



11 January 2017

Strong drilling results point to increase and upgrade in Resources at Leonora Gold Project

Highlights

- Drilling at Mertondale within the Leonora Gold Project has returned wide high-grade results from within and outside the current PFS pit design
- The results will help underpin an increase in the Project's Resources from the Inferred to the Indicated category as part of the Definitive Feasibility Study
- Results also highlight the potential to significantly increase the Project's Resources
- Best results include:
 - 9m @ 5.6 g/t Au from 67m MT16RC009
 - 16m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 60m MT16RC013
 - 21m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 95m MT16RC014
 - 21m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 29m MT16RC017 including 5m @ 3.0 g/t Au
 - 9m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 61m and 16m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 83m MT16RC018
 - 16m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 30m including 9m @ 4.0 g/t Au MT16RC021
 - 21m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 60m and 7m @ 2.2 g/t Au from 89m MT16RC022
 - 12m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 99m including 3m @ 5.9 g/t Au MT16RC023
 - 9m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 39m MT16RC024
 - 9m @ 2.7 g/t Au from 113m including 5m @ 4.6 g/t Au, and 4m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 128m MT16RC025

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is pleased to announce further strong RC drilling results which point to both an increase and an upgrade in Resources at its Leonora Gold Project in WA.

The results of this program, which comprised infill and extensional drilling at the Mertondale 3-4 deposit, will be incorporated into the Project Definitive Feasibility Study which is underway.

The drilling was designed to target mineralisation within the current pit design as outlined in the Pre-Feasibility Study (ASX announcement dated December 15, 2016), as well as high-grade extensions below and adjacent to the current pit design (Figures 1 and 2).

The key objective was to convert Inferred Mineral Resources contained in the open pit mining plan to the higher confidence Indicated Mineral Resource category as part of the Feasibility Study.

The Mertondale 3-4 open pit historically produced an estimated 179,300oz of gold from 1.30Mt of ore at a recovered grade of 4.3 g/t Au. The mine plan includes an extension or cutback to the south of this historical pit. The recent drilling targeted this southern pit extension.

The Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program drilled to date comprised a total of 4,528m (MT16RC002-MT16RC038), results are presented for 25 holes (MT16RC002-MT16RC026). Assay results for the remaining holes are expected to be announced as they come to hand.

Kin Chief Executive Officer Don Harper said the latest results were very encouraging for two reasons.

“The infill drilling confirms the presence of high-grade gold within wide zones of shallow significant gold mineralisation, both within and outside the current pit design,” Mr Harper said.

“These infill results will play a key role in upgrading the Resource to the Indicated category as part of the Feasibility Study. The extensional drilling has highlighted the strong potential to significantly grow the inventory and mine life at Leonora, further boosting the economic merit of the project.”

Robust wide zones of shallow mineralisation within the pit design include:

- **21m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 29m including 5m @ 3.0 g/t Au (MT16RC017)**
- **16m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 30m including 9m @ 3.0 g/t Au (MT16RC021)**
- **9m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 39m including 2m @ 4.7 g/t Au (MT16RC024)**

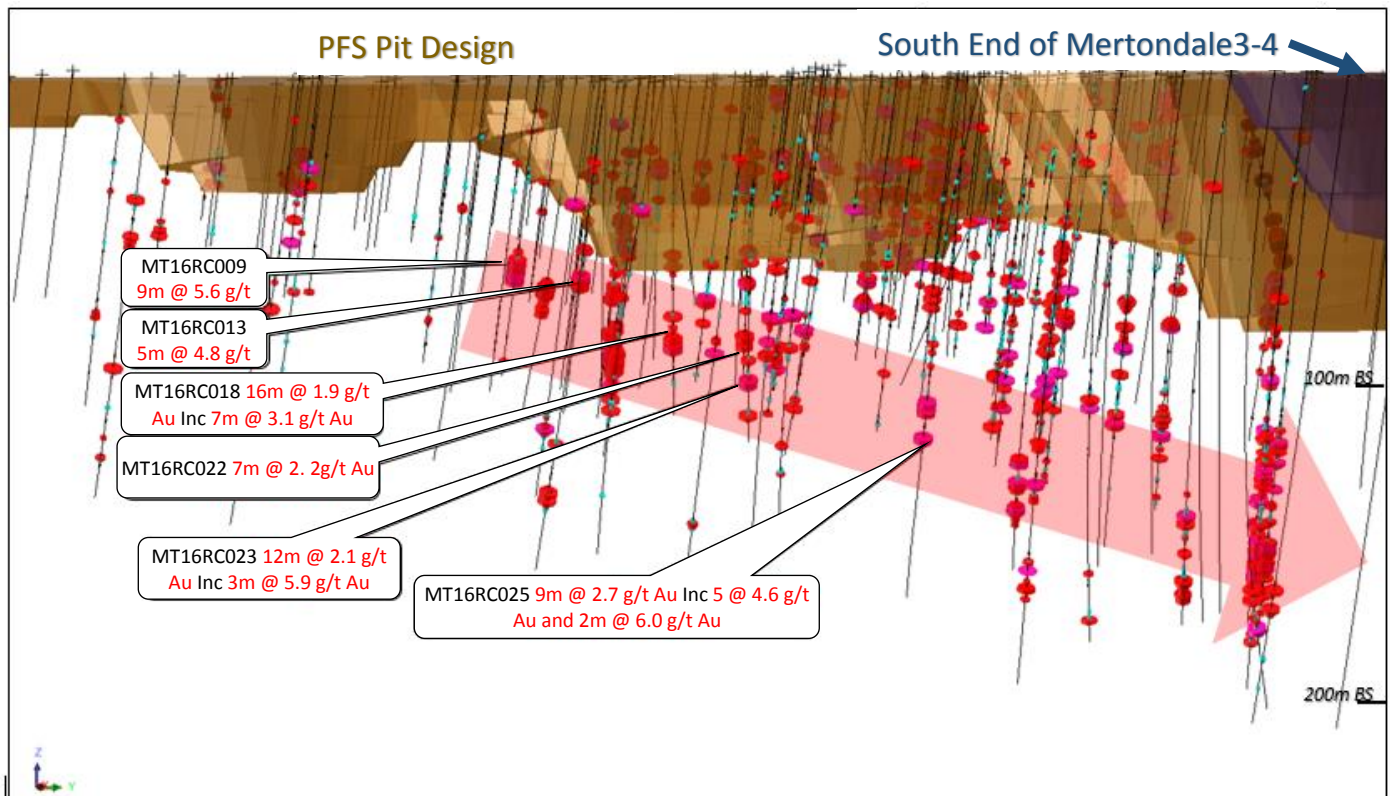


Figure 1 Long Section looking west highlighting plunge direction of the extensive mineralisation (red arrow) with new significant drill intersections below the current pit design in brown (red discs=1-5 g/t Au and magenta discs= >5 g/t Au).

Significant wide zones of high grade intersections outside the current pit design included:

- **9m @ 5.6 g/t Au from 67m (MT16RC009)**
- **16m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 60m including 5m @ 4.8 g/t Au (MT16RC013)**
- **21m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 95m including 10m @ 3.0 g/t Au (MT16RC014)**
- **16m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 83m including 7m @ 3.1 g/t Au (MT16RC018)**
- **7m @ 2.2 g/t Au from 89m (MT16RC022)**
- **12m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 99m including 3m @ 5.9 g/t Au (MT16RC023)**
- **9m @ 2.7 g/t Au from 113m including 5m @ 4.6 g/t Au and 2m @ 6.0 g/t Au from 128m (MT16RC025)**

Selected drill holes were extended below and drilled adjacent to the current open pit design in order to intersect the felsic porphyry, which is the main host of gold mineralisation at Mertondale 3-4 at depth.

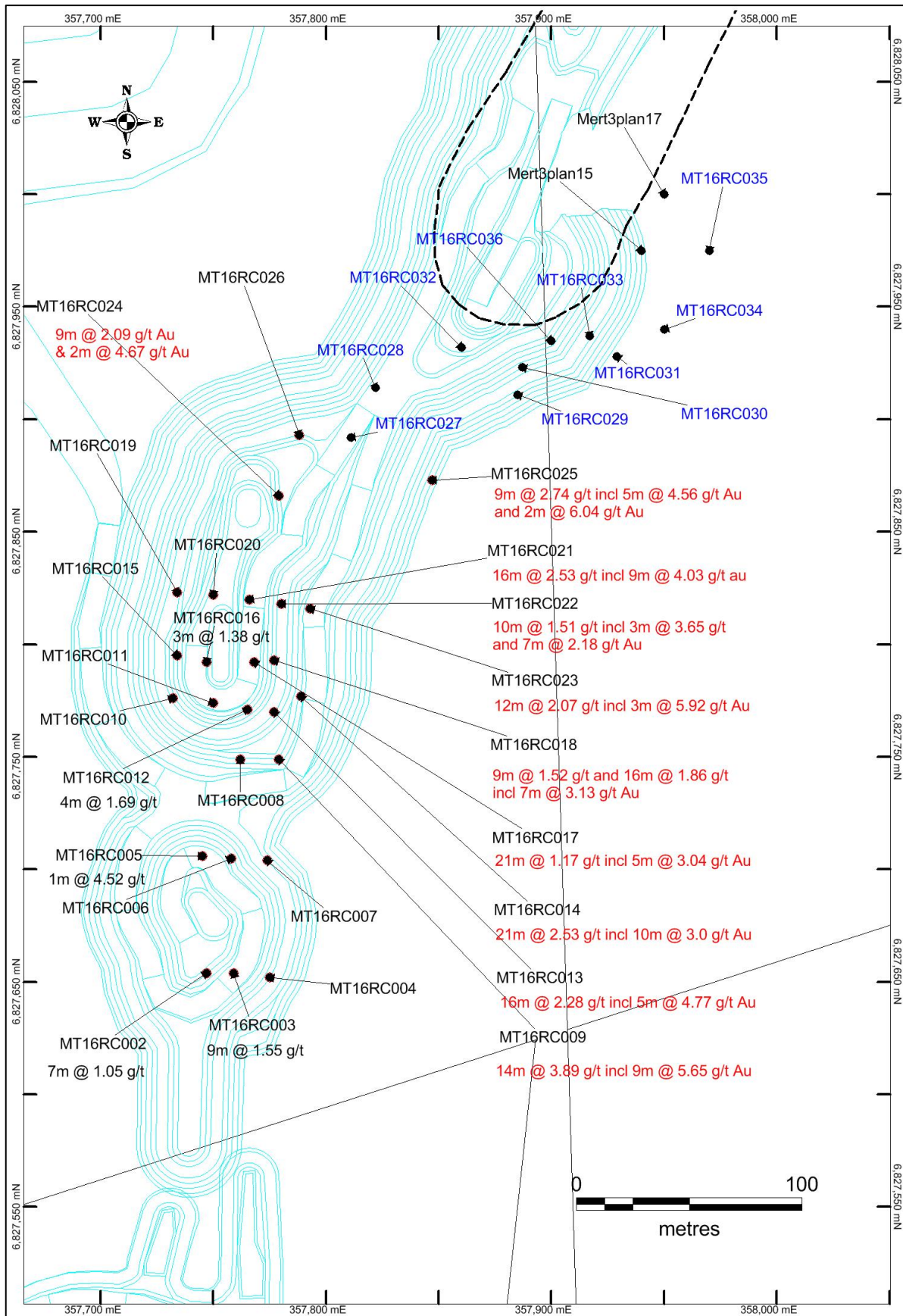


Figure 2 Plan view of Mertondale 3-4 latest drill results highlighting significant intersections in red. Holes in blue are awaiting assays.

Multiple holes successfully intersected the gold-hosting porphyry outside the current mine plan. The latest results have extended the strike length of the porphyry, which is now able to be traced 300m along strike and is open at depth. The gold-hosting porphyry warrants further analysis for potential development by underground mining methods.

Drilling to date has confirmed grade continuity within the open pit designs and the current structural interpretation of the mineralisation.

As part of the Project's mine plan, infill drilling is expected to start shortly at the oxide deposits at Cardinia (Kyte, Helens, Rangoon, Bruno-Lewis and Lewis South).

-ENDS-

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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.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of Kin Mining NL, but these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements or statements about future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. The occurrence of events in the future are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause Kin Mining NL's actual results, performance or achievements to differ from those referred to in this announcement. Accordingly, Kin Mining NL, its directors, officers, employees and agents do not give any assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events referred to in this announcement will actually occur as contemplated.

About Kin Mining

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is an emerging gold development company with a significant tenement portfolio in the 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. The outcomes of the Pre-Feasibility Study at the LGP, released in December 2016, confirmed the potential for Kin to become a low-risk, high-margin gold producer. First gold production is targeted for mid-2018.

The Project has a forecast production of approximately 50,000 oz Au per annum, once established, over an initial 6.5-year mine life. Mining will be undertaken at 3 open pit mining centres, feeding a new 750 ktpa conventional carbon-in-leach processing plant, to be located at Cardinia. The plant is scheduled to be upgraded to 1.2 Mtpa in Year three. A total of 6.8 Mt of ore grading 1.5 g/t Au are scheduled to be processed over the life of the operation, yielding 309 koz of recovered gold. There is significant exploration upside within the Project area which may increase the lifetime of the Mine Life.

The robust economics of the Project are underpinned by a low pre-production capital cost, of only A\$35M (including 15% contingency), and an operating cash flow of A\$105M. The capital payback period is notable by being only 18 months from first gold production, which demonstrates the low risk, high margin profile of the operation. The life-of-mine All In Sustaining Cost (AISC) is projected to be A\$1,084 / oz Au. The Pre-Feasibility Study also identified several areas where opportunities exist to improve the economic and operational performance of the Project, such as securing a good quality second-hand processing plant, improving metallurgical recoveries, and further optimisation of mine designs.

Kin's priority is to complete a Feasibility Study for the LGP by mid-2017. Drilling is in progress with the objective of converting the Inferred Mineral Resources in the mine plan to Indicated Mineral Resources. Metallurgical, geotechnical, and environmental work is scheduled or currently in progress to support the Feasibility Study, which will form the basis of a decision to mine early in the 2018 financial year.

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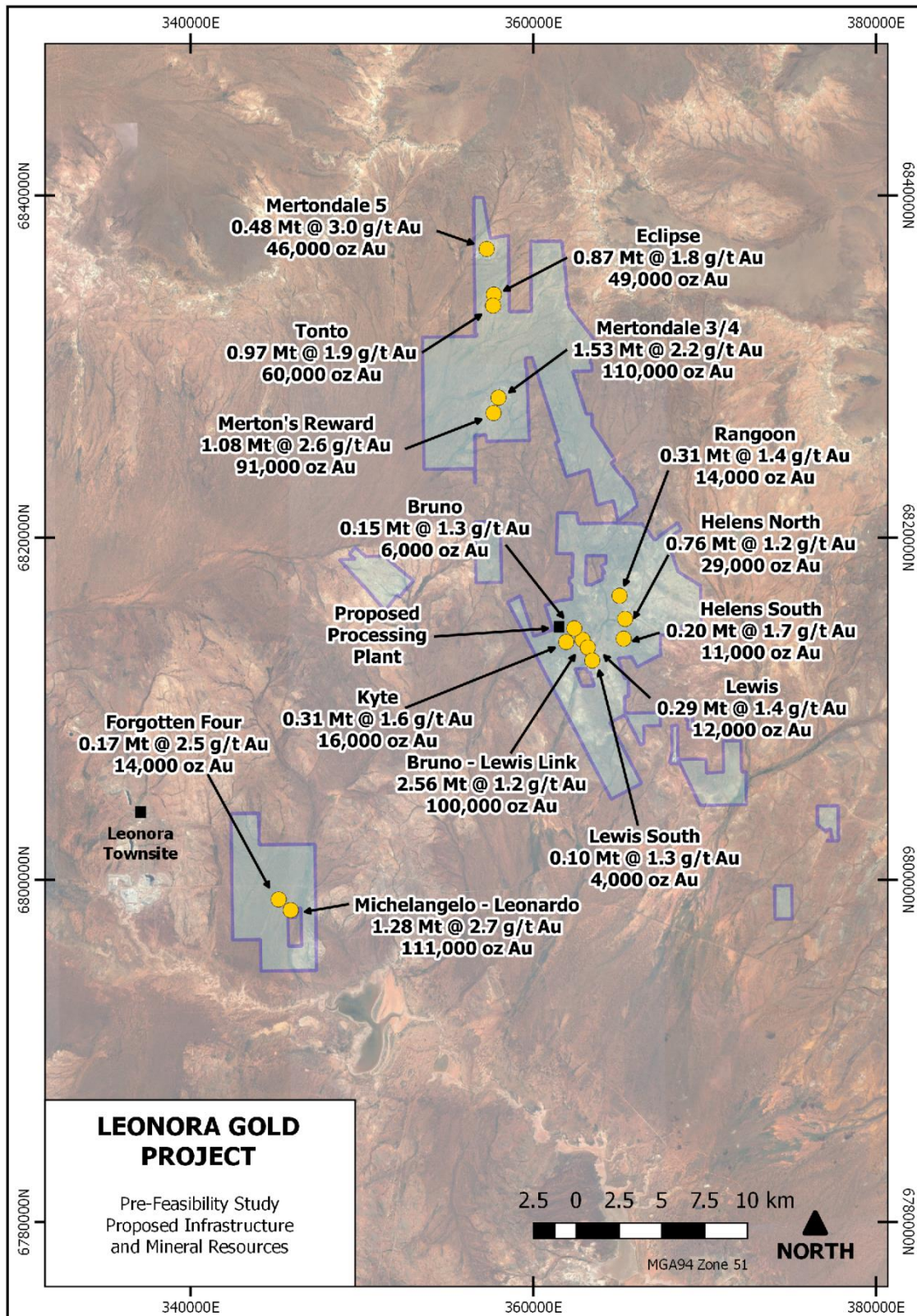
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Leonora Gold Project tenure with Mineral Resource locations

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	46
Quicksilver (Tonto South)	0.7	0.55	1.8	31	0.11	2.1	8	0.66	1.8	39
Sub-total Mertondale		4.34	2.2	311	1.25	2.1	84	5.59	2.2	395
Cardinia**										
Bruno-Lewis Link	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 ***	0.7	0.29	1.4	12				0.29	1.4	12
Bruno	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	0.2	1.7	11
Lewis South	0.7				0.1	1.3	4	0.1	1.3	4
Sub-total 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	7	0.1	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	0.1	2.1	7	1.57	2.6	134
TOTAL		8.16	2	532	3.67	1.6	189	11.83	1.9	721

* 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 10-20g/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 Target includes depletion.pit shells optimised at A\$2,000/oz.

Table 1 Reported significant gold assay intersections (using a 0.5 g/t Au cut) are reported using 1m intervals with up to 1m of internal dilution (< 0.1g/t Au). Intersections of the mineralised porphyry are regarded as not true width. NSA = no significant assays

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Azimuth/Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
MT16RC002	50	357747	6827654	270°/-60°	0	7	7	1.15
					30	32	2	1.24
					35	36	1	0.87
					38	39	1	1.41
MT16RC003	60	357759	6827654	270°/-60°	26	27	1	0.98
					31	40	9	1.55
				Including	31	34	3	2.55
				and	37	39	2	2.1
MT16RC004	60	357775	6827652	270°/-60°	11	14	3	0.99
					35	36	1	0.70
					53	56	3	0.53
MT16RC005	50	357745	6827706	270°/-60°	0	2	2	0.62
					34	35	1	4.52
MT16RC006	60	357758	6827705	270°/-60°	0	1	1	0.49
					36	37	1	0.61
					55	56	1	1.68
					58	60	2	1.04
MT16RC007	60	357774	6827704	270°/-60°	35	36	1	1.67
MT16RC008	100	357762	6827749	270°/-60°	29	30	1	0.51
					32	33	1	1.71
					42	43	1	0.95
MT16RC009	110	357779	6827749	270°/-60°	19	22	3	2.16
					34	35	1	0.56
					39	40	1	0.66
					62	76	14	3.89
				Including	64	76	12	4.47
				Including	67	76	9	5.65
				Including	71	76	5	6.79
				Including	72	73	1	9.43
					104	106	2	1.20
MT16RC010	80	357732	6827776	270°/-60°	0	1	1	0.92
MT16RC011	80	357750	6827774	270°/-60°	0	1	1	0.50
					8	11	3	0.56
					27	29	2	0.82
MT16RC012	100	357765	6827771	270°/-60°	28	29	1	1.31
					30	31	1	0.75
					34	38	4	1.69
				Including	34	36	2	2.92
					40	44	4	1.15
				Including	43	44	1	3.33
					76	77	1	0.52
					79	80	1	0.51

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Azimuth/Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
MT16RC013	120	357777	6827770	270°/-60°	24	26	2	0.82
					29	30	1	0.51
					31	32	1	0.56
					35	37	2	1.41
					45	46	1	0.49
					50	54	4	1.12
					60	76	16	2.28
				Including	69	76	7	3.86
				Including	70	75	5	4.77
				and	60	62	2	2.40
					107	108	1	0.53
MT16RC014	135	357789	6827777	270°/-60°	19	20	1	0.53
					48	49	1	0.96
					59	60	1	0.81
					63	64	1	2.59
					69	70	1	1.46
					77	79	2	1.53
					81	85	4	0.71
					88	89	1	1.00
					90	91	1	0.55
					95	116	21	2.53
				Including	97	107	10	3.00
				and	108	112	4	3.59
				and	113	115	2	2.16
					122	123	1	0.58
MT16RC015	80	357734	6827795	270°/-60°				NSA
MT16RC016	80	357747	6827792	270°/-60°	48	51	3	1.38
MT16RC017	100	357768	6827792	270°/-60°	29	50	21	1.17
				Including	28	33	5	3.04
				Including	30	33	3	4.13
					53	54	1	1.06
MT16RC018	120	357777	6827793	270°/-60°	27	29	2	0.61
					41	44	3	0.48
					61	70	9	1.52
				Including	61	67	6	1.93
					83	99	16	1.86
				Including	91	98	7	3.13
					107	110	3	0.59
MT16RC019	80	357734	6827823	270°/-60°				NSA
MT16RC020	80	357750	6827822	270°/-60°	2	3	1	0.56
MT16RC021	110	357766	6827820	270°/-60°	21	26	5	0.90
					30	46	16	2.53
				Including	30	39	9	4.03
					50	51	1	1.09
					56	57	1	1.08

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Azimuth/Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
MT16RC022	110	357780	6827818	270°/-60°	27	28	1	1.10
					38	39	1	1.00
					47	48	1	0.52
					53	55	2	0.50
					59	65	6	1.89
				Including	59	62	3	3.03
					67	68	1	0.51
					70	80	10	1.51
				Including	71	74	3	3.65
					82	84	2	1.20
					89	96	7	2.18
				Including	91	96	5	2.68
MT16RC023	130	357793	6827816	270°/-60°	32	34	2	2.34
					61	66	5	0.95
					73	75	2	1.25
					99	111	12	2.07
				Including	106	110	4	4.72
				Including	107	110	3	5.92
					118	122	4	1.35
MT16RC024	80	357779	6827866	270°/-60°	30	31	1	0.65
					34	36	2	0.43
					39	48	9	2.09
				Including	39	42	3	2.62
				and	45	47	2	4.67
					51	52	1	1.68
MT16RC025	190	357847	6827873	270°/-60°	37	38	1	0.80
					40	43	3	0.47
					57	58	1	0.66
					93	105	12	0.64
				Including	95	96	1	1.85
				Including	98	99	1	1.37
				Including	103	104	1	1.23
					113	122	9	2.74
				Including	116	121	5	4.56
				Including	116	118	2	6.58
					128	132	4	3.38
				Including	129	131	2	6.04
MT16RC026	90	357788	6827893	270°/-60°	2	4	2	0.47
					5	6	1	0.65

SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<p>Sampling of drill holes is undertaken using the one metre (1m) riffle split samples, as drilled. Samples were collected over one metre intervals as individual split metres. Approximately 3.0kg of sample was collected over each sampled interval. All samples are drill spoil collected via a riffle splitter attached to the rig and collected 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 drill samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to a representative 50 gram sample then fire assayed.</p> <p>All drill holes are accurately located and referenced with grid coordinates recorded in the standard MGA94 Zone 51 grid system. Samples are collected using a standard face hammer, they are split/bagged/logged at the drill site. Samples were 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>Surface drilling 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, a support booster compressor 900psi/1300cfm was utilised in the deeper sections of the drill holes. RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer, boring 140mm diameter drill holes. The holes have been surveyed using a multi-shot downhole camera. In clear drill holes surveying was completed in the open hole. Holes are surveyed on surface using a hand held Garman 72 GPS (accuracy $\pm 3m$).</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 hammer is pulled back at the completion of each metre and the entire 1m sample is blown back through the rod string. The riffle splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each metre and at the completion of the hole. The riffle splitter is attached to the rig cyclone. Duplicate 1m samples and known standards 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. The intersections reported were collected over dry intervals; sampling equipment was cleaned periodically to reduce cross bag contamination. Samples are collected and stored in numbered calico bags and removed from the field daily.</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 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. 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 in Kalgoorlie. 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</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>number of samples were collected wet. 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 representivity. 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 and Perth. 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 resource drilling.</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. Certified reference material in the form of standards and duplicates are periodically embedded 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 two 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. The grid coordinate system utilised is (GDA94 Zone 51). Hole locations were visually checked on ground and against historic plans for spatial verification. No topographic control (i.e. RL) was required, a nominal field RL of 457m is assumed for the ground surface.</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 significant zones of gold mineralisation. The drill programme is a follow up/ongoing resource definition exercise that was designed to identify areas of geological interest and extensions to known mineralisation at Mertondale. Closer spaced drilling on surrounding cross sections 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 drilling is required to close off and confirm its full extent, particularly at depth.</p>
<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 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 is orientated at 270°.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation occurs in the hanging wall of the steep westerly dipping Mertondale Shear Zone, which</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	hosts a mineralised felsic porphyry. Gold occurs where mineralised shears define Z-shaped asymmetric bends. Gold is associated with shear zone, sulphides (pyrite and arsenopyrite) and quartz veins in sheared, altered (carbonated) basalt. Ore shoots plunge approximately 30° to the NE, collinear with boudins and intersection lineations.
<i>Sample security</i>	Samples were collected daily in the field and 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 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 measures are observed.
<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 early 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 programme was conducted on tenements M37/81 and M37/82; the area is referred to as Mertondale 3. The tenement is 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 721,000oz Leonora Gold Project (LGP) Resources. The tenement is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margret Mineral Field in the centre of the North Eastern Goldfields. The holding is located approximately 35km NE of Leonora.</p> <p>There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over M37/81 or M37/82 in the resource areas.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<p>Gold was initially discovered in the Mertondale area in 1899 by Mr. Fred Merton. The Merton's Reward (MR) underground gold mine was the direct result of his discovery. The main mining phase at MR was 1899-1911. Historic underground production records to 1942 yield 88,991t @ 20.8g/t Au (60,520oz) which represents the only mining conducted at Mert's Reward.</p> <p>Between 1981-1984 Telluride Mining NL, Nickel Ore NL, International Nickel (Aust) Ltd and Petroleum Securities Mining Co Pty Ltd conducted exploration programmes in the Mertondale area. Hunter Resources Ltd began actively exploring the region 1984-1989, Hunter submitted a NOI in 1986 and established a JV with Harbour Lights to treat ore from the adjoining Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3 pits. Between 1996-1988 the Mertondale 4 pit was mined. Harbour Lights acquired the project in 1989 from Hunter. Ashton Gold eventually gained control of Harbour Lights. Mining in the region was completed in 1993 with the mining of the Mertondale 5 pit. In 1993 Ashton's interest was transferred to Aurora Gold who established a JV with MPI followed by Sons of Gwalia who entered into a JV with Aurora.</p> <p>Sons of Gwalia (SGW) eventually obtained control of the project in 1997 but conducted limited drilling. In 2004 Navigator Mining Pty Ltd (NAV) acquired the tenement holding from the SGW administrator. Navigator conducted the majority of exploration drilling in the area. Kin Mining acquired the project from the (NAV) administrator in late 2014. Historic production from all the Mertondale open pits totals 270,000oz.</p> <p>Drilling has been conducted in the immediate area surrounding the Kin drill holes by several previous owners. The data base has been interrogated and scrutinised to a level where the LGP gold resources are JORC 2012 compliant (ASX announcement 11 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>

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Geology</i>	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. The Hanging Wall of the MSZ is mineralised with gold. Mertondale 3 deposit gold mineralisation is strongly associated with a steep dipping felsic porphyry.
<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 Long-section and also reported in the table of intersections. All hole depths refer to down hole depth in metres. All hole collars are MGA94 Zone 51 positioned. Elevation is a nominal estimate. 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 1m of internal dilution.</p> <p>No upper cuts were applied to determine anomalous gold areas.</p>
<i>Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	The orientation, true width and geometry can be determined by interpretation of historical drilling and existing cross sections. Drilling is on an Azimuth of 270° is regarded as best practice to intersect as close to true width as possible. The felsic porphyry is near vertical in orientation and therefore mineralised widths are estimated to be up to 40% longer than true width.
<i>Diagrams</i>	Relevant “type example” plans and diagrams 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 a substantial portion 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. More than 50% of the drill data for the Mertondale 3 area is sourced from data compiled by the recent tenement owner, Navigator Mining, with a substantial portion sourced from Hunter Resources.</p> <p>Considering the complex history of grid transformations there must be some residual risk in converting old 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 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 Mertondale 3 with the intention of increasing the resource.