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KIN MINING NL
ACN 150 597 541

(ASX: KIN)

9th February 2017

Correction to Announcement "Shallow High Grade Gold Drilling Results Boost LGP"

Kin Mining NL **(ASX: KIN)** advises that the announcement this morning titled "Shallow High Grade Gold Drilling Results Boost LGP" had omitted Table 1 Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results.

The Company discovered the omission after review of the announcement post lodgement and has amended the announcement accordingly to provide all relevant JORC Code compliance requirements.

Please see the attached amended announcement

Yours Faithfully

JOE GRAZIANO
Company Secretary

KIN MINING NL
ASX Code: KIN

9th February 2017

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ASX: KIN

High-grade near surface drill results provide another boost to the Leonora Gold Project

Results of up to 19g/t Au at the Kyte deposit will form part of the new Resource estimate being calculated for the Feasibility Study

Kin Mining NL **(ASX: KIN)** is pleased to report high-grade near surface drilling results from the Kyte deposit at its Leonora Gold Project in WA. The positive results come from both inside and outside the planned open pit at Kyte (Figure 1) and when combined with the free-digging, low strip ratio nature of the deposit, highlight its potential to be an early source of high-margin mill feed for the project.

The results include:

- **6m @ 8.8 g/t Au from surface, including 4m @ 12.3 g/t Au with 1m @ 19.3 g/t Au & 8m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 17m (KY17RC010)**
- **21m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 11m, including 8m @ 4.4 g/t Au which includes 3m @ 7.4 g/t Au (KY17RC015)**
- **15m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 4m, including 3m @ 6.7 g/t and 1m @ 15.2 g/t Au (KY17RC029)**
- **10m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 10m, including 2m @ 12.2 g/t (KY17RC045)**

The Kyte results follow the recent strong in-fill and extensional drilling results from the Mertons Reward and Mertondale 3-4 deposits at the Leonora Gold Project (see ASX release dated February 6, 2017).

The Kyte deposit is part of the greater resource at Cardinia which currently stands at 4.86Mt @ 1.3 g/t Au for 192,000 oz (see attached resource table). Kin has closed-down the drill spacing by drilling between existing sections with a Reverse Circulation (RC) drill rig. This latest drilling at Kyte was designed to convert Inferred Resources into the higher confidence Indicated Resource category.

The drill rig has now moved to the nearby Rangoon deposit where further infill drilling will continue as part of the Definitive Feasibility Study, which is set to be completed in mid-2017.

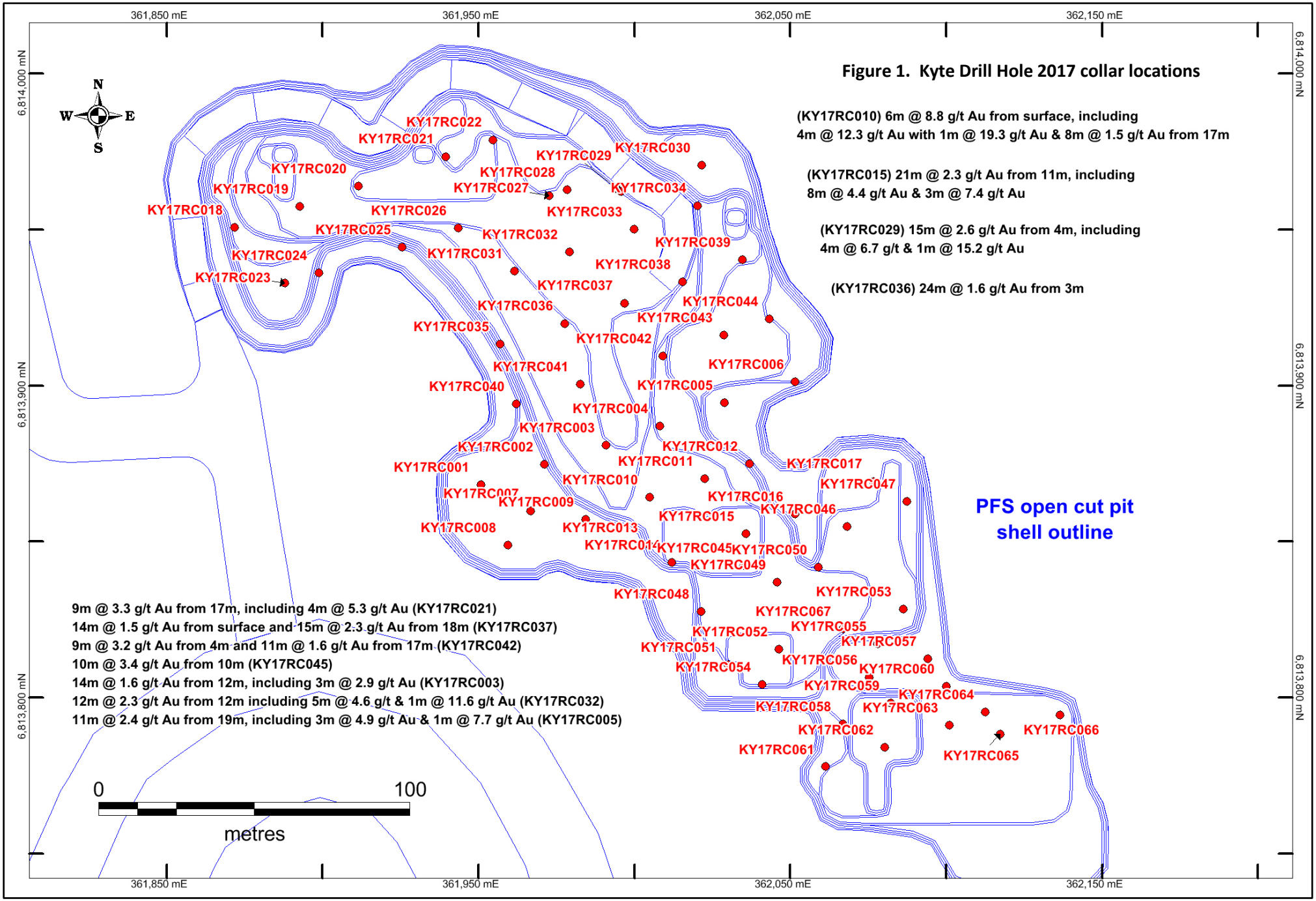

Figure 1. Kyte Drill Hole 2017 collar locations

(KY17RC010) 6m @ 8.8 g/t Au from surface, including 4m @ 12.3 g/t Au with 1m @ 19.3 g/t Au & 8m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 17m

(KY17RC015) 21m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 11m, including 8m @ 4.4 g/t Au & 3m @ 7.4 g/t Au

(KY17RC029) 15m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 4m, including 4m @ 6.7 g/t & 1m @ 15.2 g/t Au

(KY17RC036) 24m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 3m

PFS open cut pit shell outline

9m @ 3.3 g/t Au from 17m, including 4m @ 5.3 g/t Au (KY17RC021)
14m @ 1.5 g/t Au from surface and 15m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 18m (KY17RC037)
9m @ 3.2 g/t Au from 4m and 11m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 17m (KY17RC042)
10m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 10m (KY17RC045)
14m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 12m, including 3m @ 2.9 g/t Au (KY17RC003)
12m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 12m including 5m @ 4.6 g/t & 1m @ 11.6 g/t Au (KY17RC032)
11m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 19m, including 3m @ 4.9 g/t Au & 1m @ 7.7 g/t Au (KY17RC005)

Kin Chief Executive Don Harper said the latest results provided another boost to the upcoming Resource estimate and Feasibility Study.

“These shallow, high grade results within the free-digging planned Kyte open pit have exceeded our expectations,” Mr Harper said. “In light of these results, Kyte may be scheduled earlier in the mine plan than previously anticipated, leading to earlier and increased revenue generation.”

Other significant intersections of gold mineralisation were encountered at Kyte, confirming the robust shallow gold mineralisation.

Higher grade down-hole intersections include:

- 14m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 12m, including 3m @ 2.9 g/t Au (KY17RC003)
- 11m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 19m, including 3m @ 4.9 g/t Au
  which includes 1m @ 7.7 g/t Au (KY17RC005)
- 9m @ 3.3 g/t Au from 17m, including 4m @ 5.3 g/t Au (KY17RC021)
- 12m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 12m including 5m @ 4.6 g/t Au
  which includes 1m @ 11.6 g/t Au (KY17RC032)
- 24m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 3m (KY17RC036)
- 14m @ 1.5 g/t Au from surface and 15m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 18m (KY17RC037)
- 9m @ 3.2 g/t Au from 4m and 11m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 17m (KY17RC042)

Further shallow intersections of gold mineralization were also recorded at Kyte, including:

- 4m @ 4.6 g/t Au from 26m, including 2m @ 8.7 g/t Au (KY17RC004)
- 7m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 9m, including 3m @ 3.3 g/t Au (KY17RC006)
- 15m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 12m (KY17RC011)
- 14m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 11m (KY17RC012)
- 6m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 6m and 12m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 21m (KY17RC016)
- 1m @ 11.0 g/t Au from 13m and 1m @ 7.4 g/t Au from 16m (KY17RC017)
- 4m @ 5.2 g/t Au from 20m, including 2m @ 8.0 g/t Au (KY17RC022)
- 5m @ 5.6 g/t Au from 14m, including 3m @ 8.4 g/t Au (KY17RC023)
- 8m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 11m (KY17RC030)
- 10m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 14m (KY17RC031)
- 12m @ 0.9 g/t Au from 18m and 12m @ 0.9 g/t Au from 37m (KY17RC033)
- 11m @ 1.8 g/t Au from 21m (KY17RC038)
- 14m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 10m (KY17RC049)
- 16m @ 0.8 g/t Au from 7m (KY17RC065)

Significant assay results from the ongoing RC drill program will be reported as they come to hand.

-ENDS-

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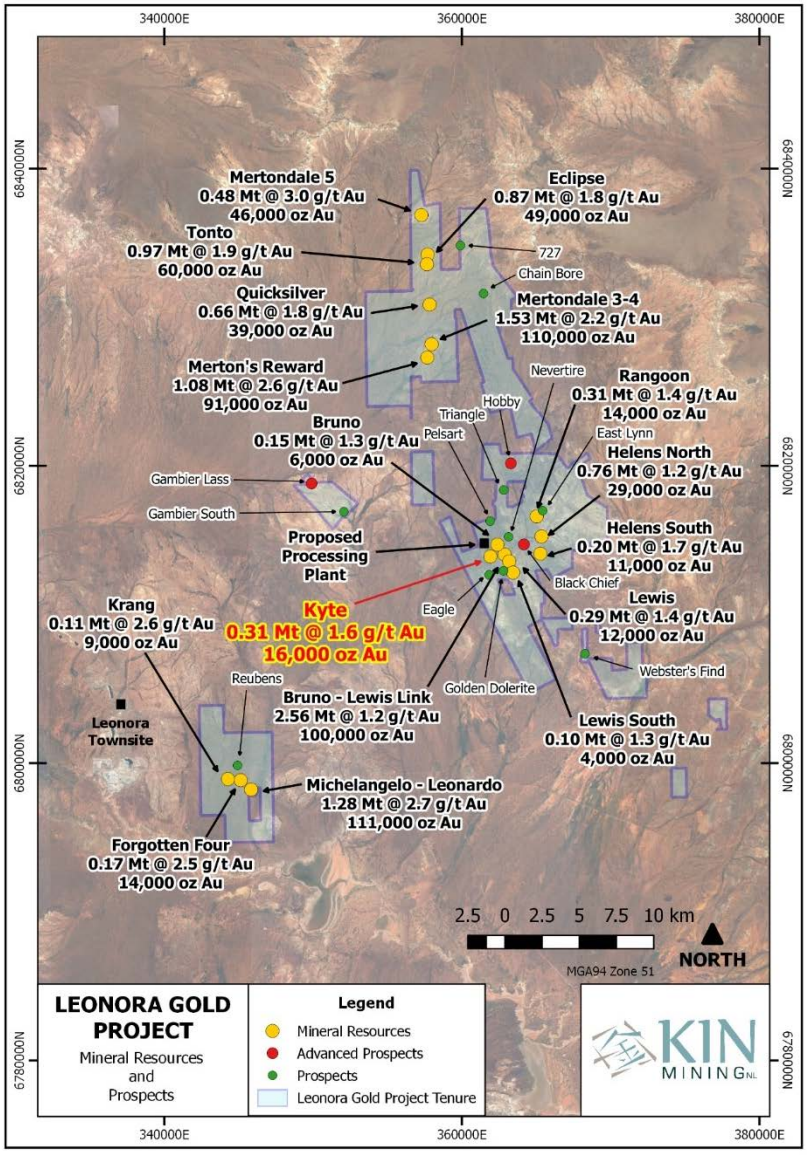
About Kin Mining

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. 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 kappa 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.

Figure 2 Leonora Gold Project tenure with 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.*

Kyte RC Drill Results (>0.4g/t with no more than 2m of internal dilution)

Hole ID	Hole Depth (m)	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	Azimuth & dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
KY17RC001	25	361951	6813868	250°/-60°	8	9	1	0.5
					10	12	2	1.3
					15	17	2	1.0
KY17RC002	25	361971	6813875	250°/-60°	1	2	1	0.5
					3	4	1	0.9
					8	14	6	0.8
				incl.	8	10	2	1.4
					11	14	3	0.6
					17	18	1	1.5
KY17RC003	35	361991	6813881	250°/-60°	8	9	1	7.2
					12	26	**14**	1.6
				incl.	13	16	3	2.9
				and	19	24	5	2.3
KY17RC004	35	362008	6813887	250°/-60°	4	6	2	1.3
					17	18	1	0.5
					21	23	2	0.7
					26	30	**4**	4.6
				incl.	27	29	2	8.7
				incl.	27	28	**1**	13.5
KY17RC005	30	362029	6813894	250°/-60°	0	1	1	0.5
					11	12	1	0.5
					13	14	1	0.6
					19	30 (EOH)	**11**	2.4
				incl.	20	23	3	4.9
				incl.	22	23	1	7.7
				and	27	30 (EOH)	3	2.7
KY17RC006	25	362052	6813901	250°/-60°	0	3	3	0.8
					9	16	**7**	1.9
				incl.	9	12	3	3.3
KY17RC007	25	361967	6813860	250°/-60°	3	12	9	1.0
				incl.	4	5	1	2.6
				and	7	8	1	3.2
KY17RC008	25	361959	6813849	250°/-60°	3	4	1	1.3
					11	12	1	0.8
					14	15	1	0.5
KY17RC009	25	361984	6813857	250°/-60°	5	11	6	0.9
				incl.	5	6	1	3.0
					14	15	1	0.6
					18	19	1	0.8
KY17RC010	28	362005	6813864	250°/-60°	0	6	**6**	8.8
				incl.	0	4	**4**	12.3
				and	1	2	**1**	19.3
					10	11	1	0.7
					17	25	8	1.5
				incl.	20	22	2	2.8
KY17RC011	35	362023	6813870	250°/-60°	1	3	2	0.9
					12	27	15	1.0
				incl.	13	15	2	1.8
				incl.	23	26	3	1.7
					30	31	1	0.5
					33	34	1	0.4

Hole ID	Hole Depth (m)	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	Azimuth & dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
KY17RC012	35	362037	6813875	250°/-60°	5	7	2	1.9
					11	25	**14**	1.4
				incl.	18	24	5	2.1
KY17RC013	22	362005	6813849	250°/-60°	11	12	1	0.5
					19	20	1	0.9
					21	22	1	0.4
KY17RC014	25	362012	6813843	250°/-60°	11	12	1	0.8
					15	17	1	1.1
KY17RC015	35	362036	6813853	250°/-60°	1	2	1	0.9
					4	5	1	0.6
					11	32	**21**	2.3
				incl.	11	19	**8**	4.4
				incl.	16	19	**3**	7.4
KY17RC016	35	362051	6813859	250°/-60°	6	12	6	1.7
					15	16	1	1.5
					21	33	**12**	1.6
				incl.	28	30	2	4.4
KY17RC017	25	362077	6813869	250°/-60°	10	11	1	0.7
					13	14	1	11.0
					16	17	1	7.4
					23	25 (EOH)	2	0.7
KY17RC018	30	361872	6813951	250°/-60°	5	6	1	2.4
					21	24	3	1.5
				incl.	23	24	1	2.3
KY17RC019	35	361893	6813957	250°/-60°	21	22	1	1.5
					25	29	4	0.7
				incl.	28	29	1	1.2
KY17RC020	40	361912	6813964	250°/-60°	4	7	3	0.7
				incl.	6	7	1	1.5
					18	24	6	0.8
				incl.	19	20	1	1.6
					28	32	4	0.8
				incl.	30	31	1	1.2
					35	37	2	1.4
KY17RC021	40	361939	6813973	250°/-60°	6	10	4	0.6
					14	15	1	0.9
					17	26	**9**	3.3
				incl.	20	24	4	5.3
					30	31	1	0.9
					32	33	1	0.9
KY17RC022	40	361955	6813979	250°/-60°	3	4	1	5.8
					6	7	1	0.8
					10	13	3	1.8
				incl.	10	11	1	4.3
					20	24	**4**	5.2
				incl.	20	22	2	8.0
					28	30	2	1.9
					31	32	1	0.7
					33	39	6	0.7
				incl.	35	36	1	1.3
KY17RC023	30	361888	6813933	250°/-60°	14	19	**5**	5.6
				incl.	15	18	**3**	8.5
				incl.	15	16	**1**	11.1
KY17RC024	30	361899	6813936	250°/-60°	5	6	1	1.4
					11	12	1	0.6

Hole ID	Hole Depth (m)	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	Azimuth & dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
					24	25	1	0.8
KY17RC025	35	361926	6813944	250°/-60°	8	9	1	1.4
					30	31	1	0.5
					32	33	1	0.5
KY17RC026	40	361943	6813950	250°/-60°	6	20	14	0.6
				incl.	19	20	1	3.8
					24	27	3	1.3
				incl.	25	27	2	1.7
KY17RC027	40	361973	6813961	250°/-60°	9	10	1	1.8
					25	40 (EOH)	15	1.1
				incl.	26	27	**1**	6.9
KY17RC028	40	361978	6813963	250°/-60°	14	15	1	0.5
					33	36	3	1.1
				incl.	34	35	1	1.6
					39	40 (EOH)	1	0.9
KY17RC029	35	361996	6813962	250°/-60°	4	19	**15**	2.6
				incl.	5	8	**3**	6.7
					5	6	**1**	15.2
				and	17	19	2	3.0
					23	25	2	0.6
					28	29	1	0.6
					34	35 (EOH)	1	1.2
KY17RC030	35	362022	6813971	250°/-60°	11	19	**8**	1.9
				incl.	15	18	3	2.8
					30	31	1	0.4
					33	34	1	0.4
KY17RC031	35	361962	6813937	250°/-60°	5	6	1	0.7
					14	24	**10**	1.5
					27	28	1	0.6
KY17RC032	50	361979	6813943	250°/-60°	7	8	1	0.4
					12	24	**12**	2.3
				incl.	19	24	5	4.6
					21	22	1	11.6
					28	29	1	0.5
					32	35	3	0.6
					37	38	1	0.5
					42	46	4	0.5
					49	50 (EOH)	1	0.5
KY17RC033	50	362000	6813950	250°/-60°	2	5	3	0.8
					9	12	3	0.4
					18	30	**12**	0.9
					37	49	**12**	0.9
KY17RC034	50	362020	6813958	250°/-60°	4	5	1	0.5
					8	9	1	4.0
					11	18	7	1.3
					35	36	1	2.6
					38	39	1	0.6
					41	42	1	1.1
KY17RC035	25	361957	6813913	250°/-60°	4	7	3	0.6
					11	12	1	0.5
					16	17	1	0.8
KY17RC036	35	361978	6813920	250°/-60°	3	27	**24**	1.6
KY17RC037	50	361997	6813926	250°/-60°	0	14	**14**	1.5
					18	33	**15**	2.3
					45	47	2	0.5

Hole ID	Hole Depth (m)	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	Azimuth & dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
KY17RC038	50	362015	6813933	250°/-60°	1	4	3	0.9
					9	11	2	0.8
					14	15	1	0.8
					21	32	**11**	1.8
					37	40	3	0.6
					48	49	1	0.5
KY17RC039	50	362035	6813940	250°/-60°	7	8	1	0.7
					10	15	5	0.6
				incl.	12	13	1	1.6
					19	20	1	0.5
					34	35	1	0.6
					39	40	1	0.5
					44	47	3	0.6
KY17RC040	25	361962	6813894	250°/-60°	14	15	1	0.6
KY17RC041	30	361983	6813901	250°/-60°	2	8	6	1.3
				incl.	2	5	3	1.6
					12	21	9	0.7
KY17RC042	35	362009	6813909	250°/-60°	1	2	1	2.5
					4	13	**9**	3.2
					17	28	**11**	1.6
					34	35 (EOH)	1	0.5
KY17RC043	45	362029	6813916	250°/-60°	2	3	1	0.5
					2	3	1	0.7
					6	7	1	0.6
					9	10	1	0.4
					18	19	1	1.1
					27	28	1	0.6
KY17RC044	45	362043	6813921	250°/-60°	12	17	5	1.9
				incl.	15	17	**2**	3.8
KY17RC045	30	362035	6813842	250°/-60°	1	2	1	0.6
					10	20	**10**	3.4
				incl.	12	14	**2**	12.2
					29	30 (EOH)	1	0.7
KY17RC046	30	362068	6813855	250°/-60°	14	15	1	0.8
					18	19	1	1.1
					21	22	1	0.5
KY17RC047	30	362087	6813863	250°/-60°	4	5	1	0.5
					7	8	1	1.0
					10	11	1	1.0
					16	18	2	1.0
KY17RC048	25	362021	6813828	250°/-60°	1	4	3	0.4
					11	12	1	0.5
					23	24	1	0.5
KY17RC049	24	362046	6813837	250°/-60°	10	24 (EOH)	**14**	1.1
				incl.	10	13	3	2.0
KY17RC050	30	362059	6813842	250°/-60°	5	10	5	1.2
					13	15	2	0.5
					17	18	1	0.8
					20	28	8	0.7
KY17RC051	25	362030	6813811	250°/-60°	1	10	**9**	1.0
KY17RC052	25	362046	6813816	250°/-60°	1	4	3	1.2
					7	8	1	1.1
					14	21	**7**	1.1
KY17RC053	25	362086	6813828	250°/-60°	17	20	3	1.0
KY17RC054	25	362041	6813804	250°/-60°	4	5	1	0.6

Hole ID	Hole Depth (m)	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	Azimuth & dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
					9	10	1	0.7
					23	24	1	0.6
KY17RC055	25	362078	6813817	250°/-60°	7	16	**9**	1.2
				incl.	7	9	**2**	3.5
					22	23	1	0.6
KY17RC056	25	362075	6813807	250°/-60°	9	10	1	0.5
					18	19	1	0.6
					20	21	1	0.7
KY17RC057	21	362094	6813812	250°/-60°	11	12	1	1.0
					14	18	4	1.2
KY17RC058	25	362067	6813792	250°/-60°	3	12	9	1.0
				incl.	3	5	2	2.4
					15	16	1	0.9
KY17RC059	25	362082	6813798	250°/-60°	3	8	5	1.8
				incl.	3	4	1	5.8
					13	16	3	1.0
KY17RC060	18	362100	6813804	250°/-60°	2	5	3	2.9
					8	17	9	0.6
				incl.	13	14	1	1.3
KY17RC061	21	362061	6813778	250°/-60°	4	5	1	0.9
					7	9	2	1.0
					12	19	7	0.6
KY17RC062	25	362080	6813784	250°/-60°	2	3	1	0.6
					15	21	6	0.7
KY17RC063	25	362101	6813791	250°/-60°	5	21	**16**	1.0
KY17RC064	25	362113	6813795	250°/-60°	5	8	3	1.2
					12	14	2	1.2
					17	21	4	0.8
KY17RC065	25	362117	6813788	250°/-60°	7	23	**16**	0.8
KY17RC066	25	362137	6813794	250°/-60°	3	4	1	1.0
					7	10	3	0.8
					19	21	1	0.8
KY17RC067	25	362067	6813822	250°/-60°	8	10	2	2.3
				incl.	8	9	1	4.1
					14	15	1	0.5
					19	22	4	1.3

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.

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.

TABLE 1 Section 1 - Sample Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	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. 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. 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	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.
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. 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. 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. 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 resource 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 and physically captured, data is validated prior to being uploaded to the data base.
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. 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 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; repeatability and standard results were within acceptable limits.

Criteria	Commentary
	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 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.
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 and then 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.
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 existing known mineralisation at Kyte. 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. 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 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 drilling and 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 and this campaign (KY17RC001-067) are orientated at 250°/-60°. Gold mineralisation at Kyte Reward occurs in weathered, oxide mafic and felsic sequences. Gold mineralisation comprises flat lying shallow dipping zones related to supergene gold enrichment. The blanket of supergene mineralisation cuts across all lithologies. The deposit is deeply weathered. Originally the deposit 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.
Sample security	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

Criteria	Commentary
	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 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
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The RC drill programme was conducted on the Kyte prospect on tenement M37/227; 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. There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the holding.
Exploration done by other parties	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. Navigator commissioned Runge Limited to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Cardinia deposit in January 2009. Drilling has been 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.
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 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. 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. 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. At Bruno/Lewis and Kyte 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

Criteria	Commentary
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 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.
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 0.4g/t are regarded as significant. Anomalous intersections are tabled in the body of this report. Reported mineralised zones have a cut-off grade of 0.4g/t Au and no more than 2m of internal dilution (<0.1g/t Au). No top cuts were applied to any assay values.
Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The Drilling at Kyte was on an Azimuth of 250° and an angle of -60°. The drill hole orientation may not be at an optimal angle to the flat lying nature of the 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 within the confines of the existing gold resource envelope however they have not yet been incorporated into the current parameters of the Kyte Inferred resource calculation. The maximum and minimum sample width within the mineralised zones is 1m.
Diagrams	A relevant “type example” plan is 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 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 Kyte was conducted by Navigator Resources. 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. 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 information 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 Kyte with the intention of increasing the Cardinia resources and converting the Inferred portions of the resources to the Indicated category.