



23rd March 2017

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ASX: KIN

Kin Makes New Shallow High Grade Discovery with hits of up to 283 g/t Au

HIGHLIGHTS

- 8m @ 51.4 g/t Au from 10m, including 4m @ 101 g/t Au (including 1m @ 283 g/t Au) (HE17RC028)
- 9m @ 6.1 g/t Au from 21m, including 3m @ 12.0 g/t Au (HE17RC026)
- 4m @ 7.4 g/t Au from 10m, including 3m @ 9.5 g/t Au (HE17RC031)
- 10m @ 3.6 g/t Au from 25m, and 12m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 38m to end of hole (HE17RC033)
- 4m @ 4.1 g/t Au from 24m, including 2m @ 6.0 g/t Au (HE17RC032)
- 11m @ 1.8 g/t Au from 13m, including 2m @ 4.6 g/t Au (HE17RC038)
- 14m @ 1.3 g/t Au from surface, including 4m @ 2.8 g/t Au (HE17RC040)

Kin Mining NL (**ASX: KIN**) is pleased to announce that drilling has intersected multiple intervals of shallow high-grade gold mineralisation at the new **Fiona Prospect**, located within the Cardinia Mining Centre at the Company's Leonora Gold Project (LGP), WA.

The mineralisation was intersected near-surface and highlights the potential for additional gold to be discovered outside Kin's known Mineral Resources at Cardinia (see also ASX release titled *Bonanza Gold Strike for Kin at East Lynne* dated 8th March 2016).

In light of these results, Kin has planned further drilling at Fiona with a view to including the prospect in the LGP Feasibility Study, scheduled for mid-year completion.

Kin Managing Director Don Harper said:

"Such shallow high-grade results at the newly defined Fiona Prospect show there are still significant discoveries to be made at the LGP. The fact that these intersections are outside our existing resources and mine plan clearly demonstrates significant upside potential. It is highly encouraging that the new Fiona Prospect remains open in all directions."

Drilling was carried out to follow up historic gold intersections in an area along strike to the north of the Helens North Resource, which currently stands at 760,000 t @ 1.2 g/t Au for 29,000 oz Au. A total of sixteen reverse circulation (RC) drill holes were completed at Fiona for a total of 720m.

Gold mineralisation currently extends for 170m along strike and is open to both the north and south. Assay results for all of the holes have been received, with fourteen of those holes intersecting significant gold grades of over 1 g/t Au and eight holes returning assays over 5 g/t Au. Maximum drilling depth to date is only 45m true depth.

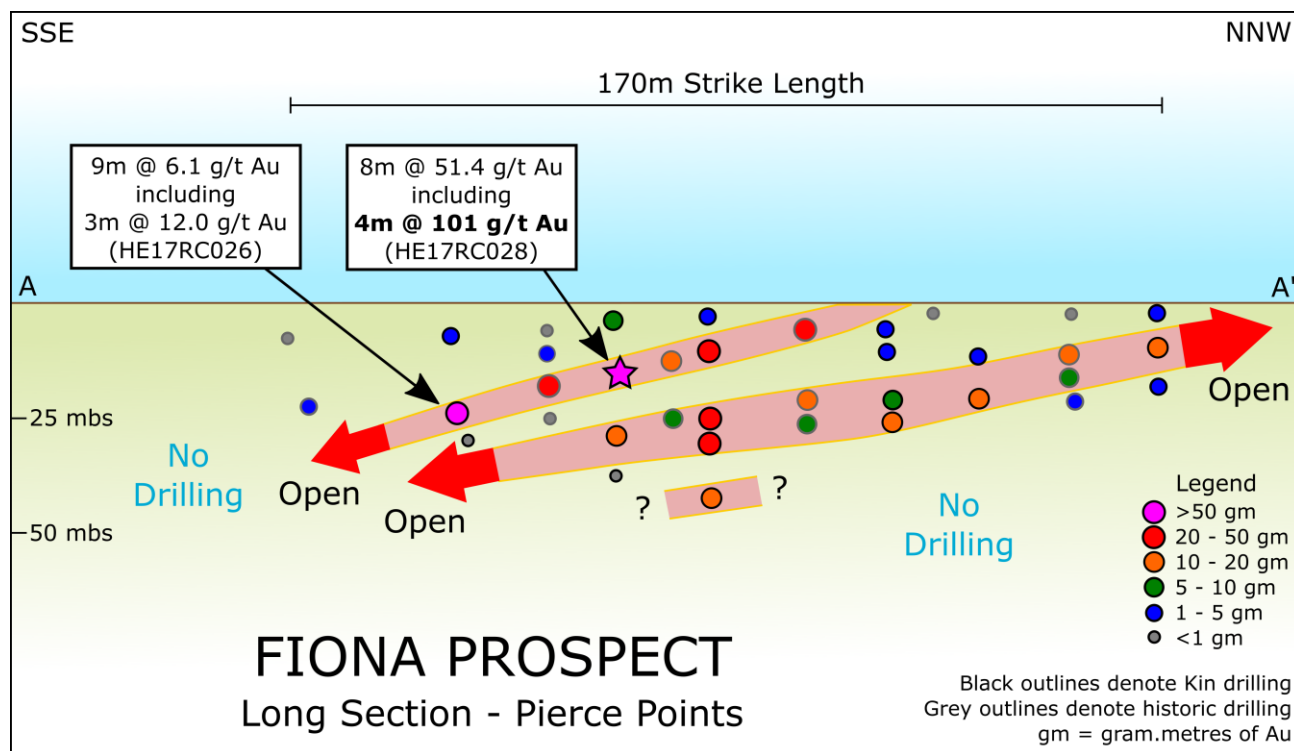
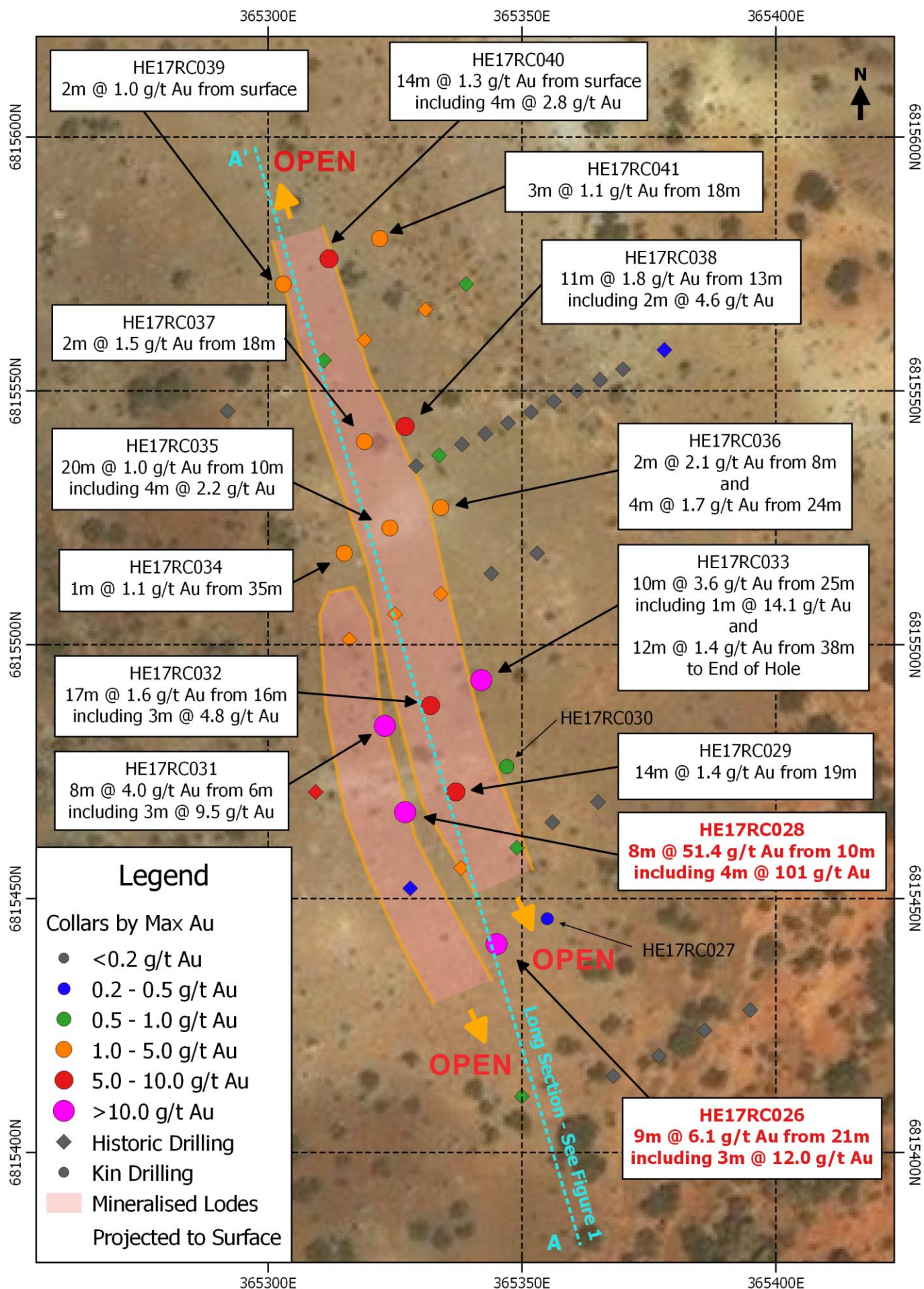


Figure 1: Fiona Prospect long section showing drill hole pierce points

Shallow, high-grade intersections were returned which suggest the presence of two mineralised lodes that both plunge shallowly to the south. The gold mineralisation appears to be related to a contact between mafic rocks and felsic porphyry.

The upper lode, which contains the higher grade mineralisation encountered to date, has currently only been tested to a true depth of 25m, and is open at depth. The lower lode has been drilled to a true depth of about 45m and also remains open along strike to both the north and south and at depth.

The Fiona Prospect is located within the Helens-Rangoon mineralised corridor in the east of the Cardinia Mining Centre, which contains the Helens and Rangoon Mineral Resources (1.27 Mt @ 1.3 g/t Au for 53,900 oz Au), along with the East Lynne Prospect. Fiona is located 100m to the north of the Helens North Mineral Resource, and is covered by a granted Mining Lease. The new results at the Fiona Prospect, along with those recently announced from East Lynne, demonstrate that the Helens-Rangoon corridor has the potential to host additional shallow high-grade gold deposits.



Two RC drill rigs are now drilling at the Bruno-Lewis Deposit with one rig scheduled to move to the Fiona Prospect shortly. The diamond drill rig has completed the program at the Michelangelo-Leonardo Deposit at the Raeside Mining Centre, and has now mobilised to Bruno-Lewis to complete further drilling for metallurgical studies.

All resource definition drilling is expected to be completed in April 2017 with a geotechnical diamond drilling campaign scheduled to commence in mid-April 2017.

Further assay results from the resource drilling program will be released to the market as they come to hand.

-ENDS-

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About Kin Mining

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is an emerging gold development company with a significant tenement portfolio in the North-Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The immediate focus of the company is the (100% Kin), Leonora Gold Project (LGP) which contains a JORC resource of 721 koz Au.

Kin's priority is to complete a Feasibility Study for the LGP by mid-2017. Drilling is in progress with the objective of converting the Inferred Mineral Resources in the mine plan to Indicated Mineral Resources. Metallurgical, geotechnical, and environmental work is scheduled or currently underway to support the Definitive Feasibility Study, which will form the basis for a decision to mine.

Table 1 FIONA (M37/317) RC Drill Results (>0.5g/t with no more than 2m of internal dilution)

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Azimuth & Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
HE17RC026	45	365343	6815440	245°/60°	5	8	3	0.9
					9	11	2	0.7
					21	30	9	6.2
				Incl.	22	29	7	7.6
				Incl.	22	25	3	12.0
					34	35	1	0.7
HE17RC027	40	365355	6815444	245°/60°		NSA		
HE17RC028	40	365328	6815466	245°/60°	10	18	8	51.4
				Incl.	14	18	4	101.4
				Incl.	14	16	2	193.5
				Incl.	14	15	1	283
					29	30	1	2.5
HE17RC029	40	365338	6815470	245°/60°	3	4	1	7.7
					11	12	1	0.6
					19	33	14	1.4
				Incl.	22	28	6	2.3

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Azimuth & Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
HE17RC030	40	365349	6815475	245°/60°	37	38	1	0.7
HE17RC031	40	365322	6815483	245°/60°	6	14	8	4.6
				Incl.	10	13	3	9.5
HE17RC032	40	365333	6815488	245°/60°	2	4	2	2.0
					9	10	1	0.7
					12	13	1	0.8
					16	33	17	1.6
				Incl.	24	27	3	4.8
				and	32	33	1	5.8
HE17RC033	50	365341	6815492	245°/60°	25	35	10	3.6
				Incl.	33	34	1	14.1
					38	EOH	12	1.4
				Incl.	43	47	4	2.5
HE17RC034	40	365316	6815517	245°/60°	5	9	4	0.7
					35	36	1	1.1
HE17RC035	60	365325	6815521	245°/60°	4	5	1	0.5
					10	30	20	1.0
				Incl.	26	30	4	2.2
HE17RC036	65	365335	6815524	245°/60°	8	10	2	2.1
					14	15	1	0.7
					17	18	1	1.5
					24	28	4	1.7
					53	54	1	0.8
					62	64	2	1.2
HE17RC037	50	365319	6815537	245°/60°	18	20	2	1.5
HE17RC038	50	365304	6815571	245°/60°	13	24	11	1.8
				Incl.	20	22	2	4.6
HE17RC039	40	365328	6815541	245°/60°	0	2	2	1.0
HE17RC040	40	365310	6815574	245°/60°	0	14	14	1.3
				Incl.	8	12	4	2.8
HE17RC041	40	365320	6815580	245°/60°	5	6	1	0.5
					18	21	3	1.1

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in this report relates to information compiled or 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 (AIG), both are employees of the company and fairly represent 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 Competent Persons 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 this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

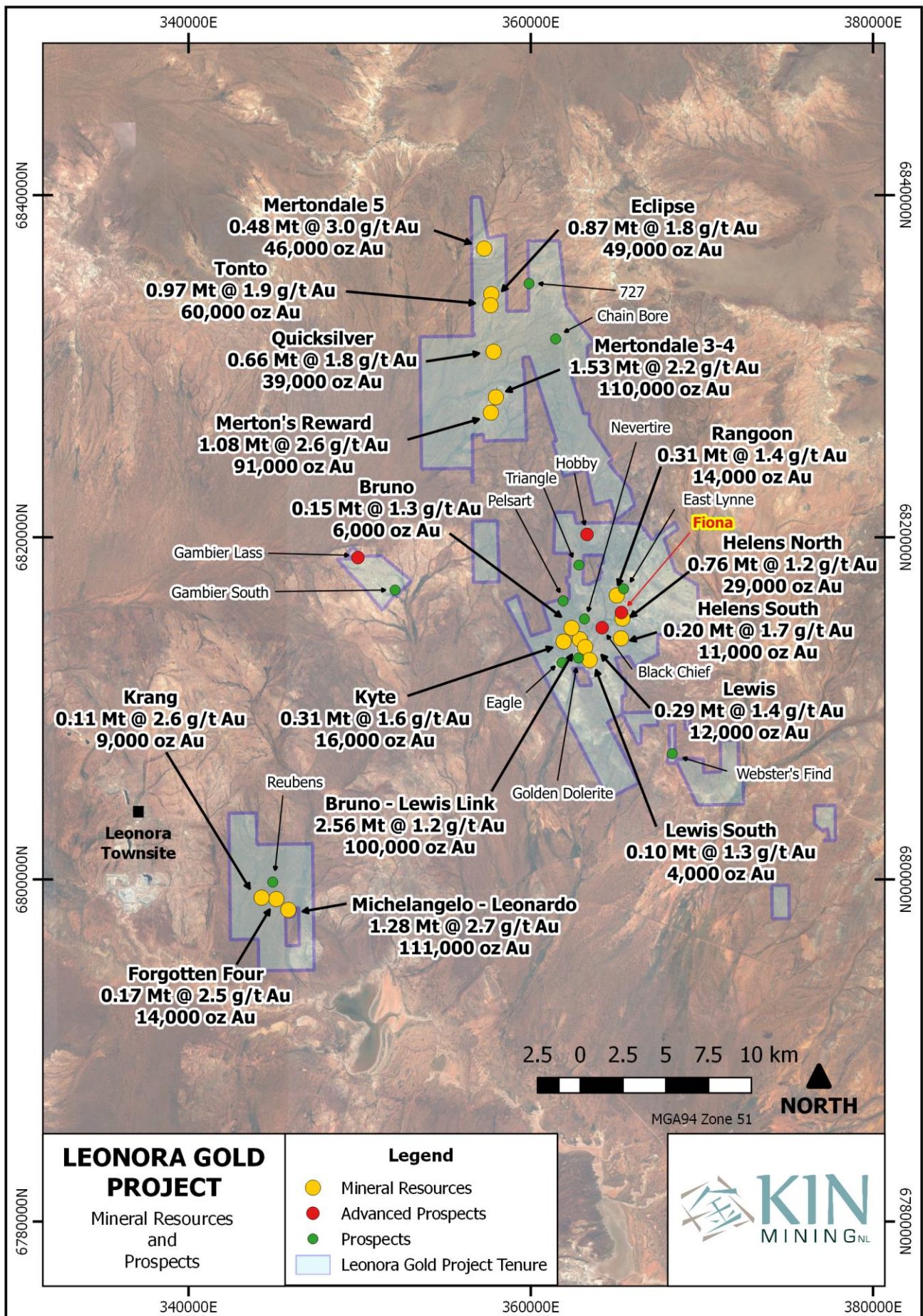


Figure 3: Leonora Gold Project Tenure, Mineral Resources, and Prospects

Leonora Gold Project Mineral Resources										
Project Area	Lower cut-off Grade	Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
	g/t Au	Mt	g/t Au	koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	koz Au
Mertondale*										
Mertondale 3-4	0.7	0.87	2.3	65	0.66	2.1	45	1.53	2.2	110
Merton's Reward	0.7	1.01	2.7	87	0.07	1.7	4	1.08	2.6	91
Tonto	0.7	0.97	1.9	60				0.97	1.9	60
Eclipse (Tonto North)	0.7	0.62	1.8	35	0.25	1.7	14	0.87	1.8	49
Mertondale 5	0.7	0.32	3.2	33	0.16	2.7	13	0.48	3.0	46
Quicksilver (Tonto South)	0.7	0.55	1.8	31	0.11	2.1	8	0.66	1.8	39
Subtotal Mertondale		4.34	2.2	311	1.25	2.1	84	5.59	2.2	395
Cardinia**										
Bruno-Lewis Exploration	0.7	1.04	1.1	37	1.52	1.3	63	2.56	1.2	100
Helen's North	0.7	0.63	1.2	24	0.13	1.1	5	0.76	1.2	29
Kyte	0.7				0.31	1.6	16	0.31	1.6	16
Rangoon	0.7	0.09	1.8	5	0.23	1.3	9	0.31	1.4	14
Lewis Grade Control***	0.7	0.29	1.4	12				0.29	1.4	12
Bruno Grade Control	0.7	0.11	1.4	5	0.03	1.1	1	0.15	1.3	6
Helen's South	0.7	0.19	1.8	11	0.01	1.3	0	0.20	1.7	11
Lewis South	0.7				0.10	1.3	4	0.10	1.3	4
Subtotal Cardinia		2.35	1.3	94	2.33	1.3	98	4.68	1.3	192
Raeside										
Michelangelo-Leonardo	0.7	1.28	2.7	111				1.28	2.7	111
Forgotten Four	0.7	0.07	3.0	7	0.10	2.1	7	0.17	2.5	14
Krang	0.7	0.11	2.6	9				0.11	2.6	9
Subtotal Raeside		1.47	2.7	127	0.10	2.1	7	1.57	2.6	134
TOTAL		8.16	2.0	532	3.7	1.6	189	11.8	1.9	721

Table of Kin Mining Mineral Resources (Refer ASX announcement 11th May 2015)

Totals may not tally due to rounding of values.

* Resource estimate by McDonald Speijers, 2009 with Merton's Reward depleted by McDonald Speijers in 2010.

** Resource estimate by Runge Limited, 2009 with Bruno Grade Control depleted by Runge in 2010.

Notes: Assay top cuts for Mertondale and Raeside are variable but generally between 10-20 g/t Au and are 15g/t Au at Cardinia. No allowance has been made for dilution or ore loss. All resources are constrained by open pit shells optimised at A\$2,000/oz.

*** Resource Estimate at Lewis depleted by 999oz from Lewis Pit Trial Mining completed in June 2016 (ASX announcement 5 October 2016). Production targets include depletion.

SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<p>Drill holes are sampled as one metre (1m) riffle split samples, as drilled. Samples were collected as individual split metre intervals. Approximately 3-4kg of sample was collected over each sampled (1m) interval. All samples are drill spoil collected via a riffle splitter attached to the rig cyclone and collected/split 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 (SGS) drill samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to a representative 50 gram sample.</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 RC face sampling hammer or blade bit, they are split/bagged/logged at the drill site. Samples were analysed via Fire Assayed (50 gram charge) for Au only.</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<p>Drilling from surface 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. RC drilling used RC blade bit or a face-sampling hammer over 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 otherwise surveying was conducted inside stainless steel rods connected to the end of the drill string.</p>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<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. 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 entire 1m sample is blown back through the rod string, the cyclone is then sealed at the completion of each metre, and the sample interval collected and riffle split. The riffle splitter is attached to the rig cyclone; the entire (1m) sample is split. The riffle splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each metre and at the completion of the hole. Duplicate 1m samples and known standards and blanks are inserted at constant intervals at a rate of five per one hundred samples.</p> <p>The vast majority of samples were collected dry however on rare occasions wet or damp samples were encountered. The reported intersections were collected over dry intervals; sampling equipment was cleaned periodically to reduce cross bag contamination. RC drill samples are collected, recorded and stored in numbered calico bags and removed from the field on a daily basis.</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 depth. Data is physically and electronically logged and stored. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for resource drilling. Logging of geology and colour are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentage is quantitative.</p> <p>All drill holes are logged in their entirety, at 1m intervals, to the end of hole. All drill hole logging data is digitally and physically 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 and representative. RC samples are split with a riffle splitter at one metre intervals as drilled. Analysis was conducted by SGS Mineral Services Laboratories. 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 damp. 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;</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>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 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.</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 and accepted. Certified reference material in the form of standards, blanks and duplicates are periodically imbedded in the sample batch by Kin Mining at a ratio of 1:20.</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 or will be 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.</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. At a later date collars will be followed up by licensed surveyors using a RTK DGPS (with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ±50mm). The grid coordinate system utilised is (GDA94 Zone51). Hole locations were visually checked on the ground and against historic plans for spatial verification. Topographic control (i.e. surface RL) was recorded by the surveyors as part of the DGPS pick-up.</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 existing known mineralisation at Helens on M37/317. Closer spaced drilling on surrounding cross sections and follow up diamond drilling maybe required to further delineate the extent, size and geometry of some areas within 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 or deeper drilling maybe required to close off and confirm the full extent of the ore body, particularly along strike and at depth.</p>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<p>The sheared Mertondale/Cardinia greenstone sequence displays a NNE to North trend. The tenement package is contiguous; the drilling and 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>The vast majority of historical drilling and this campaign are orientated at approximately 245°/-60°.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation at Fiona occurs in weathered, oxidised mafic rocks and felsic porphyry. Gold mineralisation appears to be contact related but also includes supergene gold enrichment. The blanket of supergene mineralisation appears to cut across all lithologies. The prospect area is weathered near surface and open at depth. Originally the prospect was Aircore drilled on a 20m x 40m grid pattern by Navigator Resources. Kin Mining have infilled the grid pattern with RC drilling also on a nominal 20m x 40m grid, drilling in between the existing Navigator drill pattern.</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Sample security</i>	Samples were collected daily in the field and stored overnight 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.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	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 particular 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p>The RC drill programme (HE17RC026 to 041) was conducted on the Fiona prospect on tenement M37/317; the general area is referred to as Cardinia. The tenements are 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 721,000oz Leonora Gold Project (LGP) Resources. The tenements are located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margret Mineral Field in the centre of the North Eastern Goldfields. The Cardinia is positioned approximately 30km ENE of Leonora.</p> <p>There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the prospect.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<p>The Cardinia Deposits have been extensively drilled by a number of companies including Mt Edon, SGW and in more recent times Navigator. A review of the collar file reveals the following companies Navigator (NAV), NR (Normandy Resources?), MET, SGW (Sons of Gwalia), CIM, AZT (Aztec), HLM (Harbour Lights) have all contributed to various drill programme at various sites, however the vast majority of recent exploration was conducted by Navigator. A test parcel of ore was mined by NAV from the nearby Bruno pit (100,000t) grade and recoveries exceeded expectations. Navigator commissioned Runge Limited to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Cardinia Deposit in January 2009.</p> <p>Drilling was previously conducted in the immediate area surrounding the Kin drill holes by Navigator. The data base has been interrogated and scrutinised to a level where the LGP gold resources are JORC 2012 compliant (ASX announcement 11th 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>

Criteria	Commentary
<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.</p> <p>The Cardinia Project geology comprises intermediate mafic and felsic volcanic lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments. The regional lithological strike is 345° and contacts dip between 30°-40°W, foliations tends to dip moderately to the east.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation at Cardinia comprises flat lying, shallow dipping zones of supergene gold enrichment in weathered regolith. The mineralisation truncates all lithologies without any obvious effects. The central area is dominated by strongly weathered NW trending basalts with intercalated beds of felsic rocks and minor shales.</p> <p>Gold distribution is highly variable resulting in very closely spaced drilling being required to confidently delineate the mineralised zones. Primary gold mineralisation is associated with increased shearing associated with lithological contacts between mafic and felsic rocks. Disseminated carbonate-sericite-quartz-pyrite alteration zones are adjacent to the gold mineralisation.</p> <p>At the nearby Bruno/Lewis and Kyte resources virtually all the known gold resources are associated with flat lying, shallow dipping zones of supergene Au enrichment interpreted to be related to supergene gold enrichment. Interpretation of cross sections reveals a series of mineralised structures evident as quartz-ironstone veining and quartz outcrop. At the nearby Helens Deposit, NE of the Cardinia region and immediately south of the Fiona prospect mineralisation trends either NNW or NS, the mineralised shear zones are generally in mafics but close to the felsic volcanic/sediment contact.</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<p>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 table of intersections. All hole depths refer to down hole depth in metres. All hole collars are surveyed and MGA94 Zone51 DGPS positioned. Elevation (R.L.) is recorded as part of the surveyed collar pick up. 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 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 0.5g/t Au and no more than 2m of internal dilution (<0.1g/t Au).</p> <p>No top cuts were applied to any assay values.</p>
<i>Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p>The Drilling at Fiona was on an Azimuth of 245° and an angle of -60°. The drill hole orientation may not be at an optimal angle to the flat lying nature of the regions supergene mineralisation however the holes are orientated in the same direction as the historic Navigator drilling. As a result the reported intersections may not represent true widths. Reported mineralised intercepts are not within the confines of the existing gold resource envelope at Cardinia. They have not yet been incorporated into the current parameters of the adjoining Helens Inferred resource calculation. The maximum and minimum sample width within the mineralised zones is 1m.</p>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<p>Relevant diagrams are included in the body of the report. Figure 1 shows a long section with pierce points of both historic and the currently reported data. Figure 2 shows a drill hole plan, with the position of collars and interpretation of the mineralised lodes. The overview plan (Figure 3) shows the location of the Fiona Prospect in its context.</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 portions of the data however it appears that no serious problems have occurred and validation check results were within acceptable limits. In</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>general the recent data is more reliable than historic data. The historic drilling at Fiona was conducted by Navigator Resources.</p> <p>Considering the complex history of grid transformations there must be some residual risk in converting old local 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>
<i>Other Substantive exploration data</i>	Regarding the results received no other substantive data is currently considered necessary. All meaningful and material information is or has been previously reported
<i>Further work</i>	The potential to expand the mineralisation identified at Fiona is viewed as probable, however committing to further work does not guarantee that an upgrade in the potential resource would be achieved. Kin Mining intend to drill more holes at Fiona. The overall objective of the regional drill program is to increase the existing Cardinia resources and convert the Inferred portions of the resources to the Indicated category.