GOLD EXPLORATION DRILLING TO COMMENCE - TENNANT CREEK

Australian Securities Exchange Announcement **7/8/2020**

King River Resources Ltd (ASX:KRR) is pleased to announce a 2,000m RC drill programme will commence on Monday 10 August 2020, testing for high-grade gold mineralization at its Tennant Creek project, after delays caused by the Covid 19 pandemic restrictions.

The drilling will follow-up on very encouraging geophysical results returned from 2019 geophysical surveys (ground magnetics and gravity) shown in Figures 1 and 2 (see KRR ASX announcements 10/1/20 and 16/7/20). KRR will also commence reconnaissance exploration and geophysical surveys (ground and airborne) in the coming weeks to progress other priority targets for drilling.

Drill Programme Commencing – EL31619

Drilling at the Lone Star area will target 3 main coincident gravity and magnetic trends. The strength of the magnetic and gravity anomalism of these targets is comparable to other known Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) deposits in the area. Of note Emmerson Resources Mauretania deposit is only 700m from the western boundary of KRR's tenement where 20m @ 38.5g/t Au was returned in a diamond drill hole last year (Emmerson Resources ASX announcement 4/7/19). This and other nearby deposits follow NW-SE and EW trends that can be seen in the geophysical results.

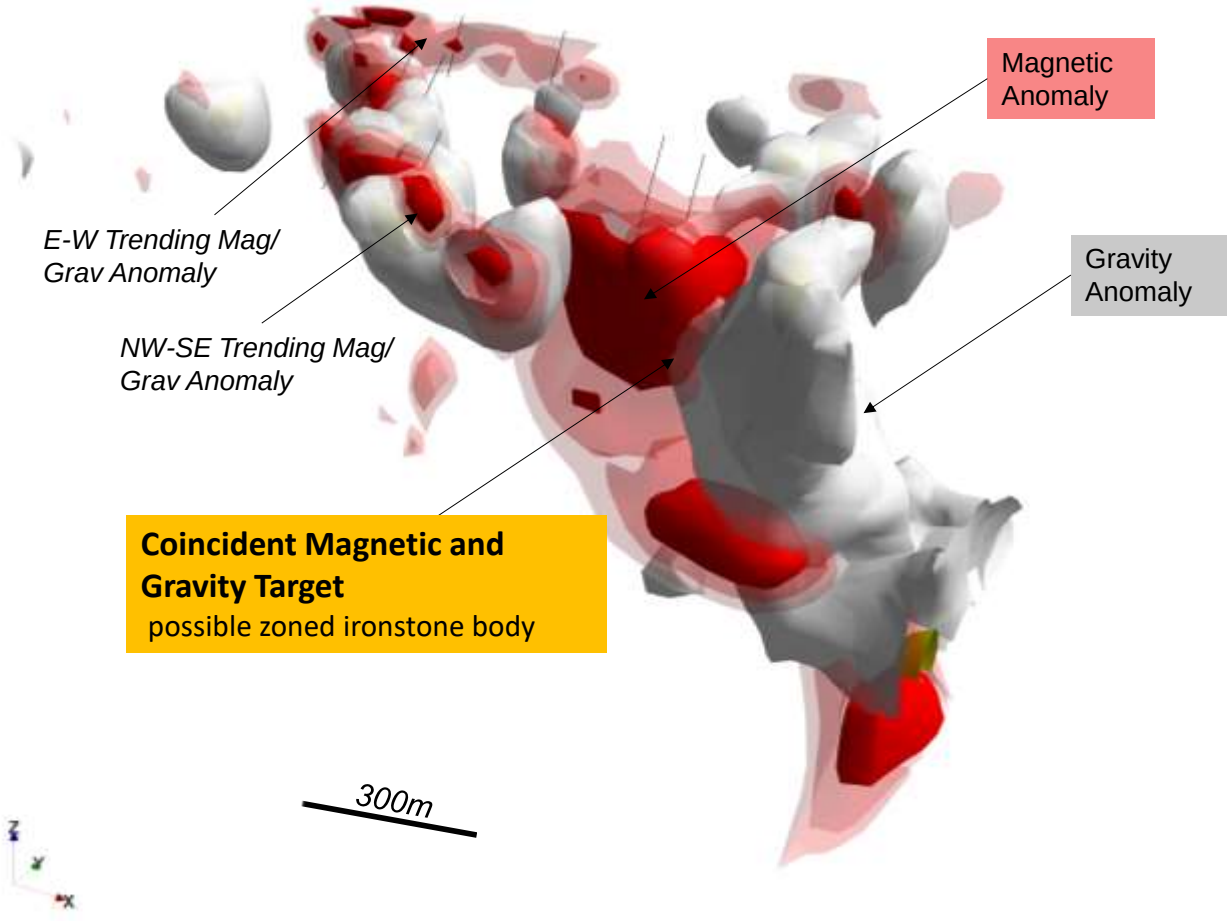

Figure 1: Lone Star Area – 3D view showing magnetic (red) and gravity (grey) isosurfaces of 2019 ground magnetic and gravity survey models. Drilling will target 3 trends of coincident magnetic and gravity anomalies.

Drilling will then move to the Commitment Prospect where a large coincident magnetic and gravity anomaly follows a NW/SE trend. Drilling will target the main magnetic body as well as a strong gravity anomaly slightly offset from the main magnetic body possibly representing a hematite rich zone.

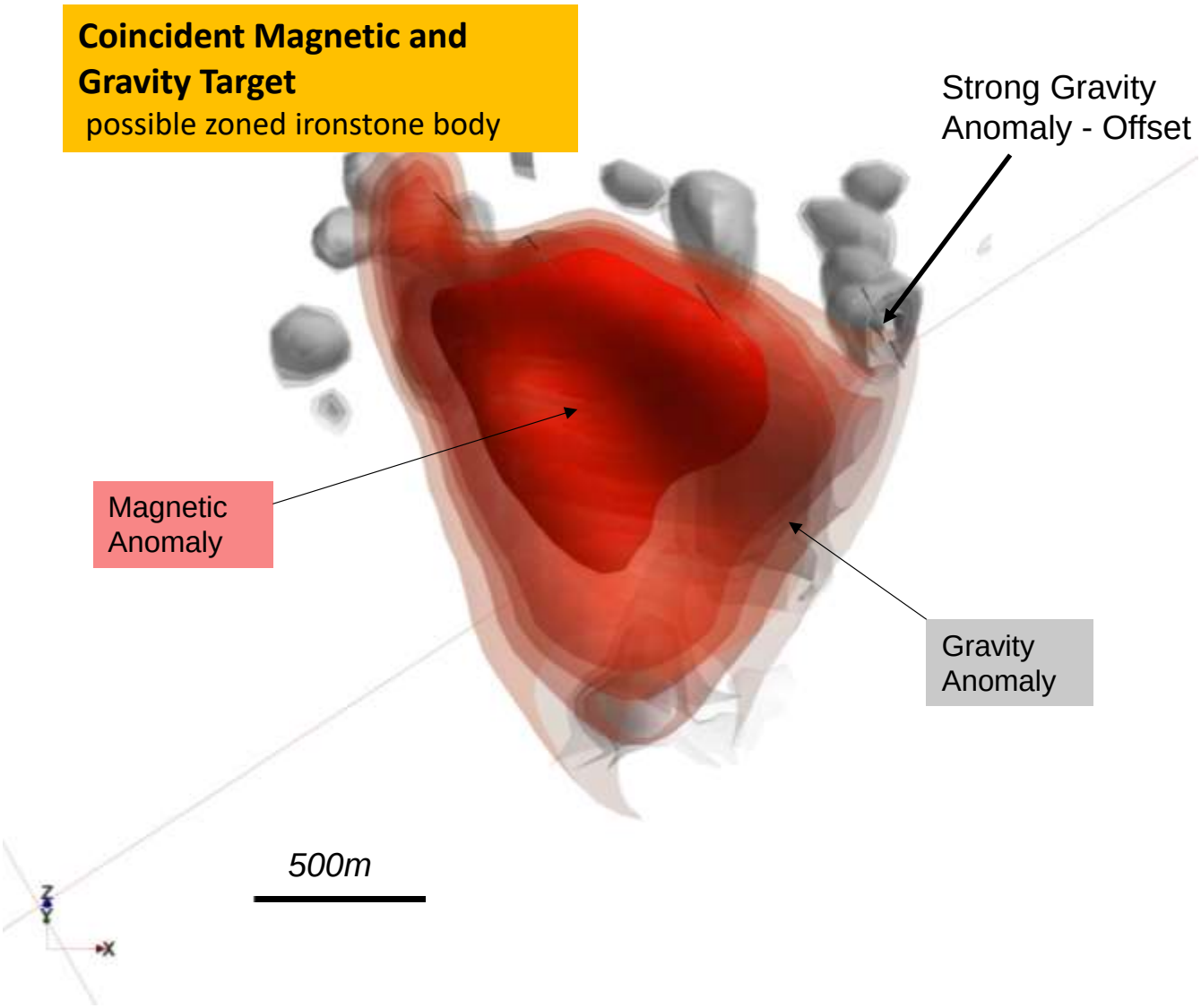

Figure 2: Commitment Prospect – 3D view showing magnetic (red) and gravity (grey) isosurfaces of airborne magnetic and 2019 gravity survey models. Drilling will target coincident magnetic and gravity anomalies.

Other Tennant Creek Exploration Plans

The company's wholly owned subsidiary Treasure Creek Pty Ltd holds 7,900km^2 in 16 tenements (14 granted and 2 applications) in the Tennant Creek Region around the Tennant Creek, Rover and Kurundi Gold fields, covering 4 main project areas: Tennant Creek East, Tennant East/Barkley, Rover East and Kurundi (Figure 3, Table 1).

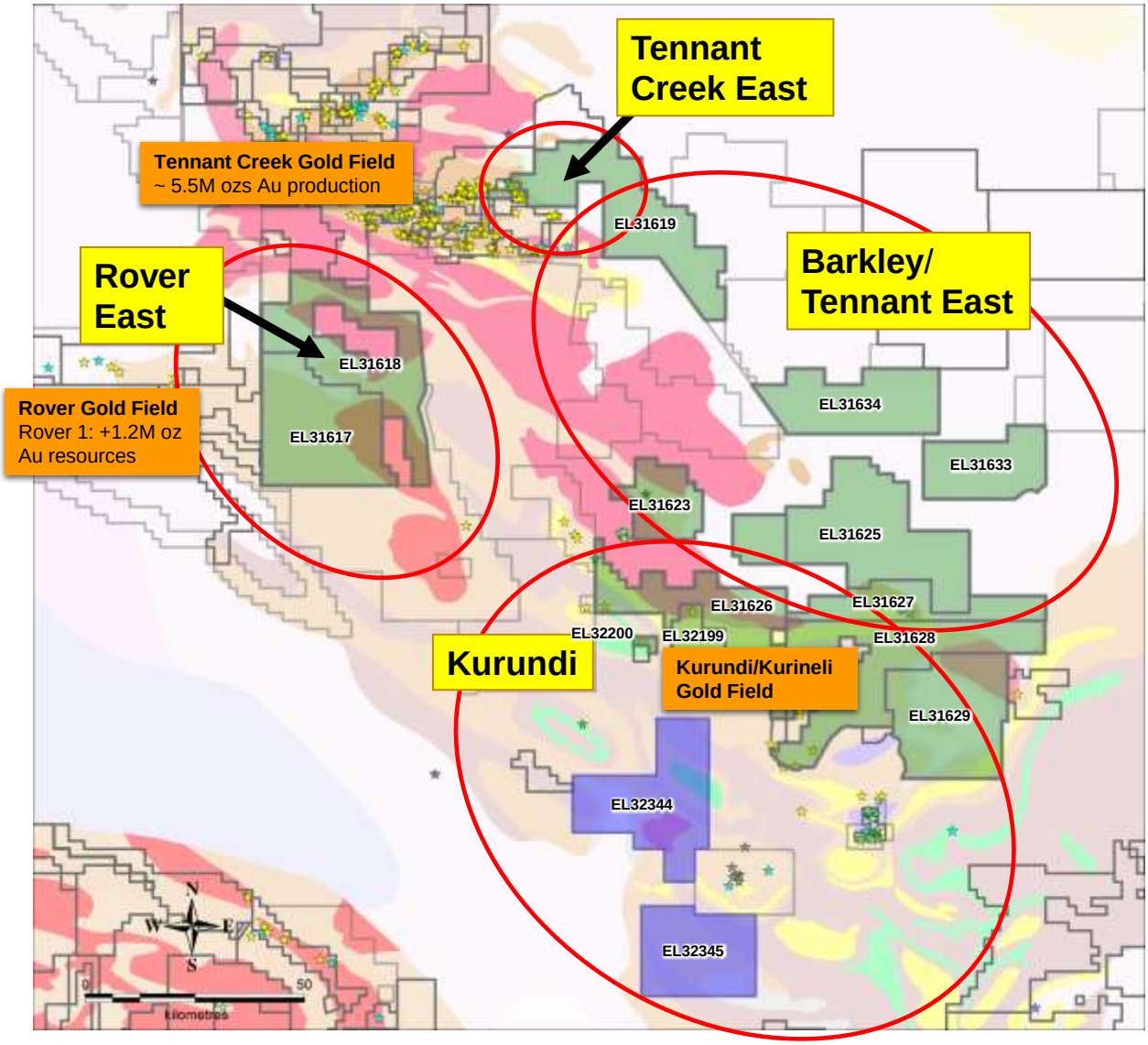

Figure 3: KRR's Tennant Creek Tenements and Project Areas. Green polygons KRR granted and Blue polygons KRR applications.

The Tennant Creek and Rover gold fields are host to high-grade IOCG deposits with over 5.5M ozs Au mined from Tennant Creek and a resource of 1.2M oz Au estimated in 2010 at Rover 1 (Westgold Resources 23/2/10 ASX release). The Treasure Creek holdings cover areas along strike of both the Tennant Creek and Rover Gold Fields areas of similar stratigraphic and structural settings. Past exploration in these areas has been brief, sporadic and disjointed, with many areas under shallow Cambrian cover preventing discovery by historic explorers. The company believes that, with the application of systematic exploration and new/advanced geophysical techniques, significant gold discovery could be made.

Exploration is targeting IOCG style mineralization (IOCG) characterized by gold and copper mineralization associated with ironstone bodies, likely of the Tennant Creek Style. These ironstone bodies have varying degrees of hematite and magnetite often forming discrete geophysical targets and may be characterised by the bonanza gold intersections seen elsewhere at Tennant Creek.

In addition to the current drill programme, exploration planned for 2020 will also include reconnaissance of the Tennant Creek East area which is immediately adjacent to the Metallic Hill, Blue Moon, Lady May, and Gigantic historic IOCG gold mines (all between 200-800m of the tenement boundary). The best of the known magnetic anomalies and reconnaissance discoveries in this area will be tested with ground magnetics/gravity surveys this year.

In the Tennant East/Barkley area KRR has been awarded a grant for funding under Round 13 of the Geophysics and Drilling collaborations program administered by the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS). The co-funded programme (50% of survey costs) includes a ground geophysical and a detailed airborne magnetics survey over EL31633 and a ground geophysical survey over EL31634 to test and define significant magnetic anomalies and depth of cover in a previously unexplored area.

Initial reconnaissance exploration is also planned for KRR's Kurundi Project where KRR has 4 exploration licences (2 granted) over part of the Kurundi Anticline and covers the Kurundi historic gold mine (historic underground and open pit mining where previous exploration rock chip sampling returned gold results over 5g/t Au and copper values up to 9.7% Cu) and the Whistle Duck prospect where previous exploration reported gold results up to 13g/t Au and copper values up to 5% Cu in rock chip sampling.

Proposed 2020 exploration at Tennant Creek is summarized below:

- RC drill programme at Lonestar Trend, Commitment and BIF Hill.
- Reconnaissance exploration of Tennant Creek East.
- Ground magnetic surveys at Tennant Creek East best air magnetics and reconnaissance anomalies.
- Airborne magnetics and ground geophysical surveys at Tennant East/Barkley -EL31633 and EL31634.
- Reconnaissance exploration at Kurundi.
- Follow-up drilling of best results from 2020 exploration.

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.

KING RIVER
RESOURCES LIMITED

TABLE 1: SCHEDULE OF TENEMENTS
TREASURE CREEK PTY LTD
(wholly-owned subsidiary of King River Resources Limited)

Tenement	Project	Ownership
EL31617	Tennant Creek	100%
EL31618		100%
EL31619		100%
EL31623		100%
EL31624		100%
EL31625		100%
EL31626		100%
EL31627		100%
EL31628		100%
EL31629		100%
EL31633		100%
EL31634		100%
EL32199		100%
EL32200		100%
ELA32344		100%
ELA32345		100%

Note:
EL = Exploration Licence (granted)
ELA = Exploration Licence (application)

KING RIVER RESOURCES LIMITED

Appendix 1: King River Resources Limited 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 August 2020 reports on KRR's planned commencement of gold exploration for 2020 at its Tennant Creek Projects. No new results are reported in this report. *Planned Surface rock chip sampling*. No New results reported. Samples are around 1-2kg and selected from newly discovered outcrops or float. *Planned RC Programme* No new drilling reported 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. 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.*	*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. *Planned RC Programme* No new drilling reported. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	*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 (not in this programme): 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.).*	*Planned RC Programme* No new drilling reported. 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.
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.*	*Planned RC Programme* No new drilling reported. 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. 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 iron oxide copper gold mineralisation within competent ironstones and host rocks will be evaluated to 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.*	*Planned RC Programme* No new drilling reported. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	*Planned RC Programme* No new drilling reported. 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 will be 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. *Planned RC Programme*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No new drilling reported. RC drill samples as received from the field will be 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 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 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.	No twin holes are planned at this reconnaissance drilling stage.
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 will be 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Planned RC Programme Geological data will be 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). *Planned RC Drilling Programme* No new drilling reported. Holes pegged and picked up with hand held GPS 4<10m accuracy and is considered adequate for this reconnaissance stage exploration drilling. 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.
	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. *Planned RC Programme* No new drilling reported. 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.
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 are 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Planned RC Programme No new drilling reported. Planned RC drilling is reconnaissance in nature with no set drill spacing at this stage.
	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 will be taken at specific sites of geological interest and not for JORC classification. *Planned RCH Programme* No new drilling reported. 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.	*Planned RC Programme* No new drilling reported. RC drill samples will be taken at one metre lengths and adjusted where necessary to reflect local variations in geology or where visible mineralised zones are encountered, in order to preserve the samples as representative.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	*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. *Planned RC Programme* No new drilling reported. The planned drill holes will be drilled at an angle of -60 degrees (unless otherwise stated) on an azimuth designed to intersect the modelled mineralised zones at a near perpendicular orientation. However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No drilling completed 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
Audits or Reviews	*The results of ay audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures will be regularly reviewed internally, as is data. No drilling has been completed to date.

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 Tennant Creek Project comprises 14 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 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, EL32200, EL32344 and EL32345.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	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, Posiedon, 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 tenements 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. Tenements 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 tenements 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 Tennant 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.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for*	No drill results reported on the planned RC drill programme due to commence targeting gold and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	all Material drill holes: ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* ○ *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	copper mineralisation at its Tennant Creek project areas as presented in Figures 1 to 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.*	No rock chip or drill sampling reported.
	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.	No new results are reported.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No new results are reported.
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').*	No new results are reported.
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.*	No new results are reported.
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 the KRR website at www.kingrivercopper.com.au.
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.*	Historical data has been referred to in the report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral*	At Tennant Creek KRR plans to implement a focused, thorough gold exploration process utilising

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	contemporary geophysical and exploration techniques. Drilling is planned to commence in August on EL31619 followed by on ground geophysics on EL31619, EL31633 and EL31634 and airborne geophysics on EL31633.