

Landmark Quarter for Kin as it embarks on WA gold acquisition and development strategy

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The Board of Kin Mining NL ("KIN" or "the Company") is pleased to present a summary of activities carried out by the Company for the Quarter ending 30th June 2014.

HIGHLIGHTS

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- Shareholder approval received, following a General Meeting, to change the scale of the Company's activities through its proposed acquisition of the advanced Leonora Gold Project (LGP) from the Administrators of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd.
 - Due diligence completed by Kin shows that the LGP has all the attributes to be a low-cost gold project generating robust cash flow and with outstanding growth potential.
 - Prospectus released to raise up to \$5.8M to complete the acquisition of the LGP for a total purchase price of \$2.7M.
- Subsequent to Quarter-end, Kin secured a \$3M cornerstone investment which will enable it to complete this acquisition, cementing its strategy to become a significant Australian gold producer.
- Significant RC drill intercepts from the Eastern Gabbro Prospect at Murrin Murrin include 4m @ 4.62g/t Au (84-88m) from MM14RC023 and 11m @ 2.56g/t Au (20-31m) from MM14RC021. Six drill holes were completed for an advance of 996m during the period.
 - A DMP co-funded RC drill programme to test an unusually high and pronounced magnetic anomaly was completed at the Mary Bore Prospect in the Desdemona project area (E40/320) for an advance of 694m.
- The Kingfisher Prospect at Desdemona has been identified as a magmatic nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE target, with compilation of historical data revealing significant bedrock nickel-copper drill intercepts of up to **2.0% Ni** and **4.8% Cu**.
- Geological assessment and examination of historical reports and available WAMEX data covering KIN's exploration projects continues to progress, with the information being collated into a digital database.
- Gold targets under evaluation include the Mt Flora tenement group and the Desdemona project which includes the Paradise North and the Gwalia Shear Zone Prospects (which encompasses Gwalia South, Charcoal, Charcoal West and Anzac).



Leonora Gold Project

Located 15km to 40km north-east of Leonora, the Leonora Gold Project (LGP) comprises an extensive well-endowed and prospective tenement package covering an area of 308km² (Figure 1). The LGP is located in the Eastern Goldfields Province of WA in a district that hosts several (+3Moz) gold deposits.

Despite the presence of several multi-million ounce gold deposits in the region, the depth potential of the LGP gold deposits has never previously been fully evaluated.

During the Quarter, KIN announced a 1-for-1 non-renounceable rights issue, to raise up to \$ 5.8M, to finalise the acquisition of the Leonora Gold Project (LGP). \$2.5M will be used to complete the purchase of the project with the balance to provide working capital and commence Definitive Feasibility Studies.



Figure 1: Leonora Gold Project and KIN's current tenement package

Optiro Pty Ltd provided an independent valuation of the LGP, within a range of \$3.8M to \$14.5M, with a preferred value of \$8.4M.

Extensive mine planning and development work has already been finalized with pit optimisations completed for each of the key deposits.

Pre-feasibility studies conducted by Navigator were completed for the deposits demonstrating an economically viable project utilising low risk open pit development of near-surface, oxide ore with the flexibility of higher grade "starter pits" e.g. Bruno Lewis (Cardinia) and Tonto (Mertondale).



KIN plans to re-evaluate the existing gold resources, determine the depth potential and upgrade the JORC 2004 resource to 2012 JORC compliance.

Eastern Gabbro Prospect (Murrin Murrin)

Follow-up Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was undertaken during the Quarter at the Murrin Murrin Eastern Gabbro Prospect (P39/5179). Six RC holes (MM14RC023-028), including a scissor hole, were drilled for an advance of 996m.

The drilling of the scissor hole MM14RC023, was aimed at following up on previous significant results including the high grade intersection encountered in MM13RC013, which returned **2m @ 34.23g/t Au** from 87m down-hole (Figure 2).

Drill hole MM14RC023 intersected the mineralised ore shoot, however the geometry and orientation of the mineralisation intersected in MM13RC017 and MM13RC013 has not yet been fully determined. Originally, 4m composite samples were collected and assayed; results considered anomalous were re-assayed at 1m intervals. RC drill samples, including re-splits at 1 metre intervals, have been received from the Murrin Murrin Eastern Gabbro Prospect (P39/5179).

In addition, several 1 metre intervals from the previous drilling campaign were also submitted for gold analysis. The final presented results (see drilling table) are individual 1 metre samples that have been analysed via fire assay.

Significant gold intersections returned from the recent drilling campaigns include:

- MM14RC021 11m @ 2.56g/t Au (20-31m)
- MM14RC023 4m @ 4.62g/t Au (84-88m)
- MM14RC027 10m @ 1.31g/t Au (30-40m)
- MM14RC028 9m @ 1.90g/t Au (33-42m)



Figure 2: Murrin Murrin Eastern Gabbro Prospect (P39/5179) annotated drill hole location plan displaying previously announced and recent down hole gold intercepts



Mary Bore Prospect (Desdemona)

An RC drilling programme has been completed at the Mary Bore Prospect (E40/320), located within Kin's Desdemona project area. This was co-funded in conjunction with the WA Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) as part of the Royalties for Regions Exploration incentive scheme. Under the scheme, half of all drilling costs are matched by the Department. The programme is complete and funds have been reimbursed to Kin.

During April 2014, four RC holes (MB14RC001-004) were drilled at Mary Bore. The prospect area covers a strong 7.5x5km, elliptical aeromagnetic anomaly under soil cover that had never been previously drill tested (Figure 3). Initially this was considered by Kin to be a possible mafic-ultramafic complex prospective for nickel; however Kin's drilling has shown this magnetic anomaly to be related to a quartz-feldspar-magnetite-hornblende granite.

The drilling programme was primarily designed to investigate and define the rock type responsible for the strong magnetic anomaly and also test structural lineaments within it for shear-related gold mineralisation.

Drill hole MB14RC001 was drilled vertically to 250m; in the centre of the magnetic anomaly. The remaining holes were orientated west (-60°) and were drilled to depths of 144m to 150m to test interpreted sear zones through the magnetic target for possible gold mineralisation. No significant gold or base metals were encountered in the drilling except for slightly elevated composite silver intersections:

- MB14RC003 4m @ 1.31g/t Ag (60-64m).
- MB14RC004 5m @ 0.45g/t Ag (115-120m).



Figure 3: Mary Bore magnetic igneous granitoid with, drill hole locations and tenement outline with overlyingTMI magnetic image



Kingfisher Prospect (Desdemona)

Historical drilling from the Kingfisher Prospect (M40/330) has been evaluated with plotted cross-sections identifying several significant primary bedrock and near surface nickel-copper mineralised zones.

The basal ultramafic-rhyolite contact, targeted by RC and diamond drilling in the past, has only been tested at shallow depths (deepest drill hole 157m). Previous drilling has shown that the contact between the base of an ultramafic unit and a rhyolitic footwall is highly prospective for Ni-Cu sulphides, Au and PGEs.

Historical mineralised intersections comprising disseminated and massive Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation with PGE enrichment is confirmed by previous exploration over a strike length of 450m.

Significant massive sulphides have been identified over intervals up to 2m in previous diamond and RC drilling. The deepest mineralised intersection is in hole HWDD6, which returned 0.3m @ 0.75% Ni and 4.8% Cu from 152.7m.

The magnetic signature at Kingfisher indicates that the interpreted basal ultramafic contact extends over a strike length of at least 1.4km; the depth extensions of this contact are unknown and have never been tested by drilling. The vast majority of historical drilling has focused on the shallow hanging wall (western side) of the ultramafic sequence (Figure 4).

A geophysical IP or EM survey is proposed to determine and spatially position any electro-conductors that may occur within the unusually high bulls-eye aero-magnetic feature.

Follow-up drilling to determine the extent of the sulphidic brecciated rhyolite basal contact and overlying ultramafic peridotite is also planned subject to a positive result from the proposed geophysical survey.



Figure 4: Kingfisher Prospect TMI magnetic image displaying the interpreted prospective basal ultramafic contact and previous significant intersections presenting as a magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE target



Regional Exploration – Desdemona

The Desdemona project area overlies the western side of the Melita Greenstone Belt and the Mary Bore magnetic igneous complex in contact with the Raeside Granitic Batholith. The greenstone stratigraphy generally strikes north-south to northeast-southwest and is offset by several strike-slip faults. The Gwalia and Mt George Shear Zones form the margin between the granitoids (granite and granitic gneiss) to the west and the greenstones to the east (Figure 5).

The project area overlies typical Archaean greenstones and meta-sediments intruded by sill-like bodies of mafic and ultramafic rocks. Mafic lavas, rhyolites and dacites predominate in the sequence, with dolerites and gabbros being the dominant intrusives.

Early exploration of the project area by previous explorers was hindered by the presence of widespread transported cover and deep clay overburden. Many historic RAB drill programs conducted in the project area were unsuccessful as target depths to test the bedrock could not be achieved due to swelling clays or major water in-flows from buried palaeo-channels.

Anomalous gold drill intercepts have been identified at a number of places in the project area including Paradise North, Charcoal, Egret and the Gwalia Shear Zone (which encompasses the Gwalia South, Charcoal West and Anzac Prospects).

Evaluation, compilation and interrogation of historical geological data and reports covering several of Kin's project areas continued during the period.

The focus was on previously explored areas with known gold mineralisation to determine if further work was warranted.

Paradise North

The Paradise North Prospect covers an area of extensive gold anomalism associated with a NNE trending aeromagnetic lineament parallel to the Butchers Flat Shear. In the northern part of the anomalous zone, gold mineralisation is hosted by quartz-sericite schist containing quartz-limonite-pyrite veins.

In the southern part of the anomalous zone, chlorite-sericite-quartz schists constitute the host rock lithology. Potassic and carbonate alteration is associated with this gold anomalism. Previous aircore drilling defined a zone of supergene gold mineralisation, including a best historic gold intersection (Sons of Gwalia Ltd aircore drill program) of 12m @ 3.57 g/t Au including 3m @ 13.3g/t Au from 42m in CWA728 (Fleming, 1999).

Historical drilling around CWA728 is limited to two RC holes for 319m that are reported to be of low grade. Drilling was carried out on 150m line spacings north and south of the significant intersection.

Kin believes that there is scope to establish the primary source of the high-grade supergene gold enrichment. Geological analysis is planned over the coming months to further investigate the prospective host rock within the interpreted shear zone and to delineate future drill targets.

The Gwalia/Mt George Shear Zone

The Gwalia Shear Zone encompasses the Gwalia South, Charcoal West and Anzac Prospects. These prospects lie within a package of mafic and ultramafic rocks and sediments marginal to the Raeside Granitic Batholith. Gold anomalism is associated with the Gwalia Shear Zone (GSZ) along the granite-greenstone contact.

Historical aircore drilling has intersected ultramafic schist, basalt and granite lithologies under 20m to more than 100m of transported cover. This surficial cover deepens to the south and west, in places being more than 100m thick. Weak biotite, sericite and carbonate alteration has been encountered in previous drilling (Warren, 1997). A north-south trending chert near the base of this sequence forms a prominent ridge to the north of the project area and marks the Mt George/Gwalia Shear Zones.

The Gwalia South Prospect has been under historical data evaluation during the Quarter. Data compilation is ongoing with a



large portion of drill assays on E37/1152 and E40/283 still in the original paper format. This area is of particular interest as it is positioned along strike from the Tower Hill (1.0oz Au) and Sons of Gwalia gold mine(6.86Moz Au).

Multiple significant (>0.5 g/t Au) historical drill intercepts have been assessed and a preliminary review indicates further work is required. Completion of data into digital format is of high priority to gain a better understanding of future drill targets.



Figure 5: Regional Outcrop Geology of the Desdemona Project highlighting target areas

Mt Flora Tenement Group

The Mt Flora Project covers a sequence of tightly folded NNE trending greenstones in contact with the large granitic Nambi Batholith to the north. The project area covers numerous alluvial gold detector patches and historic gold workings concentrated along narrow sulphidic quartz reefs.

Historical drilling (20 angled RAB holes to 30m depth) with 4m composite sampling conducted by Sons of Gwalia Ltd (March 1988) on Kin's recently granted P39/5463 returned best results of 4m @ 1.18g/t Au (24-28m) and 22m @ 0.53g/t Au (8-30m at EOH), (Payne, 1988).

The prospect presents as a walk-up drill target in a zone that has only been previously tested to shallow depths. The project area remains under assessment with ongoing data base compilation, aeromagnetic structural interpretation and examination of historical gold workings (Figure 6).





Figure 6: Mt Flora Project Target Plan



Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report relates to Exploration Results based on information compiled by Paul Maher and Fritz Fitton who are both members of the AusIMM and are employees of the Company and fairly represents this information. Mr Maher and Mr Fitton have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC Australian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The Leonora Gold Project reserve and resource information has not yet been updated to comply with the JORC 2012 Code on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. Historic exploration results reported in this document were originally obtained by other companies and sourced from open file WAMEX reports and except for data relating to the Leonora Gold Project; they have not been independently verified. The original samples are no longer available; assay methodologies are mostly unknown and have not been subject to current QA/QC protocols. Mr Maher and Mr Fitton consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

References

Payne, C. 1988, Abednego Project, Progress Report on exploration to March 1988, P39/1038 and P39/1037. Sons of Gwalia Ltd, Available from WAMEX open file report no. A23825.

Fleming, S. 1999, Central Well Project Annual Report for the Period 15 July 1998- 14 July 1999, Sons of Gwalia Ltd, West Perth. Available from WAMEX open file report no. A59923.

Warren, H. 1997, Central Well Project Annual Report for the Period 15 July 1996- 14 July 1997, Sons of Gwalia Ltd, West Perth. Available from WAMEX open file report no. A54366.



Drill Hole	Project	Site	Easting	Northing	Total	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From	То	Width	Au
ID	Area	Туре	GDA 94	Zone 51	Depth	nominal	degrees	degrees	(m)	(m)	(m)	(ppm)
MM14RC019	Eastern	RC	385649	6800214	170	420	-58.5°	266°	105	109	4	0.66
MM14RC021	Gabbro	RC	385467	6800078	87	420	-60°	267°	20	31	11	2.56
									34	35	1	0.33
MM14RC022	Eastern	RC	385503	680080	128	420	-60°		61	62	1	0.39
MM14RC023	Gabbro	RC	385527	6800214	150	413.4	-60°	87°	41	44	3	0.84
									71	72	1	0.25
									79	80	1	0.25
									81	82	1	0.33
									84	88	4	4.62
									109	110	1	5.88
MM14RC024	Eastern	RC	385644	6800226	180	412.8	-60°	267°	7	8	1	0.44
	Gabbro								23	24	1	0.30
									32	33	1	0.73
									34	35	1	0.40
									37	38	1	0.98
									41	42	1	0.28
									46	47	1	0.33
									124	125	1	0.27
MM14RC025	Eastern	RC	385563	6800175	144	412.9	-60°	267°	8	9	1	0.25
	Gabbro								10	12	2	0.38
									17	18	1	2.53
									29	30	1	0.27
									87	88	1	0.39
									124	125	1	0.50

Table of Significant RC drill Intersections Eastern Gabbro Prospect Murrin Murrin P39/5179 (intervals >0.25g/t)

Assay results analysed by Quantum Analytical Services via Fire Assay 50 gram charge (Q-FA6MS 0.01 ppm detection) ICP-MS finish



Drill Hole	Project	Site	Easting	Northing	Total	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From	То	Width	Au
ID	Area	Туре	GDA 94	Zone 51	Depth	nominal	degrees	degrees	(m)	(m)	(m)	(ppm)
MM14RC026	Eastern	RC	385535	6800080	132	411.0	-60°	267°	18	20	2	1.38
	Gabbro								30	32	2	0.49
									48	50	2	0.28
									89	91	2	0.60
									100	101	1	0.33
									102	103	1	0.29
MM14RC027	Eastern	RC	385463	6800065	84	410.7	-60°	267°	16	23	7	0.68
	Gabbro								30	40	10	1.31
									51	52	1	2.51
MM14RC028	Eastern	RC	385500	6800059	126	410.9	-60°	267°	33	42	9	1.90
	Gabbro								53	54	1	0.27
									62	63	1	3.37
									72	73	1	0.66
									88	92	4	0.47
									104	105	1	0.36

Table of Significant RC drill Intersections Eastern Gabbro Prospect Murrin Murrin P39/5179 (intervals >0.25g/t) cont.

Asssay results analysised by Quantum Analytical Services via Fire Assay 50 gram charge (Q-FA6MS 0.01 ppm detection) ICP-MS finish

Table of Significant RC drill Intersections Mary Bore (E40/320)

									-			
Drill Hole	Project	Site	Easting	Northing	Total	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From	То	Width	Ag
ID	Area	Туре	GDA 94	Zone 51	Depth	nominal	degrees	degrees	(m)	(m)	(m)	(ppm)
MB14RC001	Mary Bore	RC	330992	6785503	250	380.5	0	0		No Signific	ant Assays	
MB14RC002	Mary Bore	RC	332497	6785994	150	372.5	-60	270		No Signific	ant Assays	
MB14RC003	Mary Bore	RC	332495	6783598	144	372.2	-60	270	60	64	4	1.31
MB14RC004	Mary Bore	RC	328596	6785998	150	392.5	-60	270	115	120	5	0.45

Asssay results analysised by Quantum Analytical Services via Four Acid digest (Q-TOTMS 0.05 ppm detection) ICP-MS finish



KIN MINING NL TENEMENT SCHEDULE

TENEMENT INFORMATION AS REQUIRED BY LISTING RULE 5.3.3

DESDEMONA - 20 Kms South of Leonora Townsite				
Tenement ID	Ownership at end of Quarter	Change During Quarter		
E37/1152	100%			
E37/1156	100%	GRANTED		
E40/283	100%			
E40/285	100%			
E40/320	100%	GRANTED		
E40/323	100%			
M40/330	100%			
P37/8350	100%			
P37/8390	100%	GRANTED		
P37/8439 (Application)	0%	WITHDRAWN		
P40/1263	100%			
P40/1283	100%			
P40/1284	100%			
P40/1285	100%			
P40/1286	100%			
P40/1287	100%			
IRON KING / V	ICTORY - 45 Kms North North W	est of Leonora		
Tenement ID	Ownership at end of Quarter	Change During Quarter		
P37/7175	100%			
P37/7176	100%			
P37/7177	100%			
P37/7194	100%			
P37/7195	100%			
P37/7196	100%			
P37/7197	100%			
P37/7198	100%			
P37/8455 (Application)	0%			
P37/8458 (Application)	0%			
P37/8459 (Application)	0%			
P37/8460 (Application)	0%			
P37/8461 (Application)	0%			
MURI	RIN MURRIN - 50 Kms East of Lee	onora		
Tenement ID	Ownership at end of Quarter	Change During Quarter		
M39/279	66.66%			
P39/4913	100%			
P39/4914	100%			
P39/4915	100%			
P39/4916	100%			
P39/4980	100%			
P39/5112	100%			
P39/5113	100%			
P39/5164	100%			
P39/5165	100%			
P39/5176	100%			
P39/5177	100%			
P39/5178	100%			
P39/5179	100%			
P39/5180	100%			



REDCASTLE - 65 Kms South West of Laverton					
Tenement ID	Ownership at end of Quarter	Change During Quarter			
P39/4528	100%				
P39/4550	100%				
P39/4593	100%				
P39/4834	100%				
P39/4839	100%				
P39/4930	100%				
P39/5097	100%				
P39/5098	100%				
P39/5099	100%				
P39/5100	100%				
P39/5101	100%				
P39/5102	100%				
P39/5103	100%				
P39/5105	100%				
P39/5267	100%				
MT FLC	RA - 45 Kms East North East of L	eonora			
Tenement ID	Ownership at end of Quarter	Change During Quarter			
P39/4617	100%				
P39/4618	100%				
P39/4619	100%				
P39/4620	100%				
P39/4621	100%				
P39/4912	100%				
P39/4960	100%				
P39/4961	100%				
P39/5181	100%				
P39/5182	100%				
P39/5183	100%				
P39/5185	100%				
P39/5463	100%	GRANTED			
RAND	WICK - 45 Kms North East of Lee	onora			
Tenement ID	Ownership at end of Quarter	Change During Quarter			
P37/7283	100%				
P37/7284	100%				
P37/7806	100%				
P37/7995	100%				
P37/7996	100%				
P37/7997	100%				
P37/7998	100%				
P37/7999	100%				
P37/8000	100%				
P37/8001	100%				



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Assaying of samples from RC drilling on P39/5179 at one metre intervals was conducted on composite samples returning significant Fire Assay results (>0.25g/t Au). The 1m samples were originally collected via the cone splitter on the rig, originally these samples were spear composite sampled at 4m intervals and Fire Assayed. A total of 629 drill samples, including blanks and duplicates, weighing approximately 3kg each, were collected and analysed for gold only. Samples collected from RC drilling on E40/320 amounted to 189 samples, including duplicates, weighing approximately 3kg each. Samples were collected as 4m composites and assayed for Au using Fire Assay and Ag, As, Co. Cr, Fe, Mo, Ni, Te, Zn using a four acid digest technique.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Individual representative samples, at 1m intervals, were collected directly from the drill rig cyclone/cone splitter when drilled. Each sample was collected in a calico bag. Anomalous intervals returned from the original 4m composite sampling on P39/5179 were submitted to the Laboratory for gold analysis. No individual metre intervals were analysed from E40/320. Drill hole collar locations are picked up by hand held GPS. Sample intervals are geologically logged recording lithology, weathering, alteration, veining, sulphide content and wetness.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	All samples from the Eastern Gabbro and the Mary Bore prospects were submitted to Quantum Analytical Services in Perth for sample preparation and analysis. The entire sample (approx. 3kg) is dried, crushed and pulverised (90% passing <75µm). A 50 gram representative portion was extracted for gold analysis via Fire Assay using their Q- FA6MS technique with a detection limit of 0.01ppm, the final acid digested prill solution is run on a ICP-MS instrument for Au analysis. In addition, multi-element analysis was conducted on samples from E40/320 using a four acid digest technique (Q-TOTMS). A 0.25 gram sample is chosen and digested in selected acids, the resultant acid extract is analysed for Ag, As, Co. Cr, Fe, Mo, Ni, Te, Zn on a ICP-MS instrument. Sampling methodology and QA/QC procedures were carried out to industry standards.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open -hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	A Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling rig with a drill hole diameter ranging from 133-147mm utilising a face sampling hammer was used in both drill programmes. The programmes were conducted in April and May 2014. Hole depths ranged from 84-250m. A total of 1,690m of RC drilling was completed. The vast majority of drill holes were orientated west at -60° with the exception of MB14RC001 which was vertical and MM14RC023 which was orientated east.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Drill sample recoveries are logged and recorded in the company data base. Sample recoveries were visually estimated returning >90% of expected volume, on very rare occasions wet samples, or when a drill hole was re-entered, lower recoveries are returned however the vast majority of the samples were returned dry. The drill cyclone was cleaned periodically and between rod changes and after the completion of each hole to minimise down hole contamination. No sample bias was observed. There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade.

Table 1 : Section 1 : Sampling Techniques and Data



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. The total length and percentage of the relative intersections logged	Detailed geological logging regarding rock type, weathering, alteration, veining, sulphide content, wetness and location was recorded at metre intervals. No geotechnical logging was conducted. A small representative portion of each metre was selected and stored in chip trays. This information is of sufficient detail to support a Mineral Resource Estimation. RC logging of geology and colour are interpretative and qualitative and logging of mineral percentages is quantitative. All drill holes have been geologically logged in full to the end of the drill hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The entire sample, approximately 3kg, was submitted for analysis. Duplicate samples were submitted at appropriate intervals (usually every 40m) and when utilising a Fire Assay method, standards and/or blanks were inserted periodically. For 1m sample intervals a representative portion of the in situ sampled material was collected via a cone splitter at the rig, for 4m composite samples a spear collection method was used. Samples were collected from the bulk drill sample. The representative sample was split from 3kg to 50 grams at the Laboratory. The collection methodology is considered appropriate for RC drilling and is in line with standard industry practice. The Laboratory also included a series of blanks, duplicates and standards as part of their normal quality control methodologies. The sample size is considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation style.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The laboratory analysis technique processes the entire sample and extracts a representative split for analysis. The laboratory assay procedure is considered appropriate for samples of this type. Additional quality control measures in the form of blanks, duplicates and standards were added to the normal assaying procedure. Fire assay is considered to be a total analytical technique. Gold analysis was conducted using a 50 gram Fire Assay technique. Acid digest analysis is considered to be a partial analytical technique. Multi-element analysis was conducted using a 0.25 gram four acid digest technique. Both techniques are run on an ICP-MS instrument for final analysis. No on site analysis was carried out. Analysis was conducted at Quantum Laboratories in Perth. Laboratory QA/QC includes the use of lab standards, blanks and certified reference material as part of their normal internal checks and balances.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The returned significant gold intersections have been verified by at least two company geologists. No twinned holes have been drilled on P39/5179 or E40/320 however one is proposed to confirm the significant +1oz/t Au intersection over 2m at Murrin Murrin in MM13RC013. A scissor hole (MM14RC023) has been drilled to test the significant intersection previously encountered in MM13RC013. Primary data was collected and stored as standard (Fieldmarshal) templates. The data has been validated and verified. The data has been sent to Geobase Australia Pty Ltd for independent validation, storage and compilation in a SQL database. No adjustments have been made to any of the original assay data mentioned in this report.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole collars are located using a hand held GPS (+/- 5m accuracy). The grid coordinate system used is GDA 94 (Zone 51). Easting's and northings are recorded in GDA. Nominal topographic data (i.e. RL) was recorded by GPS at the hole collar. These values are then recorded in the database.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The nominal drill hole spacing is project specific. The sampling methodology is considered to be unbiased. The 1m samples have been cone split and are considered to be representative. The relationship to geological structures and orientation is unknown apart from local geological information that was recorded at the sample point. The nature of the results could support Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimate procedures under JORC 2012 however the drill density is still at an exploration stage and to date lack assay grade continuity. Originally composite sampling was undertaken over 4m intervals, for gold and multi-element analysis. All final reported fire assay analyses are of the original individual metre samples. The two reported anomalous multi element (Ag) results from Mary Bore are 4m and 5m composite samples analysed via a four acid digest analytical technique.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The orientation and geometry of the identified gold mineralisation cannot be accurately determined at this stage. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Following collection from the drill site, samples are stored in a secure lockable location until dispatched to the laboratory in Perth via Coastal Midwest Transport. Once received by the laboratory (Quantum Analytical Services) the laboratory controls custody of the samples.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been conducted at this stage.



	Table 1 : Section 2 : Reporting of Exploration Results					
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary				
<i>Mineral</i> <i>tenement and</i> <i>land tenure</i> <i>status</i>	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Work undertaken by Kin Mining NL has been spread across a number of mineral tenements. P39/5179 is held in the name of R. Griffiths and the tenement is subject to an option agreement as detailed in the Kin Mining NL Prospectus. The option agreement has been exercised but the transfer process is yet to be completed, as the agreement is currently with the Office of State Revenue for assessment and stamping. The Company retains an executed transfer document that will be lodged with the DMP following an assessment process. The vendor maintains a 2% gross royalty. The Kingfisher Prospect is wholly located within M40/330. The tenement is subject to an option agreement between Kin and the original vendors (W. Van Blitterswyk, W. Halloran & T. Dixon) as detailed in the Kin Mining NL Prospectus. The option agreement has been exercised but the transfer process is yet to be completed, as the agreement is currently with the Office of State Revenue for assessment and stamping. The Company retains an executed transfer document that will be lodged with the DMP following the assessment process. The vendors maintain a 2% gross royalty. Recently granted tenement E40/320 is owned 100% by Kin Mining NL. There are no other existing impediments to the tenements.				
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	On P39/5179 Ashton Gold (1990-92) and Hunter Exploration (1996) delineated numerous anomalous shallow gold zones associated with quartz veins within the gabbro host rock. Historic shallow RC drilling (WMRC series) 300°/-60° confirms gold mineralisation on the western side of the lease. KIN Mining NL consider the historic results worthy of follow up investigation and exploration. The Mary Bore Project had never been drilled prior to Kin's involvement, the MB14RC series of holes are the first drill exploration drilling to be conducted on the lease. Magnetic images, which became available in February 2014, are extracted from the Menzies North DMP Regional geophysical survey archive. Historically a data review of the available multi client geophysics was conducted by Southern Geoscience Consultants (1995-1996) however no follow up exploration was conducted.				
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style mineralisation.	The geological setting is a typical Achaean greenstone/granitoid assemblage. The Eastern Gabbro Prospect is prospective for gold. The tenement overlies tholeiitic mafic volcanics, gabbro, dolerites, felsic volcanics and minor sediments. Several NE and NNE interpreted faults and shears traverse some of the Murrin Murrin project area, particularly within P39/5179. Primary gold mineralisation identified at the Eastern Gabbro Prospect is interpreted to be associated with stacked quartz veins within the altered gabbro. The Mary Bore Project (E40/320) is centred on an unusual ovoid quartz-feldspar-magnetite-hornblende granitoid that displays a very high magnetic signature. The remainder of the holding hosts the underlying Raeside Granitic Batholith. The prospect is under explored but considered prospective for Archaean Au mineralisation particularly at the margin of the intrusive granitoid and the Gwalia/Mt George Shear Zone to the east.				



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:	For sample location details refer to the table of drilling results in the body of this report. All hole depths refer to down hole depths in metres. All drill hole collars are GDA positioned. Elevation (RL) meterage is a nominal estimate. Drill holes are measured from top to bottom (EOH).
	Easting and northing of the drill hole collar.	
	Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar.	
	Dip and azimuth of the hole.	
	Down hole length and interception depth.	
	Hole length.	
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Individual grades are reported as down hole length weighted averages and no top cuts have been applied. In the context of the table of drill results, a nominal 0.25 g/t Au lower cut has been applied. Internal dilution may entail an interval of no more than 1m with grades below the nominal cut. No metal equivalents are stated. Samples assayed for gold are 1m representative splits collected at the rig as the interval was drilled. Composite samples from Mary Bore were collected as 4m (usually) or 5m intervals, in the case of the quoted 5m composite sample at Mary Bore the drill hole was re-entered, following the Easter break.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The orientation, true width and geometry of the gold mineralisation in MM13RC013 and MM13RC023 are still unknown at this stage. Regolith intersections, generally <40m, indicate a supergene gold component, below that depth when in fresh rock, mineralisation is regarded as primary. The true width of the mineralised intersection identified in MM13RC013 cannot be accurately determined until additional drilling is completed and the mineralisation geologically modelled.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to the Company's previous announcements "Drilling has commenced" November 7 th 2013, "Significant gold intersections returned from Murrin Murrin" December 23 rd 2013, "Excellent gold grades returned from follow-up sampling at Murrin Murrin" 14 th January 2014 and "magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE target identified at Leonora" July 23 rd 2014. Appropriate maps and plans are included in the body of the reports.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Regarding Au analysis of drill samples, drill hole intervals >0.25 g/t Au are reported in the table of drill results within the body of the report. Anomalous Ag drill hole intercepts (composite samples) are also reported in the table of drill results however these Ag results, although anomalous in the context of all Ag results, are only slightly elevated and not regarded as economically significant.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Within P39/5179 Ashton Gold's (1992) drilling programme returned several anomalous gold intercepts that are regarded as significant however the majority of the historic holes are shallow (up to 60m drill hole depth) and mostly confined to the regolith zone. The historic results are considered significant although the source of the primary gold mineralisation remains unexplained. No significant Au or base metal results were returned from the RC drilling at Mary Bore. Regarding Kingfisher and the geophysical target identified on M40/330. A detailed Table 1 (Section 1 & 2) is attached to Kin's most recent announcement "Magmatic Nickel-Copper-PGE Target Identified at Leonora" 23rd July 2014. Details regarding sample techniques and data and Reporting of exploration results are not duplicated in this report however they can be sited as referenced.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The primary gold mineralisation identified on P39/5179 in MM13RC013 and MM14RC024 is regarded as significant. The area surrounding the anomalous intersections delineated to date requires follow up deeper RC drilling and/or diamond drilling to test the up/down dip and strike extents. A drilling programme will be designed to follow up the significant intercepts, however the data requires further analysis and the geological model requires reviewing in light of the recent results, particularly in drill holes MM14RC0023 & MM14RC024. The follow up programme is expected to commence in the latter part of this year; a scissor hole has already been drilled however the geological interpretation is inconclusive. In addition, the historic Ashton RC holes on the tenement's western boundary also present a RC drill target. The margin surrounding the Mary Bore igneous intrusive still presents as a valid exploration target. Evaluation and further exploration on E40/320 is planned following a full assessment of geophysical and drilling results.