



3rd August 2017

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ASX: KIN

Leonora Gold Project Feasibility Study Update

Extensive interest received from project financiers ahead of the completion of the Definitive Feasibility Study later this quarter

HIGHLIGHTS

- More than 43,000m of resource in-fill and extensional drilling completed
- Verification infill drilling at Raeside confirms ore zone continuity with grades up to 36.4 g/t Au
- Significant portion of the Inferred Resource expected to be upgraded to the Indicated category
- Expected reduction in Life-of-Mine Process Plant capital estimate compared to 2016 PFS
- Secured key components for Leonora Gold Project processing plant, including;
 - Acquisition of Lawlers Processing Facility; and,
 - Option to acquire a 2.5MW Ball Mill to increase upfront gold production
- Metallurgical recoveries in line with expectations
- Geotechnical drilling completed
- Project debt funding discussions well advanced

Kin Mining NL (**ASX: KIN**) is pleased to announce that it remains on track to become a significant new gold producer at its 100% owned Leonora Gold Project (LGP) in Western Australia's North-Eastern Goldfields.

The Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) is rapidly taking shape and remains on schedule to be released later this quarter. The Company has received strong interest from potential project financiers and expects to move quickly towards a Final Investment Decision once the DFS is published. Further detail on progress with key elements of the DFS is provided below.

Resource In-fill and Extensional Drilling

The Company has completed 43,685m of Reverse Circulation (RC) and 1,745m of diamond drilling, comprising both in-fill and resource extension drilling to support the DFS. Drilling has focused mainly on converting Inferred Resources to the higher confidence Indicated Mineral Resource category.

Drilling is now complete and work on an updated Mineral Resource estimate is nearing completion. This has been a comprehensive drilling campaign designed to reduce the resource risk as far as possible and generate a robust mine plan. The completed resource drilling has also identified extensions that will be included in the DFS as well as significant 'walk-up' exploration targets.

Verification Drilling completed at Raeside

Kin has completed verification drilling at Raeside as part of the DFS. The Michelangelo and Leonardo deposits are a substantial component of the LGP, with a current Indicated Resource of 1.28 Mt @ 2.7 g/t Au containing 111,000 ounces. The resources are based on a substantial historic drilling dataset with Kin's drilling campaign aimed at verifying its validity. This drilling has increased the level of confidence in the historical dataset. Results have mirrored the existing data by way of grade continuity and position verifying the resource. High grade drill intercepts confirm ore body continuity and consistency.

Multiple drill holes intersected significant gold mineralisation, the best of which are:

- **20m @ 3.6 g/t Au from 123m ML17RC007 incl. 4m @ 14.4 g/t Au**
- **7m @ 3.9 g/t Au from 65m ML17RC006 incl. 2m @ 10.3 g/t Au**
- **9m @ 3.0g/t Au from 52m ML17RC005 incl. 1m @ 14.1 g/t Au**

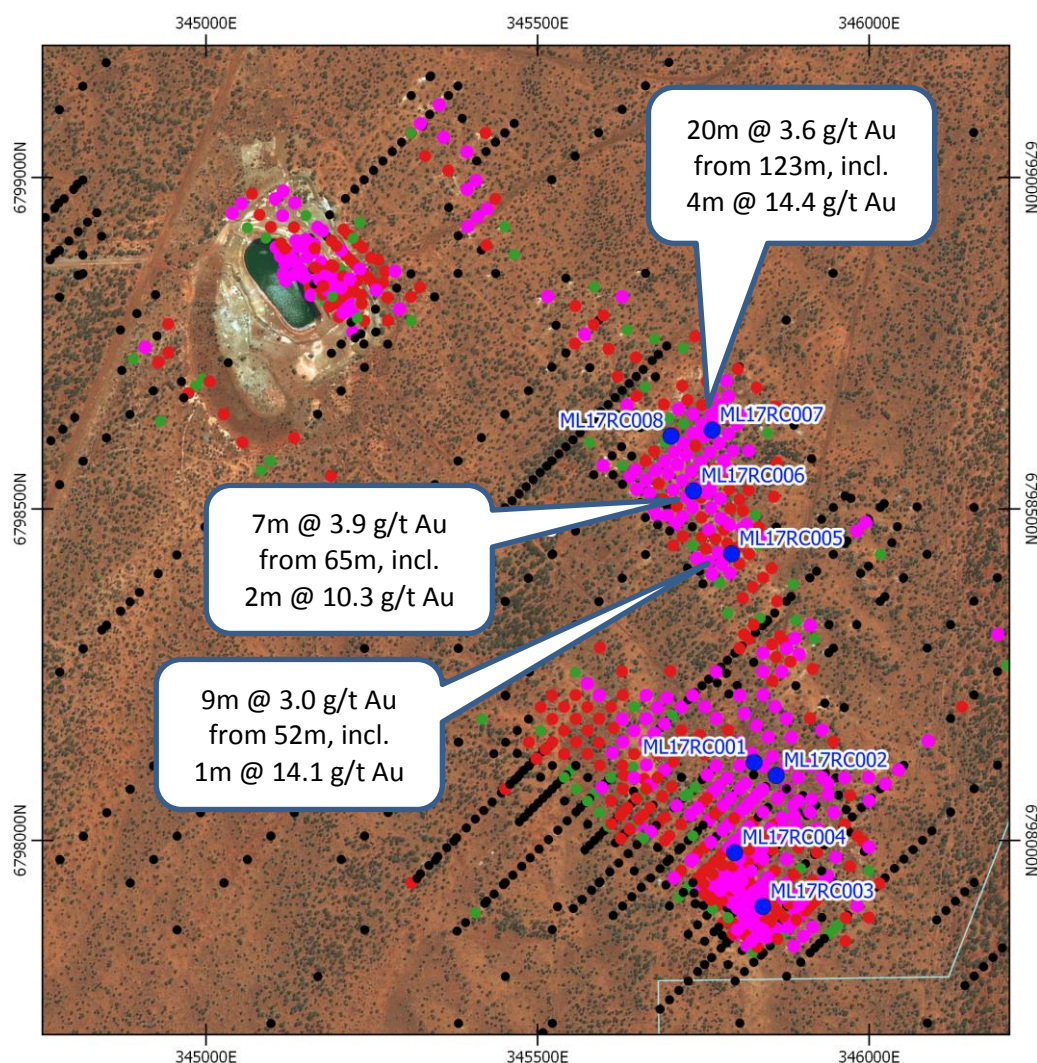


Figure 1: Location plan of recent RC drillholes at Raeside.
Other coloured dots indicate Max Au in historic drillholes.

Significant Intersections from Raeside RC drilling

(0.5 g/t Au cutoff, no more than 2m internal dilution.)

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Dip & Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
ML17RC001	78	345826	6798118	-60/225	62	65	3	0.5
ML17RC002	70	345860	6798098	-60/225	53	54	1	0.7
ML17RC003	60	345840	6797900	-60/225	22	26	4	1.9
					37	38	1	1.1
					41	46	5	1.8
					55	56	1	0.7
ML17RC004	72	345797	6797982	-60/225	50	54	4	2.1
					65	67	2	2.7
ML17RC005	84	345793	6798432	-60/225	52	61	9	3.0
				Incl.	60	61	1	14.1
ML17RC006	108	345735	6798527	-60/225	63	75	12	3.0
				Incl.	46	59	7	3.9
				Incl.	47	51	2	10.3
					81	82	1	2.0
ML17RC007	144	345763	6798619	-60/225	123	144	21	3.4
				Incl.	126	134	8	7.8
				Incl.	126	130	4	14.4
				Incl.	126	127	1	36.4
ML17RC008	108	345701	6798610	-60/225	56	61	5	0.8

Lawlers Processing Facility Upgrade

Kin recently announced that it has exercised its option to acquire the Lawlers Processing Facility from Gold Fields Ltd. The plant provides the key processing equipment and infrastructure items required to establish a central processing facility at the Cardinia Mining Centre at Leonora.

The Lawlers acquisition reduces the capital requirement and enables more rapid development of the LGP in comparison to a new processing facility. Optimisation evaluations, currently being undertaken within the parameters of the DFS, have confirmed that Kin would be well served to install a larger Ball Mill capable of grinding up to 1.2Mtpa.

The Company has recently announced a 3-month Option to Purchase a used 2.5MW Ball Mill from Maca-Interquip (ASX announcement 1 August 2017) which can deliver the planned 1.2Mtpa throughput.



Figure 2: Lawlers Processing Facility and 2.5MW ball mill shell

Metallurgy

Metallurgical testwork has been conducted by Perth-based Independent Metallurgical Consultants (IMO). Gold recovery testwork on representative samples for all the LGP deposits is complete with overall recoveries in line with expectations to those estimated in the Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) and typical of North Eastern Goldfields ores.

Ball milling Bond Work Index and Specific Gravity (SG) determinations have also been completed. Of note is the excellent gold recovery achievable from the LGP oxide ores at relatively coarse particle size, coupled with modest reagent consumptions, leading to an expected reduction in processing costs to those forecast by the PFS.

Mine Planning

All geotechnical drilling and assessments have been completed and are expected to be in line with open pit wall angle expectations. Open pit optimisations are in progress with mine production scheduling to commence within the next few weeks.

The LGP mining strategy is based on the successful model established by other WA gold producers, where key open pit mining equipment is supplied and maintained by a contractor with Kin personnel operating the equipment. This concept reduces upfront CAPEX and removes the contractor margin, delivering a more cost-effective outcome. The grade control drilling and drill and blast functions will be provided by contractors supervised by Kin.

Tails Storage Facility (TSF)

The TSF design is being carried out by Perth-based independent consultants SRK. Test pits were excavated within the proposed TSF to assess the geotechnical characteristics of the deposition area and to determine if local material could be used for the embankment construction. Laboratory testwork was also completed to determine the tailings stored dry density. Based on the field and lab testwork the current design incorporates conventional slurry discharge from the perimeter of a paddock style TSF with two symmetrical cells. The initial construction will cater for the first two years of production followed by subsequent raises as required.

Permitting and Approvals

All studies to support the lodgment of the LGP Mining Proposal and Works Approval have been completed with draft reports being prepared for appending to the approvals. Kin have used a range of consultants best suited to provide the following studies:

- Flora and fauna surveys completed across all project areas
- Soil and waste characterisation and management
- Subterranean field survey and lab assessments
- Surface Hydrology
- Hydrogeology assessments
- Proposed plant site sterilisation drilling
- Refreshed discussions with participants of previous ethnographic surveys

There have been no issues identified in these studies that is expected to delay the submission of the approval documentation.

Following discussions with the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS), the permitting and approvals process for the LGP has been split into two phases.

- Phase 1 will allow for the construction of the Processing Plant up to a dry commissioning stage and for the installation of the Processing Plant access roads.
- Phase 2 of the Project will include development of existing and new open pits and associated land forms and TSF.

The two-phased approach enables immediate commencement of construction of the process plant once a decision to mine is made and funding is secured, while providing the required time to further clarifying the final project layout (pit optimisations to include recent extensional drilling) for Phase 2.

The approval lodgment documents for Phase 1 are nearing completion.

Study Related Activities Update:

Activity	Status
Permitting & Baseline flora studies	Completed
Resource Drilling	Completed
Resource Estimations	Final Stage
TSF field and laboratory testwork	Completed
TSF Design	In progress
Geotechnical Study	Field work completed
Mining Study	Open Pit optimisations in progress
Hydrogeological Study	Completed
Surface Water Study	Final Stage
Process Plant and infrastructure study	In progress
Metallurgical testwork	Final Stage
DTM and Drone Imagery (Cardinia)	Completed
Hydrological and site water Study	Final Stage
Environmental impact assessment	Final Stage

Project Debt Funding

The Company has received significant interest from funding institutions to provide project debt for the LGP. A data-room has been established to enable select parties to commence due diligence analysis of existing and updated information as it publicly comes to hand ahead of the DFS.

The Company has received several financing proposals and expects to settle on its preferred debt provider subject to due diligence.

Kin Managing Director Don Harper said:

“With the DFS now in its final stages, we are rapidly closing in on our goal of becoming a significant new West Australian gold producer over the coming year. We have drilled over 43,000m this past year to upgrade our resource base, de-risk the project and provide a strong foundation for our mine development strategy.

“With this work now completed and many other work streams well advanced, shareholders can look forward to strong news-flow in the weeks ahead, beginning with Resource updates and followed in short order by a maiden Ore Reserve and DFS – which should pave the way for a rapid development decision.

“At the same time, we are continuing to unlock the significant growth potential of the LGP, with exploration drilling to restart shortly at both the recently discovered high grade primary gold systems at Lewis and Helens to test the depth extents.

“With the proposed process plant in place and coupled with further high-grade exploration success, our goal is to lift the head grade to the mill and increase gold production with no further additional capital expenditure.”

-ENDS-

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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. Kin's priority is to complete a Feasibility Study for the LGP during the September 2017 quarter. Drilling is complete with an updated Mineral Resources expected in the September 2017 quarter. Metallurgical, geotechnical, and environmental work is nearing completion to support the Definitive Feasibility Study, which will form the basis for a decision to mine. Following successful project funding the Company expects to be producing gold bullion in 2018.

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 (AIG), 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.

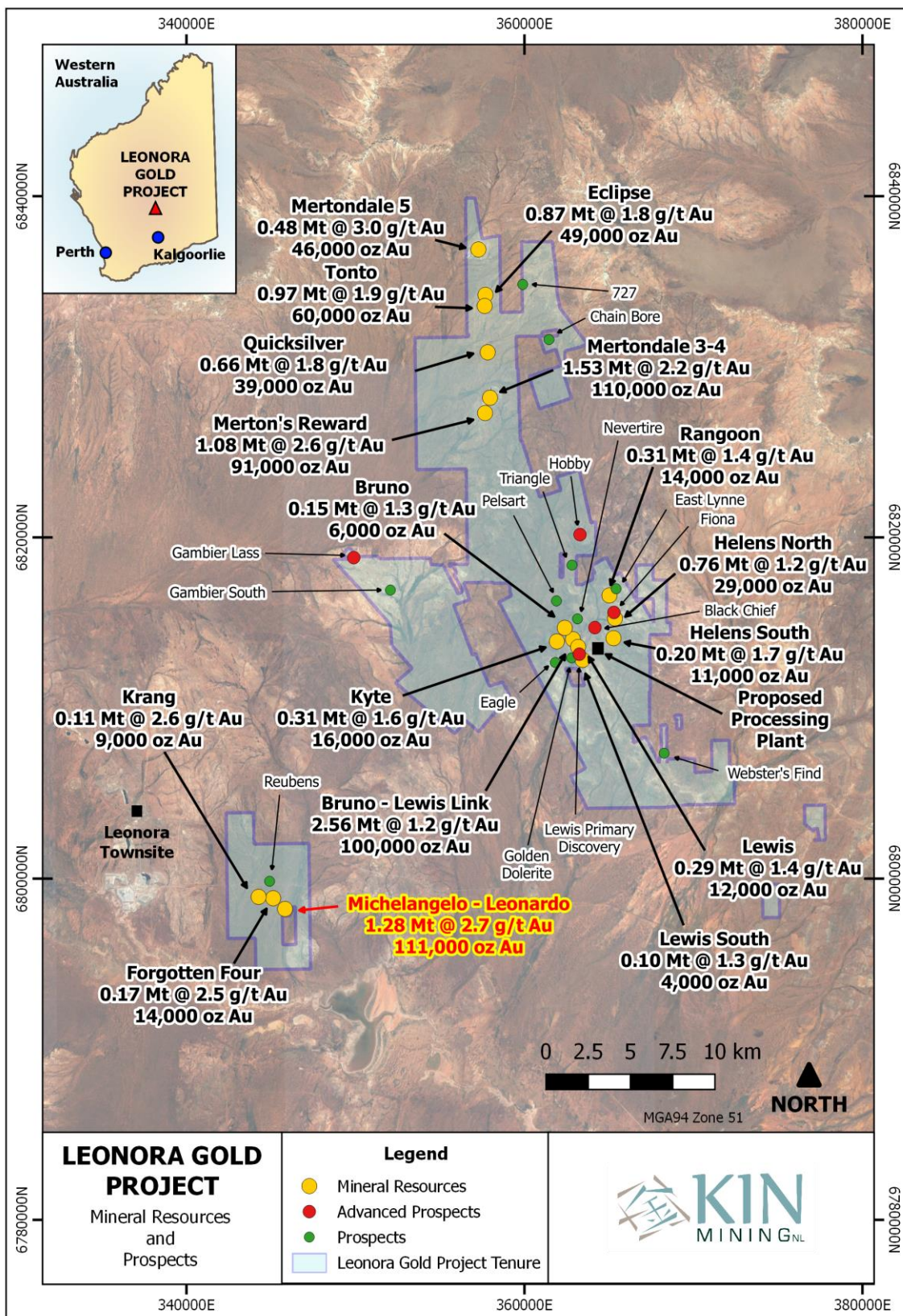


Figure 3: Location of Michelangelo-Leonardo deposit locations with the LGP tenure

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.

For a comprehensive report on the Company's Mineral Resources please 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 at the time of publication. However, the Company acknowledges that it is in the process of updating the Mineral Resource estimates based on recent drilling results and ongoing mining studies.

TABLE 1 Section 1 – Sample Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	Drill holes are sampled as one metre (1m) riffle 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 samples are drill spoil collected via a riffle splitter attached to the drill rig cyclone 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 (SGS) drill samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to a representative 50 gram sample. 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, samples are riffle 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.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	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 utilised a standard face-sampling hammer bit over 140mm diameter drill holes. The holes have been surveyed by the drill crew using a multi-shot downhole camera.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	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 cyclone is sealed at the completion of each metre and the entire 1m sample is blown back through the rod string, the sample interval is collected in the cyclone and then 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 occasions wet or damp samples were encountered. A minimal number of the reported intersections were collected over wet intervals including ML17RC007 (127-144m) which returned wet samples which may attribute to some degree of sample contamination; 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.
<i>Logging</i>	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.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	See Sampling techniques in the above section. The sample collection methodology is considered appropriate for RC drilling and is within today's standard industry practice. Riffel 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 (105°C), crushed and pulverised (+75µm) until the sample is homogeneous. Analysis technique for gold (only) was via Fire Assay 50 gram charge AAS finish (Lab method FAA505). The vast majority of samples were collected dry; on occasion ground water was encountered and a minimal number of samples were collected damp or 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

Criteria	Commentary
	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.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	Geochemical gold 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. 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.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	The reported significant intersections have been verified by at least three company geologists. All the logged samples have been assayed; the assay data has been stored physically and electronically in the company database (Datashed) 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.
<i>Location of data points</i>	Drill hole collars were initially located and recorded in the field using a hand held GPS with a three metre or better accuracy. Following completion of the drill program drill hole collars were picked up by a licensed surveyor (Cardno Spectrum Survey) using a RTK DGPS (with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ± 50mm). The grid coordinate system utilised is (GDA94 Zone51). Drill hole locations were visually checked on the ground and against historic plans for spatial verification. Topographic height control (i.e. surface RL) was recorded by the surveyors as part of the DGPS pick-up.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	The drill hole spacing is project specific; the RC drilling patterns employed were dependent on previous historic drilling, geological interpretation and proximity to old workings. The sample spacing is considered close enough to identify zones of significant gold mineralisation. The area has been extensively drill in the past with Triton Resources the main contributor. Kin Mining drilled 8 RC holes for an advance of 724m to confirm the validity, grade distribution and continuity of the historic drilling, the results display excellent correlation with the historic data. The drill program is a follow up/ongoing exploration exercise that was designed to identify areas of geological interest and to test the existing known mineralisation at the Leonardo-Michelangelo deposit on M37/1298. 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 maybe required to close off and confirm the full extent of the ore body, particularly at depth.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	The sheared Raeside greenstone sequence comprises dolerite, felsic intrusives, interbedded sediments (including siltstone) wedged between a felsic volcanic sequence. The greenstone sequence displays a NW trend and dips shallowly to the NE (30°-40°). The tenement package is contiguous; the drilling and sampling program 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 SW. Kin Mining drilled eight RC holes orientated at 225°/-60° (ML17RC001 to ML17RC008) for a total advance of 724m. Gold mineralisation at Raeside is hosted in a series of stacked, irregular sub-parallel structures which dip shallowly to the east. Gold mineralisation occurs within or close to the margins of a large NW trending dolerite within a sequence of sediments and volcanoclastic rocks near the southern margin of a porphyry

Criteria	Commentary
	intrusive.
<i>Sample security</i>	Samples were collected daily in the field and stored overnight in a secure lockable location in Leonora by Kin Mining. 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.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	The RC drill program was conducted at the Leonardo-Michelangelo prospect on tenement M37/1298; the general area is referred to as Raeside. The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kin Mining NL. The tenement is managed, explored and maintained by Kin Mining NL. The tenement drilled represents a portion of the larger Raeside Project (approximately 30sqkm) which hosts the 134,000oz Raeside 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 project area is positioned approximately 10km SE of Leonora. There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the prospect.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	The Raeside tenements have been extensively explored by a number of companies including Triton Resources and Sons of Gwalia and in more recent times Navigator. Navigator commissioned resource specialists McDonald Speijers to develop resource models for the three Raeside deposits in March 2009. The resource calculation resulted in a total resource at Leonardo-Michelangelo, Forgotten Four and Krang of 1.57Mt @ 2.6 g/t Au (134,000oz) of gold. During 1990-1992 the nearby Forgotten Four open cut was mined by Triton for total production of 49,639t @ 4.29 g/t Au for a recovered gold yield of 6,327oz. The original RAB drilling in the Michelangelo-Leonardo area discovered low level gold anomalies (1989-1992) it was followed by an extensive RC drilling program (1993-1994) which resulted in the delineation of significant mineralisation at Michelangelo and the nearby Krang deposit. During (1995-1996) exploration focused on the Michelangelo, Krang and Forgotten Four deposits, extensive diamond and RC drilling was undertaken and a pre-feasibility study commissioned. Triton eventually entered into a JV with Sons of Gwalia who conducted resource definition drilling at Michelangelo. 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.
<i>Geology</i>	Gold mineralisation within the Raeside prospect is hosted by a mixed package of fine grained sediments and a quartz dolerite sill like unit wedged between a felsic volcanic package. The dolerite is fine to medium grained and roughly confirms to the bedding plains. The majority of gold mineralisation consists of relatively weak stockworks or sheeted quartz and/or quartz carbonate veins up to 1-2m thick accompanied below the base of oxidation by disseminated to stringer sulphides, mostly pyrite and minor arsenopyrite Gold mineralisation at Michelangelo is hosted by a uniform metamorphosed medium grained dolerite. The deposit occurs on or above the basal sheared contact of the quartz dolerite. Four or five extensive quartz vein structures dip at 30°-40° to the northeast, extending over a strike length of approximately 575m with a total stratigraphic thickness of at least 90m. The position of the footwall has been roughly delineated however no other convincing geological boundaries are defined. Gold mineralisation at Leonardo occurs mainly in a partly carbonaceous-graphitic shale (metasediment) close to/adjacent to but above the quartz mafic contact. The mineralisation dips 30°-35° to the east however this ore body exhibits significant differences to the other deposits in the immediate area. Initially the mineralisation at Leonardo is hosted in sedimentary rocks above the quartz dolerite. Secondly the mineralisation is associated with a zone of strong bleaching, sericitisation and silicification, often up to +20m wide and the strike length of the steeply plunging north shoot is approximately 60m. Thirdly the gold mineralisation occurs within a relatively linear shear zone that is traceable over 2km of strike; locally

Criteria	Commentary
	the shear zone contains significant mineralisation in at least three other locations along strike including Krang and Michelangelo.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	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 DGPS surveyed collar pick up. Drill holes are measured from the collar of the hole to the bottom of the hole.
<i>Data Aggregation methods</i>	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.
<i>Relationship Between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	The vast majority of drilling at Leonardo-Michelangelo was on conducted an Azimuth of 225° and an angle of -60°. The drill hole orientation may not be at an optimal angle to local structure however the holes are orientated in the same direction as the historic drilling. As a result, the reported intersections may not represent true widths. Reported mineralised intercepts are within or immediately adjoining the confines of the existing gold resource envelope at Leonardo-Michelangelo. They have not yet been incorporated into the current parameters of the Leonardo-Michelangelo Inferred resource calculation (111,000oz @ 2.7 g/t Au). The maximum and minimum sample width within the mineralised zones is 1m.
<i>Diagrams</i>	A Relevant “type example” plan is included in this report.
<i>Balanced Reporting</i>	Detailed assay results are diagrammatically displayed and tabled in this report. Only the significant gold results (>0.5 g/t with no more than 2m of internal dilution) are discussed and reported. The available historic database includes a large inherited data set compiled by previous project owners dating back to the 1980's. 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 issues have occurred and validation check results were within acceptable limits. In general, the recent data is more reliable than historic data. The majority of the historic drilling at Leonardo-Michelangelo was conducted by Triton Resources and Sons of Gwalia. Considering the complex history of grid transformations (local to GDA) 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.
<i>Other Substantive exploration data</i>	Regarding the results received no other substantive data is currently considered necessary. All meaningful and material information is or has been previously reported.
<i>Further work</i>	The potential to expand the mineralisation identified at Leonardo-Michelangelo 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 Raeside. The overall objective of any future drill programs is to increase the existing Raeside resources and converting the Inferred portions of the resources to the Indicated category.