



17 January 2017

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**ASX: KIN**

## Impressive intercept of 37m @ 3.0 g/t Au at Mertondale 3-4 as strong drilling results continue at Leonora

Drilling continues to reinforce potential for increase and upgrade in Resources

### Highlights

- Further wide high-grade results returned from in-fill and extensional drilling at the Mertondale 3-4 deposit within the Leonora Gold Project.
- Significant intercepts both within and outside the current PFS mine plan include:
  - 37m @ 3.0 g/t Au (142-179m) incl. **6m @ 10.7 g/t Au** (MT16RC034)
  - 40m @ 1.5 g/t Au (106-146m) incl. **16m @ 2.3 g/t Au** (MT16RC035)
  - 18m @ 3.0 g/t Au (99-117m) incl. **3m @ 10.9 g/t Au & 1m @ 25.3 g/t Au** also **15m @ 2.1 g/t Au** (MT16RC033)
  - 29m @ 1.5 g/t Au (70-99m) incl. **16m @ 2.1 g/t Au** (MT16RC029)
  - 15m @ 1.9 g/t Au (135-150m) incl. **6m @ 3.1 g/t Au** (MT16RC031)
  - 18m @ 1.3 g/t Au (26-44m) (MT16RC028)
- The drill results further support the potential to upgrade and increase the Project's Resources for inclusion in the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) due for completion by mid-2017.

**Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN)** is pleased to report further strong drilling results from the Mertondale 3-4 deposit, part of its 100%-owned Leonora Gold Project in WA, where in-fill and extensional drilling has returned impressive new results including a wide intercept of **37m grading 3.0 g/t Au including a high-grade zone of 6m @ 10.7 g/t Au**.

Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling has returned further significant wide gold intersections both from inside and outside the current Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) pit design at Mertondale 3-4, reinforcing the potential both to increase and upgrade the existing Mineral Resources.

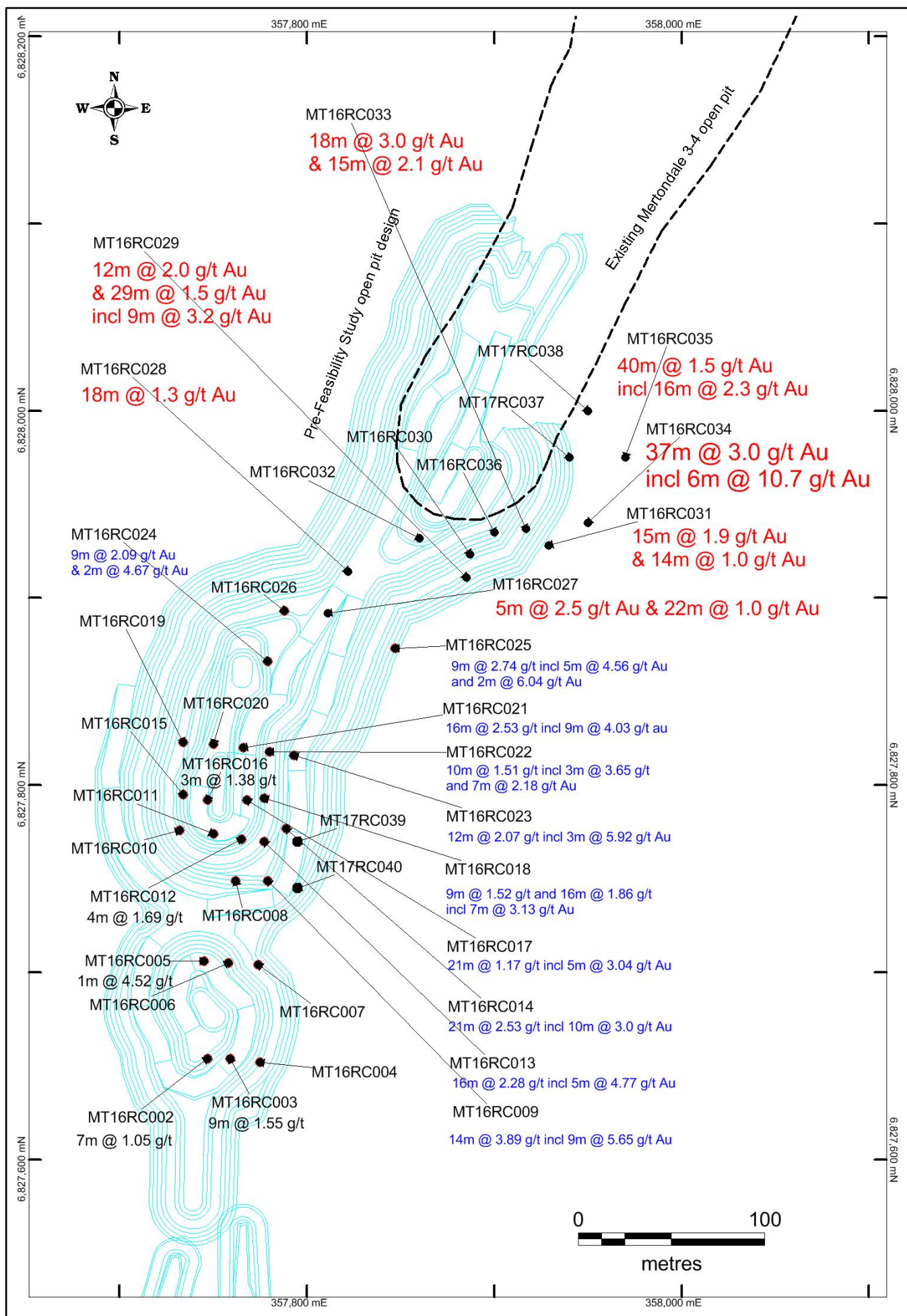


Figure 1 Plan view of the southern end of Mertondale 3-4 and the Pre-Feasibility Study open pit shell (light blue), latest drill results highlighting significant intersections in red, recently announced intersections in blue, MT16RC037-040 awaiting assays

The latest results from Mertondale 3-4 continue to confirm grade continuity and the structural interpretation, with the mineralisation remaining open at depth and along strike.

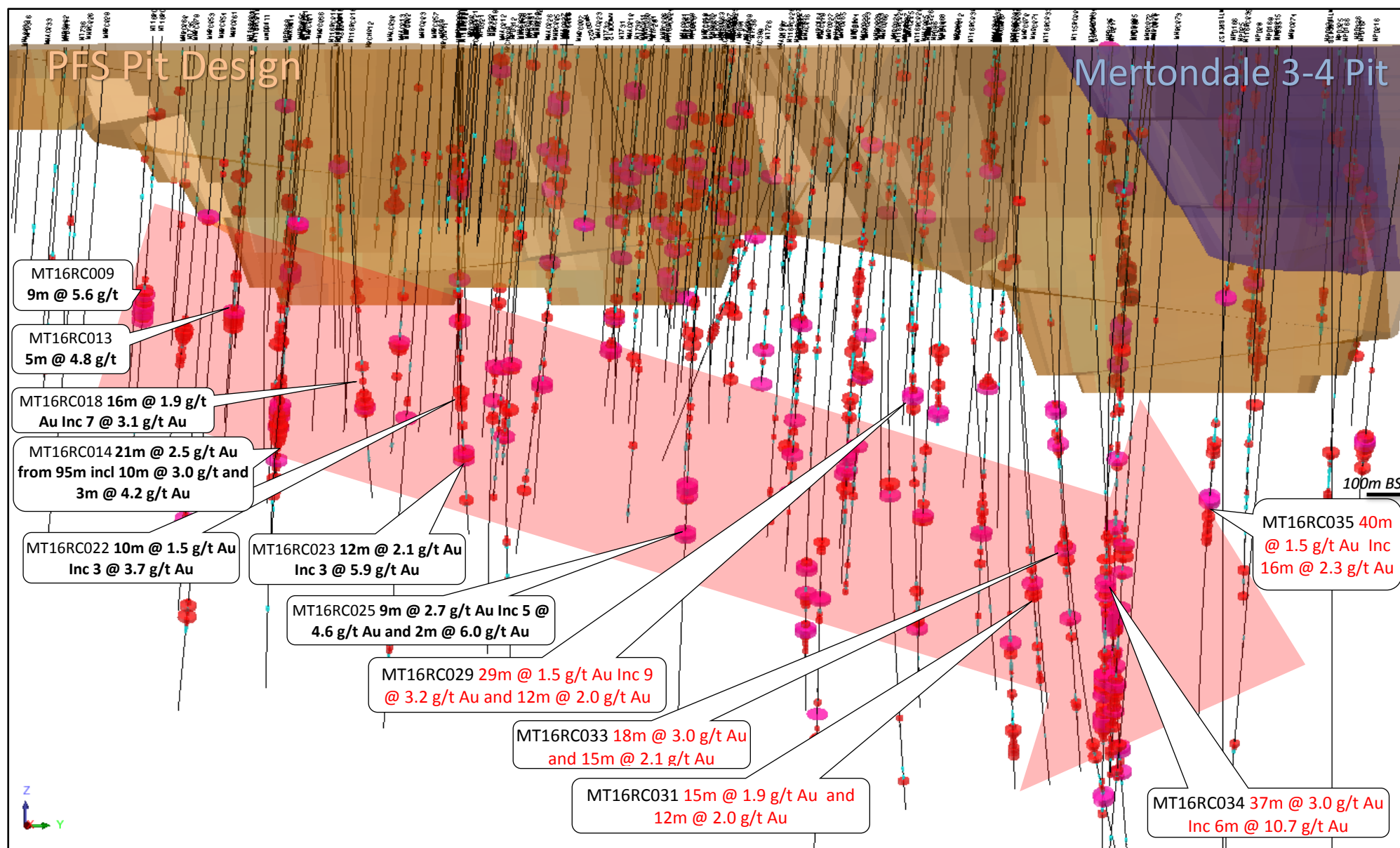


Figure 2 Long Section looking west highlighting plunge direction of the extensive mineralisation (red arrow) with new and recent significant drill intersections below the current pit design in brown (red discs=1-5 g/t Au and magenta discs= >5 g/t Au).

The ongoing drilling program at the Leonora Gold Project is designed to increase the gold resources and upgrade the Inferred Resources to the Indicated category for inclusion in the current Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS), which is on track for completion by mid-2017.

The addition of the latest campaign of drilling, comprising drill holes MT16RC027-036 for an advance of 1,645m, has the potential to increase the mining volumes and the gold inventory at the Mertondale 3-4 deposit. The Mertondale 3-4 open pit historically produced an estimated 179,300oz of gold from 1.30Mt of ore at a recovered grade of 4.3 g/t Au. Kin's mine plan includes an extension or cut-back to the south of this historical pit, with the recent drilling designed to evaluate this southern pit extension (Figure 1 and 2).

The program at Mertondale is now almost completed. Results from holes MT17RC037-040 are awaited, and all the results will be incorporated in the new Resource calculation.

The RC drill programme is ongoing. The drill rig has now moved on to Cardinia (the Kyte Prospect), where shallow oxide drilling for an advance of 2,180m is planned over the deposit to upgrade the Inferred Mineral Resources to the Indicated category.

Kin Chief Executive Officer Don Harper said the latest drilling results continue to demonstrate substantial upside at the Leonora Gold Project.

"The presence of such wide zones of high-grade mineralisation, close to surface, shows that we have just really scratched the surface in terms of identifying potential extensions to the existing resource inventory at Leonora," he said.

"The current drilling programmes represent an integral part of the Definitive Feasibility Study, due for completion by mid-year, which will allow us to deliver on our strategy of becoming a significant new Australian gold producer in 2018."

"Having our own processing facility will put the Company in the enviable position of being able to maximise value through further resource expansion and exploration success, with the cash-flow generated allowing us to undertake an aggressive near-mine exploration strategy to delineate further mill feed."

-ENDS-

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### Table of Significant Intersections

Table 1 Reported significant gold intersections (using a 0.5g/t Au cut) are quoted as 1m intervals with up to 1m of internal dilution (<0.1g/t Au). Intersections of mineralised porphyry are not regarded as true width. Intersections are rounded to one decimal place

Hole ID	Hole Depth	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	Azimuth & Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t) Au
MT16RC027	110m	357811	6827892	270°/-60°	7	8	1	0.6
					10	14	4	1.2
					18	19	1	1.3
					31	36	5	2.5
					53	55	2	1.0
					57	79	22	1.0
			including		59	62	3	1.5
			and		73	78	5	1.9
MT16RC028	118m	357822	6827914	270°/-60°	2	6	4	0.7
					14	15	1	1.5
					26	44	18	1.3
			including		26	28	2	3.0
			and		43	44	1	5.6
					66	67	1	0.6
					70	74	4	0.7
MT16RC029	178m	357885	6827911	270°/-60°	26	30	4	0.6
					38	39	1	1.1
					41	44	3	1.0
					53	54	1	0.5
					63	64	1	0.9
					65	66	1	0.6
					67	68	1	0.7
					70	99	29	1.5
			including		83	99	16	2.1
			and		91	99	9	3.2
			and		92	96	4	4.9
					110	120	10	0.7
			including		112	114	2	1.2
			and		116	118	2	1.3
					145	157	12	2.0
			including		154	157	3	4.8
MT16RC030	180m	357889	6827924	270°/-60°	29	30	1	0.6
					33	35	2	0.9
					62	63	1	0.9
					65	73	8	0.6
					75	76	1	0.6
					81	82	1	1.3
					90	91	1	0.4
					156	158	2	0.6
MT16RC031	200m	357925	6827925	270°/-60°	24	25	1	0.5
					57	58	1	3.1
					126	128	2	0.9

Hole ID	Hole Depth	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	Azimuth & Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t) Au
					135	150	15	1.9
			including		144	150	6	3.1
					159	173	14	1.0
			including		162	172	10	1.2
					186	187	1	0.5
MT16RC032	70m	357860	6827932	270°/-60°	1	2	1	0.6
					3	4	1	0.4
					11	12	1	1.5
					15	17	2	0.7
					26	27	1	0.6
					30	34	4	1.6
MT16RC033	200m	357917	6827937	270°/-60°	19	20	1	2.6
					30	32	2	0.9
					73	74	1	0.6
					75	77	2	1.2
					99	117	18	3.0
			including		99	102	3	10.9
			including		100	101	1	25.3
			including		104	117	13	1.6
			including		109	114	5	2.8
					123	124	1	0.7
					132	147	15	2.1
					133	140	7	2.8
			including		138	140	2	5.7
					156	160	4	2.7
					162	164	2	1.5
					180	184	4	1.4
					185	186	1	0.5
MT16RC034	172m	357956	6827943	270°/-60°	22	23	1	1.3
					30	31	1	0.5
					56	57	1	1.4
					75	76	1	0.6
					120	121	1	0.5
					127	128	1	0.5
					132	137	5	1.0
					142	143	1	1.2
					142	179	37	3.0
			including		152	158	6	10.7
			including		157	158	1	19.5
			and		167	168	1	8.8
					189	194	5	3.9
			including		189	191	2	8.3
					196	198	2	5.9
					199	200	1	0.7
MT16RC035	225m	357970	6827977	270°/-60°	11	12	1	1.2
					16	17	1	0.5
					26	27	1	0.6
					66	68	2	0.9
					70	71	1	8.5

Hole ID	Hole Depth	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	Azimuth & Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t) Au
					106	146	40	1.5
			including		113	118	5	2.6
			including		130	146	16	2.3
					130	132	2	6.3
MT16RC036	190m	357902	6827932	270°/-60°	2	3	1	0.5
					70	73	3	0.6
					77	79	2	1.4
					93	95	2	0.7

### 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 represents this information. Mr. Maher and Mr. Buswell-Smith have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the "JORC Australian code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Maher and Mr. Buswell-Smith consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.*

### Forward Looking Statements

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

### About Kin Mining

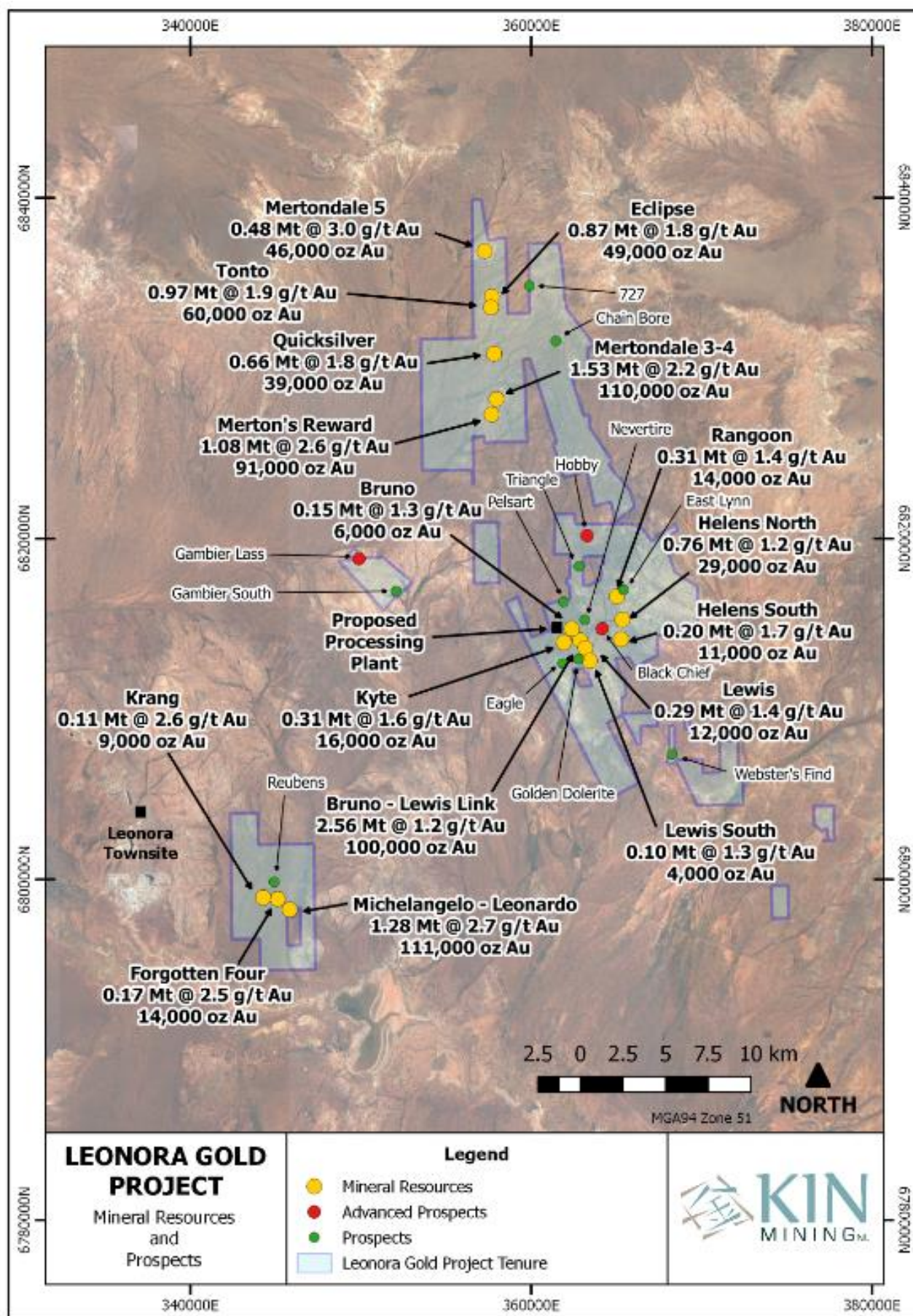
**Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN)** is an emerging gold development company with a significant tenement portfolio in the North-Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The immediate focus of the company is the (100% Kin), Leonora Gold Project (LGP) which contains a JORC resource of 721 koz Au. The outcomes of the Pre-Feasibility Study at the LGP, confirmed the potential for Kin to become a low-risk, high-margin gold producer. Gold production is targeted for mid-2018.

Please refer to the announcement dated 15 December 2016 titled "PFS Confirms Leonora Gold Project as a High Margin Project". Furthermore, the Company confirms in accordance with the PFS announcement lodged on 15 December 2016 that all the material assumptions underpinning the annual production targets as provided in that Report continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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

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

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



Leonora Gold Project tenure with Mineral Resources and Prospects

Leonora Gold Project Mineral Resources										
Project Area	Lower cut-off Grade	Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
	g/t Au	Mt	g/t Au	koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	koz Au
<b>Mertondale*</b>										
Mertondale 3-4	0.7	0.87	2.3	65	0.66	2.1	45	1.53	2.2	110
Merton's Reward	0.7	1.01	2.7	87	0.07	1.7	4	1.08	2.6	91
Tonto	0.7	0.97	1.9	60				0.97	1.9	60
Eclipse (Tonto North)	0.7	0.62	1.8	35	0.25	1.7	14	0.87	1.8	49
Mertondale 5	0.7	0.32	3.2	33	0.16	2.7	13	0.48	3.0	46
Quicksilver (Tonto South)	0.7	0.55	1.8	31	0.11	2.1	8	0.66	1.8	39
<b>Subtotal Mertondale</b>		<b>4.34</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>395</b>
<b>Cardinia**</b>										
Bruno-Lewis Exploration	0.7	1.04	1.1	37	1.52	1.3	63	2.56	1.2	100
Helen's North	0.7	0.63	1.2	24	0.13	1.1	5	0.76	1.2	29
Kyte	0.7				0.31	1.6	16	0.31	1.6	16
Rangoon	0.7	0.09	1.8	5	0.23	1.3	9	0.31	1.4	14
Lewis Grade Control***	0.7	0.29	1.4	12				0.29	1.4	12
Bruno Grade Control	0.7	0.11	1.4	5	0.03	1.1	1	0.15	1.3	6
Helen's South	0.7	0.19	1.8	11	0.01	1.3	0	0.20	1.7	11
Lewis South	0.7				0.10	1.3	4	0.10	1.3	4
<b>Subtotal Cardinia</b>		<b>2.35</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>Raeside</b>										
Michelangelo-Leonardo	0.7	1.28	2.7	111				1.28	2.7	111
Forgotten Four	0.7	0.07	3.0	7	0.10	2.1	7	0.17	2.5	14
Krang	0.7	0.11	2.6	9				0.11	2.6	9
<b>Subtotal Raeside</b>		<b>1.47</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8.16</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>721</b>

Table of Kin Mining Mineral Resources (Refer ASX announcement 11<sup>th</sup> May 2015)

Totals may not tally due to rounding of values.

\* Resource estimate by McDonald Speijers, 2009 with Merton's Reward depleted by McDonald Speijers in 2010.

\*\* Resource estimate by Runge Limited, 2009 with Bruno Grade Control depleted by Runge in 2010.

Notes: Assay top cuts for Mertondale and Raeside are variable but generally between 10-20 g/t Au and are 15g/t Au at Cardinia. No allowance has been made for dilution or ore loss. All resources are constrained by open pit shells optimised at A\$2,000/oz.

\*\*\* Resource Estimate at Lewis depleted by 999oz from Lewis Pit Trial Mining completed in June 2016 (ASX announcement 5 October 2016). Production targets include depletion.

## SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<p>Sampling of drill holes are comprised of one metre (1m) riffle split samples, as drilled. Samples were collected as individual split metres intervals. Approximately 3.0-3.5kg of sample was collected over each sampled interval. All samples are drill spoil collected via a riffle splitter attached to the rig and collected/split as drilled. Sampling techniques are considered to be in line with the standard industry practice and are considered to be representative. Once received at the assay laboratory drill samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to a representative 50gram sample then fire assayed.</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 face hammer, 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 protocols, QA/QC procedures are implemented as per industry standard.</p>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<p>Surface drilling is completed by standard Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques. RC drilling was conducted by Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd using a Hydco 350 8x8 Actross drilling rig with a 350psi/1250cfm air capacity, a support booster compressor 900psi/1300cfm was utilised in the deeper sections of the drill holes. RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer over 140mm diameter drill holes. The holes have been surveyed using a multi-shot downhole camera. In clear drill holes surveying was completed in the open hole otherwise surveying was conducted inside stainless steel rods at the end of the drill string. The deeper (&gt;100m) drill holes tended to lift (-60° to -50°) and swing to the north (-270° to -275°). Holes are surveyed on surface using a hand held Garman 72 GPS (accuracy ±3m).</p>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<p>Sample recovery is measured and monitored by the drill contractor and Kin Mining representatives, bag volume is visually estimated and sample recovery was generally very good. The volume of sample collected for assay is considered to represent a composite sample. Sample recovery is maximized by using best-practice drill techniques, the hammer is pulled back at the completion of each metre and the entire 1m sample is blown back through the rod string, the cyclone is then sealed and the sample interval collected. The riffle splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each metre and at the completion of the hole. The riffle splitter is attached to the rig cyclone. Duplicate 1m samples and known standards are inserted at constant intervals at a rate of five per one hundred samples.</p> <p>The vast majority of samples were collected dry however on rare occasions wet or damp samples were encountered. The intersections reported were collected over dry intervals; sampling equipment was cleaned periodically to reduce cross bag contamination. Samples are collected and stored in numbered calico bags and removed from the field on a daily basis.</p> <p>No relationship was observed between sample recovery and grade.</p>
<i>Logging</i>	<p>Kin's procedure for geological logging of sample includes recording the colour, lithology, sulphide mineralisation content, veining, alteration, oxidation, grid coordinates, sample interval and depth. Data is physically and electronically logged and stored. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration drilling. Logging of geology and colour are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentage is quantitative.</p> <p>All drill holes are logged in their entirety, at 1m intervals, to the end of hole. All drill hole logging data is digitally captured, data is validated prior to being uploaded to the data base.</p>
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<p>See Sampling techniques in the above section.</p> <p>The sample collection methodology is considered appropriate for RC drilling and is within today's standard industry practice. Split one metre sample (1m) results are regarded as reliable and representative. RC samples are split with a riffle splitter at one metre intervals as drilled. Analysis was conducted by SGS Mineral Services Laboratories. At the laboratory samples are dried, crushed and pulverised until the sample is homogeneous. Analysis technique for gold (only) was a Fire Assay 50 gram charge AAS finish (Lab method FAA505).</p> <p>The vast majority of samples were collected dry; on occasion ground water was encountered and a minimal number of samples were collected wet. Some residual moisture was present as some samples were collected however it's regarded as minimal and not of sufficient concentration to affect the sampling process. Periodically field standards and duplicate samples were submitted with the sample batch, the assay laboratory (SGS) also included their own internal checks and balances consisting of repeats and standards; repeatability and standard results were within acceptable limits.</p> <p>No issues have been identified with sample representatively. The sample size is considered appropriate for this type of mineralisation style.</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<p>Geochemical analysis was conducted by SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie and Perth. Sample preparation included drying the samples (105°C) and pulverising to 95% passing 75µm. Samples were then riffle split to secure a sample charge of 50 grams. Analysis was via Fire Assay (FAA505) with AAS finish. Only gold analysis was conducted (ppm detection). The analytical process and the level of detection are considered appropriate for this stage of 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. Certified reference material in the form of standards and duplicates are periodically imbedded in the sample batch by Kin Mining at a ratio of 1:20.</p>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<p>The reported significant intersections have been verified by at least two company geologists. All the logged samples have been assayed; the assay data has been stored physically and electronically in the company database using Kin Mining's protocols. The sampling and assay data has been compiled, verified and interpreted by company geologists.</p> <p>No holes were twined. No adjustments, averaging or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database. QA/QC protocol is considered industry standard with standard reference material submitted on a routine basis.</p>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<p>Drill hole collars were located and recorded in the field using a hand held GPS with a three metre or better accuracy. The grid coordinate system utilised is (GDA94 Zone51). Hole locations were visually checked on the ground and against historic plans for spatial verification. No topographic control (i.e. RL) was required, a nominal field RL of 475m is assumed for the ground surface.</p>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<p>The drill hole spacing is project specific; the RC drilling patterns employed were dependent on previous drilling, geological interpretation and proximity to old workings. The sample spacing is considered close enough to identify significant zones of gold mineralisation. The drill programme is a follow up/ongoing exploration exercise that was designed to identify areas of geological interest and extensions to known mineralisation at Mertondale 3-4. Closer spaced drilling on surrounding cross sections maybe required to further delineate the extent, size and geometry of some areas within the identified zones of gold mineralisation.</p> <p>Drill spacing and drill technique is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the mineral resources and ore reserve estimation procedures and classifications applied however the mineralised system remains open and additional infill/extension drilling is required to close off and confirm its full extent, particularly at depth.</p>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<p>The sheared Mertondale greenstone sequence displays a NNE to North trend. The tenement package is contiguous; the 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 is orientated at 270°.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation at Merts Reward occurs in the hanging wall of the steep westerly dipping Mertondale Shear Zone. Gold occurs where mineralised shears define Z-shaped asymmetric bends. Gold is associated with brittle fracture, sulphides (pyrite and arsenopyrite) and shallow east dipping quartz veins in sheared altered (carbonated) basalt. Ore shoots plunge approximately 20° to the NE, collinear with boudins and intersection lineations. At Mertondale 3-4 gold occurs within and along the contact of a sheared felsic porphyry intrusive.</p>
<i>Sample security</i>	<p>Samples were collected daily in the field and stored in a secure lockable location in Leonora. Upon completion of several drill holes batches of samples were transported to Kalgoorlie by an SGS transport contractor. The samples were then stored at their lab in a secure lockable building. Samples are checked against the field manifest, sorted and prepared for assay. Samples were then assayed under the supervision of SGS at their Kalgoorlie or Perth laboratory. Once in the laboratories possession adequate sample security measures are utilised.</p>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<p>Sampling methodologies and assay techniques used in this drilling programme are considered to be mineral exploration industry standard and any audits or reviews are not considered necessary at this particular exploration stage. No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage apart from internal reviews and field quality control.</p>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p>The RC drill programme was conducted on tenements M37/81 and M37/82; the area is referred to as Mertondale 3-4. The tenement is held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kin Mining NL. The tenements are managed, explored and maintained by Kin Mining NL. The tenement drilled represents a small portion of the larger Cardinia-Mertondale Project (300sqkm) which hosts the 721,000oz Leonora Gold Project (LGP) Resources. The tenement is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margret Mineral Field in the centre of the North Eastern Goldfields. The holding is located approximately 35km NE of Leonora.</p> <p>There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the holding.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<p>Gold was initially discovered in the Mertondale area in 1899 by Mr. Fred Merton. The Mertons Reward (MR) underground gold mine was the direct result of his discovery. The main mining phase at MR was 1899-1911. Historic underground production records to 1942 yield 88,991t @ 20.8g/t Au (60,520oz) which represents the only mining conducted at Mert's Reward.</p> <p>Between 1981-1984 Telluride Mining NL, Nickel Ore NL, International Nickel (Aust) Ltd and Petroleum Securities Mining Co Pty Ltd conducted exploration programmes in the Mertondale area. Hunter Resources Ltd began actively exploring the region 1984-1989, Hunter submitted a NOI in 1986 and established a JV with Harbour Lights to treat ore from the adjoining Mertondale 2 and Mertondale 3 pits. Between 1986-1988 the Mertondale 4 pit was mined. Harbour Lights acquired the project in 1989 from Hunter. Ashton Gold eventually gained control of Harbour Lights. Mining in the region was completed in 1991 with the mining of the Mertondale 5 pit. In 1993 Ashton's interest was transferred to Aurora Gold who established a JV with MPI followed by Sons of Gwalia who entered into a JV with Aurora.</p> <p>Sons of Gwalia (SGW) eventually obtained control of the project in 1997 but conducted limited drilling. In 2004 Navigator Mining Pty Ltd (NAV) acquired the tenement holding from the SGW administrator. Navigator conducted the majority of recent exploration drilling in the Mertondale area. Kin Mining acquired the project from the (NAV) administrator in late 2014. Historic production from all the Mertondale open pits totals 270,000oz of gold.</p> <p>Drilling has been conducted in the immediate area surrounding the Kin drill holes by several previous owners. The data base has been interrogated and scrutinised to a level where the LGP gold resources are JORC 2012 compliant (ASX announcement 11th May 2015). Visual validation, using 3D software, has been conducted as well as cross referencing with historic reports. Mineralisation between cross sections is cohesive and robust, suggesting that the data is valid.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<p>The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned on the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ), a splay limb of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastic and sediment sequences (west) and Archaean mafic volcanics (east). Proterozoic dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the altered mafic basalt/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence of the MSZ. The Hanging Wall and Foot Wall of the porphyry (the host rock) is mineralised with gold at Mertondale 3-4.</p> <p>Exploration is targeting extensions to modest sized but high-medium grade dilational intershear lodes and lower grade shear hosted gold mineralisation at Merts Reward. Mineralisation at Mertondale 3-4 is hosted by felsic porphyry.</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<p>The location of all drill hole collars is presented as part of the significant intersection table in the body of this report. Significant down hole gold intersections are presented in the cross-section and also reported in the table of intersections. All hole depths refer to down hole depth in metres. All hole collars are MGA94 Zone51 positioned. Elevation is a nominal estimate. Drill holes are measured from the collar 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 0.5g/t are regarded as significant. Anomalous intersections are tabled in the body of this report. Reported mineralised zones have a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au and no more than 1m of internal dilution (&lt;0.1g/t Au).</p> <p>No upper cuts were applied to determine anomalous gold areas.</p>
<i>Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p>The orientation, true width and geometry can be determined by interpretation of historical drilling and existing cross sections, however the varied orientation of the lodes and true widths of the high grade shear zones remain unclear and therefore drilling is regarded as close to but not true width. Drilling on an Azimuth of 270° and an angle of -60° is regarded as best practice to intersect as close to true width as possible. Mineralised intercepts are interpreted as extensions of the existing gold resources however they are outside, and have not yet been incorporated into, the current parameters of the Mertondale 3-4 (1.5Mt @2.2g/t Au for 110,000oz) resource calculation or the Merts Reward resource calculation (1.08Mt @ 2.6g/t Au for 91,000oz). The maximum and minimum sample width within the mineralised zone is 1m.</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	A relevant “type example” plan and long section is included in the body of this report.
<i>Balanced Reporting</i>	<p>Detailed assay results are diagrammatically displayed and tabled in this report. Only the significant gold results are discussed and reported.</p> <p>The available historic database includes a large inherited data set compiled by previous project owners dating back to 1982. There are limitations in the amount of information provided in the data set. It has not been possible to fully verify the reliability and accuracy of a substantial portion of the data however it appears that no serious problems have occurred and validation check results were within acceptable limits. In general the recent data is more reliable than historic data. More than 50% of the drill data for the Mertondale 3-4 model is sourced from data compiled by the recent tenement owner, Navigator Mining, with a substantial portion sourced from Hunter Resources.</p> <p>Considering the complex history of grid transformations there must be some residual risk in converting old grids to GDA94 although generally the survey control appears to be accurate and satisfactory.</p> <p>In the case of the existing LGP resource calculation there is always an area of technical risk associated with resource tonnage and grade estimations.</p>
<i>Other Substantive exploration data</i>	Regarding the results received no other substantive data is currently considered necessary. All meaningful and material is or has been previously reported
<i>Further work</i>	The potential to increase the existing resource is viewed as probable, however committing to further work does not guarantee that an upgrade in the resource would be achieved. Kin mining intend to drill more holes at Mertondale 3-4 and Merts Reward with the intention of increasing the Mertondale resources.