	270	9	10	1	0.25
MM13RC015								24	25	1	0.20
MM13RC015								32	33	1	0.47
MM13RC016	RC	385565	6800110	84	417	-60	270	5	7	2	0.66
MM13RC016								31	32	1	1.02
MM13RC017	RC	385565	6800190	80	423	-60	270	6	23	17	1.11
MM13RC017	including							16	21	5	2.92
MM13RC017								28	36	8	3.52
MM13RC017	including							29	31	2	12.9
All intervals are apparent widths as the geometry of the mineralisation is not sufficiently constrained to assess the true width											
All depths refer to down-hole depth											

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>Follow up sampling at one metre intervals was conducted on seven RC drill holes (MM13RC004 & MM13RC012-017) that were originally composite sampled at four metre intervals, see announcement "Drilling has commenced" 19th December 2013. In all 128 samples, approximately 3kg each, were collected from P37/5179 and analysed for gold.</p> <p>Representative samples were collected directly from the drill rig cyclone/cone splitter when drilled. Each sample was collected in calico bags and weighed approximately 3kg</p> <p>Samples were submitted to SGS Australia Pty Ltd 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 there FAA505 technique with a detection limit of 0.01ppm.</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 140mm utilising a face sampling hammer was used in the drill programme. The programme was conducted in November 2013. Hole depth ranged from 80-90m</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 drill hole was terminated if 2m of wet sample was continuously returned. 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
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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, approximately 3kg, was submitted for analysis. No duplicate samples were submitted however at appropriate intervals standards and/or blanks were inserted. Of the 150 samples submitted to SGS Laboratories 22 (or 14%) were control standards or blanks. 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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 with AAS finish at SGS Laboratories in Perth (method FAA505). No on site analysis was conducted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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 three company geologists. No twinned holes have been drilled on P39/5179. 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
Location of data points	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<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.
<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 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 gold mineralisation is located wholly within tenement P37/5179 . The lease is within the Mt Morgans District of the Mt Margaret Mineral Field. P37/5179 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. There are no existing impediments to the tenement.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	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 consider the historic results worthy of follow up investigation
<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 tenement overlies tholeiitic mafic volcanics, gabbro, dolerites and minor sediments. Several NW and NNW interpreted faults and shears traverse the holding. primary gold mineralisation is interpreted to be associated with stacked quartz veins within the mafic gabbro.
<i>Drill hole</i>	<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: 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.</i>	Refer to the table of drilling results in the body of this report. All depths refer to down hole depths.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<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>	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 0.2 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
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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>	The orientation, true width and geometry of the gold mineralisation in MM13RC013 are 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
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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>	Refer to the Companies previous announcements "Drilling has commenced" November 7th 2013 and "Significant gold intersections returned from Murrin Murrin" December 19th 2013.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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>	All intervals >0.2 g/t Au regarding gold analysis are reported in the table of drill results
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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>	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.
<i>Further work</i>	<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>	The primary gold mineralisation identified in MM13RC013 requires follow up deeper RC drilling to test the up/down dip and strike extents. A drilling programme has been designed to test the immediate area around the intercept, the programme is expected to commence in February 2014. In addition the Ashton RC holes on the tenements western boundary also present a RC drill target