ASX Release

25 June 2019

Red River commences Liontown drilling program

Highlights:

- **Red River has commenced a 22-hole (5,000m) Liontown drilling program**
- **Drilling program split into three areas:**
  - **Main Lens Uppers (15 holes – 3,500m)**
    - **Infill proposed mining areas**
    - **Geotechnical design assessment of conceptual mining plus additional metallurgical testwork**
    - **Extend known mineralisation in Main Lens and Carrington Lode**
  - **Decline Area sterilisation (3 holes - 600m)**
    - **Geotechnical design assessment; test for Main Lens extension**
  - **Western Footwall Lens (4 holes - 900m)**
    - **Infill the Western Footwall Lens**
- **Drilling is expected to take at least six months to complete**

Figure 1 Drill Rig at Liontown

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Base metals producer Red River Resources Limited (ASX: RVR) ("Red River" or "the Company") is pleased to announce it has commenced drilling and development activities at the Liontown Project, part of its Thalanga Operation in Queensland. The Liontown Project is Red River's largest Mineral Resource at Thalanga, estimated at 3.6Mt @ 10.0% Zn Eq. contained in two deposits – Liontown and Liontown East.

Over the next six months, Red River intends to complete a 22-hole (5,000m) diamond drilling program to target three main areas:

Main Lens Uppers (15 holes – 3,500m)

- Infill drilling of potential mining areas on a 40m x 40m spacing to increase resource confidence
- Test for extensions to Main Lens and Carrington Lode
- Geotechnical assessment and provide samples for metallurgical testwork

Decline Area (3 holes – 600m)

- Geotechnical assessment and sterilisation of conceptual Liontown Decline design
- Test for western extension of the Main Lens

Western Footwall Lens (4 holes – 900m)

- Infill Western Footwall Lens on a 40m x 40m spacing.

Liontown and Liontown East are part of the same mineralised system, which remains open along strike and depth. This drill program will initially focus on the Liontown deposit, which has an Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource of 2.038Mt at 8.4% Zn Eq.

Red River Resources Managing Director Mel Palancian said, "Our upcoming program at Liontown will provide us with a greater understanding of the deposit and its suitability as part of future production to extend the life of our Thalanga operations."

"The program is expected to take at least six months to complete and we will announce results from the program as they become available through the second half of the year."

Figure 2 Conceptual Liontown UG Development

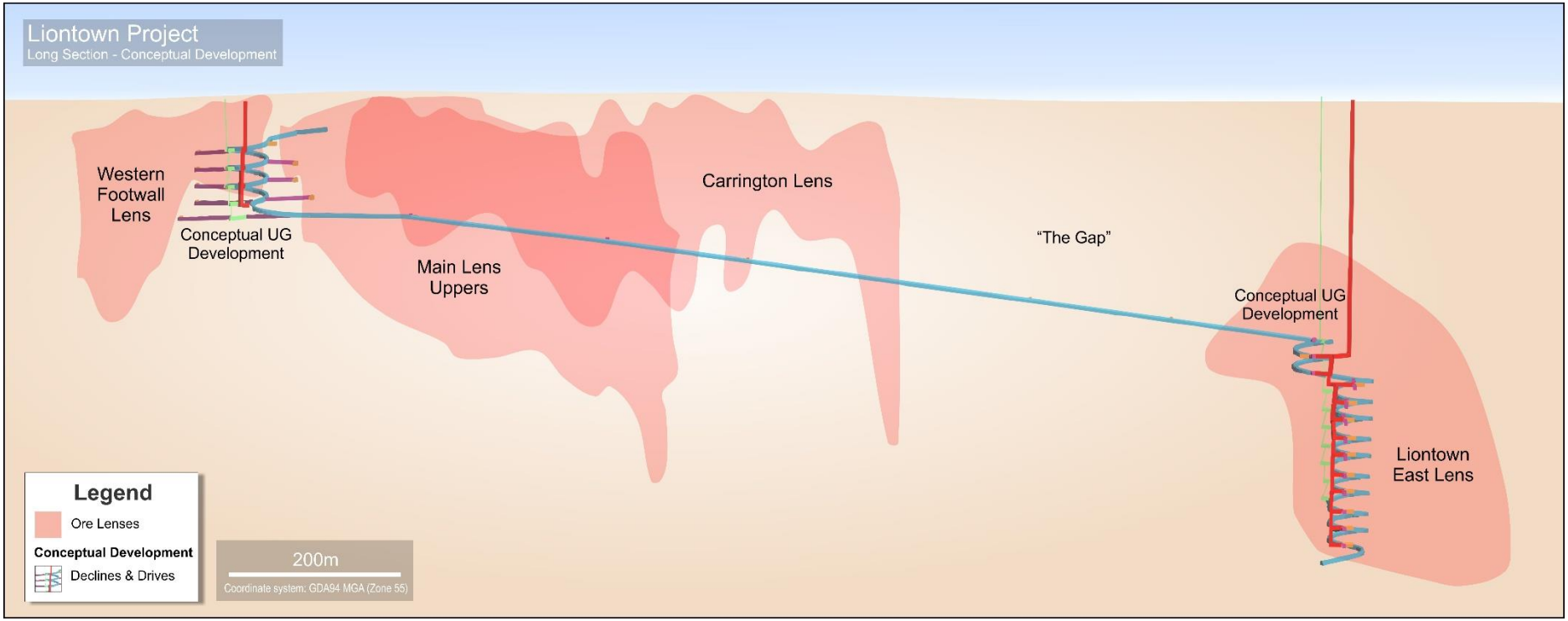
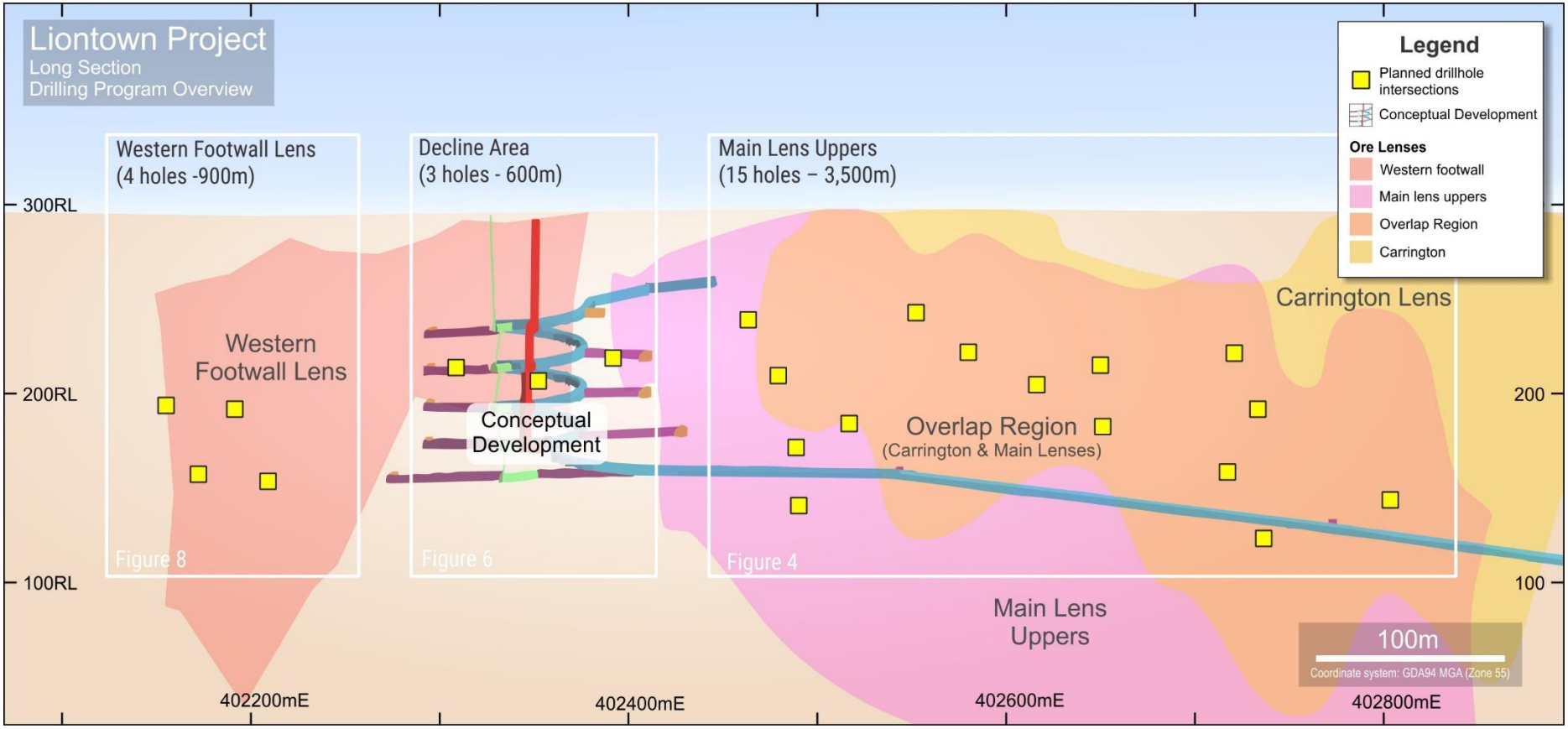


Figure 3 Liontown Drilling Program



1. Drilling to Date

To date, one hole has been completed in this program (LTDD19001) which has intersected mineralisation (refer to Table 2) in the Main Lens Uppers and Carrington Lode positions.

Table 1 Drill hole information summary, Liontown Project

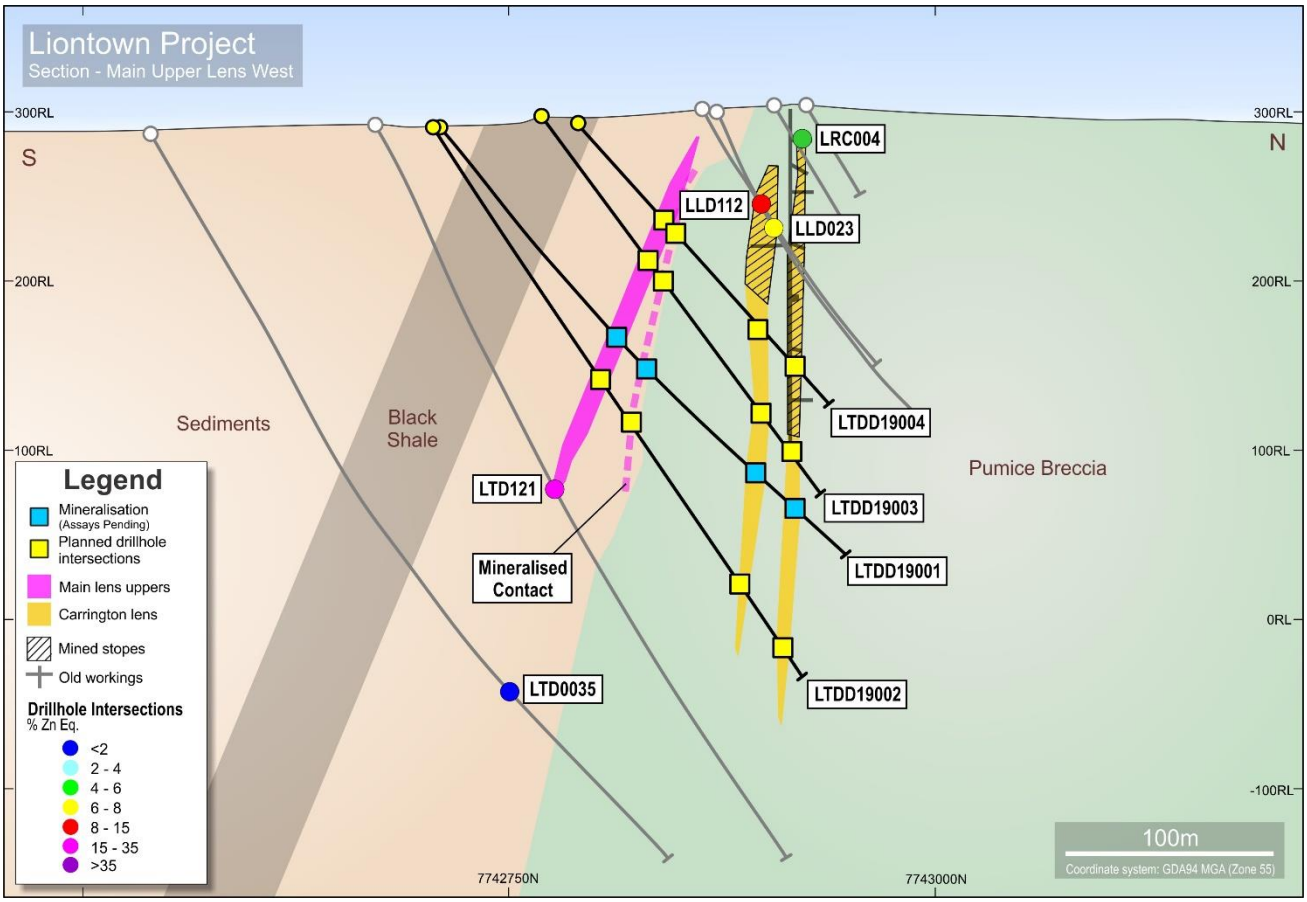
Hole ID	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi (MGA)	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Lease ID	Hole Status
LTDD19001	347.7m	-49	1	402485	7742709	291	EPM14161	Assays pending
LTDD19004		-50	7.8	402457	7742790	297	EPM14161	On going

Table 2 Drill hole geological information summary, Liontown Project

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)[(1)]	Mineralised Intercept Description	Status
LTDD19001	153.13	155.05	1.92	Sheared, silicified sediments with 5-10% fine grained disseminated pyrite and zones of semi massive, fine grained, pale sphalerite.	Assays pending
LTDD19001	183.13	183.77	0.64	VHMS copper rich mineralisation at the contact of silicified sediments and the dacitic pumice breccia.	Assays pending
LTDD19001	276.6	277.79	1.19	Copper rich mineralisation with associated quartz carbonate veining hosted in silicified pumice breccia	Assays pending
LTDD19001	300.6	306.7	6.1	Series of narrow quartz-carbonate veins with chalcopyrite, sphalerite and rare galena	Assays pending

(1) Downhole width

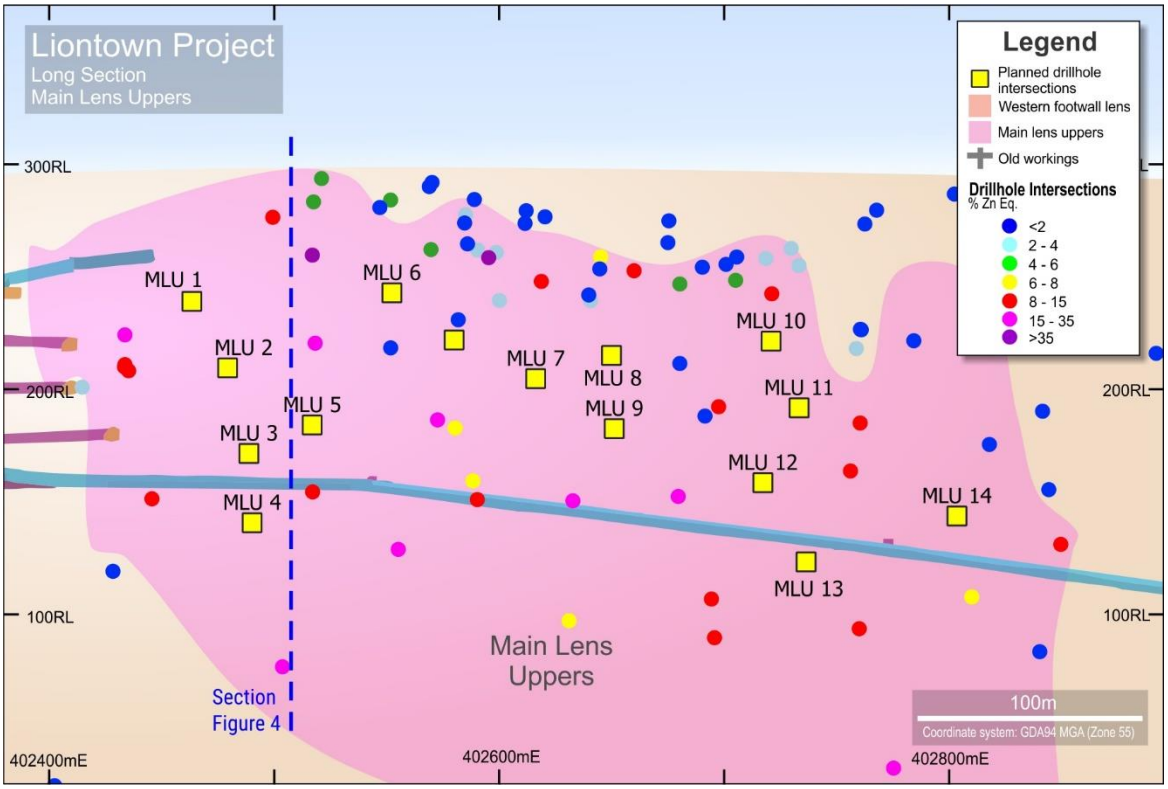
Figure 4 Liontown Main Lens Uppers MLU1 to MLU4 Cross Section



2. Liontown: Main Lens Uppers

- 14 drill holes planned at 40m x 40m spacing to infill the current resource
- All holes planned to intersect both the Liontown Main lens and the Carrington Lens

Figure 5 Liontown Main Lens Uppers Drilling Program



3. Liontown: Decline Area

- Three HQ drill holes drilled from the hanging wall and orientated for geotechnical assessment
- Drilling to test for westward extension of the Main Lens into the planned decline area.
- All holes planned to intercept hanging and foot wall lenses

Figure 6 Liontown Decline Area Drilling Program Long Section

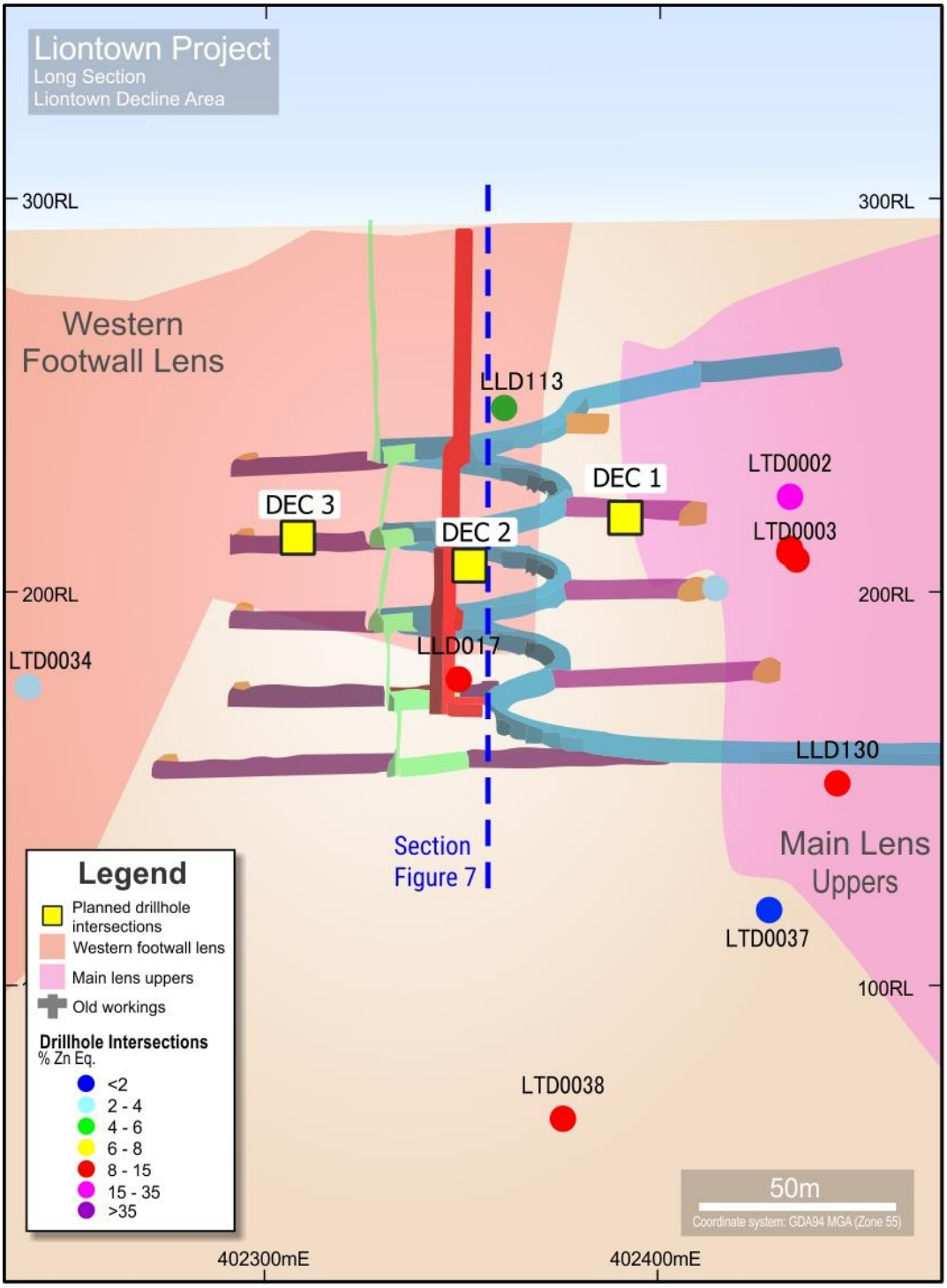
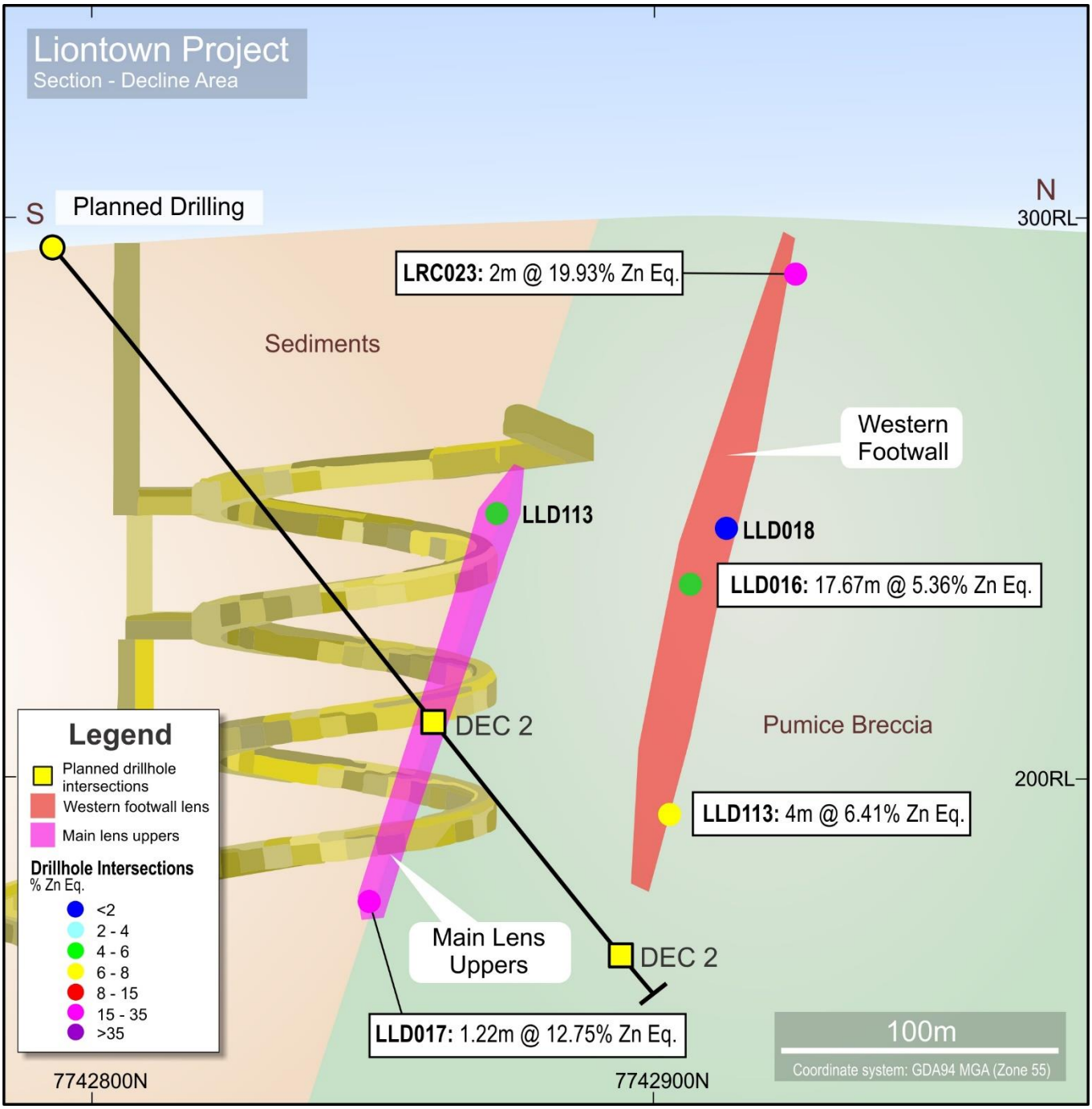


Figure 7 Liontown Decline Area Drilling Program Cross Section



4. Liontown: Western Footwall Lens

- Four NQ diameter drill holes (75.7mm diameter (outside) hole and 47.6mm (inside) diameter core) planned to be drilled from the footwall to infill the Western Footwall Lens on 40 x 40m spacing.

Figure 8 Western Footwall Lens Long Section

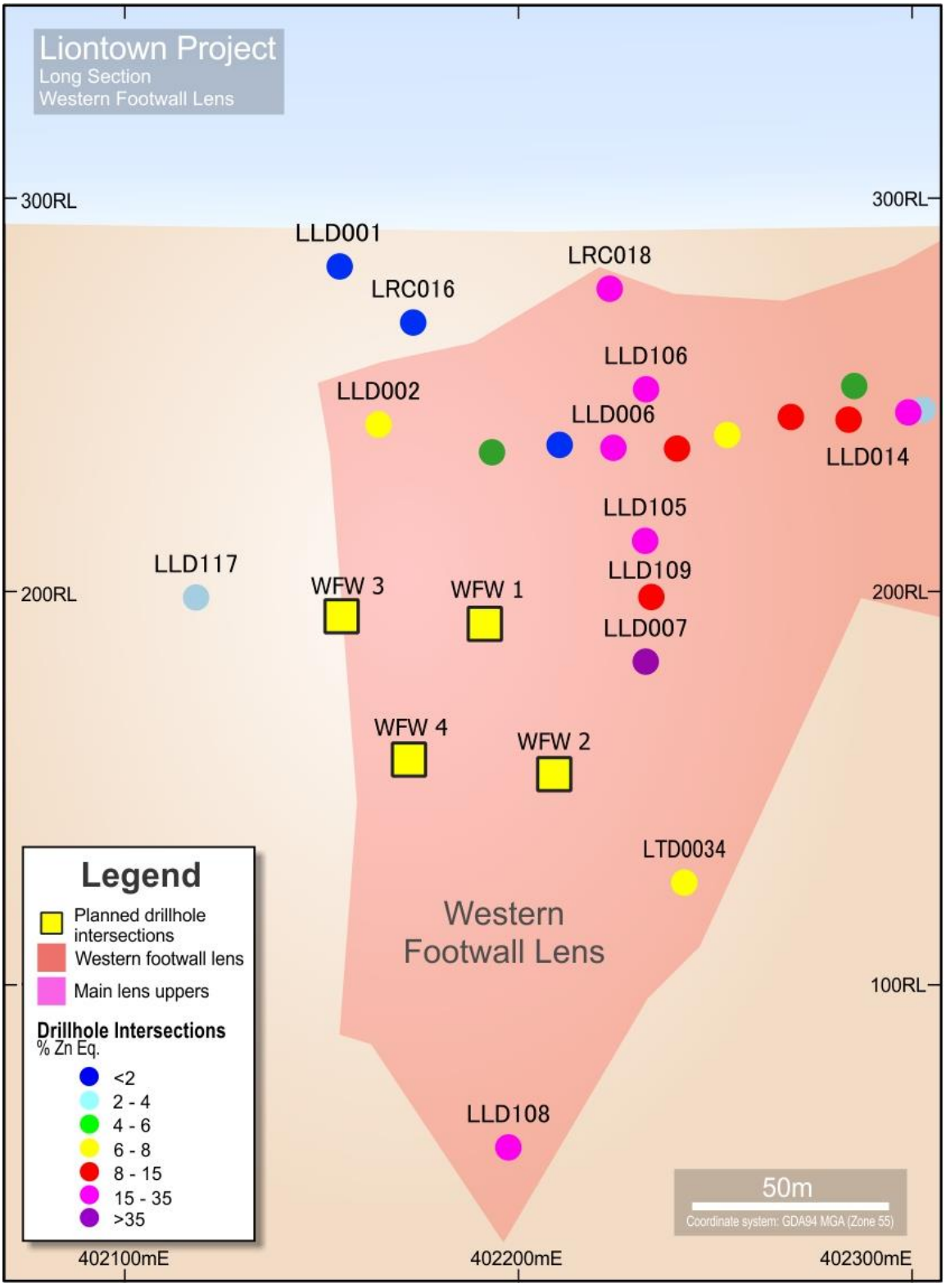
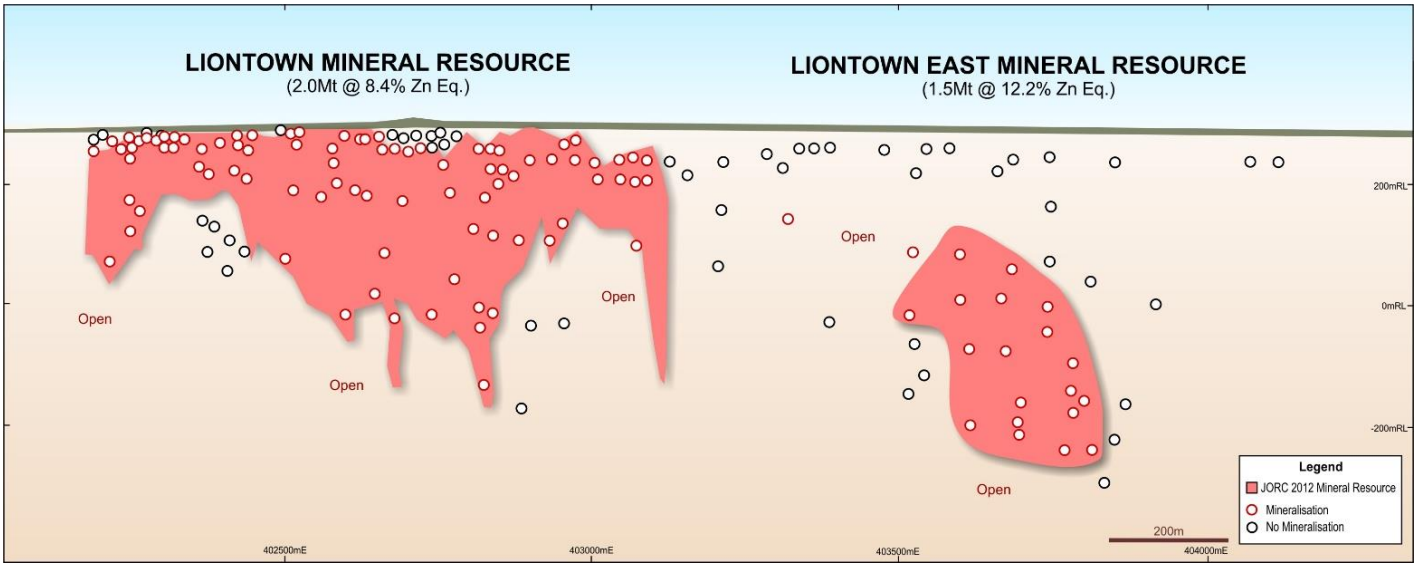


Table 3 Liontown JORC Mineral Resource

Deposit	Resource Class	Tonnage (kt)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn Eq. (%)
Liontown	Measured							
	Indicated	367	0.5	1.8	4.6	1.3	21	8.3
	Inferred	1,671	0.5	1.5	4.6	0.8	26	8.4
	Subtotal	**2,038**	**0.5**	**1.6**	**4.6**	**0.8**	**25**	**8.4**
Liontown East	Measured							
	Indicated							
	Inferred	1,515	0.5	2.5	7.3	0.7	29	12.2
	Subtotal	1,515	0.5	2.5	7.3	0.7	29	12.2
Combined	Measured							
	Indicated	367	0.5	1.8	4.6	1.3	21	8.3
	Inferred	3,185	0.5	2.0	5.9	0.7	28	10.2
	Total	**3,553**	**0.5**	**2.0**	**5.7**	**0.8**	**27**	**10.0**

Tonnages and grades are rounded. Discrepancies in totals may exist due to rounding.
Source: Liontown Deposit JORC 2012 Resource Estimate (ASX Release, 24 June 2015), Maiden Liontown East Mineral Resource (ASX Release, 18 July 2018)
Zinc equivalent (Zn Eq.) has been calculated using the metal selling prices, recoveries and other assumptions contained in Appendices of this announcement. It is Red River's opinion that all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Figure 9 Liontown Project Mineral Resource Long Section



About Red River Resources (ASX: RVR)

RVR is the leading ASX base metal producer, with its key asset being the Thalanga Operation in Northern Queensland. RVR commenced copper, lead and zinc concentrate production at the Thalanga Operation in September 2017 and RVR is focused on maximising returns from the Operation by increasing plant throughput and extending mine life through increasing Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at deposits currently in the mine plan (West 45, Far West and Waterloo), by potentially converting Mineral Resources into Ore Reserves at Liontown and Orient and by continuing to aggressively explore our growing pipeline of high quality targets within the surrounding area.

On behalf of the Board,

Mel Palancian
Managing Director
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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Steven Harper 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 Harper consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Zinc Equivalent Calculation

The net smelter return zinc equivalent (Zn Eq.) calculation adjusts individual grades for all metals included in the metal equivalent calculation applying the following modifying factors: metallurgical recoveries, payability factors (concentrate treatment charges, refining charges, metal payment terms, net smelter return royalties and logistic costs) and metal prices in generating a zinc equivalent value for copper (Cu), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), gold (Au) and silver (Ag).

Red River has selected to report on a zinc equivalent basis, as zinc is the metal that contributes the most to the net smelter return zinc equivalent (Zn Eq.) calculation. It is the view of Red River Resources that all the metals used in the Zn Eq. formula are expected to be recovered and sold.

Where:

Metallurgical Recoveries are derived from historical metallurgical recoveries from test work carried out the Liontown deposit. The Liontown East deposit is related to and of a similar style of mineralisation to the Liontown Deposit and it is appropriate to apply similar recoveries. The Metallurgical Recovery for each metal is shown below in Table 1.

Metal Prices and Foreign Exchange assumptions are set as per internal Red River price forecasts and are shown below in Table 1.

Table 1 Metallurgical Recoveries and Metal Prices

			Liontown Project (Fresh Resource)
Metal	Units	LT Price	Recoveries
Copper	US$/lb	US$3.00	80%
Lead	US$/lb	US$0.90	70%
Zinc	US$/lb	US$1.00	88%
Gold	US$/oz	US$1,200	15%
Silver	US$/oz	US$17.00	65%

Payable Metal Factors are calculated for each metal and make allowance for concentrate treatment charges, transport losses, refining charges, metal payment terms and logistic costs. It is the view of Red River that three separate saleable base metal concentrates will be produced from the Liontown Project. Payable metal factors are detailed below in Table 2.

Table 2 Payable Metal Factors

Metal	Payable Metal Factor
Copper	Copper concentrate treatment charges, copper metal refining charges copper metal payment terms (in copper concentrate), logistic costs and net smelter return royalties
Lead	Lead concentrate treatment charges, lead metal payment terms (in lead concentrate), logistic costs and net smelter return royalties
Zinc	Zinc concentrate treatment charges, zinc metal payment terms (in zinc concentrate), logistic costs and net smelter return royalties
Gold	Gold metal payment terms (in copper and lead concentrates), gold refining charges and net smelter return royalties
Silver	Silver metal payment terms (in copper, lead and zinc concentrates), silver refining charges and net smelter return royalties

The zinc equivalent grade is calculated as per the following formula:

Zn Eq. = (Zn%*1.0) + (Cu%*3.3) + (Pb%*0.9) + (Au ppm*0.5) + (Ag ppm*0.025)

The following metal equivalent factors used in the zinc equivalent grade calculation has been derived from metal price x Metallurgical Recovery x Payable Metal Factor and have then been adjusted relative to zinc (where zinc metal equivalent factor = 1).

Table 3 Metal Equivalent Factors

Mineral Resource	Copper (CuMEF)	Lead (PbMEF)	Zinc (ZnMEF)	Gold (AuMEF)	Silver (AgMEF)
Liontown Project (Fresh)	3.3	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.025

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 (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) techniques were used to obtain samples • No samples were collected from mud rotary drilling. • RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1m intervals to obtain a sample for assay • Diamond core was placed in core trays for logging and sampling. Half core samples were nominated by the geologist from diamond core based on visual mineralisation. Intervals ranged from 0.24 to 1.5m based on geological boundaries • Diamond samples were sawn in half using an onsite core saw. All samples were 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).*	• Diamond drilling techniques consist of; • PCD drilling through the cover sequence • HQ diamond core drilling of the parent hole • NQ2 diamond core and navigational drilling for the remainder of the drill holes. • Reverse circulation drilling techniques was completed using a 5.5" bit • Mud Rotary drilling was completed using a 7 7/8" PCD bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample*	• Sample recovery is measured and recorded by company trained geotechnicians • Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each RC sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Negligible sample loss has been recorded
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 and RC chips were photographed • All drill holes have been logged in full RC drilling contractors adjust their drilling approach to specific conditions to maximise sample recovery.
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 assay • 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 • All RC samples are split using a rig-mounted cone splitter to collect a 1m sample 3-5kg in size. All samples were intended and assumed to be dry, moisture content was recorded for every sample
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*	• 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 • Field duplicates are taken for all RC samples (1 in 40 samples). No field duplicates are submitted for diamond core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Laboratory results have been reviewed by Company geologists and laboratory technicians • No twinned holes were drilled for this data set
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 digital magnetic multi-shot 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.*	• The current drill spacing is approximately 50-100m • 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*	• 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 digital Orientation Tool

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples have been overseen by company staff 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 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 Base Metal Operation • 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 Esso Exploration & PanContinental Mining. 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 Table1 – Drill Hole Details • Assay results are pending
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*	• Interval length weighted assay results are reported • Significant Intercepts relate to assay results > 5% Zn Equivalent. • 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
	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.*	
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 dipping at approximately 70 degrees, drill holes have been designed to intercept the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible. • Down hole intercepts are reported. True widths are likely to be approximately 80% 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 at Liontown East is ongoing