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2015**

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Further High Grade Gold Intersections at Mertondale

Highlights

- Wide intersection of **29m @ 1.34g/t Au** from 155m including **10m @ 1.73g/t Au** and **7m @ 1.83g/t Au** intersected at Merton's Reward T2 Target zone
- **5m @ 5.47g/t Au** including a high grade **2m @ 11.95g/t Au** from 208m, and **6m @ 1.91g/t Au** from 195m in Drillhole MT15RC001 T3 Target zone
- Maiden drill campaign at Mertondale a great success with all targets returning significant gold intersections

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is pleased to announce high grade gold intersections from its recently completed drilling at Merton's Reward T2 and Mertondale T3 targets. Both targets returned significant intersections in line with modelled target zones. New intersections in both target areas sit outside the current resource models and remain open at depth.

The **T2 Target** at Merton's Reward is the extension of the interpreted shallow north plunging ore shoot that was the main ore feed during early production. Merton's Reward was mined extensively in the early 1900s with total production of 90kt @ **21 g/t Au for 60,524 ozs**, making it one of the highest grade deposits in the Eastern Goldfields.

The recent drilling at the T2 target defined a down plunge extension to the Merton's Reward ore zone following on from the recently announced high grade intersection of 5m @ 7.99g/t Au from 59m (MR15RC001). Drilling at the T2 target (MR15RC003) intersected a broad zone of mineralisation along trend from the Merton's Reward ore zone of **29m @ 1.34g/t Au** from 155m including **10m @ 1.73g/t Au** and **7m @ 1.83g/t Au**.

Drillhole MR15RC003, drilled to a depth of 198m, intersected highly sheared, carbonate altered basalt with 2-10% pyrite within the ore zone. This newly defined broad zone of mineralisation occurs below the current Merton's Reward Resource (1.08 Mt @ 2.6 g/t Au for 91,000 oz) and is open along strike and down plunge. The broad nature of the mineralisation also suggests that the Merton's Reward ore shoot may widen at depth (Figure 1 and Figure 2). This result is considered highly encouraging because it demonstrates that the Merton's Reward ore body is persistent at depths below the historic underground workings where drilling is very limited. Further drilling is planned early next year to define the extent of the open mineralisation.

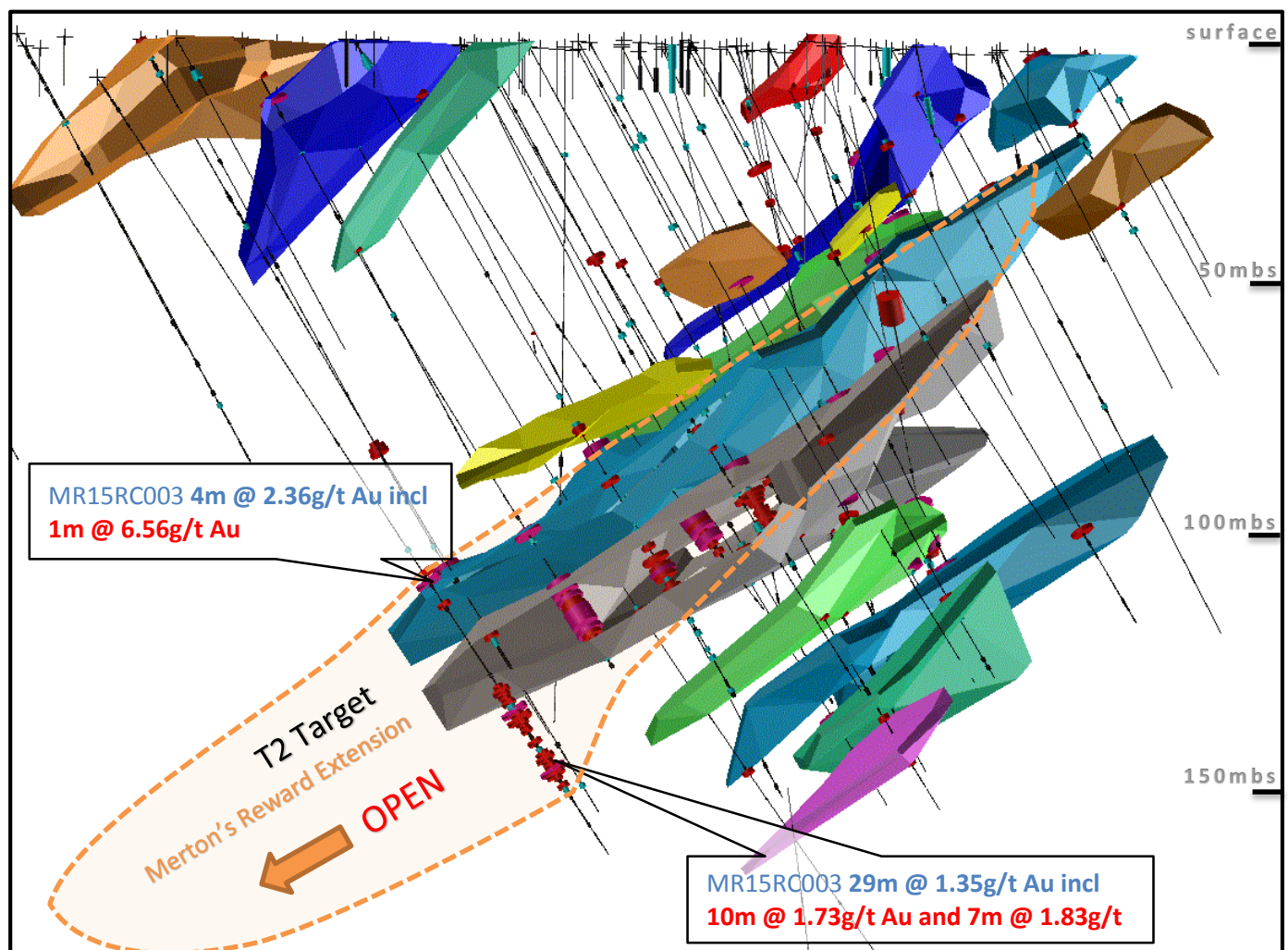


Figure 1 Cross Section (6827370mN) of the T2 target zone looking south with the modelled Merton's Reward Resource (1.08Mt @ 2.6g/t Au for 91,000oz) highlighting the significant drill intercepts (0-0.5g/t Au= Black, 0.5-1g/t Au= Cyan, 1-3g/t Au= Red and >3g/t Au = Magenta) and the successful recent T2 Target intersections, positioned outside the current Resource

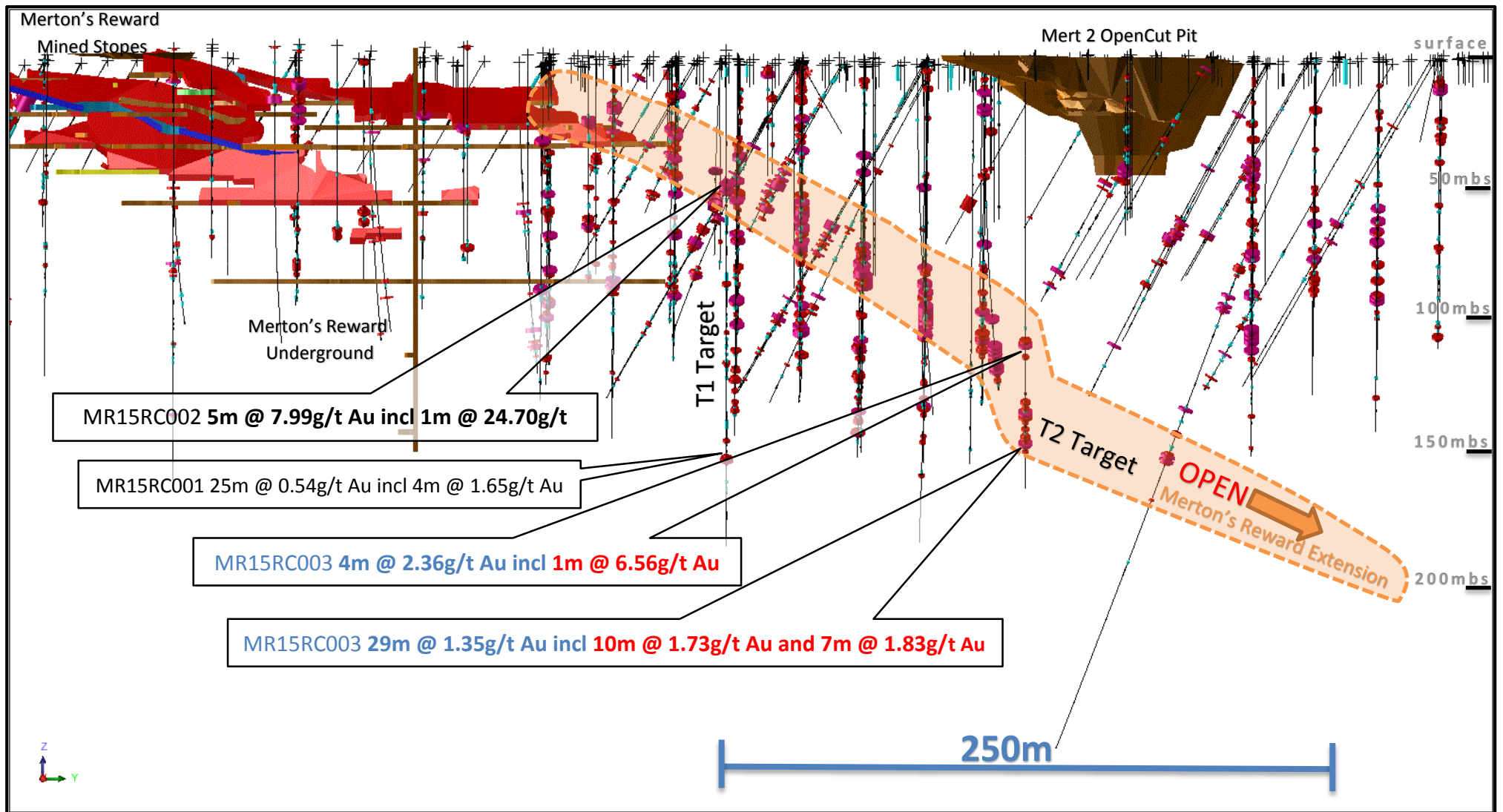


Figure 2 Long Section looking west, highlighting Merton's Reward Underground workings with recently announced drill intercepts (black text) with new intercepts (blue and red text). Interpreted extension of the Merton's Reward north plunging ore shoot (T2 target, dashed orange). With all resource drilling (0-0.5g/t Au= Black, 0.5-1g/t Au= Cyan, 1-3g/t Au= Red and >3g/t Au = Magenta)

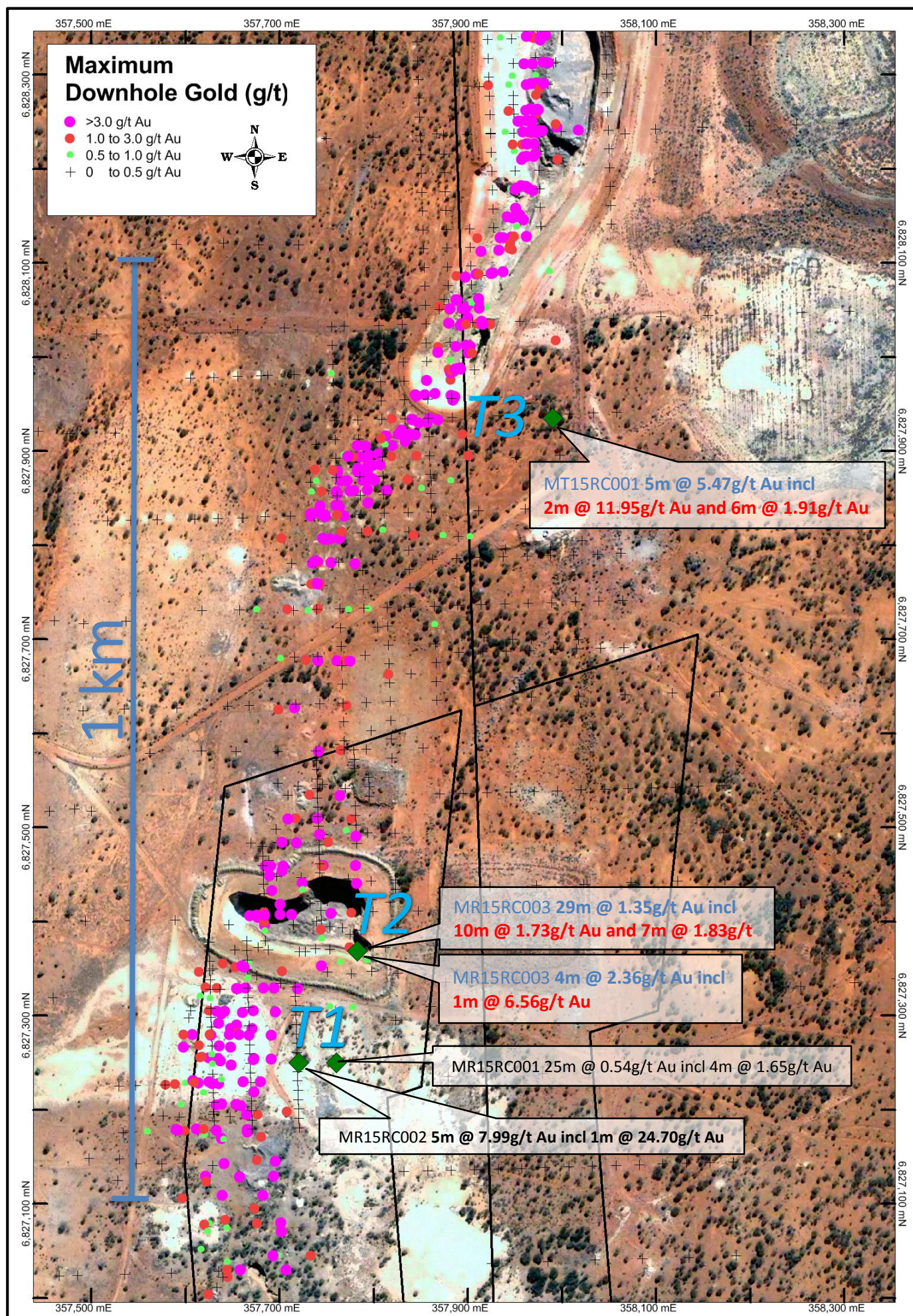


Figure 3 Plan view highlighting Merton's Reward Resource, Mertondale Resource areas and the T1-3 target locations with maximum downhole gold values and recently announced drill intercepts (black text) with new intercepts (blue and red text).

T3 lies adjacent to the southern end of the existing Mertondale 3 pit underneath the existing 2012 JORC compliant Resource of 1.53 Mt @ 2.2g/t Au for 110,000 oz. The mineralisation appears to kink around at this point and is strongest on 6827960mN where a north-east trending fault is interpreted (Figure 3). MT15RC001, a 246m drillhole was drilled to test the south plunging deep target and intersected multiple mineralised intersections of **5m @ 5.47g/t Au** from 208m including a higher grade interval of **2m @ 11.95g/t Au** and **6m @ 1.91g/t Au** from 195m (Figure 4). The drillhole intersected mineralisation within and at the boundaries of a pink grey felsic porphyry unit which is interpreted to be the down dip extension of the same unit that was successfully open pit mined in the 1980s for 1.3Mt @ 4.3g/t Au (Figure 5). Kin plan to refine the geological model to incorporate the recent drill data with the intention of future drill programs aimed at intersecting the auriferous pink felsic porphyry to increase resource ounces.

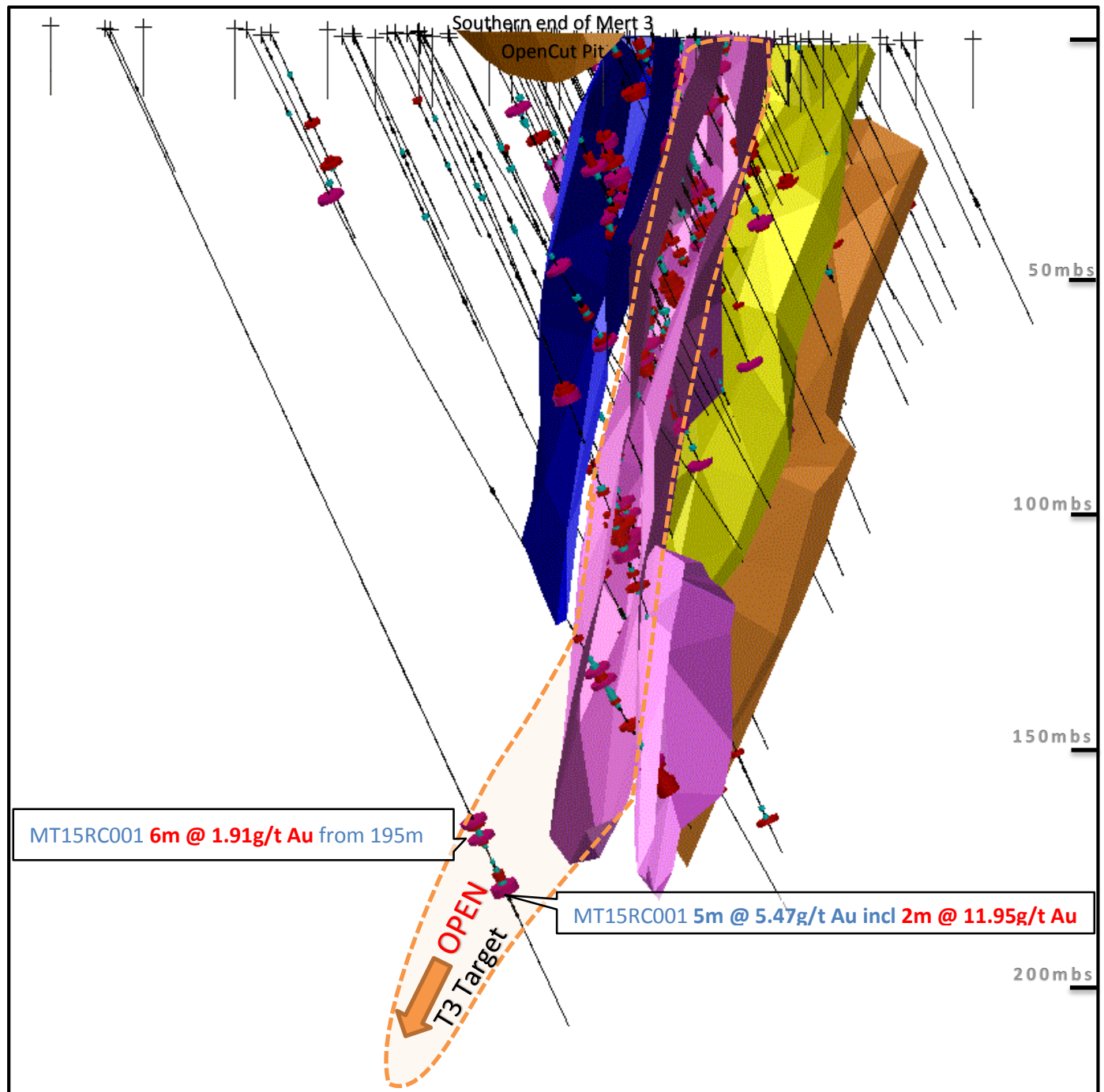


Figure 4 Cross Section (6827940mN) of the T3 target zone looking south-west with the modeled Mertondale Resource (1.53Mt @ 2.2g/t Au for 110,000oz) highlighting the significant drill intercepts (0-0.5g/t Au= Black, 0.5-1g/t Au= Cyan, 1-3g/t Au= Red and >3g/t Au = Magenta) and the successful recent T3 Target intersections, positioned outside the current Resource within the T3 target zone

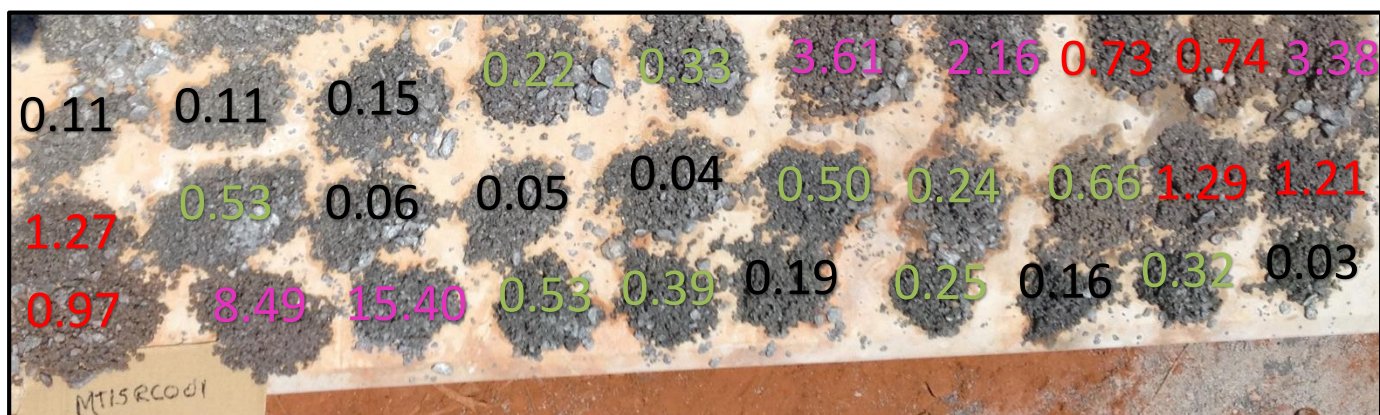


Figure 5 Reverse Circulation drill chips of drillhole MT15RC001 from 190m to 220m with gold values (g/t Au) displayed on each metre highlighting the correlation between high grade intervals and the proximity of the auriferous pink/grey felsic porphyry

Managing Director Trevor Dixon said “Kin is very pleased with the latest drill results from both target areas. The T2 target intersections indicate that mineralisation at Merton’s Reward persists deeper than previously modeled which is a very encouraging and has the potential to increase the Resource base. The T3 target at the southern end of the Mertondale 3 pit is also turning out to be a contiguous zone of high grade mineralisation that may lend itself to an underground development. The latest intersections again sit outside the current Resource and we will be following up both these zones. To have all drillholes from our maiden drill campaign at Mertondale hit ore grade intersections, leads me to believe that there is plenty more gold to be discovered and defined at Mertondale.”

“Kin have ended the year with a positive finish and all the staff and myself personally would like to wish you a Merry Christmas and look forward to your support in the New Year.”

Table 1 reported significant gold assay intersections (using a 0.2 g/t Au cut) are reported using 1m intervals with up to 1m of internal dilution. True widths of the high grade shear zone and the felsic porphyry remain unclear but drillholes are interpreted to be drilled perpendicular to the ore zone and are therefore assumed true width. Drillholes MR15RC003 (6827369mN, 357782mE) and MT15RC001 (6827935mN, 357990mE) were drilled 270° azimuth with a -55° and -60° Dip respectfully.

Hole ID	Depth (From)	Depth (To)	Interval (metres)	Grade (g/t)
MT15RC001	193	202	9	1.39
MT15RC001	195	201	6	1.91
MT15RC001	205	214	10	2.97
MT15RC001			Including 5m from 208m	5.47
MT15RC001			and 2m from 211m	11.94
MR15RC003	3	9	6	0.22
MR15RC003	93	94	1	0.20
MR15RC003	120	121	1	0.62
MR15RC003	126	130	4	2.36
MR15RC003			Including 1m from 128m	6.56
MR15RC003	134	136	2	0.96
MR15RC003	153	154	1	0.48
MR15RC003	155	184	29	1.35
MR15RC003			Including 10 from 155m	1.73
MR15RC003			and 7m from 172m	1.83

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in this report that relates to mineral resources and exploration results is based on information compiled and 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 a Competent Person 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 the 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

Appendix A Company Announcement

SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p>Sampling of drill holes MT15RC001 and MR15RC003 is varied. Four metre (4m) composite speared samples or one metre (1m) cone split samples, as drilled, were collected over 444m of RC drilling at Merton's Reward (T2) and Mertondale (T3). 268 samples, including blanks, duplicates and standards, were dispatched for analysis. Samples were collected over two distinct intervals, individual split metres, where ore zones were interpreted, or four metre speared composite samples, outside interpreted ore zones, as dictated by lithology and alteration. Approximately 2.5-3kg of sample was collected over each sampled interval. All samples are drill spoil collected via a cone splitter attached to the rig (1m) or speared representative samples collected over (4m) intervals. Split samples were collected directly from the drill spoil via the rig cyclone splitter. Historic RC drilling, within the target zones, was drilled, sampled and compiled by previous project owners; these samples were collected over 1m intervals and fire assayed. Sampling techniques, past and present, are considered to be in line with the standard industry practice of the day and are considered to be representative. Once received at the assay laboratory Kin samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to 50grams then fire assayed.</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 face hammer, they are split/speared/bagged/logged at the drill site. Samples were Fire Assayed for Au only.</p> <p>All samples and drilling procedures are conducted and guided by Kin Mining protocols, QA/QC procedures are implemented as per industry standard.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p>Surface drilling is completed by a standard Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling technique. RC drilling was conducted by Orbit Drilling using a Hydco 350 8x8 Actross drilling rig with a 350psi/1250cfm air capacity, a support booster compressor 900psi/1300cfm was utilised in the deeper sections of the drill holes. RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer over 140mm diameter (at a dip of -60° or -55°) drill holes. Holes are all orientated west. The holes have not been surveyed down hole however a follow up down hole gyro survey is scheduled for next year.</p> <p>Holes are surveyed on surface using a hand held GPS (accuracy ±4m). Holes are drilled east (270°) at (-60° or -55°). Hole depths varied between 246m (MT15RC001) and 198m (MR15RC003).</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p>Sample recovery is measured and monitored by the drill contractor and Kin Mining representatives, bag volume is visually estimated and sample recovery was generally very good. No recovery issues were encountered. For historic drilling, sample recovery data has not been assessed. The sample collected for assay is considered to represent a composite sample. Sample recovery is maximized by using best-practice</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>drill techniques, the hammer is pulled back at the completion of each metre and the entire 1m sample is blown back through the rod string. The cone splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each rod and at the completion of the hole. When 4m composite samples are taken the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the sample from top to bottom ensuring a full cross section of sample. In the case of 1m samples a cone splitter attached to the rig is used to collect the sample, duplicate 1m samples are taken every 20m.</p> <p>The vast majority of samples were collected dry however on occasion wet samples were encountered; sampling equipment was cleaned periodically to reduce cross bag contamination. Samples are stored in numbered calico bags. It's confirmed by existing reports that historic drilling and sampling methodologies were conducted to industry standards of the day.</p> <p>No relationship was observed between sample recovery and grade.</p>
<i>Logging</i>	<p>Kin's procedure for geological logging of sample includes recording the colour, lithology, sulphide mineralisation content, veining, alteration, oxidation, grid coordinates, sample interval and hole depth. Data is physically stored and electronically logged. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration drilling. Logging of geology and colour are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentage is quantitative.</p> <p>All drill holes are logged entirely, at 1m intervals, to the end of hole. All drill hole logging data is digitally captured in the field, data is validated prior to being uploaded to the data base.</p>
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<p>See Sampling techniques in the above section.</p> <p>The sample collection methodology is considered appropriate for RC drilling and is within today's standard industry practice. Split one metre sample (1m) results are more reliable than composite sample (4m) results. Analysis was conducted by SGS Mineral Services Laboratories in Perth. RC samples are split with a cone splitter at one metre intervals as drilled. Four metre speared composite samples are collected and bagged at the same time. At the laboratory samples are dried, crushed and pulverised until the sample is homogeneous. Analysis technique for gold (only) was a Fire Assay 50 gram charge AAS finish (Lab method FAA505).</p> <p>The vast majority of samples were collected dry; on occasion ground water was encountered and a minimal number of samples were collected wet. 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, duplicate samples or blanks were submitted with the sample batch however the assay laboratory, SGS, also included their own internal checks and balances consisting of repeats and standards; repeatability and standard results were within acceptable limits.</p> <p>No issues have been identified with sample representatively. The sample size is considered appropriate for this type of mineralisation style.</p>
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<p>Geochemical analysis was conducted by SGS Laboratories in Perth. Sample preparation included drying samples (105°C) and pulverising to 95% passing 75µ. Samples were 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 early 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. Certified reference material in the form of standards and blank samples, together with duplicates are periodically imbedded in the sample batch at a ratios of <1:40, <1:50 and <1:30 respectively.</p>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<p>The reported significant intersections have been verified by at least two company geologists. All the logged samples have been assayed; the assay data has been/will be 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 and the competent persons.</p> <p>No holes were twined. No adjustments, averaging or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database. QA/QC protocol is considered industry standard with standard reference material submitted on a routine basis.</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Location of data points</i>	<p>Drill hole collars were located and recorded in the field using a hand held GPS with a four metre or better accuracy. The grid coordinate system utilised is (GDA94 Zone51). Hole locations were visually checked on ground and against historic plans for spatial verification.</p> <p>No topographic control (i.e. RL) was required.</p>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<p>The drill hole spacing is project specific; the RC drilling patterns employed were dependent on previous drilling, geological interpretation and proximity to old workings. The sample spacing is considered close enough to identify significant zones of gold mineralisation. The drill programme is a follow up/ongoing exploration exercise that was designed to identify areas of geological interest and extensions to known mineralisation at Merton's Reward (T2) and Mertondale (T3). A closer spaced drill programme, on surrounding cross sections, is required to determine the size, geometry and extent of identified zones of gold mineralisation.</p> <p>Drill spacing and drill technique is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the mineral resources and ore reserve estimation procedures and classifications applied however the mineralised system remains open and additional infill drilling is required to close off and confirm its extent.</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 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>Holes are drilled normal to the orientation of the Mertondale Shear Zone at 270°/-60° (MT15RC001) and 270°/-55° (MR15RC003). The vast majority of historical drilling is orientated in the same direction.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation occurs in the hanging wall of the steep westerly dipping MSZ. Gold occurs where mineralised shears define Z-shaped asymmetric bends. Steeply east-dipping porphyry contacts focus brittle-ductile deformation (reverse slip movement). Gold is associated with brittle fracture and shallow east dipping quartz veins in porphyry. Ore shoots plunge <20° to the N and S, colinear with boudins (porphyry) and intersection lineations. Similar structural controls involving dolerite and mafic schist are present at Mertondale 2 and Merton's Reward</p>
<i>Sample security</i>	<p>Samples were collected daily in the field and stored in a secure, lockable location in Leonora. Upon completion of drill holes (MT15RC001 and MR15RC003) all samples were transported to Perth by a Kin Mining employee. The samples were then stored in a secure lockable building. They were checked against the field manifest, sorted and prepared for assay. Samples were then assayed under the supervision of SGS at their Perth Airport laboratory. Once in the laboratories possession adequate sample security measures are utilised.</p>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<p>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 early exploration stage. No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage apart from internal reviews and field quality control.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p>The RC drill programme was conducted on tenements M37/1284 and M37/82; the area is referred to as Merton's Reward, Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3/4. 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 722,300oz Leonora Gold Project (LGP) Resources. Both tenements are located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margret Mineral Field in the centre of the North Eastern Goldfields. The holding is located approximately 35km NE of Leonora.</p> <p>There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over M37/1284 or M37/82.</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<p>Gold was initially discovered in the area in 1899 by Mr. Fred Merton. The Merton's Reward (MR) underground gold mine was the direct result of his discovery. The main mining phase at MR was 1899-1911. Historic underground production records to 1942 yield 88,991t @ 20.8g/t Au (60,520oz).</p> <p>Between 1981-1984 Telluride Mining NL, Nickel Ore NL, International Nickel (Aust) Ltd and Petroleum Securities Mining Co Pty Ltd conducted exploration programmes in the Mertondale area. Hunter Resources Ltd began actively exploring the region 1984-1989, Hunter submitted a NOI in 1986 and established a JV with Harbour Lights to treat ore from Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3. Between 1996-1988 the Mertondale 4 pit was mined. Harbour Lights acquired the project in 1989 from Hunter. Ashton Gold eventually gained control of Harbour Lights. Mining was completed in 1993 with the mining of the Mertondale 5 pit. In 1993 Ashton's interest was transferred to Aurora Gold who established a JV with MPI followed by Sons of Gwalia who entered into a JV with Aurora.</p> <p>Sons of Gwalia (SGW) eventually obtained control of the project in 1997 but conducted limited drilling; in 2004 Navigator Mining Pty Ltd (NAV) acquired the tenement holding from the SGW administrator. Navigator conducted the majority of exploration drilling in the area. Kin Mining acquired the project from the (NAV) administrator in late 2014. Historic production from the Mertondale open pits totals 270,000oz.</p> <p>Drilling has been conducted in the immediate area surrounding the two Kin drill holes by several previous owners. The data base has been interrogated and scrutinised to a level where the LGP gold resources are JORC 2012 compliant (ASX announcement 11 May 2015). Visual validation, using 3D software, has been conducted as well as cross referencing with historic reports. Mineralisation between cross sections is cohesive and robust, suggesting that the data is valid.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<p>The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned on the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ), a splay limb of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastic and sediment sequences (west) and Archaean mafic volcanics (east). Proterozoic dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the altered mafic basalt/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence of the MSZ. The Hanging Wall of the MSZ is mineralised with gold. Two different types of lode have been identified at Merton's Reward; shear hosted lodes and intershear lodes.</p> <p>Exploration is targeting extensions to modest sized but high grade dilational intershear lodes and/or shear hosted gold mineralisation similar to other deposits in the local district.</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<p>Two RC drill holes MR15RC003 and MT15RC001 have been completed at Mert's Reward and Mertondale for an advance of 444m. The location of the hole collars is presented as a table in the body of this report. Gold intersections are plotted on relevant plans and also reported in the table. Sampling techniques are varied. Four metre (4m) composite speared samples and one metre (1m) cone split samples, as drilled, were collected over 444m of RC drilling.</p> <p>All hole depths refer to down hole depth in metres. All hole collars are MGA94 Zone51 positioned. Elevation is a nominal estimate. Drill holes are measured from the collar of the hole to the bottom of the hole.</p>
<i>Data Aggregation methods</i>	<p>No averaging of the raw assay data was applied. Raw data was used to determine the location and width of gold intersections and anomalous gold trends. Geological assessment and interpretation was used to determine the relevance of the plotted intersections with respect to the sampled medium.</p> <p>Individual grades are reported as down hole length weighted averages. Only RC intersections >0.2g/t are regarded as significant. Anomalous intersections are tabled in the body of this report.</p> <p>No upper cuts were applied to determine anomalous gold areas.</p>
<i>Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p>All assay results are collected from individual meter intervals and submitted as individual metre samples or 4m speared composite samples submitted as composite metre samples, 268 samples were dispatched for assay, the batch included standards, duplicates and blanks. Samples are regarded as composite samples. Holes are drilled perpendicular to the mineralisation and accordingly intercept widths are close to true widths.</p> <p>The orientation, true width and geometry can be determined by interpretation of historical drilling and existing cross sections. Mineralised intercepts are interpreted as extensions of the existing gold resources however they are outside the current parameters of the Merton's Reward ore body (91,000oz) and the Mertondale 3/4 ore body (110,000oz) resource calculation. The maximum sample width is 4m and the minimum sample width is 1m.</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	Relevant “type example” plans and diagrams are included in this report.
<i>Balanced Reporting</i>	<p>Detailed assay results are diagrammatically displayed and tabled in this report. Only the significant gold results are discussed and reported.</p> <p>The available historic database includes a large inherited data set compiled by previous project owners dating back to 1982. There are limitations in the amount of information provided in the data set. It has not been possible to fully verify the reliability and accuracy of a substantial portion 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. More than 50% of the drill data for the Merton’s Reward model is sourced from Navigator with a substantial portion sourced from Hunter.</p> <p>Considering the complex history of grid transformations there must be some residual risk in converting old grids to GDA94 although generally the survey control appears to be accurate and satisfactory.</p> <p>In the case of the existing LGP resource calculation there is always an area of technical risk associated with resource tonnage and grade estimations.</p>
<i>Other Substantive exploration data</i>	Regarding the results received no other substantive data is currently considered necessary, given the early stage of exploration activities at this time.
<i>Further work</i>	<p>The entire drill programme consisted of four RC holes for an advance of 840m, only the final two holes are reported in this announcement. The initial two drill holes are subject to an ASX announcement dated December 15th.</p> <p>Additional drill sections at Merton’s Reward, Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3/4 are planned to close off and determine the geometry of the identified gold mineralisation.</p> <p>The four holes drilled in November will be incorporated into the existing data base and in time incorporated into the Mertondale Resources.</p> <p>The potential to increase the existing resource is viewed as highly likely however at this stage, apart from the quoted Mineral Resources, insufficient data is available to determine the lateral extent of any potential grade and tonnage.</p>