King Resources, Inc. (KING) Argentina Mining Introduction Merger Candidate

---------- CORPORATE FILING HIGHLIGHTS OF MERGER COMPANY--------

King Resources, Inc. (OTC MARKETS:KING) (http://www.king-resources.com) a non reporting issuer is providing this corporate update / filing to its followers regarding previously announced S American merger mining candidate.

The mining company is domiciled in Argentina.

GEOLOGICAL DATA

Introduction

This is a Pegmatite deposits with the area of eighteen (18) hectares under the name of "Tapias".

Location

The mine is located 12 km in the East-Northeast direction from the town of Villa Dolores (Cordoba), on the location called LAS TAPIAS in the Administrative District of Rosas, San Javier Region, Cordoba Province; at an altitude of about 800m AMSL, being a part of the South arm of the Pocho mountain range, within the mountain range of Altautina.

Access

The national highway No. 20 leads to the Las Tapias point, and from that point one should drive only another four (4) km on a good soil road in order to reach the digging zone. The distance from major urban centers is as follows: to the town of Villa Dolores – 12 km; to the city of Cordoba – 160 km, to the town of Villa Mercedes (San Luis) – 214 km, and to the town of La Toma (San Luis) – 158 km.

Geological Environment

The environment corresponds to the crystalline plutonic (volcano) metamorphic basis of the Pampeanas mountain range between Cordoba and San Luis. This area mostly consists of gneiss (crstalline schist) and mica-schists lying in the general direction of North – North-West – South - South-East, with the dominant slant of the geological layers towards the East, which is introduced through deposits of diorite and numerous pegmatites. The main rock consists of diorite covered in pegmatite, which represents the most important rock of the "Las Tapias" mine. This is an amphibolous diorite with two textures: porphyritic and granular.

DEPOSITS FEATURES

"Las Tapias" Mine

This is a mine complex, which consists of three (3) shafts, it was established in 1946. The basic rock is pegmatite, flat to round, with arms stretching in the direction of East and West and a 15 and 30° slant towards the South, where it appears for a length of two hundred (200) meters in the above said direction (E-W). The main minerals of the said rock are quartz, feldspath, spodumene (lithium mineral) and beryl, whereas some sectors are enriched with Russian (Muscovite) mica or white orthoclase. As minor minerals, these are present in a significant degree, along with small quantities of bysmuthinite, columbite and tourmaline. The pegmatite deposits represent a very complex zone, without clear borders and with the following general features:

The external zone is connected with the deposits. It is discontinuous, with different intensities, it reaches down up to two (2) m, and it consists of potassium feldspath and Muscovite (Russian) mica, with beryl.

- The middle zone, which is sometimes in direct contact with the deposits, is joined with quartz, potassium feldspath, Muscovite (Russian) mica and beryl, it has large granular structure, which granules become quite large in the depth until it reaches the size of blocks and, along with the spodumene - "lithium mineral" - it turns into large crystals joined in the mineral.
- In some sectors, there are large masses or blocks of quartz with potassium feldspath, like the ones characteristic for the pegmatite core, but these do not appear continuously, therefore, they cannot define it.
- Also, one can notice rocks in which the quartz is replaced with Muscovite (Russian) mica with small biddy structure with small quantities of minor minerals – white orthoclase with small biddy structure. Their form is irregular and they can usually be found near the deposits.

The exploitation started with underground works primarily directed to the extraction of beryl, developing the "Arse" pit and other smaller pits, mainly in the contact zone; later, the works were continued through the excavation of spodumene, the „lithium mineral", along with the development of the existing exploitation and services. These works covered the area of about one hundred and fifty (150) m by eighty (80) m, on different levels. Now, the excavation is developed in one large stone pit under the open sky, wherefrom quartz and feldspath are extracted, plus albite is extracted and separated from it, as well as small quantities of Muscovite (Russian) mica as a by-product.

PIT DESCRIPTION

"Arse" Pit

This is the main underground pit which is still used, and was primarily made for the beryl excavation, but was later used for the excavation of spodumene - "lithium mineral". It consists of the main mine gallery which stretches for a bit more than one hundred (100) meters, and at the moment is used as the only entrance to the pit, i.e. the spodumene sector with the new ore arm and other smaller arms some of which are completely inaccessible. At the entrance, the coordinates of which are S 31° 56' 37,5", W 65° 05' 07,5", there is an old railroad yard and its remains. The gallery has one landing which goes about 70m in length, where the tunnel turns in the North-West direction and was dug in diorite. At this point, the tunnel meets another pit from the "New Ore Arm" sector, stretching straight forward in the N 70° direction for about 20 to 25m, until it meets the shaft letting the daylight in. The "Arse" Pit goes on straight ahead for another 2.5 m, in the N 340°, N 345° and N 300° directions; it continues in the N 300° direction, and after about 35m, one reaches a chamber which represents the main part of the "Spodumene" sector, which ends in a collapsed wall at the far North-West end, which then goes down the mine but is filled with rubble at the moment. The general condition of the pit is fine, but we do not recommend excavations without a previous inspection of the safety conditions.

The New Ore Arm Sector:

This is one small pit stretching about 25m in length and ending at the point where it meets the shaft which leads to the surface and which might be exploited and in use. The available rocks represent a mineralization of quartz and feldspath, and also albite and some beryl are mentioned, which implies that this is the border zone of the pit.

The Spodumene Sector

This sector stretches 35m in length along the gallery which goes from the point wherefrom three arms in the "Arse" Pit expand to the point where the mine had collapsed at the far North-West end of the above mentioned chamber. The ,main mineralization consists of the quartz and spodumene mass in the form of medium and large crystals, and their share in the total excavation is estimated to be about 20 to 35%; this mass is accompanied with feldspath, and small quantities of Muscovite (Russian) mica, albite and beryl. Two sectors with pits fit for exploitation are especially prominent: one which corresponds to the collapsed part which goes down to the left side for 15m in length, 4m in width and 3m in height, and is located immediately after the Y-crossroads, where large quantities of spodumene and feldspath are obtained, along with quartz impregnated with manganese dendrites, which represents the main product of this pit, and which has the shape of an elongated chamber, stretching in the North-West direction for about 45m, whereas the maximum width of this area is 20m and the maximum height is 6m; herein, above the quartz mass, huge spodumene crystals up to 2 meters in length are prominent and are accompanied by beryl and feldspath.

The Open-Sky Stone Quarry

At the moment, this is the main excavation point – it is an open-sky stone pit which developed in the East-West direction following the general direction of mineral deposits for a length of about 200m and with the width range of 20 to 60m; the sides of the quarry go up for 8 to 20m. This quarry was and still is exploited selectively, per sectors, in accordance with the mineral variations and Market demands, therefore, it has an irregular shape. It should be pointed out that the South-East sector of this open-sky quarry started emerging significantly with its deposits of spodumene and the affiliated pegmatite .

DEPOSITS ESTIMATE

In order to determine the deposits reserves, geological mineral research was undertaken taking care of the general geological characteristics, such as the position of the pegmatite, its dimensions, general direction, slope and other factors which might influence its exploitation.

In order to estimate the confirmed reserves (those where the surface of the deposit can be measured, as well as the depth up to which the exposed minerals allow one to observe their existence), the familiar and visible dimensions in „Tapias" Mines were considered and the depth or quantification floor was defined to be 16 meters below the current exploitation floor.

In order to calculate the possible reserves (where the mineral surface may be measured and based on the topographic and/or geological lines, one can calculate the depth to which the minerals reach), an area of 16 meters below the quantification floor of the confirmed reserves was taken, and then, the exploitation floor was defined to be 32 meters lower than the current floor (the Arse Pit is located at this level).

In order to define the borders of the reserves categories and the quantification floors which have to be considered, the following elements were taken into account: raised borders of areas where pegmatite appears in its main pit; perforations performed by military factories at different points of minerals and current underground excavations, which enable the determination whether minerals exist in the depths of the mine. In case of the Arse Pit, one can notice the continuous presence of the pegmatite mineral at the distance of 70 meters from the entrance into the pit and at the depth of 40 meters from the stone quarry roof, seen from the current topographic altitude difference; the pegmatite also appears outside the main pit, as well as of some other minerals which might represent genetic and spatial connection with the main mineral.

Based on the calculations performed within the developmental sector, the following results were obtained:

Las Tapias Mine
Confirmed Reserves
9,012.10m² x 16 m = 144,193.60 m³ x 2.6 = 374,903.36 Tons

Possible Reserves
9,012.10m² x 16 m = 144,193.60 m³ x 2.6 = 374,903.36 Tons

Confirmed reserves represent the basic geological fact necessary for the preparation of an exploitation project regarding the following three aspects: technical, economic and financial feasibility. The scope of possible reserves can be regarded as a guarantee of the period of usability of the deposits.

According to the scope of the confirmed + possible reserves, the renewable or usable reserves which might be used commercially were calculated, and all this by applying the renewability percentage which one gets from the calculations applied during the exploitation of deposits by direct comparison of the total quantity of the renewed mineral with the quantity of the excavated materials.

In the function of the features of deposits and the real renewability obtained during the exploitation of deposits, the renewability percentage was determined to be 70%, which enabled us to determine the total quantity of the renewable minerals:

- Reserves which can be exploited (confirmed + possible): 749,806.72 Tons
- Renewability Percentage: 70%

Renewable Reserves: 524,864.70 Tons

In accordance with the above said calculations, the total quantity of renewable mineral reserves (quartz, feldspath, mica, spodumene (lithium mineral), beryl and other minor minerals) amounts to 524,864.70 Tons (confirmed + possible quantities), which shows the potential of these important deposits.

More details and updates may follow via news release.

About King Resources, Inc. (KING)

The company is a convergence of leading businesses that capitalize on new green technology, creativity, reputation and expertise to develop and exploit opportunities in real life, consumer savings and environmental changes that improve the quality of life and increases the profitability of the company at the sometime.

SOURCE: King Resources, Inc. (KING)

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