TENNANT CREEK 2023 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY UPDATE

Australian Securities Exchange Announcement **31 May 2023**

King River Resources Ltd (ASX:KRR) is able to update shareholders on our 2023 Geophysics program at our Tennant Creek Project.

The work is targeting prospective IOCG areas at Rover East, Tennant East, Barkly and Kurundi, including targets along strike of geophysical and geological trends associated with other known significant deposits of high-grade Copper and Gold including Rover, Bluebird and Mauretania.

The program commenced in April but has been running behind schedule because of staff and contractor availability, poor access to some areas because of a weather event and some delays in the processing of collected data.

KRR's 2023 geophysical program consists of a proposed: 55 line km of DDIP, 10km^2 of GAIP, 30km^2 of Gravity and 370km^2 of detailed magnetics (drone and airborne) to identify multiple targets.

Initial results received to date are excellent with new targets generated at several locations.

The company has substantial holdings (+7,000km^2) in the highly contended Tennant Creek and Barkly regions where recent exploration success by Tennant Minerals, Castille and Emmerson's have demonstrated the excellent Iron oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) potential of the field (Figure 1 below).

The KRR 2023 Geophysical program and initial results are summarized below:

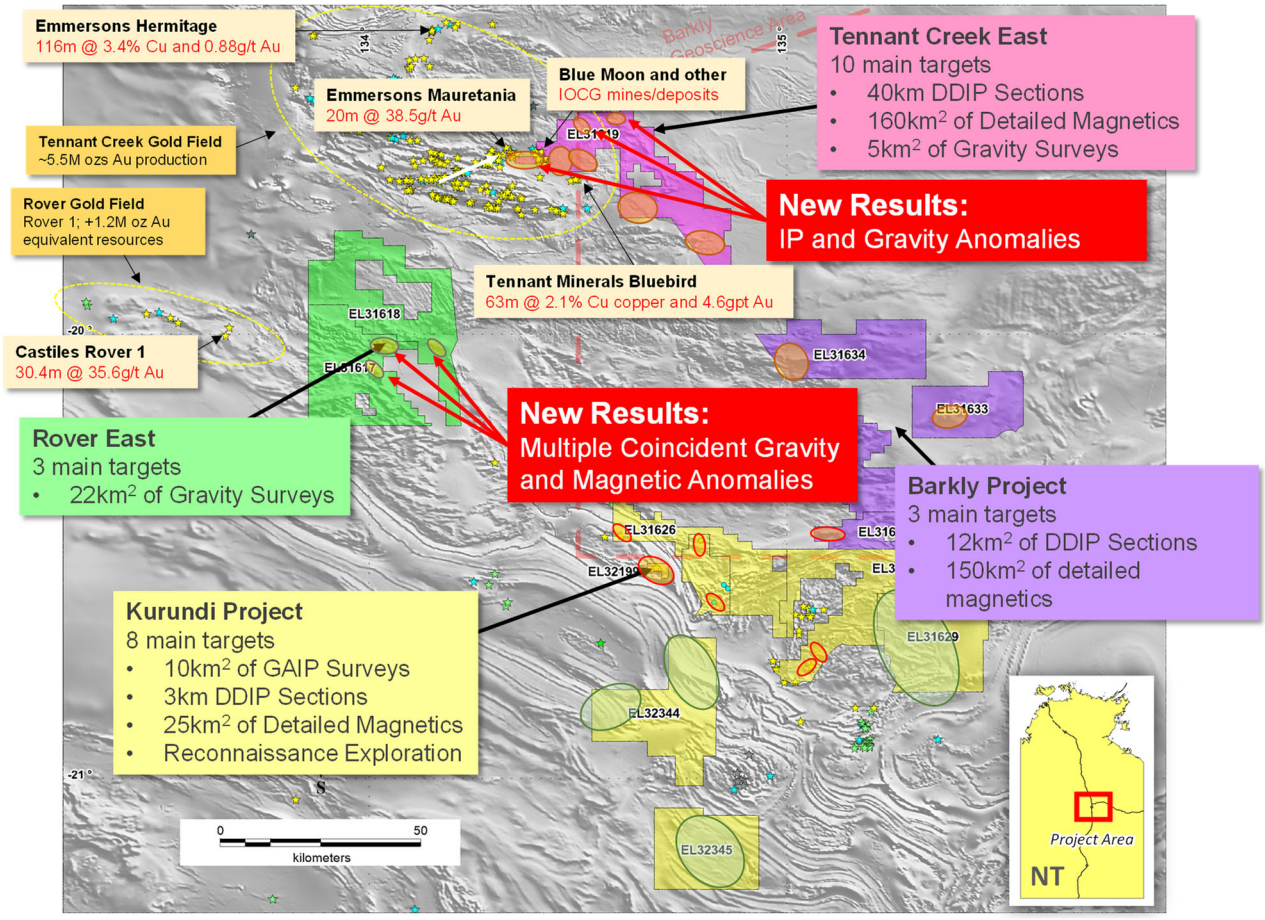

Figure 1: 2023 Geophysical Exploration Programme Proposal for Tennant Creek Projects.

Gravity Programme

Gravity work has been completed at 3 target areas from KRR's Rover East Project along strike of the geophysical units that host the Rover and Explorer deposits of the Rover Gold field where Castile Resources intersected 30.4m @ 35.6g/t Au in a diamond drill hole at Rover in 2021 (ASX CST 2/6/21).

Initial results are very promising with coincident magnetic and gravity anomalies returned from all 3 target areas (BIF Hill East, Anomaly 2 and Explorer 42 west - Figure 2 below):

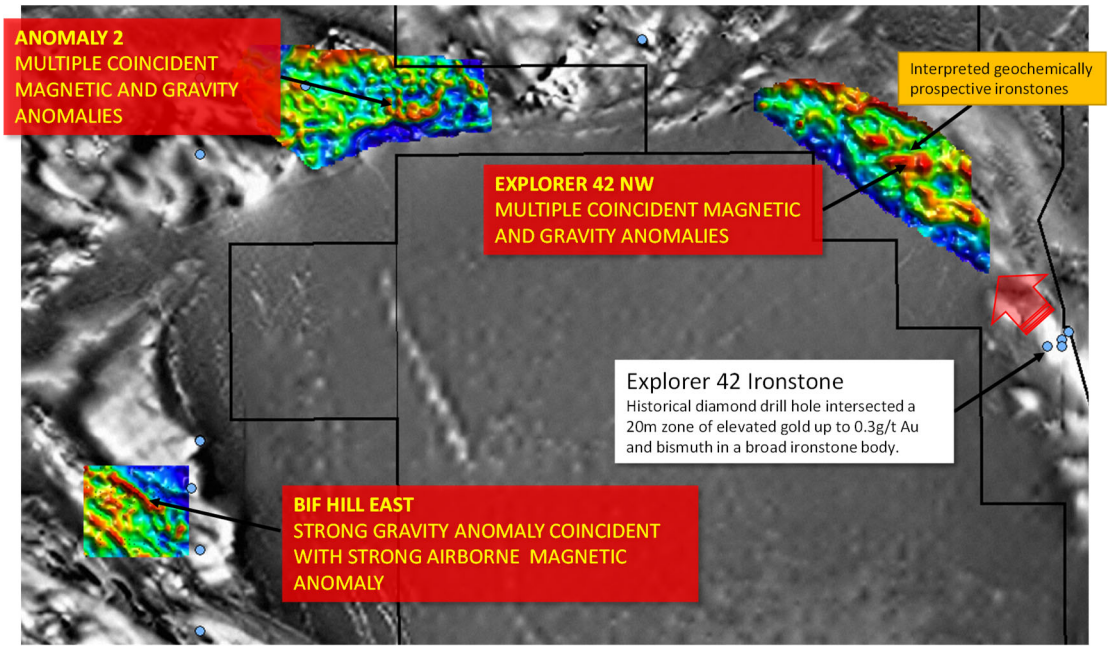

Figure 2: Gravity survey results for Rover East, residual gravity as coloured images over 1vd magnetics.

At Anomaly 2 and Explorer 42 multiple gravity anomalies coincident with magnetic highs were identified along strike of a confirmed geochemically anomalous ironstone (Roebuck 1998 reported intersecting an ironstone with a 20m zone of geochemically anomalous gold and bismuth up to 0.3g/t Au at Explorer 42).

At BIF Hill East survey work identified a strong gravity anomaly along strike of a northwest trending ironstone and quartz fault trend. The anomaly is coincident with a very strong airborne magnetic anomaly (Figure 3 below) presenting an excellent IOCG target.

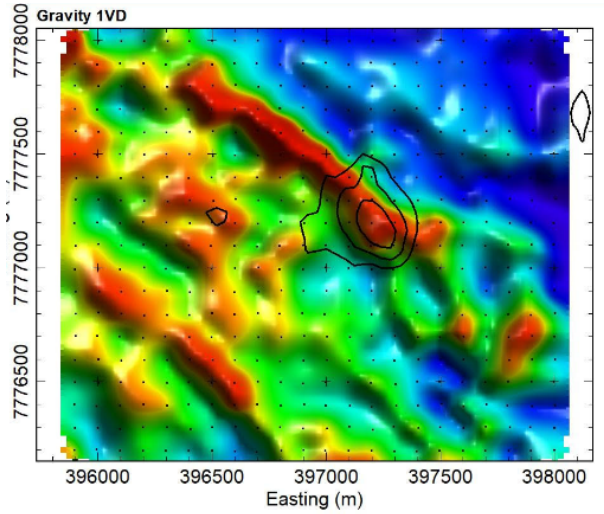

Figure 3: Residual Gravity Image with targeted 1vd airborne magnetic anomaly as black contours.

Gravity work at the Kuiper targets in the Tennant East project has also returned promising results with gravity anomalies coincident with previously identified airborne magnetic anomalies interpreted to be associated with IOCG prospective Warramunga formation units beneath shallow Cambrian cover (Figure 4 below).

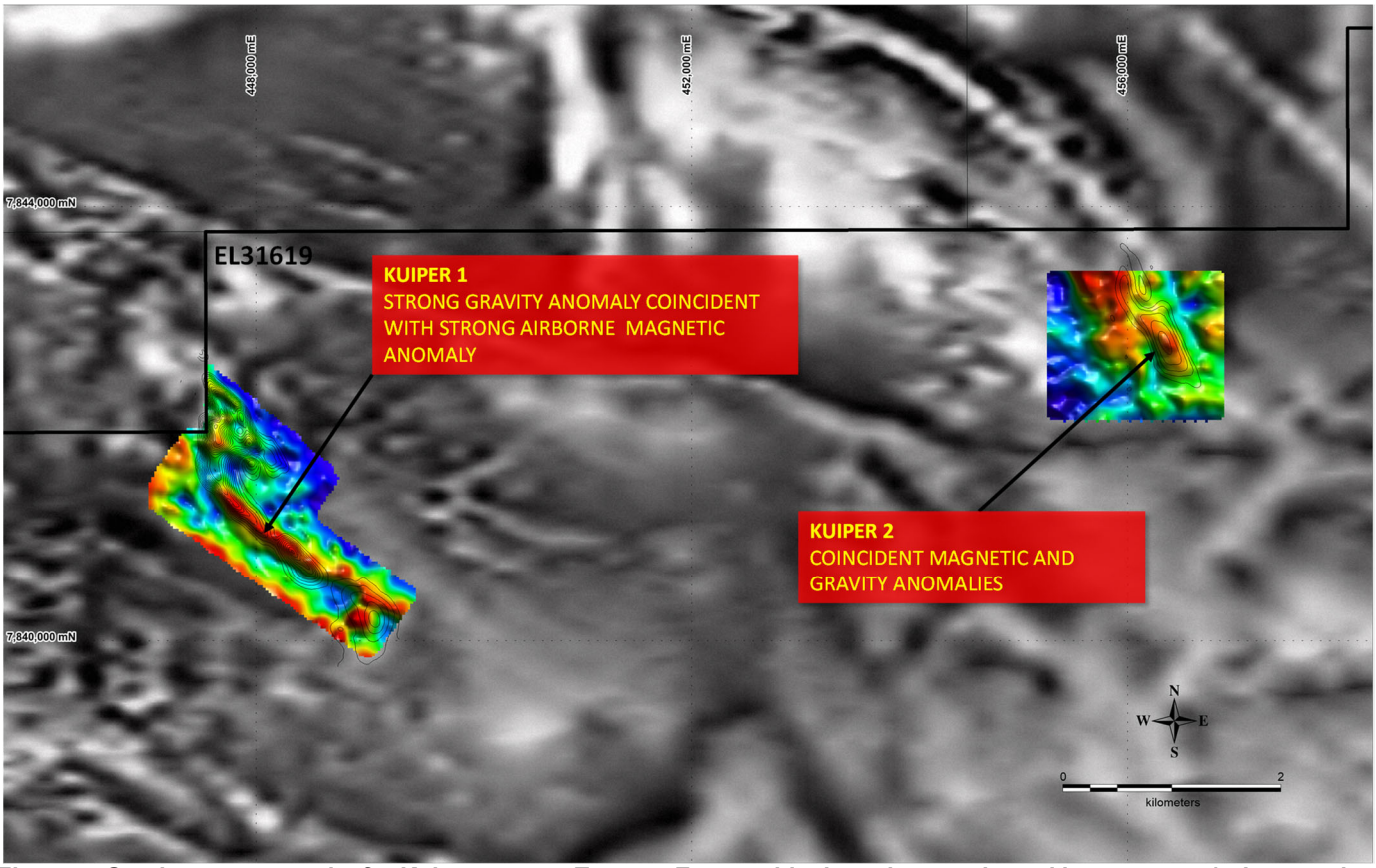

Figure 4: Gravity survey results for Kuiper targets, Tennant East, residual gravity as coloured images over 1vd magnetics, black contours highlight airborne magnetic high targets.

IP Programme

The IP Survey has commenced with DDIP work currently ongoing at the Tennant East Project. Initial results at Lonestar East have highlighted important structural trends and a possible E-W trending conductive body along strike and less than 1km of the Mauritania and 700m of the Hopeful Star ironstone deposits. Drilling conducted by KRR in 2021 would not have tested this newly identified trend. Data is still being processed.

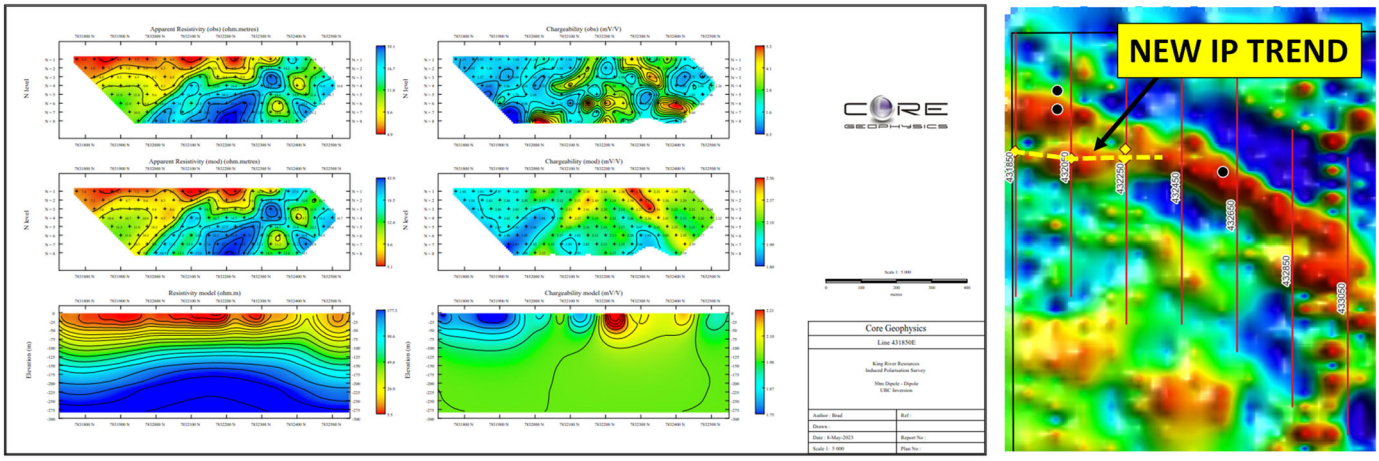

Figure 5: Initial IP results for first section at Lone Star East.

IP work is ongoing at the Tennant East Project including targets at the Providence (along strike and northwest of the Bluebird Perseverance NW trending gravity anomaly as well as directly along strike of the Blue Moon, Gigantic and Metallic Hill historic mines), Commitment and Kuiper areas before the survey crew move to Kurundi/Barkly where GAIP grids and exploration DDIP sections are planned.

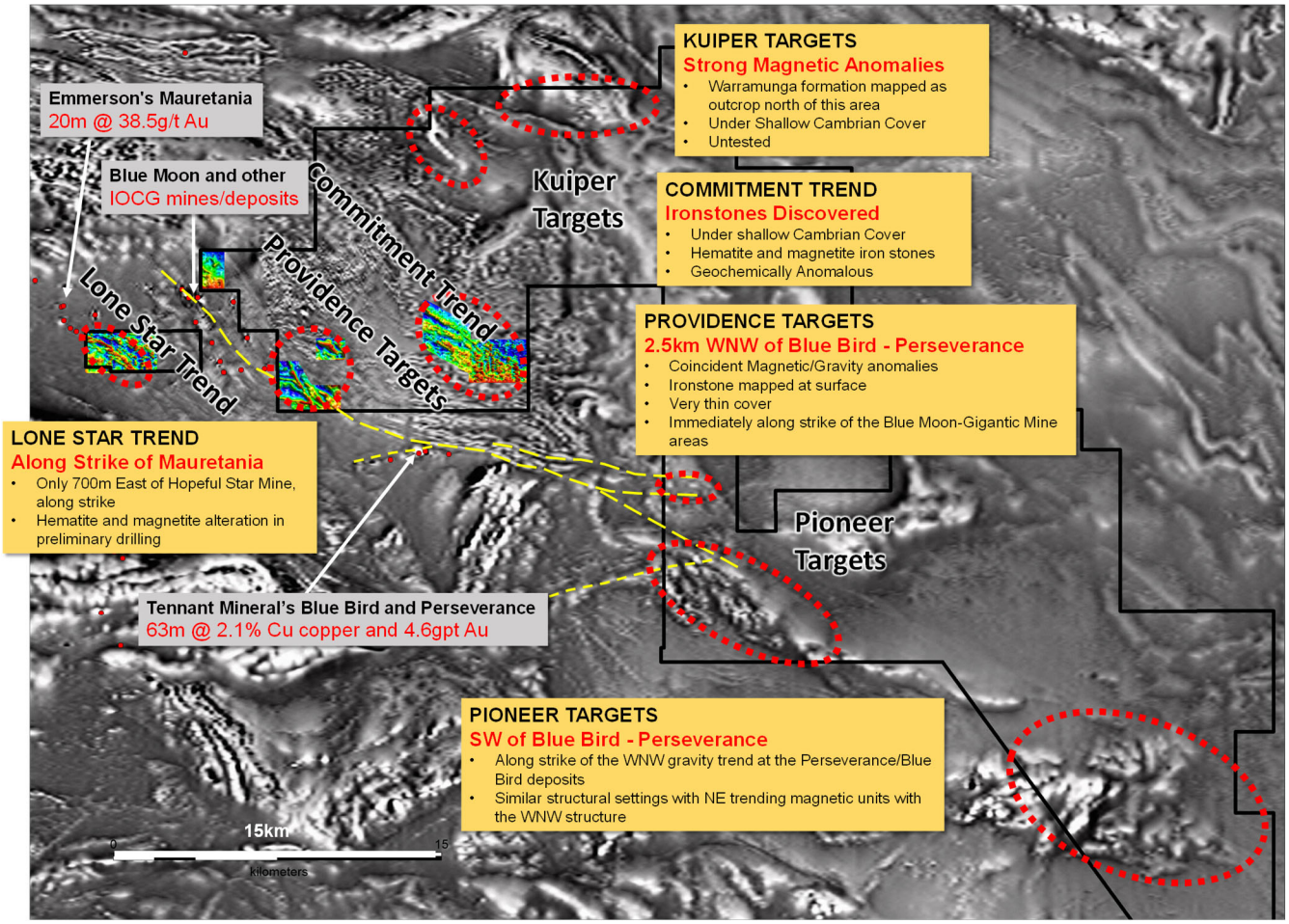

Figure 6: Tennant East Project area magnetics (black and white) and gravity (coloured) with main target areas.

Drone Magnetic Programme

Drone magnetic surveys at Kuiper and Tarragans have been completed. Results have confirmed and defined airborne magnetic anomalies, as well as provided excellent resolution of faults and structures.

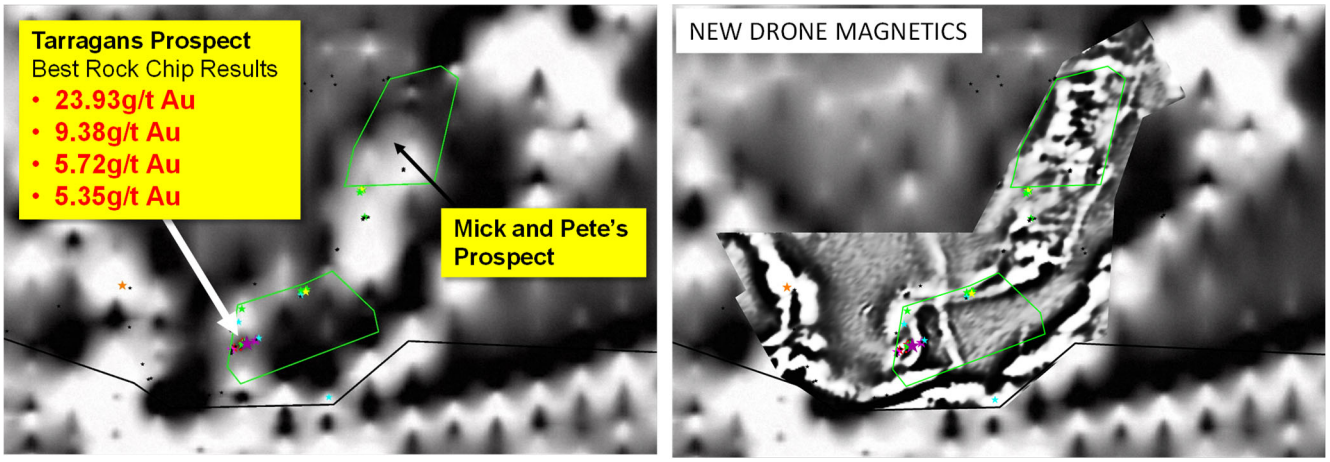

Figure 6: Tennant East Project area magnetics (black and white) and gravity (coloured) with main target areas. Best rock chip results previously reported (KRR ASX release 8/3/23).

The detailed Airborne Magnetic survey work is planned to commence in June, at Tennant East (Pioneer targets) and the Barkly Project.

The Pioneer Target area is to the southeast of the Bluebird/Perseverance deposits where Tennant Minerals returned diamond drill intersection of 63m @ 2.1% copper and 4.6gpt Au from 153m including 27.55m at 3.6% Cu and 10gpt Au and 7m at 38.5gpt Au was returned (ASX:TMS 17/8/22). The target area is in a similar geophysical and structural setting (the intersection of ENE trending magnetic highs with NW trending structures) under shallow Cambrian cover. The survey is planned to test this large unexplored area and define the main geophysical/structural intersects and magnetic anomalies (Figure 6 above).

Detailed magnetics will also be flown over Barkly Project target areas including the whole of tenement EL31623 which covers 18km of magnetically anomalous units interpreted to be Warramunga equivalent rocks under shallow Cambrian cover. The Barkly Project is situated in a geophysical corridor that strikes between Mount Isa and Tennant Creek. Government precompetitive work highlighted the area as a new unexplored region with IOCG potential. Multiple exploration companies (including Newcrest, Middle Island, Greenvale and more) have pegged all the available ground. The Middle Islands Crosswinds prospect, where a malachite rich exposure has been discovered at surface in a roadside drain (130m @ 0.76% Cu MDI ASX release 2312/22), demonstrates the raw, unexplored potential of the field. King River holds over 2,000km^2 in 6 tenements within this highly contended area.

Conclusions

This geophysical work is ongoing with the IP work currently focused at Tennant East, then moving to the Kurundi locations, together with additional airborne magnetics starting early June at the new Pioneer Project (south east of the Bluebird deposit) and the Barkly areas.

Multiple targets have already been identified with the gravity work and given the effectiveness, additional gravity surveys are being planned.

Geophysical processing and modelling of all data is ongoing and required before prioritising our best targets for drilling.

This announcement was authorised by the Chairman of the Company.

Anthony Barton
Chairman
King River Resources Limited
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Phone: +61 8 92218055

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ken Rogers and Andrew Chapman and fairly represents this information. Mr. Rogers is the Chief Geologist and an employee of the Company, and a member of both the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and The Institute of Materials Minerals and Mining (IMMM), and a Chartered Engineer of the IMMM. Mr. Chapman is a Consulting Geologist contracted with the Company and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr. Rogers has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Chapman and Mr. Rogers consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

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TABLE 1
NT TENEMENTS TREASURE CREEK PTY LTD
(wholly-owned subsidiary of King River Resources Limited)

Tenement	Project	Ownership	Comment
EL31617	Tennant Creek	100%	
EL31618		100%	
EL31619		100%	
EL31623		100%	
EL31624		100%	
EL31625		100%	
EL31626		100%	
EL31627		100%	
EL31628		100%	
EL31629		100%	
EL31633		100%	
EL31634		100%	
EL32199		100%	
EL32200		100%	
EL32344		100%	
EL32345		100%	
MLC629		100%	
ML32745		100%	Application

Note:
EL = Exploration Licence (granted)

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Appendix 1: King River Resources Limited JORC 2012 Table 1

The following section is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of exploration results:

SECTION 1 : SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling Techniques</td><td>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</td><td rowspan="2">This ASX Release dated 31 May 2023 reports on the current ongoing geophysical programme which includes gravity, IP - GAIP (Gradient Array IP Grids) and DDIP (Dipole-Dipole IP traverses) and airborne magnetic surveys.

This report is on the initial geophysical results and no new drilling or rock sampling data is included.

Geophysical field data is collected by the contracted survey companies then reviewed by their geophysicist before submitted to geophysical consultants employed by KRR - Core Geophysics – for further review, this review work is ongoing during the survey and also after the survey for final processing.

Drone Magnetics:
• Five UAV magnetic surveys were conducted over the project during May 2023.
• A total of 742 line km were collected with the specifications summarised below.

The following equipment was employed;
• Scintrex CS-VL Cesium vapour magnetometer
• GEM Systems GMS19-F Overhauser Magnetometer
• UBlox GNSS receiver with multi constellation tracking
• Laser Altimeter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling Techniques (continued)</td><td>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.

Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.
In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</td></tr>
</table>

Grid Name	Line Spacing	Line Direction	Tie-Line Spacing	Tie-Line Direction	Sensor Height	Total Line km
Neel	50m	035-215	500m	125-305	25m	146km
Warra	50m	090-270	500m	000-180	25m	219km
Kurundi	50m	090-270	500m	000-180	25m	156km
Whistleduck	50m	150-330	500m	060-240	25m	42km
Tarragans	50m	150.330	500m	060-240	25m	179km

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
Gravity:

Six ground gravity surveys were conducted over the project during April and May 2023.
A total of 3626 gravity stations were collected with the specifications summarised below.

<table>
<tr><th>Grid Name</th><th>Line Spacing</th><th>Station Spacing</th><th>Line Direction</th><th>Total Stations</th></tr>
<tr><td>EL31617Anom2</td><td>100m</td><td>100m</td><td>E-W</td><td>1055</td></tr>
<tr><td>Warra</td><td>100m</td><td>100m</td><td>E-W</td><td>463</td></tr>
<tr><td>Neel</td><td>100m</td><td>50m</td><td>NE-SW</td><td>577</td></tr>
<tr><td>Serendipity</td><td>25m</td><td>25m</td><td>E-W</td><td>154</td></tr>
<tr><td>Explorer42</td><td>100m</td><td>100m</td><td>E-W</td><td>928</td></tr>
<tr><td>BifHillEast</td><td>100m</td><td>100m</td><td>E-W</td><td>449</td></tr>
</table>
IP Survey:
IP Geophysics was collected by Core Geophysics using the following equipment:
<table>
<tr><th>Item</th><th>Make / Model</th><th>Specifications</th></tr>
<tr><td>IP Transmitter</td><td>5kW GDD</td><td>Power: 5kW
Max Voltage: 2,400V
Max Current: 20A</td></tr>
<tr><td>IP Receiver</td><td>Smart EM24</td><td>Channels: 8/16</td></tr>
<tr><td>Receiver Cables</td><td>Multicore cable, inline connection and electrode take outs</td><td>Conductors: 5 x 0.2mm^2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Current Transmission Wire</td><td>Single core double insulated rubber flexible</td><td>Conductor Area: 4mm^2
Conductor: single, flexible
Insulation: 1.3mm
Current Rating: 55A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Potential Electrodes</td><td>T+R Fatboy 3A</td><td>CuSO4 porous pots</td></tr>
</table>

Twelve lines of Dipole Dipole IP were conducted over the project during May 2023.
A total of 11 line km were collected with the specifications summarised below.
Array Type: Dipole-Dipole (DDIP)
Receiver Dipole Spacing: 50m
Receiver Station Spacing: 50m

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Receiver Line Length: various from 800-1000 m • Transmitter Dipole Spacing: 50m • Transmitter Station Spacing: 50 m • Tx/Tx Line Spacing: 200m • Line Direction: various • Transmitter Frequency: 0.125Hz (2 sec time base) Drone magnetics: radiometric and elevation data was collected by Atlas Geophysics. The following equipment was employed; • Scintrex CS-VL Cesium vapour magnetometer • GEM Systems GMS19-F Overhauser Magnetometer • UBlox GNSS receiver with multi constellation tracking • Laser Altimeter Gravity Survey data was collected using a Scintrex CG6 gravity meter.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open<hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face<sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	NA
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed,* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	NA
Logging	○ *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* ○ *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* ○ *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	NA
Sub<sampling techniques and sample preparation	○ *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* ○ *If non<core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	○ The UAV survey was flown with a PAS H100 Rotary Wing Electric helicopter with onboard GNSS GPS receiver accuracy of Vertical: ±0.5 m, Horizontal: ±1.5 m (hovering). ○ The Gravity survey was completed with a Scintrex CG-5 Autograv meter which has an accuracy of 0.01mgal.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* ○ *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub<sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* ○ *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second<half sampling.* ○ *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	○ The DDIP survey was carried out with a GDD Tx4 Transmitter along with a SmartEM24 receiver.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	This report is on the initial geophysical results and no new drilling or rock sampling data is included. Geophysical field data is collected by the contracted survey companies then reviewed by their geophysicist before submitted to geophysical consultants employed by KRR - Core Geophysics – for further review, this review work is ongoing during the survey and also after the survey for final processing. IP survey parameters below: • Array Type: Dipole-Dipole (DDIP) • Receiver Dipole Spacing: 50m • Receiver Station Spacing: 50m • Receiver Line Length: various from 800-1000 m • Transmitter Dipole Spacing: 50m • Transmitter Station Spacing: 50 m • Tx/Tx Line Spacing: 200m • Line Direction: various • Transmitter Frequency: 0.125Hz (2 sec time base) Drone magnetic, radiometric and elevation data was collected by Atlas Geophysics. The following equipment was employed; • Scintrex CS-VL Cesium vapour magnetometer: Sensitivity 0.0006nT sqrt RMS, Noise envelope 0.002nT peak to peak, heading error +/- 0.25nT • GEM Systems GMS19-F Overhauser Magnetometer sample frequency 260Mhz, counter resolution 0.1pT • UBlox GNSS receiver with multi constellation tracking

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Laser Altimeter Gravity Survey data was collected using a Scintrex CG6 gravity meter. Reading resolution : 1 microGal, Standard deviation : < 5 microGal Uncompensated drift : < 200 microGal/day, Range of automatic tilt compensation : ±200 arcseconds.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All survey data was transferred to contractor personnel on a daily basis for verification.
	The use of twinned holes.	NA
Verification of sampling and assaying (continued)	*Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	NA
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	NA.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down<hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	○ The UAV data has been collected automatically by the on-board integrated GPS which employs a recording rate of 10Hz. ○ Gravity Data points were located using Hi Target V100 GNSS receivers for the base and rover operating via RTK through a robust radio network. Accuracy of the positioning is better than 5cm in both horizontal and vertical. ○ The IP survey data points were located with Garmin hand held GPS which provides an accuracy around 5m ○ All data were collected in WGS84 datum converted to MGA Zone 53 grid system
	Specification of the grid system used.	All rock samples, drill collar and geophysical sample locations recorded in GDA94 Zone 53.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	This report is on the initial geophysical results and no new drilling or rock sampling data is included. Topographic locations interpreted from GPS pickups (barometric altimeter), DEMs and field observations. Adequate for first pass exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	○ The UAV line spacing was 50m with data recorded every 0.1 second to provide stations at approximately 50cm. The base station recorded every 1 second. ○ The Gravity spacing ranged from 25m x 25m, 100m x 50m and 100m x 100m. ○ The IP lines ranged from 200m to 250m spacing with receiver electrodes at 50m spacing. ○ The data density is considered appropriate to the purpose of the survey.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications	This report is on the initial geophysical results and no new drilling or rock sampling data is included.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	applied.	The geophysical work designed to generate/confirm exploration targets for drilling. The spacing is purely to provide targeting information for future drilling.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	NA
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The geophysical work designed to generate/confirm exploration targets for drilling. The spacing is purely to provide targeting information for future drilling. The orientation of the survey data collection is design where possible to be perpendicular to the main or most relevant structures and is sufficient to locate discrete anomalies.. At Lone Star East the DDIP lines are north south to test an interpreted east west target trend. Gravity surveys are on a north south/east west even spaced grid pattern.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	This report is on the initial geophysical results and no new drilling or rock sampling data is included.
Audits or Reviews	*The results of ay audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the drilling programme. Geophysical data was verified by Core Geophysics.

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SECTION 2 : REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Tennant Creek Project comprises 16 granted exploration licences, one granted mining lease and one application mining lease. Details are listed in Table 1 of the announcement. The tenements are 100% owned by Treasure Creek Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of King River Resources Limited), located over the Tennant Creek-Davenport Inliers, south, east and south east of Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory. The Kurundi Native Title Claim (DCD2011/015) covers the Kurundi Pastoral Lease PPL 1109 affecting EL31623, 31624, 31626, 31628, 31629, EL32199 and EL32200. The Davenport and Murchison Ranges sites of conservation significance affect portions of EL31626, 31627, 31628, 31629, EL32199, EL32200, EL32344 and EL32345.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Tennant Creek Project: Tennant Creek mineral field has had a long history of exploration and mining (since 1933). Historical exploration around the main Tennant Creek Gold Field primarily included work by Giants Reef, Peko, Posiedon, Roebuck, Normandy (later Newmont) and Tennant Creek Gold. Exploration was primarily based on geophysical surveys targeting coincident gravity and ground magnetic anomalies, followed by RC or diamond drilling. Lines of RAB or Aircore holes were also drilled where specific geophysical models were not present. Currently the bulk of the Tennant Creek mineral field is held by Emmerson Resources. Treasure Creeks applications are outside of the main gold field (except ELA31619) extending from Tennant Creek to Hatches Creek gold fields. Historic exploration over the applications east of the Stuart highway has been sparse and sporadic, with companies including Giants Reef, Normandy, Newmont doing minimal, if any, on ground work (on ground work included a few very broad spaced RAB lines). In the early to mid-2000's Arafura completed some broad spaced soil samples but relinquished the ground without pursuing any anomalies that were discovered. Applications west of the highway cover ground that was involved in exploration around the Rover Gold Field, including companies such as Geopeko, Giants Reef, Newmont, Western Desert Resources and Tennant Creek Gold. Exploration included magnetic and gravity surveys, geophysical analysis, targeted RC and diamond drilling. The tenements in this area cover significant IOCG targets generated from this work. EL31617 covers ground held by Tennant Creek Gold/Western Desert Resources as part of their Rover Exploration Project which they relinquished in 2014 in favour of their developing iron ore projects. Rock chip sample results referred to at Kurundi and Whistle Duck were taken were taken by various companies in the 1960's.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Exploration at Tennant Creek is targeting Iron Oxide-Copper Gold (IOCG) style of mineralisation in several settings, lithologies and structural complexities within the Proterozoic Tennant Creek-Davenport Inliers.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* ○ *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	This report is on the initial geophysical results and no new drilling or rock sampling data is included. Results reported in this announcement relates to KRR's 2023 ongoing geophysical programme. Initial work and results are presented in Figures 1 to 7.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut<off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	This report is on the initial geophysical results and no new drilling or rock sampling data is included.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	No new drill results reported. The KRR downhole drill intersects in this report have been reported, as intersections for zones >0.1g/t Au allowing 2m of internal waste, significant silver and copper intersections have been selected based on what is deemed relevant. Significantly higher grades within these zones are reported as including intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	NA
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Figure 1 shows KRR's tenements, the overall proposed 2023 geophysical programme, Projects, and planned work in relation to other areas, Figure 2 to 4 gravity survey results at Rover East and Kuiper, Figure 5 Initial IP results at Lone Star Trend, Figure 6 location of projects at Tennant East and the over all geophysical survey programme, Figure 7 shows the improvement of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		magnetic resolution from the drone magnetic survey.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reports on recent exploration can be found in ASX Releases that are available on our website at www.kingrivercopper.com.au. The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Historic exploration on KRR's Tennant Creek holdings is sparse. Historic exploration at Kurundi is sparse, there has been little exploration in these areas. KRR is the first company to drill at the Kurundi prospect. There is no relevant historical drilling within EL31619 at the targeted Lonestar trend area along the Hopeful Star/Mauretania Trend. KRR has undertaken rock chip sampling and reconnaissance and exploration drilling at its Kurundi Project and ground geophysics and exploration drilling at its Lone Star Trend area.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large<scale step<out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	KRR plans to implement a focused, thorough gold and copper exploration process utilising contemporary geophysical and exploration techniques. A large geophysics programme across KRR's main targets has been planned for the first half of the year to generate quality drill targets.