ASX Release

11 November 2020

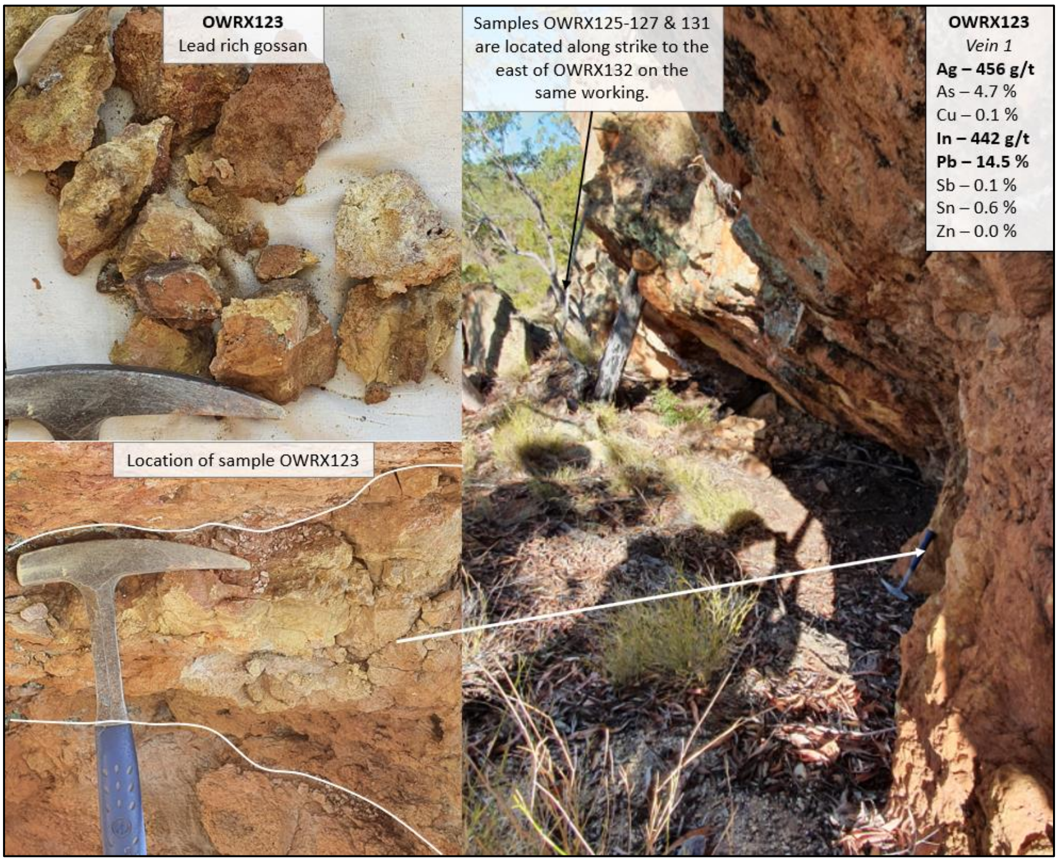
RVR defines extensive high-grade silver-indium system at Orient

Highlights:

- **Sampling and mapping at Red River's Orient Silver Project confirms extensive high-grade epithermal silver-lead-zinc mineralisation with associated large scale alteration systems**
- **Red River collected 44 samples from Orient West and 37 samples from Orient East**
- **Sampling at Orient West returned an average grade of 357 g/t Ag, 241 g/t In, 8.2% Pb & 5.8% Zn, with peak assays of 1,730 g/t Ag, 1,289 g/t In, 39.1% Pb & 32.1% Zn**
- **Sampling at Orient East returned an average grade of 240 g/t Ag, 88 g/t In, 5.9% Pb & 0.9% Zn, with peak assays of 1,365 g/t Ag, 444 g/t In, 25.8% Pb & 18.7% Zn**
- **High priority silver target confirmed at Orient East – previously tested by two holes, intersecting extensive silver-indium-lead-zinc mineralisation – never followed up**
- **Red River has commenced drill targeting, with aim to commence drilling after wet season.**

Red River Resources Limited (ASX: RVR) is pleased to announce further exploration results from its exciting Orient Silver Project located near Herberton in Northern Queensland.

Figure 1 Sample OWRX 123 (Orient West Vein 1)



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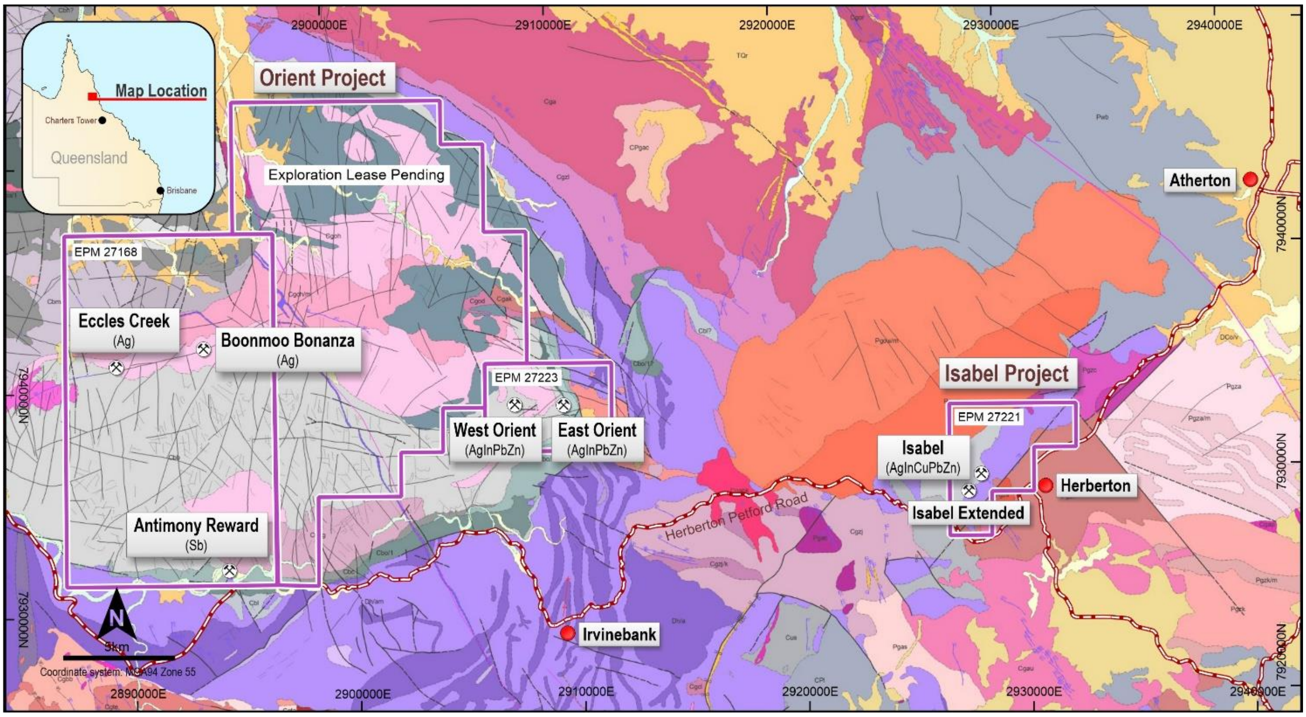
Orient Silver Indium Project

The Orient Silver Indium Project consists of the Orient West silver-lead-zinc-indium deposit and the Orient East silver-lead-zinc-indium deposits. The Project is located 9km north of Irvinebank in Northern Queensland. Silver-lead mineralisation was discovered at Orient in 1886, and a small tonnage of silver-lead ore (<20,000 tonnes) was mined, before mining ceased in 1926. Ore included silver-rich oxidised material and galena-rich sulphide ore. The main mining centres were Wienerts (Orient West) and Nannum (Orient East).

Figure 2 Herberton Silver Project Area



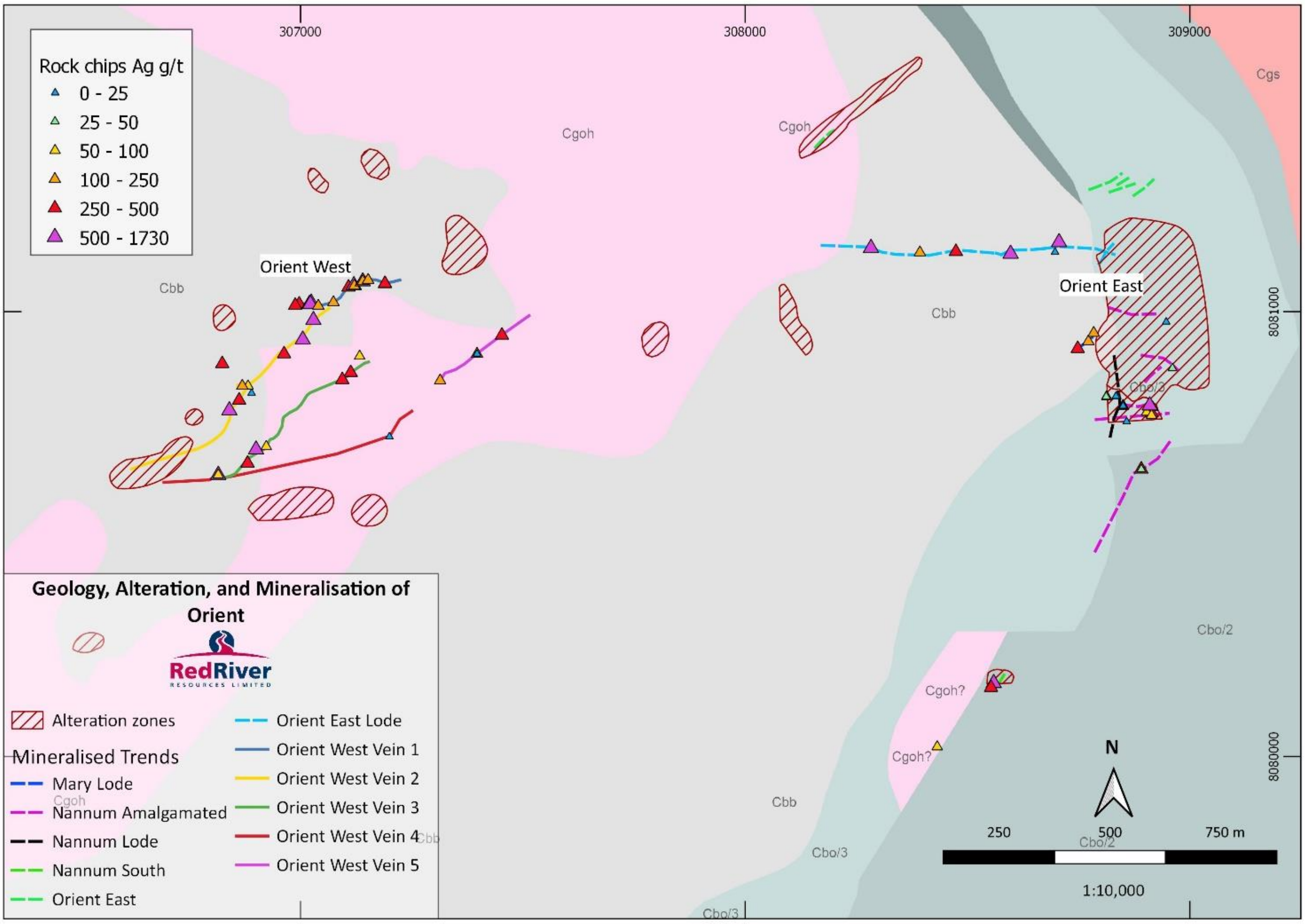
In addition to project area granted earlier this year at Orient, Red River has lodged an application (EPM 277331) to target the highly prospective area between EPM 27168 (which contains the Eccles Creek silver target, the Boonmoo Bonanza silver target and the Antimony Reward antimony deposit) and EPM 27223 (Orient silver indium project). Historical exploration activities indicate the mineralisation and structures that host the mineralisation extend from EPM 27223 into EPM 27168.

Sampling and Mapping

Sampling and mapping to date has focused on the main mineralised trends at Orient, with 46 samples taken at Orient West and 37 samples taken at Orient East. Extensive historic workings have been identified (80 picked up by RVR to date and an additional 25 identified from historic maps).

- **Sampling at Orient West returned an average grade of 357 g/t Ag, 241 g/t In, 8.2% Pb & 5.8% Zn, with peak assays of 1,730 g/t Ag, 1,289 g/t In, 39.1% Pb & 32.1% Zn**
- **Sampling at Orient East returned an average grade of 240 g/t Ag, 88 g/t In, 5.9% Pb & 0.9% Zn, with peak assays of 1,365 g/t Ag, 444 g/t In, 25.8% Pb & 18.7% Zn**

Figure 3 Orient Project Sample Location Map



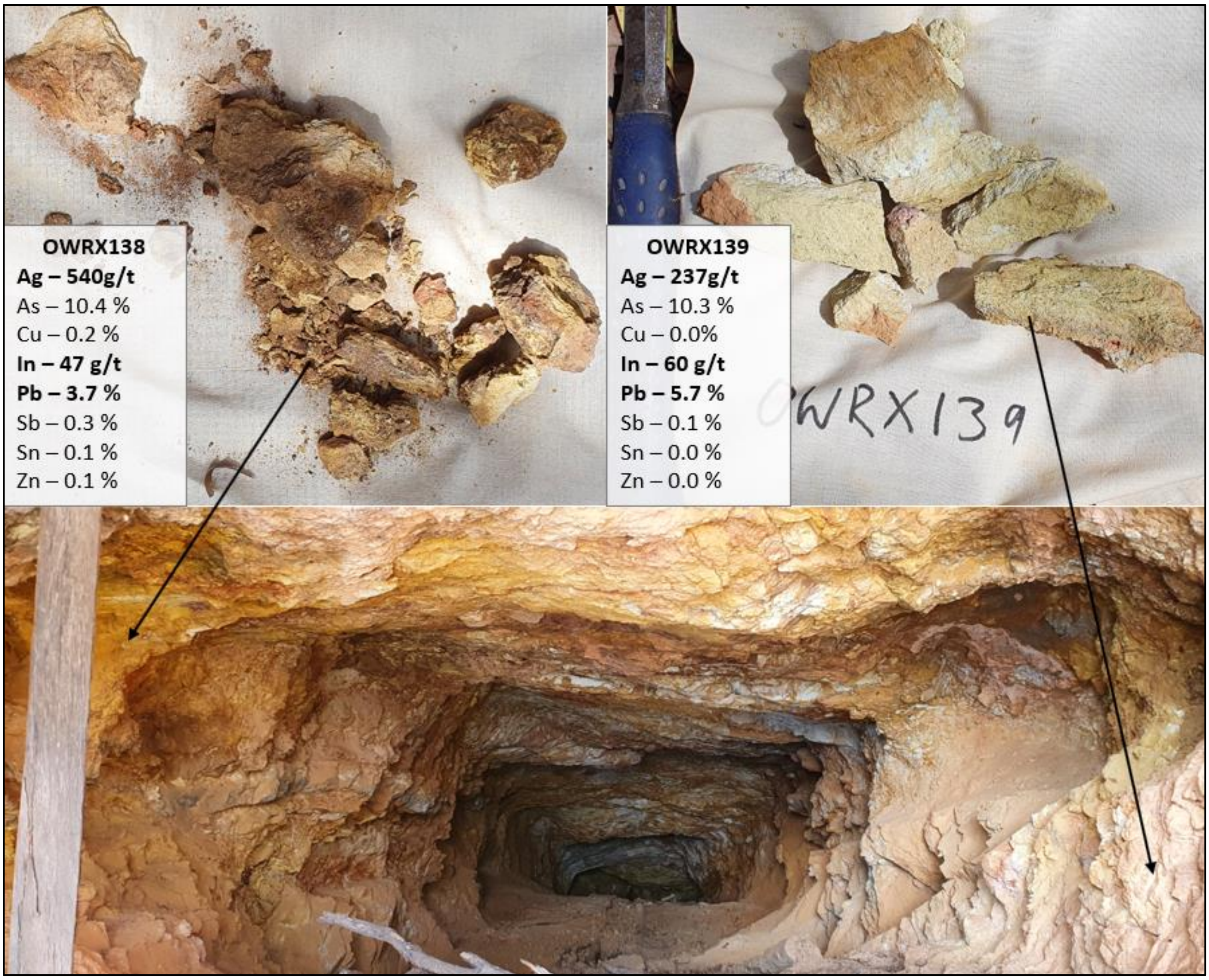
Mineralisation occurs in vein systems up to 2m wide (controlled by fractures/shears) containing argentiferous galena, cerussite, anglesite, sphalerite, pyrite, marmatite, cassiterite (minor), and stannite (minor). The Orient vein and stockwork mineralisation are associated with a strongly faulted and deeply fractured zone near the margin of a major caldera subsidence structure.

Initial interpretation of the lead-zinc-silver-indium mineralisation at Orient is believed to represent part of an epithermal precious metals system and is associated with zones of extensive surface alteration.

Table 1 Orient Silver Indium Project Sampling Summary

	Vein System	Samples Taken	Silver (g/t)		Indium (g/t)		Lead (%)		Zinc (%)	
			High	Ave.	High	Ave.	High	Ave.	High	Ave.
Orient West	Vein 1	19	1,502	372	451	160	26.7	6.2	0.8	0.1
	Vein 2	9	912	368	739	273	27.5	9.7	0.6	0.2
	Vein 3	9	1,045	338	980	279	26.7	9.3	32.1	10.3
	Vein 4	3	1,730	616	182	66	39.1	14.1	25.9	14.8
	Vein 5	4	409	174	1,289	577	18.5	8.1	24.0	6.2
	Subtotal	*44*	*1,730*	*357*	*1,289*	*241*	*39.1*	*8.2*	*32.1*	*5.8*
Orient East	Orient East Lode	8	1,365	477	420	256	25.8	12.3	6.5	1.1
	Nannum Amalgamated	21	967	153	444	44	22.3	4.2	18.7	1.0
	Mary Lode	4	292	174	141	69	10.3	5.7	0.6	0.2
	Nannum South	4	697	292	1	1	5.2	2.8	0.6	0.3
	Subtotal	*37*	*1,365*	*240*	*444*	*88*	*25.8*	*5.9*	*18.7*	*0.9*
Orient Project	**Total**	**81**	**1,730**	**304**	**1,289**	**171**	**39.1**	**7.2**	**32.1**	**3.6**

Figure 4 Samples OWRX138 & 139 (Orient West Vein 1)



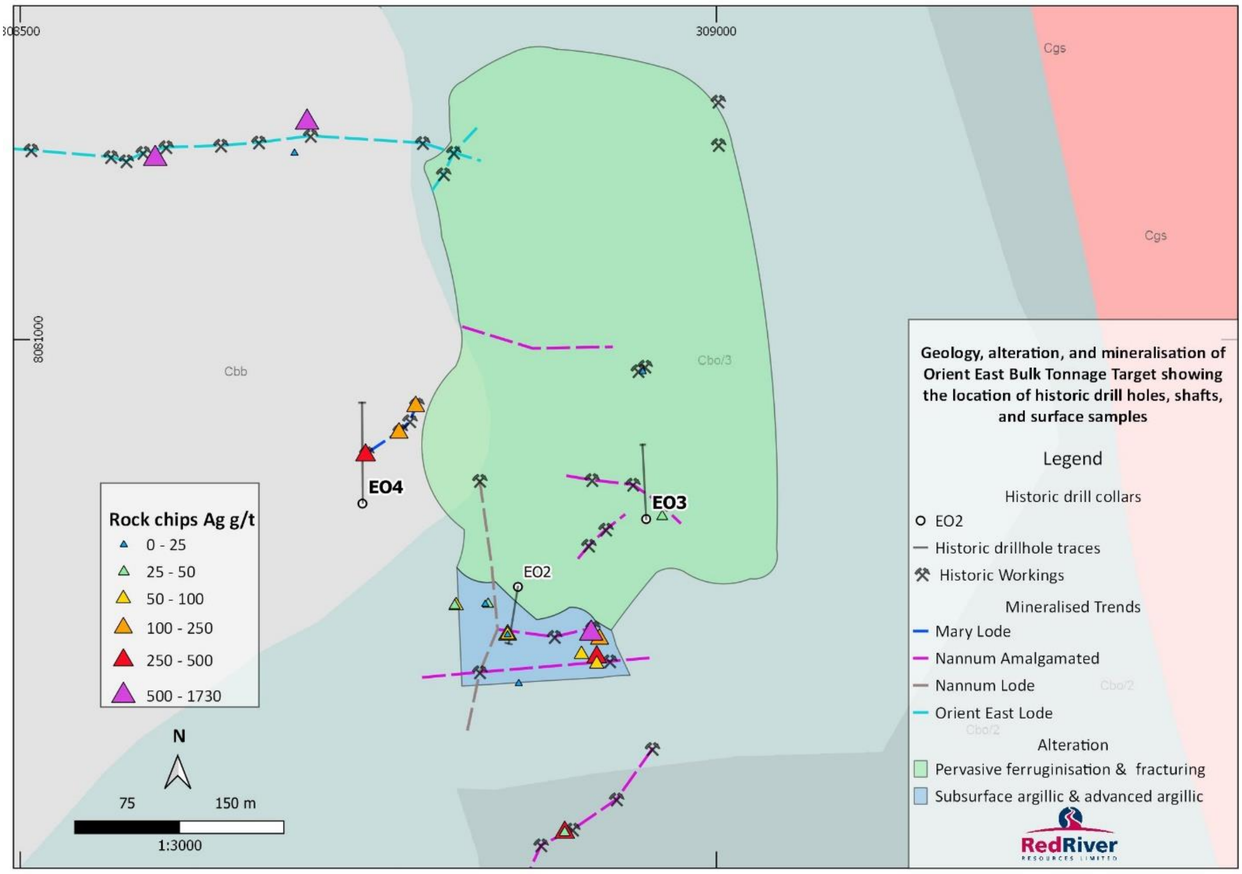
Orient East Bulk Tonnage Target

A large (450m by 200m) alteration zone associated with pervasive ferruginisation and fracturing, has been identified at Orient East. The alteration zone is associated with a number of higher-grade silver-indium-lead-zinc vein systems. Great Northern Mining Corporation (GNMC) drilled four holes (EO2 to EO5) to test various targets in the East Orient area in January 1988. Of these, EO3 and E04 intersected high grade silver-indium-lead-zinc mineralisation and associated with wider zones of lower grade mineralisation over a potential 200m plus strike length.

Table 2 Material drill hole assay summary (EO3), Herberton Silver Indium Project

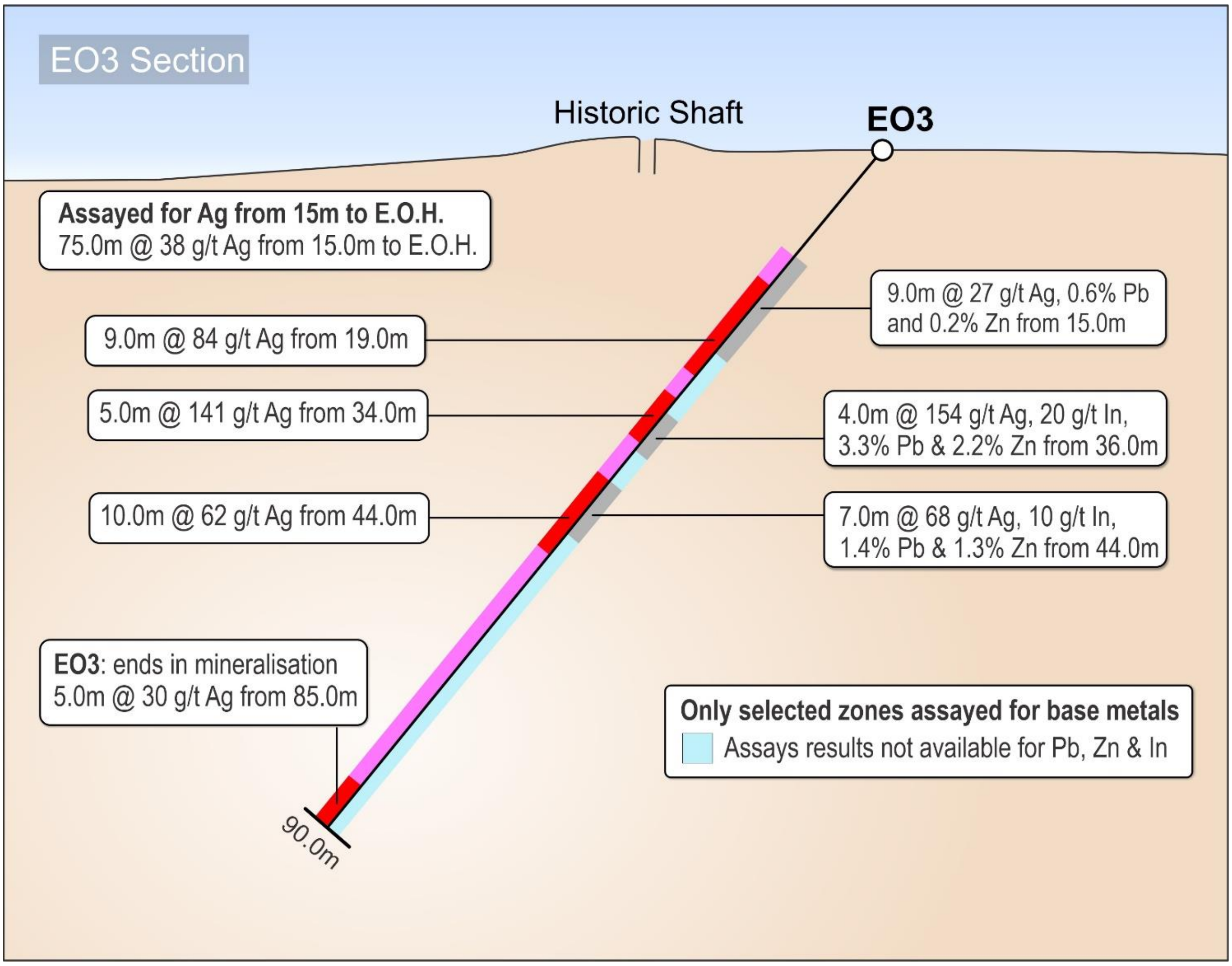
Hole ID	From	To	Down Hole Intersection	Ag	In	Pb	Zn
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)
EO3	15.0	24.0	9.0	27	na	0.6	0.2
	36.0	40.0	4.0	154	20	3.3	2.0
	44.0	51.0	7.0	68	10	1.4	1.3
EO3 (Ag only)	15.0	90.0	75.0	38	na	na	na
inc.	19.0	28.0	9.0	84	na	na	na
inc.	34.0	39.0	5.0	141	na	na	na
inc.	44.0	54.0	10.0	62	na	na	na
inc.	85.0	90.0	5.0	30	na	na	na
EO4	65.0	68.0	3.0	146	na	3.8	9.7
EO4 (Ag only)	87.0	95.0	8.0	41	na	na	na
na – assays not available							

Figure 5 Orient East



EO3 was sampled from 15.0m to 90.0m (End of Hole) and assays results show that EO3 intersected extensive zones of silver-indium-lead-zinc mineralisation from 15.0m down hole. All samples taken were assayed for silver and only partial base metal and indium assays were carried out.

Figure 6 Drillhole EO3 Cross Section (Orient East Bulk Tonnage Target)



Drillhole EO3 intersected extensive zones of epithermal silver-indium-lead-zinc mineralisation from a shallow depth. The mineralisation intersected in EO3 has not been followed up (open in all directions) and EO3 was ended in a zone of low grade silver mineralisation.

Red River believes that mineralisation intersected in EO3 and EO4 represents a bulk tonnage epithermal silver-lead-zinc target, of similar style to Silver Mines (ASX:SVL) Bowdens Silver Project in NSW, and as such represents a high priority drilling target.

For further information please refer to the Red River ASX release “Red River secures high-grade polymetallic silver-indium deposits in QLD” dated 30 July 2020.

Summary

Red River is pleased to update the market on progress at its exciting silver projects near Herberton. Red River has completed extensive mapping and sampling activities at the Orient Project to gain a better understanding of the size and grade of the known silver-indium-lead-zinc mineralisation, prior to commencing drill targeting activities. The work has been successful and has allowed the following conclusions to be drawn:

- **The Orient Project hosts extensive epithermal style silver-indium-lead-zinc mineralisation associated with large alteration footprints**

Red River has confirmed the presence of extensive high-grade silver-indium-lead-zinc mineralisation with associated large scale alteration zones at the Orient Project. The mineralisation appears to be epithermal in nature and is of similar style and age as the Bowden's silver deposit in NSW.

- **Known high grade vein systems are associated with extensive minor vein systems with lower grade alteration**

The available assay data from the historic drilling carried out in 1988 indicates that sampling was restricted to the high-grade vein systems and was not extended into the zones of minor veining and lower grade alteration. The mapping and sampling carried out by Red River has confirmed that the high-grade vein systems previously drilled at Orient West are associated with extensive minor vein systems with low grade alteration halos.

This confirms the potential to materially increased the known resource at Orient West, and to define zones potentially amenable to a bulk mining approach.

- **Orient East – high priority target bulk tonnage target**

Red River has confirmed the presence of extensive high-grade silver-indium-lead-zinc mineralisation with associated with large alteration zones over an area of at least 450m by 200m at the Orient East Project. This area was previously drilled in 1988, and two drillholes (EO3 & EO4) intersected high-grade silver-indium-lead-zinc mineralisation associated with extensive zones (at least 75m thick in EO3 and open at depth) of lower grade mineralisation over at least a 200m strike length. The mineralisation intersected in E03 and E04 was not followed up and represents a high priority drill target.

- **Next steps**

Red River has commenced drill target activities (negotiating access agreements with landowners and drill design activities), with the objective of commencing drilling after the forecast wet season has finished.

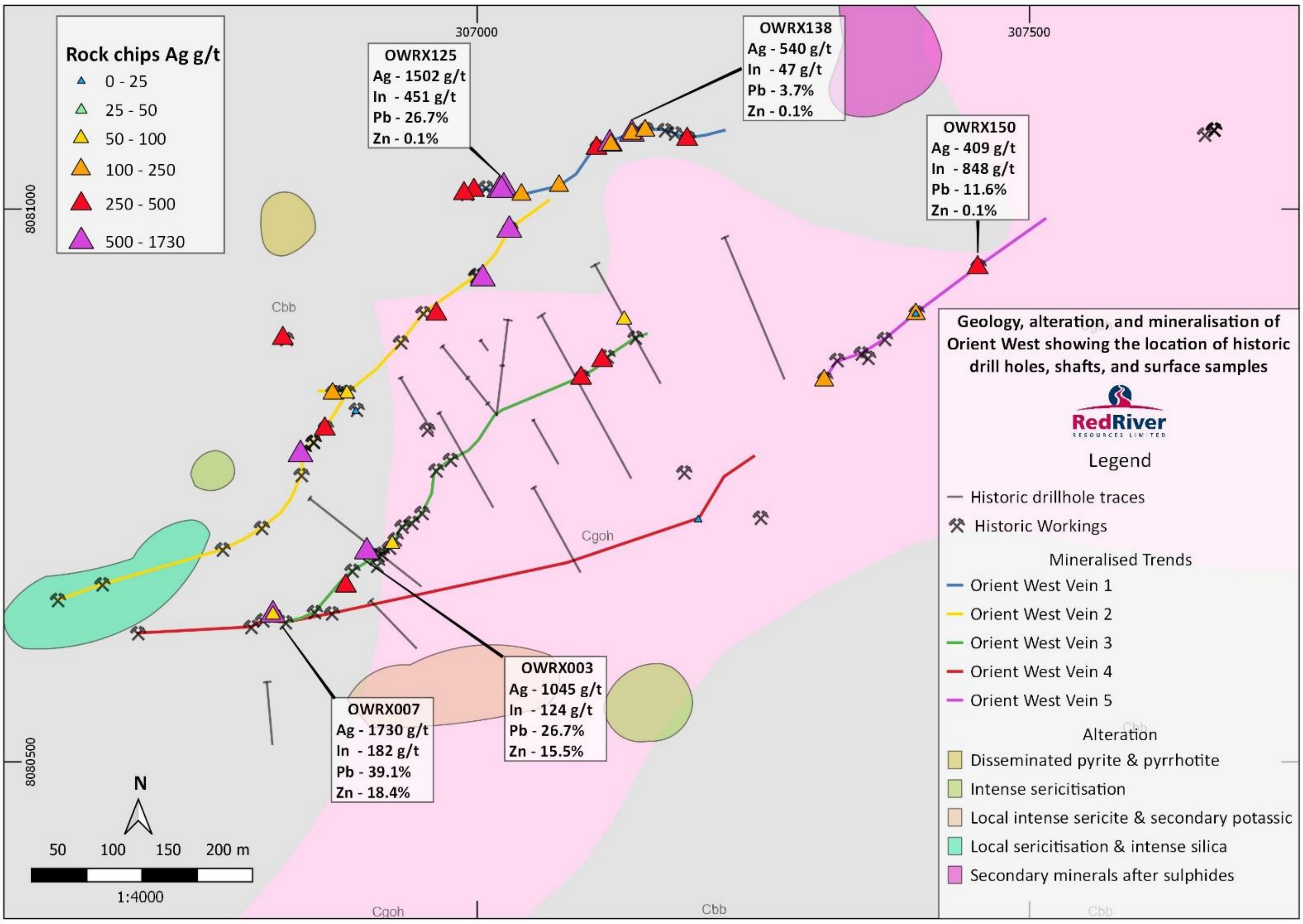
1. Orient West

Red River's recent sampling (44 samples were taken and submitted for assay) and mapping at Orient West focused on the known major vein systems (Vein 1 to Vein 4) and located an additional vein system (Vein 5). Mapping and sampling confirmed the presence of large areas of alteration plus extensive mineralised cross cutting and sub parallel veins and structures.

Table 3 Orient Silver Project Sampling Summary

	Vein System	Samples Taken	Silver (g/t)		Indium (g/t)		Lead (%)		Zinc (%)	
			High	Ave.	High	Ave.	High	Ave.	High	Ave.
Orient West	Vein 1	19	1,502	372	451	160	26.7	6.2	0.8	0.1
	Vein 2	9	912	368	739	273	27.5	9.7	0.6	0.2
	Vein 3	9	1,045	338	980	279	26.7	9.3	32.1	10.3
	Vein 4	3	1,730	616	182	66	39.1	14.1	25.9	14.8
	Vein 5	4	409	174	1,289	577	18.5	8.1	24.0	6.2
	Subtotal	**44**	**1,730**	**357**	**1,289**	**241**	**39.1**	**8.2**	**32.1**	**5.8**

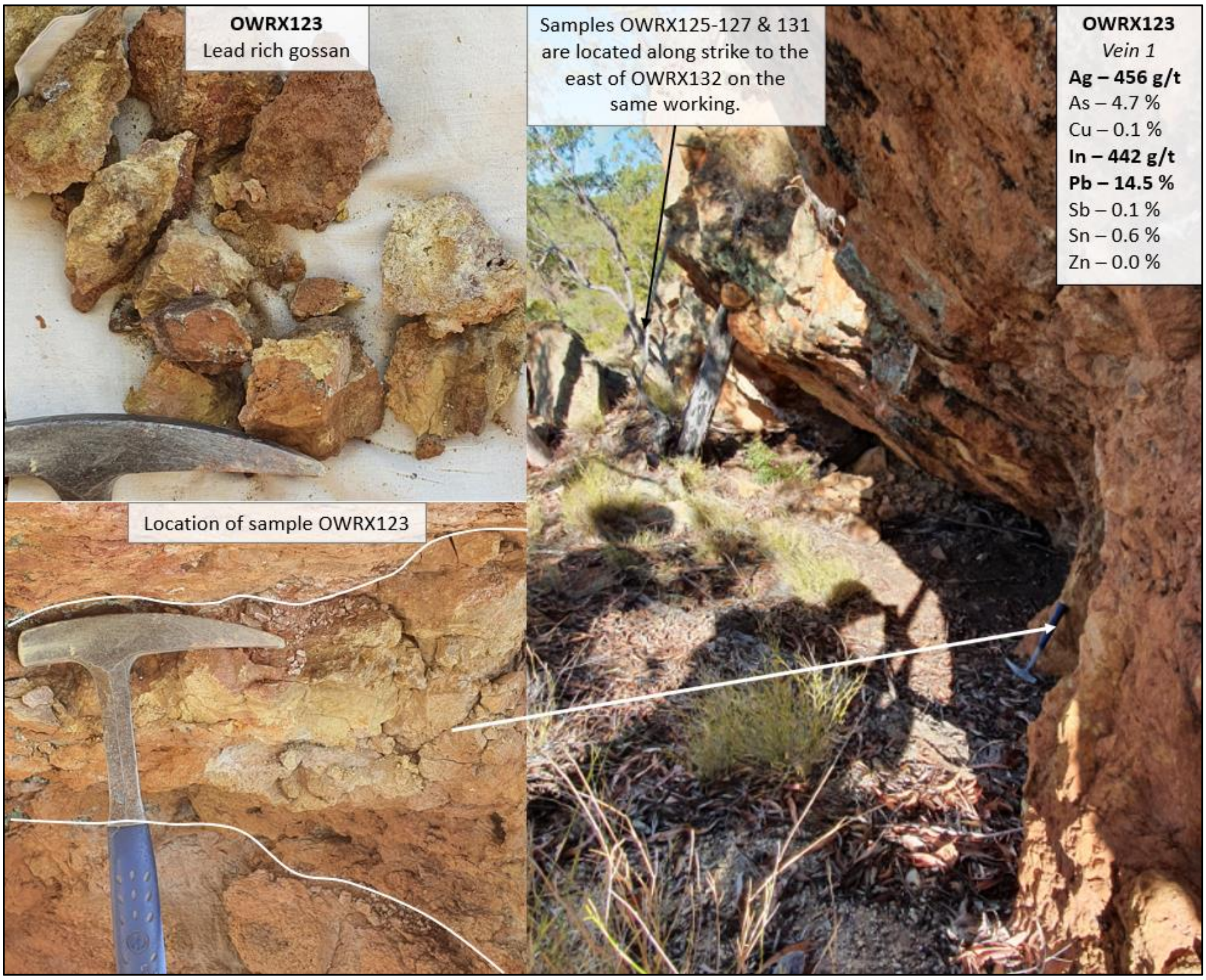
Figure 7 Orient West Silver Project



Great Northern Mining Corporation (GNMC) completed 16 diamond drill holes at Orient West, with the most recent drilling (4 holes) completed in 1988. GNMC reports contain assay information for only the high-grade vein and not the lower grade mineralisation surrounding the vein systems. Please refer to the Red River ASX release dated 30 July 2020 "Red River secures high-grade polymetallic silver-indium deposits in QLD" for further information as regards the GNMC drilling.

Sample OWRX123 was taken from Vein 1 (Figure 8) and samples **OWRX125-127** and **131** were taken from a large outcrop that shows subparallel and cross cutting veins in close proximity to Vein 1. Figure 9 is an annotated photo of this outcrop where a series of cross cutting, gossanous veins can be seen exposed on fault and joint planes.

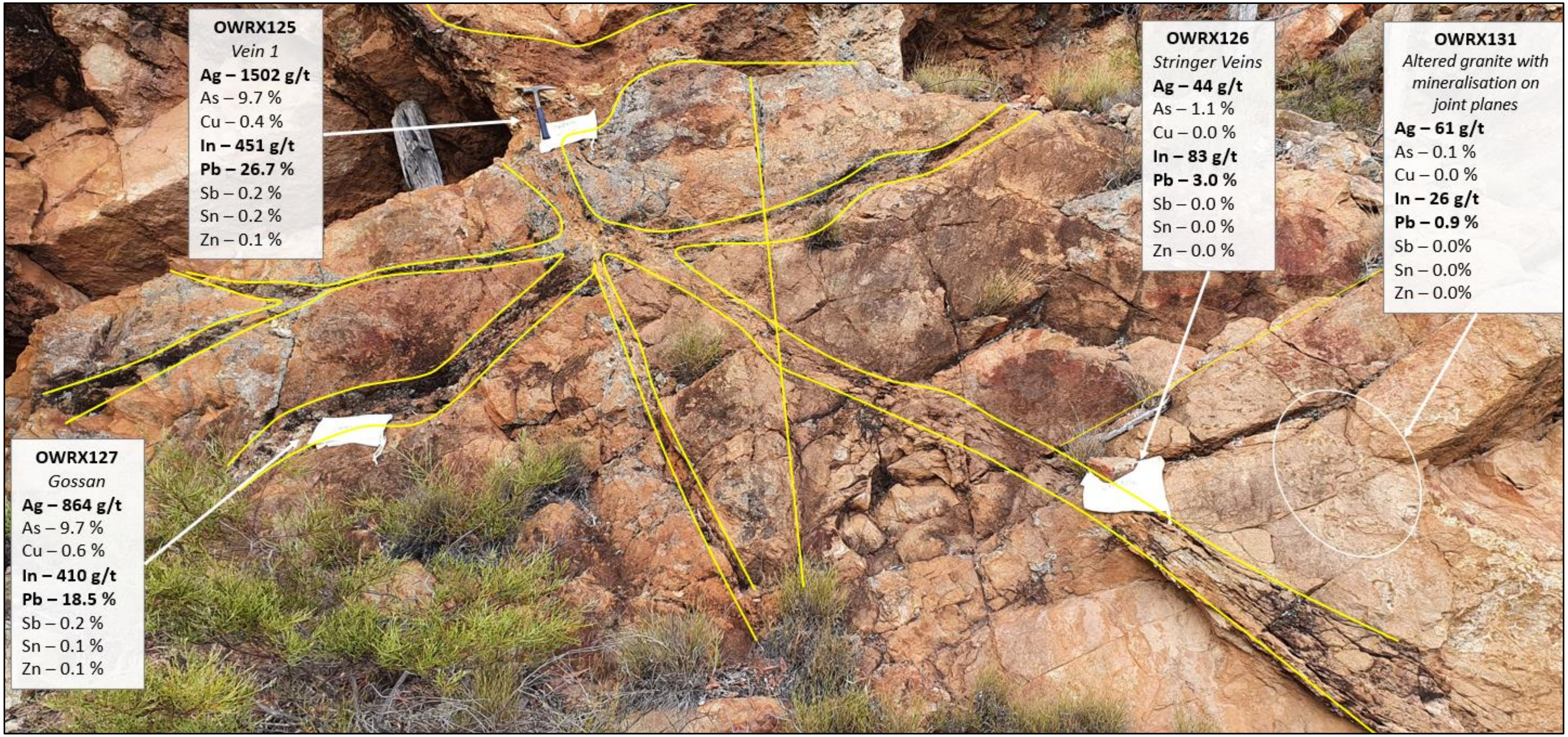
Figure 8 Sample OWRX123 (Orient West Vein 1)



Samples OWRX126, OWRX127 and **OWRX131** were taken from associated minor veining (cross cutting veins and stringer veins) associated with Vein 1, and **Sample OWRX131** was taken from altered granite associated with the veining.

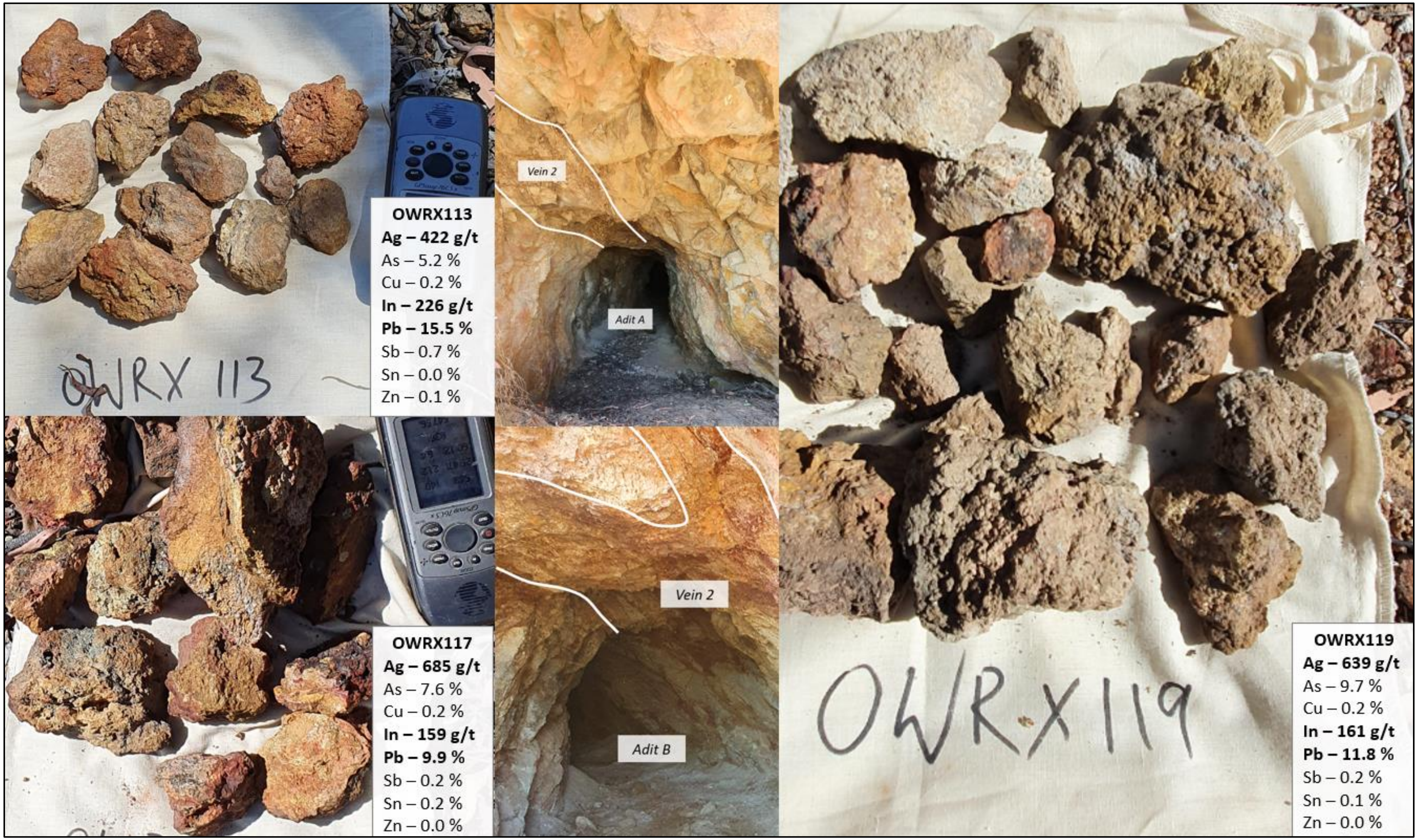
The samples demonstrate that lower grade mineralisation (vein and alteration) extends outside of the major mineralised veins (in this case into the footwall of Vein 1) at Orient West, highlighting the potential for bulk tonnage targets.

Figure 9 Samples OWRX125-127 & 131 (Orient West Vein 1)



Samples OWRX113, 117 and 119 were taken from mullock dumps around adits and shafts on Vein 2. Samples OWRX113 and OWRX117 are both lead rich gossans (Figure 14). OWRX119 is an example of a more transitional ore (Figure 10).

Figure 10 Samples OWRX113, 117 & 119 (Orient West Vein 2)



OWRX150 is a gossan sample from a small shaft on Vein 5 (Figure 11). Results were high-grade, particularly in indium, and encouraging with 409 g/t Ag, 849 g/t In, 11.6% Pb and 0.13% Zn. Vein 5 has not been recognised by previous explorers and has not been drill tested

Figure 11 Photo, location, and results from OWRX150

2. Orient East

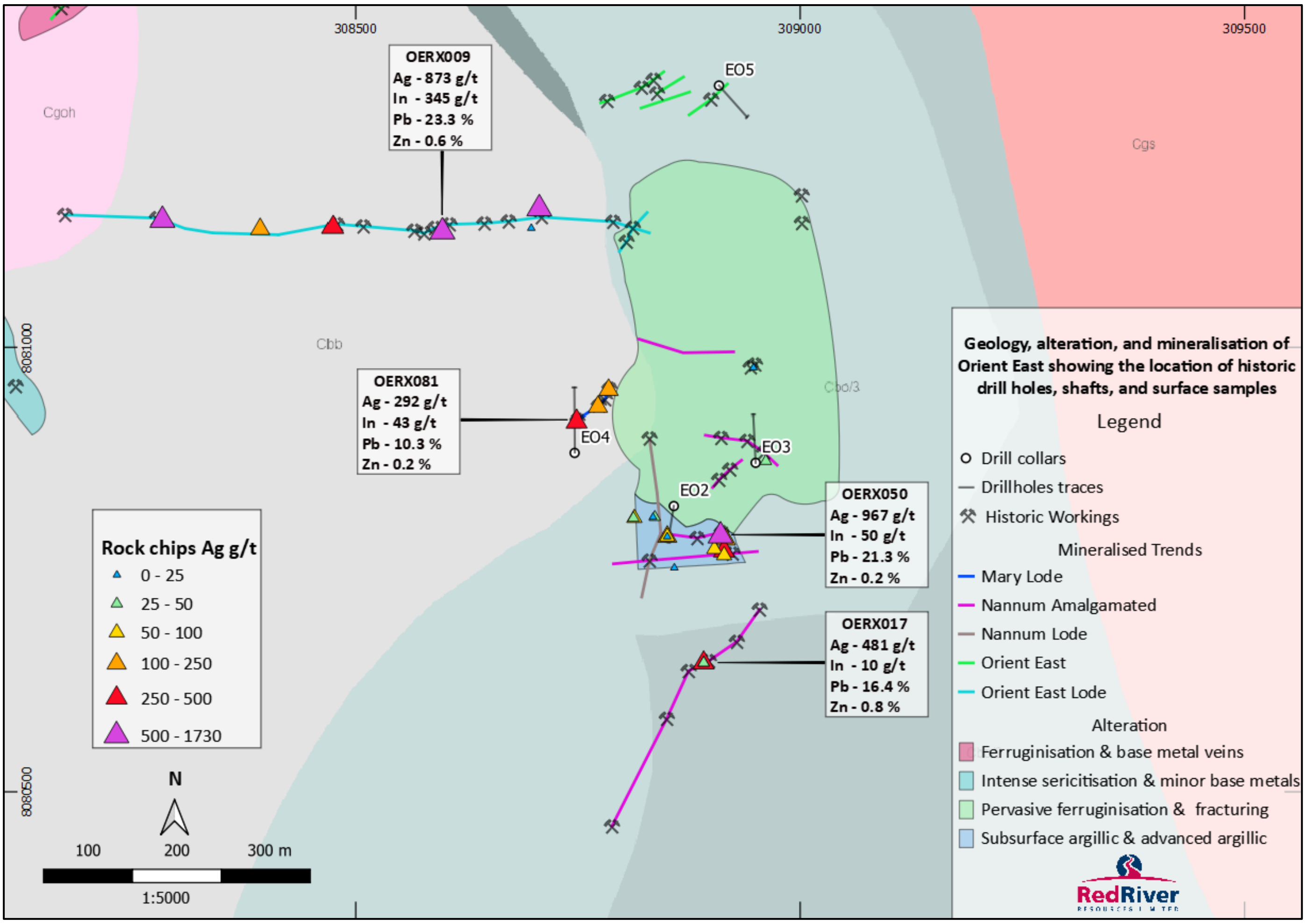
Red River's recent sampling and mapping at Orient East, 37 samples were taken from the Orient East Lode, Nannum Amalgamated, Mary Lode and Nannum South vein systems. The mapping confirmed the presence of large areas of alteration plus extensive mineralised with cross cutting, sub parallel veins, and structures.

Mineralisation at Orient East is similar in nature to that at Orient West but predominantly strikes northwest-southeast and east-west although multiple varying directions are observed. Mineralisation is hosted in sericite, pyrite, and argillic altered rhyolitic units of the Orient Rhyolite along fault and fracture planes.

Table 4 Orient Silver Project Sampling Summary

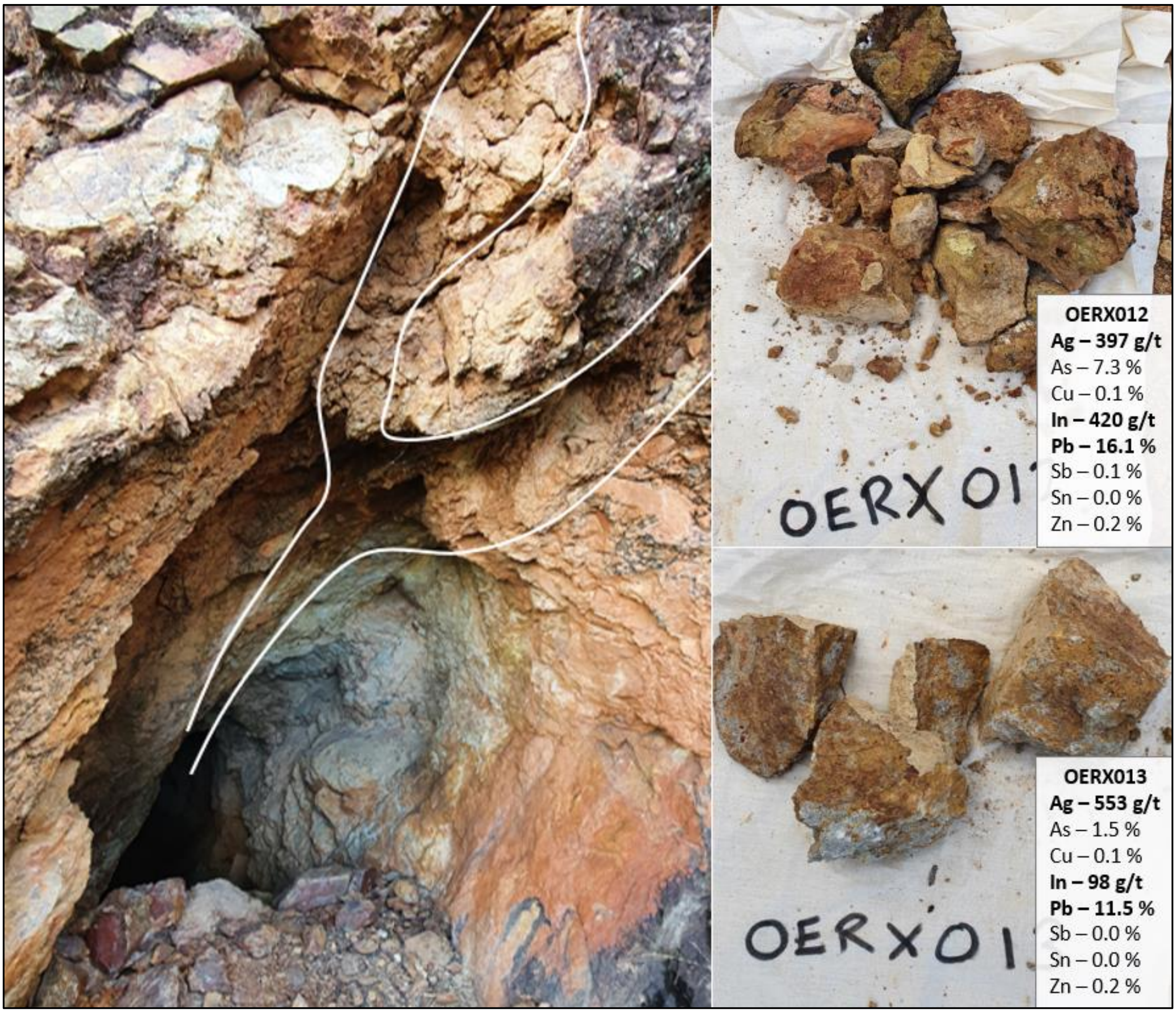
	Vein System	Samples Taken	Silver (g/t)		Indium (g/t)		Lead (%)		Zinc (%)	
			High	Ave.	High	Ave.	High	Ave.	High	Ave.
Orient East	Orient East Lode	8	1,365	477	420	256	25.8	12.3	6.5	1.1
	Nannum Amalgamated	21	967	153	444	44	22.2	4.2	18.7	1.0
	Mary Lode	4	292	174	141	69	10.3	5.7	0.6	0.2
	Nannum South	4	697	292	1	1	5.2	2.8	0.6	0.3
	Total	**37**	**1,365**	**240**	**444**	**88**	**25.8**	**5.9**	**18.7**	**0.9**

Figure 12 Orient West East Project Area



Sample OERX012 was taken from the as it entrance to Ellis Tunnel on the Orient East Lode (Figure 13) which returned high grade at 397 g/t Ag, 7.34% As, 420 g/t In, 16.1% Pb, 0.14% Sb and 0.22% Zn. **Sample OERX013** represents the altered rhyodacite wall rock, with limonite/lead oxide along the fractures. The vein can be traced over a strike length of 340m by a series of workings and outcrop. The vein has not been tested by previous drilling.

Figure 13 Samples OERX012 and OERX013 (Orient East Lode)



The Mary Lode is located 250m south of the Orient East Lode (Figure 12). The vein is exposed in outcrops between the shafts as a yellow-orange gossan. Four samples have been taken from this line of workings. Sample OERX079 representative of the low-grade argillic alteration zone and OERX081 and OERX083 are samples of lead oxide rich gossans from around the top of shafts. Sample OERX082 was taken from outcropping vein. All three samples are high grade with up to 292g/t Ag, 141 g/t In and 10.3% Pb (Table 11).

Figure 14 Photos and results from rock chip sampling on the Mary Lode

3. Orient West Sampling Assay Results

Table 5 Orient West Vein 1 (Silver Star) rock chip results

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (%)	Cu (%)	In (g/t)	Pb (%)	Sb (%)	Sn (%)	Zn (%)
OWRX123	306997	8081017	In situ vein in workings	bdl	456	4.7	0.1	442	14.5	0.1	0.6	0.0
OWRX124	306988	8081014	Gossan from workings	bdl	372	4.2	0.3	220	14.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
OWRX125	307020	8081017	In situ vein in workings	bdl	1,502	9.7	0.4	451	26.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
OWRX126	307022	8081020	In situ vein in outcrop	bdl	44	1.1	0.0	83	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OWRX127	307024	8081020	In situ vein in outcrop	bdl	864	9.7	0.6	410	18.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
OWRX131	307030	8081020	In situ granite with veinlets	bdl	61	0.1	0.0	26	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
OWRX133	307038	8081013	Outcropping vein	bdl	26	0.4	0.0	106	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
OWRX134	307074	8081021	Outcropping vein	bdl	130	0.3	0.1	222	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
OWRX135	307108	8081055	Outcropping vein	0.0	300	8.5	0.2	61	9.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
OWRX136	307120	8081059	Aplite dyke in outcrop	0.2	923	27.6	0.1	7	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
OWRX137	307121	8081058	Mineralised shear next to dyke	0.0	246	17.7	0.1	17	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.1
OWRX138	307140	8081068	Mineralised shear in shaft wall	0.0	540	10.4	0.2	47	3.7	0.3	0.1	0.1
OWRX139	307140	8081068	Altered wall rock in shaft wall	bdl	237	10.3	0.0	60	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
OWRX141	307152	8081071	Float gossan/ore from dump	0.1	180	3.7	0.1	277	6.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
OWRX142	307152	8081071	Float granite from dump	0.0	103	1.4	0.0	86	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
OWRX143	307190	8081063	Fresh sulphides	0.1	163	34.4	0.1	102	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.8
OWRX144	307190	8081063	Altered wall rock from dump	0.0	33	0.4	0.0	19	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
OWRX145	307190	8081063	Gossan/Pb Carbonates from dump	0.0	487	20.6	0.5	269	4.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
OWRX146	307190	8081063	Mineralised aplite dyke from dump	0.1	408	26.8	0.1	142	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.0
May contain rounding errors, bdl – below detection limit												

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Table 6 Orient West Vein 2 rock chip results

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (%)	Cu (%)	In (g/t)	Pb (%)	Sb (%)	Sn (%)	Zn (%)
OWRX094	306890	8089817	Altered granite from pit	bdl	3	0.0	0.0	4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
OWRX095	306882	8080833	Altered & mineralised granite from shaft	bdl	90	1.5	0.1	739	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
OWRX096	306869	8080833	Altered & mineralised granite from shaft	bdl	103	0.4	0.0	87	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
OWRX097	306861	8080801	Altered granite from shaft	bdl	40	0.3	0.0	194	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
OWRX099	306862	8080801	Gossan from a shaft	bdl	417	0.7	0.1	431	11.9	0.2	0.1	0.3
OWRX108	306840	8080778	Granite and gossan from shaft	0.0	912	0.8	0.3	457	27.5	1.3	0.1	0.6
OWRX113	306963	8080905	Ore from Adit B	0.0	422	5.2	0.2	226	15.5	0.7	0.0	0.1
OWRX117	307005	8080937	Ore from Adit A	bdl	685	7.6	0.2	159	9.9	0.2	0.2	0.0
OWRX119	307029	8080981	Granite and gossan from shaft	0.0	639	9.7	0.2	161	11.8	0.2	0.1	0.0
May contain rounding errors, bdl – below detection limit												

Table 7 Orient West Vein 3 rock chip results

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (%)	Cu (%)	In (g/t)	Pb (%)	Sb (%)	Sn (%)	Zn (%)
OWRX001	306923	8080697	Altered granite from shaft	bdl	54	0.0	0.0	7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
OWRX002	306900	8080690	Gossan from shaft	0.0	421	1.9	0.2	356	10.1	0.8	0.1	0.3
OWRX003	306900	8080690	Transitional Ore from shaft	0.0	1045	1.5	0.2	124	26.7	2.1	0.2	15.5
OWRX004	306881	8080659	Transitional Ore from shaft	bdl	101	0.2	0.1	77	2.5	0.0	0.0	31.8
OWRX005	306881	8080659	Transitional Ore from shaft	bdl	273	0.1	0.0	43	7.2	0.1	0.0	32.1
OWRX006	306881	8080659	Fresh Ore from shaft	bdl	352	0.7	0.1	67	10.6	0.3	0.0	11.5
OWRX158	307113	8080863	Gossan from shaft	0.0	396	4.3	0.2	980	11.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
OWRX161	307094	8080847	Gossan from shaft	0.0	345	4.8	0.2	846	13.3	0.3	0.8	1.4
OWRX172	307133	8080900	Tourmaline vein	0.0	58	0.6	0.0	15	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
May contain rounding errors, bdl – below detection limit												

Table 8 Rock chip results from Vein 4 at Orient West

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (%)	Cu (%)	In (g/t)	Pb (%)	Sb (%)	Sn (%)	Zn (%)
OWRX007	306815	8080633	Ore	0.0	1730	0.1	0.6	182	39.1	0.8	4.0	18.4
OWRX008	306815	8080633	Ore	0.0	97	0.0	0.0	10	1.6	0.0	0.0	25.9
OWRX171	307200	8080719	Gossanous granite	bdl	22	0.6	0.0	6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
May contain rounding errors, bdl – below detection limit												

Table 9 Orient West Vein 5 rock chip results

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (%)	Cu (%)	In (g/t)	Pb (%)	Sb (%)	Sn (%)	Zn (%)
OWRX150	307453	8080947	Gossan sample	0.0	409	5.2	0.20	848	11.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
OWRX151	307397	8080905	Transitional ore from shaft	0.0	138	15.0	0.16	1289	1.7	0.2	0.0	24.0
OWRX152	307397	8080905	Gossanous granite from shaft	0.0	10	0.2	0.00	27	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
OWRX155	307314	8080845	Outcropping gossan	0.0	140	8.0	0.16	145	18.5	0.1	0.0	0.8
May contain rounding errors, bdl – below detection limit												

4. Orient East Sampling Assay Results

Table 10 Orient East rock chip results

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (%)	Cu (%)	In (g/t)	Pb (%)	Sb (%)	Sn (%)	Zn (%)
OERX009	308597	8081130	Gossan from workings	0.1	873	5.3	0.3	345	23.3	0.2	0.7	0.6
OERX010	308706	8081156	Gossan from workings	0.0	1365	2.0	0.6	403	25.8	0.2	0.1	0.5
OERX011	308697	8081134	Outcrop quartz vein weakly gossanous	bdl	25	0.0	0.0	5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
OERX012	308283	8081143	Vein from Ellis tunnel entrance	0.1	397	7.3	0.1	420	16.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
OERX013	308283	8081143	Wall rock from Ellis tunnel	0.1	553	1.5	0.1	98	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
OERX014	308474	8081135	Wall rock in costean	0.0	84	2.2	0.0	87	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
OERX015	308474	8081135	Vein in costean	0.0	338	3.8	0.1	300	12.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
OERX016	308393	8081133	Altered rhyodacite	0.1	181	3.7	0.1	393	3.7	0.1	0.1	6.5
May contain rounding errors, bdl – below detection limit												

Table 11 Mary Lode rock chip results

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (%)	Cu (%)	In (g/t)	Pb (%)	Sb (%)	Sn (%)	Zn (%)
OERX079	308748	8080917	Altered rhyodacite	bdl	66	0.1	0.0	7	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
OERX081	308748	8080917	Gossan from shaft	0.0	292	1.4	0.1	43	10.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
OERX082	308772	8080933	Outcropping gossan	bdl	191	1.2	0.1	83	6.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
OERX083	308784	8080952	Gossan from shaft	0.0	147	0.9	0.1	141	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.6
May contain rounding errors, bdl – below detection limit												

Table 12 Nannum South rock chip results

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (%)	Cu (%)	In (g/t)	Pb (%)	Sb (%)	Sn (%)	Zn (%)
OERX057	308431	8080021	Altered rhyodacite	bdl	16	0.1	0.0	1	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
OERX058	308432	8080022	Gossan from shaft	0.0	89	0.3	0.0	1	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.1
OERX064	308559	8080165	Outcropping gossan	0.1	697	0.9	0.0	0	5.2	1.2	0.0	0.6
OERX065	308553	8080155	Gossan from shaft	0.0	366	0.1	0.0	0	3.4	0.9	0.0	0.3
May contain rounding errors, bdl – below detection limit												

Table 13 Nannum Amalgamated rock chip results

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (%)	Cu (%)	In (g/t)	Pb (%)	Sb (%)	Sn (%)	Zn (%)
OERX001	308850	8080788	Gossan from dump	0.0	226	0.0	0.1	444	1.1	0.0	0.0	18.7
OERX002	308836	8080810	Argillic altered rhyodacite	0.0	20	0.1	0.0	28	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
OERX003	308836	8080810	Gossan from dump	0.1	26	0.9	0.1	92	4.9	0.5	0.1	0.2
OERX004	308850	8080788	Breccia from dump	0.0	15	0.0	0.0	10	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
OERX005	308850	8080788	Argillic altered and mineralised rhyodacite	0.0	80	0.0	0.0	19	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2
OERX006	308850	8080788	Weathered rhyodacite	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
OERX007	308961	8080873	Argillic altered and mineralised rhyodacite	bdl	44	0.1	0.0	6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
OERX008	308947	8080977	Argillic altered and mineralised rhyodacite	0.0	9	0.1	0.1	33	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
OERX017	308891	8080646	Gossan (dump)	0.1	481	5.3	0.3	10	16.4	0.2	1.4	0.8
OERX018	308891	8080646	Gossan (dump)	0.0	36	0.0	0.1	4	5.0	0.2	0.1	0.4
OERX019	308891	8080646	Argillic altered and mineralised rhyodacite	bdl	40	0.1	0.0	1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
OERX031	308813	8080809	Argillic altered rhyodacite	0.0	68	0.1	0.0	19	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
OERX032	308814	8080810	Gossanous rhyodacite from dump	0.1	99	0.1	0.0	31	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
OERX033	308812	8080809	Argillic altered rhyodacite from dump	0.0	28	0.1	0.0	32	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
OERX040	308834	8080810	Altered mineralised rhyodacite	0.0	22	0.1	0.0	23	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
OERX046	308916	8080785	Gossanous rhyodacite from dump	0.0	199	0.1	0.0	28	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
OERX047	308914	8080772	Gossanous rhyodacite	0.0	331	0.2	0.0	34	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
OERX048	308903	8080774	Argillic altered rhyodacite from dump	0.0	70	0.0	0.0	10	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
OERX049	308914	8080767	Gossanous rhyodacite from dump	0.1	64	0.9	0.0	19	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
OERX050	308910	8080789	Gossan (dump)	0.2	967	1.9	0.1	50	21.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
OERX052	308858	8080753	Gossanous rhyodacite	0.0	383	0.1	0.0	38	8.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
May contain rounding errors, bdl – below detection limit												

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

For further information please visit Red River's website or contact:

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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 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.

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	• 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 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 (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.	• Rock samples were either taken from vein material insitu or random samples of mullock on historic mine dumps. • Samples were selected by company geologists to be representative of the different rock and vein types on the dumps, from insitu veins, and wall rock from historic workings. • Samples were bagged 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 25g Fire Assay with AAS finish for Au and four acid digest with Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) analysis for the following elements; Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y Zn, & Zr.
Drilling techniques	• 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).	• No drilling was carried out
Drill sample recovery	• 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.	• No drilling was carried out
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate	• A brief description of the rock samples was completed. • Photos of each sample were taken for reference.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• 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.	• No sub-sampling was undertaken. The entire rock chip sample was sent to the laboratory 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. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation style.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The assay methods employed are considered appropriate for near total digestion. • Standards where inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. • A check of the standards and duplicates analysed by the laboratory showed the results were within confidence limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• 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.	• Laboratory results are reviewed by Company geologists • Due to random nature of the rock sampling from the mullock dumps and veins within historic workings, collection of a duplicate sample to check the high-grade samples is not possible. • The assay files (.csv and .pdf) from the laboratory are stored on the Company Server at Thalanga. The assay data was cross matched with the sample data and copied into spreadsheets for use in evaluating the results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• There were no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	• 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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Rock chip samples were located using a handheld GPS with accuracy +/- 3m • Coordinate system used is MGA94 Zone 55
Data spacing and distribution	• 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.	• The number of samples collected at each site reflects the abundance and variety of material on the dumps and accessible vein material
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• 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.	• No drilling was carried out
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples have been overseen by company staff during transport from site to Intertek Genalysis laboratories, Townsville.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews have been carried out at this point

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• 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 sampling was conducted on EPM27223 • EPM27223 is held by Cromarty Resources Pty Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Red River Resources) • All leases/tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Exploration activities have been carried out (underground mapping, Diamond drilling, surface geochemical surveys and surface mapping, pre-feasibility study) by Great Northern Mining Corporation and Mareeba Mining and Exploration over the West and East Orient areas from 1978 to 1989 • Exploration activities have been carried out (soils and rock chip sampling) around Orient West and East by Monto Minerals Limited from 2014 to 2017
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Mineralisation occurs in vein systems up to 2m wide (controlled by fractures/shears) containing argentiferous galena, cerussite, anglesite, sphalerite, pyrite, marmatite, cassiterite (minor), and stannite (minor). • The lead-zinc-silver-indium mineralisation at Orient is believed to represent part of an epithermal precious metals system. The Orient vein and stockwork mineralisation are associated with a strongly faulted and deeply fractured zone near the margin of a major caldera subsidence structure.
Drill hole Information	• 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.	• No drilling was carried out by Red River. • All drilling carried out by Great Northern Mining Corporation is detailed in ASX release “RVR secures high-grade polymetallic silver-indium deposit” dated 30th of July 2020.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• 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.	• No drilling was carried out
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• 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. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• No drilling was carried out.
Diagrams	• 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 • •
Balanced reporting	• 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
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported.	• All meaningful and material data is reported
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	• Exploration of the Orient area is ongoing, with high resolution drone borne magnetics survey and targeted Induced Polarisation geophysical survey followed by drilling