

Australian Securities Exchange Announcement

6 November 2024

King River Resources Ltd (ASX: KRR) is pleased to provide the following update on results for the 2024 drilling at Kurundi Main prospect. Drilling focused on extending previously discovered high grade gold mineralisation (reported in 2022) and testing alternative structural positions identified in detailed drone magnetics completed in 2023 (KRR ASX: 28 June 2024). Significant results have been returned (Figure 1) including the discovery of a new high grade gold zone 250m south of the central main workings with best result of:

- TTRC098: 9m @ 1.62g/t Au from 49m including 1m @ 12.75g/t Au from 53m.

Other high-grade results include:

- TTRC103: 3m @ 8.3g/t Au from 35m including 1m @ 16.25g/t Au from 36m at the central main zone.
- TTRC092: 5m @ 2.14g/t Au from 38m including 1m @ 6.39g/t Au from 40m at the central main zone.
- TTRC110: 2m @ 5.11g/t Au from 44m including 1m @ 6.33g/t Au from 45m at the northern workings

Also, a possible new style of mineralisation on a porphyry-basalt contact, footwall to the central main mineralized zone has been identified (requires further investigation - see Central Target Area section below) with an intersection of:

- TTRC103: 2m @ 10.93g/t Au from 51m including 1m @ 20.75g/t Au from 51m.

All intersections are stated as down hole widths which are close to true width for the Kurundi Main structure. A second phase of drilling has commenced to test the new southern high-grade zone and continue exploring the other Kurundi Main targets.

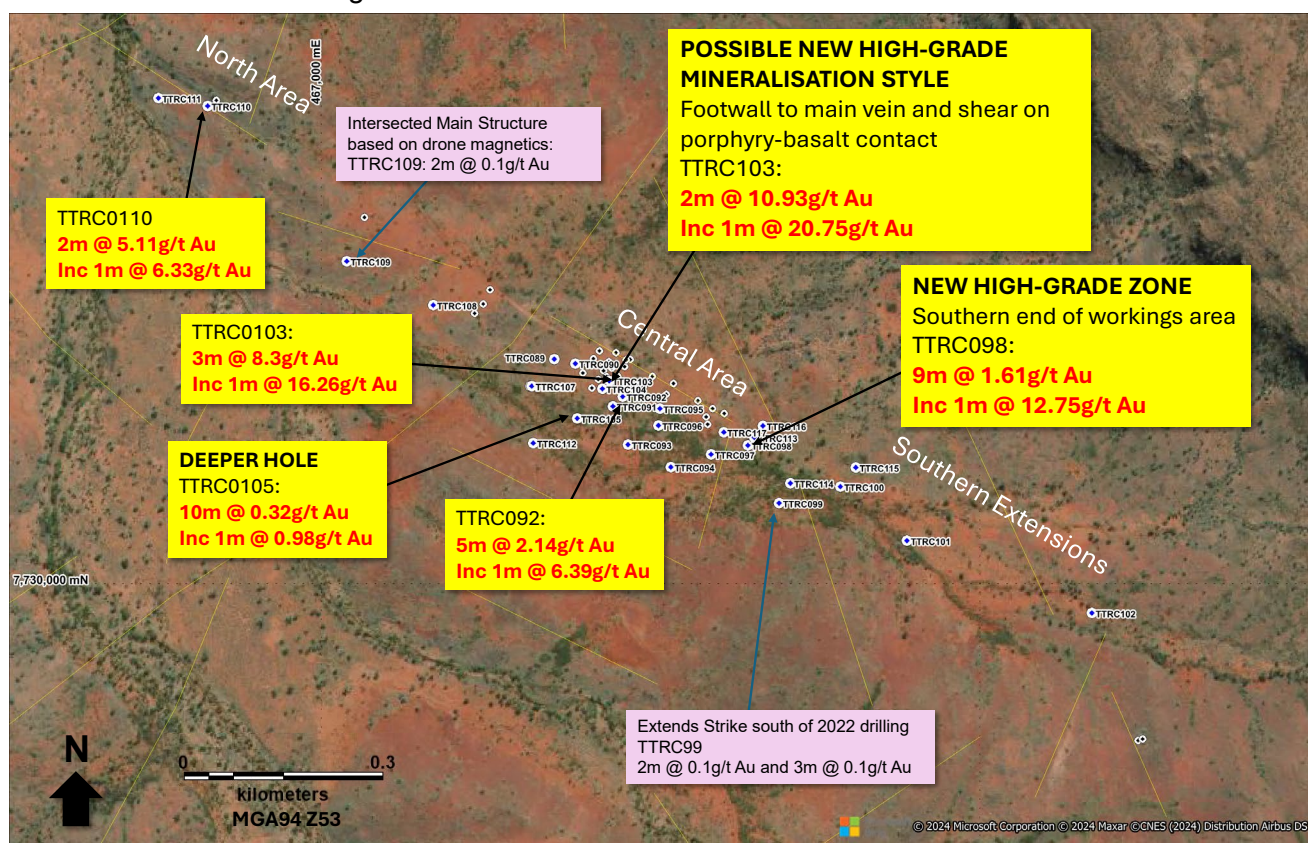


Figure 1: Kurundi Main Prospect 2024 drilling (blue dots) with best new results (yellow labels). 2022 drilling shown as black dots.

A total of 28 RC holes for 1,986m have been completed (results listed in Table 2) testing 3 main targets: (1) northern and southern extensions of the Kurundi structure up to 1km from the central main workings, (2) testing the plunge of the central high-grade shoot intersected in 2022 drilling, (3) testing mineralisation deeper under the central main workings.

Central Target Area:

Drilling has confirmed a southerly plunge to the central main high grade gold mineralisation identified in 2022 drilling with TTRC0103 and TTRC092 intersecting high grade gold mineralisation (Figure 2). Also, TTRC103 intersected an unexpected high grade gold zone of mineralisation footwall to the central main zone, on the contact between the basalt host rock and a porphyry intrusive unit (cross section in Figure 3). Due to the lack of structure and alteration being visible in the drill chips the result was initially perceived as a sampling error (2 composite samples from this interval returned anomalous results). However, re-assaying of the pulps followed by resampling at 1m intervals confirmed the presence of gold mineralization and eliminated possible sampling and laboratory errors. This possible new style of mineralisation will be investigated thoroughly with reinterpretation, drill hole relogging, multi element analysis, petrography and drilling to understand possible orientations, further targeting and to eliminate the possibility of down hole contamination of samples during the drilling of TTRC103.

In the Central Target Area KRR's previous 2022 drilling only tested to a vertical depth of 40m. Four new holes have now been drilled to test a vertical depth of 65m. All holes intersected strong structure, alteration and veining confirming the continuation of the central target zone at depth. TTRC105 intersected a broad zone of veining and alteration and returned 10m @ 0.32g/t Au including 1m @ 0.98g/t Au from 68m with mineralisation open at depth and to the south, shown in the long projection below (Figure 2). The presence of strong veining and shearing at depth across the strike of the central zone is very encouraging for further, deeper drilling.

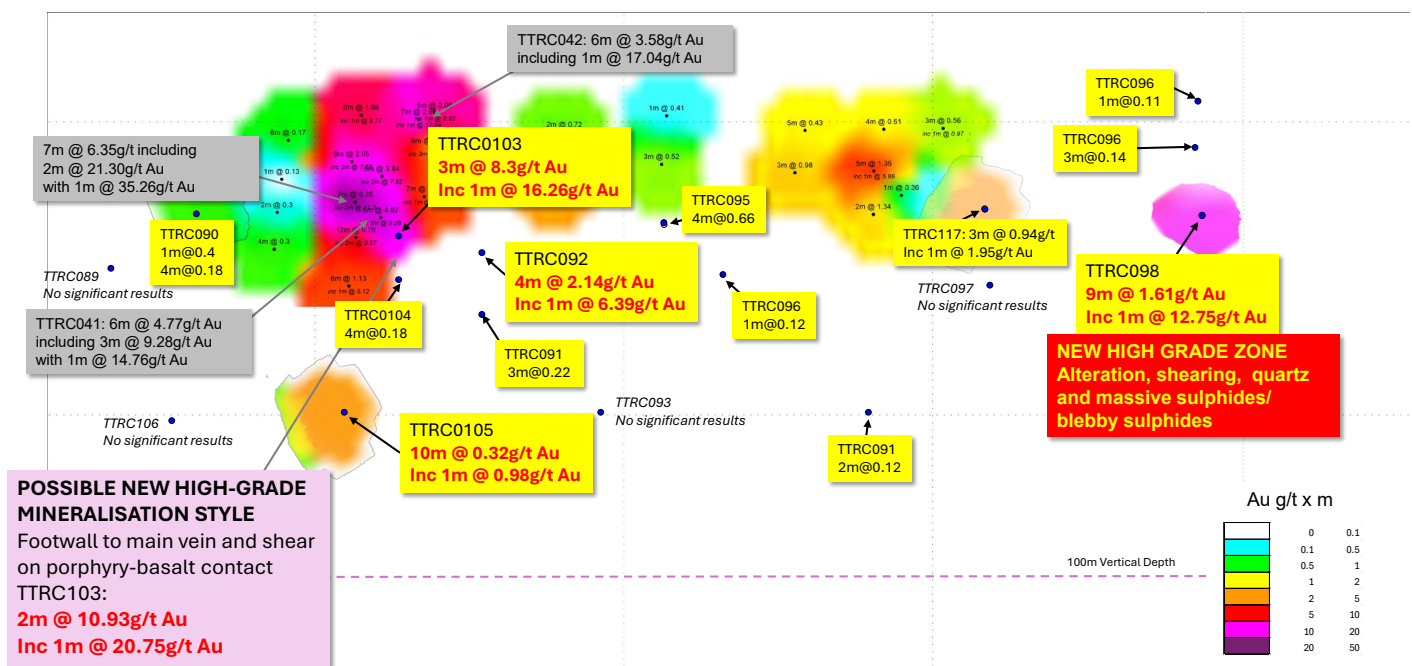


Figure 2: Long projection of the Central Main Kurundi mineralized zone beneath the central workings area. View is perpendicular to the main vein which dips approximately 35° towards 215°. New results shown in yellow boxes, 2022 results shown in grey boxes, light purple box is for the footwall intersection.

TTRC112 was drilled to test a resistivity anomaly identified by 2023 DDIP survey (KRR ASX: 28 June 2024) however no cause for the resistivity anomaly was identified.

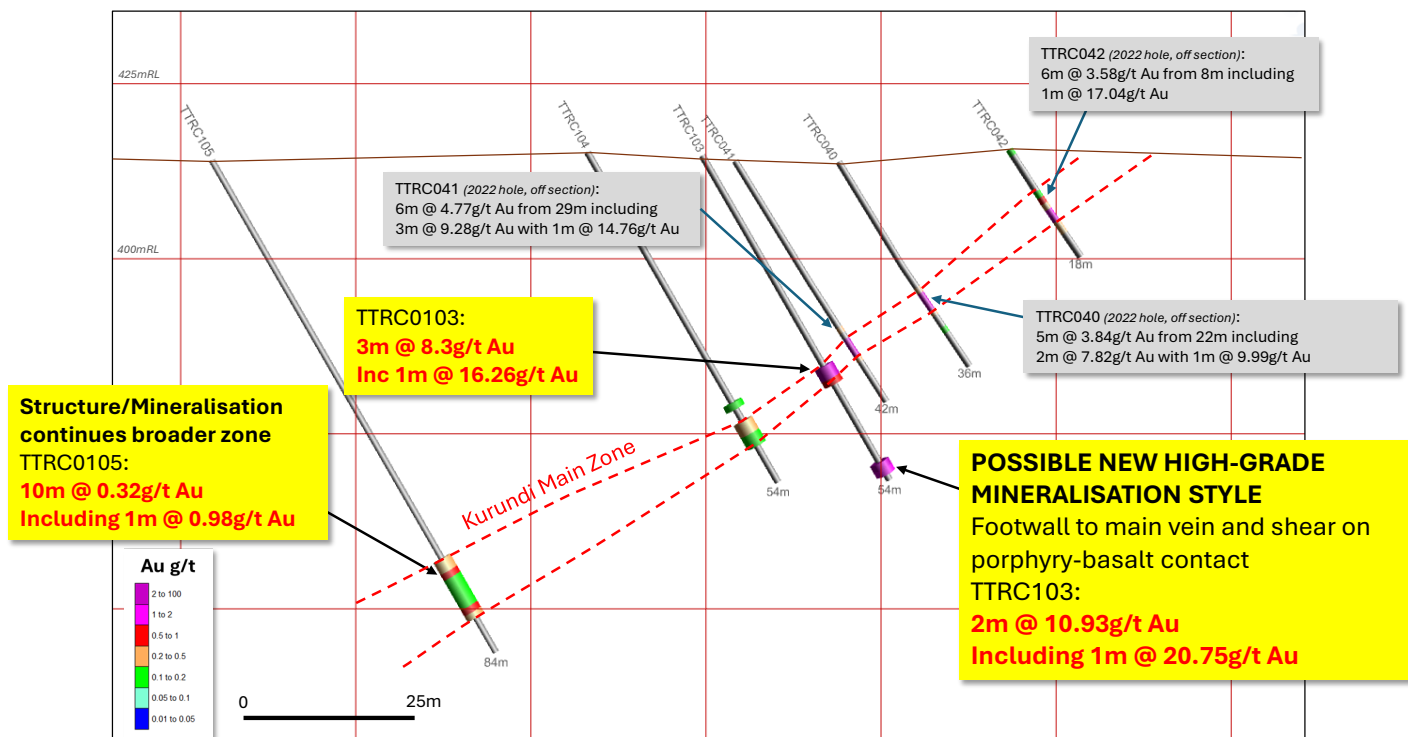


Figure 3: Cross Section (oblique section, location shown in Figure 4) showing holes near to the new high grade mineralisation footwall to the Kurundi Central main zone, TTRC040-42 are 2022 holes off section.

A new high grade gold zone has been discovered 250m south of the central main workings with hole TTRC098 intersecting a strong broad structure with veining, alteration and narrow 1m zones of massive sulphides (Figure 1, 2 and 4). This newly discovered high-grade zone remains open towards the south and at depth. Notably this intersection coincides with a GAIP chargeability anomaly demonstrating that selective targeting of subtle IP anomalies along structures can be very effective in this area.

Northern and Southern Target Areas:

Exploration drilling on the northern and southern extensions of the main Kurundi fault has demonstrated the effectiveness of using detailed drone magnetics to identify and map out target structures. The presence of veining, shearing and alteration reduces the magnetic signature of the host Proterozoic basalts and can be seen in the 1vd magnetic image shown in Figure 4. Drilling has intersected the main Kurundi zone, with low-grade gold mineralisation to the north and south of the central main workings (Figure 4).

At the northwestern workings TTRC110 was drilled under previous intersection of 2m @ 1.28g/t Au (KRR ASX 1 September 2022). The new hole intersected malachite and chalcopryite within the main vein returning high grade result of 2m @ 5.11g/t Au including 1m @ 6.33g/t Au from 44m. Further drilling will test around this gold zone and also test magnetic lows further to the north under alluvial cover.

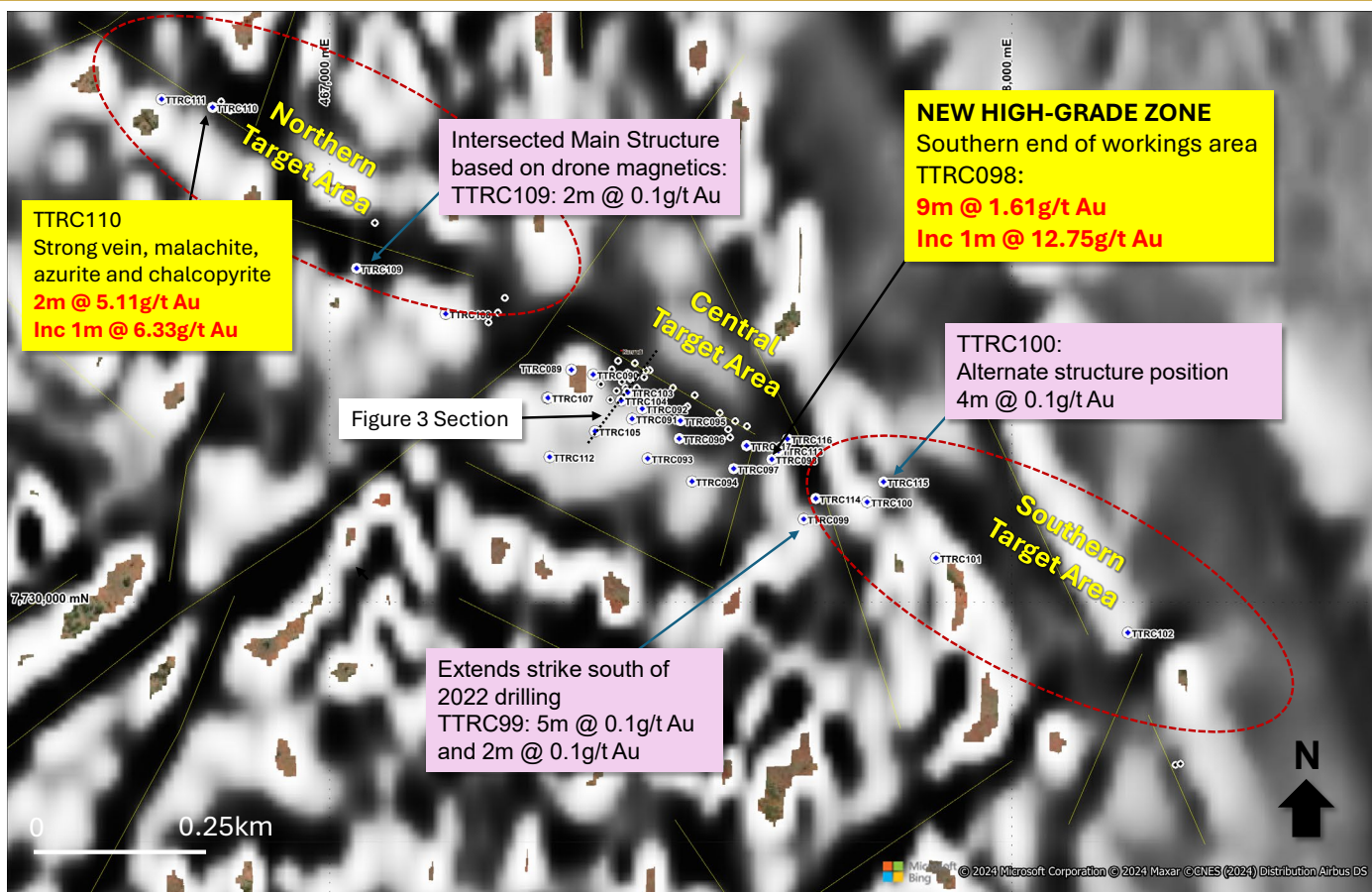


Figure 4: Kurundi 2024 drilling (blue dots) over 1vd drone magnetic image with main target areas (2022 drilling – black dots). High grade results in yellow boxes, other results in purple boxes.

Upcoming Drilling

Drilling has been completed at the Kurundi Regional targets (Millers, Mick and Petas, Tarragans – with assays pending) and the drill rig has now returned to Kurundi to test the following targets:

- Follow up on the new high-grade zone in TTRC098 south of the central main workings.
- Test deeper beneath the central main structure.
- Test for down plunge mineralisation at the northern western workings under new high grade gold result in hole TTRC110.
- Investigation of the possible new footwall mineralised zone in TTRC103, targeting and drilling.
- Test for further extensions of the Kurundi structure north of the northern western workings under alluvial cover where the 2023 drone magnetics survey has highlighted possible offset positions of the main Kurundi structure.
- Testing the southeastern Kurundi workings where single previous 2022 drill hole, TTRC013, returned weakly anomalous gold.

KRR expects to generate further drill targets as processing and interpretation of 2023 geophysical results continues for the remaining project areas. The market will be updated on these progressively.

New targets that are planned to be drilled include: Kuiper (Kuiper 1 and 2) and Rover East (BIF Hill East, Anomaly 5 and Explorer 42).

The location of KRR's tenements and projects drilled in 2024 are shown below in Figure 5:

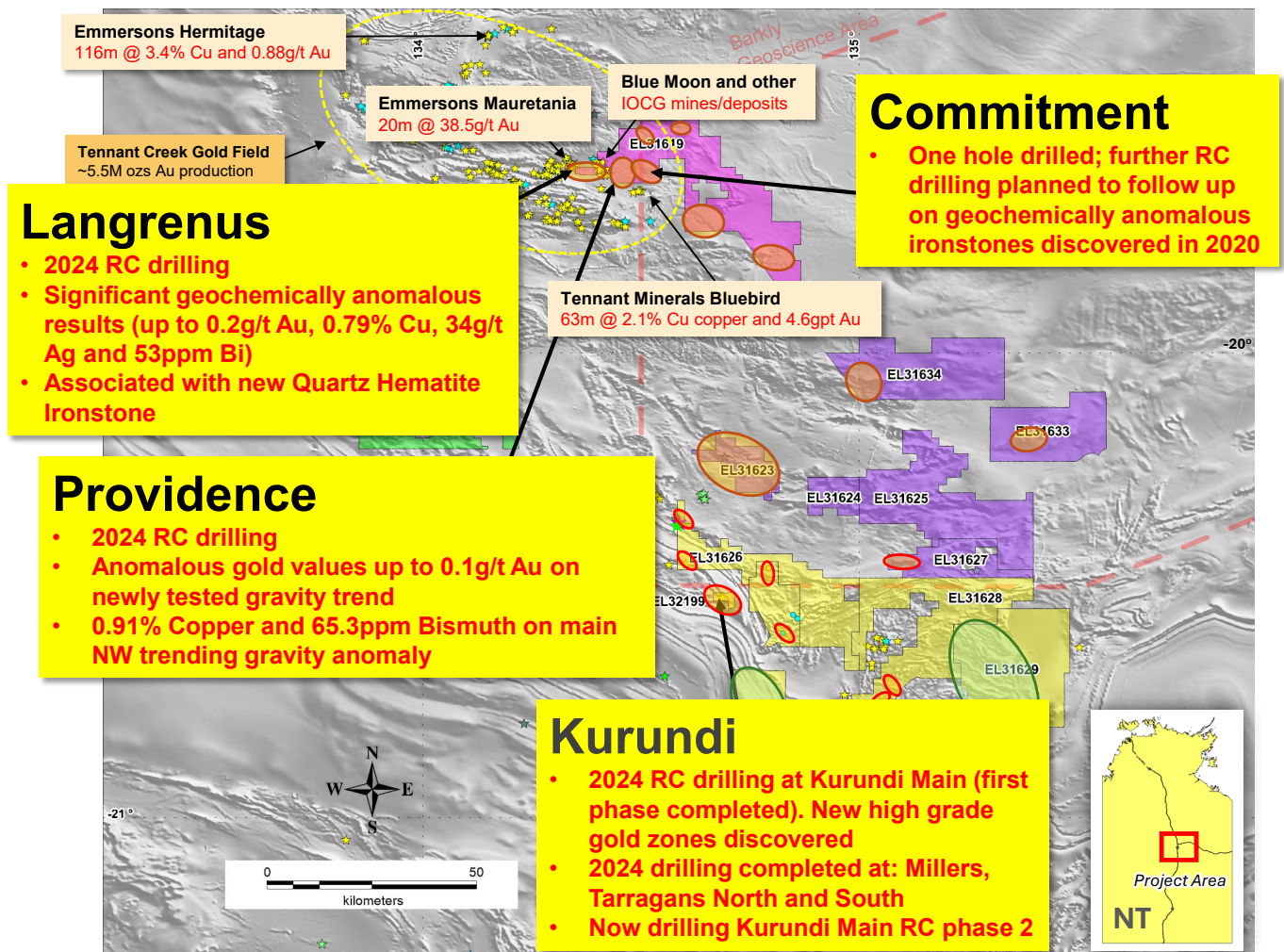


Figure 5: Tennant Creek Projects and recent exploration work (coloured polygons – KRR Tenements).

This announcement was authorised by the Chair of King River Resources Limited.

Anthony Barton

Chair

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Competent Persons Statement

The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 'JORC Code') sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for Public Reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

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

TABLE 1
RC Drill Collar Locations, GPS coordinates, Kurundi Main.

HoleID	Propsect	Easting (m) MGA94 Z53	Northing (m) MGA94 Z53	Elevation (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Depth (m)
TTRC089	Kurundi Main	467,354	7,730,345	415	-60	35	60
TTRC090	Kurundi Main	467,384	7,730,334	415	-60	35	60
TTRC091	Kurundi Main	467,441	7,730,265	415	-60	35	60
TTRC092	Kurundi Main	467,458	7,730,284	415	-60	35	60
TTRC093	Kurundi Main	467,466	7,730,211	415	-60	35	102
TTRC094	Kurundi Main	467,531	7,730,177	415	-60	35	90
TTRC095	Kurundi Main	467,514	7,730,266	415	-60	35	48
TTRC096	Kurundi Main	467,512	7,730,240	415	-60	35	66
TTRC097	Kurundi Main	467,592	7,730,196	415	-60	35	66
TTRC098	Kurundi Main	467,648	7,730,210	415	-60	35	66
TTRC099	Kurundi Main	467,695	7,730,122	415	-60	35	84
TTRC100	Kurundi Main	467,790	7,730,147	415	-60	35	60
TTRC101	Kurundi Main	467,889	7,730,065	415	-60	35	60
TTRC102	Kurundi Main	468,172	7,729,955	415	-60	35	60
TTRC103	Kurundi Main	467,434	7,730,308	415	-60	35	54
TTRC104	Kurundi Main	467,427	7,730,293	415	-60	35	54
TTRC105	Kurundi Main	467,389	7,730,251	415	-60	35	84
TTRC107	Kurundi Main	467,320	7,730,300	415	-60	32	90
TTRC108	Kurundi Main	467,170	7,730,423	415	-60	35	66
TTRC109	Kurundi Main	467,039	7,730,490	415	-60	35	60
TTRC110	Kurundi Main	466,828	7,730,726	415	-60	35	54
TTRC111	Kurundi Main	466,755	7,730,738	415	-60	35	54
TTRC112	Kurundi Main	467,322	7,730,213	415	-60	35	144
TTRC113	Kurundi Main	467,657	7,730,222	415	-60	35	60
TTRC114	Kurundi Main	467,712	7,730,152	415	-60	35	102
TTRC115	Kurundi Main	467,812	7,730,176	415	-60	35	102
TTRC116	Kurundi Main	467,671	7,730,239	415	-60	35	60
TTRC117	Kurundi Main	467,611	7,730,230	415	-60	35	60

TABLE 2: RC Drill Assay Results. Selected based on geology and values of Au (>0.1ppm), Ag (>4ppm), Bi (>50ppm), Cu (>1,000ppm), Sb (>50ppm). Below detection values are shown as "L"

Holeid	Sample ID	From	To	Interval	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Pb	S	Sb
		(m)	(m)	(m)	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
TTRC090	5006515	37	38	1	0.4	0.18	L	0.26	6	11	L	15.01
TTRC090	5006516	38	39	1	L	0.29	L	0.23	4	5	77	12.92
TTRC090	5006517	39	40	1	L	0.9	L	0.35	9	9	30	18.65
TTRC090	5006518	40	44	4	0.18	1.1	L	0.26	19	9	58	24.96
TTRC091	5006554	51	52	1	0.24	0.42	L	0.32	45	34	L	12.64
TTRC091	5006555	52	53	1	0.13	4.14	L	1.21	156	43	L	25.56
TTRC091	5006556	53	54	1	0.28	1.13	L	0.62	58	25	L	23.67
TTRC092	5006581	38	39	1	3.38	3.73	L	2.93	246	183	58	27.06
TTRC092	5006582	39	40	1	0.38	2.32	L	1.62	81	65	26	3.67
TTRC092	5006583	40	41	1	6.39	14.22	10	5.82	178	350	64	42.66
TTRC092	5006584	41	42	1	0.12	1.44	L	1.11	33	89	90	62.94
TTRC092	5006585	42	43	1	0.41	0.37	L	0.72	96	25	39	37.1
TTRC094	5006663	59	60	1	0.11	7.93	21	2.54	1275	400	1788	141.19
TTRC094	5006664	60	61	1	L	7.13	L	1.1	337	5186	435	42.04
TTRC094	5006665	61	62	1	0.12	2.6	13	1.41	319	687	500	31.2
TTRC095	5006689	24	28	4	0.66	22.25	28	9.75	304	367	337	396.74
TTRC096	5006720	35	36	1	0.12	21.83	L	0.79	63	188	62	28.09
TTRC096	5006721	36	37	1	0.04	32.41	L	0.28	10	217	82	25.04
TTRC096	5006722	37	38	1	0.03	20.85	L	0.22	26	58	92	25.8
TTRC096	5006723	38	42	4	0.02	14.58	L	0.18	64	33	103	26.16
TTRC097	5006752	40	41	1	0.02	4.22	24	0.61	230	774	86	22.96
TTRC097	5006753	41	42	1	0.03	19.14	37	7.38	1021	9485	177	37.41
TTRC097	5006754	42	43	1	0.03	3.41	37	0.38	133	293	119	34.17
TTRC097	5006755	43	44	1	L	8.25	35	0.14	71	108	116	27.26
TTRC097	5006756	44	48	4	0.01	3.1	L	0.06	109	41	287	32.93
TTRC098	5006782	44	45	1	0.01	2.68	17	0.3	47	24	87	20.64
TTRC098	5006783	45	46	1	0.15	13.64	20	7.48	943	39	294	71.98
TTRC098	5006784	46	47	1	0.02	5.58	15	1.25	320	34	229	39.92
TTRC098	5006785	47	48	1	0.01	1.75	12	0.48	63	18	151	17.05
TTRC098	5006786	48	49	1	0.01	2.38	109	2.22	184	32	47021	26.71
TTRC098	5006787	49	50	1	0.63	5.51	365	4.33	287	55	121624	44.15
TTRC098	5006788	50	51	1	L	0.16	43	0.1	15	7	1369	37.61
TTRC098	5006789	51	52	1	0.39	0.4	120	0.3	21	18	5174	36.8
TTRC098	5006790	52	53	1	L	0.1	89	0.06	4	25	273	57.33
TTRC098	5006791	53	54	1	12.75	1.09	464	0.12	16	18	461	41.41
TTRC098	5006792	54	55	1	0.03	0.11	18	0.03	6	8	123	20.31
TTRC098	5006793	55	56	1	L	0.22	18	0.05	10	22	111	25.43
TTRC098	5006794	56	57	1	0.43	30.39	33	28.69	1160	8816	554	502.89
TTRC098	5006795	57	58	1	0.33	92.08	54	47.38	2425	31212	2007	481.86
TTRC098	5006796	58	59	1	L	11.82	59	2.55	271	2305	350	72.31

Holeid	Sample ID	From	To	Interval	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Pb	S	Sb
		(m)	(m)	(m)	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
TTRC098	5006797	59	60	1	L	4.68	34	0.79	145	562	335	61.5
TTRC099	5006831	63	64	1	0.12	0.25	23	0.23	41	26	842	28.73
TTRC099	5006832	64	65	1	0.09	0.17	21	0.16	59	36	611	31.91
TTRC099	5006833	65	66	1	0.09	0.07	19	0.16	7	23	635	29.78
TTRC099	5006834	66	67	1	0.1	0.05	20	0.13	14	24	821	26.05
TTRC099	5006835	67	68	1	0.1	0.07	25	0.09	4	24	227	35.89
TTRC099	5006836	68	69	1	0.09	0.05	15	0.07	5	17	414	28.81
TTRC099	5006837	69	70	1	0.05	0.21	26	0.34	19	25	3193	24.2
TTRC099	5006838	70	71	1	0.1	L	12	0.09	9	8	1219	15.81
TTRC099	5006839	71	72	1	0.1	L	19	0.05	2	15	405	15.55
TTRC099	5006840	72	73	1	0.05	0.1	14	0.04	5	22	236	12.48
TTRC099	5006841	73	74	1	0.1	L	10	0.06	4	16	143	14.07
TTRC103	5006908	35	36	1	8.84	8.49	L	16.18	853	95	48	53.75
TTRC103	5006909	36	37	1	15.5	10.5	L	11.18	314	83	57	9.8
TTRC103	5006910	37	38	1	0.55	4.66	12	4.56	197	54	85	35.67
TTRC103	5006911	38	39	1	0.09	0.1	12	0.22	12	14	80	22.04
TTRC103	5006912	39	40	1	0.1	0.12	L	0.17	7	10	89	19.34
TTRC103	9000200	51	52	1	20.75							
TTRC103	9000201	52	53	1	1.1							
TTRC104	5006936	41	42	1	0.1	0.18	10	0.36	67	48	99	16.39
TTRC104	5006937	42	43	1	0.06	1.97	12	2.71	89	54	89	38.92
TTRC104	5006938	43	44	1	0.06	2.25	L	2.29	177	118	71	25.23
TTRC104	5006939	44	45	1	0.25	4.66	L	2.62	278	65	46	11.38
TTRC104	5006940	45	46	1	0.24	2.7	L	6.09	474	72	64	20.92
TTRC104	5006941	46	47	1	0.11	0.6	13	0.7	65	23	98	14.83
TTRC104	5006942	47	48	1	0.11	0.28	L	0.62	39	13	153	16.4
TTRC105	5006965	68	70	2	0.4	0.53	37	0.38	18	40	95	25.08
TTRC105	5006966	70	71	1	0.98	0.49	25	1.15	26	45	97	32.48
TTRC105	5006967	71	72	1	0.16	0.27	18	1.29	36	36	75	16.09
TTRC105	5006968	72	73	1	0.11	0.13	14	2.86	45	33	75	8.64
TTRC105	5006969	73	74	1	0.1	0.49	12	8.59	292	132	64	12.46
TTRC105	5006970	74	75	1	0.19	2.97	11	6.82	273	301	111	26.64
TTRC105	5006971	75	76	1	0.12	2.37	L	2.76	216	131	87	8.68
TTRC105	5006972	76	77	1	0.54	1.28	16	2.84	265	86	80	38.27
TTRC105	5006974	77	78	1	0.26	0.4	15	1.15	57	49	75	24.85
TTRC109	5007051	40	41	1	0.1	0.22	L	2.09	7	L	27	10.55
TTRC109	5007052	41	42	1	0.11	0.51	L	7.77	112	12	21	10.14
TTRC110	9000217	44	45	1	3.88							
TTRC110	9000218	45	46	1	6.33							
TTRC113	5007167	35	36	1	0.03	0.59	14	0.19	71	27	382	52.86
TTRC113	5007170	38	39	1	0.1	0.12	18	0.14	181	15	1626	25.26
TTRC113	5007171	39	40	1	0.02	0.26	10	0.26	59	31	735	20.15
TTRC113	5007172	40	41	1	0.3	0.9	37	0.89	481	88	273	36.88

Holeid	Sample ID	From	To	Interval	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Pb	S	Sb
		(m)	(m)	(m)	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
TTRC113	5007186	52	53	1	0.28	1.19	67	0.87	153	974	246	32.49
TTRC113	5007187	53	54	1	0.04	4.15	46	0.66	284	7385	443	27.06
TTRC114	5007236	80	81	1	0.01	2.01	11	0.11	193	67	534	64.12
TTRC114	5007237	81	82	1	0.01	1	L	0.2	91	33	488	53.19
TTRC114	5007238	82	83	1	0.04	2.56	L	1.98	209	32	452	107.48
TTRC114	5007248	92	93	1	0.01	11.9	L	0.82	132	1658	412	47.81
TTRC115	5007264	32	36	4	0.13	0.17	29	0.19	113	230	284	11.36
TTRC115	5007269	46	47	1	0.1	1.72	32	1.44	50	4301	894	11.99
TTRC115	5007270	47	48	1	0.1	3.59	22	3.11	12	9132	1615	12.62
TTRC115	5007271	48	49	1	0.03	4.78	46	4.58	33	13076	2548	11.99
TTRC115	5007272	49	50	1	0.1	2.18	46	1.44	13	4341	823	9.49
TTRC115	5007273	50	51	1	0.11	6.04	42	3.4	12	6983	1297	8.91
TTRC115	5007276	51	52	1	0.09	4.05	39	2.33	22	6717	1446	10.21
TTRC115	5007277	52	53	1	0.36	5.72	186	5.54	41	12680	2554	9.8
TTRC115	5007278	53	54	1	0.1	11.32	115	8.34	50	9866	2139	13.05
TTRC115	5007279	54	55	1	0.01	37.95	44	4.23	74	4865	1528	23.81
TTRC116	5007317	40	41	1	0.11	2.04	17	2.44	244	44	104	62.65
TTRC116	5007326	47	48	1	0.06	2.56	14	3.41	366	74	116	108.4
TTRC117	5007355	26	27	1	1.95	9	49	14.28	1394	20317	136	48.62
TTRC117	5007356	27	28	1	0.7	20	45	18.9	1000	23879	133	57.66
TTRC117	5007357	28	29	1	0.17	4	19	0.77	323	2032	109	29.69

TABLE 3
NT TENEMENTS: TREASURE CREEK PTY LTD
(wholly-owned subsidiary of King River Resources Limited)

Tenement	Project	Ownership	Comment
EL31617	Tennant Creek	100%	
EL31618		100%	
EL31619		100%	
EL31623		100%	
EL31624		100%	
EL31625		100%	
EL31626		100%	
EL31627		100%	
EL31628		100%	
EL31629		100%	
EL31633		100%	
EL31634		100%	
EL32199		100%	
EL32200		100%	
EL32344		100%	
EL32345		100%	
MLC629		100%	
ML32745		100%	Application

Note:

EL = Exploration Licence (granted)

Appendix 1: King River Resources Limited JORC 2012 Table 1

The following section is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of exploration results:

SECTION 1 : SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<i>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.</i>	This ASX Release dated 6 November 2024 reports on the recent drilling results at Kurundi Main. <i>Historical Drilling</i> There is no historical drilling within EL32200 at Kurundi Main.
Sampling Techniques (continued)	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	<i>Current RC Programme</i> RC Sampling: All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples. Samples are sent to NAL Laboratory in Pine Creek for assaying. Appropriate QAQC samples (standards, blanks and duplicates) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Onsite XRF analysis is conducted on the fines from RC chips using a hand-held Niton XRF Model XL3T 950 Analyser. These results are only used for onsite interpretation and preliminary assessment subject to final geochemical analysis by laboratory assays. It is mentioned in the text that lead was detected by the niton – actual values are not quoted and the results are used as an interpretive tool for further drill hole design. The RC drilling rig has a cone splitter built into the cyclone on the rig. Samples are taken on a one meter basis and collected directly from the splitter into uniquely numbered calico bags. The calico bag contains a representative sample from the drill return for that metre. This results in a representative sample being taken from drill return, for that metre of drilling. The remaining majority of the sample return for that metre is collected and stored in a green plastic bag marked with that specific metre interval. The cyclone is blown through with compressed air after each plastic and calico sample bag is removed. If wet sample or clays are encountered, then the cyclone is opened and cleaned manually and with the aid of a compressed air gun. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth are conducted using a single shot camera every 50m to 100m to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth (every 10m for close spaced infill drilling. The drill-hole collar locations were recorded using a hand held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 10m. At a later date the drillhole collar may be surveyed with a

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		DGPS to a greater degree of accuracy (close spaced infill drilling is pegged and picked up with DGPS). <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> RC Sampling: Sampling is done from the 1m splits in altered or mineralised rock and at 4m composites in unaltered/unmineralised rock. KRR Samples are assayed by NAL 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 is processed by fire assay and analysis with ICP-AES. <i>Laboratory QAQC procedures summary:</i> 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.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<i>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.).</i>	<i>Current RC Programme</i> The RC drilling uses a 140 mm diameter face hammer tool. High capacity air compressors on the drill rig are used to ensure a continuously sealed and high pressure system during drilling to maximise the recovery of the drill cuttings, and to ensure chips remain dry to the maximum extent possible.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>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.</i>	<i>Current RC Programme</i> RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Geological logging is completed at site with representative RC chips stored in chip trays and core in diamond core trays. RC Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.

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		To date, no detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and grade has been undertaken for any drill program. This analysis will be conducted following any economic discovery.
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.	<i>Current RC Programme</i> Geological logging is carried out on all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded. Logging of records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures (foliation), weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Selected mineralised intervals were photographed in both dry and wet form. All drill holes are geologically logged in full and detailed lithogeochemical information is collected by the field XRF unit to help determine potential mineralised intersections. The data relating to the elements analysed is used to determine further information regarding the detailed rock composition and mineralised intervals.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	<i>Geophysics:</i> - The UAV drone survey was flown with a PAS H100 Rotary Wing Electric helicopter with onboard GNSS GPS receiver accuracy of Vertical: ± 0.5 m, Horizontal: ± 1.5 m (hovering). - The DDIP survey was carried out with a GDD Tx4 Transmitter along with a SmartEM24 receiver. <i>Current RC Programme</i> <i>There is no diamond drilling reported, any core is sampled half core using a core saw.</i> RC samples are collected in dry form. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter when available. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Assay preparation procedures ensure the entire sample is pulverised to 75 microns before the sub-sample is taken. This removes the potential for the significant sub-sampling bias that can be

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		introduced at this stage. Field QC procedures maximise representivity of RC samples and eliminate sampling errors, including the use of duplicate samples. Also the use of certified reference material including assay standards and with blanks aid in maximising representivity of samples. For fire assay a run of 78 client samples includes a minimum of one method blank, two certified reference materials (CRMs) and three duplicates. For the multi-element method, a QC lot consists of up to 35 client samples with a minimum of one method blank, two CRMs and two duplicates. The analytical facility is certified to a minimum of ISO 9001:2008. Field duplicates were taken every 20th sample for RC samples. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the gold/silver mineralisation at the Project based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Geophysics: Geophysical field data is collected by the contracted survey companies then reviewed by their geophysicist before submitted to geophysical consultants employed by KRR - Core Geophysics – for further review, this review work is ongoing during the survey and also after the survey for final processing. IP survey parameters below: • Array Type: Dipole-Dipole (DDIP) • Receiver Dipole Spacing: 50m • Receiver Station Spacing: 50m • Receiver Line Length: various from 800-1000 m • Transmitter Dipole Spacing: 50m • Transmitter Station Spacing: 50 m • Tx/Tx Line Spacing: 200m • Line Direction: various
	<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>	

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		Transmitter Frequency: 0.125Hz (2 sec time base) <i>Current RC Programme</i> RC drill samples as received from the field are being assayed by NAL Laboratory for multi-elements using either a four acid digest (nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and perchloric acids) followed by multi element analysis with ICP<AES (Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy) or ICP<MS (Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry) analysis dependent on element being assayed for and grade ranges). Au is processed by fire assay and analysis with ICP<AES. The analytical facility is certified to a minimum of ISO 9001:2008. <i>Handheld XRF instruments for RC drilling</i> A handheld XRF instrument (Niton XRF Model XL3T 950 Analyser) is used to systematically analyse the RC chips onsite. Reading time was 60 seconds. The instruments are serviced and calibrated at least once a year. Field calibration of the XRF instrument using standards is undertaken each day. If it is mentioned in the text that gold was detected by the niton – actual values are not quoted and the results are used as an interpretive tool for further drill hole design. Detection of gold by the niton device is not considered reliable as it is possible that a mineral with similar characteristics was detected. <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted for RC drilling</i> Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of in house procedures. The Company will also submit an independent set of field duplicates, standards and blanks (see above).
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	<i>Geophysical:</i> All survey data was transferred to contractor personnel on a daily basis for verification. <i>RC:</i> Data entry carried out by field personnel thus minimizing transcription or other errors. Careful field documentation procedures and rigorous database validation ensure that field and assay data are merged accurately. Significant intersections are verified by the Company's Chief Geologist and Senior Consulting Geologist.

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	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	This is the second drill programme at the relevant targets and work is at an early exploration stage no twin holes have been drilled yet.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying (continued)</i>	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Current RC Programme Geological data was collected using handwritten log sheets and imported in the field onto a laptop detailing geology (weathering, structure, alteration, mineralisation), sampling quality and intervals, sample numbers, QA/QC and survey data. This data, together with the assay data received from the laboratory and subsequent survey data was entered into the Company's database.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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>	Geophysics ○ The UAV drone data has been collected automatically by the on-board integrated GPS which employs a recording rate of 10Hz. ○ The IP survey data points were located with Garmin hand held GPS which provides an accuracy around 5m ○ All data were collected in WGS84 datum converted to MGA Zone 53 grid system Current RC Programme Hand held GPS pickups of exploration drilling is considered adequate at this stage of preliminary exploration.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	All rock samples, drill collar and geophysical sample locations recorded in GDA94 Zone 53.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Geophysical: Topographic locations interpreted from handheld GPS pickups (barometric altimeter), DEMs and field observations. Adequate for first pass exploration. Current RC Programme Topographic locations interpreted from handheld GPS pickups (barometric altimeter), DGPS pickups, DEMs and field observations. Adequate for first pass reconnaissance. Best estimated RLs were assigned during drilling and are to be corrected at a later stage.
	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Geophysical: ○ The UAV drone line spacing was 50m with data recorded every 0.1 second to provide

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<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>		stations at approximately 50cm. The base station recorded every 1 second. ○ The IP lines ranged from 200m to 250m spacing with receiver electrodes at 50m spacing. ○ The data density is considered appropriate to the purpose of the survey. <i>Current RC Programme</i> Exploration holes vary from 25m to 700m spacing.
	<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>Geophysics:</i> The geophysical work designed to generate/confirm exploration targets for drilling. The spacing is purely to provide targeting information for future drilling. <i>Current RC Programme</i> Drilling at the Project is at the exploration stage and mineralisation has not yet demonstrated to be sufficient in both geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<i>Current RC Programme</i> RC drill samples are taken at one metre lengths and adjusted where necessary to reflect local variations in geology or where visible mineralised zones are encountered, in order to preserve the samples as representative.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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>Geophysics</i> The geophysical work designed to generate/confirm exploration targets for drilling. The spacing is purely to provide targeting information for future drilling. The orientation of the survey data collection is design where possible to be perpendicular to the main or most relevant structures and is sufficient to locate discrete anomalies.. At Kurundi the DDIP and magnetic lines are SW to NE to test an interpreted northwest target trend. <i>Current RC Programme:</i> The drill holes are drilled at an angle of -60 degrees (unless otherwise stated) on an azimuth designed to intersect the modelled mineralised zones at a near perpendicular orientation. However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.
	<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>	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.

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<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<i>KRR Samples:</i> Chain of Custody is managed by the Company until samples pass to a duly certified assay laboratory for subsampling and assaying. The rock chip and RC sample bags are stored on secure sites and delivered to the assay laboratory by the Company or a competent agent. When in transit, they are kept in locked premises. Transport logs have been set up to track the progress of samples. The chain of custody passes upon delivery of the samples to the assay laboratory. Pulps will be stored until final results have been fully interpreted.
<i>Audits or Reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the drilling programme. Geophysical data was verified by Core Geophysics.

SECTION 2 : REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	The Tennant Creek Project comprises 16 granted exploration licences, one granted mining lease and one application mining lease. Details are listed in Table 3 of the announcement. The tenements are 100% owned by Treasure Creek Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of King River Resources Limited), located over the Tennant Creek-Davenport Inliers, south, east and south east of Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory. The Kurundi Native Title Claim (DCD2011/015) covers the Kurundi Pastoral Lease PPL 1109 affecting EL31623, 31624, 31626, 31628, 31629, EL32199 and EL32200. The Davenport and Murchison Ranges sites of conservation significance affect portions of EL31626, 31627, 31628, 31629, EL32199, EL32200, EL32344 and EL32345.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Tennant Creek Project: Tennant Creek mineral field has had a long history of exploration and mining (since 1933). Historical exploration around the main Tennant Creek Gold Field primarily included work by Giants Reef, Peko, Posiedon, Roebuck, Normandy (later Newmont) and Tennant Creek Gold. Exploration was primarily based on geophysical surveys targeting coincident gravity and ground magnetic anomalies, followed by RC or diamond drilling. Lines of RAB or Aircore holes were also drilled where specific geophysical models were not present. Currently the bulk of the Tennant Creek mineral field is held by Emmerson Resources. Treasure Creeks applications are outside of the main gold field (except ELA31619) extending from Tennant Creek to Hatches Creek gold fields. Historic exploration over the applications east of the Stuart highway has been sparse and sporadic, with companies including Giants Reef, Normandy, Newmont doing minimal, if any, on ground work (on ground work included a few very broad spaced RAB lines). In the early to mid-2000's Arafura completed some broad spaced soil samples but relinquished the ground without pursuing any anomalies that were discovered. Applications west of the highway cover ground that was involved in exploration around the Rover Gold Field, including companies such as Geopeko, Giants Reef, Newmont, Western Desert Resources and Tennant Creek Gold. Exploration included magnetic and gravity surveys, geophysical analysis, targeted RC and diamond drilling. The tenements in this area cover significant IOCG targets generated from this work. EL31617 covers ground held by Tennant Creek Gold/Western Desert Resources as part of their Rover Exploration Project which they relinquished in 2014 in favour of their developing iron ore projects. Rock chip sample results referred to at Kurundi and Whistle Duck were taken were taken by various companies in the 1960's.

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Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Exploration at Tennant Creek is targeting Iron Oxide-Copper Gold (IOCG) style of mineralisation in several settings, lithologies and structural complexities within the Proterozoic Tennant Creek-Davenport Inliers. Kurundi Mineralisation is hosted within Proterozoic Edmirringee Basalts within quartz veining and shearing.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> - o easting and northing of the drill hole collar - o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - o dip and azimuth of the hole - o down hole length and interception depth - o hole length. - o 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.	Drill information reported in this announcement relates to KRR's 2024 RC drilling and is presented in Table 1, Table 2 and Figures 1 to 4.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	<i>Drill intersections:</i> - o Intersections calculated using a weighted average of grade vs metres. Also: - o No metal equivalent calculations used. - o No upper cuts used in intersection calculations.
	<i>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.</i>	The downhole drill intersects in this report have been reported for samples >0.1g/t Au allowing 2m of internal waste. Significantly higher grades within these zones are reported as including intervals. Selection for listing in Table two is based on: Au (> 0.1g/t), Ag (>4ppm), Bi (>50ppm), Cu (>1,000ppm), Sb (>50ppm).
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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').</i>	Down hole widths have been quoted in this report. The main targets are assumed 35 degree dip to the south west. Down hole widths are close to true width for the Kurundi Structure. - o Drill holes were drilled perpendicular to structure strike where possible. - o This is the second drill programme at Kurundi Main and a full interpretation of the respective prospect is still yet to be done.

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<i>Diagrams</i>	<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>	Figure 1 shows the location of drill holes and best results, Figure 2 shows a long projection of the main results at the Kurundi main zone, Figure 3 shows a cross section of TTRC103 which intersected high grade mineralisation footwall to the main zone, Figure 4 shows the drilling over the 1vd drone magnetic survey, Figure 5 shows locations of KRR's Tennant Creek projects.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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>	Reports on recent exploration can be found in ASX Releases that are available on our website at www.kingriverresources.com.au . The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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>	Historic exploration on KRR's Tennant Creek holdings is sparse. Historic exploration at Kurundi is sparse, there has been little exploration in these areas. KRR is the first company to drill at the Kurundi prospect. There is no historical drilling within EL32200. KRR has previously undertaken reconnaissance, RC drilling and ground geophysics at Kurundi.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>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.</i>	KRR plans to implement a focused, thorough gold and copper exploration process utilising contemporary geophysical and exploration techniques. A large geophysics programme across KRR's main targets has been completed and KRR is allocated 13,500m of RC drilling to the best targets generated to be completed 2023/2024 this started with drilling at Providence and Langrenus and will now continue at the Kurundi Project.