



18 April 2018

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ASX: KIN

Strong Drilling Results from Kyte

Resource drilling continuing across key deposits

Highlights:

- Resource drilling at Kyte has successfully extended the mineralised envelopes at the deposit
- Drilling results confirm the shallow nature of the majority of the mineralisation with significant high-grade zones
- Best results include:
 - 25m @ 2.2 g/t Au from 3m, including 1m @ 9.3 g/t Au (KY18RC069)
 - 5m @ 10.3 g/t Au from 21m, including 1m @ 20.9 g/t Au (KY18RC071)
 - 5m @ 4.7 g/t Au from 8m, including 1m @ 19.6 g/t Au (KY18RC079)
 - 7m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 68m, including 1m @ 17.4 g/t Au (KY18RC083)
- Results will be incorporated into detailed modelling for future mine planning
- Drilling currently underway at Helens, Helens South and Mertondale 3-4, with programs also planned at Bruno and Lewis.

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is pleased to announce that the results from the recent Resource drilling at the Company's Kyte deposit have been received. Kyte is located within the Cardinia Mining Centre at Kin's Leonora Gold Project (LGP). Kyte is a priority area in the future mining schedule for the LGP due to its favourable economics.

Kin is continuing to review its deposits at the LGP with drilling designed to enhance the resource base and improve on the reserve conversion.

Kin's 2018 drilling program commenced at Kyte in areas with the potential to grow the Mineral Resources to the east, south and at depth. A total of 44 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes for 2,796m were completed during February and March 2018. Deeper drilling has identified primary gold mineralisation (KY18RC083) (see Figure 3, section A-A'), while drilling to the south has identified narrow gold mineralisation which will also be incorporated into a model update (KY19RC091 and KY18RC106).

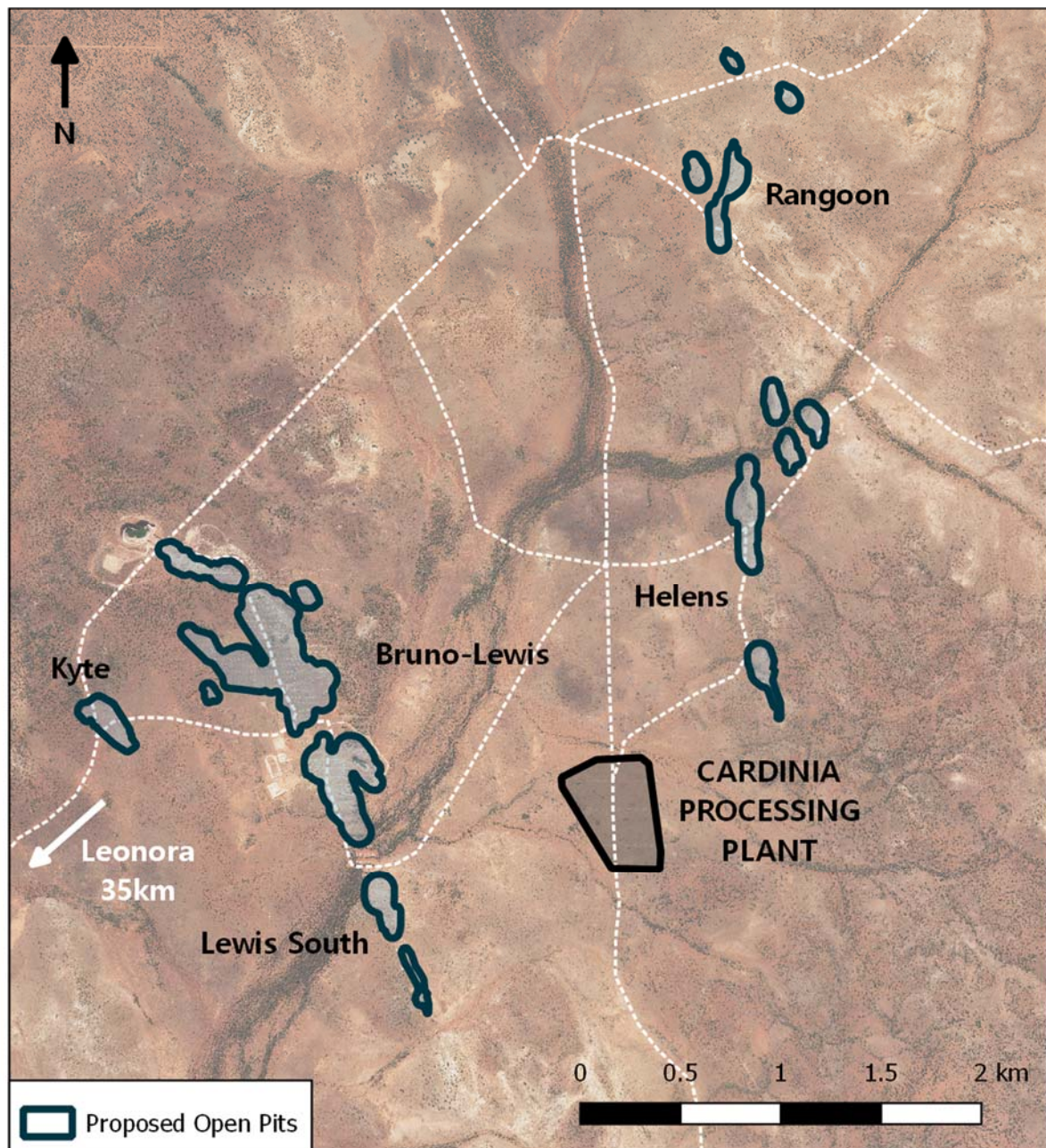


Figure 1: Location plan of the Cardinia Mining Centre showing the currently proposed Open Pit locations and proposed Process Plant.

Kin's acting Managing Director, Trevor Dixon, said: "Kin's 2018 resource drilling program continues uninterrupted. The results returned from the first target at Kyte highlight the exploration upside that exists at the LGP and we look forward to reporting further drill results from other resource areas as soon as they become available."

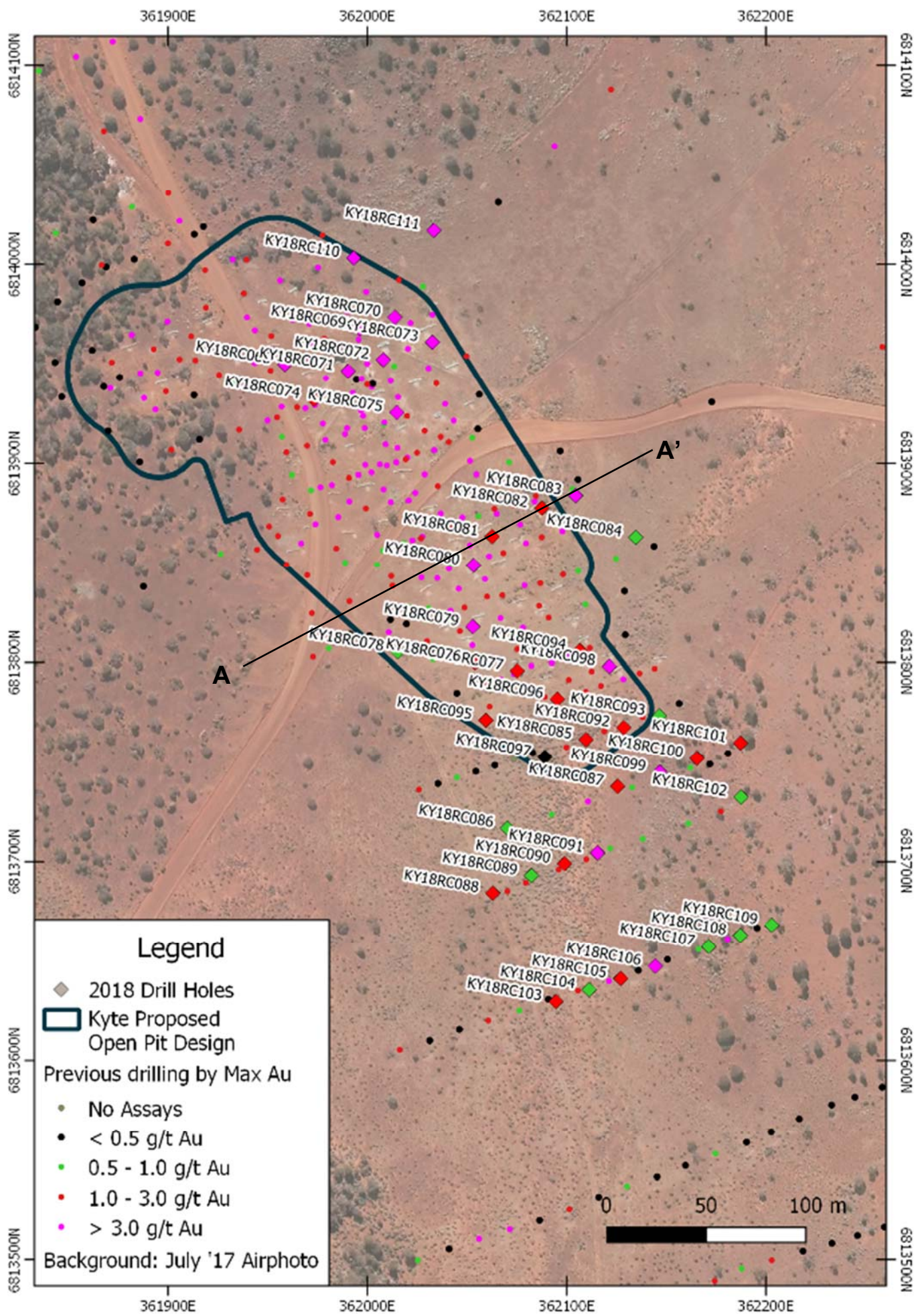


Figure 2: Recent drilling at the Kyte deposit.

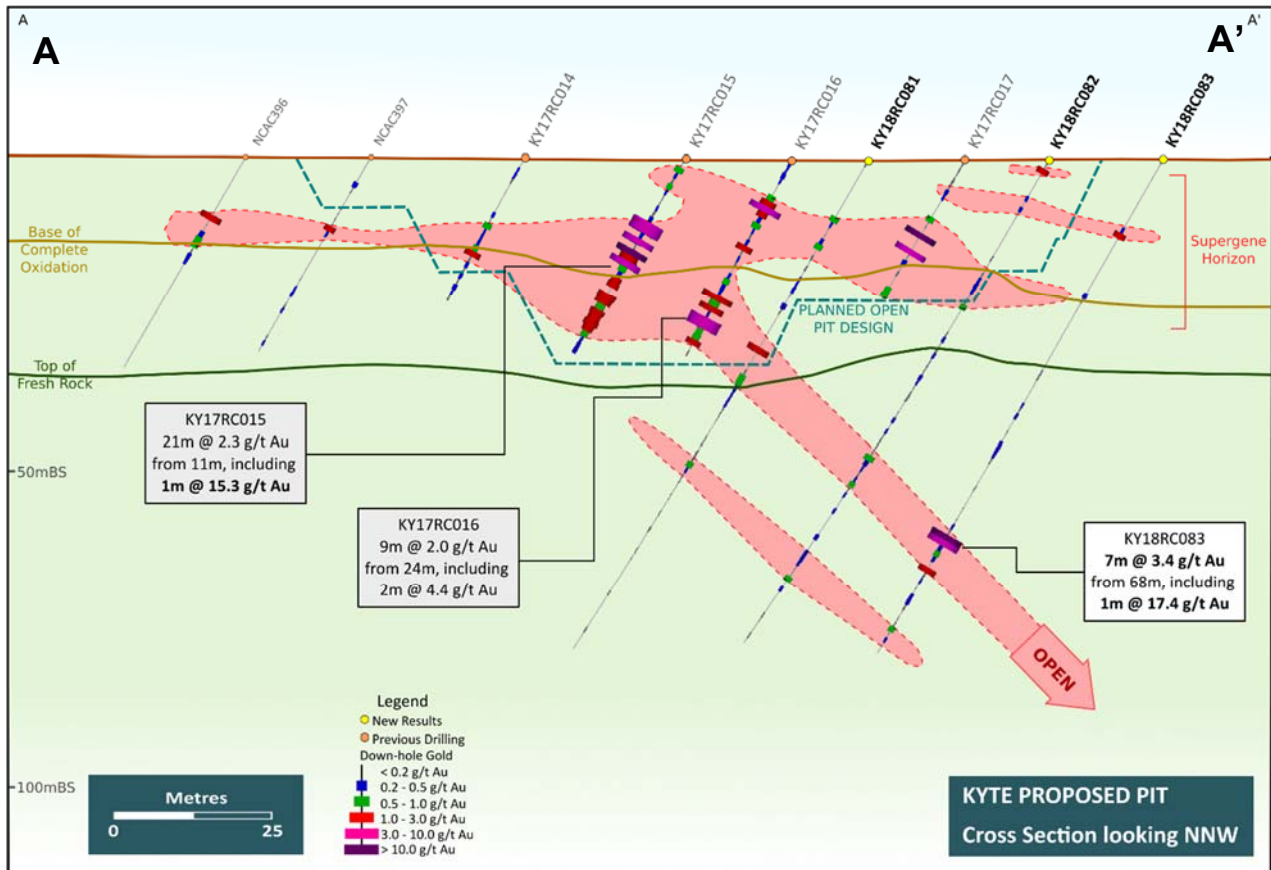


Figure 3: Cross section A-A' through Kyte showing results of the recent drilling.

Kin will update the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve at Kyte, in light of the additional drilling information, in due course. The results of this work will be announced in early May.



Figure 4: Drilling at dusk at the Kyte deposit

Exploration Program

Following the drilling at Kyte, resource development drilling has continued at the Helens and Helens South deposits, as has exploration drilling at the Mertondale 3-4 resource. Resource development drilling will follow at both the Bruno and Lewis deposits.

The drill holes at Helens are designed to follow up the excellent results returned in late 2017 (see ASX Announcement 12 December 2017: Further Thick High-Grade Mineralisation Intersected at Cardinia). Kin expects to release the first results from this drilling in late April.

Exploration drilling at Mertondale 3-4 is designed to test for possible underground mining targets of the known gold mineralisation. Historic production from Mertondale 3-4 was 1.3Mt @ 4.29 g/t Au for 179koz Au. Current planning is to drill three diamond holes for a total of 990m and three RC holes for 480m of drilling. Gold mineralisation is associated with felsic porphyry units within a subvertical shear structure close to a felsic volcanic - basalt contact (see Figure 5). Drilling is currently underway.

Mertondale 3-4 is 15km from the planned Cardinia processing plant.

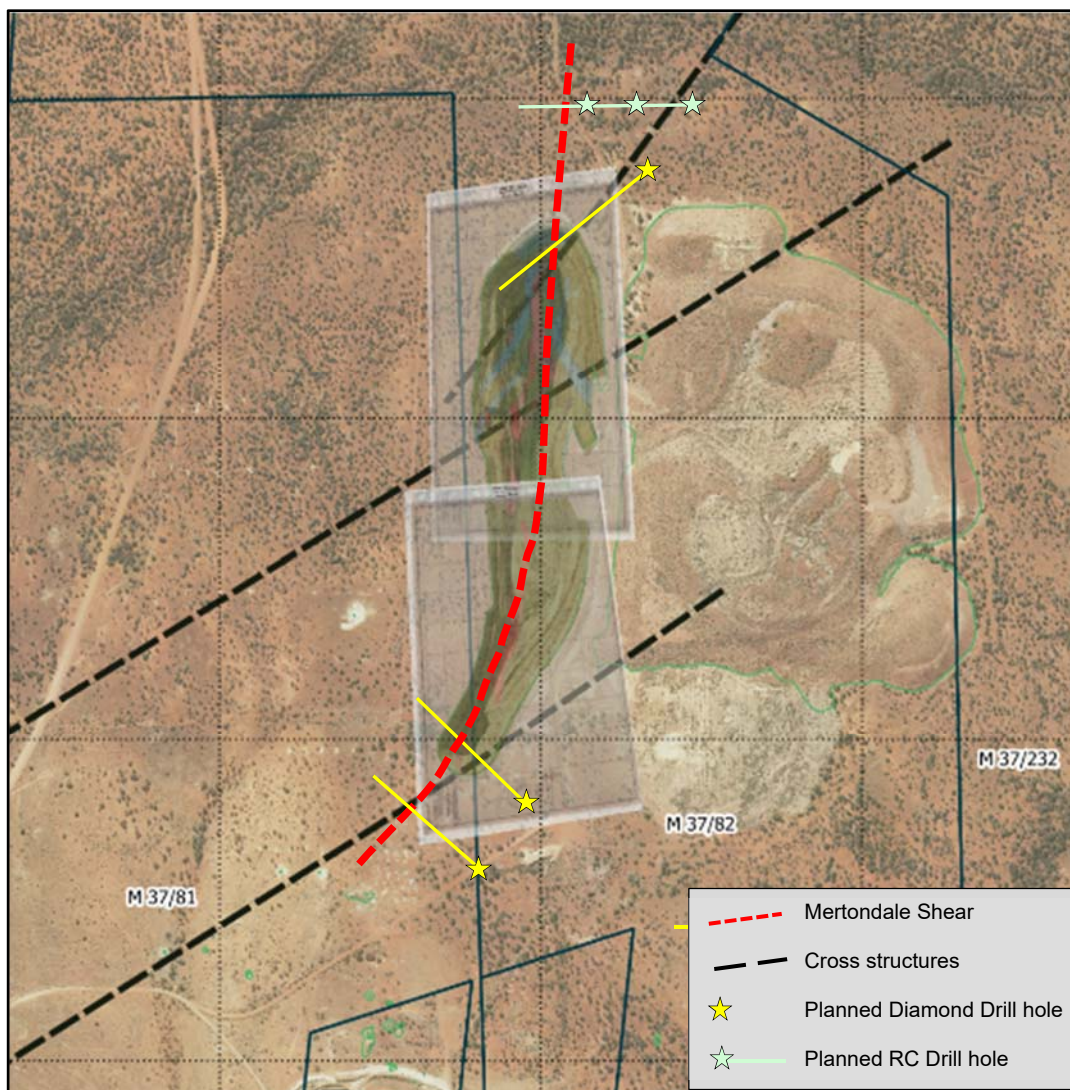


Figure 5: Mertondale 3-4 Map showing planned drilling.

Table 1: Significant gold intersections (0.5 g/t Au cutoff, includes up to 2m of internal dilution. NSI means No Significant Intersection. Intervals less than 1.5 Au gram metres or grade of less than 1 g/t Au not included.

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA94 51)	Northing (MGA94 51)	Dip/Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
KY18RC068	60	361962	6813951	-60/250	1	2	1	1.8
					12	14	2	3.5
					18	22	4	1.3
					29	31	2	1.2
					57	58	1	1.4
KY18RC069	72	361996	6813969	-60/250	3	28	25	2.2
				Incl.	11	13	2	6.6
				and	19	20	1	9.3
				and	24	25	1	7.0
					32	33	1	1.1
					37	38	1	1.5
KY18RC070	72	362016	6813972	-60/250	9	13	4	4.0
				Incl.	12	13	1	13.8
					33	35	2	2.6
KY18RC071	72	361994	6813947	-60/250	5	7	2	1.8
					21	26	5	10.3
				Incl.	21	22	1	16.1
				and	24	25	1	20.9
					29	34	5	1.5
KY18RC072	84	362007	6813949	-60/250	6	17	11	2.2
				Incl.	12	16	4	3.0
					26	28	2	1.2
					41	53	12	1.0
KY18RC073	84	362032	6813961	-60/250	4	8	4	1.6
				Incl.	7	8	1	4.3
KY18RC074	60	361978	6813933	-60/250	10	11	1	1.1
					16	17	1	2.5
					20	26	6	1.0
KY18RC075	84	362021	6813930	-60/250	0	3	3	0.7
					10	13	3	0.5
					17	26	9	3.0
				Incl.	21	22	1	5.9
				and	25	26	1	15.7
					51	53	2	0.8
KY18RC076	48	362053	6813801	-60/250	1	2	1	2.5
					7	12	5	1.1
				Incl.	11	12	1	3.0
					46	E.O.H.	2	0.8
KY18RC077	54	362078	6813796	-60/250	2	3	1	1.2
					5	8	3	0.8
					19	20	1	1.1
KY18RC078	42	362019	6813806	-60/250	27	28	1	0.6
KY18RC079	54	362054	6813818	-60/250	8	13	5	4.7
				Incl.	9	10	1	19.6
KY18RC080	90	362056	6813851	-60/250	6	13	7	1.5
				Incl.	6	7	1	4.6
					20	28	8	1.6
				Incl.	23	25	2	3.3
					31	33	2	0.8
KY18RC081	90	362064	6813861	-60/250	10	11	1	0.8
					15	16	1	0.7
					34	35	1	2.1
KY18RC082	90	362088	6813877	-60/250	1	2	1	1.2
KY18RC083	90	362106	6813884	-60/250	13	14	1	1.2
					68	75	7	3.4
				Incl.	68	69	1	17.4
KY18RC084	84	362137	6813865	-60/250	16	20	4	0.6
KY18RC085	60	362109	6813760	-60/250	3	9	6	1.2
				Incl.	7	9	2	2.2
KY18RC086	42	362070	6813718	-60/250				NSI
KY18RC087	42	362132	6813741	-60/250	6	8	2	1.3

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA94 51)	Northing (MGA94 51)	Dip/Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
KY18RC088	54	362069	6813685	-60/250	0	5	5	1.2
				Incl.	1	2	1	2.9
					23	24	1	1.7
KY18RC089	54	362087	6813695	-60/250				NSI
KY18RC090	60	362101	6813705	-60/250	0	1	1	1.5
KY18RC091	54	362119	6813706	-60/250	7	8	1	1.3
					24	29	5	0.7
				Incl.	28	29	1	1.9
					33	34	1	1.0
					41	42	1	4.3
KY18RC092	60	362126	6813768	-60/250	0	6	6	1.0
				Incl.	1	2	1	2.7
					9	12	3	0.8
					20	26	6	0.8
KY18RC093	60	362150	6813773	-60/250				NSI
KY18RC094	90	362107	6813809	-60/250	7	9	2	1.2
KY18RC095	42	362061	6813770	-60/250	7	17	10	0.6
				Incl.	14	17	3	1.0
KY18RC096	72	362099	6813782	-60/250	11	14	3	0.7
					18	19	1	2.1
					30	31	1	2.6
KY18RC097	60	362091	6813753	-60/250				NSI
KY18RC098	90	362124	6813799	-60/250	1	3	2	2.0
				Incl.	2	3	1	3.2
					14	15	1	1.1
					88	89	1	2.9
KY18RC099	42	362149	6813743	-60/250	9	17	8	1.7
				Incl.	16	17	1	6.4
					20	23	3	0.7
KY18RC100	42	362168	6813751	-60/250	7	9	2	1.3
					26	28	2	1.1
KY18RC101	42	362188	6813760	-60/250	8	9	1	1.0
KY18RC102	42	362188	6813735	-60/250				NSI
KY18RC103	42	362097	6813632	-60/250	1	2	1	3.0
KY18RC104	42	362114	6813635	-60/250				NSI
KY18RC105	48	362128	6813639	-60/250	4	5	1	2.7
KY18RC106	72	362148	6813649	-60/250	65	66	1	4.2
KY18RC107	42	362172	6813658	-60/250				NSI
KY18RC108	42	362188	6813664	-60/250				NSI
KY18RC109	42	362204	6813667	-60/250				NSI
KY18RC110	120	361995	6814001	-60/250	15	16	1	1.1
					41	43	2	2.0
					52	53	1	1.2
					108	109	1	3.2
KY18RC111	108	362034	6814017	-70/250	11	12	1	2.0
					71	72	1	1.1
					78	79	1	3.6

-ENDS-

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About Kin Mining NL¹

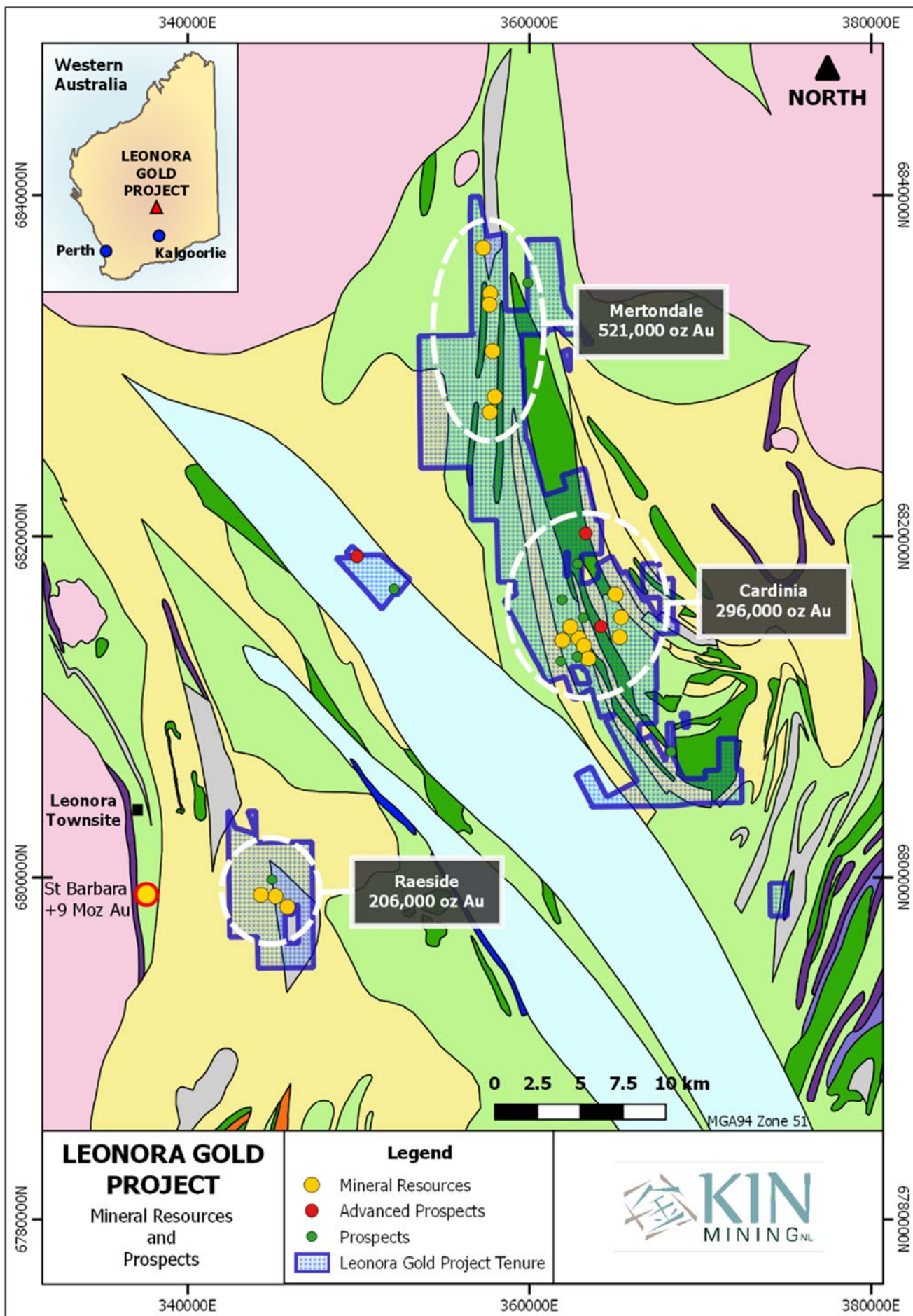
Kin Mining (ASX: KIN) is an emerging gold development company with a significant tenement portfolio in the highly prospective North-Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. The Company completed its Definitive Feasibility Study on the Leonora Gold Project in October 2017. Kin is seeking to increase shareholder value through continued aggressive exploration on its tenements and achieving gold production.

¹The 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 relating to exploration results relates to information compiled or reviewed by Glenn Grayson. Mr. Grayson is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is an employee of the company and fairly represent this information. Mr. Grayson has 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 “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”.

Mr. Grayson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.



JORC 2012 Table 1 Leonora Gold Project (Kyte)

SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<p>Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes are sampled as one metre (1m) riffle or cone 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 submitted samples are drill spoil collected via a riffle or cone 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.</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 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 NL 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 a face-sampling hammer over 140mm diameter drill holes. The holes have been surveyed (down hole) using a multi-shot downhole camera. Drill holes are surveyed at the completion of the hole at various intervals, depending on hole depth, inside stainless steel rods connected to the end of the drill string.</p>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<p>Sample recovery is measured and monitored by both 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 be a composite representative 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 collected sample interval was originally riffle split. The riffle splitter is attached to the rig cyclone; the entire (1m) sample is split. The riffle splitter and cyclone is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each metre and at the completion of the hole. During the drill program the sample splitting methodology was changed from riffle split collection to sample collection via a cone splitter, the cyclone cleaning processes remained the same</p> <p>The vast majority of samples were collected dry however on rare occasions wet or damp samples were encountered however the vast majority of 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 and stored in a secure yard.</p> <p>No relationship was observed between sample recovery and grade.</p>
<i>Logging</i>	<p>Kin's procedure for geological logging of the sample in the field includes recording the colour, lithology, sulphide mineralisation content, veining, alteration, oxidation, grid coordinates, sample interval, water table depth and hole 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>

Criteria	Commentary
<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. Split one metre sample (1m) results are regarded as reliable and representative. RC samples are split with a riffle or cone 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. Periodically certified reference material 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>
<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 company geologists. All the logged samples have been assayed; the assay data has been stored physically and electronically in the company database using Kin Mining's protocols. The sampling and assay data has been compiled, verified and interpreted by company geologists.</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 and then followed up by licensed surveyors using a RTK DGPS (with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ±50mm.). The grid coordinate system utilised is (GDA94 Zone51). Hole locations were visually checked on the ground for spatial verification. Topographic 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 and geological interpretation. The sample spacing is considered close enough to identify significant zones of gold mineralisation. The drill programme is a follow up/ongoing exploration exercise that was designed to identify areas of geological interest and to confirm existing known mineralisation at Kyte. 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</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	drilling maybe required to close off and confirm the full extent of the ore body, particularly at depth.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<p>The sheared Mertondale greenstone sequence displays a NNE to North trend. The tenement package is contiguous; the drilling and sampling programme was designed to provide, as best as practicable, an unbiased location of drill sample data.</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 (KY17RC068-111) are orientated at 250°/-60°.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation at Kyte occurs in weathered, oxide and transitional mafic (Basaltic) sequences. Gold mineralisation comprises flat lying and moderately dipping zones with related to supergene gold enrichment. The Kyte deposit is moderately to deeply weathered. 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 and outside the existing Navigator drill pattern.</p>
<i>Sample security</i>	Once samples are collected from the field they are stored 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 Kalgoorlie lab in a secure lockable building. Samples are checked against the field manifest, sorted and prepared for assay. Samples were then processed and assayed under the supervision of SGS at their Kalgoorlie laboratory. Once in the laboratories possession adequate sample security 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.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p>The RC drill program was conducted on the Kyte prospect on tenement M37/227; the general area is referred to as Cardinia centered 35km NE of Leonora. 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 which hosts the 1,023,000oz Leonora Gold Project (LGP) Resources (ASX announcement 30/8/17). The tenements are located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margret Mineral Field in the centre of the North Eastern Goldfields.</p> <p>There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the resource areas.</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 (Metana), SGW (Sons of Gwalia), CIM (Centenary), AZT (Aztec), HLM (Harbour Lights) have all contributed to various exploration drill programmes, however the vast majority of exploration at Kyte 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 has been 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</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	are JORC 2012 compliant (ASX announcement 30/8/17). 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.
<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 regional lithological strike is 345° and contacts are usually steeply dipping, foliations tend to dip moderately to the east.</p> <p>Within the Cardinia deposits gold distribution is highly variable resulting in very closely spaced drilling being required to confidently delineate the mineralised zones. Primary gold mineralisation is associated with increased shearing associated with lithological contacts between mafic and felsic rocks. Disseminated carbonate-sericite-quartz-pyrite alteration zones are adjacent to the gold mineralisation.</p> <p>At Kyte virtually all the known mafic hosted gold mineralisation is associated with flat lying and moderately dipping zones with related supergene gold enrichment. The Kyte deposit is moderately to deeply weathered and interpreted to be related to supergene gold enrichment. Interpretation of cross sections reveals a series of mineralised NNW structures.</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	The location of 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 (top) 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 0.5 g/t Au are regarded as significant. Anomalous intersections are tabled in the body of this report. Reported mineralised zones have a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au with 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 Drilling at Kyte was on an Azimuth of 250° and an angle of -60°. The drill hole orientation may not be at an optimal angle to the flat lying nature of the supergene mineralisation 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 and outside the confines of the existing gold resource envelope however they have not yet been incorporated into the current parameters of the Kyte Inferred resource calculation. The maximum and minimum sample width within the reported mineralised zones is 1m.
<i>Diagrams</i>	Relevant “type example” plans are included in the body of 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 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</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>it appears that no serious problems have occurred and validation check results were within acceptable limits. Most of the historic drilling at Kyte was conducted by Navigator Resources. In general the recent data is more reliable than historic data.</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 increase the existing resource is viewed as probable, however committing to further work does not guarantee that an upgrade in the resource would be achieved. Kin Mining intend to drill more holes at Kyte with the intention of increasing the Cardinia resources and converting the Inferred portions of the resources to the Indicated category.