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ASX: KIN

Kin recommences drilling targeting high-grade extensions

HIGHLIGHTS

- Drilling has commenced at the Helens deposit targeting down plunge extensions of gold mineralisation outside of current mine designs
- Drilling will target extensions to the recently discovered high-grade primary mineralisation at Lewis
- Regional targets outside planned mining areas also being tested for high grade open pit potential

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is pleased to announce that a 6,000m Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program is underway at its Leonora Gold Project (LGP). The current program is part of a phased 15,000m program primarily to target high-grade extensions at two key deposits; Helens and Lewis, both located within the Cardinia Mining Centre. Regional targets outside the current proposed mining areas will also be tested.



Helens – Discussion

The Helens deposit has been subject to an extensive Resource drill out with over 10,000m of RC drilling completed this year. Initial drilling at Helens, announced on 3 April 2017, returned results that were well above expectations (see Figure 2). The outstanding results included the Fiona discovery and also indicated that the mineralisation persisted deeper than historical exploration work had suggested, and remains open.

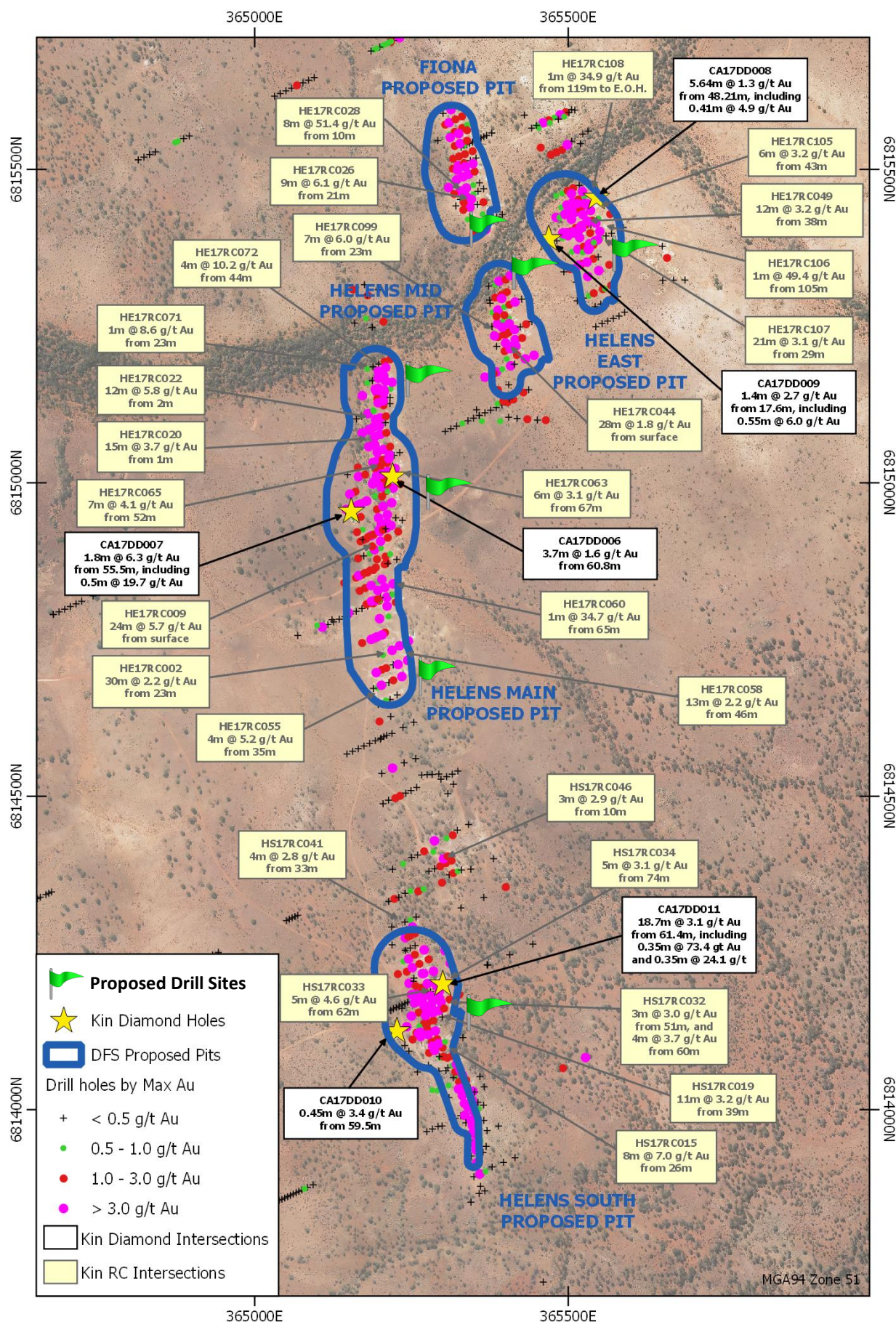


Figure 2: Drilling results at from 2017 diamond and RC drilling at Helens

The drilling conducted earlier this year has contributed to an increase in the Helens Resource by 50% in total ounces, to 1.27 Mt @ 1.5 g/t Au for 61,000 oz (see ASX announcement dated 30 August 2017 “Kin defines +1 million ounces of gold”). Results from the Feasibility Study highlighted the Helens deposits as key components of the LGP (see ASX announcement 2 October 2017 “Feasibility confirms a high margin gold mine for Kin at its Leonora Gold Project”). As a result, mining of the Helens area has been brought forward in the current proposed mine plan, which is now scheduled to be the second open pit development in the mine sequence.

Kin believes that there is excellent potential to expand the Mineral Resource in the Helens area, and an additional ~3,000m of RC drilling has been planned to target high-grade extensions to the mineralisation beyond the extents of the current Resource envelopes.

Lewis – Discussion

The discovery of primary mineralisation at Lewis has opened a new search space for the company. Primary gold intersections at depth 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 2017 RC drilling campaign intersected some exceptional gold grades at Lewis, with previously announced results including:

- **5m @ 117 g/t Au (LS17RC067)**
- **3m @ 50.7 g/t Au (LS17RC064)**
- **1m @ 82.3 g/t Au (LN17RC085)**
- **1m @ 65.4 g/t Au (LN17RC016)**
- **1m @ 55.5 g/t Au (LS17RC057)**
- **1m @ 54.6 g/t Au (LN17RC055)**
- **2m @ 44.7 g/t Au (LS17RC074)**
- **1m @ 38.9 g/t Au (LS17RC076)**
- **1m @ 32.2 g/t Au (LS17RC056)**
- **1m @ 31.1 g/t Au (LS17RC048)**

The Lewis discovery area contains high grade intersections at multiple locations along the sheared mafic felsic contact (Figure 3). This geological contact appears to be the dominant control on the distribution of gold mineralisation, and the bulk of the proposed drilling aims to intersect this feature. The strike extents and orientation of the mineralised zones associated with the contact are being further tested in the current program.

At the 300m-long primary gold zone delineated earlier this year (see Figure 3), drilling is planned to the north and south of the high-grade results to test for extensions along strike. Some deeper drilling is also planned to test potential extensions at depth.

Targeted drilling is also planned along the remainder of the 1km strike length of high-grade gold mineralisation (see Figure 3) to follow up previous results. In this area, much of the drilling targets the mafic felsic contact at greater depth in order to test potential extensions to the multiple high-grade zones that were defined by previous drilling.

In the far south of the Lewis area (see Figure 3), the recent drilling identified mineralisation of significant grade in an area with very little drilling deeper than 40m. Additional drilling is planned for this location to follow up on the result and to determine whether the mineralisation persists at depth.

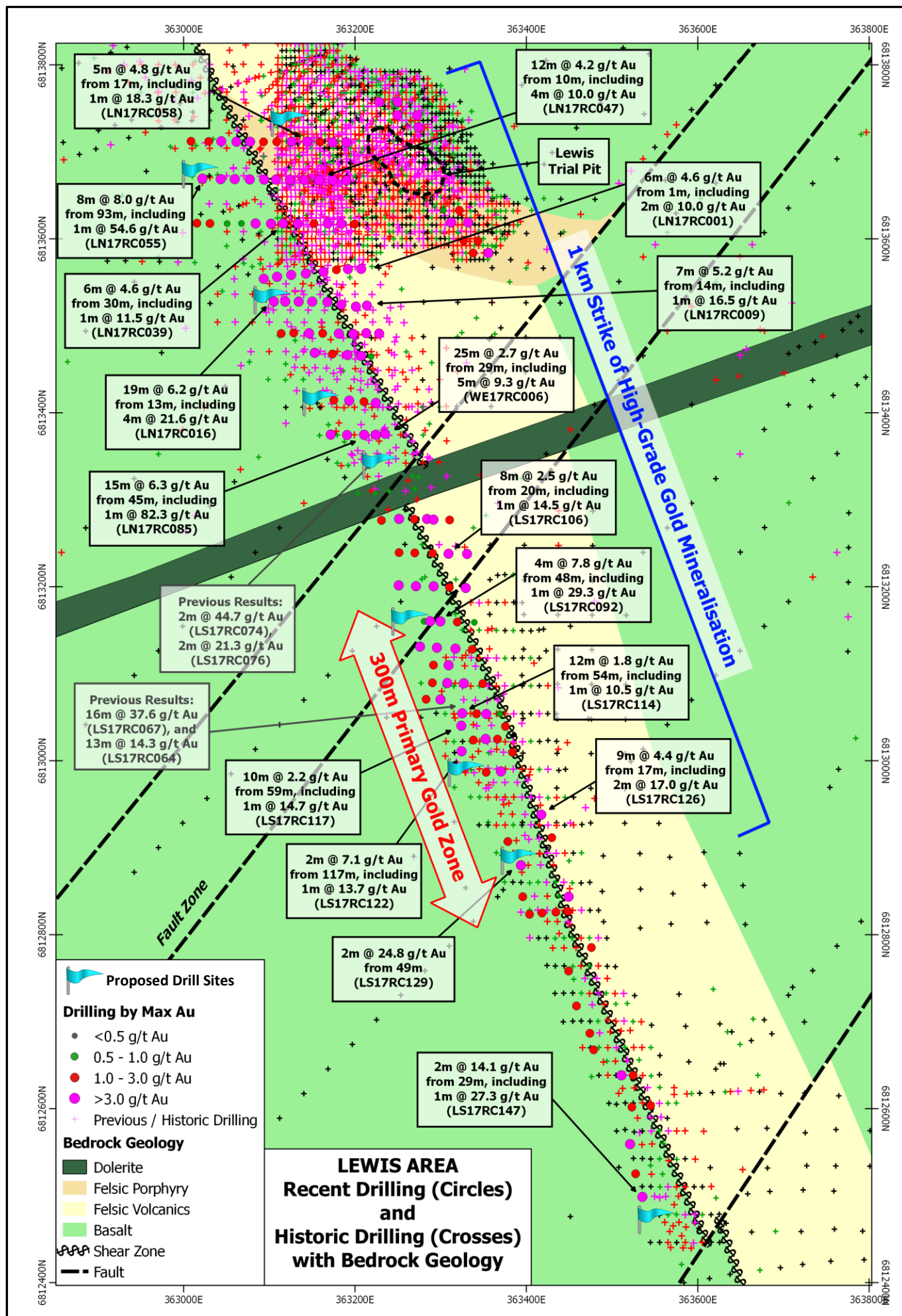


Figure 3: Plan of the Drill Hole Coverage at Lewis with Interpreted Geology

Regional Targets – Discussion

Historic production figures published by the Western Australian Department of Mines in 1954 for cancelled gold mining leases within the Cardinia Mining Centre are shown in Table 1, with the location of the workings shown in Figure 5.

Table 1: Recorded gold production from historic workings - Cardinia Mining Centre

Name	Production period(s)	Ore (tonnes)	Recovered gold (oz)	Grade (g/t)	Dollied and Alluvial (oz)
Triangle	1909 – 1925, 1942	151.9	1,661.6	340.2	37.2
Nevertire	1898-1903, 1921-1925	200.5	1,383.9	214.7	1,416.9
East Lynne	1896-1907, 1942	1,252	1,757.6	43.7	151.4
Black Chief	1898-1916, 1938-1941	818.4	523.4	19.9	4.1
Pride of the North	1897-1899	41.3	74.4	56.0	
Rangoon	1906 – 1907, 1939 – 1941	2,350	320.6	4.3	
Lewis	1900	7.0	6.3	28.0	
Total		4,821.1	5,727.9	36.9	1,609.6

The Nevertire prospect produced some of the highest grades with a large amount of gold ore being dollied onsite. Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins with limonite and goethite weathering. The veins are shear hosted, within host lithologies of felsic sediments and intermediate to acid intrusives.

Triangle is another area of exploration interest. Extensive historic workings (Figure 4), which cover a strike length of approximately 350m, are present, from which production of 151.9 t at an impressive grade of 340.2 g/t Au was reported. Underground mapping of the workings identified two distinct styles of gold mineralisation; north-dipping ferruginous quartz veining, and sheets of massive alteration along a geological contact that dips moderately to the west. The width of the gold mineralisation on the volcanic-sedimentary contact was observed to be up to 2m thick, and is interpreted to represent the best target for significant gold mineralisation at depth.



Figure 4: Historic workings at the Triangle Prospect

A scout drill program is planned to test if the high grade gold mineralisation persists below the extents of the historic mining at these prospect areas.

Results of the new drilling will be reported later in the quarter, as they come to hand.

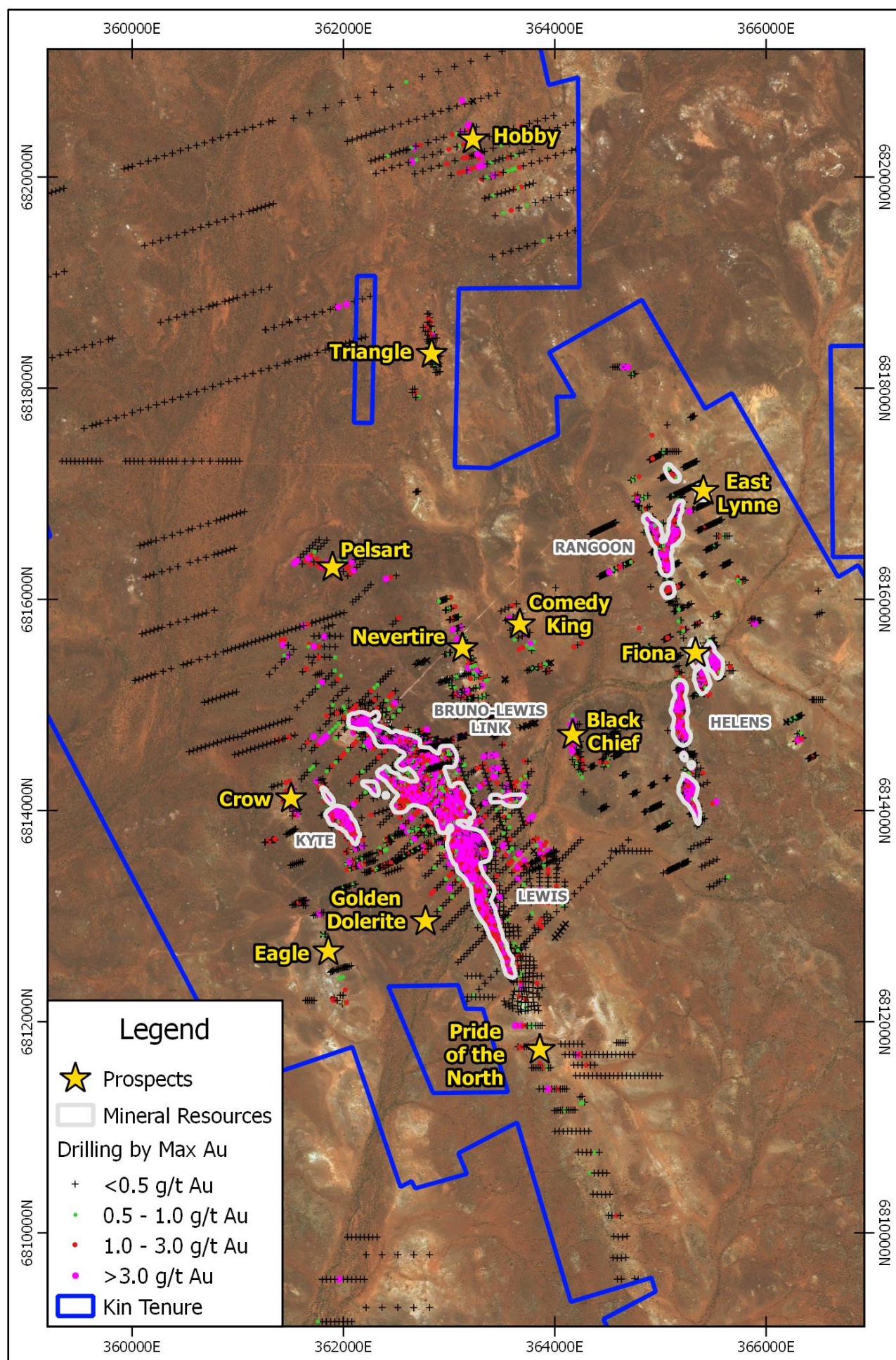


Figure 5: Overview of the Cardinia Mining Centre showing Mineral Resource areas and other areas of historic gold mining activity

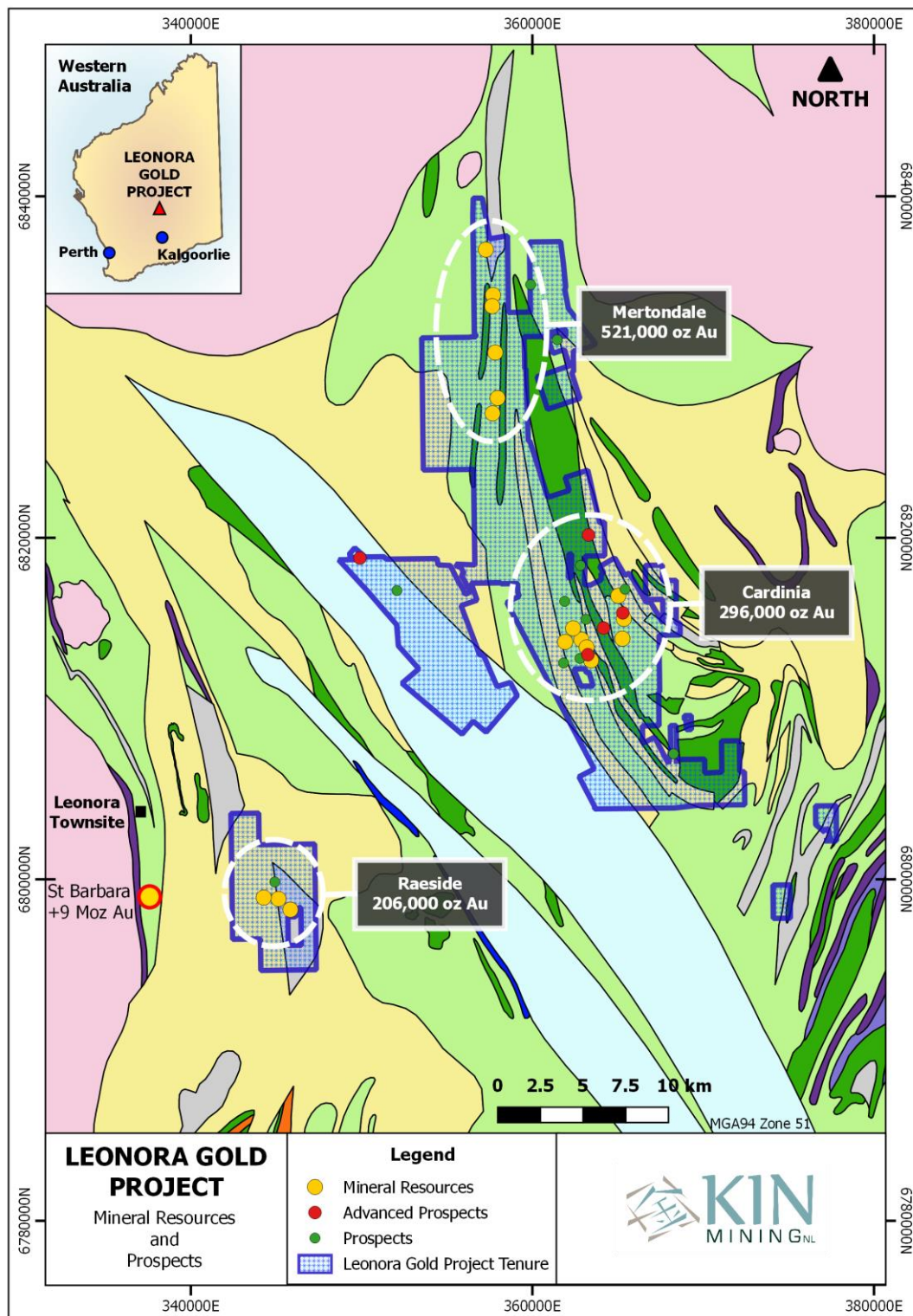


Figure 6: Leonora Gold Project tenure and Mineral Resources.
See ASX announcement 30th August 2017.

-ENDS-

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About Kin Mining NL

Kin Mining (ASX: KIN) is an emerging gold development company with a significant tenement portfolio in the highly prospective Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. Kin is currently transitioning into a profitable gold producer, through its flagship Leonora Gold Project.

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 (AIG), 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.