

ASX Announcement

22nd April 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- Mt Remarkable tenement was secured with historic high grade epithermal gold intersections including 5m @ 15.36g/t Au.
- At Speewah a technical review and field inspection suggests that the surface high grade gold-silver-copper mineralisation identified to date is mostly part of the base metal zone of an extensive epithermal system.

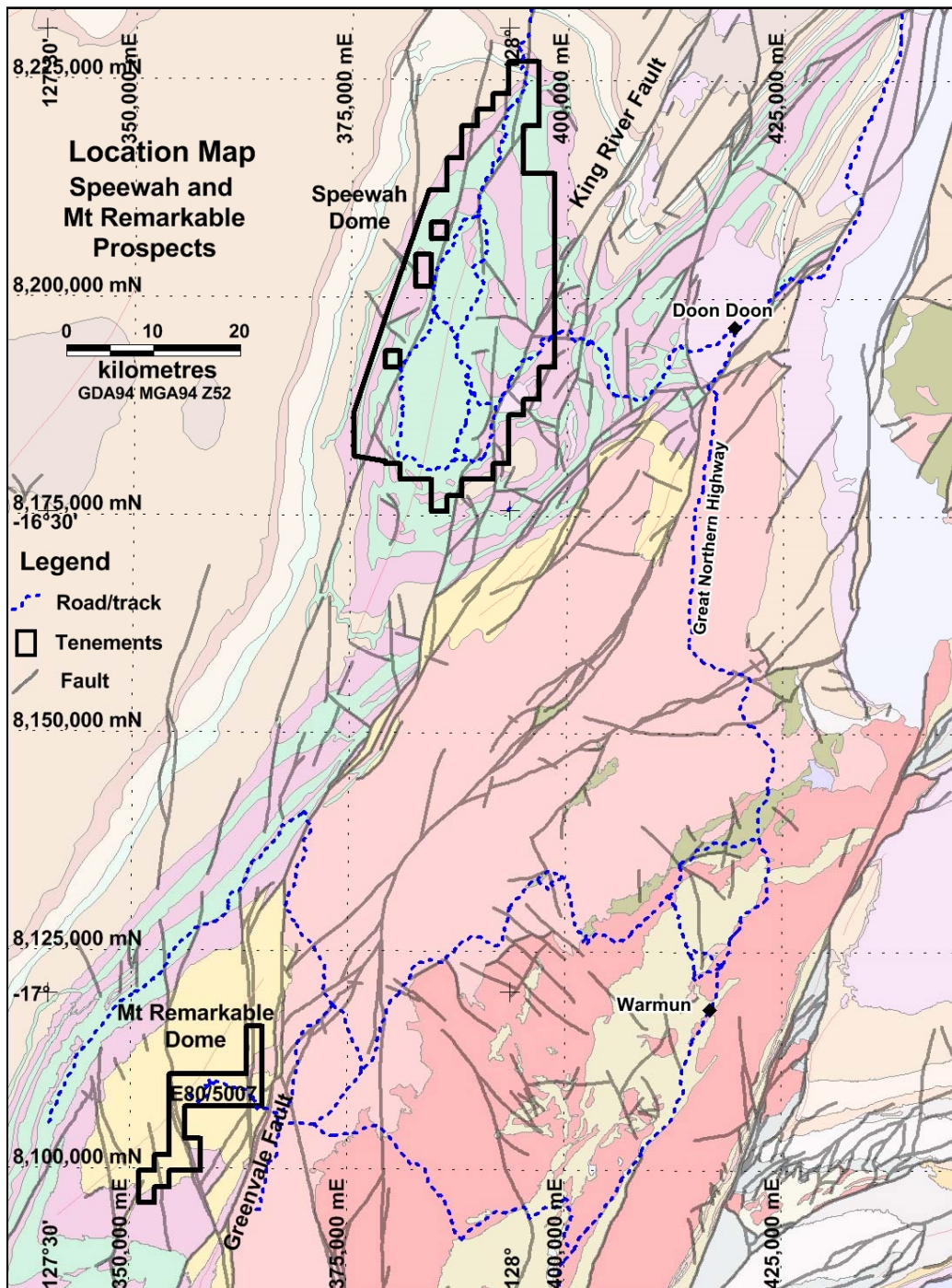


Figure 1: Location of the new Mt Remarkable tenement application (E80/5007) south of Speewah on regional geological map highlighting the Speewah and Mt Remarkable domes.

Mt Remarkable

Speewah Mining Pty Ltd, the wholly owned subsidiary of King River Copper Limited (KRC), secured the Mt Remarkable Exploration Licence application ELA80/5007, located 80km south of Speewah (Figure 1).

Evaluation of historic data identified previous high grade gold intersections in shallow reverse circulation and diamond drill holes.

As previously reported (ASX: KRC: 6 April 2016) the most significant historic gold intersections were:

- 5m @ 15.36g/t Au and 35g/t Ag, including 1m @ 35.55g/t Au and 41.8g/t Ag
- 4m @ 15.1g/t Au including 1m @ 57.2g/t Au
- 17m @ 1.12g/t Au and 16.2g/t Ag
- 2m @ 6.9g/t Au and 21.3g/t Ag
- 3m @ 3.5g/t Au and 12.5g/t Ag

While the tenement is going through the statutory approval process, the Company will compile the historic data and plan new field programmes.

Speewah - Exploration Programmes Commenced for 2016

Technical Review and Field Inspection

KRC's technical assessment of all the Speewah Dome data commenced during the quarter assisted by a third party geological consulting firm with extensive experience in epithermal gold mineralisation in Australia and overseas. In addition, a heli-borne field inspection was completed early in April with more detailed analysis underway to help target areas to further explore, sample and drill.

Key findings and interpretations by KRC on the vein systems include:

- The high grade gold-silver-copper-lead-antimony-arsenic surface samples previously reported at Chapman, Catto, Hayden and Gap in the northern part of the Speewah Dome are interpreted to be mostly part of the deep base metal zone of the epithermal quartz vein system (Figure 2).
- Recent field observations at Chapman and Copper Cliff, and the orientation of the high grade gold at Mt Remarkable, support the interpretation that the highest gold-silver-copper-lead grades to date have been found predominantly in east-west trending veins.
- Previous KRC drilling and geophysical surveys were completed on east-west traverses which are not the optimum direction to test these high grade gold-silver-copper zones.
- Previous KRC drilling has targeted north-south epithermal quartz vein structures (Figure 3). These veins are now interpreted to be composed of two quartz types based on their vein textures:
 1. Poorly banded or massive, crystalline, crustiform, pseudo-lattice and comb quartz or pseudo-bladed quartz-adularia veins. These coarser grained varieties are interpreted to be too deep in the mineralising system and below the base metal zone and upper high grade gold zone which have largely been eroded away, particularly in the centre of the dome. Most drilling has targeted this vein type, which proved barren or revealed only modest-low gold-silver-copper grades.
 2. Banded, finer grained quartz and some agate with evidence of sulphide banding. This vein type is interpreted to be indicative of zones of maximum fluid flow with potential for better gold grade, and are generally localised within favourable structural zones (bends, splays and fault intersections). A few occurrences of this type of epithermal vein were found on the recent field trip within the north-south trending structures, and further prospecting along the extensive north-south vein systems is required to locate these targets for sampling and drilling.

- Potential exists for high grade gold of the upper levels of an epithermal system, preserved in the eastern part of the dome at higher elevation and in upper dome stratigraphy (see Figure 4). Several north-south and east-west structures have been identified and are yet to be systematically explored.

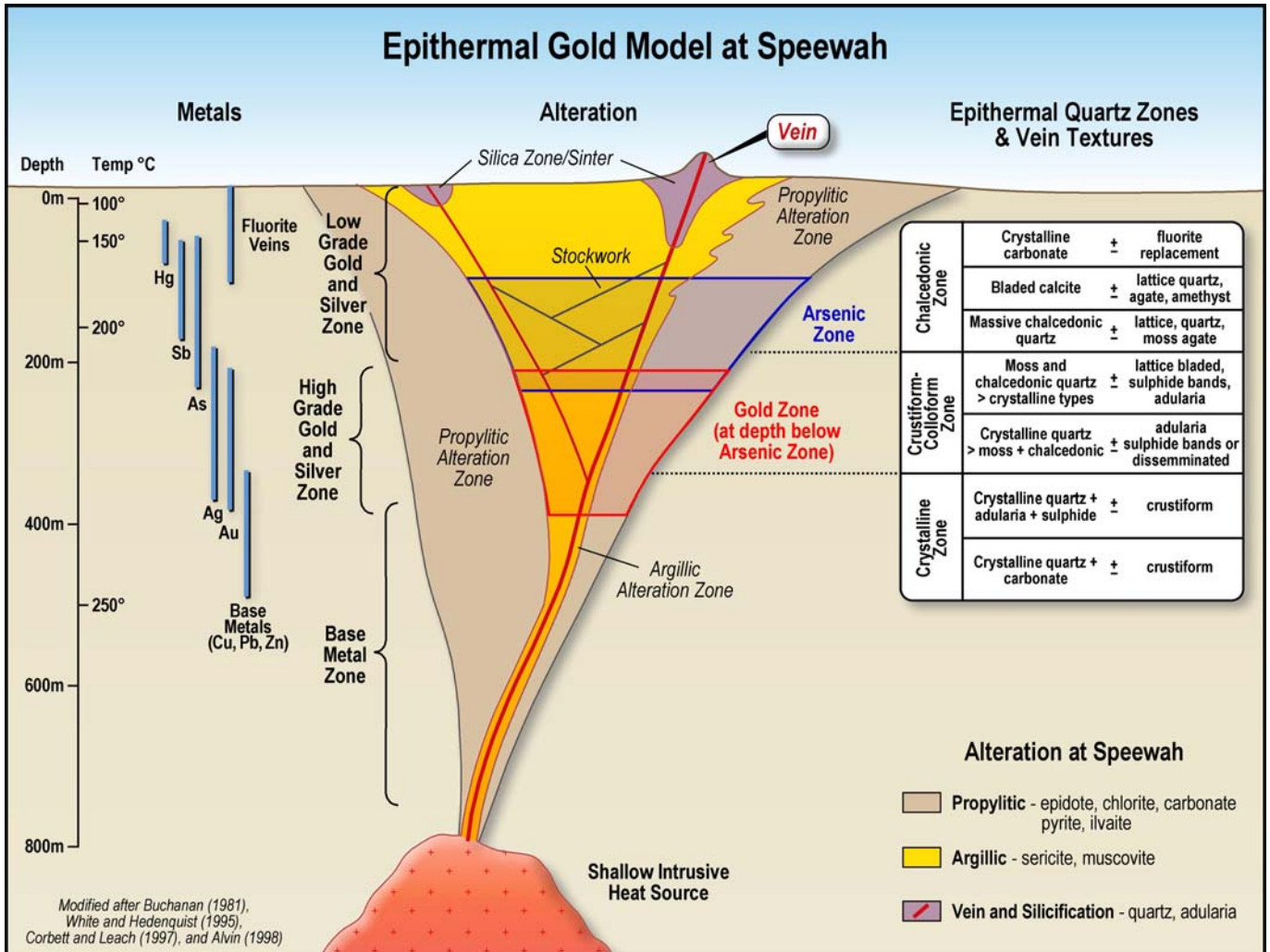


Figure 2: Geological model of an epithermal gold system (after Buchanan 1981, White and Hedenquist 1995, Corbett and Leach 1997, and Alvin 1998).

Establish Base Camp

To more effectively explore the large number of prospects and targets within the Speewah Dome, KRC will establish a base camp at Speewah for 2016, including some containerised sheds to anchor essential infrastructure and provide a more practical and efficient field office.

Build the Geological Team

KRC also plans to employ more geologists onto the ground as soon as is feasible to more effectively regionally map and sample the extensive network of epithermal vein systems. This work is expected to commence in May.



Figure 3: Epithermal vein in western dome.



Figure 4: High level country in the eastern part of the Speewah Dome prospective for epithermal gold.

Corporate & Financing

During the quarter, the Company had remaining cash reserves of \$352,000.

The Company will need to embark on another capital raising at some stage in the current quarter to fund drilling.

The cost of the first drilling program has been budgeted at \$350,000.

An application for an R&D rebate in excess of \$300,000 has also been lodged, but the timing or success of this refund is unknown.

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.

SPEEWAH MINING PTY LTD
 (wholly-owned subsidiary of King River Copper Limited)

TABLE 1: SCHEDULE OF TENEMENTS HELD AT 31 MARCH 2016

Tenement	Project	Ownership	Change During Quarter
E80/2863	Speewah	100%	
E80/3657		100%	
E80/4468		100%	
E80/4740		100%	
E80/4741		100%	
E80/4829		100%	
E80/4830		100%	
E80/4831		100%	
E80/4832		100%	
E80/4961		100%	
E80/4962		100%	
ELA80/4972		100%	
ELA80/4973		100%	
L80/43		100%	
L80/47		100%	
M80/267		100%	
M80/268		100%	
M80/269		100%	
ELA80/5007	Mt Remarkable	100%	Applied for on 8 March 2016

Note:

E = Exploration Licence (granted)

ELA = Exploration Licence application

M = Mining Lease (granted)

L = Miscellaneous Licence (granted)

Appendix 1: JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

The following information is provided in accordance with Table 1 of Appendix 5A of JORC Code 2012 – Section 1 (Sampling Techniques and Data) and Section 2 (Reporting of Exploration Results).

SPEEWAH SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement.

<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement..
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement.
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement..
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement..
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement.
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement..

Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement.
Audits or Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement.

SPEEWAH SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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 the tenements listed in Table 1 of this announcement, 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 sampled and drilled. The northern part of the dome including part of Chapman prospect is in the Kimberley Heritage Area.
Exploration done by other parties	<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 ABCE fluorite deposit in 1988-1993.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration is targeting epithermal hydrothermal gold-silver-copper mineralisation within the Speewah Dome within favourable structural settings.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement.

<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement. • Geological comments are provided in the announcement to put previously reported assay results in a structural context.
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Figures 1 to 4.
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement.
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<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, airborne VTEM and magnetic and radiometric surveys over the Speewah Dome, ground IP, SAM and gravity surveys over selected prospects including the Windsor and Chapman-Catto-Greys areas. Anomalous copper, silver and gold assays from surface sampling and drill intercepts have been previously reported.
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An extensive review of the epithermal systems at Speewah is currently underway. Further RC drilling is planned to target opportunities identified by this review. Further reconnaissance exploration is planned to identify new target areas on known structures and also to discover new epithermal veins.

MT REMARKABLE SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement. Results summarised in this announcement detailed in ASX;KRC announcement 6 April 2016.
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement. Results summarised in this announcement detailed in ASX;KRC announcement 6 April 2016.
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement. Results summarised in this announcement detailed in ASX;KRC announcement 6 April 2016.
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement.

Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement. Results summarised in this announcement detailed in ASX;KRC announcement 6 April 2016.
Audits or Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement. Results summarised in this announcement detailed in ASX;KRC announcement 6 April 2016.

MT REMARKABLE SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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 Mt Remarkable Project is a recently pegged exploration licence application E80/5007. 100% owned by Speewah Mining Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of King River Copper Limited) the licence is located 200km SW of Kununurra in the NE Kimberley. It is within the Yurriyangem Taam native title claim area (WC2010/13). Speewah Mining also holds tenements within the Speewah Dome to the north (Figure 1).
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration by previous holders is listed in the 'other substantive exploration' section of this table. Historical licences were E80/2427 and E80/4001. Ashton JV (1974-1983) – Kimberlite exploration including stream sediment sampling. Several kimberlites identified in the region outside current tenement. 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). Hunter Resources (1988-1991) – Gold exploration including BLEG stream sampling, no anomalous values. 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. Northern Star Resources were the last holders of the ground (2003-2009) – see the 'other substantive exploration' section of this table.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration is targeting low to intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold-silver-copper mineralisation/ shallow level Cu-Au Porphyry Systems within the NE Kimberly Proterozoic rocks. Potential for high grade gold targets exist in structural and litho-structural traps.

<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement. Results summarised in this announcement detailed in ASX;KRC announcement 6 April 2016.
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement. Results summarised in this announcement detailed in ASX;KRC announcement 6 April 2016.
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement. Results summarised in this announcement detailed in ASX;KRC announcement 6 April 2016. • Mt Remarkable is a newly acquired project and a full interpretation of the respective prospects is still yet to be done. KRC believes that additional high grade targets will be revealed after a full geological review of the project is completed.
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<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"> • Figure 1.
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<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"> • No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement. Results summarised in this announcement detailed in ASX;KRC announcement 6 April 2016.
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<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"> • The last holders of the ground were Northern Star Resources Ltd who initially were exploring the tenement as a private company in 2002-2003. Northern Star Resources were listed as an ASX company in 2004 and from 2004-2009 undertook airborne magnetics and radiometric surveys, GAIP and DDIP geophysical surveys, soil/stream sediment/rock chip sampling. Also three phases of RC drilling were completed, and two diamond core holes were drilled. Towards the end of their tenure Northern Star employed a consultant geologist to review the project.

<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently the Mt Remarkable tenement ELA80/5007 is an exploration licence application. An extensive review of the epithermal systems at Speewah is currently underway and any exploration by KRC at Mt Remarkable will provide insight and understanding of the geochemistry and structural controls associated with the high grade mineralisation, and have implications for targeting high grade gold mineralization at the Speewah Dome. • Further data compilation, interpretation and modelling of the Mt Remarkable Project are planned in the immediate future with supporting on ground reconnaissance during exploration phases at the Speewah Project. 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.
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