KIN MINING NL
ASX Code: KIN

28th June 2017

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

Fax
08 9242 1277

Email
info@kinmining.com.au

Website
www.kinmining.com.au

Shares on Issue:
161,696,184

Unlisted Options:
28,865,750

ASX: KIN

Further Strong Drill Results at Fiona Confirm Potential for a Maiden Resource

Up to 30m @ 2.4 g/t Au intersected at Fiona located within a 3.3km long high-grade mineralised corridor

HIGHLIGHTS

- **New results extend the length of the gold mineralisation at the Fiona Prospect to over 200m of strike**
- **Majority of gold intersections to date shallower than 50m true depth highlighting potential for open-pit development**
- **High-grade intercepts include:**
  - **30m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 20m (HE17RC086), including 3m @ 5.8 g/t Au and 4m @ 6.2 g/t Au**
  - **17m @ 3.2 g/t Au from 31m (HE17RC082), including 4m @ 5.1 g/t Au**
  - **9m @ 3.5 g/t Au from 31m (HE17RC087), including 1m @ 23.3 g/t Au**
  - **1m @ 37.6 g/t Au from 20m (HE17RC091)**
- **Fiona Prospect currently being modelled for Mineral Resource estimation**
- **The 3.3 km long Helens-Rangoon Mineralised Corridor has exceeded expectations during the Resource drill-out**

Kin Mining NL (**ASX: KIN**) is pleased to announce that follow-up drilling at the **Fiona Prospect**, at the Company's Leonora Gold Project (LGP), has intersected further high-grade gold mineralisation. The new drilling follows the recent discovery of the Fiona Prospect, where a shallow body of primary gold mineralisation was intersected (see ASX announcement *Kin Makes New Shallow High-Grade Gold Discovery with hits of up to 283 g/t Au*, 23rd March 2017).

The new gold hits have extended the known mineralised envelope along strike, both to the north and south, and also at depth. The mineralisation now extends over a strike length of greater than 200m, and to a depth of approximately 70m below surface, with the majority of the significant intersections less than 50m below surface.

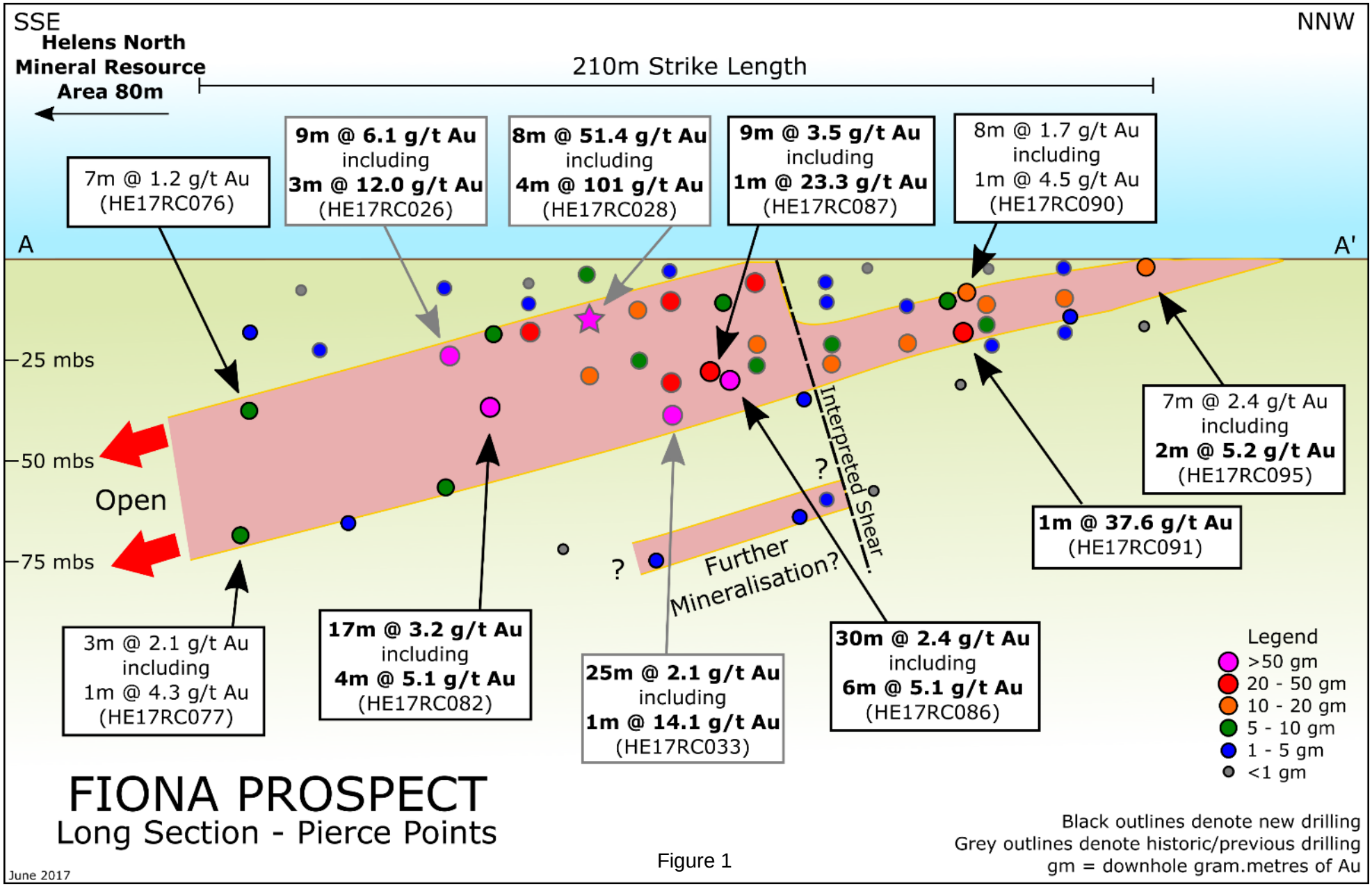

SSE
NNW
Helens North
Mineral Resource
Area 80m
210m Strike Length
7m @ 1.2 g/t Au
(HE17RC076)
9m @ 6.1 g/t Au
including
3m @ 12.0 g/t Au
(HE17RC026)
8m @ 51.4 g/t Au
including
4m @ 101 g/t Au
(HE17RC028)
9m @ 3.5 g/t Au
including
1m @ 23.3 g/t Au
(HE17RC087)
8m @ 1.7 g/t Au
including
1m @ 4.5 g/t Au
(HE17RC090)
A
A'
25 mbs
50 mbs
75 mbs
Open
Interpreted Shear
?
?
Further
Mineralisation?
7m @ 2.4 g/t Au
including
2m @ 5.2 g/t Au
(HE17RC095)
1m @ 37.6 g/t Au
(HE17RC091)
3m @ 2.1 g/t Au
including
1m @ 4.3 g/t Au
(HE17RC077)
17m @ 3.2 g/t Au
including
4m @ 5.1 g/t Au
(HE17RC082)
25m @ 2.1 g/t Au
including
1m @ 14.1 g/t Au
(HE17RC033)
30m @ 2.4 g/t Au
including
6m @ 5.1 g/t Au
(HE17RC086)
Legend
>50 gm
20 - 50 gm
10 - 20 gm
5 - 10 gm
1 - 5 gm
<1 gm
FIONA PROSPECT
Long Section - Pierce Points
June 2017
Black outlines denote new drilling
Grey outlines denote historic/previous drilling
gm = downhole gram.metres of Au

Figure 1

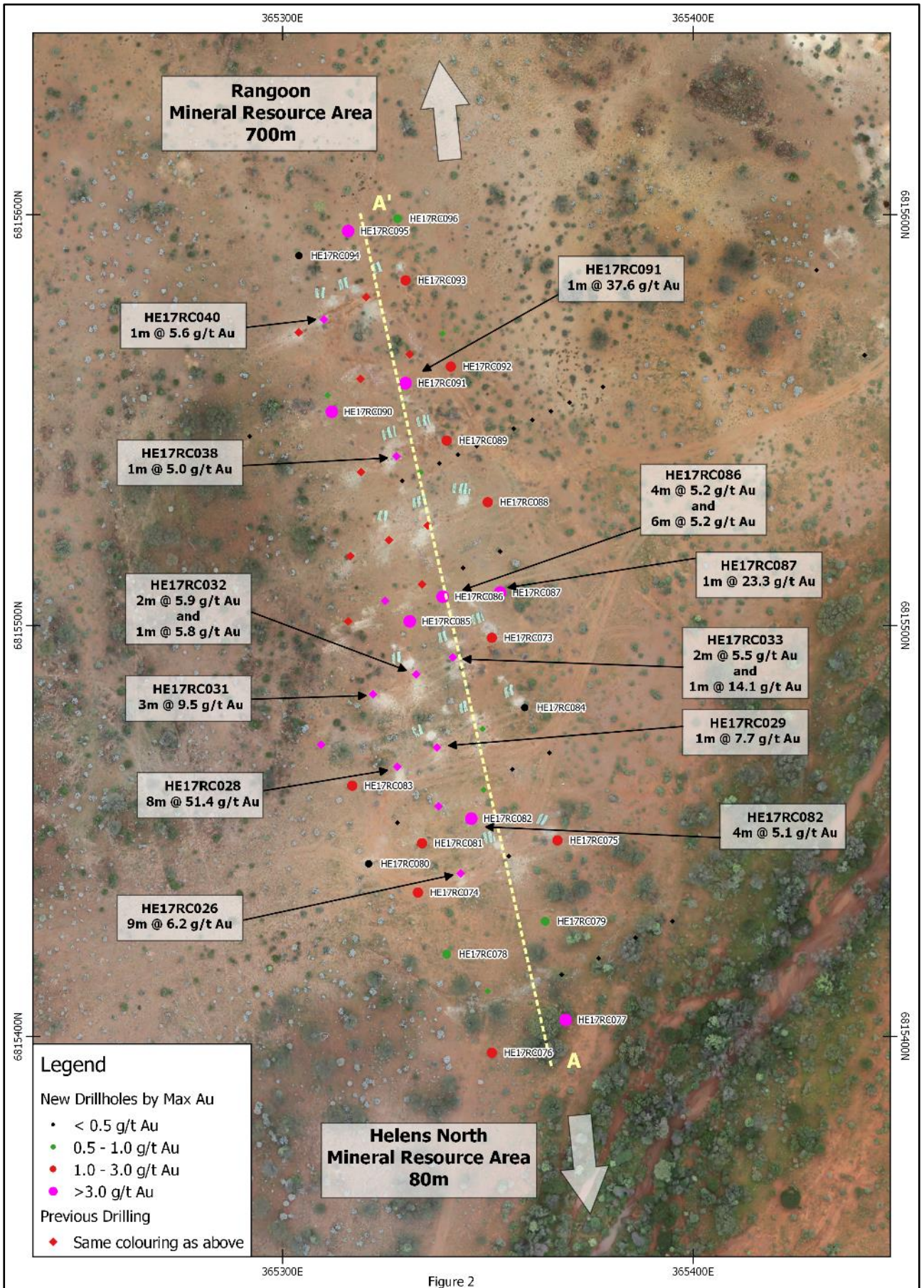


Figure 2

Drill Hole Plan of the Fiona Prospect

Intersections above 5.0 g/t Au highlighted

The new drilling has confirmed the high-grade nature of the southerly plunging shoot (see Figure 1). A single plunging shoot is now recognised at the Fiona Prospect with indications of a potential further deeper shoot. Drilling both to the north and south of the outstanding 8m @ 51.4 g/t Au intersection in hole HE17RC028 (previously announced) returned intersections of 30m @ 2.4 g/t Au (HE17RC086) and 17m @ 3.2 g/t Au (HE17RC082). This demonstrates that the high-grade mineralisation is coherent and is open down plunge from the intersection in HE17RC082.

A number of significant mineralised intersections were encountered in the new drill holes, including:

- **30m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 20m (HE17RC086), including 3m @ 5.8 g/t Au and 4m @ 6.2 g/t Au**
- **17m @ 3.2 g/t Au from 31m (HE17RC082), including 4m @ 5.1 g/t Au**
- **9m @ 3.5 g/t Au from 31m (HE17RC087), including 1m @ 23.3 g/t Au**
- **1m @ 37.6 g/t Au from 20m, and 2m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 11m (HE17RC091)**
- **7m @ 2.4 g/t Au from surface (HE17RC095), including 2m @ 5.2 g/t Au**
- **4m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 10m (HE17RC085)**
- **8m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 9m (HE17RC090), including 1m @ 4.5 g/t Au**

The Fiona Prospect is located immediately to the north of the Helens North Mineral Resource area (see Figure 3). The new drilling has extended the Fiona mineralisation to the south, where there is now only an 80m gap in drilling between the southern-most holes at Fiona, and the northern-most holes at Helens. Resource modelling is underway at the Fiona Prospect and will ultimately be incorporated into the Helens Mineral Resource. The high-grade and continuous nature of the gold lode at shallow depth suggests that the majority of the mineralisation defined to date at Fiona will be amenable to open pit mining.

The Fiona Prospect lies within a much larger 3.3km mineralised corridor, which also contains the Helens and Rangoon Mineral Resources. Recent Resource drilling has extended these Resource areas and grade continuity has been outstanding. This recent work has outlined this mineralised corridor as a high priority for Resource expansion and exploration development.

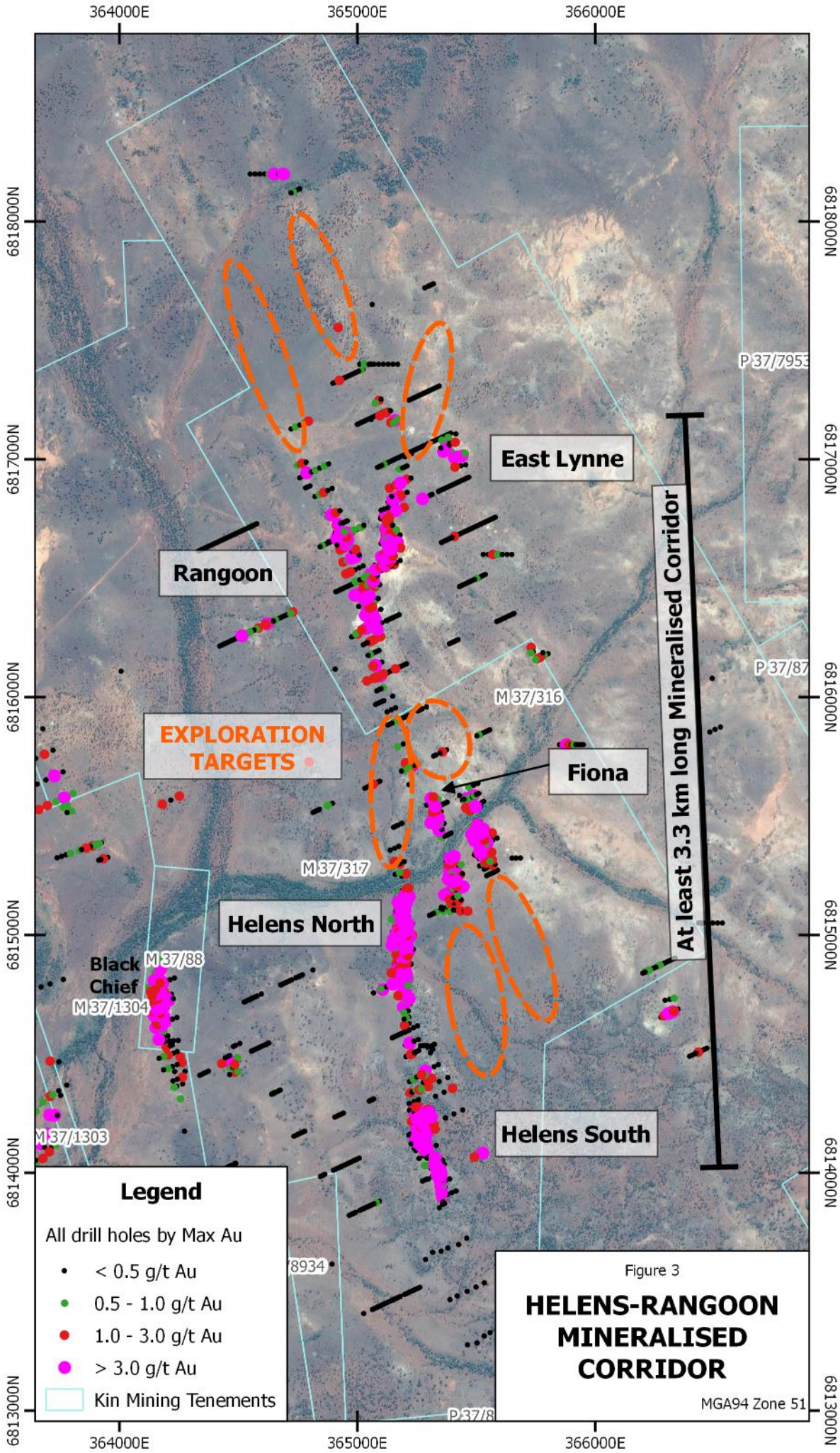
Aside from these known deposits, the Helens-Rangoon Mineralised Corridor has been subject to limited historic drilling, and some areas along strike of known deposits are poorly tested (see Figure 3). Multiple historic gold workings are known to exist along this corridor, which indicate the presence of additional gold mineralisation.

Kin intends to identify those areas most prospective for additional gold mineralisation, based on the enhanced structural and geological understanding gained by the company during the recent resource drilling. The Company plans to target these areas once exploration recommences at the LGP, following the completion of the DFS.

Kin Managing Director Don Harper said: "*We are delighted with the latest drilling results at the Fiona Prospect. So far, we have effectively tested the mineralised shoot at Fiona to a maximum depth of just 50m below surface, and there is excellent potential for this to continue at depth. We are now incorporating Fiona into the Helens Resource, which is currently being updated.*

As part of the Definitive Feasibility Study, extensive drilling has been undertaken within the Helens-Rangoon Mineralised Corridor. The results of this drilling have consistently exceeded our expectations, and Fiona is a fine example of this. We are seeing the development of a shallow, high-grade mineralised system extending over a 3.3km strike length which remains open to the north, south and at depth.

The Company expects to release further drilling results from the Cardinia Mining Centre shortly.


364000E
365000E
366000E
6818000N
6817000N
6816000N
6815000N
6814000N
6813000N
East Lynne
Rangoon
EXPLORATION TARGETS
Fiona
Helens North
Helens South
Black Chief
M 37/88
M 37/1304
M 37/1303
M 37/316
M 37/317
P 37/7953
P 37/87
P 37/8
8934
At least 3.3 km long Mineralised Corridor
Legend
All drill holes by Max Au
< 0.5 g/t Au
0.5 - 1.0 g/t Au
1.0 - 3.0 g/t Au
> 3.0 g/t Au
Kin Mining Tenements
Figure 3
HELENS-RANGOON MINERALISED CORRIDOR
MGA94 Zone 51

- ENDS -

For further information, please contact:

Don Harper
Managing Director Kin Mining NL
+61 8 9242 2227

Paul Armstrong/Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
+61 (0) 8 9388 1474

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.

Kin's priority is to complete a Feasibility Study for the LGP by third quarter of 2017. Resource drilling, with the objective of converting the Inferred Mineral Resources in the mine plan to Indicated Mineral Resources, is complete. Metallurgical, geotechnical, and environmental work is currently underway to support the Definitive Feasibility Study, which will form the basis for a decision to mine.

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.

Table 1 Fiona RC Drill Results
(>0.5g/t Au with no more than 2m of internal dilution)

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
HE17RC073	88	365350	6815496	-60/245	37	41	4	0.8
					43	49	6	0.7
					78	80	2	0.7
HE17RC074	50	365333	6815435	-60/245	32	35	3	1.3
HE17RC075	100	365365	6815448	-60/245	56	63	6	0.7
HE17RC076	67	365349	6815395	-60/245	36	43	7	1.2
HE17RC077	84	365369	6815403	-60/245	19	21	2	1.6
					55	56	1	0.9
					71	74	3	2.1
				Incl.	71	72	1	4.3
HE17RC078	50	365341	6815420	-60/245	31	32	1	0.8
HE17RC079	80	365362	6815429	-60/245	59	60	1	0.8
					66	69	3	0.7
HE17RC080	35	365321	6815443	-60/245				NSR
HE17RC081	55	365333	6815448	-60/245	6	7	1	0.6
					19	26	7	0.8
				Incl.	19	20	1	2.5
HE17RC082	70	365346	6815454	-60/245	20	25	5	0.8
					31	48	**17**	**3.2**
				Incl.	36	40	**4**	**5.1**

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
HE17RC083	61	365319	6815462	-60/245	19	22	3	0.5
					28	29	1	1.4
					46	54	8	1.2
HE17RC084	80	365360	6815480	-60/245				NSR
HE17RC085	50	365324	6815501	-60/245	1	7	6	0.7
					10	14	4	2.0
				Incl.	11	12	1	3.5
					33	34	1	0.7
					37	38	1	1.5
HE17RC086	60	365336	6815506	-60/245	11	12	1	0.9
					20	50	**30**	**2.4**
				Incl.	23	26	**3**	**5.8**
				and	37	41	**4**	**6.2**
HE17RC087	85	365349	6815512	-60/245	31	40	**9**	**3.5**
				Incl.	31	32	1	**23.3**
HE17RC088	80	365349	6815530	-60/245	14	15	1	0.7
					37	38	1	2.4
					67	70	3	0.6
HE17RC089	70	365341	6815547	-60/245	22	23	1	1.7
					31	32	1	0.8
HE17RC090	35	365314	6815554	-60/245	0	1	1	0.6
					9	17	8	1.7
				Incl.	16	17	1	4.5
HE17RC091	55	365326	6815558	-60/245	11	13	2	3.0
					20	21	1	**37.6**
					23	24	1	0.6
HE17RC092	73	365339	6815564	-60/245	20	22	2	1.6
					33	34	1	0.8
HE17RC093	67	365333	6815585	-60/245	18	19	1	2.0
					24	25	1	0.5
					28	29	1	0.5
HE17RC094	35	365302	6815592	-60/245				NSR
HE17RC095	55	365314	6815597	-60/245	0	7	7	2.4
				Incl.	2	4	2	**5.2**
					39	40	1	0.9
HE17RC096	67	365327	6815603	-60/245	4	5	1	0.7

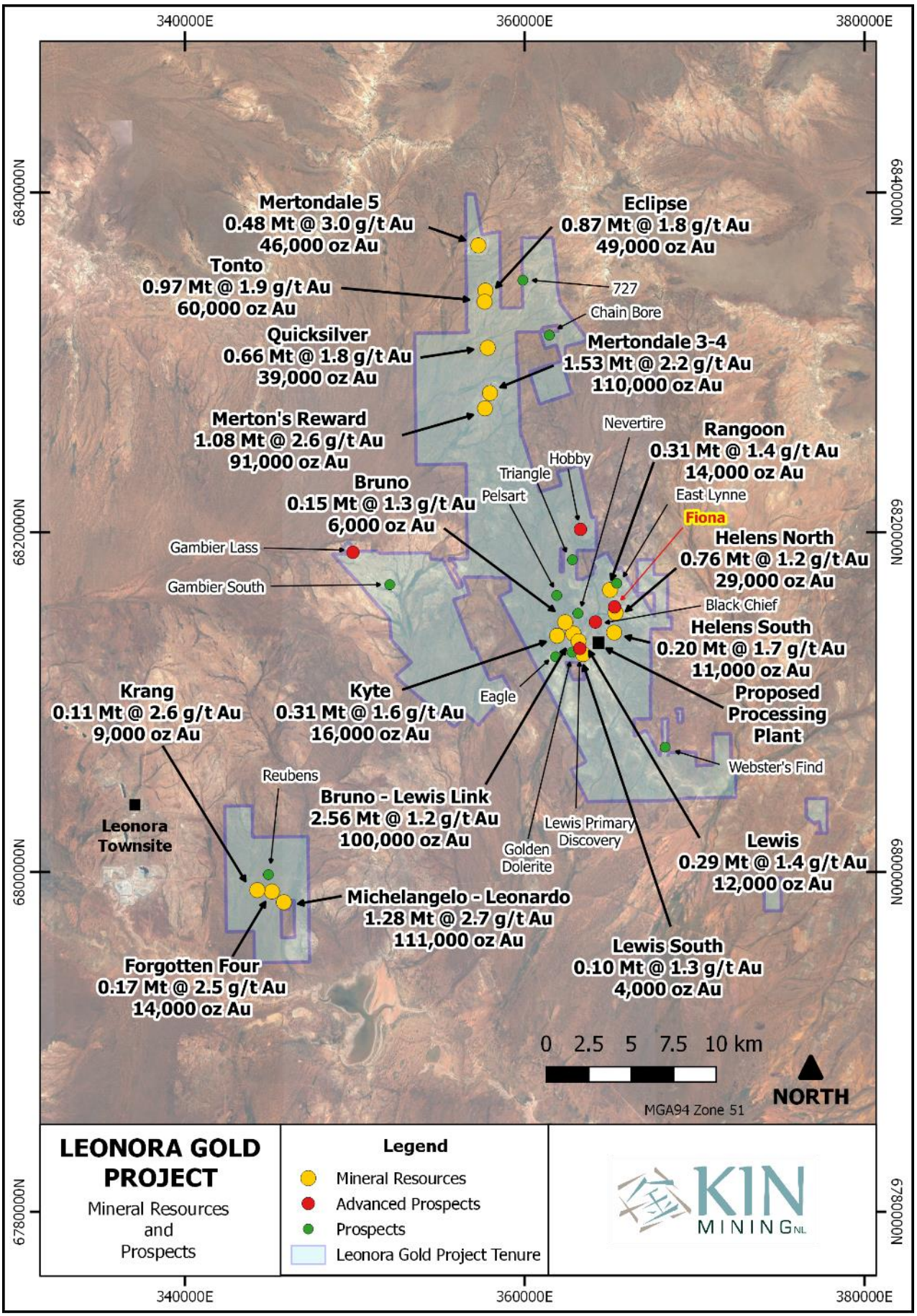


Figure 4: Leonora Gold Project Tenure, Mineral Resources, and Prospects

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**
Mertondale*										
Mertondale 3-4	0.7	0.87	2.3	65	0.66	2.1	45	1.53	2.2	110
Merton's Reward	0.7	1.01	2.7	87	0.07	1.7	4	1.08	2.6	91
Tonto	0.7	0.97	1.9	60				0.97	1.9	60
Eclipse (Tonto North)	0.7	0.62	1.8	35	0.25	1.7	14	0.87	1.8	49
Mertondale 5	0.7	0.32	3.2	33	0.16	2.7	13	0.48	3.0	46
Quicksilver (Tonto South)	0.7	0.55	1.8	31	0.11	2.1	8	0.66	1.8	39
Subtotal Mertondale		**4.34**	**2.2**	**311**	**1.25**	**2.1**	**84**	**5.59**	**2.2**	**395**
Cardinia**										
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
Subtotal Cardinia		**2.35**	**1.3**	**94**	**2.33**	**1.3**	**98**	**4.68**	**1.3**	**192**
Raeside										
Michelangelo-Leonardo	0.7	1.28	2.7	111				1.28	2.7	111
Forgotten Four	0.7	0.07	3.0	7	0.10	2.1	7	0.17	2.5	14
Krang	0.7	0.11	2.6	9				0.11	2.6	9
Subtotal Raeside		**1.47**	**2.7**	**127**	**0.10**	**2.1**	**7**	**1.57**	**2.6**	**134**
TOTAL		**8.16**	**2.0**	**532**	**3.7**	**1.6**	**189**	**11.8**	**1.9**	**721**

Table of Kin Mining Mineral Resources (Refer ASX announcement 11th 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.*

See ASX Announcement 11th May 2015 "*Leonora Gold Project Resource Update*". The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

TABLE 1 SECTION 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Drill holes are sampled as one metre (1m) riffle split samples, as drilled. Samples were collected as individual split metre intervals. Approximately 3-5kg of sample was collected over each sampled (1m) interval. All samples are drill spoil collected via a riffle splitter attached to the rig cyclone and collected/ riffle 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 (SGS) drill samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to a representative 50 gram sample. Samples are collected using a standard RC face sampling hammer or blade bit, they are split/bagged/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 samples and drilling procedures are conducted and guided by Kin Mining protocols, QA/QC procedures are implemented as per industry standard.
Drilling techniques	Drilling from surface 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. RC drilling used RC blade bit or 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 connected to the end of the drill string.
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 represent a composite sample. 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 sample interval collected and riffle split. The riffle splitter is attached to the rig cyclone; the entire (1m) sample is split. The riffle splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each metre and at the completion of the hole. Duplicate 1m samples and known standards 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 rare occasions wet or damp samples were encountered. The majority of reported intersections were collected over dry intervals; sampling equipment was cleaned periodically to reduce cross bag contamination. RC drill samples are collected, recorded and stored in numbered calico bags and removed from the field on a daily basis. No relationship was observed between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	Kin's procedure for geological logging of sample includes recording the colour, lithology, sulphide mineralisation content, veining, alteration, oxidation, grid coordinates, sample interval and depth. Data is physically and electronically logged and stored. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for resource drilling. Logging of geology and colour are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentage is quantitative. 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 is validated prior to being uploaded to the data base.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	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). See Sampling techniques in the above section. The vast majority of samples were collected dry; on occasion ground water was encountered and a minimal number of samples were collected damp. 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. No issues have been identified with sample representatively. The sample size is considered appropriate for this type of mineralisation style.

Criteria	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Geochemical analysis for gold 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 in the form of standards, blanks and duplicates are periodically imbedded in the sample batch by Kin Mining at a ratio of 1:20.
Verification of sampling *and assaying*	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. 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 collars will be 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 and against historic plans for spatial verification. Topographic control (i.e. surface RL) will be recorded by the surveyors as part of the DGPS collar pick-up.
Data spacing and distribution	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 existing known mineralisation at the Helens and Fiona prospects on M37/317. Closer spaced drilling on surrounding cross sections and follow up diamond 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 and classifications applied however the mineralised system remains open and additional infill or deeper drilling is required to close off and confirm the full extent of the ore body, particularly along strike and at depth.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The sheared Mertondale/Cardinia 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. 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 and this campaign are orientated at approximately 245°/-60°. Gold mineralisation at Fiona occurs in near vertical shear zones in weathered, oxidised mafic rocks adjacent to sediments and intensely altered felsic volcanics. Gold mineralisation appears to be contact and shear related but also includes supergene gold enrichment. The deposit is deeply weathered (+40m) and open at depth. 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 the existing Navigator drill pattern.
Sample security	Samples were collected daily in the field and stored overnight in a secure lockable location in Leonora. Upon completion of several drill holes batches of samples were transported to Kalgoorlie by an SGS transport contractor. The samples were then stored at their lab in a secure lockable building. Samples are checked against the field manifest, sorted and prepared for assay. Samples were then assayed under the supervision of SGS at their Kalgoorlie laboratory. Once in the laboratories possession adequate sample security measures are utilised.

Criteria	Commentary
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 at this stage apart from internal reviews and field quality control.

TABLE 1 SECTION 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The RC drill programme (HE17RC073 to 096) for an advance of 1,554 metres was conducted on the Fiona prospect on tenement M37/317; the general area is referred to as Cardinia. The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kin Mining NL. The tenements are managed, explored and maintained by Kin Mining NL. The tenements drilled represent a small portion of the larger Cardinia-Mertondale Project (300sqkm) which hosts the 721,000oz Leonora Gold Project (LGP) Resources. The tenements are located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margret Mineral Field in the centre of the North Eastern Goldfields. The Cardinia is positioned approximately 30km ENE of Leonora. There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the prospect.
Exploration done by other parties	The Cardinia deposits have been extensively drilled by a number of companies including Mt Edon, SGW and in more recent times Navigator. A review of the collar file reveals the following companies Navigator (NAV), NR (Normandy Resources?), MET, SGW (Sons of Gwalia), CIM, AZT (Aztec), HLM (Harbour Lights) have all contributed to various drill programme at various sites, however the vast majority of recent exploration was conducted by Navigator. A test parcel of ore was mined by NAV from the nearby Bruno pit (100,000t) grade and gold recoveries exceeded expectations. Navigator commissioned Runge Limited to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Cardinia deposit in January 2009. Drilling was previously conducted in the immediate area surrounding the Kin drill holes by Navigator. 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.
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. The Cardinia Project geology comprises intermediate mafic and felsic volcanic lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments. The regional lithological strike is 345° and contacts are near vertical or dip between 30°-40°W, foliations tends to dip moderately to the east. Geology at the Fiona Prospect is dominated by intensely weathered (+40m) steeply NE dipping (85°) sequence of altered mafic and felsic rocks. Carbonaceous sulphidic shales often mark the contact. Intense weathering and alteration makes identification of the lithologies difficult. Late stage NW trending faulting displaces the sequence. Five metres of sands, gravels and lithic fragments cover the sequence. Gold mineralisation occurs as sub horizontal enrichment within the weathered zones marked by secondary iron oxides, or within sulphidic mineralisation in near vertical shears in the mafic units adjacent to sediments and intensely altered felsic rocks. Narrow quarts veinlets are positioned above fresh rock. Gold distribution is highly variable resulting in very closely spaced drilling being required to confidently delineate the mineralised zones. Primary gold mineralisation is associated with increased shearing associated with lithological contacts between mafic and felsic rocks. Disseminated carbonate-sericite-quartz-pyrite alteration zones are adjacent to the gold mineralisation. At the nearby Helens deposit, NE of the Cardinia region and immediately south of the Fiona prospect mineralisation trends either NNW or NS, the mineralised shear zones are generally confined to mafics but close to the felsic volcanic/sediment contact.

Criteria	Commentary
Drill hole Information	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 table of intersections. All hole depths refer to down hole depth in metres. All hole 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 of the hole to the bottom of the hole.
Data Aggregation methods	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. 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 2m of internal dilution (<0.1g/t Au). No top cuts were applied to any assay values.
Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The Drilling at Fiona was on an Azimuth of 245° and an angle of -60°. The drill hole orientation may not be at an optimal angle to the flat lying nature of the regions supergene mineralisation however the holes are orientated in the same direction as the historic Navigator drilling. As a result the reported intersections may not represent true widths. Reported mineralised intercepts are not within the confines of the existing gold resource envelope at Cardinia. They have not yet been incorporated into the current parameters of the adjoining Helens Inferred resource calculation. The maximum and minimum sample width within the mineralised zones is 1m.
Diagrams	Relevant “type example” plans and a long section are included in this report.
Balanced Reporting	Detailed assay results are diagrammatically displayed and tabled in this report. Only the significant gold results are discussed and reported. 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 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. The historic drilling at Fiona was conducted by Navigator Resources. Considering the complex history of grid transformations there must be some residual risk in converting old local grids to GDA94 although generally the survey control appears to be accurate and satisfactory. In the case of the existing LGP resource calculation there is always an area of technical risk associated with resource tonnage and grade estimations.
Other Substantive exploration data	Regarding the results received no other substantive data is currently considered necessary. All meaningful and material information is or has been previously reported
Further work	The potential to expand the mineralisation identified at Fiona is viewed as probable, however committing to further work does not guarantee that an upgrade in the potential resource would be achieved. Kin Mining intend to drill more holes at Fiona. The overall objective of this regional drill program is to increase the existing Cardinia resources and converting the Inferred portions of the resources to the Indicated category.