



3 September 2018

Management

Andrew Munckton
Managing Director

Stephen Jones
Chief Financial Officer
and Company Secretary

Glenn Grayson
Exploration Manager

Trevor Dixon
Executive Director
Business Development &
Land Tenure

Board of Directors

Jeremy Kirkwood
Chairman

Joe Graziano
Non-Executive Director

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

324,730,577

Unlisted Options

37,335,750

Exploration Update

Helens Phase 1 drilling intersects further deep mineralisation.

- **Primary mineralisation intersected in Helens Main lode:**
 - 3.9m @ 10.1g/t Au from 170.9m and
 - 4.7m @ 2.1g/t Au from 151.8m (HE18RCD259)
 - 5.7m @ 1.5g/t Au from 234.4m (HE18RCD249)
 - 3.9m @ 2.0g/t Au from 177.4m (HE18RCD234)
 - 2.1m @ 2.8g/t Au from 144.9m (HE18RCD238)
- **Notable near surface Helens Main intersections :**
 - 10.0m @ 1.2g/t Au from 35.0m (HE18RC254)
- **Assays from all Phase 1 Drilling received.**
- **Results illustrate lode continuity at depth and a combination of medium grade and high grade intersections.**
- **New Mineral Resource estimate scheduled for early September.**
- **Metallurgical testwork underway and further drilling planned**

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is pleased to announce the final assay results of recent RC and Diamond drilling at the Helens Prospect; part of the Cardinia Mining Centre at the Leonora Gold Project (LGP). See Figure 1.

Phase 1 of Helens drilling was completed in late July (see ASX Announcement 2 August). The program consisted of 15,018 metres of drilling focused on testing the mineralised lodes to a depth of 150 metres below surface and advancing the geological and structural understanding of the area. Infill drilling of near surface mineralisation to a minimum drill density of 40 metres by 40 metres was also completed. Refer Figure 4 and Table 1.

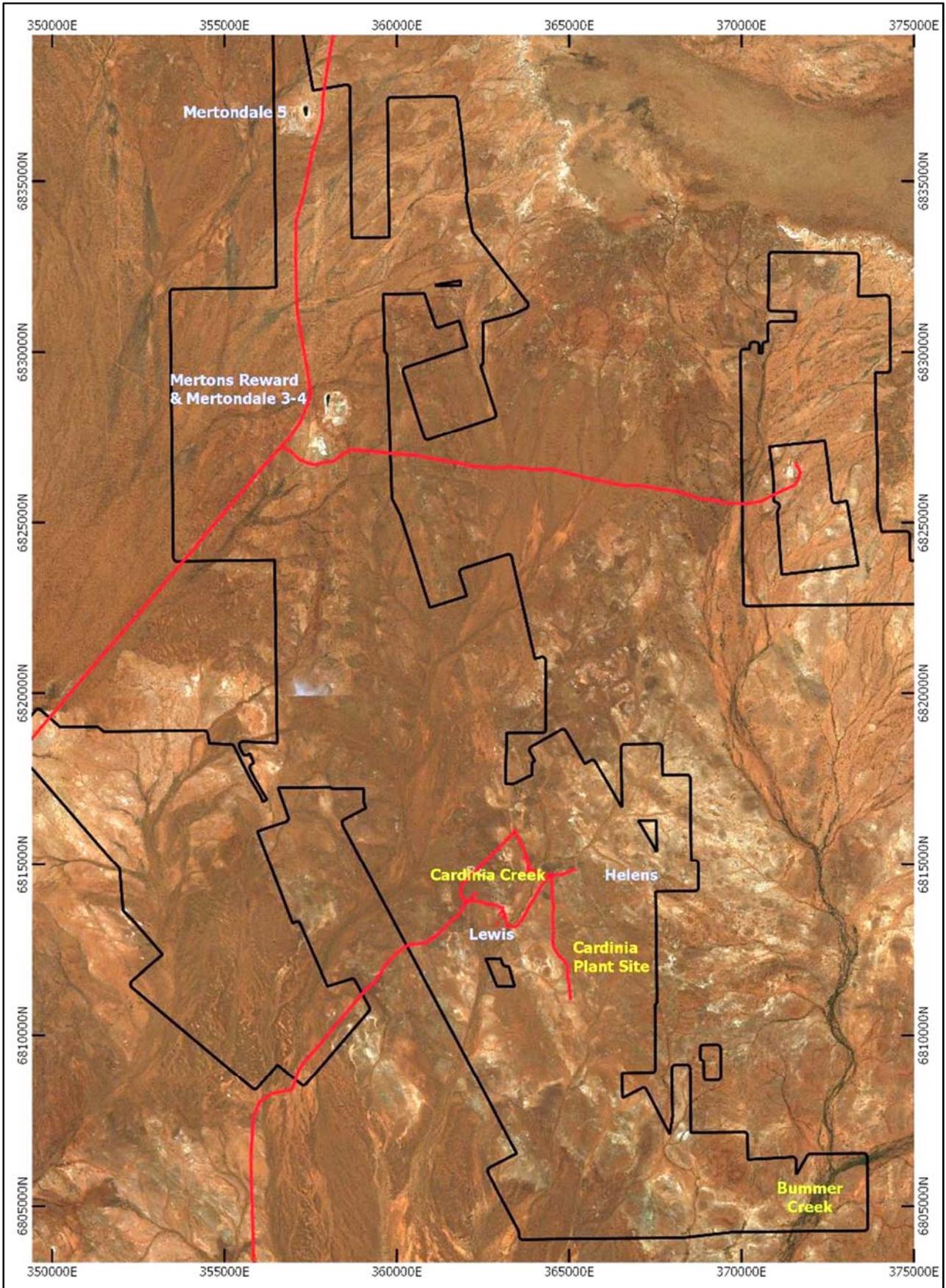


Figure 1: Plan view of the Leonora Gold Project

Helens Exploration

The Helens drilling has intersected a number of auriferous structures.

The Helens Main Lode is a steep dipping, continuous, linear structure over 1,500 metres of strike length which has been intersected down to a maximum depth of 180 vertical metres. See Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 5.

The Helens Main Lode varies in width from 2 metres to 18 metres downhole (1 metre to 9 metres estimated true width) and assays generally in the 2.0g/t Au to 4.0g/t Au range. Interspersed with these results are higher grade intersections such as 3.9 metres @ 10.1 g/t in HE18RCD259. Two notable higher grade zones exist in the Central and Southern parts of the structure. See Figure 5.

In addition, several other Lode structures have also been intersected. They lie generally to the east of Helens Main. These structures have strike lengths of several hundred metres, are oblique to and intersect Helens Main Lode, are also steep dipping and have a similar sulphide rich, siliceous shear zone appearance to Helens Main. The oblique lodes warrant further drilling. Ore grade intersections down to a maximum depth of 250 metres have been encountered. See Figure 3.

The final assay results of the Phase 1 program continue to endorse the Helens area as capable of development into an expanded open pit mining centre with generally higher grade than the existing Mineral Resource and mine plan.

Results

Assay results include:

Helens

- 5.7m @ 1.55g/t Au from 234.4m (HE18RCD249)
- 3.9m @ 2.05g/t Au from 177.4m (HE18RCD234)
- 10.0m @ 1.23g/t Au from 35.0m (HE18RC254)

Helens South

- 4.7m @ 2.10g/t Au from 151.8m and
- 3.9m @ 10.10g/t Au from 170.9m (HE18RCD259)
- 2.1m @ 2.81g/t Au from 144.9m (HE18RCD238)

Next Steps

A revised geological model has been completed.

A new Mineral Resource estimate for Helens Lodes is scheduled for completion in early September.

A suite of core samples separated into a number of metallurgical domains have been selected for testwork with a focus on primary mineralisation to a depth of 150 metres. Results from this testwork are scheduled for the December quarter.

Following the release of the new Mineral Resource estimate, preliminary optimisation and pit design works will be undertaken to identify areas where additional drilling is warranted to reduce risk and improve the Mineral Resource estimate quality.

Phase 2 drilling is currently scheduled to commence in the December 2018 quarter. Further drilling of the easterly lode positions has already been identified and is illustrated in Figure 3.

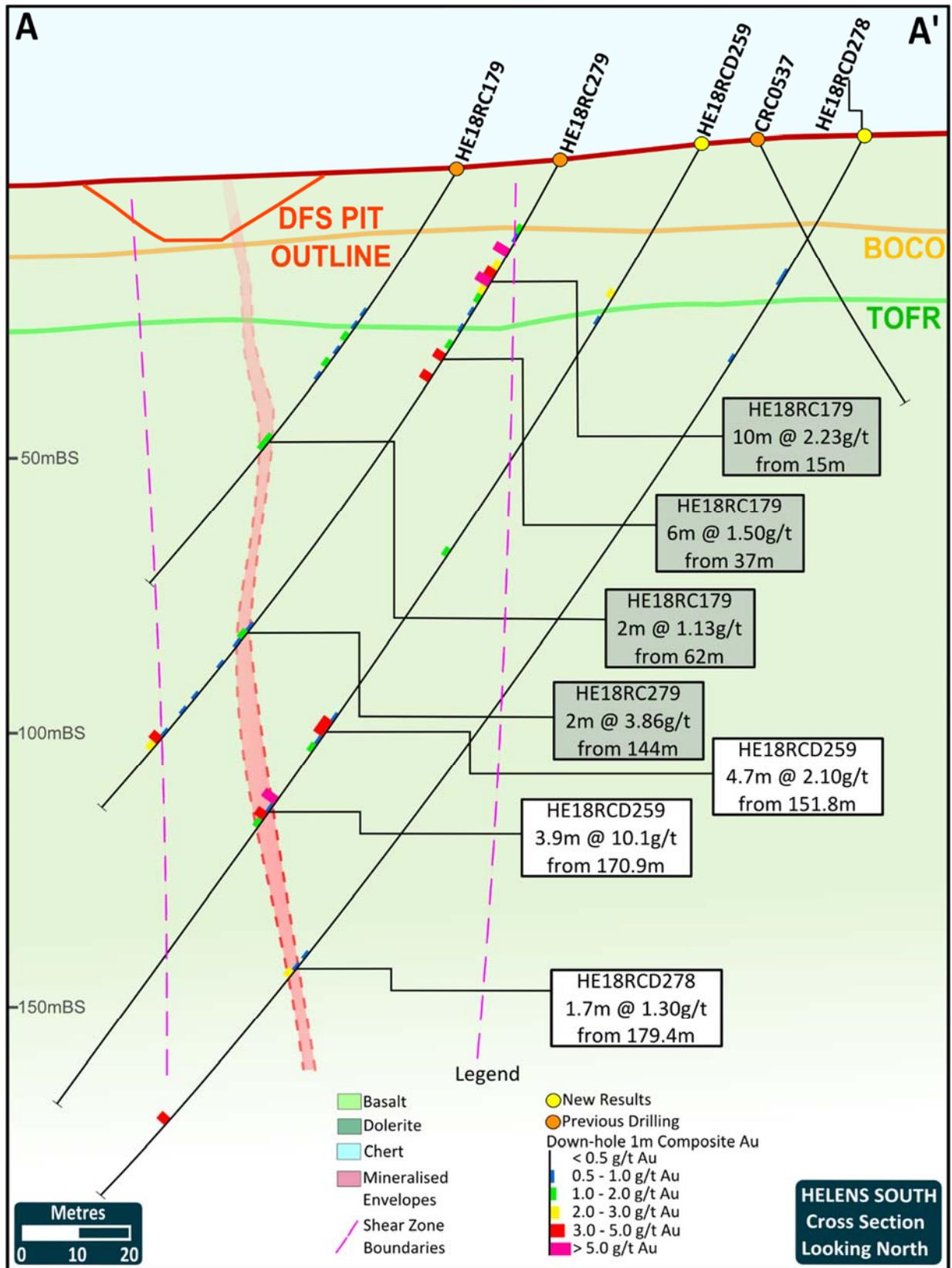


Figure 2. Section illustrating mineralisation intersected in Helens Main Lode in HE18RCD259 and HE18RCD278.

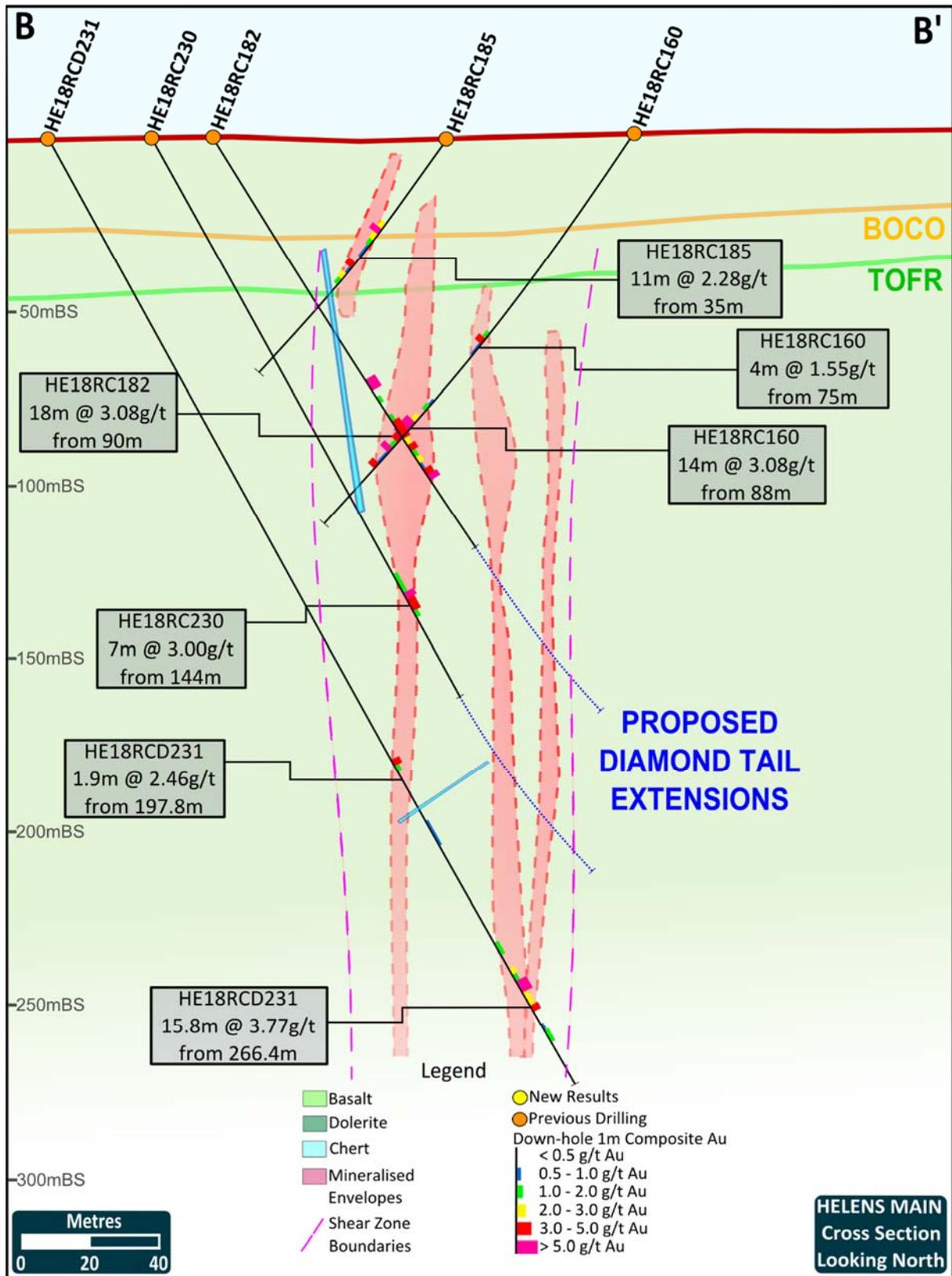


Figure 3. Section illustrating proposed extensions of previous RC drillholes targeting multiple easterly lode positions.

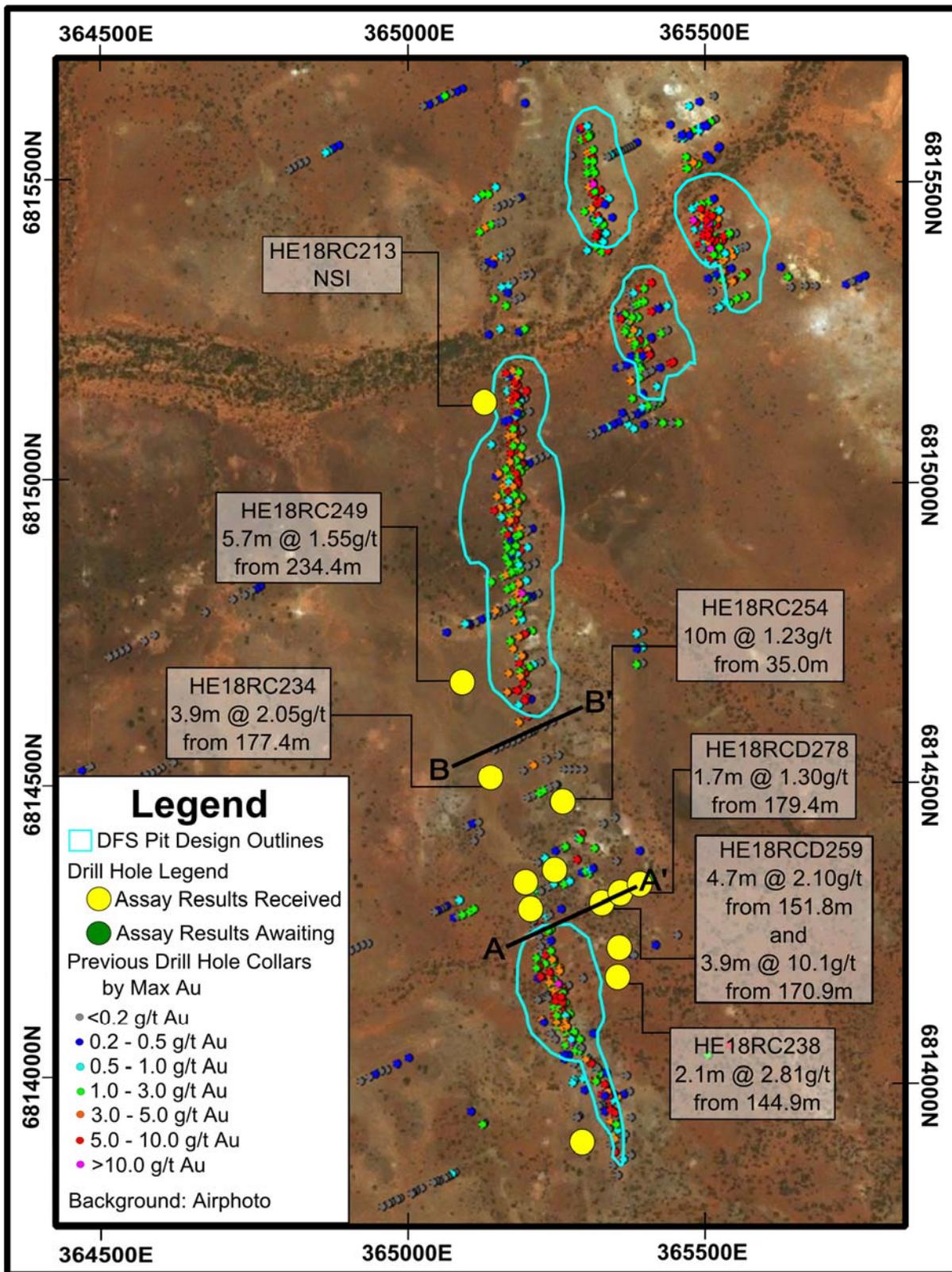


Figure 4. Plan of Helens Phase 1 drilling with recent significant intersections.

Project	Hole ID	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
Helens	HE18RCD213	220.7				NSI
	HE18RCD234	318.5	177.4	181.3	3.9	2.05
			263.0	265.0	2.0	1.10
	HE18RCD249	297.6	234.4	240.1	5.7	1.55
			258.2	260.2	2.0	1.15
HE18RC254	153.0	35.0	45.0	10.0	1.23	
Helens South	HE18RCD238	189.5	144.9	147.0	2.1	2.81
			158.0	159.6	1.6	1.26
	HE18RC258	126.0				NSI
	HE18RCD259	228.6	110.0	111.0	1.0	1.71
			151.8	156.5	4.7	2.10
			170.9	174.8	3.9	10.10
	HE18RCD260	222.5	163.8	164.8	1.0	1.57
	HE18RC262	180.0	144.0	145.0	1.0	1.00
	HE18RC273	156.0				NSI
	HE18RCD274	242.6				NSI
	HE18RC277	120.0				NSI
	HE18RCD278	258.6	179.4	181.1	1.7	1.30
			244.8	245.2	0.4	10.70

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
Managing Director, Kin Mining NL
+61 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 a full time employee of the company. 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 a Competent Person 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 this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Project	HOLE ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi	RC/Precollar Depth	Diamond Tail Depth	EOH Depth
Helens	HE18RCD213	RCD	365133	6815134	-60	65	144.0	75.7	220.7
	HE18RCD234	RCD	365136	6814518	-60	65	120.0	198.5	318.5
	HE18RCD249	RCD	365092	6814673	-60	65	120.0	177.6	297.6
	HE18RC254	RC	365252	6814480	-60	65	153.0		153.0
Helens South	HE18RCD238	RCD	365343	6814196	-60	245	90.0	99.5	189.5
	HE18RC258	RC	365203	6814306	-60	65	126.0		126.0
	HE18RCD259	RCD	365317	6814316	-60	245	66.0	162.6	228.6
	HE18RCD260	RCD	365349	6814243	-60	245	84.0	138.5	222.5
	HE18RC262	RC	365284	6813925	-60	65	180.0		180.0
	HE18RC273	RC	365243	6814370	-60	65	156.0		156.0
	HE18RCD274	RCD	365196	6814347	-60	65	120.0	122.6	242.6
	HE18RC277	RC	365380	6814345	-60	245	120.0		120.0
HE18RCD278	RCD	365345	6814329	-60	245	90.0	168.6	258.6	

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 in line with the company's 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 Assay (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 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 rig cyclone; the entire (1m) sample is split. The riffle/cone splitter and cyclone are 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</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>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>Diamond core recovery is visually estimated when logged. Areas of core loss are noted in the core sample trays by the drill crews. Core Recovery is typically > 95% in Fresh rock. Lower levels of core recovery are recorded in Oxide and Transitional material but are typically > 90%. Sampling of cores for assay is not conducted where significant core loss is encountered.</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 75microns (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 representatively. 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 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 and accepted. Certified reference</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	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.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<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>
<i>Location of data points</i>	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 $\pm 50\text{mm}$.). 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.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<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 Mineral Resource are suitable for this style of mineralisation. However, the mineralised system remains open and additional infill and deeper drilling may be required to confirm the full extent of the ore body and close off the mineralised system.</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 majority of historical drilling and this drilling campaign is orientated toward 245° dipping at -60°. However, several holes have been orientated toward 065° and -60 as interpretation of the mineralised horizon has become more robust.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation at Helens occurs in weathered, oxide, transitional and fresh 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 near surface with nominal 40m x 40m drilling in fresh rock. Notable intersections have been confirmed with diamond drilling.</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<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 has 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 preliminary 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) Mineral Resources (ASX announcement 30/8/17). The tenements are located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field in the centre of the North Eastern Goldfields.</p> <p>There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the Mineral 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 deposits in January 2009.</p> <p>Drilling conducted by KIN Mining NL has been focused 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 included but was not limited too visual drill hole appraisal, utilising 3D geological software, as well as cross referencing with historic reports. Modelled mineralised horizons are cohesive and robust throughout the entirety of each auriferous domain, suggesting that drill hole data is valid and representative</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<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 deposits are comprised 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 foliations tending to dip moderately east.</p> <p>Gold distribution and grade continuity within Cardinia deposits is typically variable and subsequently close spaced drilling is necessary to confidently delineate the greater auriferous horizon as well as other 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 mineralisation and pyrite concentrations are often an indicator to gold 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 maximum interval length of 0.3m and 1.2m respectively.</p>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<p>Relevant “type example” plans are included in the body of this report.</p>
	<p>Detailed assay results are diagrammatically displayed and tabled in this report. Only significant gold results have been discussed.</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Balanced Reporting</i>	<p>The available historic database includes an 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 checked 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>	<p>Regarding the results received no other substantive data is currently considered necessary. All meaningful and material information is or has been previously reported.</p>
<i>Further work</i>	<p>The potential to increase existing Mineral Resources at Helens is probable, however committing to further exploration activity does not guarantee or insinuate 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.</p> <p>Refer to Figure 3.</p>