



26th July 2017

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28,342,250

ASX: KIN

Kin Discovers Second High-Grade Primary Gold Zone at Leonora with Hits up to 49.4g/t

HIGHLIGHTS

- Follow-up RC drilling at the Helens and Helens South deposits, part of the Cardinia Mining Centre, has returned high-grade intersections, including:
 - 4m @ 5.2 g/t Au from 35m, *including*
1m @ 13.1 g/t Au HE17RC055
 - 2m @ 17.6 g/t Au from 65m HE17RC060
 - 4m @ 10.2 g/t Au from 44m, *including*
2m @ 18.9 g/t Au HE17RC072
 - 7m @ 6.0 g/t Au from 23m, *including*
1m @ 26.6 g/t Au HE17RC099
 - 5m @ 4.6 g/t Au from 62m, *including*
1m @ 14.2 g/t Au HS17RC033
 - 21m @ 3.1 g/t Au from 29m, *including*
1m @ 19.5 g/t Au from 44m HE17RC107
- Depth potential at Helens demonstrated by two deeper RC holes which returned outstanding results:
 - 1m @ 49.4 g/t Au from 105m HE17RC106
 - 1m @ 34.9 g/t Au from 119m
ending in mineralisation HE17RC108
- Recently completed diamond drilling has successfully intersected Helens lode material (assays pending)

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is pleased to announce that it has discovered a second significant zone of primary high-grade gold mineralisation at its 100%-owned Leonora Gold Project (LGP) in Western Australia.

The discovery was made during recently completed in-fill and extensional drilling at the Helens deposits, part of the Cardinia Mining Centre, and is the second deeper primary zone to be identified following the nearby Lewis discovery earlier this year (see Appendix A).

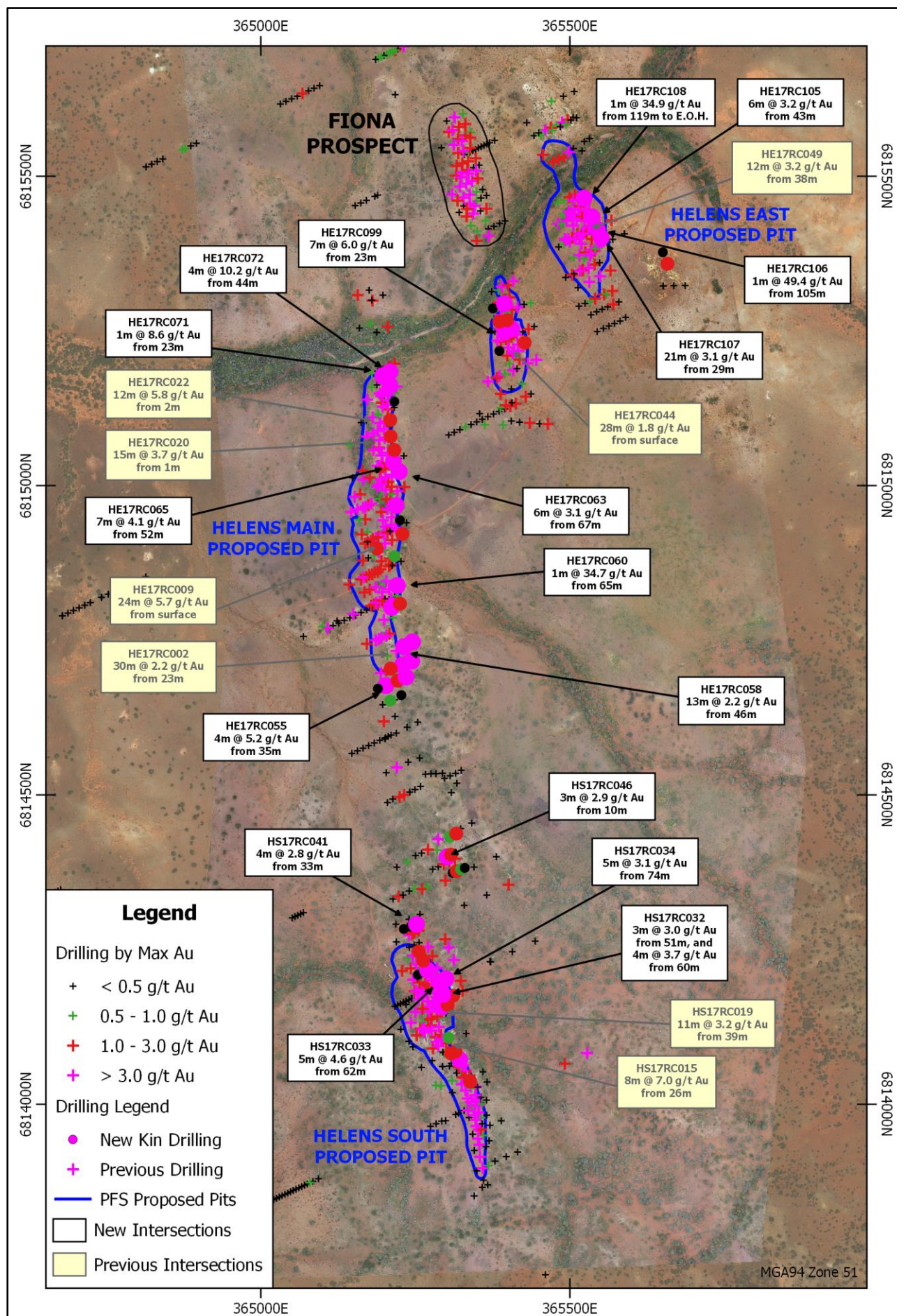


Figure 1. Recent and previously announced significant drill results at Helens

The results demonstrate the significant potential to grow the Resources and mine life at the LGP, with the discovery of primary high-grade mineralisation below the existing oxide Resource, highlighting the potential for future underground operations.

Given the success of the recent shallow in-fill drilling, and with the emerging deeper primary potential, Helens is shaping up as another key deposit for Kin as it finalises its Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS).

Helens Drilling Results – Discussion

Consistent with the previous excellent results at Helens (see ASX Announcement 3rd April 2017), multiple intersections of high-grade mineralisation have been returned over a significant strike length from follow-up in-fill drilling. The new results have extended the mineralised envelopes at the Helens deposits along strike, and particularly at depth, where there has historically been limited drilling.

Kin's initial drilling at Helens returned results that were substantially above expectation (Figure 1). The outstanding results indicated that the mineralisation is of consistently higher grade than historical exploration work would suggest.

The Company therefore decided that there was excellent potential to expand the Mineral Resource in the Helens area, and an additional ~5,000m of RC drilling was completed to in-fill and extend the mineralised envelope (Table 1).

Table 1. Standout results from the Helens in-fill and extensional drilling program:

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
HE17RC055	50	365202	6814677	60/245	35	39	4	5.2
				Incl.	37	38	1	13.1
					42	43	1	6.1
HE17RC057	70	365229	6814710	-60/245	46	58	12	1.3
				Incl.	50	51	1	6.7
HE17RC058	100	365231	6814740	-60/245	46	59	13	2.2
				Incl.	47	51	4	5.2
HE17RC060	70	365221	6814839	-60/245	59	60	1	3.4
					65	67	2	17.6
				Incl.	65	66	1	34.7
HE17RC063	85	365224	6815023	-60/245	67	73	6	3.1
				Incl.	68	70	2	4.4
HE17RC065	70	365214	6815038	-60/245	52	59	7	4.1
				Incl.	52	55	3	8.8
HE17RC071	45	365197	6815178	-60/245	23	24	1	8.6
HE17RC072	70	365209	6815184	-60/245	44	48	4	10.2
				Incl.	45	47	2	18.9
HE17RC099	60	365395	6815248	-60/245	23	30	7	6.0
				Incl.	28	29	1	26.6
HE17RC104	80	365394	6815294	-60/245	43	50	7	2.8
				Incl.	47	48	1	10.5
HE17RC105	115	365536	6815434	-60/245	30	31	1	7.1
					43	49	6	3.2
				Incl.	47	48	1	9.4
HE17RC106	115	365544	6815414	-60/245	105	106	1	49.4
HE17RC107	120	365550	6815401	-60/245	29	50	21	3.1
				Incl.	33	40	7	4.2
				and	44	45	1	19.5

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
HE17RC108	120	365523	6815465	-60/245	119	E.O.H.	1	34.9
HE17RC118	105	365235	6814691	-60/245	39	53	14	2.3
				Incl.	40	42	2	9.6
HS17RC025	59	365322	6814072	-60/245	27	30	3	2.4
				Incl.	29	30	1	4.6
					38	43	5	1.7
				Incl.	40	41	1	4.5
HS17RC030	85	365293	6814158	-60/245	52	59	7	2.3
				Incl.	56	58	2	4.3
HS17RC032	100	365295	6814177	-60/245	51	54	3	3.0
				Incl.	51	52	1	5.8
					60	64	4	3.7
				Incl.	63	64	1	7.1
HS17RC033	100	365290	6814198	-60/245	62	67	5	4.6
				Incl.	64	65	1	14.2
HS17RC034	115	365299	6814203	-60/245	69	79	10	1.8
				Incl.	74	79	5	3.1

The new results, which clearly confirm the primary and high-grade nature of the gold mineralisation at Helens, highlight the growing importance of the Helens Resources in the context of the entire Leonora Gold Project. Previously considered a lower priority area, Helens, like the nearby Lewis deposit, is rapidly emerging as a key potential contributor to the LGP operation.

The new results have also demonstrated that the steeply-dipping primary mineralisation at Helens contains excellent gold grades that persist at depth and remain open.

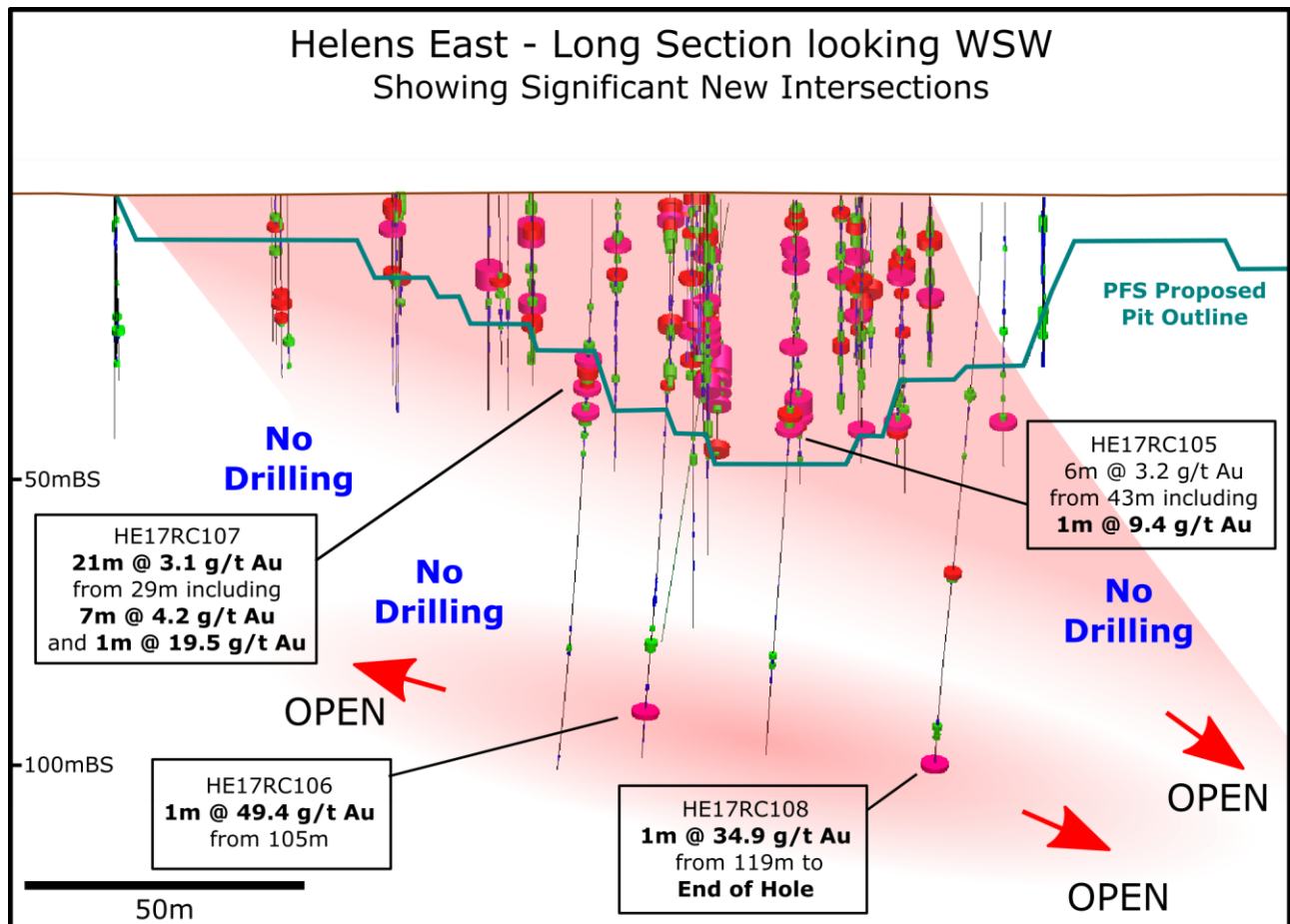


Figure 2. Helens East highlighting outstanding recent drill results

Drill holes at Helens East were designed to investigate if mineralisation persisted at depth. The new drillholes were the first to exceed 100m depth in this area. Results were outstanding, with HE17RC106 intersecting **1m @ 49.4 g/t Au** and HE17RC108 intersecting **1m @ 34.9 g/t Au**. The high-grade intersections are of great significance as they correlate with the strike direction of the overlying mineralisation, but are interpreted to be a new primary high-grade gold zone. Although very early days, deeper drilling at Helens East suggests that primary mineralisation is present at a gold grade that could potentially support underground development (Figure 2).

Drilling adjacent to the known mineralisation at Helens East also encountered significant mineralisation. HE17RC107 intersected **21m @ 3.1 g/t Au, including 7m @ 4.2 g/t Au and 1m @ 19.5 g/t Au**, just outside the proposed pit, and warrants follow up drilling (Figure 2).

Drilling along strike from the newly discovered Fiona prospect, HE17RC099 intersected **7m @ 6.0 g/t Au, including 1m @ 26.6 g/t Au** (Figure 1). This intersection was also immediately adjacent to, but outside, a current proposed pit.

In both these cases, there appears to be upside for the proposed mining operation, as the high-grade mineralisation will likely cause an extension of the proposed pits once the results are incorporated into the updated Mineral Resource estimate.

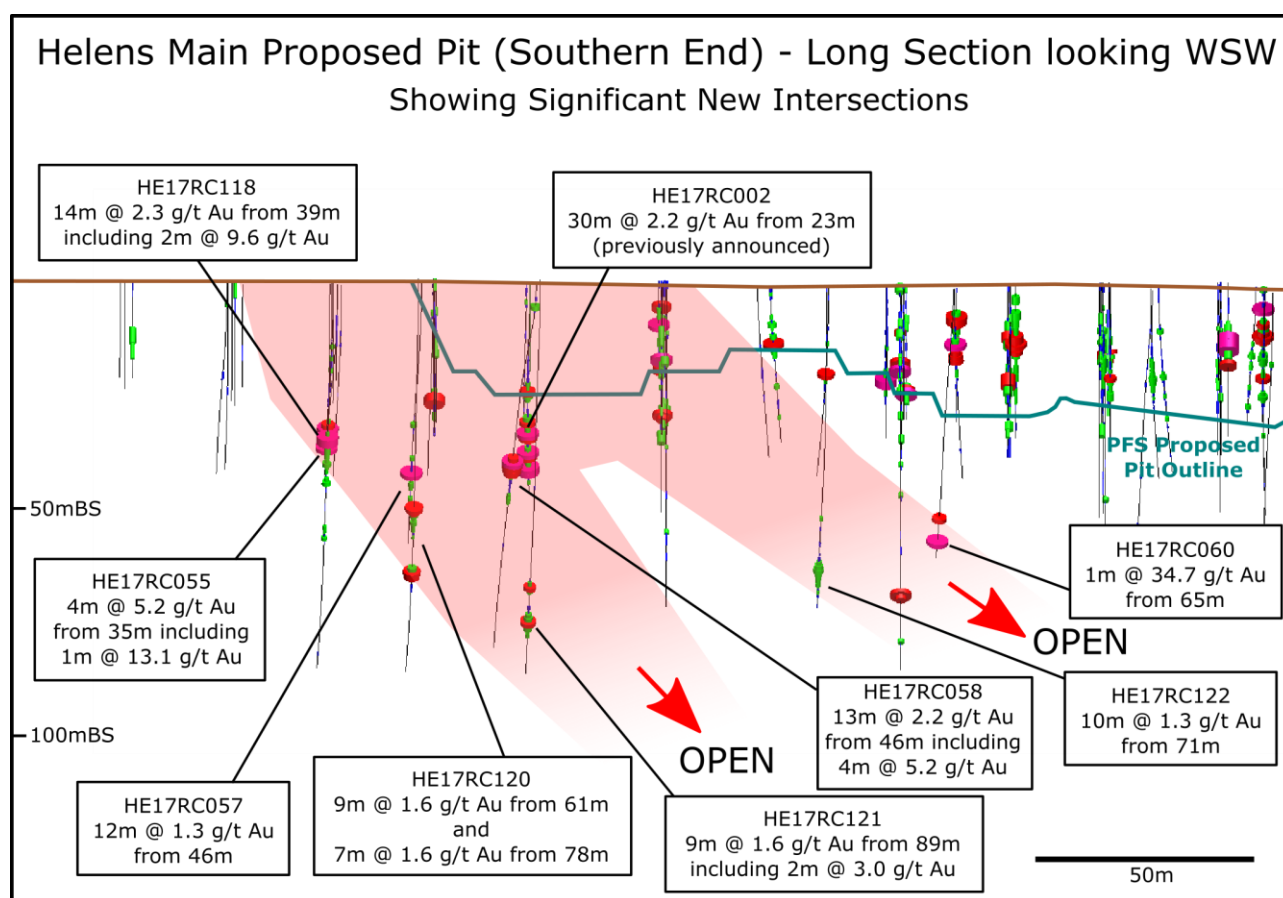


Figure 3. South End of Helens North resource area highlighting recent drill results

The southern end of the main Helens North resource area was another area that warranted deeper drilling. Drilling in this area targeted extensions to the mineralisation and successfully intersected good gold values both along strike and beneath the previous extents of mineralisation (Figure 3).

Significant intersections were recorded in holes HE17RC058 (**13m @ 2.2 g/t Au**), HE17RC057 (**12m @ 1.3 g/t Au**), HE17RC120 (**9m @ 1.6 g/t Au and 7m @ 1.6 g/t Au**), and HE17RC118 (**14m @ 2.3 g/t Au**) demonstrating the potential for the open pit design to be extended deeper and further to the south, following the inclusion of the new results in the updated Mineral Resource estimate.

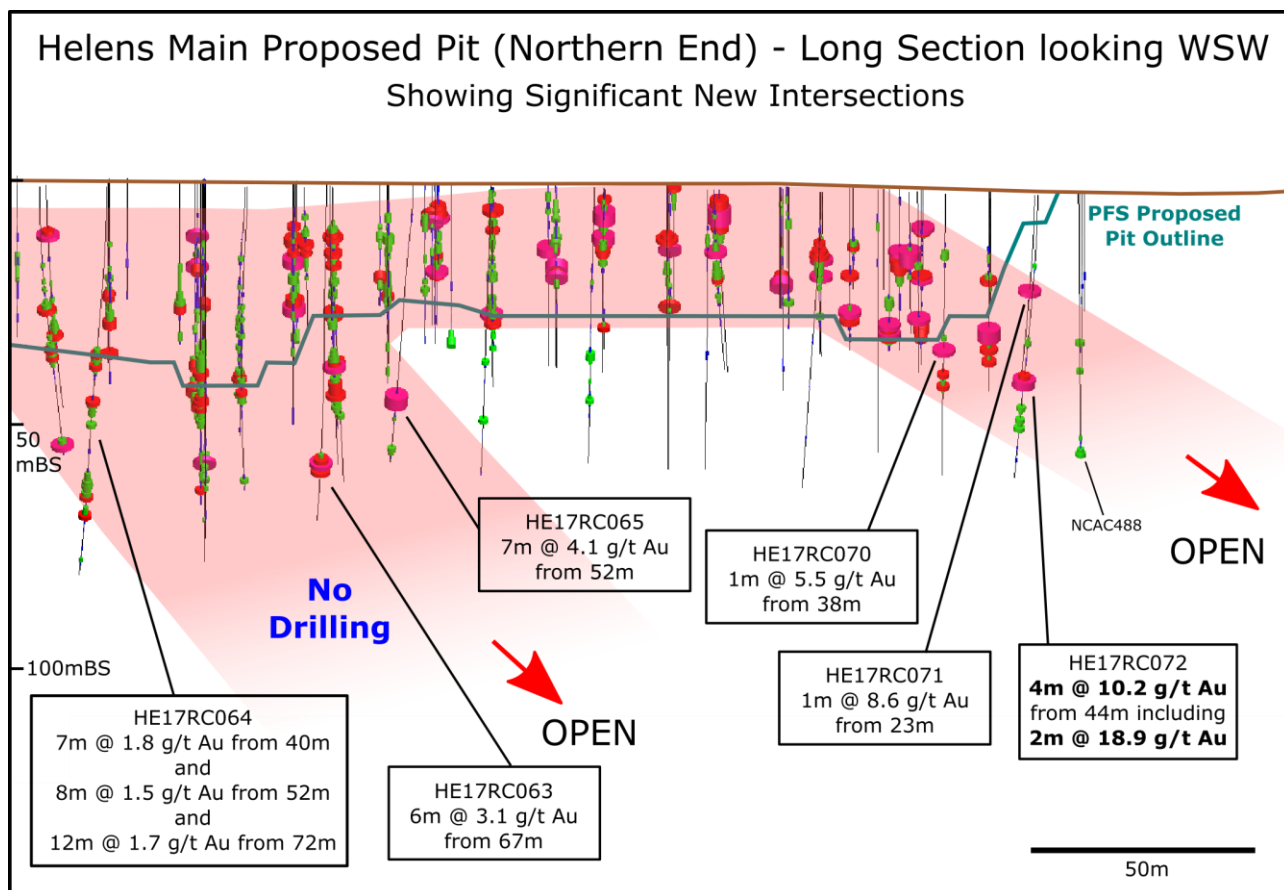


Figure 4. Helens North resource area (north end) highlighting recent drill results

Further drilling was also conducted around the deepest section of the main Helens proposed pit (currently 45m maximum depth, see Figure 4). Results from this area were exceptional, and once again have the potential to expand the proposed pit in this area. Significant intersections included holes HE17RC063 (**6m @ 3.1 g/t Au**), HE17RC064 (**7m @ 1.8 g/t Au**, **8m @ 1.5 g/t Au**, and **12m @ 1.7 g/t Au**), and HE17RC065 (**7m @ 4.1 g/t Au including 3m @ 8.8 g/t Au**).

The results also demonstrate that the high-grade mineralisation in this area is not limited to the shallow supergene area but continues at depth in a bedrock shear zone. The high-grade primary mineralisation remains effectively tested to a depth of only 60m in this region, and further drilling is planned to delineate deeper extensions of this gold deposit.

Just beyond the northern extent of the main Helens proposed pit, an intersection of **4m @ 10.2 g/t Au** was returned in hole HE17RC072 (Figure 4). This hole extended a high-grade shoot of gold mineralisation which has been identified to plunge shallowly to the north.

The current proposed open pit is quite shallow in this area at only 32m, and the extension of the high-grade shoot has the potential to drive the pit deeper and further to the north, once the new results are incorporated into the Resource model.

The shoot remains open, and with such high grades, may support a future underground mining operation should it continue at depth. One further hole, a historic aircore hole (**NCAC488**), indicates that the mineralisation does continue beyond HE17RC072. The hole was abandoned due to the hardness of the quartz, and water flows, but the geologist noted the presence of visually impressive lode material at the bottom of this hole.

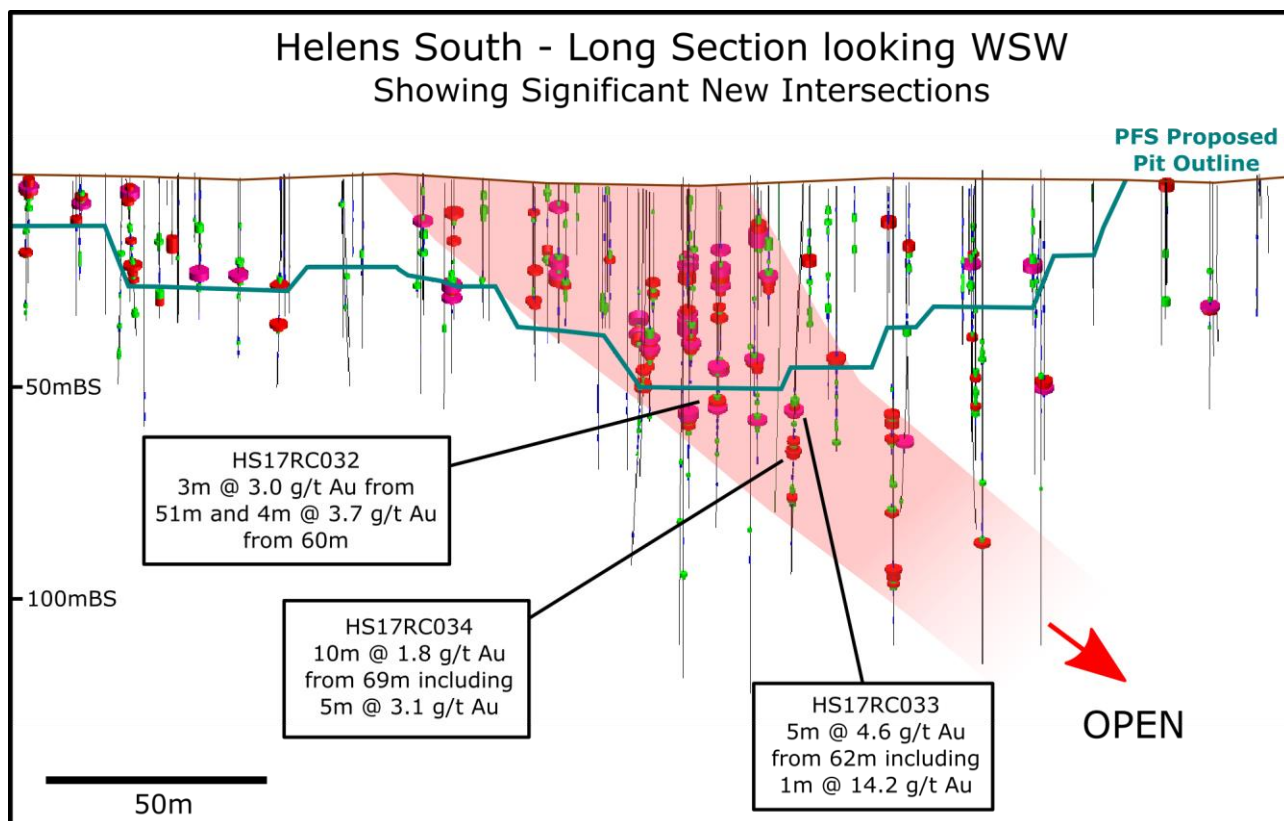


Figure 5. Helens South resource area highlighting recent drill results

In the Helens South area, the new deeper drilling returned a number of gold intersections immediately below the current proposed pit (Figure 5), again highlighting the potential for the open pits to grow once the new data is included in the Resource model. Significant intersections in this area include HS17RC032 (3m @ 3.0 g/t Au and 4m @ 3.7 g/t Au), HS17RC033 (5m @ 4.6 g/t Au including 1m @ 14.2 g/t Au), and HS17RC034 (10m @ 1.8 g/t Au including 5m @ 3.1 g/t Au). Further drilling is warranted to potentially extend this high-grade material further at depth.



Figure 6. Diamond drill core samples from the Helens North Resource area (hole CA17DD07).

In preparation for the mine planning for the DFS, six geotechnical diamond drillholes were completed across the three key Resource locations at Helens (see Figure 1). The Kin geological team extended 5 of these holes by an average of 30m with the intention of intersecting the primary mineralisation below the current proposed pit designs. Assay results are pending for these diamond holes, and results will be reported in due course. Figure 6 shows an interval of highly sheared and altered lode material that was intersected below the main Helens North proposed pit.

Kin Managing Director Don Harper said the latest impressive results from Helens provided further evidence of the growing high-grade gold potential below the oxide mineralisation at Cardinia.

“We have now discovered strong high-grade primary mineralisation at Lewis and now Helens, both within the Cardinia Mining Centre and within 2km of the proposed process plant. With two primary gold systems now identified we plan to re-commence drilling in earnest this quarter targeting Helens and Lewis with the objective of extending these exciting emerging primary high-grade gold discoveries.”

“We are starting to see significant upside in terms of higher grade and resource growth potential at the LGP.” He said.

- ENDS -

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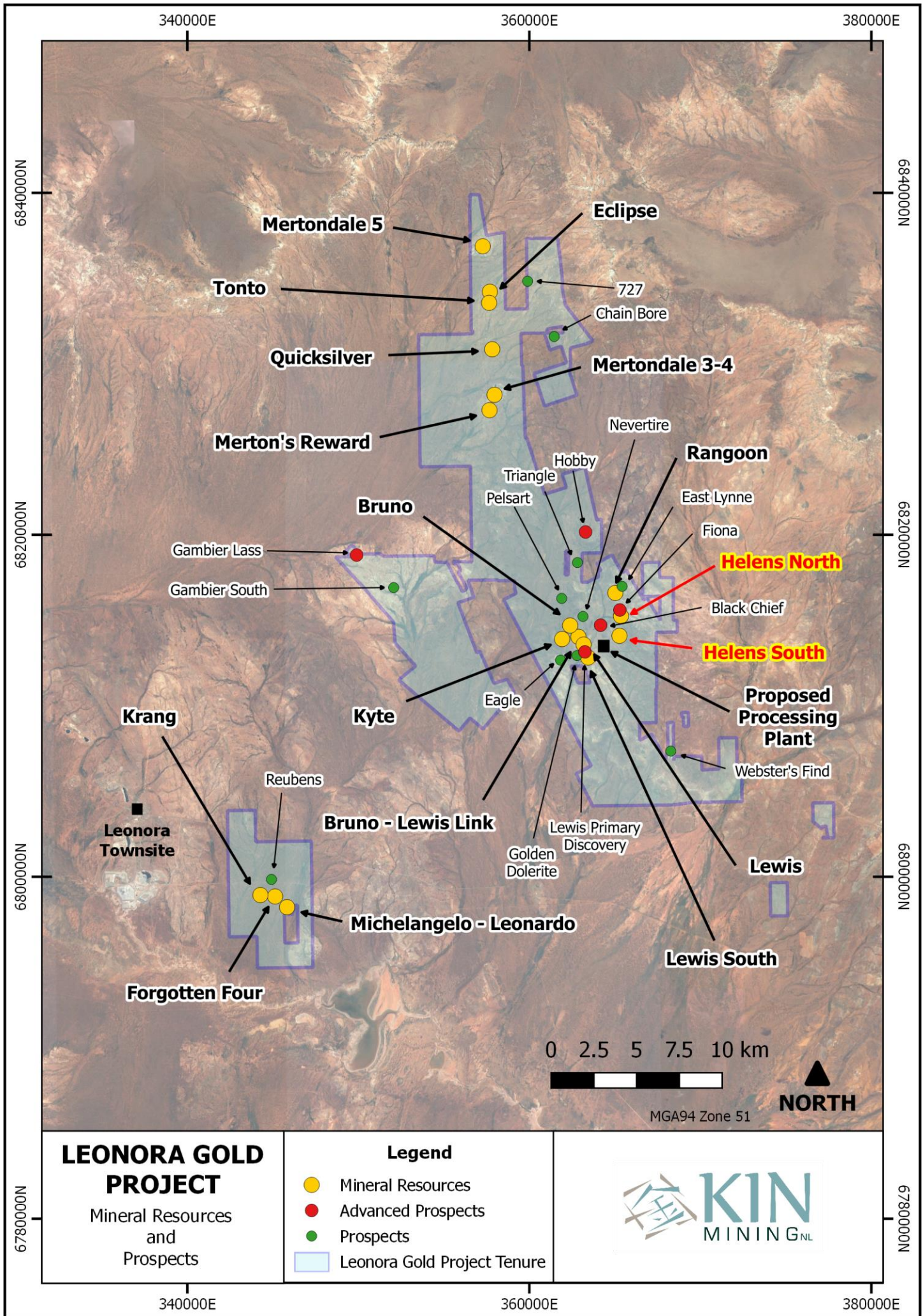
About Kin Mining

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. Drilling is complete with the objective of converting the Inferred Mineral Resources in the mine plan to Indicated Mineral Resources. Metallurgical, geotechnical, and environmental work is 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.



LEONORA GOLD PROJECT

Mineral Resources and Prospects

Legend

- Mineral Resources
- Advanced Prospects
- Prospects
- Leonora Gold Project Tenure



Significant Intersections from Recent Helens Drilling

(0.5 g/t Au cutoff, no more than 2m internal dilution. N.S.R. = no significant result)

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
HE17RC053	50	365209	6814653	-60/245	5	6	1	0.7
					24	25	1	0.6
HE17RC054	50	365227	6814661	-60/245				N.S.R.
HE17RC055	50	365202	6814677	60/245	35	39	4	5.2
				Incl.	37	38	1	13.1
					42	43	1	6.1
HE17RC056	50	365221	6814685	-60/245	16	23	7	0.7
					26	31	5	0.5
HE17RC057	70	365229	6814710	-60/245	37	38	1	1.6
					46	58	12	1.3
				Incl.	50	51	1	6.7
HE17RC058	100	365231	6814740	-60/245	6	8	2	1.4
					46	59	13	2.2
				Incl.	47	51	4	5.2
HE17RC059	50	365211	6814803	-60/245	14	15	1	0.8
					22	26	4	1.6
				Incl.	22	23	1	3.9
HE17RC060	70	365221	6814839	-60/245	59	60	1	3.4
					65	67	2	17.6
				Incl.	65	66	1	34.7
HE17RC061	70	365216	6814886	-60/245	24	25	1	0.6
					48	49	1	0.5
					61	62	1	0.6
HE17RC062	35	365188	6814898	-60/245	14	21	7	0.8
					25	27	2	0.7
					30	32	2	1.0
HE17RC063	85	365224	6815023	-60/245	67	73	6	3.1
				Incl.	68	70	2	4.4
HE17RC064	100	365219	6814968	-60/245	40	47	7	1.8
				Incl.	41	45	4	2.4
					52	60	8	1.5
				Incl.	53	57	4	2.2
					66	67	1	0.7
					72	84	12	1.7
				Incl.	74	79	5	2.3
					95	96	1	0.8
HE17RC065	70	365214	6815038	-60/245	52	59	7	4.1
				Incl.	52	55	3	8.8
					66	68	2	1.5
HE17RC066	73	365216	6815058	-60/245	1	4	3	0.9
					22	23	1	0.5
					43	45	2	1.1
					58	59	1	2.0
HE17RC067	70	365210	6815080	-60/245	20	26	6	0.5
					40	44	4	1.4

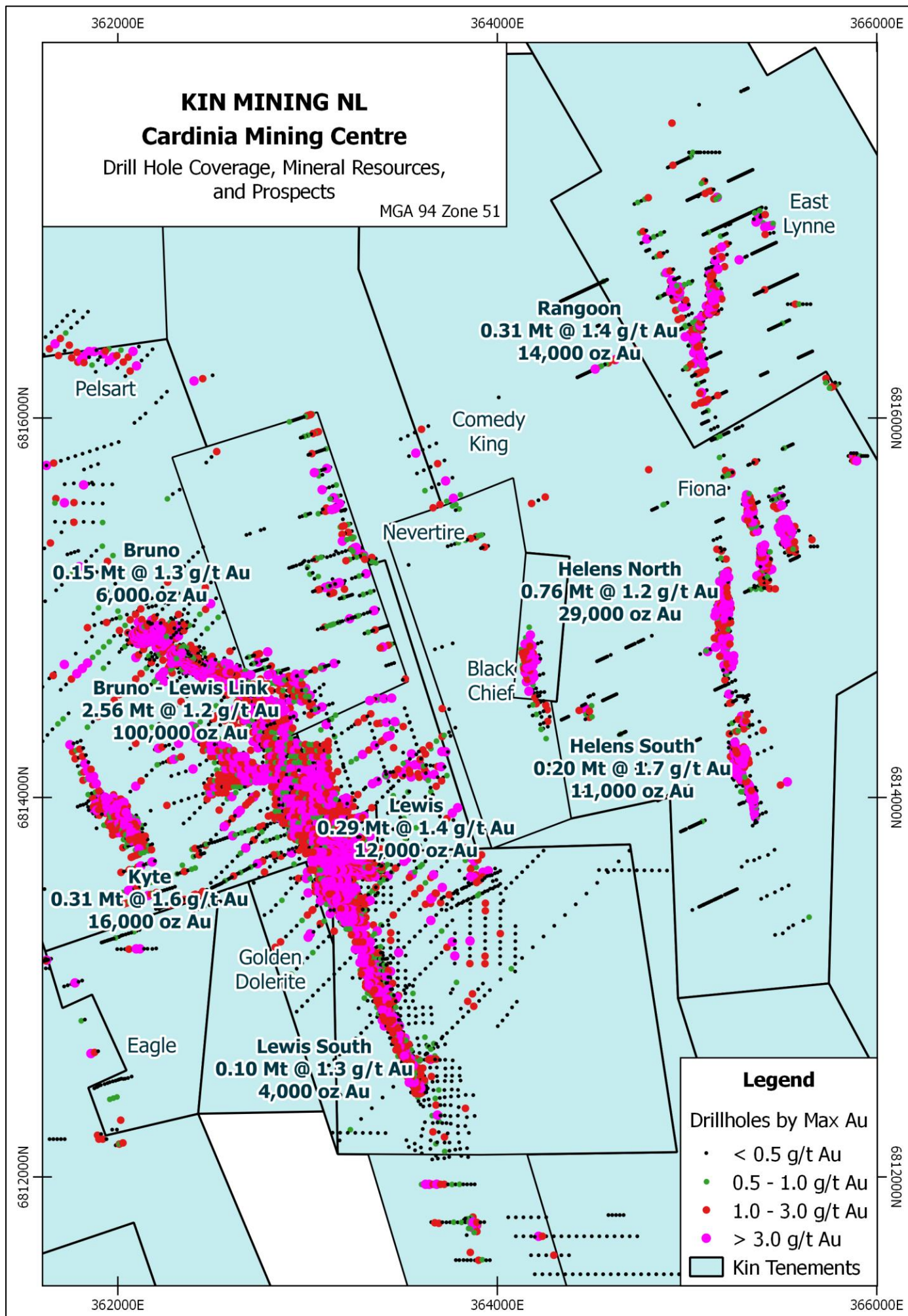
Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
					48	49	1	0.8
					52	54	2	1.3
HE17RC068	70	365209	6815106	-60/245	11	15	4	0.8
					40	42	2	0.6
HE17RC069	73	365216	6815136	-60/245				N.S.R.
HE17RC070	70	365209	6815162	-60/245	14	16	2	1.8
					35	39	4	1.8
				Incl.	38	39	1	5.5
					44	49	5	1.6
HE17RC071	45	365197	6815178	-60/245	23	24	1	8.6
HE17RC072	70	365209	6815184	-60/245	17	18	1	0.8
					35	37	2	1.1
					44	48	4	10.2
				Incl.	45	47	2	18.9
					52	58	6	1.4
HE17RC097	40	365386	6815218	-60/245				N.S.R.
HE17RC098	100	365427	6815231	-60/245	10	28	18	0.7
HE17RC099	60	365395	6815248	-60/245	14	17	3	1.6
					23	30	7	6.0
				Incl.	28	29	1	26.6
					33	34	1	1.2
					37	38	1	0.7
HE17RC100	78	365406	6815254	-60/245	6	7	1	0.7
					41	42	1	0.5
					45	52	7	0.6
					55	62	7	1.8
				Incl.	61	62	1	4.2
HE17RC101	55	365386	6815265	-60/245	5	8	3	1.2
HE17RC102	84	365398	6815267	-60/245	1	4	3	0.6
					50	51	1	1.1
HE17RC103	55	365375	6815286	-60/245	42	43	1	0.5
HE17RC104	80	365394	6815294	-60/245	1	4	3	0.9
					8	9	1	1.2
					14	15	1	0.7
					43	50	7	2.8
				Incl.	47	48	1	10.5
					54	55	1	1.3
					79	E.O.H.	1	0.5
HE17RC105	115	365536	6815434	-60/245	19	22	3	0.6
					26	27	1	0.9
					30	31	1	7.1
					43	49	6	3.2
				Incl.	47	48	1	9.4
					94	97	3	1.1
HE17RC106	115	365544	6815414	-60/245	7	8	1	0.7
					21	22	1	0.5
					26	29	3	0.8

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
					33	42	9	1.2
					82	84	2	0.7
					88	93	5	1.1
				Incl.	91	93	2	2.2
					100	101	1	0.7
					105	106	1	49.4
HE17RC107	120	365550	6815401	-60/245	22	23	1	1.1
					29	50	21	3.1
				Incl.	33	40	7	4.2
				and	44	45	1	19.5
					53	54	1	0.8
					94	96	2	0.8
HE17RC108	120	365523	6815465	-60/245	39	42	3	1.3
					53	54	1	0.8
					78	80	2	2.7
					110	114	4	1.2
					119	E.O.H.	1	34.9
HE17RC109	90	365650	6815377	-60/245				N.S.R.
HE17RC110	81	365658	6815359	-60/245	50	54	4	0.7
					67	68	1	1.2
HE17RC111	39	365862	6815774	-60/270				N.S.R.
HE17RC112	60	365877	6815774	-60/270	16	18	2	0.6
					23	24	1	1.1
					30	33	3	0.9
HE17RC113	80	365893	6815774	-60/270	24	25	1	4.1
					77	78	1	0.5
HE17RC114	48	365863	6815815	-60/270				N.S.R.
HE17RC115	60	365877	6815814	-60/270	7	8	1	0.5
HE17RC116	80	365893	6815814	-60/270				N.S.R.
HE17RC117	50	365189	6814672	-60/245				N.S.R.
HE17RC118	105	365235	6814691	-60/245	39	53	14	2.3
				Incl.	40	42	2	9.6
					64	68	4	0.8
HE17RC119	50	365210	6814704	-60/245	7	9	2	1.0
HE17RC120	109	365244	6814716	-60/245	61	70	9	1.6
				Incl.	61	64	3	2.9
					78	85	7	1.6
				Incl.	78	81	3	3.3
HE17RC121	109	365245	6814747	-60/245	82	85	3	1.8
					89	98	9	1.6
				Incl.	93	95	2	3.0
HE17RC122	85	365225	6814809	-60/245	60	61	1	0.9
					71	81	10	1.3
				Incl.	73	76	3	2.1
HE17RC123	60	365229	6814922	-60/245	18	19	1	1.1
HE17RC124	60	365225	6814944	-60/245				N.S.R.
HS17RC024	131	365311	6814176	-60/245	20	21	1	1.1

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
					78	80	2	0.8
					95	96	1	1.6
HS17RC025	59	365322	6814072	-60/245	27	30	3	2.4
				Incl.	29	30	1	4.6
					38	43	5	1.7
				Incl.	40	41	1	4.5
HS17RC026	60	365339	6814037	-60/245	21	22	1	2.0
					33	34	1	0.7
					42	44	2	1.0
					49	52	3	1.0
HS17RC027	48	365307	6814082	-60/245	27	28	1	1.6
HS17RC028	60	365315	6814085	-60/245	6	7	1	1.6
					36	37	1	1.0
HS17RC029	66	365303	6814108	-60/245	41	43	2	1.0
HS17RC030	85	365293	6814158	-60/245	52	59	7	2.3
				Incl.	56	58	2	4.3
HS17RC031	111	365302	6814161	-60/245	56	58	2	1.3
					65	77	12	0.6
					101	102	1	0.5
HS17RC032	100	365295	6814177	-60/245	51	54	3	3.0
				Incl.	51	52	1	5.8
					60	64	4	3.7
				Incl.	63	64	1	7.1
					69	70	1	0.6
					73	74	1	1.1
					77	78	1	1.0
HS17RC033	100	365290	6814198	-60/245	62	67	5	4.6
				Incl.	64	65	1	14.2
					75	81	6	0.5
					87	88	1	0.6
					92	95	3	0.9
HS17RC034	115	365299	6814203	-60/245	61	64	3	1.3
					69	79	10	1.8
				Incl.	74	79	5	3.1
					85	94	9	1.0
HS17RC035	72	365254	6814210	-60/245				N.S.R.
HS17RC036	96	365270	6814217	-60/245	37	43	6	1.1
					74	76	2	3.3
				Incl.	74	75	1	5.3
					92	93	1	1.1
HS17RC037	100	365259	6814231	-60/245	19	20	1	0.8
					24	25	1	0.5
					37	44	7	0.8
				Incl.	43	44	1	3.0
HE17RC038	85	365255	6814247	-60/245	20	22	2	0.7
					57	31	4	0.5
					36	41	5	0.6

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
HS17RC039	45	365231	6814283	-60/245				N.S.R.
HS17RC040	50	365242	6814287	-60/245				N.S.R.
HS17RC041	65	365252	6814291	-60/245	25	26	1	1.7
					33	37	4	2.8
				Incl.	35	37	2	4.8
					41	42	1	0.7
HS17RC042	50	365310	6814374	-60/245				N.S.R.
HS17RC043	50	365317	6814377	-60/245	14	17	3	1.3
					23	25	2	0.9
HS17RC044	50	365324	6814380	-60/245	22	23	1	0.9
HS17RC045	50	365330	6814382	-60/245				N.S.R.
HS17RC046	50	365301	6814400	-60/236	10	13	3	2.9
				Incl.	10	12	2	4.0
HS17RC047	50	365308	6814404	-60/065	20	21	1	1.6
HS17RC048	50	365306	6814433	-60/245	0	1	1	0.7
					6	9	3	0.6
					45	46	1	0.7
HS17RC049	65	365316	6814438	-60/245	6	7	1	1.2
					38	39	1	0.5

APPENDIX A



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

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.

For a comprehensive report on the Company's Mineral Resources please see ASX Announcement 11th May 2015 *Leonora Gold Project Resource Update*. The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed at the time of publication. However, the Company acknowledges that it is in the process of updating the Mineral Resource estimates based on recent drilling results and ongoing mining studies.

TABLE 1 SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<p>Geochemical analysis was conducted by SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Sample preparation included drying the samples (105°C) and pulverising to 95% passing 75µm. Samples were then riffle split to secure a sample charge of 50 grams. Analysis was via Fire Assay (FAA505) with AAS finish. Only gold analysis was conducted (ppm detection). The analytical process and the level of detection are considered appropriate for this stage of exploration.</p> <p>Fire assay is regarded as a complete digest technique.</p> <p>No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.</p> <p>Internal laboratory quality control procedures have been adopted and accepted. Certified reference material in the form of standards, blanks and duplicates are periodically imbedded in the sample batch by Kin Mining at a ratio of 1:20.</p>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<p>The reported significant intersections have been verified by at least three 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 (Datashed). The sampling and assay data has been compiled, verified and interpreted by company geologists.</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<p>Drill hole collars were located and recorded in the field using a hand held GPS with a three metre or better accuracy. Following completion of the drill program collars were picked up by a licensed surveyor (Cardno Spectrum Survey) 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 height control (i.e. surface RL) was recorded by the surveyors as part of the DGPS pick-up.</p>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<p>The drill hole spacing is project specific; the RC drilling patterns employed were dependent on previous drilling, geological interpretation and proximity to old workings. The sample spacing is considered close enough to identify zones of significant 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 Helens on M37/317. Closer spaced drilling on surrounding cross sections and follow up diamond drilling maybe required to further delineate the extent, size and geometry of some areas within the identified zones of gold mineralisation.</p> <p>Drill spacing and drill technique is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the mineral resources and ore reserve estimation procedures and classifications applied however the mineralised system remains open and additional infill or deeper drilling maybe required to close off and confirm the full extent of the ore body, particularly along strike and at depth.</p>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<p>The sheared Mertondale/Cardinia greenstone sequence displays a NNE to North trend. The tenement package is contiguous; the drilling and sampling program was designed to provide, as best as practicable, an unbiased location of drill sample data.</p> <p>The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in the data thus far.</p> <p>The vast majority of historical drilling and this campaign are orientated at approximately 245°/-60° however during this program six holes were orientated at 270°/-60°, one hole was orientated 065°/-65° and one hole was orientated at 236°/-60°.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation at Helens occurs in weathered, oxidised, sheared mafic bedrock. Gold mineralisation appears to be shear related but may also include supergene gold enrichment. The deposit is deeply weathered and open at depth. Originally the Helens deposit was Aircore drilled on a nominal 20m x 40m grid pattern by Navigator Resources. Kin Mining have infilled and expanded the grid pattern with RC drilling also on a nominal 20m x 40m grid, drilling in between the existing Navigator drill pattern.</p>
<i>Sample security</i>	<p>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 then assayed under the supervision of SGS at their Kalgoorlie laboratory. Once in the laboratory's possession adequate sample security</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	measures are utilised.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	Sampling methodologies and assay techniques used in this drilling programme are considered to be mineral exploration industry standard and any audits or reviews are not considered necessary at this particular exploration stage. No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage apart from internal reviews and field quality control.

TABLE 1 SECTION 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p>The RC drill programme was conducted on the Helens prospect on tenement M37/317; 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 tenement is managed, explored and maintained by Kin Mining NL. The tenement drilled represents a small portion of the larger Cardinia-Mertondale Project (300sqkm) which hosts the 721,000oz Leonora Gold Project (LGP) Resources. The tenements are located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margret Mineral Field in the centre of the North Eastern Goldfields. The Cardinia area is positioned approximately 30km ENE of Leonora.</p> <p>There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the prospect.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<p>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 programme at various sites, however the vast majority of recent 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.</p> <p>Drilling was previously conducted in the immediate area surrounding the Kin drill holes by Navigator. The data base has been interrogated and scrutinised to a level where the LGP gold resources are JORC 2012 compliant (ASX announcement 11th May 2015). Visual validation, using 3D software, has been conducted as well as cross referencing with historic reports. Mineralisation between cross sections is cohesive and robust, suggesting that the data is valid.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<p>The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned on the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ), a splay limb of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastic and sediment sequences (west) and Archaean mafic volcanics (east). Proterozoic dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the altered mafic basalt/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence of the MSZ.</p> <p>The Cardinia Project geology comprises intermediate mafic and felsic volcanic lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments. The general regional lithological strike is 345°. Locally the geology consists of a weathered steeply northeast dipping (almost vertical) sequence of altered mafic and felsic rocks. Carbonaceous sulphidic shales often mark the contact. The intense degree of weathering and alteration makes identification of lithologies difficult. Late stage northwest trending faults displace the greenstone sequence.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation within the wider Cardinia area comprises flat lying, shallow dipping zones of supergene gold enrichment in weathered regolith. At Helens sub-horizontal gold enrichment within the weathered zone is marked by secondary iron oxides. The mineralisation truncates all lithologies without any obvious effects. The western central Cardinia area is dominated by strongly weathered NW trending basalts with intercalated beds of felsic rocks and minor shales.</p> <p>Gold distribution is highly variable resulting in closely spaced drilling being required to confidently delineate the mineralised zones. Primary gold mineralisation is associated with increased shearing associated with lithological contacts between intensely altered mafic and felsic rocks. Sulphidic mineralisation is observed near vertical shears in the mafic units adjacent to the sediments and intensely altered felsic rocks</p> <p>At the Helens deposit, NE of the general Cardinia region and immediately south of the Fiona prospect mineralisation trends either NNW or NS, the mineralised shear zones are generally in mafics but close to the felsic volcanic/sediment contact.</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	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 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.
<i>Data Aggregation methods</i>	<p>No averaging of the raw assay data was applied. Raw data was used to determine the location and width of gold intersections and anomalous gold trends. Geological assessment and interpretation was used to determine the relevance of the plotted intersections with respect to the sampled medium.</p> <p>Individual grades are reported as down hole length weighted averages. Only RC intersections greater than or close to 0.5g/t are regarded as significant. Anomalous intersections are tabled in the body of this report. Reported mineralised zones have a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au and no more than 2m of internal dilution (<0.1g/t Au).</p> <p>No top cuts were applied to any assay values.</p>
<i>Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	The vast majority of drilling at Helens was on an Azimuth of 245° and an angle of -60°. The drill hole orientation may not be at an optimal angle to the flat lying nature of the regions supergene mineralisation however the holes are orientated in the same direction as the historic Navigator drilling. As a result the reported intersections may not represent true widths. Reported mineralised intercepts are within or immediately adjoining the confines of the existing gold resource envelope at Helens. They have not yet been incorporated into the current parameters of the Helens Inferred resource calculation. The maximum and minimum sample width within the mineralised zones is 1m.
<i>Diagrams</i>	Relevant “type example” plans and sections are included in this report.
<i>Balanced Reporting</i>	<p>Detailed assay results are diagrammatically displayed and tabled in this report. Only the significant gold results are discussed and reported.</p> <p>The available 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 Helens was conducted by Navigator Resources.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In the case of the existing LGP resource calculation there is always an area of technical risk associated with resource tonnage and grade estimations.</p>
<i>Other Substantive exploration data</i>	Regarding the results received no other substantive data is currently considered necessary. All meaningful and material information is or has been previously reported.
<i>Further work</i>	The potential to expand the mineralisation identified at Helens is viewed as probable, however committing to further work does not guarantee that an upgrade in the potential resource would be achieved. Kin Mining intend to drill more holes at Helens and Fiona. The overall objective of this regional drill program is to increase the existing Cardinia resources and converting the Inferred portions of the resources to the Indicated category.