
Australian Securities Exchange Announcement **12/10/18**

Drilling Update

Highlights

- A new high-grade gold zone has been intersected at the eastern edge of the Trudi Main Grid in hole KMRC182: 9m @ 2.78g/t Au including 1m @ 12.45g/t Au.
- Drilling beneath the Trudi Main Grid continues to return high grades with 2m @ 5.64g/t Au Including 1m @ 11.1g/t Au from KMRC147.
- Step out exploration 50m east of the main Trudi Grid returned 5m @ 1.78g/t Au including 1m @ 5.76g/t Au opening up new high-grade shoot exploration opportunities to the east.
- Follow up drilling at the newly discovered Jeniffer Vein has returned gold mineralisation with grades up to 3.16g/t Au.

King River Copper Ltd (ASX:KRC) is pleased to provide an update on its reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drill programme which is continuing at its Mt Remarkable Project (200km south of Kununurra). Significantly the eastern most line of the Trudi 5m spaced grid drilling has intersected a new high-grade zone which is open to the east and down plunge.

Trudi Main Grid

Assay results have been received from hole KMRC182 at the eastern end of the Trudi grid. The hole returned 9m @ 2.78g/t Au including 1m at 12.45g/t Au discovering a new high-grade zone which is currently open to the east and down plunge. Assays are pending for the other 6 new holes on this section (Figures 1 and 2).

This new high-grade zone is situated on the overall easterly plunge predicted from the intersection of the Grahame and Trudi veins. The mineralisation is from within a very intense zone of quartz adularia veining shown in the Figure below.

Table 1 KMRC182 – Quartz Adularia Vein returned 9m @ 2.78g/t Au including 1m @ 12.45g/t Au

This discovery of a new high-grade zone to the east of previous drilling confirms KRC's belief that multiple high-grade zones exist on the Trudi vein and are yet to be discovered. Drilling is planned to test the extents of this zone to the east and down plunge.

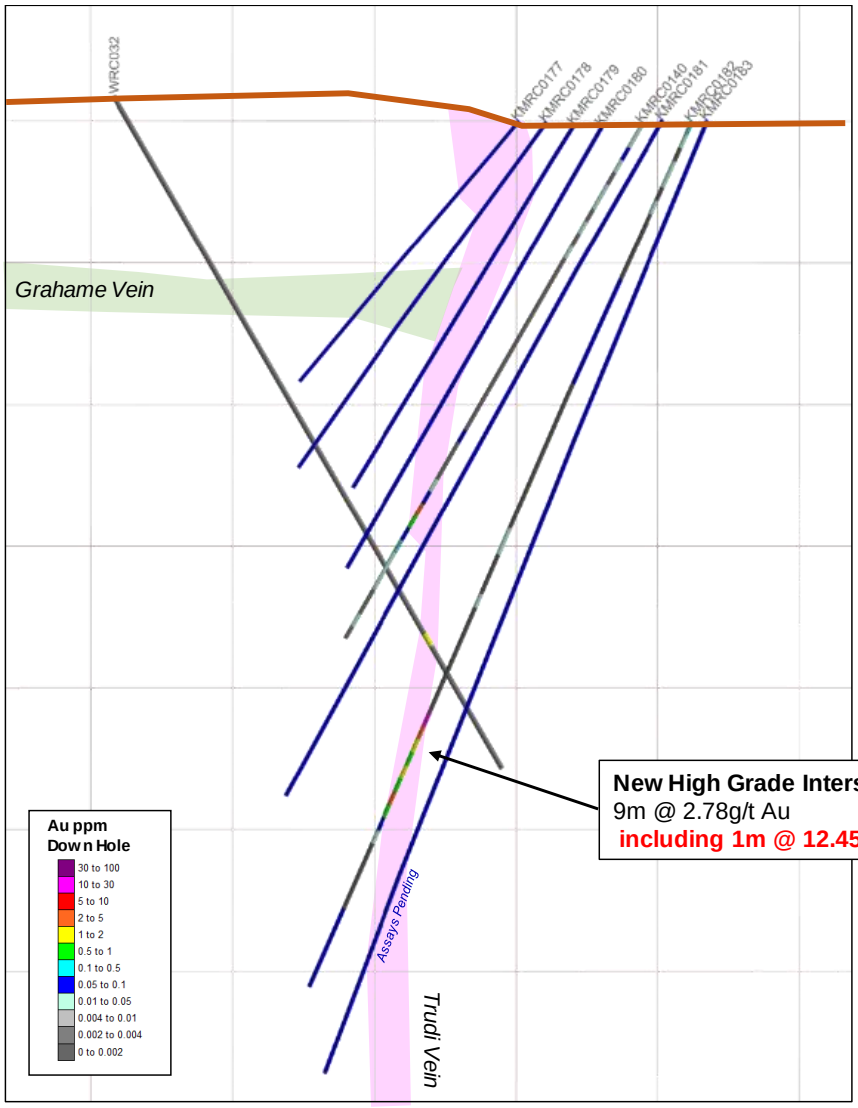

Figure 1 Results and assays pending on 359009mE section looking west (blue hole traces- assays pending)

To the west, drilling beneath the central main grid has continued with holes targeting the deeper high-grade zone where historic drilling reported 3m @ 3.52g/t Au including 1m @ 8.01g/t Au. Best new results so far include: 2m @ 5.64g/t Au Including 1m @ 11.1g/t Au from KMRC147 and 15m @ 1.04g/t Au including 2m @ 5.44g/t Au from hole KMRC146 (Figure 2).

An unexpected change in dip of the main vein has caused some of the subsequent deeper holes to hit the vein much shallower than planned. These deeper holes have also intersected a second adularia vein, 6m south of the main vein, which is most likely a bifurcation of the main structure and possibly also host to mineralisation.

Trudi Vein Drilling Along Strike

Assay results have been returned from the step out drilling east of the main Trudi Grid, where holes intersected broad strong structure with quartz adularia veining, in an area untested by previous explorers (Figure 2 and Table 1). KMRC164 returned 5m @ 1.78g/t Au including 1m @ 5.76g/t Au. Gold grades of over 5g/t Au in this area is encouraging, being the first high grade mineralised intersect away from the main

grid area (Figure 2). This opens up new high-grade shoot opportunities and again demonstrates that high grade pods exist away from the main Trudi Grid area.

Step out drilling will continue with an aim to extend the overall mineralisation trend to the east as well as infill around mineralised intersections to test for further high-grade zones.

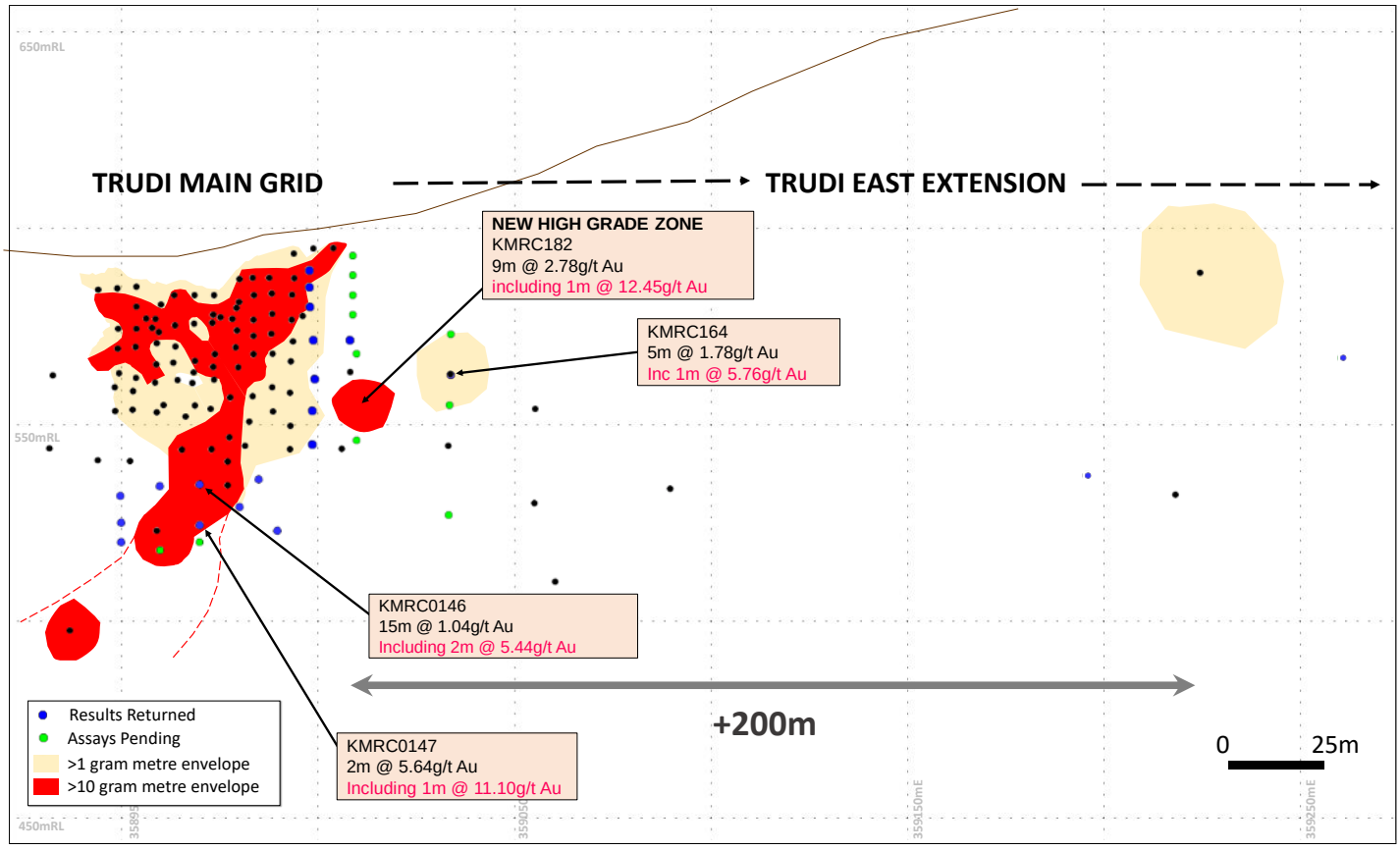

Figure 2: Long Projection, Trudi Main Grid and Trudi Step out: > 10 gram metre of gold (red polygon), yellow – 1gram metre.

Exploration of New Gold Hosting Veins

Exploration for new mineralized veins within E80/5007 has been very successful with two main areas currently being targeted:

Southern Veins – Jeniffer Vein

Assay results have been returned for the nine RC holes completed at the Jeniffer Vein drilled after the first exploration hole returned 7m @ 0.18g/t Au including 1m @ 0.38g/t Au from 29m (ASX announcement 7/8/18). Three holes returned significant mineralisation with grades up to 3.16g/t Au (Table 2). The Jeniffer Vein is an east-west quartz adularia vein (like the Trudi vein) with a known strike length of +700m. Further drilling is planned to explore for high-grade mineralisation.

Northeastern Veins

Results have been returned for the five holes drilled at the newly discovered north eastern veins with best result of 2m @ 0.24g/t Au. Reconnaissance exploration in vicinity of this drilling has identified more veins associated with soil gold anomalies. Further reconnaissance, rock chip sampling and drilling is planned to explore this prospective area.

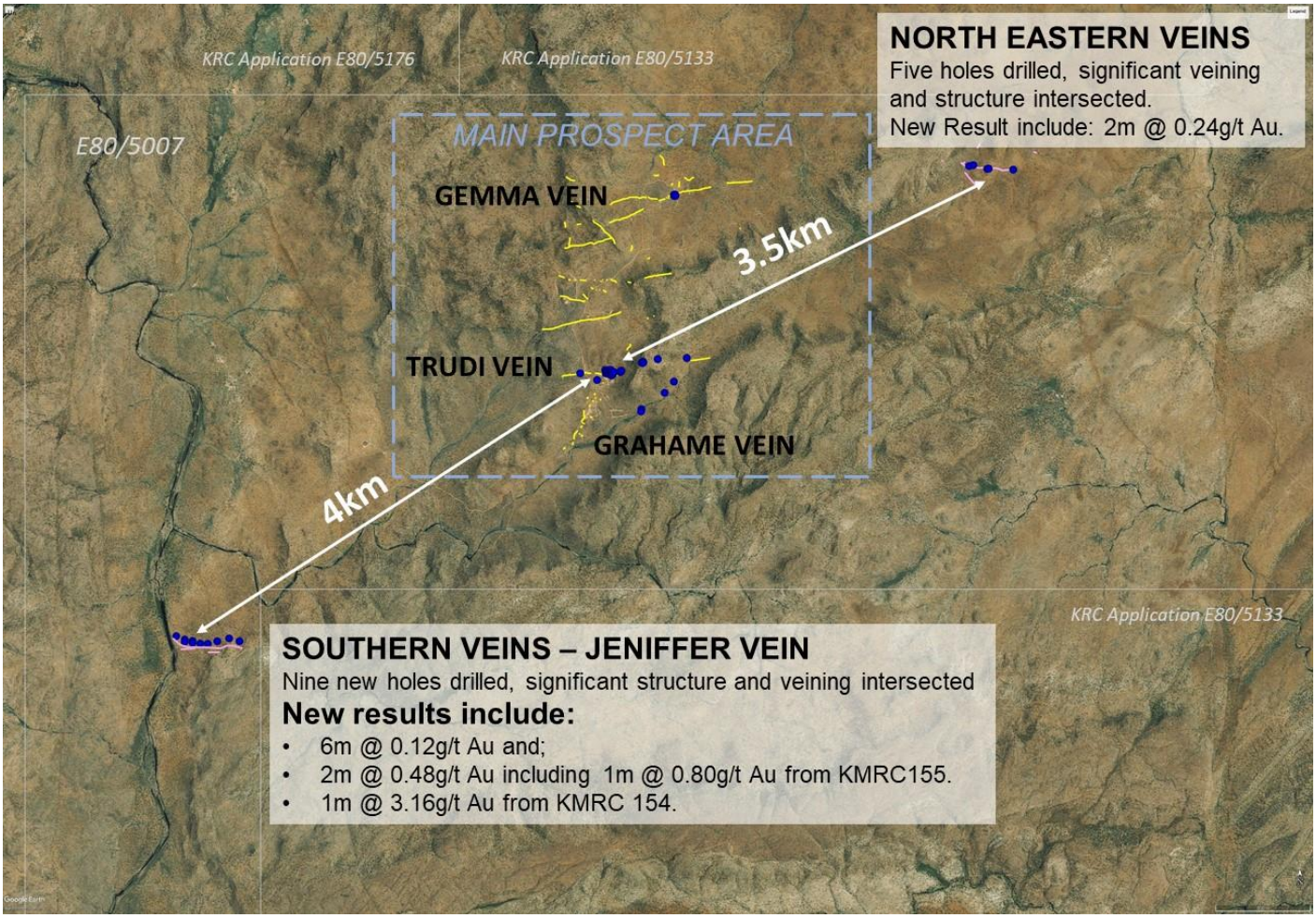

Figure 3: Plan showing location of North Eastern veins and Southern veins in relation to Trudi.

Ongoing Exploration

Drilling is ongoing into October/November before the wet season starts. Targets include:

- The newly discovered high-grade mineralisation at the eastern end of the Main Trudi Grid.
- Step out exploration to the east of the main grid where broad strong structures have been intersected and grades up to 5.76g/t Au have been returned.
- Continue to test beneath the main grid where historic holes returned 3m @ 3.52g/t Au including 1m @ 8.01g/t Au and 2m @ 6.86g/t Au including 1m @ 9.04g/t Au.
- Reconnaissance exploration for new mineralized veins.
- Drilling of the Jeniffer Vein for high grade mineralisation.

Background

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

KRC completed two Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill programmes at Mt Remarkable in 2017, totaling 2,130m with results reported on the 29th October 2017, 10th, 21st and 27th November 2017, and 20 December 2017.

Drilling at the Trudi vein confirmed historical high grade drill intersects (such as historic intersection of 5m at 15.4g/t, see KRC:ASX 5 April 2016 release) with one scissor hole returning 11m at 27.9g/t Gold (Au) including 1m @ 90.7g/t Au from RC hole KMRC026 and also with high grade results from two twin holes which returned 5m @ 4.11g/t Au including 1m @ 16.9g/t Au (KRRC0027) and 4m @ 5.72g/t Au including 1m @ 15.95g/t Au.

Other drilling results 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 mineralisation (+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.

Table 2: RC Drill Hole Location Details

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	Northing MGA94 (m)	Easting MGA94 (m)	Elevation (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Depth (m)
KMRC0144	Trudi	RC	8108722	358989	590	-62	180	84
KMRC0145	Trudi	RC	8108721	358960	590	-58	180	102
KMRC0146	Trudi	RC	8108718	358970	590	-60	180	84
KMRC0147	Trudi	RC	8108719	358970	590	-64	180	90
KMRC0148	Trudi	RC	8108721	358944	590	-56	180	72
KMRC0149	Jeniffer Vein	RC	8106575	356060	557	-60	190	54
KMRC0150	Jeniffer Vein	RC	8106600	355975	570	-60	180	90
KMRC0151	Jeniffer Vein	RC	8106575	355875	560	-60	160	54
KMRC0152	Jeniffer Vein	RC	8106550	355797	553	-60	180	36
KMRC0153	Jeniffer Vein	RC	8106550	355730	548	-60	180	48
KMRC0154	Jeniffer Vein	RC	8106568	355663	545	-60	180	84
KMRC0155	Jeniffer Vein	RC	8106558	355595	544	-60	180	66
KMRC0156	Jeniffer Vein	RC	8106576	355595	544	-60	180	102
KMRC0157	Jeniffer Vein	RC	8106600	355525	540	-60	210	72
KMRC0158	Trudi	RC	8108689.2	359007	600	-60	214	18
KMRC0159	Trudi	RC	8108680.5	358999	600	-60	360	18
KMRC0160	Trudi	RC	8108678.5	358994	599	-60	360	18
KMRC0161	Trudi Ridge	RC	8108765	359235	681	-54	221.6	216
KMRC0162	Trudi Ridge	RC	8108765	359235	680	-55	166.6	162
KMRC0163	Trudi	RC	8108701	359065	616	-50.3	194.6	66
KMRC0164	Trudi	RC	8108704	359068	617	-60.6	198.4	84
KMRC0165	Trudi	RC	8108707	359070	617	-67.1	200.9	108
KMRC0166	Trudi	RC	8108710	359072	617	-70.2	202.7	138
KMRC0167	Northeastern	RC	8110295	362126	600	-60	225	30
KMRC0168	Northeastern	RC	8110309	361927	604	-60	230	6
KMRC0169	Northeastern	RC	8110308	361939	604	-60	180	24
KMRC0170	Northeastern	RC	8110340	361827	581	-60	190	42
KMRC0171	Northeastern	RC	8110330	361788	580	-60	240	36
KMRC0172	Trudi Ridge	RC	8108771	359243	681	-54	206	192
KMRC0173	Trudi East	RC	8108633	359482	590	-60.3	360	180
KMRC0174	Trudi	RC	8108732	358949	588.3	-52	184.5	90
KMRC0175	Trudi	RC	8108734	358949	588.3	-54.82	182.96	102
KMRC0176	Trudi	RC	8108736	358949	588.3	-57.7	182.9	120
KMRC0177	Trudi	RC	8108690	359009	600	-50	182.6	24
KMRC0178	Trudi	RC	8108692	359009	600	-54	182.6	30
KMRC0179	Trudi	RC	8108694	359009	600	-58	182.6	30
KMRC0180	Trudi	RC	8108696	359009	600	-60	182.6	36
KMRC0181	Trudi	RC	8108700	359009	600	-60	182.1	54
KMRC0182	Trudi	RC	8108702	359009	600	-66	180	66
KMRC0183	Trudi	RC	8108703	359010	600	-67.4	180	72
KMRC0184	Trudi	RC	8108710.5	359020	600	-63	154	96
KMRC0185	Trudi	RC	8108722	358960	590	-66	183.1	114
KMRC0186	Trudi	RC	8108720	358970	590	-67	180	102
KMRC0187	Trudi	RC	8108665	359022	601	-55	38	42
KMRC0188	Trudi	RC	8108664	359021	601	-66	38	66

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Table 3: RC Down Hole Assay Intersections (>0.1g/t Au)

HoleId	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Mo	Pb	Sb	Se	Te
Units		m	m	m	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
KMRC0144	Trudi	73	74	1	0.15	1.7	5	<2	63	3	19	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0145	Trudi	13	14	1	0.12	<0.5	18	<2	39	2	21	7	<10	<10
KMRC0146	Trudi	62	63	1	6.69	18.5	<5	<2	369	1	64	<5	<10	10
KMRC0146	Trudi	63	64	1	4.19	7	<5	2	133	2	27	<5	<10	10
KMRC0146	Trudi	64	65	1	0.07	<0.5	<5	<2	174	2	16	<5	10	<10
KMRC0146	Trudi	65	66	1	0.47	14.4	<5	<2	237	2	58	6	<10	10
KMRC0146	Trudi	66	67	1	0.4	14.7	<5	<2	325	2	59	<5	<10	10
KMRC0146	Trudi	67	68	1	0.37	30.2	<5	2	657	2	35	<5	<10	20
KMRC0146	Trudi	68	69	1	0.45	34.5	<5	3	626	2	27	6	<10	20
KMRC0146	Trudi	69	70	1	0.15	9	<5	<2	209	2	32	<5	<10	10
KMRC0146	Trudi	70	71	1	0.92	58.7	<5	3	1010	2	122	<5	<10	30
KMRC0146	Trudi	71	72	1	0.51	33.4	<5	2	622	3	65	<5	<10	20
KMRC0146	Trudi	72	73	1	0.5	22.8	<5	<2	475	2	16	<5	<10	10
KMRC0146	Trudi	73	74	1	0.52	8.3	<5	<2	107	3	24	5	<10	<10
KMRC0146	Trudi	74	75	1	0.12	9	<5	<2	44	2	10	<5	<10	10
KMRC0146	Trudi	75	76	1	0.08	4	<5	<2	24	2	3	<5	<10	10
KMRC0146	Trudi	76	77	1	0.11	6.4	<5	3	38	3	15	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0147	Trudi	67	68	1	11.1	19.6	<5	<2	496	2	44	12	<10	10
KMRC0147	Trudi	68	69	1	0.18	1.3	<5	<2	65	2	13	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0148	Trudi	61	62	1	0.6	11.2	<5	<2	55	3	44	<5	<10	10
KMRC0148	Trudi	62	63	1	0.27	4.6	<5	<2	44	2	48	5	<10	<10
KMRC0151	Southern Veins	31	32	1	0.158	0.57	1.7	0.18	6.5	0.91	9.4	2.74	<1	0.39
KMRC0154	Southern Veins	65	66	1	3.16	11.65	1.6	1.16	70.7	1.73	8.2	3.48	<1	5.21
KMRC0154	Southern Veins	80	84	4	0.199	15.6	2.8	0.57	4.4	1.51	8.9	1.33	1	9.94
KMRC0155	Southern Veins	24	25	1	0.797	32.3	1.5	3.26	71.7	1.88	7.9	3.33	<1	14.65
KMRC0155	Southern Veins	25	26	1	0.17	10.7	1.6	1.48	27.7	1.95	5.5	3.39	<1	2.14
KMRC0155	Southern Veins	33	34	1	0.144	24.8	2.9	5.02	148	0.99	13.3	2.48	1	6.41
KMRC0155	Southern Veins	34	35	1	0.129	20.5	2.8	5.04	128	0.94	23.8	3.82	<1	7.75
KMRC0155	Southern Veins	35	36	1	0.117	20.8	1.3	4.6	54.6	0.93	10.6	2.97	<1	4.72
KMRC0155	Southern Veins	36	37	1	0.005	0.65	1.9	0.85	131	0.95	52.2	1.98	1	0.3
KMRC0155	Southern Veins	37	38	1	0.183	44.8	1.8	2.95	70.8	1.37	41.1	3.39	<1	15.2
KMRC0155	Southern Veins	38	39	1	0.162	18.75	1.9	3	95.7	1.87	20.8	4.22	1	8.72
KMRC0158	Trudi	0	1	1	0.62	1.4	<5	<2	25	<1	7	5	<10	<10
KMRC0158	Trudi	1	2	1	0.86	1.9	<5	<2	10	1	7	7	<10	<10
KMRC0158	Trudi	2	3	1	9.25	8.1	<5	3	14	1	3	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0158	Trudi	3	4	1	0.47	1.1	<5	3	8	<1	3	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0158	Trudi	4	5	1	0.05	0.6	<5	2	21	1	10	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0158	Trudi	5	6	1	0.03	<0.5	<5	<2	9	1	8	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0158	Trudi	6	7	1	0.3	<0.5	<5	2	10	1	7	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0158	Trudi	7	8	1	0.02	<0.5	<5	5	9	1	7	7	<10	<10
KMRC0158	Trudi	8	9	1	0.13	1	<5	5	9	1	12	5	<10	<10
KMRC0160	Trudi	1	2	1	0.16	0.7	<5	<2	4	1	<2	5	<10	<10

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HoleId	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Mo	Pb	Sb	Se	Te
Units		m	m	m	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
KMRC0160	Trudi	9	10	1	5.3	5.9	<5	<2	123	2	72	7	10	<10
KMRC0160	Trudi	10	11	1	0.36	0.9	<5	<2	10	<1	8	7	<10	<10
KMRC0164	Trudi	65	66	1	0.11	0.7	7	<2	55	2	25	7	<10	<10
KMRC0164	Trudi	66	67	1	5.76	11.1	7	<2	296	3	78	17	<10	<10
KMRC0164	Trudi	67	68	1	1.39	7.8	<5	<2	35	2	19	5	<10	<10
KMRC0164	Trudi	68	69	1	1.02	4.7	<5	<2	5	2	5	<5	<10	10
KMRC0164	Trudi	69	70	1	2.15	5.7	<5	<2	5	3	7	<5	<10	10
KMRC0164	Trudi	70	71	1	0.24	2.2	<5	<2	21	1	13	<5	<10	10
KMRC0169	Bee Valley	13	14	1	0.123	7.22	1	0.57	30.6	1.78	5	3.05	<1	4.88
KMRC0169	Bee Valley	14	15	1	0.361	11.85	0.8	1.76	19.2	1.74	6.8	2.57	<1	7.84
KMRC0172	Trudi Ridge	164	165	1	0.131	0.14	1	0.18	3.3	4.28	2.6	2.48	<1	0.16
KMRC0172	Trudi Ridge	165	166	1	0.149	0.21	1.1	0.17	4.7	4.47	2	2.12	<1	0.12
KMRC0172	Trudi Ridge	180	181	1	0.194	1.04	1.5	1.62	9.4	2.12	5.5	2.27	<1	1.65
KMRC0175	Trudi	88	89	1	0.39	21.5	<5	<2	181	1	27	<5	<10	10
KMRC0175	Trudi	89	90	1	0.11	7.1	<5	2	26	<1	8	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0176	Trudi	95	96	1	0.17	8.2	<5	4	17	2	5	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0182	Trudi	12	16	4	0.32	<0.5	<5	2	12	1	<2	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0182	Trudi	16	20	4	0.3	<0.5	<5	<2	2	1	<2	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0182	Trudi	45	46	1	12.45	10.9	<5	<2	15	2	11	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0182	Trudi	46	47	1	4.48	8.4	<5	<2	13	3	<2	<5	10	<10
KMRC0182	Trudi	47	48	1	1.6	13.7	5	<2	15	3	4	6	<10	<10
KMRC0182	Trudi	48	49	1	0.95	10.9	<5	<2	16	3	7	5	<10	<10
KMRC0182	Trudi	49	50	1	1.1	19.9	<5	<2	30	3	<2	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0182	Trudi	50	51	1	0.97	10	<5	<2	32	2	13	6	<10	<10
KMRC0182	Trudi	51	52	1	2.47	51.7	<5	<2	33	4	30	10	<10	10
KMRC0182	Trudi	52	53	1	0.9	6.6	<5	<2	58	3	37	10	<10	<10
KMRC0182	Trudi	53	54	1	0.12	2	<5	<2	84	2	34	<5	<10	<10

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 and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr. Rogers has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Chapman and Mr. Rogers consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

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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 12 October 2018 reports on KRC's 2018 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. It is mentioned in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		text that gold was detected by the niton – actual values are not quoted and the results are used as an interpretive tool for further drill hole design. Detection of gold by the niton device is not considered reliable as it is possible that a mineral with similar characteristics was detected.
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 (every 10m for close spaced infill drilling. The drill-hole collar locations were recorded using a hand held GPS,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		which has an accuracy of +/- 10m. At a later date the drillhole collar may be surveyed with a DGPS to a greater degree of accuracy (close spaced infill drilling is pegged and picked up with DGPS).
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *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. Diamond sampling: Sampling is done from geological boundaries identified by a geologist. The intervals are based on structure, alteration, veining and mineralisation. Samples no smaller than 20cm and no bigger than 1.3m are taken. The core is cut in two with a core cutting machine. 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).

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		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. Diamond core was drilled with HQ3 split tube to preserve structure and core integrity in oxide material, orientations where taken every run or where possible.
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/DDH Programme* RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Geological logging is completed at site with representative RC chips stored in chip trays and core in diamond core trays. RC Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Diamond core was drilled with HQ3 split tube to preserve structure and core integrity in oxide material, orientations where taken every run or where possible. 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*	*Historic Drilling:* Holes were geologically logged. KRC will make enquiries as to whether any historic chip trays

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	were kept/stored. *Current RC/DDH Programme* Geological logging is carried out on all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded. Logging of records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures (foliation), weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Selected mineralised intervals were photographed in both dry and wet form. All drill holes are geologically logged in full and detailed lithogeochemical information is collected by the field XRF unit to help determine potential mineralised intersections. The data relating to the elements analysed is used to determine further information regarding the detailed rock composition and mineralised intervals.
Sub<sampling techniques and sample preparation	○ *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* ○ *If non<core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* ○ *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* ○ *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub<sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* ○ *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field 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/DDH Programme* *Any core is sampled half core using a core saw.* 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		introduced at this stage. Field QC procedures maximise representivity of RC samples and eliminate sampling errors, including the use of duplicate samples. Also the use of certified reference material including assay standards and with blanks aid in maximising representivity of samples. For fire assay a run of 78 client samples includes a minimum of one method blank, two certified reference materials (CRMs) and three duplicates. For the multi<element method, a QC lot consists of up to 35 client samples with a minimum of one method blank, two CRMs and two duplicates. The analytical facility is certified to a minimum of ISO 9001:2008. Field duplicates were taken every 20th sample for RC and Diamond 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 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/DDH Programme* RC and diamond drill samples as received from the field are being assayed by ALS Laboratory

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. If It is mentioned in the text that gold was detected by the niton – actual values are not quoted and the results are used as an interpretive tool for further drill hole design. Detection of gold by the niton device is not considered reliable as it is possible that a mineral with similar characteristics was detected.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (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 and diamond 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).
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	*RC and diamond 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 has conducted 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/DDH 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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/DDH Programme* GPS pickups of exploration and step out drilling is considered adequate however infill drilling at the main Trudi vein requires more accurate pickups so a DGPS has been used. KRC has picked up historic and KRC holes with a sub metre accuracy DGPS.
	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 and DGPS 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/DDH Programme Topographic locations interpreted from GPS pickups (barometric altimeter), DGPS pickups, DEMs and field observations. Adequate for first pass reconnaissance. Best estimated RLs were assigned during drilling and are to be corrected at a later stage. For infill drilling at the main Trudi vein DGPS pickups are used. KRC has picked 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/DDH Programme*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The current close spaced drilling is on a 5m spaced vein intersection grid based on interpretation of structure. Deeper Grid Holes at 10m spacing. Exploration holes vary from 20m to 500m spacing.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	*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/DDH 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. *Current RC/DDH 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. Diamond sampling: Sampling is done from geological boundaries identified by a geologist. The intervals are based on structure, alteration, veining and mineralisation. Samples no smaller than 20cm and no bigger than 1.3m are taken. The core is cut in two with a core cutting machine.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	*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/DDH Programme* The drill holes are drilled at an angle from -50 to 74 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 ten tenements, granted exploration licence E80/5007 and nine applications (E80/5133, E80/5176<5178, E80/5192<5196), 100% owned by Speewah Mining Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of King River Copper Limited). The granted licence is located 200km SW of Kununurra in the NE Kimberley. The granted tenement is 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 2018 RC drilling and is presented in Tables 1-2 and Figures 1 to 3.

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/individual sample 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 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 are given in Table 2.
	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.*	Long Projections and plans are included in the body of the ASX Release: Figure 1 long projection showing location of drilling on the Trudi Vein, Figure 2 cross section at Trudi and Figure 3 showing location of exploration holes on the southern veins and the northern eastern veins.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reports on recent exploration can be found in ASX Releases that are available on our website at www.kingrivercopper.com.au. The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.