1st December 2016

High-grade results returned from Merton's Reward

Strong results from in and outside the planned pit design at Merton's Reward

Highlights

- **Latest results from drilling at Merton's Reward within the Leonora Gold Project include:**
  - **1m @ 22.5 g/t Au (MR16RC027) within 3m @ 8.0 g/t Au from 55m**
  - **4m @ 3.2 g/t Au (MR16RC029) within 19m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 27m**
  - **1m @10.9 g/t Au (MR16RC30) within 3m @ 4.0 g/t Au from 60m**
  - **4m @ 4.3 g/t Au (MR16RC30) within 10m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 68m**
  - **1m @ 11.1 g/t Au (MR16RC31) within 5m @ 3.6 g/t Au from 59m**
- **Broad zones of gold mineralisation close to surface include:**
  - **29m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 6m in MR16RC028 including 13m @ 2.1 g/t Au**
  - **24m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 21m in MR16RC031 including 5m @ 2.6 g/t Au**
- **Drilling is now underway at the Mertondale 3/4 deposit at Mertondale**
- **The Leonora Gold Project updated Pre-feasibility Study is on track for release this month**

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is pleased to announce high-grade drilling results of up to 22.5 g/t from the Merton's Reward deposit at its Leonora Gold Project in WA.

Some of the drill results come from outside the planned open pit design.

The latest results will be included in the revised JORC Resource-Reserve estimate which will be calculated as part of the Definitive Feasibility Study on the Leonora Gold Project in the first half of next calendar year. The project currently has a JORC Resource of 722,000 oz (see ASX Announcement dated October 31st 2016).

Kin is on track to release the updated Pre-feasibility Study on the Leonora Project this month. The study centres on an operation producing at a rate of 45,000 - 50,000 ozpa (see ASX Announcement dated November 24th 2016). Kin confirms that in accordance with the "Positive Scoping Study" announcement dated 9th May 2016 that all the material assumptions underpinning the annual production targets as provided in that report continue to apply and have not materially changed.

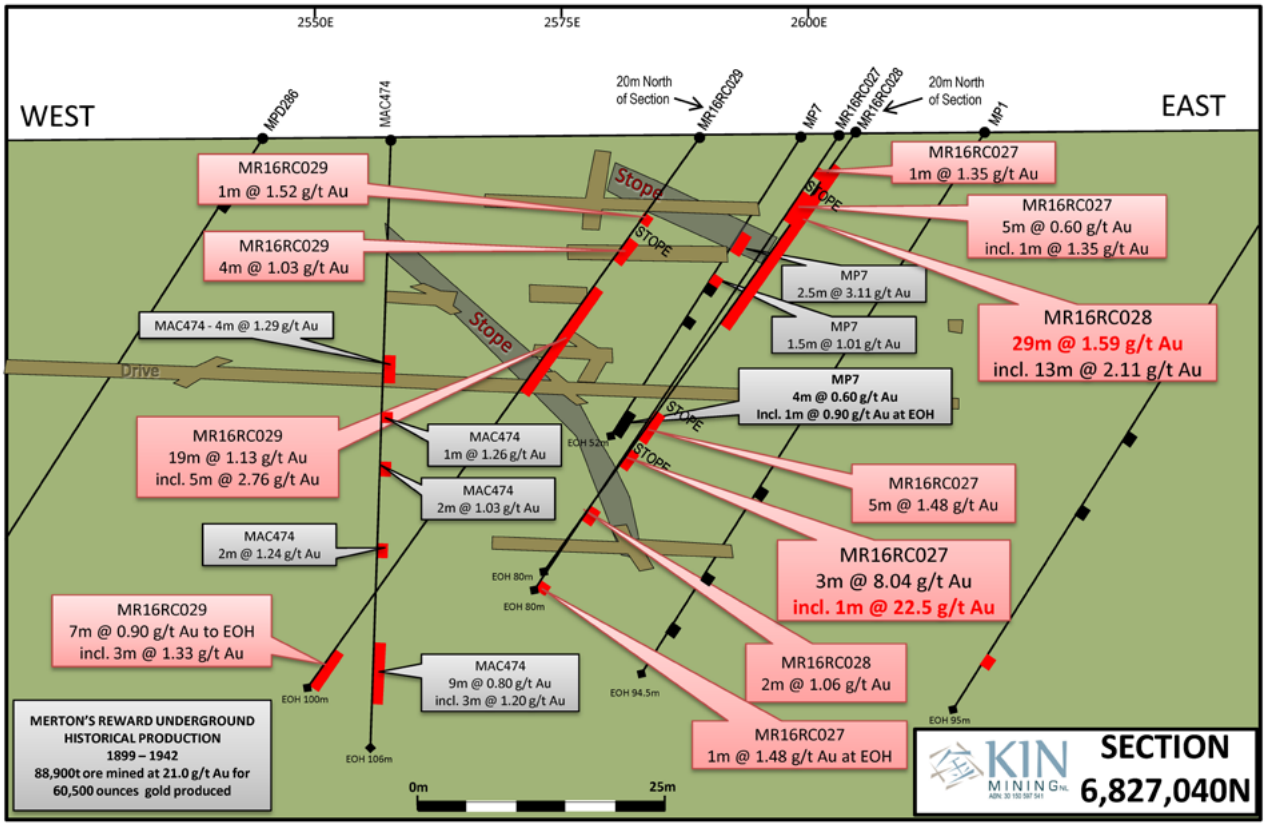
The latest results from the Merton's Reward come from a 940 m (270°/-60°) drilling program (drill holes MR16RC022 to MR16RC032) which was designed to intersect shallow gold mineralisation amenable to open pit development.

Multiple wide zones of gold mineralisation were intersected close to surface, complementing the significant drill results returned from the June-July Merton's Reward drill program (see ASX Announcement dated July 11th 2016).

The latest drilling not only intersected zones of mineralisation within the confines of the proposed pit, but also confirmed that the mineralised envelope extends beyond the current pit design.

Kin Managing Director Trevor Dixon said "*The results provided further strong evidence of the potential to grow the inventory and mine life at the Leonora Gold Project. We believe there is a lot more gold to be found at Mertondale and these results support our view.*"

"*Given the wide zones and shallow depths that we are continuing to see, the impact on the economics of the project could be substantial*" Mr. Dixon said.



Merton's Reward RC Drilling - Significant results (no more than 1m internal dilution) *								
Hole ID ID	**Easting MGA**	**Northing MGA**	**Azimuth & Dip**	**Width (m)**	**Grade (g/t)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Comments & Depth**
MR16RC022	357653	6826783	270°/-60°	1m	0.38	31	32	EOH 100m
MR16RC023	357653	6826800	270°/-60°	1m	0.44	20	21	EOH 108m
MR16RC024	357724	6826908	270°/-60°	1m	0.66	33	34	EOH 100m
				2m	2.00	40	42	
				1m	0.49	68	69	
				1m	0.86	71	71	
				1m	0.68	84	85	
				1m	1.09	87	88	
MR16RC025	357645	6826906	270°/-60°	1m	0.69	16	17	
				1m	0.51	23	24	EOH 60m
				1m	0.56	27	28	
				3m	0.63	33	36	peak 0.81g/t
				3m	**2.59**	40	43	peak 3.79g/t
				3m	0.90	51	54	peak 1.11g/t
MR16RC026	357670	6826906	270°/-60°	**2m**	2.12	14	16	
				1m	0.61	20	21	
				2m	0.75	23	25	
				1m	1.08	31	32	
				3m	**1.85**	47	50	peak 2.39g/t
				1m	0.71	60	61	
				1m	0.43	78	79	EOH 80m
MR16RC027	357709	6827038	270°/-60°	1m	0.46	0	1	
				1m	1.35	5	6	
				5m	0.60	9	14	peak 1.02g/t
including				3m	0.77	11	14	
				Stope		15	17	No Sample
				1m	0.42	18	19	
				5m	1.48	48	53	peak 3.4g/t
including				**3m**	**2.17**	48	51	
				Stope		53	55	No Sample
				3m	**8.04**	55	58	peak 22.5g/t
				1m	0.46	73	74	
				1m	1.48	79	80	EOH 80m
MR16RC028	357709	6827059	270°/-60°	1m	0.89	0	1	
				29m	**1.42**	6	35	peak 4.19g/t
including				**13m**	**2.11**	6	19	
and				8m	1.21	26	34	
				1m	1.54	60	61	EOH 80m
				1m	0.69	65	66	
				2m	1.06	68	70	peak 1.41g/t

**A nominal RL of 475m is applied to all drill holes*

Hole ID ID	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	Azimuth & Dip	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Comments & Depth
MR16RC029	357686	6827059	270°/-60°	1m	1.52	15	16	
				Stope		16	18	No Sample
				4m	1.03	18	22	
				1m	0.85	27	28	
				19m	**1.13**	29	38	
including				**4m**	**3.16**	29	33	peak 5.56g/t
and				1m	1.64	42	43	
				1m	0.66	52	53	
				1m	0.81	65	66	
				2m	0.57	75	77	
				1m	0.74	80	81	
				1m	0.71	82	83	
				7m	0.90	93	100	EOH in min
including				**3m**	**1.33**	93	96	EOH 100m
MR16RC030	357699	6827092	270°/-60°	2m	1.41	10	12	peak 1.96g/t
				1m	0.62	27	28	
				1m	1.33	31	32	
				2m	**5.84**	60	62	peak 10.9g/t
				10m	**2.13**	68	78	peak 8.58g/t
including				**5m**	**3.78**	68	73	
				1m	0.58	81	82	
				1m	0.52	97	98	EOH in min
				8	0.81	102	110	EOH 110m
including				**2m**	**2.50**	106	108	peak 1.33g/t
MR16RC031	357719	6827094	270°/-60°	**25m**	**1.40**	22	45	peak 3.47g/t
including				**5m**	**2.65**	23	28	peak 3.47g/t
including				**7m**	**1.67**	38	44	peak 2.64g/t
				5m	**3.58**	59	64	peak 11.1g/t
				1m	0.58	77	78	
				1m	0.47	81	82	
				1m	1.78	85	86	
				2m	1.80	94	96	peak 2.98g/t
				1m	1.56	98	99	EOH 110m
MR16RC032	357707	6827196	270°/-60°	1m	1.01	21	22	
				6m	**1.12**	33	39	peak 1.34g/t
				2m	1.26	66	68	peak 1.40g/t
				4m	0.53	74	78	peak 0.64g/t
				1m	0.55	83	84	
				1m	0.45	89	90	
				10m	**1.54**	92	102	peak 5.82g/t
				1m	2.40	104	105	
				1m	0.53	132	133	EOH 140m

**A nominal RL of 475m is applied to all drill holes*

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About Kin Mining NL

Kin Mining (ASX: KIN) is an emerging gold development company with a significant tenement portfolio in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. Through exploration success and selective acquisition, the Company aims to become a profitable, high-margin Australian gold producer. The immediate focus of the Company is completing an updated pre-feasibility study at its flagship Leonora Gold Project (100%), containing a JORC resource of 722koz, by the end of the calendar year.

Kin's exploration is targeting near-mine and prospects within the transport corridor linking further discovery to a proposed independent processing plant located at the Leonora Gold Project.

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in this report relates to information compiled or reviewed by Paul Maher who is a member of the (AusIMM) and 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 this 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.

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Appendix A Company Announcement

SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Sampling of drill holes are comprised of one metre (1m) riffle split samples, as drilled. Samples were collected over one metre intervals as individual split metres. Approximately 3.0kg of sample was collected over each sampled interval. All samples are drill spoil collected via a riffle splitter attached to the rig and collected as drilled. Sampling techniques are considered to be in line with the standard industry practice and are considered to be representative. Once received at the assay laboratory drill samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to a representative 50gram sample then fire assayed. 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. Only the drill results contained in the table of significant intersections are considered in this document. All samples and drilling procedures are conducted and guided by Kin Mining protocols, QA/QC procedures are implemented as per industry standard.
Drilling techniques	Surface drilling is completed by standard Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques. RC drilling was conducted by Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd 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 drill holes. The holes have been surveyed using a multi-shot downhole camera. In clear drill holes surveying was completed in the open hole. Where stopes and cavities were encounted surveying was completed within the steel rods. The deeper (>100m) drill holes tended to lift (-60° to -55°) and swing to the north (-270° to -275°). Holes are surveyed on surface using a hand held Garman 72 GPS (accuracy ±3m).
Drill sample recovery	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. Excluding voids or stopes no recovery issues were encountered. The volume of 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 riffle splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each metre and at the completion of the hole. The riffle splitter is attached to the rig cyclone. Duplicate 1m samples and known standards are inserted at constant intervals at a rate of five per one hundred samples. The vast majority of samples were collected dry however on rare occasions wet or damp samples were encountered. The intersections reported were collected over dry intervals; sampling equipment was cleaned periodically to reduce cross bag contamination. Samples are collected and stored in numbered calico bags and removed from the field daily. No relationship was observed between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	Kin's procedure for geological logging of sample includes recording the colour, lithology, sulphide mineralisation content, veining, alteration, oxidation, grid coordinates, sample interval and depth. Data is physically and electronically logged and stored. 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. All drill holes are logged in their entirety, 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.

Criteria	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	See Sampling techniques in the above section. 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 and representative. RC samples are split with a riffle 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). 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, 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. No issues have been identified with sample representatively. The sample size is considered appropriate for this type of mineralisation style.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Geochemical analysis was conducted by SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Sample preparation included drying the samples (105°C) and pulverising to 95% passing 75µm. Samples were then 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 stage of exploration. Fire assay is regarded as a complete digest technique. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. 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 Mining at a ratio of 1:20.
Verification of sampling *and assaying*	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 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. 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.
Location of data points	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, a nominal field RL of 475m is assumed for the ground surface.
Data spacing and distribution	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. Closer spaced drilling on surrounding cross sections maybe required to further delineate the extent, size and geometry of some areas within the identified zones of gold mineralisation. 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

Criteria	Commentary
	confirm its full extent, particularly at depth.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	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. The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in the data thus far. The vast majority of historical drilling is orientated at 270°. Gold mineralisation occurs in the hanging wall of the steep westerly dipping Mertondale Shear Zone. 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 sheared altered (carbonated) basalt. Ore shoots plunge approximately 20° to the NE, collinear with boudins and intersection lineations.
Sample security	Samples were collected daily in the field and stored in a secure lockable location in Leonora. Upon completion of several drill holes batches of samples were transported to Kalgoorlie by an SGS transport contractor. The samples were then stored at their lab in a secure lockable building. Samples are 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.
Audits or reviews	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.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	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 tenement 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. There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over M37/1284.
Exploration done by other parties	Gold was initially discovered in the Mertondale 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) which represents the only mining conducted at Merts Reward. 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 the adjoining Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3 pits. 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 in the region was completed in 1993 with the mining of the Mertondale 5 pit. In 1993 Ashton's interest was transferred to Aurora Gold

Criteria	Commentary
	who established a JV with MPI followed by Sons of Gwalia who entered into a JV with Aurora. 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. 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 all the Mertondale open pits totals 270,000oz. Drilling has been conducted in the immediate area surrounding the 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.
Geology	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 the Merton's Reward deposit; shear hosted lodes and intershear lodes. Exploration is targeting extensions to modest sized but high grade dilational intershear lodes and lower grade shear hosted gold mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	The location of all drill hole collars is presented as part of the significant intersection table in the body of this report. Significant down hole gold intersections are presented in the cross-section and also reported in the table of intersections. 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.
Data Aggregation methods	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. Individual grades are reported as down hole length weighted averages. Only RC intersections greater than or close to 0.5g/t are regarded as significant. Anomalous intersections are tabled in the body of this report. Reported mineralised zones have a cut-off grade of 0.3g/t Au and no more than 2m of internal dilution. No upper cuts were applied to determine anomalous gold areas.
Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The orientation, true width and geometry can be determined by interpretation of historical drilling and existing cross sections, however the varied orientation of the lodes and true widths of the high grade shear zone remain unclear and therefore drilling is regarded as close to but not true width. Drilling on an Azimuth of 270° is regarded as best practice to intersect as close to true width as possible. Mineralised intercepts are interpreted as extensions of the existing gold resources however they are outside and have not yet been incorporated into the current parameters of the Merton's Reward resource calculation (1.08Mt @ 2.6g/t Au for 91,000oz). The maximum and minimum sample width within the mineralised zone is 1m.
Diagrams	Relevant "type example" plans and diagrams are included in this report.
Balanced Reporting	Detailed assay results are diagrammatically displayed and tabled in this report. Only the significant gold results are discussed and reported. 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

Criteria	Commentary
	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 data compiled by the recent tenement owner, Navigator Mining, with a substantial portion sourced from Hunter Resources. 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. In the case of the existing LGP resource calculation there is always an area of technical risk associated with resource tonnage and grade estimations.
Other Substantive exploration data	Regarding the results received no other substantive data is currently considered necessary. All meaningful and material is or has been previously reported
Further work	The potential to increase the existing resource is viewed as probable, however committing to further work does not guarantee that an upgrade in the resource would be achieved. Kin mining intend to drill more holes at Merton's Reward with the intention of increasing the resource at Merton's Reward.