Australian Securities Exchange Announcement 9 May 2025

King River Resources Ltd (ASX:KRR) ('**KRR**' or the '**Company**') provides the following update on its 2025 exploration activities and plans.

An RC drilling program has been completed at Kurundi (April 2025), targeting extensions to the two high-grade gold zones at the Kurundi Main prospect, as well as following up on the new structure with underground historical workings discovered at the end of last year.

A total of 13 RC holes for 940m have been completed testing 3 main target areas. Five holes were drilled beneath the main Kurundi zone, where deeper drilling in 2024 intersected gold mineralisation, strong structure, and veining. Four holes targeted the southern high-grade zone, following up on the 2024 discovery of a new high-grade zone with massive sulphides (TTRC098). Four holes tested the northeastern structure. Drill hole target locations are shown on the long projection below (Figure 1) and hole locations are shown in Table 1 and Figure 5.

Drilling has intersected structure and veining as interpreted and assay results are pending.

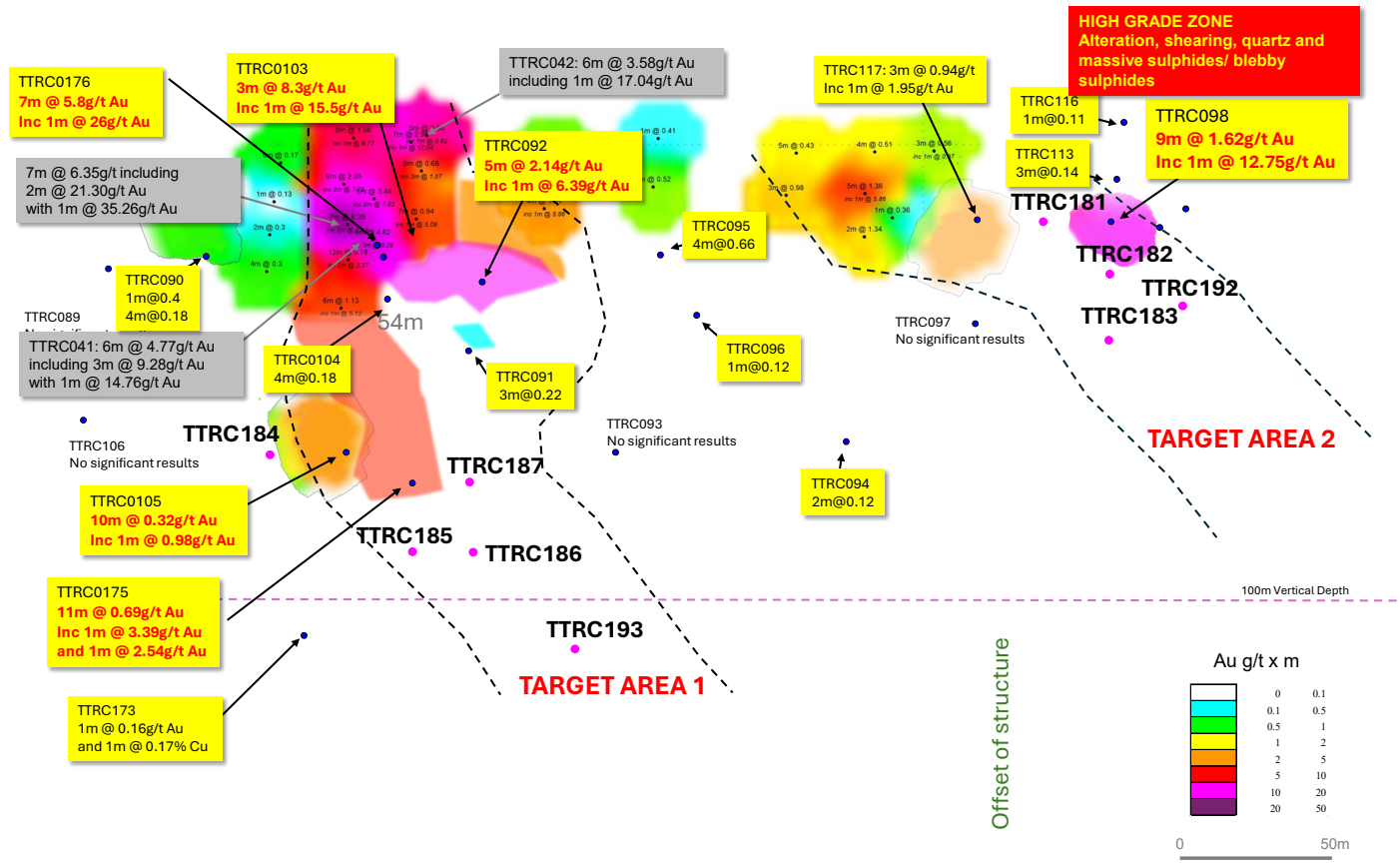

Figure 1: Long projection of the Central Main Kurundi mineralized zone beneath the central workings area. View is perpendicular to the main vein which dips approximately 35° towards 215°. 2024 results shown in yellow boxes, 2022 results shown in grey boxes, April 2025 target locations shown as magenta dots.

Acquisition of Kurundi Tenement EL32116 – Extensions to Kurundi

The company has acquired tenement EL32116 from Woodleigh Nominees Pty Ltd. The tenement surrounds EL32200 and covers several excellent exploration targets (Figure 2), including:

- The northwest strike extents of the Kurundi vein and shear zone – where KRR's RC drill programmes have been returning high grade gold intersections (Figure 2).
- A significant portion of the Kurundi Dome, which hosts the Priesters prospect the northwest of EL32116 — where previously reported high-grade rock chip samples returned up to 49.5g/t Au (ASX: KRR 1 September 2022) —as well as the historic Power of Wealth gold mine (located just west of KRR's EL31626) and associated mineralised trend.
- Several sites of historical nuggety gold discoveries and workings.
- A domal structure 15km to the south west of Kurundi with the similar rock units as the Kurundi dome, presenting gold, lithium and tungsten targets.

The transfer documents have been signed and will be processed by the Northern Territory titles department in the coming weeks. King River is planning initial reconnaissance exploration of the priority high grade gold targets.

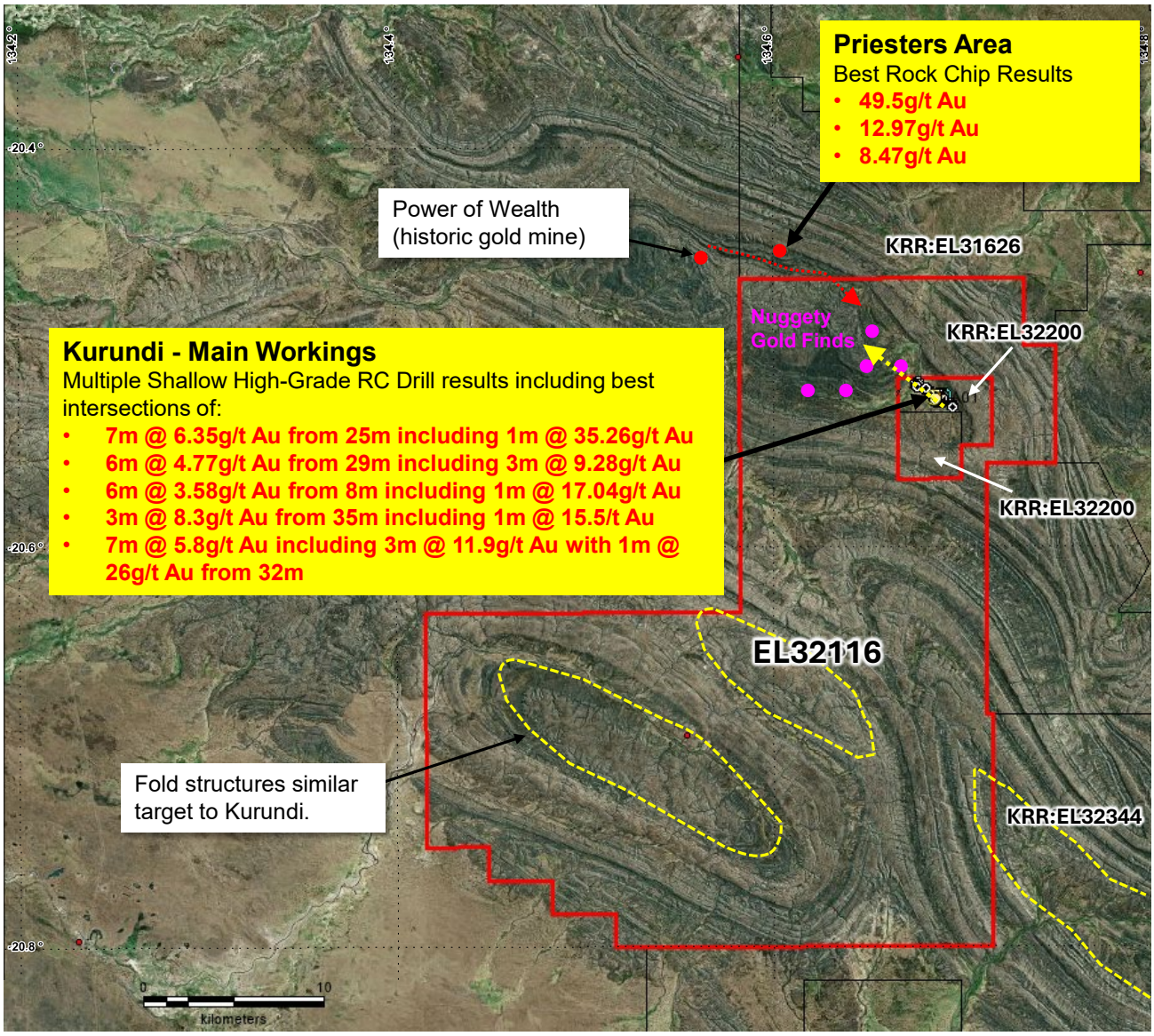

Figure 2: Map showing newly acquired Exploration Licence EL32116 and associated prospects.

Upcoming Drilling

Drilling to date has been completed at the Providence, Langrenus, Commitment, Kurundi Regional targets (Millers, Mick and Petas, Tarragans) and three phases at Kurundi Main. The location of KRR's tenements and projects drilled in 2024 are shown in Figure 4.

Drilling will next move to priority IOCG geophysical targets Kuiper 1 and 2. Kuiper 1 and 2 are significant coincident magnetic/gravity anomalies identified during KRR's 2023 geophysical programme (ASX:KRR 31 May 2023). These previously untested targets are within interpreted Warramunga rock units under shallow cover (Figure 3 below).

KRR expects to generate further drill targets as assessment and interpretation of geophysical results and 2024 assay results continues. Ionic leach soil sampling (specialised analysis for targets under cover) will be completed over the best of the geophysical targets to assist with prioritisation and hole positioning and has already been completed at Kuiper 1 and 2 (assays pending). Other targets being assessed include Rover East (BIF Hill East, Anomaly 5 and Explorer 42), Pioneer (Area 1 and 2), EL31623 magnetic anomaly and Barkly magnetic/VTEM targets (Figure 4).

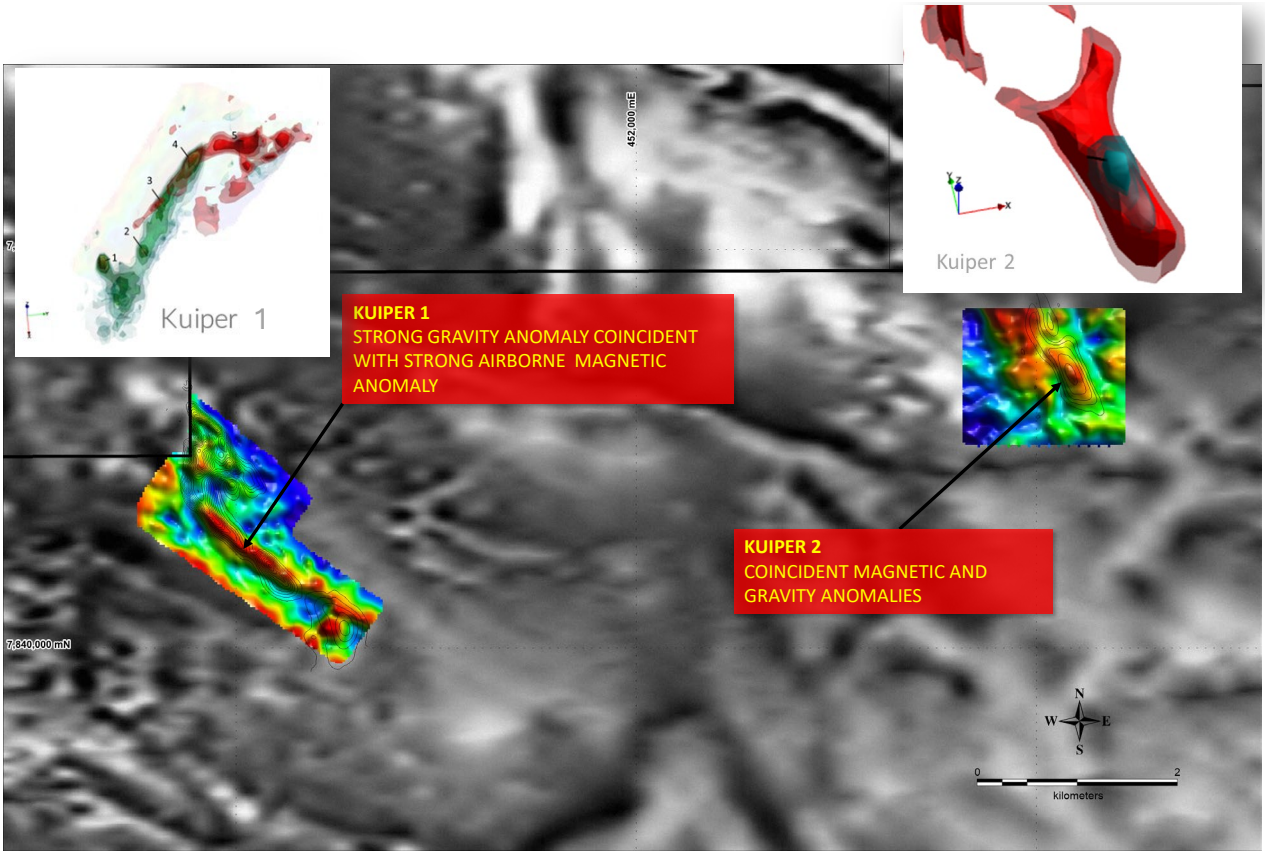

Figure 3: Gravity survey results for Kuiper targets, Tennant East, residual gravity as coloured images over 1vd magnetics, black contours highlight airborne magnetic high targets. Insert 3D view of geophysical models of Gravity (green) and magnetics (red)

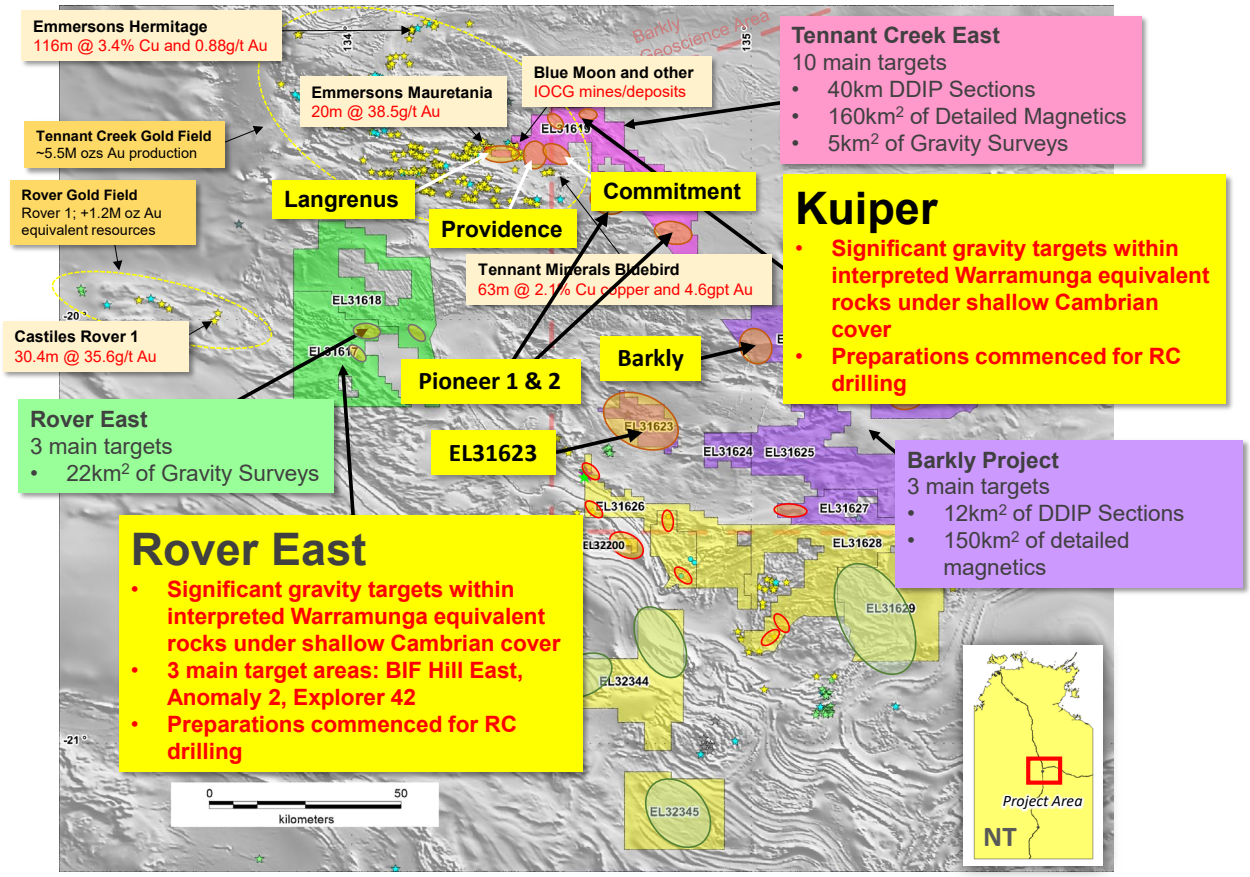

Figure 4: KRR Tennant Creek tenements, main project areas and main target zones (coloured ellipses) identified from the 2023 Geophysical Exploration Program.

This announcement was authorised by the Chair of King River Resources Limited.

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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, GPS coordinates, Kurundi Main April 2025 Drilling.

HoleID	Propsect	Easting (m) MGA94 Z53	Northing (m) MGA94 Z53	Elevation (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Depth (m)
TTRC181	Kurundi	467,628	7,730,218	415	-60	35	90
TTRC182	Kurundi	467,638	7,730,196	415	-60	35	78
TTRC183	Kurundi	467,625	7,730,177	415	-60	35	84
TTRC184	Kurundi	467,365	7,730,259	415	-60	35	84
TTRC185	Kurundi	467,394	7,730,212	415	-60	35	108
TTRC186	Kurundi	467,409	7,730,205	415	-60	35	102
TTRC187	Kurundi	467,413	7,730,212	415	-56	35	96
TTRC188	Kurundi	467,795	7,730,361	415	-60	0	30
TTRC189	Kurundi	467,800	7,730,370	415	-60	0	18
TTRC190	Kurundi	467,789	7,730,370	415	-60	0	18
TTRC191	Kurundi	467,798	7,730,386	415	-60	180	24
TTRC192	Kurundi	467,654	7,730,184	415	-76	35	96
TTRC193	Kurundi	467,419	7,730,158	415	-59	35	114

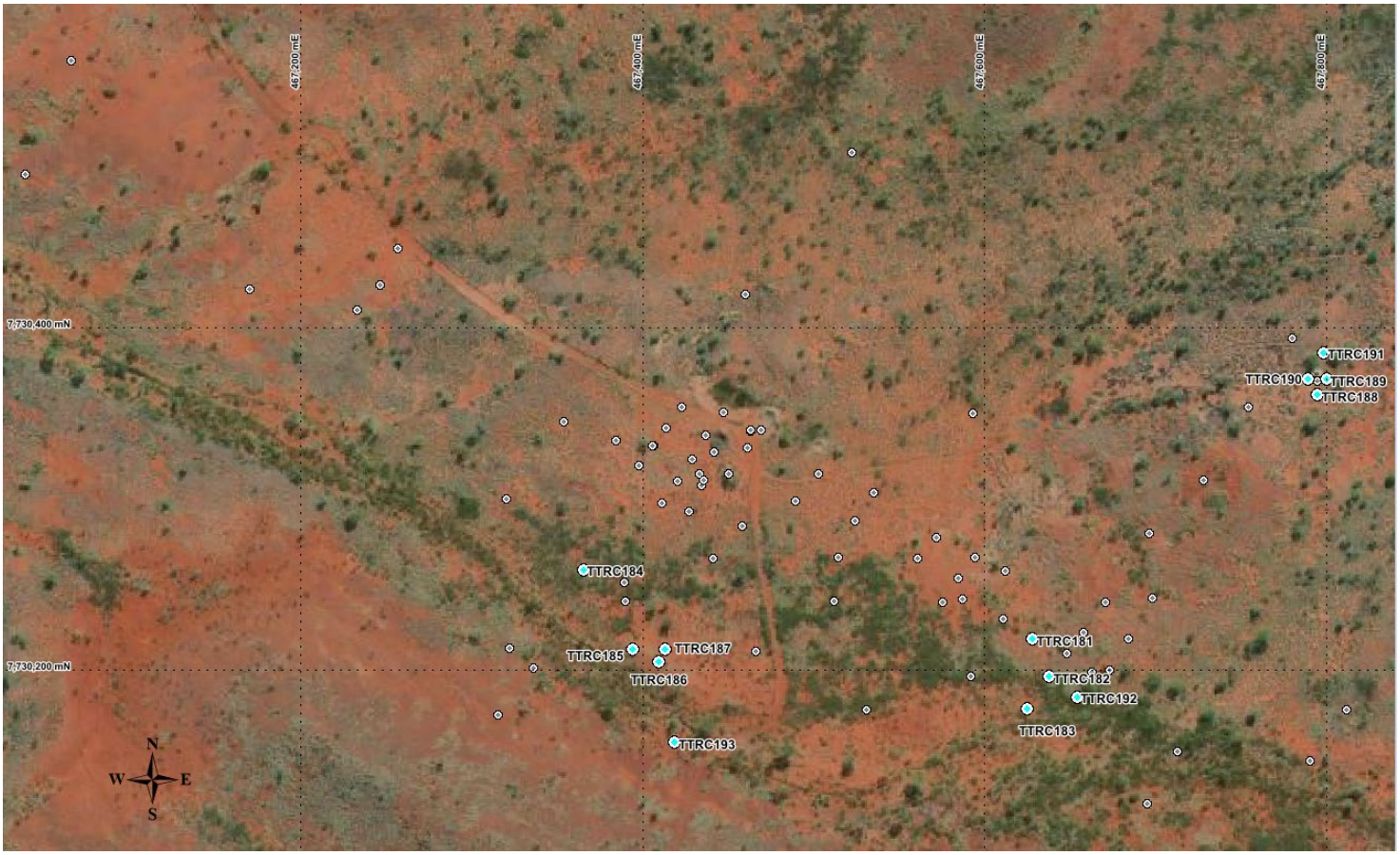

Figure 5: April 2025 drill hole positions.

TABLE 2
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)
EL32116 is under transfer process and not yet included in this table

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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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*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.*	This ASX Release dated 9 May 2025 reports on the company's explorations plans and the drill programme in April 2025 at Kurundi (assays pending). *Historical Drilling* There is no historical drilling within EL32200 at Kurundi Main or the Kurundi Regional Targets Millers (EL31626) and Tarragans (EL31628). *Current RC Programme* No new results reported in this announcement. RC Sampling: All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples. Samples were sent to NAL Laboratory (Up to T5009430) in Pine Creek and ALS Laboratory in Perth for assaying. 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. 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. 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.
Sampling Techniques (continued)	*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.*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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, 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). *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* RC Sampling: Sampling is done from the 1m splits in altered or mineralised rock and at 4m composites in unaltered/unmineralised rock. KRR Samples were assayed by NAL Laboratory and ALS 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. *Laboratory QAQC procedures summary:* 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.
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.).*	*Current RC Programme* 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	*Current RC Programme* RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Geological logging is completed at site with representative RC chips stored in chip trays and core in diamond core trays. 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. 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.
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.*	*Current RC Programme* Geological logging is carried out on all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded. 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. 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.
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.* ○ *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*	*Geophysics:* ○ The UAV drone 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 DDIP survey was carried out with a GDD Tx4 Transmitter along with a SmartEM24 receiver. *Current RC Programme* *There is no diamond drilling reported, any core is sampled half core using a core saw.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicate/second<half sampling. ○ *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	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. 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. 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. 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 facilities are certified to a minimum of ISO 9001:2008. Field duplicates were taken every 20th sample for RC samples. 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.
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.*	*Geophysics:* 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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) *Current RC Programme* RC drill samples as received from the field were assayed by NAL Laboratory and ALS 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. *Handheld XRF instruments for RC drilling* 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. *Nature of quality control procedures adopted for RC drilling* 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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	*Geophysical:* All survey data was transferred to contractor personnel on a daily basis for verification. *RC:* 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 data are merged accurately. Significant intersections are verified by the Company's Chief Geologist and Senior Consulting Geologist.
	The use of twinned holes.	Work is at an exploration stage and 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* No new results reported in this announcement. 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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No new results reported in this announcement. 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* ○ The UAV drone data has been collected automatically by the on-board integrated GPS which employs a recording rate of 10Hz. ○ 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* Hand held GPS pickups of exploration drilling is considered adequate at this stage of preliminary exploration.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All rock samples, drill collar and geophysical sample locations recorded in GDA94 Zone 53.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	*Geophysical:* Topographic locations interpreted from handheld GPS pickups (barometric altimeter), DEMs and field observations. Adequate for first pass exploration. *Current RC Programme* Topographic locations interpreted from handheld 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.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	*Geophysical:* ○ The UAV drone 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 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. *Current RC Programme* Exploration holes vary from 25m to 700m spacing.
	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.	*Geophysics:* The geophysical work designed to generate/confirm exploration targets for drilling. The spacing is purely to provide targeting information for future drilling. *Current RC Programme* 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.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	*Current RC Programme* 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	*Geophysics* 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 designed, where possible, to be perpendicular to the main or most relevant structures and is sufficient to locate discrete anomalies. At Kurundi the DDIP and magnetic lines are SW to NE to test an interpreted northwest target trend. *Current RC Programme:* 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.
	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.*	*KRR Samples:* 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. Pulps will be stored until final results have been fully interpreted.
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.

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 2 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. Kurundi Mineralisation is hosted within Proterozoic Edmirringee Basalts within quartz veining and shearing.
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:* 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 2024 RC drilling and is presented in Table 1, and Figures 1 and 5.
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.*	*Drill intersections:* No new results reported in this announcement. *o* Intersections calculated using a weighted average of grade vs metres. Also: o No metal equivalent calculations used. o No upper cuts used in intersection calculations.
	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 results reported in this announcement. The downhole drill intersects in this report have been reported for samples >0.1g/t Au allowing 2m of internal waste, Significantly higher grades within these zones are reported as including intervals. Selection for lisiting in Table two is based on: geological intersections and Au (>0.1ppm), Ag (>4ppm), Cu (>1,000ppm), Pb (>1,000ppm).
	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	*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*	No new results reported in this announcement. Down hole widths have been quoted in this report. The main targets are assumed 35 degree dip

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	to the south west. Down hole widths are close to true width for the Kurundi Stucture. o Drill holes were drilled perpendicular to structure strike where possible. o This is the second drill programme at Kurundi Main and a full interpretation of the respective prospect is still yet to be done.
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 a long projection of the main results at the Kurundi Main zone, the targets and position of April 2025 drill holes, Figure 5 shows location of 2025 collars. Figure 2 shows the newly acquired tenement EL32116. Figures 3 and 4 show King Rivers Tennant Creek holdings, recent work and planned work.
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 kingriverresources.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, Millers and Tarragans prospect. There is no historical drilling within EL32200. KRR has previously undertaken reconnaissance, RC drilling and ground geophysics at Kurundi, Millers and Tarragans.
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 and RC programme across KRR's main targets has been completed in 2023/24 and KRR will continue to test and follow up on the best results.