
Australian Securities Exchange Announcement 20/12/17

2017 Mt Remarkable Drill Results

King River Copper Ltd (ASX:KRC) is pleased to announce that all drill assay results have been returned from the 2017 RC drill programmes at its Mt Remarkable Project, 200km south of Kununurra. Drilling during the year targeted multiple veins including the extension and confirmation drilling of some historical high-grade drill results at the Trudi vein. The recently reported scissor hole that returned returning 11m at 27.9g/t Gold (Au) (ASX announcement 27/11/17) has more than confirmed the excellent potential of this area.

The most recent drilling assays reported below have now extended the main Trudi vein system to a potential strike length of nearly 1km with mineralised intersections obtained 600m to the east and 100m to the west of the original historical drilling.

High grade mineralization (+5g/t) was also returned at the eastern part of the Gemma Veins, adjacent to areas of structural complexity with large vein widths.

Gold mineralisation has also been intersected at other locations, including at the Grahame vein, an area west at the Catherine vein, and an intersection of mineralised veining near previously reported 30.8g/t Au rock chip sample (please refer to ASX announcement 30/8/17).

Trudi Infill and Confirmation Drilling

Drilling at the Trudi vein has confirmed historical high grade drill intersects (such as historic intersection of 5m at 15.4g/t, see KRC:ASX 5 April 2016 release) with recently reported scissor hole returning 11m at 27.9g/t Gold (Au) from RC hole KMRC026 and also with high grade results from two twin holes which returned 5m @ 4.11g/t Au inc 1m @ 16.9g/t Au (KRRC0027) and 4m @ 5.72g/t Au inc 1m @ 15.95g/t Au (KRRC0025 - previously reported 27/11/27). Hole KMRC006, drilled to test west of these intersects, successfully intersected high grade mineralisation returning 3m @ 3.1g/t Au inc 1m @ 8.8g/t Au. The long section in Figure 2 summarises the Trudi drilling results.

The confirmation drilling was done to test the reliability of historical data and to provide material for petrographic study. During this work, field observations and measurements revealed that some of the historical holes were incorrectly positioned/labelled in the public database, and also suggested that the available down hole survey data is incomplete. These localized historical errors caused some difficulties in the positioning of the new scissor and twin holes. A sub metre accuracy DGPS has now been used to survey all the historical collars (that could be found) and the company is planning to mobilise a down hole survey unit to survey the historic holes early next field season. Once this has been completed the company will be confident to use historical data for modeling purposes.

Trudi Extensional Drilling

Extensional drilling at the main Trudi prospect has successfully intersected significant, mineralised veining and structure one hundred metres to the east and west of historic drilling. Based on mapping and historic data it was uncertain if the Trudi vein continued to the east due to hilly topography (which obscured outcrop) and small displacement faults offsetting the vein to the north, however, the two oblique RC step out holes, KMRC007 and KMRC028, both intersected significant quartz-adularia veining with grades up to 0.1g/t Au (Figure 2) leaving exploration potential open to the east.

Also RC Exploration RC drilling 600m east of, and along strike of, the main historic Trudi prospect intersected significant mineralisation and quartz-adularia veining with 4m @ 0.95g/t Au including 1m @ 3.36g/t Au (KMRC001). This intersection reveals a very significant strike length of untested, potentially mineralized vein (Figure 3). Given that the Trudi vein is mineralized at both ends of its known extents it is not unreasonable to assume potential for multiple high grade shoots to occur along its strike length (or even a larger main deposit).

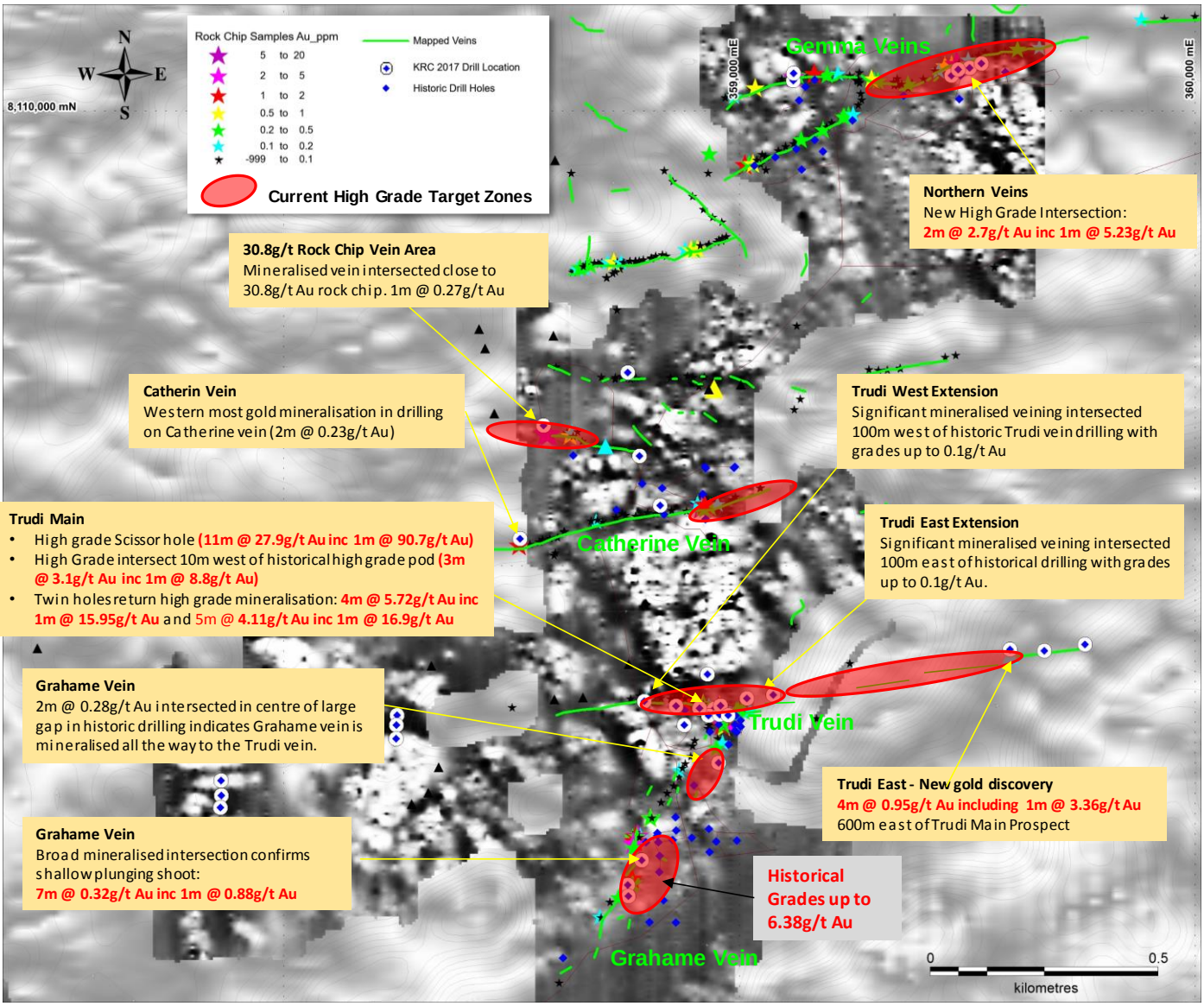

Figure 1: 2017 Drill results summary with current high-grade target areas; over air and ground magnetics.

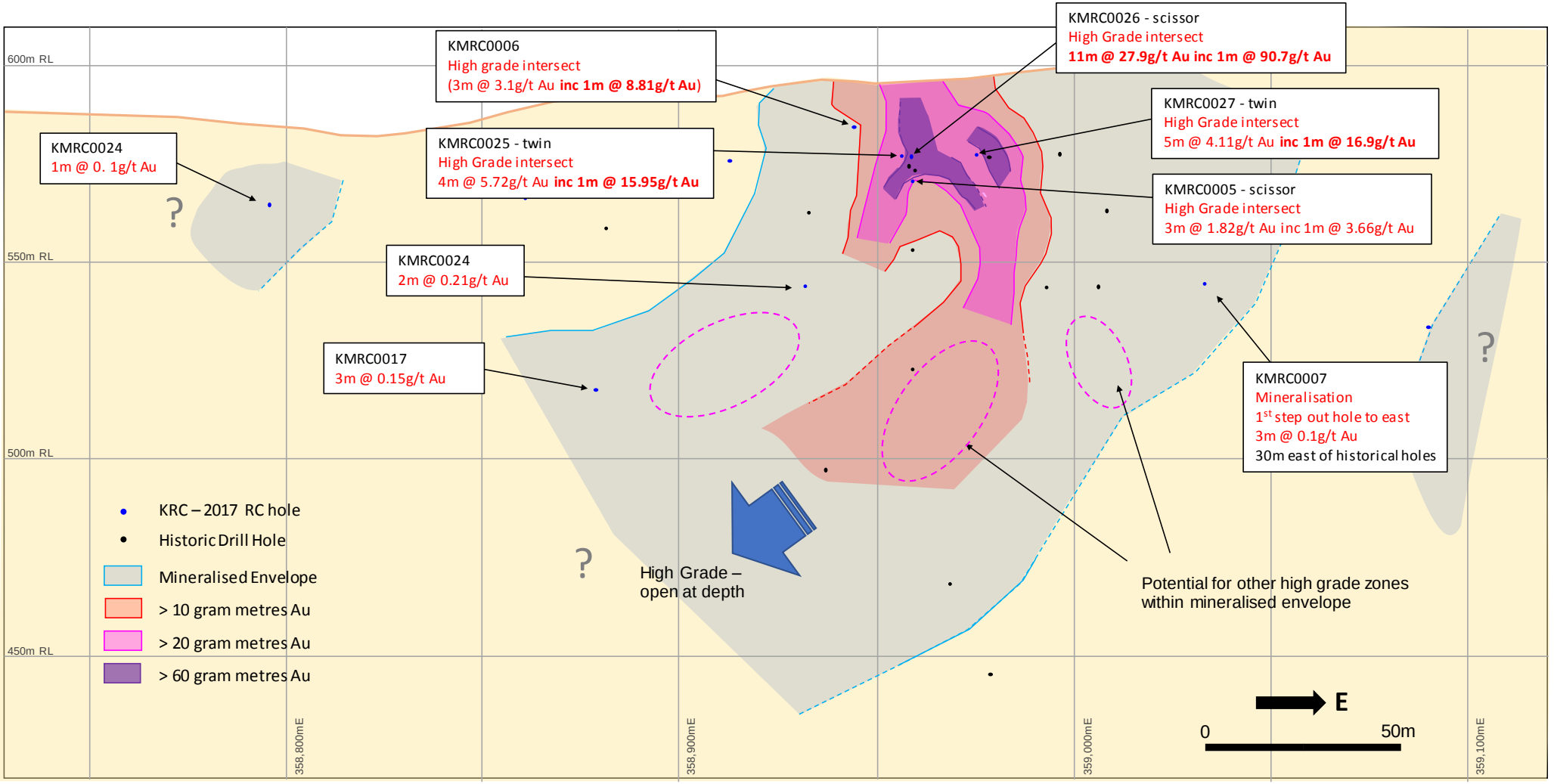

Figure 2 – Long Projection of the Trudi Vein main prospect area showing 2017 drill results and interpretive contours of mineralisation in gram-metres

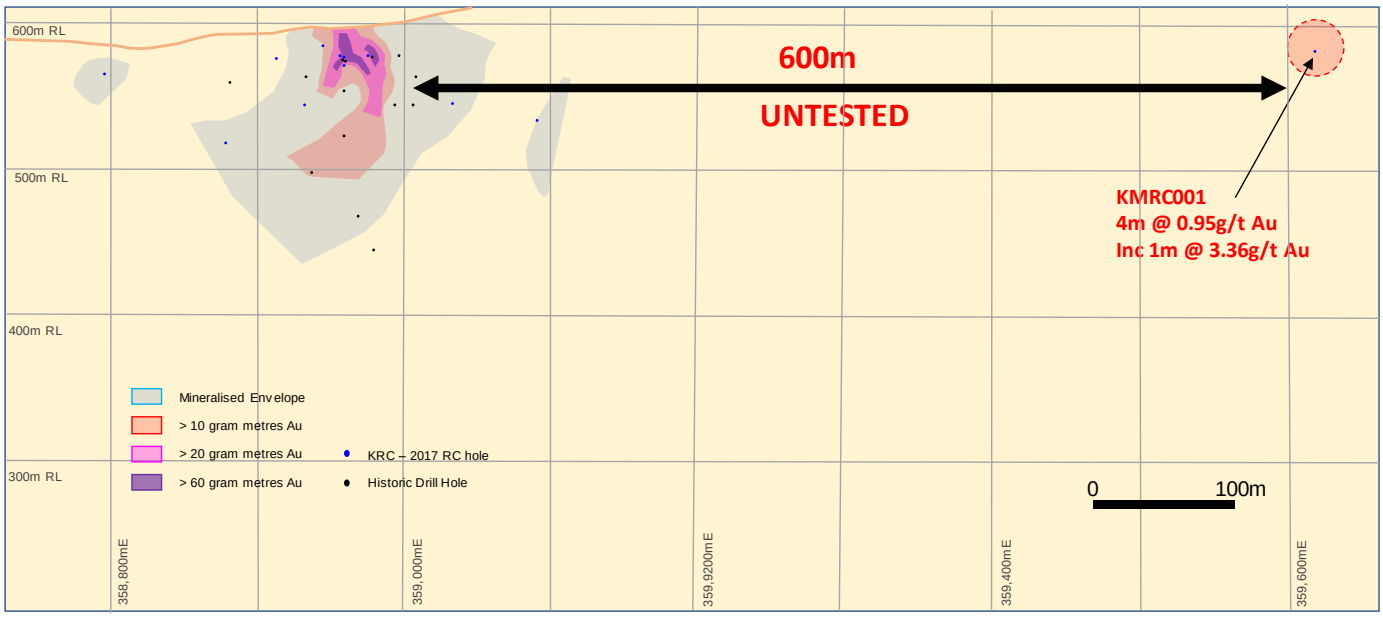

Figure 3 Long Projection of the known extents of the Trudi Vein with 600m of untested strike east of the main prospect area.

Other Results

Table 1 below summarises the drill results for both phases of the 2017 RC programme. Best results include: significant mineralisation intersected on the Grahame vein (KMRC013), extension to known mineralization to the west at the Catherine vein (KMRC018) and intersection of mineralised veining (KMRC012) near previously reported 30.8g/t Au rock chip sample (ASX announcement 30/8/17). Also high grade mineralisation (+5g/t) was returned in KMRC011 at the eastern part of the Gemma Veins (proximal to areas of structural complexity with large vein widths) indicating potential for the discovery of high grade pods on this and other vein sets at the Mt Remarkable Project.

The company is now reviewing the geological information obtained during 2017 and is planning a petrological, geophysical and 3D structural review during the wet season to assist in identifying possible litho-structural and geochemical controls on high grade mineralization and to further develop its exploration model for drilling in 2018. Potential exists for the discovery of multiple high grade mineralized zones along the now increased extents of the Trudi vein (~1km of known strike), discovery of high grade mineralistion on any of the other mineralised veins (as shown by recent high grade results at the Gemma Veins) and the discovery of new mineralised veins.

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Table 1: RC Down Hole Assay Intersections (>0.1g/t Au)

Hole ID	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au	Ag	Sb	Bi	Te	Mo	Cu	As	Pb	Zn
Units		m	m	m	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
KMRC0001	Trudi East	20	24	4	0.95	0.64	5.31	0.24	0.63	0.37	8	4.6	7	93
incl.		22	23	1	3.36	1.12	3.67	0.34	1.11	0.33	11	4.1	8	82
KMRC0005	Trudi	22	25	3	1.82	22.91	4.81	0.68	6.26	1.34	298	2.4	39	55
incl.		23	24	1	3.66	52.50	5.59	1.08	11.05	1.38	210	1.9	32	29
KMRC0006	Trudi	12	15	3	3.06	12.41	4.07	2.41	5.03	1.45	47	1.3	23	48
incl.		13	14	1	8.81	22.00	4.17	2.42	4.80	1.54	42	0.9	6	23
KMRC0007	Trudi	63	66	3	0.10	1.12	2.15	0.16	0.48	1.58	6	1.3	10	44
KMRC0008	Gemma Veins	31	32	1	0.16	4.92	2.15	0.88	2.25	1.73	7	1.6	7	15
KMRC0009	Gemma Veins	15	16	1	0.09	0.07	1.70	0.04	0.05	0.88	2	2.6	33	83
KMRC0010	Gemma Veins	16	19	3	0.89	23.90	6.05	9.80	13.79	1.17	245	2.0	8	23
incl.		18	19	1	2.28	60.90	12.70	26.00	35.20	1.31	684	1.2	12	17
KMRC0011	Gemma Veins	11	13	2	2.71	2.83	2.17	0.76	1.34	1.19	9	2.2	12	36
incl.		11	12	1	5.23	5.25	2.30	0.87	1.83	0.95	13	1.4	14	31
KMRC0012	30.8gpt Site	43	44	1	0.27	0.25	2.31	0.29	0.07	1.12	2	1.5	62	87
KMRC0013	Grahame Vein	5	6	1	0.15	0.05	1.45	0.56	<0.05	0.61	5	1.7	8	91
&		10	17	7	0.31	0.66	3.31	0.13	0.42	0.89	4	2.3	5	43
incl.		15	16	1	0.88	1.45	3.24	0.06	0.36	1.25	4	1.0	3	17
KMRC0014	Grahame Vein	5	9	4	0.20	0.27	2.49	0.40	0.16	1.04	5	3.7	9	64
KMRC0015	Grahame Vein	8	12	4	0.09	0.11	4.65	0.14	0.09	0.58	2	3.7	6	46
KMRC0016	Grahame Vein	19	21	2	0.28	0.88	2.60	0.33	0.51	0.94	3	1.7	6	53
KMRC0017	Trudi	83	86	3	0.15	6.60	2.69	0.89	3.33	2.71	92	1.4	18	33
KMRC0018	Catherine	28	30	2	0.23	5.10	2.54	0.64	1.76	1.78	68	3.6	95	37
KMRC0024	Trudi	54	56	2	0.21	6.63	3.23	0.65	2.78	4.31	162	0.9	40	48
KMRC0025	Trudi	20	24	4	5.72	19.07	5.57	0.54	5.11	4.56	273	2.5	36	73
incl.		22	23	1	15.95	66.60	8.27	0.95	14.55	5.28	270	2.4	19	45
KMRC0026	Trudi	0	3	3	5.00	4.37	3.31	0.17	1.07	4.13	13	3.3	8	14
incl.		1	2	1	9.98	4.47	2.95	0.13	0.86	4.68	8	3.3	4	10
&		13	24	11	27.89	47.99	9.20	2.73	21.13	4.62	856	2.1	151	55
incl.		15	16	1	90.70	117.00	10.70	8.42	47.50	4.92	295	1.9	90	29
KMRC0027	Trudi	20	25	5	4.11	5.98	2.52	0.70	1.87	7.28	32	1.9	16	72
incl.		21	22	1	16.90	12.40	2.82	2.09	4.62	7.49	18	1.6	19	68
KMRC0028	Trudi	97	98	1	0.09	0.94	3.77	0.08	0.51	4.34	4	1.5	5	48
KMRC0029	Trudi	23	24	1	0.10	3.20	4.56	0.42	1.72	8.32	41	2.8	71	50
KMRC0039	Gemma Veins	8	9	1	0.12	0.16	1.54	0.05	0.07	3.41	17	2.7	88	113
KMRC0040	Gemma Veins	14	16	2	0.19	1.69	1.53	0.88	0.77	3.01	6	1.7	7	33

Background

The Mt Remarkable Project is located 200km south west of Kununurra in Western Australia, and is 100% owned by KRC.

After successful reconnaissance exploration and ground magnetic surveys KRC completed a 2130m Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill programme at Mt Remarkable in November 2017, designed to confirm the historical high-grade drill results at the Trudi vein (at the scissor hole site), test extensions to known mineralised veins, and explore newly discovered veins within the main project area.

Directors Comment

These recent gold assays that identify additional mineralised vein systems at Mt Remarkable now open up very exciting potential for repeats of the high grade shoots evident around most similar epithermal gold systems.

Exploration will recommence at Mt Remarkable as soon as the Kimberley Wet Season subsides and tracks can be re-established into the area.

Table 2: RC Drill Hole Location Details

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	Easting MGA94 (m)	Northing MGA94 (m)	Elevation (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Depth (m)
KMRC0001	Trudi East	RC	359593.7	8108816.0	590.9	-60	150	78
KMRC0002	Trudi West	RC	358248.8	8108672.3	574.5	-60	360	72
KMRC0003	Trudi West	RC	358247.7	8108650.6	575.5	-60	360	48
KMRC0004	Trudi West	RC	358246.9	8108620.3	576.0	-60	360	78
KMRC0005	Trudi	RC	358959.1	8108693.8	593.8	-70	180	42
KMRC0006	Trudi	RC	358944.2	8108685.6	596.0	-60	360	42
KMRC0007	Trudi	RC	359016.6	8108708.9	599.7	-60	150	96
KMRC0008	Northern veins	RC	359464.9	8110077.2	587.9	-60	345	72
KMRC0009	Northern veins	RC	359118.1	8110066.0	590.2	-60	345	36
KMRC0010	Northern veins	RC	359504.9	8110093.7	588.1	-60	345	60
KMRC0011	Northern veins	RC	359480.0	8110090.6	588.0	-60	345	36
KMRC0012	40gpt	RC	358570.3	8109308.5	614.2	-60	175	54
KMRC0013	Flat Vein	RC	358785.4	8108353.7	591.5	-90	360	30
KMRC0014	Flat Vein	RC	358755.1	8108299.3	581.6	-90	360	24
KMRC0015	Flat Vein	RC	358756.4	8108274.4	579.4	-60	290	36
KMRC0016	Flat Vein	RC	358954.4	8108567.4	590.2	-60	290	60
KMRC0017	Trudi	RC	358878.8	8108650.3	589.2	-60	360	138
KMRC0018	1gpt	RC	358518.4	8109059.5	608.5	-60	180	42
KMRC0019	Trudi West	RC	357862.8	8108528.6	569.2	-60	360	60
KMRC0020	Trudi West	RC	357863.3	8108495.7	568.0	-60	360	60
KMRC0021	Trudi West	RC	357861.6	8108468.9	568.1	-60	360	60
KMRC0022	New NW vein	RC	356323.4	8107631.8	550.7	-60	60	42
KMRC0023	40gpt east	RC	358780.7	8109241.3	610.8	-60	360	42
KMRC0024	Trudi	RC	358932.3	8108671.0	596.2	-73	360	78
KMRC0025	Trudi	RC	358956.4	8108673.2	596.6	-59	360	42
KMRC0026	Trudi	RC	358958.7	8108692.6	594.0	-67	180	30
KMRC0027	Trudi	RC	358975.3	8108671.9	596.8	-60	180	42
KMRC0028	Trudi	RC	359074.3	8108716.9	616.8	-60	160	102
KMRC0029	Trudi	RC	358791.4	8108702.6	584.8	-60	20	36
KMRC0030	Trudi	RC	358860.8	8108692.0	588.4	-60	360	48
KMRC0031	Trudi	RC	358912.5	8108687.4	593.7	-60	360	42
KMRC0032	Trudi East	RC	359668.6	8108813.7	593.1	-60	360	54
KMRC0033	Trudi East	RC	359757.8	8108827.1	608.5	-60	190	54
KMRC0034	Alfie	RC	357105.7	8108319.0	562.7	-60	20	48
KMRC0035	NS vein	RC	357114.1	8108309.4	562.8	-60	80	72
KMRC0036	Mag low	RC	358929.9	8108762.1	588.0	-60	180	48
KMRC0037	Catherine	RC	358825.9	8109132.7	613.7	-60	180	36
KMRC0038	Big vein	RC	358755.1	8109424.5	615.9	-60	180	30
KMRC0039	Northern veins	RC	359119.0	8110082.2	590.1	-60	165	30
KMRC0040	Northern veins	RC	359530.8	8110104.1	587.3	-60	345	30

Table 3: Significant RC Drill Intersections - All Samples

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au	Ag	Sb	Bi	Te	Mo	Cu	As	Pb	Zn
Units	m	m	m	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
KMRC0001	20	21	1	0.13	0.44	8.57	0.20	0.48	0.34	8	4.1	6	108
KMRC0001	21	22	1	0.03	0.40	6.16	0.21	0.41	0.42	7	4.8	7	117
KMRC0001	22	23	1	3.36	1.12	3.67	0.34	1.11	0.33	11	4.1	8	82
KMRC0001	23	24	1	0.27	0.58	2.84	0.19	0.50	0.39	5	5.4	7	66
KMRC0005	22	23	1	1.19	2.67	5.72	0.55	3.58	1.39	537	4.2	65	84
KMRC0005	23	24	1	3.66	52.50	5.59	1.08	11.05	1.38	210	1.9	32	29
KMRC0005	24	25	1	0.61	13.55	3.12	0.41	4.16	1.25	146	1.0	22	51
KMRC0006	12	13	1	0.10	4.28	3.40	0.89	2.75	0.80	18	1.1	14	65
KMRC0006	13	14	1	8.81	22.00	4.17	2.42	4.80	1.54	42	0.9	6	23
KMRC0006	14	15	1	0.28	10.95	4.64	3.91	7.54	2.00	82	1.9	49	56
KMRC0007	63	64	1	0.10	1.31	1.54	0.11	0.41	1.66	4	1.3	6	41
KMRC0007	64	65	1	0.09	0.99	2.19	0.21	0.49	1.54	7	1.5	10	56
KMRC0007	65	66	1	0.12	1.05	2.71	0.16	0.53	1.55	6	1.1	13	35
KMRC0008	31	32	1	0.16	4.92	2.15	0.88	2.25	1.73	7	1.6	7	15
KMRC0009	15	16	1	0.09	0.07	1.70	0.04	<0.05	0.88	2	2.6	33	83
KMRC0010	16	17	1	0.15	2.45	1.74	1.28	2.05	0.96	16	2.6	6	35
KMRC0010	17	18	1	0.24	8.35	3.70	2.12	4.13	1.23	34	2.1	5	18
KMRC0010	18	19	1	2.28	60.90	12.70	26.00	35.20	1.31	684	1.2	12	17
KMRC0011	11	12	1	5.23	5.25	2.30	0.87	1.83	0.95	13	1.4	14	31
KMRC0011	12	13	1	0.18	0.40	2.03	0.65	0.84	1.42	5	2.9	10	40
KMRC0012	43	44	1	0.27	0.25	2.31	0.29	0.07	1.12	2	1.5	62	87
KMRC0013	5	6	1	0.15	0.05	1.45	0.56	<0.05	0.61	5	1.7	8	91
KMRC0013	10	11	1	0.16	0.42	2.77	0.22	0.42	0.66	3	2.3	5	47
KMRC0013	11	12	1	0.12	0.67	4.47	0.12	0.55	0.66	6	3.0	7	46
KMRC0013	12	13	1	0.34	0.58	3.71	0.08	0.44	0.91	5	3.0	7	53
KMRC0013	13	14	1	0.38	0.57	3.33	0.10	0.42	1.08	4	2.0	5	44
KMRC0013	14	15	1	0.20	0.51	2.84	0.21	0.40	1.08	3	1.8	4	43
KMRC0013	15	16	1	0.88	1.45	3.24	0.06	0.36	1.25	4	1.0	3	17
KMRC0013	16	17	1	0.12	0.43	2.78	0.09	0.36	0.59	2	3.2	5	50
KMRC0014	5	6	1	0.11	0.08	1.77	0.27	<0.05	1.45	9	3.6	13	76
KMRC0014	6	7	1	0.22	0.12	1.92	0.59	0.05	1.38	5	5.3	7	59
KMRC0014	7	8	1	0.26	0.44	3.20	0.44	0.25	0.68	4	3.5	7	42
KMRC0014	8	9	1	0.21	0.45	3.06	0.28	0.27	0.64	3	2.4	9	78
KMRC0015	8	9	1	0.16	0.08	2.71	0.06	<0.05	0.78	2	3.1	5	55
KMRC0015	9	10	1	0.03	0.08	4.12	0.07	<0.05	0.62	2	3.2	4	39
KMRC0015	10	11	1	0.03	0.08	6.44	0.15	0.08	0.39	2	3.9	7	39
KMRC0015	11	12	1	0.13	0.21	5.31	0.26	0.18	0.53	3	4.5	6	52
KMRC0016	19	20	1	0.45	1.26	2.90	0.27	0.70	1.00	3	1.8	4	31
KMRC0016	20	21	1	0.11	0.49	2.29	0.38	0.31	0.87	2	1.5	9	74
KMRC0017	83	84	1	0.10	3.93	2.81	0.68	2.07	1.61	59	1.0	15	28
KMRC0017	84	85	1	0.19	8.85	2.62	1.03	4.67	3.36	195	1.6	17	31
KMRC0017	85	86	1	0.15	7.02	2.64	0.97	3.25	3.17	23	1.7	22	40

Table 3 continued…

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au	Ag	Sb	Bi	Te	Mo	Cu	As	Pb	Zn
Units	m	m	m	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
KMRC0018	28	29	1	0.19	6.41	2.53	0.67	2.14	2.05	80	3.4	95	40
KMRC0018	29	30	1	0.27	3.78	2.54	0.61	1.37	1.50	55	3.7	95	34
KMRC0024	54	55	1	0.24	9.74	3.23	0.96	4.46	3.16	189	0.8	55	65
KMRC0024	55	56	1	0.18	3.52	3.23	0.33	1.10	5.45	135	0.9	26	31
KMRC0025	20	21	1	1.43	2.90	2.89	0.46	1.34	4.18	117	2.1	20	101
KMRC0025	21	22	1	1.62	18.80	6.70	0.69	5.98	3.89	407	3.6	26	75
KMRC0025	22	23	1	15.95	66.60	8.27	0.95	14.55	5.28	270	2.4	19	45
KMRC0025	23	24	1	3.88	18.40	5.01	0.58	4.23	4.68	350	2.1	23	54
KMRC0026	0	1	1	0.88	4.18	4.53	0.23	1.73	3.53	13	1.5	7	18
KMRC0026	1	2	1	9.98	4.47	2.95	0.13	0.86	4.68	8	3.3	4	10
KMRC0026	2	3	1	4.13	4.27	3.67	0.21	1.28	3.58	18	3.3	13	18
KMRC0026	13	14	1	1.45	12.05	5.34	0.48	6.34	3.57	347	1.8	174	66
KMRC0026	14	15	1	25.80	56.00	6.07	2.74	24.90	4.22	164	1.4	145	20
KMRC0026	15	16	1	90.70	117.00	10.70	8.42	47.50	4.92	295	1.9	90	29
KMRC0026	16	17	1	48.80	90.90	10.05	6.25	40.30	3.12	1565	2.6	85	72
KMRC0026	17	18	1	7.09	29.20	10.65	1.69	13.75	3.94	558	1.9	88	53
KMRC0026	18	19	1	5.79	36.40	19.00	3.19	16.05	4.26	442	2.0	129	37
KMRC0026	19	20	1	47.60	75.00	14.75	3.69	35.90	7.52	2650	2.6	247	30
KMRC0026	20	21	1	59.10	81.60	13.45	2.43	34.50	6.55	1910	2.7	368	37
KMRC0026	21	22	1	14.65	21.20	4.92	0.62	9.16	4.09	1175	2.7	240	85
KMRC0026	22	23	1	3.78	4.90	3.39	0.34	2.22	4.51	199	2.0	48	95
KMRC0026	23	24	1	1.98	3.60	2.91	0.16	1.80	4.10	116	1.4	46	84
KMRC0027	20	21	1	3.16	15.20	3.06	0.71	3.03	6.41	30	2.1	12	59
KMRC0027	21	22	1	16.90	12.40	2.82	2.09	4.62	7.49	18	1.6	19	68
KMRC0027	22	23	1	0.30	1.59	2.56	0.40	1.34	6.62	26	1.8	32	88
KMRC0027	23	24	1	0.05	0.51	2.37	0.10	0.28	9.28	44	1.3	8	57
KMRC0027	24	25	1	0.16	0.19	1.80	0.18	0.09	6.58	44	2.5	7	87
KMRC0028	97	98	1	0.09	0.94	3.77	0.08	0.51	4.34	4	1.5	5	48
KMRC0029	23	24	1	0.10	3.20	4.56	0.42	1.72	8.32	41	2.8	71	50
KMRC0039	8	9	1	0.12	0.16	1.54	0.05	0.07	3.41	17	2.7	88	113
KMRC0040	14	15	1	0.13	1.50	1.36	0.57	0.63	2.42	5	2.0	6	46
KMRC0040	15	16	1	0.26	1.87	1.70	1.18	0.90	3.60	7	1.4	7	20

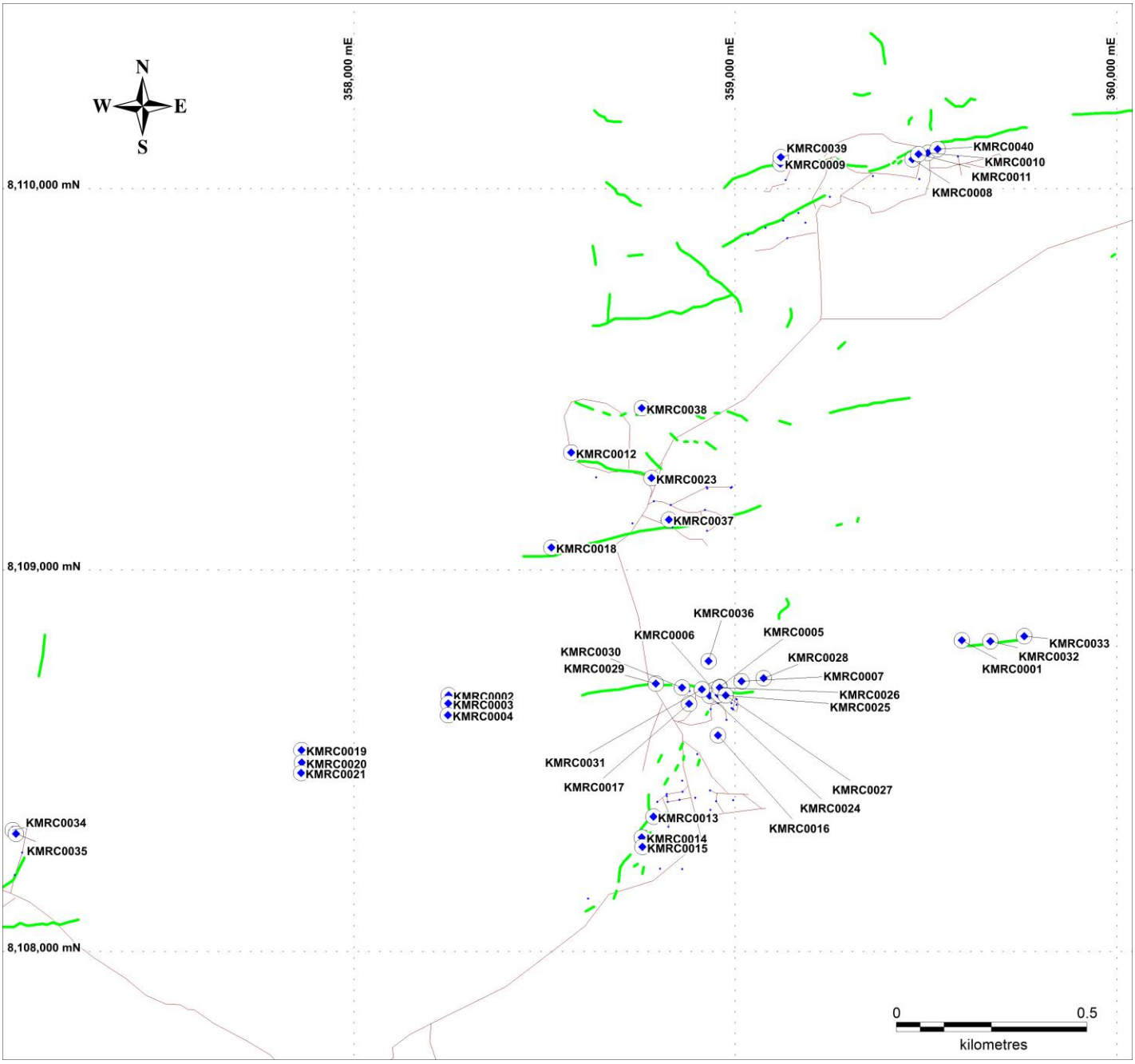

Figure 4: Location of KRC 2017 RC drill holes showing quartz veins (green lines) and historical drill collars (blue dots).

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 both the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and The Institute of Materials Minerals and Mining (IMMM), and a Chartered Engineer of the IMMM. Mr. Chapman is a Consulting Geologist contracted with the Company. 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.

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Appendix 1: King River Copper Limited Mt Remarkable 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 20 December 2017 reports on the high grade assay results from KRC's 2017 Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill programme at the Company's Mt Remarkable Project. *Historical Drilling* 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. 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. *Current RC Programme* 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques (continued)	*Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	*Historic RC Sampling:* 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 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. *Current RC Programme* 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 with a DGPS to a greater degree of accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. 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. Laboratory QAQC procedures summary: Following drying of samples at 85°C in a fan forced gas oven, material <3kg was pulverised to 85% passing 75µm in a LM-5 with samples >3kg passing through a 50:50 riffle split prior to pulverisation. Fire assay was undertaken on a 30g charge using lead flux Ag collector fire assay with aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES finish. Multiple element methodology was completed on a 0.25g using a combination of four acids including hydrofluoric acid for near total digestion. Determination was undertaken with a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS instrumentation.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	*Historic Drilling:* 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. *Current RC Programme* The RC drilling uses a 140 mm diameter face hammer tool. High capacity air compressors on the drill rig are used to ensure a continuously sealed and high pressure system during drilling to maximise the recovery of the drill cuttings, and to ensure chips remain dry to the maximum extent possible.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed,* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	*Historic Drilling:* 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. *Current RC Programme* RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Geological logging is completed at site with representative RC chips stored in chip trays. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. To date, no detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and grade has been undertaken for any drill program. This analysis will be conducted following any economic discovery. The nature of epithermal gold-silver-copper mineralisation within competent quartz veins and host felsic volcanics 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.* ○ *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* ○ *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	*Historic Drilling:* Holes were geologically logged. KRC will make enquiries as to whether any historic chip trays were kept/stored. *Current RC Programme* Geological logging is carried out on all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded. 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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	○ *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* ○ *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* ○ *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* ○ *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* ○ *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* ○ *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	*Historic Drilling:* ○ 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. *Current RC Programme* No diamond core drilling undertaken. RC samples are collected in dry form. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter when available. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Assay preparation procedures ensure the entire sample is pulverised to 75 microns before the sub-sample is taken. This removes the potential for the significant sub-sampling bias that can be introduced at this stage. RC Sampling: Field QC procedures maximise representivity of RC samples and eliminate sampling errors, including the use of duplicate samples. Also the use of certified reference material including assay standards and with blanks aid in maximising representivity of samples. For fire assay a run of 78 client samples includes a minimum of one method blank, two certified reference materials (CRMs) and three duplicates. For the multi-element method, a QC lot consists of up to 35 client samples with a minimum of one method blank, two CRMs and two duplicates. The analytical facility is certified to a minimum of ISO 9001:2008. Field duplicates were taken every 20th sample for RC samples. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the gold-silver mineralisation at the Project based on the style of mineralisation (epithermal quartz vein), the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	*Historic Drilling:* 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. *Current RC Programme* 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.
	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 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.
	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.	*RC Samples:* 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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	*RC Samples:* 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.	KRC is conducting validation drilling of a selection of the historic holes including twin and scissor drilling.
Verification of sampling and assaying (continued)	*Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	*Historic Drilling:* 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. *Current RC Programme* Geological data was collected using handwritten log sheets and imported in the field onto a laptop detailing geology (weathering, structure, alteration, mineralisation), sampling quality and intervals, sample numbers, QA/QC and survey data. This data, together with the assay data received from the laboratory and subsequent survey data was entered into the Company's database.
	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.*	*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. *Current RC Programme* GPS pickups of exploration and step out drilling is considered adequate however infill drilling at the main Trudi vein requires more accurate pickups. KRC intends to pick up historic and KRC holes with a sub metre accuracy DGPS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	*Historic Drilling:* 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. Current RC Programme 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. Infill drilling at the main Trudi vein requires more accurate pickups. KRC intends to pick up historic and KRC holes with a sub metre accuracy DGPS.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	*Historic Drilling:* 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. *Current RC Programme* KMRC0005 and KMRC0026 were drilled as scissor holes to test high grade mineralisation reported in historic drill holes, KMRC0025 and KMRC0027 were drilled as twin holes.
	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.	*Historic Drilling:* 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. *Current RC Programme* Drilling at the Project is at the exploration stage and mineralisation has not yet demonstrated to be sufficient in both geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	*Historic Drilling:* 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Current RC Programme RC drill samples are taken at one metre lengths and adjusted where necessary to reflect local variations in geology or where visible mineralised zones are encountered, in order to preserve the samples as representative.
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.*	*Historic Drilling:* 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. *Current RC Programme* The drill holes are drilled at an angle of -60 degrees (unless otherwise stated) on an azimuth designed to intersect the modelled mineralised zones at a near perpendicular orientation. However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*KRC Samples:* Chain of Custody is managed by the Company until samples pass to a duly certified assay laboratory for subsampling and assaying. The rock chip and RC sample bags are stored on secure sites and delivered to the assay laboratory by the Company or a competent agent. When in transit, they are kept in locked premises. Transport logs have been set up to track the progress of samples. The chain of custody passes upon delivery of the samples to the assay laboratory. 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. *Historic Samples:* *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.

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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 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). Speewah Mining also holds tenements within the Speewah Dome to the north.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	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. 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.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	Drill information reported in this announcement relates to KRC's 2017 RC drilling and is presented in Table 1 to 3 and Figures 1 to 4. All assays have now been received from this drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.*	o Intersections calculated using a weighted average of grade vs metres. o All single metre assays also quoted. o No metal equivalent calculations used. o No upper cuts used in intersection calculations.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	The RC downhole drill intersects in this report have been reported as averages of the interval >0.1g/t Au and up to 2m of internal waste. Where high grades are included in an interval then they are quoted as 'including'. Individual sample results for each intersection that is listed in table 1 are given in Table 3. The quoted historic drill intersect has been calculated with an included high-grade sample of 35.55g/t Au. This intersection included 3 other +5g/t Au samples and 1 sample greater than 1g/t.
	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').*	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. o Drill holes were drilled perpendicular to structure strike where possible. 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 with further drilling and after a full geological review of the project is completed.
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 and Long Projection are included in the body of the ASX Release: Figure 1 drill result summary map, Figure 2 and 3 long projections of Trudi veins, and Figure 4 Drill collar plans.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reports on recent exploration can be found in ASX Releases that are available on our website at www.kingrivercopper.com.au. The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.
Other substantive exploration	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density,*	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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data	*groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	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.
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.*	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.