KING RIVER COPPER LIMITED

NEW EPITHERMAL GOLD

ASX Announcement **6th October 2015**

HIGHLIGHTS

Discovery of Gold Mineralisation in Epithermal Vein System

- New epithermal gold model confirmed in Phase 2A of RC drilling programme with results reported.
- Significant new gold-bearing quartz-adularia-carbonate-sulphide structures confirmed at Chapman West defined by GAIP anomaly.
- Previous rich gold-copper samples now interpreted as part of this regionally dome extensive sub-vertical low sulphidation epithermal vein system not previously targeted by sampling and drilling.
- Drilling underway specially targeting these new structures at Chapman West (Figure 1).

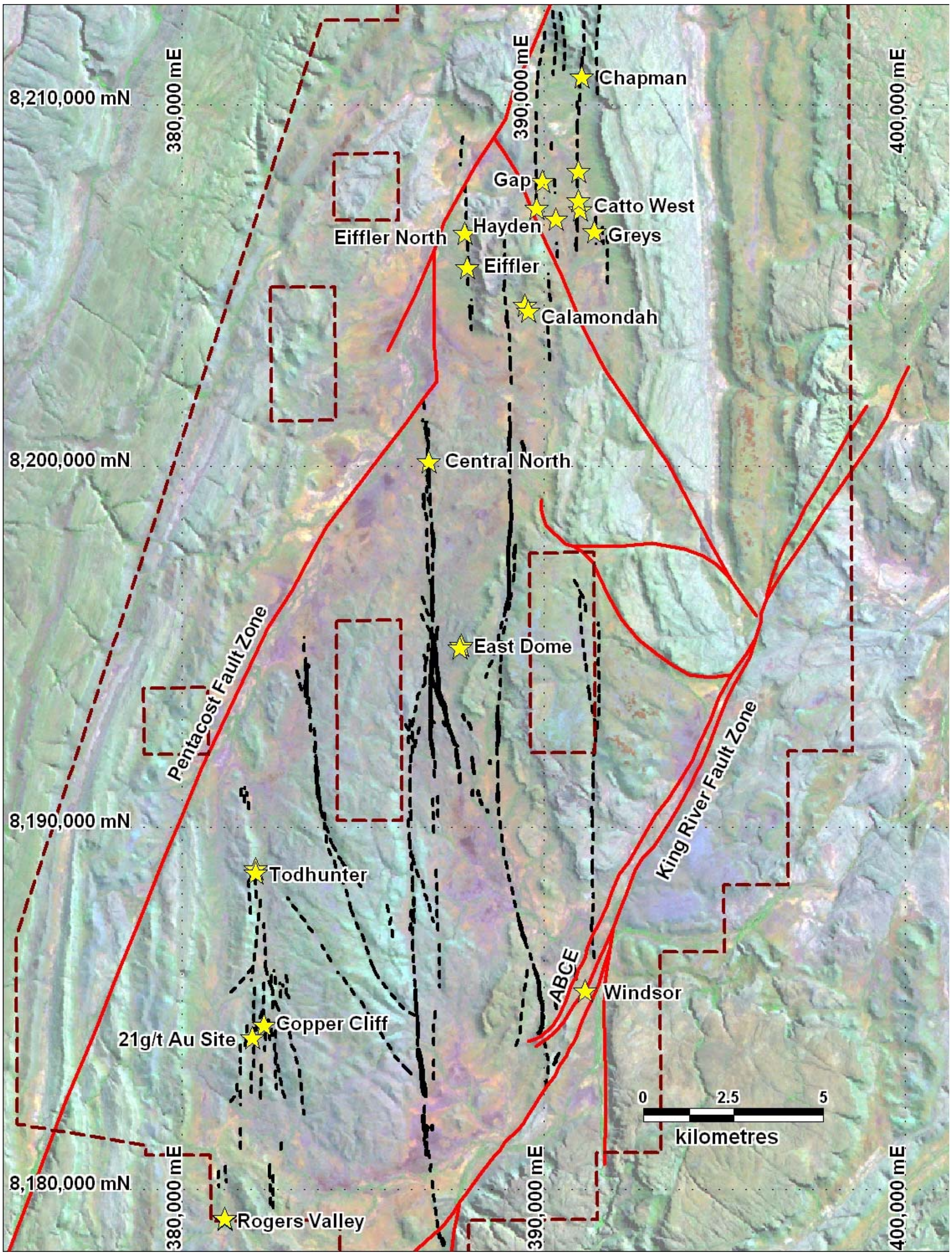

Figure 1: Epithermal quartz veins (black lines) in the Speewah Dome and gold prospects (stars)

GOLD / SILVER / COPPER PROJECT

King River Copper Limited (ASX: KRC) is very pleased to report that the gold-silver-copper mineralisation at Speewah is part of an epithermal vein system along north-south trending sub-vertical quartz-adularia-carbonate-sulphide veins found throughout the Speewah Dome. Surface sampling of vein float and sub-crop has reported up to 21g/t Au (ASX:KRC: 5th August 2014) on this type of structure in several settings. Previous modeling and priority drilling had targeted sub-horizontal weakly mineralised quartz veins which are now thought to be an older thrust-fault related compressional event that affected the Speewah Dome and pre-dated these epithermal veins (ASX:KRC: 8th September 2015, Figures 3 and 5).

Epithermal gold mineralisation is a high level low temperature style of mineralisation commonly found in younger rock sequences throughout the world associated with volcanic sequences (high sulphidation type) or peripheral to intrusive bodies (adularia-sericite, low sulphidation type), and may contain bonanza gold grades with or without silver, copper, arsenic, antimony, lead and zinc mineralisation. Examples of high grade epithermal style deposits include the Vera-Nancy-Pajingo in Queensland (Vera 14.1g/t Au and 10.8g/t Ag, Nancy 12g/t Au and 15.5g/t Ag) and Hishikari in Japan (20-70g/t Au).

At Speewah, the extensive surface linear extent of this mineral system and the gold grades now thought to be associated with this vein system, make this a very exciting opportunity and its subvertical vein geometry an easier style of deposit to target and drill.

Assay results from the last round of RC drilling, which targeted GAIP and DDIP geophysical anomalies at Chapman West, Chapman Flats and Catto West (ASX:KRC: 8th September 2015), are reported in Tables 1 and 2 and illustrated in Figures 2 and 3. The best intersection is in KRRC112 at Chapman West with 3m at 0.55g/t Au with anomalous silver, copper and antimony. KRRC112 intersected a 10m thick alteration zone with a central core 3m thick of strong quartz-carbonate-sulphide veining and brecciation which is interpreted as a 25-40° ENE dipping linking structure between a series of north–south sub-vertical veins, defined by the GAIP anomaly in this area (Figure 2). RC holes KRRC110, KRRC111 and KRRC114, drilled to the east, intersected several sub-vertical epithermal quartz-adularia veins, with KRRC114 intersecting 1m at 0.5g/t Au from 193-194m downhole depth. This hole is the first occurrence of significant gold mineralisation in a sub-vertical quartz-adularia vein.

Previous anomalous and high grade gold (with copper, silver and lead) in surface samples has previously been thought be related to the older sub-horizontal quartz veins or younger subvertical fluorite veins. Significantly, these occurrences are located along north-south trends (Figure 1) with extensive epithermal veining in outcrop, subcrop or rubble (such as the 21g/t Au Copper Cliff site, Figure 1) or sub-horizontal veins cut by the epithermal veins (such as at Greys). At Greys there is a historical 2m at 1.4g/t Au intersection (KRC454 1-3m) which could not be extended to the east and west along the flat-lying quartz vein structures in this area but should be tested along the north-south strike of the GAIP anomaly and epithermal vein rubble trend.

Petrographic study of drill samples from the gold intersections in KRRC112 and KRRC114 has identified epithermal mineralogy and textures, including quartz, carbonate, chlorite, adularia and low temperature pyrite (mackinawite) in association with chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, arsenopyrite and traces of sphalerite and galena. This mineralogy explains the association of copper, antimony, silver, zinc, lead and bismuth recorded together in some samples. Significantly, the intersection in KRRC112 is within a tonalite host rock only previously discovered below the surface high grade copper-gold mineralization identified at Chapman. This intrusive granitic rock may be more extensive within the dome and could account for the intrusive thermal event driving the epithermal system.

The epithermal quartz vein system within the Speewah Dome is extensive (Figure 1). Historical surface sampling of the outcropping quartz-adularia veins has reported typical low sulphidation epithermal textures, including massive chalcedonic, colloform banded, bladed (quartz pseudomorphing platy calcite), crustiform and crystalline (including amethyst) textures and associated breccias, with gold and copper anomalism. Sampling by KRC in the last 3 years has also reported some very high copper-silver-gold samples which are now considered part of this epithermal mineral system. Significantly, these surface outcrop, subcrop and float samples tend to be aligned along the north-south trend of known epithermal quartz veins (Figure 1).

An extensive review of the epithermal systems at Speewah is currently underway, already highlighting some immediate opportunities with significant gold anomalies at surface.

Future drilling and sampling is designed to constrain the location of these epithermal veins and target high grade shoots within these mineral systems. Five areas have been targeted with significant surface sampling, drilling, IP responses and potassic alteration from radiometric data enhancements (Figure 1):

1. Chapman West (drilling underway following up on KRRC112 and KRRC114 intersections).
2. Catto West (drill along the GAIP anomaly with 8g/t Au and 4g/t Au in float and subcrop).
3. Greys (drill along the GAIP anomaly targeting the subvertical epithermal vein trend).
4. North Central (test the outcropping epithermal quartz veins on the Central Fault Zone with historical surface gold to 0.6g/t Au and potassic alteration).
5. Copper-Cliff-Todhunter Trend (drill below and along strike of the 21g/t Au site where there is extensive epithermal vein rubble and subcrop and potassic alteration).

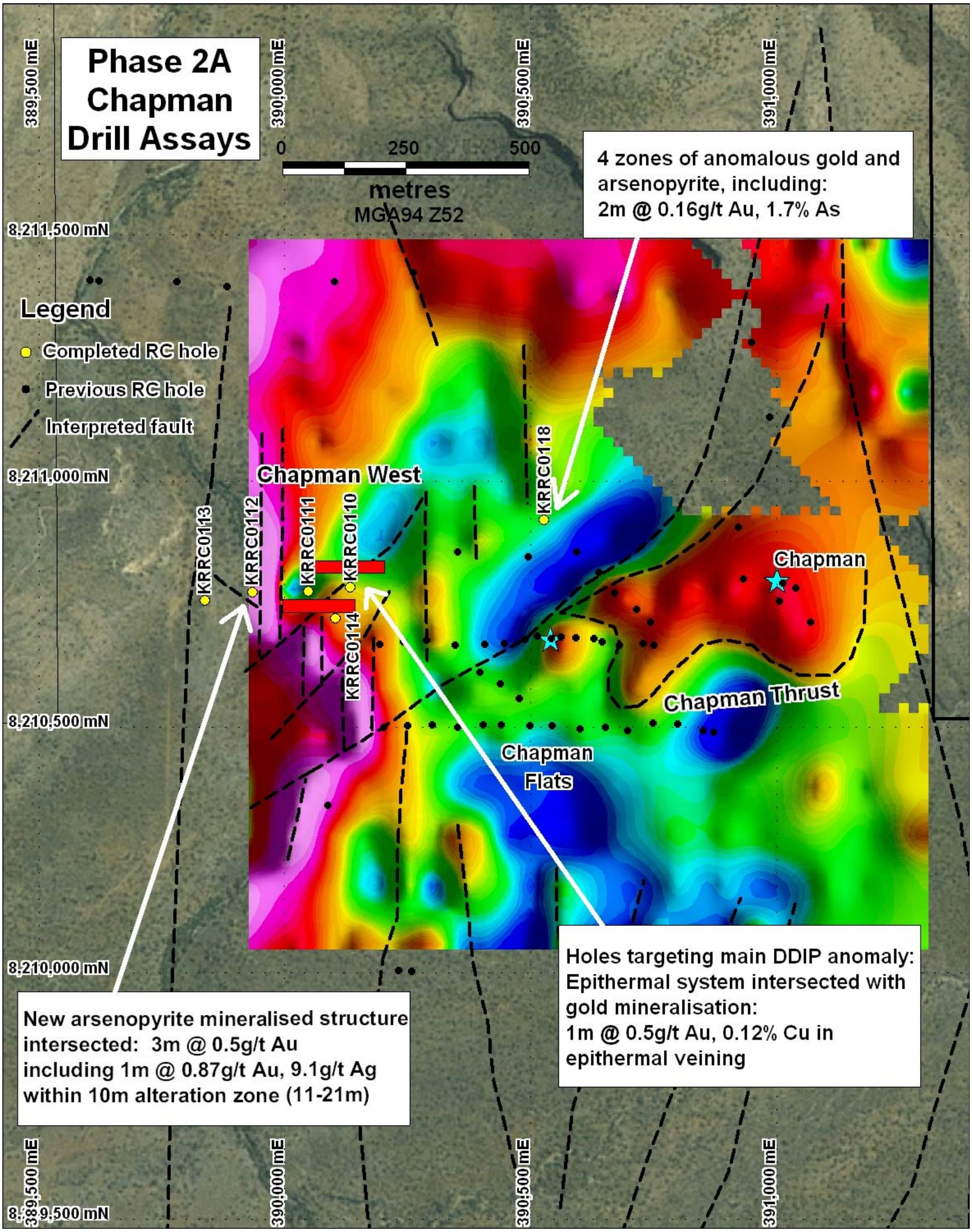

Figure 2: Chapman RC drill collar locations (yellow dots) and significant assay results on GAIP chargeability and Spot satellite images.

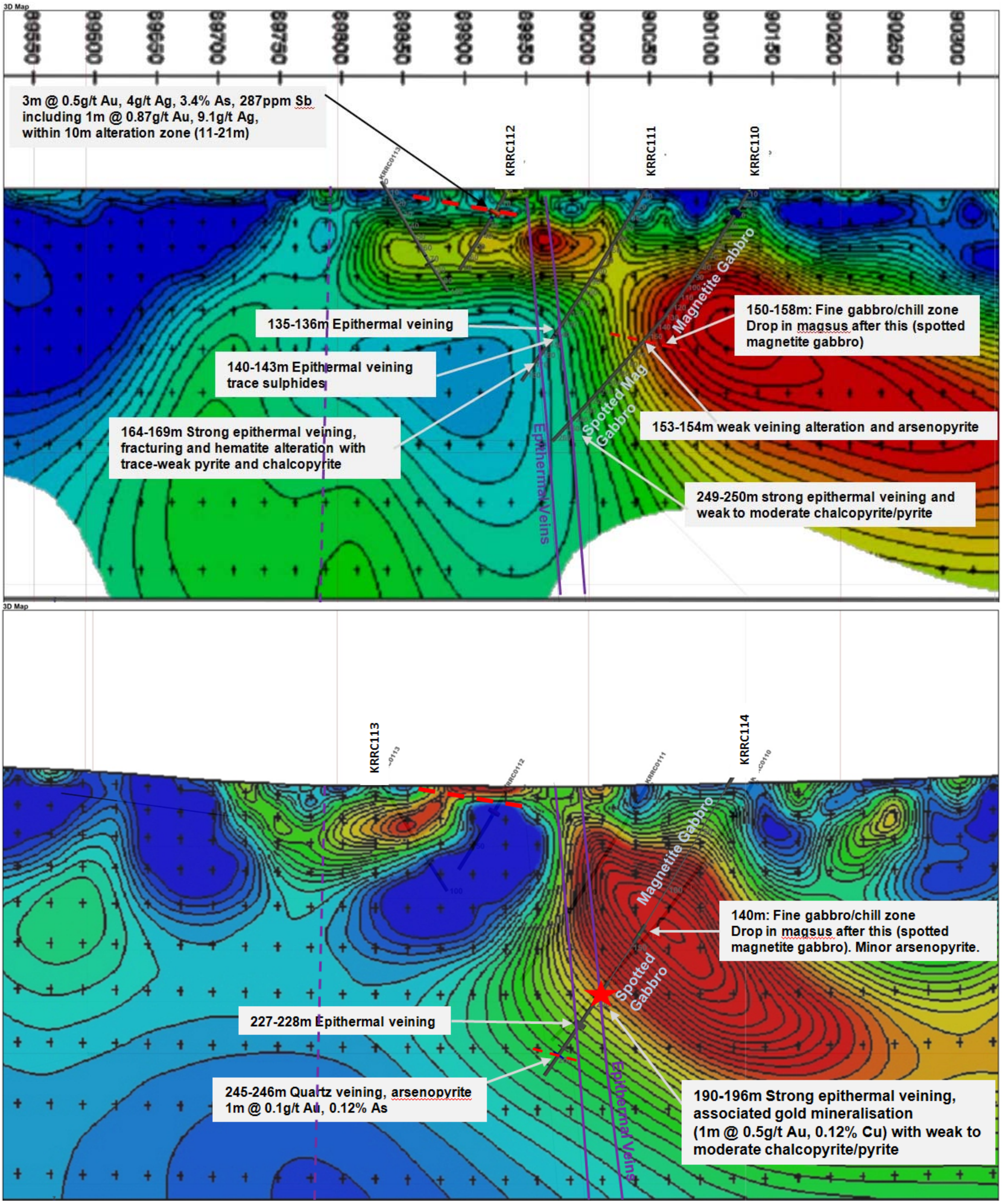

Figure 3: Cross sections showing RC drillholes KRRC110-114 at Chapman West on DDIP chargeability images.

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.

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Table 1: Phase 2A RC Drillhole Locations

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	Easting MGA94 (m)	Northing MGA94 (m)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Depth (m)
KRRC0110	Chapman	RC	390133	8210784	206	-58	270	264
KRRC0111	Chapman	RC	390047	8210777	203	-58	270	186
KRRC0112	Chapman	RC	389934	8210775	197	-60	270	72
KRRC0113	Chapman	RC	389837	8210758	203	-60	90	100
KRRC0114	Chapman	RC	390103	8210722	202	-60	270	264
KRRC0115	Greys	RC	391000	8206476	237	-60	90	150
KRRC0116	Greys	RC	390800	8206475	232	-60	90	174
KRRC0117	Catto	RC	390990	8207375	224	-90	0	30
KRRC0118	Chapman	RC	390527	8210921	216	-60	135	192

Table 2: Phase 2A RC Assay Results (≥35ppb Au)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au	Ag	Cu	As	Sb	Bi	Pb
Units	m	m	m	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
KRRC0110	26	30	4	64	0.22	326	9	1	0	21
KRRC0111	No Significant Results		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KRRC0112	**17**	**20**	**3**	**506**	**4.02**	536	**34,167**	**287**	0	49
including	19	20	1	**871**	**9.11**	**1,240**	**26,400**	**534**	0	106
KRRC0113	73	74	1	43	0.59	494	472	7	3	8
KRRC0114	**193**	**194**	**1**	**540**	0.29	**1,230**	25	9	27	6
KRRC0114	245	246	1	101	0.63	112	1,240	27	0	116
KRRC0115	52	53	1	98	0.08	46	6,120	30	1	6
KRRC0115	92	96	4	157	1.39	**278**	7,795	105	0	205
including	93	94	1	**468**	2.05	**209**	**22,700**	155	0	669
KRRC0116	123	125	2	45	0.11	43	2,480	20	0	5
KRRC0116	146	150	4	54	0.14	69	8	5	0	8
KRRC0117	13	15	2	81	0.08	113	87	5	1	10
including	13	14	1	106	0.05	44	88	3	1	3
KRRC0118	17	20	3	53	0.42	285	8,243	45	0	23
KRRC0118	102	103	1	79	0.15	146	6,820	42	0	23
KRRC0118	111	112	1	66	0.11	207	1,970	11	0	6
KRRC0118	120	122	2	164	0.46	166	17,225	35	0	48
KRRC0107	4	6	2	107	0.315	315	83	8	0	14
	5	6	1	178	0.32	350	102	9	0	13
KRRC0108	3	6	3	169	0.25	520	113	10	1	10
	3	4	1	302	0.22	503	135	10	1	12
KRRC0109	No Significant Results		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 RC PROGRAMME

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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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.*	• Samples taken from Reverse Circulation Drill Rig with sample cyclone. Samples are around 2-3kg and either splits from 1m RC drill intervals or composites at 2-4m dependent on geology and hole depth. Sampling was supervised by experienced geologists and duplicate samples were inserted at regular intervals (~every 25th sample), and laboratory QAQC (see Quality of assay data and laboratory tests). • Supervision of sampling by experienced geologist, duplicate samples inserted at regular intervals (~every 25th sample), and laboratory QAQC (see Quality of assay data and laboratory tests).
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.).*	• Drill type was Reverse Circulation. Holes were drilled with a standard face sampling 5.5" RC hammer.
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.*	• Sample quality was recorded in comments on Log sheets and sample sheets. • Sample recovery was of a high standard and little additional measures were required.
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.*	• All holes 'chip trayed' to 1 or 2m (based on geology) and geologically logged to 1m detail (geology, structure, alteration, veining, and mineralisation). • No photography of RC chips.

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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.*	• Not applicable, no drill core. • All samples dry. • The sample type and method was of an excellent standard for first pass reconnaissance drilling.
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.* • *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.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• RC sample assay results were 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: o 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. QC lots vary by method, but 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Sample intersections are checked by the Chief Geologist and consultant geologist. • Assays reported as Excel xls files and secure pdf files. • 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. • No adjustments are made to assay data.

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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Holes pegged and picked up with hand held GPS (sufficient for first pass reconnaissance drilling). End of hole down hole survey single shots were taken with an electronic multishot tool for holes of depths greater than 50m. • All locations recorded in GDA94 Zone 52. • Topographic locations interpreted from GPS pickups (barometric altimeter), DEMs and field observations. Adequate for first pass reconnaissance drilling. Labelled RL in Table 1.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• 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.
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.* • *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.*	• Due to the shallow dip of the main mineralised trend the orientation of drill holes is not believed to bias sampling. Geological comments in sections are provided in the announcement to put assay results in a structural context.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not necessary for reconnaissance drilling. Library samples collected from every metre drilled to allow resampling and further analysis where required during and after the wet season. Samples were securely packaged when transported to be assayed to ensure safe arrival at assay facility. Pulps are stored until final results have been fully interpreted.
Audits or Reviews	• *The results of ay audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None at this stage of the exploration.

SECTION 2 : REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS - SPEEWAH RC PROGRAMME

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 Speewah prospects reported in this announcement are entirely within E80/2863, E80/3657 andE80/4468, 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Exploration is targeting hydrothermal gold-silver-copper mineralisation within the Speewah Dome where the target horizon (felsic granophyre-siltstone contact) interacts with structural complexities.
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:* • *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.*	• See Tables 1 and 2, and Figures 1, 2 and 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.* • *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 assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All reported assays have been for each assayed metre, and no length or bulk density weights or top-cuts have been applied. • No metal equivalent values have been 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').*	• Due to the shallow dip of the main mineralised trend the orientation of drill holes is not believed to bias sampling. Geological comments in provided in the announcement to put assay results in a structural context.
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.*	• See Figures 1, 2 and 3.
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.*	• Not required at this stage.
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.*	• 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.
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.*	• An extensive review of the epithermal systems at Speewah is currently underway. Further RC drilling is planned to target opportunities identified by this revew. Further reconnaissance exploration is planned to identify new target areas on known structures and also to discover new epithermal veins..