KIN MINING NL
ASX Code: KIN

8 October 2014

Two strong EM conductors detected at the Kingfisher Ni-Cu-PGE Prospect

MLEM Survey planned to redefine conductors ahead of drilling

Exploration Highlights

- Two bedrock electromagnetic (EM) conductors have been identified at the Kingfisher Ni-Cu-PGE Prospect.
- Conductors are located in a prospective geological corridor in an area that has not been previously drilled effectively.
- Infill MLEM geophysical survey scheduled in coming weeks to assist in modelling of conductors to generate robust drill targets.

Kin Mining NL (ASX:KIN – "Kin" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has identified two strong bedrock electromagnetic (EM) conductors from a recently-completed surface Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey at its Kingfisher Nickel-Copper-PGE Prospect (M40/330), part of its Desdemona Project area just south of Leonora in WA.

The MLEM survey was completed by GEM Geophysical Surveys Pty Ltd, under the supervision of Newexco Services Pty Ltd. Data quality is regarded as clean and coherent. Nine (9) east-west geophysical lines of MLEM were completed for an advance of 114 stations and 10.5 line kilometres.

Two bedrock electromagnetic (EM) conductors, which have been named the Lennie's Prospect, have been identified on the second most northerly line. The first is positioned along strike of the basal contact and the second is immediately west of the contact (see Figure 1).

Historical intersections comprising disseminated and massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation with significant PGE enrichment have been confirmed in the middle of the magnetic high over a strike length of 450m.

The bedrock conductors are located in a prospective geological corridor north of the recognised basal contact, in an area that has only been tested with limited shallow RAB drilling.

KIN's geological team previously identified an extensive zone of strong secondary Ni-Cu-Co-PGE surface enrichment in a weathered peridotite at the Kingfisher Prospect. The mineralisation correlates with historical basal contact ore-grade nickel and copper sulphide intersections with associated platinum and palladium.

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The Kingfisher prospect is regarded as highly prospective for magmatic nickel-copper mineralisation.

Shallow historical drilling (Noble Resources 1987) confirms near-surface regolith Ni-Cu-PGE's including:

- 14m @ 0.61% Ni, 0.42% Cu, 0.47ppm Pd and 0.11ppm Pt in drillhole HW3
- 25m @ 0.59% Ni, 0.29% Cu, 0.29ppm Pd and 0.15ppm Pt in drillhole HW2

Deeper historical drilling, conducted in the 1970's (Glomex 1971) and 1980's (Carpentaria 1985), at the Kingfisher Project (M40/330) identified a brecciated sulphidic basal ultramafic-rhyolite contact up to 2m in width.

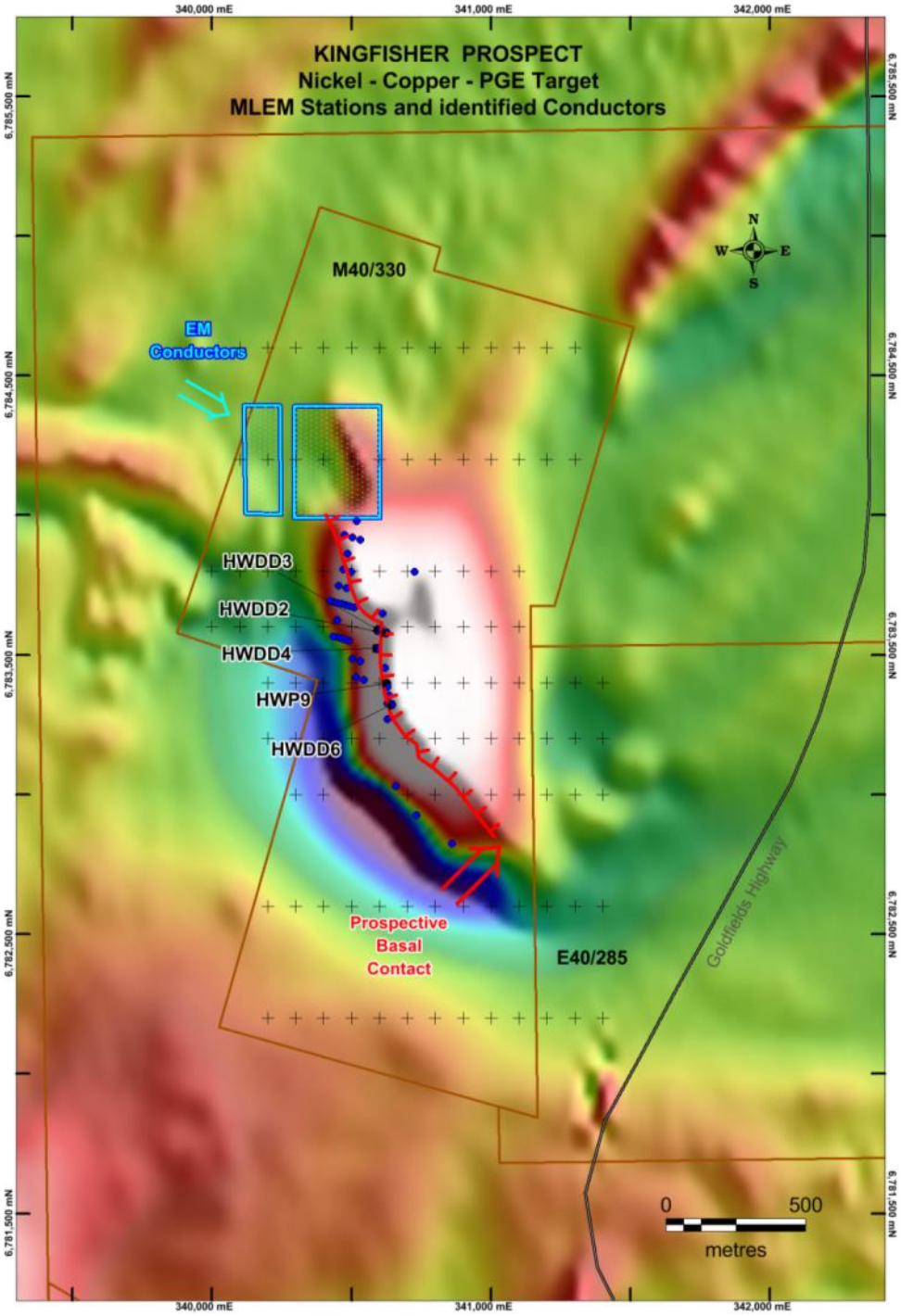

Figure 1 – Kingfisher TMI image displaying MLEM stations and the identified conductors north of the known basal contact.

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Historical diamond drill intersections from the 1970s include:

0.9m @ 2.0% Ni and 1.5% Cu *from 101.2m in HWDD2 and*
1.8m @ 1.55g/t Pt and 6.51g/t Pd *from 100.6m also in HWDD2*
0.3m @ 1.33% Ni and 0.25% Cu *from 111.9m in HWDD3*
0.3m @ 0.75% Ni and 4.8% Cu *from 152.7m in HWDD6*

The deepest drill intersection within the project (HWDD6) returned 0.3m @ 0.75% Ni and 4.8% Cu from 152.7m, below this depth and along strike the structure remains untested.

Initial interpretation of the bulls-eye aeromagnetic signature at Kingfisher indicates that the basal contact extends over a strike length of at least 1.4 km.

The MLEM geophysical survey has identified the anomalies north of the plotted contact, suggesting either an extension to the basal contact zone or an area of structural complexity associated with mafic intrusives. The recently identified conductors are within this untested northern zone.

A follow-up Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey will be undertaken as soon practicable to determine and fully test the exact extent and spatial position of the conductors, with a view to subsequently testing the features with Reverse Circulation and/or diamond drilling.

Figure 2 – Geophysical crew on the ground conducting first pass MLEM survey at Kingfisher.

Table 1 Electromagnetic (EM) Geophysical Surveying Details

Item	Details
Operator	GEM Geophysics
Sensor	EMIT Smart Flux B-field Magnetometer
Receiver	EMIT SMARTemV
Transmitter	Zonge ZT - 30
Configuration	In-loop
Loop Size	200m x 200m
Number of Turns	one
Tx Current	47A
Base Frequency	1Hz
Station Spacing	100m
Line Spacing	200m and 400m
Quality Control Measures	Repeat Readings at each Station

References

DD Boyer. 1985. Carpentaria Exploration, Technical Report, Heron Well PL40/50-53 & PL40/254-255, North Coolgardie Goldfield, Final Report. (A16253)

Mackay & Schnellman 1971. Glomex Mines NL, MSPL7104, Heron Well Claims progress to January 20 1971. (A19373).

C Stadler 1987. Noble Resources, First Annual Report on Prospecting Licences 40/587, 588 & 589, Heron Well Area, North Coolgardie Goldfield, WA (A22147)

Kin Mining NL. 2014 June Quarterly Report and 11th September 2014 ASX Announcements

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to mineral resources and exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Maher who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Maher is a full time employee of the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Exploration results reported in this document were originally obtained by other companies; they are historic and have not been independently verified. The original samples are no longer available; assay methodologies vary and have not been subject to current QA/QC protocols. Mr Maher has given his consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Moving in-loop ground EM survey carried out at 200m and 400m line spacing using a SMARTemV system by ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technology Pty Ltd. • EMIT Fluxgate sensor recording 3 orthogonal components: Bz, Bx and By. • Survey done at ground level. • SMARTEM standard window times used for a transmitter frequency of 1 Hz. • 200m x 200m transmitter loop producing a loop dipole moment for ~1880000 Am^2. • Location of stations was accomplished with Garmin handheld GPS units with an accuracy of +/- 4m.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Not applicable as no drilling techniques are utilized during MLEM geophysical surveying
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable as no drilling techniques are utilized during MLEM geophysical surveying
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Not applicable as no drilling techniques are utilized during MLEM geophysical surveying

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Not applicable as no drilling techniques are utilized during MLEM geophysical surveying
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Data acquired using SMARTemV receiver system. • Data were delivered by GEM Geophysical Surveys Pty Ltd who performed QA/QC on a daily basis. • Data were again subject to QA/QC by consultants Newexco Services Pty Ltd on a daily basis. QA/QC was achieved using Maxwell software by ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technology Pty Ltd.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Data were check and validated on a daily basis using Maxwell software by ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technology Pty Ltd.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Locations were planned using a combination of GIS software packages. • Location of stations was accomplished with Garmin handheld GPS units with an accuracy of +/- 4m. • All data points were located using the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 and the Map Grid of Australia Zone 51 projection.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• At least 3 readings were recorded per station. • Stations were spaced 100m along line. • Line spacing was 200m and 400m
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Survey was oriented with E-W lines perpendicular to the main geological trend.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Data were acquired by GEM Geophysical Surveys Pty Ltd and reported to the Company Director. • Data were forwarded from GEM Geophysical Surveys Pty Ltd to consultants Newexco Services Pty Ltd.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All results were reviewed by Company personnel including Geologists and Managing Director. No negative issues were identified from these reviews.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Work undertaken by Kin Mining NL has focused on historic exploration conducted on ground now covered by M40/330. The Kingfisher Prospect is wholly located within M40/330. The lease is located within the North Coolgardie Mineral Field. The tenement is subject to an option agreement between Kin and the vendors (W. Van Blitterswyk, W. Halloran & T. Dixon) who maintain a 2% gross royalty as detailed in the Kin Mining NL Prospectus. The option agreement has been exercised but the transfer process is yet to be completed, as the agreement is currently with the Office of State Revenue for assessment and stamping. The Company retains an executed transfer document that will be lodged with the DMP following the assessment process. There are no other existing impediments to the tenements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• M40/330 has been explored by several companies between 1970 and 1987. Exploration activities include geophysical surveys and several phases of drilling. Glomex (1970-71) conducted geological mapping and a ground magnetometer survey locating a south east trending anomaly related to ultramafic rocks. Glomex (1971) confirmed the ultramafic sequence with a 74 hole (769m) Auger drill programme. Drilling returned anomalous Ni & Cu in the bottom of HWAUG060. An IP survey over the anomalous Ni & Cu zones in 1971 defined zones of low resistivity. A Glomex diamond drilling programme (HWDD series) for 836.4m intersected disseminated sulphides and massive sulphides in HWDD2. A Turam EM survey confirms several conductive zones one of which is interpreted to represent the narrow band of sulphides intersected in HWDD2. RAB drilling by Glomex (1971) delineates additional geochemical anomalies however the only half the original data has been located. In (1984) Carpentaria re-assayed selected Glomex RAB holes confirming anomalous Ni & Cu results in several holes. An aeromagnetic survey confirms two magnetic anomalies associated with a peridotite and an overlying gabbro. In 1985 Carpentaria re-assayed Glomex RAB cuttings anomalous in Ni & Cu again confirming two holes assaying >0.1g/t Pt & Pd. Carpentaria (1984-85) drilled 9 RC holes (HWP series) testing the peridotite/rhyolite basal contact with HWP9 intersecting significant sulphides (2m @ 0.99%Cu, 0.655% Ni, 0.45g/t Pt and 0.63g/t Pd). A surface SIROTEM geophysical survey followed with inconclusive results however a reinterpretation delineated four possible anomalies possibly related to sulphide mineralisation. Down hole SIROTEM produced inconclusive results. In 1986 Helix drilled 8 diamond holes (HHD series) confirming basal massive sulphides.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geological setting is a typical Achaean age greenstone volcanic assemblage intruded by sill like bodies of mafic and ultramafic rocks. Basaltic lavas, rhyolite and dacitic lavas and tuffs form most of the fundamental sequence and dolerites are the most abundant intrusives. The mafic/ultramafic assemblage forms part of a large open syncline with a north-easterly trending axis that displays a very high magnetic signature. The basal ultramafic-rhyolite contact dips to the east.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• For sample location details refer to the table of drilling results in the previous ASX announcement dated 11/9/2014. All hole depths refer to down hole depths in metres. All drill hole collars are GDA positioned. Elevation (RL) meterage is a nominal estimate. Drill holes are measured from top to bottom (EOH).
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/ or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No weighting average Techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades have been applied when reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The orientation, true width and geometry of the nickel and copper mineralisation in the anomalous holes cannot be accurately determined due to the limited number of historic drill holes. Identified nickel sulphide mineralisation to date is confined to the basal peridotite/rhyolite contact; the identified brecciated rhyolite intersected in HWDD2 indicates faulting or fracturing, at the contact that could indicate remobilisation of massive sulphides. The exact position of the ultramafic contact cannot be accurately determined after 153m (the deepest drill hole HWDD6) and additional drilling is required to determine the depth parameters.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to the figures in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Only significant anomalous historic RC or diamond intersections are reported, auger and RAB results have been excluded. Significant basal intersections are confined to the identified 450m strike zone representing a coherent basal contact as reported in the tables. Significant intersections outside this strike zone have been excluded due to limited drilling along the basal contact.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Survey designed and managed by Newexco Services Pty Ltd. • Moving in-loop Transient Electromagnetic surveying was completed by GEM Geophysical Surveys Pty Ltd. • Geophysical surveying employed a SMARTemV receiver system, an EMIT Fluxgate magnetic field sensor, Zonge ZT-30 transmitter and 200m x 200m transmitter loops. Survey stations were spaced 100m along line and lines were spaced 200m to 400m. • Interpretation of the Electromagnetic data was undertaken by Newexco Services Pty Ltd. • See exploration done by other parties in the References section of this report. The prospect has been explored by several parties (1971-1987). All the presented data is historic and sourced from open file DMP WAMEX reports.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• A MLEM (Moving Loop Electro Magnetic) geophysical survey over the Kingfisher conductors is planned to identify continuity of the response and to detect the presence of any sub surface conductors. If identified the conductors will be targeted with RC and/or diamond drilling. The additional follow up geophysical survey is scheduled to commence tomorrow Thursday 9th of October 2014.