
Australian Securities Exchange Announcement

27 June 2019

King River Resources Limited (ASX: KRR) is pleased to provide this Prefeasibility Study (“PFS”) update on the company’s 100% owned Speewah Specialty Metals (“SSM”) Project in the East Kimberley of Western Australia.

KRR is investigating agitated tank leach of concentrates using sulphuric acid. Scoping level capex and opex costings have supported the agitated tank concentrate leach option as the preferred process route to produce vanadium pentoxide (V_2O_5), titanium dioxide (TiO_2) and iron oxide (Fe_2O_3) products (refer KRR ASX releases 21 and 22 March and 2 April 2019).

In addition, KRR has targeted other high value specialty commodities such as high purity alumina (“HPA”), magnesium oxide and vanadyl sulphate.

The PFS is underway and is examining the optimum process route to extract these commodities.

This release provides developments on some areas other than the metallurgical testwork.

❖ **Additional drilling on existing Mining Lease**

KRR has recently commenced a 31 hole (for 1,600m) Reverse Circulation (RC) drill programme on an existing Mining Lease (M80/267) at the Junction prospect located near to existing vanadium resources (Figures 1 and 2). The samples are being progressively sent to the assay laboratory to be reported on in due course. Definition of additional resources on a Mining Lease may help expedite a development in the future.

❖ **Sulphuric acid plant**

Como Engineers are currently seeking indicative pricing on other sulphuric acid plants suitable for the SSM Project. KRR had observed lower cost per volume of acid produced in other sulphuric acid leach projects being considered elsewhere in the world.

❖ **Tailings storage facility (TSF)**

KRR is engaging a TSF expert to develop the most environmentally sustainable strategy for dealing with any waste from the proposed operation. A large portion of the mined material (about 70%) is likely to be rejected at the beneficiation stage and may be replaced back into the mined pit. The magnetite gabbro host rock to the mineralisation has very low sulphide content and very low Thorium and Uranium elements.

❖ **Further Resource Amendment**

KRR is engaging with independent professionals to report Alumina (Al_2O_3) and Magnesia (MgO) in our database in order to include these values in the PFS.

❖ **Market Study**

A global marketing study of the suite of products KRR is targeting, including the high purity products, is being undertaken as part of the PFS.

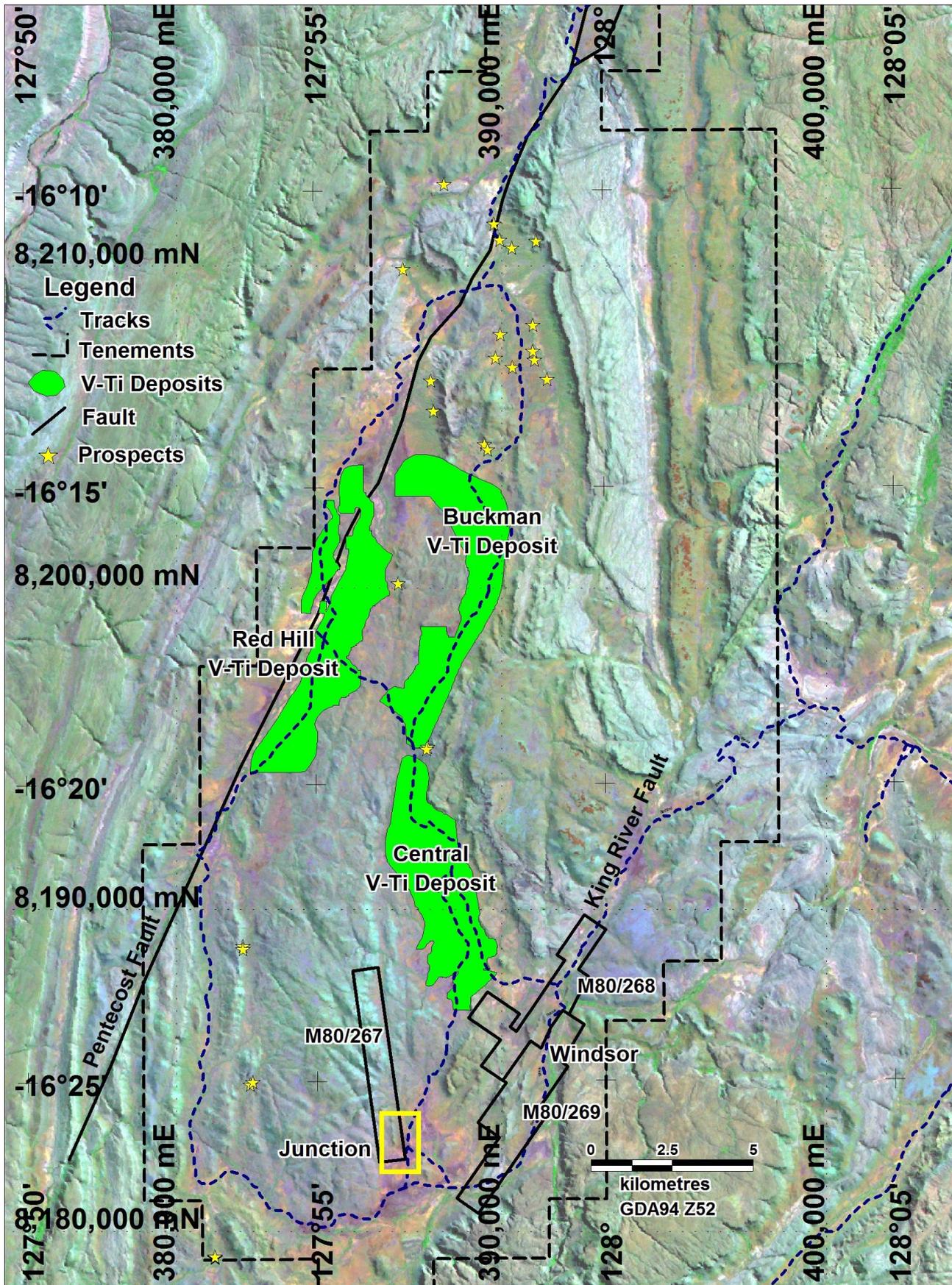


Figure 1: Location of the Junction Prospect (yellow box) and Mining Leases at Speewah.

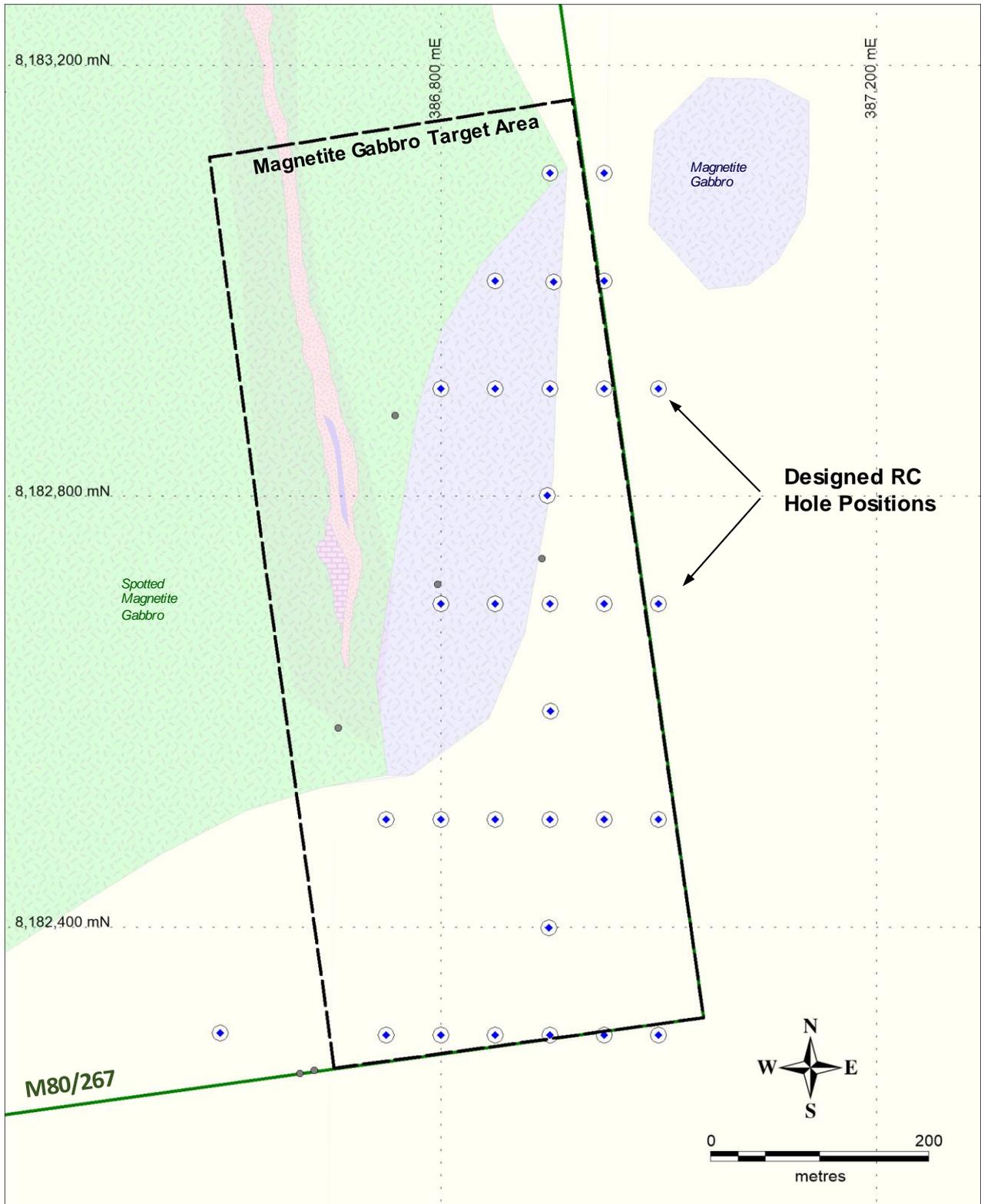


Figure 2: Drill collar plan at the Junction Prospect, blue dots current RC drill programme hole positions, grey dots historic hole positions.

Directors Comments

The Board is pleased with the progress of the Prefeasibility Study and is currently formulating the best commercialisation strategy for the development of the project.

On completion of the PFS later in 2019, KRR plans to use that publication of technical and financial information to identify appropriate partner/partners that may be interested in jointly funding a Definitive Feasibility study ("DFS").

The DFS would include scaled up pilot plant programs, alternative production scale scenarios and pre-development applications.

On completion of the DFS, the study partner/partners will jointly share ownership of all the technical knowledge surrounding the project and they will have earned an option to acquire a majority direct equity in the Specialty Metals Project by providing future funding.

Anthony Barton

Chairman

King River Resources Limited

Statement by Competent Person

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, Metallurgy and Previous Studies is based on information compiled by Ken Rogers (BSc Hons) and fairly represents this information. Mr. Rogers is the Chief Geologist and an employee of King River Resources Ltd, 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. Rogers has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Rogers consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: King River Copper Limited Speewah Project JORC 2012 Table 1

SECTION 1 : SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA - SPEEWAH RC DRILL PROGRAMME

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. ○ Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. ○ Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. ○ In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>This ASX Release by King River Resources Ltd (KRR) dated 27 June 2019 provides a Prefeasibility update and also reports on a Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling programme underway at the Junction Prospect on Mining Lease M80/267 within KRR's Speewah Project.</p> <p><i>Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Samples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Samples taken from Reverse Circulation Drill Rig with sample cyclone. Samples are around 2-3kg and split from 1m RC drill intervals. Sampling was supervised by experienced geologists and duplicate samples and standard reference 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 and standard reference samples inserted at regular intervals (~every 25th sample), and laboratory QAQC (see Quality of assay data and laboratory tests).
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Drill type was Reverse Circulation. Holes were drilled with a standard face sampling 5.5" RC hammer.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. ○ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. ○ Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. ○ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. ○ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All holes 'chip trayed' to 2m and geologically logged to 1m detail (geology, structure, alteration, veining, and mineralisation). ○ Photography of selected RC chip intervals.

<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> ○ <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> ○ <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> ○ <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> ○ <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> ○ <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Not applicable, no drill core. ○ All samples dry. ○ The sample type and method was of an excellent standard for first pass exploration drilling.
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> ○ <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> ○ <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No assays reported. ○ RC chip samples are being assayed by ALS Laboratory for multi-elements using fused disk XRF for magnetite gabbro areas and additionally Au, Pt and Pd processed by fire assay and analysis with ICP-AES where structures, alteration or veining is observed. ○ 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. XRF fused disk method was undertaken for V, Ti, Fe, Al, Mg and other multi elements. A prepared sample (0.66 g) is fused with a 12:22 lithium tetraborate – lithium metaborate flux which also includes an oxidizing agent (Lithium Nitrate), and then poured into a platinum mold. The resultant disk is in turn analyzed by XRF spectrometry. The XRF analysis is determined in conjunction with a loss-on-ignition at 1000°C. The resulting data from both determinations are combined to produce a “total”. For selected samples 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 for the selected samples 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.
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> ○ <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> ○ <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> ○ <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant sample intersections are checked by the Chief Geologist and consultant geologist. ○ Assays to be 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.

<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. ○ Specification of the grid system used. ○ Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Holes pegged and picked up with hand held GPS (sufficient for first pass exploration drilling). They will later be picked up by 30cm accuracy DGPS. Holes are vertical so only end of hole down hole survey single shots were taken with an electronic multishot tool for holes of depths greater than 105m. ○ All locations recorded in GDA94 Zone 52. ○ Topographic locations interpreted from GPS pickups (barometric altimeter), DEMs and field observations. Adequate for first pass exploration drilling. Labelled RL in Table 1. The topography over the drilled area will also be picked up with <30cm accuracy DGPS.
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. ○ Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. ○ Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 90 degrees dip.
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. ○ If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Due to the shallow dip of the magnetite gabbro unit containing the vanadium-titanium-iron mineralisation, the intersections reported are downhole lengths which will be very close to true widths in vertical holes.
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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.
<p><i>Audits or Reviews</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ None at this stage of the exploration.

SECTION 2 : REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS - SPEEWAH RC DRILL PROGRAMME

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Speewah prospects reported in this announcement are entirely within M80/267 and E80/2863, 100% owned by Speewah Mining Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of King River Resources 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 drilled. M80/267 is a granted Mining Lease.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior work carried out by Elmina NL in the Windsor area included rock chip sampling and RC and DC drilling to delineate the ABC fluorite deposit in 1988-1993.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration is targeting vanadium-titanium-iron mineralisation in the magnetite gabbro unit of the Hart Dolerite located within the Speewah Dome.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Figures 1 to 2.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assays reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the shallow dip of the magnetite gabbro unit containing the vanadium-titanium-iron mineralisation, the intersections reported are downhole lengths which will be very close to true widths in vertical holes.

<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See Figure 1-2.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Not required at this stage.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ KRR (previously called NiPlats Australia Ltd, Speewah Metals Limited and King River Copper Limited) has delineated large vanadium-titanium-iron deposits with the magnetite gabbro unit of the Hart Dolerite and reported resources. In addition, KRR 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 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
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> ○ <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Samples are progressively being delivered to the laboratory for assay by XRF methods to report V, Ti, Fe, Al and Mg results. Subject to favourable results, a new resource will be estimated within Mining lease M80/267. Additional RC drilling may be undertaken to extend the mineralisation to the east and south into Exploration Licence E80/2863.