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Drilling intersects more wide zones of mineralisation at Leonora Gold Project

Latest gold intersections include 23m @ 1.9 g/t (including 3m @ 5.2 g/t) and 19m @ 2.3 g/t (including 2m @ 11.6 g/t)

Kin Mining NL (ASX:KIN) is pleased to announce it has intersected more wide zones of mineralisation at its Leonora Gold Project in WA.

The latest results are expected to underpin an upgrade in the Leonora Gold Project's Mineral Resources.

The new Resource estimate will be calculated as part of the Definitive Feasibility Study, which is on track for completion in the middle of this year. First gold production is scheduled for mid-2018.

The latest results come from the final seven holes of the drilling campaign at the Mertondale area within the Leonora Project. Four holes were completed at Mertondale 3 for a total of 671m and three at Mertons Reward for a total of 363m (see Figure 1).

Further wide intersections of gold mineralization were encountered in extensional drilling at the Mertondale 3 deposit.

Significant down-hole intersections include:

- **23m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 75m, including 3m @ 5.2 g/t Au (MT17RC038)**
- **19m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 112m, including 2m @ 11.6 g/t Au (MT17RC040)**

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

- **9m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 16m including 4m @ 3.0 g/t Au (MR17RC033)**

Infill and extensional drilling is now completed at Mertondale 3-4 and Mertons Reward and Resource interpretation is underway.

The Reverse Circulation (RC) drill rig has moved to the Cardinia area where shallow oxide resource drilling continues at the Kyte, Rangoon and Helens deposits, targeting the conversion of Inferred Mineral Resources to the higher confidence Indicated Mineral Resource category.

The latest results follow the strong intersections announced last month (see ASX release dated January 17, 2017). These included:

- 40m @ 1.5 g/t from 106m Au including 16m @ 2.3 g/t Au (MT16RC035)
- 37m @ 3.0 g/t from 142m Au including 6m @ 10.7 g/t Au (MT16RC034)
- 18m @ 3.0 g/t from 99m Au and 15m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 132m (MT16RC033)
- 16m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 30m (MT16RC021)
- 21m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 95m (MT16RC014)

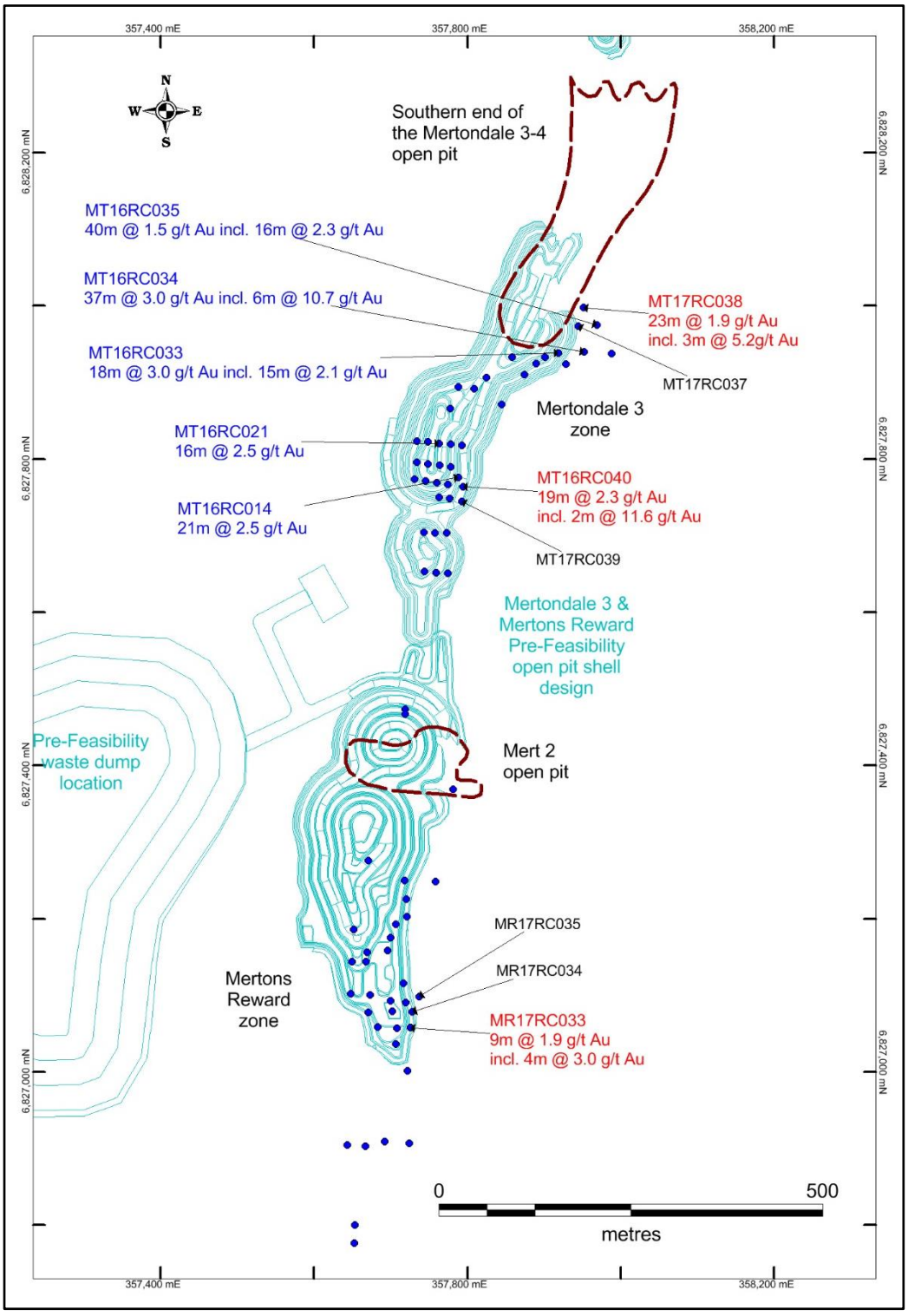

Figure 1 – Plan view of the Mertons Reward and Mertondale 3-4 areas with the Pre-Feasibility Study open pit shell (light blue), the latest drill intersections (red) and previously reported drill intersections from the Mertondale RC drill campaign (dark blue) with RC drill hole locations.

Kin Chief Executive Officer Don Harper said the latest results confirm the continuity of mineralisation.

"The recent successful drilling at Mertons Reward and Mertondale 3 highlights the outstanding potential of the Mertondale system," Mr Harper said. "Recent drilling has confirmed the system is open along strike and at depth. We remain confident that there is a lot more gold to be found."

-ENDS-

Competent Persons Statement

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

Forward Looking Statements

Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of Kin Mining NL, but these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements or statements about future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. The occurrence of events in the future are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause Kin Mining NL's actual results, performance or achievements to differ from those referred to in this announcement. Accordingly, Kin Mining NL, its directors, officers, employees and agents do not give any assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events referred to in this announcement will actually occur as contemplated.

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.

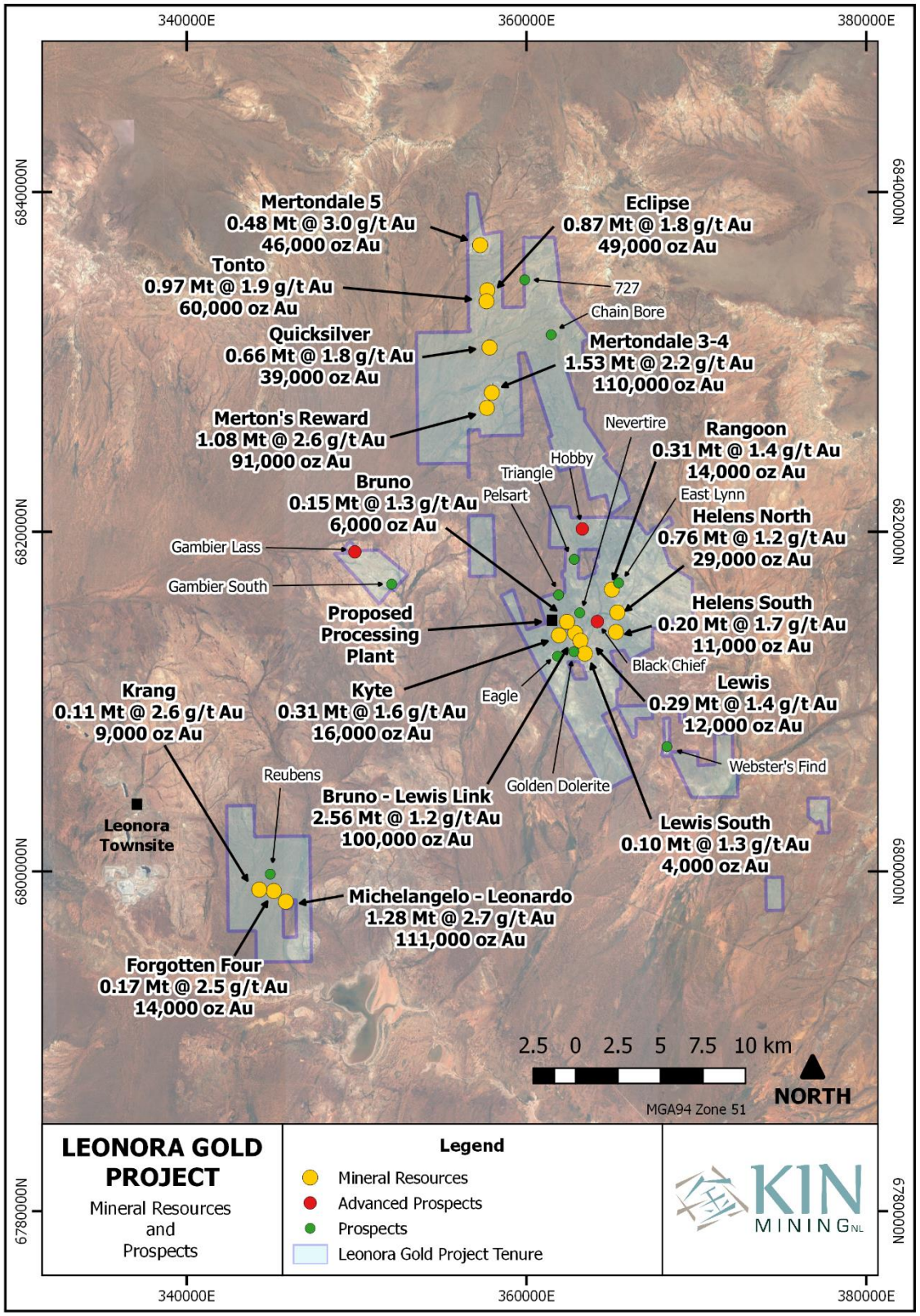

Figure 2. Leonora Gold Project tenure with Mineral Resources and Prospects

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

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

Totals may not tally due to rounding of values.

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

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

Notes: *Assay top cuts for Mertondale and Raeside are variable but generally between 10-20 g/t Au and are 15 g/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 is depleted by 999 oz of production from Lewis Pit Trial Mining completed in June 2016 (ASX announcement 5 October 2016). Production targets include depletion.*

Table of Significant Intersections – Reported significant intersections are >0.4g/t Au with no more than 2m of internal dilution.

Hole ID	Hole Depth	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	Azimuth & dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
MT17RC037	204m	357944	6827974	270°/-60°	42	43	1	1.67
					44	45	1	0.49
					81	83	2	0.77
					84	85	1	0.67
					88	89	1	1.23
					92	93	1	0.43
					96	97	1	0.71
					99	102	**3**	**2.56**
					102	106	1	0.45
					120	121	1	0.53
					164	165	1	0.62
MT17RC038	198m	357951	6827998	270°/-60°	15	16	1	0.47
					41	42	1	1.42
					75	98	**23**	**1.94**
				incl.	82	85	**3**	**3.38**
				and	92	95	**3**	**5.21**
					101	103	2	0.97
					107	108	1	0.44
					109	110	1	0.45
MT17RC039	130m	357793	6827745	270°/-60°	21	22	1	1.24
					40	41	1	0.43
					46	48	2	0.81
					52	55	3	1.13
					116	117	1	0.61
					120	122	2	0.75
MT17RC040	139m	357794	6827764	270°/-60°	23	24	1	0.59
					40	41	1	0.91
					59	60	1	0.52
					83	84	1	0.74
					91	92	1	0.53
					104	105	1	1.22
					108	109	1	0.59
					112	131	**19**	**2.31**
				incl.	127	129	**2**	**11.64**
MR17RC033	110m	357726	6827058	270°/-60°	9	10	1	0.48
					16	24	9	1.90
				incl.	21	24	4	**3.04**
					38	39	1	0.48
					64	66	2	0.64
					74	75	1	0.93
					85	88	3	1.39
					105	106	1	1.22

Hole ID	Hole Depth	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	Azimuth & dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
MR17RC034	120m	357728	6827078	270°/-60°	0	1	1	0.52
					4	5	1	0.57
					24	26	2	1.32
					35	36	1	0.44
					85	86	1	0.42
					95	99	4	1.04
				incl.	96	98	2	**2.88**
					114	115	1	0.46
MR17RC035	133m	357737	6827098	270°/-60°	2	6	4	1.08
					25	27	2	1.54
					99	100	1	0.85
					111	113	2	1.34
					129	130	1	0.46

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 – SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Sampling of drill holes are comprised of one metre (1m) riffle split samples, as drilled. Samples were collected as individual split metres 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 and collected/split as drilled. Sampling techniques are considered to be in line with the standard industry practice and are considered to be representative. Once received at the assay laboratory (SGS) drill samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to a representative 50gram sample. All drill holes are accurately located and referenced with grid coordinates recorded in the standard MGA94 Zone51 grid system. Samples are collected using a standard RC face hammer, they are split/bagged/logged at the drill site. Samples were analysed via Fire Assayed (50 gram charge) for Au only. Only the drill results contained in the table of significant intersections are considered in this document. All samples and drilling procedures are conducted and guided by Kin Mining protocols, QA/QC procedures are implemented as per industry standard.
Drilling techniques	Drilling from surface is completed by standard Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques. RC drilling was conducted by Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd using a Hydco 350 8x8 Actross drilling rig with a 350psi/1250cfm air capacity, 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 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. The deeper (>100m) drill holes tended to lift (-60° to -50°) and swing to the north (-270° to -275°). Holes are surveyed by Kalgoorlie survey group Cardno on surface using a RTK DGPS with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ±50mm.
Drill sample recovery	Sample recovery is measured and monitored by the drill contractor and Kin Mining representatives, bag volume is visually estimated and sample recovery was generally very good. The volume of sample collected for assay is considered to represent a composite sample. Sample recovery is maximized by using best-practice drill techniques, the entire 1m sample is blown back through the rod string, the cyclone is then sealed at the completion of each metre, and the sample interval is 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 are inserted at constant intervals at a rate of five per one hundred samples. The vast majority of samples were collected dry however on rare occasions wet or damp samples were encountered. The intersections reported were collected over dry intervals; sampling equipment was

Criteria	Commentary
	cleaned periodically to reduce cross bag contamination. Samples are collected, recorded and stored in numbered calico bags and removed from the field on a daily basis. No relationship was observed between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	Kin's procedure for geological logging of sample includes recording the colour, lithology, sulphide mineralisation content, veining, alteration, oxidation, grid coordinates, sample interval and depth. Data is physically and electronically logged and stored. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration drilling. Logging of geology and colour are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentage is quantitative. All drill holes are logged in their entirety, at 1m intervals, to the end of hole. All drill hole logging data is digitally captured, data is validated prior to being uploaded to the data base.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	See Sampling techniques in the above section. The sample collection methodology is considered appropriate for RC drilling and is within today's standard industry practice. Split one metre sample (1m) results are regarded as reliable and representative. RC samples are split with a riffle splitter at one metre intervals as drilled. Analysis was conducted by SGS Mineral Services Laboratories. At the laboratory samples are dried, crushed and pulverised until the sample is homogeneous. Analysis technique for gold (only) was a Fire Assay 50 gram charge AAS finish (Lab method FAA505). The vast majority of samples were collected dry; on occasion ground water was encountered and a minimal number of samples were collected 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 and duplicate samples were submitted with the sample batch, the assay laboratory (SGS) also included their own internal checks and balances consisting of repeats and standards; repeatability and standard results were within acceptable limits. No issues have been identified with sample representatively. The sample size is considered appropriate for this type of mineralisation style.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Geochemical analysis was conducted by SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Sample preparation included drying the samples (105°C) and pulverising to 95% passing 75µm. Samples were then riffle split to secure a sample charge of 50 grams. Analysis was via Fire Assay (FAA505) with AAS finish. Only gold analysis was conducted (ppm detection). The analytical process and the level of detection are considered appropriate for this stage of exploration. Fire assay is regarded as a complete digest technique. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. Internal laboratory quality control procedures have been adopted and certified reference material in the form of standards, blanks and duplicates are periodically imbedded in the sample batch by Kin Mining at a ratio of 1:20.
Verification of sampling *and assaying*	The reported significant intersections have been verified by at least two company geologists. All the logged samples have been assayed; the assay data has been stored physically and electronically in the company database using Kin Mining's protocols. The sampling and assay data has been compiled, verified and interpreted by company geologists. No holes were twined. No adjustments, averaging or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database. QA/QC protocol is considered industry standard with standard reference material submitted on a routine basis.
Location of data points	Drill hole collars were located and recorded in the field using a hand held GPS with a three metre or better accuracy and then followed up by licensed surveyors using a RTK DGPS. The grid coordinate system utilised is (GDA94 Zone51). Hole locations were visually checked on the ground and against historic plans for spatial verification. Topographic control (i.e. surface RL) was recorded by the surveyors as part of the DGPS pick-up.
Data spacing and distribution	The drill hole spacing is project specific; the RC drilling patterns employed were dependent on previous drilling, geological interpretation and proximity to old workings. The sample spacing is considered close enough to identify significant zones of gold mineralisation. The drill programme is a follow up/ongoing exploration exercise that was designed to identify areas of geological interest and extensions to known mineralisation at Mertondale 3-4 and Mertons Reward. Closer spaced drilling on surrounding cross sections

Criteria	Commentary
	maybe required to further delineate the extent, size and geometry of some areas within the identified zones of gold mineralisation. Drill spacing and drill technique is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the mineral resources and ore reserve estimation procedures and classifications applied however the mineralised system remains open and additional infill/extension drilling maybe required to close off and confirm its full extent, particularly at depth.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The sheared Mertondale greenstone sequence displays a NNE to North trend. The tenement package is contiguous; the drilling and sampling programme was designed to provide, as best as practicable, an unbiased location of drill sample data. The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in the data thus far. The vast majority of historical drilling and this RC drilling campaign (MT17RC037-040, MR17RC033-035) are orientated at 270°/-60°. Gold mineralisation at Mertons Reward occurs in the hanging wall of the steep westerly dipping Mertondale Shear Zone. Gold occurs where mineralised shears define Z-shaped asymmetric bends. Gold is associated with brittle fracture, sulphides (pyrite and arsenopyrite) and shallow east dipping quartz veins in sheared altered (carbonated) basalt. Ore shoots plunge approximately 20° to the NE, collinear with boudins and intersection lineations. At Mertondale 3-4 gold occurs within and along the foot wall and hanging wall contact of a sheared felsic porphyry intrusive. The prospects adjoin however the style of mineralisation differs.
Sample security	Samples were collected daily in the field and 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 their lab in a secure lockable building. Samples are checked against the field manifest, sorted and prepared for assay. Samples were then assayed under the supervision of SGS at their Kalgoorlie laboratory. Once in the laboratories possession adequate sample security measures are utilised.
Audits or reviews	Sampling methodologies and assay techniques used in this drilling programme are considered to be mineral exploration industry standard and any audits or reviews are not considered necessary at this particular exploration stage. No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage apart from internal reviews and field quality control.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The RC drill programme was conducted on tenements M37/1284, M37/81 and M37/82; the area is referred to as Mertondale. The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kin Mining NL. The tenements are managed, explored and maintained by Kin Mining NL. The tenements drilled represent a small portion of the larger Cardinia-Mertondale Project (300sqkm) which hosts the 721,000oz Leonora Gold Project (LGP) Resources. The tenements are located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margret Mineral Field in the centre of the North Eastern Goldfields. The Mertondale holding is positioned approximately 35km NE of Leonora. There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the holding.
Exploration done by other parties	Gold was initially discovered in the Mertondale area in 1899 by Mr. Fred Merton. The Mertons Reward (MR) underground gold mine was the direct result of his discovery. The main mining phase at MR was between 1899 and 911. Historic underground production records to 1942 yield 88,991t @ 20.8g/t Au (60,520oz) which represents the only mining conducted at Mert's Reward. 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 the Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3 pits. Between 1986 and 1988 the adjoining Mertondale 4 pit was mined. Harbour Lights acquired the project in 1989 from Hunter. Ashton Gold eventually gained control of Harbour Lights. Mining in the region was completed in 1991 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	Sons of Gwalia (SGW) eventually obtained control of the project in 1997 but conducted limited exploration drilling. In 2004 Navigator Mining Pty Ltd (NAV) acquired the entire tenement holding from the SGW administrator. Navigator conducted the majority of recent exploration drilling in the Mertondale area. Kin Mining acquired the project from the (NAV) administrator in late 2014. Historic production from all the Mertondale open pits totals 270,000oz of gold. Drilling has been conducted in the immediate area surrounding the 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 11th May 2015). Visual validation, using 3D software, has been conducted as well as cross referencing with historic reports. Mineralisation between cross sections is cohesive and robust, suggesting that the data is valid.
Geology	The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned on the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ), a splay limb of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastic and sediment sequences (west) and Archaean mafic volcanics (east). Proterozoic dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the altered mafic basalt/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence of the MSZ. The Hanging Wall and Foot Wall of the porphyry (the host rock) is mineralised with gold at Mertondale 3-4. At Mertons Reward gold mineralisation is associated with a sheared siliceous, carbonated basalt. Exploration is targeting extensions to modest sized but high-medium grade dilational intershear lodes and lower grade shear zone hosted gold mineralisation at Mertons Reward. The mineralisation at Mertondale 3-4 is hosted by felsic porphyry the target host rock.
Drill hole Information	The location of all drill hole collars is presented as part of the significant intersection table in the body of this report. Significant down hole gold intersections are presented in the cross-section and also reported in the table of intersections. All hole depths refer to down hole depth in metres. All hole collars are surveyed and MGA94 Zone51 DGPS positioned. Elevation (R.L.) is recorded as part of the surveyed collar pick up. Drill holes are measured from the collar of the hole to the bottom of the hole.
Data Aggregation methods	No averaging of the raw assay data was applied. Raw data was used to determine the location and width of gold intersections and anomalous gold trends. Geological assessment and interpretation was used to determine the relevance of the plotted intersections with respect to the sampled medium. Individual grades are reported as down hole length weighted averages. Only RC intersections greater than or close to 0.5g/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. No upper cuts were applied to determine anomalous gold areas.
Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The orientation, true width and geometry can be determined by interpretation of historical drilling and existing cross sections, however the varied orientation of the lodes and true widths of the high grade shear zones remain unclear and therefore drilling is regarded as close to but not true width. Drilling on an Azimuth of 270° and an angle of -60° is regarded as best practice to intersect as close to true width as possible. Mineralised intercepts are interpreted as extensions of the existing gold resources however they are outside, and have not yet been incorporated into, the current parameters of the Mertondale 3-4 (1.5Mt @2.2g/t Au for 110,000oz) resource calculation or the Mertons Reward resource calculation (1.08Mt @ 2.6g/t Au for 91,000oz). The maximum and minimum sample width within the mineralised zones is 1m.
Diagrams	A relevant “type example” drill location plan is included in this report.
Balanced Reporting	Detailed assay results are diagrammatically displayed and tabled in this report. Only the significant gold results are discussed and reported. The available historic database includes a large inherited data set compiled by previous project owners dating back to 1982. There are limitations in the amount of information provided in the data set. It has not been possible to fully verify the reliability and accuracy of portions of the data however it appears that no serious problems have occurred and validation check results were within acceptable limits. In general, the recent data is more reliable than historic data. More than 50% of the drill data for the Mertondale 3-4 model is sourced from data compiled by the recent tenement owner, Navigator Mining, with a substantial portion sourced from Hunter Resources. 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	In the case of the existing LGP resource calculation there is always an area of technical risk associated with resource tonnage and grade estimations.
Other Substantive exploration data	Regarding the results received no other substantive data is currently considered necessary. All meaningful and material information is or has been previously reported
Further work	The potential to increase the existing resource is viewed as probable, however committing to further work does not guarantee that an upgrade in the resource would be achieved. Kin Mining intend to drill more holes at Mertondale 3-4 and Mertons Reward with the intention of increasing the Mertondale resources and converting the Inferred portions of the resources to the Indicated category.