



8th March 2017

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ASX: KIN

Bonanza Gold Strike for Kin

Gold mineralisation assaying up to 622 g/t Au intersected at the East Lynne Prospect, Cardinia Mining Centre, Leonora Gold Project

Kin Mining NL (**ASX: KIN**) is delighted to report that exploration drill testing at the East Lynne Prospect has returned exceptionally high gold grades from surface. East Lynne is located approximately 300m north-east of Kin's Rangoon Mineral Resource (Figure 4).

Historic mining at the East Lynne Prospect recorded production of **1,242t @ 47.5 g/t Au** between 1897-1906, and in 1942, for a total of **1,896 oz Au** (including dollied material). Despite this history of high-grade production, no Mineral Resource is defined at East Lynne, as previous drilling is sparse and shallow in nature. Kin identified East Lynne as a walk-up drill target, and took the opportunity to conduct a four-hole scout drilling program at the prospect while a drill rig was in the area.

The Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling initially recorded an assay result of **3m @ 209 g/t Au** from surface in hole EL17RC003, including **1m @ 551 g/t Au**. Due to the very high grades encountered, several laboratory repeats of the sample were undertaken, giving an average grade of the interval of 3m @ 132.3 g/t Au from surface. As a confirmatory exercise, Kin undertook an independent re-split and re-assay of the original drill sample. The results of this sampling confirmed the high-grade results, reporting 3m @ 23.5 g/t Au, including 1m @ 55.2 g/t Au from surface. This indicates that a coarse nugget effect is causing variability in the assay results.

As a further check, Kin also had samples processed via screen fire assay. This method reported a grade of **577 g/t Au** for the original sample of EL17RC003, 0 – 1m. The field re-split of this interval was also subject to a screen fire assay, returning a grade of **622 g/t Au**. The results of the screen fire assays also suggest the presence of coarse nuggety gold in the sample (see Table 1 for full listing of assays of this interval).



Figure 1: Gold tail in pan, from about 0.5kg of material

Following this exciting result, a site visit was undertaken by Kin management. A portion of the high-grade sample was sieved and panned to assess the coarse gold component. The results of this work were that from one sieve (approximately 0.5 kg of material) taken from the 0-1 m sample of hole EL17RC003, a number of gold nuggets were recovered, weighing 1.7 g in total (Figures 2 and 3), along with specimen stone of gold in quartz (Figure 3). The fines were panned to give a spectacular tail of gold in the pan (Figure 1).



Figure 2: Sieved sample from EL17RC003, 0-1m. Note the gold nugget in the centre of the image. Field of view approximately 80mm.



Figure 3: Recovered gold nuggets from one sieve of the drill sample EL17RC003, 0-1m (left). Those nuggets on a scale showing a total weight of 1.7g (centre). Specimen stone of gold in quartz, from the same sample (right).

Kin Mining Chairman, Mr Trevor Dixon, who carried out the panning of the gold-rich sample, said, “I have been exploring the Leonora district for over 30 years and have panned a lot of material, and this is the best gold tail I have seen in a very long time. The presence of such abundant coarse gold from surface at the East Lynne Prospect presents an exciting opportunity for a significant new discovery. We are already planning further work to assess East Lynne’s potential.”

The high-grade result was located on strike of the historic East Lynne workings, between the main shaft (85m depth) and other workings, which extend for approximately 150m. The company plans to commence RC drilling at the prospect next week.

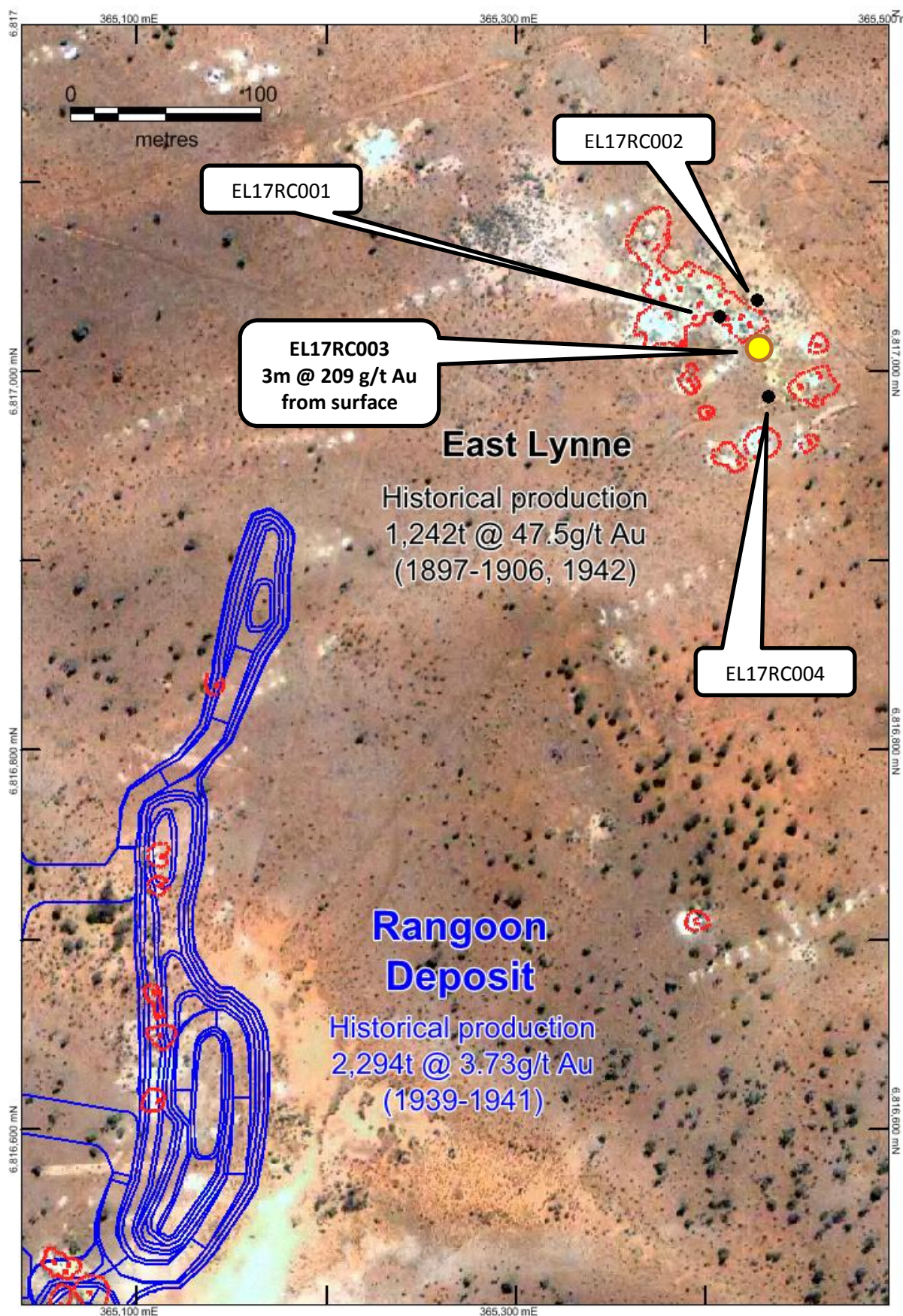


Figure 4: Plan showing the location of East Lynne, and the recent drilling. Red outlines indicate historic workings, blue lines indicate the optimised PFS open pit design for Rangoon

Table 1: All Assays from drill hole EL17RC003, for the interval 0 – 3m.

Original Sample				
From -To	Fire assay (g/t Au)	Repeat fire assay (g/t Au)	Re-split fire assay (g/t Au)	Average grade (g/t Au)
0 - 1m	551	117	305	324.33
1 - 2m	7.56	7.83	7.61	7.67
2 - 3m	68.5	61.1	(not done)	64.80

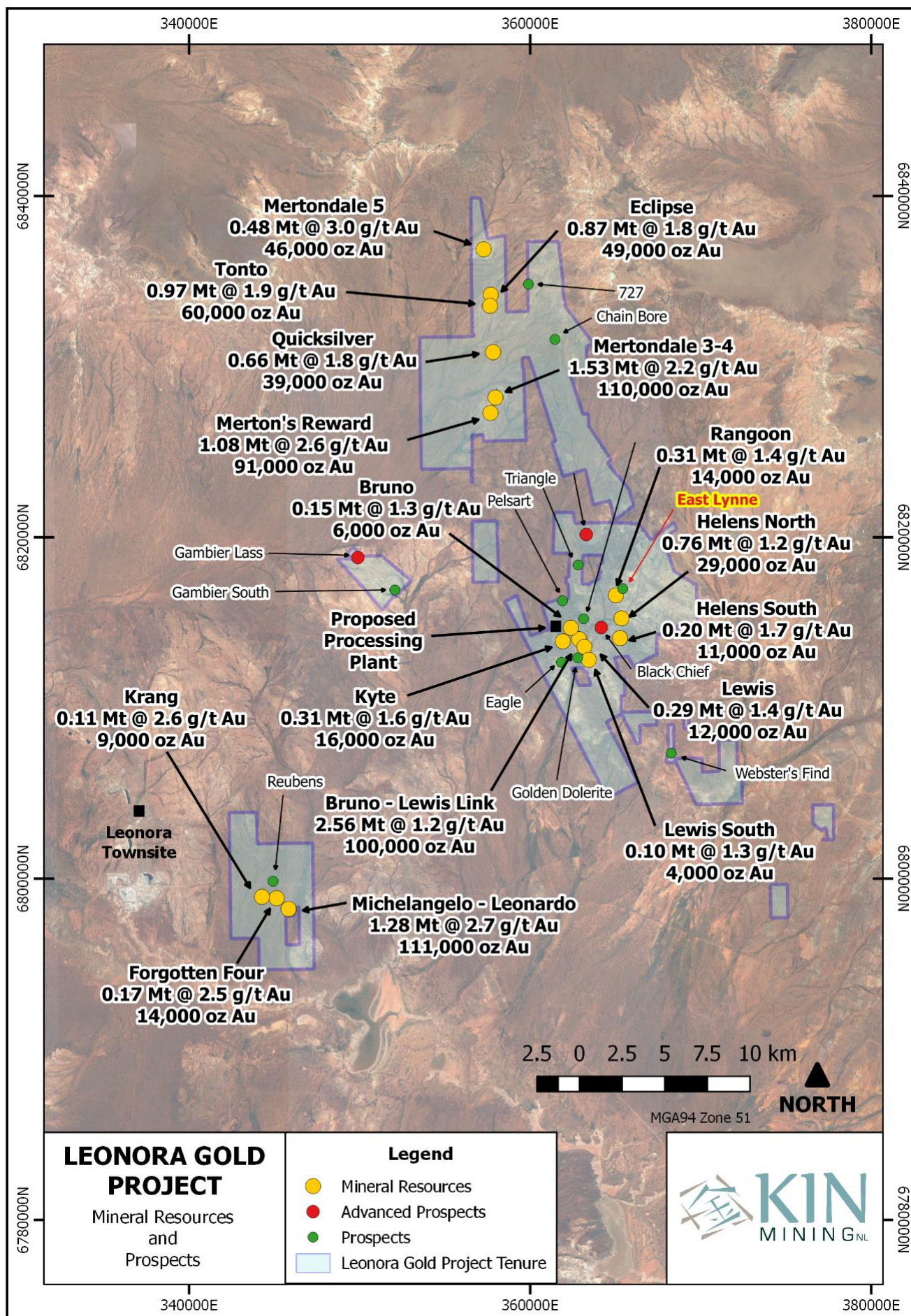
Assay Results of Independent Re-Split of Drill Sample				
From -To	Fire assay (g/t Au)	Repeat fire assay (g/t Au)	Re-split fire assay (g/t Au)	Average grade (g/t Au)
0 - 1m	54.9	55.6	(not done)	55.25
1 - 2m	9.89	10.1	(not done)	10.00
2 - 3m	5.61	5.02	5.45	5.36

Screen Fire Assays								
From - To	Source material	Sample weight (g)	Weight retained on 75 µm sieve (g)	Weight passed 75 µm sieve (g)	Fire assay of retained material (g/t Au)	Fire assay of passed material (g/t Au)	Repeat fire assay of passed material (g/t Au)	Calculated head grade of sample (g/t Au)
0 - 1m	Original	500.00	54.00	446.00	1,801	426	431	577
0 - 1m	Re-split	250.00	10.00	240.00	4,595	458	455	622
1 - 2m	Re-split	500.00	64.00	436.00	11.7	9.78	9.57	9.93
2 - 3m	Not Assayed							

Table 2: East Lynne significant intersections >0.5 g/t Au.

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Azimuth & Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
EL17RC001	56	365409	6817031	245°/-60°	11	12	1	1.0
					14	17	3	0.8
					38	39	1	0.6
					54	55	1	0.6
EL17RC002	65	365426	6817037	245°/-60°				NSA
EL17RC003	65	365430	6817012	245°/-60°	0	1	1	551
					1	2	1	7.6
					2	3	1	68.5
					3	4	1	0.9
					4	5	1	1.6
					7	8	1	0.5
EL17RC004	65	365433	6816987	245°/-60°	0	1	1	0.8
					2	4	2	1.6
					56	57	1	0.9

NSA = No significant Assay



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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 (MAIG), both are employees of the company and fairly represents 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.

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. The outcomes of the Pre-Feasibility Study at the LGP, confirmed the potential for Kin to become a low-risk, high-margin gold producer. Gold production is targeted for mid-2018.

Please refer to the announcement dated 15 December 2016 titled "PFS Confirms Leonora Gold Project as a High Margin Project". Furthermore the Company confirms in accordance with the PFS announcement lodged on 15 December 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 Project has forecast production of approximately 50,000 oz Au per annum, once established, over an initial 6.5-year mine life. Mining will be undertaken at 3 open pit mining centres, feeding a new 750 ktpa conventional carbon-in-leach processing plant, to be located at Cardinia. The plant is scheduled to be upgraded to 1.2 Mtpa in Year three. A total of 6.8 Mt of ore grading 1.5 g/t Au are scheduled to be processed over the life of the operation, yielding 309 koz of recovered gold. There is significant exploration upside in the Project area, which may increase the lifetime of the Project.

The robust economics of the Project are underpinned by a low pre-production capital cost, of only A\$35M (including 15% contingency), and an operating cash flow of A\$105M. The capital payback period is notable at only 18 months from first gold production, which demonstrates the low risk, high margin profile of the operation. The life-of-mine All in Sustaining Cost (AISC) is projected to be A\$1,084 / oz Au. The Pre-Feasibility Study also identified several areas where opportunities exist to improve the economic and operational performance of the Project, such as securing a good quality second-hand processing plant, improving metallurgical recoveries, and further optimisation of mine designs.

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 DFS, which will form the basis for a decision to mine.

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.

TABLE 1: 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. The original drilled samples are drill spoil collected via a riffle splitter attached to the rig cyclone and collected/split as drilled. Re-sampling was conducted via an on-site riffle splitter where the sample was split down to a 3kg representative sample. 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 and the re-splits 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 originally analysed via Fire Assayed (50 gram charge) for Au only. The samples that returned high grade values were then screen fire assayed (FAS30K). The coarse fraction (+75µm) and the fine fraction(-75µm) were fire assayed (50 gram charge).</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 cone 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).</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</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>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.</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). Further analysis was conducted using the same preparation technique and then the sample was Screen Fire assayed (up to 500 grams). 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 three 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.</p> <p>No holes were twinned. 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. Collars will be followed up and surveyed 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) will be 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 or 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 East Lynne. 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 not sufficient to establish a 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 is required to close off and confirm the full extent of the ore body, particularly at depth.</p>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<p>The sheared 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 (EL17RC001-004 for 251m) are orientated at 245°/-60°.</p> <p>In-situ gold mineralisation at East Lynne occurs in a highly weathered, oxide felsic sequence. Gold mineralisation comprises steep dipping zones (-85°W) related to gold enrichment. The old workings have not been drilled in the past and the deepest shaft is 85m deep. At this stage, due to limited RC drilling, the orientation and extent of the high grade discovery are unknown.</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.

TABLE 1: Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p>The RC drill programme was conducted on the East Lynne prospect on tenement M37/316; 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 area is positioned approximately 30km ENE of Leonora.</p> <p>There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the holding.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<p>In the immediate area 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 programmes, however the vast majority of 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. The East Lynne prospect has never been drilled before. Navigator commissioned Runge Limited to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Cardinia deposit in January 2009.</p> <p>Drilling has been conducted in the immediate area, at Rangoon (400m south) where Kin drill holes are surrounded by holes drilled by Navigator and others. 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. At East Lynne the gold mineralisation is on surface, shallow and in situ</p> <p>Locally primary gold mineralisation is associated with increased shearing associated with lithological contacts usually between mafic and felsic rocks. Disseminated carbonate-sericite-quartz-pyrite alteration zones are adjacent to the gold mineralisation. At East Lynne the mineralisation is confined to iron rich felsic crystal lithic tuff typical of an andesitic complex (Welcome Well). The felsic sequence is adjacent to a fault boundary with high Mg basalts</p> <p>Mineralised zones at East Lynne, located in the NE of the Cardinia region are more sub vertical in nature and are associated with narrow (1-5m) steeply dipping zones of shearing and quartz development. Gold (Au) enrichment interpreted to be in situ. Interpretation of cross sections reveals a series of mineralised structures evident as ironstone veining.</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 1.0 g/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 internal dilution.</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 Rangoon was on an Azimuth of 245° and an angle of -60°. The drill hole orientation may not be at an optimal angle to steep dipping mineralisation however the holes are orientated in the same direction as the majority of the historic drilling in the immediate area. As a result the reported intersections may not represent true widths. Reported mineralised intercepts are within the confines of the old workings however they have not yet been incorporated into the current parameters of the Leonora Gold Project resource calculation. The maximum and minimum sample width within the mineralised zones is 1m.</p>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<p>A relevant "type example" plan is included in this report.</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 regional 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 general the recent data is more reliable than historic data. Most of the historic drilling at nearby Rangoon was conducted by Navigator Resources or Mt Edon Gold Mines.</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>

Criteria	Commentary
	In the case of the existing LGP resource calculation there is always an area of technical risk associated with resource tonnage and grade estimations.
<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 increase the existing East Lynne mineralisation envelope is viewed as probable, however committing to further work does not guarantee that an upgrade would be achieved. Kin Mining intend to drill more holes at East Lynne with the intention of increasing and defining the extent of the zone. Aircore, bulk sampling and further RC drilling are planned along strike and at depth.