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ASX Code: KIN

8th November 2017



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# Standout Intersections at Cardinia Extend High-Grade Gold Zones

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **RC drilling has confirmed in excess of 100m of high-grade gold mineralisation along strike at both Helens and Helens East deposits.**

- **Mineralisation now extends at depth well below the proposed open pits and the system remains open.**

  **Significant intersections include:**

  - **2m @ 18.5 g/t Au from 5m, including**

    **1m @ 35.0 g/t Au, and**

    **2m @ 3.34 g/t Au from 88m to End of Hole *(HE17RC128*)**

  - **5m @ 5.0 g/t Au from 80m, including**

    **1m @ 15.0 g/t Au *(HE17RC132*)**

  - **3m @ 3.7g/t Au from 72m, including**

    **1m @ 8.0 g/t Au *(HE17RC133)***

- **Assay results from drilling at Fiona immediately north of HE17RC128 are awaited**

- **RC Drilling is currently underway at the nearby East Lynne deposit.**

- **Drilling is designed to test bonanza results intersected in hole *EL17RC003.***
  - **3m @ 209 g/t Au, from surface, which included**
  - **1m @ 551 g/t Au. (*refer ASX announcement 8th March 2017)***

**Current drilling is designed to test open extensions of mineralised ore shoots at Cardinia. Our team is extremely pleased to announce that initial results from the current drilling campaign at the Helens Resource area have intersected significant mineralisation that confirms gold mineralisation outside the current pit designs.**

## Helens – Discussion

The Helens Resource area has undergone extensive development during 2017 which has contributed to a significant increase in the Helens Resource by **50%** in total ounces, delivering **1.27 Mt @ 1.5 g/t Au** for **61,000 oz Au**.
(*see ASX announcement dated 30 August 2017 "**Kin Defines +1 Million Ounces of Gold**"*).

**Photo 1: Gold in the dish – panning results from HE17RC128 (5-6m) 1m @ 35 g/t Au**

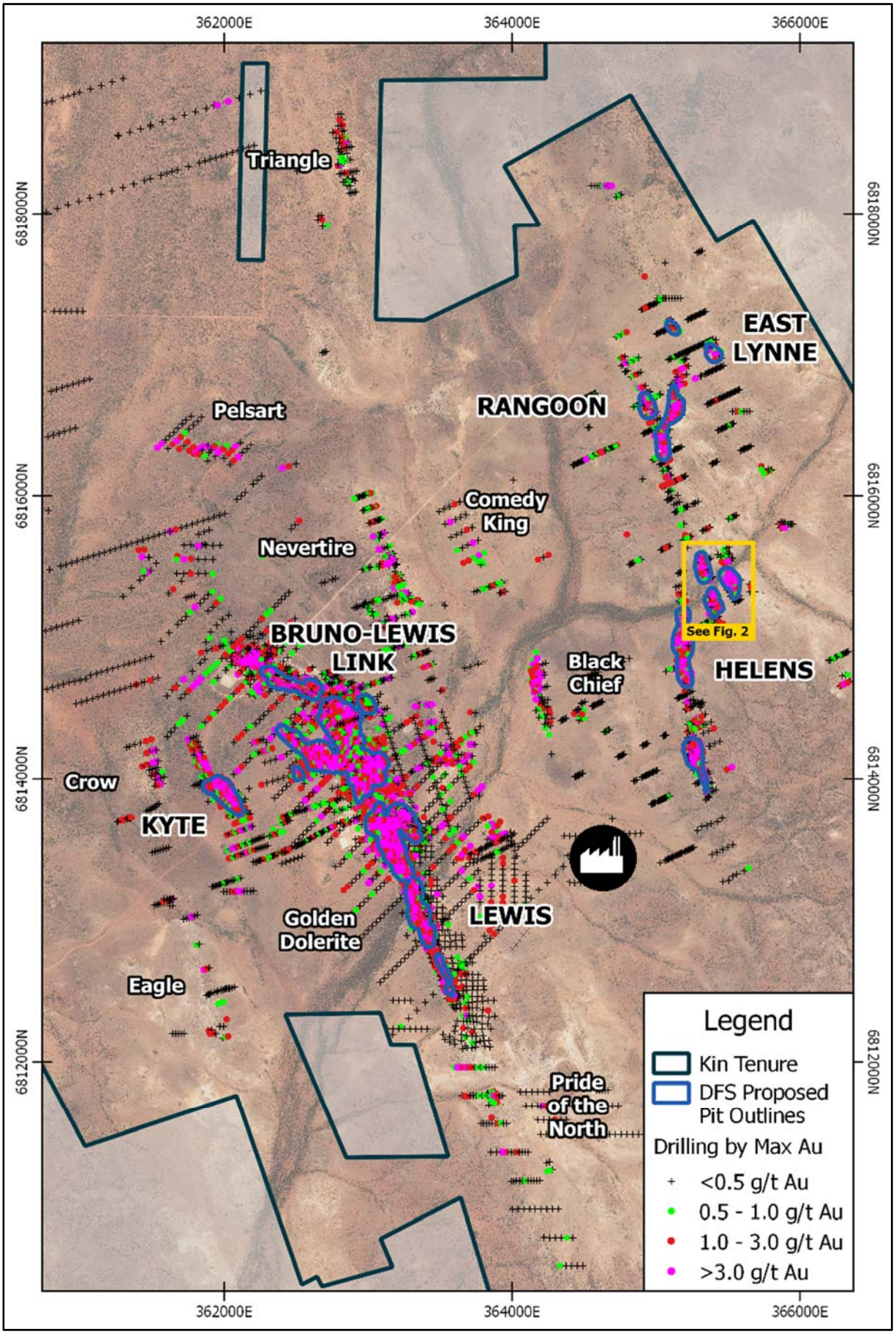


**Figure 1: Cardinia Mining Centre with maximum downhole gold values, showing Helens drilling location, and the proposed position of the processing plant**

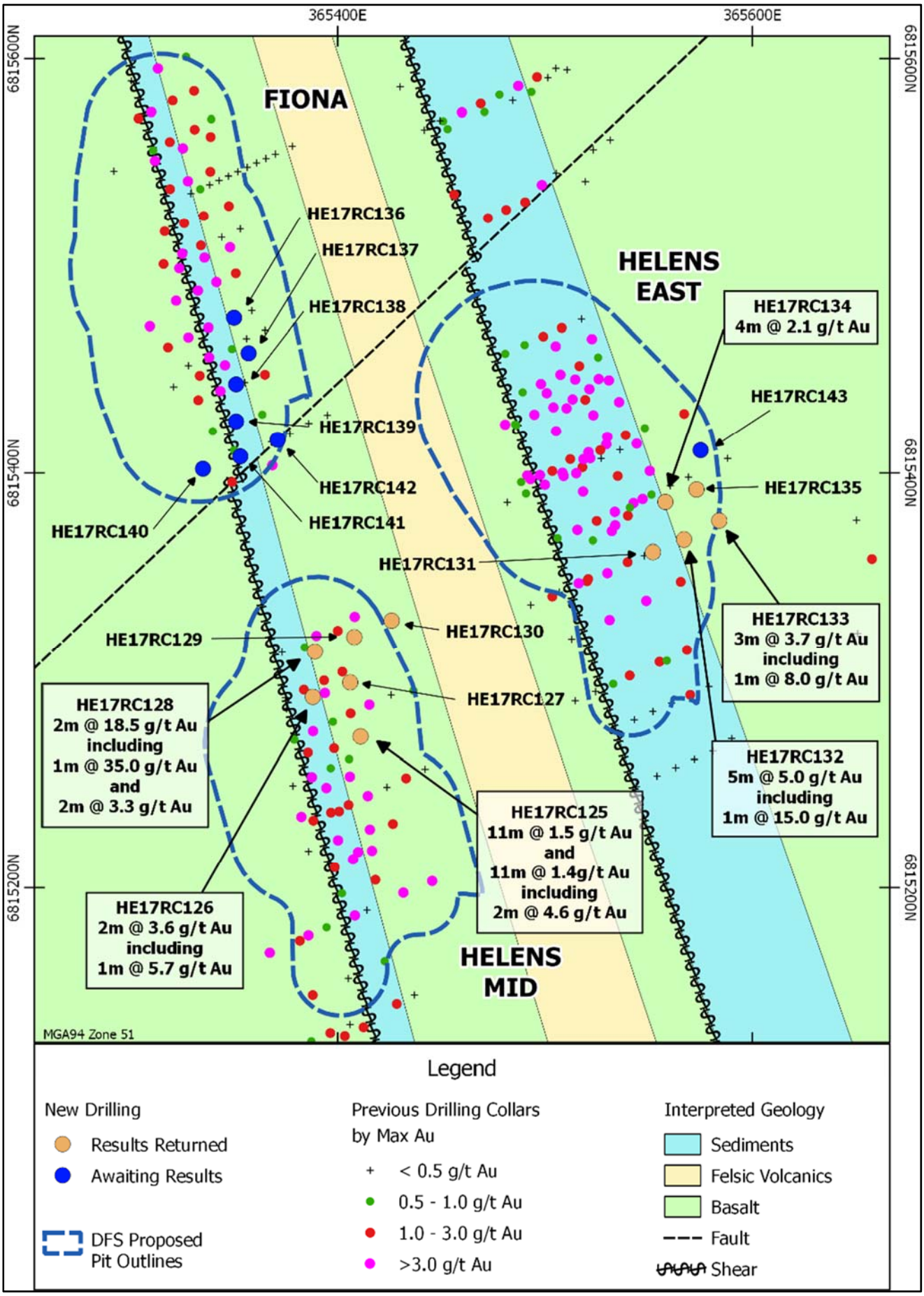


**Figure 2: Interpreted geology with recent drillhole locations and significant intersections**

Assay results have been received for the first 11 RC holes (1014m) where drilling was concentrated at the Helens Mid and Helens East proposed open pits (Figures 1 and 2).

## Helens Mid – Discussion

The Helens Mid deposit has become an exciting area of interest following the discovery of the Fiona deposit which is ***only 60m*** to the northwest.

Fiona has progressed from a high-grade discovery in March 2017 to an ore reserve (2nd October). Recent drilling at Helens Mid was designed to investigate if mineralisation extends northward towards Fiona.

***HE17RC128*** intersected ***four zones*** of mineralisation downhole:

- **2m @ 18.5 g/t Au from 5m, *including* 1m @ 35.0 g/t Au**
- **2m @ 3.1 g/t Au from 36m**
- **7m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 66m**
- **2m @ 3.3 g/t Au from 88m E.O.H**

Results in ***HE17RC128*** indicate that mineralisation is persistent along multiple horizons at the northern end of the Helens Mid deposit (*Figure 3*).

These results are significant as they demonstrate that additional high grade mineralisation has been identified within the current pit design and is also present at a ***greater depth*** than previously intersected. This suggests that there is a high probability that the Helens Mid deposit will ultimately link up with the Fiona deposit.

The rock types and structural controls encountered at Helens are the same as that intersected at Fiona, and a follow-up drilling program is planned to test the link zone target.

Recent drilling results for Fiona are awaiting.

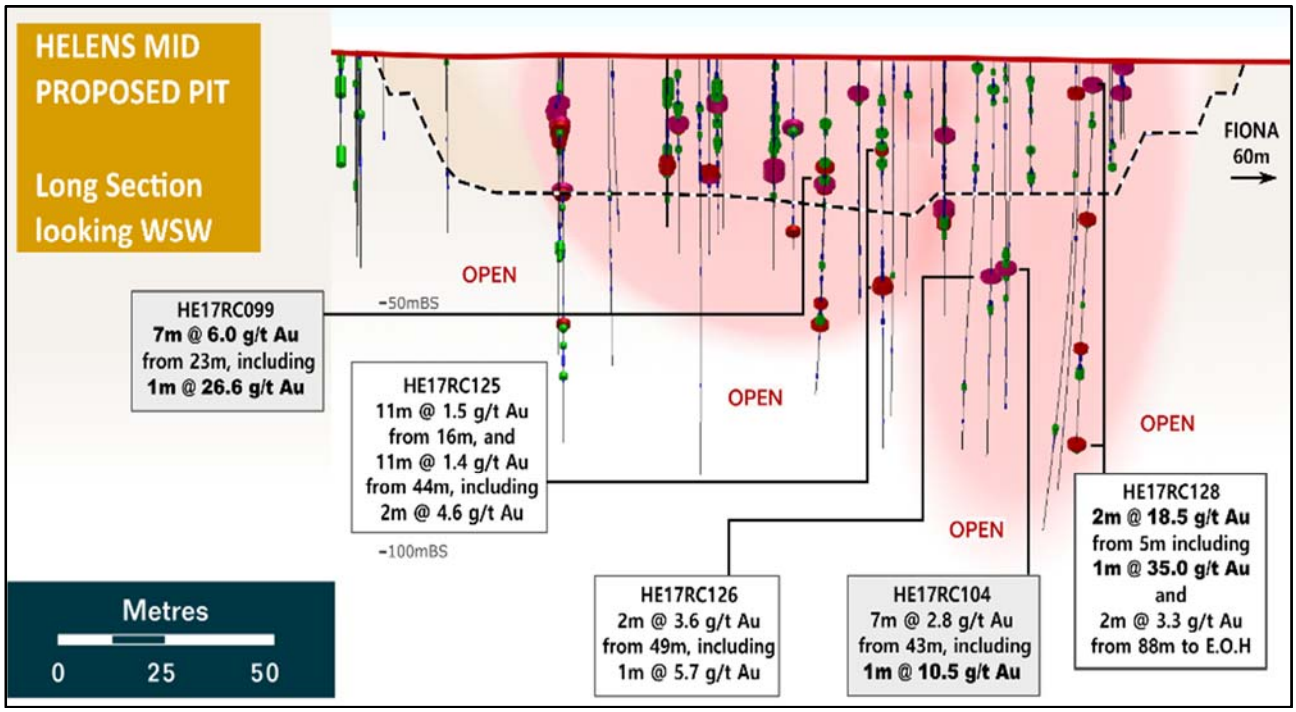


**Figure 3: Long section of Helens Mid looking WSW highlighting recent significant drill intersections**

## Helens East – Discussion

Drill holes at the Helens East deposit were designed to investigate if mineralisation persisted south of recently drilled ***HE17RC107*** which intersected:

- **21m @ 3.1 g/t Au**, from 29m including
- **7m @ 4.2 g/t Au,** and
- **1m @ 19.5 g/t Au.**

Recent returned results were highly significant with ***HE17RC132*** intersecting:

- **5m @ 5.0 g/t Au** from 80m including
- **1m @ 15.0 g/t Au,**

and ***HE17RC133*** intersecting:

- **3m @ 3.7 g/t Au** from 72m including
- **1m @ 8.0 g/t Au.**

Kin's interpretation of the recent assay results confirms a southern extension of the previously announced outstanding results *(see ASX announcement dated 26th July 2017 "**Kin discovers second high grade primary gold zone at Leonora with hits of up to 49.4 g/t**")* which included:

- **1m @ 49.4 g/t Au** from 105m *(HE17RC106)*
- **1m @ 34.9 g/t Au** from 119m *(HE17RC108)*

Collectively the high-grade intersections are of great significance as they demonstrate that a new primary zone of high grade gold mineralisation is emerging at depth and now has a strike length of over 100m (Figure 4).

Although very early days, deeper drilling at Helens East suggests that primary mineralisation is of a gold grade that could potentially support underground development (Figure 4).

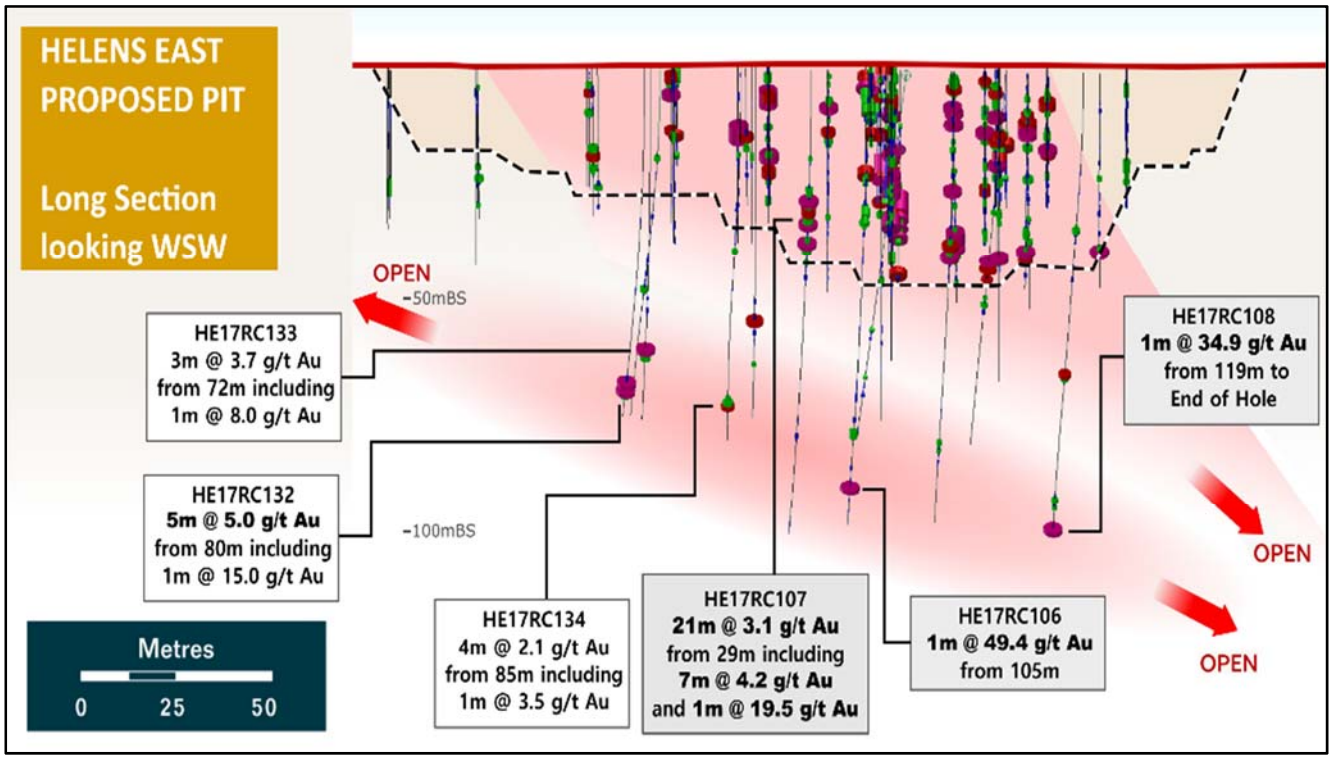


**Figure 4: Long section of Helens East looking WSW, highlighting recent high-grade drill intersections beneath the DFS proposed open pit design.**

Areas north of Helens East present as a walk up drill target with historical drilling results displaying several down hole intercepts > 1g/t and some >3g/t Au (Figure 2). The same geology continues northward from Helens East and the structural controls appear to be similar.

## Drilling at East Lynne in progress

In March this year Kin completed a small scout RC drill program with one standout assay result of:

- **3m @ 209 g/t Au** from surface including
- **1m @ 551 g/t Au** (*EL17RC003)*

This result renewed interest in the prospect, which has been subject to little modern exploration, despite recording significant historic high-grade production.

East Lynne is located approximately 300m north-east of the Rangoon workings (*Figure 1*), and is marked by extensive historic underground workings.

Production records for East Lynne report that:

- **1,252t @ 43.7 g/t Au**, for a total of **1,909 oz** of gold (including dollied material)

Were won from the area. The area was mined between 1897 and 1906, and again briefly in 1942.

Kin are currently drilling deeper holes underneath the historic workings to test for the high grade mineralised lode at depth. These and other results will be released to the market as they come to hand.

**Table 1. Significant gold intersections**
(0.5 g/t Au cut-off, no more than 2m internal dilution)

| Hole ID | Depth (m) | Easting (MGA94_51) | Northing (MGA94_51) | Dip/Azi | From (m) | To (m) | Width (m) | Grade (g/t Au) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HE17RC125 | 90 | 365411 | 6815273 | -60/245 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 1.1 |
| | | | | | 16 | 27 | 11 | 1.5 |
| | | | | | 44 | 55 | 11 | 1.4 |
| | | | | Incl. | 51 | 53 | **2** | **4.6** |
| | | | | | 60 | 61 | 1 | 0.9 |
| HE17RC126 | 90 | 365388 | 6815292 | -60/245 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 1.0 |
| | | | | | 49 | 51 | 2 | 3.6 |
| | | | | Incl. | 49 | 50 | **1** | **5.7** |
| | | | | | 55 | 58 | 3 | 1.2 |
| HE17RC127 | 90 | 365406 | 6815299 | -60/245 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1.9 |
| | | | | | 13 | 14 | 1 | 1.0 |
| | | | | | 21 | 28 | 7 | 0.8 |
| | | | | | 75 | 76 | 1 | 1.3 |
| HE17RC128 | 90 | 365389 | 6815314 | -60/245 | 5 | 7 | **2** | **18.5** |
| | | | | Incl. | 5 | 6 | **1** | **35.0** |
| | | | | | 12 | 15 | 3 | 1.0 |
| | | | | | 36 | 38 | 2 | 3.1 |
| | | | | | 53 | 57 | 4 | 0.5 |
| | | | | | 66 | 73 | 7 | 1.5 |
| | | | | Incl. | 66 | 67 | 1 | 3.5 |
| | | | | | 88 | E.O.H | 2 | 3.3 |
| HE17RC129 | 102 | 365408 | 6815321 | -60/245 | 41 | 42 | 1 | 0.9 |
| HE17RC130 | 96 | 365426 | 6815329 | -60/245 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 4.2 |
| | | | | | 26 | 27 | 1 | 1.0 |
| | | | | | 89 | 91 | 2 | 1.4 |
| HE17RC131 | 90 | 365552 | 6815362 | -60/245 | 23 | 24 | 1 | 1.8 |
| | | | | | 38 | 39 | 1 | 0.8 |
| | | | | | 49 | 50 | 1 | 0.6 |
| | | | | | 53 | 59 | 6 | 0.8 |
| HE17RC132 | 90 | 365567 | 6815368 | -60/245 | 80 | 85 | **5** | **5.0** |
| | | | | Incl. | 81 | 82 | **1** | **15.0** |
| HE17RC133 | 90 | 365584 | 6815377 | -60/245 | 62 | 63 | 1 | 0.8 |
| | | | | | 72 | 75 | 3 | 3.7 |
| | | | | Incl. | 72 | 73 | **1** | **8.0** |
| HE17RC134 | 96 | 365558 | 6815386 | -60/245 | 35 | 37 | 2 | 0.9 |
| | | | | | 41 | 42 | 1 | 0.6 |
| | | | | | 47 | 48 | 1 | 1.5 |
| | | | | | 85 | 89 | 4 | 2.1 |
| | | | | Incl. | 87 | 88 | 1 | 3.5 |
| HE17RC135 | 90 | 365573 | 6815392 | -60/245 | 60 | 61 | 1 | 0.8 |
| | | | | | 64 | 69 | 5 | 1.5 |
| | | | | Incl. | 65 | 66 | 1 | 4.6 |
| | | | | | 76 | 77 | 1 | 1.1 |

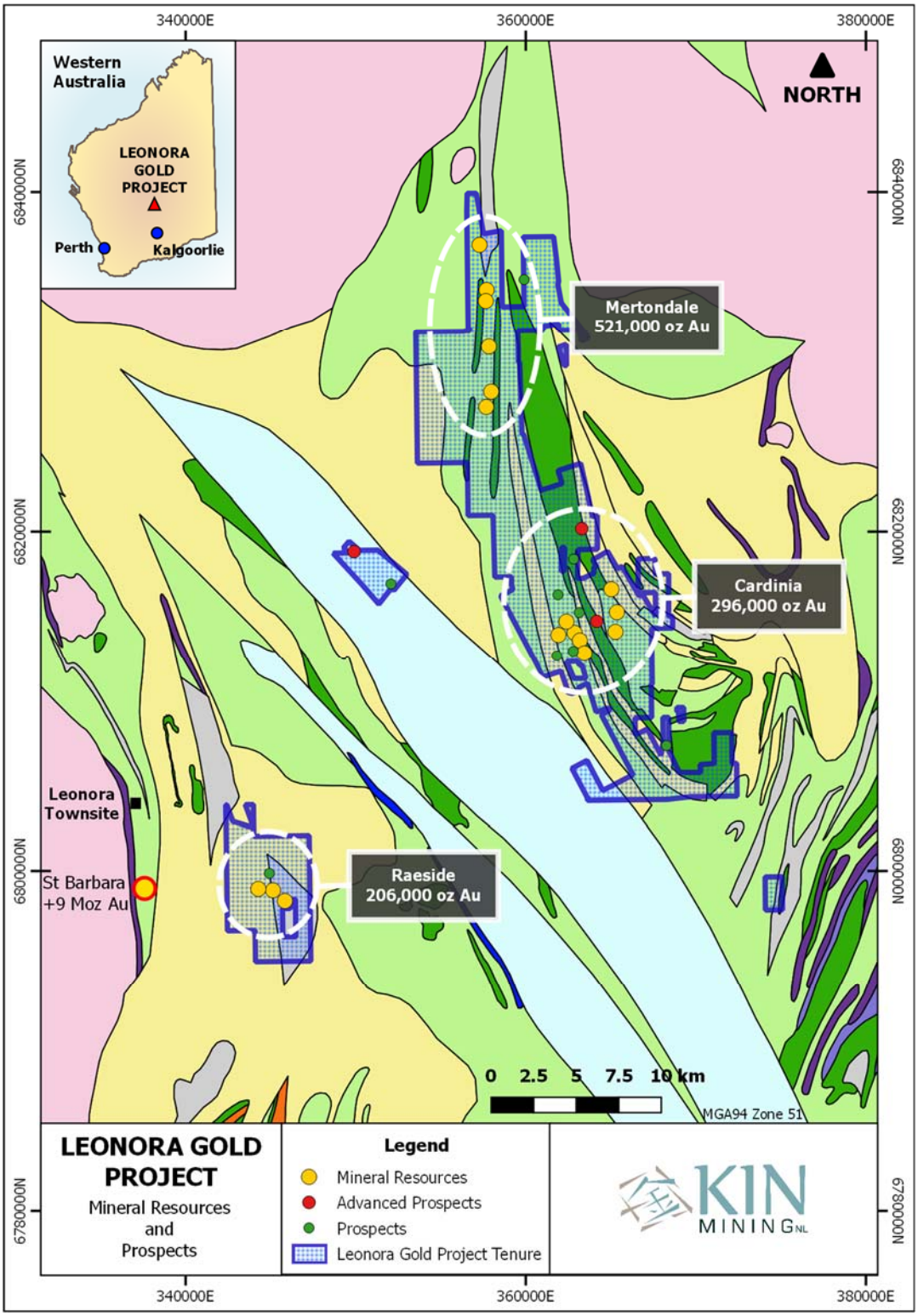


**Figure 5: Leonora Gold Project tenure and Mineral Resources. See ASX announcement 30th August 2017.**

-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 North-Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. The Company has completed its Definitive Feasibility Study on the Leonora Gold Project forecasting an average production rate of 55,000oz[1] pa. The Company has also upgraded its resources to 1.02Moz[2] and released its Maiden Ore Reserve of 373,000oz[1]. Kin is seeking to increase shareholder value through continued aggressive exploration on its tenements and achieving gold production in the second half of 2018, subject to successful project financing.

*[1]The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX announcement of 2 October 2017 "Feasibility confirms a high margin gold mine for Kin at its Leonora Gold Project", and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.*

*[2]The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX Announcement of 30 August 2017 "Kin Defines +1 Million ounces of Gold at the Leonora Gold Project", and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.*

**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.*

## HELENS

## SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|
| *Sampling techniques* | Drill holes are sampled as one metre (1m) riffle split samples, as drilled. Samples were collected as individual split metre intervals. Approximately 3-4kg of sample was collected over each sampled (1m) interval. All samples are drill chips collected via a riffle splitter attached to the rig cyclone and collected/split as drilled. At the end of each metre drilled the cyclone underflow is closed off, the underside of the sample box is opened and the sample passes down through the riffle splitter. 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.<br><br>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.<br><br>Only the drill results contained in the table of significant intersections are considered in this document. All sample collection, sample handling and drilling procedures are conducted and guided by Kin Mining protocols, QA/QC procedures are implemented during the drilling program as per industry standard. |
| *Drilling techniques* | Drilling from surface is completed by standard Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques. RC drilling was conducted by Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd using a Hydco 350 8x8 Actross drilling rig with a 350psi/1250cfm air capacity. RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer bit over 130mm diameter drill holes. The majority of drilling retrieved dry samples, on occasion auxiliary and booster air compressors were used beneath the water table to maintain dry sample return. The holes have been surveyed using a multi-shot downhole camera. |
| | 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 |

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|
| *Drill sample recovery* | for assay is considered to represent a composite sample of the metre drilled. Sample recovery is maximized by using best-practice drill techniques, the entire 1m sample is blown back through the rod string, the cyclone is then sealed at the completion of each metre, and the sample interval collected and split with a three tiered riffle splitter. The riffle splitter is attached to the rig cyclone; the entire (1m) sample is split. The riffle splitter, cyclone and sample collection box is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each metre and at the completion of the hole. Duplicate 1m samples and known standards (CRM's) and blanks are inserted at constant intervals at a rate of five per one hundred samples.<br><br>The vast majority of samples were collected dry however on rare occasions wet or damp samples were encountered. The reported intersections were collected over dry intervals; sampling equipment was cleaned periodically to reduce cross bag contamination. RC drill samples are collected, recorded and stored in numbered calico bags and then removed from the field.<br><br>No relationship was observed between sample recovery and grade. |
| *Logging* | Kin's procedure for geological logging of RC sample includes recording the colour, lithology, sulphide mineralisation content, veining, alteration, texture, oxidation, grid coordinates, sample interval, depth and other features. Data is physically and electronically recorded 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.<br><br>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 was entered directly into "tablet" computers in the field. Data is validated prior to being uploaded to the data base. |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | See Sampling techniques in the above section.<br><br>The sample collection methodology is considered appropriate for RC drilling and is within today's standard industry practice. Riffle 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 Australia Pty Ltd 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).<br><br>The vast majority of samples were collected dry; on occasion ground water was encountered and a minimal number of samples were collected damp. At regular intervals field certified reference standards, blanks 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.<br><br>No issues have been identified with sample representatively. The sample size is considered appropriate for this type of mineralisation style. |
| *Quality of assay data and laboratory tests* | Geochemical analysis was conducted by SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Sample preparation included drying the samples (105°C) and pulverising to 95% passing 75µm. Samples were then riffle split to secure a sample charge of 50 grams. Analysis was via Fire Assay (FAA505) with AAS finish. Only gold analysis was conducted (ppm detection). The analytical process and the level of detection are considered appropriate for this stage of exploration.<br><br>Fire assay is regarded as a complete digest technique.<br><br>No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.<br><br>Internal laboratory quality control procedures have been adopted and accepted. Certified reference material (CRM's) in the form of standards, blanks and duplicates are periodically imbedded in the sample batch by Kin Mining at a ratio of 1:20. Sample pulp assay repeatability, internal bland and CRM standard assay results are within acceptable limits. |
| *Verification of* sampling *and assaying* | The reported significant intersections have been verified by Kin Mining's company geologists. All the logged samples have been fire assayed; the assay data has been stored physically and electronically in the company database using Kin Mining's protocols. The sampling and assay data has been compiled, verified and interpreted by company geologists.<br><br>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. |

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|
| *Location of data points* | Drill hole collars were located and recorded in the field using a hand held GPS with a three metre or better accuracy. At a later date collars will be followed up and verified by licensed surveyors using a RTK DGPS (with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ±50mm). The grid coordinate system utilised is (GDA94 Zone51). Hole locations were visually checked on the ground and against existing plans for spatial verification. Topographic control is nominal (i.e. surface RL) but will be recorded accurately by the surveyors as part of the DGPS pick-up. |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | The drill hole spacing is project specific; the RC drilling patterns employed were dependent on previous drilling results, geological interpretation and proximity to old workings. The sample spacing is considered close enough to identify significant zones of gold mineralisation. The drill program is a follow up/ongoing exploration exercise that was designed to identify areas of geological interest and follow up existing 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.<br><br>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 and/or deeper drilling maybe required to close off and confirm the full extent of the Helens ore bodies, particularly along strike and at depth. |
| *Orientation of data in relation to geological structure* | The sheared Mertondale/Cardinia greenstone sequence displays a NNW 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.<br><br>The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in the data thus far.<br><br>The vast majority of historical drilling and this campaign (HE17RC125 to HE17RC135) are orientated at approximately 245°/-60° (WSW) generally orthogonal to the strike of the mineralisation.<br><br>Gold mineralisation at Helens occurs in weathered, oxidised, sheared mafic/sediment contact, primary mineralisation has been identified at depth. 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 deposit was Aircore drilled on a 20m x 40m grid pattern by Navigator Resources. Kin Mining have infilled the grid pattern with RC drilling also on a nominal 20m x 40m grid, drilling in between the existing Navigator drill pattern. |
| *Sample security* | Samples are numbered, bagged, collected from the field and then stored until collection in a secure lockable location in Leonora. There is no perceived opportunity for the samples to be compromised. Upon completion of several drill holes batches of samples were transported to Kalgoorlie by an SGS transport contractor. The samples were then stored at the SGS lab in a secure lockable building. Samples are checked against the field manifest, sorted and prepared for assay. Samples were then assayed under the supervision of SGS at their Kalgoorlie laboratory. Once in the laboratories possession adequate sample security measures are utilised. |
| *Audits or reviews* | Sampling methodologies and assay techniques used in this drilling program 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 apart from internal reviews and field quality controls. |

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|
| *Mineral tenement and land tenure status* | The RC drill program was conducted on the Helens prospect on tenement M37/317; the general area is referred to as the Cardinia Mining Centre. The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kin Mining NL. The tenements are managed, explored and maintained by Kin Mining NL. The tenements drilled represent a small portion of the larger Cardinia-Mertondale Project (300sqkm) which hosts the 22.3Mt @ 1.43 g/t Au (1.02Moz) 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 is positioned approximately 30km ENE of Leonora.<br><br>There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the resource areas. |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | The Cardinia deposits have been extensively drilled by a number of companies including Mt Edon, SGW and in more recent times Navigator. A review of the collar file reveals the following companies: Navigator (NAV), NR (Normandy Resources?), MET (Metana), SGW (Sons of Gwalia), CIM (Centenary), 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. The resource was recently revaluated (2017) by independent mining consultant Carras Mining Pty Ltd who calculated a new resource estimate of 1.27Mt @ 1.5 g/t Au for 61,000 ozs. at Helens.<br><br>Recent 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 30th August 2017). Visual validation, using 3D software, has been conducted as well as cross referencing with historic reports. Mineralisation between cross sections is cohesive and robust, suggesting that the data is valid. |
| *Geology* | The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned on the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ), a splay limb of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastic and sediment sequences (west) and Archaean mafic volcanics (east). Proterozoic dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the altered mafic basalt/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence of the MSZ.<br><br>Locally within the Cardinia project area the stratigraphy consists of intermediate mafic and felsic volcanics and intrusives lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments which strike NNW with a sub vertical attitude. Structural foliation of the stratigraphy generally dips moderately to the west. The central area is dominated by strongly weathered NW trending basalts with intercalated beds of felsic rocks and minor shales.<br><br>At Helens the stratigraphy comprises a sequence of intermediate mafic and felsic volcanic lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments, occasionally intruded by narrow felsic porphyry dykes. Carbonaceous shales often mark the felsic mafic contact. The mineralisation truncates all lithologies without any obvious effects.<br><br>Gold distribution is highly variable resulting in very closely spaced drilling being required to confidently delineate the mineralised zones. Primary gold mineralisation is associated with increased shearing accompanying the lithological contacts between mafic and felsic rocks. Disseminated carbonate-sericite-quartz-pyrite alteration zones are adjacent to the gold mineralisation.<br><br>At the Helens deposit, in the NE of the Cardinia region and immediately south of the Fiona deposit mineralisation trends either NNW or NS, with a sub vertical attitude, the mineralised shear zones are generally in mafics but close to the felsic volcanic/sediment contact where its associated with increased shearing, intense alteration and disseminated sulphides. |
| *Drill hole Information* | The location of all drill hole collars is presented as part of the significant intersection table in the body of this report. Significant down hole gold intersections are presented in the table of intersections. All hole depths refer to down hole depth in metres. All hole collars are MGA94 Zone51 GPS positioned. Elevation (R.L.) is nominally recorded as part of the collar pick up.<br><br>Drill holes are measured from the collar of the hole to the bottom of the hole. |
| | 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 |

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|
| *Data Aggregation methods* | determine the relevance of the plotted intersections with respect to the sampled medium.<br><br>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).<br><br>No top cuts were applied to any assay values. There is no reporting of metal equivalent values. |
| *Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | The orientation, down hole widths and geometry of the mineralisation has been determined by interpretation of historic drilling and confirmed by Kin's recent drill programs. The Drilling at Helens was on an Azimuth of 245° and an angle of -60°which is considered to be the optimum drill orientation to intersect the targeted mineralisation 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. Since the mineralisation is steeply dipping the reported intersections are reported as down hole widths and not true widths. Reported mineralised intercepts are within the confines of the existing gold resource envelope at Cardinia. They have not yet been incorporated into the current parameters of the Helens Inferred resource calculation.<br><br>The maximum and minimum sample width within the mineralised zones is 1m. |
| *Diagrams* | Relevant "type example" plans and long sections are included in this announcement. |
| *Balanced Reporting* | Detailed assay results are diagrammatically displayed and tabled in this report. Only the significant gold results are discussed and reported.<br><br>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 some 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.<br><br>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.<br><br>In the case of the existing LGP resource calculation there is always an area of technical risk associated with resource tonnage and grade estimations. |
| *Other Substantive exploration data* | Regarding the results received no other substantive data is currently considered necessary.<br><br>All meaningful and material information is or has been previously reported. |
| *Further work* | The potential to expand the gold mineralisation identified at Helens is viewed as probable, however committing to further exploration drilling does not guarantee that an upgrade in the potential resource would be achieved. Kin Mining intend to drill more holes at Helens and the nearby Fiona deposit. 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. |