



Red River hits 14.8m @ 28.1% Zn Eq. at Far West

Highlights:

- **Thalanga Far West infill program continues with outstanding assay results received for drill hole TH698**
 - TH698 intersected **14.8m @ 28.1% Zn Eq. (1.2% Cu, 5.1% Pb, 16.5% Zn, 0.6 g/t Au and 104 g/t Ag)** from 424.8m down hole and
 - TH698 intersected an additional **20.0m @ 17.3% Zn Eq. (1.2% Cu, 3.3% Pb, 8.3% Zn, 0.3 g/t Au and 78 g/t Ag)** from 452.0m down hole
- **Drilling continues at Far West with TH705 and TH706 in progress.**

Zinc developer Red River Resources Limited (ASX: RVR) ("Red River" or the "Company") is pleased to announce further high-grade assay results from its ongoing drilling program at Thalanga Far West, part of the Thalanga Zinc Project in Queensland.

Red River has received assay results for TH698, with two zones of massive sulphide mineralisation intercepted:

- TH698 intersected **14.8m @ 28.1% Zn Eq. (1.2% Cu, 5.1% Pb, 16.5% Zn, 0.6 g/t Au and 104 g/t Ag)** from 424.8m down hole and
- TH698 intersected **20.0m @ 17.3% Zn Eq. (1.2% Cu, 3.3% Pb, 8.3% Zn, 0.3 g/t Au and 78 g/t Ag)** from 452.0m down hole

Drilling continues at Far West with TH705 and TH706 in progress.

Red River's Managing Director Mel Palancian commented: "The outstanding assay results demonstrate the potential of Far West.

"This intercept has been generated from drilling a sweet spot within Far West, where a feeder vein system has fed the host quartz eye volcanic rocks, producing an exceptionally thick, high grade zone in the Far West deposit.

"The Far West drilling program continues to demonstrate the potential that exists at Far West, which will be the second deposit mined after West 45, with production at Thalanga expected to commence in 2H 2017."

Thalanga Far West Infill Drilling

Red River has received assay results for drill hole TH698 from the ongoing Far West infill and resource extension drilling program.

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. (%)
TH698	424.8	439.6	14.8	1.2%	5.1%	16.5%	0.6 g/t	104 g/t	28.1%
TH694	452.0	472.0	20.0	1.2%	3.3%	8.3%	0.3 g/t	78 g/t	17.3%

(1) Downhole width; True width estimated to be 50-60% of downhole width

Figure 1 Far West Long Section

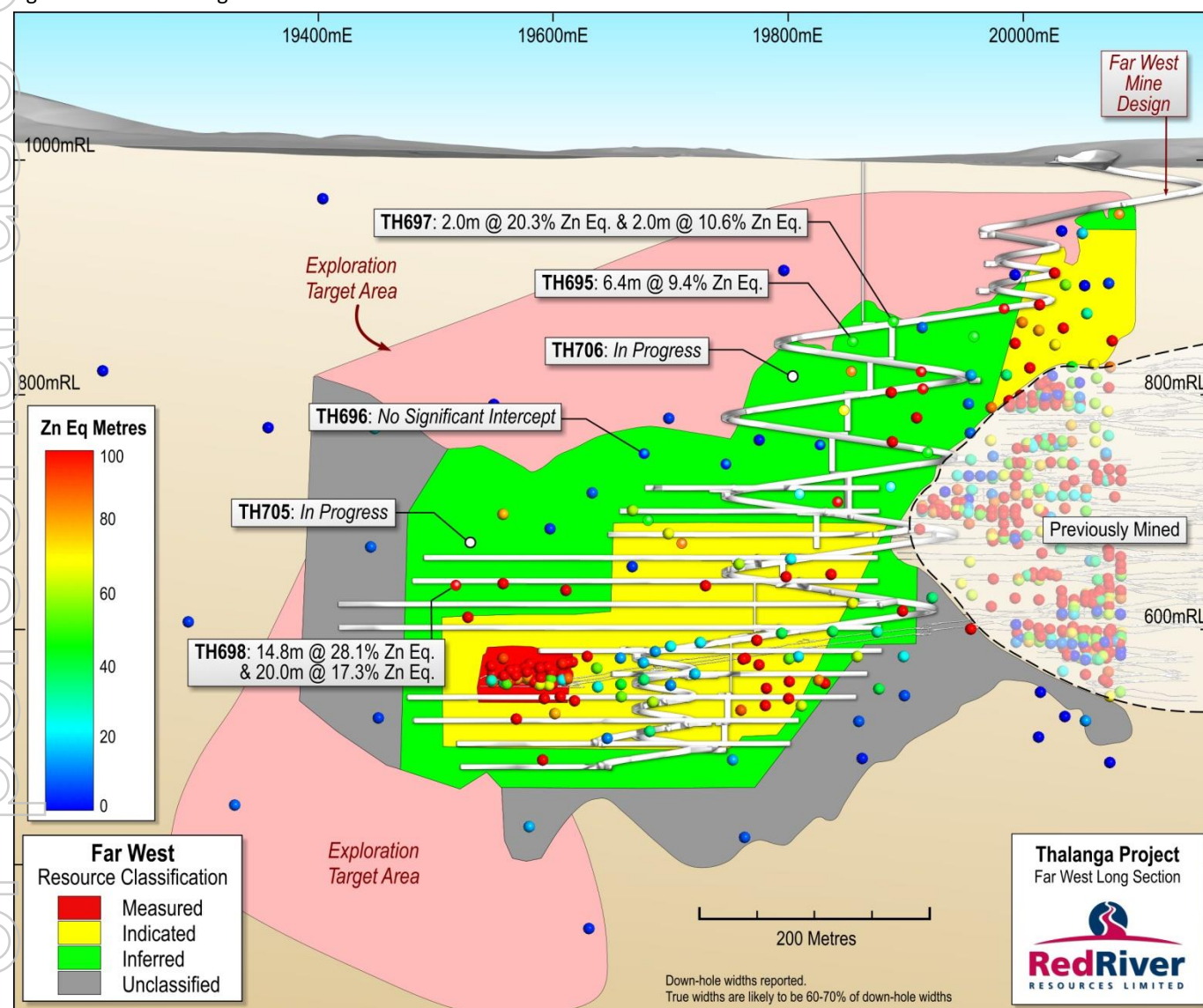


Table 2 Drill hole information summary, Thalanga Zinc Project (Far West Infill)

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi (MGA)	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Lease ID	Hole Status
TH695	269.5	-51	187	371041	7750822	336	ML1392	Completed
TH696	338.3	-67	226	370948	7750824	339	ML1531	Completed
TH697	200.0	-55	230	371122	7750710	332	ML1392	Completed
TH698	545.3	-63	33	370602	7750611	340	ML1531	Completed
TH705	240	-62	35	370587	7750610	340	ML1531	In Progress
TH706	250	-54	200	371041	7750823	336	ML1392	In Progress

Drill holes TH705 and TH706 are in progress.

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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.%
TH698	422.00	423.00	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	bdl	0.0
TH698	423.00	424.80	1.80	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	bdl	0.0
TH698	424.80	426.00	1.20	4.3	4.2	15.8	1.04	104	36.9
TH698	426.00	427.00	1.00	1.7	6.6	38.6	0.76	142	54.3
TH698	427.00	428.00	1.00	0.9	5.1	22.4	0.64	119	33.1
TH698	428.00	429.00	1.00	1.4	3.1	7.6	1.64	137	19.2
TH698	429.00	430.00	1.00	1.0	6.0	22.2	0.64	149	34.9
TH698	430.00	431.00	1.00	0.3	8.5	18.9	0.62	153	31.8
TH698	431.00	432.00	1.00	0.5	6.6	21.4	0.72	105	31.8
TH698	432.00	433.00	1.00	0.6	6.7	24.7	0.51	103	35.4
TH698	433.00	434.00	1.00	0.9	1.7	9.8	0.42	43	15.4
TH698	434.00	435.00	1.00	0.6	8.9	20.5	0.74	135	34.3
TH698	435.00	436.00	1.00	0.6	7.0	14.7	0.52	113	26.2
TH698	436.00	437.00	1.00	0.4	1.7	3.4	0.1	46	7.4
TH698	437.00	438.00	1.00	2.4	2.3	4.8	0.37	60	16.5
TH698	438.00	439.00	1.00	1.0	3.2	8.2	0.35	55	16.1
TH698	439.00	439.60	0.60	1.0	5.5	14.4	0.33	91	25.1
TH698	442.80	443.00	0.20	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.02	1	0.2
TH698	443.00	444.00	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.05	bdl	0.1
TH698	444.00	445.10	1.10	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	bdl	0.1
TH698	445.10	446.20	1.10	0.8	2.0	5.8	0.2	37	11.1
TH698	448.40	449.00	0.60	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	bdl	0.1
TH698	449.00	450.00	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	bdl	0.0
TH698	450.00	451.00	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	1	0.1
TH698	451.00	452.00	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	1	0.1
TH698	452.00	453.00	1.00	0.2	1.8	4.2	0.15	37	7.5
TH698	453.00	454.00	1.00	4.0	8.4	17.9	0.98	174	43.3
TH698	454.00	455.00	1.00	0.2	6.6	19.8	0.38	161	30.7
TH698	455.00	456.00	1.00	0.2	3.6	14.4	0.29	85	20.5
TH698	456.00	457.00	1.00	0.7	11.1	9.7	0.77	237	28.1
TH698	457.00	458.00	1.00	0.7	3.6	2.2	0.26	80	9.9
TH698	458.00	459.00	1.00	1.2	5.5	9.5	0.29	120	21.6
TH698	459.00	460.00	1.00	0.2	6.2	11.2	0.25	155	21.4
TH698	460.00	461.00	1.00	1.2	2.7	2.7	0.12	52	10.5
TH698	461.00	462.00	1.00	0.5	1.9	2.0	0.16	37	6.4
TH698	462.00	463.00	1.00	2.7	2.4	9.3	0.91	58	22.2
TH698	463.00	464.00	1.00	0.8	2.1	12.5	0.24	33	17.9
TH698	464.00	465.00	1.00	1.8	1.3	4.4	0.29	55	13.0
TH698	465.00	466.00	1.00	2.0	1.1	7.2	0.61	70	16.7
TH698	466.00	467.00	1.00	1.1	0.2	3.1	0.08	14	7.2
TH698	467.00	468.00	1.00	3.0	1.0	9.4	0.13	52	21.5
TH698	468.00	469.00	1.00	1.6	1.6	5.6	0.1	34	13.4
TH698	469.00	470.00	1.00	0.7	2.5	14.2	0.17	47	20.1

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn Eq.%
TH698	470.00	470.95	0.95	1.0	1.2	4.1	0.15	28	9.3
TH698	470.95	472.00	1.05	0.3	0.8	2.3	0.07	22	4.6
TH698	472.00	473.00	1.00	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.03	4	1.0

*bdl – below detection limit

Zinc Equivalent Calculation

The zinc equivalent (Zn Eq.) calculation takes into account mining costs, milling costs, recoveries, payability (including transport, smelting and refining charges) and metal prices in generating a zinc equivalent value for copper (Cu), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), gold (Au) and silver (Ag).

Zn equivalent formula utilised is: $Zn\% + (Cu\% \times 3.3) + (Pb\% \times 0.9) + (Au_{ppm} \times 0.5) + (Ag_{ppm} \times 0.025)$.

Metal prices used in the zinc equivalent calculation are: copper (US\$ 3.00/lb), lead (US\$0.90/lb), zinc (US\$1.00/lb), gold (US\$1,200/oz) and silver (US\$17.00/oz).

The recoveries used in the zinc equivalent calculation are: copper (80%), lead (70%), zinc (88%), gold (15%) and silver (65%). It is the view of Red River Resources that all the metals within this formula are expected to be recovered and sold.

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 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	<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 0.8m of core loss recorded in TH676 mineralised intercept reported in this report (see page 2)
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes are logged to a level of detail that will support mineral resource estimation. Qualitative logging includes lithology, alteration and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>textures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<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
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory results are reviewed by Company geologists and laboratory technicians
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collars surveyed with handheld GPS • Down hole surveys conducted with Cameq multi-shot digital camera • Coordinate system used is MGA94 Zone 55 • Topographic control is based on a detailed 3D Digital

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	Elevation Model
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<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
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples have been overseen by company geologists during transport from site to Intertek Genalysis laboratories, Townsville.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<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 & ML1531 ML1392 & ML1531 are 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 or ML1531 The 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 Table 2 – 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 should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Refer to Appendix 1 for metal equivalent calculation methodology

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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 50-70% of the down hole widths.
Diagrams	<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
Balanced reporting	<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
Other substantive exploration data	<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
Further work	<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"> • Further drilling is planned based on the results of this current program