KING RIVER COPPER LIMITED

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Australian Securities Exchange Announcement **24 October 2016**

SUMMARY

During the quarter the following activities were completed at Speewah (Figure 1):

- Phase 1 RC drilling (46 holes for 2693m) at Chapman West, Haydens NW, JoeFisher and Windsor.
- High grade gold drill result of **1m at 9.85g/t gold** returned from Chapman West epithermal vein. The highest grade drill result to date and confirms the systems potential for high grade gold mineralisation.
- New detailed ground magnetics initiative is revealing structures previously concealed by colluvial/ alluvial cover, many of which are interpreted to be epithermal veining with significant gold potential.
- Gravity surveys completed and processed at Chapman-JoeFisher, Windsor, Splays and Copper Cliff.
- 2500+ metres Phase 2 RC drilling is again underway aided by a new ground magnetic survey.
- Further reconnaissance geological mapping and rock chip sampling.
- Heads of Agreement was signed with Spectrum Rare Earths Ltd on the Mt Remarkable application.

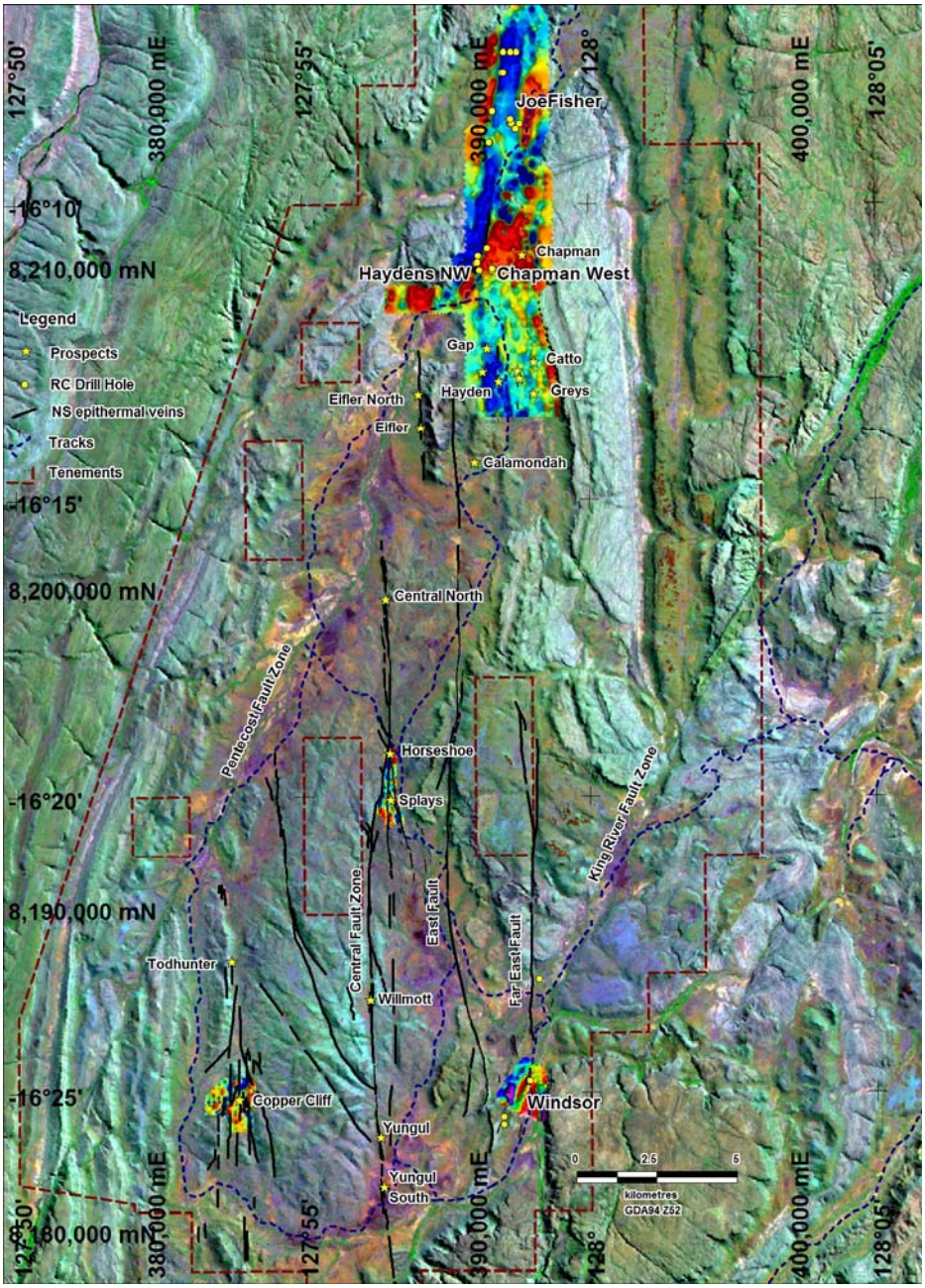

Figure 1: Speewah Dome showing prospects, new RC holes, on gravity and Landsat TM image.

RC Drill Results

Phase 1 RC drilling is complete, consisting of 46 holes for 2,693 metres (Table 1), drilling at the Chapman West, Haydens NW, Joe Fisher and Windsor prospects (Figure1). All assay results have been received and compiled (Table 2) with best result being high grade gold drill intersection of **1m at 9.85g/t Au** from the Chapman West epithermal vein below the 29g/t Au surface sample (reported KRC ASX: 4 August 2016). Anomalous values were returned from the JoeFisher, Haydens NW and Windsor prospects.

Chapman West
Six RC holes tested the area near the 29g/t Au surface rock chip sample targeting an interpreted to be part of a NNW trending epithermal vein intersected in 2015, further to the north. Drilling confirmed the interpretation with most holes intersecting a structure with epithermal quartz, some with adularia plus hematite and chlorite alteration. Hole KRRC165 intersected 1m at 9.85g/t Au, 2.34g/t Ag and 0.19% Cu from 51-52m downhole (Table 2) within a broader zone of veining and alteration. This intersect is the first high grade drill result returned from the Speewah Dome and demonstrates the capacity for this structure, and others, to host high grade mineralisation. Also gold mineralisation (1m @ 0.15g/t Au with 0.45% As) was also intersected in KRRC164.

Ground magnetics and recent shallow drilling has been able to track the vein to the north and south, showing potential for the discovery of other high grade zones.

Further drilling is planned in this area using the new ground magnetic data which has clearly highlighted the main NNW trending Chapman West vein structure and bends and cross structures. Such structural variations present excellent targets for high grade mineralisation.

Haydens NW Gravity Structure
A fence of RC holes intersected significant structure and sulphides at the western side of the drill line crossing the gravity low associated with the NW Haydens fault branch. This area is a zone of structural complexity with the interaction of the Pentecost fault zone, north-south to north-west trending epithermal structures and multiple epithermal veins as well as mineralised flat dipping veins. Overall the drilling supports the northwest trend to the Haydens NW structure mirroring the Chapman West structure as it swings from north-south to NW (with possible offsets and steps along strike).

Assay results from the Haydens NW drilling returned anomalous gold, silver and copper results including 1m @ 0.1g/t Au returned from the main sub-vertical epithermal structure. Although low grade, this gold intersection shows that the Haydnes NW epithermal structure hosts gold mineralisation and is now the second sub vertical epithermal vein with gold mineralisation discovered (so far) in the Chapman - Greys corridor. The structure has a large strike extent and is shown clearly by ground magnetics offering excellent opportunity for further exploration.

Results from three holes at the western end of the Haydens NW drill line intersected a new flat dipping arsenic structure with single metre grades up to 0.2g/t Au and silver to 22ppm Ag.

Further drilling is planned in this area targeting the main gravity low along strike of the Haydnes NW structure, south of current drilling. This gravity low could be related to a felsic intrusion, brecciation and wider epithermal quartz veining.

Windsor Gravity Anomaly and King River Fault
Drilling at Windsor involved a fence of holes across a gravity ridge near the King River Fault (and close to the 2015 DDIP anomaly) as well as two holes in the main structural corridor, testing a 0.9g/t Au rock chip sample (Table 3) and an outcropping fluorite-barite bearing chalcedonic quartz vein at Windsor South.

The Windsor gravity holes returned some unexpected, very broad, silver anomalies with widths up to 44m and grades up to 7ppm Ag (Table 2) to the eastern end of the drill line. Based on these results the line of holes well be extended to the east (across the King River Fault) during phase 2 of the RC drill program this year.

Results from the Windsor South drilling returned gold grades up to 0.2g/t Au and 0.6% Cu (Table 2).

JoeFisher Prospect
No significant drill intersection assays have been obtained from drilling the Copper Breccia, Main VTEM Conductor, NS Structure and Arsenic Anomaly targets, with maximum 17ppb Au at the NS Structure area.

Further drilling is planned targeting the new copper-gold-arsenic-antimony anomalies identified by the recent soil sampling survey.

Ground Magnetometer Survey

A high resolution ground magnetometer survey is underway along the Chapman-Greys structural corridor, focusing initially on the Chapman West, Hayden NW and Catto-Greys areas to better define epithermal quartz vein structures to drill in Phase 2 of the RC programme (now underway).

The ground magnetic survey results at Chapman West-Haydens NW (Figure 2) are a significant improvement on the airborne magnetic data used to date and are helping to define and discover structures under cover.

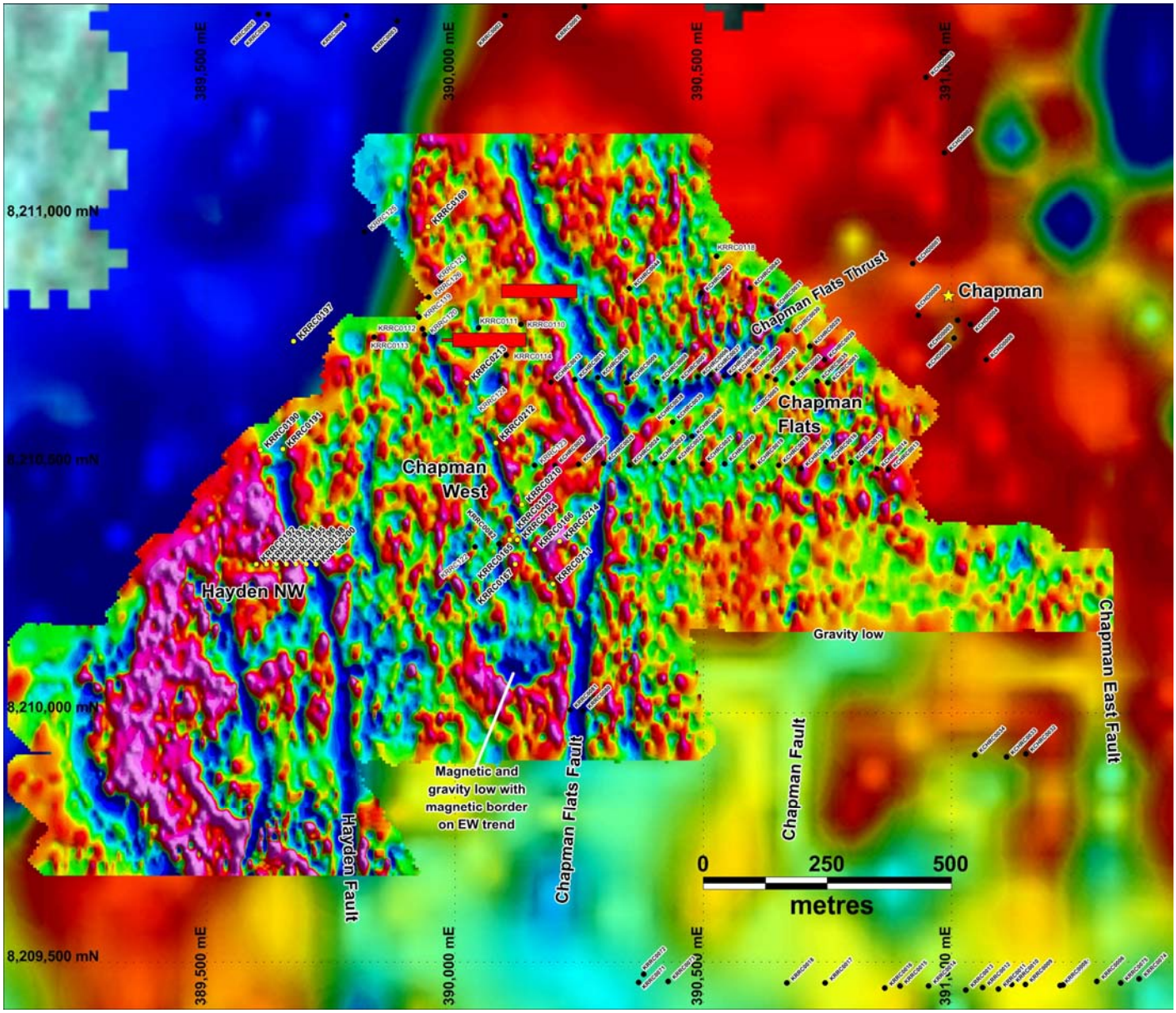

Figure 2: Ground magnetic image over gravity at Chapman West and Haydens NW.

The following conclusions can be made from the new magnetic results to date:

1. The magnetic images clearly define the gold-bearing epithermal quartz veins and alteration as magnetic linears commonly defined by magnetic lows.
2. Bends, offsets, jogs and cross cutting structures are also well delineated, which may control sites of high grade gold mineralisation.
3. The dominant trends with best gold-silver-copper grades defined to date are NNW, NW and WNW.
4. Magnetic lows over gravity lows on NS and EW trends may be due to felsic intrusion, an important component to the epithermal style of gold mineralisation and possibly associated with a deeper porphyry system. Several of these will be tested at Hayden NW and Chapman West.

Rock Chip Sampling Results

Reconnaissance rock chip samples were collected from JoeFisher, Haydens and Windsor South. Assay results are summarised in Table 3. Best result from subcrop at Haydens NW was 1.09g/t Au, and 0.9g/t Au from the Windsor South outcrop (sulphide clasts in quartz vein where previous historical sampling had returned 0.56g/t). No significant results were obtained from rock chip sampling at JoeFisher.

Programmes Underway

Soil Sampling at JoeFisher
A 200m by 50m sampling grid has been recently completed over the central part of the JoeFisher rift basin (Figure 3). Hand-held XRF analyser (Niton) has reported some interesting results in the western area with coincident As, Cu, Sb (+ Co, Mo) anomalies close to the western JoeFisher rift basin structures.

A new vein outcrop has been discovered north of the arsenic anomaly and also a quartz breccia with possible weathered sulphides close to the As soil anomaly.

Further soil sampling is underway and drilling is planned.

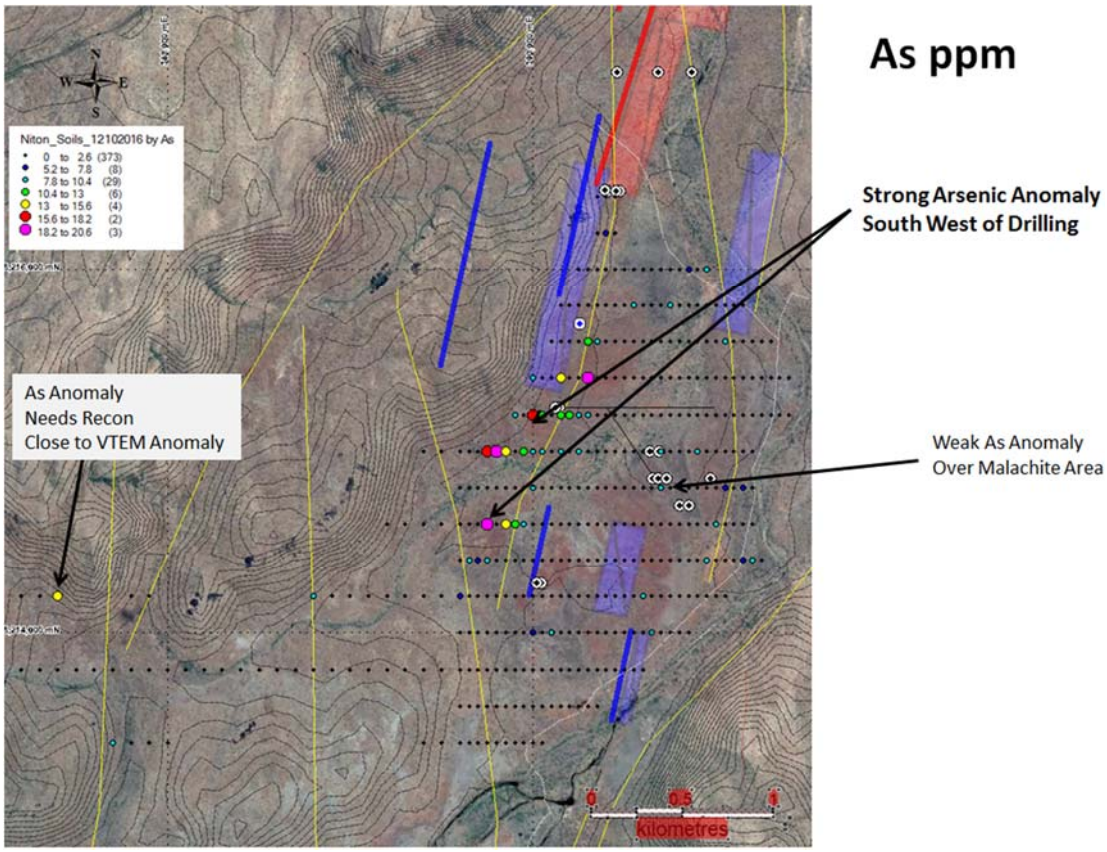

Figure 3: Soil sampling grid at JoeFisher showing new arsenic anomalies based on hand held XRF Niton analysis, Phase 1 RC holes, and VTEM conductor anomalies (red and blue bars).

Phase 2 RC Drilling
Approximately 2,500m of RC drilling is underway to complete the 2016 field programme. Drilling is planned as follows:

- Joe Fisher (300m): Test the new arsenic anomalies discovered by the recent soil sampling programme on the Joe Fisher Rift western structure. Also to test newly discovered vein outcrops, and the NW trending gravity ridge in the centre of the basin.
- New Epithermal Ground Mag Targets #1 (540m): Seven holes will test newly identified magnetic lows that are interpreted buried/hidden epithermal veins. Holes will target structural intersects, jogs, areas of larger magnetic disruption (zones of greater alteration/fluid flow) and structures with similar orientation to Chapman West.
- Chapman West Extensions (160m): Drill testing of extensions to the known Chapman West structure from which rock chip sampling returned 29g/t Au and drilling returned high grade gold intersection of 9.85g/t Au.
- Other Targets (300m): Drill test the main Pentecost Fault immediately north of Chapman mineralisation, drill test Central North – northern extents where a dilational jog is interpreted from airborne magnetics and photography, and drill test the continuation of a previously identified copper mineralised shoot at Horseshoe.
- Windsor (160m): Extend the recently drilled line of shallow RC holes to the east where results have returned broad, highly anomalous silver grades. The new holes will cross a significant gravity low and the interpreted eastern most branch of the King River Fault.
- New Epithermal Ground Mag Targets #2 (450m): Drilling to test the new targets being defined by the ongoing ground magnetic survey (Chapman Flats, Haydens Main, Catto, Greys, Central etc).
- Best Deep Targets (650m): Three deep RC holes are planned to test for high grade mineralisation on epithermal structures beneath the best intersections that are returned from 2016 drilling.

MT REMARKABLE FARM-IN HEADS OF AGREEMENT

Speewah Mining Pty Ltd, the wholly owned subsidiary of King River Copper Limited, secured the Mt Remarkable Exploration Licence application ELA80/5007, located 80km south of Speewah and the tenement is now progressing through the statutory approval process.

A Heads of Agreement has been signed with Spectrum Rare Earths Limited. Subject to the grant of the Exploration Licence and certain Heritage and Native Title matters, Spectrum can spend up to $500,000 on exploration, including drilling, to earn a 51 % interest. Further details on the application, Heads of Agreement and background technical details can be found in the KRC ASX announcement dated 10th October 2016.

The farm-in joint venture will need to be approved by the shareholders of both companies on November 29th, 2016.

CORPORATE AND FINANCING

In July, the KRC Share Purchase Plan raised over $780,000 followed by a Share Placement of $298,400 to further fund the drilling programmes.

At September 30th, KRC still held $847,000 at bank.

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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SPEEWAH MINING PTY LTD
(wholly-owned subsidiary of King River Copper Limited)
TABLE 1: SCHEDULE OF TENEMENTS HELD AT 30 SEPTEMBER 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%	
E80/4972		100%	
E80/4973		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)

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Table 1: Phase 1 RC Drill Hole Locations

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	Easting MGA94 (m)	Northing MGA94 (m)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Depth (m)
KRRC0164	Chapman West	RC	390125	8210350	199	-60	90	48
KRRC0165	Chapman West	RC	390110	8210350	199	-59.9	90	78
KRRC0166	Chapman West	RC	390160	8210330	203	-60.4	270	66
KRRC0167	Chapman West	RC	390121	8210300	201	-60	270	35
KRRC0168	Chapman West	RC	390116	8210368	199	-60	65	40
KRRC0169	Chapman West	RC	389946	8210980	197	-60	270	102
KRRC0170	JoeFisher	RC	390045	8214275	190	-60	90	42
KRRC0171	JoeFisher	RC	390020	8214275	190	-60	90	48
KRRC0172	JoeFisher	RC	390460	8216430	177	-60	270	48
KRRC0173	JoeFisher	RC	390475	8216430	176	-60	270	66
KRRC0174	JoeFisher	RC	390410	8216430	178	-60	270	72
KRRC0175	JoeFisher	RC	390460	8217080	175	-60	270	66
KRRC0176	JoeFisher	RC	390870	8217080	169	-60	90	156
KRRC0177	JoeFisher	RC	390685	8217080	172	-60	270	118
KRRC0178	JoeFisher	RC	390655	8214850	181	-60	90	42
KRRC0179	JoeFisher	RC	390685	8214850	181	-60	270	30
KRRC0180	JoeFisher	RC	390730	8214850	181	-60	270	36
KRRC0181	JoeFisher	RC	390395	8216435	182	-60	270	60
KRRC0182	JoeFisher	RC	390453	8216430	177	-60	270	50
KRRC0183	JoeFisher	RC	390140	8215240	183	-60	90	54
KRRC0184	JoeFisher	RC	390120	8215240	184	-60	90	60
KRRC0185	JoeFisher	RC	390640	8215000	178	-60	270	42
KRRC0186	JoeFisher	RC	390690	8215000	178	-60	270	40
KRRC0187	JoeFisher	RC	390800	8214700	181	-60	270	36
KRRC0188	JoeFisher	RC	390850	8214700	181	-60	270	36
KRRC0189	JoeFisher	RC	390970	8214850	181	-60	270	60
KRRC0190	Haydens NW	RC	389608	8210530	217	-60	90	100
KRRC0191	Haydens NW	RC	389653	8210532	208	-60	270	48
KRRC0192	Haydens NW	RC	389600	8210300	204	-60	270	42
KRRC0193	Haydens NW	RC	389620	8210300	203	-60	270	42
KRRC0194	Haydens NW	RC	389640	8210300	203	-60	270	42
KRRC0195	Haydens NW	RC	389660	8210300	203	-60	270	66
KRRC0196	Haydens NW	RC	389680	8210300	202	-60	270	48
KRRC0197	Haydens NW	RC	389675	8210750	203	-60	270	126
KRRC0198	Haydens NW	RC	389700	8210300	202	-60	270	42
KRRC0199	Haydens NW	RC	389720	8210300	201	-60	270	42
KRRC0200	Haydens NW	RC	389720	8210300	201	-60	270	72
KRRC0201	Windsor Gravity	RC	391187	8185145	179	-60	295	42
KRRC0202	Windsor Gravity	RC	391240	8185117	178	-60	295	144
KRRC0203	Windsor South	RC	390505	8183950	224	-60	295	60
KRRC0204	Windsor South	RC	390492	8183700	202	-60	130	42
KRRC0205	Windsor Gravity	RC	391258	8185108	178	-60	295	42
KRRC0206	Windsor Gravity	RC	391276	8185098	178	-60	295	42
KRRC0207	Windsor Gravity	RC	391294	8185088	177	-60	295	42
KRRC0208	Windsor Gravity	RC	391305	8185080	177	-60	295	42
KRRC0209	Windsor North	RC	391594	8188217	183	-60	90	36

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Table 2: Phase 1 RC Assay Results (≥0.1g/t Au, ≥2ppm Ag, ≥1000ppm Cu)

Hole ID	Prospect	From	To	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Sb	Cu	Pb	Mo	Zn
Units		m	m	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
KRRC0164	Chapman West	26	27	0.151	0.39	4750	4.01	22.4	191.5	6.6	6.07	64
KRRC0165	Chapman West	51	52	**9.85**	2.34	193	418	96.5	1910	10	3.06	63
KRRC0165	Chapman West	61	62	0.008	0.45	17.3	1.79	9.16	1180	6.9	0.38	74
KRRC0169	Chapman West	78	79	-0.001	0.18	35.4	1.88	5.06	1020	7.8	1.14	150
KRRC0190	Haydens NW	18	19	0.001	1.16	12.7	7.96	12.25	1170	8.2	0.53	54
KRRC0190	Haydens NW	19	20	0.004	0.79	29.3	15.1	20.3	1200	7.9	0.47	37
KRRC0192	Haydens NW	9	10	0.072	5.47	4040	0.05	126.5	1130	70.2	0.6	419
KRRC0192	Haydens NW	10	11	0.189	5.49	14900	0.11	325	1260	60.1	0.93	249
KRRC0193	Haydens NW	6	7	0.016	2.08	1020	0.19	104	483	75.1	0.59	246
KRRC0193	Haydens NW	7	8	0.081	2.03	5030	0.06	58.2	221	6.5	0.79	144
KRRC0193	Haydens NW	8	9	0.131	2.46	5310	0.08	143	552	88.8	0.89	147
KRRC0194	Haydens NW	2	3	0.18	1.91	4590	0.37	301	1190	21.7	0.51	226
KRRC0195	Haydens NW	30	31	0.002	22.6	38.3	270	6.03	1110	133	1.16	140
KRRC0196	Haydens NW	27	28	-0.001	2.45	17.2	0.04	8.41	382	165.5	0.8	752
KRRC0196	Haydens NW	30	34	-0.001	2.25	10.2	0.05	7.44	420	172	0.77	766
KRRC0196	Haydens NW	30	34	-0.001	2.11	10.6	0.05	7.52	436	184	0.79	830
KRRC0196	Haydens NW	45	46	-0.001	2.05	7.4	0.05	5.56	403	253	0.75	698
KRRC0196	Haydens NW	46	47	-0.001	2.1	8.3	0.05	6.3	424	235	0.8	718
KRRC0196	Haydens NW	47	48	-0.001	2.04	7.5	0.04	6.88	415	233	0.71	774
KRRC0198	Haydens NW	7	8	-0.001	3	78.3	0.08	10.65	429	241	0.64	1020
KRRC0198	Haydens NW	8	12	-0.001	2.48	27.6	0.06	10.15	407	246	0.66	1080
KRRC0198	Haydens NW	12	13	-0.001	2.35	12.6	0.06	8.11	403	246	0.68	990
KRRC0198	Haydens NW	13	14	-0.001	2.81	10.8	0.06	7.78	425	243	0.71	910
KRRC0198	Haydens NW	14	15	-0.001	2.71	14.4	0.06	10.15	446	227	0.77	976
KRRC0198	Haydens NW	15	16	-0.001	2.23	19.9	0.09	5.73	390	173	0.65	811
KRRC0198	Haydens NW	16	17	-0.001	1.98	17.8	0.06	6.41	436	181	0.82	710
KRRC0198	Haydens NW	23	24	-0.001	2.73	13.1	0.05	7.07	404	156.5	0.74	639
KRRC0198	Haydens NW	30	31	-0.001	2.11	9.1	0.09	6.46	426	181.5	0.81	621
KRRC0198	Haydens NW	31	32	-0.001	2.13	1.8	0.11	4.18	371	161	0.47	671
KRRC0198	Haydens NW	37	38	-0.001	2.15	3.1	0.12	4.41	403	146.5	0.82	625
KRRC0199	Haydens NW	17	18	-0.001	3.45	127.5	6.82	7.96	40.3	6.8	0.2	147
KRRC0199	Haydens NW	38	39	-0.001	2.13	25.6	0.09	4.55	502	87	0.59	302
KRRC0200	Haydens NW	42	43	0.018	4	3.5	0.97	4.51	53.1	76.3	0.54	128
KRRC0201	Windsor Gravity	0	4	-0.001	2.14	4.2	0.86	4.58	125.5	397	0.38	396
KRRC0201	Windsor Gravity	4	8	-0.001	2.94	5	0.04	4.58	120	787	0.26	485
KRRC0201	Windsor Gravity	8	12	-0.001	4.8	6.1	0.02	5.78	226	907	0.22	469
KRRC0201	Windsor Gravity	12	16	-0.001	3.47	4.2	0.01	5.03	147	1095	0.22	594
KRRC0201	Windsor Gravity	16	20	-0.001	3.12	5.5	0.02	6.22	133	1260	0.22	444
KRRC0202	Windsor Gravity	4	8	0.001	2.33	4.7	0.02	3.02	313	737	0.32	351
KRRC0202	Windsor Gravity	4	8	-0.001	2.25	3.9	0.02	2.98	289	797	0.38	367
KRRC0202	Windsor Gravity	8	12	0.001	3.35	5.6	0.01	2.9	269	611	0.35	409
KRRC0202	Windsor Gravity	12	16	-0.001	2.97	5.4	0.01	3.56	365	1055	0.36	357
KRRC0202	Windsor Gravity	18	19	0.001	2.86	7.7	0.01	8.33	244	306	0.39	382
KRRC0202	Windsor Gravity	24	28	-0.001	5.04	8	0.01	7.07	190	262	0.31	383
KRRC0202	Windsor Gravity	28	32	-0.001	1.83	7.9	0.01	6.64	163	428	0.45	340
KRRC0202	Windsor Gravity	32	36	0.001	1.93	7.7	0.01	14.8	157	413	0.24	323
KRRC0202	Windsor Gravity	36	40	-0.001	2.07	7.5	0.01	10.9	159	605	0.27	401
KRRC0202	Windsor Gravity	40	44	-0.001	4.14	8	0.02	8.4	239	435	0.73	433
KRRC0203	Windsor South	4	5	0.003	0.18	4.7	1.05	1.99	1260	20.3	0.23	88
KRRC0203	Windsor South	5	6	-0.001	0.13	1.3	0.91	1.74	2160	14.6	0.38	72
KRRC0203	Windsor South	21	22	0.12	0.75	-0.2	61.1	3.13	1640	50.2	0.65	21
KRRC0203	Windsor South	22	23	0.198	1.58	-0.2	119	4.07	1040	98.4	0.79	9
KRRC0203	Windsor South	49	50	0.005	0.17	6.3	0.41	1.52	1040	7.6	0.7	22
KRRC0204	Windsor South	21	22	0.016	0.24	1.8	199	3.84	1150	20.7	0.35	49
KRRC0204	Windsor South	30	31	0.144	0.86	0.6	10.6	4.09	6040	5.5	0.84	11
KRRC0205	Windsor Gravity	16	20	0.001	2.63	4.7	0.02	4.05	336	273	0.27	418
KRRC0205	Windsor Gravity	20	24	0.002	2.09	6	0.02	3.65	153.5	485	0.29	392

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Table 2: Phase 1 RC Assay Results (≥0.1g/t Au, ≥2ppm Ag, ≥1000ppm Cu) (continued)

KRRC0206	Windsor Gravity	19	20	0.001	5.9	4.7	0.02	5.16	821	166.5	0.27	395
KRRC0206	Windsor Gravity	20	21	0.001	3.09	5.6	0.01	5.38	280	84	0.5	391
KRRC0206	Windsor Gravity	29	30	0.001	2.9	4.3	0.01	4.31	275	137	0.4	350
KRRC0206	Windsor Gravity	30	31	0.002	7.46	6.2	0.01	4.93	399	853	0.39	347
KRRC0206	Windsor Gravity	31	32	0.001	7.45	5.4	0.01	4.07	725	793	0.67	353
KRRC0206	Windsor Gravity	32	33	0.001	3.69	6.1	0.02	4.74	357	1140	0.42	363
KRRC0206	Windsor Gravity	33	34	-0.001	2.58	7.6	0.02	6.2	265	1090	0.43	362
KRRC0206	Windsor Gravity	34	35	0.001	3.4	6.3	0.01	5.68	263	903	0.44	365
KRRC0206	Windsor Gravity	37	38	0.001	2.13	6.5	0.01	5.42	172	215	0.45	349
KRRC0206	Windsor Gravity	38	39	0.001	2.84	5.1	0.01	4.08	229	181.5	0.53	400
KRRC0206	Windsor Gravity	39	40	0.001	4.58	4.8	0.01	4.8	278	206	0.45	347
KRRC0206	Windsor Gravity	41	42	-0.001	2.74	5.1	0.01	5.18	248	70.5	0.49	280
KRRC0207	Windsor Gravity	17	18	0.001	3.35	6.9	0.02	5.43	180.5	28.3	0.42	421
KRRC0207	Windsor Gravity	18	19	-0.001	3	6.3	0.02	5.12	414	94.5	0.43	415
KRRC0207	Windsor Gravity	19	20	-0.001	7.62	5.6	0.02	5.28	688	217	0.47	426
KRRC0207	Windsor Gravity	20	21	-0.001	7.75	4.2	0.02	4.13	989	600	0.41	450
KRRC0207	Windsor Gravity	21	22	-0.001	7.71	5.6	0.02	4.61	725	553	0.44	433
KRRC0207	Windsor Gravity	22	23	-0.001	6.99	5	0.01	4.23	414	356	0.37	501
KRRC0207	Windsor Gravity	23	24	-0.001	2.14	6.9	0.01	5.17	66.1	78.9	0.34	480
KRRC0207	Windsor Gravity	28	29	-0.001	3.59	5.4	0.02	4.62	374	94.8	0.67	485
KRRC0207	Windsor Gravity	29	30	-0.001	2.58	6.5	0.01	5.25	268	135	0.46	439
KRRC0207	Windsor Gravity	31	32	-0.001	2.79	5.3	0.01	3.48	552	430	0.49	416
KRRC0207	Windsor Gravity	32	33	-0.001	3.22	5.4	0.02	3.86	474	371	0.49	347
KRRC0207	Windsor Gravity	33	34	0.001	5.35	4.5	0.02	3.67	731	811	0.43	416
KRRC0207	Windsor Gravity	34	35	-0.001	3.79	4.2	0.01	4.03	760	367	0.51	441
KRRC0207	Windsor Gravity	38	39	-0.001	2.18	5.2	0.01	3.45	364	612	0.7	314
KRRC0208	Windsor Gravity	27	28	0.004	2.27	9.4	0.02	4.36	392	9.5	0.4	335
KRRC0208	Windsor Gravity	29	30	0.001	2.94	4.5	0.02	3.29	476	8.3	0.37	374
KRRC0208	Windsor Gravity	30	31	0.001	5.95	3.2	0.01	3.04	934	7.7	0.4	344
KRRC0208	Windsor Gravity	31	32	-0.001	5.32	3.7	0.02	3.87	768	39.8	0.43	427
KRRC0208	Windsor Gravity	33	34	-0.001	3.71	3.8	0.02	4.7	444	360	0.5	346
KRRC0208	Windsor Gravity	37	38	0.001	2.19	4.4	0.02	4.87	274	769	0.46	463
KRRC0208	Windsor Gravity	38	39	0.003	4.52	4.1	0.02	3.89	434	942	0.51	402
KRRC0208	Windsor Gravity	39	40	-0.001	3.78	4.3	0.02	3.95	304	885	0.44	406
KRRC0208	Windsor Gravity	40	41	-0.001	2.13	4.1	0.02	3.46	219	704	0.42	457
KRRC0208	Windsor Gravity	41	42	0.003	3.34	3.7	0.02	3.09	331	631	0.37	506

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Table 3: Phase 1 Rock Chip Assay Results (≥10ppb Au, 2ppm Ag, 1000ppm Cu)

Sample ID	Easting MGA94 metres	Northing MGA94 metres	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	Pb ppm	Prospects
3001090	382618.1	8197472	-0.001	-0.01	4.4	8.6	2.14	0.02	2.7	Heli Recon Pentecost
3001092	387359.2	8211278	-0.001	0.03	8.2	2.4	11.05	0.05	1.6	Heli Recon Pentecost
3001093	387864.5	8214220	-0.001	0.03	9.3	2.4	2.6	0.02	8	Heli Recon JoeFisher
3001095	392064.5	8219930	-0.001	0.04	10	-0.2	0.66	-0.01	5.4	Heli Recon JoeFisher
3001096	393211.5	8221514	-0.001	0.13	94.1	1.1	0.27	0.02	5.2	Heli Recon JoeFisher
3001097	392913.6	8217267	-0.001	0.04	9	0.9	8.32	0.01	6.9	Heli Recon JoeFisher
3001098	389639.8	8210499	-0.001	0.19	41.3	3.7	13.85	0.17	12.4	Heli Recon Pentecost
3001099	389639.2	8210505	-0.001	0.07	6.6	3.9	3.3	0.09	1.1	Haydens NW
3001100	389639.5	8210506	0.001	0.07	27.5	4.2	7.53	0.14	3	Haydens NW
3001101	389639.3	8210513	0.001	0.37	15.8	10.7	35.1	1.38	12.3	Haydens NW
3001102	389628.5	8210529	0.001	0.06	13.8	4.3	14.8	1.67	2.9	Haydens NW
3001103	389637.8	8210563	-0.001	0.07	26.4	7.3	14.3	1.59	6.4	Haydens NW
3001104	389647.6	8210540	0.003	1.14	90.6	29.7	26.5	5.97	9.4	Haydens NW
3001105	389645.6	8210532	0.008	1.08	183.5	43.3	22.8	148	5.5	Haydens NW
3001108	389613.5	8210528	0.02	1.23	3160	1050	28.2	403	7.1	Haydens NW
3001109	389613.8	8210526	1.09	0.4	607	51.3	15.8	22.7	4.5	Haydens NW
3001111	390419.1	8183738	0.004	0.11	12.2	2	12.8	1.02	1.9	Windsor South
3001112	390455.8	8183506	0.005	0.14	103.5	3.1	7.2	7	3.5	Windsor South
3001113	390470.1	8183554	0.084	0.33	119	1.5	8.66	97.3	9.1	Windsor South
3001114	390474.5	8183646	0.186	0.48	888	1.9	11.9	8.01	5.6	Windsor South
3001115	390474.8	8183644	0.027	0.23	1170	17.6	14.3	4.32	3.5	Windsor South
3001116	390506.4	8183760	0.901	1.64	939	1.8	10.05	16.1	134	Windsor South

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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 AND SURFACE SAMPLING PROGRAMMES

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.*	• Data is ground gravity and magnetic, and drill and surface rock chip assays. • Samples taken from Reverse Circulation ("RC") 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). • Soil samples collected by digging a shallow hole 20cm deep and collecting a 1.5-2kg sample. • Surface rock chip samples. Samples are around 1-2kg and selected from newly discovered outcrops or float. Sampling was completed by experienced laboratory QAQC duplicates and blanks were inserted (see Quality of assay data and laboratory tests). • The detailed magnetic survey utilised 0.2-0.5m station spacing along E-W traverses having 20m spacing between survey lines. Magnetic surveying was carried out using **a** Geometrics G859 with Caesium vapour magnetometer sensor for roving magnetometer and Geometrics G856 with proton precession magnetometer sensor for base station magnetometer. The survey is being undertaken by KRC personnel, and all the survey areas have yet to be completed. • The detailed gravity survey utilised 100 m station spacing along E-W traverses having 200 m spacing between survey lines. Gravity surveying was carried out using Scintrex CG-5 gravimeters and accurate DGPS survey equipment. The survey is being undertaken by Atlas Geophysics. • Throughout gravity and magnetic survey acquisitions, Resource Potentials has been reviewing the survey and data QA/QC and confirmed that contract specifications were being adhered to. The gravity data quality is excellent and has very low noise. Only a few stations were missed in the Chapman area due to limited access caused by the rugged terrain. At the completion of the gravity survey and delivery of final data, the gravity survey data will be edited, processed and gridded by Resource Potentials.

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). • Photography of selected RC chip 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.*	• 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 and rock chip samples are being 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. • Initial soil analyses completed in the firld by a hand-held XRF analyser. Method for final soil analysis is to be decided. • 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. 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.*	• Significant 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. • Rock and soil sample locations picked up with hand held GPS (sufficient for first pass reconnaissance). • Geophysical survey stations were DGPS surveyed to cm-accuracy. • All drill, rock, soil and geophysical sample locations recorded in GDA94 Zone 52. • Topographic locations interpreted from GPS pickups (barometric altimeter), DEMs and field observations. Adequate for first pass reconnaissance. Labelled RL in Annexure 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.*	• Drill 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. • Soil samples collected every 50m on east-west lines spaced 200m apart. • See above for geophysical survey specifications. The gravity spacing is considered sufficient to define large low-density granitic intrusives >100m wide, gravity ridges and gradients, and major structures. The magnetic spacing was considered sufficient to define epithermal vein structures. • Surface rock chip samples taken of outcrop with visible alteration or mineralisation. Rock samples were selected by geologist to assist with identification of the nature of the mineralisation present at each location. No set sample spacing was used and samples were taken based geological variation at the location.
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 inferred steep dip of the main mineralised trend the drill intersections reported are downhole lengths and true widths are unknown. Scissor holes and step back drilling has been undertaken in some prospects to determine the true width of the vein structures. • Geophysical survey lines were oriented east-west to optimally define north-south, north-west and north-east striking vein and fault targets. The orientation is not optimum for any east-west structures, except in the case of the close line spacing of the magnetic survey. • The geophysical survey point arrangement on east-west lines is not considered to have introduced a bias, though various sun-angles were applied to resultant imagery to better define features at various potential orientations. • Surface rock chip and soil samples. Do not provide orientation, width information. Associated structural measurements and interpretation by geologist can assist in understanding geological 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.

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SECTION 2 : REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS - SPEEWAH RC AND SURFACE SAMPLING PROGRAMMES

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 sampled and drilled. The northern half of Greys-Chapman-JoeFisher corridor 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 epithermal gold-silver-copper mineralisation within the Speewah Dome with the targeted quartz veins interacts with favourable lithologies and 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 to 3, 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.* • *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 inferred steep dip of the main mineralised trend the intersections reported are downhole lengths and true widths are unknown. Scissor holes and step back drilling has been undertaken in some prospects to determine the true width of the vein structures.
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 to 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, an airborne magnetic-radiometric-dtm survey on 100m line spacing over the Speewah Dome, an airborne VTEM survey on 200m line spacing, ground IP and SAM surveys over the Chapman, Greys and Windsor prospects, and a recently completed ground gravity survey over the Greys-Chapman-JoeFisher corridor, Splays, Copper Cliff and Windsor prospects. 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.*	• Further RC drilling is underway and planned to target opportunities identified by this report. Further ground magnetic surveys are underway. Further reconnaissance exploration is planned to identify new target areas on known structures and also to discover new epithermal veins. An extensive review of the epithermal systems at Speewah is currently underway.