Wattle Tree Drilling Update

Highlights:

- **Drilling at Wattle Tree completed**
- **Three diamond holes (TH665, TH666 and TH667) drilled for a total of 1,236m**
- **Confirm presence of hydrothermal system associated with extensive alteration zones at Wattle Tree with feeder zones intercepted in all holes**
- **Veined and disseminated sulphide mineralisation identified in all holes**
- **Similar feeder zones/alteration systems exist in footwall to known massive sulphide mineralisation at West 45 and Thalanga deposits**
- **Next steps involve conducting Downhole ElectroMagnetic (DHEM) surveying to test for off hole conductors which may be representative of massive sulphide mineralisation before further drilling**

Red River Resources Limited (ASX:RVR) ("Red River" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on ongoing diamond drilling at its Thalanga Zinc Project in Central Queensland.

Three diamond drill holes (TH665, TH666 and TH667) have been completed for a total of 1,236m at the Wattle Tree Prospect, and all holes intersected extensive zones of strongly chlorite and sericite-silica altered rhyolitic lithologies with abundant disseminated and veined sulphide mineralisation (pyrite-chalcopyrite-galena-sphalerite).

All holes also intersected zones of pyrite-chalcopyrite-galena-sphalerite veins and stringers, being indicative of feeder zones known to be associated with massive sulphide mineralisation at Red River's Thalanga and Far West deposits. A number of these zones were selected to be assayed with the results being as follows:

Hole ID	From (m)(1)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)
TH665	332	332.9	0.9	0.02	1.93	2.99	38
TH666	191	192	1.0	0.17	0.11	2.16	6
TH667	333	335	2.0	0.01	0.53	0.54	2

(1) Intercept based on down-hole thickness. True width estimated to be 70-80% of downhole width

Red River's Managing Director, Mel Palancian commented "*We are pleased with the results of the initial drilling at Wattle Tree, as they have confirmed the presence of an extensive alteration system with sulphide mineralisation present in feeder zones. This is a great first pass result and bodes well for the potential presence of a high grade massive sulphide orebody at Wattle Tree similar to the known orebodies at West 45 and Thalanga which are located 2-3km along strike from Wattle Tree*".

Figure 1 Wattle Tree Drill Section

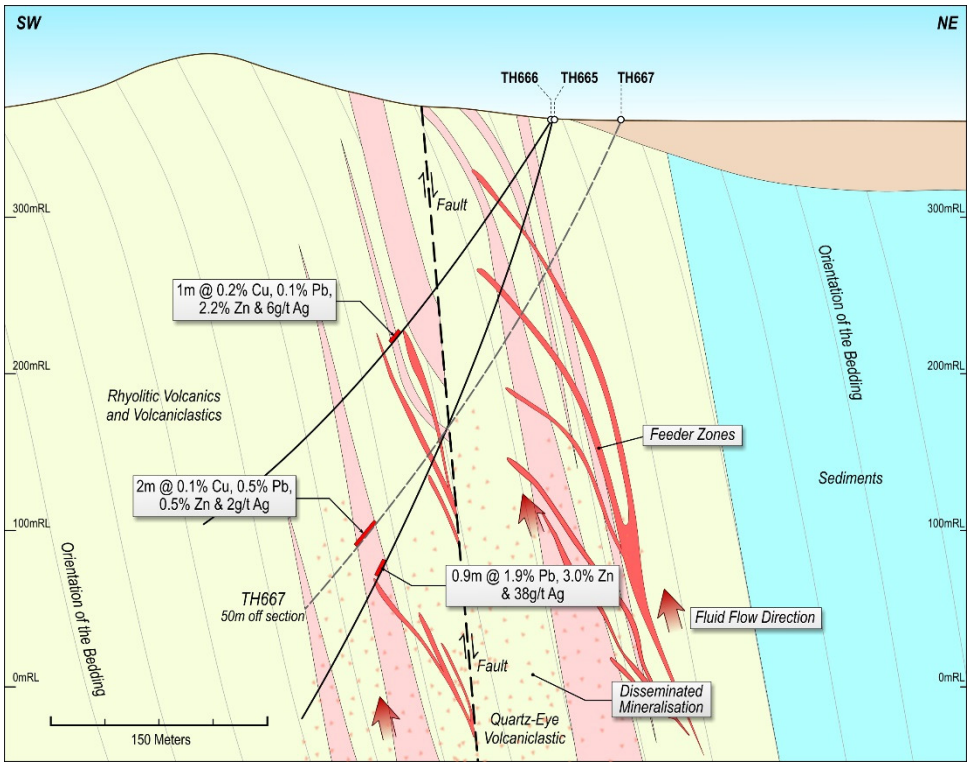
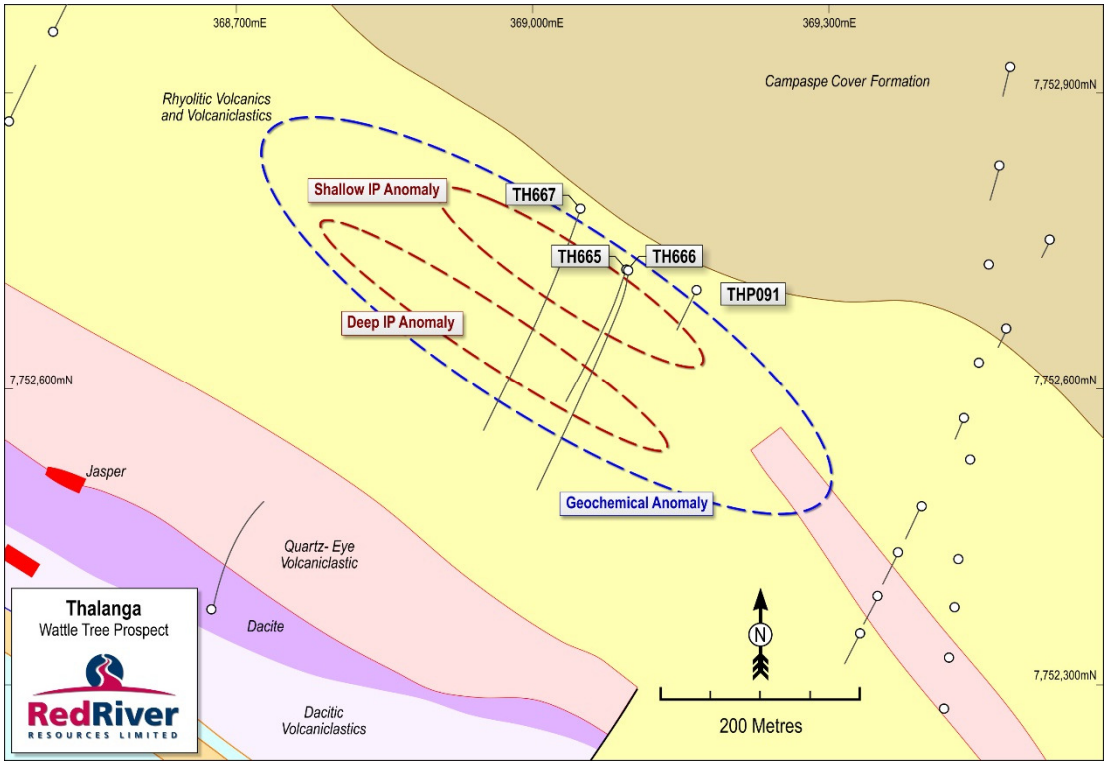


Figure 2 Wattle Tree Drill Plan

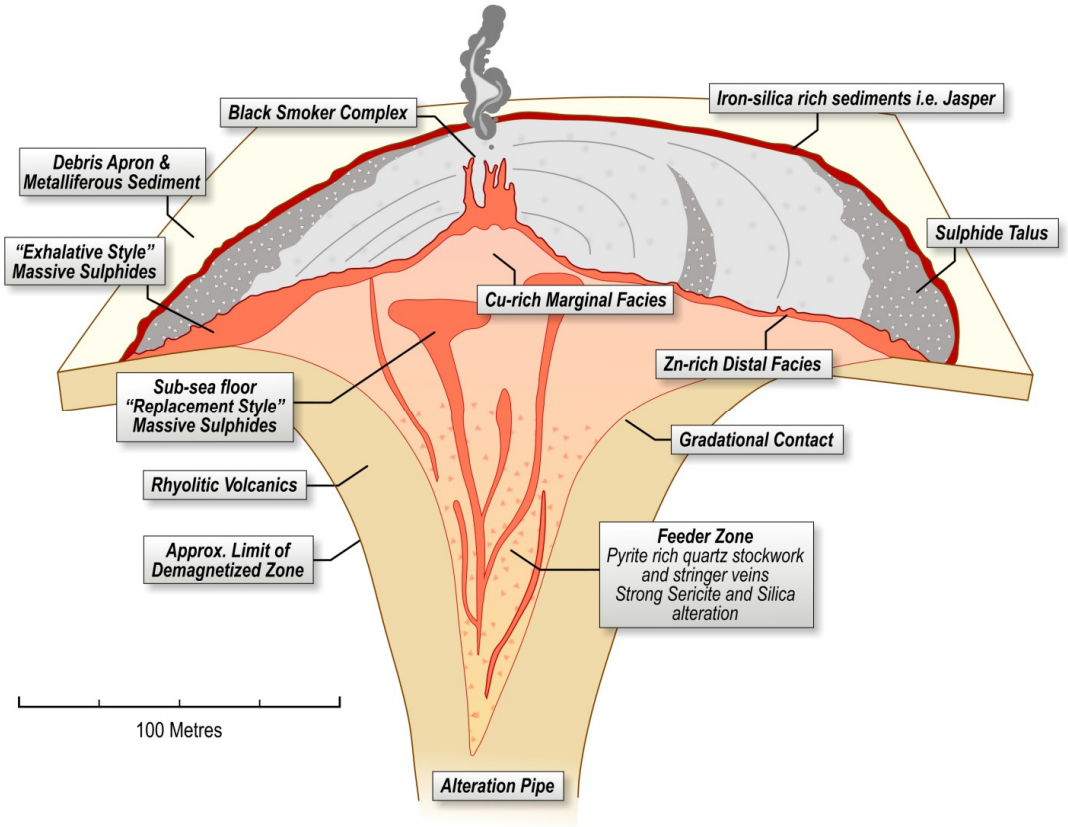


Next Steps

Identification of a feeder zones at Wattle Tree indicates the presence of a previously unknown mineralised hydrothermal centre capable of hosting polymetallic zinc rich massive sulphide mineralisation.

Figure 3 Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide Deposit Schematic

Adapted from Galley et al, 1996



TH665, TH666 and TH667 have been cased, and Red River plans to undertake Downhole ElectroMagnetic (DHEM) surveying to test for off hole conductors which may be representative of massive sulphide mineralisation associated with the identified feeder zones. The results of this survey will be then used to plan the next stage of drilling.

On behalf of the Board,

Mel Palancian
Managing Director
Red River Resources Limited

For further information please visit Red River's website or contact us:

Mel Palancian
Managing Director
mpalancian@redriverresources.com.au
D: +61 3 9095 7775

Nathan Ryan
NWR Communications
nathan.ryan@nwrcommunications.com.au
M: +61 420 582 887

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Tav Bates who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a full time employee of Terra Search Pty. Ltd., and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr Bates consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1 – WATTLE TREE DRILL HOLE DETAILS

Hole ID	Prospect	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	AHD (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)
TH665	*Wattle Tree*	369095	7752723	353	-75	201.8	456	332	332.9	0.9	0.02	1.93	2.99	38
TH666	*Wattle Tree*	369095	7752724	353	-58	201.8	377.9	191	192	1.0	0.17	0.11	2.16	6
TH667	*Wattle Tree*	369025	7752785	354	-65	201.8	402.2	333	335	2.0	0.01	0.53	0.54	2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drilling was used to obtain core samples • Samples consisted of half HQ and half NQ2 core • Sample intervals were selected by company geologists based on visual mineralisation • Intervals ranged from 0.5 to 1.5m based on geological boundaries • Samples were sawn if half using an onsite core saw and sent to SGS laboratories Townsville. • Samples were crushed to sub 6mm, split and pulverised to sub 75µm in order to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis. • Analysis consisted of a four acid digest and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) for the following elements; Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Pb, S, Sb, Ti, Zn, & Zr • Select samples were also analysed for Au using a 30g Fire Assay technique.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Drilling techniques consist of; • PCD drilling through the poorly consolidated cover sequence • HQ diamond core drilling for the first 100-150m of each hole • NQ2 diamond core drilling for the remainder of the drill holes.
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.*	• Sample recovery is measured and recorded by company trained geotechnicians • Good ground conditions have been encountered to date resulting in negligible sample loss
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.*	• Holes are logged to a level of detail that would support mineral resource estimation. • Qualitative logging includes lithology, alteration and textures • Quantitative logging includes sulphide and gangue mineral percentages • All drill core was photographed • All drill holes have been logged in full
Sub-sampling techniques	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary*	• Core was sawn and half core sent for assay • Sample preparation is industry standard and occurred at an independent commercial laboratory

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*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.*	• Samples were crushed to sub 6mm, split and pulverised to sub 75µm in order to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis • Laboratory certified standards were used in each sample batch • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation style
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The assay methods employed are considered appropriate for near total digestion • Laboratory certified standards were used in each sample batch • Certified standards returned results within an acceptable range
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Laboratory results have been reviewed by Company geologists and SGS laboratory technicians
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars surveyed with handheld GPS • Down hole surveys conducted with Camteq multi-shot digital camera • Coordinate system used is MGA94 Zone 55 • Topographic control is based on a detailed 3D Digital Elevation Model surveyed by the projects previous owners.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The completed drill holes have not been drilled in a grid pattern and as such have an irregular spacing • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish a degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures applied. • No sample 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.* • *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.*	• Drill holes are orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the host lithologies • Drill holes are drilled at a dip based on logistics and dip of anomaly to be tested • The orientation of the drilling is designed to not bias sampling • The orientation of the drill core is determined using a Camteq digital Orientation Tool
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples have been overseen by company geologists during transport from site to SGS laboratories, Townsville.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been carried out at this point

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 drilling was conducted on Exploration Permit EPM 10582 • EPM 10582 is held by Cromarty Pty Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Red River Resources) and form part of Red River's Thalanga Zinc Project • Red River engaged Native Title Claimants, the Gudjalla People to conduct cultural clearances of drill pads and access tracks • The Exploration Permits are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic Exploration was carried out by PanContinental Mining & RGC Exploration. This included drilling and geophysics
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The exploration model is Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) base metal mineralisation • The regional geological setting is the Mt Windsor Volcanic Sub-province, consisting of Cambro-Ordovician marine volcanic and volcano-sedimentary sequences
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, including, easting and northing, elevation or RL, dip and azimuth, down hole length, interception depth and hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See Appendix 1 – Drill Hole Details
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Interval length weighted assay results are reported • Significant Intercept are chosen based on the context of the results, for example significant intercepts relating to brown fields prospects are generally >1% Zn equivalent. • Zn equivalent formula utilised is: Zn% + (Cu%*3) + (Pb%*0.75) + (Au_{ppm}*0.5) + (Ag_{ppm}*0.02)
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The mineralisation is interpreted to be steeply dipping drill holes have been angled to intercept the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible..
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 plans and sections.*	• Refer to plans and sections within report
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.*	• All drill holes drilled within prospect area reported in Appendix 1
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported.*	• All meaningful and material data is reported
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Down Hole geophysical surveys are currently being designed