

ASX Announcement

ASX Code: RVR

28 July 2017

Quarterly Activities and Cash Flow Report for the period ending 30 June 2017

Near-term zinc producer Red River Resources Limited (ASX: RVR) (“Red River” or “the Company”) is pleased to report its activities and corporate developments for the June 2017 Quarter. Highlights are as follows:

Safety & Environmental Performance

- During the period (1 April 2017 to 30 June 2017), one medical treatment injury was recorded and the Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) for Red River Resources is 3.3 year to date.
- No environmental incidents were reported during this period.

Plant & Infrastructure Refurbishment

- Significant progress was made during the period, and at the end of June approximately 70% of the outstanding tasks to finish the refurbishment of the plant and infrastructure had been completed; and
- The plant is on schedule to commence commissioning activities in Q3 CY2017, with commercial production beginning in Q4 CY2017.

Production & Operations

- First development blast occurred in the West 45 UG mine at the beginning of April, with 582m of development completed during the period and decline development (207m) taking priority;
- The first truckload of West 45 development ore was delivered to the Thalanga ROM pad at the end of April, and during the period, approximately 19,000 tonnes of West 45 development ore was delivered to the Thalanga ROM pad; and
- Egress raise (98.2m vertical height) and Return Air Raise (RAR) (85.6m vertical height) were also completed.

Development Projects

- Thalanga Far West Infill drilling program was completed and Red River engaged Mining One Consultants to update the current Far West Mineral Resource, generate a maiden Far West ore reserve estimate and update the current Far West mine design and production schedule; and
- Three groundwater monitoring bores have been installed as part of the Far West development process

Exploration

- 16 drill holes were completed during the period (for a total of 4,069m drilled) at the Far West, Liontown East and West 45 projects;
- Induced Polarisation survey of Liontown/Waterloo was completed, with 13.2 line kilometres completed; and



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- An induced polarisation survey was commenced over the Truncheon to Kitchen Rock Hill area, with 13.4 line kilometres data collected.

Corporate

- Red River secured a copper concentrate offtake agreement with Glencore after a highly competitive process and continues to work towards finalising the zinc and lead concentrate offtake agreements;
- Red River welcomed Acorn Capital Limited as a substantial shareholder, with an initial holding of 26.0m shares and was pleased to note the continuing support from an existing substantial shareholder, Ausbil Investment Management Limited, who confirmed their support for RVR during the period;
- 104,762 options were exercised during the period; and
- Cash balance was \$27.4m as at 30 June 2017.

1. SAFETY & ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

During the period from 1 April 2017 to 30 June 2017, one medical treatment injury was recorded. No environmental incidents were reported during this period, with the average rainfall well below previous years.

The Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) for Red River Resources is 3.3 year to date. Recordable injuries include those that result in any days away from work (Lost Time Injuries), and those where an employee or contractor cannot perform all or any of their normal shift (Restricted Work Day Injuries) plus any injury that requires the services that only a medical practitioner can provide (Medical Treatment Injuries).

Applications to store and use cyanide on site as well as the radiation possession license were submitted during the quarter awaiting final approvals. Environmental activities have been focussing on rehabilitation works across site in anticipation of the plant restart and current mining activities.

2. PLANT AND INFRASTRUCTURE REFURBISHMENT

The Thalanga Zinc Project is located 60km SW of Charters Towers in Central Queensland and consists of the following key assets:

- 650ktpa capacity polymetallic processing facility capable of producing separate copper, lead and zinc concentrates;
- Tailings storage facility; and
- Site offices, workshops and change facilities.

Site access is by sealed road and the Thalanga Zinc Project is run as a residential operation, with the workforce predominately living in Charters Towers.

Figure 1 Thalanga Zinc Project



The Thalanga Plant is designed for a nominal throughput of 650ktpa, using standard industry technology to produce saleable copper, lead and zinc concentrates via flotation. The plant flowsheet is summarised as:

- Crushing circuit (three-stage crushing circuit);
- Milling circuit (primary (x1) and secondary ball mill (x2) circuit);
- Concentrate flotation circuit (differential copper, lead and zinc flotation circuits);
- Concentrate thickening and filtration;
- Regrind circuit;
- Concentrate storage, blending and transport; and
- Sub-aqueous disposal of tailings to fully permitted Tailings Storage Facility (“TSF”) with sufficient existing capacity for currently planned operations.

The Thalanga Plant is fully permitted, and Red River commenced early stage restart activities in Q4 CY2016. Significant progress was made during the period, and at the end of June approximately 70% of the outstanding tasks to finish the refurbishment of the plant and infrastructure had been completed. Main tasks carried out during the period were:

- Stripping and refurbishment of the Larox concentrate filter press;
- All transformers on site refurbished and installed;
- Crushing circuit pre-commissioning completed; and
- Roof and structural repairs on the Fine Ore Bin and feeders and structural replacement underneath the Fine Ore Bin completed.

The plant is on schedule to commence commissioning activities in Q3 CY2017 with commercial production beginning in Q4 CY2017.

Figure 2 Roof sheeting being removed to inspect Fine Ore Bin top support structure



Figure 3 Replacement and refurbishment of fine ore bin feed conveyor structure



3. PRODUCTION AND OPERATIONS

Red River completed a material milestone during the period, with development and mining activities at West 45 recommencing, nearly 5 years since the previous operator ceased activities.

3.1. West 45 UG Operations

- First development blast occurred in the West 45 UG mine at the beginning of April, with 582m of development completed during the period and decline development (207m) taking priority;
- The first truckload of West 45 development ore was delivered to the Thalanga Run of Mine (ROM) pad at the end of April, and during the period, approximately 19,000 tonnes of West 45 development ore was delivered to the Thalanga ROM pad; and
- Egress raise (98.2m vertical height) and Return Air Raise (RAR) (85.6m vertical height) were also completed.

Figure 4 First delivery of West 45 development ore to Thalanga ROM pad



West 45 is on schedule to commence stoping during Q3 CY2017 and deliver production ore to the Thalanga ROM pad.

4. DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

4.1. Far West

During the period, Red River completed the initial Thalanga Far West infill drilling program. With the completion of the program, Red River has engaged Mining One Consultants to update the Far West Mineral Resource, generate a maiden Far West Ore Reserve and also to update the current Far West design and production schedule.

Three ground water monitoring bores were also installed at Far West as part of the Far West development process.

4.2. Waterloo

Ten drill pads were established during the quarter for an infill/resource extension program scheduled to commence during Q3 CY 2017.

5. EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Red River is undertaking a high impact exploration program with the aim of increasing the Thalanga Zinc Project Mineral Resource to extend mine life and/or increase mill utilisation; and discovery of the next generation of ore bodies within the Mt Windsor Belt.

The main focus of activity during the quarter was resource definition and extension drilling at Far West, extension drilling at West 45 and drilling continued at the exciting Liantown East discovery.

Table 1 Thalanga Zinc Project Drilling Summary

Project	Holes Completed	Total Metres Drilled
Far West	8	2,687
West 45	6	878
Liantown East	2	504

5.1. Far West Resource Definition and Extension Drilling

Eight holes were completed at Far West during the quarter with a total meterage drilled of 2,687m. During the period, assay results were received for TH716 to TH718 and TH721 to TH723. Assay results for the remaining holes (TH725, TH727 and TH730) were received post the period end.

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
TH716	446.3	-67	213.5	370806	7750972	343.3	ML1531	Completed
TH717	341	-77.5	170	370948.12	7750824.9	338.6	ML1531	Completed
TH718	104.5	-66	228.8	371243	7750620	331.2	ML1531	Completed
TH721	466.5	-72	186.8	370806	7750972	343.3	ML1531	Completed
TH722	329.9	-80	199.6	370944	7750815	338.6	ML1531	Completed
TH723	491.1	-69.1	216.7	370806	7750972	343.3	ML1531	Completed
TH725	143.0	-78	166.2	371243	7750620	331.2	ML1531	Completed
TH727	365.0	-55	201	370806	7750982	343.3	ML1531	Completed

Table 3 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. (%)
TH716	408.05	428.7	20.65	0.7%	1.5%	2.7%	0.2 g/t	40 g/t	7.4%
inc.	423.0	428.7	5.7	1.4%	3.7%	6.5%	0.4 g/t	95 g/t	16.9%
inc.	428.2	428.7	0.5	2.4%	16.8%	20.7%	0.4 g/t	218 g/t	49.5%
TH717	322.7	324.6	1.9	0.5%	2.3%	2.6%	0.1 g/t	72 g/t	8.3%
TH718	87.4	94.2	6.8	1.7%	0.8%	5.1%	0.2 g/t	40 g/t	12.6%
TH721	439.8	446.5	6.7	1.8%	3.3%	8.4%	0.4 g/t	75 g/t	19.5%
inc.	439.8	444.5	4.7	2.4%	4.5%	10.9%	0.5 g/t	100 g/t	25.8%
TH722	311.5	311.9	0.4	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1 g/t	5 g/t	1.3%
TH723	470.0	479.0	9.0	1.9%	2.1%	7.3%	0.5 g/t	71 g/t	17.6%
inc.	471.15	477.45	6.3	2.7%	3.0%	10.3%	0.5 g/t	98 g/t	24.6%

(1) Downhole width

For further information on the Far West drilling program, please refer to the ASX releases “High Grade Zinc Results continue at Far West”, dated 17 May 2017 and “High Grade Zinc Hits Continue at Far West” dated 29 June, 2017.

5.2. West 45 Extension Drilling

Six holes were completed during the quarter at West 45. Two holes (TH719 and TH720) were geotechnical holes and were not designed to intersect any mineralisation and were not submitted for assay. A further four holes (TH724, TH728, TH728 and TH729) were designed to test for extensions to the known mineralisation at West 45.

Table 4 Drill hole information summary, Thalanga Zinc Project (West 45 Extension Drilling)

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi (MGA)	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Lease ID	Hole Status
TH719 ⁽¹⁾	97	-90	8.7	370042	7751308	376	ML1531	Completed
TH720 ⁽¹⁾	89.6	-75.5	144.8	370041	7751432	377	ML1531	Completed
TH724	143.5	-62	27	370103	7751193	367		Completed
TH726	222	-65	27	369906	7751293	360		Completed
TH728	212.5	-64	27	369883	7751303	359		Completed
TH729	113.5	-62	27	370116	7751171	365		Completed

(1) Note that TH719 and TH720 were geotechnical holes drilled at West 45 and did not intersect mineralisation and were not submitted for assay

Assay results were received for TH724 and TH726 (which was designed to test for extensions to West 45 at both a shallow and deeper level). The results from these holes were very promising, indicating the potential to extend known mineralisation at West 45 and increase the ore mined from the deposit. The assays for the subsequent holes drilled were received post the end of the period.

Table 5 Drill hole assay summary, Thalanga Zinc Project (West 45 Extension Drilling)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m) ⁽¹⁾	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn Eq. (%)
TH724	90.0	94.6	4.6	0.2%	0.9%	6.2%	0.1 g/t	15 g/t	8.1%
TH726	76.2	81.3	5.1	0.2%	3.3%	5.0%	0.3 g/t	47 g/t	10.1%
TH726	193.1	198.5	5.4	0.3%	0.6%	5.8%	0.0 g/t	11 g/t	7.6%

(1) Downhole width

For further information on the West 45 Extension drilling program, please refer to the ASX release “High Grade Zinc Results from West 45 Extension Drilling”, dated 24 July 2017.

5.3. Liontown East

Two diamond drill holes (LTED07 and LTED0&W1) were completed during the quarter at the Liontown East target. (LTED07) at the Liontown East Project.

Table 6 Drill hole information summary, Thalanga Zinc Project (Liontown East)

Hole ID	Wedge Depth	Dip	Final Depth	Azi (MGA)	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Lease ID	Hole Status
LTED07	na	-75°	600m	329°	403789	7742679	302	EPM 14161	Complete
LTED07W1	265.3m	-72.5°	582.4m	315°	403750	7742742	42	EPM 14161	Complete

LTED07 was drilled to test the strike continuity of the Liontown East discovery, which is located on EPM 14161, approximately 1.2km east of the Liontown Mineral Resource. LTED07 intersected a broad zone of massive and semi-massive sulphide mineralisation from 527.5m to 548.5m down-hole. LTED07 returned two high-grade intercepts of 3.6m @ 20.9% Zn Eq. from 529.4m and 5.4m @ 13.7% Zn Eq. from 543.1m within a larger intercept of 19.1m @ 10.5% Zn Eq. from 529.4m to 548.5m down-hole.

LTED07 also intersected a discrete zone of copper-gold-silver mineralisation of 7.7m @ 1.2% Cu, 3.4g/t Au & 36g/t Ag from 557.0m down-hole with minor associated lead (0.6%) and zinc (1.4%) mineralisation. This is the first time that such gold-rich mineralisation has been intersected at Liontown East, and could represent mineralisation similar to the copper-gold-silver mineralisation historically mined at the Carrington Lode (Liontown Deposit) from 1905 to 1911.

LTED07W1 was drilled as a wedge from the parent hole LTED07 and intersected a broad zone of massive and semi massive sulphide mineralisation from 523.8m to 530.7m down-hole (6.9m @ 13.8% Zn Eq.) and also

two additional zones of copper-gold-silver mineralisation, from 543.7m to 546.3m (2.6m @ 0.6% Cu, 5.0g/t Au & 8 g/t Ag) and from 554.15m to 557.5m (3.35m @ 0.9% Cu, 8.0 g/t Au & 38 g/t Ag).

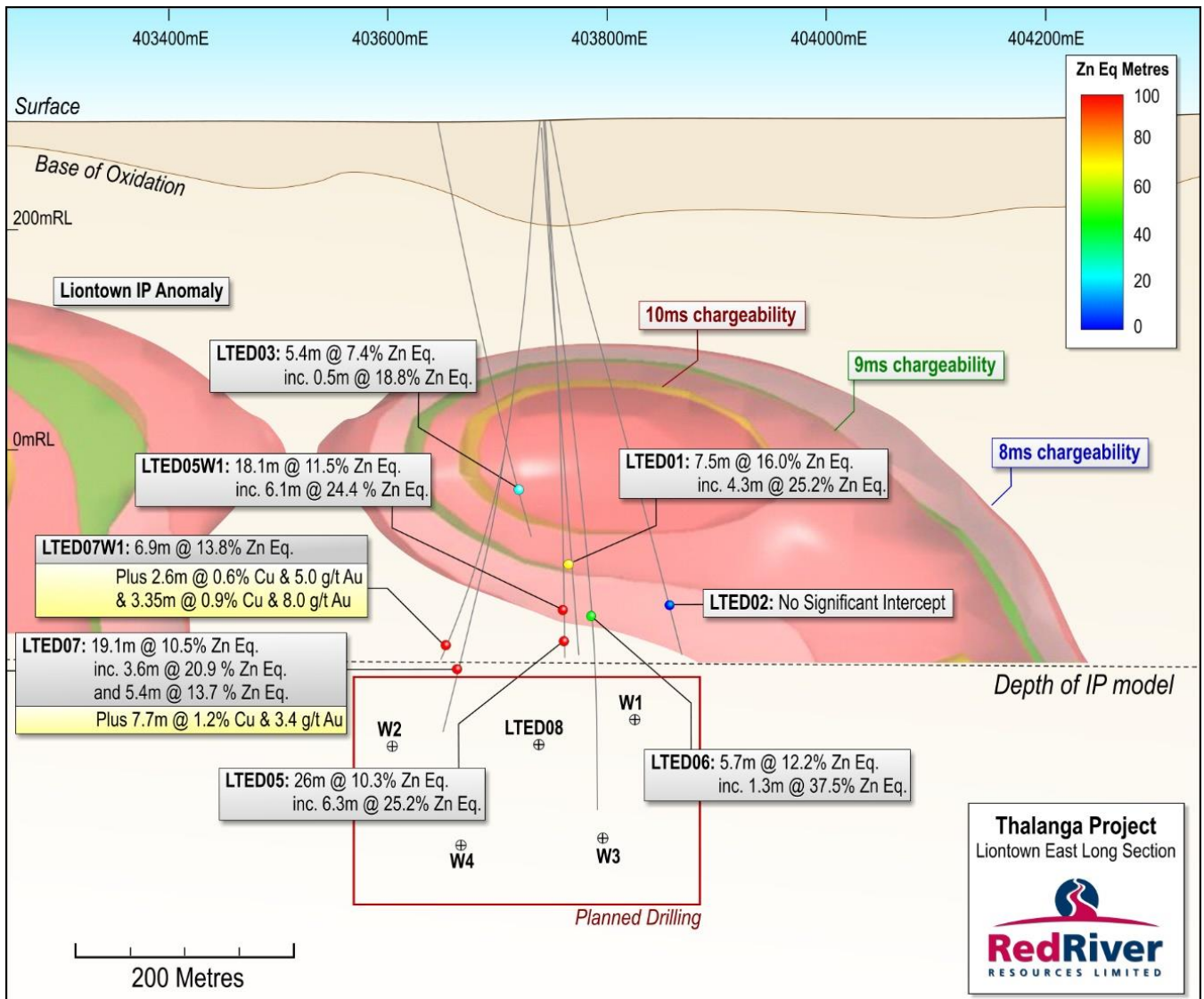
Table 7 Drill hole assay summary, Thalanga Zinc Project (Liontown East)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m) ⁽¹⁾	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn Eq. (%) ⁽²⁾
LTED07	529.4	548.5	19.1	0.5%	2.3%	6.4%	0.2 g/t	13 g/t	10.5%
inc.	529.4	533.0	3.6	0.4%	6.1%	13.5%	0.1 g/t	18 g/t	20.9%
and	534.1	548.5	5.4	0.7%	2.9%	8.2%	0.4 g/t	15 g/t	13.7%
LTED07	557.0	564.7	7.7	1.2%	0.6%	1.4%	3.4 g/t	36 g/t	nm ⁽²⁾
LTED07W1	523.8	530.7	6.9	0.4%	3.3%	9.0%	0.2 g/t	16 g/t	13.8%
LTED07W1	543.7	546.3	2.6	0.1%	0.6%	2.6%	5.0 g/t	8 g/t	nm ⁽²⁾
LTED07W1	554.15	557.5	3.35	0.9%	0.5%	3.2%	8.0 g/t	38 g/t	nm ⁽²⁾

(1) Downhole width
(2) Zinc equivalent not reported for high gold mineralisation

Post the end of the period, LTED08 was commenced, and is designed to test the down dip extensions of the Liontown East mineralisation, with one parent hole and up to four daughter holes (wedges).

Figure 5 Liontown East Long Section



5.4. Geophysical Exploration Activity

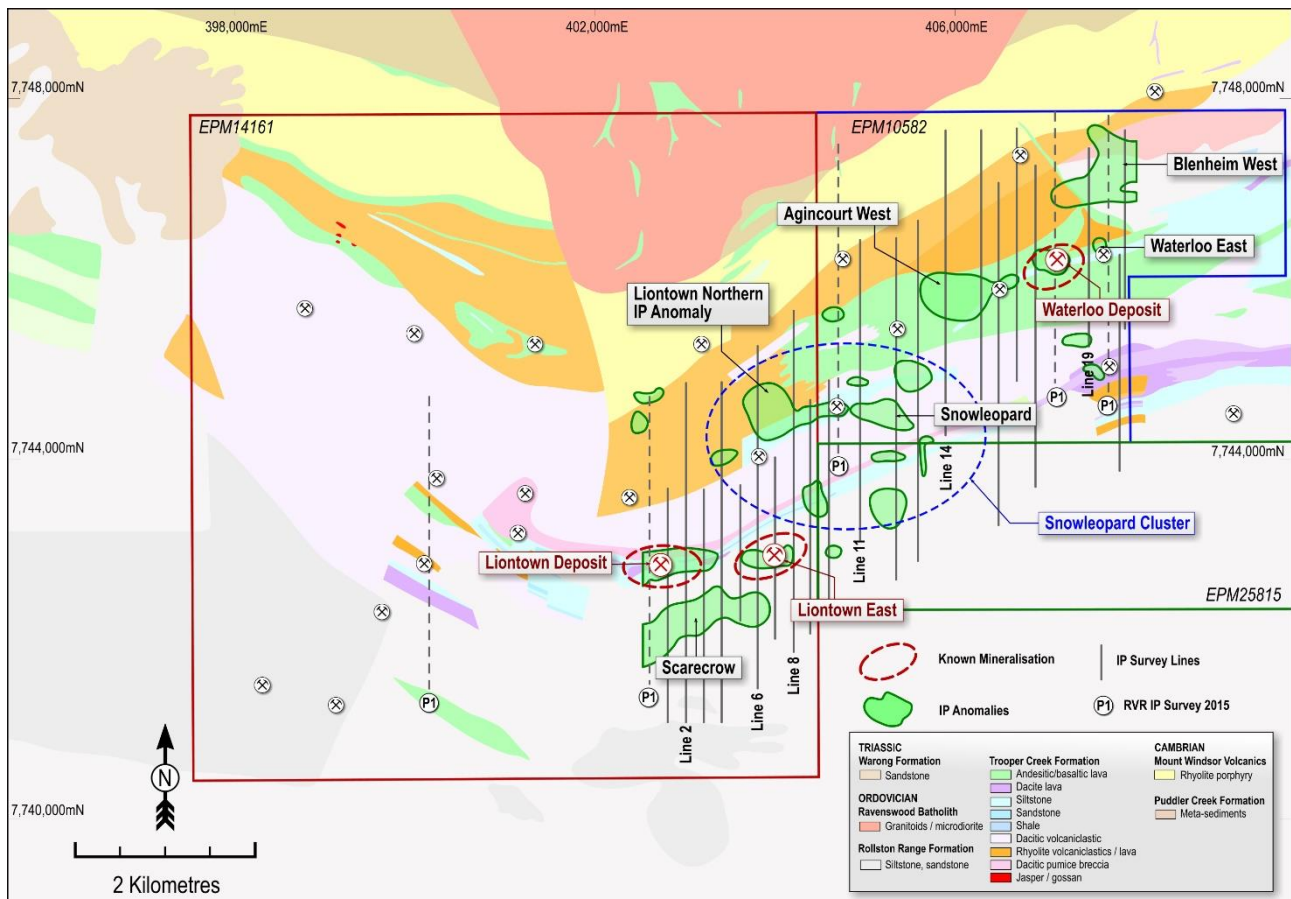
During the quarter, Red River completed the Induced Polarisation (IP) survey at Liontown-Waterloo which was commenced in December. The final survey consisted of 65 line kilometres of data collected across 7 kilometres of geological strike.

The final processing of the IP data generated a number of high quality targets. The most significant of these new zones of immediate interest include are:

- Scarecrow Target;
- Liontown East Extension;
- Snowleopard Target and Liontown Northern Anomaly Target (Snowleopard Cluster);
- Agincourt West Target; and
- Blenheim West Target,

Preparation activities for the drill campaign to test selected IP targets commenced in the quarter.

Figure 6 Phase 2 Liontown and Waterloo IP Survey





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6. CORPORATE

Substantial progress was made during the quarter, with the execution of an off take agreement for copper concentrate production from the Thalanga Zinc Project with Glencore International A.G. The offtake agreement runs for three years from the commencement of production at Thalanga, and Glencore will take delivery of the copper concentrate at the Thalanga Mine Gate.

Red River is close to finalising the zinc and lead concentrate off take agreements after a highly competitive process that commenced at the end of 2016.

6.1. Cash Position

\$27.4m

6.2. Options Exercised

104,762 options were exercised during the quarter. Proceeds from the option conversion were used for working capital purposes.



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On behalf of the board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. Bodley", written in a cursive style.

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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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENTS

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Alex Nichol who is a member of the Australasian Institute Geoscientists, and was 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 Nichol 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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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.

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 at the Thalanga and Lione town deposits. The Far West deposit is 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

Metal	Metallurgical Recoveries	Price
Copper	80%	US\$3.00/lb
Lead	70%	US\$0.90/lb
Zinc	88%	US\$1.00/lb
Gold	15%	US\$1,200/oz
Silver	65%	US\$17.00/oz
FX Rate: A\$0.85:US\$1		

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 at Thalanga and Lione town. Payable metal factors are detailed below in Table 2.

Table 2 Payable Metal Factors

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

The zinc equivalent grade is calculated as per the following formula: $Zn\ Eq. = Zn\% * 1.0 + (Cu\% * 3.3) + (Pb\% * 0.9) + (Au\ ppm * 0.5) + (Ag\ ppm * 0.025)$

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

Table 3 Metal Equivalent Factors

Metal	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Gold	Silver
Metal Equivalent Factor	3.3	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.025

Appendix A – Tenement Interests

As at 30 June 2017, Red River had an interest in the following tenements and projects

Project	Location	Licence	Status	Beneficial Interest
Thalanga Zinc Project				
Thalanga	Queensland	EPM 10582	Granted	100%
Thalanga	Queensland	EPM 12766	Granted	100%
Thalanga	Queensland	EPM 14161	Granted	100%
Thalanga	Queensland	EPM 16929	Granted	100%
Thalanga	Queensland	EPM 25815	Granted	100%
Thalanga	Queensland	EPM 25895	Granted	100%
Thalanga	Queensland	ML 1392	Granted	100%
Thalanga	Queensland	ML 1531	Granted	100%
Thalanga	Queensland	ML 10137	Granted	100%
Thalanga	Queensland	ML 10185	Granted	100%
Thalanga	Queensland	ML 10186	Granted	100%
Thalanga	Queensland	ML 10277	Granted	100%

APPENDIX 1

ASSAY DETAILS

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn Eq%
LTED07W1	522	523	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	bdl	bdl	0.02
LTED07W1	523	523.8	0.80	0.00	0.01	0.03	bdl	bdl	0.05
LTED07W1	523.8	525	1.20	0.33	3.40	7.05	0.24	22.2	11.87
LTED07W1	525	526	1.00	0.52	4.24	9.05	0.3	32.1	15.53
LTED07W1	526	526.95	0.95	0.12	2.00	4.29	0.12	9	6.78
LTED07W1	526.95	528.2	1.25	0.57	4.50	13.63	0.22	14.7	20.03
LTED07W1	528.2	529.3	1.10	0.39	2.69	7.32	0.22	7.7	11.34
LTED07W1	529.3	530.7	1.40	0.38	2.95	11.20	0.2	9.8	15.48
LTED07W1	530.7	531.05	0.35	0.11	0.31	1.61	0.25	6.2	2.55
LTED07W1	531.05	532	0.95	0.24	0.25	1.90	0.13	5.2	3.11
LTED07W1	532	533.4	1.40	0.09	0.23	2.28	0.15	3.3	2.93
LTED07W1	533.4	534	0.60	0.00	0.03	0.31	0.03	0.5	0.37
LTED07W1	534	535	1.00	0.09	0.04	1.04	0.11	2.5	1.50
LTED07W1	535	536	1.00	0.08	0.65	2.00	0.12	5.9	3.07
LTED07W1	536	537	1.00	0.06	0.04	0.62	0.13	3.1	0.99
LTED07W1	537	538	1.00	0.18	0.09	1.44	0.18	3.8	2.30
LTED07W1	538	539	1.00	0.20	0.20	1.10	0.23	4.2	2.14
LTED07W1	539	540	1.00	0.04	0.05	0.99	0.12	3.7	1.32
LTED07W1	540	541.3	1.30	0.07	0.21	0.99	0.22	3.4	1.60
LTED07W1	541.3	541.7	0.40	0.06	0.08	2.73	0.15	6.2	3.23
LTED07W1	541.7	543	1.30	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.03	1.5	0.24
LTED07W1	543	543.7	0.70	0.03	0.01	0.21	0.05	1	0.36
LTED07W1	543.7	545.5	1.80	0.03	0.16	1.07	6.15	5.8	<i>nm(1)</i>
LTED07W1	545.5	546.3	0.80	0.33	1.54	5.94	2.34	12.6	<i>nm(1)</i>
LTED07W1	546.3	547	0.70	0.17	0.02	0.65	0.12	2.9	1.35
LTED07W1	547	548	1.00	0.05	0.03	0.14	0.05	1.6	0.38
LTED07W1	548	549	1.00	0.05	0.15	0.83	0.15	3.1	1.26
LTED07W1	549	550.5	1.50	0.03	0.02	0.21	0.06	1.3	0.40
LTED07W1	550.5	551.4	0.90	0.03	0.03	1.00	0.05	1.3	1.18
LTED07W1	551.4	551.6	0.20	0.07	2.49	7.66	0.18	7.1	10.40
LTED07W1	551.6	552.5	0.90	0.04	0.23	0.88	0.03	1.2	1.26
LTED07W1	552.5	554.15	1.65	0.08	1.45	3.51	0.07	4	5.22
LTED07W1	554.15	555.15	1.00	1.94	0.48	3.84	15.22	41	<i>nm(1)</i>
LTED07W1	555.15	555.5	0.35	1.99	2.51	18.47	3.07	172	<i>nm(1)</i>
LTED07W1	555.5	557.5	2.00	0.18	0.13	0.28	5.18	12.7	<i>nm(1)</i>
LTED07W1	557.5	559.5	2.00	0.23	0.05	0.29	0.14	4.5	1.28
LTED07W1	559.5	561.5	2.00	0.05	0.27	0.69	0.1	3	1.22
LTED07W1	561.5	563.5	2.00	0.08	1.00	1.62	1.78	12.8	4.00
LTED07W1	563.5	565.5	2.00	0.03	0.36	0.46	0.1	5.5	1.05
LTED07W1	565.5	567.5	2.00	0.06	0.07	0.54	0.96	5.2	1.42
LTED07W1	567.5	569.5	2.00	0.25	0.43	1.38	1.03	17.2	3.54
LTED07W1	569.5	571.5	2.00	0.08	0.12	0.56	0.1	2.6	1.03
LTED07W1	571.5	573.5	2.00	0.03	0.13	0.62	0.05	2	0.90
LTED07W1	573.5	575.5	2.00	0.04	0.11	0.48	0.05	3.9	0.82
LTED07W1	575.5	577.5	2.00	0.03	0.07	0.31	0.03	1.2	0.51
LTED07W1	577.5	579.5	2.00	0.16	1.65	4.64	0.1	10.9	6.98
LTED07W1	579.5	581.5	2.00	0.08	0.34	0.94	0.07	3.8	1.64
LTED07W1	581.5	582.4	0.90	0.00	0.05	0.42	0.02	0.6	0.50

*bdl – below detection limit

(1) Zinc equivalent not reported for high gold mineralisation

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 BQ core Sample intervals were selected by company geologists based on visual mineralisation Intervals ranged from 0.2 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 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 50-100m of each hole NQ2 diamond core drilling for the remainder of the drill holes. And occasional BQ daughter wedges.
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 negligible sample loss has been recorded

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 would support mineral resource estimation. 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
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 assay Sample preparation is industry standard, occurring at an independent commercial laboratory Samples were crushed to sub 6mm, split and pulverised to sub 75µm in order to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis Laboratory certified standards were used in each sample batch The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation style
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory results have been reviewed by Company geologists and laboratory technicians

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	
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 estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Collars surveyed with handheld GPS</i> • <i>Down hole surveys conducted with Cameq multi-shot digital camera</i> • <i>Coordinate system used is MGA94 Zone 55</i> • <i>Topographic control is based on a detailed 3D Digital Elevation Model</i>
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"> • <i>The current drill spacing is approximately 50-100m</i> • <i>No sample compositing has been applied</i>
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"> • <i>Drill holes are orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the host lithologies</i> • <i>Drill holes are drilled at a dip based on logistics and dip of anomaly to be tested</i> • <i>The orientation of the drilling is designed to not bias sampling</i> • <i>The orientation of the drill core is determined using a Cameq digital Orientation Tool</i>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Samples have been overseen by company geologists during transport from site to Intertek Genalysis laboratories, Townsville.</i>
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"> • <i>No audits or reviews have been carried out at this point</i>

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 Exploration Permit EPM 14161 EPM 14161 is held by Cromarty Pty Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Red River Resources) and forms part of Red River's Thalanga Zinc Project Red River engaged Native Title Claimants, The Gudjalla People to conduct cultural clearances of drill pads and access tracks The Exploration Permits are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	<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 Esso Exploration & PanContinental Mining. 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 Intercepts relate to assay results > 5% Zn Equivalent. Zn equivalent formula utilised is: $Zn\% + (Cu\% * 3.3) + (Pb\% * 0.9) + (Au_{ppm} * 0.5) + (Ag_{ppm} * 0.025)$

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>should be clearly stated.</i>	
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"> • <i>The mineralisation is interpreted to be dipping at approximately 70 degrees, drill holes have been designed to intercept the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible.</i> • <i>Down hole intercepts are reported. True widths are likely to be approximately 80% of the down hole widths.</i>
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"> • <i>Refer to plans and sections within report</i>
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"> • <i>The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report</i>
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"> • <i>All meaningful and material data is reported</i>
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"> • <i>Further Drilling at Liontown East has commenced</i>

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")

June 2017

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(955)	(2,352)
(b) development	(3,549)	(4,489)
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	(1,220)	(2,886)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(567)	(2,734)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	
1.4 Interest received	93	337
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	(1)
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Research and development refunds	-	-
1.8 Other (provide details if material)	36	146
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(6,162)	(11,979)

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) property, plant and equipment	(411)	(848)
(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
(c) investments	-	-
(d) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
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)	871	869
2.6 Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	460	21

3. Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1 Proceeds from issues of shares	-	38,985
3.2 Proceeds from issue of convertible notes		-
3.3 Proceeds from exercise of share options	16	1,911
3.4 Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	(2)	(2,493)
3.5 Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6 Repayment of borrowings	-	(1,500)
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	14	36,903

4. Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	33,126	2,494
4.2 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(6,161)	(11,979)
4.3 Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	460	21
4.4 Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	14	36,903
4.5 Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6 Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	27,439	27,439

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	17,628	23,341
5.2 Call deposits	9,811	9,785
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)	27,439	33,126

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**

244

NIL

Director fees (NED and Executive) - \$156
Advisory services – Bronstat Pty Ltd - \$88

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**

89

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	-	-
8.2 Credit standby arrangements	30	-
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.		

8.2 Credit card facility.

9. Estimated cash outflows for next quarter	\$A'000
9.1 Exploration and evaluation	1,155
9.2 Development	12,771
9.3 Production	-
9.4 Staff costs	1,000
9.5 Administration and corporate costs (includes site Care & Maintenance)	420
9.6 Other (provide details if material)	(100)
9.7 Total estimated cash outflows	15,246

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				

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.



28 July 2017

Sign here:
(Director/Company secretary)

Date:

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.