2025 RC Drill Program
Kuiper – Tennant Creek

Australian Securities Exchange Announcement **19 November 2025**

King River Resources Ltd (ASX: KRR) ('**KRR**' or the '**Çompany**') is pleased to provide an update on its 2025 exploration activities, including results from the 2025 RC drill program at Kuiper (no significant gold assay results returned).

Drilling at Kuiper targeted coincident gravity and magnetic anomalies (with associated ionic leach soil anomalies) approximately 35km ENE of Tennant Creek. A total of 6 holes were drilled for 2,050m. Multiple fault structures, iron alteration zones and several hydrothermal ironstones were intersected. Assays did not return significant results; however, the discovery of hydrothermal ironstones at such a distance from Tennant Creek suggests the presence of a broader, regional-scale IOCG-style target corridor within EL31619, with multiple high-priority geophysical targets now warranting further assessment.

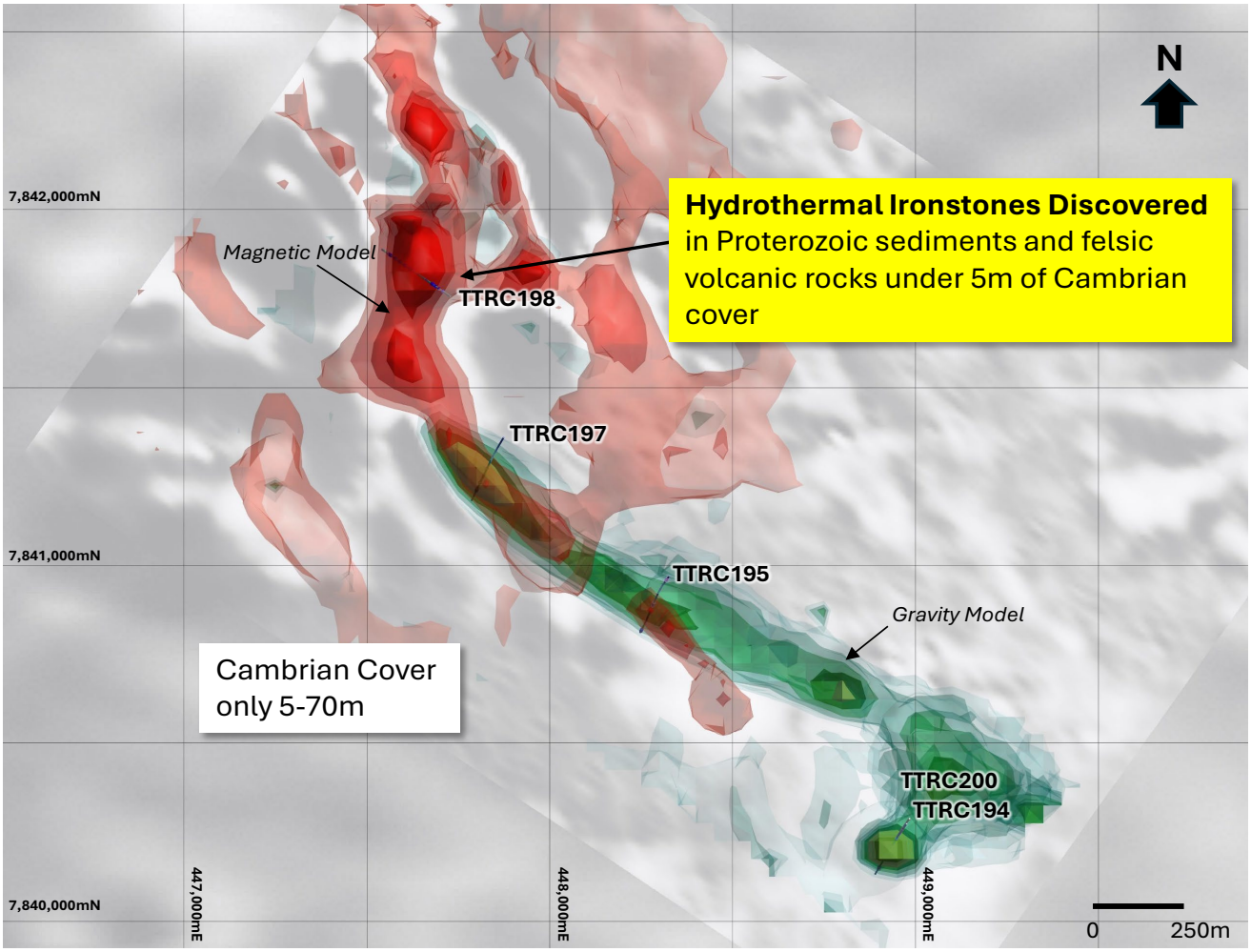

Figure 1: Kuiper West RC drill hole locations with magnetic and gravity 3D models and First Vertical Derivative (1VD) magnetics background.

The Kuiper geophysical targets sit at the northern end of EL31619 within a magnetic trend which extends to the northwest (possibly being distant eastern parts of a 'Warramunga' corridor – now disrupted by a granite intrusion - to the west where multiple IOCG deposits including Emmersons Hermitage and Edna Beryl deposits occur (Figure 2). Historical RAB drilling approximately 10 km to the north of Kuiper intersected shallow Cambrian cover (only 10–15 m thick) overlying Warramunga Formation rocks within this same magnetic trend, further validating the prospectivity of the Kuiper targets.

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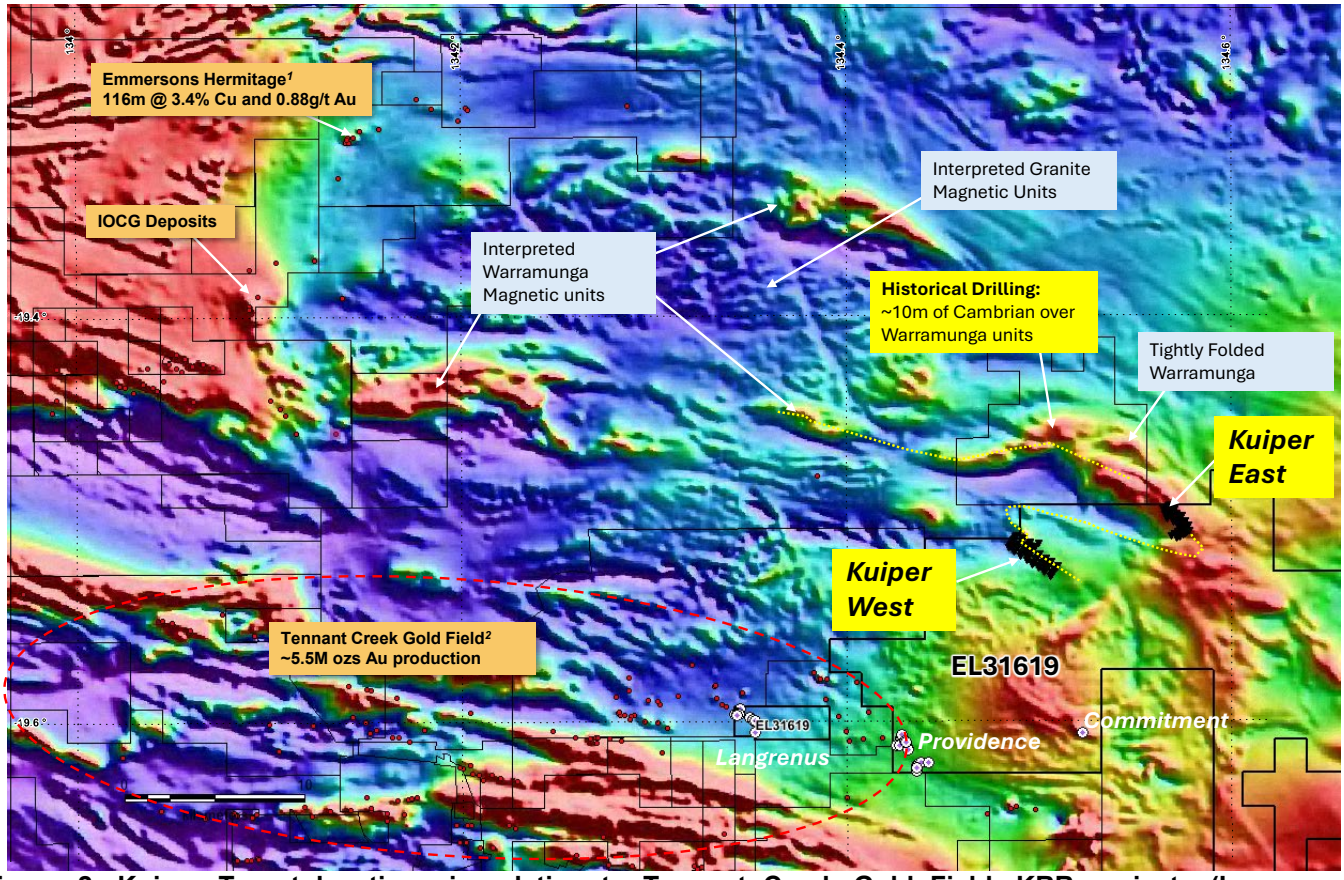

Figure 2: Kuiper Target locations in relation to Tennant Creek Gold Field, KRR projects (Langrenus, Providence and Commitment) over regional magnetics (TMI). *The following results referred above do not form part of KRR tenements: [1]ASX: ERM 28/3/22; [2]Ahmad, M. & Munson, T.J. (eds) 2013, Geology and Mineral Resources of the Northern Territory, Special Publication 5, Northern Territory Geological Survey, Darwin.*

Kuiper West

Five holes were drilled at the Kuiper West, designed to test several positions along the main gravity–magnetic trend. This trend appears to follow a NW orientated fold structure that wraps around a fold hinge at its northwestern end (Figure 3a).

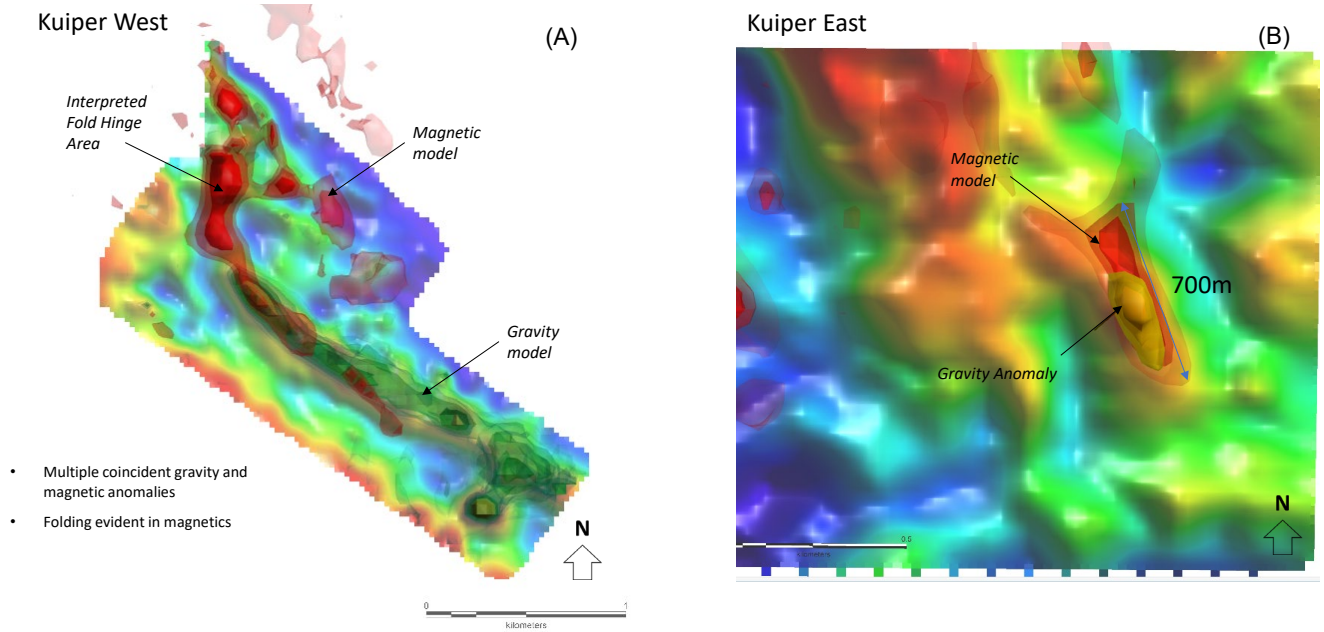

Figure 3: 3d view (looking down) of gravity and magnetic models over First Vertical Derivative (1VD) gravity survey results for Kuiper targets. Geophysical models of Gravity (green/cream) and magnetics (red).

Assays did not return significant results (max Au 20ppb); however, drilling has:

- Confirmed the presence of prospective Proterozoic Warramunga equivalent units beneath shallow Cambrian cover (5-70m), 35km ENE of Tennant Creek.
- Discovered Hydrothermal ironstones within the fold hinge area (associated with fault zones and strong iron alteration in the host rocks) - hole TTRC198.
- Identified several major structures/fault zones.
- Identified a granitic contact within the fold centre. The nearby granite could have played a role in forming a favourable IOCG mineralising environment, creating heat and fluid pathways for concentrating mineral rich fluids and forming ironstones as seen in other parts of the Tennant Creek mineral field.
- Felsic volcanic and sedimentary host sequences may have similarities to those seen in the Rover Field - to be reviewed as geological interpretation continues.

The discovery of hydrothermal ironstones at such a distance from Tennant Creek suggests the presence of a broader, regional-scale IOCG-style target corridor within EL31619, with multiple high-priority geophysical targets now warranting further assessment.

Also, some structures and veining observed in the granitic units warrant further analysis for REE and Lithium mineralisation. Samples will be selected for multi element analysis of relevant elements.

Kuiper East

One hole (TTRC199) was drilled targeting the Kuiper East target, a discrete coincident magnetic and gravity anomaly (Figure 3b) ~10km east of Kuiper West. Drilling intersected Proterozoic foliated mafic units (under 60m of Cambrian cover over). These mafic units likely explain the coincident gravity and magnetic anomaly. Two major fault structures were also intersected however no significant results were returned.

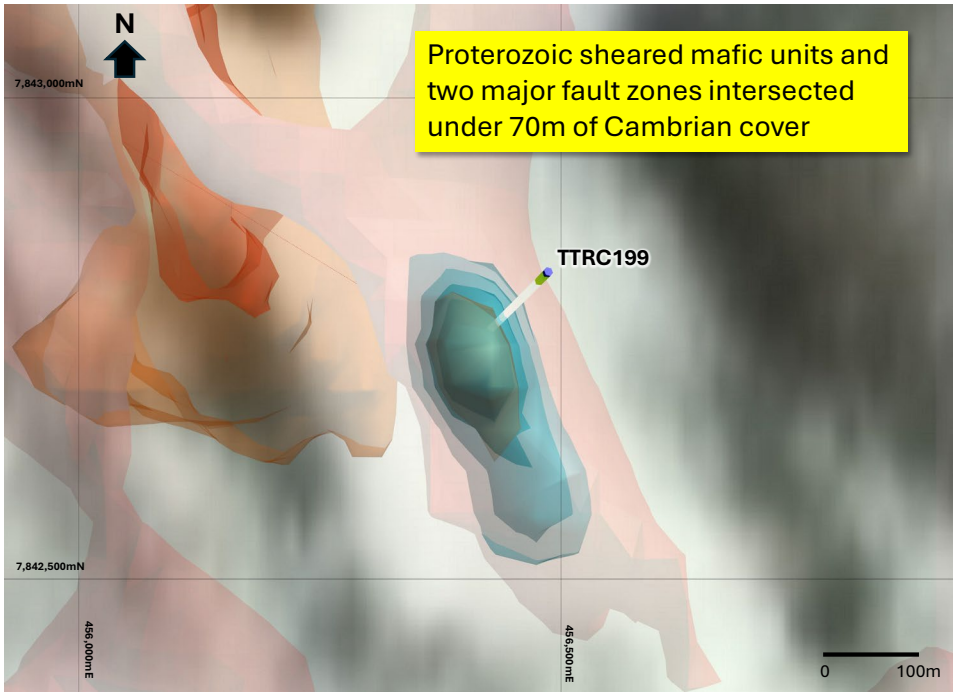

Figure 4: Kuiper East RC drill hole locations with magnetic and gravity 3D models and First Vertical Derivative (1VD) magnetics background.

Upcoming Exploration

King River Resources is undertaking a detailed review of its geophysical, soil and drilling datasets collected during the 2023, 2024 and 2025 programs. The extensive work completed over 2023–2025 has confirmed and improved the prospectivity of multiple IOCG targets across the Company's Tennant Creek holdings, giving KRR an excellent portfolio of exploration targets in the Tennant Creek Region. Assay results for Ionic leach soil sampling at EL31623, BIF Hill East and Langrenus are pending (Figure 5).

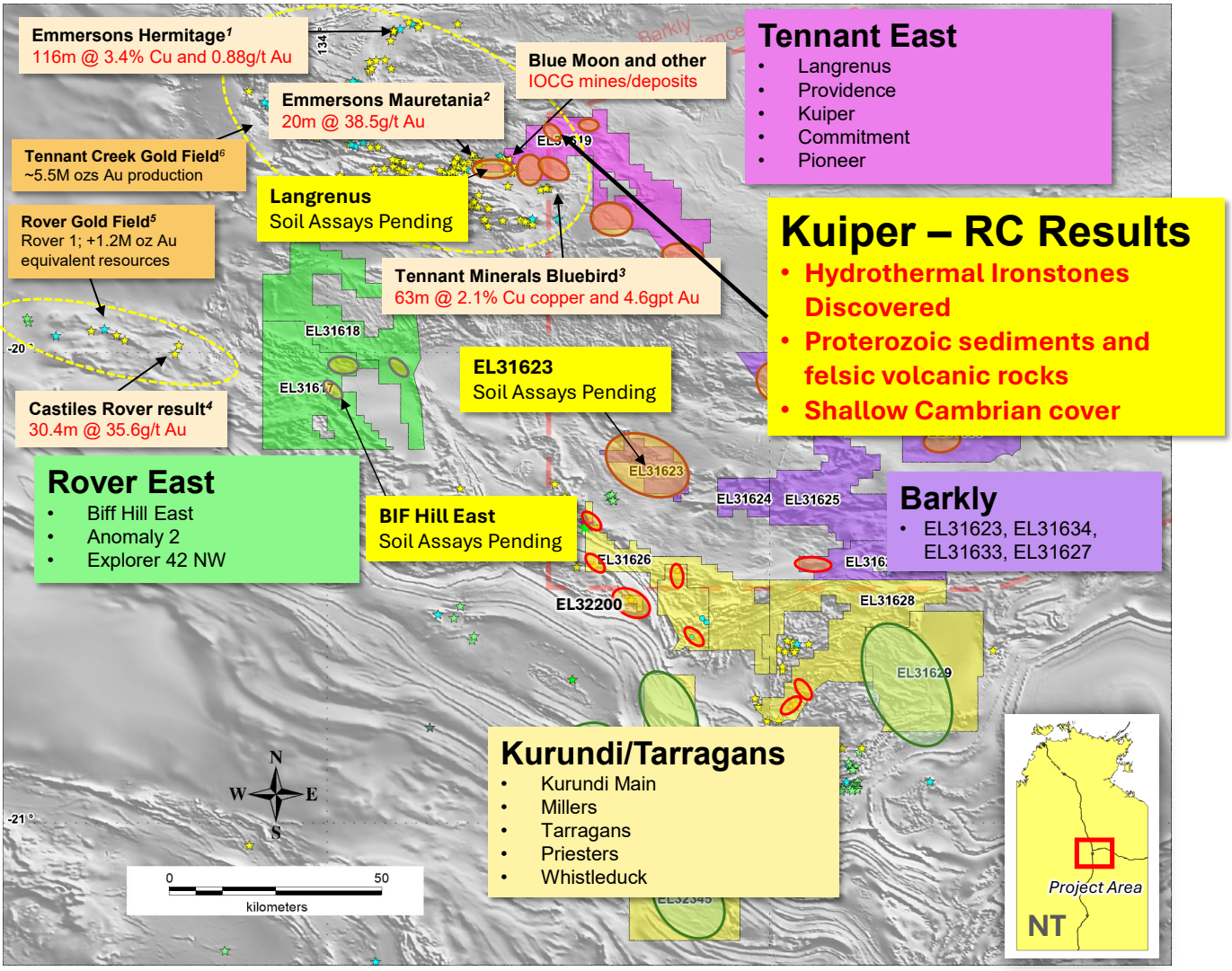

Figure 5: KRR Tennant Creek tenements, main project areas and main target zones (coloured ellipses) identified from the 2023 Geophysical Exploration Program. *The following results referred above do not form part of KRR tenements: [1]ASX: ERM 28/3/22; [2]ASX: ERM 14/8/19; [3]ASX: TMS 17/8/22; [4]ASX: CST: 14/10/20. [5]ASX: MLX 06/09/13; [6]Ahmad, M. & Munson, T.J. (eds) 2013, Geology and Mineral Resources of the Northern Territory, Special Publication 5, Northern Territory Geological Survey, Darwin.*

This announcement was authorised by the Managing Director, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Company.

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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.

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TABLE 1
RC Drill Collar Locations, GPS coordinates, Kuiper East and West 2025.

HoleID	Prospect	Easting (m) MGA94 Z53	Northing (m) MGA94 Z53	Elevation (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Depth (m)
TTRC194	Kuiper West	448,975	7,840,273	326	-62	215	288
TTRC195	Kuiper West	448,326	7,840,970	326	-64	215	360
TTRC197	Kuiper West	447,874	7,841,360	326	-61	210	402
TTRC198	Kuiper West	447,729	7,841,756	326	-62	305	468
TTRC199	Kuiper East	456,487	7,842,819	326	-63	232	366
TTRC200	Kuiper West	448,983	7,840,288	326	-63	208	162

TABLE 2
NT TENEMENTS TREASURE CREEK PTY LTD
(wholly-owned subsidiary of King River Resources Limited)

Tenement	Project	Ownership	Comments
EL30205	Tennant Creek	100%	-
EL31617		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%	-
EL32116		100%	-
MLC629		100%	-
EL34193		Application	
ML32475		Application	

Note: EL = Exploration Licence (granted), ML = Mineral Lease (granted)

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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	*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.*	This ASX Release dated 19 November 2025 reports on the latest RC drilling results at Kuiper on EL31619. *Historical Drilling* There is no historical drilling at Kuiper East or West. *Current RC Program* RC Sampling: All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples. Samples were sent to ALS Laboratory in Perth 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. 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
Sampling Techniques (continued)	*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.*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		DGPS to a greater degree of accuracy (close spaced infill drilling is pegged and picked up with DGPS). *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* RC Sampling: Sampling is done from the 1m splits in altered or mineralised rock and at 4m composites in unaltered/unmineralised rock. KRR Samples were assayed by ALS Laboratory for multi elements using either a four acid digest followed by multi element analysis with ICP<AES (Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy) or ICP<MS (Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry) analysis dependent on element being assayed for and grade ranges). Au is processed by fire assay and analysis with ICP<AES. *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.
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.).*	*Current RC Program* 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.
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.*	*Current RC Program* 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	*Current RC Program* 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.*	*Current RC Program* *There is no diamond drilling reported, any core is sampled half core using a core saw.* *RC Sampling:* 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 facilities are 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	*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.*	*Current RC Program* RC drill samples as received from the field were assayed by ALS 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. *Handheld XRF instruments for RC drilling* 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. *Nature of quality control procedures adopted for RC drilling* 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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	*RC:* 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 significant assay results. Any intersections are verified by the Senior Consulting Geologist and the Company's Chief Geologist.
	The use of twinned holes.	This is the first drill program at the relevant targets and work is at an early exploration stage no twin holes have been drilled yet.
Verification of sampling and assaying (continued)	*Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	*Current RC Program* 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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals.
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.*	*Current RC Program* Hand held GPS pickups of exploration drilling is considered adequate at this stage of preliminary exploration.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All rock samples, soil samples, drill collar and geophysical sample locations recorded in GDA94 Zone 53.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	*Current RC Program* 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.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	*Current RC Program* Exploration holes vary from 250m to 500m spacing.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral	*Current RC Program*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	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.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	*Current RC Program* 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.
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.*	*Current RC Program* 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.
	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.	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*KRR Samples:* 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.
Audits or Reviews	*The results of ay audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the drilling program. Geophysical data was verified by Core Geophysics.

SECTION 2 : REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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 Tennant Creek Project comprises 17 granted exploration licences, one granted mining lease, one application mining lease and one application exploration lease. Details are listed in Table 2 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.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*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, Poseidon, 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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. Kuiper is a newly drilled target, ironstone is hosted within Proterozoic felsic volcanics and sediments under Cambrian cover.
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:* 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 KRC's 2025 RC drilling at Kuiper. Drill information is presented in Table 1 and Figures 1 and 4.
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.*	*Drill intersections:* *No significant Results in this report.* o No intersections calculated using a weighted average of grade vs metres. o No metal equivalent calculations used. o No upper cuts used in intersection calculations.
	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.	No significant results were returned.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are 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').*	No significant results reported. o The main targets are assumed to be vertical, however at this stage is unknown. o Drill holes were drilled perpendicular to structure strike where possible. o This is the first drill program at Kuiper and a full interpretation of the respective prospect is still yet to be done.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Figure 1 shows the location of the Kuiper West drill holes in relation to the geophysics models, Figure 2 shows regional setting of the Kuiper Project, Figure 3 summarises the Kuiper East and West exploration targets, Figure 4 shows the location of the Kuiper East drilling, Figure 5 shows King Rivers Tennant Creek holdings, projects and prospects.
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.*	Reports on recent exploration can be found in ASX Releases that are available on our website at kingriverresources.com.au. The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.
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.*	Historic exploration on KRR's Tennant Creek holdings is sparse. There is no historic exploration at Kuiper. KRR is the first company to drill at the Kuiper prospect.
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.*	KRR plans to implement a focused, thorough gold and copper exploration process utilising contemporary geophysical and exploration techniques. A large geophysics and RC program across KRR's main targets has been completed in 2023/24 and a large RC drilling program during 2024/25. KRR will continue to develop new targets and to test and follow up on the best results.