

Australian Securities Exchange Announcement

4 June 2024

King River Resources Ltd (ASX:KRR) ('KRR' or the 'Company') has completed its planned RC drilling at Langrenus with the rig moving to commence work at Commitment in the next few days (Figure 1). A total of 11 holes for 1,824m have been completed (Table 1) with plans to return and further test new targets that have been revealed. Approximately 1,300 samples have been taken and are currently being delivered to the laboratory. Analysis will start next week on the first batch of samples.

Drilling tested two main areas along the Mauretania-Hopeful Star trend, with Target Area 1 being only 700m from the nearest historical mining and 1km along strike of the Mauretania prospect where Emmerson returned best drill result of 20m @ 38.5g/t Au in a diamond drill hole. Also, within this trend, only 300m north of Mauretania, there has been historical mining on a quartz hematite lode.

Drilling at Langrenus focused on Target Area 1 and 2 (Figure 2) with a significant quartz hematite zone intersected in Area 1 - where 2023 IP work identified an EW trending chargeability zone that intersects the main NW gravity anomaly. The overall zone is 20m down hole thickness with varying intensity of quartz veining and hematite in iron altered Warramunga siltstone units. This new intersection gives KRR a strong structural target along strike of the complex ironstone and mineralised zone that hosts Mauretania, Hopeful Star and the historical quartz hematite mining. Further work is being planned to test the orientation and extents of this new quartz hematite zone once drilling is completed at Commitment.

Drilling at Target Area 2 intersected broad zones of hematite alteration and veining, including a quartz magnetite vein. These structures are associated with the main gravity trend and further targeting will be done based on assay results.

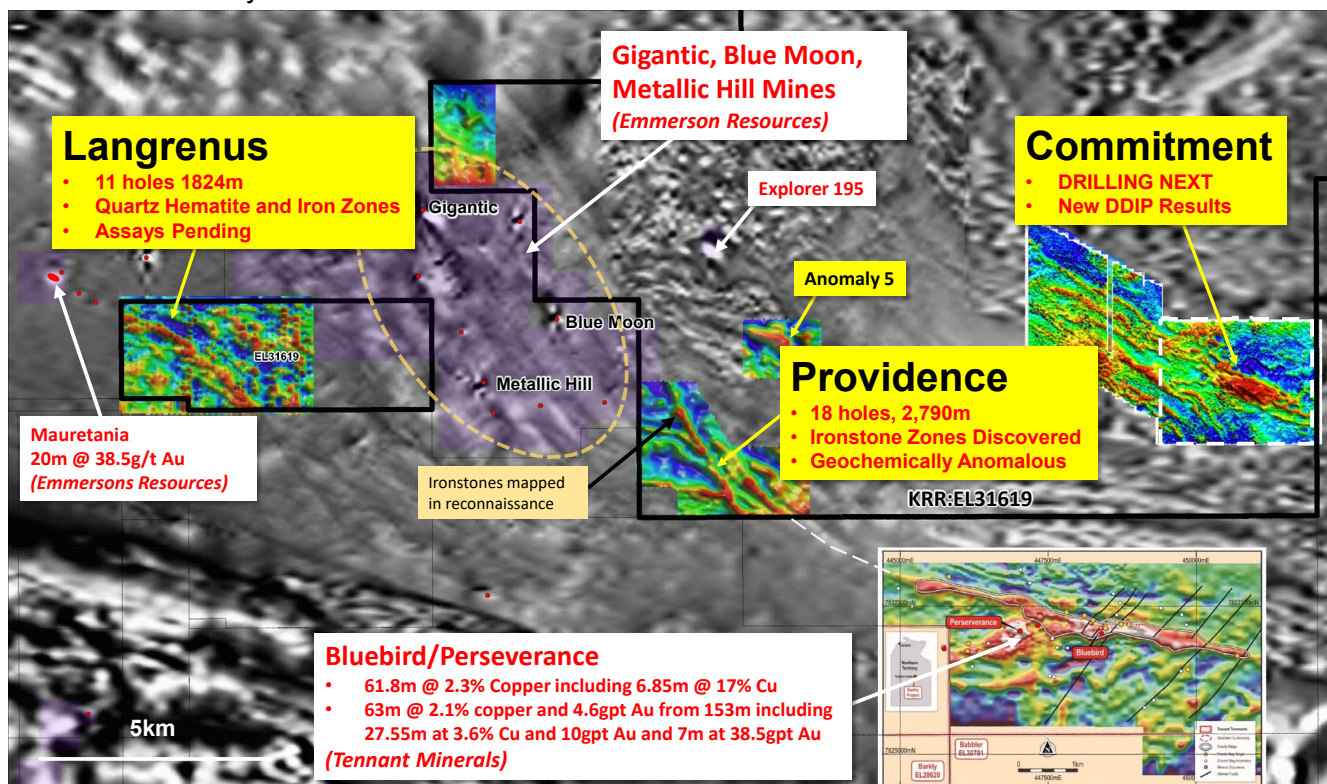


Figure 1: Location of Providence, Commitment and Langrenus in relation to Gigantic/Metallic Hill deposits, Mauretania and Tennant Minerals Bluebird-deposit. Magnetics (black and white) and gravity (coloured), insert is Tennant Minerals Gravity map.

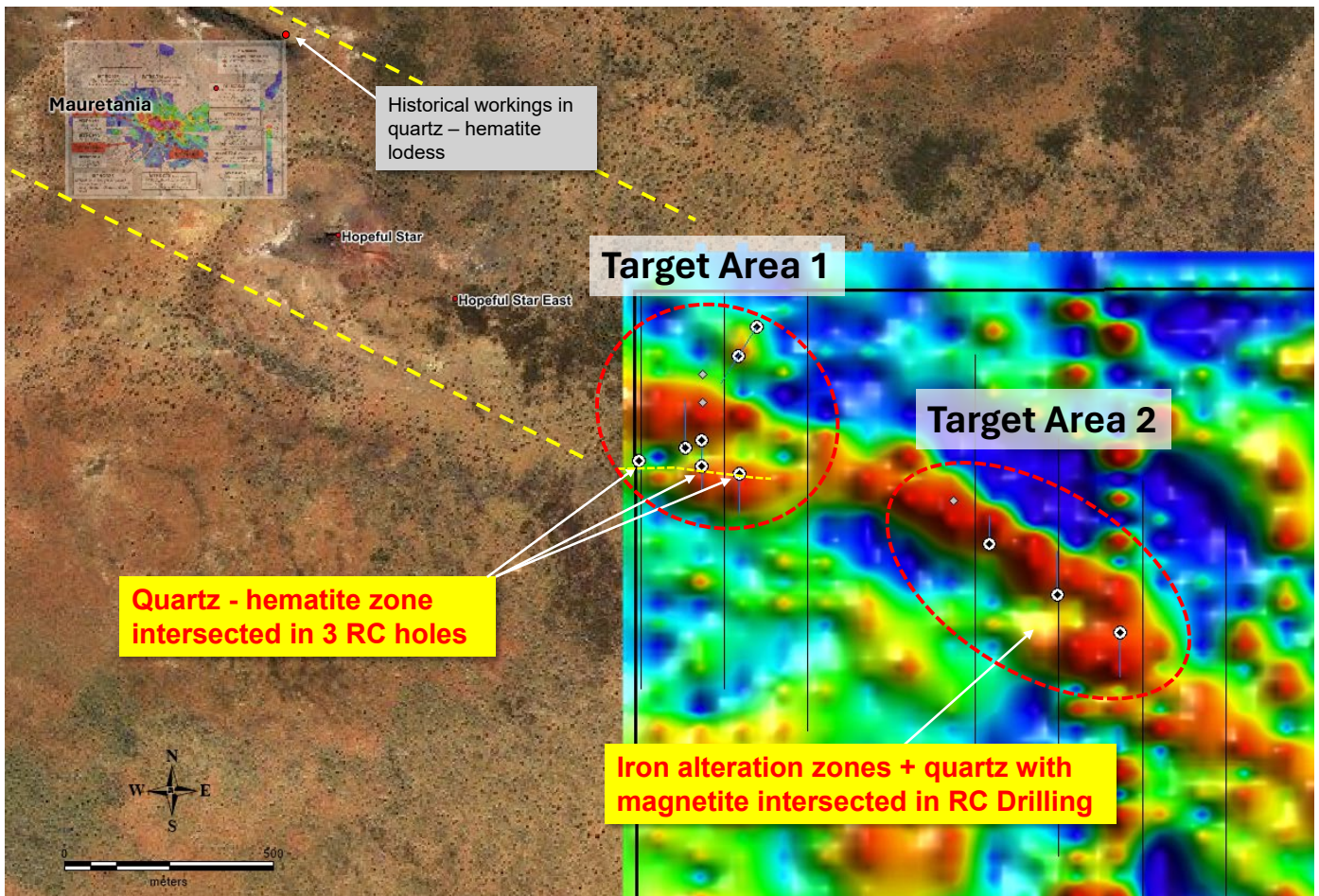


Figure 2: Mauretania/Hopeful Star trend into KRR's EL31619 at Langrenus, 2 main target areas and drilling completed May 2024.

Upcoming Drilling

A total of 10,800 metres in 61 holes are planned at 13 prospects over the next four months (Table 2). Drilling had been planned to commence in late February 2024 but was postponed due to heavy rains after cyclones Lincoln and Meagan that damaged access roads and created very damp ground conditions for heavy drill equipment.

The first phase of Drilling commenced this month, with three main areas to be tested: starting at the Langrenus prospect (11 holes for 1824m completed), followed by drilling at Commitment (4 RC holes planned for 850m), then at the Providence area (4 holes for 500m) to follow up on last year's drilling which discovered ironstone, alteration, structure and low grade gold mineralisation associated with gravity and dipole-dipole induced polarization (DDIP) anomalies (KRR ASX releases 20 February 2024 and 8 March 2024).

Additional drilling phases will be completed at the other project areas during the year as shown in Table 2 and Figure 3. Access preparation has already commenced at Kurundi.

Further updates on the drill targets and results will be provided as the drill program advances.

The KRR 2023 Geophysical program and location of the Providence, Langrenus and Commitment projects are summarised the Figure 3 below:

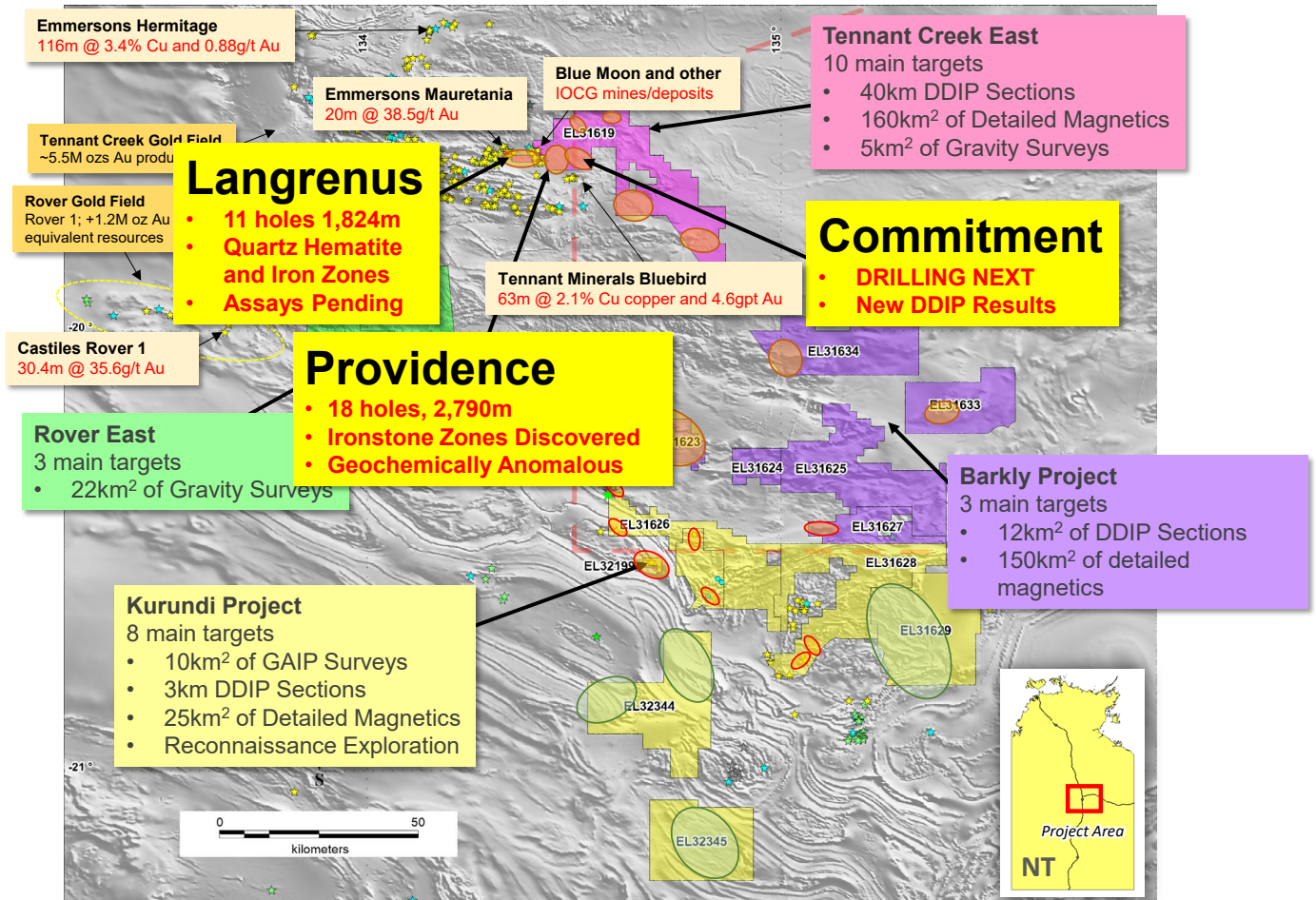


Figure 3: KRR Tennant Creek tenements, main project areas and main target zones (coloured ellipses) identified from the 2023 Geophysical Exploration Program.

This announcement was authorised by the Chairman of the Company.

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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
RC Drill Collar Locations, design coordinates, drilled May 24.

Hole ID	Propsect	Easting (m) MGA94 Z53	Northing (m) MGA94 Z53	Elevation (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
TTRC068	Langrenus	432084.5	7832497	315	-60	210	150
TTRC069	Langrenus	432127.5	7832566	315	-60	210	192
TTRC070	Langrenus	431996	7832232	315	-60	180	132
TTRC071	Langrenus	431996	7832295	315	-60	180	126
TTRC072	Langrenus	431956	7832278	315	-60	360	222
TTRC073	Langrenus	431846	7832247	315	-60	180	126
TTRC074	Langrenus	432086	7832216	315	-60	180	180
TTRC075	Langrenus	432684.1	7832047	315	-60	360	150
TTRC076	Langrenus	432996	7831836	315	-60	180	198
TTRC077	Langrenus	432846	7831927	315	-60	360	222
TTRC078	Langrenus	431996	7832263	315	-60	180	126

TABLE 2
Tennant Creek RC Drill Plan for 2024

Prospect	Metres	No. Holes	Tenement	Project Area
Langrenus	2000	7	EL31619	Tennant Creek East
Commitment	850	4	EL31619	Tennant Creek East
Providence	500	4	EL31619	Tennant Creek East
Kurundi Main	1200	8	EL32199	Kurundi
Millers Ironstone	300	2	EL31626	Kurundi
Millers GAIP Anomaly	300	8	EL31626	Kurundi
Tarragans	350	6	EL31628	Kurundi
Mick and Petes	300	6	EL31628	Kurundi
Kuiper 2	1200	5	EL31619	Tennant Creek East
Kuiper 1	400	1	EL31619	Tennant Creek East
Explorer 42	1000	3	EL31617/8	Rover East
Anomaly 5	1200	4	EL31617/8	Rover East
BIP Hill	1200	3	EL31617/8	Rover East
Totals	10,800	61		

*Details of planned holes may change as programme progresses

TABLE 3
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 4 June 2024 reports on the recent drilling at Langrenus (previously called Lone Star Trend). No new assay results are included in this report. <i>Historical Drilling</i>
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. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>There is no meaningful historical drilling within EL31619 at Langrenus.</p> <p><i>Current RC Programme</i></p> <p>RC Sampling: All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples. Samples are sent to NAL Laboratory in Pine Creek for assaying.</p> <p>Appropriate QAQC samples (standards, blanks and duplicates) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.</p> <p>Onsite XRF analysis is conducted on the fines from RC chips using a hand-held Niton XRF Model XL3T 950 Analyser. These results are only used for onsite interpretation and preliminary assessment subject to final geochemical analysis by laboratory assays. It is mentioned in the text that lead was detected by the niton – actual values are not quoted and the results are used as an interpretive tool for further drill hole design.</p> <p>The RC drilling rig has a cone splitter built into the cyclone on the rig. Samples are taken on a one meter basis and collected directly from the splitter into uniquely numbered calico bags. The calico bag contains a representative sample from the drill return for that metre. This results in a representative sample being taken from drill return, for that metre of drilling. The remaining majority of the sample return for that metre is collected and stored in a green plastic bag marked with that specific metre interval. The cyclone is blown through with compressed air after each plastic and calico sample bag is removed. If wet sample or clays are encountered, then the cyclone is opened and cleaned manually and with the aid of a compressed air gun.</p> <p>Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth are conducted using a single shot camera every 50m to 100m to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth (every 10m for close spaced infill drilling. The drill-hole collar locations were recorded using a hand held GPS,</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>which has an accuracy of +/- 10m. At a later date the drillhole collar may be surveyed with a DGPS to a greater degree of accuracy (close spaced infill drilling is pegged and picked up with DGPS).</p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p>RC Sampling: Sampling is done from the 1m splits in altered or mineralised rock and at 4m composites in unaltered/unmineralised rock.</p> <p>KRR Samples are assayed by NAL Laboratory for multi-elements using either a four acid digest followed by multi element analysis with ICP-AES (Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy) or ICP-MS (Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry) analysis dependent on element being assayed for and grade ranges). Au is processed by fire assay and analysis with ICP-AES.</p> <p><i>Laboratory QAQC procedures summary:</i></p> <p>Following drying of samples at 85°C in a fan forced gas oven, material <3kg was pulverised to 85% passing 75µm in a LM-5 with samples >3kg passing through a 50:50 riffle split prior to pulverisation. Fire assay was undertaken on a 30g charge using lead flux Ag collector fire assay with aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES finish. Multiple element methodology was completed on a 0.25g using a combination of four acids including hydrofluoric acid for near total digestion. Determination was undertaken with a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS instrumentation.</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>	<p><i>Current RC Programme</i></p> <p>The RC drilling uses a 140 mm diameter face hammer tool. High capacity air compressors on the drill rig are used to ensure a continuously sealed and high pressure system during drilling to maximise the recovery of the drill cuttings, and to ensure chips remain dry to the maximum extent possible.</p>
<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>	<p><i>Current RC Programme</i></p> <p>RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination.</p> <p>Geological logging is completed at site with representative RC chips stored in chip trays and core in diamond core trays.</p> <p>RC Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>To date, no detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and grade has been undertaken for any drill program. This analysis will be conducted following any economic discovery.</p> <p>The nature of IOCG mineralisation within ironstones is considered to significantly reduce any possible issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><i>Current RC Programme</i></p> <p>Geological logging is carried out on all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.</p> <p>Logging of records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures (foliation), weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Selected mineralised intervals were photographed in both dry and wet form.</p> <p>All drill holes are geologically logged in full and detailed lithogeochemical information is collected by the field XRF unit to help determine potential mineralised intersections. The data relating to the elements analysed is used to determine further information regarding the detailed rock composition and mineralised intervals.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<p><i>Geophysics:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The DDIP survey was carried out with a GDD Tx4 Transmitter along with a SmartEM24 receiver. <p><i>Current RC Programme</i></p> <p><i>There is no diamond drilling reported, any core is sampled half core using a core saw.</i></p> <p>RC samples are collected in dry form. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter when available. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Assay preparation procedures ensure the entire sample is pulverised to 75 microns before the sub-sample is taken. This removes the potential for the significant sub-sampling bias that can be introduced at this stage.</p> <p>Field QC procedures maximise representivity of RC samples and eliminate sampling errors, including the use of duplicate samples. Also the use of certified reference material including assay standards and with blanks aid in maximising representivity of samples.</p> <p>For fire assay a run of 78 client samples includes a minimum of one method blank, two certified reference materials (CRMs) and three duplicates. For the multi-element method, a QC lot consists of up to 35 client samples with a minimum of one method blank, two CRMs and two duplicates. The analytical facility is certified to a minimum of ISO 9001:2008.</p> <p>Field duplicates were taken every 20th sample for RC samples.</p> <p>The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the gold/silver mineralisation at the Project based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<p>Geophysics:</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"> • 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
	<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>	
	<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>	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tx/Tx Line Spacing: 200m Line Direction: various Transmitter Frequency: 0.125Hz (2 sec time base) <p><i>Current RC Programme</i></p> <p>RC drill samples as received from the field are being assayed by NAL Laboratory for multi-elements using either a four acid digest (nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and perchloric acids) followed by multi element analysis with ICP<AES (Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy) or ICP<MS (Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry) analysis dependent on element being assayed for and grade ranges). Au is processed by fire assay and analysis with ICP<AES. The analytical facility is certified to a minimum of ISO 9001:2008.</p> <p><i>Handheld XRF instruments for RC drilling</i></p> <p>A handheld XRF instrument (Niton XRF Model XL3T 950 Analyser) is used to systematically analyse the RC chips onsite. Reading time was 60 seconds. The instruments are serviced and calibrated at least once a year. Field calibration of the XRF instrument using standards is undertaken each day. If it is mentioned in the text that gold was detected by the niton – actual values are not quoted and the results are used as an interpretive tool for further drill hole design. Detection of gold by the niton device is not considered reliable as it is possible that a mineral with similar characteristics was detected.</p> <p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted for RC drilling</i></p> <p>Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of in house procedures. The Company will also submit an independent set of field duplicates, standards and blanks (see above).</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	<p><i>Geophysical:</i> All survey data was transferred to contractor personnel on a daily basis for verification.</p> <p><i>RC:</i></p> <p>Data entry carried out by field personnel thus minimizing transcription or other errors. Careful field documentation procedures and rigorous database validation ensure that field and assay</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		data are merged accurately. Significant intersections are verified by the Company's Chief Geologist and Senior Consulting Geologist.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	This is the first drill programme at the relevant targets and work is at an early exploration stage no twin holes have been drilled yet.
Verification of sampling and assaying (continued)	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Current RC Programme Geological data was collected using handwritten log sheets and imported in the field onto a laptop detailing geology (weathering, structure, alteration, mineralisation), sampling quality and intervals, sample numbers, QA/QC and survey data. This data, together with the assay data received from the laboratory and subsequent survey data was entered into the Company's database.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals.
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.	Geophysics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 Current RC Programme GPS pickups of exploration drilling is considered adequate at this stage of preliminary exploration.
	<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>	Geophysical: Topographic locations interpreted from GPS pickups (barometric altimeter), DEMs and field observations. Adequate for first pass exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><i>Current RC Programme</i></p> <p>Topographic locations interpreted from GPS pickups (barometric altimeter), DGPS pickups, DEMs and field observations. Adequate for first pass reconnaissance. Best estimated RLs were assigned during drilling and are to be corrected at a later stage.</p>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p><i>Geophysical:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. <p><i>Current RC Programme</i></p> <p>Exploration holes vary from 25m to 700m spacing.</p>
	<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>	<p><i>Geophysics:</i></p> <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><i>Current RC Programme</i></p> <p>Drilling at the Project is at the exploration stage and mineralisation has not yet demonstrated to be sufficient in both geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied.</p>
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<p><i>Current RC Programme</i></p> <p>RC drill samples are taken at one metre lengths and adjusted where necessary to reflect local variations in geology or where visible mineralised zones are encountered, in order to preserve the samples as representative.</p>
<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><i>Geophysics</i></p> <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 Commitment the DDIP lines are SW to NE to test an interpreted northwest target trend. Gravity surveys are on a north south/east west even spaced grid pattern.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><i>Current RC Programme:</i></p> <p>The drill holes are drilled at an angle of -60 degrees (unless otherwise stated) on an azimuth designed to intersect the modelled mineralised zones at a near perpendicular orientation. However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.</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>	<p><i>KRR Samples:</i> Chain of Custody is managed by the Company until samples pass to a duly certified assay laboratory for subsampling and assaying. The rock chip and RC sample bags are stored on secure sites and delivered to the assay laboratory by the Company or a competent agent. When in transit, they are kept in locked premises. Transport logs have been set up to track the progress of samples. The chain of custody passes upon delivery of the samples to the assay laboratory.</p> <p>Pulps will be stored until final results have been fully interpreted.</p>
<i>Audits or Reviews</i>	<i>The results of any 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 3 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"> o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. o 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. 	Drill information reported in this announcement relates to KRC's 2023 RC drilling and is presented in Table 1, Table 2 and Figures 1 to 3.
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>	<p><i>Drill intersections: No new results reported</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Intersections calculated using a weighted average of grade vs metres. <p>Also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No metal equivalent calculations used. o No upper cuts used in intersection calculations.
	<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 results reported.
	<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>	<p>Down hole widths have been quoted in this report. The main targets are assumed vertical.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Drill holes were drilled perpendicular to structure strike where possible. o This is the first drilling at Providence and a full interpretation of the respective prospect is still yet to be done.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being</i>	Figure 1 shows the location of Providence, Langrenus and Commitment in relation to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	surrounding IOCG Deposits and the nearby geophysical trends, Figure 2 shows the new drill hole positions and location of historic workings and Figure 3 summarises KRR's holdings, 2023 geophysics work and targets.
<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 www.kingrivercopper.com.au . 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 Providence is sparse, there has been little exploration in these areas. KRR is the first company to drill at the Providence prospect. There is no relevant historical drilling within EL31619 at the Providence, Commitment and Langrenus target areas. KRR has previously undertaken reconnaissance and ground geophysics at Providence. KRR has previously undertaken rock chip sampling and reconnaissance, ground geophysics, and RC drilling at its Langrenus and Commitment areas.
<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 10,800m of RC drilling to the best targets generated to be completed 2023/2024 this started with drilling at Providence and will now continue at Tennant Creek East Project targeting Commitment and Langrenus.