

Quarterly Activities and Cash Flow Report for the period ending 31 December 2018

Quarter Highlights

- Record production from West 45 of 96kt @ 0.4% Cu, 2.4% Pb, 5.4% Zn, 0.2 g/t Au & 39 g/t Ag (9.9% Zn Eq.)
- Mill throughput at Thalanga Operations of 95kt @ 0.4% Cu, 2.6% Pb, 5.2% Zn, 0.2g/t Au & 46 g/t Ag (10.1% Zn Eq.)
- Record quarterly production of zinc concentrate (7,695 dry metric tonnes, DMT), lead concentrate (3,007 DMT) and copper concentrate (725 DMT)
- Far West development continues – 508 metres of development completed, including 371 metres of decline development.

Thalanga Operations

- Record quarterly zinc concentrate production of 7,695 DMT (up 13% from Sept. Quarter)
- Lead concentrate production of 3,007 DMT (up 9% from Sept. Quarter)
- Copper concentrate production of 725 DMT (up 74% from Sept. Quarter)
- Copper recoveries continue to improve – average copper recovery to copper concentrate for the quarter of 54.1%, with average copper recovery to copper concentrate of 73.2% for December

Development Activities

- Thalanga Far West underground mine development continues – 508 metres of capital development completed
- The raise-borer has been mobilised to site during the quarter to commence the Far West return air rise and second means of egress with completion and ventilation fan installation expected in the March quarter
- \$1.7 million invested in exploration activities
- \$2.4 million in capital development mainly in the Far West mine

Corporate

- Revenue from concentrate sales of \$18.2 million
- C1 cash cost of US\$ 0.47 per pound of payable zinc metal (33% lower than the Sept. quarter)
- C2 cash cost of US\$ 0.73/pound of payable zinc metal (28% lower than the Sept. quarter)
- C3 cash cost of US\$ 0.93/pound of payable zinc metal (24% lower than the Sept. quarter)
- Thalanga Operations EBITDA of \$1.7 million (an increase of \$0.4 million on the Sept. quarter)
- As at 31 December 2018, Red River had a cash balance of \$12.7 million plus financial assets of \$8.5 million (cash backed security bond deposits)
- \$4.0 million in royalty payments relating to FY18 sales were paid to the Queensland Government and Thalanga Copper Mines during the quarter
- Red River's working capital facility of US\$10 million remains undrawn

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1. PRODUCTION AND OPERATIONS

1.1. Safety and Environmental Performance

The site headcount during the period was 161 people. There were 75 full time Red River Resources employees and an additional 90 contractors working in exploration and mining, with 90,599 hours worked. The Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) for Red River Resources is zero year to date and zero Lost Time Injuries (LTIs) year to date.

1.2. Thalanga Operations Summary

Stoping continued at the West 45 underground mine, with a quarterly production record set of 96kt @ 0.4% Cu, 2.4% Pb, 5.4% Zn, 0.2 g/t Au and 39 g/t Ag (9.9% Zn Eq.) The Thalanga Operations processed 95kt @ 0.4% Cu, 2.6% Pb, 5.2% Zn, 0.2 g/t Au and 46 g/t Ag (10.1% Zn Eq.)

Zinc concentrate production set a new quarterly record, improving by 13% from the September quarter, with 7,695 DMT zinc concentrate produced. Lead concentrate and copper concentrate production also reached record levels, with lead concentrate production improving 9% from the September quarter, with 3,007 DMT lead concentrate produced and copper concentrate production improving 74% from the September quarter with 725 DMT copper concentrate produced.

Zinc recovery to zinc concentrate was stable and averaged 87.8% for the period and a high-quality zinc concentrate grading 56.8% zinc was produced. Lead recovery to lead concentrate was also stable at 80.6%, and a high-quality lead concentrate grading 65.7% Pb, 2.6 g/t Au & 786 g/t Ag was produced.

Copper recovery to copper concentrate showed a material improvement, with an average recovery of 54.1% during the quarter to a high-quality copper concentrate grading 28.6% Cu, 7.6 g/t Au and 1,311 g/t Ag. Copper recovery to copper concentrate continued to improve, with the average recovery being 73.2% for December.

Red River relined the primary mill and repairs to the fine ore bin and associated feeders were completed during the October shutdown. Next mill shutdown is planned for February 2019. Modifications to the copper circuit were also completed during the quarter, showing excellent results since commissioning.

Johan Ferreira commenced as Mining Manager in December; Johan has more than 25 years' experience in mining operations in Australia and South Africa.

1.3. Concentrate Sales & Marketing

Red River sold 7,121 DMT zinc concentrate, 2,828 DMT lead concentrate and 347 DMT copper concentrate during the quarter.

The Company continued to execute a short term hedging program over the quotation period (QP) for sales of zinc and lead metal already produced. Typically, between 80 and 90 % of the payable zinc and lead metal for each shipment of zinc and lead concentrates was hedged for the period from the issue of the first provisional sales invoice to the final settlement of the sale, which may occur between one and three months later. The QP hedges currently in place on the quarter's zinc and lead concentrate sales range between US\$1.10 and US\$1.20 per pound of payable zinc metal and US\$ 0.90 per pound of payable lead metal.

Table 1 Thalanga Operations Summary for the December 2018 Quarter (Q2 FY19)

	Units	Q2 FY18	Q3 FY18	Q4 FY18	Q1 FY19	Q2 FY19	YTD FY19
Ore Mined	kt	67	65	84	90	96	187
Copper grade	%	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Lead grade	%	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.3
Zinc grade	%	5.7	4.8	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.2
Gold grade	g/t	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Silver grade	g/t	59	43	30	31	39	35
Zinc equivalent grade	%	10.7	9.4	8.1	8.8	9.9	9.4
Ore Processed	kt	79	62	70	98	95	193
Copper grade	%	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Lead grade	%	3.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.4
Zinc grade	%	6.2	4.7	4.7	4.3	5.2	4.7
Gold grade	g/t	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Silver grade	g/t	52	37	40	30	46	38
Zinc equivalent grade	%	12.0	9.0	9.1	8.2	10.1	9.1
Zinc Concentrate Produced	DMT	6,398	4,428	5,477	6,800	7,695	14,495
Zinc grade	%	57.6	57.9	56.0	55.0	56.8	56.0
Zinc recovery	%	75.6	86.5	88.0	89.2	87.8	88.5
Lead Concentrate Produced	DMT	2,859	1,523	2,065	2,747	3,007	5,754
Lead grade	%	61.9	65.1	58.2	62.2	65.7	64.1
Copper grade	%	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	2.9	3.6
Gold grade	g/t	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.6	2.6	3.1
Silver grade	g/t	978	944	984	787	786	787
Lead recovery	%	70.5	73.5	77.3	80.1	80.6	80.4
Copper recovery	%	29.4	26.1	34.2	36.0	22.6	28.8
Copper Concentrate Produced	DMT	555	484	330	417	725	1,142
Copper grade	%	25.5	27.1	28.2	27.9	28.6	28.3
Gold grade	g/t	1.7	2.3	2.8	2.3	7.6	5.7
Silver grade	g/t	438	494	540	225	1,311	915
Copper recovery	%	36.6	50.6	34.3	35.1	54.1	45.3
Zinc Concentrate Sold	DMT	5,619	5,482	5,174	5,749	7,121	12,870
Lead Concentrate Sold	DMT	2,388	1,830	2,242	2,616	2,828	5,444
Copper Concentrate Sold	DMT	-	500	352	535	347	882

2. CORPORATE

2.1. Financial Performance

Financial performance of the Thalanga Operation is summarised in the table below.

Table 2 Thalanga Operations Financial Summary and Indicative Cash Costs for the December 2018 Quarter (Q2 FY19) and FY2019 YTD (unaudited)

	Units	Q2 FY18	Q3 FY18	Q4 FY18	Q1 FY19	Q2 FY19	YTD FY2019
Revenue	\$m	17.5	16.5	17.2	16.3	18.2	34.5
Thalanga Operations EBITDA	\$m	8.6	3.7	(0.4)	1.3	1.7	3.0
Indicative Cash Costs							
Payable zinc metal produced	Mlb	6.9	4.8	5.7	7.0	8.2	15.2
Indicative C1 Cash Cost	US\$/lb payable Zn	0.04	0.84	0.93	0.70	0.47	0.57
Indicative C2 Cost	US\$/lb payable Zn	0.39	1.44	1.33	1.02	0.73	0.86
Indicative C3 Cost	US\$/lb payable Zn	0.65	1.67	1.57	1.22	0.93	1.06

All numbers and data are rounded. Discrepancies in totals may exist due to rounding.
 Payable metal is derived from concentrate offtake agreements
 C1 cash cost includes actual cash costs plus notional costs (concentrate logistics and realisation costs)
 C1 cash cost includes credits for copper, lead, gold and silver notionally priced at for the period (Q2 FY19: copper US\$2.78/lb, lead US\$0.89/lb, gold US\$1238/oz and silver US\$14.60/oz)

Revenue during the quarter was \$18.2 million, with \$10.7 million from sale of zinc metal in concentrate, \$4.6 million from the sale of lead metal in concentrate, \$1.0 million from sale of copper metal in concentrate and \$1.9 million from sale of payable precious metals (gold and silver) contained in copper and lead concentrates.

Thalanga Operations quarterly EBITDA (unaudited) was \$1.7 million, an increase of \$0.4 million over the prior quarter. Revenue was \$1.9 million higher than the previous quarter due to increased sales of zinc and lead concentrate. Sales realisation expenses were \$1.9 million higher than the previous quarter due to increased concentrate sales and increased zinc concentrate treatment charges (increased by approx. US\$120 per tonne of concentrate during the quarter). Operating costs were \$0.4 million lower than the previous quarter primarily due to lower development requirements at West 45 Mine plus reduced maintenance requirements and improved reagent consumption rates at the Thalanga Mill.

C1 Cash costs for the period decreased by 33% as compared to the prior quarter. This decrease was primarily due to a 17% increase in payable zinc metal and an increase in the value of by-product credits (due to higher production of lead and copper concentrates) being partially offset by an increase in the treatment charges for zinc concentrates.

Cash at bank at the end of the quarter was \$12.7 million; a decrease of \$4.7m. This was after investing \$2.4 million in mine development, (primarily the Far West underground mine), \$1.7 million in exploration activities and the payment of \$4.0 million in mineral and net smelter royalty obligations accrued from FY18 sales.

2.2. Issue of Performance Rights

Pursuant to shareholder approval of resolutions 4 and 5 at the general meeting of the Company (25 October 2018) and in accordance with the Company's Long Term Performance Rights Plan as approved by Shareholders at the general meeting of the Company on 27 October 2016, 2,405,643 2019 Performance Rights were issued to RVR Directors (Mel Palancian and Donald Garner) and RVR Senior Management.

3. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

3.1. Drilling Activities Summary

During the quarter, Red River completed 18 drill holes for a total of 3,633m drilled. Drilling activities continued at West 45, with the completion of the West 45 UG Drilling Program (7 holes completed for 907m drilled).

Drilling continued at Far West (4 holes completed for 783m drilled) seeking to extend the known resource in the Far West Upper area, and the Waterloo Resource Definition and Extension Program continued (4 holes completed for 1,305m drilled).

Table 3 Thalanga Operations Development Drilling Summary

Project	Holes Completed	Total Metres Drilled
West 45 Underground	7	907
Far West	4	783
Waterloo	4	1,305
Thalanga Central	3	638
Total	18	3,633

3.2. West 45 Underground

A further seven drill holes were completed during the quarter, for a total of 907m drilled. Underground drilling during the quarter focussed on completing the resource definition program targeting Lens 4 and 6. The drilling provided confidence to include Lens 6 in mine planning and provide an extended mine life at West 45. The drilling also provided further information on the structural controls of the mineralising system.

For further information, please refer to the ASX release dated 19 November 2018 “Red River Hits More High Grade at West 45”

3.3. Waterloo Resource Definition and Extension Program

Surface diamond drilling was undertaken at Waterloo during the quarter to increase confidence in the resource. Four holes were drilled for 1,305 metres with results continuing to provide high intersections through the orebody and understanding of the faulting offsetting the lenses. Mine planning is currently underway at Waterloo. Material assay results were received back for the following holes during the quarter.

Table 4 Waterloo Resource Definition and Extension Program Material Assay Results

Hole ID	From	To	Intersection (m) ⁽¹⁾	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn Eq. %
WL41	191.07	194.00	2.93	0.7	0.7	13.2	0.2	19	16.8
and	202.00	205.00	3.00	0.1	0.4	3.4	0.1	6	4.3
and	210.00	214.00	4.00	0.3	0.5	2.6	0.1	6	4.2
WL42A	279.30	281.40	2.10	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.1	7	7.3
WL44	275.00	276.00	1.00	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	58	2.5
WL45	302.20	302.30	0.40	1.5	0.1	17.4	0.0	5	22.5
WL46	236.40	238.85	2.45	0.1	0.8	2.5	0.1	18	4.1
and	280.30	280.65	0.35	1.5	0.0	4.3	0.0	4	9.3

(1) True width

Table 5 Waterloo Resource Definition and Extension Program Drillhole Details

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi (MGA)	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Lease ID	Hole Status
WL44	334.60	-55	144.8	406866	7746234	320	EPM10582	Complete
WL45	309.6	-60	174.8	406866	7746234	320	EPM10582	Complete
WL53	201.65	-68	355.8	407041	7746020	324	EPM10582	Abandoned
WL53A	474.60	-71	0.8	407041	7746020	324	EPM10582	Complete

WL53 was drilled to a depth of 15m in FY19Q1

3.4. Thalanga Central

Three holes were drilled to test Thalanga Central (TH850, TH852 and TH857) with material assay results being received from TH850 and TH852. The drilling confirmed that sinistral strike slip faulting of the Thalanga Central orebody has moved a part of the orebody into the hangingwall. There is potential for similar fault offsets along the Thalanga Range and targeting of these positions is underway. The drilling also aided in the definition of a second exhalative horizon in the hangingwall of the Thalanga ore body. This discovery has led to further sampling of the horizon in historic drillholes.

Table 6 Thalanga Central Material Assay Results

Hole ID	From	To	Intersection (m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn Eq. %
TH850	122.00	123.60	1.60	0.2	1.6	1.5	0.6	88	6.2
TH852	146.00	154.60	8.60	0.4	1.6	3.1	0.4	49	7.4
and	164.00	168.80	4.80	0.5	1.7	4.0	0.2	26	7.9
and	172.00	173.80	1.80	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	26	5.1

Figure 1 Thalanga Central Plan

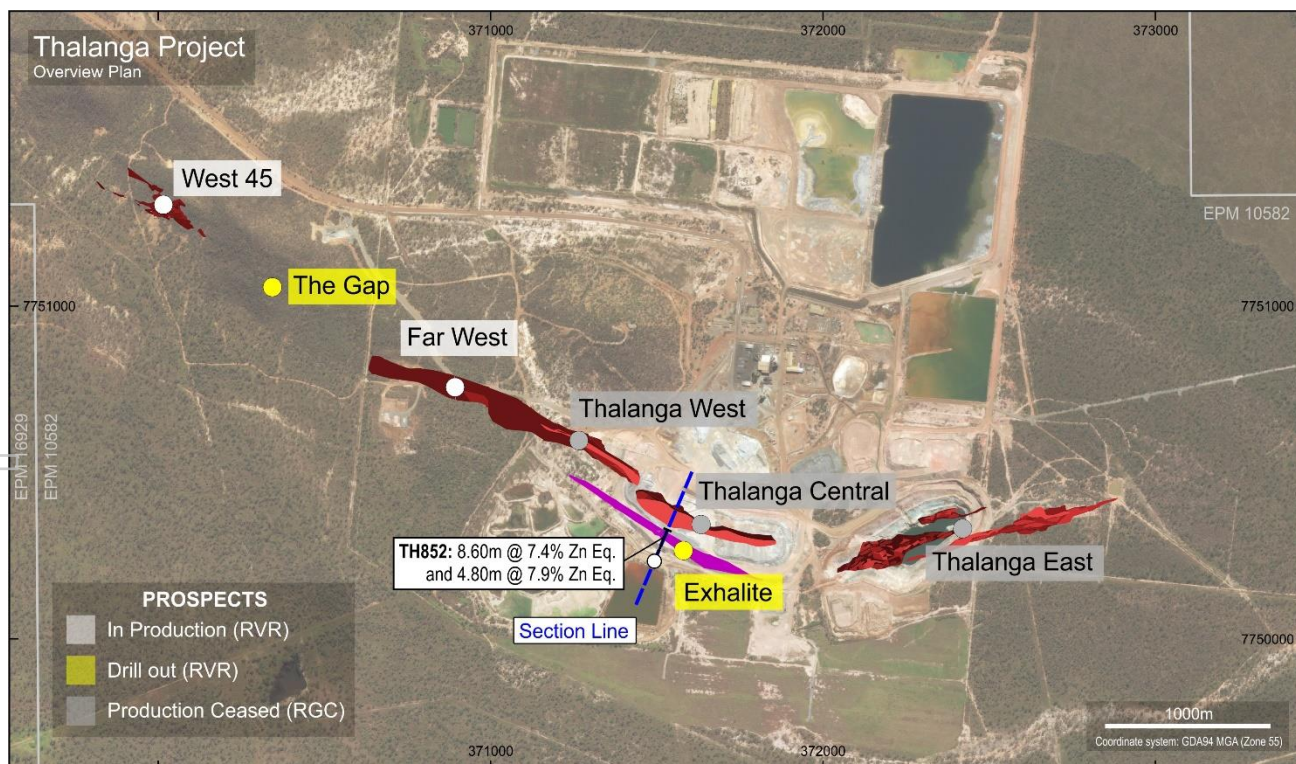


Figure 2 Thalanga Central Cross Section

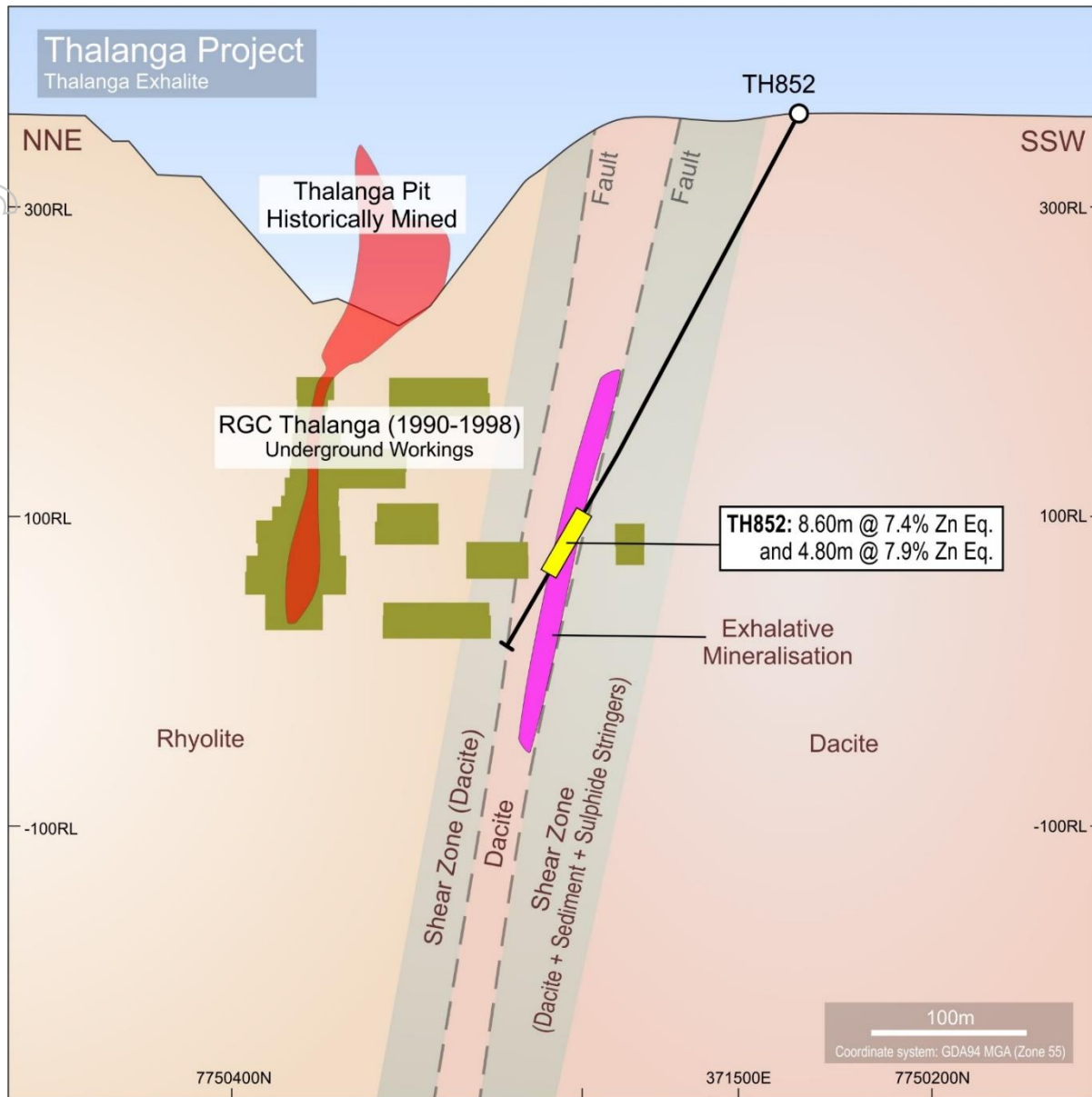


Table 7 Thalanga Central Drillhole Details

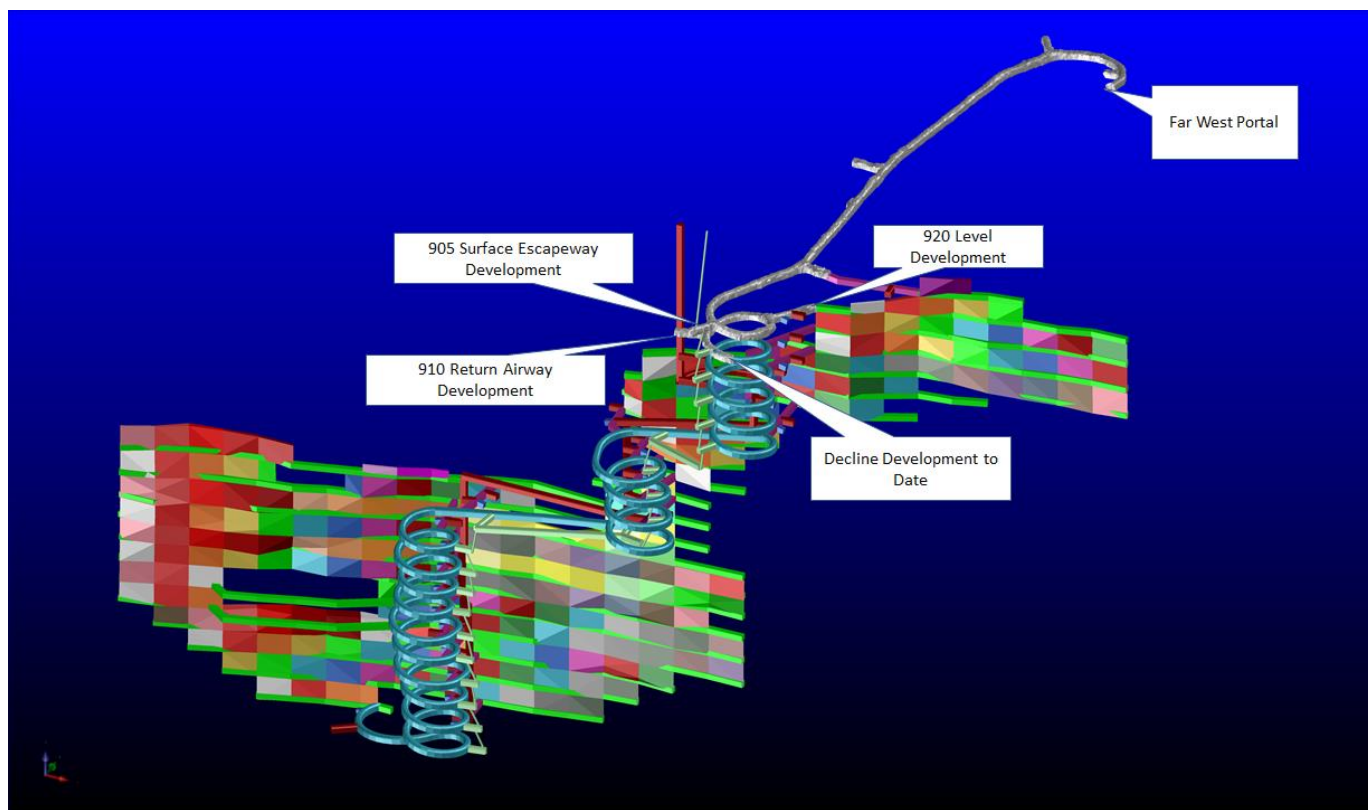
Hole ID	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi (MGA)	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Lease ID	Hole Status
TH850	164.10	-60	14.8	369958	7751125	358	ML1531	Complete
TH852	196.00	-62	27.8	371491	7750238	330	ML1531	Complete
TH857	278.10	-62	344.8	371554	7750164	326	ML1531	Complete

3.5. Far West Development

Far West development continued during the quarter, with 508m of lateral development completed, including 371m of decline development. At quarter end, 654m of decline development in total has been completed with the decline currently at 102m vertical depth and past the mid-point between the 920 and 900 levels.

The raise-borer has been mobilised to site during the quarter to commence the Far West return air rise and second means of egress with completion and ventilation fan installation expected in the March quarter

Figure 3 Far West Development



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4. EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Red River continued its systematic exploration program during the quarter with completion of the first phase of drilling at the Kitchen Rock Hill target, and the start of the Ermine drilling program.

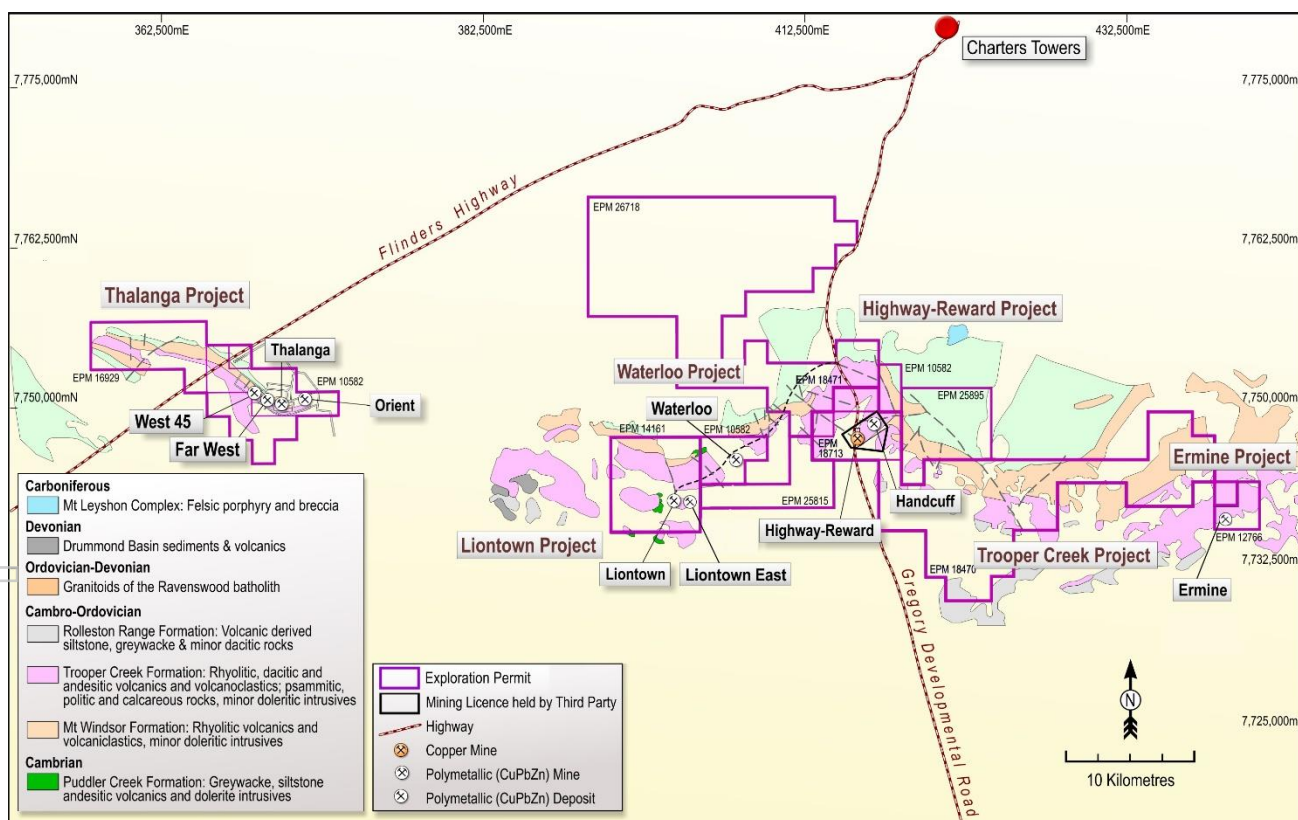
Drilling to date has defined an extensive high sulphidation epithermal system with zones of intense argillic alteration. Red River, with input from external geological consultants, will now undertake a review of the drilling and geophysical/geochemical exploration carried out to date. The review will allow Red River to better understand the geometry of the system, and whether the system is fertile (has the potential to host economic mineralisation) and if so, where within the system the economic mineralisation is likely to be located.

Drilling commenced at the Ermine project, with two holes completed during the quarter. Hole ERD18005 intercepted 1.95m @ 15.5% Zn Eq. (1.1% Cu, 2.2% Pb, 9.1% Zn, 0.1 g/t Au & 33 g/t Ag) from 223.05m down hole.

Table 8 Thalanga Operation Exploration Drilling Summary

Project	Holes Completed	Total Metres Drilled
W45 IP Anomaly	1	324
Kitchen Rock Hill	2	780
Ermine	2	647
Total	5	1,760

Figure 4 Exploration Project Location

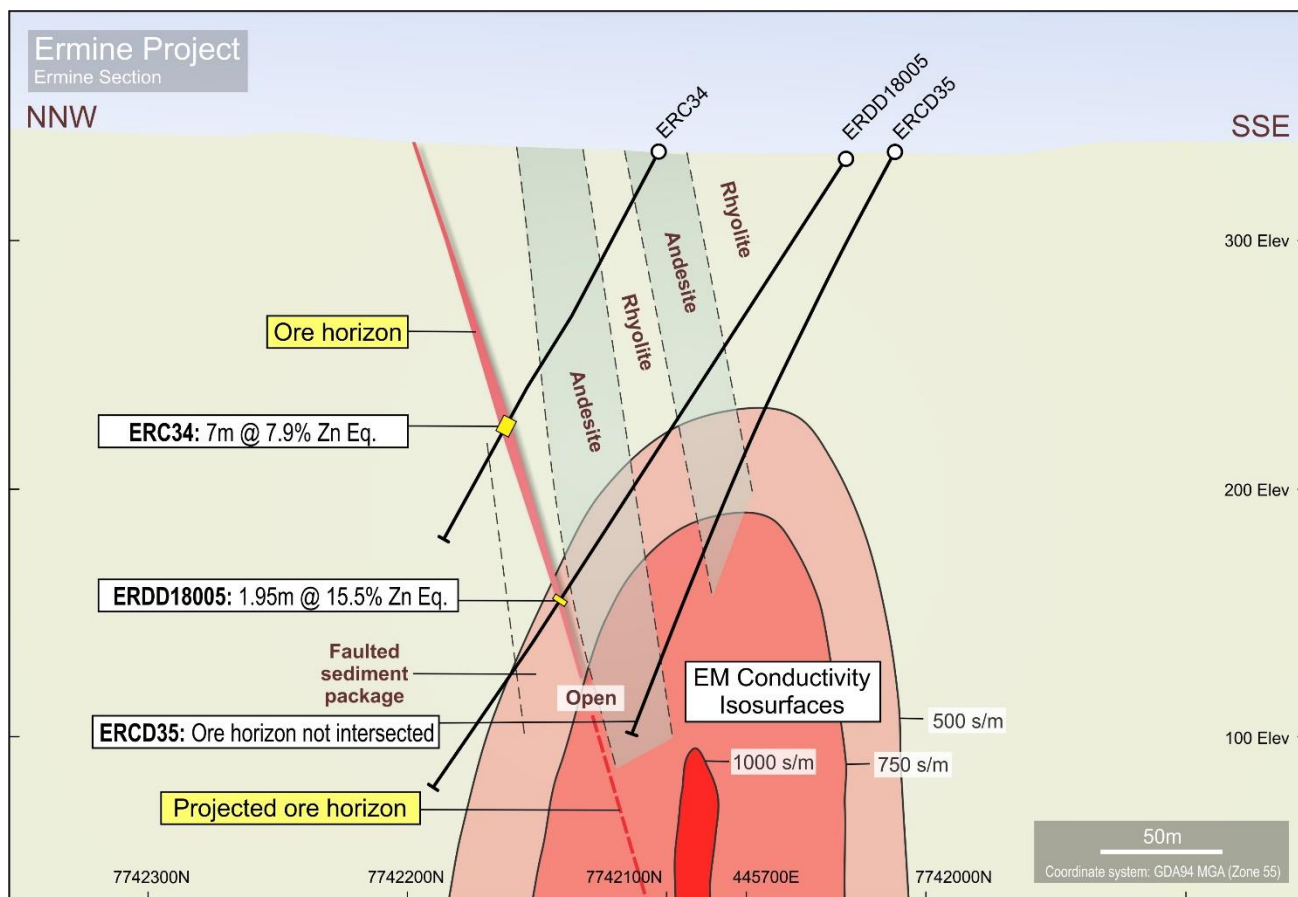


4.1. Ermine

RVR completed an initial two holes (ERDD18001 & ERDD18005) before demobilising the drilling rig for the wet season. The program aimed to test several geophysical and geochemical anomalies in the larger Ermine-Echidna mineralised system.

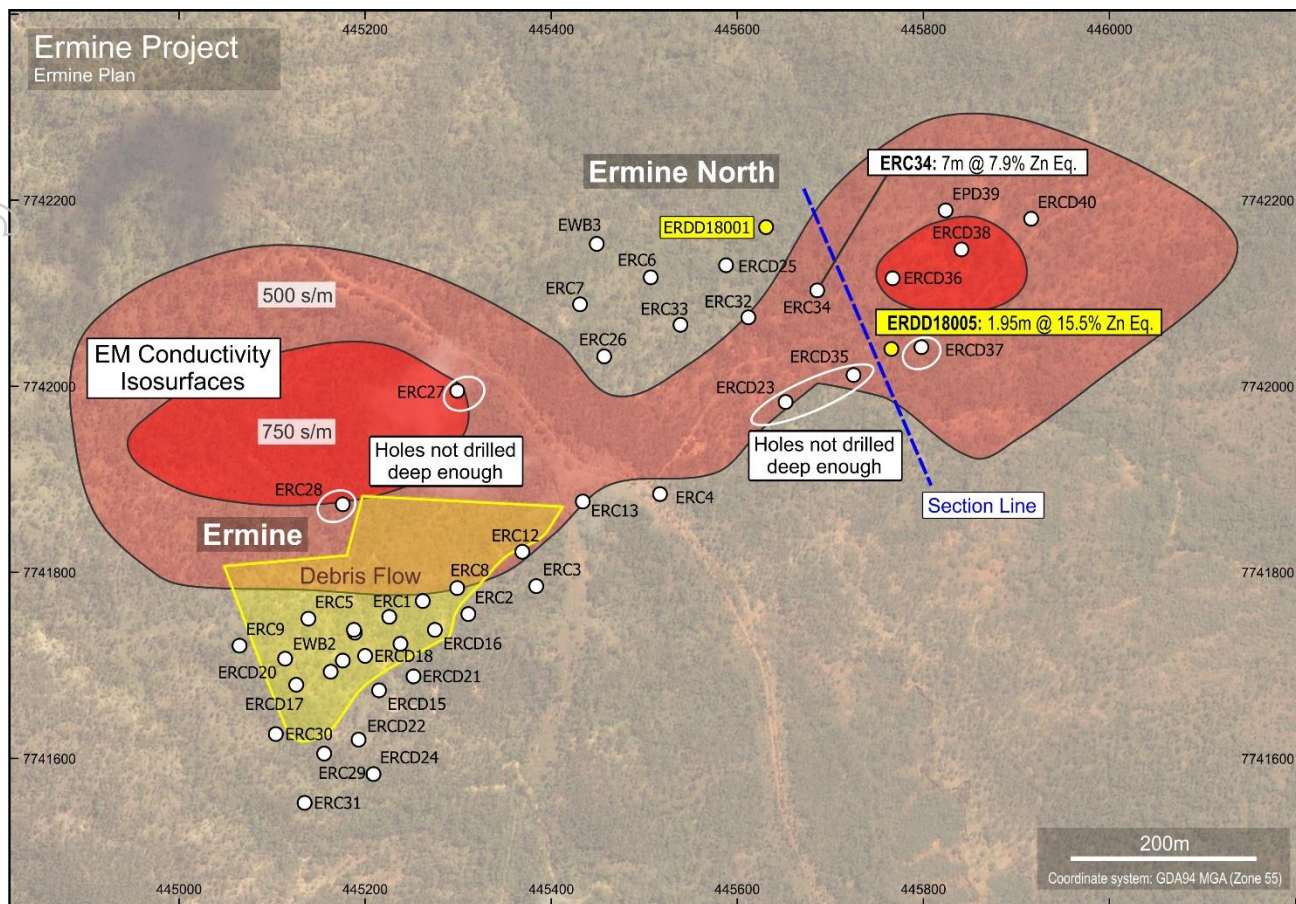
Drill hole ERDD18005 intersected 1.95m metres of interbedded massive sulphide, semi massive sulphide and fine grained siltstone from 223.05m down hole, which returned an assay of 1.95m @ 15.5% Zn Eq. (1.1% Cu, 2.2% Pb, 9.1% Zn, 0.1 g/t Au & 33 g/t Ag). ERDD180001 failed to intersect any material mineralisation.

Figure 5 Ermine North Cross Section (ERDD18005)



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Figure 6 Ermine Project Area – Drill Hole Collar Plan



RVR plan to drill down dip, testing the core of the Ermine North conductivity anomaly and along strike with a view to better define the extend of the mineralisation at Ermine North. The Ermine conductivity anomaly is also planned to be tested by drilling. Analysis indicates that the previous historic drilling (ERC27 and ERC28) carried out by Plutonic, was not deep enough the test the anomaly.

For further information, please refer to the ASX release dated 29 January 2019 “Ermine Exploration Update”

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On behalf of the Board



CAMERON BODLEY

Company Secretary

Red River Resources Limited

End.

For further information please visit Red River's website www.redriverresources.com.au or contact us:

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Appendix A – Tenement Interests

As at 31 December 2018, Red River had an interest in the following mining leases (ML) and exploration permits for minerals (EPM).

Project	Location	Licence	Status	Beneficial Interest
Thalanga Base Metal Operation	Queensland	EPM 10582	Granted	100%
Thalanga Base Metal Operation	Queensland	EPM 12766	Granted	100%
Thalanga Base Metal Operation	Queensland	EPM 14161	Granted	100%
Thalanga Base Metal Operation	Queensland	EPM 16929	Granted	100%
Thalanga Base Metal Operation	Queensland	EPM 25815	Granted	100%
Thalanga Base Metal Operation	Queensland	EPM 25895	Granted	100%
Thalanga Base Metal Operation	Queensland	EPM 26718	Granted	100%
Thalanga Base Metal Operation	Queensland	EPM18713	Granted	100%
Thalanga Base Metal Operation	Queensland	EPM 18470	Granted	100%
Thalanga Base Metal Operation	Queensland	EPM 18471	Granted	100%
Thalanga Base Metal Operation	Queensland	ML 1392	Granted	100%
Thalanga Base Metal Operation	Queensland	ML 1531	Granted	100%
Thalanga Base Metal Operation	Queensland	ML 10137	Granted	100%
Thalanga Base Metal Operation	Queensland	ML 10185	Granted	100%
Thalanga Base Metal Operation	Queensland	ML 10186	Granted	100%
Thalanga Base Metal Operation	Queensland	ML 10277	Granted	100%

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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 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.

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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 Thalanga and Waterloo deposits. The Thalanga Central and Ermine deposits are related to and of a similar style of mineralisation to the Thalanga 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

			Thalanga Central and Ermine	Waterloo (Fresh Resource)
Metal	Units	LT Price		
Copper	US\$/lb	US\$3.00	80%	80%
Lead	US\$/lb	US\$0.90	70%	70%
Zinc	US\$/lb	US\$1.00	88%	88%
Gold	US\$/oz	US\$1,200	50%	50%
Silver	US\$/oz	US\$17.00	65%	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 Thalanga Central, Waterloo and Ermine. 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:

$$\text{Zn Eq.} = (\text{Zn}\% \times 1.0) + (\text{Cu}\% \times 3.3) + (\text{Pb}\% \times 0.9) + (\text{Au ppm} \times 0.5) + (\text{Ag ppm} \times 0.025)$$

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 (Ag MEF)
Thalanga Central and Ermine	3.3	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.025
Waterloo (Fresh)	3.3	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.025

APPENDIX 1 – DRILLHOLE ASSAY DETAILS

Table 1 Waterloo Resource Definition and Extension Program Drill Hole Assay Results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m) ⁽¹⁾	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn Eq. %
WL41	189.20	190.20	1.00	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	2	0.6
WL41	190.20	191.07	0.87	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	5	2.4
WL41	191.07	191.60	0.53	0.8	1.3	39.4	0.4	50	44.7
WL41	191.60	192.10	0.50	1.3	0.1	25.3	0.3	15	30.3
WL41	192.10	192.80	0.70	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	4	0.4
WL41	192.80	193.40	0.60	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3	0.3
WL41	193.40	194.00	0.60	1.7	2.0	8.4	0.2	31	16.8
WL41	194.00	195.00	1.00	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	7	1.9
WL41	195.00	196.00	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2	0.2
WL41	196.00	196.60	0.60	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2	0.2
WL41	196.60	197.40	0.80	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	3	1.1
WL41	197.40	198.00	0.60	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	2	1.0
WL41	198.00	199.00	1.00	0.4	0.2	3.3	0.0	5	4.9
WL41	199.00	200.00	1.00	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	4	2.3
WL41	200.00	201.00	1.00	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	3	1.1
WL41	201.00	202.00	1.00	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	4	1.6
WL41	202.00	203.00	1.00	0.1	0.4	3.8	0.1	7	4.6
WL41	203.00	204.00	1.00	0.1	0.4	4.2	0.0	6	5.1
WL41	204.00	205.00	1.00	0.2	0.5	2.2	0.0	4	3.3
WL41	205.00	206.00	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2	0.5
WL41	206.00	207.00	1.00	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	3	0.6
WL41	207.00	208.00	1.00	0.2	0.8	1.5	0.1	5	3.1
WL41	208.00	209.00	1.00	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.0	6	3.0
WL41	209.00	210.00	1.00	0.1	0.8	1.4	0.0	6	2.6
WL41	210.00	211.00	1.00	0.3	1.3	4.1	0.1	8	6.4
WL41	211.00	212.00	1.00	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	3	1.4
WL41	212.00	212.70	0.70	0.4	0.4	3.7	0.1	8	5.8
WL41	212.70	213.34	0.64	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.2	7	2.8
WL41	213.34	214.00	0.66	0.4	0.2	3.0	0.1	4	4.5
WL41	214.00	215.00	1.00	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	2	1.8
WL41	215.00	216.00	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0	0.1
WL42	276.10	277.00	0.90	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.1	2.8
WL42	277.00	277.60	0.60	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.3
WL42	277.60	278.40	0.80	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.3	3.4
WL42	278.40	279.30	0.90	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.0
WL42	279.30	280.00	0.70	1.6	0.2	1.5	1.6	0.2	7.1
WL42	280.00	280.60	0.60	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	2.2
WL42	280.60	281.40	0.80	2.8	0.1	1.9	2.8	0.1	11.4
WL42	281.40	282.00	0.60	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3

(1) Down hole width

Table 1 Waterloo Resource Definition and Extension Program Drill Hole Assay Results (cont.)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m) ⁽¹⁾	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn Eq. %
WL44	244.00	245.00	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0	0.2
WL44	245.00	245.90	0.90	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0	2.2
WL44	245.90	246.60	0.70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.1
WL44	246.60	247.20	0.60	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	1	1.6
WL44	247.20	248.00	0.80	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.2
WL45	301.50	302.20	0.70	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0	0.2
WL45	302.20	302.60	0.40	1.5	0.1	17.4	0.0	5	22.5
WL45	302.60	303.60	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1	0.4
WL45	303.60	304.30	0.70	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	1	2.5
WL46	235.00	235.75	0.75	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3	0.2
WL46	235.75	236.40	0.65	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	6	0.7
WL46	236.40	237.20	0.80	0.1	0.9	2.2	0.2	21	4.0
WL46	237.20	238.00	0.80	0.1	0.3	2.4	0.1	12	3.5
WL46	238.00	238.85	0.85	0.2	1.0	2.8	0.2	21	4.9
WL46	238.85	240.20	1.35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2	0.2
WL46	240.20	241.00	0.80	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	8	1.2
WL46	279.00	279.80	0.80	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
WL46	278.80	280.30	1.50	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1	0.4
WL46	280.30	280.65	0.35	1.5	0.0	4.3	0.0	4	9.3
WL46	280.65	281.20	0.55	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1	0.4
WL46	281.20	282.08	0.88	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0	0.2

(1) Down hole width

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Table 2 Thalanga Central Drill Hole Assay Results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m) ⁽¹⁾	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn Eq. %
TH850	120.00	121.00	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	3	0.4
TH850	121.00	122.00	1.00	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	17	1.4
TH850	122.00	123.00	1.00	0.2	1.5	1.7	0.7	79	6.1
TH850	123.00	123.60	0.60	0.2	2.0	1.1	0.4	104	6.3
TH850	123.60	124.50	0.90	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	14	1.1
TH850	124.50	125.00	0.50	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	8	0.4
TH852	145.00	146.00	1.00	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	3	0.5
TH852	146.00	147.00	1.00	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.1	48	4.9
TH852	147.00	148.00	1.00	0.4	1.0	1.9	0.2	32	5.1
TH852	148.00	148.80	0.80	0.3	0.9	2.4	0.9	33	5.6
TH852	148.80	149.50	0.70	0.4	3.0	5.7	0.5	72	11.6
TH852	149.50	150.00	0.50	0.3	3.5	6.1	0.8	82	12.6
TH852	150.00	151.00	1.00	0.2	1.5	1.8	0.2	48	5.2
TH852	151.00	151.60	0.60	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.2	30	3.1
TH852	151.60	152.55	0.95	0.3	1.8	4.6	0.3	58	9.0
TH852	152.35	152.90	0.55	0.7	2.4	5.9	0.3	62	12.1
TH852	152.90	153.95	1.05	0.3	1.6	3.6	0.4	41	7.5
TH852	153.95	154.60	0.65	0.6	2.1	1.9	0.6	44	7.1
TH852	154.60	155.10	0.50	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.2	19	3.1
TH852	155.10	156.00	0.90	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	9	1.6
TH852	156.00	157.00	1.00	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.1	12	2.2
TH852	157.00	157.60	0.60	0.2	1.2	3.1	0.2	22	5.5
TH852	157.60	158.30	0.70	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	4	1.2
TH852	158.30	159.10	0.80	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1
TH852	159.10	160.00	0.90	1.0	0.4	2.3	0.7	36	7.3
TH852	160.00	161.00	1.00	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	7	1.8
TH852	161.00	162.00	1.00	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.1	6	2.2
TH852	162.00	163.00	1.00	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	5	1.9
TH852	163.00	164.00	1.00	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.1	6	2.4
TH852	164.00	165.00	1.00	0.1	0.7	2.9	0.2	20	4.4
TH852	165.00	166.00	1.00	0.6	0.5	2.2	0.2	20	5.4
TH852	166.00	167.00	1.00	0.9	2.1	4.5	0.2	32	10.2
TH852	167.00	168.00	1.00	0.5	3.2	6.3	0.2	33	11.8
TH852	168.00	168.80	0.80	0.3	2.1	4.2	0.2	23	7.8
TH852	168.80	169.60	0.80	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0	0.1
TH852	169.60	170.30	0.70	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	4	2.1
TH852	170.30	171.00	0.70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.1
TH852	171.00	172.00	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1	0.3
TH852	172.00	172.90	0.90	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.2	36	3.9
TH852	172.90	173.80	0.90	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	17	6.2
TH852	173.80	174.50	0.70	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3
TH852	174.50	175.00	0.50	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	7	3.1
TH852	175.00	176.00	1.00	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	11	2.6
<i>(1) Down hole width</i>									

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Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Waterloo)

(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 (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) 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 company geologists from NQ2 diamond drill core based on visual mineralisation Intervals ranged from 0.24 to 1.50m based on geological boundaries Diamond drill core samples were sawn in half using an onsite core saw and all samples (DD & RC) 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	<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"> Diamond 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. 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	<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"> Core is measured every metre with recovery and RQD taken over the metre interval Sample recovery is measured and recorded by company trained geology technicians and geologists Any issues with recovery is always checked against drillers run sheet. Good ground conditions have been encountered to date

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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. 	<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, structures 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	<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 insitu 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 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	<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 Field duplicates are taken for all RC samples (1 in 40 samples). No field duplicates are submitted for diamond core.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collars surveyed by a registered Surveyor Down hole surveys conducted with magnetic multi-shot digital camera

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>estimation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate system used is MGA94 Zone 55 • Topographic control is based on a detailed 3D Digital Elevation Model
Data spacing and distribution	<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 approximately 40m x 40m 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"> • 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 Digital Orientation Tool
Sample security	<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.
Audits or reviews	<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

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Waterloo)

(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 Exploration Lease EPM10582 EPM10582 is held by Cromarty Pty Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Red River Resources) and form part of Red River's Thalanga Zinc Project Red River Resources have engaged Native Title claimants, the Gudjulla people The Exploration 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 4 – 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 60-70% 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

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Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Thalanga Central)

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 0.5 to 1.45m 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; HQ3 diamond core drilling until in competent ground typically from 8 to 18m down 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"> Core is measured every meter with recovery and RQD taken over the meter interval Sample recovery is measured and recorded by company trained geology technicians and geologists Any issues with recovery is always checked against drillers run sheet. Good ground conditions have been encountered to date
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 Mineral Resource estimation, 	<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, structures and textures

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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"> • 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"> • <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 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"> • <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
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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 are reviewed by Company geologists and laboratory technicians
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collars surveyed by Company surveyor • Down hole surveys conducted with magnetic multi-shot digital camera • Coordinate system used is MGA94 Zone 55

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>estimation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topographic control is based on a detailed 3D Digital Elevation Model
Data spacing and distribution	<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 approximately 80m x 80m 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"> • 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
Sample security	<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.
Audits or reviews	<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

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Thalanga Central)

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 ML1531 ML1531 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 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 7 – 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 60-70% 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

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Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

Red River Resources Limited

ABN

35 100 796 754

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

December 2018

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	18,999	35,689
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(1,685)	(3,355)
(b) development	(2,382)	(4,272)
(c) production	(10,632)	(21,226)
(d) staff costs	(2,221)	(4,406)
(e) administration	(282)	(400)
(f) corporate costs	(877)	(1,109)
(g) sales realisation expenses	(7,438)	(8,831)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	40	126
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	(15)	(14)
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Research and development refunds	-	-
1.8 GST / BAS (provide details if material)	1,089	105
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(5,404)	(7,693)
2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) property, plant and equipment	(45)	(299)
(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-

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Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	(59)	(159)
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material) (Security bonds)	300	300
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	196	(158)

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	668	668
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	(200)	(318)
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	469	351

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	17,417	20,178
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(5,404)	(7,693)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	196	(158)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	469	351

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Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	12,678	12,678

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	12,678	17,417
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	12,678	17,417

6. Payments to directors of the entity and their associates

6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2

6.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3

6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2

**Current quarter
\$A'000**

158

NIL

Director fees (NED and Executive) - \$158,000

7. Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates

7.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2

7.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3

7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2

**Current quarter
\$A'000**

26

NIL

Provision of accounting, taxation and corporate secretarial services – Hanson Porter Curzon Pty Ltd

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

8. Financing facilities available <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
8.1 Loan facilities	USD10,000	-
8.2 Credit standby arrangements	30	20
8.3 Other (please specify)	-	-
8.4 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.		

8.1 USD Credit Facility

8.2 Credit card facility.

9. Estimated cash outflows for next quarter	\$A'000
9.1 Exploration and evaluation	500
9.2 Development (capital)	4,700
9.3 Production	12,500
9.4 Staff costs (included in production / development costs)	2,200
9.5 Administration and Corporate costs	400
9.6 Other (sales realisation costs)	3,000
9.7 Total estimated cash outflows	21,100

10. Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)	Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
10.1 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced	-	-	-	-
10.2 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	-	-	-	-

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Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.



31 January 2019

Sign here:

Date:

Company secretary

Cameron Bodley

Print name:

Notes

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.
2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.

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