

**Australian Securities Exchange Announcement**

**29/09/17**

**Mt Remarkable Drill Programme - Mid October**

- KRC plans to commence a 1,500m+ RC drill programme – mid October.
- Drilling will test gold targets including: the confirmation and extension potential of historical high-grade drill results of over 15g/t gold.
- Drilling will also test new veins where gold is likely to be associated with NS fault zones.
- Latest reconnaissance and ground magnetics continue to be very successful better defining known veins and identifying new unmapped veins (assays pending).
- A new application has been made to materially extend exploration holdings over prospective stratigraphy and structures surrounding the Mt Remarkable project.

King River Copper Ltd (ASX:KRC) plans to commence a 1,500m Reverse Circulation (“RC”) drill programme in mid-October at the Mt Remarkable Project, 200km south of Kununurra. Drilling will test multiple high-grade gold targets including: extension and confirmation of historical high-grade drill results, extensions to known mineralised zones and veins, newly discovered veins, and also gold targets on major north-south fault zones (Figure 4).

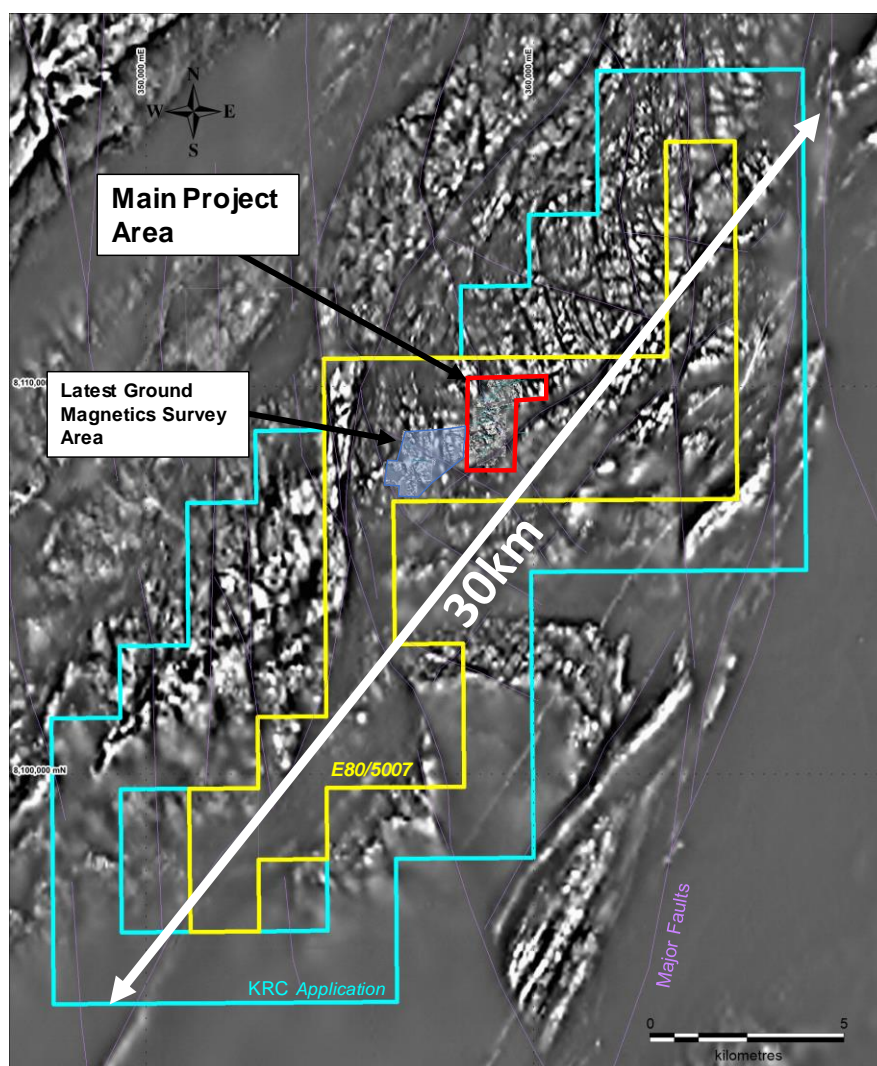


Figure 1: KRC's tenement holdings, 30km strike length of prospective stratigraphy cut by significant structures. Historical exploration was mostly focused on the main project area (red box).

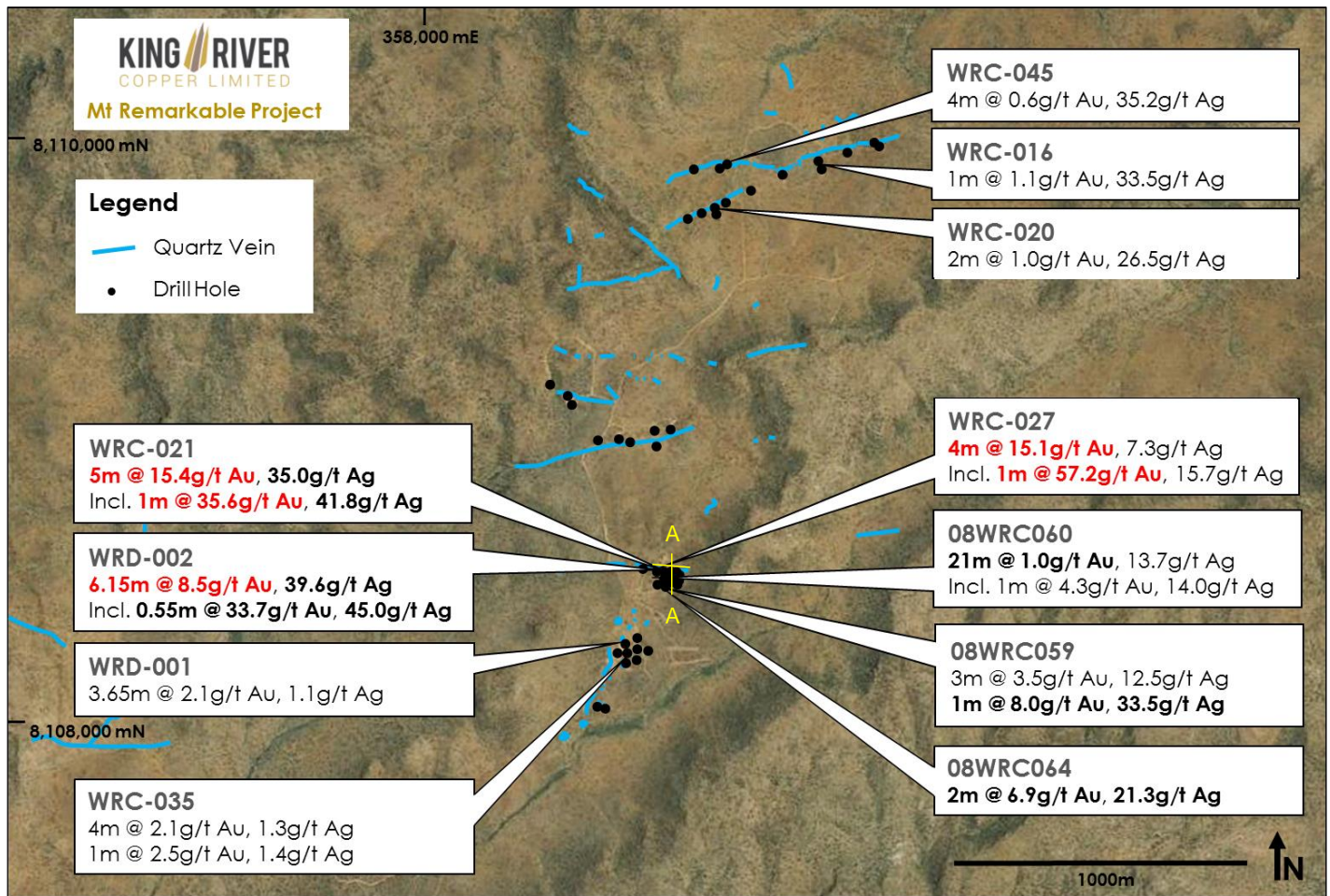


Figure 2: Main Project Area, showing known veins and high-grade drill intersects.

Historical drilling previously reported very high-grade gold results at Mt Remarkable including 5m @ 15.4g/t Au from the Trudi vein – Figure 2 and 3 (KRC:ASX 5 April 2016). KRC plans to test this high-grade zone with a scissor hole (Figure 3) which is planned to be drilled with a diamond drill rig (subject to nearby availability - otherwise it will be drilled RC). The hole will enable us to establish some very important points early in our exploration at Mt Remarkable, including:

- Confirmation of very high gold grades reported by a previous explorer.
- Provide drill core that will give quality structural information on the nature/dip of the mineralised zone and assist in predicting the plunge controls on the high-grade mineralisation.
- Provide core for detailed analysis (microscope analysis) enabling a better understanding of gold mineralisation at Mt Remarkable and assisting in predicting other high-grade gold zones.

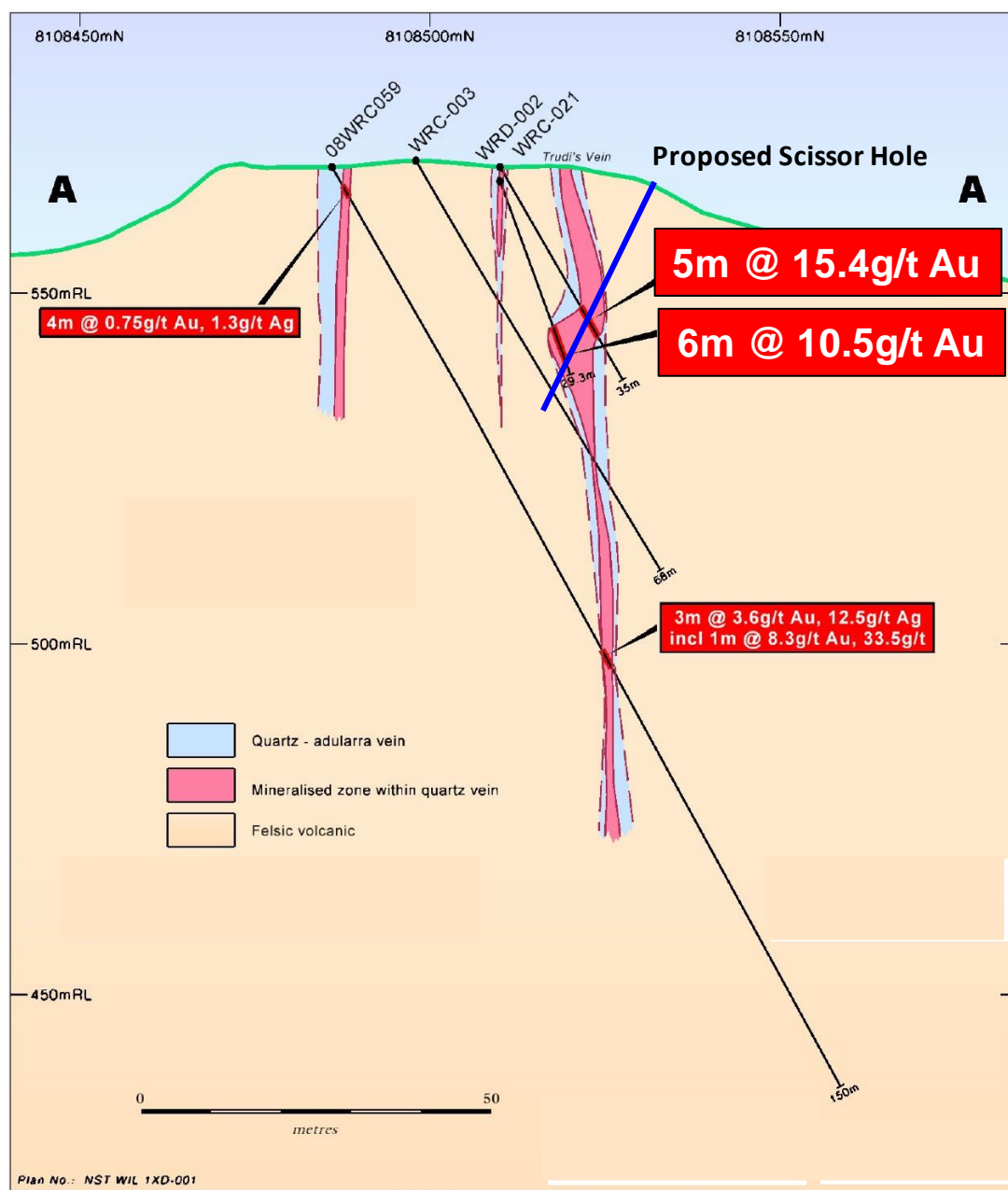


Figure 3: Cross Section showing historical high grade intersects on the Trudi Vein and KRC's proposed scissor hole. (Source: Figure 3 from Northern Star Resources Ltd ASX announcement 3 September 2008).

Recent reconnaissance and ground magnetometer work (Figure 4) has continued to be successful, identifying new veins and confirming the extension of known veins. The high-grade gold hosting Trudi vein is now interpreted to extend at least 600m east and west of historic drilling. Also new veins and prospective structures have been identified outside of the main project area (where historic exploration has been sparse due to efforts being focused on veins in the main project area - Figure 1) presenting new untested gold targets.



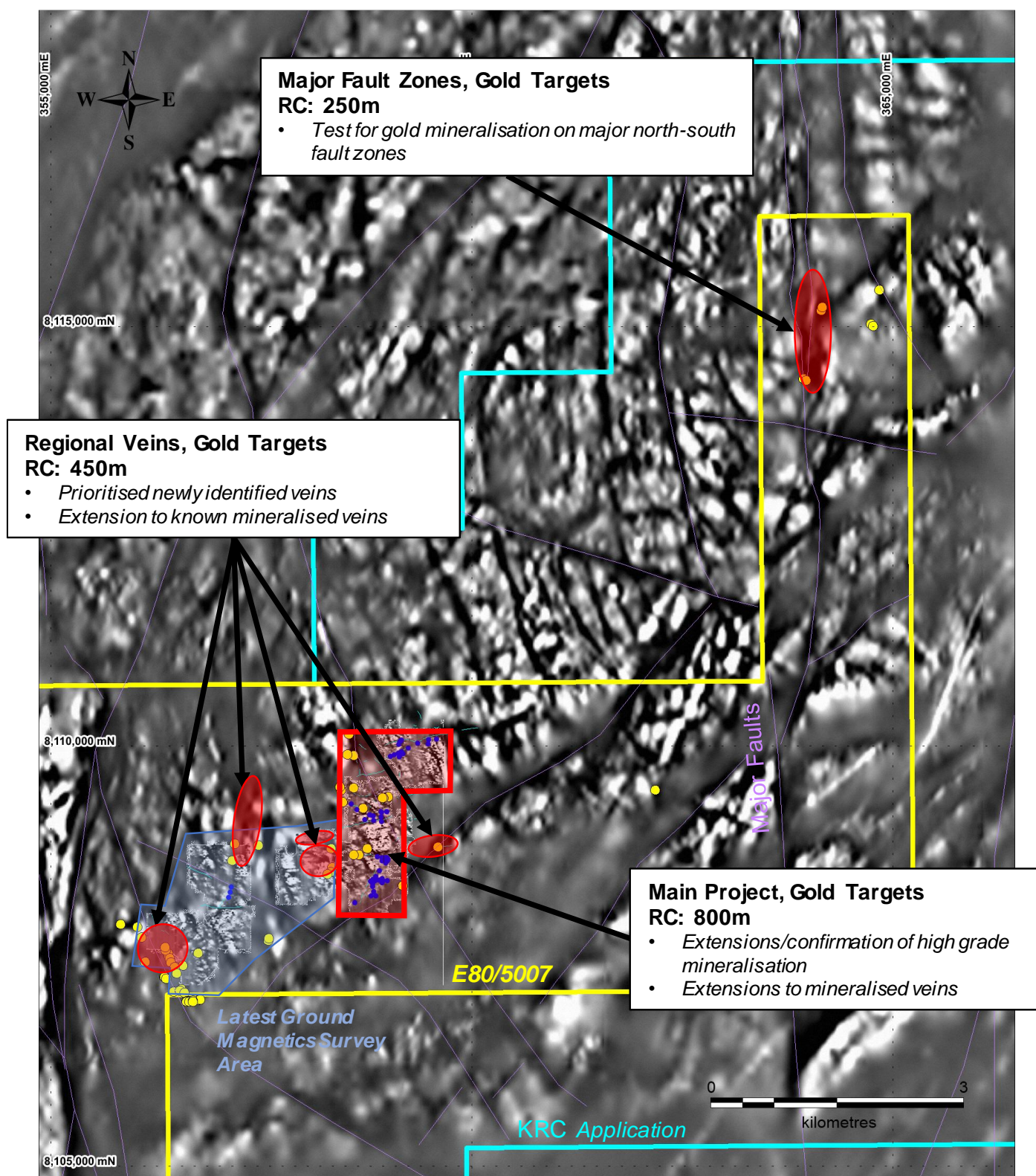


Figure 4 Location of proposed drill targets for mid-October RC drill programme (yellow dots – recent reconnaissance sample locations, blue dots historic drill holes).

Figure 5 shows cut sections of significant rock chip samples collected during the latest reconnaissance exploration from veins outside of the main project area.

Assay results for rock chip sampling from the reconnaissance exploration programme are due mid-October and prioritisation and design of drill targets will be adjusted based on these results.

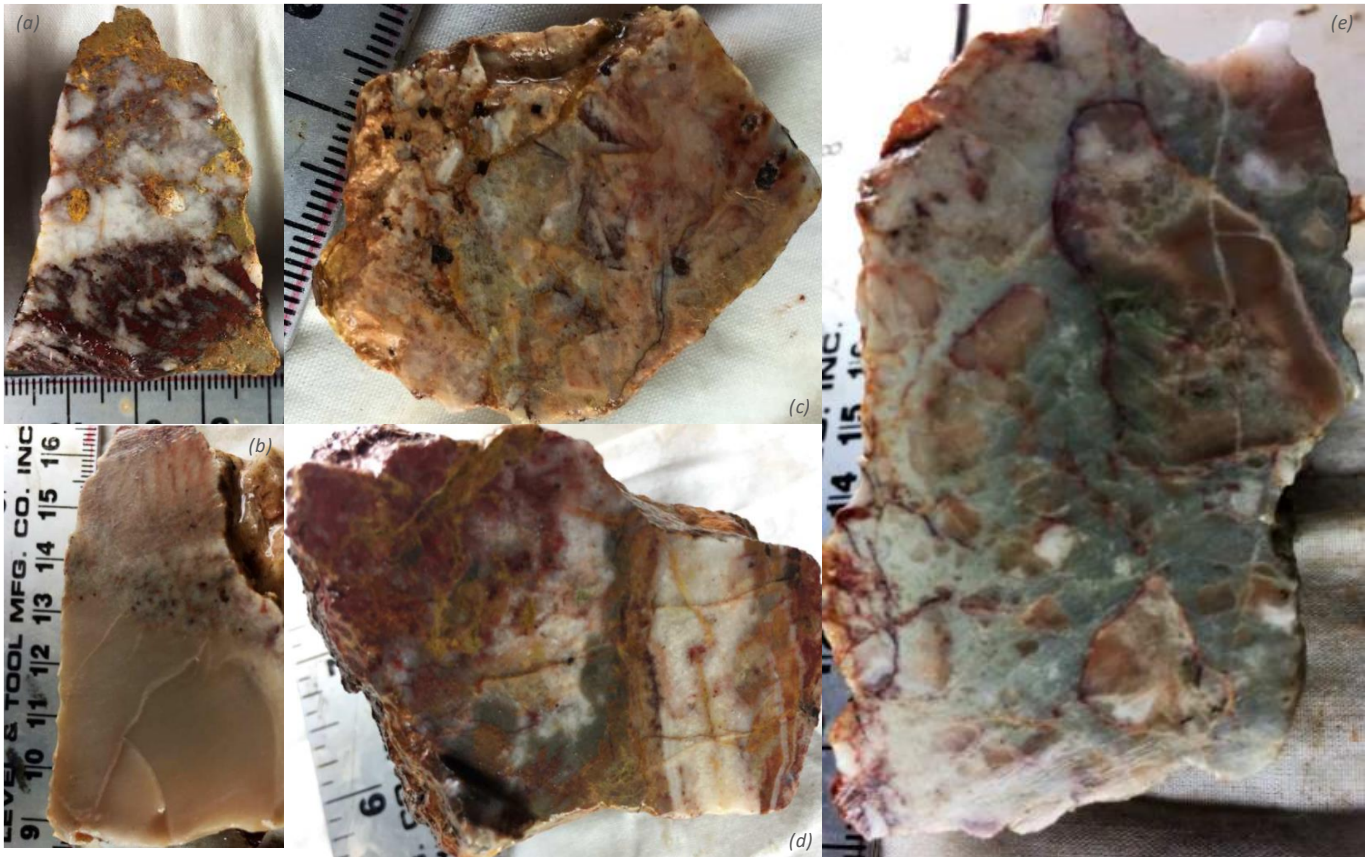


Figure 5: Rock chip samples from veins outside of the main project area showing various epithermal textures from very fine chalcedonic to medium grained. (a) R3000,0035 medium to fine textured epithermal quartz with hematite and limonite iron oxides (b) R3000,0037 brecciated medium grained epithermal quartz with oxidized sulphide clasts, (d) R3000,052 fine to medium textured epithermal quartz/adularia with oxidised sulphides and hematite/goethite iron oxides. (e) very fine chalcedonic epithermal quartz breccia.



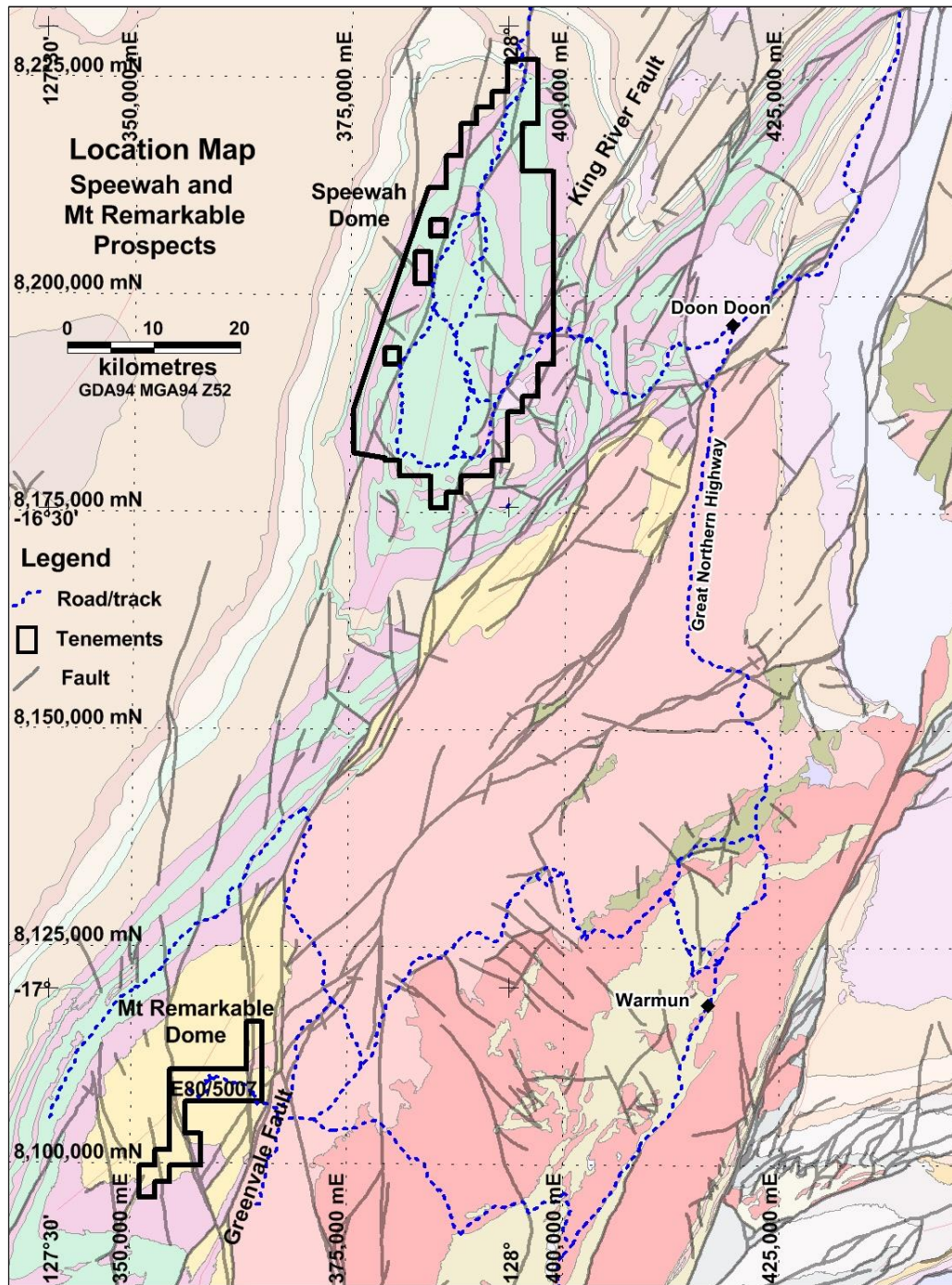


Figure 6: Location of the Mt Remarkable tenement (E80/5007) in relation to Speewah on regional geological map highlighting the Speewah and Mt Remarkable domes.

### **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 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.

## 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	<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>	<p>This ASX Release dated 30 Sept 2017 reports on the upcoming drill programme and the 2017 recent reconnaissance, surface rock chip sampling and ground magnetics survey, at the Company's Mt Remarkable Project. No new results have been reported and all assays are pending.</p> <p><i>Surface rock chip sampling.</i> Samples are around 1-2kg and selected from newly discovered outcrops or float.</p> <p><i>Historical Drilling</i> Drill and assay data for historical drilling was sourced from annual mineral exploration reports downloaded through WAMEX and historical quarterly activity reports submitted to ASX by Northern Star Resources Ltd. Historical licences were E80/2427 and E80/4001</p> <p>For historical holes (WRC-001 – WRC-026) initial sample taken by spear with all significant results later riffle split.</p> <p>For historical holes (08WRC059-08WRC088) 3-5kg 1m samples taken direct from static cone splitter or 4m comps taken by spearing 1m samples. Field standards and duplicates inserted at regular intervals.</p> <p>No details on sampling are available on historical RC holes WRC027 – WRC058 or diamond core holes WCD01-02.</p> <p>Onsite XRF analysis is conducted on rock chip samples 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.</p> <p><i>Ground Magnetometer Survey.</i> The detailed magnetic survey utilised 0.2-0.5m station spacing along N-S 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 undertaken by KRC personnel, and further surveying is planned.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
<i>Sampling Techniques (continued)</i>	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p><i>Rock Chip Sampling:</i> Rock chip samples are recorded on a sampling sheet which includes nature of sampled site, rock type, structure site, structure orientation, size, mineralisation style. Samples are selected to give an understanding of mineralisation and alteration styles and are representative only based on sample site description.</p> <p><i>Historic RC Sampling:</i></p> <p>Drill and assay data for historical drilling was sourced from annual mineral exploration reports downloaded through WAMEX and historical quarterly activity reports submitted to ASX by Northern Star Resources Ltd. Historical licences were E80/2427 and E80/4001</p> <p>For historical holes (WRC-001 – WRC-026) initial sample taken by spear with all significant results later riffle split.</p> <p>For historical holes (08WRC059-08WRC088) 3-5kg 1m samples taken direct from static cone splitter or 4m comps taken by spearing 1m samples. Field standards and duplicates inserted at regular intervals.</p> <p>No details on sampling are available on historical RC holes WRC027 – WRC058 or diamond core holes WCD01-02.</p> <p>Historical Geological logging of RC is available in historic reports. Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth are were taken as single shots by the driller with every 50 to 100m depending on depth of hole. The drill-hole collar locations were recorded using a hand held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 10m.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p><i>Rock Chip Sampling:</i> samples are selected specifically to give an understanding of mineralisation/alteration styles and minerals present.</p> <p>KRC 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.</p> <p>Laboratory QAQC procedures summary:</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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	<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>Historic Drilling:</i></p> <p>Drill type was Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC).</p> <p>RC holes were drilled with a standard face sampling 5.5" RC hammer.</p> <p>RC holes (WRC-001 – WRC-026) was drilled by Grovebrook Drilling using a GMC 150 rig mounted on a Mercedes Benz 4x4 model 1750l Unimog with a Ingersoll-Rand model HR 825cfm @ 400psi two stage rotary screw compressor and KL150 twin speed head with 3.5 inch rods. RC holes (08WRC059-08WRC088) was drilled by Ranger Drilling Services Pty Ltd, using a HYDCO 350 with a Cummins KTTA19 750 horsepower @ 2100 rpm rig engine. A Sullair Oil Flooded Rotary Screw - Two Stage Compressor was used (1150 cfm @ 500 psi at 2100 rpm with Air Research 1800cfm @ 800psi Booster mounted on board rig).</p> <p>DC holes (NQ) were drilled by Orbit Drilling using a Toyota Landcruiser mounted rig.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<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>Historic Drilling:</i></p> <p>Sample quality of historical data is unknown however all quoted data has been checked against previous ASX reported tables and intersects by experienced KRC geologists. ASX and departmental reports were of a high standard demonstrating Northern Stars professional standards.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></li> <li><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></li> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>Historic Drilling:</i></p> <p>Holes were geologically logged. KRC will make enquiries as to whether any historic chip trays were kept/stored.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>o <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>o <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>o <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>o <i>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.</i></li> <li>o <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>Historic Drilling:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o KRC will make enquiries as to whether any historic chip trays/diamond trays were kept/stored.</li> <li>o The sample type and method was of a high standard, and all data was checked against previously reported ASX announcements.</li> <li>o The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the gold-silver-copper mineralisation at the Mt Remarkable Project based on the style of mineralisation (epithermal quartz vein), the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.</li> </ul>
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<p><i>Rock Chip Samples:</i> Rock chip 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.</p> <p>The rock chip sample assay results are pending.</p> <p><i>Historic Drilling:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Historical holes (WRC-001 – WRC-032) 1 metre samples analysed using 50g lead collection with ICP Optical (Atomic) Emission.</li> <li>o Historical holes (WRD-001 – WRD-002) Samples analysed using 50g lead collection fire assay and analysed by flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry and 25 gram Aqua-Regia digest and finished with Enhanced Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission.</li> <li>o Historical holes (WRC-033 – WRC-058) 1 metre samples analysed using 40g Aqua Regia digest with ICP Mass Spectrometry</li> <li>o Historical holes (08WRC059-08WRC088) At Ultra Trace, samples were sorted, dried to 45 degrees only (so Hg was not vaporised) and split where necessary then pulverised in a vibrating disc pulveriser. Au, Pt, Pd were analysed by firing a 40gm (approximate) portion of the sample. The samples were also digested and refluxed with a mixture of acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric acids. To test for Hg, the samples were also digested with Aqua Regia. This partial digest is extremely efficient for extraction of gold. Sr, Rb, As, Ag, Pb, Ba, W, U, Mo, Th, Bi, Sb, Tl, Te and Hg were determined by ICPMS and Au, Pt, Pd, Cu, Fe, Mn, S, Zn, K by ICPOES.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<i>Rock Chip Samples:</i> 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	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<i>Rock Chip Samples:</i> 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.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes have been completed.
Verification of sampling and assaying (continued)	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p><i>Rock Chip Samples:</i> 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 is entered into the Company's database.</p> <p><i>Historic Drilling:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o All quoted data has been checked against previous ASX reported tables and intersections by experienced KRC geologists.</li> <li>o Rigorous database validation ensures assay data are compiled accurately.</li> <li>o No adjustments have been made to the historic assay data.</li> <li>o WRD001 was drilled to twin WRC-018 with sampling produced similar grades. WRD002 was drilled near WRC-021 with grades also comparable to the RC equivalent.</li> </ul>
	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	<p><i>Rock Chip Samples:</i> Rock sample locations picked up with hand held GPS (sufficient for first pass reconnaissance).</p> <p><i>Historic Drilling</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Holes pegged and picked up with hand held GPS 4-10m accuracy. End of hole down hole survey single shots were taken with an electronic multishot tool for most holes. Some holes were surveyed with a multishot camera.</li> <li>o All locations reported in GDA94 Zone 52.</li> <li>o Location of most drill holes checked by KRC during reconnaissance using hand held gps.</li> </ul>
	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.	<p><i>Rock Chip Samples:</i> 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.</p> <p><i>Historic Drilling:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Topographic locations interpreted from GPS pickups, DEMs and field observations (m RL). Some holes have no RL levels listed in the historic data and KRC will calculate these depths based on DEMs and later field observations/hole pickups.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	<p><i>Rock Chip Samples:</i> 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.</p> <p>See above for geophysical survey specifications. The magnetic spacing was considered sufficient to define epithermal vein structures.</p> <p><i>Historic Drilling:</i></p> <p>Sample spacing was based on expected target structure width, transported overburden, depth of weathering, expected depth of hole penetration and sectional horizontal coverage of each hole at 60 degrees dip.</p>
	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>Rock Chip Sampling:</i> Rock chip samples were taken at specific sites of geological interest and not for JORC classification.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><i>Historic Drilling:</i></p> <p>Sample spacing was based on expected target structure width, transported overburden, depth of weathering, expected depth of hole penetration and sectional horizontal coverage of each hole at 60 degrees dip. Drilling at the Mt Remarkable Project is at the exploration stage and mineralisation and not yet 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>Historic Drilling:</i></p> <p>RC drill samples were 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>Rock Chip Sampling:</i> Surface rock chip samples do not provide orientation, width information. Associated structural measurements and interpretation by geologist can assist in understanding geological context.</p> <p>Geophysical survey lines were oriented north-south to optimally define east west striking vein and fault targets. The orientation is not optimum for any north-south structures, except in the case of the close line spacing of the magnetic survey.</p> <p>The geophysical survey point arrangement on north-south 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.</p> <p><i>Historic Drilling:</i></p> <p>The drill holes were 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.</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>KRC 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>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <p><i>Historic Samples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Sample security is not discussed in the historic data/reports, however all quoted data has been checked against previous ASX reported tables and intersections by experienced KRC geologists. A well-known and highly respectable lab –Ultra Trace – was used for analysis.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or Reviews</i>	<i>The results of ay audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the drilling programme.

## SECTION 2 : REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The Mt Remarkable Project consists of two tenements, granted exploration licence E80/5007 and application E.80/5133, 100% owned by Speewah Mining Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of King River Copper Limited) the licence is located 200km SW of Kununurra in the NE Kimberley. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. It is within the Yurriyangem Taam native title claim area (WC2010/13).</p> <p>Speewah Mining also holds tenements within the Speewah Dome to the north (Figure 6).</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Exploration by previous holders is listed in the 'other substantive exploration' section of this table. Historical licences were E80/2427 and E80/4001.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Ashton JV (1974-1983) – Kimberlite exploration including stream sediment sampling. Several kimberlites identified in the region outside current tenement.</li> <li>o Uranerz Australia Ltd (1980 to 1982) – Uranium/Base Metal Exploration including stream sampling, geological mapping, ground magnetics and radiometry. Middleton Prospect (Cu-Pb-Mo) identified (NE portion of new tenement).</li> <li>o Hunter Resources (1988-1991) – Gold exploration including BLEG stream sampling, no anomalous values.</li> <li>o Panorama Resources NL (1993-1998) – Kimberlite/Base Metal and Gold exploration including stream, rock chip and RC drilling. 6 RC holes at Middleton Prospect (within current tenement) with no significant gold. Rock Chip sampling along strike at Middleton had no anomalous gold however one sample assayed 64ppm Ag, 8.38% Cu 600m north of Middleton.</li> <li>o Northern Star Resources were the last holders of the ground (2003-2009) – see the 'other substantive exploration' section of this table.</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>Exploration is targeting low to intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold-silver-copper mineralisation/ shallow level Cu-Au Porphyry Systems within the NE Kimberly Proterozoic rocks. Potential for high grade gold targets exist in structural and litho-structural traps.</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> </ul>	<p>No new results reported. Refer to information in the body of this announcement, including Figures 1 to 6.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>o dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>o down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>o hole length.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
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.	<p><i>Rock Chip Samples:</i> No weighting averaging techniques or maximum/minimum grade truncations used in the laboratory assays reported.</p> <p>Cut-off grades of <math>\geq 0.1\text{g/t}</math> are used when reporting rock chip sample exploration results.</p> <p><i>One Historic Drilling intersection quoted:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Intersection calculated using a weighted average of grade vs metres.</li> <li>o No metal equivalent calculations used.</li> </ul>
	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.	The quoted historic drill intersect has been calculated with an included high-grade sample of 35.55g/t Au, which is also stated in the text. This intersection included 3 other +5g/t Au samples and 1 sample greater than 1g/t. Generally, KRC calculates intersections using a lowest cut off of 0.1g/t Au no more than 2m of internal waste.
	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').	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Down hole widths have been quoted in this report. Main targeted structures are sub vertical meaning true widths will be approximately 1/2 to 2/3rds of the quoted width.</li> <li>o Drill holes were drilled perpendicular to structure strike where possible.</li> <li>o Mt Remarkable is a newly acquired project and a full interpretation of the respective prospects is still yet to be done. KRC believes that additional high grade targets will be revealed after a full geological review of the project is completed.</li> </ul>
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 6).
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 <a href="http://www.kingrivercopper.com.au">www.kingrivercopper.com.au</a> . The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.
Other substantive	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical	The last holders of the ground were Northern Star Resources Ltd who initially were exploring the tenement as a private company in 2002-2003. Northern Star Resources were listed as an ASX



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>exploration data</i>	<i>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>	company in 2004 and from 2004-2009 undertook airborne magnetics and radiometric surveys, GAIP and DDIP geophysical surveys, soil/stream sediment/rock chip sampling. Also three phases of RC drilling were completed, and two diamond core holes were drilled. Towards the end of their tenure Northern Star employed a consultant geologist to review the project.
<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>	<p>Exploration at Mt Remarkable aims to extend current high grade mineralisation, identify new high grade shoots on known mineralised veins and identify new mineralised veins/structures.</p> <p>An extensive review of the epithermal systems at Speewah is currently underway and any exploration by KRC at Mt Remarkable will provide insight and understanding of the geochemistry and structural controls associated with the high grade mineralisation, and have implications for targeting high grade gold mineralization at the Speewah Dome.</p> <p>KRC is planning a 1,500m RC drill program as discussed in this announcement.</p>