KIN MINING NL
ASX Code: KIN

19th April 2017

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ASX: KIN

Spectacular Primary Gold Zone Discovered at Lewis - Best Intersection of 5m @ 117 g/t Au

Bedrock zone is ~500m long; open in both directions and at depth under a known 3km-long supergene deposit

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Multiple high-grade intersections have delineated a new primary gold zone discovered at the Lewis deposit within the Leonora Gold Project in WA**
- **Bedrock gold zone is currently estimated to extend 500m along strike and remains open to the north, south and at depth**
- **Significant potential to extend newly identified mineralisation as the primary gold lies beneath a known 3km-long supergene deposit**
- **High-grade intercepts include:**
  - **16m @ 37.6 g/t Au from 47m, including 5m @ 117 g/t Au (LS17RC067)**
  - **13m @ 14.3 g/t Au from 49m, including 3m @ 50.7 g/t Au (LS17RC064)**
  - **17m @ 6.0 g/t Au from 20m, including 2m @ 44.7 g/t Au (LS17RC074)**
  - **15m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 58m, including 2m @ 21.3 g/t Au (LS17RC076)**
  - **4m @ 15.3 g/t Au from 33m, including 1m @ 55.5 g/t Au (LS17RC057)**
  - **27m @ 2.7 g/t Au from surface, including 1m @ 32.2 g/t Au (LS17RC056)**

Kin Mining NL (**ASX: KIN**) is pleased to announce it has discovered a high-grade zone of primary mineralisation at Lewis, within the Cardinia Mining Centre at the Company's 100 percent owned Leonora Gold Project (LGP) in WA.

The results are particularly outstanding because multiple high-grade intersections can be traced along a lithological contact for 500m of strike within the primary bedrock. This zone of mineralisation was previously undetected because previous explorers had focused on the shallow supergene resources which dominate the Cardinia area (Figure1).

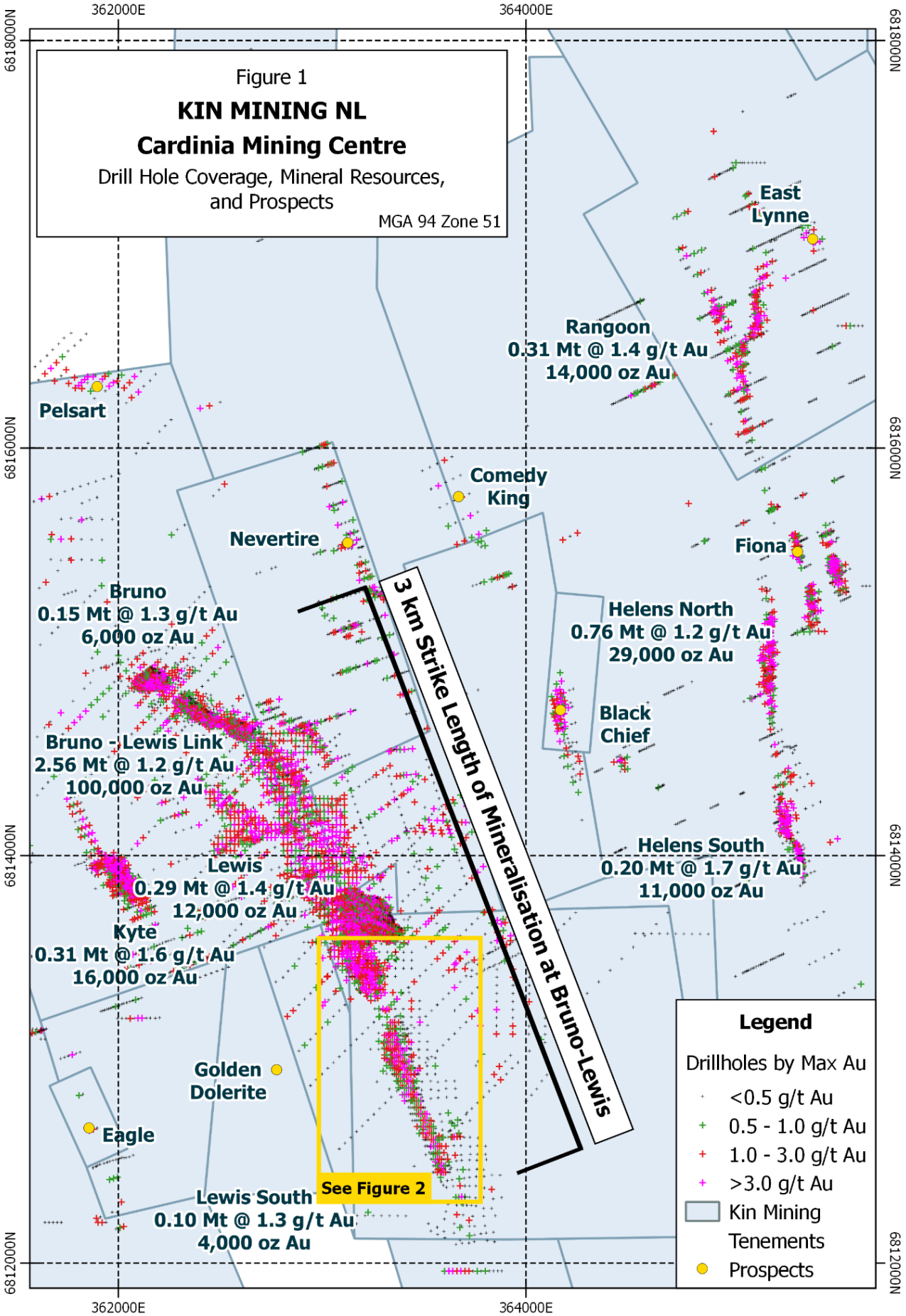
Figure 1
KIN MINING NL
Cardinia Mining Centre
Drill Hole Coverage, Mineral Resources, and Prospects
MGA 94 Zone 51
362000E
364000E
6818000N
6816000N
6814000N
6812000N
East Lynne
Rangoon
0.31 Mt @ 1.4 g/t Au
14,000 oz Au
Pelsart
Comedy King
Nevertire
Fiona
Bruno
0.15 Mt @ 1.3 g/t Au
6,000 oz Au
3 km Strike Length of Mineralisation at Bruno-Lewis
Helens North
0.76 Mt @ 1.2 g/t Au
29,000 oz Au
Black Chief
Bruno - Lewis Link
2.56 Mt @ 1.2 g/t Au
100,000 oz Au
Helens South
0.20 Mt @ 1.7 g/t Au
11,000 oz Au
Lewis
0.29 Mt @ 1.4 g/t Au
12,000 oz Au
Kyte
0.31 Mt @ 1.6 g/t Au
16,000 oz Au
Golden Dolerite
Eagle
See Figure 2
Lewis South
0.10 Mt @ 1.3 g/t Au
4,000 oz Au
Legend
Drillholes by Max Au
<0.5 g/t Au
0.5 - 1.0 g/t Au
1.0 - 3.0 g/t Au
>3.0 g/t Au
Kin Mining Tenements
Prospects

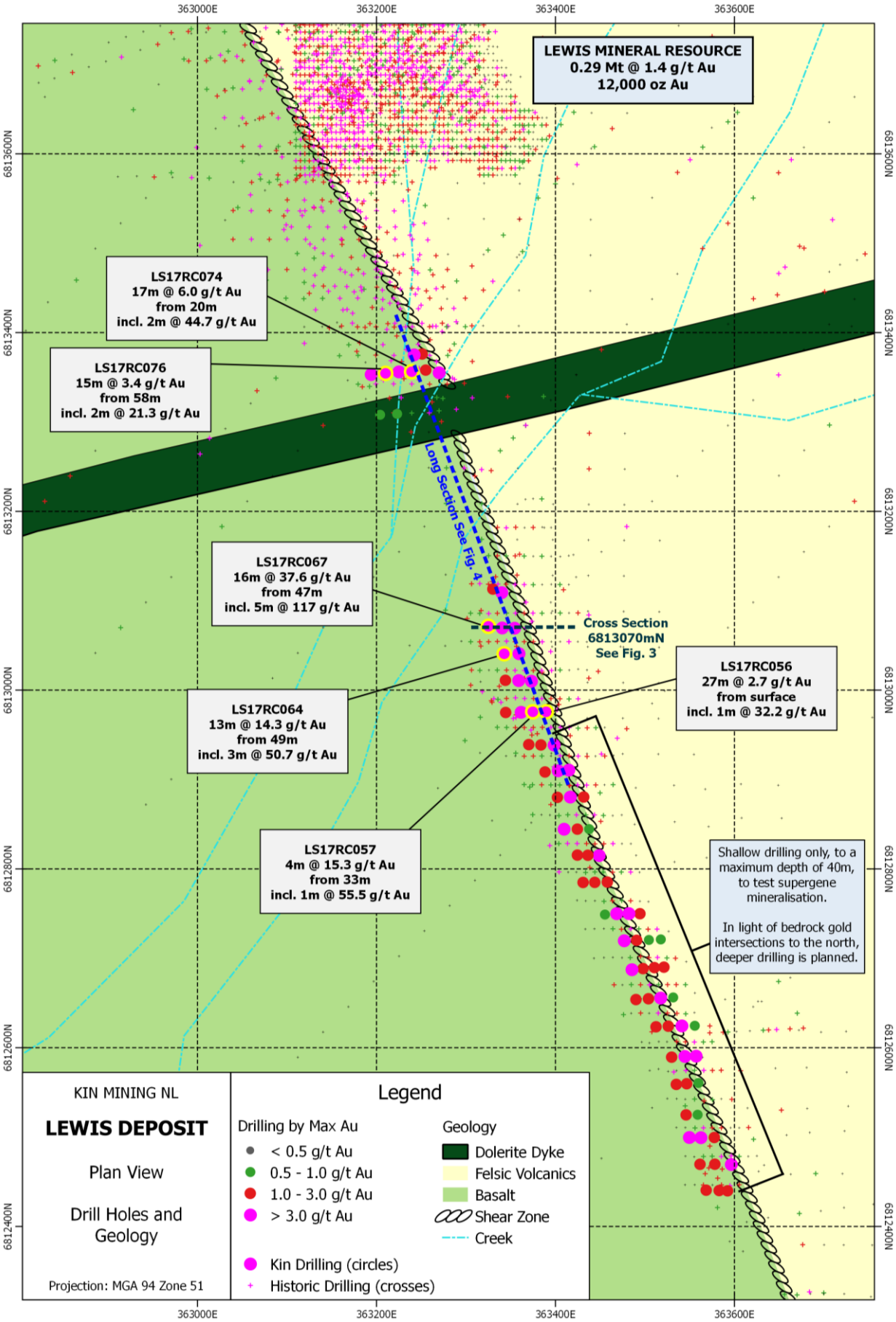

Figure 2: Plan of the Drill Hole Coverage at Lewis

These latest drilling results suggest that a primary source of the extensive supergene resource at Cardinia exists and that it has a high-grade component.

These results at Lewis are very significant for the company. The high-grade bedrock intersections are continuous along strike for a least 500m, which highlights the potential to define substantial resource ounces. The intersections of gold mineralisation sit directly below the southern extent of a large plus 100,000-ounce supergene resource (Bruno-Lewis) that has a strike length of 3km. To date

the Company has successfully tested the target corridor for 500m to a maximum vertical depth of only 70m and believes that there is no reason to think this well-endowed system is not expected to persist at depth and along strike.

The Lewis area has always been regarded as an excellent area to develop shallow free dig supergene ounces (Figure 3), however these latest developments suggest that the supergene resources at Lewis could represent the top of a large mineralised shear system, with potentially significant higher grade mineralisation at depth. The enhanced geological understanding of the Cardinia area gained by Kin's exploration team from the recent drilling has the company well placed to further test this new target.

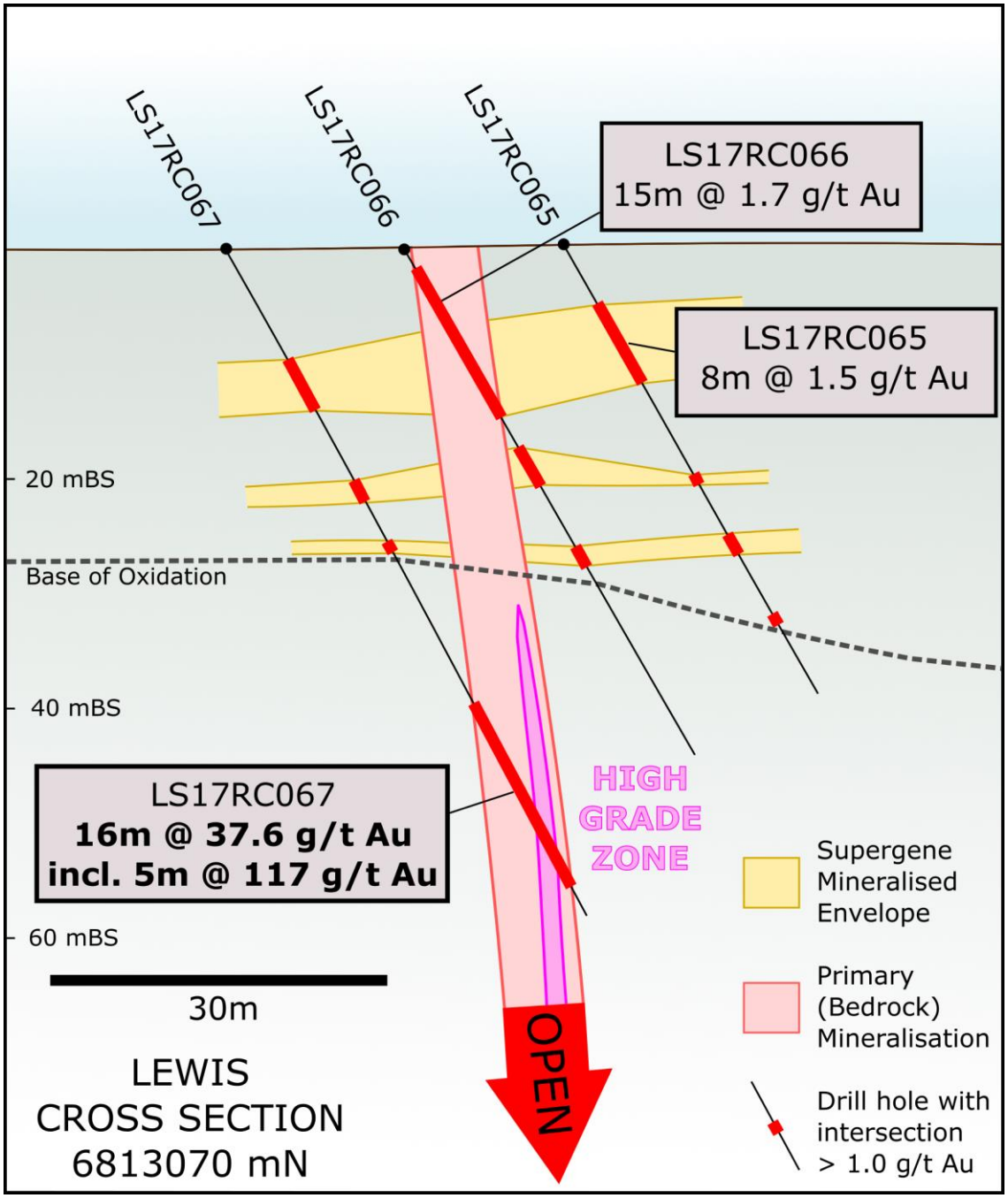

Figure 3: Cross Section of the results at Lewis, showing section 6,813,070mN

The initial intention of the drilling at Lewis was for Resource definition of the supergene Mineral Resource. Over 70% of the drill holes completed did not extend beyond 40m (35m true depth) as shown in Figure 2. The discovery of primary mineralisation beneath the supergene zone has opened a new search space for the company in the Cardinia area. Drilling is planned to target both extensions to the known bedrock mineralisation (as in Figures 3 and 4), and test the potential in the south of the Lewis area, that has not been subject to drilling beneath the depth of supergene mineralisation. The Company is also reviewing the potential to target the bedrock mineralisation to the north of the Lewis area, where the supergene mineralisation continues for another 1.5 km towards the Bruno Deposit.

Kin plans to commence follow-up drilling at Lewis shortly.

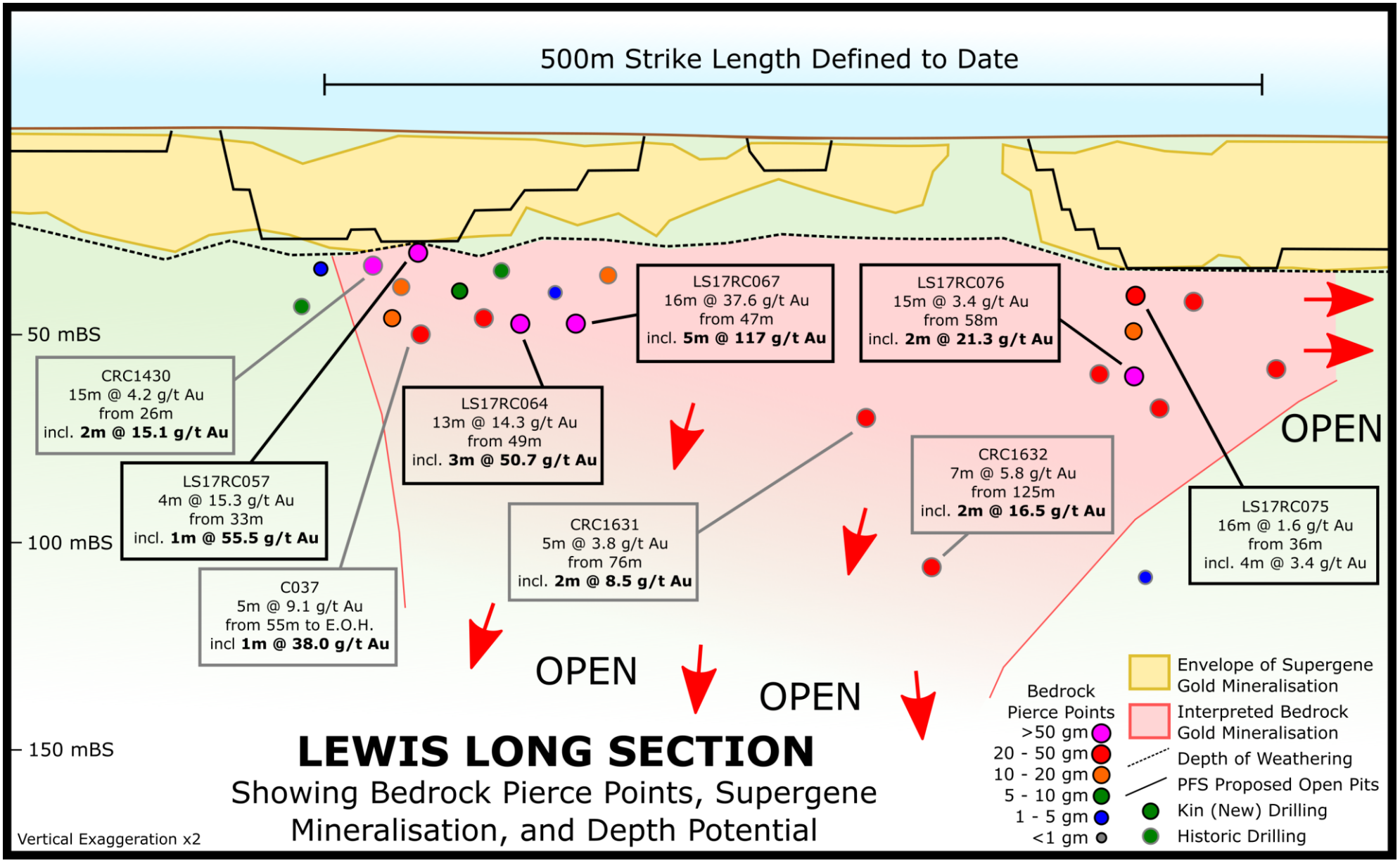

Figure 4: Long Section of the zone of bedrock mineralisation at Lewis identified to date.

Kin Managing Director Don Harper said:

"This is an outstanding discovery for Kin and congratulations to our geology team. The new zone of mineralisation is not only very high-grade, but it is also large, with every potential to grow significantly as we drill further along strike in both directions and deeper."

"In light of the high grade primary zone discovery, the planned open pit designs will likely be deeper and larger than anticipated. We therefore plan to continue drilling and assess extending our Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) to include the primary mineralization." he said.

[1] PFS ASX announcement 15 December 2016

- ENDS -

Table 1 Lewis (M37/86) RC Drill Results
(>0.5g/t with no more than 2m of internal dilution)

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
LS17RC001	40	363592	6812440	-60/090	4	5	1	0.6
					10	11	1	0.5
					13	14	1	0.5
					17	19	2	1.7
LS17RC002	40	363583	6812440	-60/090	15	16	1	1.4
					20	25	5	1.2
LS17RC003	40	363568	6812440	-60/090	17	19	2	0.7
					22	23	1	1.3
LS17RC004	40	363597	6812469	-60/090	0	5	5	2.5
				Incl.	0	2	2	5.5
LS17RC005	40	363578	6812469	-60/090	4	5	1	0.6
					9	18	9	0.6
				Incl.	17	18	1	1.6
					38	E.O.H.	2	0.8
LS17RC006	40	363561	6812469	-60/090	38	39	1	2.3
LS17RC007	40	363577	6812499	-60/090	2	4	2	0.8
					9	11	2	1.7
					16	17	1	1.0
LS17RC008	40	363563	6812499	-60/090	14	15	1	1.4
					19	27	8	1.7
				Incl.	19	21	2	3.3
					35	37	2	0.8
LS17RC009	40	363550	6812499	-60/090	21	22	1	7.7
					31	33	2	1.3
					38	E.O.H.	2	0.9
LS17RC010	40	363559	6812525	-60/090	19	20	1	0.7
					23	24	1	0.7
					38	39	1	0.6
LS17RC011	40	363546	6812525	-60/090	21	22	1	2.2
					26	28	2	1.0
LS17RC012	40	363560	6812560	-60/090	8	9	1	0.6
					13	14	1	0.6
LS17RC013	40	363547	6812560	-60/090	13	22	9	0.7

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
					31	32	1	1.1
LS17RC014	40	363535	6812559	-60/090	24	25	1	1.2
					32	35	3	1.3
LS17RC015	40	363557	6812590	-60/090	25	28	3	2.2
				Incl.	26	27	1	4.6
LS16RC016	40	363545	6812590	-60/090	7	12	5	2.7
				Incl.	7	9	2	3.6
					16	17	1	0.7
					33	34	1	0.7
					38	E.O.H.	2	0.7
LS17RC017	40	363530	6812589	-60/090	24	31	7	0.5
					34	38	4	0.7
LS17RC018	40	363556	6812624	-60/090	15	17	2	0.7
					29	30	1	0.9
LS17RC019	40	363541	6812624	-60/090	7	9	2	3.3
				Incl.	8	9	1	5.5
					28	29	1	0.6
LS17RC020	40	363526	6812624	-60/090	6	12	6	0.9
					19	22	3	0.9
					39	E.O.H.	1	1.1
LS17RC021	40	363512	6812623	-60/090	23	25	2	1.9
					38	39	1	1.0
LS17RC022	40	363532	6812656	-60/090	21	22	1	0.6
					35	36	1	0.5
LS17RC023	40	363518	6812655	-60/090	3	4	1	0.6
					8	16	8	2.1
				Incl.	13	15	2	6.4
LS17RC024	40	363504	6812655	-60/090	4	5	1	0.7
					11	20	9	0.9
				Incl.	11	12	1	2.6
					25	26	1	0.5
					28	29	1	1.1
					34	36	2	0.7
LS17RC025	48	363490	6812654	-60/090	35	37	2	1.5
					45	47	2	1.1
LS17RC026	40	363521	6812690	-60/090	6	7	1	2.5
LS17RC027	40	363510	6812689	-60/090	0	7	7	0.7
					10	13	3	1.2
					35	38	3	0.6
LS17RC028	40	363498	6812688	-60/090	0	1	1	0.6
					18	20	2	1.4
					28	29	1	0.6
LS17RC029	40	363485	6812687	-60/090	7	13	6	0.9
					21	24	3	2.0
					34	37	3	0.8
LS17RC030	40	363518	6812721	-60/090	8	9	1	1.0
					14	15	1	0.5
					25	26	1	0.6
					34	37	3	0.5

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
LS17RC031	40	363504	6812720	-60/090	13	14	1	0.7
					35	36	1	0.6
					39	E.O.H.	1	0.6
LS17RC032	40	363491	6812720	-60/090	8	11	3	1.1
					36	37	1	1.2
LS17RC033	40	363477	6812719	-60/090	2	13	11	0.7
					23	25	2	1.8
					32	39	7	1.9
				Incl.	38	39	1	8.4
LS17RC034	40	363494	6812750	-60/090	0	6	6	0.9
LS17RC035	40	363482	6812750	-60/090	4	6	2	0.9
					13	17	4	1.5
				Incl.	13	14	1	3.5
					21	27	6	0.5
					35	36	1	1.4
LS17RC036	40	363468	6812750	-60/090	5	8	3	1.3
					15	17	2	0.8
					20	24	4	1.3
				Incl.	21	22	1	3.0
					32	33	1	4.2
LS17RC037	40	363455	6812749	-60/090	5	7	2	0.6
					14	23	9	0.5
LS17RC038	40	363458	6812785	-60/090	7	8	1	1.2
					11	13	2	0.8
					18	24	6	0.7
					30	31	1	1.3
LS17RC039	40	363444	6812785	-60/090	0	4	4	0.6
					10	15	5	1.0
					30	31	1	1.1
LS17RC040	40	363431	6812785	-60/090	10	11	1	1.1
					20	23	3	0.7
					27	31	4	0.5
					35	38	3	0.8
LS17RC041	40	363449	6812815	-60/090	1	5	4	0.6
					12	17	5	0.9
				Incl.	12	13	1	2.0
					24	25	1	0.6
					29	35	6	2.2
				Incl.	33	34	1	9.3
LS17RC042	40	363436	6812815	-60/090	2	6	4	0.5
					9	10	1	0.6
					20	25	5	1.0
					34	35	1	1.9
LS17RC043	40	363424	6812815	-60/090	8	14	6	0.7
					18	19	1	1.1
					22	23	1	0.5
					27	28	1	0.7
					30	31	1	0.5
					33	36	3	1.0

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
					38	39	1	0.5
LS17RC044	40	363438	6812844	-60/090	3	4	1	0.8
					8	9	1	0.7
					13	14	1	0.5
					16	17	1	0.7
					19	20	1	0.6
LS17RC045	40	363424	6812844	-60/090	14	24	10	0.8
					26	27	1	0.7
					29	30	1	0.6
					34	E.O.H.	6	0.5
LS17RC046	40	363410	6812844	-60/090	4	8	4	0.6
					12	14	2	0.9
					19	20	1	3.4
					35	36	1	0.6
LS17RC047	40	363432	6812880	-60/090	9	16	7	1.2
				Incl.	9	11	2	2.2
					19	23	4	1.0
LS17RC048	40	363417	6812880	-60/090	17	32	**15**	**3.3**
				Incl.	25	28	**3**	**13.5**
					36	37	1	1.5
LS17RC049	40	363402	6812880	-60/090	0	7	7	1.0
					12	13	1	0.5
					17	38	21	0.6
LS17RC050	40	363415	6812910	-60/090	5	6	1	1.3
					13	24	11	1.2
				Incl.	20	21	1	5.1
LS17RC051	40	363403	6812910	-60/090	17	30	13	2.5
				Incl.	20	24	4	5.2
					35	36	1	0.9
					38	E.O.H.	2	0.6
LS17RC052	40	363388	6812908	-60/090	4	10	6	0.7
					19	20	1	1.5
LS17RC053	40	363398	6812938	-60/090	7	8	1	0.6
					10	11	1	1.5
					14	15	1	0.9
					19	21	2	1.7
					37	39	2	2.0
LS17RC054	40	363384	6812939	-60/090	5	12	7	0.7
					16	20	4	0.9
					30	32	2	1.1
					35	36	1	0.8
LS17RC055	40	363370	6812939	-60/090	0	2	2	0.9
					8	17	9	0.7
					19	20	1	0.8
					26	28	2	1.3
LS17RC056	40	363389	6812975	-60/090	0	27	27	2.7
				Incl.	0	5	**5**	**4.4**
				and	10	11	**1**	**32.2**
					31	33	2	0.8

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
					39	E.O.H.	1	0.8
LS17RC057	55	363375	6812975	-60/090	1	5	4	1.4
				Incl.	1	2	1	3.9
					23	30	7	1.0
				Incl.	25	26	1	3.5
					33	37	**4**	**15.3**
				Incl.	33	34	**1**	**55.5**
					44	46	2	2.3
LS17RC058	70	363362	6812975	-60/090	1	7	6	1.5
				Incl.	3	6	3	2.5
					11	19	8	0.8
					33	39	6	0.7
					54	66	12	0.7
LS17RC059	80	363344	6812975	-60/090	1	4	3	0.8
					10	11	1	0.7
					21	24	3	1.4
					33	42	9	0.7
					51	52	1	0.6
					58	62	4	0.8
					67	68	1	1.0
					70	79	9	1.1
LS17RC060	50	363373	6813010	-60/090	1	20	19	1.9
				Incl.	13	18	**5**	**3.8**
					46	48	2	1.1
LS17RC061	65	363359	6813011	-60/090	0	2	2	1.2
					8	9	1	0.5
					15	20	5	2.0
				Incl.	16	17	1	7.0
					25	31	6	1.5
					37	40	3	0.8
					47	51	4	1.3
LS17RC062	75	363344	6813011	-60/090	4	6	2	1.2
					17	18	1	1.8
					38	39	1	0.6
					43	45	2	1.6
					47	48	1	0.6
LS17RC063	60	363359	6813041	-60/090	4	15	11	1.4
					18	19	1	4.7
					46	47	1	0.6
LS17RC064	65	363342	6813040	-60/090	11	20	9	1.0
					29	39	10	0.7
					49	62	**13**	**14.3**
				Incl.	50	51	**1**	**27.4**
				and	54	57	**3**	**50.7**
LS17RC065	45	363354	6813069	-60/090	6	14	8	1.5
				Incl.	6	7	1	6.3
					23	24	1	2.7
					29	31	2	1.2
					37	38	1	5.8
LS17RC066	51	363340	6813069	-60/090	2	17	15	1.7

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
				Incl.	6	14	8	2.2
					20	24	4	1.2
					27	29	2	0.8
					30	32	2	1.1
LS17RC067	60	363325	6813071	-60/090	11	16	5	1.4
					23	25	2	1.2
					29	30	1	1.5
					38	39	1	0.8
					45	63	**18**	**33.5**
				Incl.	47	63	**16**	**37.6**
				Incl.	54	59	**5**	**117**
				Incl.	55	56	**1**	**555**
LS17RC068	30	363340	6813109	-60/090	8	11	3	0.6
					14	18	4	2.5
LS17RC069	50	363330	6813113	-60/090	26	28	2	0.9
					33	34	1	1.4
					40	41	1	1.0
LS17RC070	59	363223	6813309	-60/090	5	8	3	0.7
LS17RC071	40	363204	6813308	-60/090	8	9	1	0.7
					19	20	1	0.5
LS17RC072	30	363270	6813355	-60/090	10	18	8	1.1
				Incl.	13	16	3	2.2
					21	22	1	0.7
LS17RC073	50	363255	6813358	-60/090	8	17	9	0.9
				Incl.	8	12	4	1.3
					21	24	3	1.1
					30	32	2	2.0
					36	38	2	0.8
LS17RC074	60	363240	6813356	-60/090	2	4	2	0.7
					11	12	1	1.7
					20	37	**17**	**6.0**
				Incl.	24	26	**2**	**44.7**
					40	47	7	0.9
LS17RC075	96	363225	6813356	-60/090	9	13	4	1.6
					19	33	14	2.1
				Incl.	23	29	**6**	**3.1**
					36	52	16	1.6
				Incl.	43	47	4	3.4
					71	72	1	0.8
					89	95	6	0.6
LS17RC076	102	363210	6813355	-60/090	7	8	1	0.8
					10	11	1	0.6
					17	18	1	0.6
					24	30	6	2.4
				Incl.	24	25	1	8.5
					33	34	1	1.0
					39	49	10	0.7
					58	73	**15**	**3.4**
				Incl.	68	70	**2**	**21.3**
					77	78	1	0.5

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
					92	E.O.H.	10	0.6
LS17RC077	100	363194	6813353	-60/090	3	19	16	1.3
				Incl.	8	15	7	2.0
					53	55	2	6.9
					65	67	2	0.9
					70	73	3	0.5
					85	87	2	1.5
					95	97	2	0.6
LS17RC078	60	363251	6813376	-60/090	2	12	10	1.1
				Incl.	2	5	3	1.9
					23	25	2	0.5
LS17RC079	60	363242	6813375	-60/090	21	26	5	2.4
				Incl.	23	25	2	3.3
					29	30	1	1.4
					40	44	4	1.0

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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.

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 Definitive Feasibility Study, which will form the basis for a decision to mine.

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 represent 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.

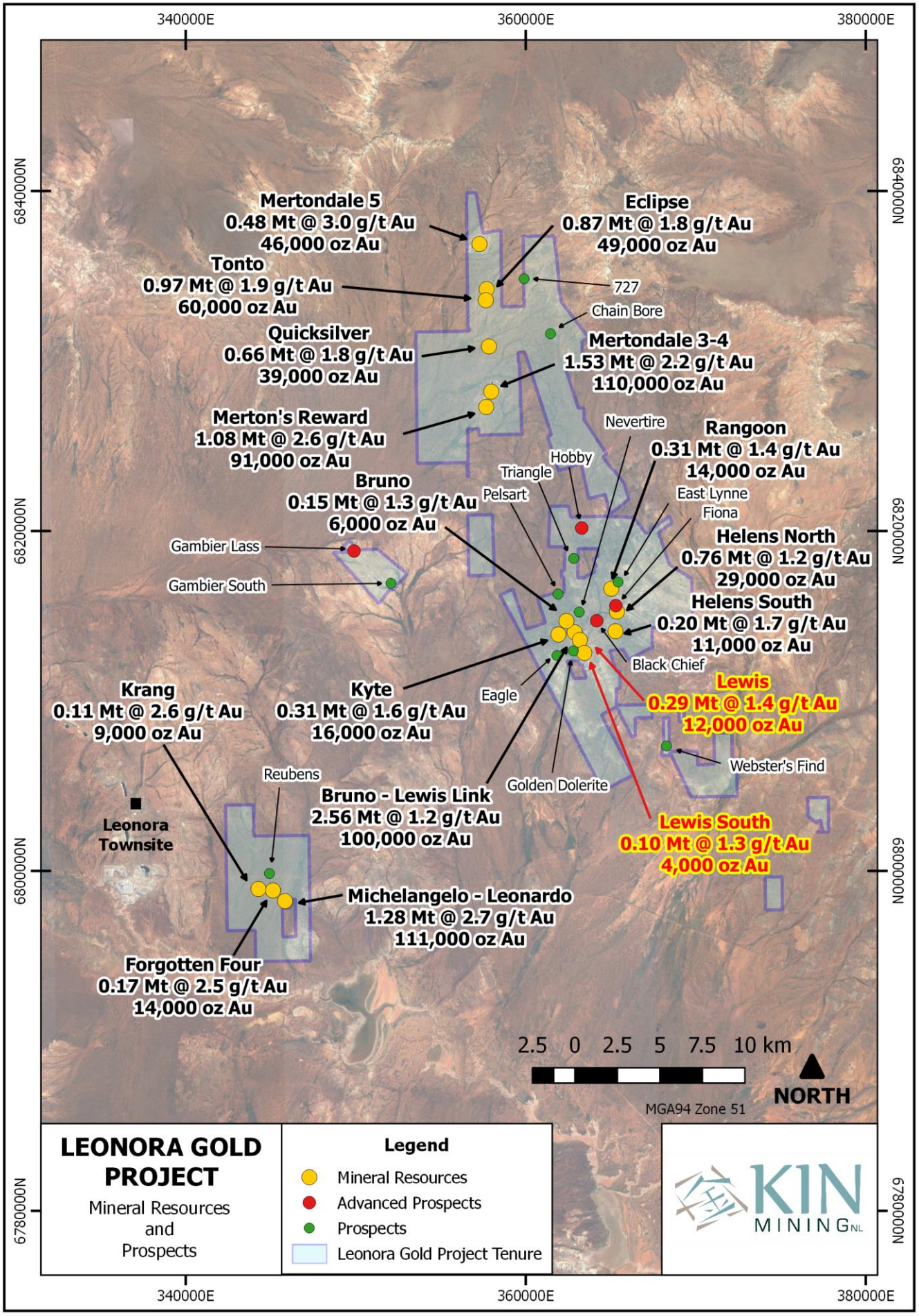

Figure 4: Leonora Gold Project Tenure, Mineral Resources, and Prospects

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). The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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.*

TABLE 1 SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	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 considered to be representative. Once received at the assay laboratory drill samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to a representative 50 gram 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 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. 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. RC drilling used 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.
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 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 rate of one every twenty samples. 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. 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 resource 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 and physically 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 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; repeatability and standard results were within acceptable limits.

Criteria	Commentary
	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 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.
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. Historic drill intersection on Figure 4 long section were drilled by several different companies and are regarded as reliable, however due to the time of drilling QAQC data is limited or non-existent. Further details on this drill data can be obtained on WAMEX A reports A22268 and A56617.
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 will be followed up 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) is 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 existing known mineralisation at Lewis. 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. 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.
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 is either vertical or to the SW (225°/-60°). This campaign drilled holes orientated at (090°/-60°). Gold mineralisation at Lewis occurs in weathered and fresh mafic and felsic sequences. 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 drilled with irregularly spaced RC drilling (down to 40m x 20m) and Aircore drilled on a 30m x 10m grid pattern by previous explorers. Kin Mining have infilled the grid pattern with RC drilling on a nominal 15m x 30m grid,

Criteria	Commentary
	drilling in between the existing drill pattern (LS17RC001 to LS17RC079) for an advance of 3,701m.
Sample security	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 were 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.

TABLE 1 SECTION 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The RC drill programme was conducted on the Lewis prospect on tenements M37/227 and M37/86; 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 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. Cardinia is located approximately 30km ENE of Leonora. There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the drilled holding.
Exploration done by other parties	The Cardinia deposits have been extensively drilled by a number of companies including Mt Edon, SGW and in more recent times Navigator. A review of the collar file reveals the following companies Navigator (NAV), NR (Normandy Resources?), MET, SGW (Sons of Gwalia), CIM, AZT (Aztec), HLM (Harbour Lights) have all contributed to various drill programmes, however the vast majority of exploration was conducted by Navigator. 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. Historic 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.

Criteria	Commentary
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 Cardinia Project geology comprises intermediate mafic and felsic volcanic lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments. The regional lithological strike is 345° and the dip of contacts varies, foliation tends to dip moderately to the east. Gold mineralisation at Cardinia comprises flat lying, shallow dipping zones of supergene gold enrichment in weathered regolith and primary mineralisation in fresh rock. The supergene 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. 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 between mafic and felsic rocks. Disseminated carbonate-sericite-quartz-pyrite alteration zones are adjacent to the gold mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	The location of drill hole collars is presented as part of the significant intersection table and plans in the body of this report. Significant down hole gold intersections are presented 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 0.5 g/t are regarded as significant. Anomalous intersections are tabled in the body of this report. Reported mineralised zones have a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au and no more than 2m of internal dilution (<0.1g/t Au). No top cuts were applied to any assay values.
Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The Drilling at Lewis was on an Azimuth of 090° 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 nor the more vertical primary mineralisation zone. The holes are orientated at a different direction to the historic drilling. As a result the reported intersections do not represent true widths. Reported mineralised intercepts are within and outside the confines of the existing gold resource envelope however they have not yet been incorporated into the current parameters of the Lewis Inferred resource calculation. The maximum and minimum sample width within the mineralised zones is 1m.
Diagrams	A relevant "type example" plan, cross section and long section is included in the body of 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. The majority of the historic drilling at Lewis was conducted by Navigator Resources. Considering the complex history of grid transformations there must be some residual risk in converting old local grids to GDA94 although generally the survey control appears to be accurate and satisfactory. In the case of the existing LGP resource calculation there is always an area of technical risk associated with resource tonnage and grade estimations.

Criteria	Commentary
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 Lewis with the intention of increasing the Cardinia resources and converting the Inferred portions of the resources to the Indicated category.