KIN MINING NL

ASX Code: **KIN**

Significant Gold Intersections Returned From Murrin Murrin

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HIGHLIGHTS

Supergene and Primary gold intersections returned from Reconnaissance RC Drilling.

The following significant four metre composite intersections (>1g/t Au) have been received:

- MM13RC013 –**24m @ 2.26g/t Au** (64-88m)
  including 4m @ 6.8g/t Au (84-88m) to EOH
- MM13RC017 - **32m @ 1.29g/t Au** (4-36m)
  including 8m @ 3.75g/t Au (12-20m)

Kin Mining NL (ASX:KIN) ("KIN" or the "Company") advise that RC drilling at Murrin Murrin (P39/5179) has identified Primary and Supergene gold mineralisation during the recent November drilling phase.

The following significant 1m sampled interval intersections (>1g/t Au) have been received:

MM13RC002 –1m @ 1.38g/t Au (19-20m)

MM13RC003 – 4m @ 1.07g/t Au (85-89m) including 1m @ 2.73g/t Au (85-86m)

MM13RC005 – 2m @ 1.62g/t Au (44-46m)

MM13RC006 – **7m @ 1.42g/t Au** (13-20m) including 3m @ 2.88g/t Au (15-18m)

MM13RC007 – 1m @ 2.23g/t Au (23-24m) and 1m @ 1.87g/t Au (31-32m)

MM13RC008 – 1m @ 1.32g/t Au (47-48m)

MM13RC009 – 2m @ 2.12g/t Au (14-16m) and 1m @ 1.71g/t Au (55-56m)

MM13RC010 – **16m @ 0.95g/t Au** (0-16m) including 2m @ 2.92g/t Au (7-9m)

MM13RC011 – 3m @ 1.34g/t Au (1-4m) and 1m @ 1.08g/t Au (29-30m)

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MURRIN MURRIN PROJECT

An initial seventeen (17) hole RC drilling programme has been completed at Murrin Murrin for an advance of 1,305m. The most significant primary gold intersection (MM13RC013) is positioned beneath weathered clay-ey regolith (35-40m to deep) in an area of no outcrop, as such, the geometry and orientation of the mineral-ised envelope is unknown, the hole ended with an intercept of 4m @ 6.78g/t Au (84-88m) and the identified system remains open at depth (see fig 1).

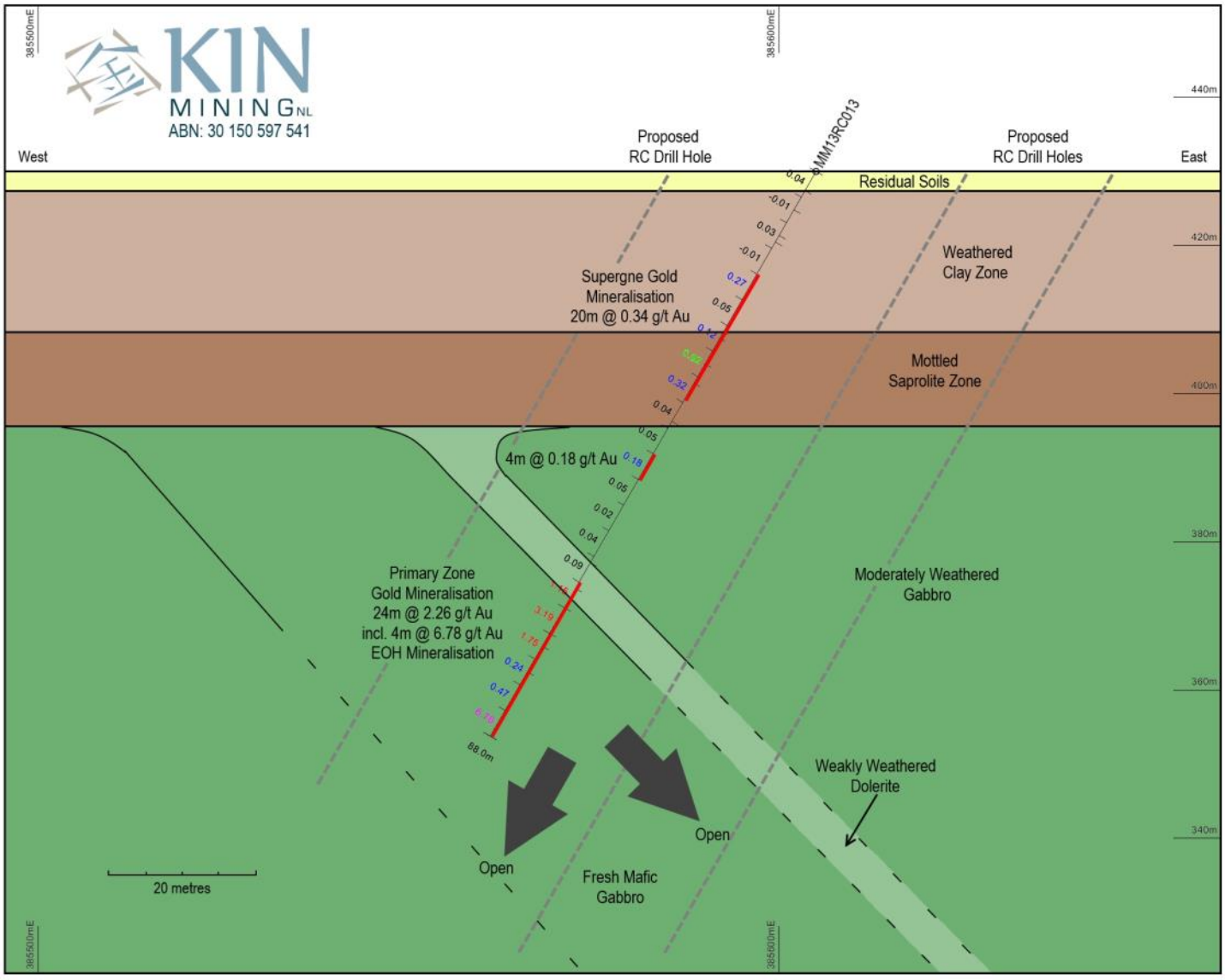

Fig 1

Schematic Cross Section View MM13RC013 on line 6800210 mN

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Supergene gold mineralisation was also identified in weathered clay and mottled saprolite zones in several drill holes (see Drilling Results table). A second phase of additional follow up RC drilling is planned to determine the parameters of the end of hole intersection identified in MM13RC013 – 24m @ 2.26g/t Au (64-88m).

Analysis of all RC drill samples (ppm detection) was conducted by ALS using their Au-OG44 method (Aqua Regia extraction with ICPMS finish – 50gm charge). Samples from drill holes MM13RC001 - MM13RC003 and MM13RC005 - MM13RC011 were collected at 1m intervals while holes MM13RC004 and MM13RC012 - MM13RC017 were collected at 4m speared composite intervals. Analysis of the 1m intervals were repeated via fire assay (Au-AA26 fire assay AAS finish – 50gm charge) for gold (if >0.5ppm) however no fire assays were conducted on the composite samples. The samples were also assayed for a suite of elements including (Ag, As, Bi, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mo, Ni, Pb, S, Sb, Te, W & Zn) via ALS method ME-ICP61 (multi acid digest ICPAES finish).

The samples were collected via a cone splitter, as drilled, with standards or blanks inserted every 25m and duplicates collected every 40m (down hole) these standards, duplicates and blanks were analysed with the samples to ensure appropriate QA/QC measures. No blanks or standards were submitted with the composite samples however each meter was split with the cone splitter on site, again with duplicates every 40m. The significant intercepts will be dispatch to the analytical laboratory and fire assayed, as per the method above. A series of blanks and standards will also be regularly inserted at appropriate intervals within the submitted one meter samples.

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 this 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. Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples are collected as 4m or 2m composites and as 1m splits. Mineralised intersections derived from composite samples are re-split to 1m samples to better define grade distribution. The quality of the RC samples is optimised, in this case, by the use of a cone splitter, recovery and contamination data and the collection of field duplicates to measure sample representivity.

For analysis of RC drill samples, in this case, ALS Laboratory's (Perth and Kalgoorlie) analysed and prepared the split portion of the metre interval or composite meters drilled via Au-OG44 (50gm charge Aqua Regia extraction with ICPMS finish, ppm detection) and a range of base metals and other elements via ME-ICP61 (multi acid digest with ICPAES finish, ppm detection). Individual metre gold assays returning >0.5ppm were fire assayed by ALS utilising Au-AA26 (fire assay, 50gm charge, ppm detection). The quality of the analytical results is monitored by the use of internal laboratory procedures and standards together with field inserted certified standards, duplicates and blanks to ensure that results are representative and accurate. Stated gold intersections are based on a nominal threshold grade of 0.1g/t Au (see Drilling Results table) intersections are length and density weighted as per standard industry practice. All sample and drill hole co-ordinates in this report are based on the GDA 94 grid and datum.

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DRILLING RESULTS TABLE

Drill Hole ID	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Total Depth	RL (nominal)	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
		GDA 94 zone 51									
MM13RC001	RC	385465	6800150	60	420	-60	270	0	1	1	0.10
								9	11	2	0.14
								13	22	9	0.14
								54	56	2	0.49
MM13RC002	RC	385495	6800150	60	420	-60	270	0	3	3	0.22
								6	9	3	0.26
								19	20	1	1.38
								24	27	3	0.22
								32	33	1	0.10
								37	42	5	0.43
including								41	42	1	0.67
								52	53	1	0.21
MM13RC003	RC	385525	6800150	102	420	-60	270	1	3	2	0.45
								10	11	1	0.12
								13	14	1	0.17
								17	18	1	0.46
								22	36	14	0.19
								38	39	1	0.14
								41	42	1	0.14
								66	67	1	0.26
								70	72	2	0.20
								85	89	4	1.07
including								85	86	1	2.73
								95	96	1	0.12
								99	100	1	0.15
MM13RC004*	RC	385565	6800150	84	420	-60	270	24	28	4	0.11
MM13RC005	RC	385465	6800130	60	420	-60	270	3	4	1	0.37
								6	7	1	0.37
								17	78	1	0.01
								30	46	16	0.63
including								44	46	2	1.60
								48	49	1	0.16

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Drill Hole ID	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Total Depth	RL (nominal)	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
		GDA 94 zone 51									
MM13RC006	RC	385495	6800130	60	420	-60	270	0	4	4	0.24
								13	**20**	**7**	**1.42**
including								15	18	3	2.88
								24	33	9	0.25
								42	45	3	0.18
MM13RC007	RC	385525	6800130	80	420	-60	270	2	5	3	0.19
								12	16	4	0.13
								19	20	1	0.20
								21	36	15	0.47
including								23	24	1	2.23
								38	42	4	0.40
								44	45	1	0.23
								51	53	2	0.18
								68	69	1	0.17
								76	78	2	0.14
MM13RC008	RC	385495	6800170	66	420	-60	270	0	2	2	0.16
								24	27	3	0.16
								47	58	11	0.51
including								47	48	1	1.32
								61	64	3	0.11
MM13RC009	RC	385525	6800170	102	420	-60	270	0	3	3	0.15
								8	16	8	0.65
including								14	16	2	2.12
								23	24	1	0.79
								33	35	2	0.14
								55	58	3	0.76
including								55	56	1	1.71
								61	63	2	0.16
								72	73	1	0.43
								75	76	1	0.17
								78	79	1	0.13
								86	87	1	0.15
								88	90	2	0.62

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Drill Hole ID	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Total Depth	RL (nominal)	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
		GDA 94 zone 51									
MM13RC010	RC	385495	6800110	60	420	-60	270	**0**	**16**	**16**	**0.95**
including								7	9	2	2.92
								24	25	1	0.11
								27	28	1	0.17
								38	39	1	0.12
								48	49	1	0.66
								51	52	1	0.82
MM13RC011	RC	385525	6800110	60	420	-60	270	0	10	10	0.66
including								1	4	3	1.34
								12	13	1	0.11
								21	24	3	0.17
								29	33	4	0.39
								39	40	1	0.20
								41	42	1	0.10
								44	45	1	0.17
								48	49	1	0.10
								53	54	1	0.17
MM13RC012*	RC	385605	6800170	84	424	-60	270	16	20	4	0.14
MM13RC013*	RC	385605	6800210	88	424	-60	270	16	36	20	0.34
including								28	32	4	0.92
								44	48	4	0.18
								64	**88**	**24**	**2.26**
including to End of Hole								84	88	4	6.78
MM13RC014*	RC	385605	6800130	90	416	-60	270	8	12	4	0.23
MM13RC015*	RC	385605	6800090	84	418	-60	270	8	12	4	0.10
								20	32	12	0.19
MM13RC016*	RC	385565	6800110	84	417	-60	270	4	8	4	0.21
								28	32	4	0.32
MM13RC017*	RC	385565	6800190	80	423	-60	270	**4**	**36**	**32**	**1.29**
including								12	20	8	3.75
								32	36	4	0.42
								64	68	4	0.10
* denotes 4m composite samples – 1m intervals will be collected and fire assayed											

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Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.*	A total of 17 RC holes for 1,305m were drilled on P39/5179. Both 1m cone splits and 4m composite samples were collected at the drill site. Single 1m samples were collected from the rig cyclone/cone splitter. Composite 4m samples were collected via a PVC spear. In all holes single metre cone splits were collected on site. Samples from holes MM13RC001-003 and MC13RC005-011 were assayed at 1m intervals and holes MM13RC004 & MM13RC012-017 were composite sampled at 4m or 2m intervals.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The volume of collected samples (approximately 2-3kg) was maximised to ensure greater representivity. Duplicate samples were collected every 40m (down hole) and standards or blanks were inserted every 25m. Drill holes were picked up via a hand held GPS (+/- 5m accuracy)
	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.	RC samples were submitted to ALS (Perth and Kalgoorlie) for sample preparation and analysis. Samples were assayed for gold via Aqua Regia digest (50gm charge) ICPMS finish any 1m sample returning >0.5ppm Au was assayed again via Fire assay (50gm charge AAS finish). Composite samples were not Fire Assayed but were analysed via Aqua Regfia digest. The gold detection limit was 0.01ppm. In addition all samples were assayed for a suite of elements including (Ag, As, Bi, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mo, Ni, Pb, S, Sb, Te, W & Zn) via multi acid digest ICPAES finish.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	*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).*	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling with a hole diameter of 140mm and a face sampling hammer was utilised in the drill programme. Hole depth ranged from 60m to 102m
Drill sample recovery	*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.*	RC drill recoveries were visually estimated and returned >90% of of expected volume. The cyclone was cleaned and visually inspected after every hole as well as periodic cleaning during drilling. The hole was terminated if 2m of wet sample was continuously returned. There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade.
Logging	*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.*	Detailed geological logging was conducted on all RC holes, no geotechnical logging was conducted. The geological data is in a form suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*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.*	No core was collected. All samples were collected at the rig at 1m intervals via a cone splitter. 4m composite samples were collected from the green bags via a PVC tube (75mm diameter) from top to bottom of the sample and combined. Samples were collected dry however if the sample was wet over 2m the hole was terminated. Field sampling followed industry best practice. Standard, duplicates & blanks were inserted at regular routine intervals. Sample size ranged from 2-3kg and are assumed to be adequate and in line with industry best practice

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*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.*	Fire assay (total), Aqua regia digest and multi acid digest (partial) for selected elements is considered to be appropriate No on site analysis using any of these hand tools etc. was conducted. Sample checks conducted by ALS were satisfactory, additional field blanks, duplicates and standards were inserted within the sample interval as previously described
Verification of sampling and assaying	*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.*	The significant intersections have been verified by at least three company geologists. No twinned holes have been drilled on P39/5179 however they may be conducted in a future programme Primary data was collected as a set of standard templates (Fieldmarshal). The data has been verified in house. The analytical process is not complete and once all data is collected the information will be validated and compiled independently. No adjustments have been made to any of the original assay data.
Location of data points	*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.*	Drill hole collars were located in the field using a hand held GPS (+/- 5m accuracy) The grid system is GDA 94 zone 51. The drill zone was relatively flat and the RL (height) information is relative

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*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.*	The drill spacing for drill holes MM13RC001-003 and MC13RC005-011 is (20m x 20m) and for holes MM13RC004 & MM13RC012-017 a (40m x 40m) off set grid was used The mineralised envelopes do not display sufficient continuity due to the supergene nature of the results and as such do not support the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimate procedures. Composite 4m samples were collected from holes MM13RC004 and MM13RC012-017. Individual meter sample analysis will be conducted on intervals returning >0.1ppm gold
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*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.*	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
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are stored on site and periodically dispatched to ALS via Hannans Transport ex Leonora directly to the lab. In this case a batch's of either pulps or whole sample were sent to Perth via the lab to hasten the sample turn around time.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*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.*	The mineralisation is located wholly within tenement P37/5179 which is subject to an option agreement with 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 to be lodged with DMP following the assessment & stamping by the Office of State Revenue. The tenement is in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Ashton Gold (1999-92) and Hunter Exploration (1996) delineated numerous anomalous gold zones in shallow quartz veins within gabbro. Shallow RAB drilling 300°/-60° confirmed mineralisation on the eastern side of the tenement. KIN Mining consider the results worthy of follow up and thus the RC programme
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style mineralisation.*	Tenement P37/5179 overlies tholeiitic mafic volcanics, dolerites and minor sediments of Archaean age. Several NW & NNW interpreted faults & shears traversethe holding. Primary gold Mineralisation is interpreted to be associated with stacked quartz veining in the mafic gabbro.
Drill hole	*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*	See the Table of Drilling Results in the body of the report

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*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.*	All reported assays have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied. A nominal 0.1g/t Au lower cut with up to 1m of internal dilution is reported as being significant in the context of the table of drill results. No metal equivalents are stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	The orientation and geometry of the gold mineralisation is not known at this stage due to a lack of additional deeper drilling and the early first pass stage of exploration. Regolith intersections indicate a supergene component and and primary zone intersections are minimal with the exception of MM13RC013
Diagrams	*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.*	See the Figure 1 in the body of the report See Figure 2 'Drilling has Commenced' November 7th announcement.
Balanced reporting	*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.*	All gold results using a 0.1g/t Au lower cut off have been reported. See the Table of Drilling Results in the body of the report.
Other substantive exploration data	*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.*	Ashton's RAB drilling (1992) returned several intersections that are regarded as significant however the holes were shallow (average depth 20m) and confined to the regolith zone. No primary gold mineralisation was intersected.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Further work	*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.*	Identified primary gold mineralisation requires follow-up RC deeper drilling in the immediate vicinity of MM13RC013. Its planned to test the interpreted zone with up and down dip drilling (see fig 1). The interpreted strike extensions to the north and /or the SE also present as a drill target. Additionally the Ashton RAB holes on the tenements eastern boundary also present as a follow-up RC drill target

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