



22nd February 2017

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Trevor Dixon

Chairman

Don Harper

Managing Director

David Sproule

Non-Executive Director

Joe Graziano

Non-Executive Director &
Company Secretary

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

Fax

08 9242 1277

Email

info@kinmining.com.au

Website

www.kinmining.com.au

Shares on Issue:

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ASX: KIN

More impressive shallow high-grade drill results at the Leonora Gold Project

Thick zones of near surface gold mineralisation grading up to 24.7g/t Au intersected at the Rangoon deposit (Cardinia Mining Centre)

Kin Mining NL (**ASX: KIN**) is pleased to advise that the ongoing Feasibility Study drill program at its flagship (100%) owned Leonora Gold Project in WA has returned more strong assay results, this time from the Rangoon deposit, part of the proposed Cardinia mining centre.

The encouraging results included shallow intersections, which come from both inside and outside the planned open pit (Figure 1). The presence of shallow gold mineralisation highlights the potential for Rangoon to contribute mill feed early in the life of the project.

High grade drill results (see Figure 1) included:

- **6m @ 8.4 g/t Au from 17m, including 1m @ 24.7 g/t Au, and 1m @ 11.5 g/t Au from 27m (RN17RC025)**
- **10m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 8m, including 3m @ 10.2 g/t Au, which includes 1m @ 23.7 g/t Au (RN17RC017)**
- **21m @ 1.7 g/t Au from surface, including 3m @ 4.7 g/t Au and 6m @ 2.4 g/t Au (RN17RC009)**
- **20m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 22m, including 5m @ 4.2 g/t Au and 1m @ 6.5 g/t Au (RN17RC021)**
- **10m @ 3.8 g/t Au from 19m, including 2m @ 12.7 g/t Au (RN17RC040)**
- **3m @ 4.2 g/t Au from 54m, including 1m @ 9.2 g/t Au (RN17RC004)**

The reverse circulation (RC) drilling results show that the Rangoon deposit has the potential to host higher grade material within the mineralised envelope. This is encouraging for the proposed mining operation as it has the potential to improve project economics once the results are incorporated into the mining studies that form part of the ongoing Feasibility Study.

The primary intention of the drilling program at Rangoon was to convert Inferred Resources into the higher confidence Indicated Resource category. The drilling results were in line with expectations for the area, giving confidence that the mineralisation is well understood. The results of the drilling will be utilised in the Mineral Resource update, being completed as part of the Feasibility Study.

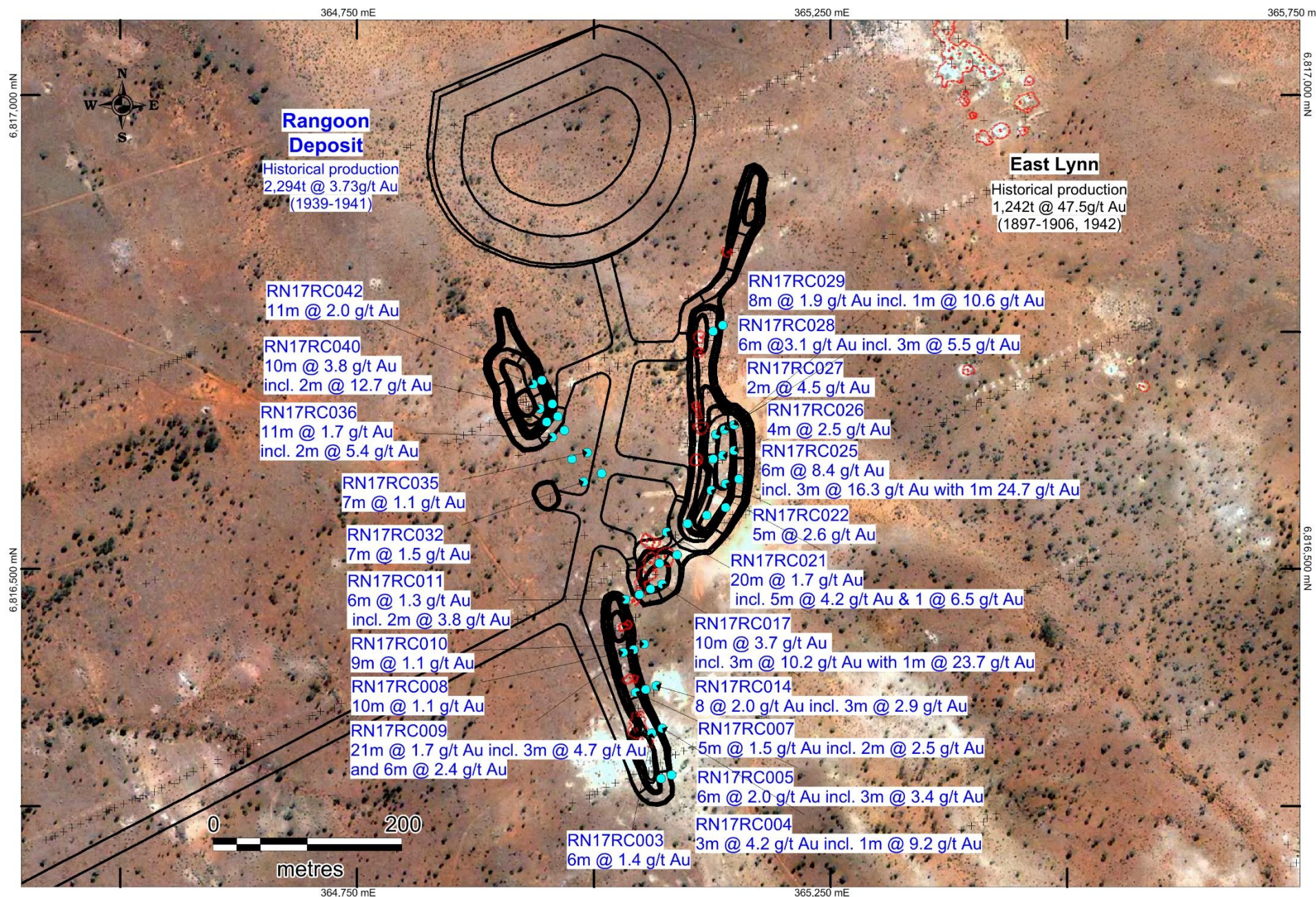


Figure 1: Plan of the Rangoon Deposit with Significant Intersections.

Also shown is historic drilling (black crosses), Pre-Feasibility Study open pit designs (black linework), and historic workings (red shapes).

A majority of drill holes contained assays in excess of 1 g/t Au, confirming the robust nature of the shallow gold mineralisation at the deposit. This further supports the potential for the proposed open pit development at Rangoon.

Some other significant intersections included:

- 6m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 24m (RN17RC003)
- 6m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 10m, including 3m @ 3.4 g/t Au (RN17RC005)
- 5m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 37m, including 2m @ 2.5 g/t Au (RN17RC007)
- 10m @ 1.1 g/t Au from surface (RN17RC008)
- 9m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 32m (RN17RC010)
- 6m @ 1.3 g/t Au from surface including 2m @ 3.8 g/t Au (RN17RC011)
- 8m @ 2.0 g/t from 10m, including 3m @ 2.9 g/t Au (RN17RC014)
- 5m @ 2.6 g/t from 22m (RN17RC022)
- 4m @ 2.5 g/t from 31m (RN17RC026)
- 2m @ 4.5 g/t Au from 17m (RN17RC027)
- 6m @ 3.1 g/t from 20m, including 3m @ 5.5 g/t Au (RN17RC028)
- 8m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 30m, including 1m @ 10.6 g/t Au (RN17RC029)
- 7m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 12m (RN17RC032)
- 7m @ 1.1 g/t Au from surface (RN17RC035)
- 11m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 11m, including 2m @ 5.4 g/t Au (RN17RC036)
- 11m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 19m including 2m @ 5.3g/t Au (RN17RC042)

The Rangoon deposit is relatively shallow and is expected, based on the weathering identified in this and previous drilling programs, to be a substantially free-dig mining operation. The deposit contains oxide and transitional ores, and currently has a Mineral Resource of 310 kt @ 1.4 g/t Au for 14,000 oz Au. The Rangoon deposit forms part of the larger Cardinia resource area which currently contains 4.86Mt @ 1.3 g/t Au for 192,000 oz (see attached resource table).

The Rangoon program, which totalled 2,198m of RC drilling, forms part of an extensive ongoing resource definition drilling program, which to date exceeds 12,000m in total. The Rangoon results follow recently reported shallow, high grade drill results from the nearby Kyte deposit (see ASX release dated February 9th 2017). The drilling program is ongoing, with the drill rig now moving to the Helens deposit where resource definition drilling will continue.

Kin Mining NL Managing Director, Mr Don Harper, said, *"These latest results are very encouraging. We have been resource drilling for several months now and each deposit is meeting, or exceeding, our expectations. The results at Rangoon are a further example of this, and support the robust nature of the Mineral Resources at the Leonora Gold Project."*

"We are now about half-way through this extensive resource drill-out and we are very happy with the results that we seeing", Mr Harper said.

In order to expedite the drilling program, which is envisaged to exceed 25,000m in total, a second RC drill rig has recently mobilised to site and will commence drilling in the near future. A diamond drill rig will also be joining the drilling campaign in the coming weeks in order to collect drill core samples for metallurgical and geotechnical investigations.

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

-ENDS-

For further information, please contact:

Don Harper
Managing Director
+61 8 9242 2227

Paul Armstrong/Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
+61 (0) 8 9388 1474

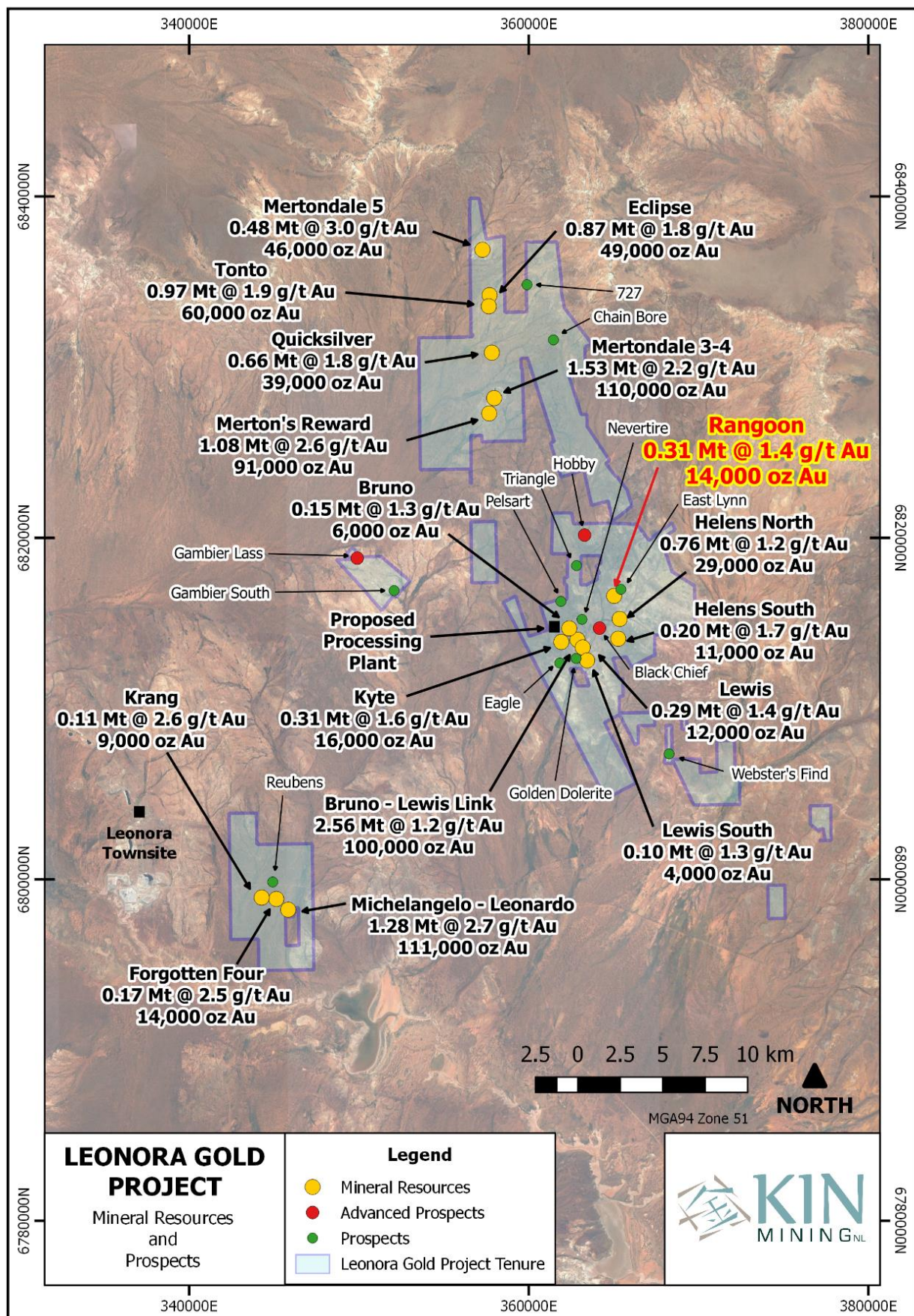


Figure 2: Leonora Gold Project tenure with Mineral Resources and Prospects

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in this report relates to information compiled or reviewed by Paul Maher who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and Mr. Simon Buswell-Smith who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG), both are employees of the company and fairly represents this information. Mr. Maher and Mr. Buswell-Smith have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the "JORC Australian code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Maher and Mr. Buswell-Smith consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1 RANGOON (M37/316) RC Drill Results (>0.4g/t with no more than 2m of internal dilution)

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Azimuth & Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
RN17RC001	40	365071	6816279	245°/-60°	10	12	2	0.65
					25	26	1	0.44
RN17RC002	50	365082	6816283	245°/-60°	0	1	1	1.02
					4	5	1	3.01
					10	17	7	0.76
				incl.	14	16	2	1.24
					36	37	1	0.44
					38	39	1	0.54
					42	43	1	0.77
RN17RC003	62	365061	6816327	245°/-60°	9	20	11	0.47
					24	30	6	1.41
					34	39	5	0.55
					47	48	1	0.41
RN17RC004	62	365072	6816332	245°/-60°	20	22	2	0.62
					30	31	1	0.46
					34	36	2	0.54
					40	46	6	0.54
					54	57	3	4.18
				incl.	54	55	1	9.20
RN17RC005	37	365044	6816370	245°/-60°	0	7	7	0.78
				incl.	0	2	2	1.22
					10	16	6	1.95
				incl.	13	16	3	3.41
					19	24	5	0.40
RN17RC006	50	365055	6816373	245°/-60°	2	3	1	0.65
					5	6	1	0.65
					8	10	2	0.72
					18	20	2	1.53
					27	28	1	0.54
					30	41	11	0.98
				incl.	30	31	1	2.11
RN17RC007	62	365066	6816377	245°/-60°	13	14	1	1.26
					22	23	1	0.43
					37	42	5	1.53
				incl.	37	39	2	2.48
					46	51	5	0.82
				incl.	49	50	1	1.64
RN17RC008	35	365031	6816412	245°/-60°	0	10	10	1.11
					12	13	1	0.95
					15	16	1	1.21
					26	27	1	0.70
					31	32	1	0.43
RN17RC009	50	365042	6816415	245°/-60°	0	21	21	1.69
				incl.	5	8	3	4.72
				and	12	17	6	3.36
					35	43	8	0.58

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Azimuth & Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
					48	49	1	0.95
RN17RC010	70	365053	6816421	245°/-60°	25	41	16	0.84
				incl.	34	37	3	1.91
					45	48	3	0.49
					57	62	5	0.86
RN17RC011	56	365033	6816468	245°/-60°	0	6	6	1.28
				incl.	2	4	2	3.77
					9	12	3	0.54
					23	26	3	0.50
					43	44	1	0.53
					47	48	1	1.04
					50	51	1	1.38
RN17RC012	56	365048	6816473	245°/-60°	25	26	1	0.43
					30	39	9	0.44
					44	47	3	0.61
					52	54	2	0.83
RN17RC013	50	365060	6816479	245°/-60°	11	27	16	0.73
					35	36	1	0.54
					44	45	1	0.41
RN17RC014	50	365072	6816484	245°/-60°	10	18	8	1.98
				incl.	11	14	3	2.88
					28	29	1	0.78
					41	42	1	0.66
					48	49 (EOH)	2	0.94
RN17RC015	57	365069	6816506	245°/-60°	0	1	1	0.49
					7	10	3	0.84
					22	23	1	0.44
					26	27	1	0.43
					36	37	1	0.51
					47	48	1	0.45
RN17RC016	50	365088	6816515	245°/-60°	18	19	1	0.40
RN17RC017	55	365077	6816539	245°/-60°	0	1	1	1.03
					8	18	10	3.68
				incl.	14	17	3	10.22
				incl.	16	17	1	23.7
RN17RC018	50	365099	6816548	245°/-60°	18	20	2	0.75
					47	48	1	0.50
RN17RC019	50	365119	6816557	245°/-60°	0	1	1	0.84
					26	29	3	2.21
RN17RC020	50	365139	6816565	245°/-60°	22	23	1	0.62
					25	27	2	1.64
					33	34	1	0.58
					40	41	1	0.62
RN17RC021	50	365124	6816583	245°/-60°	14	16	2	3.10
					22	42	20	1.71
				incl.	22	27	5	4.18
				and	29	30	1	6.49
RN17RC022	56	365139	6816590	245°/-60°	22	27	5	2.57
					35	36	1	1.62

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Azimuth & Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
					44	45	1	0.52
RN17RC023	50	365153	6816595	245°/-60°	35	37	2	2.08
					43	44	1	0.92
RN17RC024	50	365126	6816616	245°/-60°	29	34	5	3.42
					37	38	1	0.75
					40	42	2	0.53
RN17RC025	50	365136	6816620	245°/-60°	17	23	6	8.40
				incl.	20	23	3	16.33
				Incl.	21	22	1	24.7
					27	28	1	11.5
					30	31	1	1.24
					49	50	1	0.46
RN17RC026	50	365148	6816625	245°/-60°	31	35	4	2.60
				incl.	31	32	1	5.97
					46	47	1	3.25
RN17RC027	50	365129	6816642	245°/-60°	15	17	2	4.48
					18	19	1	0.59
RN17RC028	50	365138	6816647	245°/-60°	20	26	6	3.11
				incl.	22	25	3	5.50
RN17RC029	50	365148	6816652	245°/-60°	30	38	8	1.86
				incl.	37	38	1	10.6
RN17RC030	50	365126	6816751	245°/-60°	10	13	3	0.74
					41	42	1	1.15
RN17RC031	50	365136	6816757	245°/-60°	21	22	1	0.56
					34	35	1	1.54
RN17RC032	50	364989	6816592	245°/-60°	5	6	1	1.66
					12	19	7	1.46
RN17RC033	50	365008	6816601	245°/-60°	NSA			
RN17RC034	50	364977	6816616	245°/-60°	19	20	1	0.42
					44	45	1	0.46
RN17RC035	50	364993	6816623	245°/-60°	0	7	7	1.05
					16	20	4	0.64
RN17RC036	50	364956	6816639	245°/-60°	0	2	2	0.55
					8	19	11	1.67
				incl.	11	13	2	5.38
					33	38	5	0.87
				incl.	33	34	1	1.93
					42	48	2	2.29
				incl.	43	46	3	3.87
RN17RC037	50	364969	6816646	245°/-60°	12	13	1	0.47
					33	35	2	0.54
					39	45	6	0.55
RN17RC038	50	364950	6816655	245°/-60°	2	8	6	0.72
				incl.	3	4	1	1.25
					11	12	1	0.88
					24	31	7	0.53
					34	38	4	0.88
				incl.	36	37	1	1.44
RN17RC039	50	364962	6816661	245°/-60°	23	24	1	0.54

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Azimuth & Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
					40	41	1	0.54
					44	50 (EOH)	6	2.32
				incl.	47	49	2	3.52
RN17RC040	50	364943	6816669	245°/-60°	9	10	1	0.44
					13	15	2	1.36
					19	29	10	3.75
				incl.	25	27	2	12.70
RN17RC041	50	364956	6816674	245°/-60°	15	16	1	0.86
					18	19	1	1.10
					43	48	5	0.95
RN17RC042	50	364936	6816695	245°/-60°	10	14	4	0.85
					19	39	11	2.01
					35	36	1	0.53
RN17RC043	50	364945	6816699	245°/-60°	10	11	1	0.46
					32	33	1	0.61
					43	47	4	0.41

About Kin Mining

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is an emerging gold development company with a significant tenement portfolio in the North-Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The immediate focus of the company is the (100% Kin), Leonora Gold Project (LGP) which contains a JORC resource of 721 koz Au. The outcomes of the Pre-Feasibility Study at the LGP, confirmed the potential for Kin to become a low-risk, high-margin gold producer. Gold production is targeted for mid-2018.

Please refer to the announcement dated 15 December 2016 titled “PFS Confirms Leonora Gold Project as a High Margin Project”. Furthermore the Company confirms in accordance with the PFS announcement lodged on 15 December 2016 that all the material assumptions underpinning the annual production targets as provided in that Report continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Project has forecast production of approximately 50,000 oz Au per annum, once established, over an initial 6.5-year mine life. Mining will be undertaken at 3 open pit mining centres, feeding a new 750 ktpa conventional carbon-in-leach processing plant, to be located at Cardinia. The plant is scheduled to be upgraded to 1.2 Mtpa in Year three. A total of 6.8 Mt of ore grading 1.5 g/t Au are scheduled to be processed over the life of the operation, yielding 309 koz of recovered gold. There is significant exploration upside in the Project area, which may increase the lifetime of the Project.

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

Kin’s priority is to complete a Feasibility Study for the LGP by mid-2017. Drilling is in progress with the objective of converting the Inferred Mineral Resources in the mine plan to Indicated Mineral Resources. Metallurgical, geotechnical, and environmental work is scheduled or currently underway to support the DFS, which will form the basis for a decision to mine.

Leonora Gold Project Mineral Resources										
Project Area	Lower cut-off Grade	Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
	g/t Au	Mt	g/t Au	koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	koz Au
Mertondale*										
Mertondale 3-4	0.7	0.87	2.3	65	0.66	2.1	45	1.53	2.2	110
Merton's Reward	0.7	1.01	2.7	87	0.07	1.7	4	1.08	2.6	91
Tonto	0.7	0.97	1.9	60				0.97	1.9	60
Eclipse (Tonto North)	0.7	0.62	1.8	35	0.25	1.7	14	0.87	1.8	49
Mertondale 5	0.7	0.32	3.2	33	0.16	2.7	13	0.48	3.0	46
Quicksilver (Tonto South)	0.7	0.55	1.8	31	0.11	2.1	8	0.66	1.8	39
Subtotal Mertondale		4.34	2.2	311	1.25	2.1	84	5.59	2.2	395
Cardinia**										
Bruno-Lewis Exploration	0.7	1.04	1.1	37	1.52	1.3	63	2.56	1.2	100
Helen's North	0.7	0.63	1.2	24	0.13	1.1	5	0.76	1.2	29
Kyte	0.7				0.31	1.6	16	0.31	1.6	16
Rangoon	0.7	0.09	1.8	5	0.23	1.3	9	0.31	1.4	14
Lewis Grade Control***	0.7	0.29	1.4	12				0.29	1.4	12
Bruno Grade Control	0.7	0.11	1.4	5	0.03	1.1	1	0.15	1.3	6
Helen's South	0.7	0.19	1.8	11	0.01	1.3	0	0.20	1.7	11
Lewis South	0.7				0.10	1.3	4	0.10	1.3	4
Subtotal Cardinia		2.35	1.3	94	2.33	1.3	98	4.68	1.3	192
Raeside										
Michelangelo-Leonardo	0.7	1.28	2.7	111				1.28	2.7	111
Forgotten Four	0.7	0.07	3.0	7	0.10	2.1	7	0.17	2.5	14
Krang	0.7	0.11	2.6	9				0.11	2.6	9
Subtotal Raeside		1.47	2.7	127	0.10	2.1	7	1.57	2.6	134
TOTAL		8.16	2.0	532	3.7	1.6	189	11.8	1.9	721

Table of Kin Mining Mineral Resources (Refer ASX announcement 11th May 2015)

Totals may not tally due to rounding of values.

* Resource estimate by McDonald Speijers, 2009 with Merton's Reward depleted by McDonald Speijers in 2010.

** Resource estimate by Runge Limited, 2009 with Bruno Grade Control depleted by Runge in 2010.

Notes: Assay top cuts for Mertondale and Raeside are variable but generally between 10-20 g/t Au and are 15g/t Au at Cardinia. No allowance has been made for dilution or ore loss. All resources are constrained by open pit shells optimised at A\$2,000/oz.

*** Resource Estimate at Lewis depleted by 999oz from Lewis Pit Trial Mining completed in June 2016 (ASX announcement 5 October 2016). Production targets include depletion.

SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<p>Drill holes are sampled as one metre (1m) riffle split samples, as drilled. Samples were collected as individual split metre intervals. Approximately 3-4kg of sample was collected over each sampled (1m) interval. All samples are drill spoil collected via a riffle splitter attached to the rig cyclone and collected/split as drilled. Sampling techniques are considered to be in line with the standard industry practice and are representative. Once received at the assay laboratory (SGS) drill samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to a representative 50 gram sample.</p> <p>All drill holes are accurately located and referenced with grid coordinates recorded in the standard MGA94 Zone51 grid system. Samples are collected using a standard RC face sampling hammer or blade bit, they are split/bagged/logged at the drill site. Samples were 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 protocols, QA/QC procedures are implemented as per industry standard.</p>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<p>Drilling from surface is completed by standard Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques. RC drilling was conducted by Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd using a Hydco 350 8x8 Actross drilling rig with a 350psi/1250cfm air capacity. RC drilling used a RC blade bit or a face-sampling hammer over 140mm diameter drill holes. The holes have been surveyed using a multi-shot downhole camera. In clear drill holes surveying was completed in the open hole otherwise surveying was conducted inside stainless steel rods connected to the end of the drill string.</p>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<p>Sample recovery is measured and monitored by the drill contractor and Kin Mining representatives. Bag volume is visually estimated and sample recovery was generally very good. The volume of sample collected for assay is considered to represent a composite sample. Sample recovery is maximized by using best-practice drill techniques, the entire 1m sample is blown back through the rod string, the cyclone is sealed at the completion of each metre, and the sample interval collected and riffle split. The riffle splitter is attached to the rig cyclone; the entire (1m) sample is split. The riffle splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each metre and at the completion of the hole. Duplicate 1m samples and known standards and blanks are inserted at constant intervals at a ratio of 1:20 samples.</p> <p>The vast majority of samples were collected dry however on rare occasions wet or damp samples were encountered. The reported intersections were collected over dry intervals; sampling equipment was cleaned periodically to reduce cross bag contamination. RC drill samples are collected, recorded and stored in numbered calico bags and removed from the field on a daily basis.</p> <p>No relationship was observed between sample recovery and grade.</p>
<i>Logging</i>	<p>Kin's procedure for geological logging of sample includes recording the colour, lithology, sulphide mineralisation content, veining, alteration, oxidation, grid coordinates, sample interval and depth. Data is physically and electronically logged and stored. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for resource drilling. Logging of geology and colour are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentage is quantitative.</p> <p>All drill holes are logged in their entirety, at 1m intervals, to the end of hole. All drill hole logging data is digitally and physically captured, data is validated prior to being uploaded to the data base.</p>
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i> <i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<p>See Sampling techniques in the above section.</p> <p>The sample collection methodology is considered appropriate for RC drilling and is within today's standard industry practice. Split one metre sample (1m) results are regarded as reliable and representative. RC samples are split with a riffle splitter at one metre intervals as drilled. Analysis was conducted by SGS Mineral Services Laboratories. At the laboratory samples are dried, crushed and pulverised until the sample is homogeneous. Analysis technique for gold (only) was a Fire Assay 50 gram charge AAS finish (Lab method FAA505).</p> <p>The vast majority of samples were collected dry; on occasion ground water was encountered and a minimal number of samples were collected damp. Some residual moisture was present as some samples were collected however it's regarded as minimal and not of sufficient concentration to affect the sampling process. Periodically field standards and duplicate samples were submitted with the sample batch, the assay laboratory (SGS) also included their own internal checks and balances consisting of repeats and standards;</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>repeatability and standard results were within acceptable limits.</p> <p>No issues have been identified with sample representatively. The sample size is considered appropriate for this type of mineralisation style.</p>
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<p>Geochemical analysis was conducted by SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Sample preparation included drying the samples (105°C) and pulverising to 95% passing 75µm. Samples were then riffle split to secure a sample charge of 50 grams. Analysis was via Fire Assay (FAA505) with AAS finish. Only gold analysis was conducted (ppm detection). The analytical process and the level of detection are considered appropriate for this stage of exploration.</p> <p>Fire assay is regarded as a complete digest technique.</p> <p>No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.</p> <p>Internal laboratory quality control procedures have been adopted and accepted. Certified reference material in the form of standards, blanks and duplicates are periodically imbedded in the sample batch by Kin Mining at a ratio of 1:20.</p>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<p>The reported significant intersections have been verified by at least two company geologists. All the logged samples have been assayed; the assay data has been stored physically and electronically in the company database using Kin Mining's protocols. The sampling and assay data has been compiled, verified and interpreted by company geologists.</p> <p>No holes were twinned. No adjustments, averaging or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database. QA/QC protocol is considered industry standard with standard reference material submitted on a routine basis.</p>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<p>Drill hole collars were located and recorded in the field using a hand held GPS with a three metre or better accuracy. Collars will be followed up and surveyed by licensed surveyors using a RTK DGPS (with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ±50mm.). The grid coordinate system utilised is (GDA94 Zone51). Hole locations were visually checked on the ground and against historic plans for spatial verification. Topographic control (i.e. surface RL) will be recorded by the surveyors as part of the DGPS pick-up.</p>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<p>The drill hole spacing is project specific; the RC drilling patterns employed were dependent on previous drilling, geological interpretation and proximity to old workings. The sample spacing is considered close enough to identify significant zones of gold mineralisation. The drill programme is a follow up/ongoing exploration exercise that was designed to identify areas of geological interest and existing known mineralisation at Rangoon. Closer spaced drilling on surrounding cross sections and follow up diamond drilling maybe required to further delineate the extent, size and geometry of some areas within the identified zones of gold mineralisation.</p> <p>Drill spacing and drill technique is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the mineral resources and ore reserve estimation procedures and classifications applied however the mineralised system remains open and additional infill or deeper drilling maybe required to close off and confirm the full extent of the ore body, particularly at depth.</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 (RN17RC001-043 for 2,198m) are orientated at 245°/-60°.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation at Rangoon occurs in a weathered, oxide mafic greenstone sequence. Gold mineralisation comprises flat lying shallow dipping zones related to supergene gold enrichment. The blanket of supergene mineralisation cuts across all lithologies. The deposit is deeply weathered. Originally the deposit was Aircore drilled between 10 and 20m (on section) apart on predominantly 25m line spacing by Several Companies (including Mt Edon and Navigator Resources). Kin Mining have infilled the grid pattern with RC drilling, in between the existing historic drill pattern, to validate and confirm the original results.</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Sample security</i>	Samples were collected daily in the field and stored overnight in a secure lockable location in Leonora. Upon completion of several drill holes batches of samples were transported to Kalgoorlie by an SGS transport contractor. The samples were then stored at their lab in a secure lockable building. Samples are checked against the field manifest, sorted and prepared for assay. Samples are assayed under the supervision of SGS at their Kalgoorlie laboratory. Once in the laboratories possession adequate sample security measures are utilised.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	Sampling methodologies and assay techniques used in this drilling programme are considered to be mineral exploration industry standard and any audits or reviews are not considered necessary at this particular exploration stage. No audits or reviews have been conducted apart from internal reviews and field quality control.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p>The RC drill programme was conducted at the Rangoon prospect on tenement M37/316; the general area is referred to as Cardinia. The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kin Mining NL. The tenements are managed, explored and maintained by Kin Mining NL. The tenement represents a small portion of the larger Cardinia-Mertondale Project (300sqkm) which hosts the 721,000oz Leonora Gold Project (LGP) Resources. The tenements are located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margret Mineral Field in the centre of the North Eastern Goldfields. The Cardinia is positioned approximately 30km ENE of Leonora.</p> <p>There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the holding.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<p>The Cardinia deposits have been extensively drilled by a number of companies including Mt Edon (MTE) and in more recent times Navigator (NAV). A review of the collar file reveals numerous have all contributed to various drill programmes; however the vast majority of historic exploration was conducted by NAV and MTE. A test parcel of ore was mined by NAV from the nearby Bruno pit (100,000t) grade and recoveries exceeded expectations. Navigator commissioned Runge Limited to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Cardinia deposit in January 2009.</p> <p>Drilling has been conducted in the immediate area surrounding the Kin drill holes by Navigator and others. The data base has been interrogated and scrutinised to a level where the LGP gold resources are JORC 2012 compliant (ASX announcement 11th May 2015). Visual validation, using 3D software, has been conducted as well as cross referencing with historic reports. Mineralisation between cross sections is cohesive and robust, suggesting that the data is valid.</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Geology</i>	<p>The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned on the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ), a splay limb of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastic and sediment sequences (west) and Archaean mafic volcanics (east). Proterozoic dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the altered mafic basalt/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence of the MSZ.</p> <p>The Cardinia Project geology comprises intermediate mafic and felsic volcanic lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments. The regional lithological strike is 345° and contacts dip between 30°-40°W, foliations tends to dip moderately to the east.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation at Cardinia comprises flat lying, shallow dipping zones of supergene gold enrichment in weathered regolith. The mineralisation truncates all lithologies without any obvious effects. The central area is dominated by strongly weathered NW trending basalts with intercalated beds of felsic rocks and minor shales.</p> <p>Mineralised zones at Rangoon, located in the NE of the Cardinia region are more sub vertical in nature and are associated with narrow (1-5m) steeply dipping zones of shearing and quartz development. Gold (Au) enrichment is interpreted to be related to supergene gold enrichment. Interpretation of cross sections reveals a series of mineralised structures evident as quartz-ironstone veining and quartz outcrop</p> <p>Gold distribution is highly variable resulting in very closely spaced drilling being required to confidently delineate the mineralised zones. Primary gold mineralisation is associated with increased shearing associated with lithological contacts usually between mafic and felsic rocks. Disseminated carbonate-sericite-quartz-pyrite alteration zones are adjacent to the gold mineralisation.</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<p>The location of all drill hole collars and significant down hole gold intersections is presented as part of the significant intersection table in the body of this report. All hole depths refer to down hole depth in metres. All hole collars are surveyed and MGA94 Zone51 GPS positioned. Elevation (R.L.) is nominal. Drill holes are measured from the collar of the hole to the bottom of the hole.</p>
<i>Data Aggregation methods</i>	<p>No averaging of the raw assay data was applied. Raw data was used to determine the location and width of gold intersections and anomalous gold trends. Geological assessment and interpretation was used to determine the relevance of the plotted intersections with respect to the sampled medium.</p> <p>Individual grades are reported as down hole length weighted averages. Only RC intersections greater than or close to 0.4g/t are regarded as significant. Anomalous intersections are tabled in the body of this report. Reported mineralised zones have a cut-off grade of 0.4g/t Au and no more than 2m of internal dilution (<0.1g/t Au).</p> <p>No top cuts were applied to any assay values.</p>
<i>Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p>The Drilling at Rangoon was on an Azimuth of 245° and an angle of -60°. The drill hole orientation may not be at an optimal angle to the flat lying nature of the supergene mineralisation however the holes are orientated in the same direction as the majority of the historic drilling. As a result the reported intersections may not represent true widths. Reported mineralised intercepts are within the confines of the existing gold resource envelope however they have not yet been incorporated into the current parameters of the Rangoon Inferred Resource calculation. The maximum and minimum sample width within the mineralised zones is 1m.</p>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<p>A relevant “type example” plan is included in this report.</p>
<i>Balanced Reporting</i>	<p>Detailed assay results are diagrammatically displayed and tabled in this report. Only the significant gold results are discussed and reported.</p> <p>The available LGP historic database includes a large inherited data set compiled by previous project owners dating back to 1982. There are limitations in the amount of information provided in the data set. It has not been possible to fully verify the reliability and accuracy of portions of the data however it appears that no serious problems have occurred and validation check results were within acceptable limits. In general the recent data is more reliable than historic data. Most of the historic drilling at Rangoon was conducted by Navigator Resources or Mt Edon Gold Mines.</p> <p>Considering the complex history of grid transformations there must be some residual risk in converting</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>old local 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. All meaningful and material information is or has been previously reported
<i>Further work</i>	The potential to increase the existing Rangoon resource is viewed as probable, however committing to further work does not guarantee that an upgrade in the resource would be achieved. Kin Mining intend to drill more holes at Rangoon with the intention of increasing the Cardinia resources and converting the Inferred portions of the resources to the Indicated category.