
Australian Securities Exchange Announcement **23/09/19**

Gold Exploration Update: Mt Remarkable/Treasure Creek

Highlights

Gold exploration by King River Resources (KRR) is continuing with reconnaissance exploration currently underway at its Mt Remarkable Project (with over 200 rock chip samples and over 250 soil samples taken so far). Highlights include:

- Discovery of a gold mineralized quartz-adularia vein set on newly granted tenement E80/5133 with rock chip sample grades up to 0.42g/t Au.
- RC drilling is scheduled to start at Mt Remarkable next month, targeting high-grade gold mineralisation.
- Exploration is scheduled to start at Treasure Creek in October with initial reconnaissance and ground geophysics followed by RC drilling (planned for November subject to approvals).

Mt Remarkable

Results from reconnaissance exploration so far at Mt Remarkable in the East Kimberley Western Australia have been very encouraging. Multiple new vein sets have been discovered and assay results have returned anomalous gold/silver values (Au, Ag, Bi) from seven of them (Figure 1 and Table 1). Best results were from an east west striking quartz-adularia vein set with rock chip samples returning results up to 0.42g/t Au and 11.9g/t Ag. Follow-up reconnaissance and soil sampling is currently underway.

Drilling at Mt Remarkable is scheduled to start in October (~2,500m RC) and will test the high-grade Trudi Vein where last years' drilling returned multiple, very high gold intersections (e.g. 4m @ 113.29g/t Au including 1m @ 346g/t Au in KMRC78, refer KRR ASX 4 June 2018, Figure 3). Drilling will target extensions to known high-grade gold zones as well as test for new high-grade zones along strike and at depth (Figure 3). Other drill targets will include the Jeniffer Vein, a new gold mineralised vein discovered last year, as well as any prioritised targets from recent and ongoing reconnaissance work.

Treasure Creek

KRR is engaging in a detailed geological and geophysical review of all its Treasure Creek tenements in the Tennant Creek area Northern Territory and has already identified multiple iron oxide copper-gold targets within the granted licences (Figure 3 shows preliminary 3D images of magnetic/gravity inversion modelling for priority targets showing RC drillable depths). On ground reconnaissance and geophysical surveys are planned to commence at the most mature of these targets on two priority granted tenements (EL31617 and EL31619) in October followed by drilling in November (subject to approvals). Environmental approvals for the planned drilling are currently being reviewed by the NT Mines Department and are expected to be approved this month.

EL31617 covers the under-explored eastern extension of the Rover Gold Field that hosts numerous ironstone bodies with characteristic copper-gold +/- cobalt, silver and bismuth mineralisation. EL31619 covers the under-explored eastern extension of the Tennant Creek Mineral Field and includes part of the Lone Star IOCG trend.

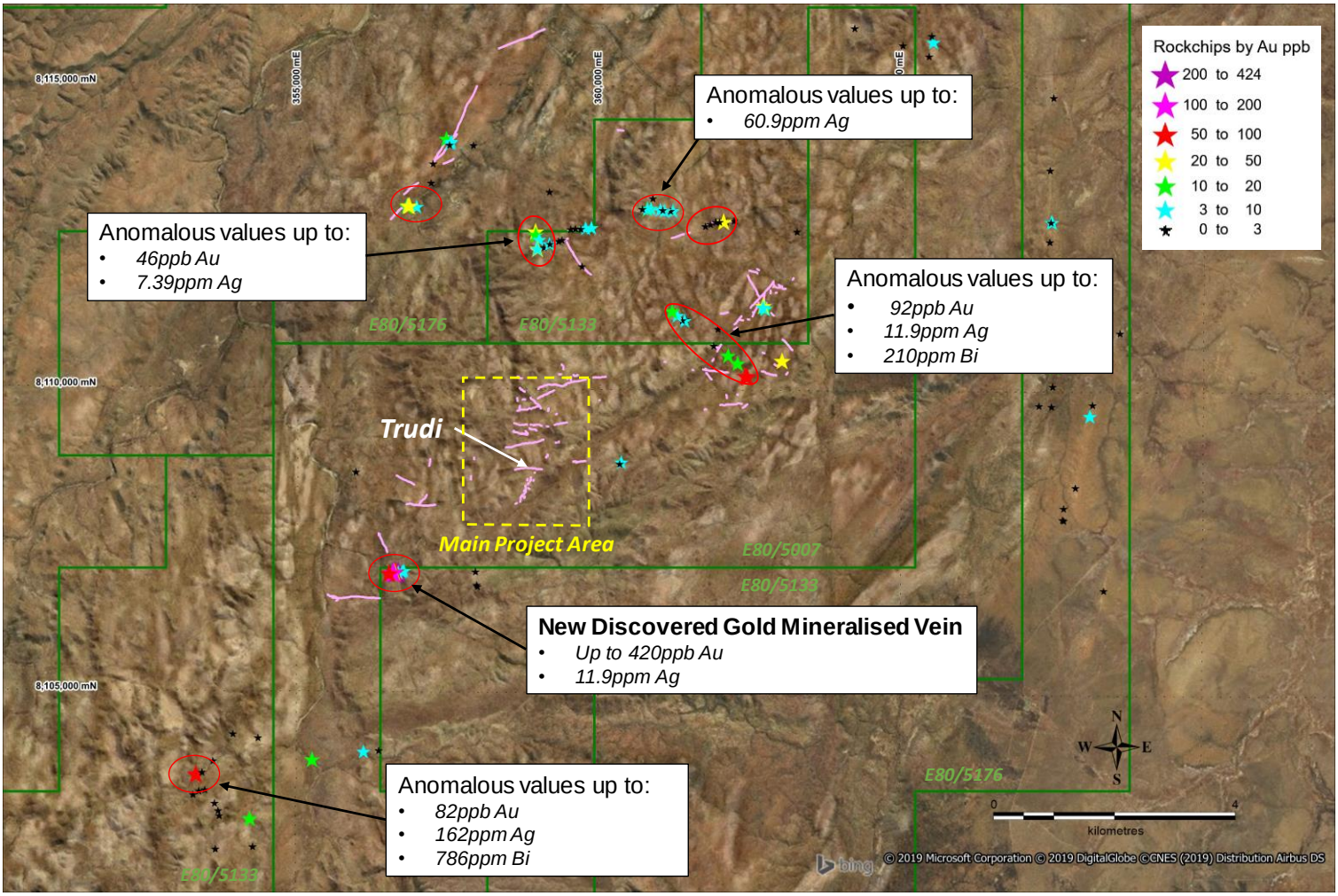

Figure 1 Rock Chip sampling results Mt Remarkable, red ellipses around new anomalous vein targets.

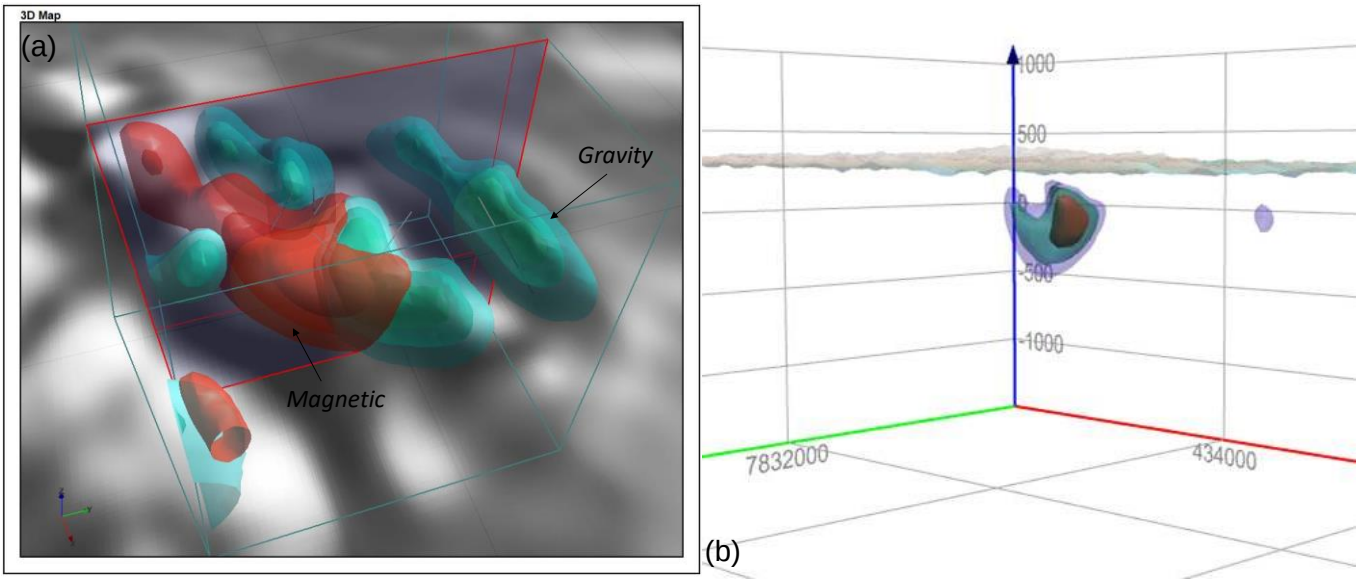

Figure 2 Preliminary Inversion Modelling of IOCG priority Targets on (a): EL31617 magnetic and gravity models and (b):EL31619 east target magnetic model.

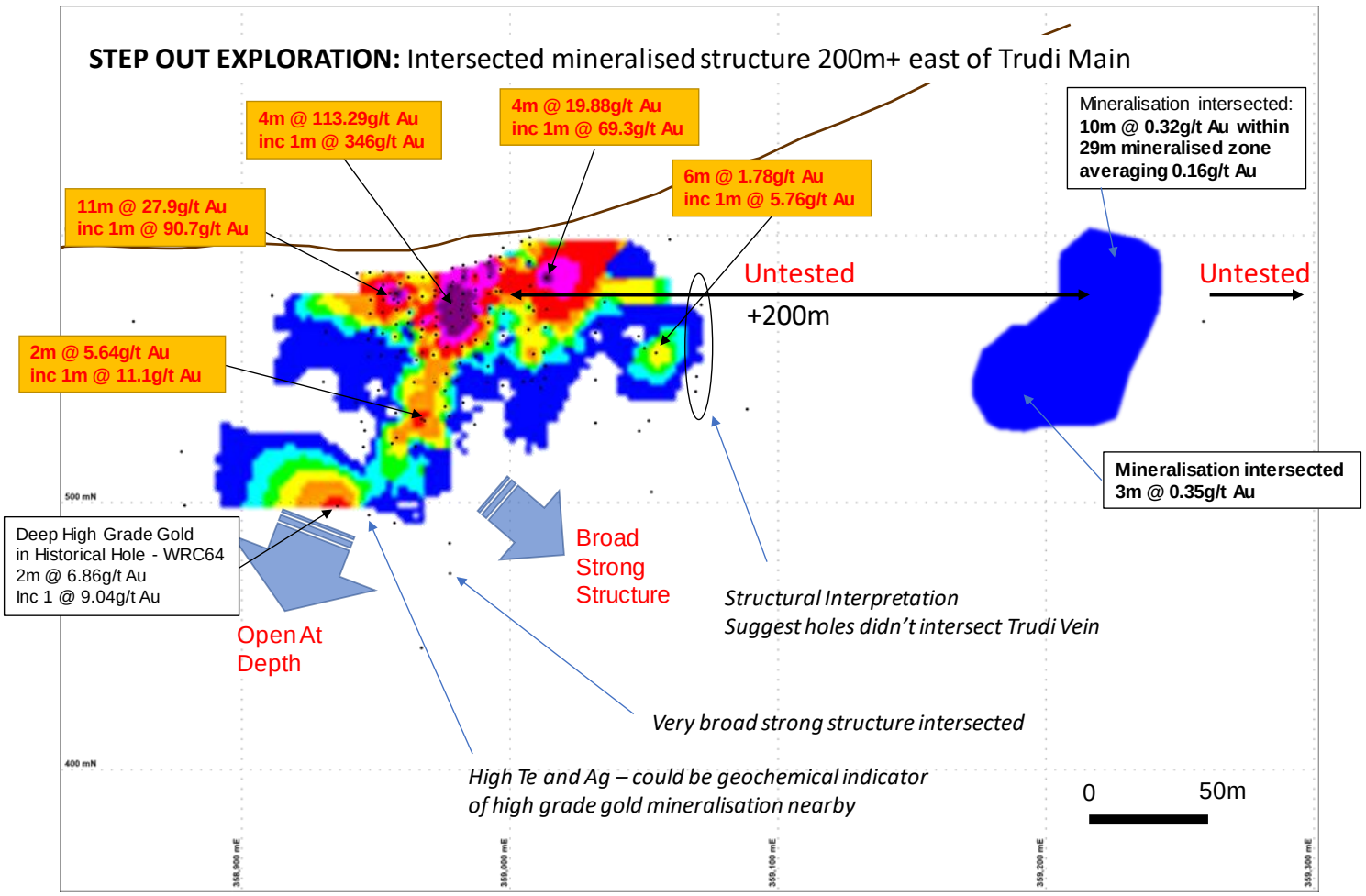

Figure 3: Long Projection, looking north, of Trudi high grade area and step out exploration 200m east. Significant results labelled, previously reported in 2018.

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Table 1 Significant Rock Chip Sample Locations and Results

(Gold values are listed in ppb)

SampleId	Easting	Northing	Tenement_No	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Bi ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Te ppm
R3000058	356634	8106967	E80/5113	**110**	**1.19**	0.12	7.8	117.5	36.9	**3400**	189.5	**18.2**	1.02
R3000059	356634	8106967	E80/5113	**325**	**8.84**	0.3	0.6	34.8	1.3	120	17.4	2.63	1.4
R3000072	356609	8106968	E80/5113	5	**5.07**	0.16	1.2	53.9	6.5	490	97.8	3.38	**8.28**
R3000073	356609	8106961	E80/5113	**155**	**7.17**	0.35	4.1	169	20.5	**1590**	212	7.04	**10.9**
R3000074	356640	8106962	E80/5113	**56**	**7.9**	2.44	0.5	85	0.6	60	44.7	3.91	**9.16**
R3000075	356682	8106974	E80/5113	**424**	**8.22**	1.03	0.6	36.9	1.4	100	26.5	2.88	**6.11**
R3000077	356743	8106978	E80/5113	8	**1.85**	0.15	0.7	7.9	1.0	60	11.5	2.46	0.64
R3000141	356637	8106969	E80/5113	**30**	**4.24**	0.67	1.2	9.6	1.2	60	15.3	1.62	**3.88**
R3000142	356628	8106967	E80/5113	**98**	**8.5**	0.72	1	13.7	0.7	30	16.8	3.59	1.41
R3000143	356617	8106959	E80/5113	**22**	**4.16**	0.3	0.4	7.8	0.5	20	5.3	3.73	**2.81**
R3000144	356605	8106963	E80/5113	**158**	**11.9**	0.84	3.9	110.5	11.1	940	286	4.45	**9.12**
R3000145	356600	8106964	E80/5113	**125**	**6.66**	0.32	2	18.6	1.6	80	24.2	1.69	**2.32**
R3000147	356527	8106940	E80/5113	**64**	**2.99**	0.08	1.7	4.3	0.8	20	6.4	1.44	0.61
R3000167	363013	8110484	E80/5007	**31**	**1.47**	0.65	0.8	14	1.1	20	7	2.48	**2.06**
R3000171	362698	8111388	E80/5113	**43**	0.19	0.24	1.1	2	1.0	50	6	1.25	0.29
R3000180	362126	8110567	E80/5007	**17**	0.15	5.52	0.9	6	1.4	30	6	0.74	<0.05
R3000188	361274	8111220	E80/5113	4	**3.09**	**51.00**	0.8	81	1.5	30	85	1.55	0.11
R3000189	361191	8111291	E80/5113	**13**	0.5	**210.00**	4.9	274	4.6	210	27	7.53	0.58
R3000194	356802	8112999	E80/5176	**35**	0.28	3.22	0.9	38	0.5	10	90	4.46	<0.05
R3000195	356823	8113000	E80/5176	**21**	0.22	0.53	0.5	24	0.6	30	61	2.19	0.06
R3000204	358913	8112588	E80/5113	**46**	0.06	0.05	0.5	8	1.1	20	12	6.49	<0.05
R3000207	358952	8112302	E80/5113	**44**	**7.39**	2.94	0.6	42	0.5	60	9	3.28	**3.07**
R3000208	358952	8112302	E80/5113	7	**1.07**	1.55	0.5	9	0.8	80	5	3.07	1.02
R3000213	359354	8112455	E80/5113	2	**1.07**	0.91	0.6	6	0.5	20	6	3.70	0.37
R3000218	359847	8112657	E80/5176	9	**1.12**	1.05	0.6	6	0.6	40	5	3.12	0.43
R3000242	368122	8109600	E80/5176	3	**1.07**	9.53	5.9	66	1.4	100	80	**11.90**	0.55
R3000260	362030	8112768	E80/5113	**21**	**11.35**	1.92	0.7	11	0.8	20	8	3.21	0.91
R3000270	360831	8112978	E80/5113	6	**3.47**	0.57	0.6	19	0.6	20	4	2.99	0.78
R3000271	360770	8112976	E80/5113	10	**60.90**	4.65	0.7	107	1.0	170	29	2.66	**10.95**
R3000279	355276	8103876	E80/5007	**19**	0.05	1.25	0.9	48	0.8	50	4	3.78	<0.05
R3000280	362415	8110225	E80/5007	**92**	**2.64**	1.12	0.6	18	0.7	40	25	2.77	**9.17**
R3000281	362437	8110213	E80/5007	**53**	**3.57**	0.37	1.2	46	1.5	110	26	2.29	**4.37**
R3000292	353348	8103614	E80/5113	**81**	**162.00**	**786.00**	**21.6**	313	6.9	690	**1210**	**19.15**	**4.99**
R3000293	353448	8103657	E80/5113	1	**2.34**	12.45	3.7	157	8.3	**1060**	**1850**	3.11	0.08

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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 23 September 2019 reports on KRR's 2019 Rock chip and reconnaissance sampling programme at the Company's Mt Remarkable Project. *Surface rock chip sampling*. Samples are around 1-2kg and selected from newly discovered outcrops or float. *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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	*Rock Chip Sampling:* Rock chip samples are recorded on a sampling sheet which includes nature of sampled site, rock type, structure site, structure orientation, size, mineralisation style. Samples are selected to give an understanding of mineralisation and alteration styles and are representative only based on sample site description. *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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	*Rock Chip Sampling:* samples are selected specifically to give an understanding of mineralisation/alteration styles and minerals present. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	*Rock Chip Samples:* Rock chip samples as received from the field are being assayed by ALS Laboratory for multi-elements using either a four acid digest (nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and perchloric acids) followed by multi element analysis with ICP-AES (Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy) or ICP-MS (Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry) analysis dependent on element being assayed for and grade ranges). Au, Pt and Pd processed by fire assay and analysis with ICP-AES. The analytical facility is certified to a minimum of ISO 9001:2008. *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.	*Rock Chip 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). *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.*	*Rock Chip 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. *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.*	*Rock Chip Samples:* 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. *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.*	*Rock Chip Samples:* Rock sample locations picked up with hand held GPS (sufficient for first pass reconnaissance). *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.	*Rock Chip Samples:* Topographic locations interpreted from GPS pickups (barometric altimeter), DEMs and field observations. Adequate for first pass reconnaissance. Best estimated RLs were assigned during drilling and are to be corrected at a later stage.

		Historic Drilling: 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.*	*Rock Chip Samples:* Surface rock chip samples taken of outcrop with visible alteration or mineralisation. Rock samples were selected by geologist to assist with identification of the nature of the mineralisation present at each location. No set sample spacing was used and samples were taken based on geological variation at the location. *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.	*Rock Chip Sampling:* Rock chip samples were taken at specific sites of geological interest and not for JORC classification. *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.*	*Rock Chip Sampling:* Surface rock chip samples do not provide orientation, width information. Associated structural measurements and interpretation by geologist can assist in understanding geological context. *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.

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, 8 granted exploration licences and 2 applications listed in table 1; 100% owned by Speewah Mining Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of King River Resources Limited) the licences are located 200km SW of Kununurra in the NE Kimberley. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. The following native title claims partially or wholly cover the tenements: Yurriyangem Taam (WC2010/13), Malarngowem (WC1999/044), Ngarrawanji (WC1996/075) and Yarrangi Riwi Yoowarni Gooniyandi (WC2012/010). Speewah Mining also holds tenements within the Speewah Dome to the north. The Tennant Creek Project comprises 12 granted exploration licences and two exploration application licences. Details are listed in Table 1. The tenements are 100% owned by Treasure Creek Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of King River Resources Limited), located over the Tennant Creek-Davenport Inliers, south, east and south east of Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory. The tenements are applications and have not yet been granted. The Kurundi Native Title Claim (DCD2011/015) covers the Kurundi Pastoral Lease PPL 1109 affecting EL31623, 31624, 31626, 31628, 31629, EL32199 and EL32200. The Davenport and Murchison Ranges sites of conservation significance affect portions of EL31626, 31627, 31628, 31629, EL32199 and EL32200.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Mt Remarkable: Exploration by previous holders is listed in the 'other substantive exploration' section of this table. Historical licences were E80/2427 and E80/4001. o Ashton JV (1974<1983) – Kimberlite exploration including stream sediment sampling. Several kimberlites identified in the region outside current tenement. o Uranerz Australia Ltd (1980 to 1982) – Uranium/Base Metal Exploration including stream sampling, geological mapping, ground magnetics and radiometry. Middleton Prospect (Cu<Pb<Mo) identified (NE portion of new tenement). o Hunter Resources (1988<1991) – Gold exploration including BLEG stream sampling, no

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Treasure Creek: Tennant Creek mineral field has had a long history of exploration and mining (since 1933). Historical exploration around the main Tenant Creek Gold Field primarily included work by Giants Reef, Peko, Poseidon, Roebuck, Normandy (later Newmont) and Tennant Creek Gold. Exploration was primarily based on geophysical surveys targeting coincident gravity and ground magnetic anomalies, followed by RC or diamond drilling. Lines of RAB or Aircore holes were also drilled where specific geophysical models were not present. Currently the bulk of the Tennant Creek mineral field is held by Emmerson Resources. Treasure Creeks applications are outside of the main gold field (except ELA31619) extending from Tennant Creek to Hatches Creek gold fields. Historic exploration over the applications east of the Stuart highway has been sparse and sporadic, with companies including Giants Reef, Normandy, Newmont doing minimal, if any, on ground work (on ground work included a few very broad spaced RAB lines). In the early to mid-2000's Arafura completed some broad spaced soil samples but relinquished the ground without pursuing any anomalies that were discovered. Applications west of the highway cover ground that was involved in exploration around the Rover Gold Field, including companies such as Geopeko, Giants Reef, Newmont, Western Desert Resources and Tennant Creek Gold. Exploration included magnetic and gravity surveys, geophysical analysis, targeted RC and diamond drilling. The applications in this area cover significant IOCG targets generated from this work. EL31617 covers ground held by Tennant Creek Gold/Western Desert Resources as part of their Rover Exploration Project which they relinquished in 2014 in favour of their developing iron ore projects. Rock chip sample results referred to at Kurundi and Whistle Duck were taken were taken by various companies in the 1960's.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Exploration at Mt Remarkable 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. Exploration at Treasure Creek is targeting Iron Oxide-Copper Gold (IOCG) style of mineralisation in several settings, lithologies and structural complexities within the Proterozoic Tennant Creek-Davenport Inliers.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 2019 reconnaissance rock chip sampling programme and is presented in Table 1 and Figures 1 to 3. Rock chip locations are given in table 1 and are shown in figure 1.
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.*	*Rock Chip Samples:* No weighting averaging techniques or maximum/minimum grade truncations used in the laboratory assays reported. Cut-off grades of 1ppb or 2g/t Ag have been used in reporting the rock chip sample exploration results (Table 1). *Drill intersections:* *o* Intersections calculated using a weighted average of grade vs metres. Also: 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.*	Table 1 and Figure 1 shows significant rock chip locations, Figure 3 long projection showing location of previously reported drilling on the Trudi Vein. Figure 2 shows 2 preliminary inversion models of priority targets on EL31617 and El31619.
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.kingriverresources.com.au. The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Mt Remarkable 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. Drilling is planned at Mt Remarkable in October. At Treasure Creek KRR plans to implement a focused, thorough exploration process utilising contemporary geophysical and exploration techniques. On ground geophysics followed by drill targeting is planned for this year on EL31617 and EL31619.