STRUCTURAL MAPPING & ASSAYS UP TO 44.3 G/T AU OUTLINE MULTI-STYLE GOLD SYSTEM AT MINDOOLAH

Australian Securities Exchange Announcement **1 September 2026**

King River Resources Ltd (ASX: KRR) ("KRR" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an exploration update for its **Mindoolah Gold Project** ("Mindoolah" or the "Project"), a historically mined high-grade gold project located approximately 70km north-west of Cue in the highly prospective Murchison Province of Western Australia.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Exceptional High-Grade Surface Footprint at Bertram's:** Rock chip grab sampling returned peak assays of **44.3 g/t Au**, **22.6 g/t Au**, **8.96 g/t Au**, and **3.06 g/t Au** associated with a prominent **NE–SW trending intrusive dyke/contact corridor** and ~45° dipping stockwork vein arrays.

- **High Grade Feeder Corridors at Le Soleil:** Surface assays delivered **16.95 g/t Au** and **8.96 g/t Au** at mapped shear/BIF junctions, while sampling 310m further north at **Double Barrel Morepork** returned **8.11 g/t Au** along an associated magnetic high.

- **Excelsior Shared Architecture:** Geological observations confirm Excelsior shares the same **granite-hosted intrusive dyke and ~45° stockwork vein geometry** as Bertram's, defining a recurring, highly productive structural template across the camp.

- **Distinct Au–Ag–As–Pb–Sb Signature at Cundy:** Quartz veining developed adjacent to the folded BIF hinge returned up to **1.19 g/t Au**, confirming a cooler, epizonal/polymetallic structural trap.

- **New Mafic Intrusive Target at Main Reef:** Discovery of a 2–4m wide, chlorite-altered tholeiitic intrusive dyke grading **1.15 g/t Au** with elevated **Ni (218 ppm)**, **Cr (1,245 ppm)**, and **Fe (13.35%)**. This target aligns directly with an untested **~100m-long aeromagnetic high** along a regional D2 structural corridor.

UPDATE:

- **First Heritage Survey Completed:** KRR has completed its **first heritage survey at Mindoolah with the Wajarri Yamaji People**, supporting the progression of priority exploration areas ahead of upcoming drilling activities.

- **Partial sale of Tivan Ltd investment:** During the month of August 2026, KRR sold 13 million ordinary shares in Tivan Ltd (ASX: TVN), generating net sale proceeds received of **$3,290,089**.

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Managing Director, Graham Gadsby, commented:

"These mapping and geochemical results significantly sharpen our understanding of the Mindoolah Gold System. Returning rock chips up to 44.3 g/t Au at Bertram's and 16.95 g/t Au at Le Soleil validates that high-grade gold is tightly coupled to well-defined structural corridors and intrusive contacts.

Our technical interpretation indicates that Bertram's, Le Soleil and Excelsior share a broadly comparable structural and geochemical framework, characterised by NNE to NE–SW structural corridors, oblique stockwork quartz veining and an Au-dominant, relatively Ag-poor signature. This gives us increasing confidence that similar high-grade structural settings may repeat across the broader Project.

In parallel, Cundy and Mindoolah Main Reef introduce two complementary target styles. Cundy offers broad, BIF-hosted replacement veining, while sampling at Main Reef returned 1.15 g/t Au from a chlorite-altered mafic dyke aligned with a priority, untested ~100m aeromagnetic high. With high-resolution geophysics, detailed mapping and multi-element geochemistry now integrated, we have established a strong pipeline of drill-ready targets ahead of the Phase 2 RC program in early October.

Importantly, these rock chip grab samples were analysed by fire assay for gold together with comprehensive multi-element analysis, which has been critical in refining these geological and structural interpretations. Phase 1 stockpile drill assays remain pending and are being analysed by PhotonAssay™, the Company's preferred method for the stockpile material given the coarse, nuggety nature of gold mineralisation at Mindoolah, and will provide the next key dataset as we advance into drilling."

Technical Breakdown by Prospect

1. **Bertram's: High-Grade Granite-Hosted Stockwork Core**

Detailed structural pit mapping at Bertram's has outlined a prominent **NE–SW-trending felsic-intermediate intrusive dyke/contact corridor** hosted within granite/granodiorite. This mapped corridor occurs within a broader structural framework defined by **NNE-trending magnetic lineaments identified in the recent high-resolution aeromagnetic survey**, suggesting that the Bertram's mineralised system may be influenced by the interaction between the mapped NE–SW structures and the broader NNE-oriented structural architecture.

The primary vein geometry comprises a dense array of **oblique to sub-horizontal stockwork quartz veins oriented at approximately 45° to the main NE–SW dyke/contact trend** (Figure 1). This configuration is interpreted to reflect localised dilation and extensional veining developed adjacent to the NE–SW structural corridor during hydrothermal fluid flow. The intersection of **NE–SW mapped structures with the broader NNE magnetic fabric** may therefore represent an important structural control on fluid focusing and quartz-stockwork development at Bertram's.

High-grade rock chip assays demonstrate a strong spatial correlation with both the main structural contact (GM003981: **22.6 g/t Au**; GM003983: **3.06 g/t Au**) and the internal stockwork array (GM003979: **44.3 g/t Au**; GM003982: **8.96 g/t Au**). Mineralisation is accompanied by intense sericite-kaolinite bleaching, green alteration minerals, and iron-oxide staining, confirming a well-developed hydrothermal alteration system. The tight spatial clustering of multiple multi-ounce assays within a single structural corridor highlights the scale of this vein system, establishing priority targets for upcoming drilling along strike and down-dip.

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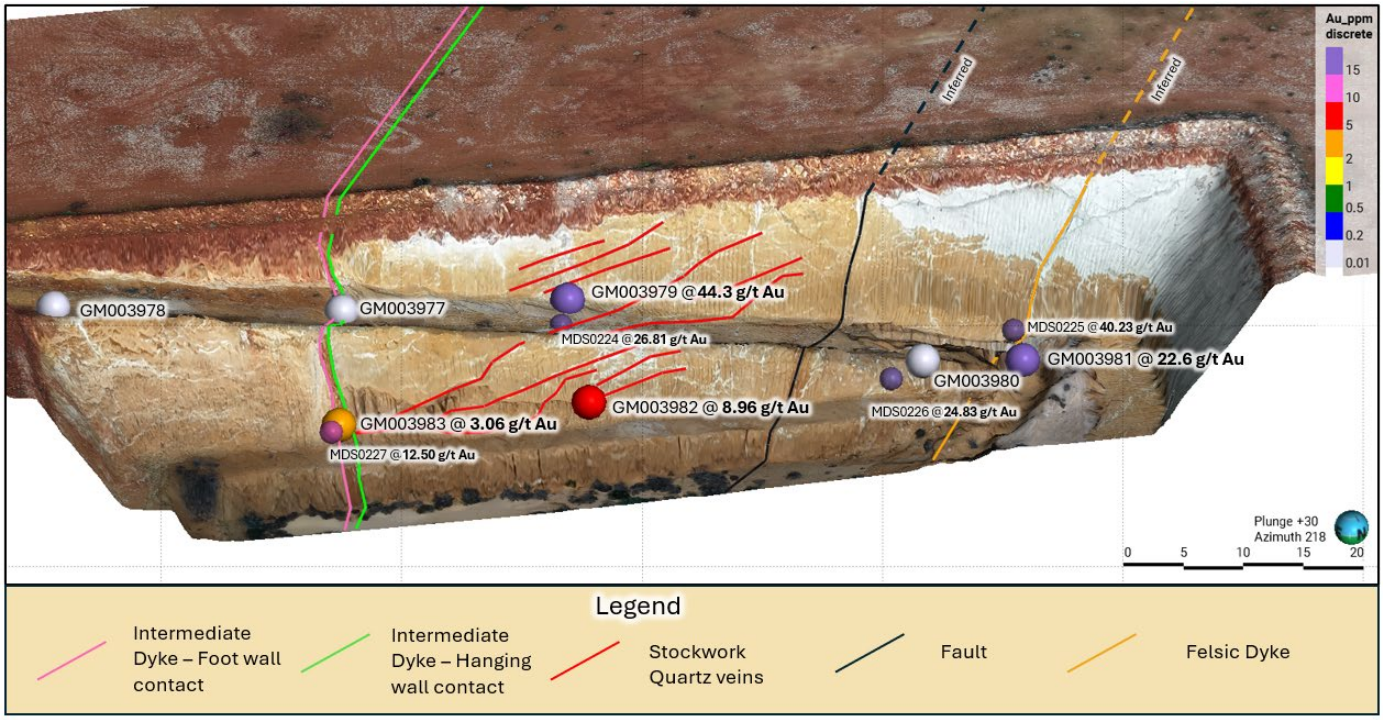

Figure 1. Bertram's open pit looking southwest wall with mapped structures and grab samples in Au ppm. (Larger coloured dots are newly KRR samples and smaller coloured dots are historic grab samples (Appendix 1 – Table 1)).

2. High Grade Quartz Veining Extends Along the Le Soleli Trend

Mapping at Le Soleil has outlined a structurally complex environment defined by cross-cutting NE–SW shear corridors intersecting a NW–SE-trending Banded Iron Formation (BIF) unit and parallel quartz-vein sets (Figure 2). The structural architecture indicates that the NE–SW corridors served as primary hydrothermal fluid conduits, with fluid-rock interaction along the reactive BIF boundary driving localised quartz-vein development and high-grade gold deposition.

High-grade surface rock chip assays correlate directly with these structural junctions. Sample GM003965 returned **16.95 g/t Au** from quartz veining adjacent to the mapped BIF contact near a key NE–SW fault, while GM003964 yielded **8.96 g/t Au** within the northern pit workings. Broad low-grade anomalism continues along the main structural strike.

Importantly, multi-element assaying confirms that Le Soleil shares an identical **gold-dominant, silver-poor geochemical signature** with Bertram's, characterised by low base-metal concentrations and high-temperature pathfinders. This geochemical coherence, paired with matching structural orientations, demonstrates that **Bertram's, Le Soleil, and Excelsior form part of the same camp-scale, intrusive/dyke-controlled hydrothermal plumbing system**.

At the historic **Double Barrel Morepork prospect** (Appendix 1: Figure 1), located approximately **310 m north of Le Soleil**, rock chip sample **GM003976 returned 8.11 g/t Au** from a sub-vertical quartz vein exposed within the old workings. The prospect is also spatially associated with **a local magnetic high**, adding further support to the interpretation of a structurally controlled mineralised corridor extending north of Le Soleil and highlighting Double Barrel Morepork as a priority area for follow-up exploration.

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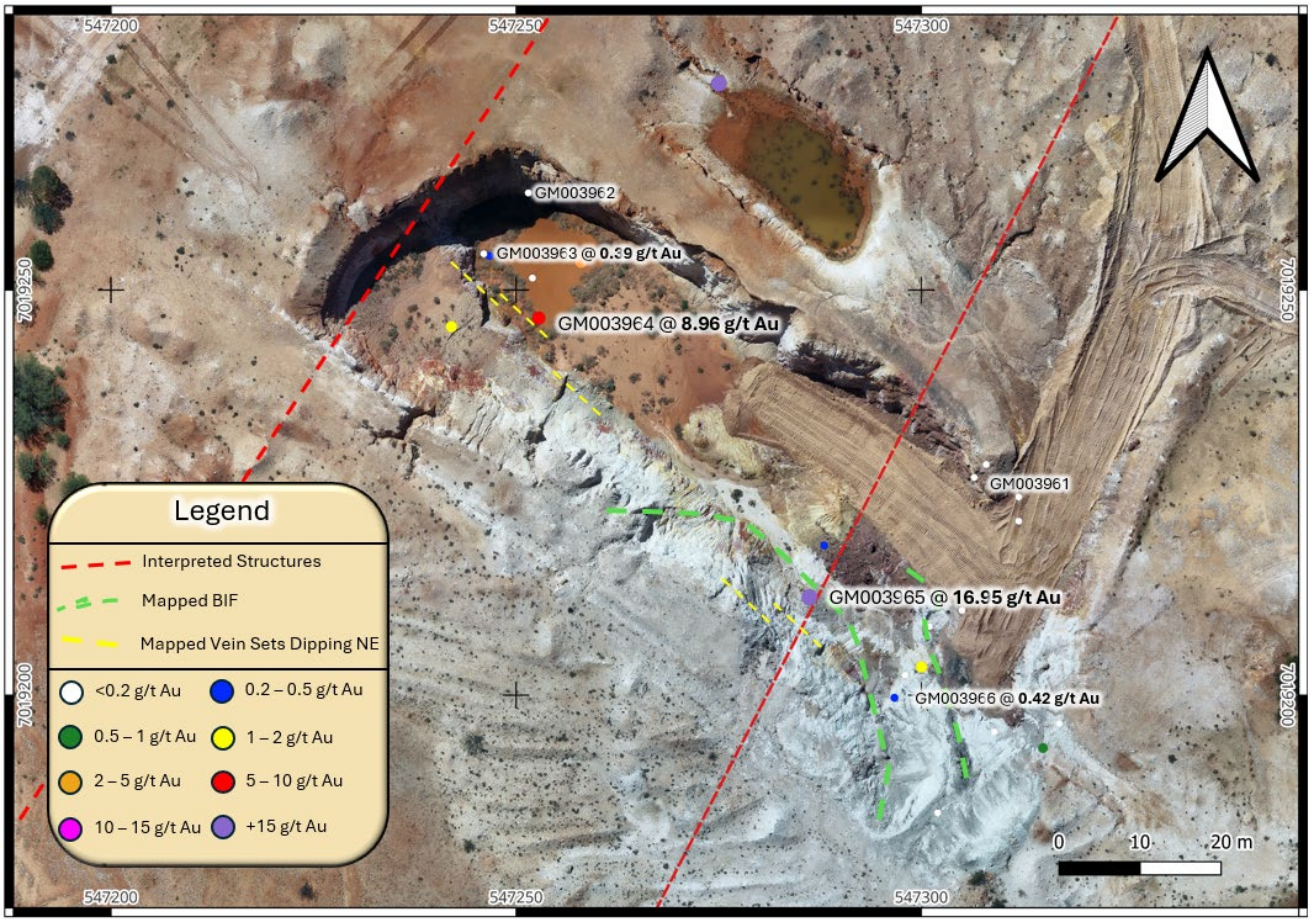

Figure 2. Le Soleli open pit in plan view with mapped structures and grab samples in in Au ppm. (Labelled coloured dots are KRR new samples taken and unlabelled are historic grab samples (Appendix 1 – Table 1)).

3. Excelsior Displays Structural Similarities to Bertram's

While standing water and unsafe wall access prevented surface sampling inside the pit floor during the current program, geological observations and pit face mapping confirm that Excelsior shares a matching **granite / granodiorite-hosted intrusive dyke and stockwork vein architecture** with Bertram's and Le Soleil.

Gold mineralisation at Excelsior is hosted within altered granite / granodiorite and associated quartz veining, bounded by a prominent pink felsic intrusive dyke. Structural mapping outlines a network of **oblique-to-sub horizontal quartz stockwork veins developed at ~45° to the main structural trend** (Figure 3). This structural geometry is a direct repeat of the stockwork/dyke contact model established at Bertram's, where high-grade gold accumulates within zones of localised structural dilation.

Multi-element geochemistry of historic grab samples (MDS0133, MDS0189 and MDS0190) reinforces this geological linkage. Excelsior returns a "clean," gold-dominant quartz-vein signature with subdued silver, arsenic, and base metals, perfectly mirroring the geochemical profiles of Bertram's and Le Soleil.

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The structural and geochemical continuity across **Bertram's, Le Soleil, and Excelsior** confirms that **granite / granodiorite-hosted intrusive dyke corridors and associated ~45° stockwork arrays represent a primary, recurring deposit model across the Mindoolah Mining Centre**. Excelsior represents a major priority target for upcoming drilling to test these structural contacts along strike and beneath the pit floor.

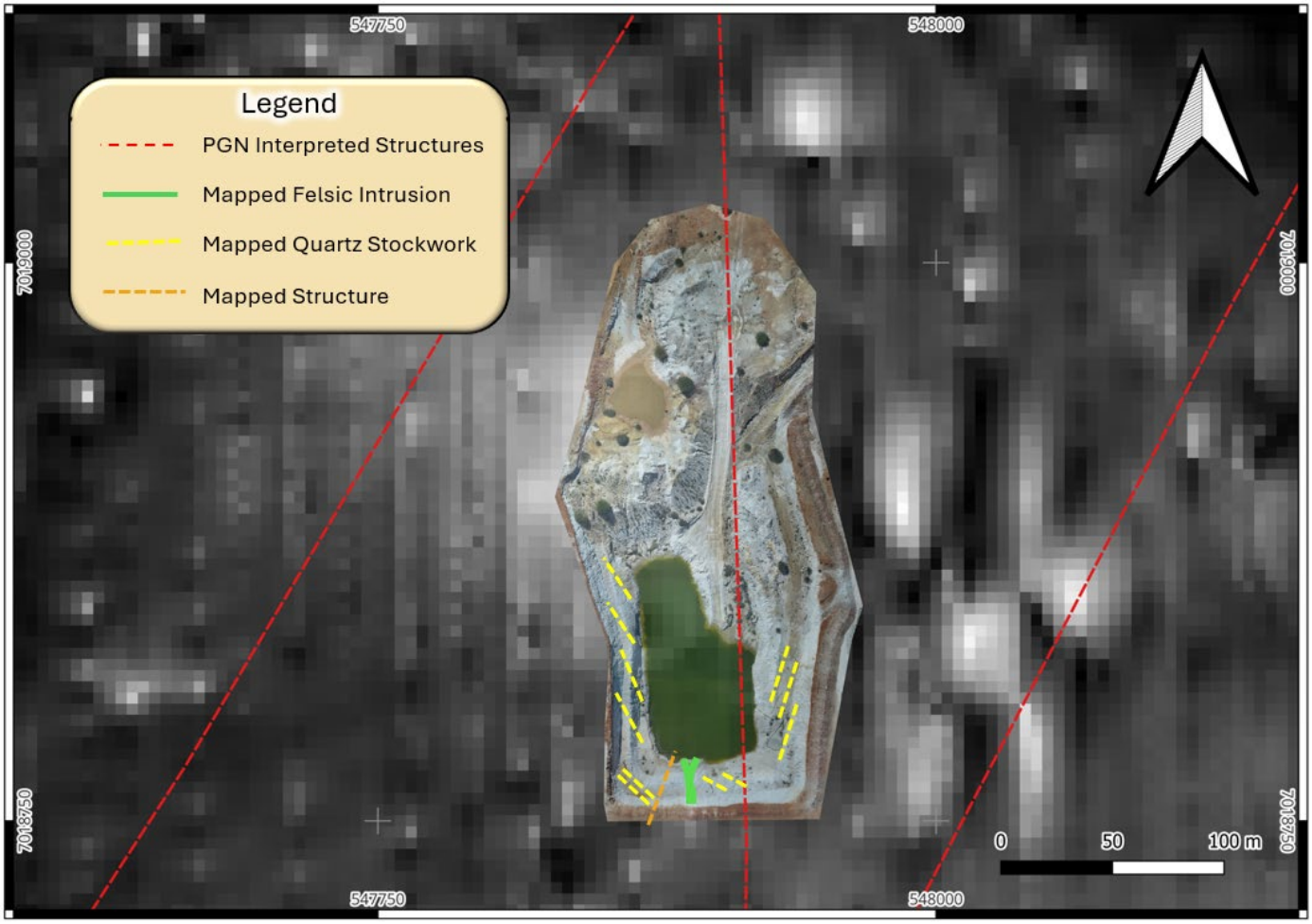

Figure 3. Excelsior open pit in plan view with RTP 5m TDR, PNG structures, mapped intrusion, quartz stockwork and structures.

4. Distinct Gold-Silver-Arsenic Signature Defined at Cundy

Detailed geological pit mapping at Cundy demonstrates that mineralisation is preferentially hosted within quartz-vein and stockwork arrays developed offset from the contacts and fold hinges of the Banded Iron Formation (BIF) / chert package. This structural relationship reflects a classic **BIF structural trap**. The strong competency contrast between the rigid BIF beds, surrounding country rocks, and cross-cutting shears focused regional strain during folding, opening widespread fracture networks and fluid conduits across a broad footprint.

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Rather than being confined to narrow, isolated veins, gold mineralisation spreads across wide structural envelopes adjacent to the **interpreted BIF fold hinge zone**. Key surface rock chips including GM003960 (**1.19 g/t Au**) and GM003958 (**0.96 g/t Au**) highlight the continuous nature of these contact stockworks. Historical sampling across the broader fold trend has demonstrated high-grade endmembers up to **13.25 g/t Au** (6269), underscoring the high-grade potential of local dilation shoots within the larger bulk-tonnage envelope.

Importantly, Cundy exhibits a **distinct Au–Ag–As–Pb–Sb geochemical signature**, setting it apart from the narrower, gold-dominant intrusive systems at Bertram's, Le Soleil, and Excelsior. Assays returned up to 44.4 g/t Ag, 64.1 ppm As, 150 ppm Pb, and 8.34 ppm Sb (GM003960 & GM003958). This polymetallic association is diagnostic of broad-scale, low-temperature fluid-rock sulfidation along iron-rich host rocks.

The convergence of folded BIF horizons, cross-cutting structures, and extensive contact quartz veining (Figure 4) provides a compelling bulk-tonnage target, focusing upcoming drill targeting on broad structural intersections and fold geometry along the BIF trend.

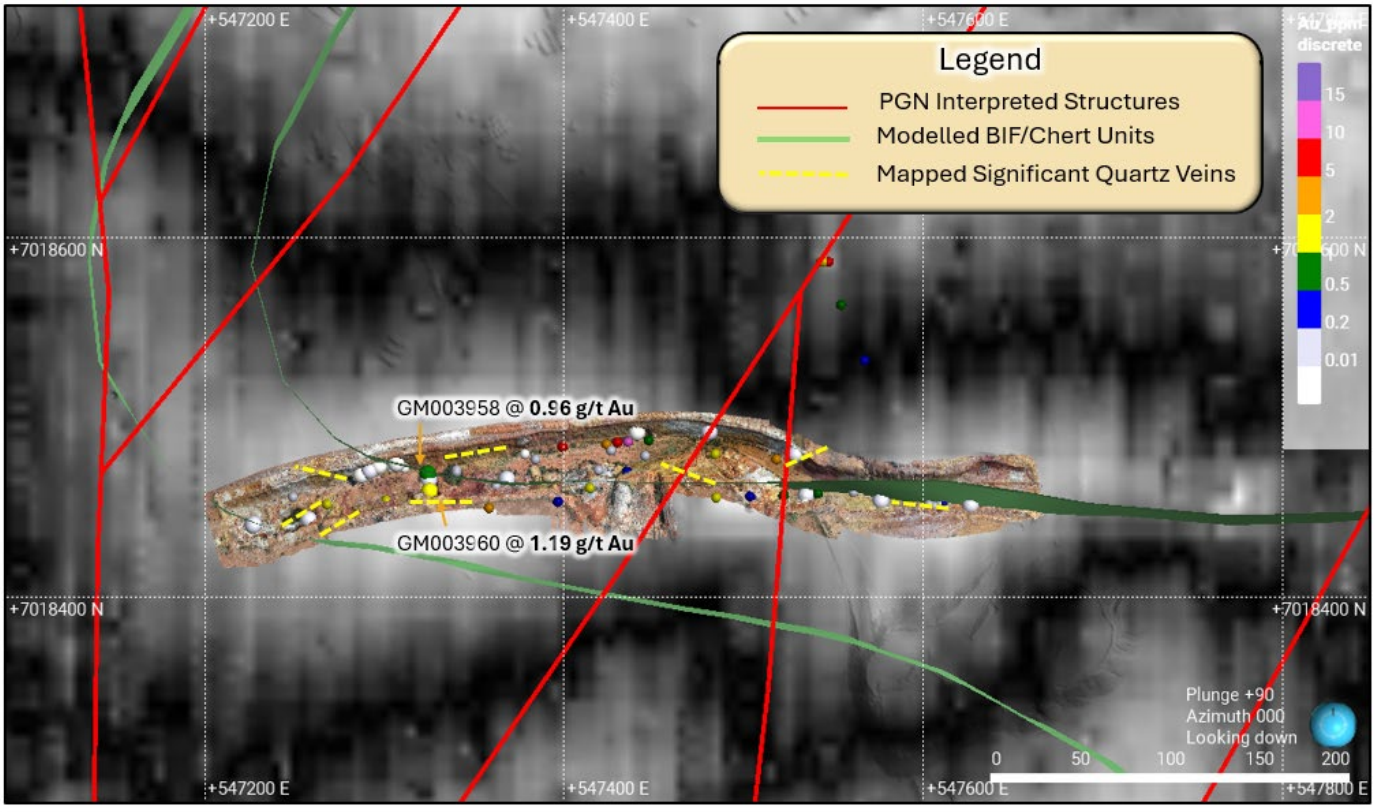

Figure 4. Cundy open pit in plan view with RTP 5m TDR, mapped veins, PNG interpreted structures, modelled BIF/Chert horizons with grab samples in Au ppm. (Larger coloured dots are newly KRR samples and smaller coloured dots are historic grabs samples (Appendix 1 – Table 1)).

5. Mafic Intrusive-Hosted Gold Target Identified at Mindoolah Main Reef (MMR)

Recent surface sampling at the Mindoolah Main Reef (MMR) prospect has identified a distinct, second style of gold mineralisation, geochemically differentiated from the region's traditional

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narrow, high-grade orogenic quartz veining. Sampling of an in-situ, chlorite-altered, and oxidised intrusive body exposed in the pit floor returned **1.15 g/t Au** (GM003989) (Figure 5). The mafic dyke serves as both a mechanical and chemical trap for gold deposition. Emplaced along a regional structural conduit, the competent intrusive body establishes a strong rheological boundary against surrounding country rocks to focus structural strain and dilation. Concurrently, its iron-rich composition (**13.35% Fe**) acts as an active chemical precipitant for gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids.

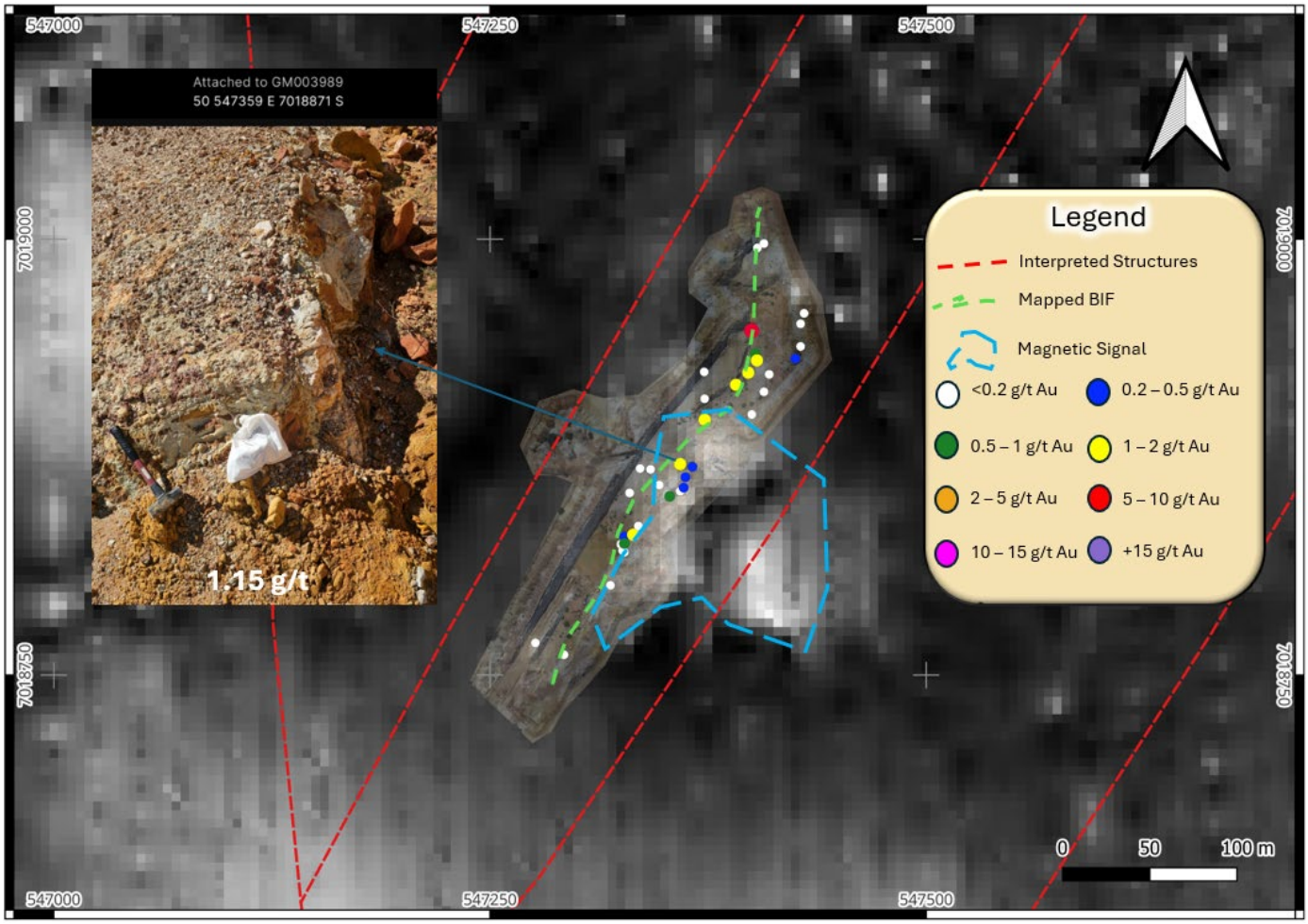

Figure 5. Mindoolah Main Reef open pit in plan view with RTP 5m TDR highlighting magnetic signal where the mafic intrusion was sampled, mapped BIF, interpreted structures and grab samples in Au ppm as coloured dots (Appendix 1 – Table 1). An inset of GM003989 location is included.

Geochemically, the mineralised intrusion exhibits diagnostic enrichment in **Nickel (218 ppm Ni)**, **Chromium (1,245 ppm Cr)**, and **Vanadium (319 ppm V)**, along with significantly higher base-metal (Cu–Pb–Zn) and multi-element pathfinder concentrations than any other prospect at Mindoolah. The presence of continuous gold-bearing fluid pathways along this 2–4m wide dyke corridor is further supported by historical sampling of the adjacent contact quartz vein, which consistently returned **0.3 g/t Au** across three separate samples.

Importantly, this mineralised intrusive corridor correlates directly with an untested **~100m-long aeromagnetic high anomaly** over the MMR prospect, defining a priority target for upcoming RC drilling.

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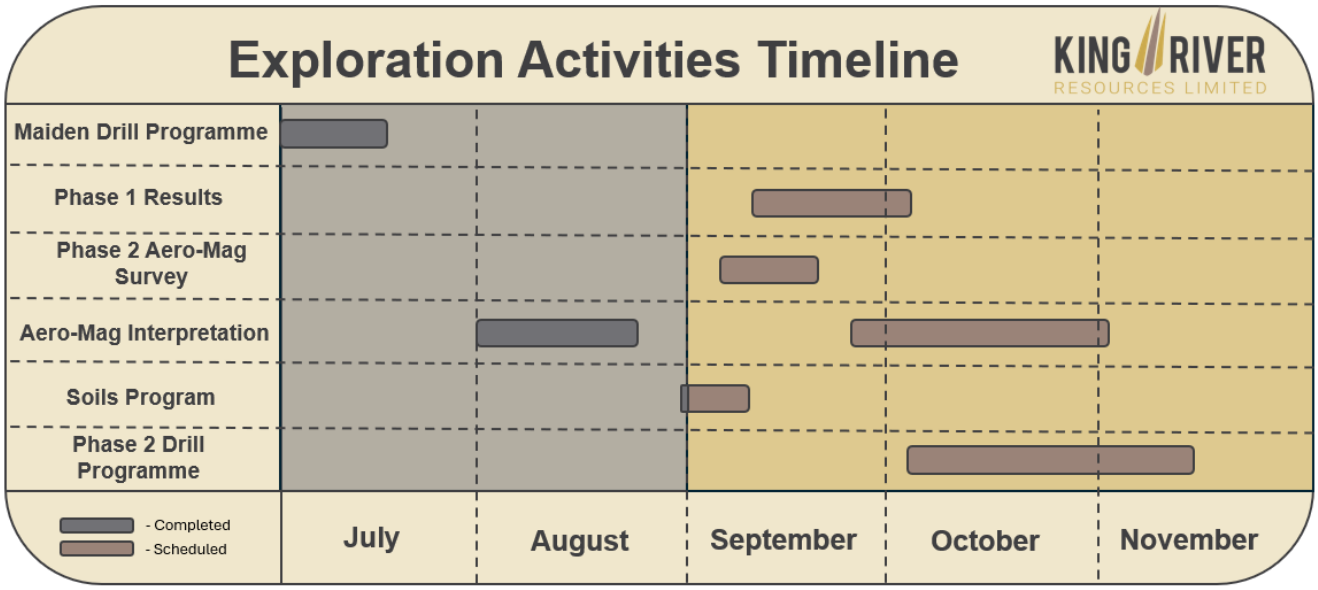
Rock Chip Results Reinforce Pipeline of Drill-Ready Targets

The integration of recent high-grade rock chip assays, detailed pit mapping and high-resolution aeromagnetic data has significantly strengthened the Company's structural and lithological model across the Mindoolah Mining Centre. The results highlight several recurring structural settings associated with gold mineralisation:

- **Intrusive Dyke & Stockwork Corridors:** Demonstrated by quartz-vein and stockwork mineralisation at Bertram's, Le Soleil and Excelsior.
- **BIF-Associated Structural Traps**: Defined at Cundy, where folded BIF/chert units, lithological contacts and associated competency contrasts appear to focus deformation, quartz veining and mineralising fluid flow.
- **Mafic Intrusive Traps:** Highlighted by the newly identified mineralised intrusion at Mindoolah Main Reef.

High-grade gold results at Bertram's, Le Soleil, and Excelsior are intimately linked to mapped quartz-vein arrays and cross-cutting NE–SW structural trends, directly matching regional geophysical lineaments. The shared **Au-dominant, Ag-poor geochemical signature** across these three prospects confirms a unified, camp-scale intrusive hydrothermal engine operating across the granite/ granodiorite-hosted domains. In contrast, the **distinct Au–Ag–As–Pb–Sb signature at Cundy** highlights a broad, polymetallic BIF-associated structural trap system driven by rheological contrasts during folding. Meanwhile, the discovery of **1.15 g/t Au in chlorite-altered mafic intrusive material at Main Reef** introduces a high-priority target aligned with an untested aeromagnetic anomaly.

While selective rock chip samples are inherently subject to local nugget variability and serve primarily as structural vectors, the spatial clustering of high grade assays confirms continuous fluid flow along these primary conduits. Collectively, these surface datasets provide a clear, geologically validated framework for the upcoming **Phase 2 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program, scheduled to commence in early October 2026**. Drilling will systematically test the down-dip and along-strike continuations of these mineralised corridors and structural intersections below the shallow historical pit floors.



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END

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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Previous Announcements Related to Mindoolah Gold Project

The references in this announcement to Exploration Results were reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 in the announcement titled:

Date	Title
22nd June 2026	RC Drill Rig Mobilising to Mindoolah Gold Project
11th August 2026	High-Resolution Geophysics Defines New Gold Targets At Mindoolah
17th August 2026	Supplementary Announcement: High-Resolution Geophysics Defines New Gold Targets at Mindoolah

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 Sarah Kynaston and Ken Rogers 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. Ms. Kynaston is a Senior Project Geologist and employee of the Company and a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). 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. Ms. Kynaston 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.

Forward Looking Statements

Forward looking statements are only predictions and are not guaranteed. They are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, some of which are outside the control of the Company. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. The occurrence of events in the future are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to differ from those referred to in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward- looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, the Company, its directors, officers, employees and agents do not give any assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events referred to in this announcement will occur as contemplated.

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Appendix 1

Figure 1.

Mindoolah Mining Centre Open Pit and Underground locations with Historic Mining Numbers with Historic Rock Chip Grab Samples as coloured dots. The numbers quoted in Figure 1 are Average Grade and Total gold ounces produced as per KRR ASX announcement 10 March 2026 Advanced Geophysics To Target High-Grade Gold At Mindoolah Project

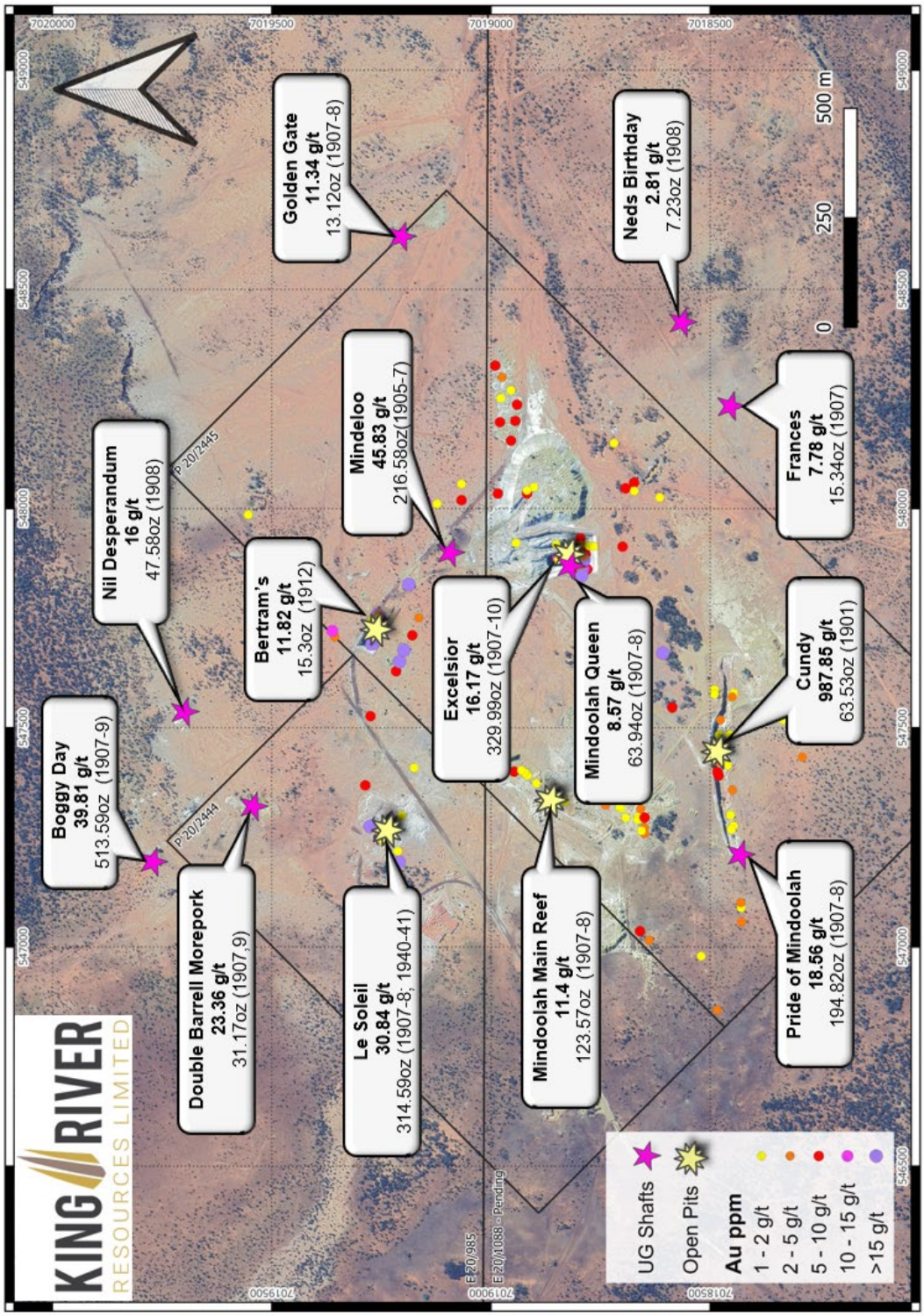

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Table 1 – Table of New Rock Chip Grab Samples at Mindoolah Mining Centre

* Refer to ASX release RC Drill Rig Mobilising to Mindoolah Gold Project 22 June 2026 for Historic Grab Samples*

Sample ID	Prospect	Easting (m) MGA94	Northing (m) MGA94 Z50	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Bi_ppm	Cr_ppm
GM003987	Mindoolah Main Reef	547347	7018859	0.1	1.6	28.7	0.02	1345
GM003991	Mindoolah Main Reef	547403.2	7018995	0.03	0.02	3.6	0.01	19
GM003990	Mindoolah Main Reef	547372.8	7018924	0.01	0.14	5.2	0.04	14
GM003989	Mindoolah Main Reef	547359	7018871	**1.15**	3.71	78.2	0.19	1245
GM003986	Mindoolah Main Reef	547325	7018825	0.06	0.85	13.4	0.01	103
GM003988	Mindoolah Main Reef	547342	7018868	0.06	7.07	0.9	0.12	41
GM003985	Mindoolah Main Reef	547292.4	7018762	0.06	0.64	1.5	0.01	66
GM003983	Bertrams	547741.1	7019244	**3.06**	0.07	5.7	0.09	9
GM003982	Bertrams	547722.7	7019255	**8.96**	0.04	11	0.01	7
GM003977	Bertrams	547735.2	7019237	0.1	0.08	66.3	0.14	23
GM003981	Bertrams	547688.5	7019270	**22.6**	0.07	10.2	0.03	8
GM003980	Bertrams	547697.5	7019268	0.2	0.02	16.4	0.03	6
GM003979	Bertrams	547717.6	7019245	**44.3**	0.05	29.6	0.08	10
GM003975	Le Soleli	547260.6	7019856	**0.7**	0.22	5.9	0.2	43
GM003978	Bertrams	547756.5	7019226	0.05	0.01	5.5	0.23	13
GM003976	Le Soleli	547316	7019552	**8.11**	0.07	4.4	0.23	35
GM003968	Cundy	547626	7018451	0.13	0.63	18.2	0.19	55
GM003970	Cundy	547534.5	7018456	0.03	0.28	3.6	0.02	90
GM003969	Cundy	547576.2	7018453	0.02	0.46	4.2	0.03	32
GM003974	Cundy	547367.9	7018465	0.03	1.91	37.9	0.09	38
GM003973	Cundy	547440.4	7018492	0.01	1.17	21.9	0.05	91
GM003971	Cundy	547528.6	7018479	0.16	1.21	1.8	0.05	31
GM003972	Cundy	547480.6	7018492	0.02	0.18	1.3	1.08	23
GM003967	Cundy	547625.1	7018457	0.14	0.43	4.7	0.33	16
GM003963	Le Soleli	547246.7	7019254	**0.39**	0.54	5	0.17	26
GM003966	Le Soleli	547296.7	7019200	**0.42**	0.06	3.3	0.04	14
GM003964	Le Soleli	547252.8	7019247	**8.96**	1.6	1.9	0.09	16
GM003965	Le Soleli	547286.2	7019212	**16.95**	0.47	3.2	0.11	27
GM003962	Le Soleli	547251.5	7019262	0.01	0.16	9.1	0.17	66
GM003961	Le Soleli	547306.5	7019227	0.08	0.33	22.5	0.04	19

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Sample ID	Prospect	Easting (m) MGA94	Northing (m) MGA94 Z50	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Bi_ppm	Cr_ppm
GM003960	Cundy	547325	7018459	**1.19**	44.4	33.3	0.55	27
GM003959	Cundy	547324.6	7018465	0.08	8.65	25.3	1.24	36
GM003958	Cundy	547324.1	7018468	**0.96**	14.7	64.1	0.37	39
GM003957	Cundy	547296.7	7018473	0.01	0.32	7.6	0.07	1280
GM003956	Cundy	547306.4	7018474	0.01	0.09	16.4	0.06	74
GM003955	Cundy	547286.9	7018468	0.01	2.37	11.6	0.18	31
GM003954	Cundy	547291.5	7018470	0.02	0.45	50.2	0.56	268
GM003953	Cundy	547257.6	7018443	0.02	1.98	6.8	0.07	18
GM003952	Cundy	547227.1	7018440	0.02	2.75	77.4	1.16	52
GM003951	Cundy	547226.7	7018440	0.05	5.82	3.6	3.45	23

Table 1 – Elements continued

Sample ID	Cu_ppm	Fe_%	Ni_ppm	Pb_ppm	Sb_ppm	Te_ppm	V_ppm	W_ppm	Zn_ppm
GM003987	279	8.74	780	84.9	0.58	0.05	144	2.9	231
GM003991	3.9	1.09	5.7	1.5	1.22	0.05	33	0.5	9
GM003990	4.1	0.62	3.9	16.5	0.29	0.05	4	0.4	2
GM003989	138.5	13.35	218	37.5	1.25	0.16	319	5	40
GM003986	65.5	1.41	38.6	18.8	0.6	0.05	26	0.5	15
GM003988	15.6	0.96	14	4.3	0.53	0.05	17	0.2	3
GM003985	9.1	0.83	25.2	14.4	0.28	0.05	7	1.4	8
GM003983	2.5	0.81	2.7	2.1	0.92	0.05	4	1.2	7
GM003982	2.1	0.8	2.6	2.9	0.81	0.05	2	2.3	2
GM003977	12.2	3.23	7.8	6.7	1.1	0.05	41	7.3	36
GM003981	2.2	0.79	2.7	2.1	0.79	0.05	3	0.9	3
GM003980	4.4	1.5	3.2	21	0.3	0.05	8	14.3	16
GM003979	2.8	0.95	3.1	7	0.82	0.08	4	6.1	2
GM003975	5.1	0.98	16.6	12	1.08	0.18	66	4.3	6
GM003978	4.2	1.22	4.4	6	0.58	0.05	20	8.8	18
GM003976	9.1	0.92	30.5	4.7	1.24	0.12	52	14.5	10
GM003968	440	4.06	57.7	51.5	2.48	0.05	205	0.5	57
GM003970	17.8	1.14	15.6	1.5	0.55	0.06	26	0.6	18
GM003969	91.7	3.83	36.2	4.8	0.81	0.05	61	1.2	43
GM003974	101.5	3.79	53.4	13.8	1.78	0.05	69	0.6	40
GM003973	62.3	5.37	118.5	8.6	1.09	0.05	104	0.7	56
GM003971	15.7	0.65	6.4	24.5	1.76	0.31	26	2.1	9
GM003972	8.1	0.79	20.6	78.4	1.23	0.14	39	2.5	8
GM003967	27.7	0.94	6.2	10.5	0.74	0.05	9	0.7	3
GM003963	17.4	1.96	21.9	8.1	1.42	0.05	56	5.6	22

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Sample ID	Cu_ppm	Fe_%	Ni_ppm	Pb_ppm	Sb_ppm	Te_ppm	V_ppm	W_ppm	Zn_ppm
GM003966	2.5	0.71	5	3	1.52	0.05	6	15.1	3
GM003964	6.3	0.98	5.5	4.6	1.3	0.05	7	0.8	2
GM003965	3.6	0.82	6.8	4.6	1.79	0.29	22	3.4	2
GM003962	26.1	2.83	35.5	3.3	1.2	0.05	94	3.7	38
GM003961	4.5	1.33	12.7	4.2	1	0.05	37	4	10
GM003960	31.7	1.36	11.3	106.5	8.34	0.05	25	1.3	7
GM003959	29	0.97	24.6	18.1	3.4	0.11	34	0.4	50
GM003958	33.1	1.33	14.2	150	2.01	0.05	15	2	8
GM003957	85.2	0.84	105	29.9	1.22	0.25	152	0.7	28
GM003956	16	1.28	20.8	3.2	1	0.05	28	0.3	7
GM003955	60.6	1.18	16.7	19.4	2.85	0.05	35	0.2	13
GM003954	216	2.94	36.1	28.3	7.2	0.15	158	0.4	18
GM003953	8.1	0.93	11	86.8	1.06	0.05	15	1.8	6
GM003952	122.5	4	77.2	32	10.7	0.14	91	0.3	21
GM003951	5.6	0.56	47.1	14.8	1.54	0.11	27	0.3	9

Table 2: List of Tenements and respective status

Tenement	Granted/Pending
P20/2444	12/11/2021
P20/2445	12/11/2021
E20/985	26/11/2021
ELA20/1088	Pending

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Appendix 2: 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 – ROCK CHIP GRAB SAMPLING

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.*	Rock chip grab sampling was completed within the Mindoolah Mining Centre, in and around existing historical gold pits and underground workings. Samples were collected by experienced geologists and samples were collected based on geological observations and availability of material as single samples. Samples were taken from in-situ veins and structures to seek an understanding of what hosts mineralised gold. Rock chip samples are subject to bias and are often unrepresented of the typical widths required for economic consideration. They are, by nature, difficult to replicate with any meaningful precision or accuracy.
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.*	
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
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*	A geological description of all rock chip samples was recorded. This includes lithology, alteration minerals, orientation and other structures of relevance.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	costean, channel, etc.) photography. ○ *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	The rock samples were dried, jaw crushed, and pulverised. A pulp was split for analysis. The sample size (average 2kg) is considered adequately representative of the material sampled to be used to provide indicative elemental concentration in a first pass assessment.
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.*	The samples were submitted to ALS in Perth for preparation and analysed with the method ME-MS61 - Multi-Element Ultra Trace method combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation. A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials. Analytical analysis performed with a combination of ICP-AES & ICP-MS. The 48 suite includes Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr. Au-AA25 was used to obtain an Au value - Ore grade Au by fire assay and AAS, 30 g nominal sample weight.
	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.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Experienced geological company personnel were involved in the collection and interpretation of results. Location and sample description data were collected in the field using a handheld GPS and using MX Deposit to record sample numbers, co-ordinates, and geology. Sample locations were checked against LiDAR imagery of features in the area (pits, shafts, and outcrop) and assay data examined against recorded rock types.
	The use of twinned holes.	Some samples were taken as a check on historical sample sets, but the nugget effect can produce significant local grade variability especially in sample bias from grab samples.
Verification of sampling and	*Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	MX Deposit is used as the database storage and management software. This incorporates numerous data validation and integrity checks using a series of predefined relationships.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying (continued)	*Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Assay results were merged with the field data based on sample numbers. Adjustments made to the assay data were limited to the replacement of below detection results with a negative value.
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.*	Sample positions were taken with a handheld GPS later validated with associated LiDAR imagery/DTM's.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid system – MGA94 Zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	LiDAR imagery and DTM's Site control positional uncertainty – site control has been established from SSM WB157 using RTK GPS Point cloud global accuracy: ± 50mm Ground Control Point (GCP) Accuracy: ± 30mm
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Sample locations were targeted and not planned spatially.
	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.	The sample results released in this report will not be used in a Mineral Resource Estimate.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sampling compositing has been applied.
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.*	Surface sampling and the sampling techniques used are considered appropriate for early stage exploration. Sampling was bias.
	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.	Samples were collected from veins and structures with a range of orientations and allow a preliminary assessment of the distribution of grade with orientation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were taken by qualified company geologists and transported ALS in Perth by a courier.
Audits or Reviews	*The results of ay audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No additional QA/QC has been conducted.

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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 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.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*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 grab 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.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* ○ *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the*	N/A

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut<off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	No data has been aggregated in the reporting of exploration results.
	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').*	N/A.
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.*	Refer to figures and tables herein and Appendices in this announcement. Figure 1. Shows Bertram's open pit looking southwest wall with mapped structures and grab samples in Au ppm. Figure 2. Shows Le Soleli open pit in plan view with mapped structures and grab samples in in Au ppm. Figure 3. Shows Excelsior open pit in plan view with RTP 5m TDR, PNG structures, mapped intrusion, quartz stockwork and structures. Figure 4. Shows Cundy open pit in plan view with RTP 5m TDR, mapped veins, PNG interpreted structures, modelled BIF/Chert horizons with grab samples in Au ppm. Figure 5. Mindoolah Main Reef open pit in plan view with RTP 5m TDR, mapped BIF, interpreted structures and grab samples in Au ppm as coloured dots (Appendix 1 – Table 1). An inset of GM003989 location is included.
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*	All assay results from the rock chip grab sampling with a gold grade are reported in the Appendices.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Results.	
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.*	All material data encountered by King River Resources has been reported herein.
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 has a soils program and larger aeromagnetic survey being conducted as per announcement on the 24th of August titled: Mindoolah Operational Exploration Actives Update. A drill program has been scheduled to start early October.

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