

**Australian Securities Exchange Announcement**

**11 October 2023**

King River Resources Ltd (ASX:KRR) (the **Company** or **KRR**) is pleased to announce the completion of its 2023 Geophysics program in the Tennant Creek Region and the allocation of a \$2M drilling budget to test resulting targets, commencing 10 November 2023.

During the year the Company has undertaken an extensive geophysical programme targeting prospective IOCG areas at Rover East, Tennant East, Barkly and Kurundi, including multiple 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 was completed in September 2023 and included a total of 32 line km of DDIP, 9km<sup>2</sup> of GAIP, 25km<sup>2</sup> of Gravity and 320km<sup>2</sup> of detailed magnetics (drone and airborne). Geophysical processing and interpretation is underway and results received to date are excellent with new drill targets generated at several locations.

KRR is planning to commence drilling at its priority target Providence - Lone Star East where a complex geophysical/geological zone has been identified along strike of the Bluebird Perseverance NW trending gravity anomaly as well as directly along strike of the Blue Moon, Gigantic and Metallic Hill historic mines (see Figure 1 below).

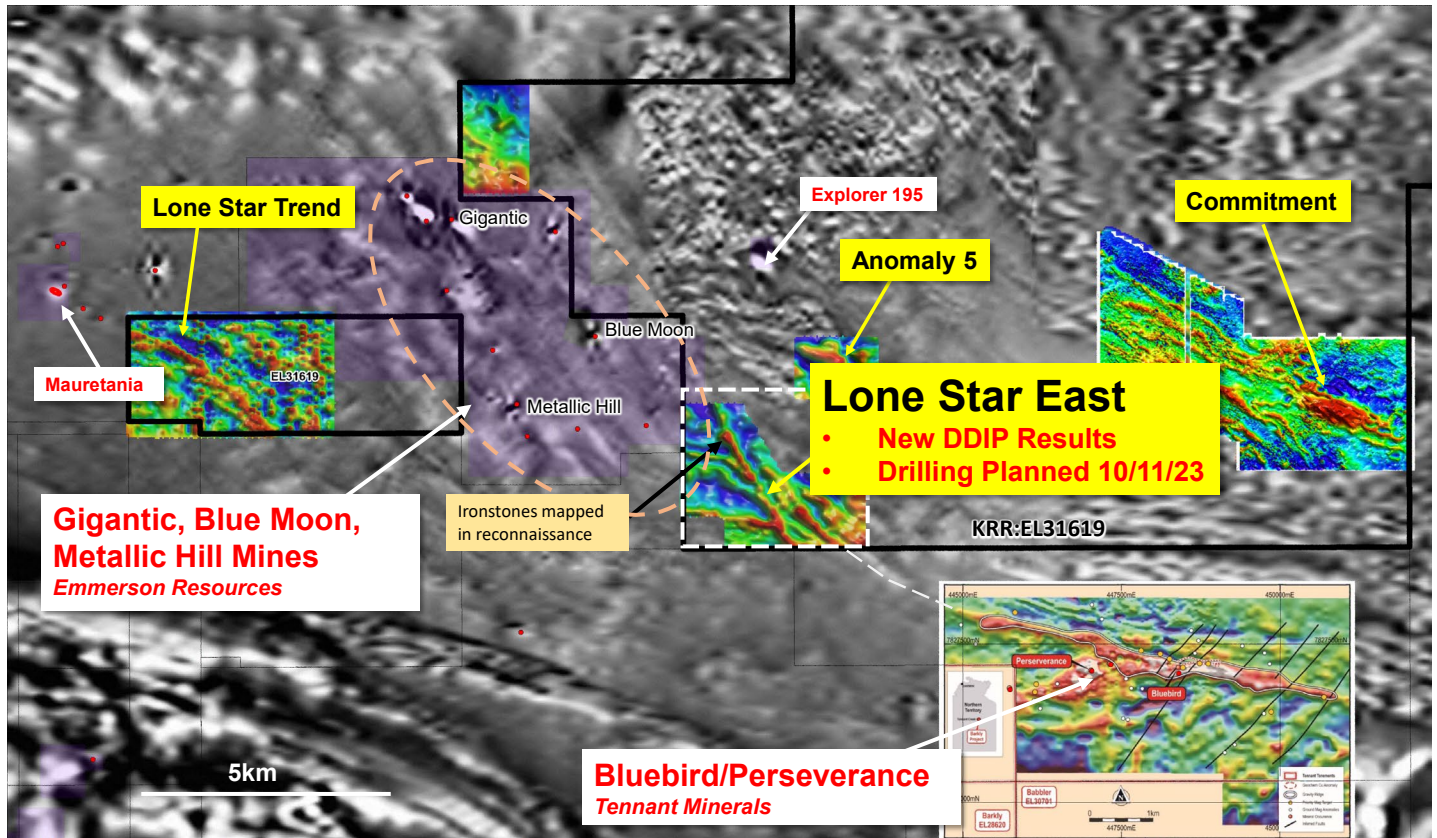
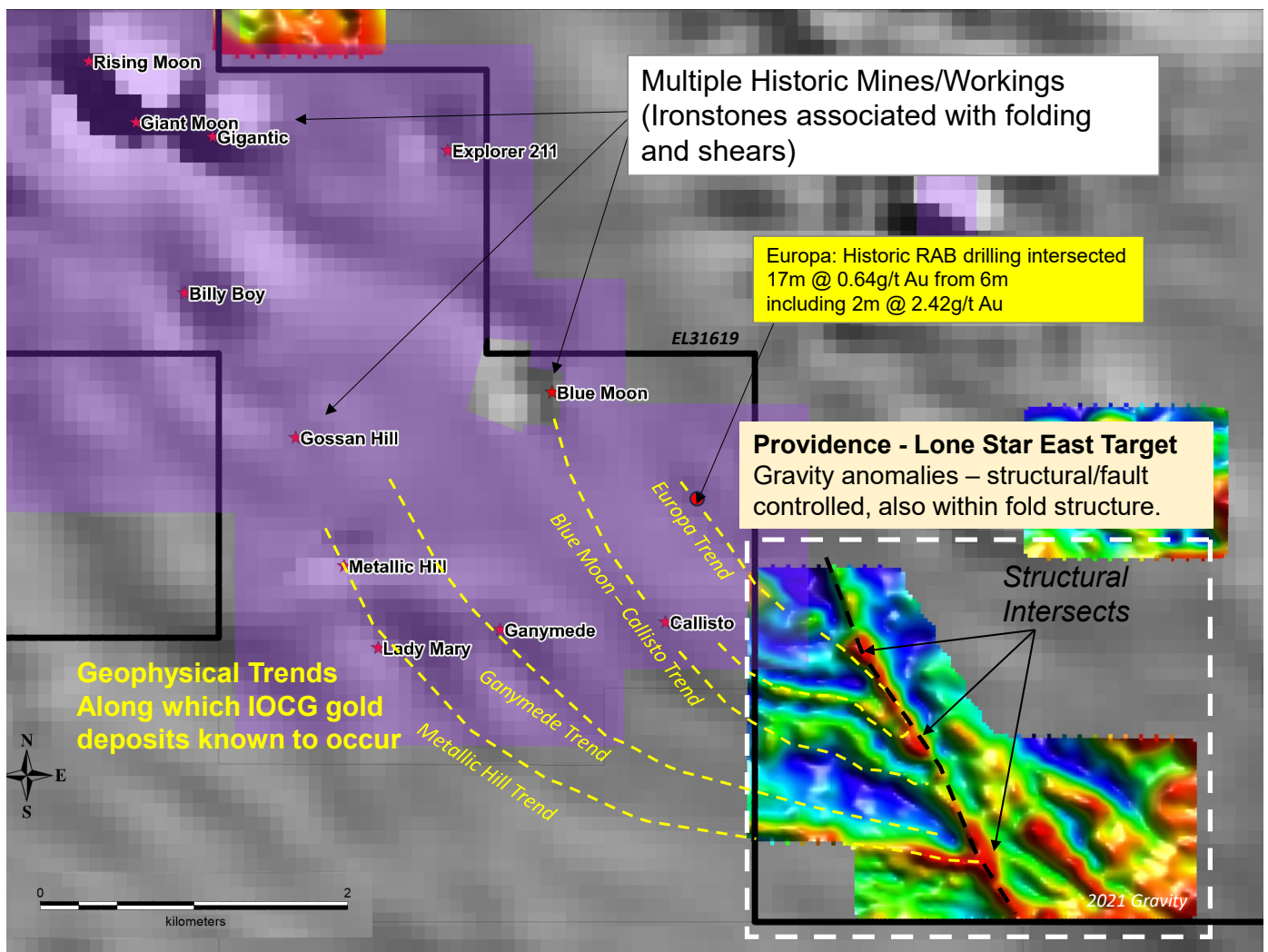


Figure 1: Location of Tennant East Project area with KRR's main target areas in relation to Gigantic/Metallic Hill deposits and Tennant Minerals Bluebird-deposit. Magnetics (black and white) and gravity (coloured), insert is Tennant Minerals Gravity map.

**Providence - Lone Star East**

Detailed airborne magnetics and DDIP work has been completed at KRR’s Providence – Lone Star East target area which is along strike and northwest of the Bluebird Perseverance NW trending gravity anomaly (where Tennant Minerals reported 30m @ 6.2% Cu and 6.8g/t Au, ASX: TMS 8/2/23) as well as directly along strike of the Blue Moon, Gigantic and Metallic Hill historic mine trends as well as multiple other prospects and historic workings to the north west (see Figure 1). The location of Lone Star East - with gold mining to the NW and the Bluebird/Perseverance gold deposits to the SW makes it a priority target area.

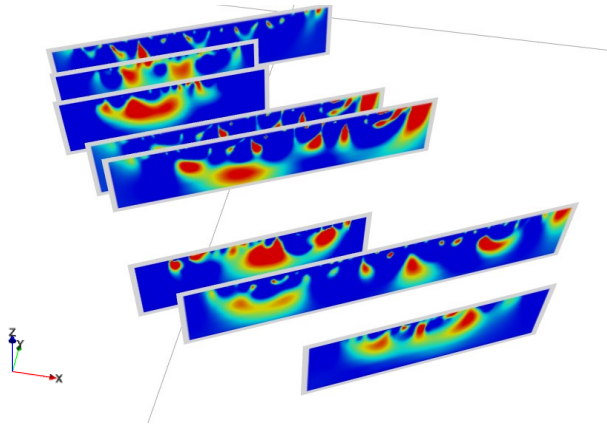
KRR’s 2021 gravity survey at Lone Star East highlighted a significant anticlinal plunging fold structure intersecting a NW fault and gravity trend (see Figure 2 below). Historical data review of nearby deposits showed that economic mineralisation is hosted by ironstones associated with fold structures. These gold bearing ironstones sit within multiple NW trends: the Blue Moon-Callisto Trend, the Ganymede Trend and the Metallic Hill Trend, all of which strike into KRR’s tenement, EL31619, at the Lone Star East Prospect (see Figure 2 below). Also the little known Europa prospect, where historical RAB drilling returned 17m @ 0.64g/t Au from 6m including 2m @ 2.42g/t Au within a significant ironstone intersection, is situated along a trend that strikes into KRR’s target area.



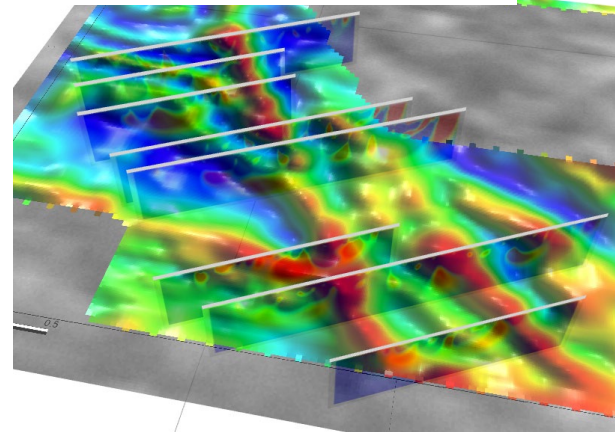
**Figure 2: Tennant East Project area magnetics (black and white) and gravity (coloured) with main target areas.**

KRR's latest 2023 geophysical work has identified multiple DDIP anomalies situated along these mineralised ironstone association trends. 3D modelling and interpretation has shown that the new IP anomalies are situated along both the north-west and east-west gravity trends and along the main NW gravity trend (see Figure 3 below).

2023 IP conductivity sections

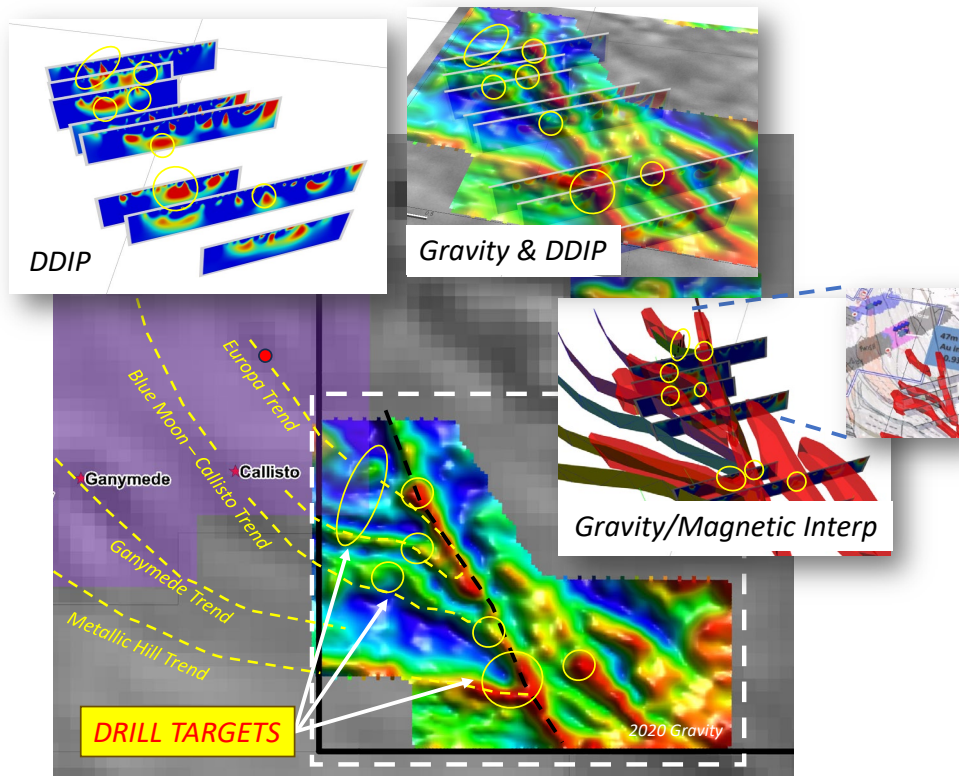


Gravity over 2023 IP conductivity sections



**Figure 3: 3D view of DDIP survey conductivity results at Providence – Lone Star East.**

As part of KRR's 2023/2024 drilling program a total of 2,500m of RC drilling (~20 holes) has been allocated to test a selection of geophysical targets situated on these high potential trends at Providence – Lone Star East targeting both the east/west trends and the main NW trend as well as the interaction of the two (see Figure 4 below). Drilling is planned to commence on the 10 November 2023.



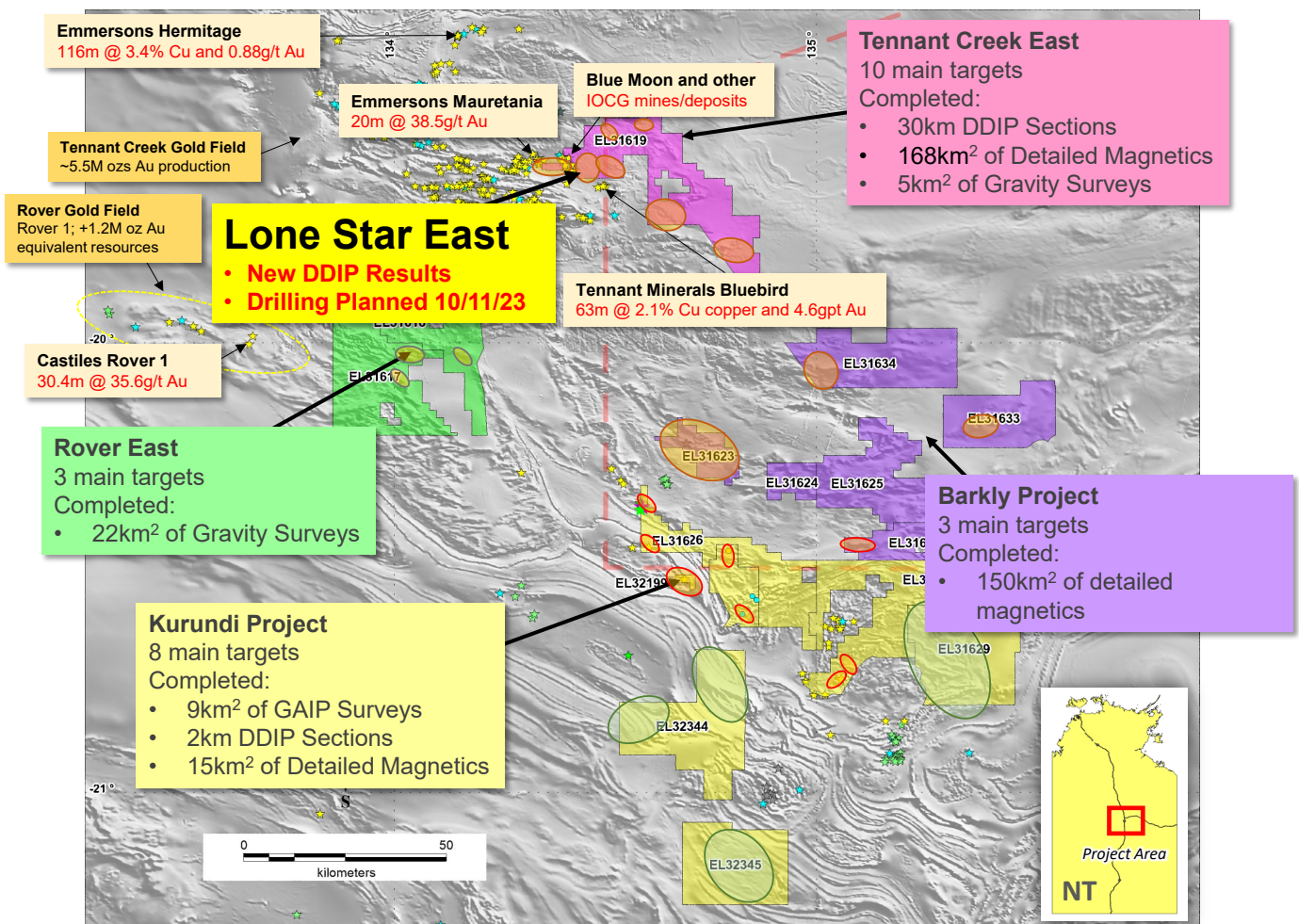
**Figure 4: Providence – Lone Star East geophysical and geological drill target areas.**

**Conclusions**

KRR will generate more drill targets as the processing and interpretation of the 2023 geophysical results continues for the remaining project areas and the market will be updated on these progressively. As priority targets are generated further drilling will be proposed with 13,500m of RC drilling to be allocated to priority targets for 2023/2024.

Drilling is planned to commence 10 November 2023, starting at Providence - Lone Star East.

The KRR 2023 Geophysical program and location of the Providence-Lone Star East project where drilling will commence are summarised below in Figure 5:



**Figure 5: 2023 Geophysical Exploration Programme Completed for Tennant Creek Projects.**

This announcement was authorised by the Chairman of the Company.

**Anthony Barton**  
Chairman  
King River Resources Limited  
Email: [info@kingriverresources.com.au](mailto:info@kingriverresources.com.au)  
Phone: +61 8 92218055

### **Competent Persons Statement**

The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 'JORC Code') sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for Public Reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

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.

**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)

## 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																										
Sampling Techniques	<i>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.</i>	This ASX Release dated 11 October 2023 reports on the 2023 geophysical programme which included gravity, IP - GAIP (Gradient Array IP Grids) and DDIP (Dipole-Dipole IP traverses) and airborne magnetic surveys.																																										
Sampling Techniques (continued)	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>This report is on the initial geophysical results and no new drilling or rock sampling data is included.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Drone Magnetics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five UAV magnetic surveys were conducted over the project during May 2023.</li> <li>A total of 742 line km were collected with the specifications summarised below.</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Grid Name</th> <th>Line Spacing</th> <th>Line Direction</th> <th>Tie-Line Spacing</th> <th>Tie-Line Direction</th> <th>Sensor Height</th> <th>Total Line km</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Neel</td> <td>50m</td> <td>035-215</td> <td>500m</td> <td>125-305</td> <td>25m</td> <td>146km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warra</td> <td>50m</td> <td>090-270</td> <td>500m</td> <td>000-180</td> <td>25m</td> <td>219km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kurundi</td> <td>50m</td> <td>090-270</td> <td>500m</td> <td>000-180</td> <td>25m</td> <td>156km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whistleduck</td> <td>50m</td> <td>150-330</td> <td>500m</td> <td>060-240</td> <td>25m</td> <td>42km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tarragans</td> <td>50m</td> <td>150.330</td> <td>500m</td> <td>060-240</td> <td>25m</td> <td>179km</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The following equipment was employed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scintrex CS-VL Cesium vapour magnetometer</li> <li>GEM Systems GMS19-F Overhauser Magnetometer</li> <li>UBlox GNSS receiver with multi constellation tracking</li> <li>Laser Altimeter</li> </ul>	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
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		<p>Gravity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Six ground gravity surveys were conducted over the project during April and May 2023.</li> <li>A total of 3626 gravity stations were collected with the specifications summarised below.</li> </ul> <table border="1" data-bbox="1176 440 1930 716"> <thead> <tr> <th>Grid Name</th> <th>Line Spacing</th> <th>Station Spacing</th> <th>Line Direction</th> <th>Total Stations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <p>IP Survey:</p> <p>IP Geophysics was collected by Core Geophysics using the following equipment:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1093 874 1767 1177"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th> <th>Make / Model</th> <th>Specifications</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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<sup>2</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current Transmission Wire</td> <td>Single core double insulated rubber flexible</td> <td>Conductor Area: 4mm<sup>2</sup> 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> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Twelve lines of Dipole Dipole IP were conducted over the project during May 2023.</li> <li>A total of 11 line km were collected with the specifications summarised below.</li> <li>Array Type: Dipole-Dipole (DDIP)</li> <li>Receiver Dipole Spacing: 50m</li> <li>Receiver Station Spacing: 50m</li> <li>Receiver Line Length: various from 800-1000 m</li> <li>Transmitter Dipole Spacing: 50m</li> <li>Transmitter Station Spacing: 50 m</li> </ul>	Grid Name	Line Spacing	Station Spacing	Line Direction	Total Stations	EL31617Anom2	100m	100m	E-W	1055	Warra	100m	100m	E-W	463	Neel	100m	50m	NE-SW	577	Serendipity	25m	25m	E-W	154	Explorer42	100m	100m	E-W	928	BifHillEast	100m	100m	E-W	449	Item	Make / Model	Specifications	IP Transmitter	5kW GDD	Power: 5kW Max Voltage: 2,400V Max Current: 20A	IP Receiver	Smart EM24	Channels: 8/16	Receiver Cables	Multicore cable, inline connection and electrode take outs	Conductors: 5 x 0.2mm <sup>2</sup>	Current Transmission Wire	Single core double insulated rubber flexible	Conductor Area: 4mm <sup>2</sup> Conductor: single, flexible Insulation: 1.3mm Current Rating: 55A	Potential Electrodes	T+R Fatboy 3A	CuSO4 porous pots
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tx/Tx Line Spacing: 200m</li> <li>Line Direction: various</li> <li>Transmitter Frequency: 0.125Hz (2 sec time base)</li> </ul> <p>Drone magnetics: radiometric and elevation data was collected by Atlas Geophysics. The following equipment was employed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scintrex CS-VL Cesium vapour magnetometer</li> <li>GEM Systems GMS19-F Overhauser Magnetometer</li> <li>UBlox GNSS receiver with multi constellation tracking</li> <li>Laser Altimeter</li> </ul> <p>Gravity Survey data was collected using a Scintrex CG6 gravity meter.</p>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<i>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.).</i>	NA
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>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.</i>	NA
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></li> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	NA
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The UAV survey was flown with a PAS H100 Rotary Wing Electric helicopter with onboard GNSS GPS receiver accuracy of Vertical: <math>\pm 0.5</math> m, Horizontal: <math>\pm 1.5</math> m (hovering).</li> <li>The Gravity survey was completed with a Scintrex CG-5 Autograv meter which has an accuracy of 0.01mgal.</li> <li>The DDIP survey was carried out with a GDD Tx4 Transmitter along with a SmartEM24 receiver.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 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.</li> <li>○ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>This report is on the initial geophysical results and no new drilling or rock sampling data is included.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>IP survey parameters below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Array Type: Dipole-Dipole (DDIP)</li> <li>• Receiver Dipole Spacing: 50m</li> <li>• Receiver Station Spacing: 50m</li> <li>• Receiver Line Length: various from 800-1000 m</li> <li>• Transmitter Dipole Spacing: 50m</li> <li>• Transmitter Station Spacing: 50 m</li> <li>• Tx/Tx Line Spacing: 200m</li> <li>• Line Direction: various</li> <li>• Transmitter Frequency: 0.125Hz (2 sec time base)</li> </ul> <p>Drone magnetic, radiometric and elevation data was collected by Atlas Geophysics. The following equipment was employed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scintrex CS-VL Cesium vapour magnetometer: Sensitivity 0.0006nT sqrt RMS, Noise envelope 0.002nT peak to peak, heading error +/- 0.25nT</li> <li>• GEM Systems GMS19-F Overhauser Magnetometer sample frequency 260Mhz, counter resolution 0.1pT</li> <li>• UBlox GNSS receiver with multi constellation tracking</li> <li>• Laser Altimeter</li> </ul> <p>Gravity Survey data was collected using a Scintrex CG6 gravity meter. Reading resolution : 1 microGal, Standard deviation : &lt; 5 microGal Uncompensated drift : &lt; 200 microGal/day, Range of automatic tilt compensation : ±200 arcseconds.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	All survey data was transferred to contractor personnel on a daily basis for verification.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	NA
Verification of sampling and assaying (continued)	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	NA
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	NA.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The UAV data has been collected automatically by the on-board integrated GPS which employs a recording rate of 10Hz.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The IP survey data points were located with Garmin hand held GPS which provides an accuracy around 5m</li> <li>All data were collected in WGS84 datum converted to MGA Zone 53 grid system</li> </ul>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	All rock samples, drill collar and geophysical sample locations recorded in GDA94 Zone 53.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	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	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The Gravity spacing ranged from 25m x 25m, 100m x 50m and 100m x 100m.</li> <li>The IP lines ranged from 200m to 250m spacing with receiver electrodes at 50m spacing.</li> <li>The data density is considered appropriate to the purpose of the survey.</li> </ul>
	<i>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 applied.</i>	This report is on the initial geophysical results and no new drilling or rock sampling data is included. The geophysical work designed to generate/confirm exploration targets for drilling. The spacing is purely to provide targeting information for future drilling.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	<p>The geophysical work designed to generate/confirm exploration targets for drilling. The spacing is purely to provide targeting information for future drilling.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	This report is on the initial geophysical results and no new drilling or rock sampling data is included.
<i>Audits or Reviews</i>	<i>The results of ay audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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.

## SECTION 2 : REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Tennant Creek Project:</p> <p>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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	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	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> <li>○ <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>This report is on the initial geophysical results and no new drilling or rock sampling data is included.</p> <p>Results reported in this announcement relates to KRR's 2023 completed geophysical programme with focus on the Providence Lonestar East Target Area. Initial work and results are presented in Figures 1 to 5.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	This report is on the initial geophysical results and no new drilling or rock sampling data is included.
	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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').</i>	NA
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Figure 1 shows the location of Providence in relation to surrounding IOCG Deposits, Figure 2 shows the 2021 gravity survey and the nearby geophysical trends with related mineralised ironstones, Figure 3 shows a 3D image of the 2023 DDIP conductivity sections and Figure 4 shows proposed drill targets at Lone Star East.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	Reports on recent exploration can be found in ASX Releases that are available on our website at <a href="http://www.kingriverresources.com.au">www.kingriverresources.com.au</a> . The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	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.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>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.</i>	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 completed and KRR is planning to allocate 13,500m of RC drilling to the best targets generated to be completed 2023/2024 starting with drilling at Lone Star East.