
Australian Securities Exchange Announcement

17 August 2026

Supplementary Information – JORC Table 1

King River Resources Ltd (ASX: KRR) (“KRR” or the “Company”) refers to its announcement titled “**High-Resolution Geophysics Defines New Gold Targets at Mindoolah**” (‘Announcement’) released on **11 August 2026**.

At the request of ASX, the Company provides the attached **JORC Code 2012 Table 1, Sections 1 and 2**, containing additional information relating to the geophysical survey reported in the Announcement.

This supplementary information should be read in conjunction with the original Announcement.

There are no changes to the results, interpretations or conclusions presented in the original Announcement.

This release of this ASX announcement was authorised by the Managing Director, Graham Gadsby, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Company.

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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:

MINDOOLAH PROJECT – MAGNETIC GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

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.	Geophysical magnetic data was acquired using a QuSpin QTFM Generation 2 scalar total-field magnetometer, flown in a towed bird approximately 15 m beneath the drone. An A-bridle configuration was used to constrain the pitch and yaw of the bird, maintaining a repeatable sensor orientation for each flight direction and enabling consistent correction of directional heading effects.																								
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.	The principal survey specification are summarised below: <table><tr><th>Survey parameter</th><th>Specification</th></tr><tr><td>Survey contractor</td><td>Magtech Surveys Pty Ltd</td></tr><tr><td>Survey type</td><td>Drone-borne magnetic survey</td></tr><tr><td>Total survey distance</td><td>Approximately 390 line-kilometres</td></tr><tr><td>Traverse-line spacing</td><td>25 m</td></tr><tr><td>Tie-line spacing</td><td>250 m</td></tr><tr><td>Nominal terrain clearance</td><td>25 m</td></tr><tr><td>Traverse-line orientation</td><td>North–south</td></tr><tr><td>Tie-line orientation</td><td>East–west</td></tr><tr><td>Magnetometer</td><td>QuSpin QTFM Generation 2 scalar total-field magnetometer</td></tr><tr><td>Sensor configuration</td><td>Towed bird approximately 15 m beneath the drone</td></tr><tr><td>Final grid cell size</td><td>5 m</td></tr></table>	Survey parameter	Specification	Survey contractor	Magtech Surveys Pty Ltd	Survey type	Drone-borne magnetic survey	Total survey distance	Approximately 390 line-kilometres	Traverse-line spacing	25 m	Tie-line spacing	250 m	Nominal terrain clearance	25 m	Traverse-line orientation	North–south	Tie-line orientation	East–west	Magnetometer	QuSpin QTFM Generation 2 scalar total-field magnetometer	Sensor configuration	Towed bird approximately 15 m beneath the drone	Final grid cell size	5 m
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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.).	N/A																								

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	N/A
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.	N/A
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.	Equipment for Magnetic Survey Platform: DJI Matrice 300 RTK multirotor. Magnetometer: QuSpin QTFM Generation 2 scalar (total field) magnetometer, flown in a towed bird approx. 15m beneath the drone. The A-bridle constrains bird pitch and yaw to keep sensor orientation repeatable per flight direction, which makes the heading response consistent and correctable. Base station: Geometrics G-857 proton precession magnetometer, logging the diurnal field at a fixed site for the duration of the survey.
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.	Magnetic data were acquired using a QuSpin QTFM Generation 2 scalar total-field magnetometer, flown in a towed bird approximately 15 m beneath the drone. An A-bridle configuration was used to constrain the pitch and yaw of the bird, maintaining a repeatable sensor orientation for each flight direction and enabling consistent correction of directional heading effects. The principal survey specification are summarised below:

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Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Geological interpretations by PGN Geoscience Pty Ltd.																								
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	N/A																								
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	The survey was completed by Magtech Surveys Pty Ltd, under the direction of KRR personnel. Data processing was completed by both Magtech Surveys Pty Ltd and PGN Geoscience Pty Ltd. Data processing protocol was described in the announcement over 8 steps.																								
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>																									
Location of data points	<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>	Platform: DJI Matrice 300 RTK multiriotor																								
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	MGA94 Zone 50																								
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Previously acquired LiDAR of KKR’s tenement holding was used.																								
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Magnetic data were acquired at approximately 16 Hz, corresponding to a nominal along-line sample spacing of approximately 0.75 m at the survey ground speed of approximately 12 m/s. Traverse lines were spaced at 25 m with 250 m tie-line 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</i>																									

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	<i>applied.</i>	The geophysical work was designed to generate/confirm exploration targets for drilling. 25m spacing was chosen based on known mineralisation styles of quartz reef stockwork.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	
<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>	Lines were orientated broadly perpendicular to an anomaly on the government Magnetic data set (Total magnetic intensity (80 m) of Western Australia (Version 1) (DMIRS-067)).
	<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>	
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Data was stored in real time to a dedicated server.
<i>Audits or Reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Survey results were checked by PGN Geoscience Pty Ltd.

SECTION 2 : REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</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. 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 Mindoolah Project comprises granted leases: E 20/985, P 20/2444, P 20/2445 and Application ELA 20/1088 located approximately 70km northwest of Cue in Western Australia, within the Shire of Cue. King River Resources Ltd, through its 100% owned subsidiary Auradoolah Pty Ltd. The Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation is the native title representative body to the native title holders over the area covering E20/985, P20/2444, P20/2445 and Application ELA 20/1088.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Mindoolah Gold Project: The Mindoolah Gold Project which includes The Mindoolah Mining Centre (MMC) has a long history of historical mining and exploration. With mining reportedly starting from 1906. From the 1980's until 2025 the Mindoolah Mining Centre has been held by V & D Ridolfo Pty Ltd (1984-1988), Placer Exploration (1989 – 1990) – completing stream sediment sampling, gridding, soil sampling and rock chip sampling with ground magnetics (not including MMC). Battle Mountain Gold Company (1994 – 1996) also completed additional gridding, rock-chip sampling, stream sediment and soil sampling west of the project (Kalahari, Saraha, Gobi, Atacama and regional targets). This was followed up with mapping, Geophysics (IP and Magnetics not including MMC), RAB and RC. Westar Resources Ltd (2023-2025) completed rock-chip, trench and stockpile sampling, mapping, heritage surveys and shallow RC drill holes.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Exploration at Mindoolah is targeting gold quartz reefs and stockwork in volcano-sedimentary greenstone intruded by Archaean Granitoids within the Youanmi Terrane. Mindoolah mineralisation is hosted within quartz veining and they are hosted within a felsic to intermediate intrusive.
<i>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: ○ 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	N/A

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	<i>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.</i>	
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>	N/A
	<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>	
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	
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>	N/A
Diagrams	<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>	Table 1. Shows the principal survey specifications summarized Figure 1. Shows the RTP 5m TDR with interpreted characteristics, structures, open pit prospects, and KRR tenements. Figure 2. Shows RTP 5m TDR with interpreted characteristics, structures, exploration targets, and tenements.
Balanced reporting	<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 on all KRR projects can be found in ASX Releases that are available on our website at kingriversresources.com.au . The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
Other substantive exploration data	<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>	The area the survey covered in the announcement of the magnetic geophysical survey has limited historical RC, DD, AC drilling and rockchip/soil samples. However, the area covered by the historic drilling and sampling is considered insufficient for defining mineralising systems.
Further work	<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 generate a soils program based of the geophysics accompanied by a drill program later in the year. A larger aeromagnetic survey will be completed as per announcement of 11 August 2026.