



Massive Sulphides Intersected at Far West

Highlights:

- Drill holes TH674 and TH675 targeting up-dip extensions at Far West completed
 - TH675 intersected 6.5m of massive sulphide mineralisation with abundant visible sphalerite and chalcopyrite from 292m downhole - assay results expected in coming weeks
 - High grade results continue with an intersection of 1.2m @ 3.5% Cu, 2.7% Pb, 8.5% Zn, 0.35 g/t Au & 130 g/t Ag (26.1% Zn Eq.) from 145m downhole in TH674
 - Drilling continues to show excellent potential to establish additional resources in Far West Up Dip Extension
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Red River Resources Limited (ASX: RVR) ("Red River" or the "Company") is pleased to advise it has completed the diamond drill holes TH674 and TH675 at the Far West up-dip extension target, part of the Company's Thalanga Zinc Project ("Project") in Queensland. Both holes have intersected an exhalative assemblage which hosts the known mineralisation at Thalanga. Also, both holes intersected zones of massive sulphide mineralisation contained within the Thalanga exhalative assemblage.

TH675 intersected 6.5m of massive sulphide mineralisation with abundant visible sphalerite and chalcopyrite from 292m downhole. This represents the thickest zone of massive sulphide mineralisation intersected by Red River at the Project to date.

Red River's Managing Director Mel Palancian commented: "We are looking forward to receiving the assay results for TH675 in the coming week or so. Both this and TH674 provide further evidence of the outstanding quality of the Far West deposit."

"We are starting to form a better understanding of the Far West Up Dip Extension. It is high grade in nature, and exceeding all our expectations. We are keen to establish a maiden JORC resource and quantify its impact on the economics of the Thalanga Zinc Project"

1. Diamond drill hole TH675

Diamond drill hole TH675 intersected 6.5m of massive sulphide mineralisation containing abundant sphalerite and chalcopyrite from 292m downhole. The hole was terminated at 318m depth. TH675 is currently being logged, and when the core has been cut, it will be submitted to the assay lab for analysis.

Figure 1 Massive sulphide mineralisation intersected in TH675 with abundant visible sphalerite and chalcopyrite



Figure 2 Massive sulphide mineralisation intersected in TH675 with abundant visible sphalerite and chalcopyrite



2. Diamond drill hole TH674

Drill hole TH674 intersected a shallow zone of massive sulphide mineralisation up-dip of the current Far West resource boundary (refer to Figure 3).

TH674 intersected the mineralised zone approximately 130m up dip and 130m along strike from the current Far West resource boundary and has returned a high grade massive sulphide intercept of:

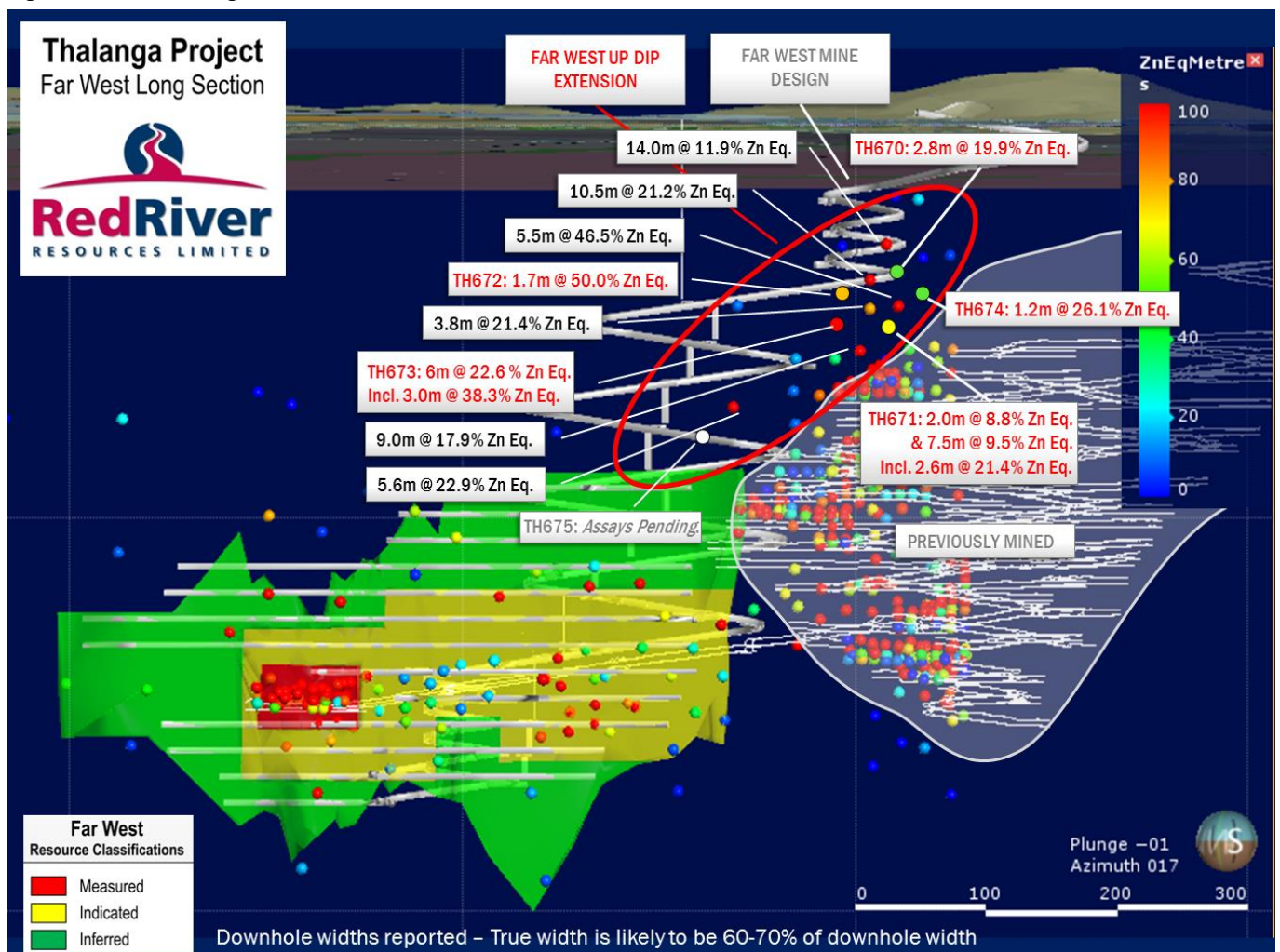
- **1.2m @ 3.5% Cu, 2.7% Pb, 8.5% Zn, 0.35 g/t Au & 130 g/t Ag (26.1% Zn Eq.)**, from 145.0m down hole (down-hole width).

Details and coordinates of the recent holes (TH674 and TH675) completed by Red River at the Thalanga Zinc Project (Far West) are provided below:

Table 1 Drill hole information summary, Thalanga Zinc Project (Far West)

Hole ID	Depth	Dip	Azi (MGA)	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Lease ID	Hole Status
TH674	163.1m	-68.5	176.5	371210	7750667	331.5	ML1392	Completed
TH675	318.0m	-60.0	198.5	371109	7750818	335.1	ML1392	Completed

Figure 3 Far West Long Section



Thalanga Zinc Project Background

Red River released a Restart Study for the Thalanga Zinc Project in October 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 the initial mine life of five years, and has outstanding extension potential.

On behalf of the Board.

Mel Palancian
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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%	Ag g/t	Au g/t	ZnEq%
TH674	134	135	1	0.03	0.17	0.33	0.00	7.1	0.7
TH674	135	136.1	1.1	0.04	0.06	0.32	0.00	2.8	0.6
TH674	136.1	137.4	1.3	0.71	0.97	3.61	0.48	45.8	8.2
TH674	137.4	138	0.6	0.20	0.01	0.06	0.00	1	0.7
TH674	138	139	1	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	*	0.1
TH674	139	140	1	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	*	0.0
TH674	140	141	1	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.5	0.0
TH674	141	142	1	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	*	0.0
TH674	142	143	1	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	*	0.0
TH674	143	144	1	0.00	*	0.01	0.00	*	0.0
TH674	144	145	1	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.5	0.2
TH674	145	146.2	1.2	3.55	2.75	8.50	0.35	130.4	26.1
TH674	146.2	147	0.8	0.09	0.02	0.25	0.00	1.4	0.6
TH674	147	148	1	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.00	0.6	0.1
TH674	148	149	1	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	*	0.0

**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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling was used to obtain core samples Samples consist of half NQ2 core Sample intervals were selected by company geologists based on visual mineralisation Intervals ranged from 0.3 to 1.5m based on geological boundaries Samples were sawn if half using an onsite core saw and sent to Intertek Genalysis laboratories Townsville. Samples will be 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery is measured and recorded by company trained geotechnicians Good ground conditions have been encountered to date resulting in negligible sample loss
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes are logged to a level of detail that would support mineral resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core was sawn and half core sent for assay • Sample preparation is industry standard, occurring 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 were used in each sample batch • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation style
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory results will be reviewed by Company geologists and laboratory technicians
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collars surveyed with handheld GPS • Down hole surveys conducted with Cameq multi-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>shot digital camera</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate system used is MGA94 Zone 55 • Topographic control is based on a detailed 3D Digital Elevation Model surveyed by the projects previous owners.
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling has been designed on a 25 x 25m spacing • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish a degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures applied. • No sample compositing has been applied
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Cameq digital Orientation Tool
<p>Sample security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples have been overseen by company geologists during transport from site to Intertek Genalysis laboratories, Townsville.
<p>Audits or reviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic Exploration was carried out by PanContinental Mining & RGC Exploration. This included drilling and geophysics
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table1 – Drill Hole Details See Appendix 1 – Assay Details
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interval length weighted assay results are reported Significant Intercept 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
	<p><i>should be clearly stated.</i></p>	
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to plans and sections within report
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All meaningful and material data is reported
<p>Further work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling is continuing at Far West