DHEM Survey to Commence at Liontown East

Highlights:

- **Second drill hole at Liontown East (LTED02) completed at 570m depth – intersected target horizon from 510m down hole. LTED02 intersected package of intensely sericite altered rocks combined with barite and disseminated sulphide mineralisation from 510m to 540m down hole.**
- **Gap GeoPhysics mobilised to Thalanga to commence DHEM and DHMMR survey program. Program expected to take 3 to 4 weeks to complete.**
- **Survey will commence immediately at Liontown East (LTED01 and LTED02) and will cover all targets drilled by Red River to date.**
- **Program will be used to vector in on the location of potential VHMS mineralisation at targets where alteration and mineralisation indicative of the presence of VHMS mineralisation has been intercepted.**
- **RVR fully funded to aggressively continue Thalanga high impact exploration program.**

Zinc developer Red River Resources Limited (ASX: RVR) ("Red River" or the "Company") advises that the second drill hole at Liontown East (LTED02), has been completed and intersected a package of intensely sericite altered rocks from 510m to 540m downhole, including locally barite rich zones with disseminated sulphides. The intense sericite alteration and barite enrichment intersected at the target horizon is evidence of a significant VHMS system having being developed at Liontown East.

Gap GeoPhysics have been mobilised to Thalanga to commence a Down Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) and Down Hole MagnetoMetric Resistivity (DHMMR) survey program. The DHEM technique is ideally suited for detecting conductive massive sulphide mineralisation, in particular copper sulphide rich bodies. The DHMMR technique is ideally suited for detecting poorly conducting mineralisation such as sphalerite (zinc sulphide) rich bodies.

The DHEM/DHMMR survey will begin immediately at Liontown East (LTED01 and LTED02) and the survey results will be processed when they become available to optimise the design of further follow up holes at Liontown East.

Red River's Managing Director Mel Palancian commented: "We are pleased to be starting a program of DHEM/DHMRR surveying at Thalanga, as it is consistent with our strategy of using cutting edge exploration technology in the highly prospective Mt Windsor Belt where the last major exploration activity took place in the late 1990s.

The strategy has already delivered results at Liontown East, where reprocessing geophysical data dating from 1984 allowed us to see that the geophysical anomaly at Liontown East had not been tested by previous drilling.

We are looking forward to the results, particularly at targets which have all the ingredients present to support the presence of a system capable of producing VHMS mineralisation. We believe that the DHEM/DHMMR surveys will allow us to better vector in on location of potential VHMS mineralisation within these systems and to design holes to test the potential locations."

1. LTED02 Completion

The second diamond drill hole (LTED02) has been completed at the Liontown East target. LTED02 intersected the target horizon 93m east of, and 52m down dip of LTED01 (or 110m down plunge of LTED01).

LTED02 intersected a package of intensely sericite altered rocks from 510m to 540m downhole, including locally barite rich zones with disseminated sulphides. The core will shortly be sampled and sent for assay. No significant assay results are expected.

Figure 1 Liontown East Long Section

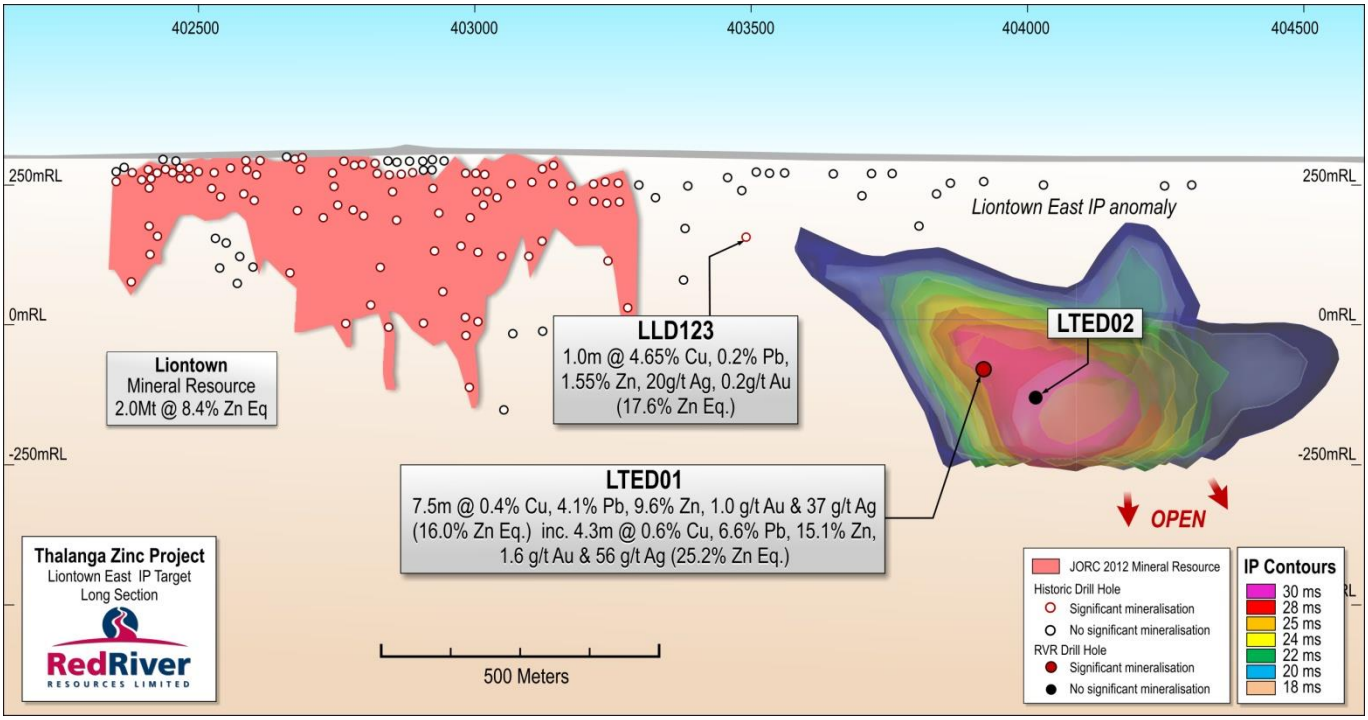

Table 1 Drill hole information summary, Thalanga Zinc Project (Liontown East)

Hole ID	Depth	Dip	Azi (MGA)	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Lease ID	Hole Status
LTED01	576m	-65°	0°	403788	7742679	302m	EPM 14161	Completed
LTED02	570m	-65 °	19.6 °	403789	7742678	302m	EPM 14161	Completed

2. Down Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) and Down Hole MagnetoMetric Resistivity (DHMMR) Survey Program

Red River has engaged Gap Geophysics to commence a program of Down Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) and Down Hole MagnetoMetric Resistivity (DHMMR) surveys at the Thalanga Zinc Project. The program will start immediately with surveys being undertaken at LTED01 and LTED02. The data gathered will be processed and used to optimise the design of follow up drill holes at Liontown East. This process is expected to take 6 days to complete.

The DHEM technique is ideally suited for detecting conductive massive sulphide mineralisation, in particular copper sulphide rich bodies. The DHMMR technique is ideally suited for detecting poorly conducting mineralisation such as sphalerite rich bodies.

The survey program will also include recent drilling carried out by Red River at the other prospects, including Far West, Wattle Tree, Jasper Flats and Truncheon. The survey program is expected to take 3 to 4 weeks to complete.

The survey results at Far West will be used to optimised the designed infill drilling program, which is scheduled to commence when the current drill hole (TH677) testing the Portal IP target at West 45 is completed.

The survey results will also be used to design follow up holes at Wattle Tree, Jasper Flats and Truncheon, where initial drilling intersected encouraging zones of intense hydrothermal alteration, plus significant zones of intensive pyrite alteration and veining indicative of feeder zones associated with volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) mineralisation, allowing the follow up holes to be designed to intersect any off hole conductors identified by the DHEM and DHMMR surveys.

Thalanga Zinc Project Background

Red River released a Restart Study (the internal study prepared by Red River to assess the potential restart of the Thalanga Zinc Project) in November 2015, which demonstrated the highly attractive nature of the Project. The Project has a low operating cost, low pre-production capital cost ($17.2 million), and a short timeline to production (six months).

Annual average production is 21,400 tonnes of zinc, 3,600 tonnes of copper, 5,000 tonnes of lead, 2,000 ounces of gold and 370,000 ounces of silver in concentrate over an initial mine life of five years, and there is outstanding extension potential.

Please refer to ASX release dated 12 November 2015 for further details on the Thalanga Zinc Project Restart Study. Red River confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the production target in the ASX release dated 12 November 2015 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Thalanga Zinc Project Restart Study is based on production from three deposits – West 45, Far West and Waterloo. The Thalanga Zinc Project Restart Study is based on low level technical and economic assessments and there is insufficient data to support the estimation of Ore Reserves at Far West and Waterloo, provide assurance of an economic development case at this stage, or provide certainty that the results from the Thalanga Zinc Project Restart Study will be realised. Further, as the production target that forms the basis of the Thalanga Zinc Project Restart Study includes Mineral Resources that are in the Inferred Category and there is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources, there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or that the production target itself will be realised.

On behalf of the Board,

Mel Palancian
Managing Director
Red River Resources Limited

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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 Red River Resources 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.

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.*	• Sampling is currently being undertaken. Not applicable to this release
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 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*	• Sample recovery is measured and recorded by company trained geotechnicians • Negligible sample loss has been encountered

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 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.*	• Core will be sawn and half core sent for assay • Sample preparation is industry standard and occurred at an independent commercial laboratory • Samples will be crushed to sub 6mm, split and pulverised to sub 75µm in order to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis • Laboratory certified standards will be 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*	• The assay methods employed are considered appropriate for near total digestion • Laboratory certified standards will be used in each sample batch

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• No assay results reported. Not Applicable to this release
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
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.*	• Only two holes have intersected the Liontown East Target. The holes pierce the favourable horizon 110m apart.
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*	• The drill hole is orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the host lithologies • The drill hole is designed based on the 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples will been overseen by company geologists during transport from site to the assay laboratory
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No assay results reported. Not Applicable to this release

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 14161 • EPM 14161 is held by Cromarty Pty Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Red River Resources) and forms 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 and Esso 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 Table 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*	• No quantitative exploration results are reported. Not applicable to this report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	clearly stated.	
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').*	• No significant mineralisation reported within this release
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.*	• No quantitative exploration results are reported. Not applicable to this release
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 Geophysics and further drilling is currently being designed