

King River Copper Limited ("King River" or "the Company") (ASX: KRC) is pleased to advise that the Induced Polarisation ("IP") survey at Chapman-Catto-Greys in the north-east sector of the Speewah Dome has been extended due to some very interesting chargeability anomalies in both the gradient array ("GAIP") and dipole-dipole ("DDIP") surveys (Figure 1). The third DDIP survey line at Greys-Catto is currently being processed and the GAIP survey is now being completed at Chapman. Drilling at Chapman-Greys is expected to re-commence later this week.

The first round of the Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill programme at Windsor was completed on the 12th May for a total of 7 holes for 1,270m, which was in excess of the planned 1,000m. Drilling focused on the DDIP targets 1 and 2 at Windsor (see Figure 2 Quarterly Report 29 April 2015). All samples have been dispatched to Perth from site for assay and drill data is being compiled, and results will be released when available.

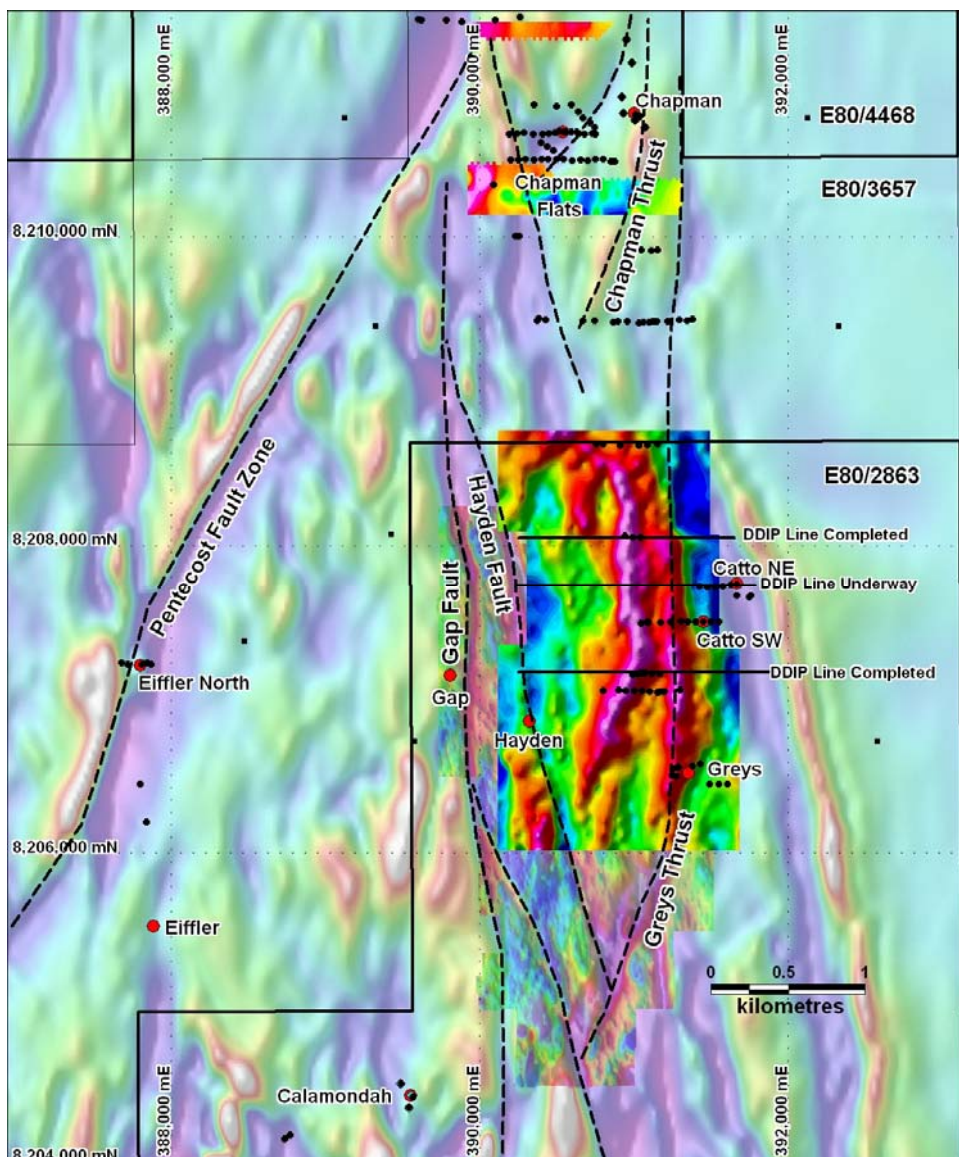


Figure 1: Chapman-Catto-Greys GAIP and DDIP surveys with previous drillholes (black dots)

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ken Rogers and Andrew Chapman and fairly represents this information. Mr. Rogers is the Chief Geologist and an employee of the Company and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Chapman is a Consulting Geologist contracted with the Company. Mr. Rogers has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Rogers consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: King River Copper Limited Speewah 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 - SPEEWAH IP PROGRAMME

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling Techniques</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAIP (Gradient Array IP Grids), DDIP (Dipole-Dipole IP traverses).
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IP pits and receiver data points are laid out using handheld GPS units to an accuracy of 3-5m. All locations recorded in GDA94 Zone 52. Topographic control 2-5m accuracy using 1 second SRTM data is considered to be sufficient for modelling of IP survey results.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAIP pits positioned approximately 400m either side of the survey areas, transmitter wires are laid outside of the survey area. GAIP receiver points are measured on a 50x100m grid. DDIP traverses are completed across prospective targets and have points measured every 50m. For DDIP traverses transmitter spacing is at 100m, receiver spacing is at 50m to N Level 16. GDP or GDD GRX receiver and GGT-30 transmitter system used.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAIP grid lines and DDIP traverses are conducted on 270°-090° trend. Geological strike is interpreted to be 0° azimuth. Individual DDIP traverse orientation may be changed if targeting a specific oblique structure (not done as yet).

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS - SPEEWAH IP PROGRAMME

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Speewah prospects reported in this announcement are entirely within E80/2863, E80/3657, M80/268 and M80/269, 100% owned by Speewah Mining Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of King River Copper Limited), located over the Speewah Dome, 100km SW of Kununurra in the NE Kimberley. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. No Native Title Claim covers the areas surveyed and planned drilling. The northern part of Chapman is in the Kimberley Heritage Area.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior work carried out by Elmina NL in the Windsor area included rock chip sampling and RC and DC drilling to delineate the ABC fluorite deposit in 1988-1993.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration is targeting hydrothermal gold-silver-copper mineralisation within the Speewah Dome where the target horizon (felsic granophyre-siltstone contact) interacts with structural complexities.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Figure 1.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required at this stage.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KRC (previously called NiPlats Australia Ltd, then Speewah Metals Limited) has completed reconnaissance and stratigraphic RC and DC drilling, soil and rock chip sampling, A VTEM survey, and acquisition of 100m line spacing magnetic and radiometric data over the Speewah Dome including the Windsor and Chapman-Greys areas. Anomalous surface copper and gold and drill intercepts have been previously reported.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling is planned to follow up on IP geophysics targets (DDIP and GAIP Grids). Further reconnaissance drilling is also planned to follow up on mineralised structures and test mineralisation where it continues into more prospective rock types or structural settings. With ongoing success further IP surveys will be considered over other targets.