
Australian Securities Exchange Announcement **7/01/19**

Mt Remarkable Gold Drilling Results

Highlights

- A new, very high-grade gold zone has been intersected at the eastern edge of the Trudi Main Grid with **4m @ 19.88g/t Au** including **1m @ 69.30g/t Au** from 21m in KMRC194, open to the east.
- Drilling has been completed for the year at Speewah and Mt Remarkable with plans to return after the wet season.

King River Resources Ltd (ASX:KRR) is pleased to provide results from its latest phase of RC drilling at its Mt Remarkable Project (200km south of Kununurra). Significantly the latest drilling on the eastern most line of the Trudi 5m spaced grid drilling has intersected a new, very high-grade, gold zone which is open, both, up and down plunge to the east. Also, the deep diamond drill hole at Speewah was completed with assays pending.

Mt Remarkable

Drilling at Mt Remarkable has been completed for the year prior to the commencement of the seasonal rains (wet season) with 167 holes for 10,074m drilled. Eighteen RC holes for 1,500m were completed as part of the latest phase, with holes targeting high grade gold zones to the east and below the main Trudi deposit.

Best results include:

- **4m @ 19.88g/t Au** including **1m @ 69.30g/t Au** from 21m in KMRC194
- 2m @ **10.47g/t Au** from 33m in KMRC196
- 3m @ 4.29g/t Au including **1m @ 6.7g/t Au** from 27m in KMRC195

The intersection of **4m @ 19.88g/t Au** including **1m @ 69.30g/t Au** was returned from a new, very high-grade gold zone at the eastern most edge of the Trudi grid drilling where visible gold was noted from panning of the drill piles. The discovery of this new high-grade zone is very encouraging confirming the company's belief that multiple high-grade shoots exist at Trudi and are yet to be discovered. This zone possibly connects with recently announced high grade intersection of 9m @ 2.78g/t Au including **1m @ 12.45g/t Au** from hole KMRC182 (announced 12 October 2018).

Other recent exploration drill intersections further to the east are also mineralised (up to 5.76g/t Au – previously announced ASX 12/10/18) providing additional areas to target high-grade shoots with future infill drilling.

Assay results from drilling beneath the Trudi Main prospect showed that mineralization pinches out between the two historic narrow, high-grade intersections in 08WRC059 and 08WRC064 (3m @ 3.52g/t Au including 1m @ 8.01g/t Au and 2m @ 6.86g/t Au including 1m @ 9.04g/t Au respectively). However, to the east KMRC193 intersected very broad strong structure providing an excellent target zone to the east and on an easterly plunge – Figure 2.

Proposed Exploration

Interpretation of the years drilling, and further analysis is ongoing with exploration planned to recommence at the end of the wet season.

Currently targets include:

- Continued extension of the new 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.
- Extensional drilling to the east and west of the Main Trudi vein
- Deeper drilling
- Follow up drilling of the Jeniffer Vein for high grade mineralisation.
- Reconnaissance exploration for new mineralized veins.

KRR also expects some of its application licenses to be granted next year opening exploration opportunities, along 200km of under explored Whitewater Volcanics (the stratigraphy that is host to the high-grade Mt Remarkable and Hunter gold Projects), for new high-grade gold deposits.

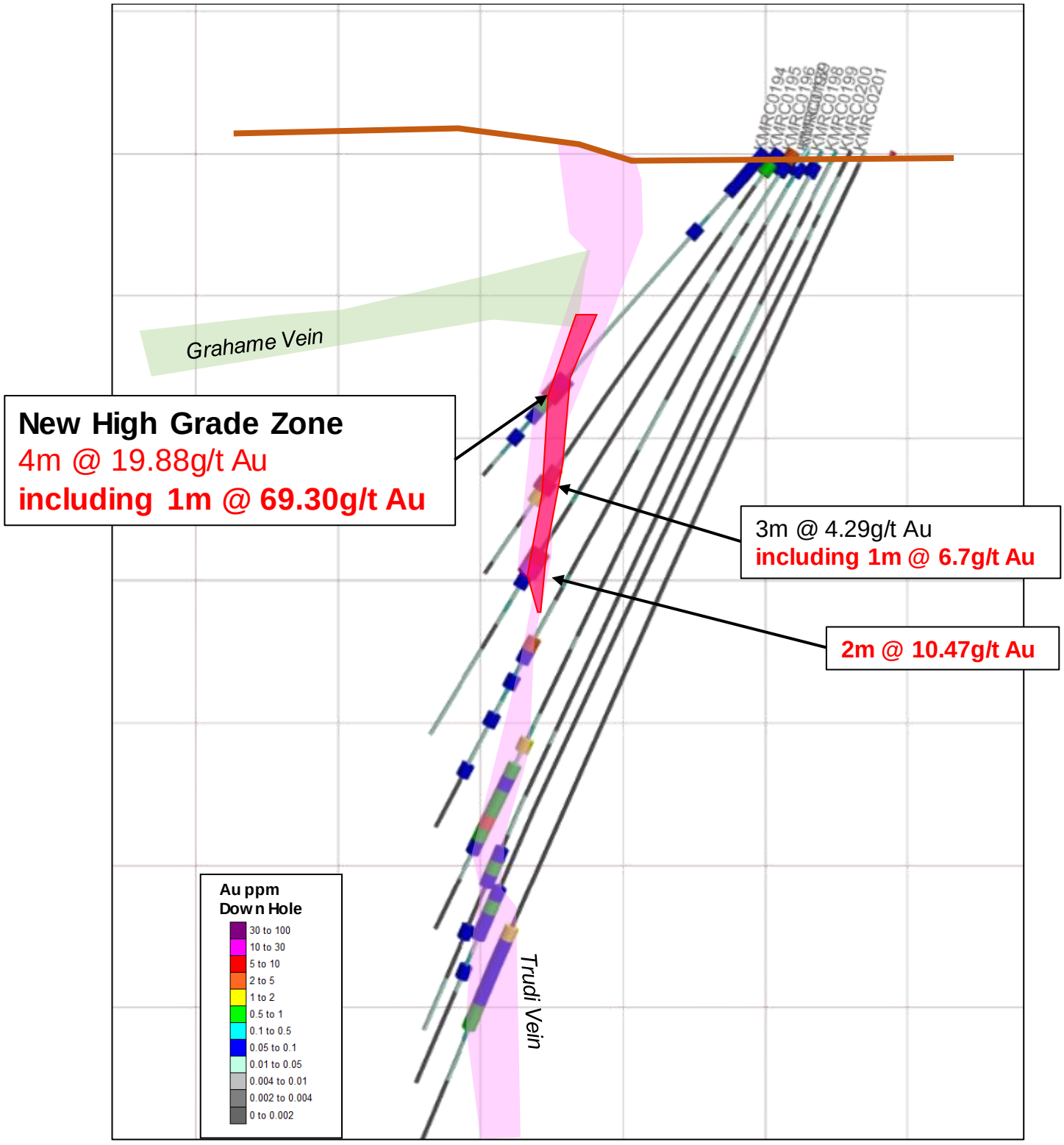

Figure 1 Results and assays pending on 359014mE section looking west

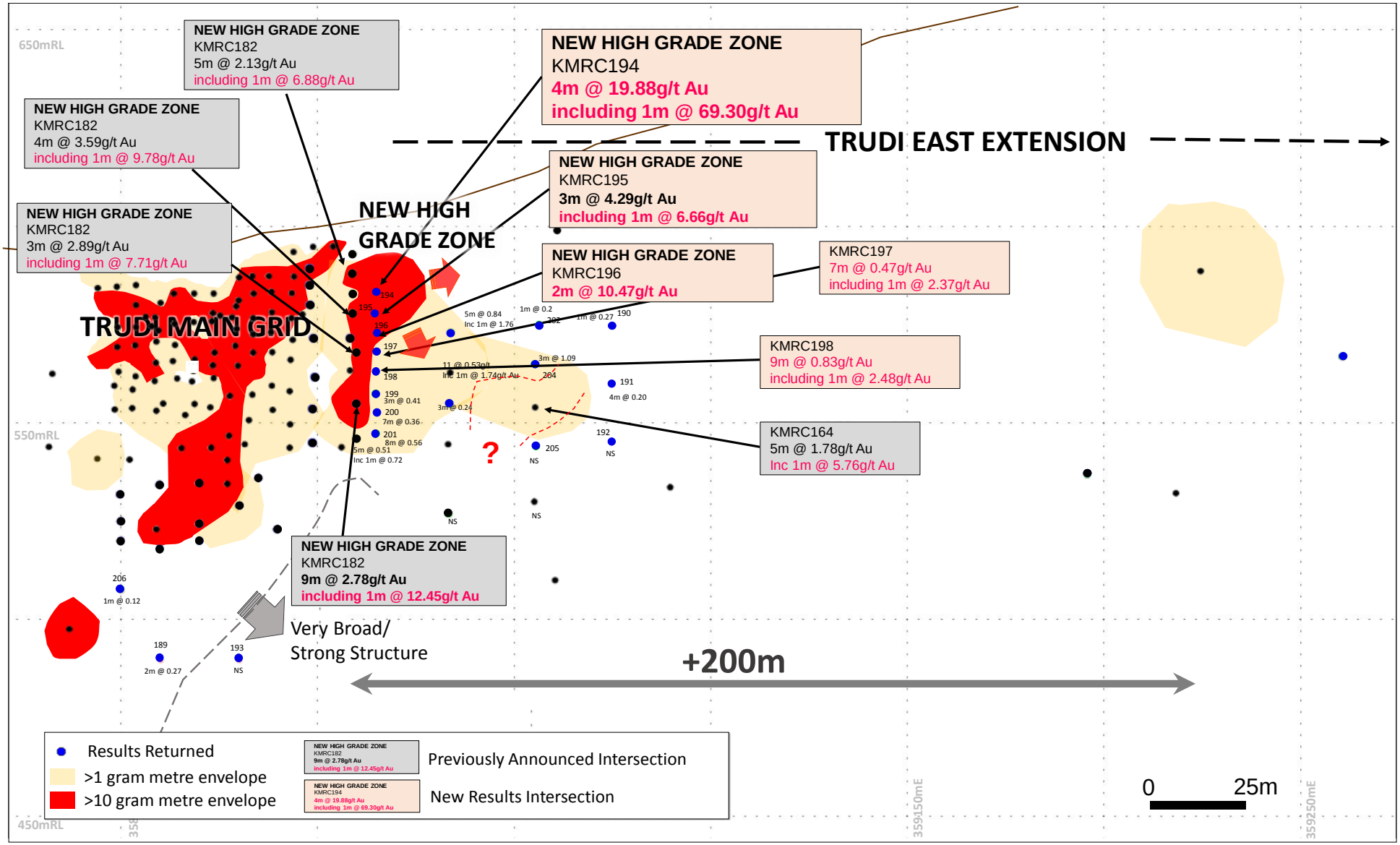

Figure 2 Long Projection of Trudi showing latest results

Speewah

Deep diamond drill hole KCDH0010 was completed late November prior to the onset of the Wet season.

The hole intersected a very broad alteration/fracture zone from approximately 530m to 712m with multiple fracture zones around an intense brecciation and veining zone from 661m to 668m which is interpreted to be the main Chapman fault zone. The core trays from this hole have been sent to our Perth based warehouse where it will undergo further logging and structural analysis prior to sampling.

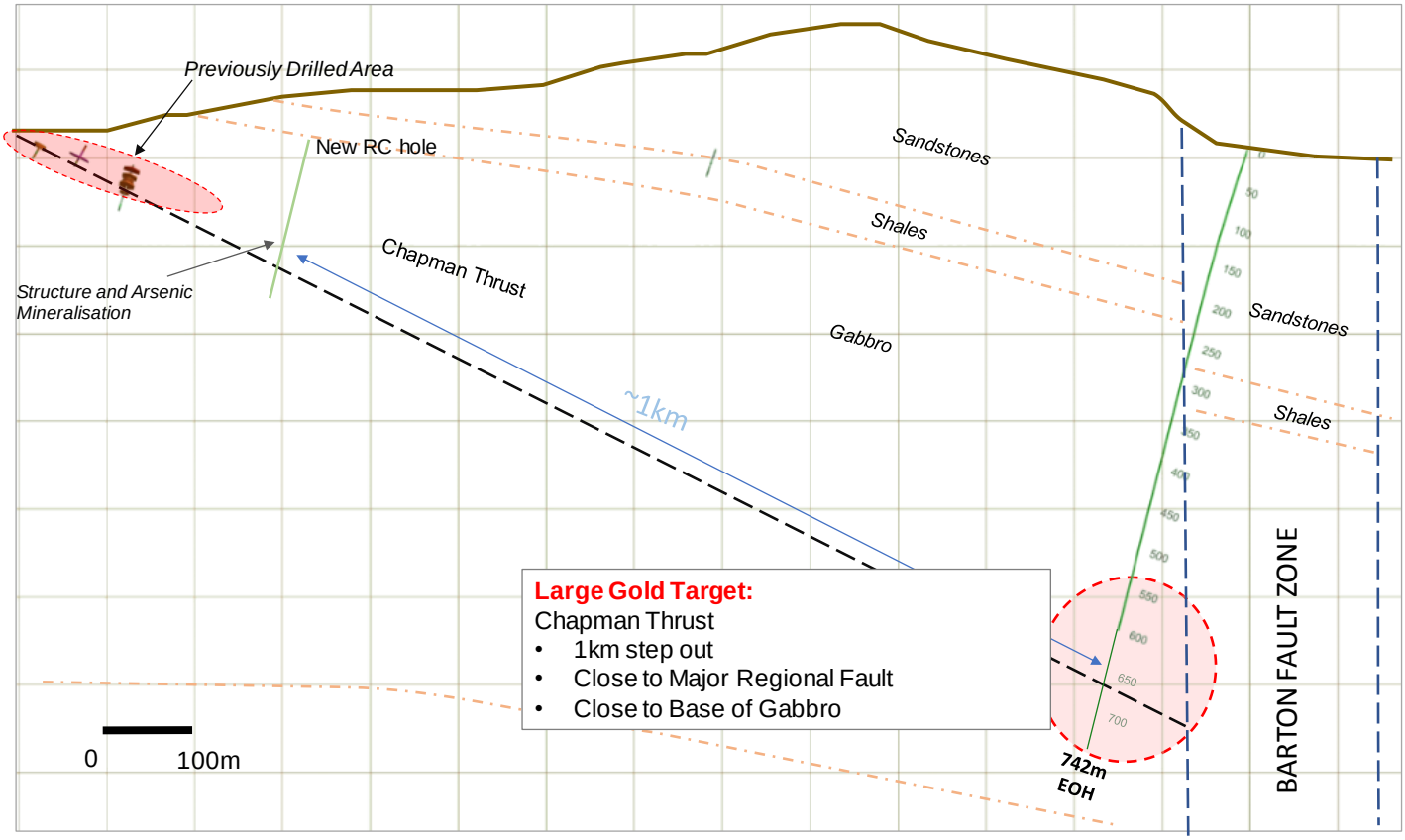

Figure 3 Cross Section of the designed drill hole, looking South West (235°). Shows interpreted extrapolation of the Chapman Thrust to the target zone close to the Barton Fault. Due to the scale of the section the location of previous drilling, topography and the new RC are diagrammatic (being off section).

Background

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

KRR has drilled 206 Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill holes at Mt Remarkable during 2017/18.

Drilling at the Trudi vein confirmed historical high grade drill intersects (such as historic intersection of 5m at 15.4g/t, see KRR: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 identified new high-grade zones and 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, the Jeniffer vein and an intersection of mineralised veining near previously reported 30.8g/t Au rock chip sample.

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Table 1: RC Drill Hole Location Details for Drilling at Speewah and Mt Remarkable

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	Northing MGA94 (m)	Easting MGA94 (m)	Elevation (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Depth (m)
Mt Remarkable Project								
KMRC0189	Trudi	RC	8108745	358960	589	-63	180	126
KMRC0190	Trudi	RC	8108711	359073.5	616	-50	180	72
KMRC0191	Trudi	RC	8108712	359073.5	616	-56	180	96
KMRC0192	Trudi	RC	8108714	359073.5	616	-60	180	132
KMRC0193	Trudi	RC	8108740	358975	590	-65	174	144
KMRC0194	Trudi	RC	8108700	359015	600	-50	180	30
KMRC0195	Trudi	RC	8108701	359015	600	-55	180	36
KMRC0196	Trudi	RC	8108702	359015	600	-58	180	48
KMRC0197	Trudi	RC	8108703	359015	600	-60	180	54
KMRC0198	Trudi	RC	8108704	359015	600	-62	180	61
KMRC0199	Trudi	RC	8108705	359015	600	-63	180	68
KMRC0200	Trudi	RC	8108706	359015	600	-64	180	72
KMRC0201	Trudi	RC	8108707	359015	600	-65	180	78
KMRC0202	Trudi	RC	8108711	359066	616	-52	200	78
KMRC0203	Trudi	RC	8108714	359067	616	-57	200	57
KMRC0204	Trudi	RC	8108715	359067	616	-57	200	84
KMRC0205	Trudi	RC	8108717	359068	616	-61	200	114
KMRC0206	Trudi	RC	8108740	358950	590	-61	180	138
Speewah Project								
KRRC0301	Chapman	RC	8,210,940	390,280	200	-70	145	222
KCDH0010	Chapman	DDH	8,211,930	389,930	200	-59	090	742

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Table 2: 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
KMRC0189	Trudi	111	112	1	0.2	7.5	<5	<2	585	0.5	13	5	5	5
KMRC0189	Trudi	112	113	1	0.34	36.8	<5	<2	763	1	49	2.5	10	30
KMRC0190	Trudi	56	57	1	0.27	<0.5	<5	<2	17	3	22	6	<10	<10
KMRC0191	Trudi	66	67	1	0.2	<0.5	<5	<2	13	2	13	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0191	Trudi	90	91	1	0.16	0.8	<5	<2	4	1	3	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0192	Trudi	80	81	1	0.08	1.4	<5	<2	2	2	5	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0192	Trudi	81	82	1	0.08	<0.5	<5	<2	7	2	5	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0194	Trudi	0	1	1	0.39	0.7	<5	<2	22	6	23	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0194	Trudi	1	2	1	0.12	<0.5	<5	<2	15	6	18	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0194	Trudi	2	3	1	0.25	<0.5	<5	<2	13	9	11	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0194	Trudi	3	4	1	0.21	<0.5	5	<2	11	4	13	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0194	Trudi	21	22	1	69.3	45.9	<5	3	23	4	14	<5	<10	10
KMRC0194	Trudi	22	23	1	9.58	10.7	<5	<2	15	4	13	<5	<10	10
KMRC0194	Trudi	23	24	1	0.51	4.1	<5	2	4	5	6	<5	<10	10
KMRC0194	Trudi	24	25	1	0.12	1.8	<5	<2	2	4	8	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0195	Trudi	0	1	1	0.39	0.6	<5	<2	10	2	10	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0195	Trudi	1	2	1	0.77	1.1	<5	3	8	4	12	<5	<10	10
KMRC0195	Trudi	27	28	1	4.89	12.5	8	<2	32	3	14	<5	<10	10
KMRC0195	Trudi	28	29	1	6.66	27.6	<5	<2	23	4	8	<5	<10	10
KMRC0195	Trudi	29	30	1	1.31	8.2	<5	<2	15	5	6	<5	<10	10
KMRC0196	Trudi	0	1	1	2.29	3.1	5	2	11	5	9	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0196	Trudi	1	2	1	0.29	0.8	<5	<2	7	4	12	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0196	Trudi	33	34	1	9.73	45.5	<5	3	449	5	29	<5	<10	20
KMRC0196	Trudi	34	35	1	11.2	50.1	<5	<2	305	5	26	<5	<10	10
KMRC0197	Trudi	39	40	1	2.37	6.1	<5	<2	11	5	6	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0197	Trudi	40	41	1	0.32	4	<5	<2	12	5	10	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0197	Trudi	41	42	1	0.09	2.7	<5	<2	8	5	10	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0197	Trudi	42	43	1	0.18	2.4	<5	<2	8	5	5	<5	<10	10
KMRC0197	Trudi	43	44	1	0.05	3.5	<5	<2	8	7	6	<5	<10	10
KMRC0197	Trudi	44	45	1	0.01	2.6	<5	<2	13	7	4	<5	<10	10
KMRC0197	Trudi	45	46	1	0.25	4.8	<5	2	26	8	22	5	<10	10
KMRC0198	Trudi	46	47	1	1.14	6.2	<5	<2	21	5	13	<5	<10	10
KMRC0198	Trudi	47	48	1	0.04	14	5	<2	14	3	7	<5	<10	10
KMRC0198	Trudi	48	49	1	0.67	9.5	<5	<2	27	5	7	5	<10	10
KMRC0198	Trudi	49	50	1	0.44	6.1	<5	<2	8	6	3	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0198	Trudi	50	51	1	0.82	9.9	<5	<2	12	7	8	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0198	Trudi	51	52	1	0.76	8.1	5	3	10	5	7	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0198	Trudi	52	53	1	2.48	24.2	<5	<2	91	9	54	7	<10	10
KMRC0189	Trudi	111	112	1	0.2	7.5	<5	<2	585	0.5	13	5	5	5

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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
KMRC0198	Trudi	53	54	1	0.67	7.2	<5	<2	67	8	29	7	<10	10
KMRC0198	Trudi	54	55	1	0.46	3.9	<5	<2	79	7	48	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0199	Trudi	54	55	1	0.29	6.1	<5	<2	10	4	7	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0199	Trudi	55	56	1	0.72	13.8	<5	<2	65	5	14	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0199	Trudi	56	57	1	0.22	1.6	<5	<2	64	6	10	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0199	Trudi	60	61	1	0.22	1.4	<5	<2	18	5	13	6	<10	<10
KMRC0200	Trudi	57	58	1	0.49	2.5	<5	<2	50	4	16	<5	<10	10
KMRC0200	Trudi	58	59	1	0.87	3.6	<5	<2	8	5	4	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0200	Trudi	59	60	1	0.37	6.6	<5	<2	8	4	7	<5	<10	10
KMRC0200	Trudi	60	61	1	0.33	5.8	<5	<2	5	5	8	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0200	Trudi	61	62	1	0.02	1.1	<5	<2	3	7	<2	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0200	Trudi	62	63	1	0.06	1.7	<5	<2	4	6	7	5	<10	<10
KMRC0200	Trudi	63	64	1	0.39	3.8	7	<2	58	5	30	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0201	Trudi	60	61	1	1.6	4.3	<5	<2	17	7	11	11	<10	<10
KMRC0201	Trudi	61	62	1	0.2	1	<5	<2	38	4	5	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0201	Trudi	62	63	1	0.49	3.7	<5	<2	8	5	7	6	<10	<10
KMRC0201	Trudi	63	64	1	0.11	1.7	<5	<2	4	4	2	5	<10	<10
KMRC0201	Trudi	64	65	1	0.23	2	<5	<2	7	6	4	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0201	Trudi	65	66	1	0.42	5.8	<5	<2	11	6	7	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0201	Trudi	66	67	1	0.86	6.1	<5	<2	13	5	10	6	<10	<10
KMRC0201	Trudi	67	68	1	0.58	4.8	<5	<2	46	6	19	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0201	Trudi	68	69	1	0.07	0.5	<5	<2	56	4	29	5	<10	<10
KMRC0203	Trudi	28	32	4	0.2	<0.5	6	<2	7	6	10	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0204	Trudi	29	30	1	0.78	<0.5	<5	3	16	18	13	<5	<10	<10
KMRC0204	Trudi	70	71	1	1.98	13.6	<5	<2	16	4	23	10	<10	<10
KMRC0204	Trudi	71	72	1	1.08	4.4	<5	<2	52	6	40	9	<10	<10
KMRC0204	Trudi	72	73	1	0.21	5.2	<5	<2	66	3	49	8	<10	<10
KMRC0206	Trudi	105	106	1	0.12	9.1	<5	<2	127	11	40	5	<10	10

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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 Resources 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 7 January 2019 reports on KRR's 2018 Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill programme at the Company's Mt Remarkable Project. One diamond hole has been drilled at Speewah but sampling is yet to be completed and no results are reported. *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 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, 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. KRR 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. 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 KRR 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 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. KRR will make enquiries as to whether any historic chip trays 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:* ○ KRR 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 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 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.	KRR 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 KRR 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 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 KRR 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. KRR has picked up historic and KRR 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 KRR 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. KRR has picked up historic and KRR 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* 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.
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.*	*KRR 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 KRR 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.

KING RIVER RESOURCES LIMITED

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* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* o *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Drill information reported in this announcement relates to KRR's 2018 RC drilling and is presented in Tables 1-2 and Figures 1 to 2. Collar location for the diamond hole at Speewah is shown in table 1 and a cross section of the hole is shown in figure 3.
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. KRR 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 sections are included in the body of the ASX Release: Figure 1 cross section at Trudi, Figure 2 long projection showing location of drilling on the Trudi Vein and Figure 3 cross section of diamond hole at Speewah.
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 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.