



Eleanora Drilling Returns up to 32.3 g/t Au

Highlights:

- Red River's initial Eleanora drill program at Hillgrove Gold Project completed with assays received from drill holes ELG139, ELG140, ELG141, ELG142, ELG143 & ELG144 with broad intervals of gold-antimony mineralisation intersected:
 - ELG139 intersected 7.0m @ 2.2 g/t Au & 0.3% Sb from 119.0m down hole including 2.4m @ 5.2 g/t Au & 0.9% Sb from 123.6m downhole
 - ELG141 intersected 7.5m @ 4.1 g/t Au & 0.6% Sb from 141.0m down hole including 1.75m @ 15.6 g/t Au & 2.7% Sb from 143.8m downhole
 - ELG141 intersection containing visible gold returned assay of 0.45m @ 32.3 g/t Au & 6.9% Sb from 144.4m down hole
 - ELG142 intersected 8.4m @ 2.9 g/t Au from 31.8m down hole
 - ELG143 intersected 8.0m @ 2.7 g/t from 45.0m down hole including 5.0m @ 3.8 g/t Au from 48.0m down hole; and
 - ELG144 intersected 12.8m @ 1.5 g/t from 60.0m down hole including 3.60m @ 2.8 g/t Au from 65.0m down hole
 - Drilling commenced at Curry's Lode with first results expected within weeks.
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Red River Resources Limited (ASX: RVR) is pleased to announce further results from its maiden diamond drilling program targeting the Eleanora Lode at its Hillgrove Gold Project in NSW, Australia. Drilling has now commenced at the Curry's Lode target as Red River firms up gold targets at the project ahead of commencing gold production at Hillgrove by end of CY2020.

Figure 1 Drilling commenced at Curry's Lode target



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Red River received assays for drill holes ELG139, ELG140, ELG141, ELG142, ELG143 and ELG144 in its initial Eleanora drill program.

- **ELG139 intersected 7.0m @ 2.2 g/t Au & 0.3% Sb from 119.0m down hole including 2.4m @ 5.2 g/t & 0.9% Sb Au from 123.6m downhole**
- **ELG140 intersected 9.1m @ 1.7 g/t Au & 0.1% Sb from 88.0m down hole including 3.8m @ 2.8 g/t Au from 93.3m down hole**
- **ELG141 intersected 7.5m @ 4.1 g/t Au & 0.6% Sb from 141.0m down hole including 1.75m @ 15.6 g/t Au & 2.7% Sb from 143.8m downhole**
- **ELG141 intersection containing visible gold returned an assay of 0.45m @ 32.3 g/t Au & 6.9% Sb from 144.4m down hole**
- **ELG142 intersected 8.4m @ 2.9 g/t Au from 31.8m down hole**
- **ELG143 intersected 8.0m @ 2.7 g/t from 45.0m down hole including 5.0m @ 3.8 g/t Au from 48.0m down hole; and**
- **ELG144 intersected 12.8m @ 1.5 g/t from 60.0m down hole including 3.60m @ 2.8 g/t Au from 65.0m down hole**

Results received from drilling to date from have confirmed the presence of high-grade gold-antimony within the Eleanora vein system and adjacent halos of low to medium-grade gold mineralisation. Some very high-grade intercepts of up to 32.3 g/t gold, including visible gold, demonstrates there is a significant remnant resource which Red River will continue to pursue, given Eleanora is 200m from the Hillgrove processing plant and on a mining lease.

Figure 2 Eleanora Drilling Long Section

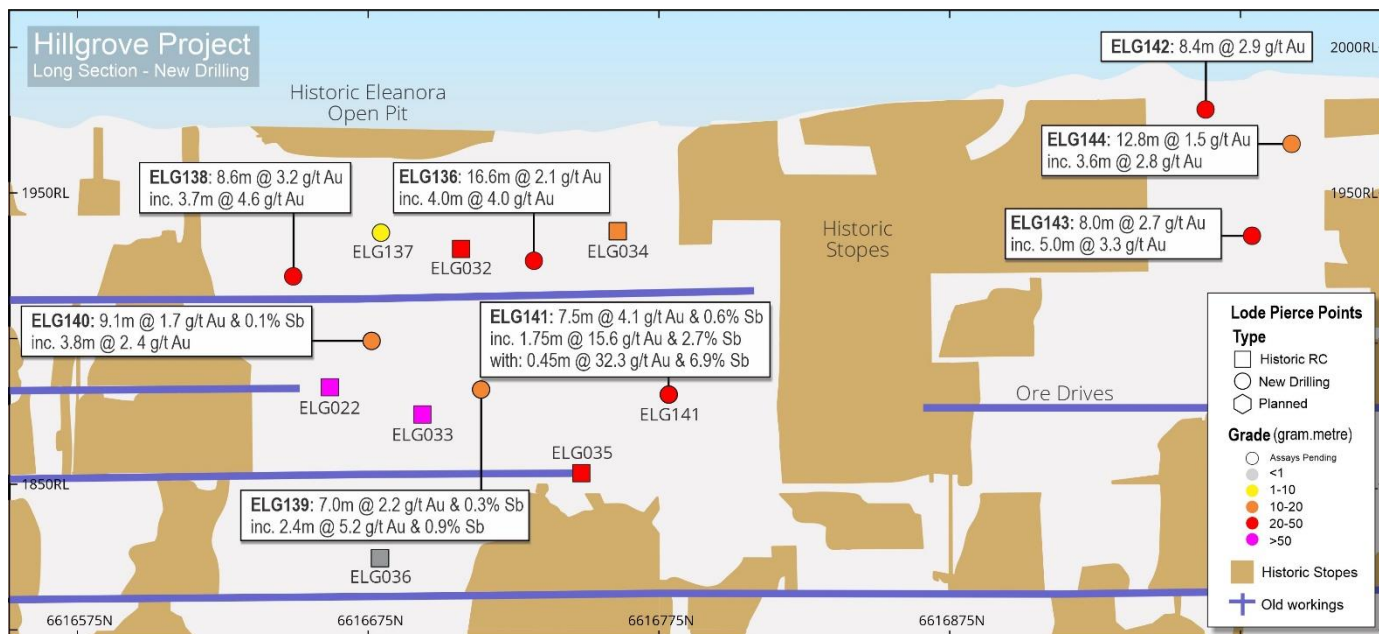


Table 1 Material drill hole assay summary (current drilling), Hillgrove Gold Project

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Intersection (m)	True Width Estimate (m)	Au (g/t)	Sb (%)
ELG139	119.00	126.00	7.00	4.83	2.2	0.3
inc.	123.60	126.00	2.40	1.66	5.2	0.9
ELG140	88.00	97.10	9.10	6.28	1.7	0.1
inc.	93.30	97.10	3.80	2.62	2.8	-
ELG141	141.00	148.50	7.50	5.18	4.1	0.6
inc.	143.80	145.55	1.75	1.21	15.6	2.7
inc.	144.40	144.85	0.45	0.31	32.3	6.9
ELG142	31.80	40.20	8.40	5.80	2.9	*
ELG143	45.00	53.00	8.00	5.52	2.7	*
inc.	48.00	53.00	5.00	3.45	3.3	*
ELG144	60.00	72.80	12.80	7.17	1.5	-
inc.	65.00	68.60	3.60	2.02	2.8	-
*Antimony (Sb) assay results are yet to be received Antimony results have been received for ELG136, ELG137, ELG138 and were not material						

Red River will plan a second phase of drilling at Eleanora once all assays are received, seeking to grow the resource and upgrade it to JORC 2012 standard, with a view to enabling a second independent mining centre at Hillgrove.

Red River plans to initially produce gold doré from the Bakers Creek stockpile starting in CY2020 in Stage 1 before resuming underground operations at the Metz Mining Centre (Syndicate, Sunlight, Blacklode orebodies) to produce gold-antimony concentrate, gold concentrate and gold doré in Stage 2 next year.

Red River will release more details of its drilling at Curry's Lode in a separate announcement in the coming weeks.

Eleanora Drilling Material Assay Results

Table 2 ELG139 drill hole assay data (Eleanora, Hillgrove Gold Project)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	Ore Zone
ELG139	118.00	119.00	1.00	0.06	0.00	
ELG139	119.00	119.90	0.90	2.03	0.01	Eleanora
ELG139	119.90	120.70	0.80	0.57	0.01	Eleanora
ELG139	120.70	121.00	0.30	0.66	0.03	Dyke
ELG139	121.00	121.90	0.90	0.48	0.02	Eleanora
ELG139	121.90	122.70	0.80	0.02	0.04	Dyke
ELG139	122.70	123.60	0.90	<0.01	0.04	Dyke
ELG139	123.60	124.40	0.80	8.97	2.66	Eleanora
ELG139	124.40	125.20	0.80	2.16	0.01	Eleanora
ELG139	125.20	126.00	0.80	4.36	0.01	Eleanora
ELG139	126.00	127.00	1.00	0.30	0.00	
ELG139	127.00	128.00	1.00	0.68	0.01	
ELG139	128.00	129.00	1.00	1.39	0.02	
*Antimony assays still outstanding						
Downhole width						

Table 3 ELG140 drill hole assay data (Eleanora, Hillgrove Gold Project)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	Ore Zone
ELG140	86.00	88.00	2.00	0.02	0.00	
ELG140	88.00	89.00	1.00	2.30	0.01	Eleanora
ELG140	89.00	89.50	0.50	3.97	0.02	Eleanora
ELG140	89.50	89.80	0.30	0.53	1.51	Eleanora
ELG140	89.80	90.40	0.60	0.03	0.03	Eleanora
ELG140	90.40	91.00	0.60	0.07	0.02	Eleanora
ELG140	91.00	91.75	0.75	0.49	0.02	Dyke
ELG140	91.75	91.95	0.20	0.22	0.03	Eleanora
ELG140	91.95	92.20	0.25	0.13	0.02	Eleanora
ELG140	92.20	92.50	0.30	0.03	0.07	Dyke
ELG140	92.50	93.30	0.80	0.25	0.01	Eleanora
ELG140	93.30	94.25	0.95	5.40	0.04	Eleanora
ELG140	94.25	94.45	0.20	3.14	0.05	Dyke
ELG140	94.45	95.00	0.55	1.73	0.01	Eleanora
ELG140	95.00	96.00	1.00	0.34	0.02	Eleanora
ELG140	96.00	96.70	0.70	1.35	0.01	Eleanora
ELG140	96.70	97.10	0.40	6.25	0.02	Eleanora
ELG140	97.10	97.40	0.30	0.22	0.06	Dyke
ELG140	97.40	98.00	0.60	0.44	0.03	
ELG140	98.00	99.00	1.00	0.20	0.06	
*Antimony assays still outstanding						
Downhole width						

Table 4 ELG141 drill hole assay data (Eleanora, Hillgrove Gold Project)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	Ore Zone
ELG141	140.00	141.00	1.00	0.02	0.00	
ELG141	141.00	141.30	0.30	1.76	0.01	
ELG141	141.30	142.00	0.70	0.01	0.00	
ELG141	142.00	142.70	0.70	0.01	0.00	
ELG141	142.70	143.30	0.60	0.01	0.00	
ELG141	143.30	143.80	0.50	1.88	0.02	
ELG141	143.80	144.25	0.45	13.10	3.56	ELG
ELG141	144.25	144.40	0.15	0.62	0.24	Dyke
ELG141	144.40	144.85	0.45	32.30	6.90	ELG (Viss Au)
ELG141	144.85	145.10	0.25	9.79	0.04	ELG
ELG141	145.10	145.55	0.45	9.50	0.04	ELG
ELG141	145.55	146.00	0.45	0.65	0.01	
ELG141	146.00	147.00	1.00	0.12	0.00	
ELG141	147.00	148.00	1.00	0.78	0.06	
ELG141	148.00	148.50	0.50	1.08	0.02	
*Antimony assays still outstanding						
Downhole width						

Table 5 ELG142 drill hole assay data (Eleanora, Hillgrove Gold Project)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	Ore Zone
ELG142	31.00	31.80	0.80	0.45	*	
ELG142	31.80	32.80	1.00	9.14	*	Eleanora
ELG142	32.80	33.80	1.00	3.62	*	Eleanora
ELG142	33.80	34.85	1.05	1.61	*	Eleanora
ELG142	34.85	35.50	0.65	0.01	*	Dyke
ELG142	35.50	36.10	0.60	1.58	*	Dyke
ELG142	36.10	37.00	0.90	2.47	*	Eleanora
ELG142	37.00	37.50	0.50	5.83	*	Eleanora
ELG142	37.50	38.30	0.80	0.10	*	Dyke
ELG142	38.30	39.10	0.80	0.06	*	Dyke
ELG142	39.10	39.60	0.50	4.11	*	Eleanora
ELG142	39.60	40.20	0.60	2.40	*	Eleanora
ELG142	40.20	41.00	0.80	0.37	*	
ELG142	41.00	42.00	1.00	0.35	*	
ELG142	42.00	43.00	1.00	0.23	*	
*Antimony assays still outstanding						
Downhole width						

Table 6 ELG144 drill hole assay data (Eleanora, Hillgrove Gold Project)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	Ore Zone
ELG144	57.50	58.00	0.50	1.26	-	
ELG144	58.00	58.50	0.50	0.01	-	
ELG144	58.80	59.40	0.60	0.02	-	
ELG144	59.40	60.00	0.60	0.05	-	
ELG144	60.00	61.00	1.00	2.43	-	Eleanora
ELG144	61.00	62.00	1.00	1.08	-	Eleanora
ELG144	62.00	63.10	1.10	2.12	-	Eleanora
ELG144	63.10	63.70	0.60	0.06	-	Dyke
ELG144	63.70	64.30	0.60	0.26	-	Dyke
ELG144	64.30	65.00	0.70	VOID	VOID	VOID
ELG144	65.00	66.00	1.00	3.68	-	Eleanora
ELG144	66.00	67.00	1.00	3.19	-	Eleanora
ELG144	67.00	68.00	1.00	2.10	-	Eleanora
ELG144	68.00	68.60	0.60	1.76	-	Eleanora
ELG144	68.60	69.40	0.80	0.07	-	Dyke
ELG144	69.40	70.20	0.80	0.17	-	Dyke
ELG144	70.20	71.00	0.80	0.48	-	Eleanora
ELG144	71.00	72.00	1.00	0.64	-	Eleanora
ELG144	72.00	72.80	0.80	2.09	-	Eleanora
ELG144	72.80	73.40	0.60	0.05	-	
Antimony assay results not material						
Downhole width						

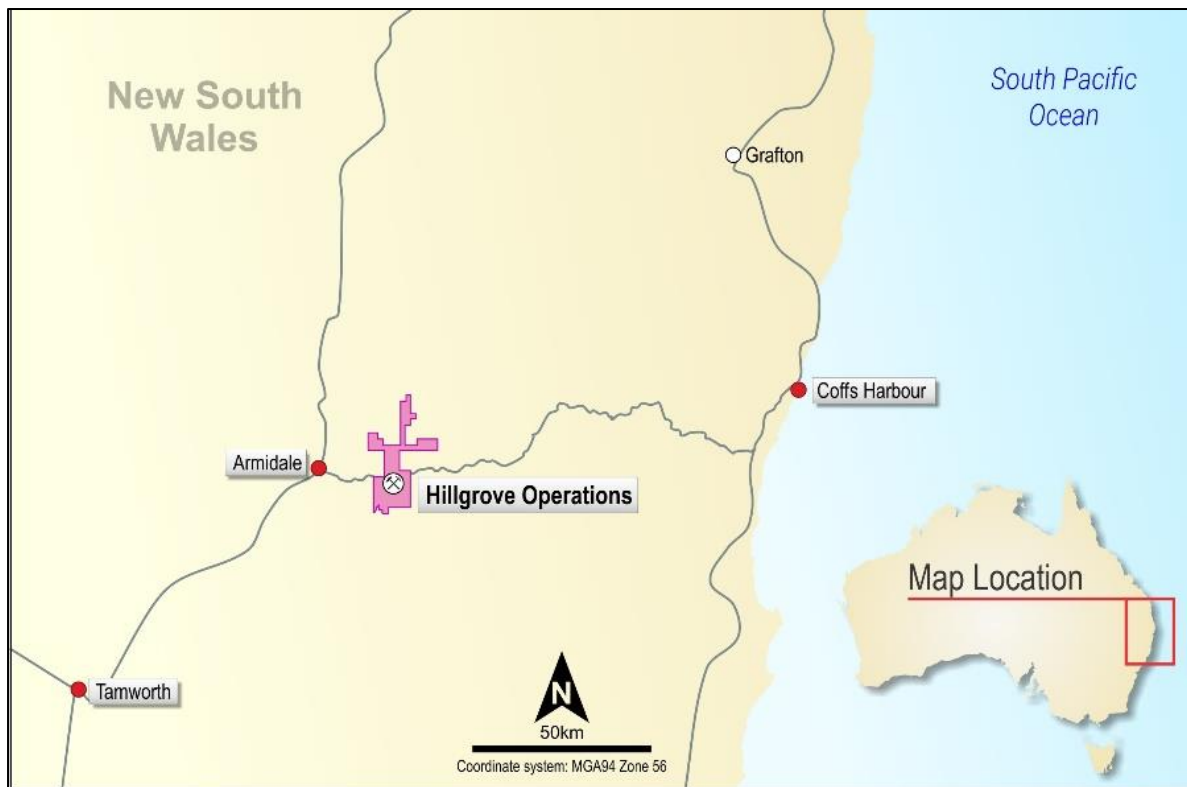
Table 7 ELG143 drill hole assay data (Eleanora, Hillgrove Gold Project)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	Ore Zone
ELG143	43.00	44.00	1.00	0.03	*	
ELG143	44.00	45.00	1.00	0.01	*	
ELG143	45.00	46.00	1.00	2.88	*	Eleanora
ELG143	46.00	47.00	1.00	1.44	*	Eleanora
ELG143	47.00	48.00	1.00	0.25	*	Eleanora
ELG143	48.00	48.30	0.30	9.66	*	Eleanora
ELG143	48.30	49.10	0.80	5.50	*	Eleanora
ELG143	49.10	50.20	1.10	0.05	*	Dyke
ELG143	50.20	51.00	0.80	1.92	*	Dyke
ELG143	51.00	51.80	0.80	6.51	*	Eleanora
ELG143	51.80	52.00	0.20	3.86	*	Eleanora
ELG143	52.00	52.15	0.15	1.64	*	Dyke
ELG143	52.15	53.00	0.85	1.87	*	Eleanora
ELG143	53.00	54.00	1.00	0.27	*	
Antimony assay results pending						
Downhole width						

Hillgrove Gold Project

The Hillgrove Gold Project is located approximately 30km from Armidale in New South Wales. Historic mining activity commenced at the site in 1857 and ceased in 1921 and recommenced in 1969. To date, Hillgrove has produced more than 730,000 ounces of gold (in bullion and concentrates), more than 50,000 tonnes of antimony (as metal and in concentrates) plus material amounts of by-product tungsten (in concentrates).

Figure 3 Hillgrove Gold Project Location



The Hillgrove site includes a 250ktpa capacity processing plant currently on active care & maintenance comprising a selective flotation circuit (capable of producing antimony-gold and refractory gold concentrates), an antimony leach/SXEW/refining & casting plant, a gold cyanide leach circuit & gold room and a pressure oxidation circuit. The site also has a fully HDPE (high-density polyethylene) lined modern tailing storage facility, which was constructed in 2006, and has approximately two years of production storage capacity.

Figure 4 Hillgrove Gold Project



The Hillgrove Gold Project has a material high-grade JORC 2012 Compliant Mineral Resource of 5.0Mt @ 4.3 g/t Au & 1.5% Sb (6.4 g/t Au Eq.) (686koz gold & 74kt antimony).

Table 8 Hillgrove Gold Project Mineral Resource

Hillgrove Gold Project Mineral Resource					
Hillgrove Total	Measured	413	3.5	4.2	10.3
	Indicated	2,303	4.8	1.5	7.1
	Inferred	2,236	4.0	1.0	5.0
	Total	4,951	4.3	1.5	6.4

It is Red River's opinion that all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Table subject to rounding errors

Red River has undertaken a detailed review in preparation for the restart of the Hillgrove Gold Project. The outcome of the review was a lean capital efficient staged restart process, with Stage One (processing of Bakers Creek Stockpile) scheduled to commence at the end of CY2020, and Stage Two (full restart of UG mining operations) scheduled to commence at the end of CY2021.

Red River has announced a Mineral Resource of 225kt @ 2.5 g/t Au (18koz Au contained) for the Bakers Creek Stockpile. Metallurgical test work completed indicated a total gold recovery of ~80% to gold doré when gold is recovered to a gravity gold concentrate and a flotation gold concentrate which will be leached on site to produce gold doré.

Red River will utilise the extensive existing site infrastructure and equipment to deliver a low capital cost restart, with an estimated Stage One capital cost of less than \$5m.

About Red River Resources (ASX: RVR)

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

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

RVR has recently acquired the high-grade Hillgrove Gold Project in New South Wales, which will enable RVR to build a multi-asset operating business focused on base and precious metals. Gold production at Hillgrove is scheduled to restart at the end of CY2020.

On behalf of the Board,

Mel Palancian

Managing Director

Red River Resources Limited

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Competent Persons Statement

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mitchell Tarrant who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a full time employee of Red River Resources Ltd., and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code).

Mr Tarrant consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Persons Statement Blacklode & Sunlight Mineral Resource

The information in this report that relates to the estimation and reporting of the Blacklode & Sunlight Mineral Resource is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Peter Carolan who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of Red River Resources Ltd.

Mr Carolan has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

Mr Carolan consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. The information in this report that relates to database compilation, geological interpretation and mineralisation wireframing, project parameters and costs and overall supervision and direction of the Blacklode & Sunlight estimation is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled under the overall supervision and direction of Mr Carolan.

Competent Persons Statement Brackin's Spur, Clark's Gully & Syndicate Mineral Resources

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

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

Gold Equivalent Calculation

Blacklode & Sunlight Mineral Resources

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

Metallurgical test work (carried out in 2016 and 2017) and mill production data demonstrate that total gravity & float recoveries of 91% Au and 86% Sb are achievable. The antimony recovery is applicable where Sb head grades are 1% or greater. The majority of the Sunlight Resource contains an antimony grade of less than 0.5% and therefore antimony recovery is not expected from this material.

The Au Eq. value was calculated using a gold price of US\$1,234 per oz and an antimony price of US\$ 5,650 per tonne where: $Au Eq. (g/t) = (Au g/t) + (1.424 * Sb \%)$

Brackin's Spur, Clark's Gully & Syndicate Mineral Resources

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

- Metallurgical test work (carried out in 2016 and 2017) and mill production data demonstrates that total gravity/float recoveries of 91% gold (Au) and 86% antimony (Sb) are achievable.
- Net smelter return calculations for the deposits indicate that Au Eq. grades above 4.8 g/t are economic, based on site costs, mill recoveries, off-site transportation and royalty costs.

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

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

Appendix 1: Drill Hole Details

Table 9 Eleanora drill hole information summary, Hillgrove Gold Project

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi (MGA)	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Lease ID	Hole Status
ELG136	74.7	-51	111.1	394621	6616936	968.5	GL3959	Completed
ELG137	75	-46	235	394696	6616885	969.4	GL3980	Completed
ELG138	90.05	-46	203	394700	6616880	969.5	GL3980	Completed
ELG139	164.75	-46	22.4	394628	6616828	969.1	GL3980	Completed
ELG140	123	-51	50.2	394628	6616828	969	GL3980	Completed
ELG141	150	-45	69	394544	6616932	978	GL3980	Completed
ELG142	30	-45	222	394545	6617159	989	ML1599	Completed (Partial Assays Pending)
ELG143	80	-69	233	394547	6617179	990	ML1599	Completed (Partial Assays Pending)
ELG144	45	-45	256	394547	6617179	990	ML1599	Completed

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
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<p>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 retrospectivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p> <p>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</p>	<p>Diamond drilling (DD) and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques were used to obtain samples. Diamond core was placed in core trays for logging and sampling. Half core samples were nominated by the geologist from diamond core based on visual inspection of mineralisation. Intervals ranged from 0.25 to 2m based on geological boundaries. Diamond samples were sawn in half using an onsite core saw.</p> <p>The drill core samples were sent to SGS Laboratories in West Wyalong.</p> <p>Samples were crushed to sub 6mm, split and pulverised to sub 75µm in order to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis.</p> <p>Analysis of the diamond drill samples consisted of a four-acid digest and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) for the following elements: Ag, As, Cu, Pb, S, Sb, W & Zn was undertaken. The samples were also assayed for Au using a 25g Fire Assay technique. If over detection on the ICP reached then the samples were assayed using XRF. Standards and blanks were inserted at a rate of 5%.</p> <p>The RC drilling was conducted by Straits Resources in 2004-2005. These samples were assayed by ALS Laboratories in Brisbane.</p>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<p>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).</p>	<p>Diamond drilling (DD) and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques were used to obtain samples. The diamond drill core was NQ2 in size.</p>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Sample recovery is measured and recorded by company trained geology technicians.</p> <p>Minimal sample loss has occurred.</p>
<i>Logging</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p>	<p>Holes are logged to a level of detail that would support mineral resource estimation.</p> <p>Qualitative logging includes lithology, alteration and textures.</p> <p>Quantitative logging includes sulphide and gangue mineral percentages.</p> <p>All drill core was photographed.</p> <p>All drill holes have been logged in full.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</p> <p>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	<p>Core was sawn, and half core sent for assay.</p> <p>Sample preparation is industry standard, occurring at an independent commercial laboratory which has its own internal Quality Assurance and Quality Control procedures.</p> <p>Samples were crushed to sub 6mm, split and pulverised to sub 75µm in order to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis.</p> <p>Laboratory certified standards were used in each sample batch.</p> <p>The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation style.</p>
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</p>	<p>The assay methods employed are considered appropriate for near total digestion.</p> <p>Laboratory certified standards were used in each sample batch.</p> <p>Certified standards returned results within an acceptable range.</p> <p>No field duplicates are submitted for diamond core.</p>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<p>Laboratory results have been reviewed by Company geologists and laboratory technicians.</p> <p>No twinned holes were drilled for this data set.</p>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<p>Collars were surveyed with RTKGPS (+-0.1m).</p> <p>Down hole surveys conducted with digital magnetic multi-shot camera at 20-40m intervals. A portion of drill holes were surveyed by multi-shot survey.</p> <p>Coordinate system used is MGA94 Zone 56</p>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate</p>	<p>The current drill spacing is approximately 30-60m.</p> <p>No sample compositing has been applied.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Drill holes are orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the host lithologies where possible. The orientation of the multiple lenses varies resulting in some holes resulting in less than perpendicular intersections. 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. Orientation of the HQ2 core was undertaken to define structural orientation.
<i>Sample security</i>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples have been overseen by company staff during transport from site to the SGS or ASL laboratories in West Wyalong or Brisbane respectively.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews have been carried out at this point.

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The drilling was conducted on the following mining leases; GL3980, GL3959, ML1599 & ML961 These leases are held by Hillgrove Mines Pty Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Red River Resources).
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The historic RC drilling was conducted by Straits Resources in 2004-2005.
<i>Geology</i>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The exploration model is orogenic gold/antimony.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	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.	See Appendix 1 – Drill Hole Details Assay Details – Eleanora Drilling Material Assay Results
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.	Interval length weighted assay results are reported. No cutting of high grades has been done.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g.	The mineralisation is interpreted to be dipping at approximately 90 degrees, drill holes have been designed to intercept the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible. Down hole intercepts are reported. True widths are likely to be approximately 30 to 80% of the down hole widths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	'down hole length, true width not known').	
<i>Diagrams</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.	Refer to plans and sections within report.
<i>Balanced reporting</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.	The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported.	All meaningful and material data is reported.
<i>Further work</i>	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further Drilling targeting the Eleanora and Currys lodes is ongoing.