



29th June 2018

Exploration Update

RC and Diamond Drilling Continues to Deliver Excellent Results

Management

Andrew Munckton
Chief Executive Officer

Glenn Grayson
Exploration Manager

Board of Directors

Jeremy Kirkwood
Chairman

Trevor Dixon
Executive Director
Business Development &
Land Tenure

Joe Graziano
Non-Executive Director &
Company Secretary

Brian Dawes
Non-Executive Director

Contact Details

Post

PO Box 565
Mount Hawthorn
Western Australia
6915

Office

342 Scarborough Beach
Road
Osborne Park
Western Australia 6017

Phone

08 9242 2227

Email

info@kinmining.com.au

Website

www.kinmining.com.au

Shares on Issue

221,638,347

Unlisted Options

37,335,750

- **Consistent, primary mineralisation intersected at Helens Main:**
 - 9m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 81m and 10m @ 2.2 g/t Au from from 122m (HE18RC197)
 - 8m @ 1.8 g/t Au from 154m (HE18RC198)
- **High grade oxide and primary mineralisation intersected at Helens South:**
 - 5m @ 15.9 g/t Au from surface (HE18RC192)
 - 8m @ 3.9 g/t Au from 71m (HE18RC201)
 - 2m @ 8.2 g/t Au from 100m (HE18RC204)
 - 2m @ 7.1 g/t Au from 107m (HE18RC206)
- **Updated Helens Mineral Resource estimate scheduled for early September**
- **Helens Stage 2 infill drilling program planned to provide Resource Definition, Metallurgical Testwork and Reserve information.**

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is pleased to provide results from the recent drilling at the the Helens Prospect, part of the Cardinia Gold Project (CGP) (Figure 1). Drilling was focused on extending to 150m below surface the Helens Main and Helens South deposits with the aim of

- Determining the controls on Primary mineralisation
- Testing the grade continuity of the mineralised lodes at depth
- Providing diamond cores for structural, geotechnical and metallurgical testwork programs

Smaller drill programs at Mertondale to test geological targets and positions have also been completed and are reported.

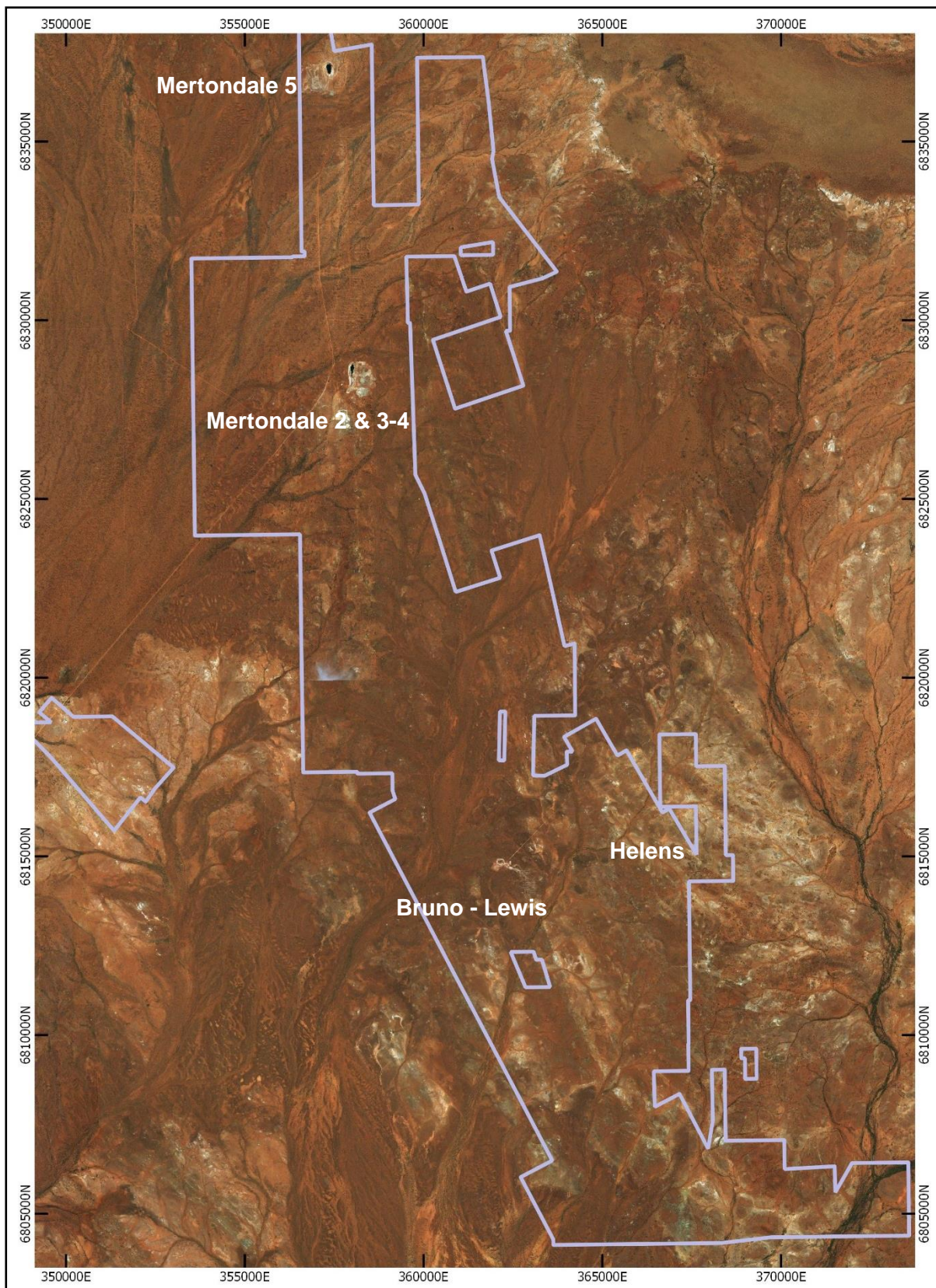


Figure 1: Plan view of the Leonora Gold Project

Helens

Helens drilling has recently focused on understanding the primary gold mineralisation below the Helens Main and Helens South open pits. Primary mineralisation was first encountered at Helens in step out drilling programs in late 2017.

Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling has continued to intersect zones of higher than average grade gold mineralisation associated with altered and sulphide-rich shear zones in mafic rocks at both Helens Main and Helens South. See Table 1 and Figures 2, 3 and 4.

The Helens drilling program consists of 17,500 metres of drilling (approximately 25% DC and 75% RC) in 3 Stages. Stage 1 drilling is due for completion by mid July, with 7,276m (1,862m of DC and 5,414m of RC) completed to date.

Two main shear structures at Helens Main are consistently present. The localised fabric of the sheared basalts is slightly oblique to, and discordant from, the local stratigraphic strike. See Figure 3.

Both shear zones are associated with basaltic flow contacts with fine grained sedimentary interflow units. The mineralized shear zones are marked by sericite alteration with silica flooding and minor quartz veining and fine sulphide mineralisation in mafic rocks.

One main shear structure is present at Helens South consistent with the Western Shear present at Helens Main.

Results

Assay results for the area returned to date include:

- **Helens Main**
 - 9m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 81m and 10m @ 2.2 g/t Au from from 122m (HE18RC197)
 - 8m @ 1.8 g/t Au from 154m (HE18RC198)
- **Helens South**
 - 5m @ 15.9 g/t Au from surface (HE18RC192)
 - 8m @ 3.9 g/t Au from 71m (HE18RC201)
 - 2m @ 8.2 g/t Au from 100m (HE18RC204)
 - 2m @ 7.1 g/t Au from 107m (HE18RC206)

Figure 4 illustrates the results received to date with an overall shallow south plunge to the mineralisation, consistent with the structural interpretation. Mineralisation has been encountered over 1,500m of strike length down to a maximum vertical depth of 140m below surface.

The new geological interpretation unfolding with the Stage 1 drilling will feed into an update Mineral Resource estimate scheduled to be completed by late August or early September dependent upon drilling progress.

A number of drill holes, particularly at Helens Main have been completed with assay results awaited. These holes (see Figure 2 for collar locations) have intersected the mineralised shear positions between 100m and 150m below surface and will provide a broader understanding of the extent of the Helens Main Shoot. Stage 2 drilling will target infill of this area once confirmed.

Only minor, shallow drilling has been completed between the Helens Main shoot and the Helens South shoot (see Figure 4). Stage 2 RC and DC drilling will also target this area to confirm the presence of gold mineralisation.

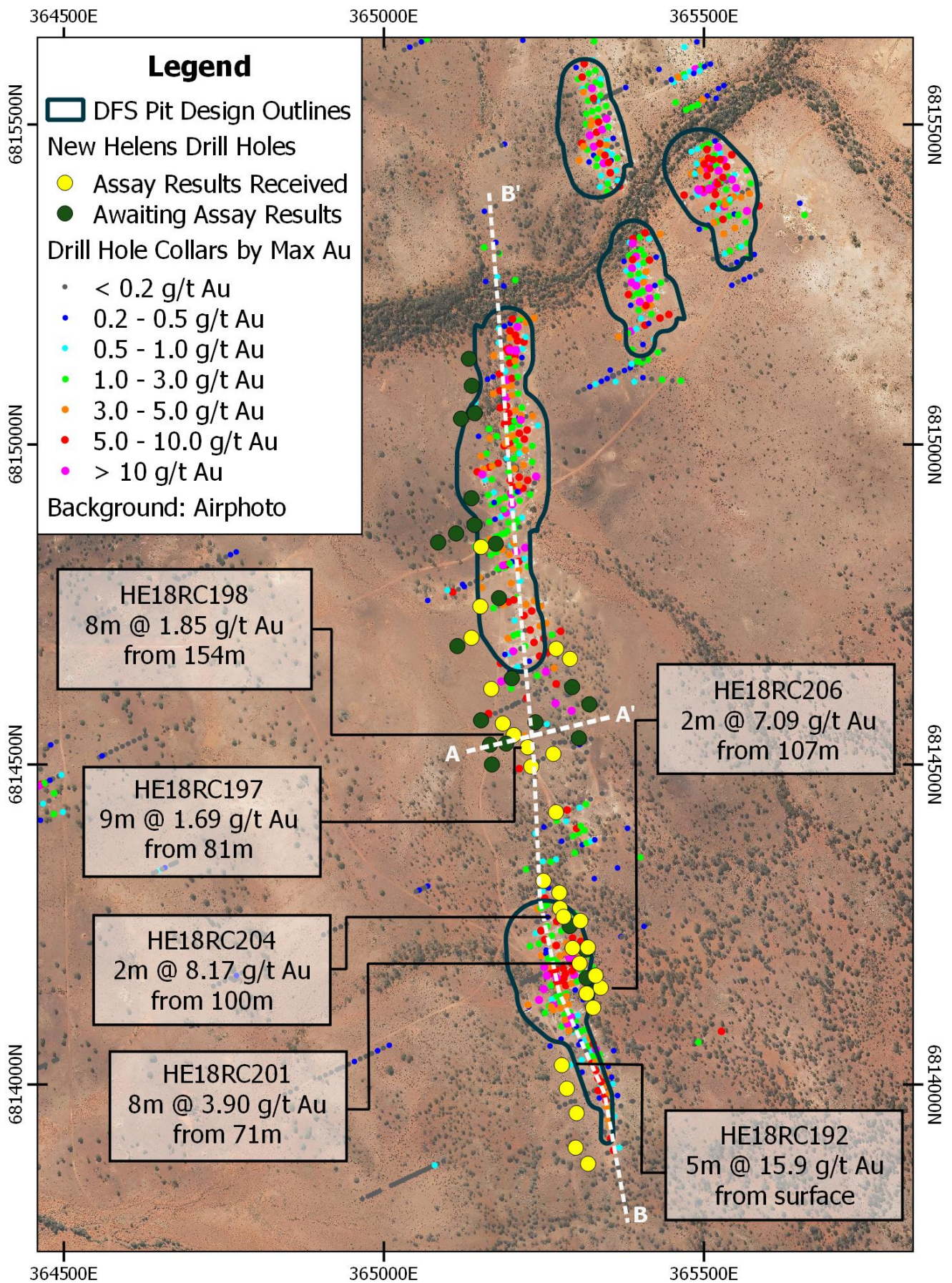


Figure 2. Drill hole plan of Helens and Helens South deposits with recent significant intersection.

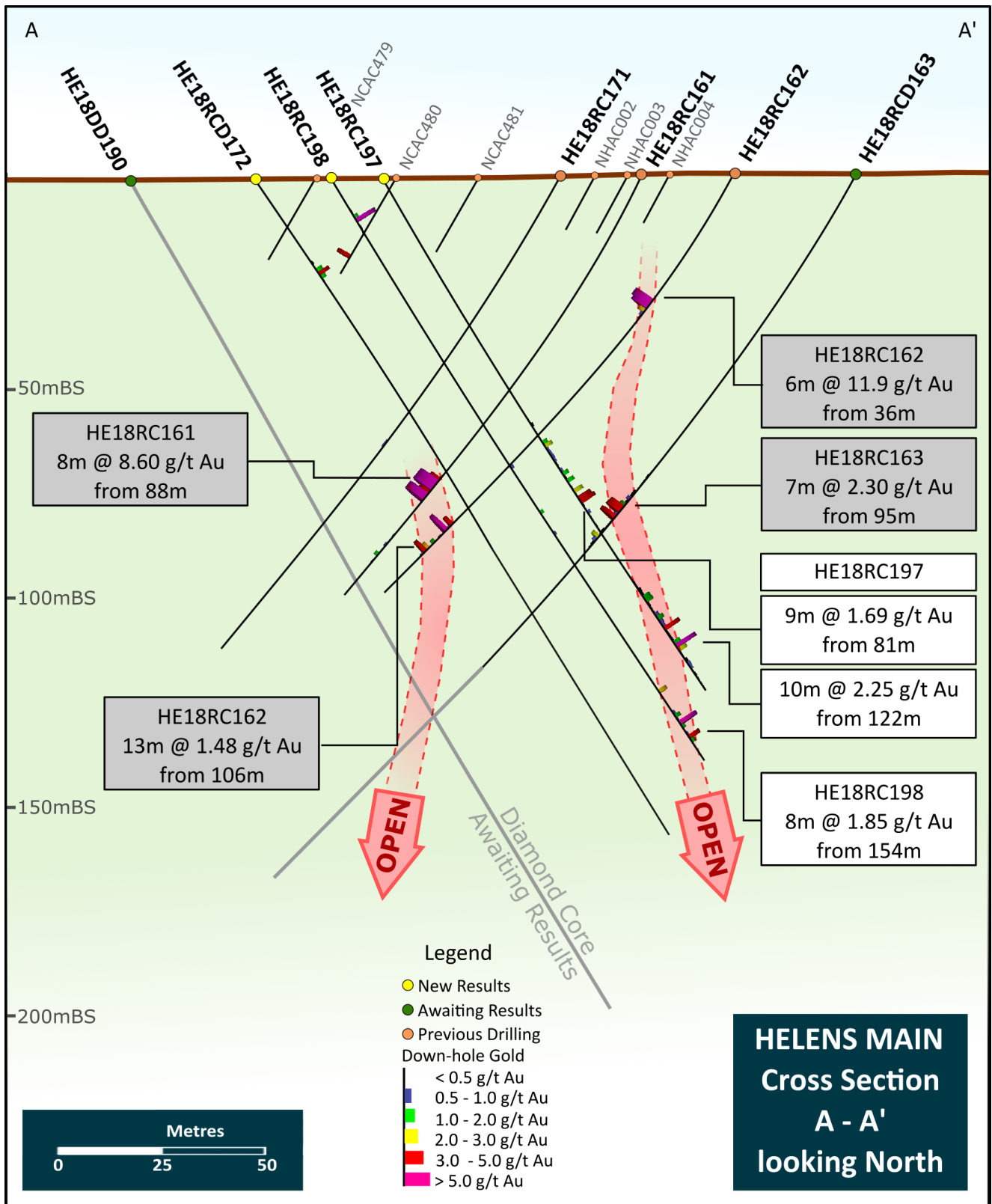
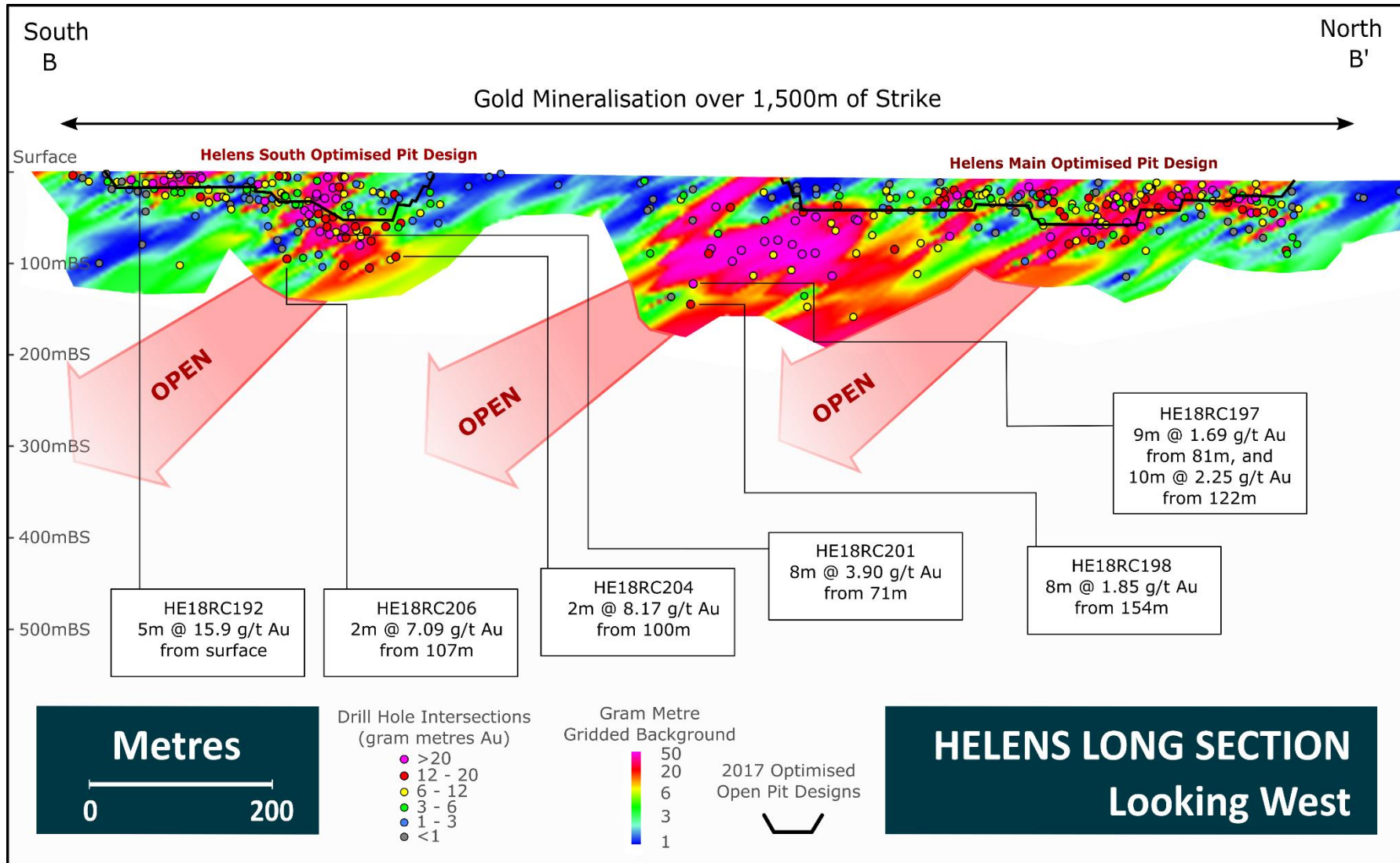


Figure 3. Helens cross section A-A'.

Figure 4. Long section of Helens and Helens South showing 2018 targeted drilling. Extensions to the shallow south plunging gold mineralisation shoots.



Mertondale

Results of four DC drill holes completed in May have been received. Refer to Table 1 and Figure 5 for hole collar locations and results.

The DC holes were designed to test extensions to deeper mineralisation and to collect data to aid structural and geological interpretation and drill targeting. All four drill holes intersected the shear structures that host the gold mineralisation at Mertondale. The mineralised system remains open at depth.

Gold anomalism was detected throughout the sheared intervals, with best results being:

- 0.4m @ 6.5 g/t Au from 189.9m (MT18DD045)
- 4.7m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 72.2m (MT18DD046)
- 4.8m @ 2.2 g/t Au from 131.6m and 2.1m @ 2.7 g/t Au from 143.9m (MT18DD047A)
- 1.7m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 240.2m (MT18DD048)

All drill holes intersected wide zones of shearing and anomalous levels of gold throughout significant portions of the drill holes. However, the shear zones contained relatively thin ore grade intercepts. The drilling confirmed that the gold-bearing system remains fertile at depth, and may host further significant gold mineralisation at and below the depths drilled to date.

The geological and structural information collected from the drill holes is currently being interpreted to update the geological model of the Mertondale area. This work will flow into the development of additional drill targets which will be drilled later in the year.

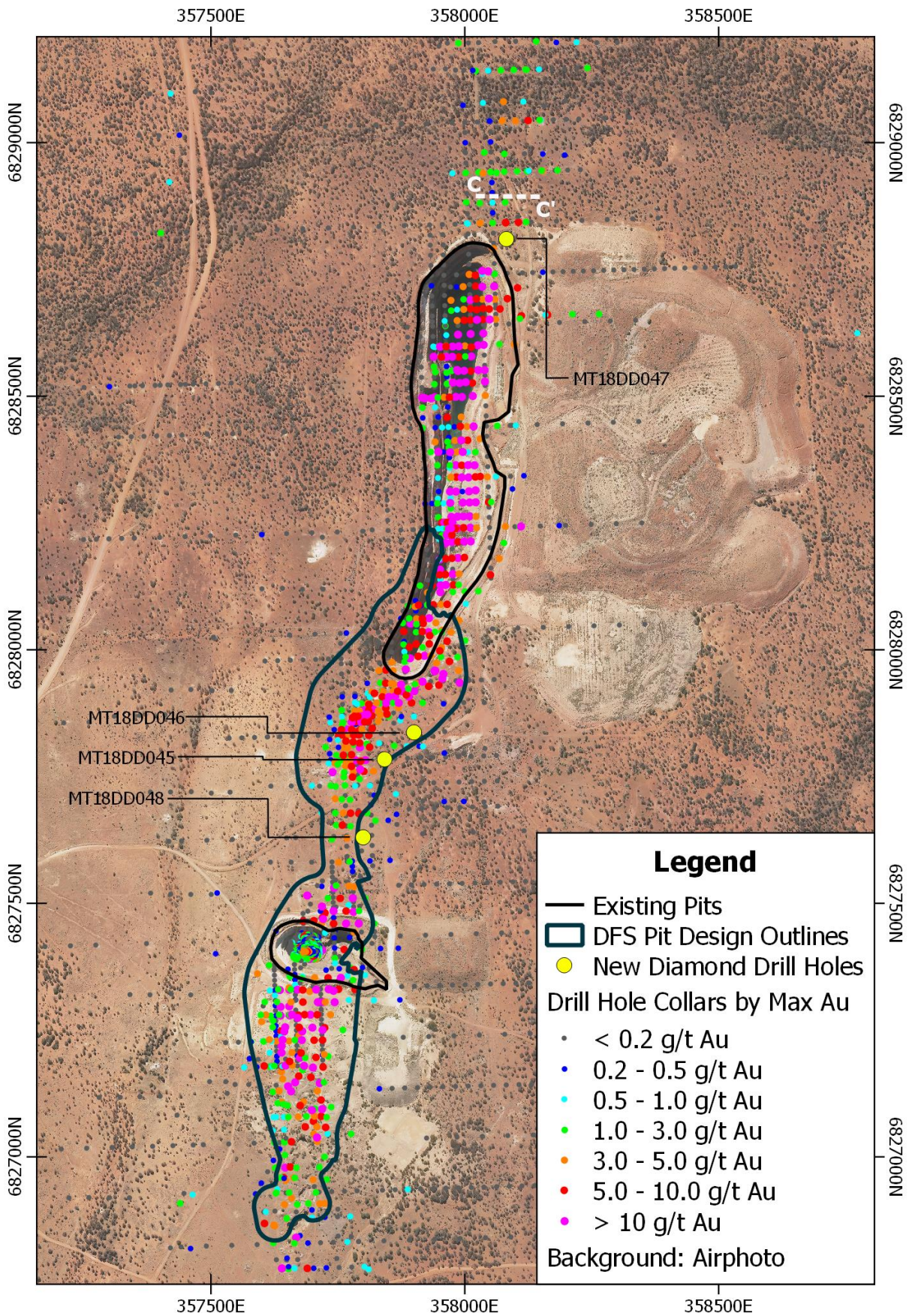


Figure 5 Drill hole plan of the Merton's Reward, Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3-4 deposits with reported diamond drill hole collars.

Project	Hole ID	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
Helens	HE18RCD158	172.7	112.9	116.0	3.1	3.00
	HE18RCD158		130.4	131.0	0.6	7.60
	HE18RCD158		141.5	147.0	5.5	1.43
	HE18RCD172	183.5	23.0	26.0	3.0	2.19
	HE18RC179	102	62.0	64.0	2.0	1.13
	HE18RC187	102				NSI
	HE18RC188	114				NSI
	HE18RC189	120				NSI
	HE18RC191	126	109.0	113.0	4.0	1.95
	HE18RC192	102	0.0	5.0	5.0	15.9
	HE18RC192		73.0	74.0	1.0	2.88
	HE18RC193	126	62.0	63.0	1.0	1.76
	HE18RC194	120	46.0	51.0	5.0	1.56
	HE18RC194		61.0	63.0	2.0	1.84
	HE18RC195	108	15.0	16.0	1.0	1.90
	HE18RC196	78	65.0	67.0	2.0	3.47
	HE18RC197	144	72.0	74.0	2.0	1.77
	HE18RC197		81.0	90.0	9.0	1.69
	HE18RC198	168	154.0	162.0	8.0	1.85
	HE18RC199	168	71.0	73.0	2.0	1.92
	HE18RC199		31.0	36.0	5.0	1.28
	HE18RC200	144	88.0	93.0	5.0	2.21
	HE18RC201	114	71.0	79.0	8.0	3.90
	HE18RC202	168	116.0	121.0	5.0	2.89
	HE18RC203	126	59.0	64.0	5.0	1.29
	HE18RC203		68.0	82.0	14.0	1.22
	HE18RC204	114	68.0	70.0	2.0	2.70
	HE18RC204		76.0	80.0	4.0	2.68
	HE18RC204		100.0	102.0	2.0	8.17
	HE18RC205	114				NSI
	HE18RC206	150	107.0	109.0	2.0	7.09
	HE18RC206		99.0	101.0	2.0	3.44
HE18RC207	144	104.0	107.0	3.0	1.12	
HE18RC222	138	16.0	18.0	2.0	2.08	
HE18RC222		82.0	84.0	2.0	1.06	
HE18RC224	132	82.0	88.0	6.0	2.09	
HE18RC224		118.0	119.0	1.0	1.67	
HE18RC225	174	136.0	142.0	6.0	1.92	
HE18RC225		152.0	163.0	11.0	1.10	
HE18RCD286	189.6	13.0	16.0	3.0	1.99	
Mertondale	MT18DD045	330.6	189.9	190.3	0.4	6.49
	MT18DD046	336.0	72.2	76.9	4.7	2.14
	MT18DD046		199.1	201.0	1.9	1.59
	MT18DD047A	345.5	131.6	136.4	4.8	2.17
	MT18DD047A		143.9	146.0	2.1	2.72
	MT18DD048	378.6	240.2	241.9	1.7	1.55

Table 1. Assay results from recent drilling (NSI means No Significant Intersection. Intervals less than 1.5 Au gram metres or grade of less than 1 g/t Au not included.)

-ENDS-

For further information, please contact:

Investor enquiries

Andrew Munckton
Chief Operating Officer, Kin Mining NL
+61 (0)8 9242 2227

Media enquiries

Michael Vaughan
Fivemark Partners
+61 422 602 720

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information contained in this report relating to exploration results relates to information compiled or reviewed by Glenn Grayson. Mr. Grayson is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is an employee of the company and fairly represent this information. Mr. Grayson has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

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

HOLE ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi	RC/Precollar Depth	Diamond Tail Depth	Planned EOH Depth
HE18DD190	DD	365169	6814500	-60	65		230	230
HE18DD208	DD	365291	6814248	-58	245		125	125
HE18DD209	DD	365317	6814166	-58	245		110	110
HE18DD210	DD	365316	6814211	-57	245		140	140
HE18DD211	DD	365294	6814621	-60	245		185	185
HE18DD217	DD	365137	6814916	-60	65		126	126
HE18DD221	DD	365175	6814845	-60	65		70	70
HE18DD223	DD	365180	6814760	-60	65		70	70
HE18DD227	DD	365200	6814635	-60	65		50	50
HE18RC187	RC	365317	6813875	-60	65	102		102
HE18RC188	RC	365300	6813955	-60	65	108		108
HE18RC189	RC	365300	6813900	-60	65	120		120
HE18RC191	RC	365285	6813992	-60	65	120		120
HE18RC192	RC	365278	6814033	-60	65	102		102
HE18RC193	RC	365330	6814120	-60	245	126		126
HE18RC194	RC	365279	6814275	-60	245	108		108
HE18RC195	RC	365251	6814318	-60	245	108		108
HE18RC196	RC	365228	6814494	-60	65	66		66
HE18RC197	RC	365227	6814526	-60	65	126		126
HE18RC197	RC	365227	6814526	-60	65	126		126
HE18RC198	RC	365202	6814548	-60	65	156		156
HE18RC199	RC	365184	6814562	-60	65	156		156
HE18RC200	RC	365165	6814619	-60	65	144		144
HE18RC201	RC	365306	6814189	-60	245	115		115
HE18RC202	RC	365319	6814218	-60	245	175		175
HE18RC203	RC	365291	6814210	-60	245	125		125
HE18RC204	RC	365282	6814261	-60	245	110		110
HE18RC205	RC	365317	6814144	-60	245	105		105
HE18RC206	RC	365337	6814153	-60	245	150		150
HE18RC207	RC	365329	6814172	-60	245	140		140
HE18RC213	RC	365133	6815134	-60	65	144		144
HE18RC214	RC	365137	6815092	-60	65	120		120
HE18RC215	RC	365121	6815041	-60	65	150		150
HE18RC216	RC	365142	6815049	-60	65	102		102
HE18RC218	RC	365142	6814874	-60	65	132		132
HE18RC219	RC	365113	6814861	-60	65	198		198
HE18RC222	RC	365155	6814836	-60	65	126		126
HE18RC224	RC	365152	6814747	-60	65	120		120
HE18RC225	RC	365137	6814696	-60	65	168		168
HE18RC230	RC	365152	6814569	-60	65	174		174
HE18RC232	RC	365237	6814566	-60	65	84		84
HE18RC233	RC	365166	6814531	-60	65	222		222
HE18RC237	RC	365326	6814232	-60	245	162		162
HE18RCD163	RCD	365240	6814551	-60	245	150	60	210
HE18RCD172	RCD	365244	6814551	-60	65	102	80	182
HE18RCD220	RCD	365085	6814847	-60	65	102	150	252
HE18RCD226	RCD	365116	6814684	-60	65	120	96	216
HE18RCD229	RCD	365141	6814608	-60	65	120	90	210
HE18RCD231	RCD	365126	6814557	-60	65	120	120	240
HE18RCD286	RCD	365292	6814664	-60	245	108	77	185
HE18RCD288	RCD	365305	6814538	-60	245	102	83	185

Table 2. Recent drill hole location details.

JORC 2012 Table 1 Leonora Gold Project (2018 Drilling)

SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<p>Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes are sampled as one metre (1m) riffle or cone split samples, as drilled. Samples were collected as individual split metre intervals. Approximately 3-4kg of sample was collected over each sampled (1m) interval. All submitted samples are drill spoil collected via a riffle or cone splitter attached to the rig cyclone and collected/split as drilled. RC sampling techniques are considered to be in-line with the standard industry practice and are considered to be representative.</p> <p>Diamond core drilled (DC) holes are sampled under selective sampling Geologist discretion. Inferred mineralized intervals and notable geological segments of core are selected to be sampled by on-site geologists prior to the sample being ½ core cut with one half then sent for analysis; the remaining core is then pallet loaded and stored for future reference. Certified reference material (CRM) is emplaced with the sampling sequence at pre-determined intervals and is inline with the companies QA/QC policy. DC sampling techniques are considered to be in-line with the standard industry practice and are considered to be representative.</p> <p>All drill holes are accurately located and referenced with grid coordinates recorded in the standard MGA94 Zone51 grid system. Samples are collected using a standard RC face sampling hammer bit, they are split/bagged/logged at the drill site. Samples were analysed via Fire Assayed (50 gram charge) for Au only.</p> <p>Only the drill results contained in the table of significant intersections are considered in this document. All samples and drilling procedures are conducted and guided by Kin Mining NL protocols, QA/QC procedures are implemented as per industry standard.</p>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<p>Drilling from surface is completed by standard Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DC) drilling techniques.</p> <p>RC drilling was conducted by Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd using a Hydco 350 8x8 Actross drilling rig with a 350psi/1250cfm air capacity. RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer over 140mm diameter drill holes. RC holes have been surveyed (down hole) using a multi-shot downhole camera. Surveys are at the completion of the hole and at various downhole intervals, depending on hole depth, inside stainless steel rods connected to the end of the drill string.</p> <p>DC drilling was conducted by Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd using a Hydco 1200 8x4 Mitsubishi retrieving HQ3 3m core samples. DC holes have been surveyed (down hole) using a multi-shot downhole camera. Surveys are at the completion of the hole and at various downhole intervals, depending on hole depth, inside stainless steel rods connected to the end of the drill string.</p>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<p>Sample recovery is measured and monitored by both the drill contractor (Orbit) and Kin Mining representatives with bag volume visually estimated and sample recovery typically very good. The volume of sample collected for assay is considered to be a composite representative sample of the metre drilled. Sample recovery is maximized by using best-practice drill techniques, the entire 1m sample is blown back through the rod string, the cyclone is then sealed at the completion of each metre, and the collected sample interval riffle or cone split. The riffle/cone splitter is attached to the</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>rig cyclone; the entire (1m) sample is split. The riffle/cone splitter and cyclone is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each 6 metre drill rod and then extensively cleaned at the completion of each hole. Drilling prior to 2018 utilised riffle split collection whereas sample collection via a cone splitter was conducted for drilling undertaken since March 2018; cyclone cleaning processes remained the same.</p> <p>The vast majority of samples were collected dry however on rare occasion wet or damp samples were encountered. The majority of reported intersections were dry sample intervals and drilling equipment was cleaned periodically to inhibit potential contamination. RC drill samples are collected and recorded using pre-numbered calico bags and then removed from the field and stored in a secure yard prior to being dispatched for lab analysis.</p> <p>No relationship was observed between sample recovery and grade.</p>
<i>Logging</i>	<p>Kin's procedure for geological logging in the field includes recording colour, lithology, sulphide content, veining, alteration, oxidation, grid coordinates, sample interval, water table depth, and hole depth. Data is both physically and electronically logged and stored. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for resource drilling. Logging of lithological components, such as colour and texture, are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentage is quantitative.</p> <p>All drill holes are logged in their entirety to the end of hole. All drill hole logging data is digitally and physically captured, data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database.</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 have been split with either a riffle or cone splitter at one metre intervals as drilled. Analysis was conducted by SGS Mineral Services Laboratories. At the laboratory samples are dried, crushed and pulverised until the sample is homogeneous with 90% passing 75 microns (μm). Analytical techniques employed were for gold (only); a Fire Assay 50 gram charge with AAS finish (Lab method FAA505).</p> <p>The majority of samples were collected dry. Occasional ground water was encountered and a minimal number of samples were collected damp or wet. Periodically certified reference material (CRM), inclusive of blanks (Bunbury Basalt) and standards both at a ratio of 1:25, as well as duplicate samples were submitted with each 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 representativity. The sample size is considered appropriate for this type of mineralisation style.</p>
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<p>Geochemical analysis was conducted by SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Sample preparation included drying the samples (105°C) and pulverising to 95% passing $75\mu\text{m}$. Samples were then riffle split to secure a sample charge of 50 grams. Analysis was via Fire Assay (FAA505) with AAS finish. Only gold analysis was conducted (ppm detection). The analytical process and the level of detection are considered appropriate for this stage of exploration.</p> <p>Fire assay is regarded as a complete digest technique.</p> <p>No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.</p> <p>Internal laboratory quality control procedures have been adopted and accepted. Certified reference</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>material in the form of standards, blanks and duplicates are periodically imbedded in the sample batch by Kin Mining at a ratio of 1:25 as previously stated.</p>
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<p>The reported significant intersections have been verified by company geologists. All the logged samples have been assayed; the assay data has been stored physically and electronically in the company database using Kin Mining's protocols. The sampling and assay data has been compiled, verified and interpreted by company geologists.</p> <p>No holes were twined. No adjustments, averaging or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database. QA/QC protocol is considered industry standard with standard reference material submitted on a routine basis.</p>
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<p>Drill hole collars were located and recorded in the field using a hand held GPS with a three metre or better accuracy and then followed up by licensed surveyors using a RTK DGPS (with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ± 50mm.). The grid coordinate system utilised is (GDA94 Zone51). Hole locations were visually checked on the ground for spatial verification. Topographic control (i.e. surface RL) was recorded by the surveyors as part of the DGPS pick-up.</p>
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<p>The drill hole spacing is project specific; the RC drilling patterns employed were dependent on previous drilling and current geological interpretation. The sample spacing is considered close enough to identify significant zones of gold mineralisation. The drill programme is a follow up/ongoing exploration exercise that was designed to identify areas of geological interest and to confirm existing known mineralisation at Helens. Closer spaced drilling on surrounding cross sections and additional diamond drilling will be required to truly delineate the extent, size, and geometry of some areas within the identified zones of gold mineralisation.</p> <p>The drill spacing and drill techniques employed at Helens are appropriate to establish geological controls on mineralisation and grade continuity in-line with the reporting of mineral resources and ore reserves. Estimation parameters and ore classifications applied to the resource are suitable for this style of mineralisation; however the mineralised system remains open and additional infill and/or deeper drilling maybe required to confirm the full extent of the ore body and close off the mineralized system, particularly at depth.</p>
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<p>The sheared Mertondale greenstone sequence displays a NNE to North trend. The tenement package is contiguous; the drilling and sampling programme was designed to provide, as best as practicable, an unbiased location of drill sample data.</p> <p>The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in the data thus far.</p> <p>The vast majority of historical drilling and this campaign (HE18RC157-175; inclusive of HE18RCD158-164-166-167) is orientated toward 2450° dipping at -60°. However several holes have been orientated toward 65° and -60° as interpretation of the mineralized horizon has become more robust.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation at Helens occurs in weathered, oxide, and transitional mafic (Basalt) sequences. Gold mineralisation comprises of vertical to sub-vertical lodes associated with a large N-NNE trending shear zone. The Helens deposit is slightly to moderately weathered and transported cover is typically thin. Originally the deposit was Aircore drilled on a 20m x 40m grid pattern by Navigator Resources. Kin Mining have infilled the grid pattern with RC drilling also on a nominal 20m x 40m grid, drilling in between and outside the existing Navigator drill pattern, as well</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	as following up notable intersections with diamond drilling.
<i>Sample security</i>	Once samples are collected from the field they are stored in a secure lockable location in Leonora. Upon completion of several drill holes batches of samples were transported to Kalgoorlie by an SGS transport contractor. The samples were then stored at the SGS Kalgoorlie lab in a secure lockable building. Samples are checked against the field manifest, sorted, and prepared for assay. Samples were then processed and assayed under the supervision of SGS at their Kalgoorlie laboratory. Once in the laboratories possession adequate sample security measures are utilised.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	Sampling methodologies and assay techniques used in this drilling programme are considered to be mineral exploration industry standard. In an effort to optimise the treatment of samples KIN Mining NL have undertaken and commenced a comprehensive audit of both the SGS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, as well as review our current field techniques, in order to remain on par with industry best practice. Several pre-liminary audits have already been undertaken and investigations into improving our sampling methodology and consistency will continue as KIN progresses toward near term mining operations.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p>The RC-DC drill program was conducted on the Helens prospect tenement M37/317; with this general area referred to as the Cardinia Mining Centre approximately 35km NE of Leonora. The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kin Mining NL. All tenements are managed and maintained by Kin Mining NL. Tenements drilled represent a small portion of the larger Cardinia-Mertondale Project which hosts the 1,023,000oz Leonora Gold Project (LGP) Resources (ASX announcement 30/8/17). The tenements are located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margret Mineral Field in the centre of the North Eastern Goldfields.</p> <p>There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the resource areas.</p>
<i>Exploration by other parties</i>	<p>Previously the Cardinia deposits have been extensively drilled by a number of companies including Mt Edon, SGW, and in more recent times Navigator Resources. Revision of company data collar files illustrates that the following companies Navigator (NAV), NR (Normandy Resources?), MET (Metana), SGW (Sons of Gwalia), CIM (Centenary), AZT (Aztec), and HLM (Harbour Lights) have all contributed to various exploration drill programmes, however the vast majority of previous exploration at Helens was conducted by Navigator. A test parcel of ore was mined by Navigator Resources from the nearby Bruno pit (100,000t) with both grade and recovery exceeding expectations. Navigator commissioned Runge Limited to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Cardinia deposit in January 2009.</p> <p>Drilling conducted by KIN Mining NL has been primarily focussed in the immediate area surrounding previous Navigator exploration, resource, and grade control drilling programs. The current KIN database has been interrogated, scrutinized, and validated to a level where current LGP mineral resources are JORC 2012 compliant (ASX announcement 30/8/17). Validation</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>included but was not limited too visualdrillhole appraisal , utilising 3D geological software, as well as cross referencing with historic reports. Modelled mineralisaed horizons are cohesive and robust throughout the entirety of each auriferous domain, suggesting that drillhole data is valid and representative</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<p>The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned on the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ), a splay of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastic and sedimentary sequences (west) to Archaean mafic volcanics (east). Archaean felsic porphyries as well as later stage Proterozoic dolerite dykes have intruded the mafic basalt/felsic and volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequences of the MSZ. Regional alteration is typically mid to upper Greenschist facies with localised structures appearing to host narrow bands of lower amphibolite facies metamorphism.</p> <p>The Cardinia Project itself comprises primarily of intermediate mafic and felsic volcanic lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments. The regional lithological strike is typically 345° and contacts are generally steeply dipping to sub-vertical with foliationstending to dip moderately east.</p> <p>Gold distribution and grade continuity within Cardinia deposits is typically quite variable and subsequently close spaced drilling is necessary to confidently delineate mineralized the greater auriferous horizon as well as economically viable zones. Primary gold mineralisation is associated with increased shearing along lithological contacts between both mafic and felsic rocks and mafic and sedimentary units. Disseminated to pervasive carbonate-sericite-silica-pyrite alteration zones are typically associated with gold mineralization and pyrite concentrations are often an excellent precursor to grade</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<p>The location of drill hole collars is presented as part of the significant intersection table in the body of this report. Significant down hole gold intersections are presented in the table of intersections. All depths refer to down hole depth in metres. All collars are surveyed and MGA94 Zone51 DGPS positioned. Elevation (R.L.) is recorded as part of the surveyed collar pick up. Drill holes are measured from the collar (top) of the hole to the bottom of the hole.</p>
<i>Data Aggregation methods</i>	<p>No averaging of the raw assay data was applied. Raw data was used to determine the location and width of gold intersections and anomalous gold trends. Geological assessment and interpretation was used to determine the relevance of the plotted intersections with respect to the sampled medium.</p> <p>Individual grades are reported as down hole length weighted averages. Only RC intersections greater than or close to 0.5 g/t Au are regarded as significant. Anomalous intersections are tabled in the body of this report. Reported mineralised zones have a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au with no more than 2m of internal dilution (<0.1g/t Au).</p> <p>No top cuts were applied to any assay values.</p>
<i>Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p>The majority of Helens drilling has been completed on an Azimuth of 245° and an angle of -60°; with several recent holes drilled on an Azimuth of 65° and a dip angle of -60° Drill hole orientation may not be at an optimal angle to the limited supergene mineralization that occur within the greater Helens prospect; however holes are orientated concordant to historic Navigator drilling. Reported intersections may not represent true widths. Reported mineralised intercepts are both within and outside of the current resource envelope and have not as of yet been incorporated into the current Helens resource. The maximum and minimum sample width within the reported mineralised zones is 1m for all RC drilling results; whereas DD results have a minimum and</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	maximum interval length of 0.3m and 1.2m respectively
<i>Diagrams</i>	Relevant “type example” plans are included in the body of this report.
<i>Balanced Reporting</i>	<p>Detailed assay results are diagrammatically displayed and tabled in this report. Only significant gold results have been discussed.</p> <p>The available historic database includes a inherited data set compiled by previous project owners, dating back to 1982, and limitations in the amount of information provided in the data set are present. Whilst the reliability and accuracy of the historic dataset has been undertaken through significant validation, with all checks illustrating that data consistency were within acceptable limits, it has not been possible to fully verify the entire historic dataset. Historic drilling at Helens was predominantly conducted by Navigator Resources and typically data associated with Navigator has shown to be relatively robust. Recent data, from 2016 onwards, is generally more dependable than historic data.</p> <p>The complex history of grid transformations over the Cardinia area illustrates a residual risk in the dataset due to the conversion of previously utilised local grids to GDA94. Generally however survey control appears to be accurate in nature and satisfactory for resource estimation.</p> <p>Existing LGP resource calculations were presumably reflective at the time of inception however technical risk associated with previous resource tonnages and grade estimations is always a consideration.</p>
<i>Other Substantive exploration data</i>	Regarding the results received no other substantive data is currently considered necessary. All meaningful and material information is or has been previously reported.
<i>Further work</i>	The potential to increase existing resources at Helens is probable, however committing to further exploration activity does not guarantee or incinuate that an upgrade in resource would be achieved. Kin Mining intend to continue exploration and resource development drilling at Helens with the intention to increase current Cardinia resources and convert Inferred material to Indicated category.