



02 May 2018



• WINNER OF THE 2017 •
BEST EMERGING COMPANY AWARD

Management

Andrew Munchton
Chief Executive Officer

Glenn Grayson
Exploration Manager

Board of Directors

Jeremy Kirkwood
Chairman

Trevor Dixon
Executive Director
Business Development &
Land Tenure

Joe Graziano
Non-Executive Director &
Company Secretary

Brian Dawes
Non-Executive Director

Contact Details

Post
PO Box 565
Mount Hawthorn
Western Australia
6915

Office
342 Scarborough Beach
Road
Osborne Park
Western Australia 6017

Phone
08 9242 2227

Email
info@kinmining.com.au

Website
www.kinmining.com.au

Shares on Issue
221,638,347

Unlisted Options
37,335,750

Drilling Continues to Extend Mineralisation at Helens

Extension of existing Lodes and discovery of new mineralised positions

- **Step-out drilling extends the gold mineralised system at Helens.**
- **Notable results include:**
 - **14m @ 3.08 g/t Au from 88m (HE18RC160)**
 - **8m @ 8.60 g/t Au from 88m (HE18RCD161)**
 - **6m @ 11.9 g/t Au from 36m; and 13m @ 1.48g/t Au from 106m (HE18RCD162)**
 - **15m @ 3.14 g/t Au from 64m (HE18RCD170)**
- **Diamond drilling confirms key lithological and structural components; strengthening targeting strategy and defining new prospective horizons.**
- **Further infill and extension drilling now underway at Helens South, Mertondale and Bruno-Lewis.**

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is pleased to provide results from the recent drilling at the Helens deposit, located within the Cardinia Mining Centre of the Leonora Gold Project (LGP) (Figure 1).

The Helens deposit represents a priority target for extending mineral resources for potential development within the LGP. With its simple geometry, high gold grades and close proximity to the processing plant location, Helens is a significant growth opportunity for the Company.

Following recent exploration success at Kyte, (see ASX Announcement 18th April 2018), drilling has progressed to the Helens deposit extensions during March 2018. A total of 15 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes for a total of 1,846m were completed on the Helens project areas. Diamond drilling also conducted in the Helens area consisted of four holes for a total of 408.6m of core plus 240m of RC precollars. Drill hole locations can be seen in Figure 2.

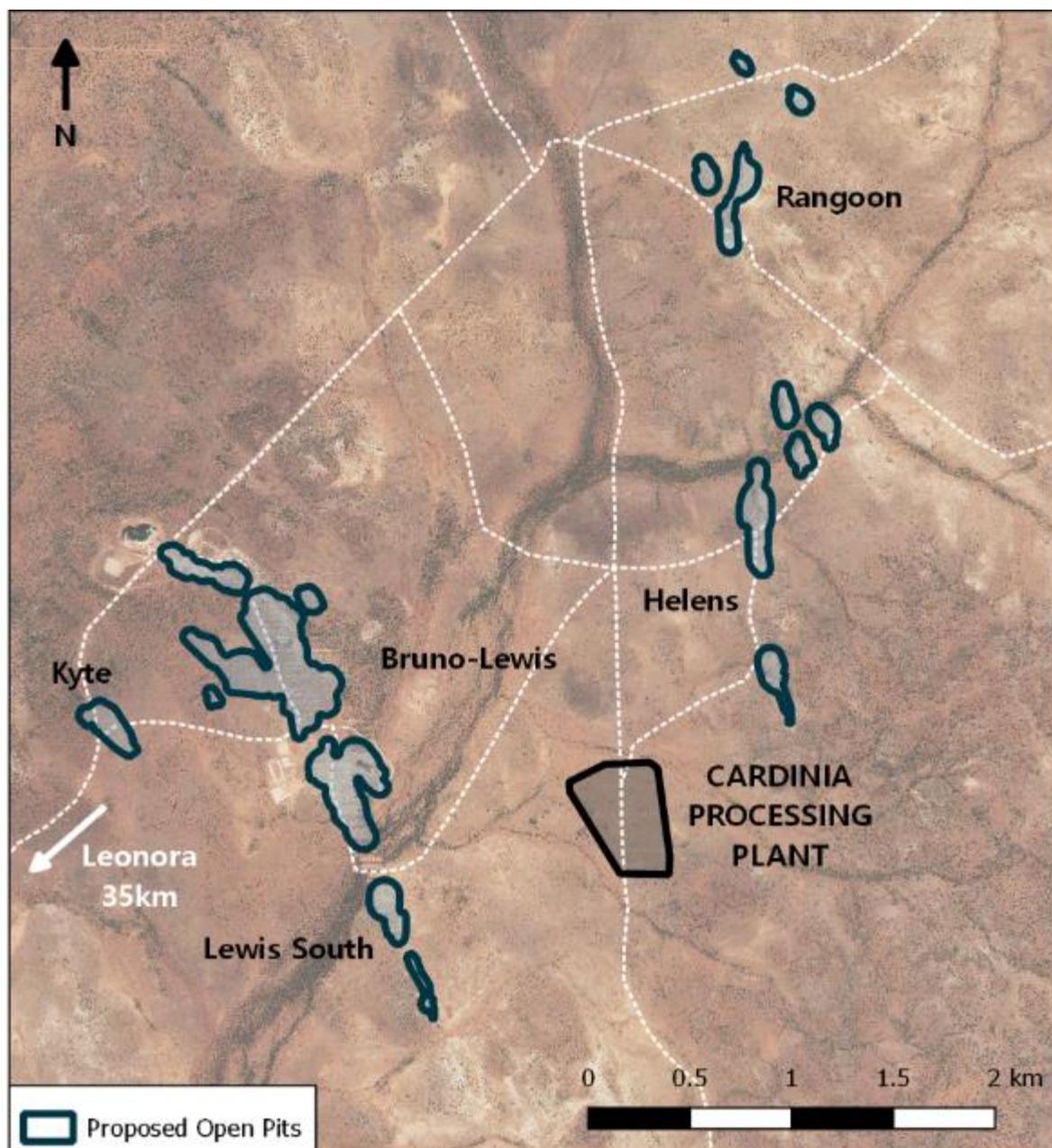


Figure 1: Plan view of the Cardinia Mining Centre

Drilling at Helens targeted extensions to the thick, high-grade mineralisation intersected in 2017, which returned results up to 31m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 57m in HE17RC154 (see ASX Announcement 12th December).

Significant results from the March 2018 drilling have extended the Helens Main Lode mineralisation a further 75m south. Helens Main Lode results include:

- **14m @ 3.08 g/t Au from 88m** (HE18RC160)
- **8m @ 8.60 g/t Au from 88m** (HE18RCD161)
- **13m @ 1.48 g/t Au from 106m** (HE18RCD162)

In addition, drilling intersected previously undiscovered mineralised positions, east of the Helens Main Lode in the southern end of the Helens Main deposit. This new gold mineralised zone has only been intersected by the two recent drill holes to date. Assay results returned:

- **6m @ 11.9 g/t Au from 36m** (HE18RC162)
- **7m @ 2.30 g/t Au from 95m** (HE18RC163)

The locations and significance of these intersections are illustrated in Figures 2 through 5.

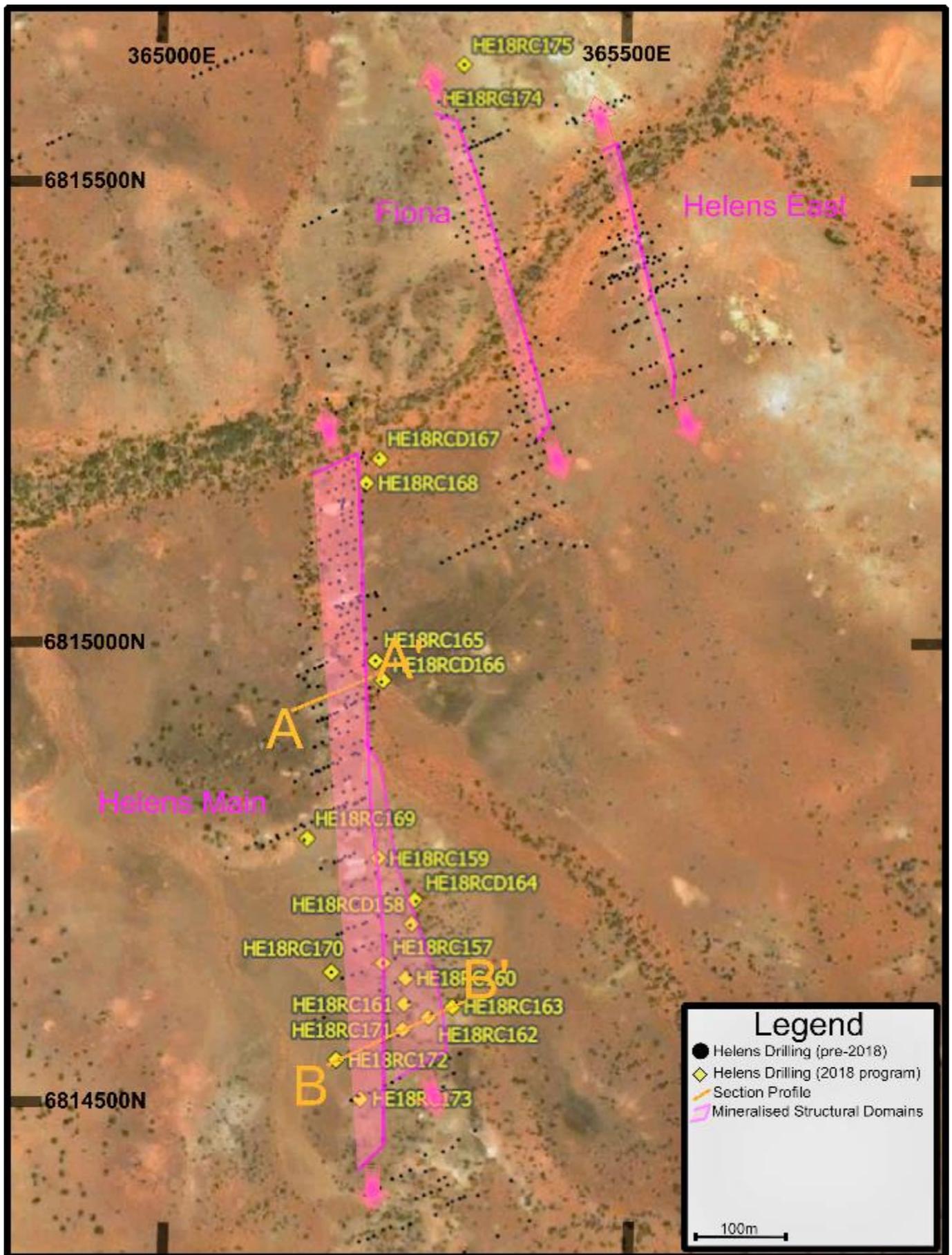


Figure 2. Plan of the recent drilling at the Helens deposit.

Assay results from diamond drillholes targeting the Helens Main Lode are currently pending. Mineralisation was intersected in each of these holes and the program provided excellent insight into the continuity of gold-bearing lodes and the structural and lithological controls on the gold mineralisation. This diamond drilling intersected several discrete, high grade breccia and interflow sediment zones within a broader, altered and sheared Basalt. See Figures 6, 7 and 8.

Kin’s newly appointed CEO Andrew Munckton, said: “The recent drilling has indicated the untapped potential for resource growth within the LGP. In late 2017, wide, near surface intersections at above average grade, signalled that the Helens mineralisation continued further south. This recent drilling confirms those earlier results and illustrates the continuity of high grade mineralisation down plunge towards the south. In addition, the discovery of new mineralised positions in close proximity to the established mineralisation at Helens indicates that significant opportunity lies ahead. The Company will continue to target this lightly drilled area of the project.”

“The geological team are continuing to develop the mineralising system model across a number of deposits at Cardinia and the increased use of diamond core drilling is proving invaluable in our understanding of the fundamentals of the mineralisation. Further work, is continuing.”

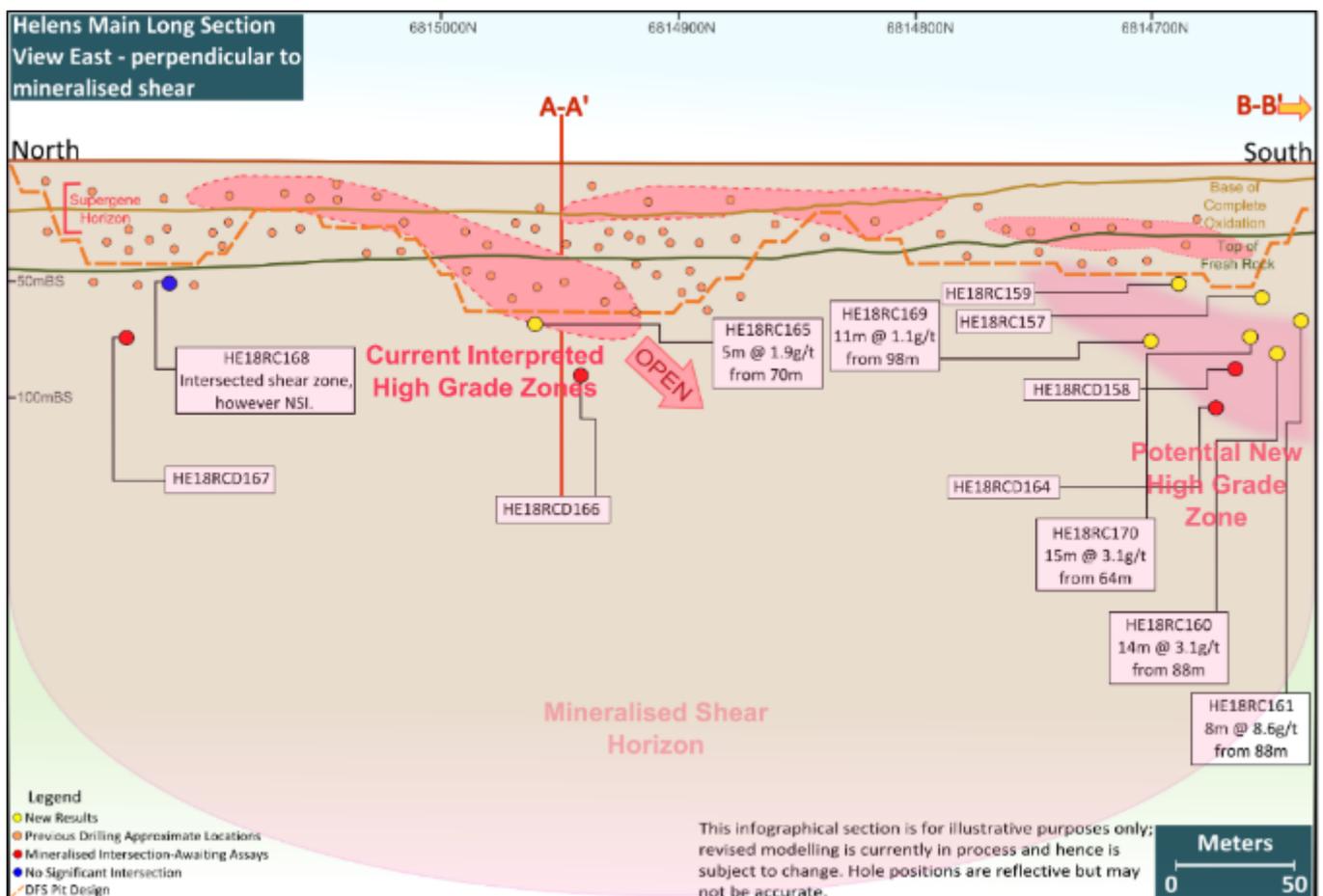


Figure 3. East looking section illustrating current and potential new high grade zones.

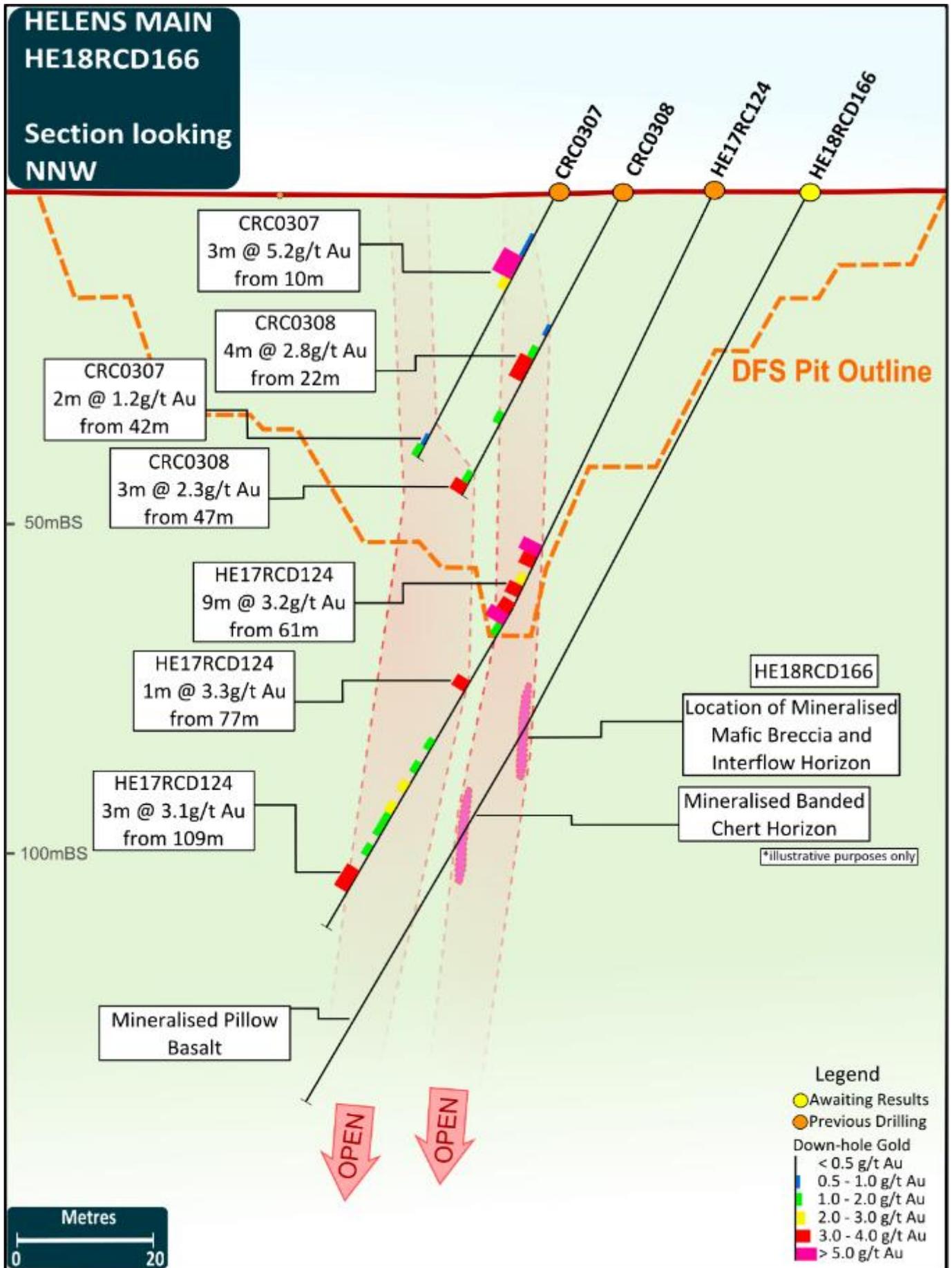


Figure 4: Cross section A-A' through Helens illustrating position of well mineralised mafic breccia-sediment interflow and banded chert horizons relative to current mineralisation model in HE18RCD166.

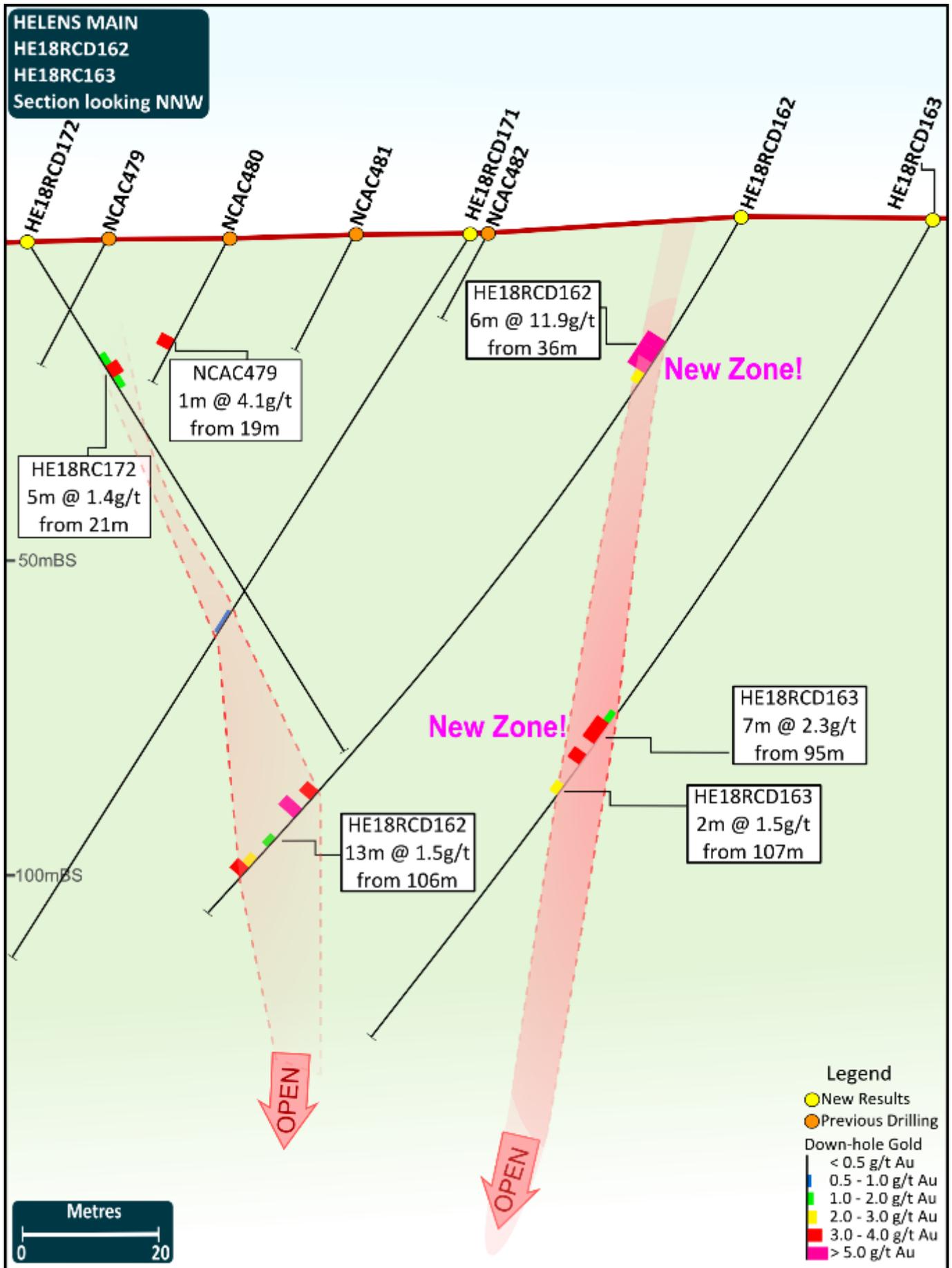


Figure 5 Cross section B-B' through Helens showing results of the recent drilling and the new easterly lode.

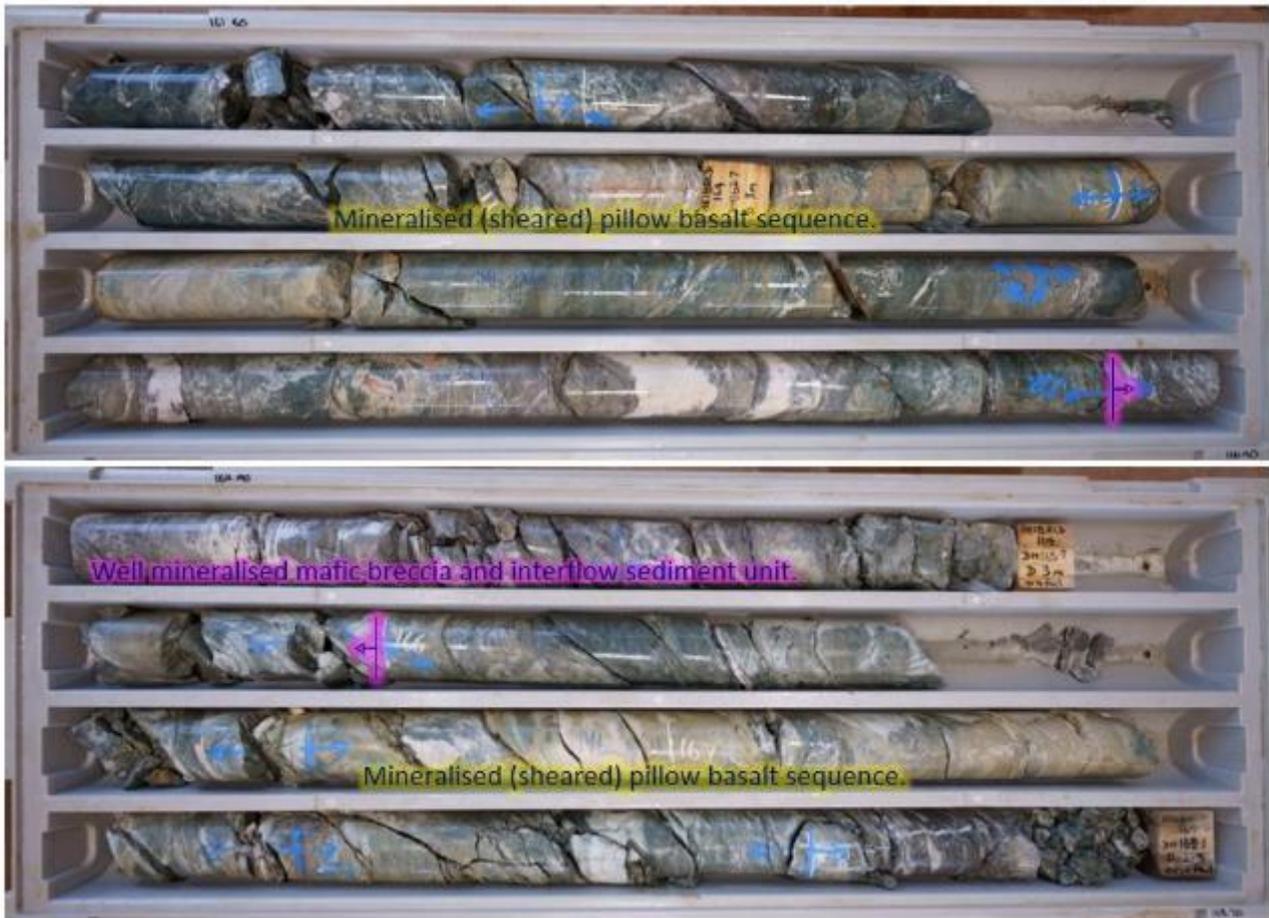


Figure 6 : HE18RCD164 recent drilling at the Helens deposit illustrating notable lithological controls on mineralisation (161.6m-168.3m).

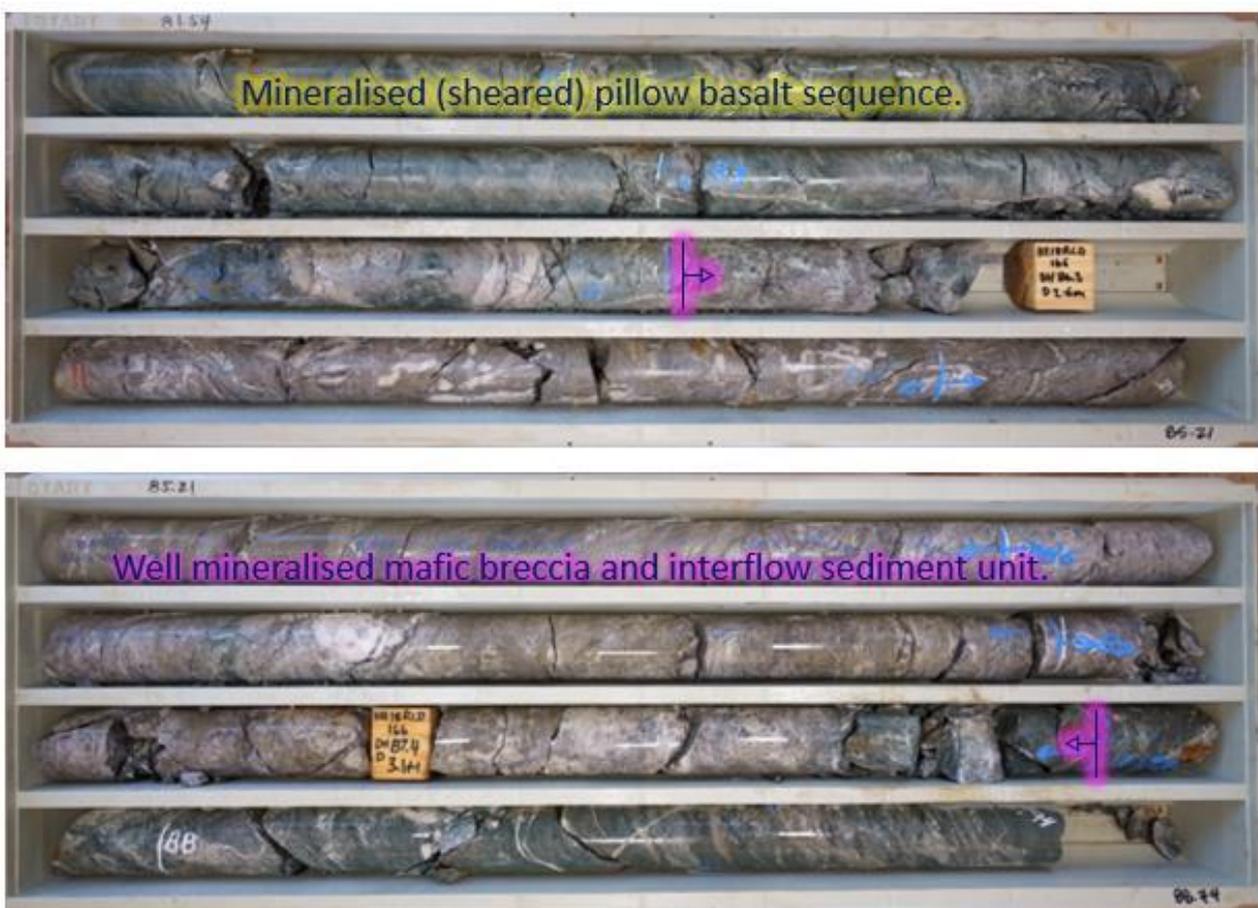


Figure 7a. HE18RCD166 recent drilling at the Helens deposit illustrating notable lithological controls on mineralization (81.54m-102.21m). Continues below.



Figure 7b. HE18RCD166 recent drilling at the Helens deposit illustrating notable lithological controls on mineralization (81.54m-102.21m).



Figure 8. HE18RCD167 recent drilling at the Helens deposit illustrating notable lithological controls on mineralisation (82.35m-89.08m).

Kin is currently in the process of updating the Helens geological model using the additional information the recent drilling has provided. Further RC drilling is in progress targeting further extensions to high-grade lodes.

Exploration Program

While the Helens extension drilling results are being received and interpreted, the exploration rigs have moved to the Mertondale 3-4 deposit. Drilling is also planned at the extensive Bruno-Lewis Complex, targeting deeper mineralisation below the current pit design.

Drilling at Mertondale 3-4 is testing extensions of the known gold mineralisation associated with porphyritic felsic units located within a subvertical shear structure into potential underground mining positions. Historic production from the Mertondale 3-4 Pit totalled 1.3Mt @ 4.29 g/t Au for 179koz contained gold. An initial three diamond drill holes and three deep RC holes are planned.

At Bruno-Lewis drilling is planned to more accurately delineate the mineralised porphyry and test also for down dip extensions to the auriferous contact.

Table 1: Significant gold intersections (0.5 g/t Au cutoff, includes up to 2m of internal dilution. NSI means No Significant Intersection. Intervals less than 1.5 Au gram metres or grade of less than 1 g/t Au not included.)

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA94_51)	Northing (MGA94_51)	Dip/Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
HE18RC157	150	365239	6814639	-60/245	39	54	15	0.60
					69	71	2	0.86
HE18RCD158	172.7	365272	6814682	-60/245	DD tail awaiting assays			
HE18RC159	126	365234	6814755	-60/245	52	58	6	0.71
					66	73	7	1.42
					99	102	3	0.61
HE18RC160	138	365264	6814623	-60/245	75	79	4	1.55
					88	102	14	3.08
					119	114	5	0.70
HE18RC161	126	365263	6814594	-60/245	88	96	8	8.60
					106	115	9	0.42
HE18RC162	132	365289	6814579	-60/245	36	42	6	11.9
					106	119	13	1.48
HE18RC163	150	365316	6814592	-60/245	93	102	9	1.89
					107	109	2	1.46
HE18RCD164	219.7	365275	6814710	-60/245	58	60	2	1.89
					DD tail awaiting assays			
HE18RC165	138	365232	6814974	-60/245	70	75	5	1.88
					88	90	2	1.55
HE18RCD166	144.63	365239	6814951	-60/245	DD tail awaiting assays			
HE18RCD167	165.72	365236	6815196	-60/245	DD tail awaiting assays			
HE18RC168	172	365222	6815169	-60/245	-	-	-	NSI
HE18RC169	132	365156	6814777	-60/065	11	16	5	0.36
					65	69	4	0.47
					87	91	4	0.89
					98	109	11	1.05
HE18RC170	120	365183	6814630	-60/065	35	36	1	1.07
					64	79	15	3.14
					98	99	1	1.76
					113	114	1	1.76
HE18RC171	138	365262	6814566	-60/245	-	-	-	NSI
HE18RC172	102	365189	6814533	-60/065	21	26	5	1.43
HE18RC173	120	365215	6814491	-60/065	10	12	2	1.21
					85	89	4	1.59
					98	99	1	5.09
HE18RC174	48	365293	6815611	-70/245	-	-	-	NSI
HE18RC175	54	365330	6815630	-60/245	12	13	1	1.50

-ENDS-

For further information, please contact:

Investor enquiries

Andrew Munckton
Chief Executive Office, Kin Mining NL
+61 (0)8 9242 2227

Media enquiries

Michael Vaughan
Fivemark Partners
+61 422 602 720

About Kin Mining NL

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is a West Australian based gold development and exploration company. Kin's key focus is its 100% owned Leonora Gold Project (LGP) located in the highly prospective North-Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. The LGP has a +1Moz gold Mineral Resource defined in both supergene and deeper primary mineralisation with considerable potential to grow this resource with further drilling.

¹The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX Announcement of 30 August 2017 "Kin Defines +1 Million ounces of Gold at the Leonora Gold Project", and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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.

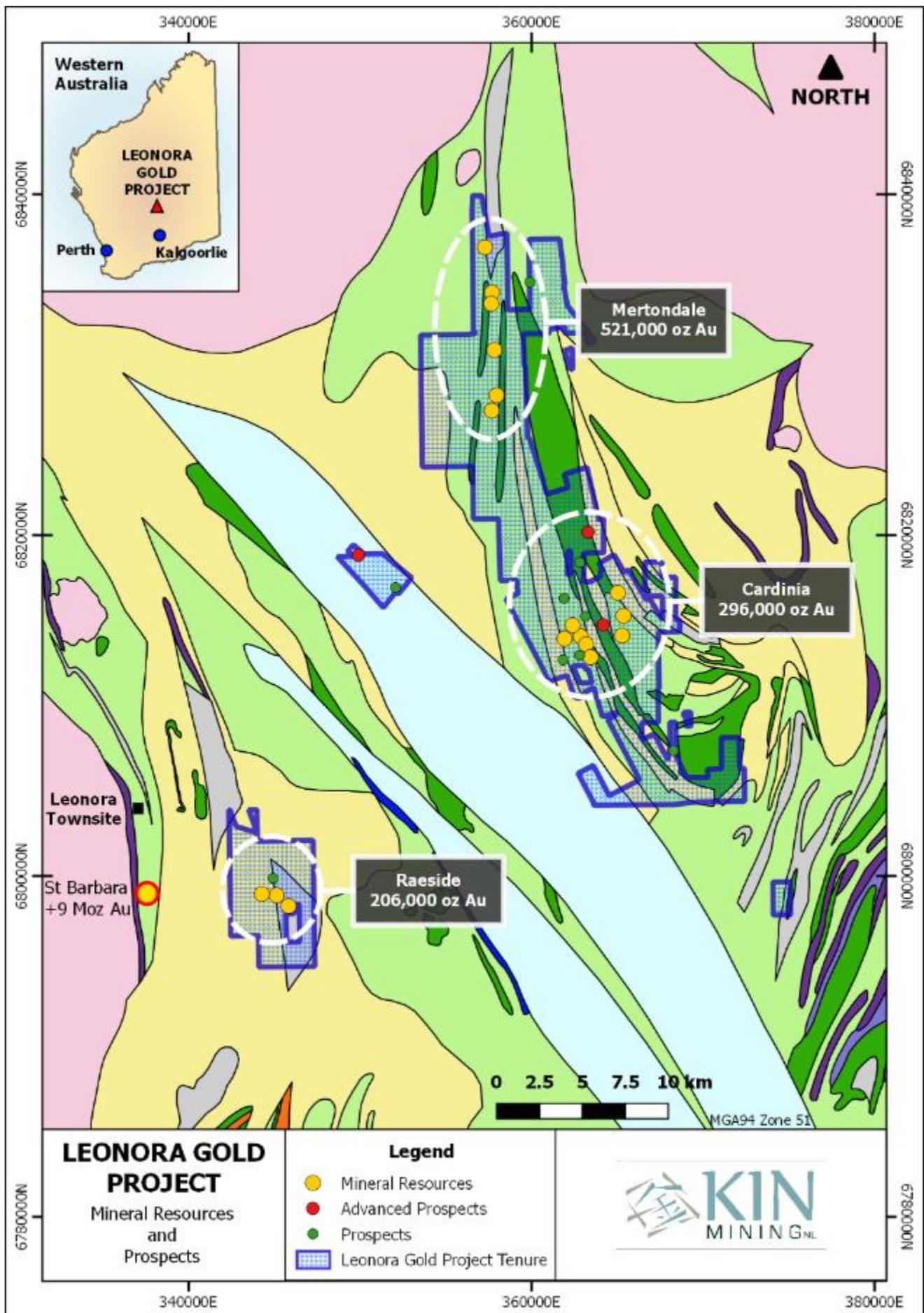


Figure 9. Location map of Kin's LGP and current resources.

JORC 2012 Table 1 Leonora Gold Project (Helens)

SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<p>Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes are sampled as one metre (1m) riffle or cone 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 submitted samples are drill spoil collected via a riffle or cone splitter attached to the rig cyclone and collected/split as drilled. RC sampling techniques are considered to be in-line with the standard industry practice and are considered to be representative.</p> <p>Diamond drilled (DD) holes are sampled under selective sampling Geologist discretion. Inferred mineralized intervals and notable geological segments of core are selected to be sampled by on-site geologists prior to the sample being ½ core cut with one half then sent for analysis; the remaining core is then pallet loaded and stored for future reference. Certified reference material (CRM) is emplaced with the sampling sequence at pre-determined intervals and is inline with the companies QA/QC policy. DD sampling techniques are considered to be in-line with the standard industry practice and are considered to be representative.</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 bit, they are split/bagged/logged at the drill site. Samples were analysed via Fire Assayed (50 gram charge) for Au only.</p> <p>Only the drill results contained in the table of significant intersections are considered in this document. All samples and drilling procedures are conducted and guided by Kin Mining NL 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) and Diamond (DD) drilling techniques.</p> <p>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 surveyed (down hole) using a multi-shot downhole camera. Surveys are at the completion of the hole and at various downhole intervals, depending on hole depth, inside stainless steel rods connected to the end of the drill string.</p> <p>DD was conducted by Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd using a Hydco 1200 8x4 Mitsubishi retrieving HQ3 3m core samples. DD holes have been surveyed (down hole) using a multi-shot downhole camera. Surveys are at the completion of the hole and at various downhole intervals, depending on hole depth, 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 both the drill contractor (Orbit) 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 drilled. 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 collected sample interval riffle or cone split. The riffle/cone splitter is attached to the rig cyclone; the entire (1m) sample is split. The riffle/cone splitter and cyclone is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each 6 metre drill rod and then extensively cleaned at the completion of each hole. Drilling prior to 2018 utilised riffle split collection whereas sample collection via a cone splitter was conducted for drilling undertaken since March 2018; cyclone cleaning processes remained the same.</p> <p>The vast majority of samples were collected dry however on rare occasion wet or damp samples were encountered. The majority of reported intersections were dry sample intervals and drilling equipment was cleaned periodically to inhibit potential contamination. RC drill samples are</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>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.</p> <p>No relationship was observed between sample recovery and grade.</p>
<i>Logging</i>	<p>Kin's procedure for geological logging 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.</p> <p>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.</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 have been split with either a riffle or cone 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 with 90% passing 75 microns (μm). Analytical techniques employed were for gold (only); a Fire Assay 50 gram charge with AAS finish (Lab method FAA505).</p> <p>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 both at a ratio of 1:25, as well as duplicate samples were submitted with each 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 representativity. 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 $75\mu\text{m}$. Samples were then riffle split to secure a sample charge of 50 grams. Analysis was via Fire Assay (FAA505) with AAS finish. Only gold analysis was conducted (ppm detection). The analytical process and the level of detection are considered appropriate for this stage of exploration.</p> <p>Fire assay is regarded as a complete digest technique.</p> <p>No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.</p> <p>Internal laboratory quality control procedures have been adopted and accepted. Certified reference material in the form of standards, blanks and duplicates are periodically imbedded in the sample batch by Kin Mining at a ratio of 1:25 as previously stated.</p>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<p>The reported significant intersections have been verified by 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>

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Location of data points</i>	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 $\pm 50\text{mm.}$). The grid coordinate system utilised is (GDA94 Zone51). Hole locations were visually checked on the ground for spatial verification. Topographic control (i.e. surface RL) was recorded by the surveyors as part of the DGPS pick-up.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<p>The drill hole spacing is project specific; the RC drilling patterns employed were dependent on previous drilling and current geological interpretation. 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 to confirm existing known mineralisation at Helens. Closer spaced drilling on surrounding cross sections and additional diamond drilling will be required to truly delineate the extent, size, and geometry of some areas within the identified zones of gold mineralisation.</p> <p>The drill spacing and drill techniques employed at Helens are appropriate to establish geological controls on mineralisation and grade continuity in-line with the reporting of mineral resources and ore reserves. Estimation parameters and ore classifications applied to the resource are suitable for this style of mineralisation; however the mineralised system remains open and additional infill and/or deeper drilling maybe required to confirm the full extent of the ore body and close off the mineralized system, particularly at depth.</p>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<p>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.</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 (HE18RC157-175; inclusive of HE18RCD158-164-166-167) is orientated toward 2450° dipping at -60°. However several holes have been orientated toward 65° and -60° as interpretation of the mineralized horizon has become more robust.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation at Helens occurs in weathered, oxide, and transitional mafic (Basalt) sequences. Gold mineralisation comprises of vertical to sub-vertical lodes associated with a large N-NNE trending shear zone. The Helens deposit is slightly to moderately weathered and transported cover is typically thin. 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 and outside the existing Navigator drill pattern, as well as following up notable intersections with diamond drilling.</p>
<i>Sample security</i>	Once samples are collected from the field they are stored 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 the SGS Kalgoorlie lab in a secure lockable building. Samples are checked against the field manifest, sorted, and prepared for assay. Samples were then processed and 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. In an effort to optimise the treatment of samples KIN Mining NL have 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 pre-liminary audits have already been undertaken and investigations into improving our sampling methodology and consistency will continue as KIN progresses toward near term mining operations.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p>The RC-DD drill program was conducted on the Helens prospect tenement M37/317; with this general area referred to as the Cardinia Mining Centre approximately 35km NE of Leonora. The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kin Mining NL. All tenements are managed and maintained by Kin Mining NL. Tenements drilled represent a small portion of the larger Cardinia-Mertondale Project which hosts the 1,023,000oz Leonora Gold Project (LGP) Resources (ASX announcement 30/8/17). The tenements are located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margret Mineral Field in the centre of the North Eastern Goldfields.</p> <p>There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the resource areas.</p>
<i>Exploration by other parties</i>	<p>Previously the Cardinia deposits have been extensively drilled by a number of companies including Mt Edon, SGW, and in more recent times Navigator Resources. Revision of company data collar files illustrates that the following companies Navigator (NAV), NR (Normandy Resources?), MET (Metana), SGW (Sons of Gwalia), CIM (Centenary), AZT (Aztec), and HLM (Harbour Lights) have all contributed to various exploration drill programmes, however the vast majority of previous exploration at Helens was conducted by Navigator. A test parcel of ore was mined by Navigator Resources from the nearby Bruno pit (100,000t) with both grade and recovery exceeding expectations. Navigator commissioned Runge Limited to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Cardinia deposit in January 2009.</p> <p>Drilling conducted by KIN Mining NL has been primarily focussed in the immediate area surrounding previous Navigator exploration, resource, and grade control drilling programs. The current KIN database has been interrogated, scrutinized, and validated to a level where current LGP mineral resources are JORC 2012 compliant (ASX announcement 30/8/17). Validation included but was not limited to visual drill hole appraisal, utilising 3D geological software, as well as cross referencing with historic reports. Modelled mineralised horizons are cohesive and robust throughout the entirety of each auriferous domain, suggesting that drill hole data is valid and representative</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<p>The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned on the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ), a splay of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastic and sedimentary sequences (west) to Archaean mafic volcanics (east). Archaean felsic porphyries as well as later stage Proterozoic dolerite dykes have intruded the mafic basalt/felsic and volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequences of the MSZ. Regional alteration is typically mid to upper Greenschist facies with localised structures appearing to host narrow bands of lower amphibolite facies metamorphism.</p> <p>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 foliation tending to dip moderately east.</p> <p>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</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<p>The location of 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 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 surveyed collar pick up. Drill</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	holes are measured from the collar (top) of the hole to the bottom of the hole.
<i>Data Aggregation methods</i>	<p>No averaging of the raw assay data was applied. Raw data was used to determine the location and width of gold intersections and anomalous gold trends. Geological assessment and interpretation was used to determine the relevance of the plotted intersections with respect to the sampled medium.</p> <p>Individual grades are reported as down hole length weighted averages. Only RC intersections greater than or close to 0.5 g/t Au are regarded as significant. Anomalous intersections are tabled in the body of this report. Reported mineralised zones have a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au with no more than 2m of internal dilution (<0.1g/t Au).</p> <p>No top cuts were applied to any assay values.</p>
<i>Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p>The majority of Helens drilling has been completed on an Azimuth of 245° and an angle of -60°; with several recent holes drilled on an Azimuth of 65° and a dip angle of -60° Drill hole orientation may not be at an optimal angle to the limited supergene mineralization that occur within the greater Helens prospect; however holes are orientated concordant to historic Navigator drilling. Reported intersections may not represent true widths. Reported mineralised intercepts are both within and outside of the current resource envelope and have not as of yet been incorporated into the current Helens resource. The maximum and minimum sample width within the reported mineralised zones is 1m for all RC drilling results; whereas DD results have a minimum and maximum interval length of 0.3m and 1.2m respectively</p>
<i>Diagrams</i>	Relevant “type example” plans are included in the body of this report.
<i>Balanced Reporting</i>	<p>Detailed assay results are diagrammatically displayed and tabled in this report. Only significant gold results have been discussed.</p> <p>The available historic database includes a 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. Historic drilling at Helens was predominantly conducted by Navigator Resources and typically data associated with Navigator has shown to be relatively robust. Recent data, from 2016 onwards, is generally more dependable than historic data.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Other Substantive exploration data</i>	Regarding the results received no other substantive data is currently considered necessary. All meaningful and material information is or has been previously reported.
<i>Further work</i>	The potential to increase existing resources at Helens is probable, however committing to further exploration activity does not guarantee or incunuate that an upgrade in resource would be achieved. Kin Mining intend to continue exploration and resource development drilling at Helens with the intention to increase current Cardinia resources and convert Inferred material to Indicated category.