KIN MINING NL

ASX Code: KIN

20 July 2018

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324,730,577

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37,335,750

Development Works Update

Water Exploration and Sterilisation Drilling Deliver the Right Outcomes

Water Exploration

- Substantial exploration program aimed to provide a sustainable 1.5Mtpa of water to the Cardinia plant site
- Good success rate at Bummer Creek with 4 of 8 holes yielding >5 l/s
- Lower success rate at Cardinia Creek with 4 of 35 holes yielding >5 l/s and an additional 6 holes yielding >2.5 l/s
- Next steps include test pumping to confirm sustainable yield and additional exploration at Bummer Creek if yield is confirmed

Sterilisation Drilling

- A broad program of Aircore and RC sterilisation drilling over the footprint of the proposed TSF confirmed its suitability for tailings storage

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is pleased to provide results from recent water exploration and sterilisation drilling at the Leonora Gold Project. The water exploration drilling at Cardinia Creek (including the Helens and Bruno Lewis open pit areas) and Bummer Creek, is to confirm the availablility of sufficient water for the project activities. Aircore and RC drilling at the proposed Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) is part of a larger sterilisation program across the project area where infrastructure associated with the LGP development will be built.

Kins CEO Mr. Andrew Munckton said “The water exploration activities have yielded reasonable success and Kin will now move to confirm the sustainable yields and required number of bores for full water supply for the Cardinia plant as well as dewatering plans for the Helens and Bruno Lewis pits.

In addition, the sterilisation drilling at the proposed TSF location has confirmed its suitability. Further sterilisation drilling works will expand the sites available for tailings and waste dump storage away from the many mineralised corridors at the project.”

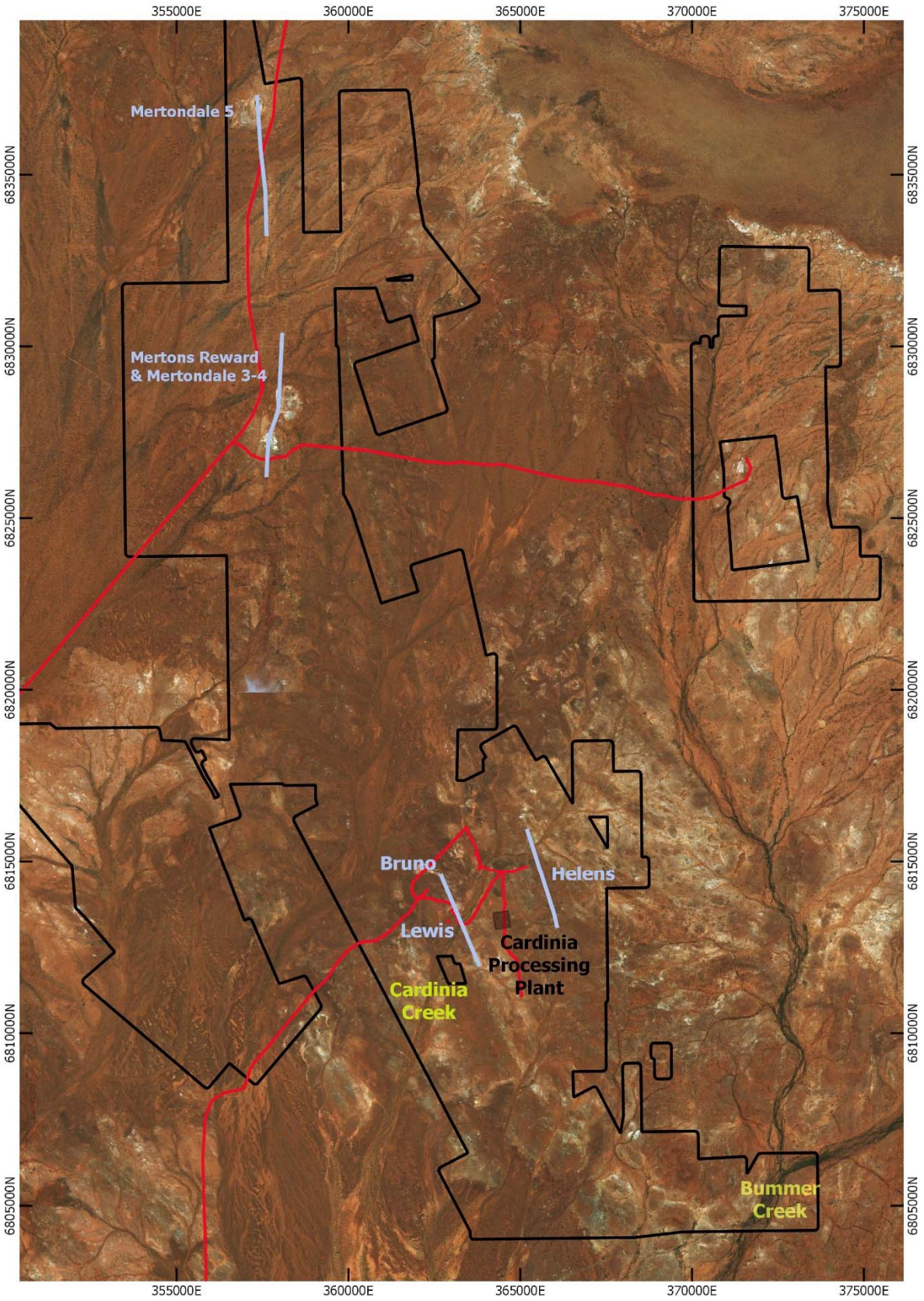

Figure 1: Plan view of the Leonora Gold Project

1. Water Exploration

Drilling for water exploration was undertaken during the June quarter with 43 vertical RC holes (WE18RC007 – 049) for an advance of 4,325m being completed across the project (see Table 1). The aim of the program was to identify sufficient water production bore holes that collectively, can deliver 1.5 Mtpa of suitable quality water to the Cardinia processing plant. Drilling was targeted around the Cardinia Creek (See Figure 2) area where previous RC drilling associated with gold exploration at Helens and Bruno Lewis has intersected water at relatively shallow depths. Drilling in this area resulted in 4 RC holes yielding sufficient water (> 5 litres/second) to justify development testing.

In addition, water exploration drilling was undertaken at Bummer Creek (See Figure 3) approximately 14km south east of the Cardinia plant site. Four RC holes in this area intersected sufficient water (>5 litres/second) to warrant development. The results are currently being assessed with production bore development and testing scheduled for the September quarter.

2. Sterilisation Drilling

The proposed Cardinia Processing Plant Site is located in the NE corner of M37/86.
Aircore sterilisation drilling was conducted over the proposed Tailings Storage Facility site approximately 1km south of the Cardinia processing plant location (See Figure 1 and 4.). Reverse Circulation drilling followed up anomalous Aircore results. Drilling totaling 2,273m (TF18042 – 090) was completed.

This drilling to date has returned negative and grade gold intersections over the tested area. The vast majority of assay results were below the (0.01g/t Au) detection limit.

Peak assay results from the Aircore and RC sterilisation are shown in Table 2.

Further aircore sterilisation drilling is planned to expand the tailings dam area and provide other suitable areas for open pit mining waste dump away from the established mineralised corridors at the project

HOLE ID	Prospect Area	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH Depth	Results (Lps)
WE18RC007	Bruno-Lewis	363593	6813440	420	-90	360	108	2.5
WE18RC008	Bruno-Lewis	362965	6812767	420	-90	360	102	5.0
WE18RC009	Bruno-Lewis	363131	6812709	420	-90	360	102	2.6
WE18RC010	Bruno-Lewis	363419	6813498	420	-90	360	102	0.2
WE18RC011	Bruno-Lewis	363620	6813708	420	-90	360	96	1.4
WE18RC012	Bruno-Lewis	363028	6812585	420	-90	360	102	2.0
WE18RC013	Bruno-Lewis	363196	6812860	420	-90	360	102	0.5
WE18RC014	Bruno-Lewis	362316	6811821	420	-90	360	102	5.6
WE18RC015	Bruno-Lewis	362335	6811475	420	-90	360	102	0
WE18RC016	Bruno-Lewis	362278	6811145	420	-90	360	102	0.4
WE18RC017	Bruno-Lewis	362435	6810974	420	-90	360	102	0.1
WE18RC018	Bruno-Lewis	362567	6811342	420	-90	360	102	2.5
WE18RC019	Bruno-Lewis	362621	6811561	420	-90	360	108	5.0
WE18RC020	Bruno-Lewis	362708	6812024	420	-90	360	108	6.0
WE18RC021	Helens	365133	6815171	420	-90	360	102	0
WE18RC022	Helens	365580	6815501	420	-90	360	102	0
WE18RC023	Helens	365714	6815666	420	-90	360	102	0
WE18RC024	Helens	365564	6815645	420	-90	360	102	0.1
WE18RC025	Helens	365232	6815296	420	-90	360	102	0
WE18RC026	Helens	364498	6815298	420	-90	360	96	3.3
WE18RC027	Helens	364066	6815108	420	-90	360	102	2.5
WE18RC028	Helens	364294	6815330	420	-90	360	102	2.2
WE18RC029	Helens	364396	6815092	420	-90	360	84	2.0
WE18RC030	West Creek Bores	357247	6810717	420	-90	360	102	0.4
WE18RC031	West Creek Bores	357089	6810563	420	-90	360	101	2.9
WE18RC032	West Creek Bores	357146	6810380	420	-90	360	101	0
WE18RC033	Bruno-Lewis	363252	6813377	420	-90	360	101	0
WE18RC034	Bruno-Lewis	363311	6813203	420	-90	360	56	0
WE18RC035	Bruno-Lewis	363284	6813212	420	-90	360	102	0.3
WE18RC036	Bruno-Lewis	363220	6813377	410	-90	360	108	2
WE18RC037	Bruno-Lewis	363126	6813259	410	-90	360	108	0
WE18RC038	Bummer Creek	371618	6804662	410	-90	360	108	1.6
WE18RC039	Bummer Creek	371886	6805014	410	-90	360	102	1.3
WE18RC040	Bummer Creek	372074	6805604	420	-90	360	102	5
WE18RC041	Bummer Creek	372191	6805904	420	-90	360	102	3.3
WE18RC042	Bummer Creek	372272	6804715	420	-90	360	102	6
WE18RC043	Bummer Creek	372455	6804923	420	-90	360	102	6.6
WE18RC044	Bummer Creek	372547	6805203	420	-90	360	102	5
WE18RC045	Bummer Creek	372704	6805650	420	-90	360	84	2
WE18RC046	Bruno-Lewis	363219	6813380	420	-90	360	102	2
WE18RC047	Bruno-Lewis	363272	6813348	420	-90	360	102	1.6
WE18RC048	Bruno-Lewis	362347	6811597	420	-90	360	102	0.2
WE18RC049	Bruno-Lewis	362694	6811674	420	-90	360	102	1.6

Table 1. Water exploration drill hole details and water flow results.

Figure 2. Cardinia Creek area water exploration drill holes.

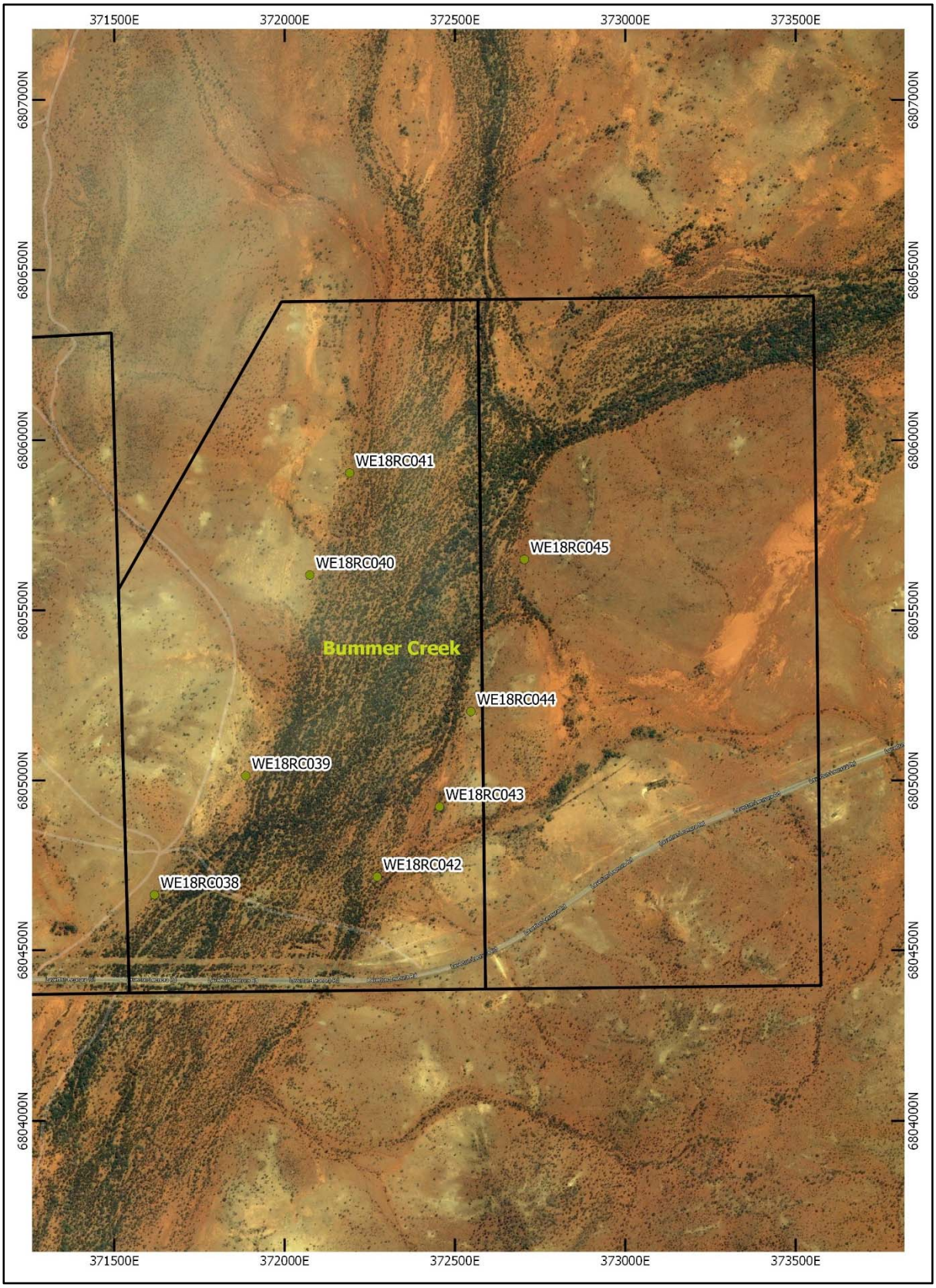

Figure 3. Bummer Creek water exploration drill holes

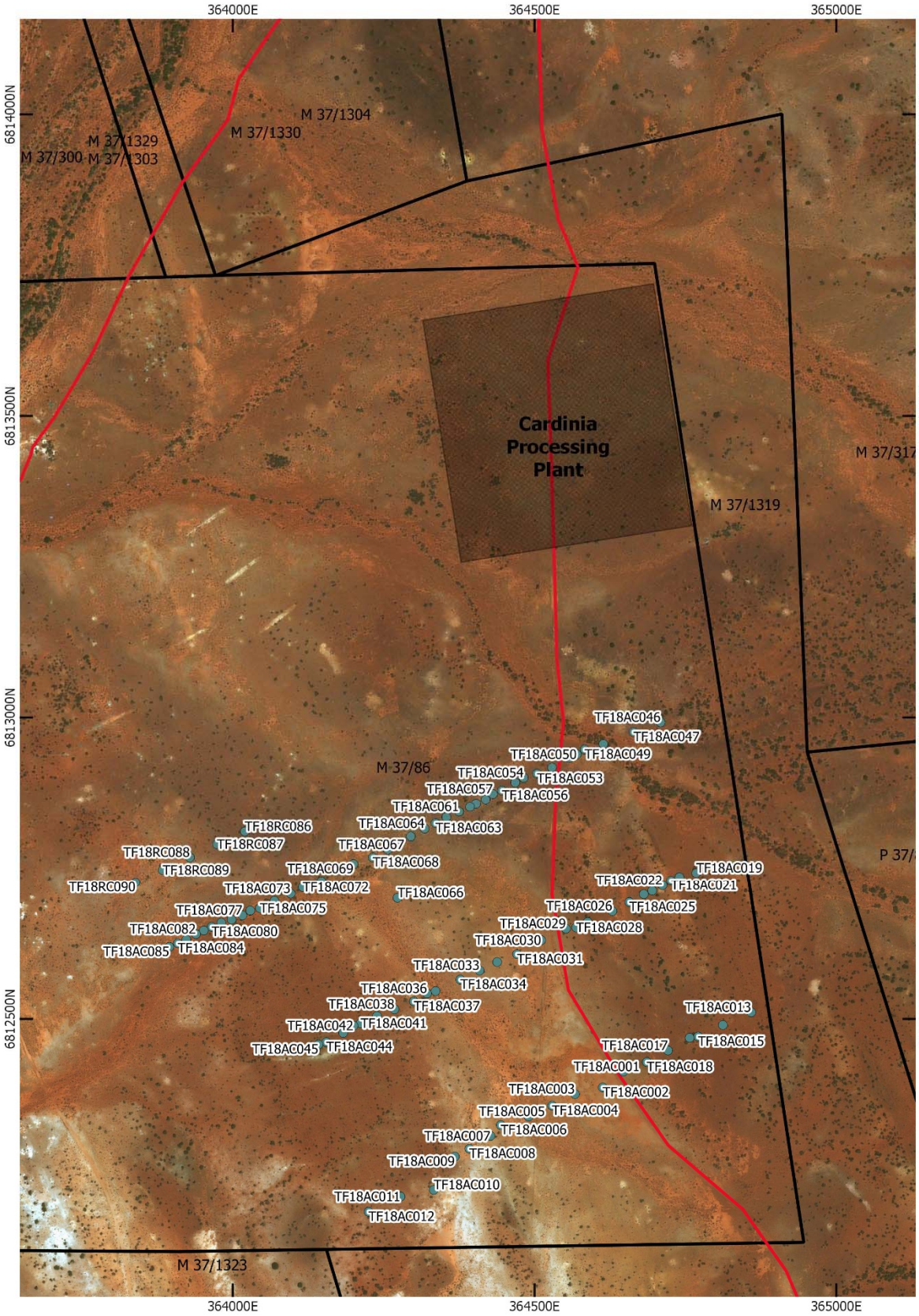

Figure 4. Sterilisation drill holes at the proposed tailings storage facility site and land tenure.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	Depth Depth (m)	From (m)	Width (m)	Grade (Au g/t)
TSF	TF18AC001	364647	6812413	-60	65	37			NSA
	TF18AC002	364613	6812387	-60	65	37			NSA
	TF18AC003	364567	6812376	-60	65	34			NSA
	TF18AC004	364529	6812357	-60	65	39	4	20	0.26
	TF18AC005	364490	6812339	-60	65	36			NSA
	TF18AC006	364444	6812325	-60	65	16			NSA
	TF18AC007	364427	6812307	-60	65	32	20	12	0.38
	TF18AC008	364392	6812286	-60	65	20			NSA
	TF18AC009	364368	6812273	-60	65	54			NSA
	TF18AC010	364333	6812218	-60	65	54			NSA
	TF18AC011	364278	6812207	-60	65	54			NSA
	TF18AC012	364225	6812182	-60	65	42			NSA
	TF18AC013	364859	6812511	-60	65	48			NSA
	TF18AC014	364812	6812490	-60	65	36			NSA
	TF18AC015	364771	6812471	-60	65	13			NSA
	TF18AC016	364757	6812469	-60	65	36			NSA
	TF18AC017	364721	6812448	-60	65	36			NSA
	TF18AC018	364686	6812429	-60	65	36			NSA
	TF18AC019	364768	6812742	-60	65	24			NSA
	TF18AC020	364740	6812735	-60	65	2			NSA
	TF18AC021	364726	6812729	-60	65	3			NSA
	TF18AC022	364712	6812721	-60	65	11			NSA
	TF18AC023	364695	6812712	-60	65	5			NSA
	TF18AC024	364681	6812706	-60	65	24			NSA
	TF18AC025	364657	6812693	-60	65	24			NSA
	TF18AC026	364629	6812678	-60	65	38	32	4	0.24
	TF18AC027	364588	6812660	-60	65	24			NSA
	TF18AC028	364569	6812651	-60	65	12			NSA
	TF18AC029	364552	6812649	-60	65	18			NSA
	TF18AC030	364511	6812630	-60	65	40			NSA
	TF18AC031	364471	6812607	-60	65	28			NSA
	TF18AC032	364438	6812594	-60	65	30			NSA
	TF18AC033	364409	6812580	-60	65	36			NSA
	TF18AC034	364377	6812565	-60	65	40			NSA
	TF18AC035	364336	6812546	-60	65	15			NSA
	TF18AC036	364322	6812542	-60	65	38			NSA
	TF18AC037	364300	6812529	-60	65	31			NSA
	TF18AC038	364268	6812516	-60	65	28			NSA
	TF18AC039	364239	6812505	-60	65	12			NSA
	TF18AC040	364220	6812496	-60	65	2			NSA
	TF18AC041	364212	6812493	-60	65	6			NSA
	TF18AC042	364199	6812488	-60	065	12			NSA
	TF18AC043	364183	6812480	-60	065	12			NSA
	TF18AC044	364155	6812466	-60	065	12			NSA
	TF18AC045	364141	6812457	-60	065	12			NSA
	TF18AC046	364707	6812993	-60	065	50			NSA
	TF18AC047	364657	6812975	-60	065	43			NSA
	TF18AC048	364612	6812956	-60	065	28			NSA
	TF18AC049	364584	6812944	-60	065	7			NSA
	TF18AC050	364569	6812936	-60	065	12			NSA
	TF18AC051	364559	6812932	-60	065	12			NSA
	TF18AC052	364530	6812916	-60	065	24			NSA
	TF18AC053	364502	6812905	-60	065	6			NSA
	TF18AC054	364481	6812897	-60	065	15			NSA
	TF18AC055	364467	6812889	-60	065	25			NSA
	TF18AC056	364445	6812877	-60	065	15			NSA
	TF18AC057	364432	6812870	-60	065	17			NSA
	TF18AC058	364416	6812862	-60	065	14			NSA

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	Depth Depth (m)	From (m)	Width (m)	Grade (Au g/t)
	TF18AC059	364402	6812855	-60	065	6			NSA
	TF18AC060	364395	6812852	-60	065	20			NSA
	TF18AC061	364372	6812841	-60	065	17			NSA
	TF18AC062	364352	6812832	-60	065	12			NSA
	TF18AC063	364335	6812823	-60	065	17			NSA
	TF18AC064	364316	6812813	-60	065	19			NSA
	TF18AC065	364293	6812801	-60	065	25	8	4	0.16
	TF18AC066	364272	6812787	-60	065	16	0	4	0.28
	TF18AC067	364254	6812778	-60	065	29			NSA
	TF18AC068	364229	6812765	-60	065	33	0	4	0.28
	TF18AC069	364197	6812754	-60	065	18			NSA
	TF18AC070	364175	6812744	-60	065	30	24	4	0.12
	TF18AC071	364145	6812730	-60	065	28			NSA
	TF18AC072	364114	6812720	-60	065	20	16	4	0.17
	TF18AC073	364094	6812707	-60	065	15			NSA
	TF18AC074	364070	6812696	-60	059	25			NSA
	TF18AC075	364046	6812683	-60	065	12			NSA
	TF18AC076	364027	6812680	-60	065	12			NSA
	TF18AC077	364012	6812673	-60	063	8			NSA
	TF18AC078	363996	6812665	-60	063	6			NSA
	TF18AC079	363980	6812657	-60	062	7			NSA
	TF18AC080	363964	6812650	-60	064	12			NSA
	TF18AC081	363950	6812644	-60	064	16			NSA
	TF18AC082	363937	6812637	-60	063	13			NSA
	TF18AC083	363922	6812630	-60	065	15			NSA
	TF18AC084	363909	6812625	-60	065	15			NSA
	TF18AC085	363895	6812619	-60	065	14			NSA
	TF18RC086	364019	6812807	-60	064	54			NSA
	TF18RC087	363975	6812791	-60	066	78			NSA
	TF18RC088	363931	6812764	-60	064	90			NSA
	TF18RC089	363885	6812743	-60	067	60	18	1	0.31
	TF18RC090	363838	6812725	-60	066	60	3	1	0.19

Table 2: Drill hole details and assay results for Steralisation Drilling. Intersections >0.10 g/t Au. NSA = No Significant Assay.

-ENDS-

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information contained in this report relating to exploration results relates to information compiled or reviewed by Glenn Grayson. Mr. Grayson is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is an employee of the company and fairly represent this information. Mr. Grayson has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

Mr. Grayson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix A
JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT
LEONORA GOLD PROJECT
Tailings Storage Facility Sterilisation and Water Bore Drilling

SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	All sample data, subject Tailings Facility Sterilisation (TSF) or water bore drilling in this report has not been used in any resource estimation work. The drill data is obtained from drilling programs carried during the June quarter 2018. Data was obtained predominantly from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling, and to a lesser extent Air Core (AC) drilling. Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples (TF18RC086-090) were collected over 1m downhole intervals from beneath a cyclone and then cone split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). Aircore (AC) drill samples (WE18RC007-049) were collected via a scoop at 4m intervals or part thereof at EOH, to obtain a sample of similar weight. The procedures for sampling of Aircore drilling is generally the same as for RC drilling. Samples were collected via a rig mounted cone splitter (TF18AC042-052) over 4m or part there of intervals at EOH. The remaining sampled holes (TF18AC053-085) were collected as a 4m composite scoop sample or part there of intervals at EOH. Assay results from these samples provide a guide in interpreting geology and any mineralisation continuity. The sub-samples were typically collected at the drill site in pre-numbered calico bags, and the sample rejects were stored at the drill site in marked plastic bags or on the ground, for future reference. The scoop sampling involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (in the rare case of wet samples) to obtain 4m or part there of composited intervals, however, the number of wet samples involved is considered to be relatively low, and not material. When drilling under dry conditions, Aircore samples should be of a comparable quality to RC samples, when implementing same sampling techniques.
Drilling techniques	Drilling from surface is completed by standard Reverse Circulation (RC) and Aircore (AC) 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 a face-sampling hammer over 140mm diameter drill holes. RC holes have been initially surveyed (from surface) using a hand-held compass and clinometer. Surveys are recorded at the completion of the hole. AC drilling was also conducted by Orbit Drilling using the same drill rig however the face hammer was replaced with a blade bit of similar dimensions, on occasion, depending on ground conditions the face sampling hammer was used during hard rock sections of the drill hole.
Drill sample recovery	Sample recovery is measured and monitored by both the drill contractor and Kin Mining representatives with bag volume visually estimated and sample recovery typically very good. The volume of sample collected for assay is considered to be a composite representative sample of the metre or metres drilled. Sample recovery is maximized by using best-practice drill techniques, with RC drilling the entire 1m sample is blown back through the rod string, the cyclone is then sealed at the completion of each metre, and the collected sample interval cone split. The cone splitter is attached to the rig cyclone; the entire (1m) sample is split. The cone splitter and cyclone are cleaned with compressed air at the end of each metre drilled and then extensively cleaned at the completion of each hole. In the case of AC drilling both cone split 4m intervals and 4m composite scoop samples were collected. The vast majority of samples were collected dry however on very rare occasion wet or damp samples were encountered. The reported intersections were dry sample intervals

Criteria	Commentary
	and drilling equipment was cleaned periodically to inhibit potential contamination. RC and AC drill samples are collected and recorded using pre-numbered calico bags and then removed from the field and stored in a secure yard prior to being dispatched for lab analysis. No relationship was observed between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	Kin's procedure for geological logging of RC and AC drill holes in the field includes recording colour, lithology, sulphide content, veining, alteration, oxidation, grid coordinates, sample interval, water table depth, and hole depth. Data is both physically and electronically logged and stored. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for resource drilling. Logging of lithological components, such as colour and texture, are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentage is quantitative. All drill holes are logged in their entirety to the end of hole. All drill hole logging data is digitally and physically captured, data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	See Sampling techniques in the above section. The sample collection methodology is considered appropriate for RC and AC drilling and is within today's standard industry practice. Split one metre sample (1m) results are regarded as reliable and representative. RC and AC samples have been split with cone splitter at one or four metre intervals as drilled or collected as 4m composite scoop samples. Analysis was conducted by SGS Mineral Services Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. At the laboratory samples are dried, crushed and pulverised until the sample is homogeneous with 90% passing 75microns (µm). Analytical techniques employed were for gold (only); a Fire Assay 50 gram charge with AAS finish (Lab method FAA505). The majority of samples were collected dry. Occasional ground water was encountered and a minimal number of samples were collected damp or wet. Periodically certified reference material (CRM), inclusive of blanks (Bunbury Basalt) and standards are inserted with each sample batch at a ratio of 2:25, as well as duplicate samples ratio of 2:50. The assay laboratory (SGS) also included their own internal checks and balances consisting of repeats and standards; repeatability and standard results were within acceptable limits. No issues have been identified with sample representatively. The sample size is considered appropriate for this type of mineralisation style and is an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Geochemical analysis (assaying) 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 total extraction technique 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 (CRM) in the form of standards, blanks and duplicates are periodically imbedded in the submitted sample batch by Kin Mining at a ratio of 1:10 as previously stated. No other analysis techniques have been used to determine gold assays.
Verification of sampling *and assaying*	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, reported intersections 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. Kin's QA/QC protocol is considered to reflect industry standard with standard reference material submitted on a routine basis.

Criteria	Commentary
Location of data points	Drill holes 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 DA94 Zone51. Hole locations were visually checked on the ground for spatial verification. Topographic control (i.e. surface RL) was recorded by the licensed surveyors as part of the DGPS pick-up.
Data spacing and distribution	Drill hole spacing patterns vary considering the drill objective. TSF drilling was designed to cover complete sections over the proposed tailings storage area and drilling was conducted at varying depths. Water bore test drilling was topographically controlled, targeting potential water sources over widely spaced areas often in isolated areas and often near creeks. Water bores were drilled vertical and TSF holes angled at a nominal -60 º. Drill hole and sample interval spacing is sufficient to establish an acceptable degree of geological and grade continuity. At the TSF the RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals, AC drilling was composite sampled (4m). The water bore exploration drilling was composite sampled at 4m intervals and over shorter intervals at the End of Hole (EOH).
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The sheared Cardinia greenstone sequence displays a NNW to NW trend. The drilling and sampling programs were carried out to obtain an unbiased location of drill sample data, generally orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. Mineralisation is structurally controlled in sub-vertical shear zones within the broader Cardinia area, with a supergene component in the oxidised profile. The vast majority of historical drilling is predominantly orientated at -60°/270° (west) or vertical for Grade Control drillholes, and generally orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. The drilling conducted by KIN was orientated (065°) at the TSF and vertical when drilling for water.
Sample security	KIN's RC drill samples were collected from the rig in pre-numbered calico bags at the drill site. The samples were then batch processed (drillhole and sample numbers encoded onto an electronic or hardcopy sample register) in the field, and then transported and stacked into 'bulkabag sacks' at KIN's secure yard in Leonora. The bulkabags were then transported to the SGS collection depot, also a secure yard. The laboratory's (SGS) transport contractor was utilized to transport the bulkabags to their laboratory in Kalgoorlie. There was no perceived opportunity for the samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site, to delivery to the laboratory, where they were stored in their secure compound, and made ready for processing. On receipt of the samples, the laboratory (SGS) independently checked the sample submission form to verify samples received, and readied the samples for sample preparation. SGS's sample security protocols are of acceptable industry standards.
Audits or reviews	Sampling methodologies and assay techniques used in this drilling program are considered to be mineral exploration industry standard. In an effort to optimise the treatment of samples KIN Mining NL has undertaken and commenced a comprehensive audit of both the SGS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, as well as review our current field techniques, in order to remain on par with industry best practice. Several preliminary audits have already been undertaken and investigations into improving the sampling methodology and consistency will continue as KIN progress toward near term mining operations.

SECTION 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results
Tailings Storage Facility Sterilisation and Water Bore Drilling

(Criteria in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) and water bore areas include granted Mining Lease M37/86 and Miscellaneous License L37/195. The Leonora Gold Project (LGP) is centered some 30-40km NE of Leonora. The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KIN Mining NL. The entire Project is managed, explored and maintained by KIN. The Cardinia area constitutes a portion of KIN's LGP, which is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the North Eastern Goldfields. There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the drilled areas, and there are no current impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	There is limited project-based exploration data available prior to 1985, where it is believed that exploration was focused on base metals, and not gold. Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the gold exploration data since 1985 and prior to 2014 include: Thames Mining NL ("Thames") 1985; Centenary International Mining Ltd ("CIM") 1986-1988, 1991-1992; Metana Minerals NL ("Metana") 1986-1989; Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") 1989, 1992-2004; Pacmin Mining Corporation ("Pacmin") 1999, and Navigator Resources Ltd ("Navigator") 2004-2014. Kin Mining NL acquired the entire project in late 2014. A trial pit (Bruno) was mined by Navigator in 2010, and a 'test parcel' of ore was extracted and transported firstly to Sons of Gwalia's processing plant in Leonora, and finally to Navigator's processing plant located at Bronzewing. Approximately 100,000 tonnes were processed at an average head grade of 2.33 g/t au (7,493 oz Au). The current KIN database has been interrogated, scrutinised and validated to a level where current LGP mineral resources are JORC 2012 compliant (ASX announcement 30/8/17).
Geology	The Project area is located 35-40km NE of Leonora in the central part of the North Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned within the Mertondale Shear Zone (MZN) a splay limb of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastics and sediment sequences (west) to Archaean mafic volcanics (east). Proterozoic dykes have intruded the sheared mafic basalt/felsic and volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequences of the MSZ. Regional metamorphism is typically mid to upper Greenschist facies with localised structures appearing to host narrow bands of lower Amphibolite facies. The Cardinia Project itself comprises primarily of intermediate mafic and felsic volcanic lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments. The regional lithological strike is typically 345° and contacts are generally steeply dipping to sub-vertical with foliations tending to dip moderately east. Gold distribution and grade continuity within Cardinia deposits is typically quite variable and subsequently close spaced drilling is necessary to confidently delineate mineralized the greater auriferous horizon as well as economically viable zones. Primary gold mineralisation is associated with increased shearing along lithological contacts between both mafic and felsic rocks and mafic and sedimentary units. Disseminated to pervasive carbonate-sericite-silica-pyrite alteration zones are typically associated with gold mineralization and pyrite concentrations are often an excellent precursor to grade.

Criteria	Commentary
Drill hole Information	The location of drill hole collars is presented as part of the significant intersection tables in the body of this report. Significant down hole gold intersections are also presented in the tables of intersections. All depths refer to down hole depth in metres. All collars are surveyed and MGA94 Zone51 DGPS positioned. Elevation (R.L.) is recorded as part of the DGPS surveyed collar pick up. Drill holes are measured from the collar (top) of the hole to the bottom of the hole (EOH).
Data Aggregation methods	No averaging of the raw 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. In the case of water bore drilling only RC intersections >1.0 g/t Au are regarded as significant. In the case of Tailings sterilisation AC and RC drilling there were no intersections > 1.0 g/t Au however intersections >0.1 g/t Au have been tabled. Anomalous and significant intersections are tabled in the body of this report. Reported significant mineralised zones have a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t Au with no internal dilution. Reported anomalous mineralised zones have a cut-off grade of 0.10g/t Au with no internal dilution. No top cuts were applied to any assay values.
Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The orientation, width and geometry of the mineralised zones have been determined by interpretation of historical drilling and verified by KIN's drilling. The water exploration holes were drilled vertically to an average depth of 100m (max. 108m). The TSF holes were nominally orientated at 065º with a -60º dip and drilled to an average of 30m (max. 90m). The maximum and minimum sample width within the reported mineralised zones varies between individual 1m sample widths and 4m composite sample widths, or part thereof to EOH. The majority of samples are composite samples. Since the mineralisation is steeply dipping, drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths, not true widths. Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describe the attitude of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	Relevant "type example diagrams" are included in the main body of the report.
Balanced Reporting	Public reporting of exploration results by KIN and past explorers for the resource areas are considered balanced and included representative widths of low and high-grade assay results. Detailed assay results from the water bore and TSF drill programs are tabled in the body of this report. Only results regarded as significant (water bore) or anomalous (TSF) have been discussed. The available historic database includes an inherited data set compiled by previous project owners, dating back to 1982, and limitations in the amount of information provided in the data set are present. Whilst the reliability and accuracy of the historic dataset has been undertaken through significant validation, with all checks illustrating that data consistency were within acceptable limits, it has not been possible to fully verify the entire historic dataset. Recent data, from 2016 onwards, is generally more dependable than historic data. The complex history of grid transformations over the Cardinia area illustrates a residual risk in the dataset due to the conversion of previously utilised local grids to GDA94. Generally however survey control appears to be accurate in nature and satisfactory for resource estimation. Existing LGP resource calculations were presumably reflective at the time of inception however technical risk associated with previous resource tonnages and grade estimations is always a consideration.

Criteria	Commentary
Other Substantive exploration data	With regard to the reported results no other substantive data is currently necessary. All meaningful and material information is or has been previously reported.
Further work	The potential to increase the existing LGP resources is viewed as probable. Further work does not guarantee that an upgrade in the resource would be achieved, however KIN intend to drill more holes at Mertondale, Bruno Lewis Link, Lewis and Helens with the intention of increasing the Cardinia Project's mineral resources and converting the Inferred portions of the resources to the Indicated category.