High grade results including 6.6m @ 28.6% Zn Eq. from Far West

Highlights:

- **Thalanga Far West infill program continues with assay results received for drill holes TH679, TH680 and TH681.**
  - **TH679 intersected 6.7m @ 18.5% Zn Eq. (1.2% Cu, 3.7% Pb, 8.6% Zn, 0.4 g/t Au and 88 g/t Ag) from 145.4m down hole**
  - **TH680 intersected 1.65m @ 22.0% Zn Eq. (4.5% Cu, 2.1% Pb, 3.4% Zn, 0.5 g/t Au and 61 g/t Ag) from 161.8m down hole**
  - **TH681 intersected 6.6m @ 28.6% Zn Eq. (2.4% Cu, 5.8% Pb, 12.5% Zn, 0.6 g/t Au and 113 g/t Ag) from 207.0m down hole, and 3.4m @ 31.0% Zn Eq. (4.0% Cu, 3.3% Pb, 9.6% Zn, 1.1 g/t Au and 137 g/t Ag) from 224.9m down hole**
- **Drilling continues with the seventh hole in the planned 15-hole infill program (TH684) in progress. All holes to date (TH678 to TH683) have intersected zones of massive and semi-massive sulphide mineralisation.**

Zinc developer Red River Resources Limited (ASX: RVR) ("Red River" or the "Company") is pleased to provide details on its exploration activities at Thalanga Far West, part of the Thalanga Zinc Project in Queensland.

Assay results have been received for TH679, TH680 and TH681, from the planned fifteen hole Far West infill drilling program.

- TH679 intersected **6.7m @ 18.5% Zn Eq. (1.2% Cu, 3.7% Pb, 8.6% Zn, 0.4 g/t Au & 88 g/t Ag)** from 145.4m down hole (down hole width).
- TH680 intersected **1.65m @ 22.0% Zn Eq. (4.5% Cu, 2.1% Pb, 3.4% Zn, 0.5 g/t Au and 61 g/t Ag)** from 161.8m down hole (down hole width).
- TH681 intersected **6.6m @ 28.6% Zn Eq. (2.4% Cu, 5.8% Pb, 12.5% Zn, 0.6 g/t Au and 113 g/t Ag)** from 207.0m down hole, and **3.4m @ 31.0% Zn Eq. (4.0% Cu, 3.3% Pb, 9.6% Zn, 1.1 g/t Au and 137 g/t Ag)** from 224.9m down hole (down hole width).

TH684, the seventh hole completed in the program, is in progress. Assay results are pending from TH682 and H683.

Red River's Managing Director Mel Palancian commented: "It is pleasing to see continued high-grade mineralisation over good widths from our Far West infill program.

Thalanga Far West will be the second deposit mined after West 45, and the continued excellent results demonstrate the potential of Far West and are indicative of the potential remaining within the Thalanga system (West 45, Far West, Thalanga, Far East and Orient) for additional discoveries of high grade polymetallic mineralisation".

Thalanga Far West Infill Drilling

To date, six diamond drill holes (TH678 to 683), have successfully intersected massive and semi-massive sulphide mineralisation in the current round of infill drilling at Far West. The seventh hole in the program (TH684) is in progress. To date, assay results have been received for TH678 – TH681 (refer to Table 1).

Design work will be commencing on an exploration program at Far West, to target the Exploration Target Area in Upper Far West (Figure 1) with a view to extending the known mineralisation into this area. This program will commence on completion of the current round of infill drilling.

Table 1 Drill hole assay summary, Thalanga Zinc Project (Far West Infill Drilling)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)[(1)]	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn Eq (%)
TH678	68.3	71.1	2.8	1.7%	3.2%	11.5%	0.3 g/t	65 g/t	21.6%
TH679	145.4	152.1	6.7	1.2%	3.7%	8.6%	0.4 g/t	88 g/t	18.5%
TH680	161.8	163.45	1.65	4.5%	2.1%	3.4%	0.5 g/t	61 g/t	22.0%
TH681	207.0	213.6	6.6	2.4%	5.8%	12.5%	0.6 g/t	113 g/t	28.6%
TH681	224.9	228.3	3.4	4.0%	3.3%	9.6%	1.1 g/t	137 g/t	31.0%
(1) Downhole width									

Figure 1 Far West Long Section

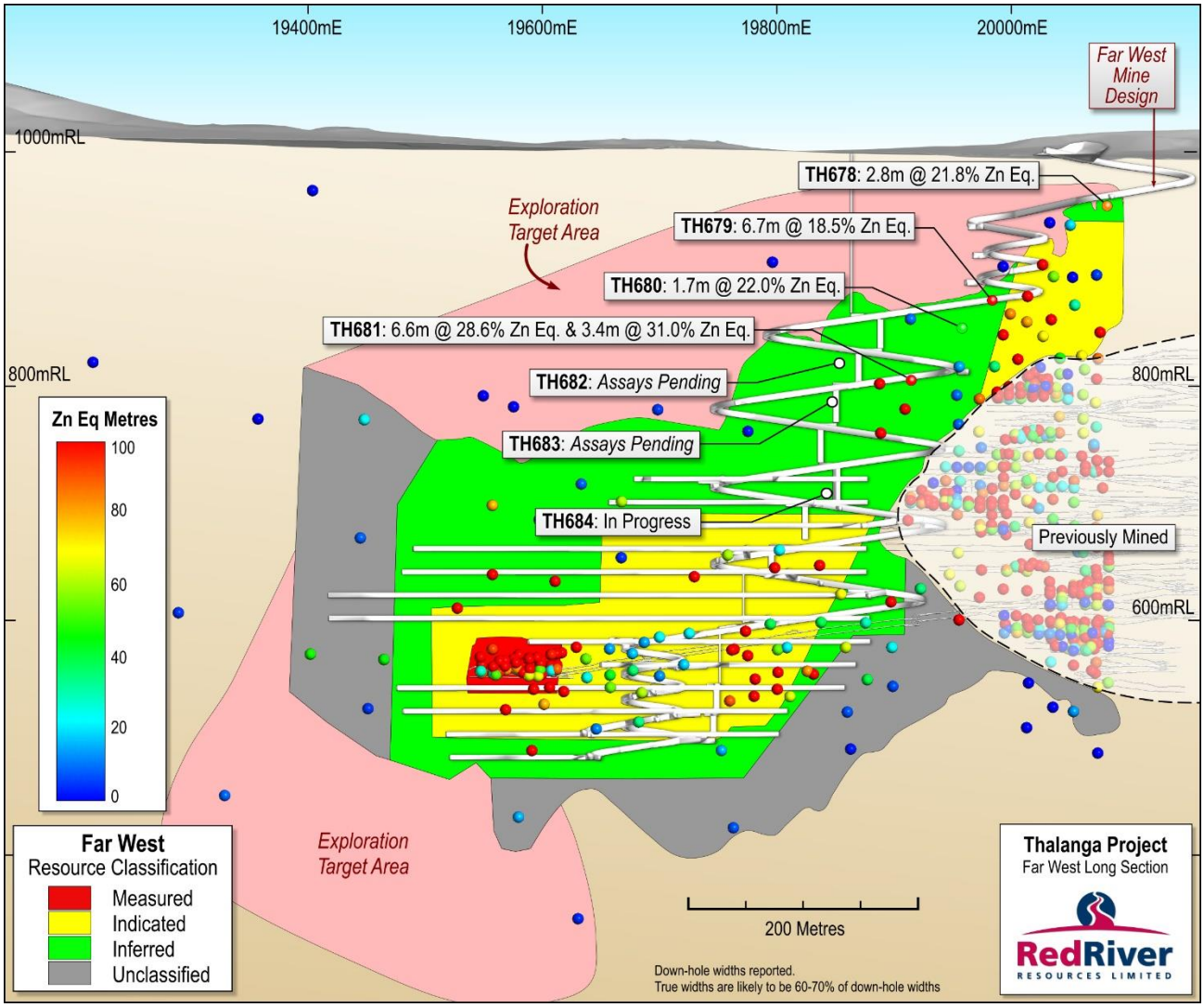

Table 2 Drill hole information summary, Thalanga Zinc Project (Far West Infill)

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi (MGA)	East (MGA	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Lease ID	Hole Status
TH678	89.1	-59	206	371243	7750620	331	ML1392	Completed
TH679	170.1	-57	223	371209	7750668	331	ML1392	Completed
TH680	181.8	-66	183	371122	7750710	332	ML1392	Completed
TH681	243.7	-72	211	371122	7750710	332	ML1392	Completed
TH682	212.2	-62	235	371122	7750710	332	ML1392	Completed
TH683	301.0	-56	209	371096	7750813	334	ML1392	Completed
TH684		-67	211	371096	7750813	334	ML1392	In Progress

Drill hole TH684 is in progress and assays are pending for TH682 and TH683.

Table 3 Drill hole geological information summary, Thalanga Zinc Project (Far West Infill)

Hole ID	From (m)[(1)]	To (m)[(1)]	Mineralised Intercept Description	Status
TH682	191.6	195.2	Massive & semi-massive sulphides, abundant chalcopyrite	Assays Pending
TH683	272.5	274.8	Semi-massive sulphides, abundant sphalerite & chalcopyrite	Assays Pending
	287.0	288.0	Massive sulphides, abundant sphalerite & chalcopyrite	
	295.0	296.0	Massive sulphides, abundant sphalerite & chalcopyrite	
(1) Downhole width				

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.

APPENDIX 1
ASSAY DETAILS

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn Eq.%
TH679	145.4	146.0	0.60	1.60	1.23	1.72	0.24	37	9.16
TH679	146.0	147.0	1.00	0.63	7.87	14.84	0.5	174	28.58
TH679	147.0	148.0	1.00	1.48	6.81	13.92	0.56	148	28.91
TH679	148.0	149.0	1.00	1.54	3.10	8.51	0.36	79	18.56
TH679	149.0	150.0	1.00	1.50	2.63	8.03	0.51	59	17.09
TH679	150.0	151.0	1.00	0.11	0.27	1.82	0.04	4	2.55
TH679	151.0	152.1	1.10	1.97	3.12	8.66	0.46	92	20.50
TH680	91.9	93	1.1	0.00	0.09	0.02	bdl	1.7	0.15
TH680	93	94	1	0.00	0.15	0.10	0.21	7.3	0.53
TH680	94	95	1	0.01	0.26	0.32	0.27	10.2	0.98
TH680	95	96	1	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.05	1.2	0.14
TH680	96	97.2	1.2	0.00	0.04	0.05	bdl	1.6	0.13
TH680	159.15	160.2	1.05	0.10	0.04	0.11	bdl	2	0.53
TH680	160.2	161	0.8	0.00	0.01	0.03	bdl	bdl	0.04
TH680	161	161.8	0.8	0.02	0.01	0.03	bdl	bdl	0.07
TH680	161.8	163	1.2	4.67	2.61	4.36	0.49	74.8	24.23
TH680	163	163.45	0.45	4.16	0.57	0.84	0.46	23.3	15.88
TH680	163.45	164.3	0.85	0.02	0.02	0.08	bdl	0.5	0.18
TH680	164.3	165	0.7	0.04	0.01	0.03	bdl	bdl	0.14
TH680	165	166	1	0.00	0.00	0.02	bdl	bdl	0.01
TH680	166	167	1	0.00	0.01	0.01	bdl	bdl	0.00
TH681	196	197	1	0.00	0.00	0.02	bdl	bdl	0.02
TH681	197	198	1	0.04	0.00	0.02	bdl	0.5	0.18
TH681	198	199.05	1.05	0.20	0.17	0.32	0.02	6.4	1.31
TH681	203.4	204	0.6	0.04	0.02	0.24	bdl	1.1	0.43
TH681	204	205	1	0.00	0.00	0.02	bdl	bdl	0.01
TH681	205	206	1	0.00	0.00	0.02	bdl	bdl	0.01
TH681	206	207	1	0.00	0.01	0.06	bdl	bdl	0.05
TH681	207	208	1	1.53	3.77	9.64	0.34	81.8	20.32
TH681	208	209	1	4.64	7.24	11.93	1.11	156.1	38.23
TH681	209	210	1	1.46	4.42	9.93	0.39	89	21.15
TH681	210	211	1	2.29	1.40	6.84	0.23	45.3	16.91
TH681	211	212	1	3.99	5.03	10.70	1.19	114.8	31.84
TH681	212	213	1	0.87	9.69	23.24	0.42	166.3	39.19
TH681	213	213.6	0.6	1.26	10.76	17.03	0.54	155.9	35.04
TH681	213.6	215	1.4	0.19	0.31	1.08	0.03	8.1	2.22
TH681	215	216	1	0.01	0.07	0.81	0.03	2.5	0.99
TH681	216	217	1	0.15	2.00	2.66	0.08	28.4	5.72
TH681	217	218	1	0.01	0.02	0.21	bdl	0.6	0.26
TH681	218	219	1	0.00	0.24	0.52	bdl	5.4	0.88
TH681	219	220	1	0.01	0.16	0.87	0.02	2.8	1.13
TH681	220	221	1	0.01	0.09	2.93	bdl	2	3.08
TH681	221	222	1	0.06	0.36	4.91	0.06	9.2	5.70
TH681	222	222.8	0.8	0.10	0.25	1.95	0.04	9.5	2.76
TH681	222.8	224	1.2	0.04	0.09	0.12	0.02	3.2	0.41
TH681	224	224.9	0.9	0.32	0.10	0.38	0.04	10.5	1.81
TH681	224.9	226	1.1	4.58	2.15	7.47	1.07	116.8	27.96
TH681	226	227	1	1.93	2.65	8.75	0.9	140.1	21.47
TH681	227	228.3	1.3	5.13	4.66	12.06	1.29	150.9	37.61

TH681	228.3	229	0.7	0.06	0.02	0.07	0.01	1	0.30
TH681	229	230	1	0.01	0.01	0.05	bdl	0.5	0.09
TH681	230	231.2	1.2	0.01	0.00	0.03	bdl	bdl	0.03
TH681	231.2	232	0.8	0.01	0.00	0.02	bdl	bdl	0.05
TH681	232	233	1	0.00	0.00	0.02	bdl	bdl	0.00
TH681	233	234	1	0.00	0.00	0.02	bdl	bdl	0.00
TH681	234	235	1	0.00	0.00	0.02	bdl	bdl	0.01
TH681	235	236	1	0.00	0.00	0.02	bdl	bdl	0.02

*bdl – below detection limit

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 consist of half NQ2 drill core • Sample intervals were selected by company geologists based on visual mineralisation • Intervals ranged from 0.6 to 1.3m based on geological boundaries • Samples were sawn if half using an onsite core saw and sent to Intertek Genalysis 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. A selection of samples was also assayed 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 cover sequence • HQ diamond core drilling for the first 30-50m 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 • 0.8m of core loss recorded in TH676 mineralised intercept reported in this report (see page 2)
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to*	• Holes are logged to a level of detail that will support mineral resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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 was sawn and half core sent for analysis • Sample preparation is industry standard, occurring at an independent commercial laboratory • 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 are reviewed by Company geologists and 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*	• Collars surveyed with handheld GPS • Down hole surveys conducted with Camteq multi-shot digital camera • Coordinate system used is MGA94 Zone 55

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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.*	• The drilling has been designed on approximately 25m x 25m spacing • This 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 Intertek Genalysis 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 Mining Lease ML1392 • ML1392 is held by Cromarty Pty Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Red River Resources) and form part of Red River's Thalanga Zinc Project • No Native Title exists over ML1392 • The Exploration Permits and Mining Leases 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 Table 2 – Drill Hole Details • See Appendix 1 – Assay 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 Intercepts are chosen based on the context of the results, for example significant intercepts relating to resource definition are generally > 5% Zn Equivalents. • Zn equivalent formula utilised is: Zn% + (Cu%*3.3) + (Pb%*0.9) + (Au_{ppm}*0.5) + (Ag_{ppm}*0.025)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • Down hole intercepts are reported. True widths are likely to be 60-70% of the down hole widths.
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.*	• The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report
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).*	• Further drilling is planned based on the results of this current program