ASX Release

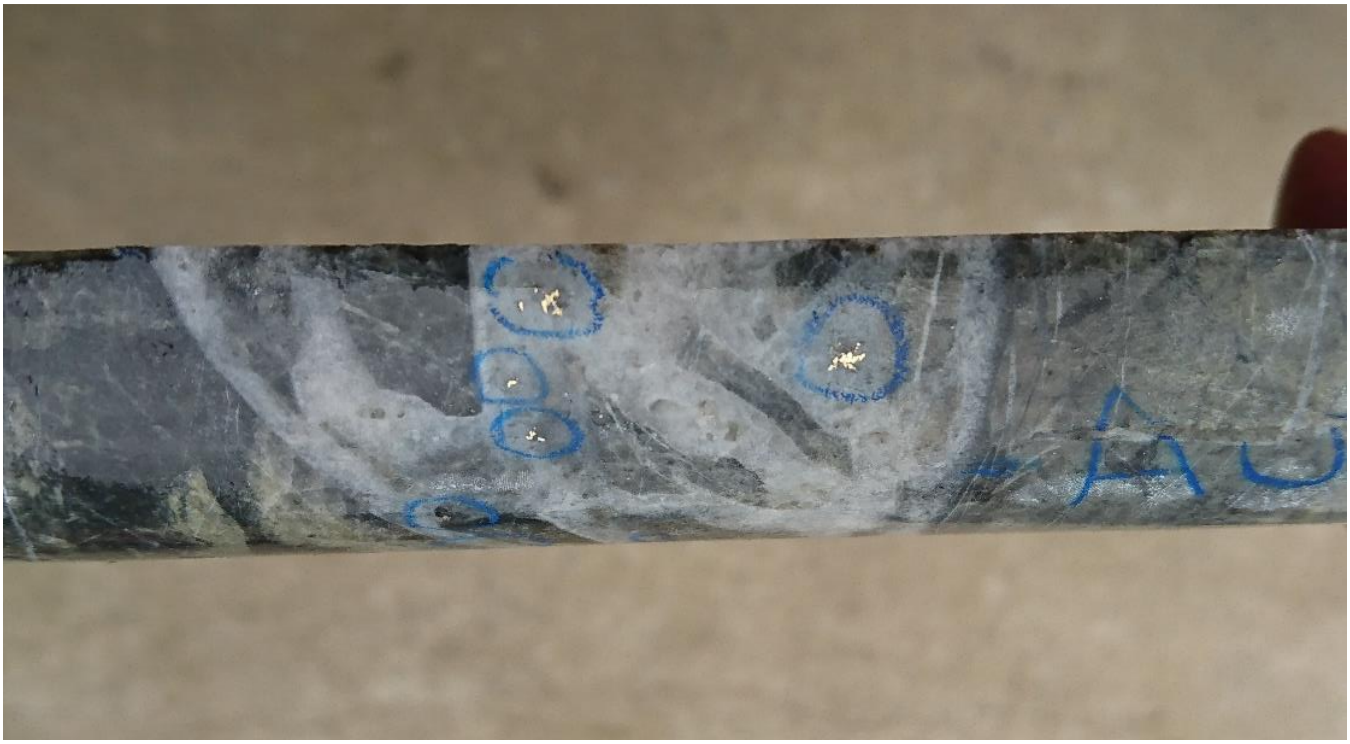
18 September 2019

High Grade Gold Potential of Sunlight Lode at Hillgrove

Highlights:

- **Sunlight Lode sampling demonstrates exceptional gold grades (0.95m @ 130 g/t Au & 8.0% Sb)**
- **Sunlight Lode Mineral Resource is 680kt @ 8.0 g/t Au & 0.3% Sb - open down plunge and to the south east**
- **SUN049, the deepest hole drilled to date at Sunlight, intersected 22.95m @ 4.5g/t Au from 392.65m down-hole, including 3.30m @ 7.2g/t Au from 394.20m down-hole and a narrow high-grade intersection of 0.20m @ 220g/t Au from 415.05m down-hole containing abundant visible gold**
- **Metallurgical test work on Sunlight Lode bulk sample (20kg grading 122 g/t Au) confirms presence of coarse free gold – 84% of gold present as gravity recoverable gold**
- **Current underground development is only 40m away from first potential ore drive in Sunlight Lode**

Figure 1 Visible Gold Mineralisation in SUN049 (0.20m @ 220g/t Au from 415.05m down hole)



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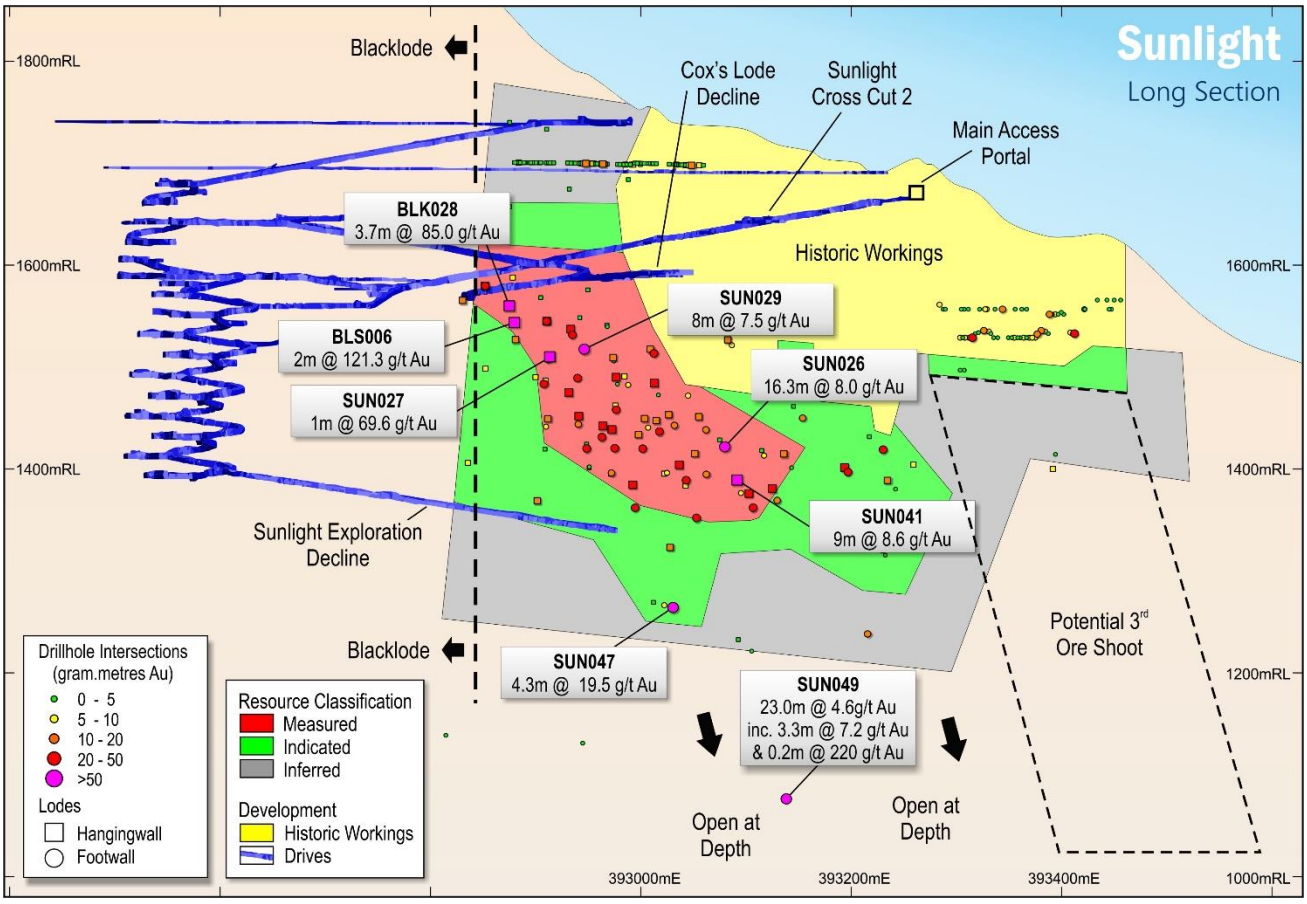
Red River Resources Limited (ASX: RVR), is pleased to report high-grade sampling results and initial metallurgical test work results from the Sunlight Lode, part of the Company's Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project in New South Wales.

The Hillgrove Project is about 30km from Armidale in New South Wales. The site includes a 250ktpa capacity processing plant currently on active care & maintenance, comprising a selective flotation circuit (capable of producing antimony-gold and refractory gold concentrates), an antimony leach/electrowinning (EW)/refining & casting plant, a gold cyanide leach circuit & gold room and a pressure oxidation circuit.

The Sunlight Lode system was sampled in Sunlight Cross Cut 2 where it is exposed (area of historic mining in the upper levels of the Sunlight Lode).

Abundant visible gold was noted in the sampling, with a peak assay of 0.95m @ 130 g/t Au recorded. A 20kg bulk sample was taken and submitted to Consep Pty Ltd. for metallurgical testwork (to enable modelling of a gravity circuit) in September 2017. The Sunlight Lode bulk sample had a calculated head grade of 122 g/t Au with 84.2% of gold present as gravity recoverable gold (GRG).

Figure 2 Sunlight Lode Long Section



The Sunlight Lode has a gold dominant Mineral Resource of 680kt @ 8.0 g/t Au (reported in accordance with 2012 JORC Code). The Sunlight Lode is open both down plunge and strike to the southeast, with potential for high grade gold resource extensions.

The deepest hole drilled (SUN049) confirmed that the Sunlight Lode was open at depth and high-grade. SUN049 intersected 22.95m @ 4.5 g/t Au from 392.65m down-hole, including 3.3m @ 7.2g/t Au from 394.20m down-hole and a narrow high-grade intersection of 0.20m @ 220g/t Au from 415.05m downhole.

All infrastructure is in place (ventilation, electricity, water) to support near term restart of exploration and development activities in the Sunlight Lode. The Cox's Lode Decline is connected to the Syndicate Decline with only 40m additional development required from the Cox's Lode Decline to begin the potential first Sunlight Lode ore drive. The Sunlight Exploration Decline was recently developed by the previous owner to provide drill platforms to target extensions of the Sunlight Lode at depth.

Table 1 Sunlight Mineral Resource (at a 5g/t Gold Equivalent cut-off)

Resource Class	Tonnage (kt)	Au (g/t)	Sb (%)	Au Eq. (g/t)	Cont. Au (koz)	Cont. Sb (kt)
Measured	270	9.4	0.2	9.0	82	1
Indicated	260	7.6	0.2	7.3	64	1
Inferred	150	6.1	0.5	6.3	29	1
Total	**680**	**8.0**	**0.3**	**7.7**	**175**	**2**

Source: AMC Consultants Pty. Ltd. Hillgrove Mineral Resource Estimate (August 2017)
Tonnages and grades are rounded. Discrepancies in totals may exist due to rounding.
Gold equivalent (Au Eq.) has been calculated using the metal selling prices, recoveries and other assumptions contained in the AMC Estimate and included this announcement.

Table 2 Material drill hole assay summary (current drilling), Sunlight Lode, Hillgrove Project

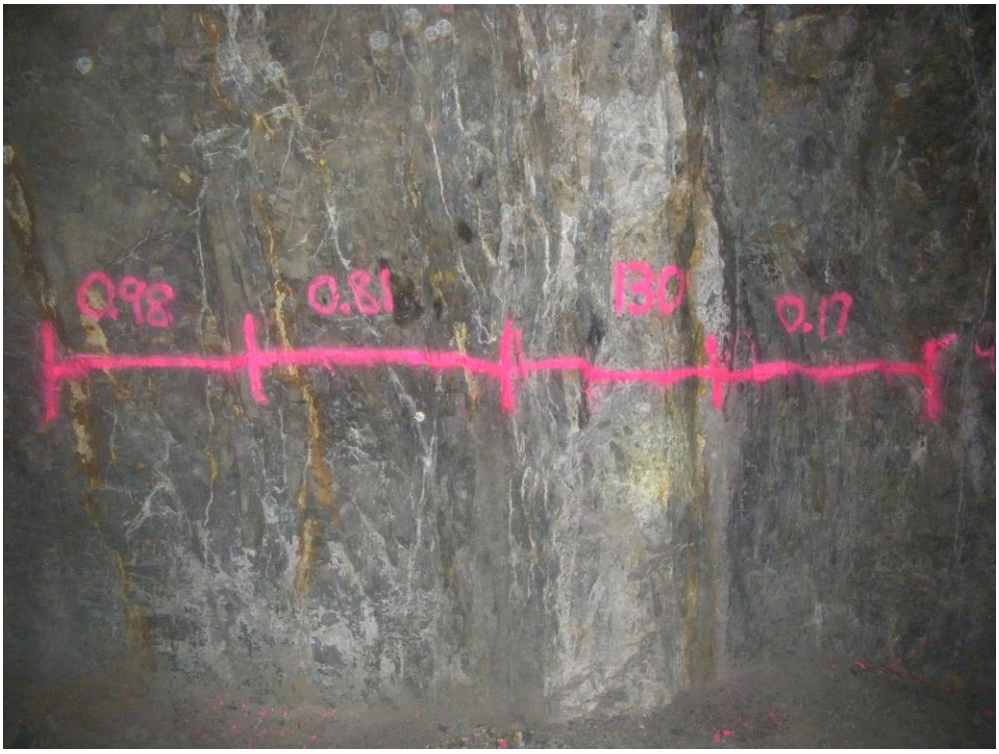
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)[(1)]	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Sb (%)
SUN049	392.65	415.60	22.95	4.5	2	0.0
inc.	394.20	397.50	3.30	7.2	4	0.0
inc.	415.05	415.25	0.20	220.0	27	0.0

1. Downhole width. True width = 78% of downhole width

Table 3 Drill hole information summary, Sunlight Lode

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	East (AGD66)	North (AGD66)	RL (AGD66)	Lease ID	Hole Status
SUN049	452.8	-52	25	392969	6616404	372.13	ML126	Completed

Figure 3 Sunlight Lode Exposed in Sunlight Cross Cut 2



Sunlight Lode mineralisation exposed in Cross Cut 2 consists of abundant visible free gold within the quartz. Significant amounts of gold are also associated with disseminated arsenopyrite mineralisation which occurs within and around the quartz breccia/shear zone.

Figure 4 Sunlight Lode Cross Cut 2 Sampling

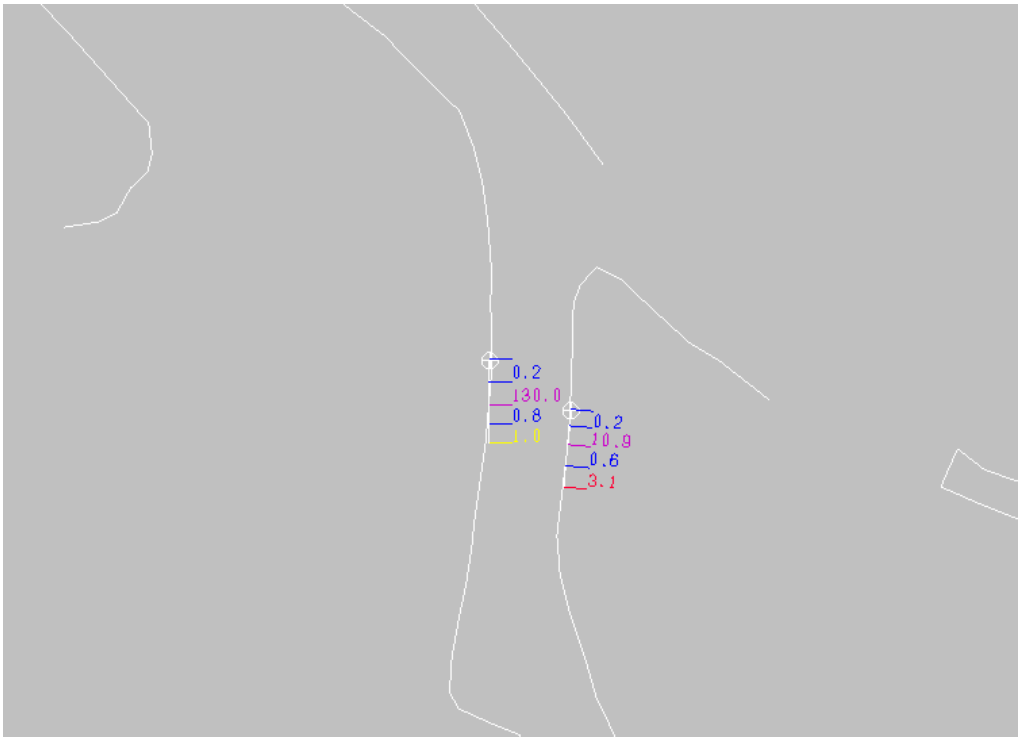


Table 4 Sunlight Lode Cross Cut 2 Assay Results

Sample Number	Width	Au (g/t)	Sb (%)
G08024	0.95	0.17	0.0
G08025	0.95	130.0	8.0
G08026	0.85	0.81	0.0
G08027	0.8	0.98	0.0
G08028	0.7	0.22	0.0
G08029	0.8	10.9	0.1
G08030	0.9	0.55	0.0
G08031	0.9	3.13	0.0

Consep Pty Ltd. carried out metallurgical test work (Sept 2017) on a 20kg sample from Sunlight Cross Cut 2 to enable the modelling of a gravity circuit.

The Sunlight Lode bulk sample had a calculated head grade of 122 g/t Au with 84.2% of gold present as gravity recoverable gold (GRG).

Gravity Recoverable Gold (GRG) is the portion of gold in an ore that can be feasibly recovered by gravity concentration. Remaining gold, or non-gravity recoverable gold, is the portion which is too fine or inadequately liberated at the finest viable grind size to be recovered by gravity concentration.

Figure 5 First Stage Knelson Concentrate with abundant coarse visible gold

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENTS

Exploration Results

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

Mineral Resources

The information in this report that relates to the reporting of the Hillgrove Mineral Resource Estimate reported in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Rodney Webster who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Webster is independent of Hillgrove Mines Pty Ltd. and an employee of AMC Consultants Pty Ltd. Mr Webster has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original report and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original report.

About Red River Resources (ASX: RVR)

RVR is seeking to build a multi-asset operating business focused on base and precious metals with the objective of delivering prosperity through lean and clever resource development.

RVR's foundation asset is the Thalanga Base Metal Operation in Northern Queensland, which was acquired in 2014 and where RVR commenced copper, lead and zinc concentrate production in September 2017.

RVR has recently acquired the high-grade Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project in New South Wales, which will enable RVR to build a multi-asset operating business focused on base and precious metals.

On behalf of the Board,

Mel Palancian

Managing Director

Red River Resources Limited

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Gold Equivalent Calculation

It is Hillgrove Mines Pty Ltd opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold, based on previous mill production and sales. The gold equivalent (Au Eq.) and the cut-off are based on the following:

- *Metallurgical testwork (carried out in 2016 and 2017) and mill production data demonstrates that total gravity/float recoveries of 91% gold (Au) and 86% antimony (Sb) are achievable.*
- *Net smelter return calculations for the deposits indicate that Au Eq. grades above 4.8 g/t are economic, based on site costs, mill recoveries, off-site transportation and royalty costs.*
- *The Sunlight deposit has a particle gold component that is amenable to gravity separation that represents 20% of total gold recovery.*

Au Eq. was calculated based on commodity prices as at 18 July 2017. The individual grades, the assumed commodity prices and metal recoveries, and the Au Eq. formula are as follows:

- *Au Eq. (g/t) = (Au g/t * 91%) + (2.0 * Sb % * 86%)*
  - *Where 2.0 = (US$7,950/100) / (US$1,234/31.1035)*
  - *Gold price = US$1,234/oz and gold recovery = 91%*
- *Antimony price = US$7,950/tonne and antimony recovery = 86%*

SUN049 ASSAY DETAILS

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)[1]	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Sb %
SUN049	392.65	392.85	0.20	3.82	3.20	0.0
SUN049	392.85	393.50	0.65	1.09	0.80	0.0
SUN049	393.50	394.20	0.70	2.60	1.60	0.0
SUN049	394.20	394.70	0.50	5.56	12.90	0.0
SUN049	394.70	395.30	0.60	7.28	1.20	0.0
SUN049	395.30	396.00	0.70	8.75	3.90	0.0
SUN049	396.00	396.50	0.50	8.53	1.70	0.0
SUN049	396.50	397.00	0.50	6.42	2.40	0.0
SUN049	397.00	397.50	0.50	6.02	2.20	0.0
SUN049	397.50	398.00	0.50	3.98	1.90	0.0
SUN049	398.00	398.50	0.50	1.10	1.10	0.0
SUN049	398.50	399.00	0.50	2.04	1.40	0.0
SUN049	399.00	399.50	0.50	0.30	0.50	0.0
SUN049	399.50	400.00	0.50	2.21	0.60	0.0
SUN049	400.00	400.50	0.50	0.63	0.70	0.0
SUN049	400.50	401.00	0.50	0.30	0.25	0.0
SUN049	401.00	401.50	0.50	0.31	0.70	0.0
SUN049	401.50	402.00	0.50	2.80	5.00	0.0
SUN049	402.00	402.50	0.50	4.56	2.30	0.0
SUN049	402.50	403.00	0.50	4.55	2.90	0.0
SUN049	403.00	403.50	0.50	4.41	1.10	0.0
SUN049	403.50	404.00	0.50	2.88	4.20	0.0
SUN049	404.00	404.70	0.70	1.17	1.00	0.0
SUN049	404.70	405.50	0.80	1.27	0.25	0.0
SUN049	405.50	406.00	0.50	1.19	0.25	0.0
SUN049	406.00	406.50	0.50	1.89	1.30	0.0
SUN049	406.50	407.00	0.50	1.10	0.60	0.0
SUN049	407.00	407.50	0.50	2.48	0.25	0.0
SUN049	407.50	408.00	0.50	1.92	0.25	0.0
SUN049	408.00	408.50	0.50	1.80	0.70	0.0
SUN049	408.50	408.90	0.40	2.98	1.00	0.0
SUN049	408.90	409.50	0.60	1.08	0.80	0.0
SUN049	409.50	410.00	0.50	1.06	0.25	0.0
SUN049	410.00	410.50	0.50	0.27	0.25	0.0
SUN049	410.50	411.00	0.50	0.31	0.25	0.0
SUN049	411.00	411.80	0.80	1.42	0.25	0.0
SUN049	411.80	412.15	0.35	4.77	1.50	0.0
SUN049	412.15	413.00	0.85	1.85	0.90	0.0
SUN049	413.00	413.50	0.50	2.41	0.70	0.0
SUN049	413.50	414.00	0.50	2.37	0.25	0.0
SUN049	414.00	414.50	0.50	1.64	1.00	0.0
SUN049	414.50	415.05	0.55	0.42	0.25	0.0
SUN049	415.05	415.25	0.20	220.00	27.40	0.0
SUN049	415.25	415.60	0.35	2.25	1.00	0.0

Downhole width only, true width = 78% of downhole width

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 (SUN049 Drilling)

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 techniques were used to obtain samples.* • *Diamond drill core was placed into core trays for logging and sampling. Sampling intervals were designated by the geologist based on visual inspection of mineralisation. The core was cut in half and half core sent for analysis.* • *Samples were sent to ALS (Brisbane) for analysis* • *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 Au-AA26 (50g fire assay) for Au, ME-ICP (four acid digest - inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectroscopy) for the following elements; Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Sb, W and Zn. If elements As, Sb or W exceed their set triggers, then they are analysed using ME-XRF (X-Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy) as well. Samples containing visible Au were also sent for Au-SCR22AA (Screen fire assay).*
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).*	• *SUN049: Diamond drill core, size - NQ2, standard tube used, core orientated using a "TruCore" system.*
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 geologist and geological technicians.* • *Normally only minimal core loss occurs.* • *Recovery in ore zones is typically 100%.*
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.*	• *Holes are logged to a level of detail that would support mineral resource estimation.* • *Qualitative logging includes lithology, weathering, alteration, texture, colour, structure and ore zone.* • *Quantitative logging includes mineral and vein percentages.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *All drill core is photographed dry and wet.* • *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 in half and half core sent for assay* • *Sample preparation is to industry standard (ALS).* • *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 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.*	• *Hole collars were surveyed using a total station by the HMPL surveyor. Accuracy is assumed to be +/- 0.02m* • *Grid system used is AGD66 zone 56 (+1000m on RL)* • *Down hole surveys were conducted using a single shot camera at 30m intervals.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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 hole spacing on the Sunlight resource is between 30m to 60m.*
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 as perpendicular to the perceived strike as possible.* • *The orientation of the drilling is designed to not bias sampling.* • *Orientation of the core was undertaken to define structural orientations.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples have been overseen by company geologists during transport from site to assay laboratories.*
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 sampling was conducted on Mining Lease 1026* • *ML1026 is held by Hillgrove Mines Pty Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Red River Resources)* • *Native title does exist over ML1026.* • *The Mining Lease is in good standing*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Historic sampling was carried out in January 2016 by Hillgrove Mines Pty Ltd*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Hillgrove is defined as an orogenic gold-antimony deposit. Mineralisation is developed in veins, vein breccias, sheeted veins, network stockworks and as alteration sulphide haloes to the main structures. The vast majority of fissures are sub-vertical and vary in widths of up to 20m in places. Paragenetic studies have previously indicated that the earliest mineralising event was a scheelite-bearing phase of quartz veining. Subsequent phases of arsenopyrite–pyrite–quartz–carbonate veining were accompanied by gold and minor base metal sulphides. Alteration is typically sericite–ankerite–quartz. Overprinting stibnite–quartz veining with gold-electrum, aurostibite and arsenopyrite form an important subsequent phase. Veining can be inferred from historical records to extend for vertical depths of over 1 km.*
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.*	• *Refer to report*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• *No data aggregation was carried out*
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').*	• *Refer to report*
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 to test depth and strike extensions of the Sunlight Lode*

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 (Cross Cut 2 Channel Sampling)

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 consisted of 8 channel samples taken from the Sunlight exposure in the cross cut 2 drive.* • *Sample weights ranged from 1.3 to 3.11kgs* • *Samples were sent to ALS (Brisbane) for analysis* • *Analysis consisted of 50g Fire Assay for Au & four acid digest and Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ME-ICP) for the following elements; Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Sb, Se, Te, W. ME-XRF was used for results that exceeded the ME-ICP range.*
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).*	• *No drilling was carried out.*
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.*	• *No drilling was carried out*
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.*	• *No drilling was carried out*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	• *No drilling was carried out* • *Samples were dry and not split in the field* • *Sample sizes would appear to be appropriate for the grain size of material being sampled*
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 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.*	• *Sample points were digitised from underground survey pickups* • *Accuracy is assumed to be +/-2m* • *Grid system used is AGD66 zone 56*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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.*	• *Sampling consisted of 8 channel samples taken from the sunlight exposure in the cross cut 2 drive.* • *Sample weights ranged from 1.3 to 3.11kgs*
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.*	• *No drilling was carried out*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples have been overseen by company geologists during transport from site to assay laboratories.*
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 sampling was conducted on Mining Lease 1026* • *ML1026 is held by Hillgrove Mines Pty Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Red River Resources)* • *Native title does exist over ML1026.* • *The Mining Lease is in good standing*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Historic sampling was carried out in January 2016 by Hillgrove Mines Pty Ltd*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Hillgrove is defined as an orogenic gold-antimony deposit. Mineralisation is developed in veins, vein breccias, sheeted veins, network stockworks and as alteration sulphide haloes to the main structures. The vast majority of fissures are sub-vertical and vary in widths of up to 20m in places. Paragenetic studies have previously indicated that the earliest mineralising event was a scheelite-bearing phase of quartz veining. Subsequent phases of arsenopyrite–pyrite–quartz–carbonate veining were accompanied by gold and minor base metal sulphides. Alteration is typically sericite–ankerite–quartz. Overprinting stibnite–quartz veining with gold-electrum, aurostibite and arsenopyrite form an important subsequent phase. Veining can be inferred from historical records to extend for vertical depths of over 1 km.*
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.*	• *No drilling was carried out*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• *No drilling was carried out*
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 drilling was carried out.*
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).*	• *No further work is planned in Cross Cut 2*