KING RIVER COPPER LIMITED

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT 30 JUNE 2017

Australian Securities Exchange Announcement **19 July 2017**

SUMMARY

- RC drilling has commenced along the Bartons Trend and Chapman targets (Figure 1).
- New high grade drill target identified by reconnaissance rock chip sampling (8.28g/t Au).
- New epithermal gold prospect (0.66g/t Au) identified by reconnaissance rock chip sampling north of the Bartons Trend.
- The Vanadium-Titanium Resources have been converted in accordance with JORC 2012 guidelines.
- Hydrometallurgical testwork is underway on a Central Vanadium deposit magnetite concentrate.

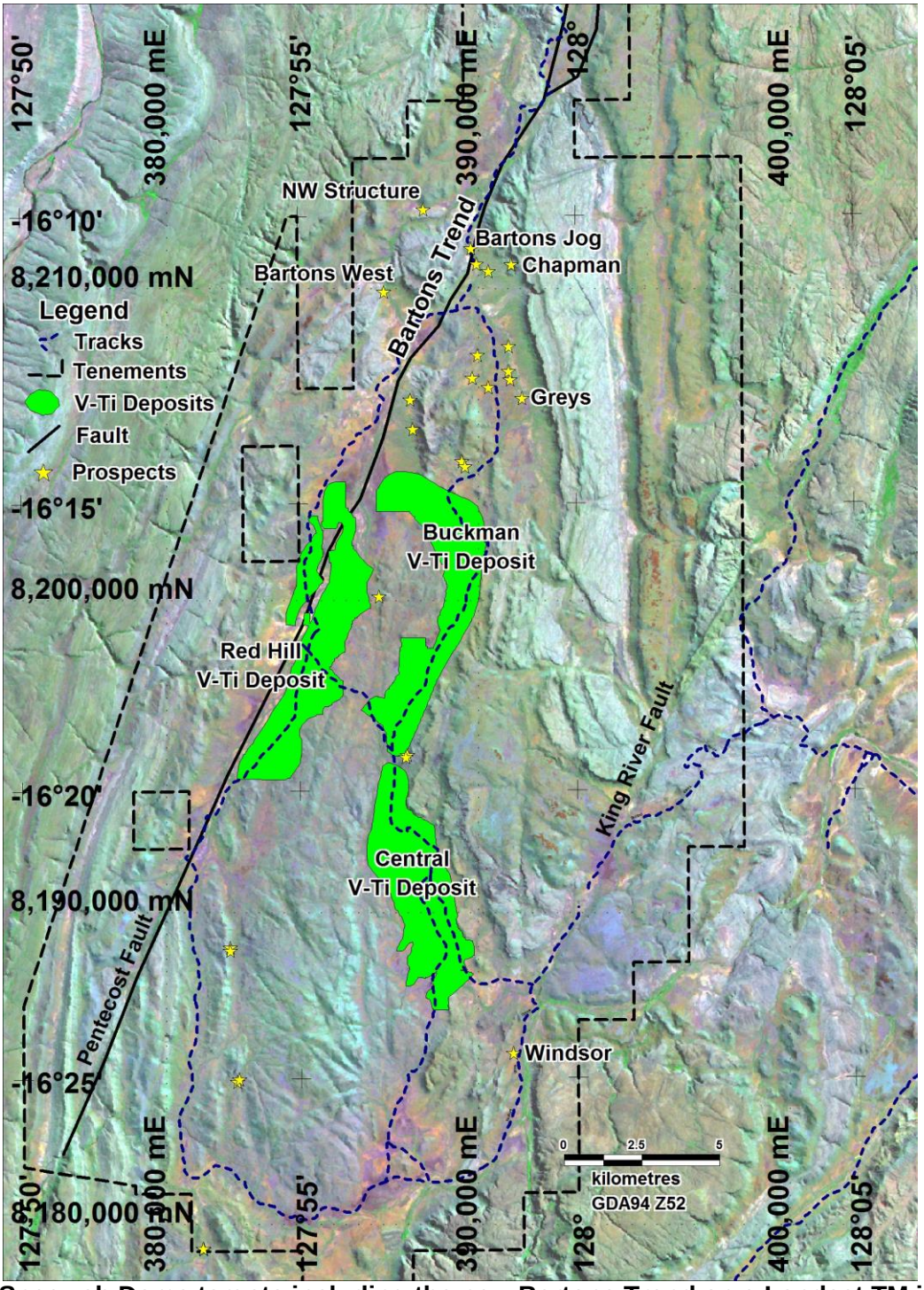

Figure 1: Speewah Dome targets including the new Bartons Trend on a Landsat TM image.

Drill Targets and Rock Chip Sampling

King River Copper has commenced its 2017 Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill programme with 2,300m of drilling planned primarily targeting the Bartons Fault Zone where drilling in 2016 identified highly anomalous gold mineralisation on a major structural trend interpreted to be the main conduit for mineralisation in the Chapmans, Haydens and Greys gold zone.

Drilling will initially test 5 priority targets (Figure 3). To date 18 RC holes have been drilled for 1,144m. The drill rig is currently on a short break and will resume drilling on Tuesday 25 July 2017. Several holes have reported anomalous arsenic values with hand held XRF analysis. Arsenic is known to be associated with gold mineralisation elsewhere in the Speewah dome. Drill samples have been dispatch to the assay laboratory and the results are pending.

The first batch of assay results from surface rock chip samples collected from these targets have now been received and anomalous gold, silver and copper results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Anomalous Rock Chip Sample Assays (Au> 20ppb, Ag >2ppm, Cu >1000ppm)

Sample ID	Northing MGA94	Easting MGA94	Au	Ag	Cu	As	Sb	Bi	Pb	Co	Prospects	Structure
	m	m	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		
3001138	388221	8212551	**0.662**	5.43	1750	11.8	35.7	343	28.1	16.5	New NW Epithermal Vein	Epithermal vein
3001146	387014	8209820	**1.575**	**91.7**	786	10100	309	0.94	261	0.9	Bartons West Fault	Quartz vein with arsenopyrite and malachite
3001147	387014	8209820	**8.28**	**70**	4510	52400	511	4.11	2010	14.6	Bartons West Fault	Ferruginised quartz vein with arsenopyrite and malachite
3001151	390676	8213796	-0	9.01	1790	12.2	1.39	0.68	18	27.5	Bartons	Malachite in brecciated Antrim Basalt
3001159	386087	8201942	0.007	0.21	1270	9.9	5.09	0.82	2.1	2.6	Bartons	Flat vein in shales

Target 1: Bartons Main

Six holes for ~500m are planned at the main Bartons structure where 2016 drilling returned highly anomalous gold values and where recent reconnaissance has discovered arsenic/antimony mineralisation in nearby sandstone host rocks.

In 2017 ground magnetics and reconnaissance exploration have confirmed interpretation of the main Bartons fault structure. The structure is evident as an alteration/demagnitisation zone approximately 50m wide with breccias and veining identified in sporadic outcrops for more than 1.5km of strike to the north. Veining, alteration and sulphides have been discovered in sandstones proximal to the eastern margin of the fault zone with hand held XRF analysis returning values up to 0.2% Arsenic (As), 0.29% Antimony (Sb), 785ppm Bismuth (Bi). These upper unit sandstones were previously thought to be un-mineralised throughout the Speewah Dome and the discovery of mineralisation at this upper level opens up new areas and targets for future exploration.

Target 2: Bartons Jog Zone

One RC hole for 80m is planned where recent ground magnetics has highlighted a significant dilational jog zone in the main Bartons fault trend. This area is covered by alluvial and colluvial sediment. One hole is planned, at this stage, to test the structure for mineralisation and alteration.

Target 3: Newly discovered mineralised NW epithermal vein along Bartons Fault Zone (north side)

Three RC holes for 240m are planned where reconnaissance exploration has discovered a sub-vertical epithermal vein with associated malachite and chalcopyrite mineralisation (Figure 2). The vein cuts through upper sandstone and gabbro units presenting various litho-structural targets. Hand held Niton XRF analysis returned values up to 23% Copper (Cu), 880ppm Sb and 0.64% Bi from mineralised parts of the rock chip samples.

The first batch of assays of samples collected along this structure have now been received and reported up to 0.66g/t Au with anomalous silver, copper and bismuth (Table 1). The vein is of similar orientation to the mineralised NW trending Chapman West epithermal vein where high grade rock chip sample of 29.7g/t Gold (Au) and RC drill sample of 9.85g/t Au were returned in 2016 (refer KRC ASX announcements 4 August 2016 and 24 October 2016).

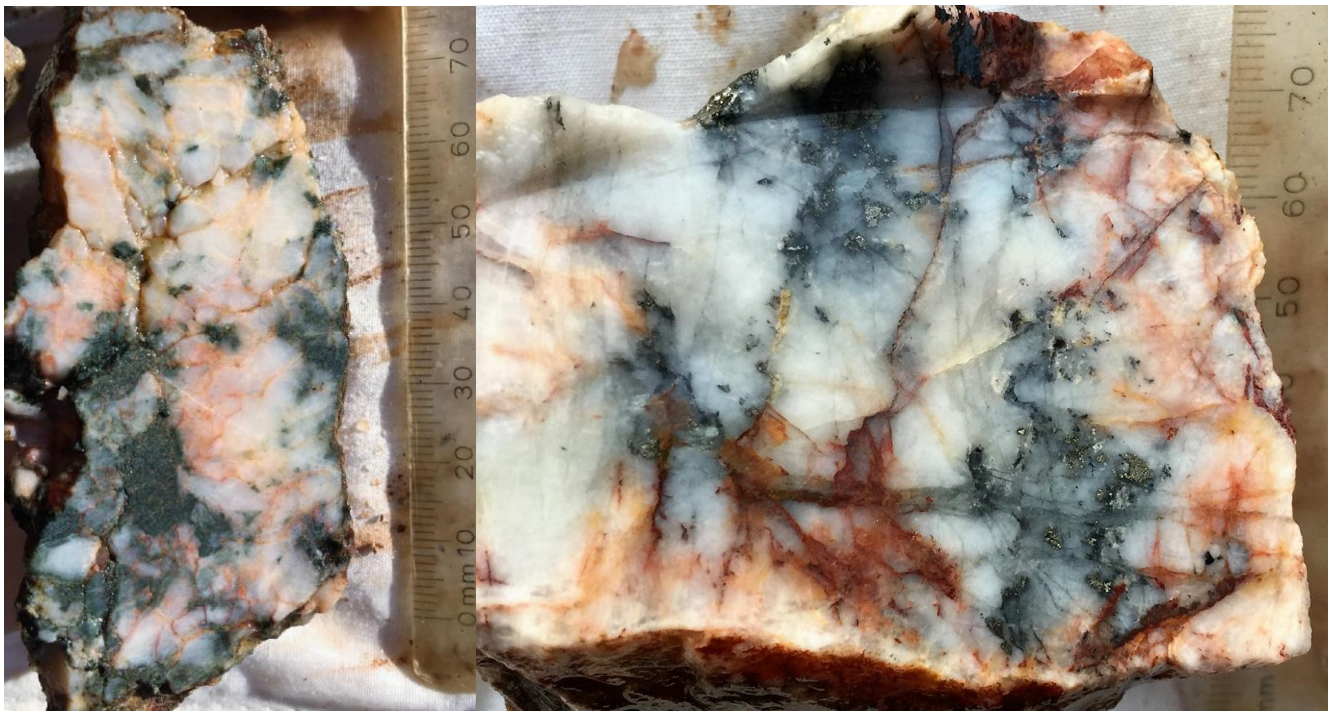

Figure 2: Epithermal quartz vein samples with malachite and chalcopyrite from Target 3.

Target 4: Chapman Flats Y intersection.

Two RC holes for 160m are planned to test the intersection of three structures, at Chapman flats identified by ground magnetics in 2016, where drilling returned improving gold results closer to the Y junction, including 11m @ 0.55g/t Au (refer KRC ASX announcement 27 January 2017). The planned holes are designed to test for a broad-high grade shoot close to/at the intersection.

Target 5: Bartons West Fault

Three RC holes for ~100m are planned at one of the major branches of the Bartons Fault Zone, 3km west of Chapmans. The holes are planned in an area where 2014 reconnaissance returned a rock chip sample of 3.2g/t Au from veining with arsenic/antimony/silver mineralisation close to the Bartons fault. Recent reconnaissance rock chip sampling which returned anomalous arsenic and antimony values from hand-held XRF analysis, have now reported **up to 8.28g/t Au, with 70g/t Ag, 0.45% Cu, 5.24% As and 511ppm Sb** (Table 1). The samples were collected along a NW structure near the intersection of the Bartons West Fault, probably from above the intersection of the two structures. Three RC holes are planned to test the dip of the gold mineralisation and to test its intersection with the Bartons West Fault.

Other Targets

Other targets include: Sunset flats where arsenic, antimony, gold mineralisation has been discovered close to a major branch of the Bartons Fault Zone, the Chapman thrust zone, Greys Y intersect, Haydens-Bartons intersect, and new gold targets at Windsor in the SE Speewah Dome.

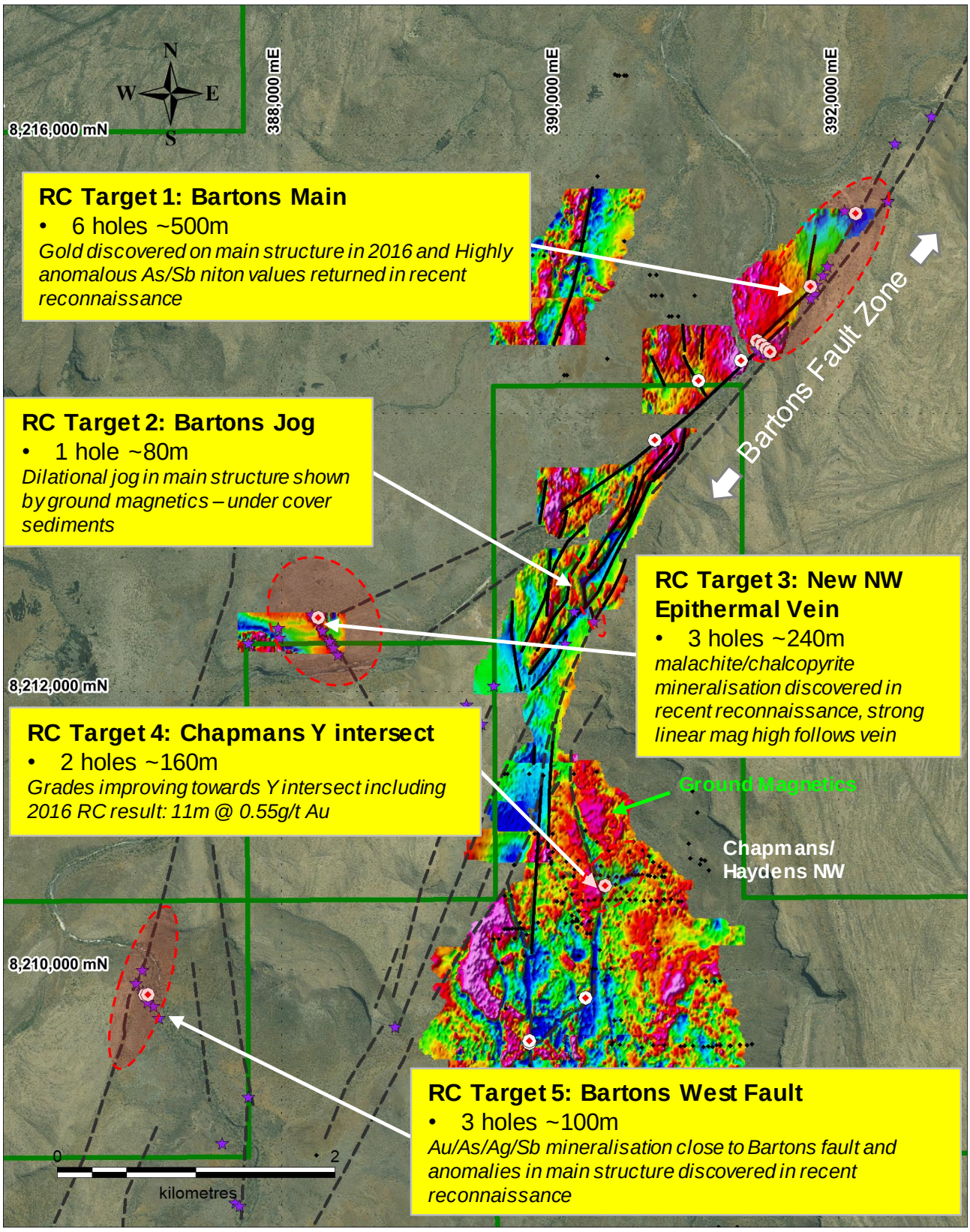

Figure 3: Priority drill targets and planned holes (white circles) with Ground Magnetic images over a Google satellite image.

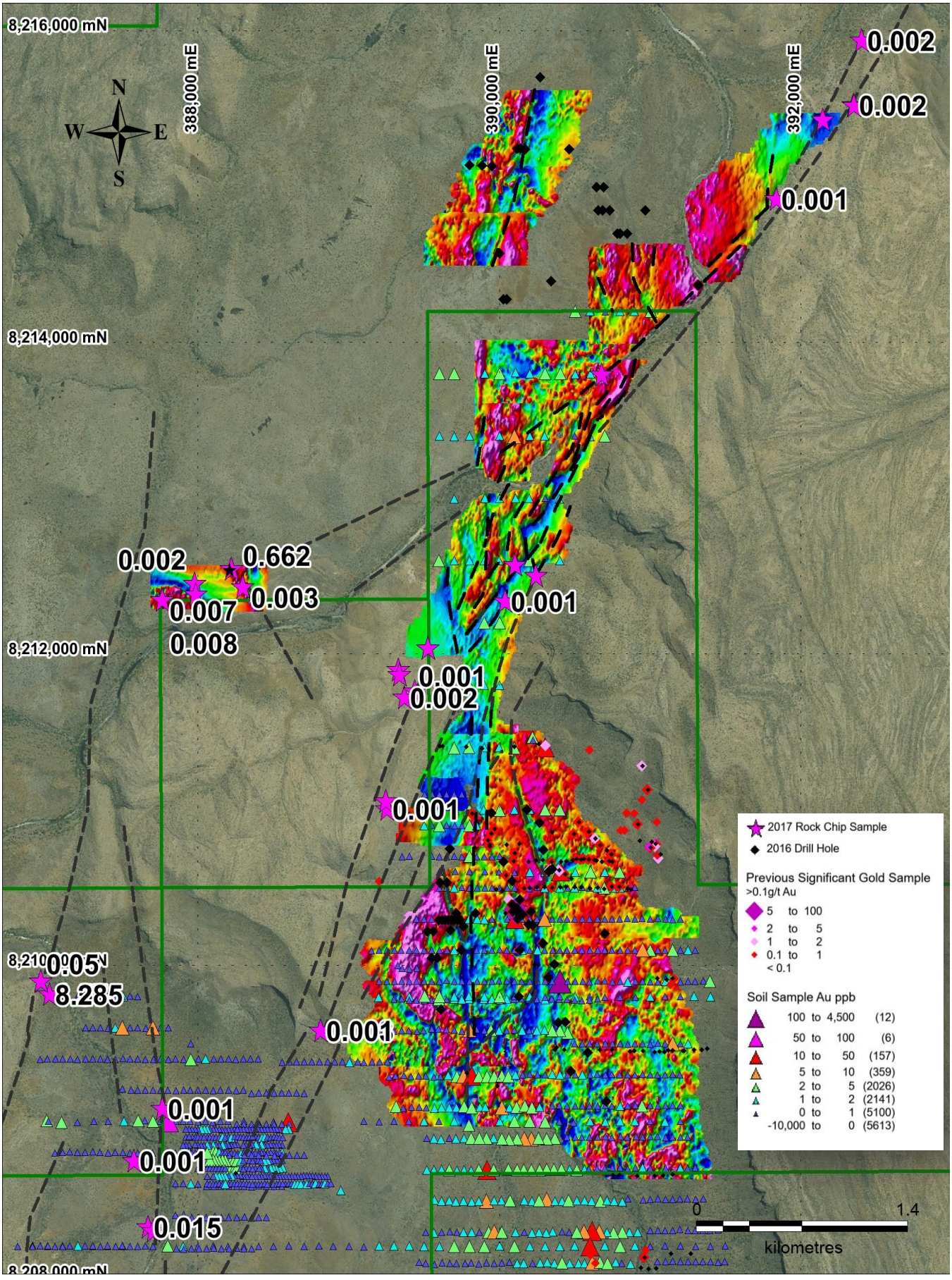

Figure 4: Location of all the initial batch of the 2017 reconnaissance rock chip samples showing gold assay results (g/t Au) on a Google satellite image with previous gold-in-soil and drill results.

Vanadium Concept Study

The Vanadium Concept Study milestones (KRC ASX: 21 April 2017) are being progressively addressed. This study is examining the feasibility of producing vanadium in the form of vanadium pentoxide (V2O5) and also titanium dioxide (TiO2) from the high grade zone of the Central vanadium deposit at Speewah (Figure 1).

Key project milestones completed and underway include:

- CSA Global Pty Ltd has completed an updated resource estimate reporting in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). The updated Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource, reported at a 0.23% V_2O_5 cut-off grade from the Central, Buckman and Red Hill deposits (Figure 1), comprises 4,712 million tonnes at 0.3% V_2O_5, 2% Ti and 14.7% Fe (refer KRC ASX announcement 26 May 2017 for the full resource statement details).
- Metallurgical testwork:
  - A 28.42kg sample of reverse circulation drill assay pulps assaying 0.37% V_2O_5, 2% Ti and 14.8% Fe, has been selected for beneficiation and hydrometallurgical test work.
  - Magnetic separation techniques have produced a vanadiferous titano-magnetite concentrate assaying 2.15% V_2O_5 and 12.72% TiO_2. The V_2O_5 grade of this concentrate is higher than other Australian deposits.
  - Hydrometallurgical leaching testwork is underway and results are expected during the coming September 2017 quarter. The objective of these tests is to provide some baseline data for further testwork to produce a high purity V_2O_5 precipitate.

The major objective of the Concept Study is to identify whether new hydrometallurgical approaches can provide a lower cost, lower risk base framework for a new Scoping Study into the production and marketability of high purity vanadium and titanium products, including a vanadium electrolyte product that may in future be used for vanadium redox flow batteries.

An initial budget of $40,000-50,000 has been allocated for this vanadium test work.

MT REMARKABLE

Speewah Mining Pty Ltd, the wholly owned subsidiary of King River Copper Limited, secured the Mt Remarkable Exploration Licence E80/5007, located 80km south of Speewah. E80/5007 was granted 12th October 2016.

Spectrum Rare Earths Ltd have decided not to proceed with the Mt Remarkable farm-in and the King River field crew will undertake a hand held ground magnetic survey in coming months before deciding where the best drill locations are to follow up the previously identified high grade intersections at Mt Remarkable (please refer KRC ASX report 5 April 2016).

An initial ground magnetometer survey has been completed by KRC over the main Range Prospect target where previous drilling reported high grade gold intersections, including 5m @ 15.36g/t Au and 35g/t Ag (including 1m @ 35.55g/t Au and 41.8g/t Ag) (refer KRC ASX announcement 5 April 2016). The data is yet to be processed and analysed.

SHARE PURCHASE PLAN

During the Quarter $754,794 were raised by a Share Purchase Plan (SPP). The Board of King River again thanks shareholders for their responsive financial support of our exploration ambitions on the Speewah Dome.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ken Rogers and Andrew Chapman and fairly represents this information. Mr. Rogers is the Chief Geologist and an employee of the Company and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Chapman is a Consulting Geologist contracted with the Company. 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. Rogers consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

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KING RIVER COPPER LIMITED

SPEEWAH MINING PTY LTD
(wholly-owned subsidiary of King River Copper Limited)
TABLE 2: SCHEDULE OF TENEMENTS HELD AT 30 JUNE 2017

Tenement	Project	Ownership	Change During Quarter
E80/2863	Speewah	100%	
E80/3657		100%	
E80/4468		100%	
E80/4740		100%	
E80/4741		100%	
E80/4829		100%	
E80/4830		100%	
E80/4831		100%	
E80/4832		100%	
E80/4961		100%	
E80/4962		100%	
E80/4972		100%	
E80/4973		100%	
L80/43		100%	
L80/47		100%	
M80/267		100%	
M80/268		100%	
M80/269		100%	
E80/5007	Mt Remarkable	100%	

Note:
E = Exploration Licence (granted)
M = Mining Lease (granted)
L = Miscellaneous Licence (granted)

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Appendix 1: King River Copper Limited Speewah Project 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 19 July 2017 reports on the 2017 copper-gold magnetic survey, surface rock chip sampling and drill programme at the Company's Speewah Project. The current drilling programme is being completed by reverse circulation (RC) drilling. No laboratory drill assays are reported. *Surface rock chip sampling*. Samples are around 1-2kg and selected from newly discovered outcrops or float. *RC Sampling*: All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples. Samples are sent to ALS Laboratories 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. *Ground Magnetometer Survey*. The detailed magnetic survey utilised 0.2-0.5m station spacing along E-W traverses having 20m spacing between survey lines. Magnetic surveying was carried out using **a** Geometrics G859 with Caesium vapour magnetometer sensor for roving magnetometer and Geometrics G856 with proton precession magnetometer sensor for base station magnetometer. The survey is being undertaken by KRC personnel, and all the survey areas have yet to be completed. Throughout the magnetic survey acquisitions, Resource Potentials has been reviewing the survey and data QA/QC and confirmed that contract specifications were being adhered to. The magnetic survey data is being edited, processed and gridded by Resource Potentials.

Sampling Techniques (continued)	*Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	*RC Sampling:* 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. 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. 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 to a greater degree of accuracy.
	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.*	*RC Sampling:* Sampling is done from the 1m splits in altered or mineralised rock and at 4m composites in unaltered/unmineralised rock. Samples are assayed by 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, Pt and Pd 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.).*	*RC Sampling:* 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.

Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*RC Sampling:* RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Geological logging is completed at site with representative RC chips stored in chip trays.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	*RC Sampling:* 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.
	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.	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. The nature of epithermal gold-silver-copper mineralisation within competent quartz veins and host gabbro are considered to significantly reduce any possible issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.
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.*	Geological logging is carried out on all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging of RC samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures (foliation), weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Selected chip trays recording mineralised intervals were photographed in both dry and wet form.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	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.*	No diamond core drilling undertaken.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	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.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	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.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	*RC Sampling:* 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 facility is certified to a minimum of ISO 9001:2008.
	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.	*RC Sampling:* Field duplicates were taken every 20th sample for RC samples.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation (continued)	*Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the gold-silver-copper mineralisation at the Speewah Project based on the style of mineralisation (epithermal quartz vein), 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.*	Rock chip and RC drill samples as received from the field are being assayed by 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, Pt and Pd processed by fire assay and analysis with ICP-AES. The analytical facility is certified to a minimum of ISO 9001:2008. The first batch of rock chip sample assay results have been received and reported herein. Nagrom Metallurgical produced a magnetite concentrate for hydrometallurgical tests. Previous RC drill chip assay pulps (P80 -75 microns) selected from several holes within the high grade zone of the Central Vanadium Resource were composited. The composited pulps were reground to 45 microns and then passed through the low magnetic intensity separation (LIMS) at 900 gauss.
	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.	A handheld XRF instrument (Niton XRF Model XL3T 950 Analyser) is used to systematically analyse the surface rock chips and 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. A Geometrics G859 with Caesium vapour magnetometer sensor for roving magnetometer and Geometrics G856 with proton precession magnetometer sensor for base station magnetometer. The instruments are provided by Resource Potentials who monitor each day the data quality and serviced and calibrated at least once a year.
	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.	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 (see above).
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	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.	No twinned holes have been completed.

Verification of sampling and assaying (continued)	*Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	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 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.*	Rock sample and drill collar locations picked up with hand held GPS (sufficient for first pass reconnaissance). Geophysical survey stations were DGPS surveyed to cm-accuracy.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All rock samples, drill collar and geophysical sample locations recorded in GDA94 Zone 52.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic locations interpreted from GPS pickups (barometric altimeter), 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.*	Surface rock chip samples taken of outcrop with visible alteration or mineralisation. Rock samples were selected by geologist to assist with identification of the nature of the mineralisation present at each location. No set sample spacing was used and samples were taken based on geological variation at the location. See above for geophysical survey specifications. The magnetic spacing was considered sufficient to define epithermal vein structures. The spacing and distribution of RC holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage.
	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.	Drilling at the Speewah 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.	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.

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.*	Surface rock chip samples. Do not provide orientation, width information. Associated structural measurements and interpretation by geologist can assist in understanding geological context. Geophysical survey lines were oriented east-west to optimally define north-south, north-west and north-east striking vein and fault targets. The orientation is not optimum for any east-west structures, except in the case of the close line spacing of the magnetic survey. The geophysical survey point arrangement on east-west lines is not considered to have introduced a bias, though various sun-angles were applied to resultant imagery to better define features at various potential orientations. 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.*	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. Library samples collected and slabbed to allow resampling and further analysis where required during and after the wet season. 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.

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 Speewah Project comprises 16 exploration licences, and details listed in Table 2 Schedule of Tenements held at 30 June 2017 included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report. The Speewah prospects reported in this announcement are entirely within E80/2863, E80/3657, E80/4468, E80/4961 and E80/4962. The tenements are 100% owned by Speewah Mining Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of King River Copper Limited), located over the Speewah Dome, 100km SW of Kununurra in the NE Kimberley. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. No Native Title Claim covers the areas sampled and drilled. The northern half of Greys-Chapman-JoeFisher corridor is in the Kimberley Heritage Area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Prior work carried out by Elmina NL in the Windsor area included rock chip sampling and RC and DC drilling to delineate the ABC fluorite deposit in 1988-1993. Mineral Securities Ltd in joint venture with Doral Mineral Industries completed further drilling of the ABC fluorite deposit, a new resource estimate, heritage, environmental and hydrology studies, and a prefeasibility study into the development of an acid grade fluorspar operation.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Exploration is targeting hydrothermal epithermal gold-silver-copper mineralisation within the Speewah Dome where the targeted quartz veins interact with favourable lithologies and structural complexities.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to information in the body of this announcement, including Figures 1 to 4, Table 1.

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.*	No weighting averaging techniques or maximum/minimum grade truncations used in the laboratory assays reported. Cut-off grades of >20ppb gold, >2ppm Ag, and >1000ppm copper have been used in reporting the rock chip sample exploration results (Table 1).
	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 drill assay results reported. As such, no high grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	No drill results reported.
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.*	Maps are included in the body of the ASX Release (see Figures 1 to 4).
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reports on recent exploration can be found in ASX Releases that are available on our website at www.kingrivercopper.com.au. The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	KRC (previously called NiPlats Australia Ltd, then Speewah Metals Limited) has completed reconnaissance and stratigraphic RC and DC drilling, soil and rock chip sampling, an airborne magnetic-radiometric-dtm survey on 100m line spacing over the Speewah Dome, an airborne VTEM survey on 200m line spacing, ground IP and SAM surveys over the Chapman, Greys and Windsor prospects, and a ground gravity and magnetic surveys over the Greys-Chapman-JoeFisher corridor, Splays, Copper Cliff and Windsor prospects. Anomalous surface copper and gold and drill intercepts have been previously reported.
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.*	Further RC drilling is planned to target opportunities identified by this report. Further ground magnetic surveys and rock chip sampling surveys are underway. Further reconnaissance exploration is planned to identify new target areas on known structures and also to discover new epithermal veins. An extensive review of the epithermal systems and all the drilling, geophysical and geochemical surveys at Speewah is currently underway.