KIN MINING NL
ASX Code: KIN

21 December 2017

WINNER OF THE 2017 BEST EMERGING COMPANY AWARD

Board of Directors

Trevor Dixon
Chairman

Don Harper
Managing Director

David Sproule
Technical Director

Joe Graziano
Non-Executive Director & Company Secretary

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Shares on Issue:
175,711,398

Unlisted Options:
40,335,750

ASX: KIN

High grade gold intersected up to 103 g/t Au at Cardinia Regional Targets

Drilling intersected bonanza grade at the Triangle Prospect

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Significant recent RC drill intersections from regional targets include:**
  - **7m @ 16.3 g/t Au** from 60m including **1m @ 103.0 g/t Au** ***(TR17RC007)***
  - **7m @ 1.4 g/t Au** from 14m including **1m @ 6.3 g/t Au** ***(TR17RC005)***
  - **6m @ 1.8 g/t Au** from 14m ***(TR17RC004)***
  - **1m @ 6.5 g/t Au** from 14m and **1m @ 9.5 g/t Au** from 42m ***(NT17RC004)***
- **Regional scout RC drilling at the Triangle and Nevertire Prospects confirms high-grade mineralisation below historic mine workings.**
- **Extensional drilling at the Helens South Resource intersected a wide zone of mineralisation that remains open at depth and to the north.**
- **The Company is on schedule and well-funded to commence an aggressive exploration program in early 2018 targeting the resource expansion of the highly prospective Cardinia Area**

Managing Director Don Harper said,

"These high-grade results are a great outcome for the company. This scout drilling program achieved terrific results that require follow up drilling. This is the first time that Kin has drilled these regional targets at the LGP, and the fact that we intersected high-grade mineralisation beneath the historic workings demonstrates the huge exploration potential of Cardinia. We intend to aggressively explore these and other targets at the LGP throughout 2018 with a view to increasing our Resources and Reserves ahead of gold production, which is forecast for the second half of 2018."

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is pleased to report new high-grade gold assay results from a regional scout drill program at the Cardinia Mining Centre, part of the 100% owned Leonora Gold Project in the North-Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The RC drilling program was designed to test regional target areas that have had little modern-day exploration techniques applied (Figure 1).

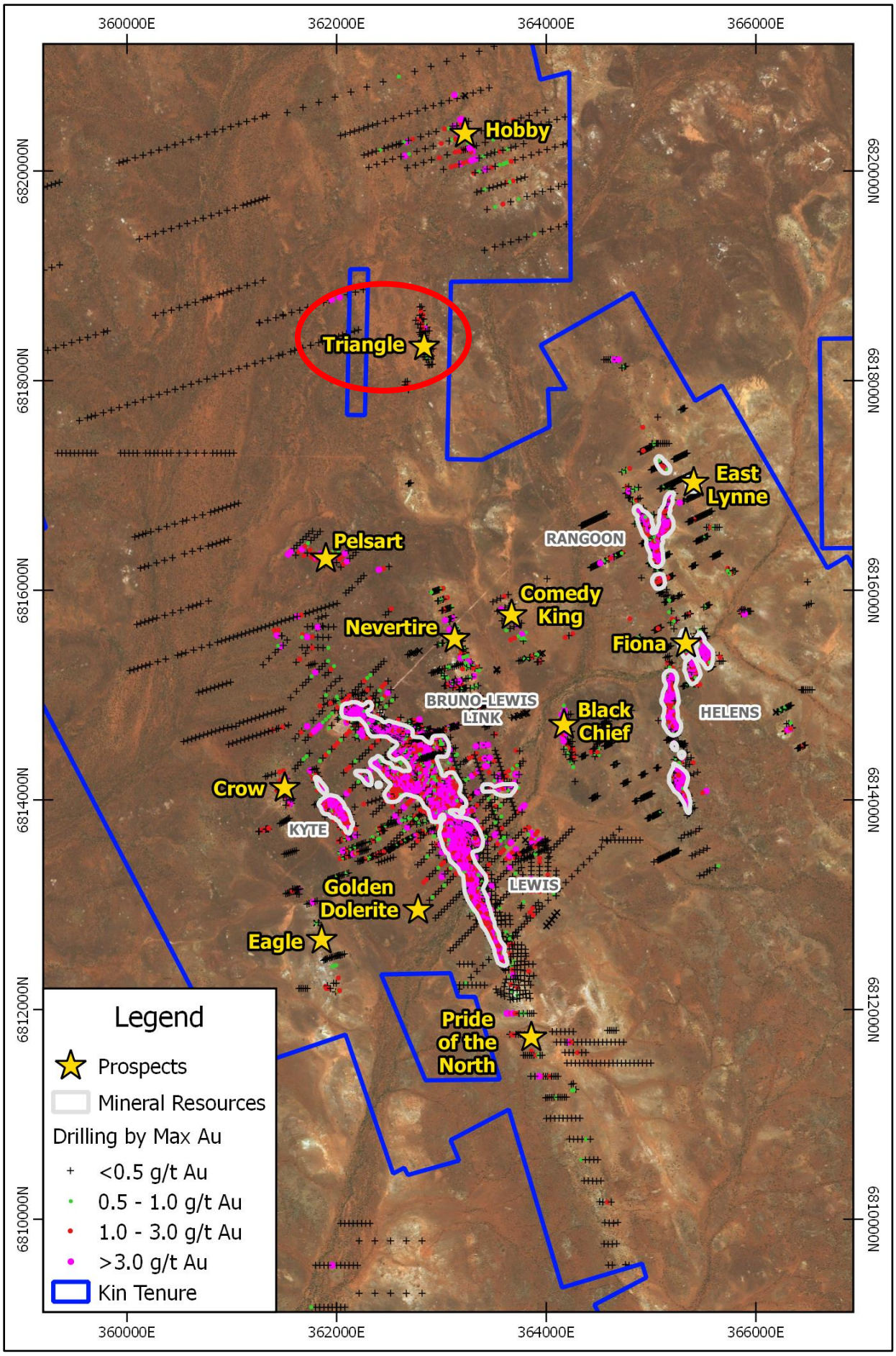


Figure 1: Overview of the Cardinia Mining Centre showing Mineral Resource areas and highlighting Regional targets and recent drill locations

Triangle – Discussion

The Triangle Prospect is set on a line of extensive historic workings which cover a strike length of approximately 350m. Historic production of 151.9 t at an impressive grade of 340 g/t Au was reported (Table 1). Underground mapping of the workings identified two distinct styles of gold mineralisation; north-dipping ferruginous quartz veining in a 340° orientation within a large alteration zone and crosscutting east-west quartz veins. Kin Mining embarked on an eight hole reconnaissance drill program, drilling along the strike length underneath the historic workings (Figures 2 and 3).

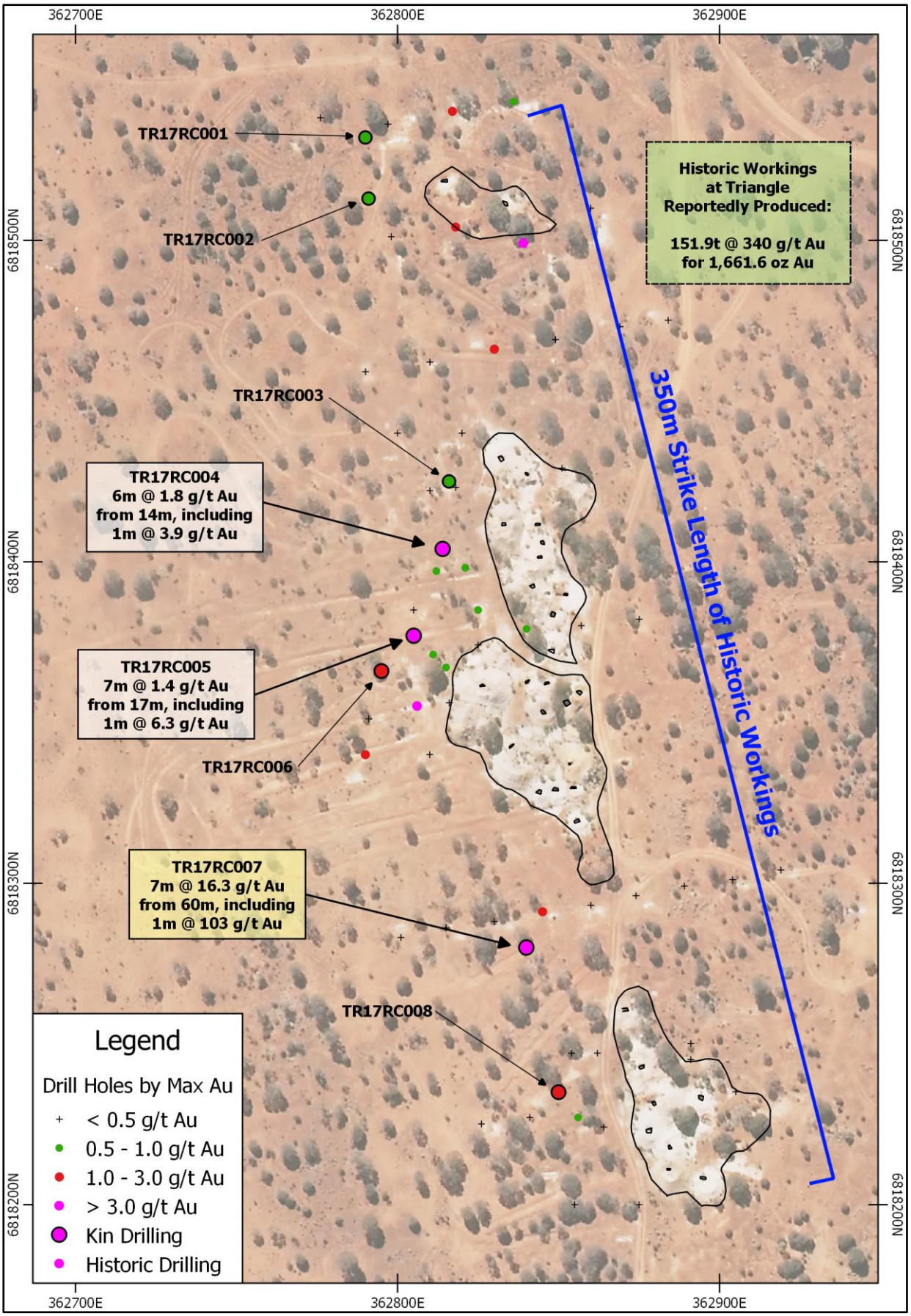


Figure 2: Plan view of recent RC drilling at the Triangle Prospect

Figure 3: RC drilling underneath the historic workings at the Triangle Prospect

Multiple high grade gold intersections were returned which demonstrates that primary gold mineralisation persists much deeper than the depth of the historic workings. Mineralisation is hosted in series of quartz veins within a sheared, highly altered dolerite (Figure 4 and 5). Results returned high grade intersections with the standout intersection of;

- **7m @ 16.3 g/t Au** from 60m
  including **1m @ 103.0 g/t Au** ***(TR17RC007)***

Results provide an indication that the extent of the high grade mineralisation is greaterr than previous explorers had interpreted, as the high grade mineralisation intersected in TR17RC007 is approximately 40m deeper than the deepest part of the historic workings. Furthermore, Kin's maiden drill campaign at Triangle has intersected the high grade mineralisation at a depth much deeper than what was achieved in historic drilling by previous explorers.

Table 1: Recorded gold production from historic workings - Cardinia Mining Centre

Name	Production period(s)	Ore (tonnes)	Recovered gold (oz)	Grade (g/t)	Dollied and Alluvial (oz)
Triangle	1909 – 1925, 1942	151.9	1,661.6	340.2	37.2
Nevertire	1898-1903, 1921-1925	200.5	1,383.9	214.7	1,416.9
East Lynne	1896-1907,1942	1,252	1,757.6	43.7	151.4
Black Chief	1898-1916, 1938-1941	818.4	523.4	19.9	4.1
Pride of the North	1897-1899	41.3	74.4	56.0	
Rangoon	1906 – 1907, 1939 – 1941	2,350	320.6	4.3	
Lewis	1900	7.0	6.3	28.0	
Total		**4,821.1**	**5,727.9**	**36.9**	**1,609.6**

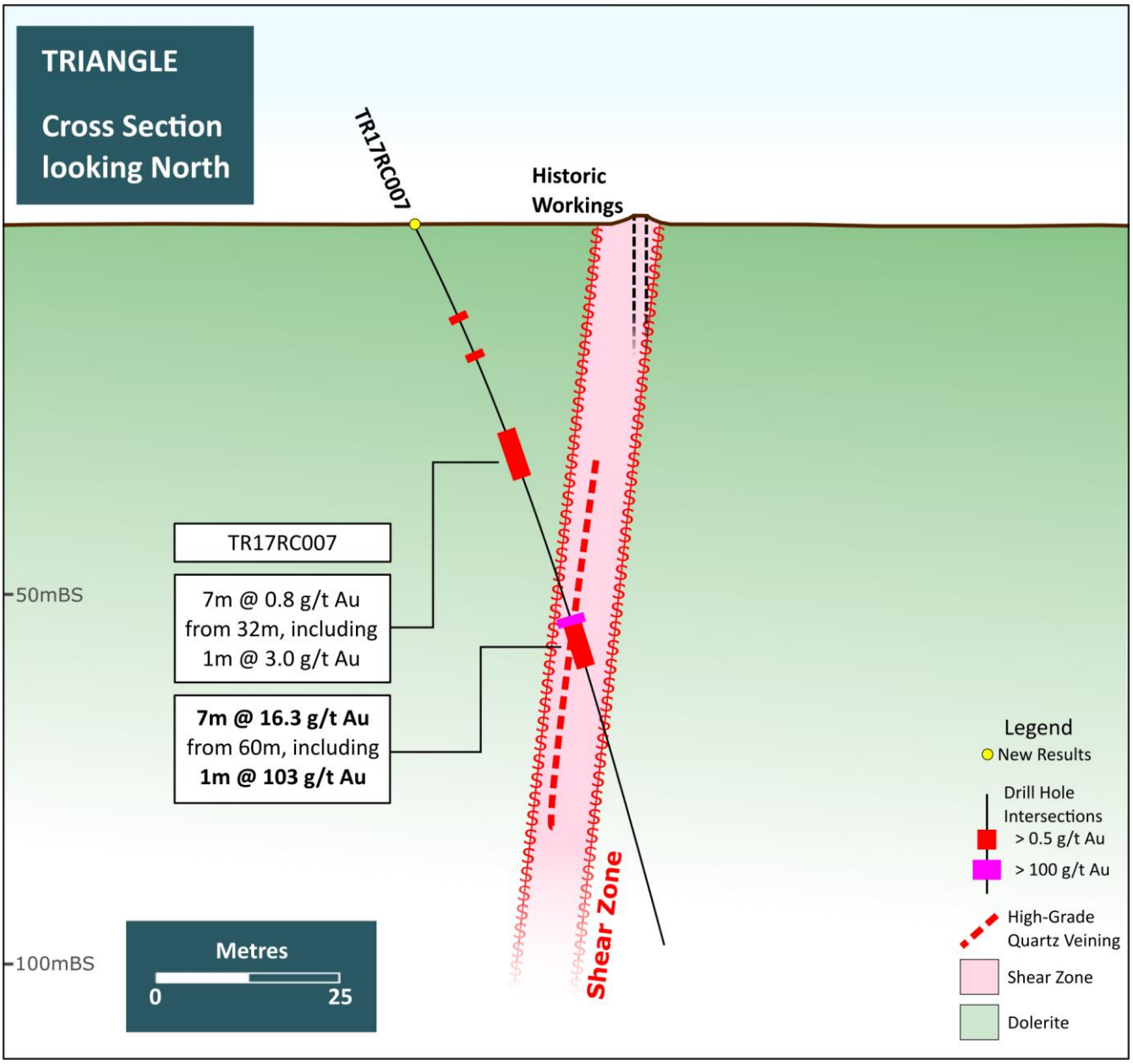


Figure 4: Cross section of TR17RC007 and location of the historic workings at the Triangle Prospect

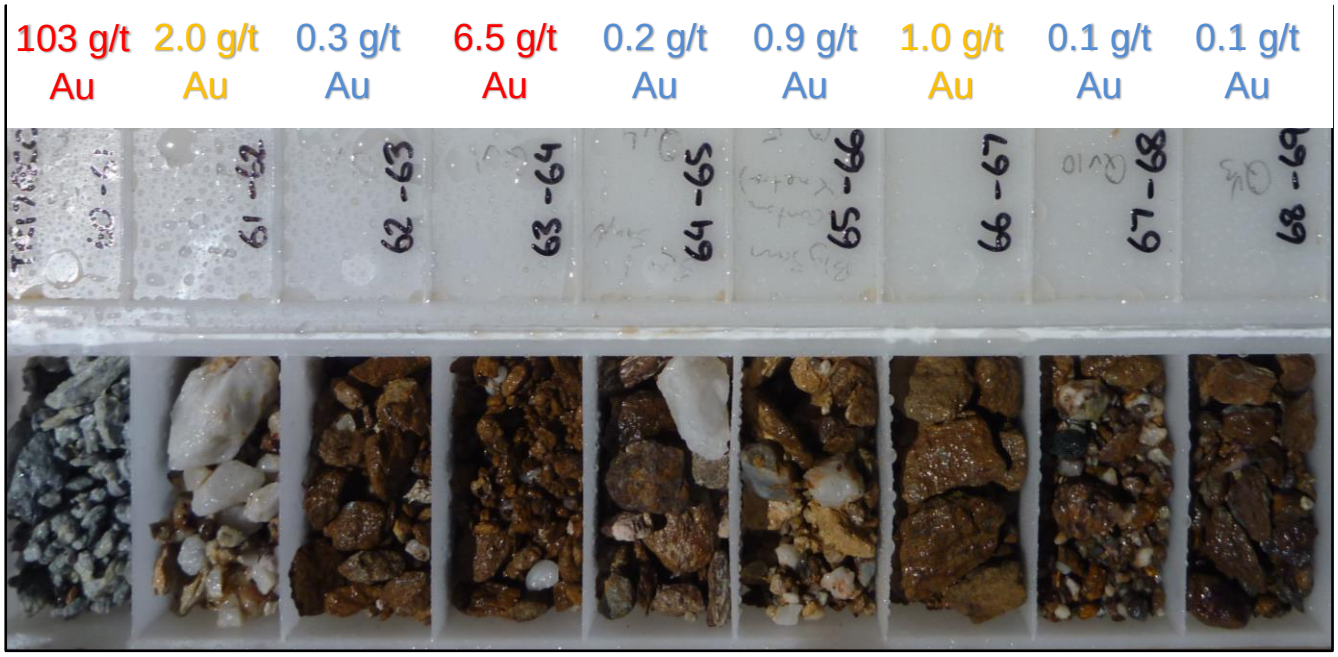


Figure 5: RC Drilling chips of TR17RC007 highlighting the high-grade mineralisation correlating with quartz vein contacts

Nevertire – Discussion

The Nevertire prospect historically produced some of the highest grades in the Cardinia area with a large amount of gold ore being dollied onsite (1,416.9 oz). Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins with limonite and goethite weathering. The veins are shear hosted, within host lithologies of felsic sediments and intermediate to acid intrusives.

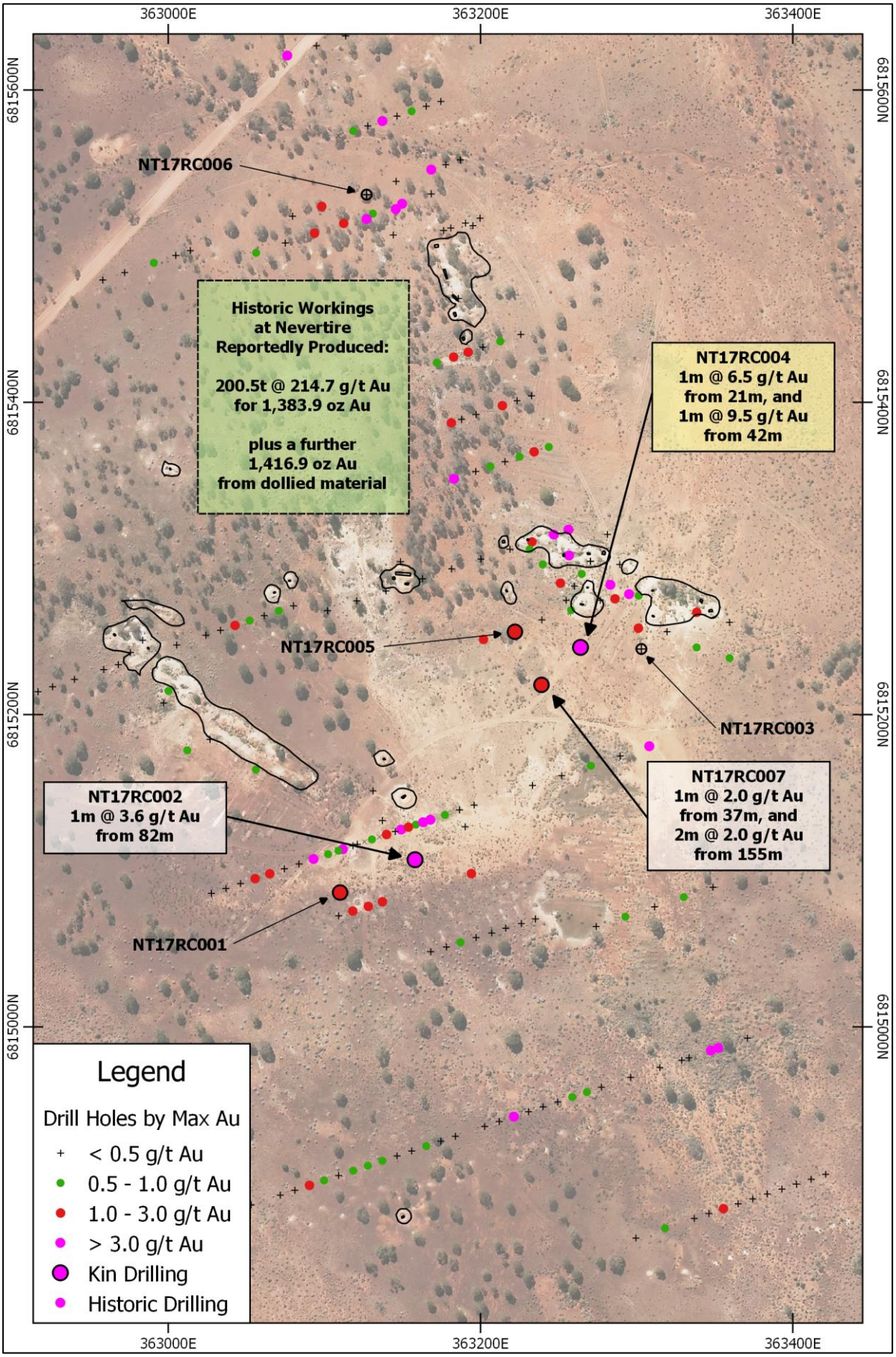


Figure 6: Plan view at the Nevertire Prospect highlighting significant recent RC drilling results

The historic workings are extensive and a seven hole scout drill program was carried out, drilling below numerous old workings (Figure 6). Drilling intersected multiple alteration zones and quartz veining, and significant intersections were returned in numerous holes;

- **1m @ 3.6 g/t Au** from 82m ***(NT17RC002)***
- **1m @ 6.5 g/t Au** from 21m and **1m @ 9.5 g/t Au** from 42m ***(NT17RC004)***
- **1m @ 2.0 g/t Au** from 37m and **2m @ 2.0 g/t Au** from 155m ***(NT17RC007)***

Mineralisation correlates well with the interpreted extensions of the old workings which suggests that the mineralisation at Nevertire remains open and warrants follow-up drilling.

East Lynne – Discussion

A drill program (seven holes) was conducted at the East Lynne Prospect to follow-up on the results intersected early in the year which included exceptionally high gold grades from surface with assays of up to 622g/t Au (see 8 March 2017 ASX Announcement). Historic mining at the East Lynne Prospect recorded production of 1,242t @ 47.5g/t Au between 1897-1906, and in 1942, for a total of 1,896oz Au (including dollied material).

Previous high grade results could not be repeated, however hole EL17RC011 intersected mineralisation directly underneath a portion of the East Lynne workings.

- **2m @ 2.0 g/t Au** from 82m including **1m @ 3.2 g/t Au**
  and 3m @ 1.0g/t Au from 89m ***(EL17RC011)***

The mineralisation in hole EL17RC011 is significant as it demonstrates the mineralised system extends into the fresh rock and is not closed off. Further drilling targeting extensions to the high grade mineralisation is planned for the coming year.

Helens South – Discussion

The Helens deposit has undergone extensive development during 2017. Drilling conducted earlier this year has increased the Helens Resource by 50% in total ounces, to **1.27 Mt @ 1.5 g/t Au for 61,000 oz** (see ASX announcement dated 30 August 2017 “Kin defines +1 million ounces of gold”). Drilling during November at the Helens Main Resource has extended a thick coherent zone of mineralisation to 600m of strike length (see ASX announcement dated 12 December 2017 “Further thick high-grade mineralisation Intersected at Cardinia”).

The Helens Main and the Helens South Resources are interpreted to be on the same highly mineralised shear zone (Figure 7). Mineralisation between the two resource areas is poorly tested. An extensional drill program at the Helens South Resource was undertaken and intersected a wide zone of mineralisation;

- **7m @ 2.3 g/t Au** from 78m including **1m @ 5.2 g/t Au** ***(HS17RC050)***
- **6m @ 2.4 g/t Au** from 59m including **3m @ 3.2 g/t Au** ***(HS17RC051)***

The Helens Resource area is earmarked to be mined within the first year of production at the Leonora Gold Project. Drilling was designed to extend the known mineralisation outside the current pit design and increase drill density within the proposed pit envelope prior to mining. Results have confirmed that the mineralisation is persistent at the base of the proposed pit design and remains open down plunge and to the north (Figure 8 and 9).

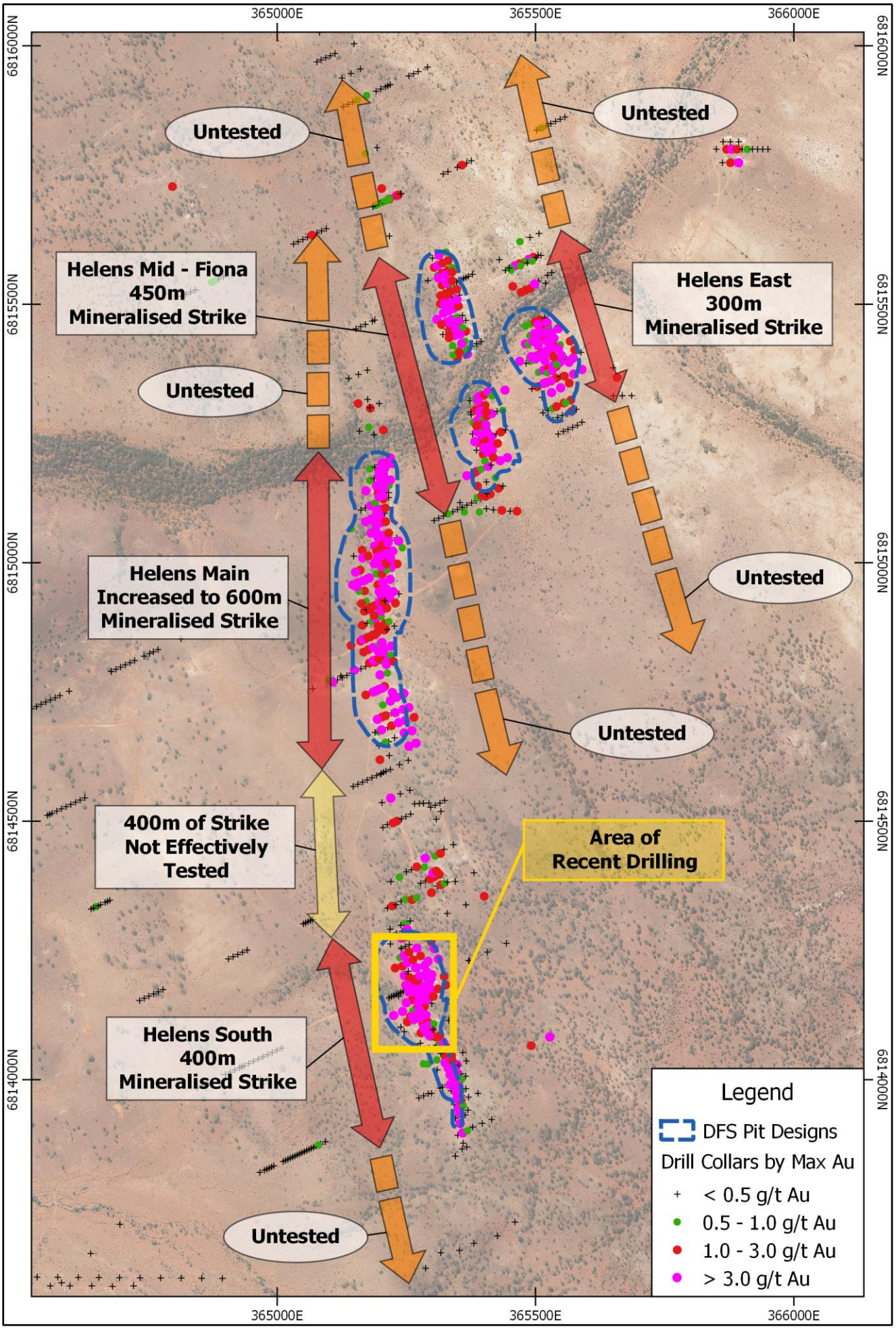


Figure 7: Plan view of the Helens deposits highlighting location of recent RC drilling and the regional exploration potential

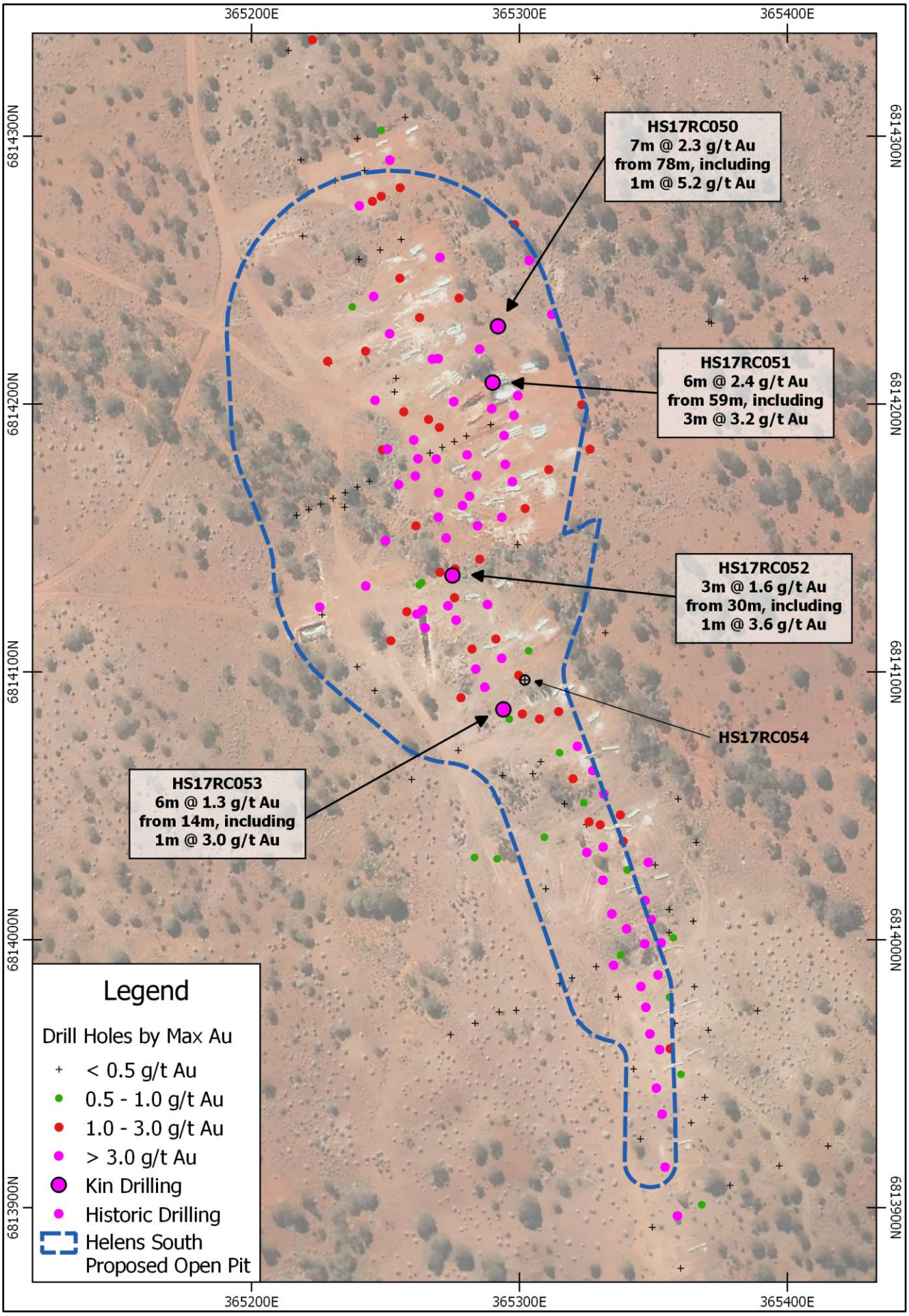


Figure 8: Plan view of the Helens South deposit highlighting location of recent RC drilling

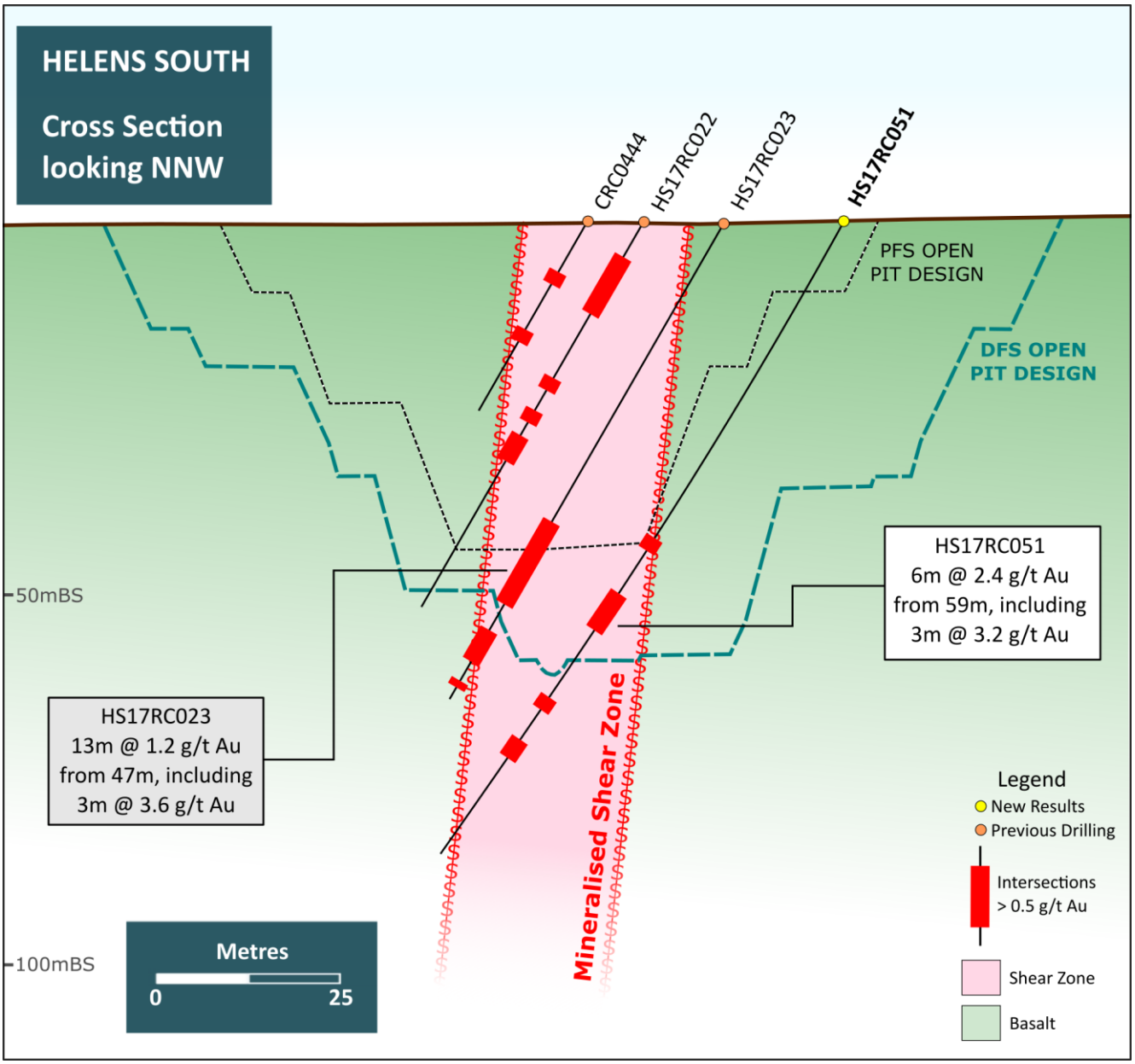
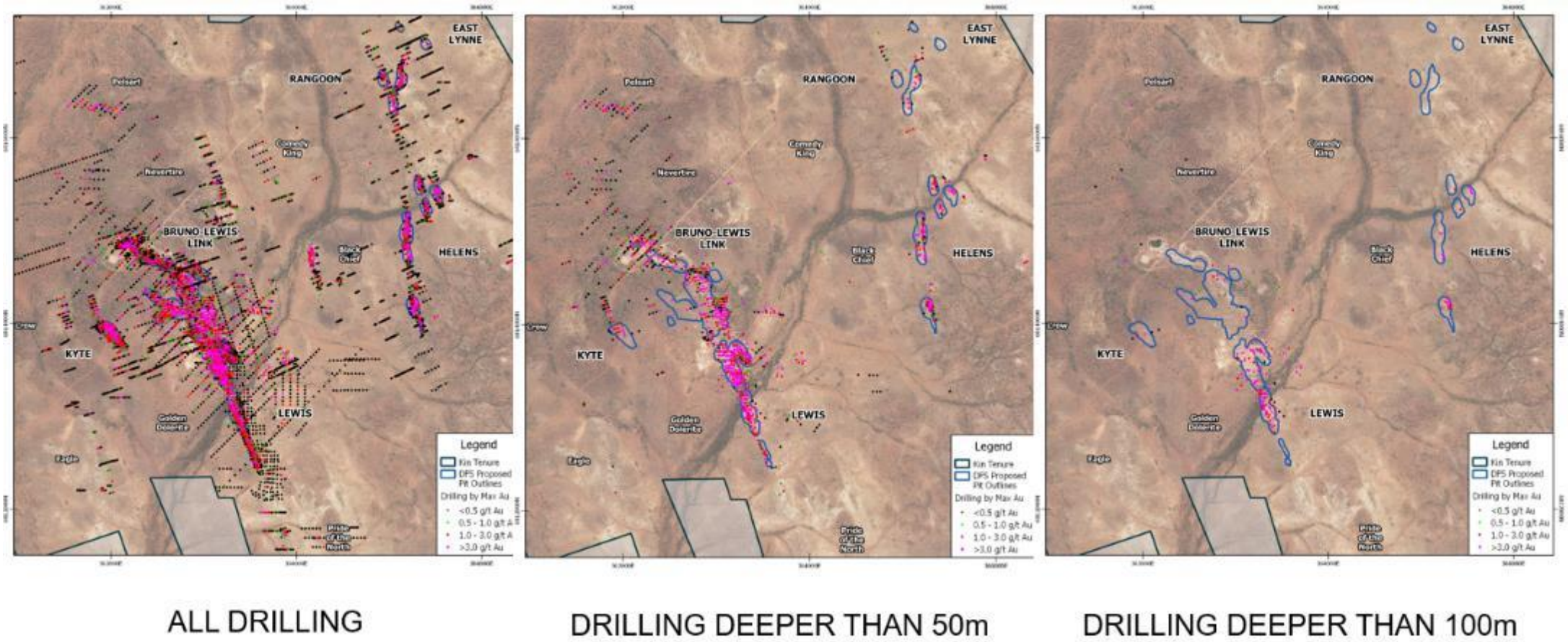


Figure 9: Cross section of the Helens South deposit highlighting the open mineralisation

Exploration - Next Steps

The majority of the Cardinia Mining Centre has few holes deeper than 100m, highlighting the significant opportunity to increase resources (Figure 10). The current drill campaign was one of the first to test potential depth extensions of multiple known historical old workings in the Cardinia region. These regional targets warrant further investigation as high grade gold was intersected at several locations, with the standout being the Triangle prospect.

Results demonstrate that there is potential for significant gold mineralisation beneath historic workings at Cardinia. Many other historic workings within the Cardinia Mining Centre have yet to be tested at depth, which present as walk-up drill targets. Kin intends to test these targets in due course.



ALL DRILLING

DRILLING DEEPER THAN 50m

DRILLING DEEPER THAN 100m

Figure 10: Cardinia Mining Centre continues to present significant exploration potential at depth.

Table 2. Significant Gold Intersections

(0.5 g/t Au cutoff, with no more than 2m internal dilution. NSA = no significant assays)

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA94)	Northing (MGA94)	Dip/Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
Helens South								
HS17RC050	120	365292	6814229	-60/245	75	85	**10**	**1.8**
				Incl.	78	85	**7**	**2.3**
				Incl.	82	83	**1**	**5.2**
					101	102	1	0.6
					115	117	2	0.9
HS17RC051	102	365290	6814208	-60/245	50	52	2	1.2
					59	65	**6**	**2.4**
				Incl.	60	63	3	3.2
					76	78	2	0.9
					83	86	3	0.9
HS17RC052	78	365275	6814136	-60/245	21	22	1	0.9
					30	33	3	1.6
				Incl.	32	33	1	3.6
					36	37	1	0.9
					42	44	2	0.8
					48	49	1	1.5
					52	53	1	1.9
					76	77	1	2.0
HS17RC053	66	365294	6814086	-60/245	7	8	1	0.5
					14	20	6	1.3
				Incl.	14	15	1	2.1
				and	17	20	3	1.8
				Incl.	18	19	1	3.0
HS17RC054	84	365302	6814097	-60/245				NSA
East Lynne								
EL17RC005	20	365420	6817013	-60/045	6	7	1	0.5
EL17RC006	40	365413	6817007	-60/045	14	15	1	2.1
					36	37	1	0.6
EL17RC007	30	365439	6817008	-60/225				NSA
EL17RC008	168	365363	6816981	-60/065	37	38	1	0.6
					41	42	1	0.8
EL17RC009	144	365353	6817010	-60/065	31	32	1	0.7
EL17RC010	120	365482	6817010	-60/245				NSA
EL17RC011	130	365419	6817066	-60/245	82	84	2	2.0
				Incl.	83	84	1	3.2
					89	92	3	1.0
Nevertire								
NT17RC 001	113	363110	6815086	-60/015	10	11	1	0.6
					21	22	1	0.8
					46	47	1	1.2
					54	55	1	0.6
NT17RC 002	96	363158	6815107	-60/015	46	47	1	0.7
					82	83	**1**	**3.6**
					93	94	1	0.5
NT17RC 003	120	363303	6815242	-60/040				NSA
NT17RC 004	138	363264	6815243	-60/040	21	22	**1**	**6.5**
					42	43	**1**	**9.5**
					91	92	1	0.7
NT17RC 005	144	363222	6815253	-60/040	51	52	1	1.6
					103	104	1	0.8
NT17RC 006	85	363127	6815533	-60/040				NSA
NT17RC 007	168	363239	6815219	-60/040	37	38	1	2.0

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA94)	Northing (MGA94)	Dip/Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
					63	64	1	0.6
					66	67	1	0.8
					155	157	2	2.0
Triangle								
TR17RC001	111	362790	6818532	-60/122	22	23	1	0.5
TR17RC002	120	362791	6818513	-60/120	45	46	1	0.6
TR17RC003	116	362816	6818425	-60/120	21	22	1	0.7
					113	114	1	1.0
TR17RC004	84	362814	6818404	-60/120	14	20	6	1.8
				Incl.	19	20	1	3.9
TR17RC005	132	362805	6818377	-60/120	14	24	10	1.1
				Incl.	17	24	7	1.4
				Incl.	22	23	**1**	**6.3**
TR17RC006	60	362795	6818366	-60/118	18	21	3	1.0
					25	27	2	1.4
TR17RC007	108	362840	6818280	-60/120	14	15	1	0.5
					20	21	1	0.7
					32	39	7	0.8
				Incl.	32	33	**1**	**3.0**
					60	67	**7**	**16.3**
				Incl	60	61	**1**	**103**
TR17RC008	138	362850	6818235	-60/120	25	26	1	0.8
					56	57	1	0.9
					107	108	1	1.7

-ENDS-

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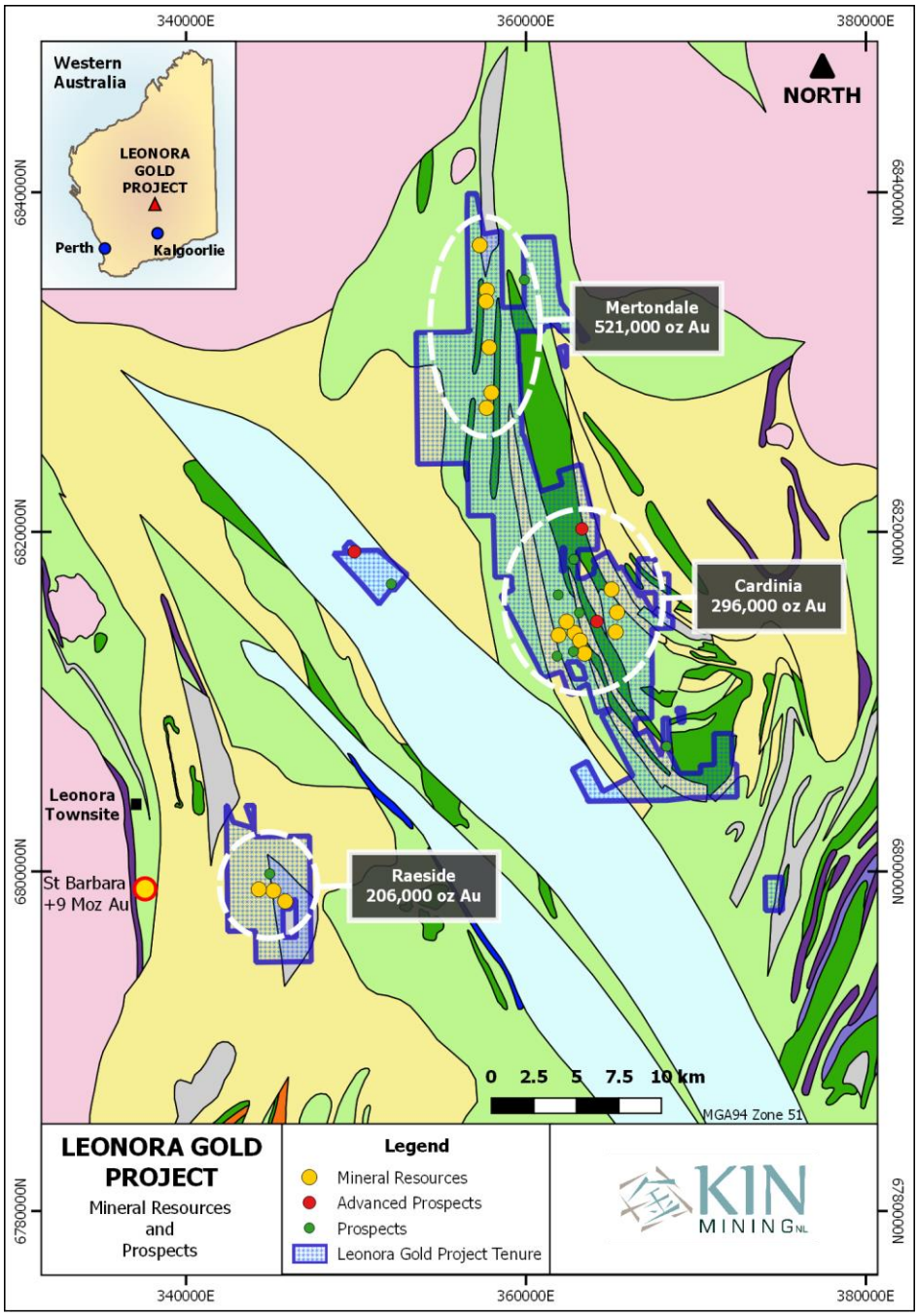
About Kin Mining NL

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.

Kin Mining NL were the winning recipient of the Diggers and Dealers Best Emerging Company Award 2017.

[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.

CARDINIA

TABLE 1 Section 1: Sample Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes are sampled over one metre (1m) intervals, as drilled. Samples were collected and individually riffle split at one metre intervals. Approximately 3-4kg of sample was collected over each sampled interval. All samples are drill chips collected via a cyclone attached to the rig. 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. Samples are collected as a sub sample in calico bags and the remainder in large plastic bags. Sampling techniques are considered to be in line with the standard industry practice and are considered to be representative. Samples are collected using a standard RC face sampling hammer drill bit, they are split, bagged and logged at the drill site. Samples were analysed via Fire Assayed (50 gram charge) for Au only. 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 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 bit over 140mm diameter drill holes. The vast majority of drilling retrieved dry samples, on occasion a booster air compressor was used beneath the water table to maintain dry sample return. The drill holes have been surveyed using a Reflex Ezi-trac downhole camera.
Drill sample recovery	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 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 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. The vast majority of samples were collected dry however on very rare occasions wet or damp samples were encountered. The reported intersections were all collected over dry intervals; sampling equipment is 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. 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. 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 a "tablet" computer in the field. Data is

Criteria	Commentary
	validated prior to being uploaded to the data base.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	See Sampling techniques in the above section. 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). The vast majority of samples were collected dry; on rare occasion's ground water was encountered and a minimal number of samples were collected damp or wet. Sample size in considered appropriate to give an accurate indication of mineralisation. At regular intervals certified reference standards, blanks and field 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. No issues have been identified with sample representivity. The sample size is considered appropriate for this type of mineralisation style.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	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. Fire assay is regarded as a complete digest technique. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. 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 blank 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. The sampling and assay data has been compiled, verified and interpreted by company geologists. The assay data has been stored physically and electronically in the company database using Kin Mining's protocols. Data has been entered and validated by experienced database personnel. 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.
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 drill hole collars will be picked 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 collar pick-up.
Data spacing and distribution	The drill hole spacing is project/prospect specific; the RC drilling pattern employed is dependent on previous drilling results and geological interpretation. The sample spacing is considered close enough to identify any significant zones of gold mineralisation. The drill programme consisted of both follow up/ongoing exploration that was designed to identify areas of geological interest and follow up existing mineralisation at Helens, and also scout drilling at regional prospects where little modern-day exploration has taken place. Closer spaced drilling on adjacent sections and follow up drilling maybe required to further delineate the extent, size and geometry of some areas within the identified zones of gold mineralisation. 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 at Helens. The mineralised system remains open and additional extensional, infill and/or deeper drilling maybe required to close off and confirm the full extent of the Helens ore body, particularly along strike and at depth. At the regional prospects (Nevertire, Triangle, and East Lynne), drill spacing was variable due to the scout

Criteria	Commentary
	nature of the program.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The sheared Cardinia greenstone sequence displays a NNW to North trend. The drilling and sampling program was designed to provide, as best as practicable, an unbiased location of drill sample data. The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in the data thus far. The vast majority of historical drilling at Helens are orientated at approximately 245°/-60° (WSW) generally orthogonal to the strike of the mineralisation. The Helens South holes were oriented likewise in order to optimally intersect the mineralisation. For the regional prospects Nevertire and East Lynne, drill holes were oriented at -60° dip orthogonal to the strike of the workings. At Triangle, holes were oriented obliquely to the workings in order to better sample the 2 known mineralised orientations.
Sample security	Samples are bagged, numbered, collected from the field and then stored in a secure lockable location in Leonora until collection. 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 representative. 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 are assayed under the supervision of SGS at their Kalgoorlie laboratory.
Audits or reviews	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 apart from internal reviews and field quality controls.

TABLE 1 Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The RC drill programme was conducted across several tenements owned by 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 are located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margret Mineral Field in the centre of the North Eastern Goldfields. The Cardinia area is located approximately 30km ENE of Leonora. Tenements on which drilling was conducted are: • M37/317 (Helens) • M37/646 (Nevertire) • M37/316 (East Lynne) • M37/1315 (Triangle) There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the areas that were drilled. The tenements are in good standing.

Criteria	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	The Cardinia deposits have been extensively explored and drilled by a number of companies including Mt Edon, Sons of Gwalia and in more recent times Navigator Resoures. A review of the collar file data reveals the following companies: Navigator (NAV), MET (Metana), SGW (Sons of Gwalia), CIM (Centenary), AZT (Aztec) and HLM (Harbour Lights) have all contributed to drill programmes at several sites at various times, however the vast majority of recent exploration at Cardinia was conducted by Navigator and Sons of Gwalia. 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 deposits in January 2009. The resource was recently re-evaluated (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 oz Au at Helens. Helens: Existing historical drilling was previously conducted in the immediate area surrounding the Kin drill holes by Navigator and Sons of Gwalia. 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 plans and reports. Mineralisation between cross sections is cohesive and robust, suggesting that the data is valid. Regional Prospects (Nevertire, Triangle, and East Lynne): Limited drilling has been conducted by previous explorers at these areas. Drilling has generally been completed using Rotary Air Blast (RAB) or Aircore methods which have achieved little penetration past the base of the weathering profile. A limited number of Reverse Circulation (RC) holes have also been completed. The drilling has been centred on historic workings dating from the late 1890s to early 1900s. All three areas also show evidence of more recent prospector activity.
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. Locally within the Cardinia project area the stratigraphy consists of intermediate mafic and felsic volcanics and intrusive lithologies with 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. At Helens South the stratigraphy comprises a sequence of sheared mafic volcanic lithologies. The basalt host rock is sheared, altered, carbonated, bleached, brecciated and mineralised. Gold distribution can be highly variable and closely spaced drilling is required to confidently delineate the mineralised zones. Primary gold mineralisation is associated with increased shearing accompanying the host lithology. Disseminated pyrite, silicified quartz veining and carbonate-chloritic alteration zones are adjacent to and associated with the gold mineralisation. At the Helens South deposit the mineralisation trends either NNW or N-S, with a sub vertical eastern attitude. At Triangle, the mineralisation is hosted in quartz veining within a variably altered dolerite unit. Based on the historic workings, there are two interpreted vein sets that host gold mineralisation; one dips moderately north and the other moderately west, within an interpreted sub-vertical N-S-trending sheared dolerite unit. At Nevertire, gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins with limonite and goethite weathering. The veins are shear hosted, within host lithologies of felsic sediments and intermediate to acid intrusives. Several lines of historic workings are present, with the lodes dipping moderately to the W and SW. At East Lynne, extensive historic workings are present along two dominant lines, both oriented NW-SE. Mineralisation is related to quartz veining which occurs in the mafic and felsic volcanic host rocks. The lode is interpreted to dip subvertically.
Drill hole Information	The location of all drill hole collars, orientation and significant gold intersections are presented as part of the significant intersection table in the body of this report. 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. Drill holes are measured from the collar of the hole at surface to the bottom of the hole.

Criteria	Commentary
Data Aggregation methods	No averaging of the raw assay data was applied; the 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. 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 with no more than 2m of internal dilution (<0.5g/t Au). No top cuts were applied to any assay values. There is no reporting of any metal equivalent values.
Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The orientation, down hole widths and geometry of the mineralisation at Helens 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. However, the drill hole orientation may not be at an optimal angle to the mineralised structure but the holes are orientated in the same direction as the historic Navigator drilling. Since the mineralisation is steeply dipping to the east the intersections are reported as down hole widths and not true widths. The reported mineralised intercepts are both within and outside of the confines of the proposed open cut pit at Helens. They have not yet been incorporated into the current parameters of the Helens resource calculation. For Nevertire, Triangle and East Lynne, every effort has been made to optimally interest the mineralisation based on the current level of geological understanding. However, it is not possible to determine at this stage of exploration whether the sample intervals are indicative of true widths of the mineralisation or not. The maximum and minimum sample width within the mineralised zones is 1m.
Diagrams	Relevant "type example" plans, sections, and long sections are included in this announcement.
Balanced Reporting	Only the significant gold results are discussed and reported, assay results are diagrammatically displayed and tabled in this report. 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. Considering the complex history of grid transformations there must be some residual risk in converting old local grids to GDA94 however the survey control appears to be accurate and satisfactory.
Other Substantive exploration data	Regarding the results received there is no other substantive data. 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 resource would be achieved. Kin Mining intend to conduct more drilling in and around the Helens deposits. The overall objective of any future drill programs is to increase the existing Helens resources, define any lateral extensions and convert the Inferred portions of the resources to the Indicated category. Further work is warranted at Nevertire, Triangle, and East Lynne based on the results received to date. This work is likely to include further RC drilling to infill and extend drill coverage around higher-grade portions of the prospects. Committing to further exploration drilling does not guarantee that additional gold-bearing intersections will be encountered, or that the area will host a Mineral Resource.