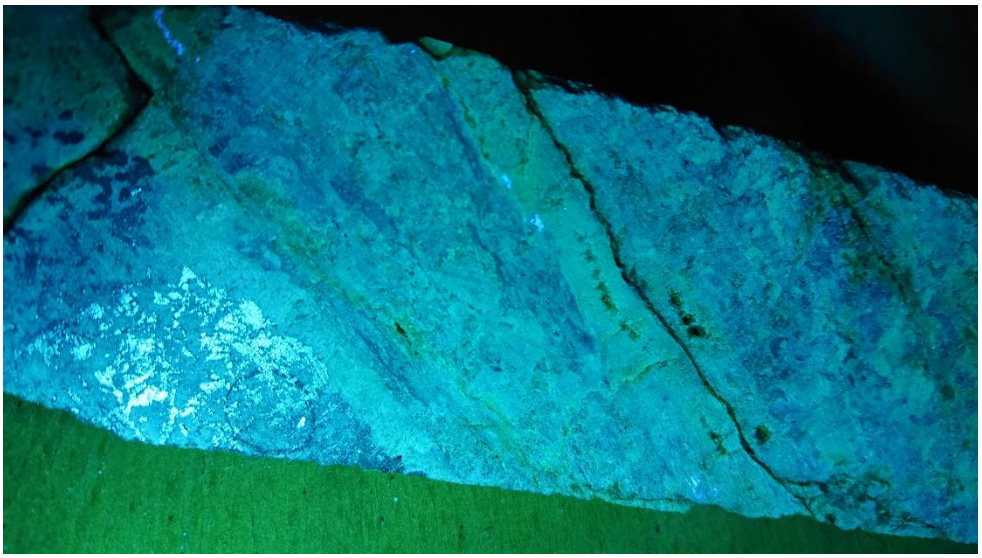
Red River hits high-grade gold at Curry's Lode

Highlights:

- **Red River completes initial Curry's Lode drill program at Hillgrove Gold Project, with all holes (CUY001 to CUY007) intersecting high-grade gold and tungsten mineralisation**
- **Peak assays up to 19.7 g/t Au, 0.66% WO_3 and 5.8% Sb (antimony) received, with results of:**
  - **CUY001: 0.40m @ 9.2 g/t Au and 0.35% WO_3 from 47.60m down hole**
  - **CUY002: 1.0m @ 6.5 g/t Au, 1.4% Sb and 0.26% WO_3 from 44.0m down hole**
  - **CUY004: 3.15m @ 5.8 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb and 0.12% WO_3 from 34.85m down hole including 1.30m @ 0.1% Sb, 0.23% WO_3 and 12.2 g/t Au from 35.60m down hole**
  - **CUY005: 1.90m @ 5.9 g/t Au and 0.35% WO_3 from 34.60m down hole including 0.85m @ 10.4 g/t Au and 0.56% WO_3 from 35.15m down hole; and**
  - **CUY006: 1.00m @ 7.3 g/t Au and 0.12% WO_3 from 20.0m down hole**
- **CUY007 intersected multiple wide zones of mineralisation including:**
  - **5.00m @ 3.0 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb and 0.08% WO_3 from 27.0m down hole including 0.50m @ 19.7 g/t Au, 5.8% Sb and 0.30% WO_3 from 27.60m down hole**
- **All vein systems intersected are open at depth and strike. Planning has commenced on the next phase of Curry's Lode drilling targeting the extensions of the mineralisation**

Red River Resources Limited (ASX: RVR) is pleased to announce results from its maiden diamond drilling program targeting Curry's Lode at its Hillgrove Gold Project in NSW, Australia. The program was an outstanding success, with all holes intersecting gold-tungsten-antimony mineralisation.

Figure 1 Scheelite in core (CUY007) - (scheelite fluoresces under short wave ultraviolet light)



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Red River completed seven diamond drill holes (CUY001 to CUY007) at Curry's Lode for a total of 776.4 metres drilled. The program was an outstanding success, with all holes intersecting gold-tungsten-antimony mineralisation. Results received from the initial drill program confirmed the presence of high-grade gold-tungsten mineralisation with associated antimony mineralisation at Curry's Lode. Tungsten is present as scheelite (calcium tungstate $CaW0_4$) and minor visible gold mineralisation was noted in a number of intercepts.

- **CUY001 intersected 0.40m @ 9.2 g/t Au and 0.35% WO_3 from 47.60m down hole**
- **CUY002 intersected 1.0m @ 6.5 g/t Au, 1.4% Sb and 0.26% WO_3 from 44.0m down hole**
- **CUY003 intersected 3.90m @ 2.1 g/t Au and 0.18% WO_3 from 93.0m down hole**
- **CUY004 intersected 3.15m @ 5.8 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb, 0.12% WO_3 from 34.85m down hole including 1.30m @ 12.2 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb, 0.23% WO_3 from 35.60m down hole**
- **CUY005 intersected 1.90m @ 5.9 g/t Au and 0.35% WO_3 from 34.60m down hole including 0.85m @ 10.4 g/t Au and 0.56% WO_3 from 35.15m down hole; and**
- **CUY006 intersected 1.00m @ 7.3 g/t Au and 0.12% WO_3 from 20.0m down hole**
- **CUY007 intersected multiple wide zones of mineralisation including:**
  - **5.00m @ 3.0 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb and 0.08% WO_3 from 27.0m down hole including 0.50m @ 19.7 g/t Au, 5.8% Sb and 0.30% WO_3 from 27.60m down hole**

The mineralisation intersected at Curry's Lode is open in all directions (strike and dip) and it is pleasing to note that the drilling has intersected wide zones of mineralisation associated with high-grade veins. Red River is undertaking a detailed review of the drilling to seek to target zones of higher grade mineralisation for a 2021 drilling program.

Table 1 Curry's Lode material drill hole assay summary (Hillgrove Gold Project)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)	Sb (%)	WO_3 (%)
CUY001	47.60	48.00	0.40	9.2	0.0	0.35
CUY002	44.00	45.00	1.00	6.5	1.4	0.26
CUY003	93.00	96.90	3.90	2.1	0.0	0.18
CUY004*	34.85	38.00	3.15	5.8	0.1	0.12
inc.*	35.60	36.90	1.30	12.2	0.1	0.23
CUY005	34.60	36.50	1.90	5.9	0.0	0.35
inc.	35.15	36.00	0.85	10.4	0.0	0.56
CUY006	20.00	21.00	1.00	7.3	0.0	0.12
CUY007	27.00	32.00	5.00	3.0	0.6	0.08
inc.	27.60	28.10	0.50	19.7	5.8	0.30
and	37.00	44.00	7.00	0.9	0.0	0.08
and	109.00	112.80	3.80	1.3	0.0	0.13

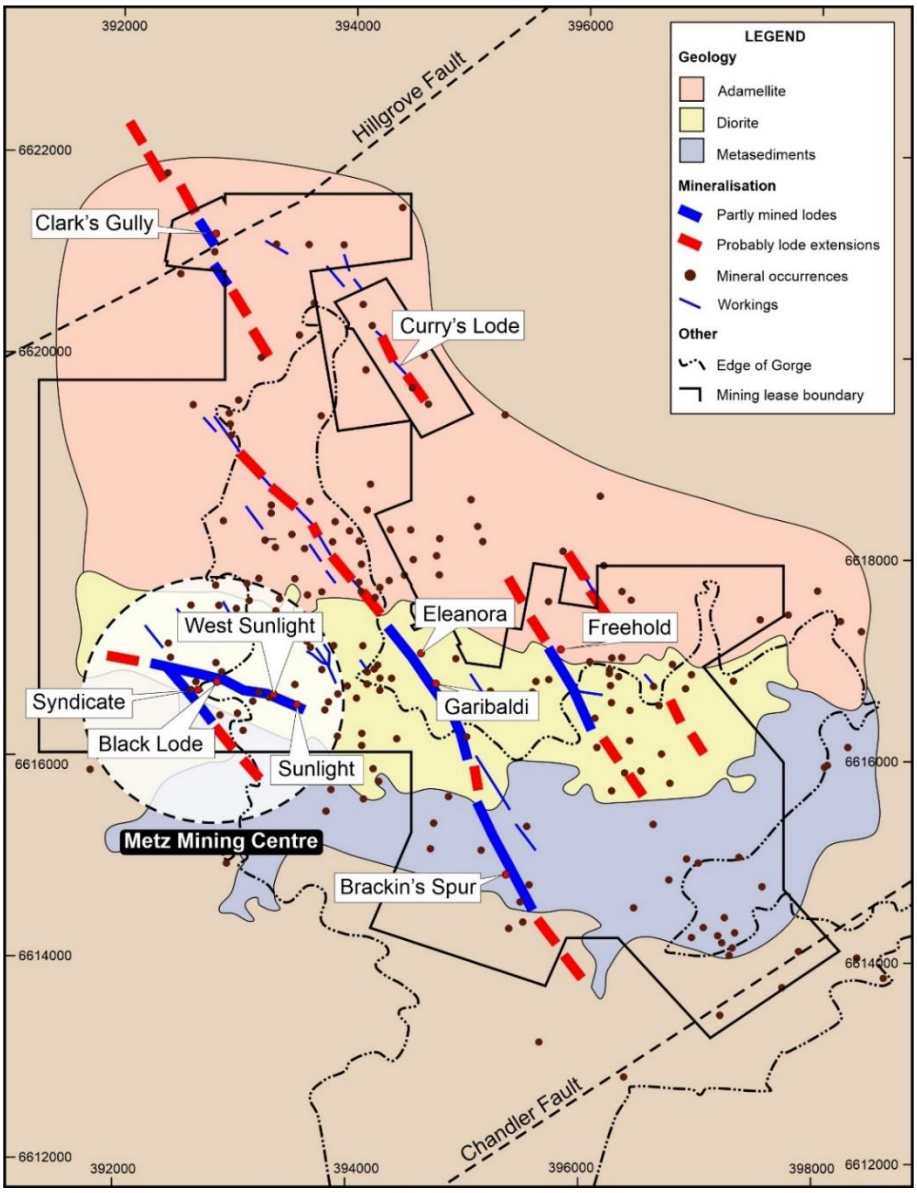
*Includes 0.15m of core loss from 36.25m to 36.40m down hole which has been assigned zero grade
True width is approximately 70% of down hole width

Red River plans to commence gold production at Hillgrove by end of CY2020, using material from existing stockpiles before restarting underground mining operations at Metz Mining Centre in mid to late 2021. It aims to develop additional mining centres at Hillgrove through exploration for gold and critical metals, including tungsten and antimony.

Figure 2 Hillgrove Gold Project

Mineral occurrences of the Hillgrove Au-Sb-W district are hosted in late Palaeozoic metasediments and Permo-Carboniferous granitoids of the New England Orogen. To date, over 200 individual occurrences are known, with the mineralisation developed as strike extensive (>20km's of known veining) and potentially depth extensive steeply dipping fissures. These are contained within an approximate area measuring some 9km by 6km. Red River, through its extensive holding of mining and exploration leases controls the entirety of the known Hillgrove Au-Sb-W district.

Figure 3 Hillgrove Mineral Field



The mineralisation is developed in veins, vein breccias, sheeted veins, network stockworks and as alteration sulphide haloes to the main structures. The vast majority of fissures are sub-vertical and vary in widths of up to 20m in places. The earliest mineralising event was a scheelite-bearing phase of quartz veining. Subsequent phases of arsenopyrite–pyrite–quartz–carbonate veining were accompanied by gold and minor base metal sulphides. Alteration is typically sericite–ankerite–quartz. Overprinting stibnite–quartz veining with gold-electrum, aurostibite and arsenopyrite form an important subsequent phase. Veining can be inferred from historical records to extend for vertical depths of over 1 km.

Figure 4 Curry's Lode Drilling Long Section

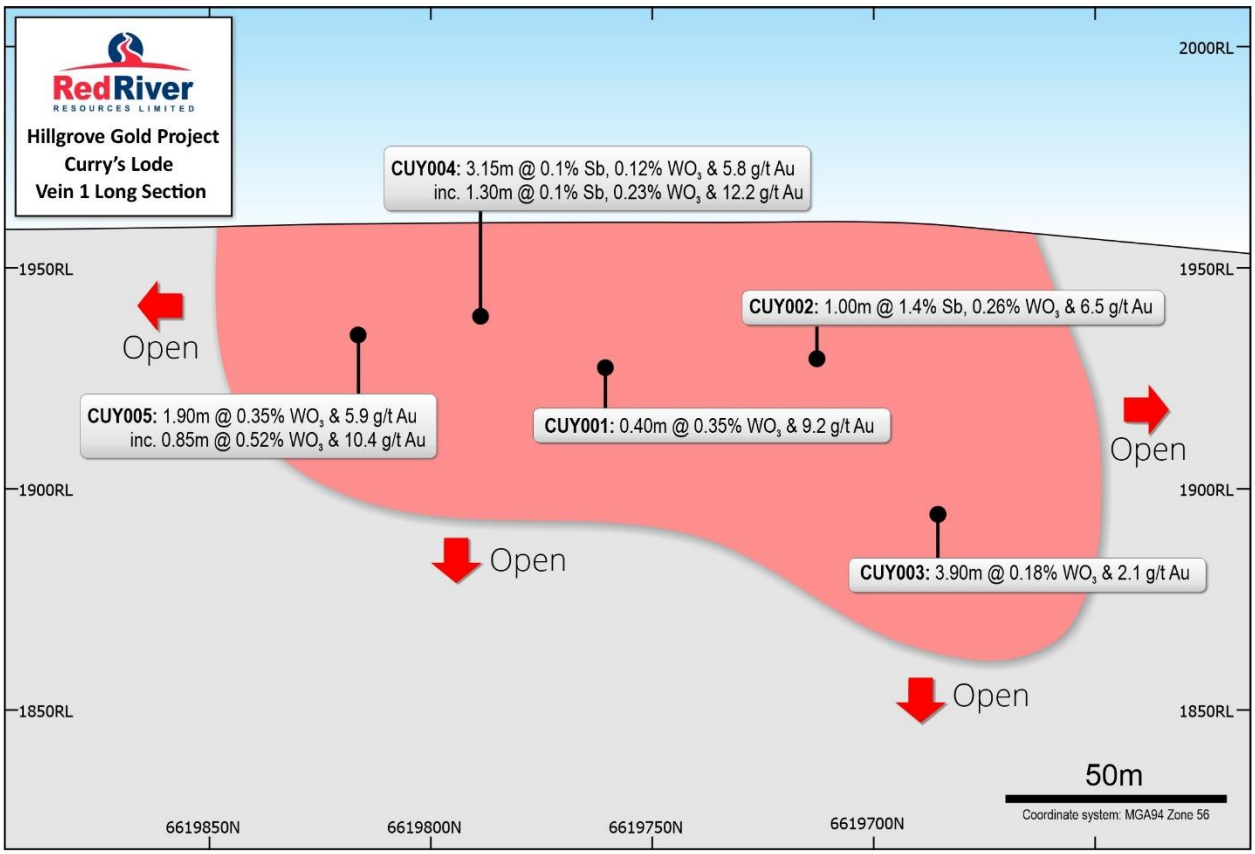


Figure 5 Curry's Lode Drilling Long Section

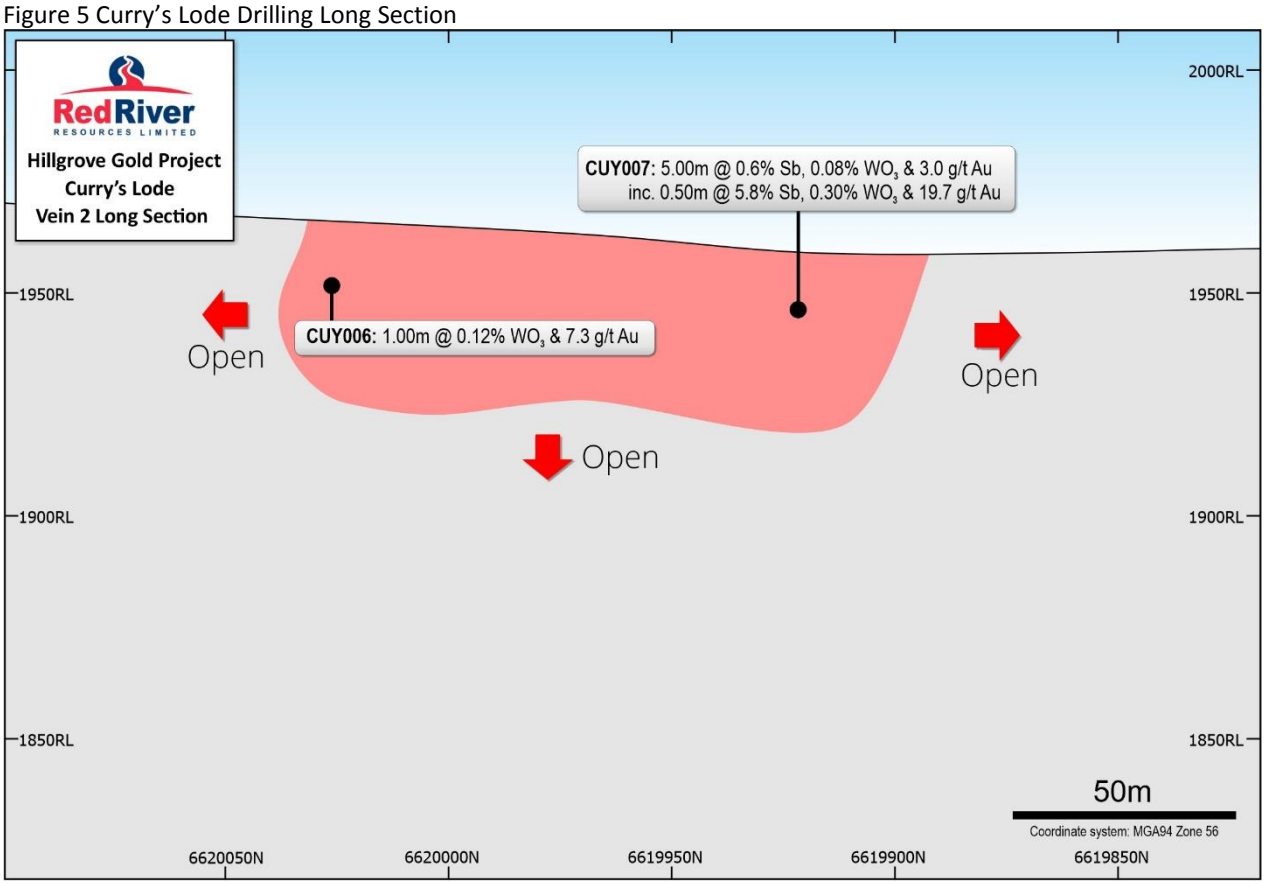
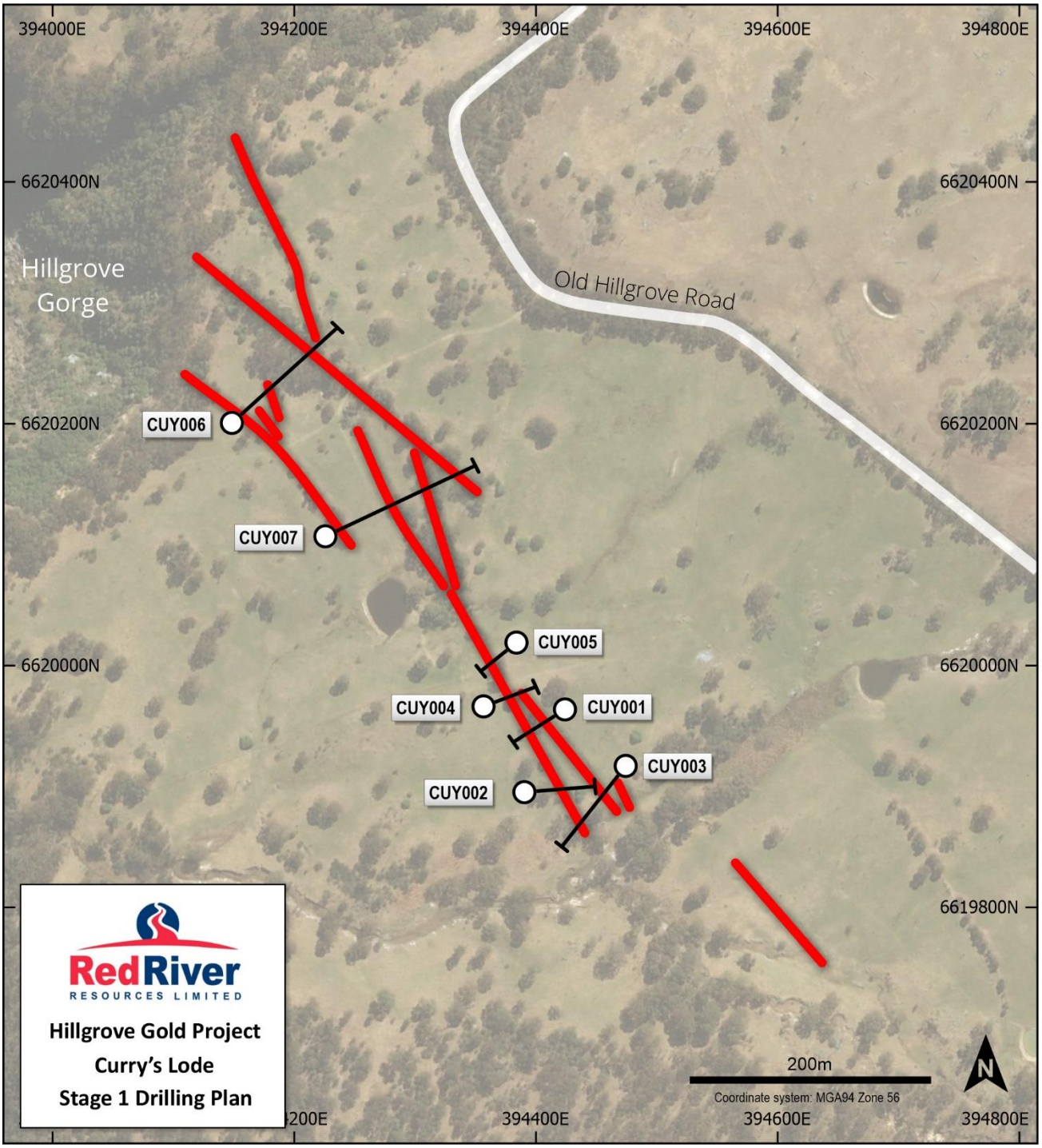


Figure 6 Curry's Lode Drilling Plan



Curry's Lode Material Drilling Results

Table 2 CUY001 drill hole assay data (Curry's Lode, Hillgrove Gold Project)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Sb %	WO_3 %	Au g/t
CUY001	46.00	47.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	<0.01
CUY001	47.00	47.60	0.60	0.0%	0.00%	<0.01
CUY001	47.60	48.00	0.40	0.0%	0.35%	9.17
CUY001	48.00	49.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	<0.01
CUY001	49.00	49.70	0.70	0.0%	0.00%	0.02
CUY001	49.70	50.30	0.60	0.0%	0.00%	<0.01
CUY001	50.30	51.00	0.70	0.0%	0.01%	0.34
CUY001	51.00	52.00	1.00	0.0%	0.06%	1.36
Downhole width						

Table 3 CUY002 drill hole assay data (Curry's Lode, Hillgrove Gold Project)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Sb %	WO_3 %	Au g/t
CUY002	43.00	43.50	0.50	0.0%	0.00%	0.01
CUY002	43.50	44.00	0.50	0.0%	0.10%	0.22
CUY002	44.00	44.30	0.30	4.7%	0.62%	10.05
CUY002	44.30	45.00	0.70	0.0%	0.11%	5.01
CUY002	45.00	46.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	0.03
CUY002	46.00	46.80	0.80	0.0%	0.00%	<0.01
CUY002	46.80	47.40	0.60	0.0%	0.00%	0.01
CUY002	47.40	48.00	0.60	0.0%	0.00%	<0.01
Downhole width						

Table 4 CUY003 drill hole assay data (Curry's Lode, Hillgrove Gold Project)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Sb %	WO_3 %	Au g/t
CUY003	92.00	93.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	<0.01
CUY003	93.00	93.50	0.50	0.0%	0.66%	4.57
CUY003	93.50	94.00	0.50	0.0%	0.00%	0.02
CUY003	94.00	94.70	0.70	0.0%	0.29%	3.56
CUY003	94.70	95.20	0.50	0.0%	0.11%	0.04
CUY003	95.20	96.20	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	0.08
CUY003	96.20	96.60	0.40	0.0%	0.07%	3.18
CUY003	96.60	96.90	0.30	0.0%	0.26%	7.15
CUY003	96.90	97.40	0.50	0.0%	0.00%	0.03
Downhole width						

Table 5 CUY004 drill hole assay data (Curry's Lode, Hillgrove Gold Project)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Sb %	WO_3 %	Au g/t
CUY004	34.00	34.50	0.50	0.0%	0.00%	0.03
CUY004	34.50	34.85	0.35	0.0%	0.00%	0.01
CUY004	34.85	35.60	0.75	0.0%	0.09%	1.33
CUY004	35.60	36.25	0.65	0.1%	0.16%	15.25
CUY004	36.25	36.40	0.15	core loss	core loss	core loss
CUY004	36.40	36.90	0.50	0.0%	0.06%	2.53
CUY004	36.90	37.30	0.40	0.2%	0.43%	11.80
CUY004	37.30	38.00	0.70	0.0%	0.02%	1.96
CUY004	38.00	39.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	0.20
CUY004	39.00	39.60	0.60	0.0%	0.08%	0.26
CUY004	39.60	40.00	0.40	0.0%	0.00%	0.05
Downhole width, core loss assigned zero grade						

Table 6 CUY005 drill hole assay data (Curry's Lode, Hillgrove Gold Project)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Sb %	WO_3 %	Au g/t
CUY005	33.00	34.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	<0.01
CUY005	34.00	34.60	0.60	0.0%	0.00%	0.01
CUY005	34.60	35.15	0.55	0.0%	0.02%	1.17
CUY005	35.15	36.00	0.85	0.0%	0.56%	10.35
CUY005	36.00	36.50	0.50	0.0%	0.36%	3.36
CUY005	36.50	37.00	0.50	0.0%	0.01%	0.20
CUY005	37.00	37.50	0.50	0.0%	0.00%	0.02
Downhole width						

Table 7 CUY006 drill hole assay data (Curry's Lode, Hillgrove Gold Project)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Sb %	WO_3 %	Au g/t
CUY006	18.00	19.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	0.72
CUY006	19.00	20.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	0.02
CUY006	20.00	20.50	0.50	0.0%	0.12%	3.91
CUY006	20.50	21.00	0.50	0.0%	0.14%	10.75
CUY006	21.00	22.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	0.09
CUY006	22.00	23.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	0.01
CUY006	23.00	24.00	1.00	0.0%	0.08%	0.66
Downhole width						

Table 8 CUY007 drill hole assay data (Curry's Lode, Hillgrove Gold Project)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Sb %	WO_3 %	Au g/t
CUY007	25.00	26.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	0.01
CUY007	26.00	27.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	<0.01
CUY007	27.00	27.60	0.60	0.0%	0.06%	0.56
CUY007	27.60	28.10	0.50	5.8%	0.30%	19.65
CUY007	28.10	29.00	0.90	0.0%	0.05%	1.53
CUY007	29.00	30.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	1.76
CUY007	30.00	31.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	0.02
CUY007	31.00	32.00	1.00	0.0%	0.18%	1.52
CUY007	32.00	33.00	1.00	0.0%	0.03%	0.22
CUY007	33.00	34.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	0.14
CUY007	34.00	35.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	0.01
CUY007	35.00	36.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	<0.01
CUY007	36.00	37.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	<0.01
CUY007	37.00	38.00	1.00	0.0%	0.06%	0.71
CUY007	38.00	39.00	1.00	0.0%	0.16%	3.28
CUY007	39.00	40.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	0.02
CUY007	40.00	41.00	1.00	0.0%	0.03%	0.26
CUY007	41.00	42.00	1.00	0.0%	0.11%	0.91
CUY007	42.00	43.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	<0.01
CUY007	43.00	44.00	1.00	0.0%	0.19%	0.90
CUY007	44.00	45.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	<0.01
CUY007	45.00	46.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	<0.01
CUY007	91.00	92.00	1.00	0.0%	0.01%	0.82
CUY007	92.00	93.00	1.00	0.0%	0.01%	2.10
CUY007	93.00	94.00	1.00	0.0%	0.03%	0.34
CUY007	108.00	109.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00%	<0.01
CUY007	109.00	109.50	0.50	0.0%	0.08%	3.01
CUY007	109.50	110.00	0.50	0.0%	0.00%	0.17
CUY007	110.00	111.00	1.00	0.0%	0.01%	0.18
CUY007	111.00	112.00	1.00	0.0%	0.01%	0.21
CUY007	112.00	112.40	0.40	0.0%	0.00%	0.75
CUY007	112.40	112.80	0.40	0.0%	0.14%	6.33
CUY007	112.80	113.50	0.70	0.0%	0.00%	0.03
CUY007	118.00	118.80	0.80	0.0%	0.00%	<0.01
CUY007	118.80	119.40	0.60	0.0%	0.00%	3.98
CUY007	119.40	120.00	0.60	0.0%	0.00%	0.11
Downhole width						

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

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

Appendix 1: Drill Hole Details

Table 9 Curry's Lode drill hole information summary, Hillgrove Gold Project

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi (MGA)	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Lease ID	Hole Status
CUY001	72.1	-50.6	242	394318.0	6619775.6	965.6	ML961	Completed
CUY002	87.1	-46.3	75.1	394285.6	6619706.7	961.2	ML961	Completed
CUY003	126	-50.4	221	394369.7	6619728.8	964.3	ML961	Completed
CUY004	66.2	-46	22.4	394252.4	6619778.9	962.2	ML961	Completed
CUY005	50.8	-46.7	235.5	394279.7	6619830.9	963.2	ML961	Completed
CUY006	183	-46.5	40.4	394043.0	6620013.6	962.6	ML961	Completed
CUY007	191.2	-44.1	55.1	394121.9	6619919.3	961.5	ML961	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
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 retrospectivity 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.	Diamond drilling (DD) 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 1.4m based on geological boundaries Diamond samples were sawn in half using an onsite core saw. The drill core samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Zillmere QLD. Samples were crushed to sub 6mm, split and pulverised to sub 75µm in order to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis. 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 than the samples were assayed using XRF. Standards and blanks were inserted at a rate of 5%.
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).	Diamond drilling (DD) techniques were used to obtain samples. The diamond drill core was NQ2 in size.
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.	Sample recovery is measured and recorded by company trained geology technicians and geologists. Minimal sample loss has occurred as host rock is competent granite. One instance of 0.15m core loss was recorded in an ore zone. For grade calculation purposes this interval was assigned a null value.
Logging	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.	Holes are logged to a level of detail that would support mineral resource estimation. Qualitative logging includes lithology, alteration, textures and structures. Quantitative logging includes sulphide and gangue mineral percentages. All drill core was photographed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes have been logged in full.
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.	Core was sawn, and half core sent for assay. Sample preparation is industry standard, occurring at an independent commercial laboratory which has its own internal Quality Assurance and Quality Control procedures. 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	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. Laboratory certified standards were used in each sample batch. Certified standards returned results within an acceptable range. No field duplicates are submitted for diamond core.
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 have been reviewed by Company geologists and laboratory technicians. No twinned holes were drilled for this data set.
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.	Collars were surveyed with RTKGPS (+-0.1m). 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. Coordinate system used is MGA94 Zone 56

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 current drill spacing is approximately 30-100m. No sample compositing has been applied.
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.	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.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples have been overseen by company staff during transport from site to ASL laboratories in Brisbane.
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 drilling was conducted on the following mining lease ML961. This lease is held by Hillgrove Mines Pty Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Red River Resources).
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Old shallow trenches dug along strike of mineralisation pre 1950's. No other exploratory work over the area has been recorded.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The exploration model is orogenic gold/antimony/tungsten.
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.	See Appendix 1 – Drill Hole Details Assay Details – Curry's Drilling Material Assay Results
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.	Interval length weighted assay results are reported. No cutting of high grades has been done.
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	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 45 to 80% of the down hole widths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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).	Further Drilling targeting Curry's lode is being developed to test lateral extent and mineralisation at depth. A model of the deposit is being developed using recent drilling results and structural measurements.