KING RIVER COPPER LIMITED

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

Australian Securities Exchange Announcement 12 October 2017

SUMMARY

- Magnetic separation produced a vanadiferous titano-magnetite concentrate that assayed 2.15% V_2O_5, 12.72% TiO_2 and 71.42% Fe_2O_3.
- Hydrometallurgical acid leach testwork on the magnetite concentrate reported up to 99% V and 85% Ti extractions.
- A titanium dioxide precipitate assayed 94.5% TiO2. Vanadium precipitation testwork is underway.
- At Mt Remarkable high grade gold identified by reconnaissance rock chip sampling (30g/t Au).
- RC drilling along the Bartons Trend and Chapman targets retuned a maximum 1m at 1.06g/t Au intersection.
- 12 Exploration Licence applications made in the Tennant Creek area for copper-gold mineralisation.
- 1500m RC drill programme to commence at Mt Remarkable mid-October
- New application licence at Mt Remarkable extents holdings over prospective ground to 30km.

During the September quarter 2017 King River Copper Ltd (ASX:KRC) reported on vanadium metallurgical testwork, exploration programmes on its Speewah and Mt Remarkable Projects in Western Australia, and applied for new Exploration Licences in the Tennant Creek area of Northern Territory.

Vanadium Concept Study

The major objective of the Vanadium Concept Study is to identify a base framework for a new Scoping Study into the production and marketability of high purity vanadium pentoxide (V2O5) for vanadium electrolyte products used in vanadium redox flow batteries and high purity titanium oxide (TiO2) products used in Ti master alloys.

The Concept Study milestones are being progressively addressed:

- CSA Global Pty Ltd completed an updated resource estimate at Speewah 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 results:
  - A 28.42kg sample of reverse circulation ("RC") drill assay pulps assaying 0.37% V_2O_5, 2% Ti and 14.8% Fe, has been selected from the high grade zone of the Central vanadium deposit at Speewah (Figure 1) for beneficiation and hydrometallurgical test work.
  - Magnetic separation techniques by Nagrom the Mineral Processor ("Nagrom") produced a vanadiferous titano-magnetite concentrate that assayed 2.15% V_2O_5, 12.72% TiO_2 and 71.42% Fe_2O_3 (refer KRC ASX announcement 21 August 2017). The V_2O_5 grade of this concentrate is higher than other Australian deposits.
  - Hydrometallurgical hydrochloric acid (HCl) leaching testwork by Nagrom reported up to 99% V and 85% Ti metal extractions (refer KRC ASX announcement 21 August 2017). Further optimisation has reported 91% V extraction at lower acid concentration (18% HCl) and shorter leach time (90 minutes).
  - Hydrometallurgical testwork by TSW Analytical Pty Ltd has recently commenced to investigate a method of producing Vanadium Electrolyte for use in VRB and also produce high purity Vanadium

Pentoxide and Titanium Dioxide products from the Speewah vanadiferous titaniferous magnetite concentrate (refer KRC ASX announcement 9 October 2017). Some initial results include:

Hydrochloric Acid Leaching

- The leach efficiency for Titanium, Vanadium and Iron were 75.7%, 97.7% and 92.2% respectively, in 8M HCl acid strength, 10% pulp density and 80°C for 3 hours.
- A high percentage of vanadium and iron was taken into solution during the first minute of the leach process (attributed to the small particle size of the concentrate).
- Stronger acid strengths, higher leach temperatures and longer leach times are required to dissolve more Titanium.

Hydrothermal Precipitation of Titanium Dioxide

- Thermal hydrolysis and an acid wash produced a Titanium Oxide (TiO_2) product that assayed 94.5% TiO_2.
- Further testwork is underway to improve the Ti precipitation recovery to >95% and produce a high purity Titanium Dioxide product.

Chemical Precipitation of Vanadium Pentoxide

- Vanadium product generation testwork is underway trialling several selective chemical precipitation methods and a solvent extraction approach.

An update of these results will be reported by the end of October.

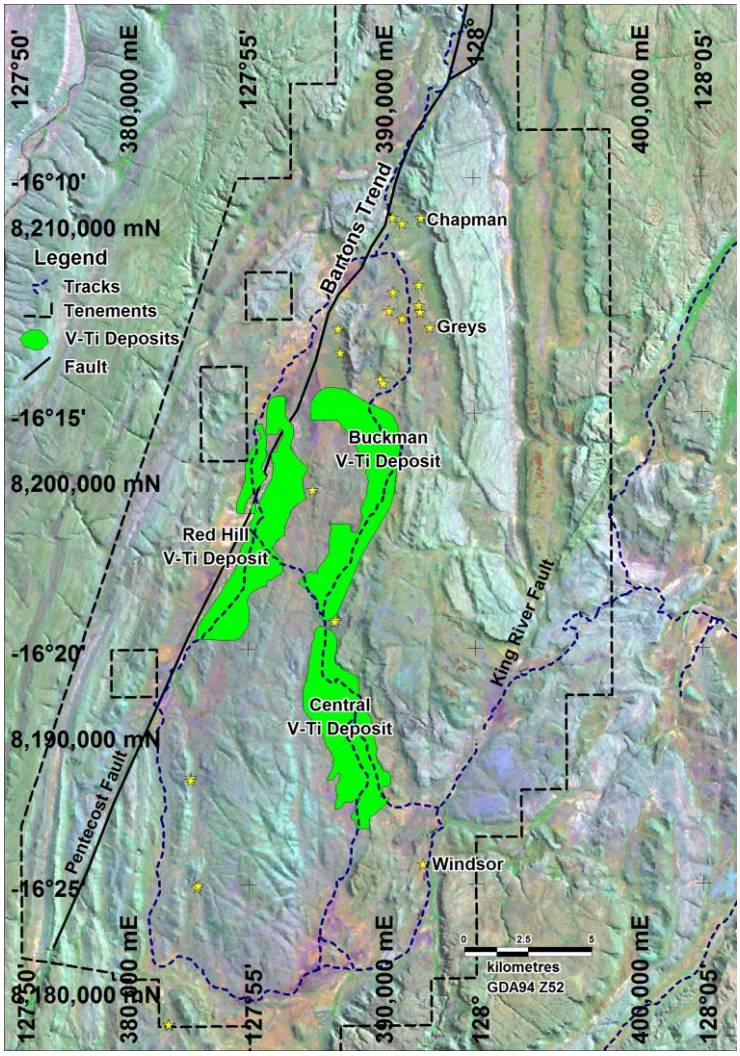

Figure 1: Speewah Dome V-Ti resources (green outlines) on a Landsat TM image.

Mt Remarkable

Further ground magnetometer surveys and a 'first visit' reconnaissance and rock chip sampling programme have been completed by KRC at Mt Remarkable 80km south of Speewah (Figure 2). These surveys were completed 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) from hole WRC021 at the Trudi Vein (refer KRC ASX announcement 5 April 2016).

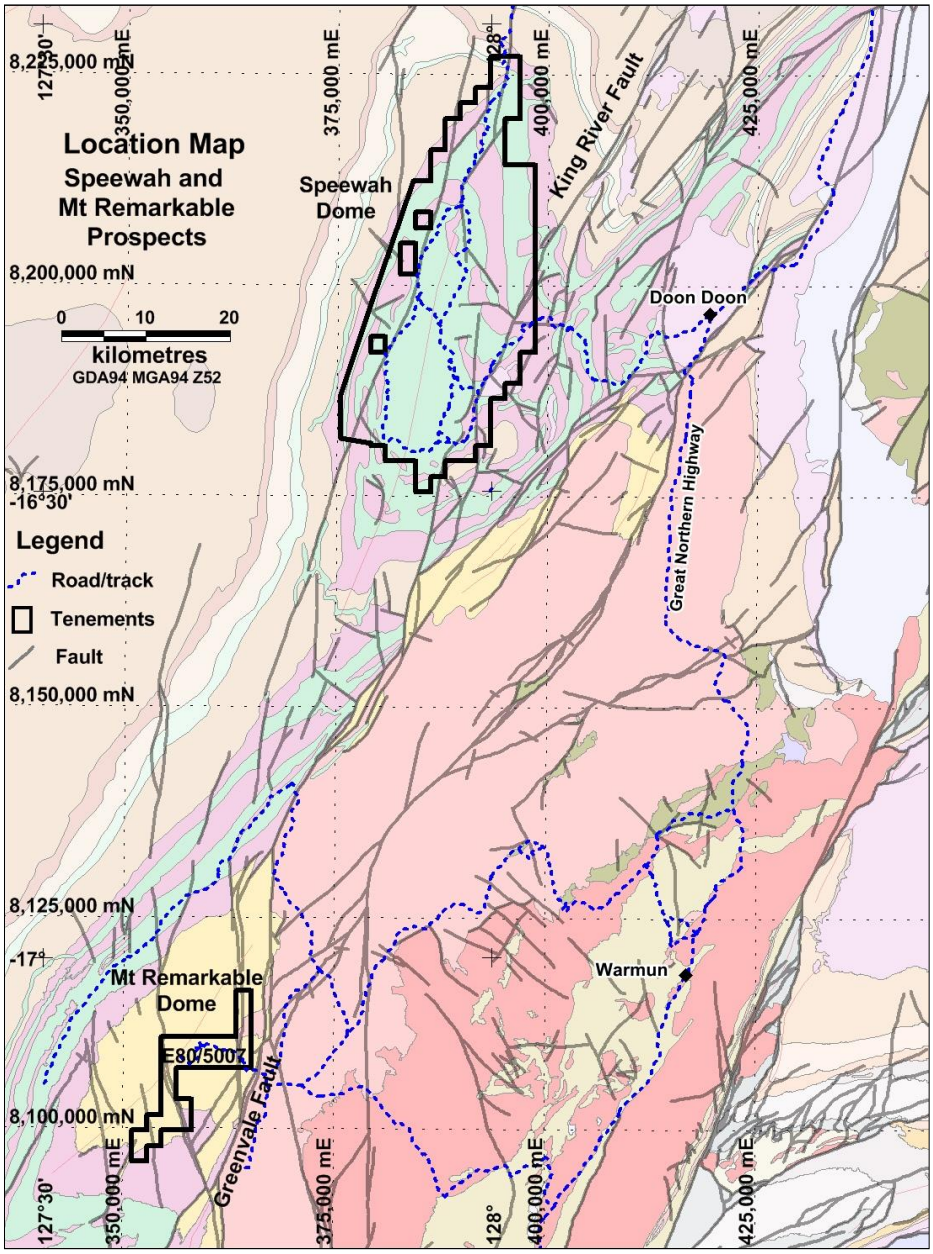

Figure 2: Location of the new Mt Remarkable tenement (E80/5007) in relation to Speewah on regional geological map highlighting the Speewah and Mt Remarkable domes.

KRC reported the following results in an announcement of 30 August 2017:

- Rock chip sampling has confirmed historic high-grade sites, including 16.15g/t Au from the main vein (Trudi Vein), and 30.8g/t Au from a vein 700m north west of the Trudi Vein (results shown in Figure 3 and summarized in Table 1).

- New detailed ground magnetic survey shows the known high-grade vein positions, their possible extensions, and several new undiscovered structures/veins, as linear magnetic lows (Figure 3).

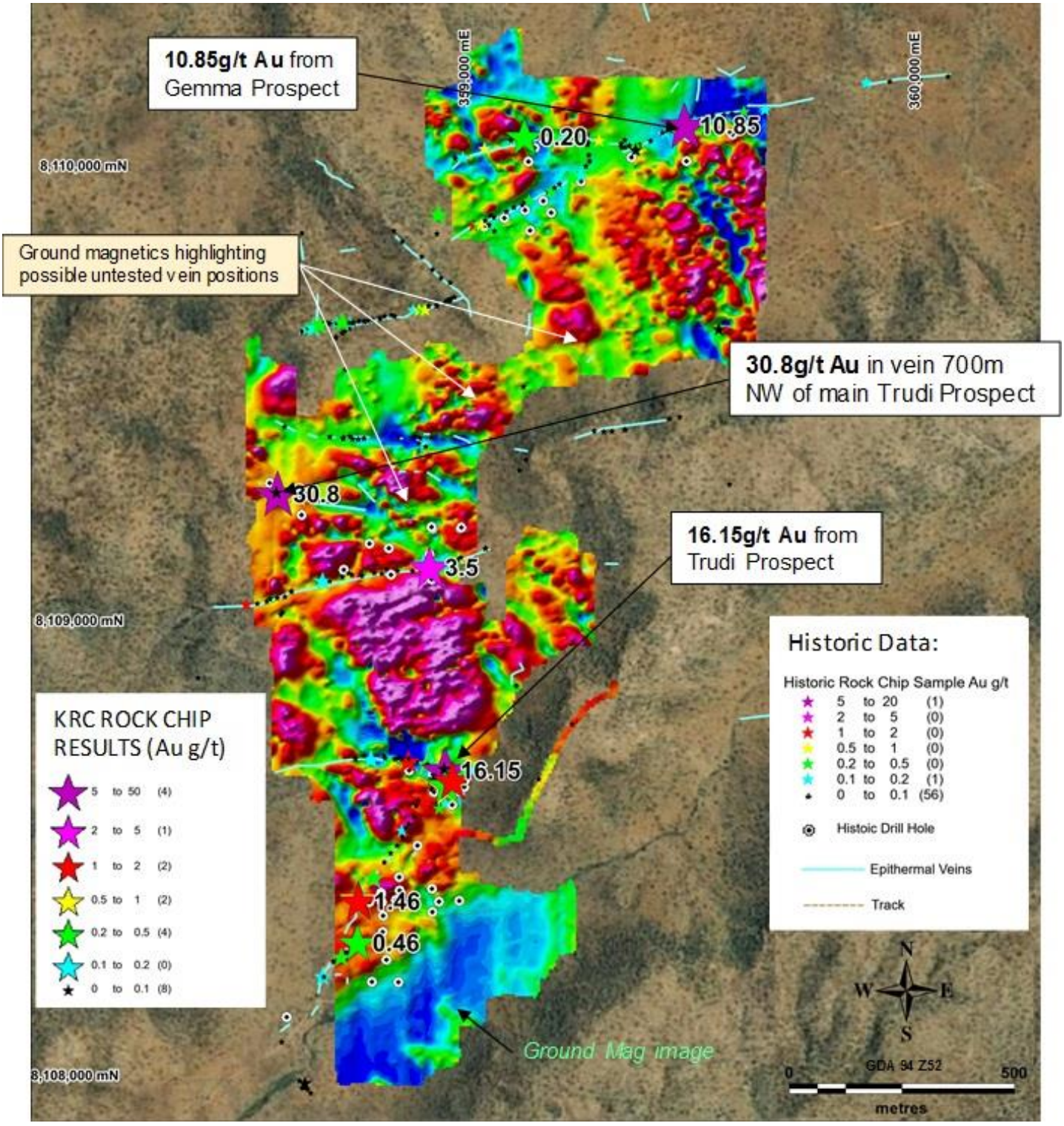

Figure 3: Latest reconnaissance rock chip sample results from historic high-grade sites over recent ground magnetic survey results with Google Earth satellite imagery background. Shows historic collar locations and rock chip samples coloured by grade.

Table 1: Mt Remarkable Reconnaissance Rock Chip Sample Assays (Au ≥ 0.1ppm)

Sample	Easting MGA94	Northing MGA94	Au	Ag	Cu	As	Sb	Bi	Pb	Co
ID	m	m	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
R3000001	358961	8108685	**16.15**	**18.25**	655.00	15.90	80.90	16.65	2380.00	8.50
R3000004	358966	8108647	0.57	1.78	3.20	0.50	4.80	0.19	2.60	0.60
R3000005	358964	8108653	0.26	0.70	2.30	0.50	4.34	0.21	1.80	0.60
R3000006	358771	8108401	0.62	0.58	24.70	15.10	2.58	5.94	13.70	11.70
R3000007	358771	8108396	1.46	0.55	14.50	3.90	4.53	0.87	60.90	3.50
R3000008	358770	8108305	0.46	0.79	18.90	3.40	2.60	1.24	1.90	1.30
R3000010	358977	8108662	1.56	4.16	3.40	0.80	2.34	0.20	2.00	0.80
R3000012	358924	8109129	0.10	1.74	15.50	0.80	2.59	0.65	5.30	0.70
R3000013	358922	8109131	3.50	4.54	13.30	1.20	3.48	0.35	3.30	0.60
R3000014	358583	8109291	**30.80**	11.10	19.50	2.10	5.94	0.40	68.30	1.20
R3000015	358583	8109291	**6.35**	8.47	12.80	1.30	4.26	0.24	45.40	1.00
R3000017	359478	8110105	**10.85**	4.82	5.20	0.80	2.71	1.18	5.90	0.40
R3000019	359124	8110079	0.20	5.97	7.80	0.80	4.55	0.77	104.50	1.60
R3000020	359123	8110078	0.38	2.36	19.80	0.80	1.85	0.35	45.70	1.30

Further rock chip sampling (assays pending) has located more epithermal veins and gossans, including new targets outside of the main areas of historical exploration effort. Also the high-grade gold hosting Trudi vein is now interpreted to extend at least 600m east and west of historic drilling.

Based on results so far KRC plans to commence a 1,500m Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill programme in mid-October. 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 -below).

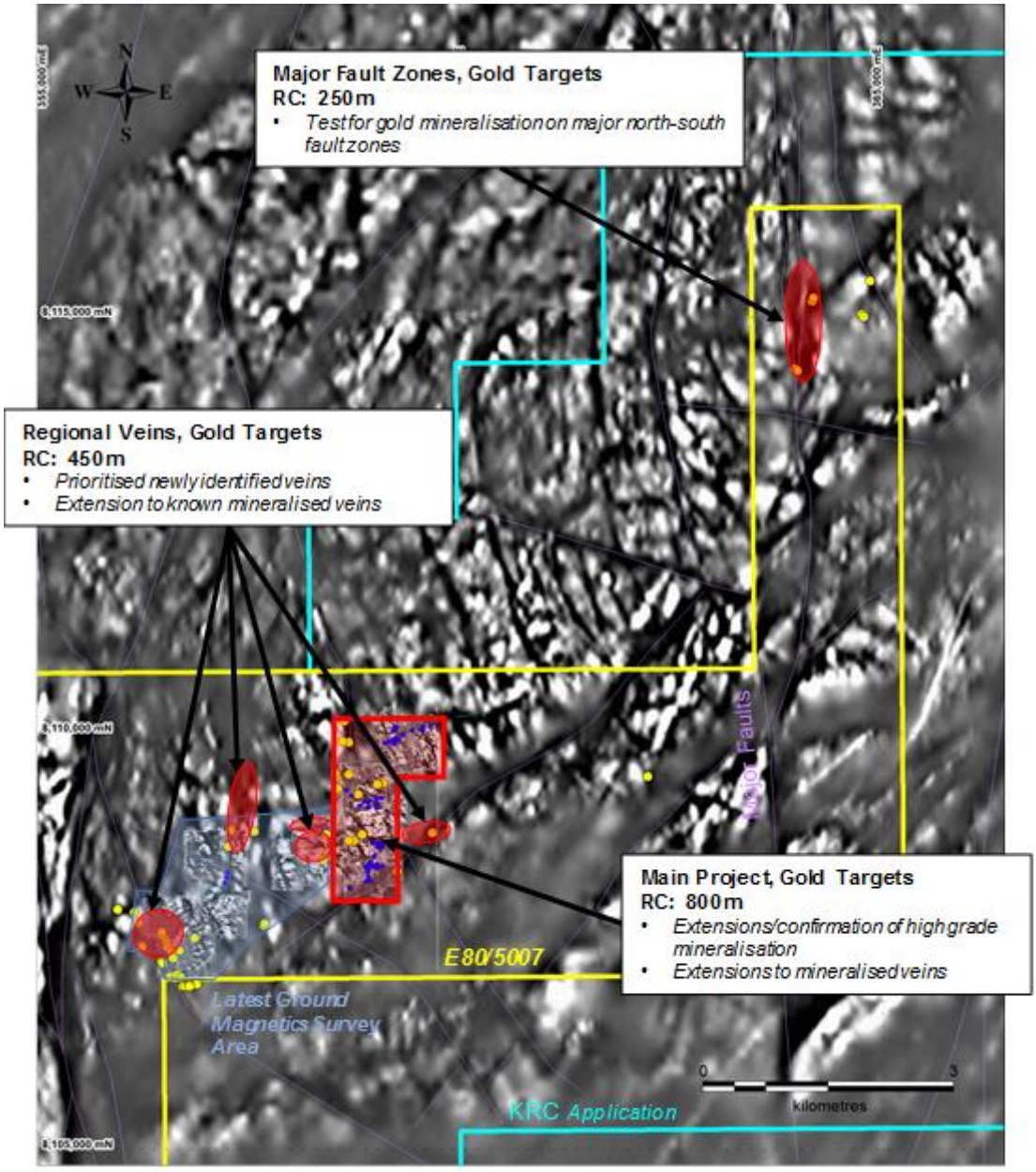

Figure 4 Location of proposed drill targets for mid-October RC drill programme (yellow dots – recent reconnaissance sample locations, blue dots historic drill holes).

Drilling will include the testing of the high-grade zone on the Trudi vein (previously reported historical result of 5m @ 15.4g/t Au; KRC:ASX 5 April 2016) with a scissor hole (Figure 5). This hole is planned to be drilled with a diamond drill rig (subject to nearby availability - otherwise it will be drilled RC) and 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 petrographic and mineralogical analyses (microscope studies) enabling a better understanding of gold mineralisation at Mt Remarkable and assisting in predicting other high-grade gold zones.

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.

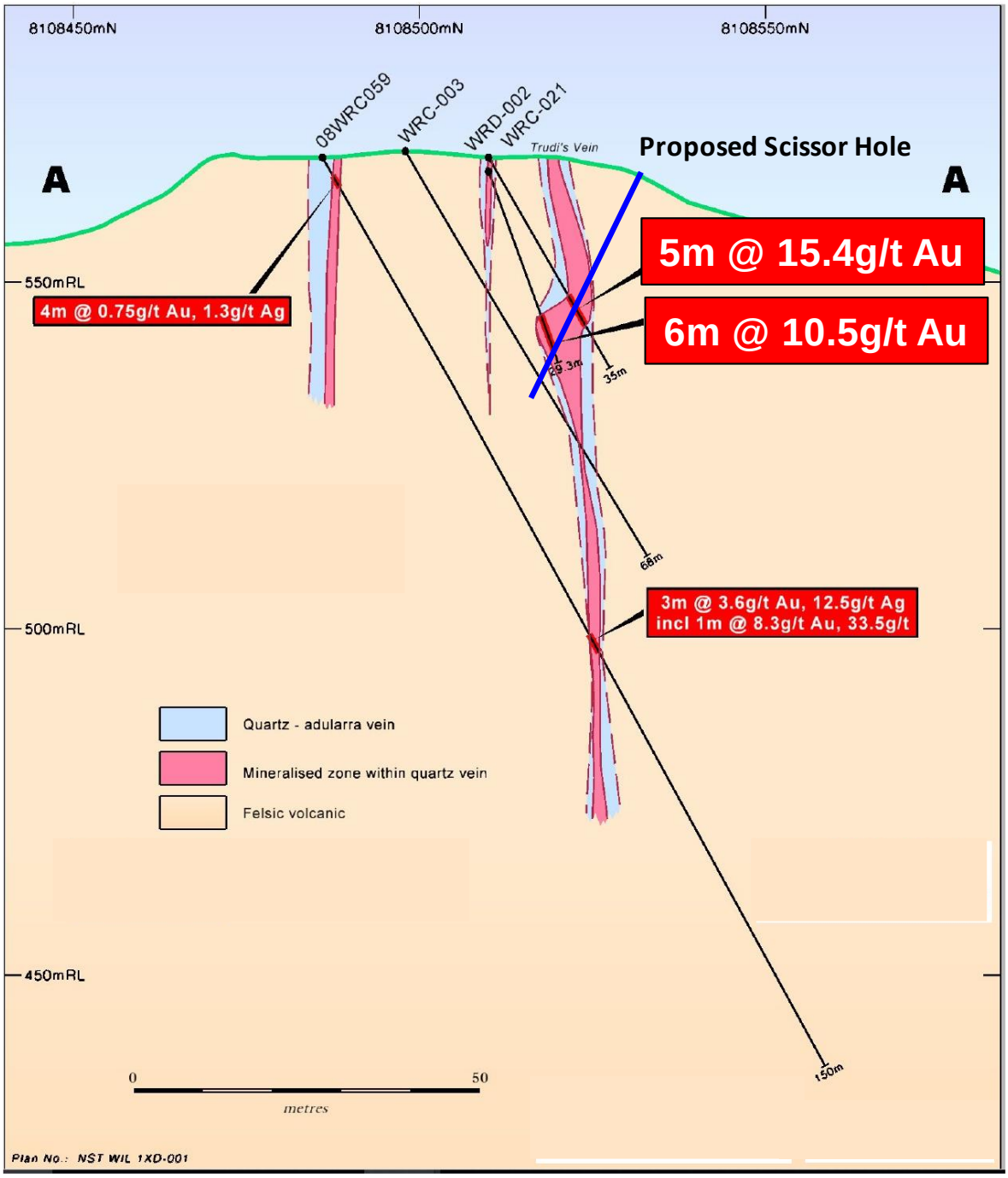

Figure 5: Cross Section showing historical high grade intersects on the Trudi Vein and KRC's proposed scissor hole. (Source: Figure 3 from Northern Star Resources Ltd ASX announcement 3 September 2008).

Speewah RC Drill and Rock Chip Sample Results

King River Copper completed its 2017 Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill programme during the quarter with a total of 36 holes for 2,530m drilled (Figure 6). Drilling focused on the following priority targets (results are summarized in Table 3):

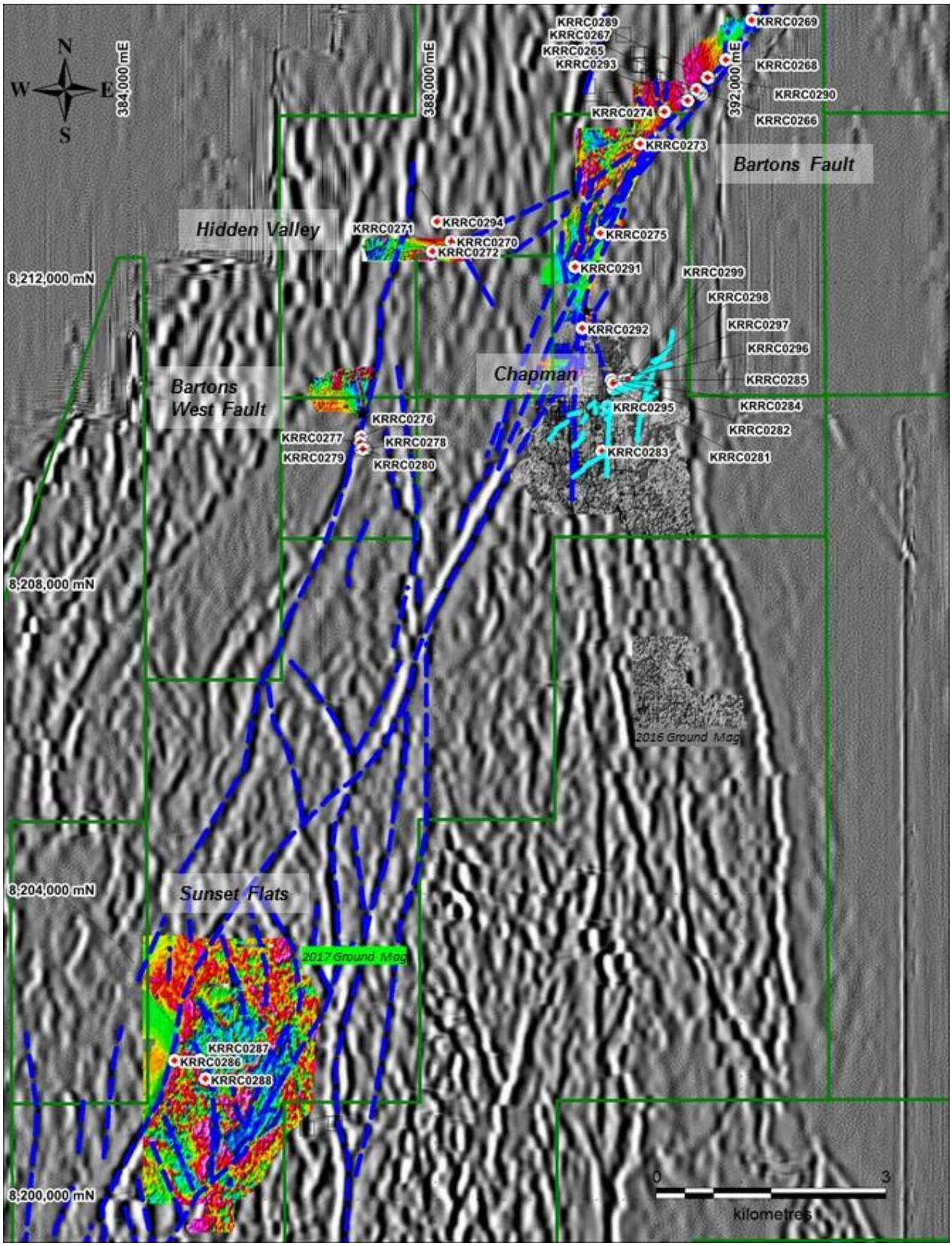

Figure 6: 2017 RC drill hole location and Ground magnetics over 3vd air magnetics.

Chapman Flats

Seven holes for 745m were drilled at the Chapman Flats prospect intersecting significant mineralisation in a quartz-chlorite-arsenopyrite vein system and confirming the recent interpretation of a broad (in some instances over 20m thick), shallow dipping, consistent structural, alteration and mineralised zone with known strike extent of over 900m (Figure 7). All holes intersected significant mineralisation including best result of 7m @ 0.45g/t Au including 1m @ 0.85g/t Au. A deeper hole KRRC297 targeting the same structure at depth intersected a broad mineralised and altered zone (17m thick) which averaged 0.19g/t Au and included higher grade sample of 1.06g/t Au.

This broad thrust-like zone intersects with a sub-vertical NS-NNW striking fault which appears to form the western boundary to the zone. However recent ground magnetics suggest that it may continue to the west. It is interpreted that higher-grade shoots on the main thrust may parallel the intersection of these structures. Mineralisation has also been intersected on this north south structure (over 200m south of Chapman Flats), with drill hole KRRC295 intersecting 2m @ 0.56g/t Au including 1m @ 0.99g/t Au.

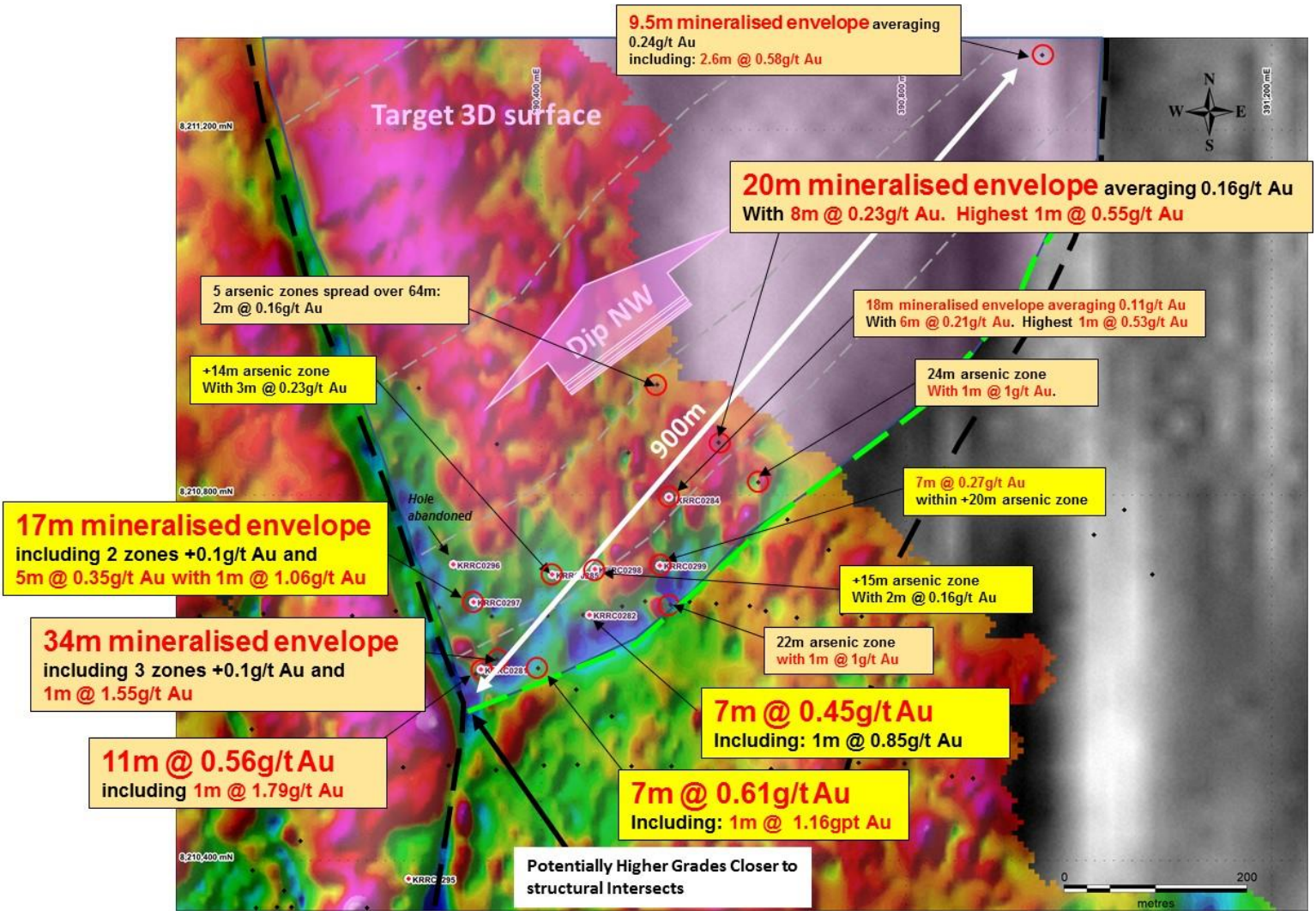

Figure 7: Chapman Thrust Zone – 2017 drilling has confirmed a broad (up to 20m or more) alteration and mineralization zone with mineralization intersected consistently in all holes (holes that intersected the structure in red circle). Yellow text boxes: 2017 intersections, cream text boxes – previous results. Back ground shows ground magnetics over 3vd air magnetics.

Bartons/Bartons Jog

A number of holes were planned at key positions along the Bartons Fault zone after 2016 drilling returned highly anomalous gold values and where recent reconnaissance discovered arsenic/antimony mineralisation in nearby sandstone host rocks. Thirteen holes were drilled for intersecting significant structure and alteration, however no significant assay results were returned.

Hidden Valley

Hidden Valley is a mineralised NW-trending epithermal vein along the Bartons Fault Zone (north side) discovered earlier this year. The vein is a sub-vertical epithermal vein with associated malachite and chalcopyrite mineralization that appears to parallel a magnetic dolerite dyke. Rock chip samples collected during the quarter returned grades up to 1.68g/t Au (see rock chip Table 2).

Four RC holes for 238m were drilled to target the vein where it intersects the gabbro-sandstone contact. However the gabbro was dipping shallower than anticipated and the target zone was not intersected. Significant chalcopyrite mineralisation and epithermal quartz veining was intersected, but no significant assay results were returned.

Bartons West Fault

Five RC holes for 193m were drilled at one of the major branches of the Bartons Fault Zone, 3km west of Chapmans. The holes were drilled in an area where recently reported reconnaissance rock chip sampling returned **up to 8.28g/t Au, with 70g/t Ag, 0.45% Cu, 5.24% As and 511ppm Sb** (see ASX June Quarterly Report 19 July 2017). Interpretation of drilling suggests that multiple flat dipping quartz-chlorite-arsenic structures dip to the east close to a major north east trending branch of the Bartons Fault Zone. Best results include 1m @ 0.68g/t Au in KRRC279.

Sunset Flats

Ground magnetics and field reconnaissance during the quarter confirmed a number of structures associated with the south west extension of the Bartons Fault Zone along the main Pentecost Fault in an area of gold and arsenic soil anomalism. Three RC holes were drilled for 174m, however only weakly anomalous results were returned.

Windsor

One RC hole was drilled at the Windsor prospect where recent rock chip sampling returned 0.56g/t Au and 0.24g/t Au from an interpreted extension to the 'G' Vein. This zone is over 2km long and sparsley drilled however existing holes and soil sampling have returned gold anomalism along the structure (Figure 8).

The hole (KRRC300) intersected significant chalcopyrite mineralization in epithermal quartz and fluorite veining with assay results returning 17m @ 0.18% Cu and anomalous gold values up to 0.11g/t Au

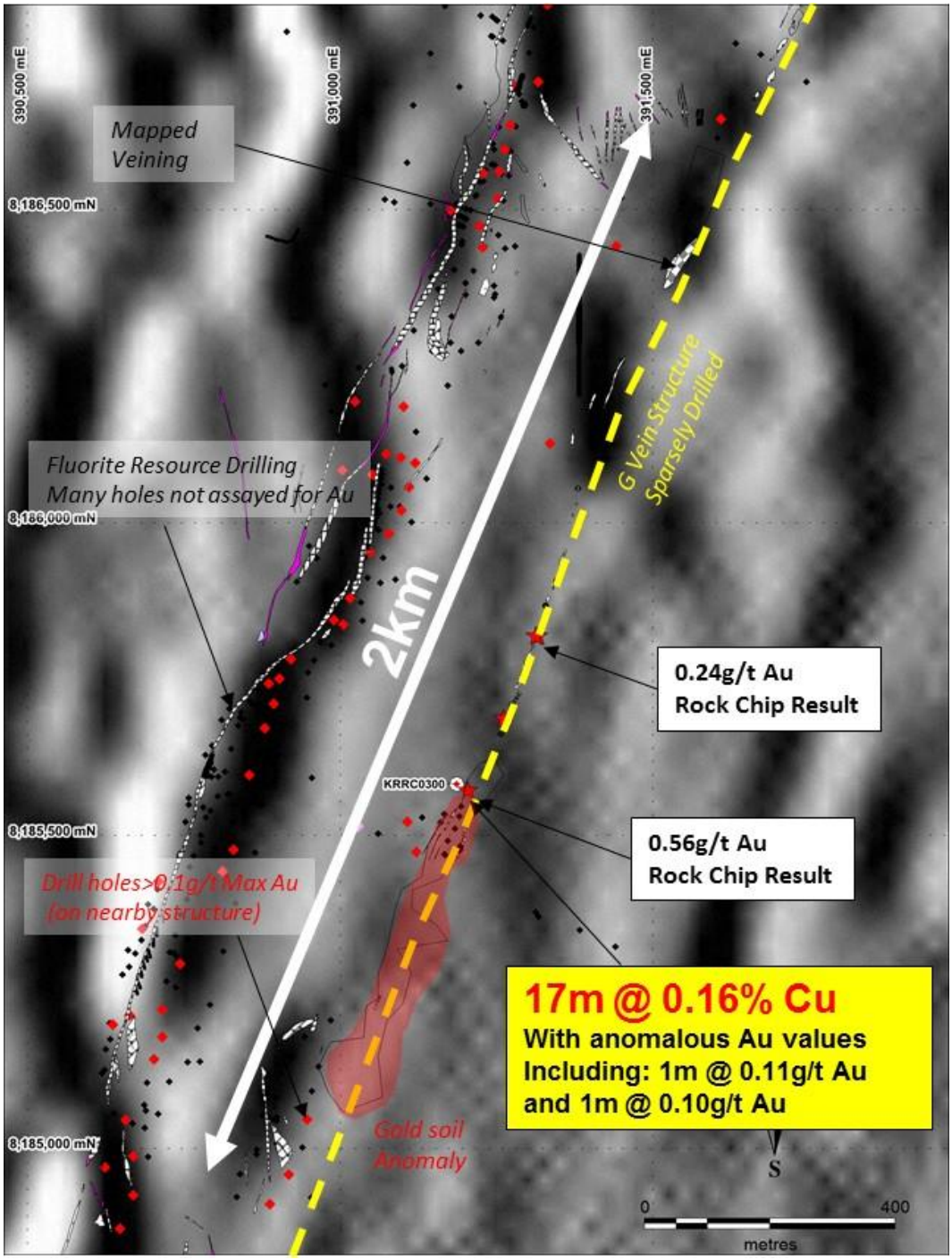

Figure 8: Windsor Prospect – 2017 drilling at the G vein. Sparsely drilled epithermal structure east of the main fluorite deposit, with gold with gold anomalism along its strike.

Reconnaissance Sampling

All rock chip sample results from Speewah have been received and anomalous gold, silver and copper results are shown in the Table 2 below and locations in Figure 7.

Table 2: Speewah Anomalous Rock Chip Sample Assays (Au> 0.02ppm, Ag >2ppm, Cu >1000ppm)

Sample ID	Northing MGA94	Easting MGA94	Au	Ag	Cu	As	Sb	Bi	Pb	Co	Prospect	Structure
	m	m	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		
3001164	8214858	391827	0.025	2.37	24.4	291	885	19.3	533	0.8	Bartons	Course oxidised pyrite around veins in sandstone
3001167	8212552	388219	**1.675**	5.23	1965	9.8	129	244	20	19.1	Hidden Valley	Quartz with malachite
3001177	8209737	387079	0.054	**35.8**	407	35	911	0.93	80.3	0.7	Hidden Valley	Flat vein subcrop
3001192	8201589	384991	**0.128**	**41.6**	8540	223	2640	0.9	2040	10.4	Sunset Flats	vein subcrop with malachite and chalcopyrite
3001201	8185573	391204	**0.558**	2.84	6060	3.1	11.15	1210	169.5	2	Windsor	Epithermal quartz fluortie vein
3001202	8185820	391316	0.051	0.37	3580	8.1	8.75	11.15	10.2	17.2	Windsor	Epithermal quartz fluortie vein
3001203	8185820	391313	**0.241**	0.5	1770	4.4	18.55	73.6	16.9	5.5	Windsor	Epithermal quartz fluortie vein
3001204	8185688	391261	0.015	0.79	1060	1.6	4.28	29.3	18.6	13.4	Windsor	Epithermal quartz fluortie vein

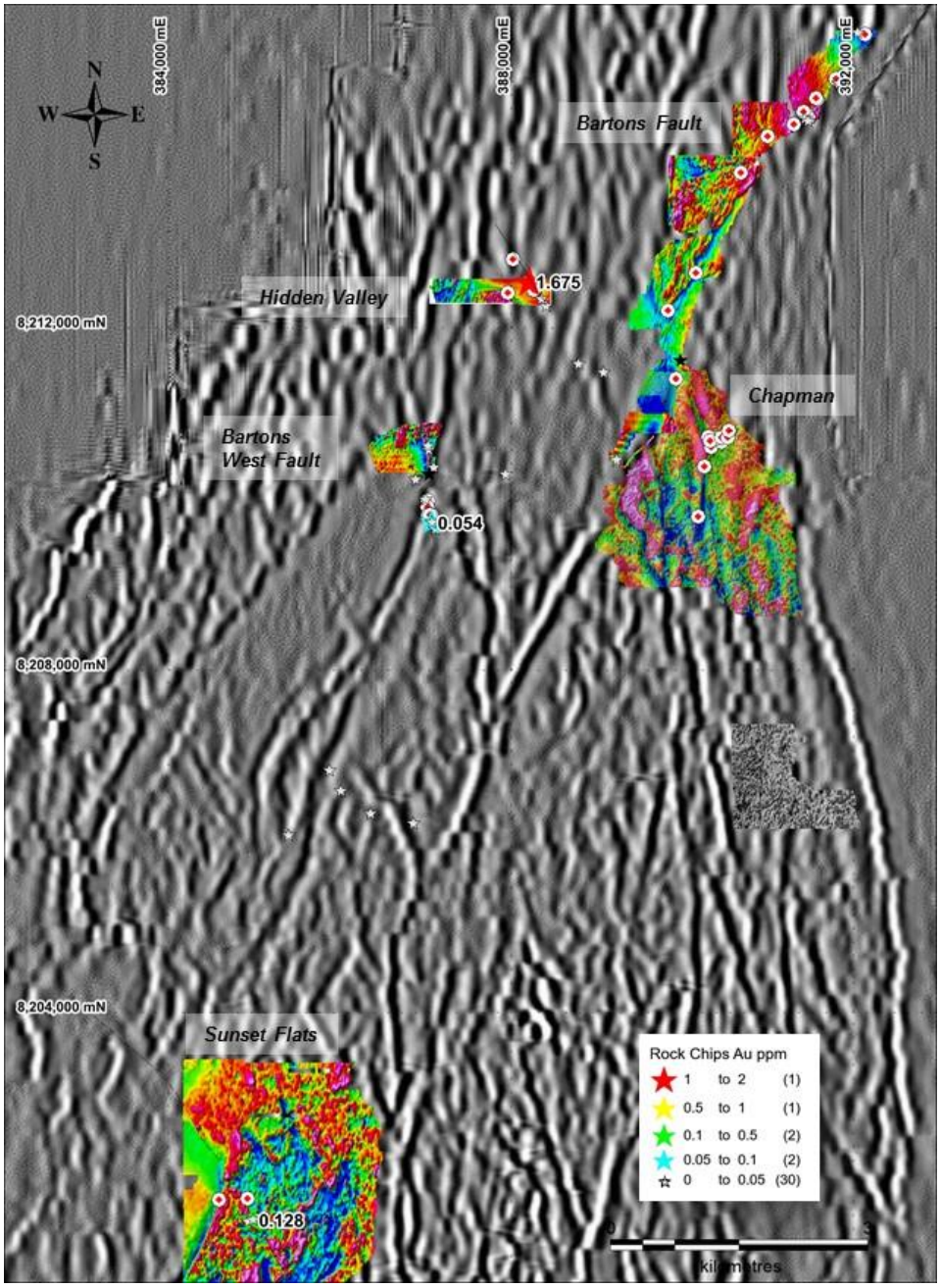

Figure 9: Sept Quarter Rock Chip Locations (Stars) and Au assay results (see figure 8 for Windsor rock chip results). 2017 drill collar locations shown as red dots.

Tennant Creek Exploration Licence Applications

KRC has applied for twelve (12) new Exploration Licences in the Tennant Creek copper-gold belt of the Northern Territory (Figure 10, Table 5) in the name of Treasure Creek Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of KRC (refer KRC AS announcement 8 August 2017). The total area covered by the 12 applications is 6,633.97km2, and is considered to be highly prospective for Tennant Creek/Rover Style Iron Oxide Copper Gold deposits (IOCG).

Gold was discovered at Tennant Creek in 1933 followed by disruptions caused by the Second World War and depressed gold prices. Past exploration in these newly applied areas has been brief, sporadic and disjointed, with many target areas likely to be under shallow cover.

Once the applications are granted, KRC plans to implement a focused, thorough exploration process utilising contemporary geophysical and exploration techniques with new theories and some litho-structural targeting criteria that we believe may not have been applied in these areas.

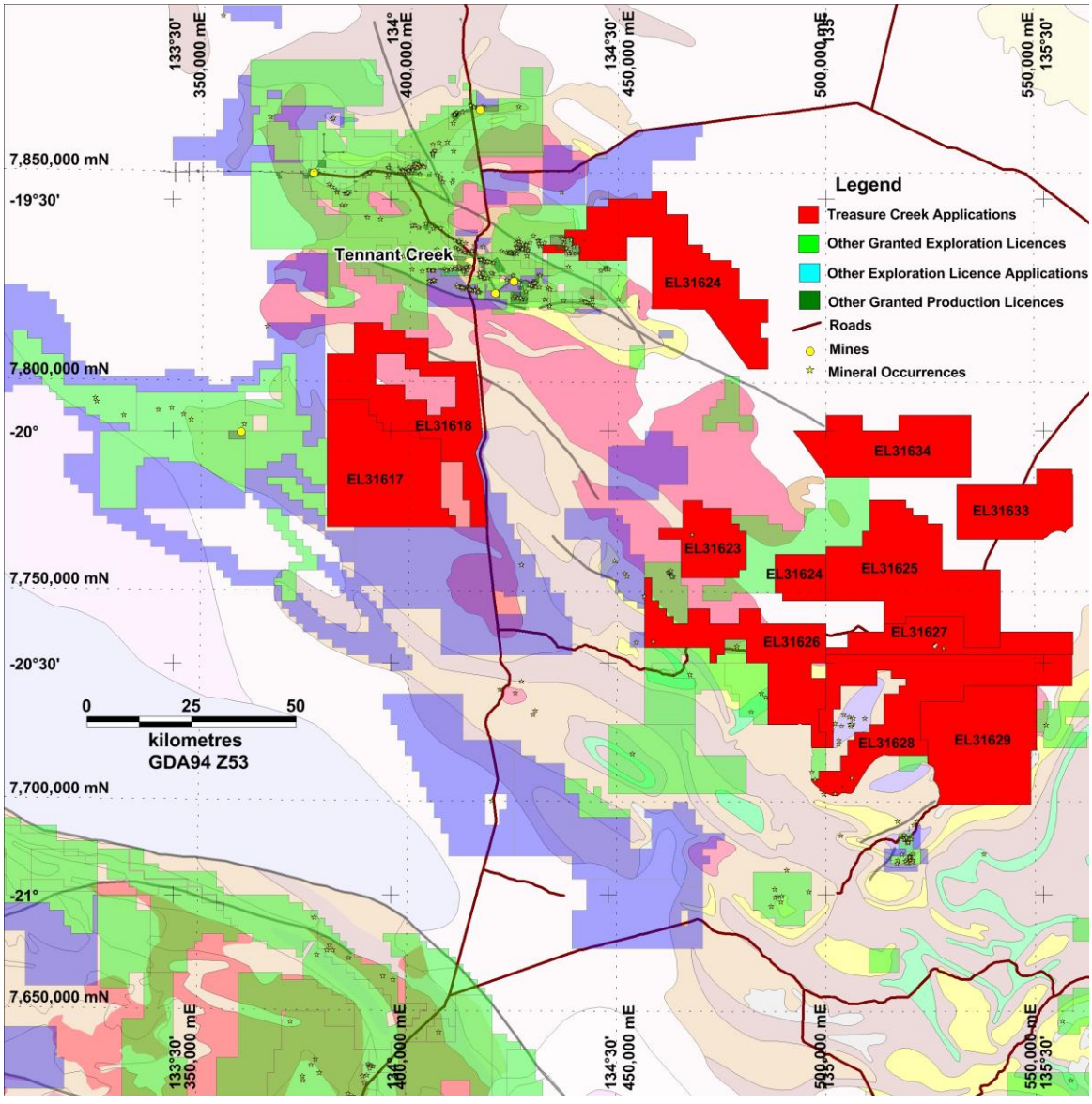

Figure 10: Treasure Creek Exploration Licence applications (red) on 1:2500k geology outlining the Tennant Creek Gold Field, together with tenements held by other parties.

Table 3: Phase 2 RC Drill Hole Locations

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	Easting MGA94 (m)	Northing MGA94 (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Depth (m)
KRRC0265	Barton's	RC	391477	8214465	-60	130	84
KRRC0266	Barton's	RC	391448	8214495	-60	130	84
KRRC0267	Barton's	RC	391413	8214524	-60	130	114
KRRC0268	Barton's	RC	391795	8214913	-60	130	66
KRRC0269	Barton's	RC	392134	8215432	-60	130	60
KRRC0270	Hidden Valley	RC	388208	8212539	-60	60	54
KRRC0271	Hidden Valley	RC	388270	8212445	-60	60	48
KRRC0272	Hidden Valley	RC	387963	8212410	-60	90	42
KRRC0273	Barton's	RC	390680	8213815	-60	130	84
KRRC0274	Barton's	RC	390995	8214236	-60	230	78
KRRC0275	Barton's	RC	390157	8212644	-60	90	126
KRRC0276	Barton's West Fault	RC	387028	8209984	-60	300	66
KRRC0277	Barton's West Fault	RC	387027	8209908	-60	270	54
KRRC0278	Barton's West Fault	RC	387029	8209815	-60	270	30
KRRC0279	Barton's West Fault	RC	387072	8209818	-60	270	30
KRRC0280	Barton's West Fault	RC	387052	8209818	-90	360	13
KRRC0281	Chapman flats	RC	390334	8210609	-60	180	57
KRRC0282	Chapman flats	RC	390453	8210669	-60	130	54
KRRC0283	Chapman	RC	390183	8209795	-60	135	96
KRRC0284	Chapman flats	RC	390540	8210798	-60	135	108
KRRC0285	Chapman flats	RC	390412	8210713	-60	135	66
KRRC0286	Sunset flats	RC	384587	8201817	-60	90	66
KRRC0287	Sunset flats	RC	384922	8201828	-60	230	66
KRRC0288	Sunset flats	RC	384997	8201579	-60	300	42
KRRC0289	Barton's	RC	391573	8214673	-60	130	120
KRRC0290	Barton's	RC	391558	8214684	-60	130	42
KRRC0291	Barton's	RC	389829	8212205	-60	130	96
KRRC0292	Barton's	RC	389921	8211402	-60	90	66
KRRC0293	Barton's	RC	391300	8214381	-60	110	60
KRRC0294	Hidden Valley	RC	388020	8212799	-60	60	84
KRRC0295	Chapman NS	RC	390255	8210380	-60	130	120
KRRC0296	Chapman flats	RC	390304	8210724	-57	145	36
KRRC0297	Chapman flats	RC	390326	8210683	-90	360	90
KRRC0298	Chapman flats	RC	390459	8210719	-90	360	78
KRRC0299	Chapman flats	RC	390530	8210723	-60	235	60
KRRC0300	Windsor	RC	391186	8185582	-60	108	90

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Table 4: RC Assay Results (≥0.1g/t Au, ≥2ppm Ag, ≥1000ppm Cu)

Hole ID	Prospect	From	To	Width	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Sb	Pb	Mo	Zn
Units		m	m	m	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
KRRC0273	Bartons SW	67	68	1	<0.001	**6.06**	52.6	0.73	418	0.39	10.8	0.99	91
KRRC0275	Bartons Jog	42	43	1	<0.001	2.21	60.2	0.01	59.4	3.68	24.8	0.33	511
KRRC0275	Bartons Jog	68	72	4	<0.001	2.33	6.2	0.01	99.9	8.1	78.3	0.57	249
KRRC0277	Barton's West Branch	44	45	1	0.357	0.56	20900	1.09	49.1	49.1	21.3	1.4	115
KRRC0279	Barton's West Branch	16	17	1	**0.678**	0.37	16400	1.19	88.7	45	16.8	0.52	131
KRRC0281	Chapman Flats	29	30	1	0.232	0.09	15000	0.03	28.7	51.1	28.2	1.19	69
KRRC0282	Chapman Flats	19	20	1	0.281	1.76	17850	0.09	303	191	27.7	1.06	151
KRRC0282	Chapman Flats	20	21	1	0.226	4.94	13950	0.15	817	472	79	0.77	212
KRRC0282	Chapman Flats	21	22	1	**0.845**	1.4	33600	0.15	241	243	120.5	0.99	160
KRRC0282	Chapman Flats	22	23	1	0.434	0.82	29100	0.06	124	151	49.5	1.25	99
KRRC0282	Chapman Flats	23	24	1	0.282	0.14	18400	0.04	28.5	85.6	35.5	0.97	183
KRRC0282	Chapman Flats	24	25	1	**0.638**	0.15	56400	0.07	20.5	133	33.5	1.58	110
KRRC0282	Chapman Flats	25	26	1	0.438	0.19	31800	0.07	14.7	116	61.7	1.15	118
KRRC0284	Chapman Flats	27	28	1	0.164	0.76	12250	0.07	242	32.6	20.5	1.26	218
KRRC0284	Chapman Flats	36	37	1	0.409	0.45	22700	0.09	238	45.5	62.2	1.37	212
KRRC0284	Chapman Flats	39	40	1	0.131	0.53	5110	0.08	299	27.6	60.2	0.92	231
KRRC0284	Chapman Flats	40	41	1	0.113	1.1	3920	0.09	560	32.2	26.4	1.09	242
KRRC0284	Chapman Flats	42	43	1	0.312	2.44	18200	0.12	355	298	37.9	1.19	179
KRRC0284	Chapman Flats	43	44	1	**0.531**	0.99	33300	0.12	133.5	169	61.8	1.76	116
KRRC0284	Chapman Flats	44	45	1	0.172	0.46	13750	0.07	249	69.1	42.5	1.03	149
KRRC0285	Chapman Flats	35	36	1	0.259	**13.55**	13650	0.54	2210	1430	35.3	1.69	298
KRRC0285	Chapman Flats	36	37	1	0.246	**13.95**	14350	0.94	2210	1715	124	1.59	334
KRRC0285	Chapman Flats	37	38	1	0.191	**6.14**	9940	0.48	958	701	93.3	1.06	209
KRRC0285	Chapman Flats	38	39	1	0.052	2.96	2630	0.18	516	340	26.9	1.17	186
KRRC0288	Sunset flats	6	7	1	0.012	1.07	76.3	0.11	1440	55.4	145	0.43	263
KRRC0295	Chapman NS	71	72	1	0.298	0.76	10850	0.1	371	33.1	15.2	1.21	191
KRRC0295	Chapman NS	114	115	1	**0.987**	0.77	55800	0.12	56.1	107	19.4	2.05	148
KRRC0295	Chapman NS	115	116	1	0.135	1.17	7700	0.07	342	155	120	1.16	187
KRRC0296	Chapman Flats	32	33	1	0.214	**5.92**	8210	0.06	659	214	132.5	0.71	290
KRRC0296	Chapman Flats	32	33	1	0.205	**6.3**	8880	0.06	719	245	142	0.76	319
KRRC0297	Chapman Flats	24	25	1	0.097	1.9	25900	0.03	91.6	79	259	1.04	209
KRRC0297	Chapman Flats	47	48	1	0.123	0.29	5490	0.01	39.6	22.4	29.9	1.06	132
KRRC0297	Chapman Flats	54	55	1	0.341	3.59	18900	0.07	287	240	359	1.18	73
KRRC0297	Chapman Flats	55	56	1	**0.796**	1.4	50300	0.05	137	153	53.2	1.68	139
KRRC0297	Chapman Flats	65	66	1	0.104	0.72	3380	0.02	433	39.6	21.5	0.72	183
KRRC0297	Chapman Flats	65	66	1	0.137	0.79	4610	0.01	356	43.1	23.8	0.63	202
KRRC0297	Chapman Flats	66	67	1	0.355	0.22	18800	0.01	15.1	28.8	8.5	1.55	88
KRRC0297	Chapman Flats	67	68	1	**1.055**	1.26	30900	0.04	29.6	70.4	42.1	1.29	60
KRRC0297	Chapman Flats	68	69	1	0.096	1.44	3570	0.03	118.5	106.5	69.5	1.41	272
KRRC0298	Chapman Flats	37	38	1	0.111	1.62	6250	0.08	383	168.5	88.9	0.91	176
KRRC0298	Chapman Flats	52	53	1	0.167	0.47	14050	0.11	71.5	83.7	48.4	1.41	109
KRRC0298	Chapman Flats	52	53	1	0.156	0.41	9490	0.09	61.5	69.1	42.3	1.38	109
KRRC0299	Chapman Flats	20	21	1	0.418	4.02	13100	0.11	591	219	223	0.76	163
KRRC0299	Chapman Flats	21	22	1	0.066	1.63	3640	0.06	370	97.8	57.8	0.5	156

Hole ID	Prospect	From	To	Width	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Sb	Pb	Mo	Zn
Units		m	m	m	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
KRRC0299	Chapman Flats	22	23	1	0.215	1.9	12450	0.09	307	119	47.6	0.59	177
KRRC0299	Chapman Flats	23	24	1	0.466	0.28	41000	0.09	29.8	98.4	22	1.28	142
KRRC0299	Chapman Flats	24	25	1	0.215	0.11	10300	0.03	14.7	49.4	14	0.82	140
KRRC0299	Chapman Flats	25	26	1	0.432	0.2	18350	0.08	16.7	86.1	15.1	0.87	79
KRRC0299	Chapman Flats	26	27	1	0.11	0.75	8450	0.02	124	69.9	10	0.73	139
KRRC0300	Windsor	36	37	1	0.022	0.04	1.8	9.19	1255	3.67	14.3	0.63	242
KRRC0300	Windsor	37	38	1	0.013	0.1	1.6	16	1650	4.49	17.7	5.28	222
KRRC0300	Windsor	38	39	1	0.038	0.43	2.4	111	1715	6.12	46.4	43.5	162
KRRC0300	Windsor	39	40	1	0.021	0.3	3	62.1	1275	4.2	24.5	30.9	147
KRRC0300	Windsor	40	41	1	0.011	0.16	2.2	4.65	1325	3.6	8.9	14.85	146
KRRC0300	Windsor	40	41	1	0.016	0.16	1.6	6.03	1200	3.49	9.2	13.9	147
KRRC0300	Windsor	41	42	1	0.029	0.25	1.9	8.12	1820	4.02	9.2	22.3	135
KRRC0300	Windsor	42	43	1	0.018	0.33	1.4	7.5	1660	5.02	7.2	32.6	134
KRRC0300	Windsor	43	44	1	0.024	0.37	1.9	8.84	1900	4.54	6.9	40.6	129
KRRC0300	Windsor	44	45	1	0.018	0.32	1.7	9.4	2390	4.78	11.1	31.7	157
KRRC0300	Windsor	45	46	1	0.015	0.29	1.9	7.21	2580	5.54	7.4	23.8	196
KRRC0300	Windsor	46	47	1	0.011	0.2	2.4	10.45	1400	5.3	6.5	14.65	183
KRRC0300	Windsor	47	48	1	0.014	0.24	2.6	8.06	1710	7.16	5.8	20.6	147
KRRC0300	Windsor	48	49	1	0.015	0.3	2.3	6.07	1080	7.94	7	23.6	145
KRRC0300	Windsor	49	50	1	0.022	0.42	1.6	7.97	1780	7.18	6.9	39	101
KRRC0300	Windsor	50	51	1	0.013	0.29	1.6	5.97	2910	8.46	6.3	23.2	103
KRRC0300	Windsor	51	52	1	0.027	0.5	2.9	10.85	2180	5.93	8.6	52	59
KRRC0300	Windsor	52	53	1	0.025	0.57	2.2	12.45	1830	5.57	9.6	53.8	87
KRRC0300	Windsor	56	57	1	**0.096**	0.48	1.8	10.4	815	4.36	11.4	48	60
KRRC0300	Windsor	57	58	1	0.028	0.63	1.9	14	1510	5.48	11.1	62.3	49
KRRC0300	Windsor	58	59	1	0.07	1.08	5.3	29.5	3050	6.19	19.3	105.5	38
KRRC0300	Windsor	59	60	1	**0.107**	0.43	1.7	202	1190	3.47	15.8	21.4	67

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Metallurgical 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 King River Copper Ltd and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and a Member of The Institute of Materials Minerals and Mining (IMMM). 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 and Mr. Chapman consent 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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TABLE 5: SCHEDULE OF TENEMENTS HELD AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017
SPEEWAH MINING PTY LTD
(wholly-owned subsidiary of King River Copper Limited)

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%	
ELA80/5133		100%	New application

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

TREASURE CREEK PTY LTD
(wholly-owned subsidiary of King River Copper Limited)

Tenement	Project	Ownership	Change During Quarter
EL31617	Tennant Creek	100%	New application
EL31618		100%	New application
EL31619		100%	New application
EL31623		100%	New application
EL31624		100%	New application
EL31625		100%	New application
EL31626		100%	New application
EL31627		100%	New application
EL31628		100%	New application
EL31629		100%	New application
EL31633		100%	New application
EL31634		100%	New application

Note:
EL = Exploration Licence application

KING RIVER COPPER LIMITED

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 12 October 2017 reports on the September 2017 quarters copper-gold exploration including: magnetic survey, surface rock chip sampling and RC drill programme at the Company's Speewah Project and also its rock chip and ground magnetics reconnaissance programme at Mt Remarkable. All assay results have been returned for the reported Speewah drilling and rock chip sampling, however assay results are still pending for the latest rock chip sampling at Mt Remarkable. *Surface rock chip sampling*. Samples are around 1-2kg and selected from 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. *Historical Drilling – Mt Remarkable* 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Northern Star Resources Ltd. Historical licences were E80/2427 and E80/4001. For historical holes (WRC-001 – WRC-026) initial sample taken by spear with all significant results later riffle split. 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. No details on sampling are available on historical RC holes WRC027 – WRC058 or diamond core holes WCD01-02. 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. This ASX Release dated 12 October 2017 reports on metallurgical test work programmes on the Vanadium deposits at the Company's Speewah Project. *Metallurgical Sample:* Nagrom - a 28.42kg sample of RC drill assay pulps were selected for beneficiation and hydrometallurgical test work. The assay pulps had been pulverised to P80 75 microns (0.075mm). TSW Analytical - A 500g sample of the vanadiferous titano-magnetite concentrate previously produced by Nagrom the Mineral Processor.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historic RC Sampling - Mt Remarkable: 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. For historical holes (WRC-001 – WRC-026) initial sample taken by spear with all significant results later riffle split. 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. No details on sampling are available on historical RC holes WRC027 – WRC058 or diamond core holes WCD01-02. 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. *Metallurgical Sample:* Nagrom - The RC drill assay pulps were selected from several holes within the high grade zone of the Central Vanadium Resource to deliver a grade similar to the resource grade of that zone, namely 0.36% V_2O_5, 2% Ti and 14.8% Fe. TSW Analytical - 27 diagnostic microleach tests were completed on 5g samples of the vanadium concentrate.
	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. *Metallurgical Sample:* Nagrom -The RC drill assay pulps were from the 1m splits from fresh unaltered mineralised rock. TSW Analytical - 27 diagnostic microleach tests were completed on 5g samples of the vanadium concentrate using hydrochloric acid (HCl) as the leaching agent at three different acid strengths (4, 6 and 10 mol/L), three leach temperatures (40, 70 and 90°C), three pulp densities (5, 10 and 20%wt./wt.), with a set leach time of 3 hours and stirred continuously. A 22g concentrate sample was leached under near optimal conditions (8M HCl acid strength, 10% pulp density and 80°C for 3 hours) sampling at short time intervals to understand the leaching kinetics.
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. *Historic Drilling – Mt Remarkable:* Drill type was Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC). RC holes were drilled with a standard face sampling 5.5” RC hammer. 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). DC holes (NQ) were drilled by Orbit Drilling using a Toyota Landcruiser mounted rig.
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. *Historic Drilling – Mt Remarkable:* 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		departmental reports were of a high standard demonstrating Northern Stars professional standards.
	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. *Historic Drilling – Mt Remarkable:* Holes were geologically logged. KRC will make enquiries as to whether any historic chip trays were kept/stored.
	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
		Historic Drilling – Mt Remarkable: • KRC will make enquiries as to whether any historic chip trays/diamond trays were kept/stored. • The sample type and method was of a high standard, and all data was checked against previously reported ASX announcements. 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.
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. 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. All solid samples and leach residues have been analysed via XRF. The prepared sample is fused in a lithium borate flux with a lithium nitrate additive. The resultant glass bead is analysed by XRF. Loss on Ignition (LOI) is also conducted to allow for the determination of oxide totals. All leach solutions have been analysed via ICP-OES or ICP-MS. Samples are diluted and then analysed by ICP. Dilutions bring the concentration level to within the analytical range of the ICP

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		instruments. Diluents are matched to the sample matrix. Extractions have been calculated using the total analyte in the leach liquor and wash divided by the total analyte in the calculated head (residue, leach liquor and wash). Nagrom is certified to a minimum of ISO 9001:2008. TSW Analytical - The initial focus of product generation testwork has been to precipitate a Titanium Oxide (TiO2) product without the addition of any reagents. The leach liquor was heated under reflux and distillation conditions to promote the hydrolysis of Titanium. Further hydrothermal Titanium Dioxide precipitation testwork is now underway, combining both reflux and distillation methods to improve the Ti recovery to >95%. Additional purification steps will be completed to further remove contaminants to generate a high purity Titanium Dioxide product. Vanadium product generation testwork is underway trialling several selective chemical precipitation methods. *Historic Drilling – Mt Remarkable:* *o* Historical holes (WRC-001 – WRC-032) 1 metre samples analysed using 50g lead collection with ICP Optical (Atomic) Emission. 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. o Historical holes (WRC-033 – WRC-058) 1 metre samples analysed using 40g Aqua Regia digest with ICP Mass Spectrometry 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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). Nagrom - certified to a minimum of ISO 9001:2008. TSW Analytical - concentrations are reported as micrograms per gram (µg/g) in the solid unless otherwise stated, Instrumental response is measured against AccuTrace High Purity multi-element standards (Choice Analytical) to achieve quantitation. Data are subjected to in-house QA and QC procedures where an independent analyst recalculates instrumental output and compares the newly generated data set with the original. Lack of equivalence between the two data sets triggers an internal review and if necessary re-analysis of the entire data set. Under these circumstances a third independent analyst will assess all generated data prior to sign off. Initial equivalence between the two data sets, generated by the analyst and reviewer, will clear data for remittance to the customer. All reports are reviewed by an independent analyst prior to submission to the customer and where necessary relevant changes, such as wording that may give rise to possible ambiguity of interpretation, will be modified prior to the final report being sent to the customer.
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	*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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying (continued)		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. *Historic Drilling – Mt Remarkable:* o All quoted data has been checked against previous ASX reported tables and intersections by experienced KRC geologists. o Rigorous database validation ensures assay data are compiled accurately. o No adjustments have been made to the historic assay data. 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.
	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 early exploration stage). Geophysical survey stations were DGPS surveyed to cm-accuracy. *Historic Drilling* *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. o All locations reported in GDA94 Zone 52. o Location of most drill holes checked by KRC during reconnaissance using hand held gps.
	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. *Historic Drilling – Mt Remarkable:* 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.
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.

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		The spacing and distribution of RC holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage. *Historic Drilling – Mt Remarkable:* 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.
	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. *Historic Drilling – Mt Remarkable:* 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.
	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. *Historic Drilling – Mt Remarkable:*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
	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. Chain of Custody is managed by the Company until samples pass to a duly certified metallurgical laboratory for subsampling, assaying, beneficiation and hydrometallurgical test work. The RC assay pulp bags are stored on secure sites and delivered to the metallurgical laboratory by the Company or a competent agent. The chain of custody passes upon delivery of the samples to the metallurgical laboratory *Historic Samples – Mt Remarkable:* *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.
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. The Mt Remarkable Project consists of two tenements, granted exploration licence E80/5007 and application E80/5133, 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).
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Speewah: 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. Mt Remarkable: Exploration by previous holders is listed in the 'other substantive exploration' section of this table. Historical licences were E80/2427 and E80/4001. o Ashton JV (1974-1983) – Kimberlite exploration including stream sediment sampling. Several kimberlites identified in the region outside current tenement. 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). o Hunter Resources (1988-1991) – Gold exploration including BLEG stream sampling, no anomalous values. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		o Northern Star Resources were the last holders of the ground (2003-2009) – see the 'other substantive exploration' section of this table.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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. The ferrovanadium titanium (Ti-V-Fe) deposits occur within the Palaeo-Proterozoic Speewah Dome, which is an elongated antiform trending N-S in the East Kimberley Region of Western Australia. The dome is about 30 km long and attains a maximum width of about 15 km. It comprises sediments and minor volcanics of the Speewah Group, intruded by the Hart Dolerite sill, a large layered, mafic intrusive complex which forms the core of the dome. The vanadium-titanium mineralisation is hosted within a magnetite bearing gabbro unit of the Hart Dolerite, outcropping in places and forming a generally flat dipping body that extends over several kilometres of strike and width. The layered sill is up to 400m thick containing the magnetite gabbro unit which is up to 80m thick. Exposure is limited and fresh rock either outcrops or is at a shallow depth of a few metres. Ti-V-Fe mineralisation occurs as disseminations of vanadiferous titano-magnetite and ilmenite. Within the tenement the layered deposit has been divided into three deposits – Central, Buckman and Red Hill. The test work reported in this announcement was sampled from the Central vanadium deposit.
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 9, Table 1-4.
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 2). Cut-off grades of >100ppb gold, >2ppm Ag, and >1000ppm copper have been used in reporting

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the drill sample exploration results (Table 3). *One Historic Drilling intersection quoted:* *o* Intersection calculated using a weighted average of grade vs metres. o No metal equivalent calculations used.
	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.	Reported intersects are calculated using a maximum interval of 'waste' material of 2m <0.1g/t Au or 2m <1000ppm Cu. If there is a high grade component to the intersect then the whole intersect is calculated and quoted first then the high grade component will also be quoted as 'including' after the intersection. For example the gold intersection in KRRC282 is quoted as having: 7m @ 0.45g/t Au including 1m @ 0.85g/t Au. Historical Drilling 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').*	Due to the inferred steep dip of the main mineralised trend the intersections reported are downhole lengths and true widths are unknown. Scissor holes and step back drilling has been undertaken in some prospects to determine the true width of the vein structures.
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 10).
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. The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner. Reports on previous metallurgical results can be found in ASX Releases that are available on our website, including announcements 1 April 2010, 15 July 2010, 9 November 2010, 8 February 2012, 21 April 2017, 21 August 2017, and 9 October 2017.
Other substantive	*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*	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	*Speewah* 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. *Mt Remarkable* 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 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. Updated vanadium resource estimates in accordance with the JORC 2012 guidelines were reported in KRC ASX announcement 26 May 2017.
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.*	A 1,500m drill programme is planned to commence at Mt Remarkable in mid October 17. Further reconnaissance exploration will also be undertaken 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 Mt Remarkable is currently underway. Further metallurgical optimization tests are planned to increase metal recoveries, shorten leach times and reduce acid consumption, and trialing selective precipitation, solvent extraction and thermal hydrolysis methods to precipitate vanadium pentoxide and titanium dioxide.