PLATINA RESOURCES LIMITED
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Cobalt and Scandium Mineral Resource increases at Owendale

ASX Release: PGM

Highlights

- **Updated cobalt Mineral Resource of 9 Million Tonnes at 0.15% cobalt and 335 ppm Scandium at 0.1% Co cut-off. Increased by 5% in cobalt metal content and 4% in tonnage, with a total in-situ content of 13,200 tonnes cobalt.**
- **Updated scandium Mineral Resource with the high-grade component now 0.7 Million tonnes at 650 ppm scandium and 0.14% cobalt at a 600 ppm Sc cut-off. Increased by 11% in scandium metal content and 8% in tonnage.**
- **The Owendale cobalt Mineral Resource now contains the highest combined scandium and cobalt mineralisation discovered in a laterite to-date.**
- **Platina planning to drill in April 2017 while continuing work on a Feasibility Study for Owendale, which is expected to be complete in early 2018.**
- **Excellent potential to significantly add to the cobalt and scandium Mineral Resources with more drilling.**

Platina Resources Limited (ASX: PGM) is pleased to advise it has completed an updated Mineral Resource estimate for its Owendale Scandium, Cobalt, Nickel and Platinum project in central New South Wales, Australia. The estimate incorporates a recent X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) selective re-assaying program of 705 samples as well as 9,061 previous XRF assays discovered during reviews of the database and assaying data quality analysis.

The updated Mineral Resource statements include:

At a cut-off of 300 ppm Sc, the scandium Mineral Resource is:

Measured Mineral Resource	4.4 Mt @ 405 ppm Sc
Indicated Mineral Resource	6.4 Mt @ 380 ppm Sc
Inferred Mineral Resource	17.1 Mt @ 385 ppm Sc
Total Mineral Resource	**27.9 Mt @ 385 ppm Sc**

Containing a total in-situ content of **16,500 tonnes** of scandium oxide

An increase of 8% in tonnes and a 9% increase in metal content

At a higher cut-off of 600 ppm Sc, the scandium Mineral Resource is:

Measured Mineral Resource	0.12 Mt @ 655 ppm Sc
Indicated Mineral Resource	0.12 Mt @ 660 ppm Sc
Inferred Mineral Resource	0.44 Mt @ 645 ppm Sc
Total Mineral Resource	**0.68 Mt @ 650 ppm Sc**

Containing a total in-situ content of **670 tonnes** of scandium oxide

An increase of 11% in tonnes and an 8% increase in metal content

At a separate cut-off of 0.1% Co, the cobalt Mineral Resource is:

Measured Mineral Resource	2.3 Mt @ 0.17% Co
Indicated Mineral Resource	2.3 Mt @ 0.15% Co
Inferred Mineral Resource	4.4 Mt @ 0.13% Co
Total Mineral Resource	**9.0 Mt @ 0.15% Co**

Containing a total in-situ content of **13,200 tonnes** of cobalt

An increase of 4% in tonnes and a 5% increase in metal content

Note the cobalt and scandium Mineral Resources partially overlap as identified in Table 3.

Platina Managing Director Rob Mosig said, *"The updated Mineral Resource for cobalt is significant; currently, we have an in-situ metal content of more than 13,000 tonnes of cobalt.*

The high scandium content of 335 ppm associated with the high cobalt of 0.15% is particularly exciting from our metals marketing perspective. While the discovery of high cobalt is considered valuable, Platina will continue to focus its Feasibility Study on the unique and extremely high scandium content at Owendale, and we expect to complete this early in 2018 and move into the next stage of development."

The high grade cobalt Mineral Resource has significant scandium content, unlike the nearby CleanTeq Syerston deposit, 7 km south of Owendale.

We are excited that the planned drilling programme will investigate the areas where the high grade mineralisation remains open. "

This Mineral Resource update includes new assay information but has no additional drilling and no changes to the classification or estimation methodology from the previous announcements dated 12 July 2016 and 21 September 2016.

The general increase in grades reported by XRF has a net result at the scandium (Sc) and cobalt (Co) reporting cut-offs of increased tonnes above cut-off rather than increased grade. This is due to the inclusion of more material only just above the reporting cut-off.

The XRF analyses indicated that the Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) analyses previously reported for the Owendale Mineral Resource estimates were prone to understating the Sc, Ni and Co contents to various extents. Such understatements are typical for ICP analyses of nickel-cobalt type laterite matrix material and XRF analyses are usually preferable as more reliable indicator of mineralisation grade for nickel-cobalt laterite deposits.

Where available the updated Mineral Resource estimates use XRF analyses results. Recent re-assaying has concentrated on only the Owendale North prospect and is not complete. Accordingly, there is a significant portion of the total Mineral Resource (including the Owendale North deposit) that still include ICP analyses, providing confidence that there may further upside potential.

Additional quality assurance analyses are currently in progress prior to the planned drilling program. Following these work programs additional reassaying or correction of the remaining ICP analyses of Owendale North prospect will be considered.

The 705 new XRF analyses for Sc provided average increase in Sc grade of about 15%. The difference varies by laboratory with reassaying concentrating on the most anomalous ICP results.

The 9,766 additional XRF analyses for Ni and Co have provided average increase of about 7% for Ni and Co.

ResEval Pty Ltd prepared the updated Mineral Resource to include the reassayed and previous XRF results where available.

Previous XRF reassays

XRF using glass fusion in addition to LOI provides a total rock analysis for nickel-cobalt laterites. This provides considerable confidence in the total assay and the reliability of the XRF method. ICP methods rely on a mixed acid digest of the entire sample and then various solution preparation steps before measurement by the ICP equipment. Though the ICP equipment is generally accurate and precise the preparation process is complicated and has a number of weaknesses that result in both variance and potential bias. ResEval Pty Ltd has extensive experience in nickel-cobalt laterite deposits and has observed that most deposits display an under call in Ni and Co analyses of between 3% and 7% when comparing ICP and XRF analyses. This is usually attributed to incomplete acid dissolution of the sample though other less obvious factors are also likely to play a role. Consequently the industry practise is to generally use XRF analyses in preference to ICP for Ni and Co as well as for whole rock elements.

Initial Platina resource drilling in 2011 included principally fire assay methods for Pt and Pd and ICP analysis methods for Ni, Co, Sc and other bulk elements. However ICP does not provide an analysis for silica nor loss on ignition (LOI) (i.e. volatile components such as crystalline water). Hence the initial Platina drilling program also included XRF analysis for some elements. The recognition of the previous XRF analysis has only come to light with a recent detailed review of the drilling database which is housed in a Datashed database.

Datashed is a commercial database system where re-assays are commonly simplified to report a preferred method. An incorrect setup meant previous ICP results were reported in preference to XRF for Ni and Co.

The Platina drilling database includes 9,061 primary drilling samples with both Ni and Co analyses by ICP and XRF. The results display a consistent bias of around 7% for both elements, Figure 1. The observed biases are not unexpected though they are at the top end of ICP assay bias range observed in nickel laterite projects by ResEval.

The observed bias will materially impact the previous Mineral Resource estimate, which has been re-estimated using the XRF Ni and Co analyses where they are available.

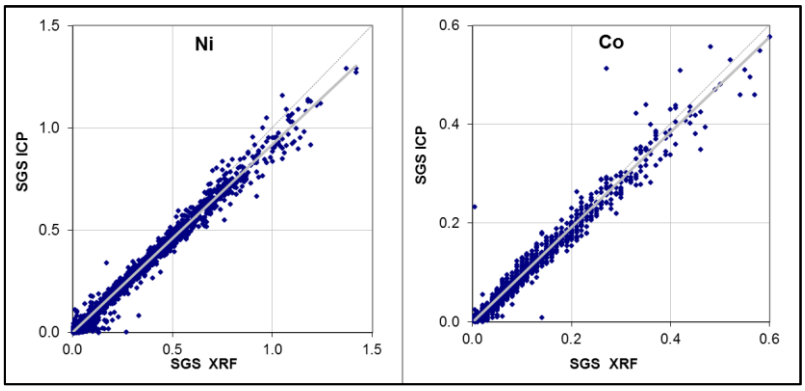


Figure 1: Ni and Co ICP vs XRF comparison for Platina 2011 drilling

Recent XRF reassays

Previous drilling has included Sc analysis by regular ICP methods at SGS from 2011 to 2013 and ALS for the last two phases of drilling from 2013 to 2014. Concerns over the accuracy of the ICP analysis methods for Sc were highlighted since 2014 with most commercial laboratories moving to a recommended ICP analysis method using a Borate Fusion flux to

improve their ICP results. ResEval Pty Ltd previously worked with several laboratories to report Sc with XRF methods with some success. This work has continued with Platina with the culmination of 745 recent re-assays aimed at testing both previous Sc analyses from ALS and SGS as well as completing some required missing multielement geochemistry for the 2013 drilling programs.

The reassaying targeted only drilling in the Owendale North area immediately relevant to the current feasibility study. The XRF assays produced consistent results with the original ICP Sc analyses displaying a downward scatter from the XRF reanalysis, which is indicative of variable underreporting by ICP. The Ni and Co comparisons are similar to the 2011 XRF analyses with XRF generally 7% higher grade for Ni but with the exception of ALS ICP for Co where bias is not as evident, see Figure 2.

The observed bias for Sc as well as Ni will materially impact the previous Mineral Resource estimate, which has been re-estimated using the XRF Sc, Ni and Co analyses where they are available.

The bias for Sc varies for the laboratories and by material type. ALS displayed a larger bias and as a result all ALS samples in the Owendale North area were sourced and reassayed since the dataset is relatively small. The assay bias is noticeably higher in relative terms between 200 and 500 ppm Sc and relate to the upper limonite horizon that has moderate to high iron and elevated aluminium.

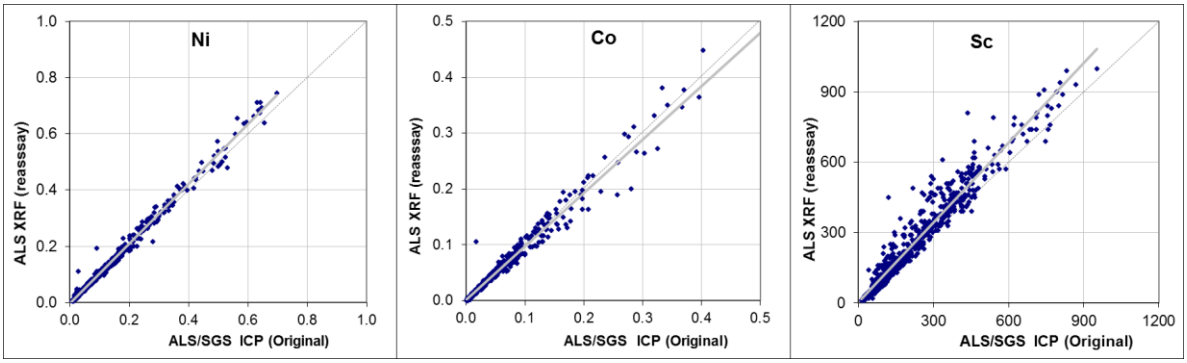


Figure 2: Ni and Co ICP vs XRF comparison for Platina 2012 and 2013 drilling

Resource statement

ResEval Pty Ltd has estimated the Mineral Resource for the Owendale laterite project, which is 100% owned by Platina Resources Ltd (Platina). The updated Mineral Resource estimate is consistent with the methodology adopted for the previous resource estimate and public announcements by Platina dated 12 July 2016 and 21 September 2016. There is no additional drilling with changes to the estimate restricted to new or alterative assaying results that include:

- An addition of 705 reassayed Platina drill holes with updated results for Sc, Ni and Co
- The use of previous XRF results for Platina 2011 drilling and assaying for 9,061 samples with updated results for Ni and Co

Appendix A and the following sections contain additional technical details relevant to the JORC Mineral Resource statement. These are unchanged except for the analytical methods and the current exploration targets.

The Mineral Resource estimate is essentially based on the scandium results from Platina drilling completed between 2010 and 2014 (mostly RC and some diamond core) and some re-assayed older diamond core, for a total of 338 drill holes and 16,288 samples. Other older drilling with limited geochemistry has only been used to help inform Inferred Mineral Resource areas.

The Mineral Resource at the 300 ppm and 600 ppm Sc cut-off grades is provided in Table 1 and Table 2. These update the previous statement announced on 12 July 2016.

Table 1: Owendale Mineral Resource at a 300 ppm Sc cut-off

Mineral Resource Classification	Tonnes	Grades				In-situ Metal Content ~			
	Mt	Sc ppm	Pt g/t	Ni %	Co %	Sc_2O_3* t	Pt koz	Ni t	Co t
Measured	4.4	405	0.53	0.13	0.07	2 700	74	5 600	3 100
Indicated	6.5	380	0.33	0.11	0.06	3 700	69	7 200	4 100
Inferred	17.1	385	0.28	0.12	0.06	10 000	153	21 100	10 300
Total	**27.9**	**385**	**0.33**	**0.12**	**0.06**	**16 500**	**296**	**33 900**	**17 500**

Table 2: Owendale Mineral Resource at a 600 ppm Sc cut-off

Mineral Resource Classification	Tonnes	Grades				In-situ Metal Content ~			
	Mt	Sc ppm	Pt g/t	Ni %	Co %	Sc_2O_3* t	Pt koz	Ni t	Co t
Measured	0.12	655	0.51	0.17	0.17	120	1.9	210	200
Indicated	0.12	660	0.55	0.20	0.17	120	2.1	230	200
Inferred	0.44	645	0.34	0.20	0.12	440	4.8	890	530
Total	**0.68**	**650**	**0.40**	**0.20**	**0.14**	**670**	**8.8**	**1 330**	**930**

** Scandium is typically sold as Scandia or Scandium Oxide (Sc_2O_3) product and is calculated from scandium metal content and a 1.53 factor to convert to the oxide form.*

~ In-situ metal content includes no metallurgical or other recovery factors.

The Mineral Resource at the 0.1 % Co cut-off grade is provided in Table 3. This updates the previous statement announced on 21 September 2016.

The 0.1% Co cut-off Mineral Resource totalling 9.0 Mt is detailed in Table 3. This is subset in grey to indicate a breakdown of the high cobalt Mineral Resource in black into two subsets. One being that part previously reported inside the 300 ppm scandium Mineral Resource (5.0 Mt) and the other part which is additional to the previous reports (4.0 Mt) as the scandium is below the 300 ppm cut-off used for reporting.

Table 3: Owendale Mineral Resource estimate at a 0.1% Co cut-off

Mineral Resource Classification	Tonnes	Grades				In-situ Metal Content ~			
	Mt	Sc ppm	Pt g/t	Ni %	Co %	Sc_2O_3* t	Pt koz	Ni t	Co t
Total >0.1% Co									
Measured	2.3	305	0.59	0.36	0.17	1 060	43	8 140	3 930
Indicated	2.3	310	0.37	0.22	0.15	1 080	27	5 060	3 300
Inferred	4.4	360	0.24	0.22	0.13	2 460	34	9 740	5 970
Total	**9.0**	**335**	**0.36**	**0.26**	**0.147**	**4 590**	**105**	**22 940**	**13 190**
Subset within 300 ppm Sc Mineral Resource Statement in Table 1									
Measured	1.0	445	0.58	0.26	0.18	690	19	2 580	1 830
Indicated	1.2	420	0.39	0.19	0.16	750	14	2 230	1 840
Inferred	2.9	450	0.25	0.20	0.13	1 970	23	5 700	3 860
Sub-total	**5.0**	**440**	**0.35**	**0.21**	**0.15**	**3 410**	**57**	**10 520**	**7 520**
Subset outside 300 ppm Sc Mineral Resource in Table 1 (i.e. additional material <300 ppm Sc)									
Measured	1.3	190	0.60	0.44	0.17	370	24	5 560	2 100
Indicated	1.1	195	0.36	0.26	0.13	330	13	2 830	1 460
Inferred	1.6	200	0.22	0.25	0.13	490	11	4 040	2 110
Sub-total	**4.0**	**195**	**0.38**	**0.31**	**0.14**	**1 180**	**48**	**12 430**	**5 670**

** Scandium is typically sold as Scandia or Scandium Oxide (Sc_2O_3) product and is calculated from scandium metal content and a 1.53 factor to convert to the oxide form.*

~ In-situ metal content includes no metallurgical or other recovery factors.

Exploration plan

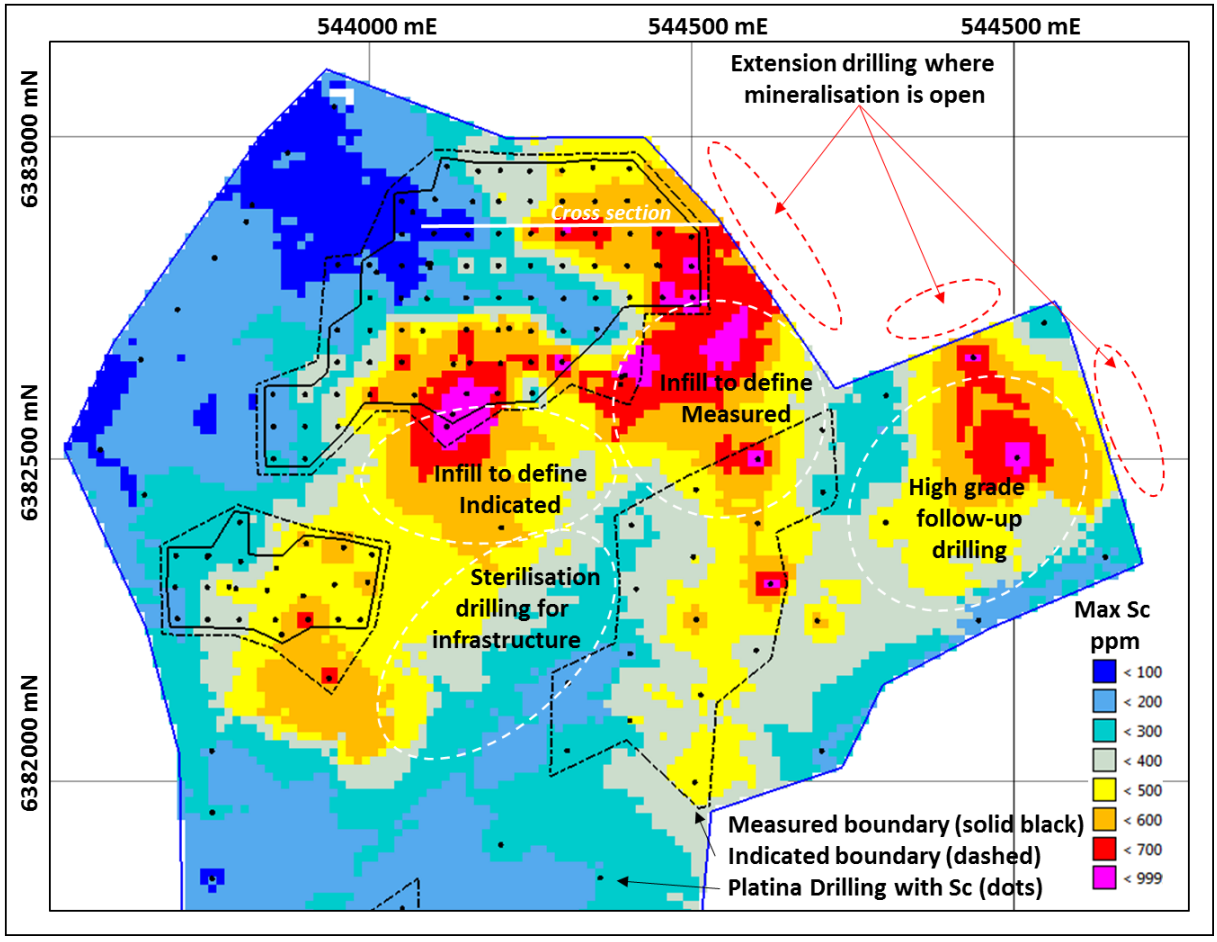
The upgraded results for scandium have extended the areas to be targeted for infill and extension drilling at the Owendale North study area. Figure 3 displays the maximum grade in the Mineral Resource block model and indicates the arrangement of the highest grade areas. The planned drilling program is progressing through environmental approvals and anticipated to commence late March to April. It will concentrate on requirements for the Feasibility Study program that will include:

- Infill the central zone to define the extent of high grade and improve the classification to Measured and Indicated.
- Some sterilisation drilling of the likely infrastructure areas.
- Geotechnical drill holes.
- Water monitoring bore.

Some limited regional exploration drilling is planned. However nearby exploration at Owendale North is critical for mine planning and will also include:

- Extension drilling to define the mineralisation extent in open areas towards the east.
- Follow-up drilling around high grade intersection towards the east.

Drilling environmental approvals are in progress and drilling will be commence as soon as practicable and anticipated to proceed in late March to April.



Note *Only Platina drill holes with Sc analyses are presented.*
The Mineral Resource model also includes geological information from older Helix drilling (not displayed)

Figure 3: Owendale North plan of maximum estimated Sc grade to highlight proposed drilling

Examples of the scandium and cobalt target horizons are displayed in Figure 4 and Figure 5. They demonstrate the occurrence of the cobalt both with high scandium zone and in lower scandium areas over ultramafic bedrock where the cobalt has a generally broader enrichment zone. The cross sections also demonstrate the open extensions available towards the eastern margin that require closing out.

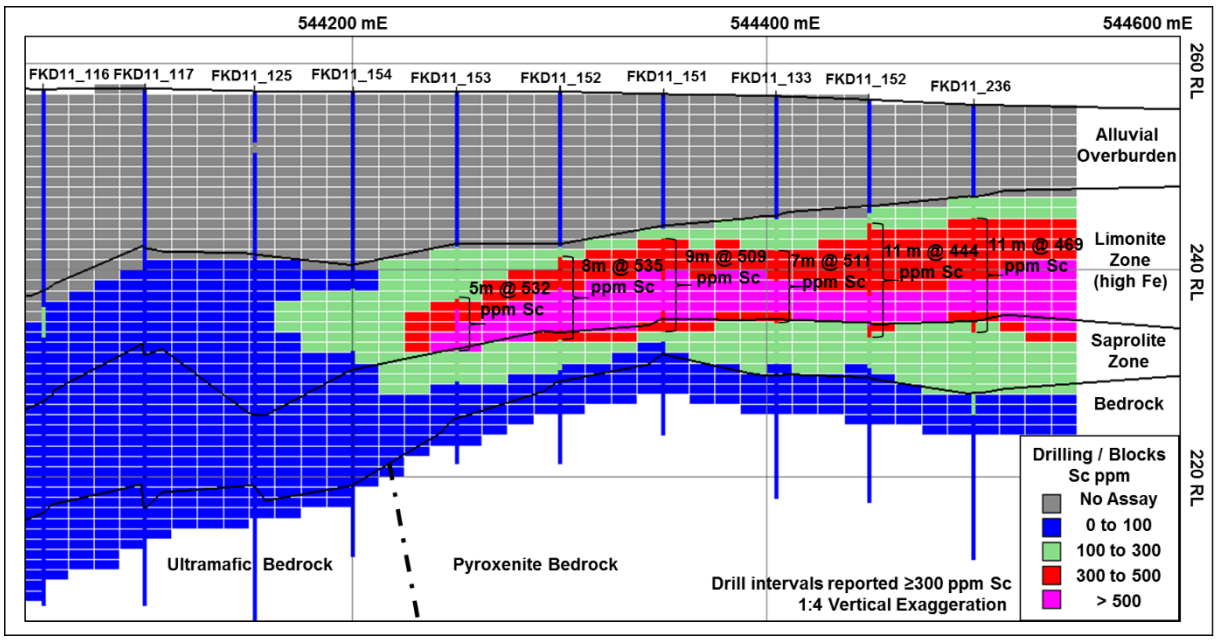


Figure 4: Owendale North Sc Cross section 6382850 mN

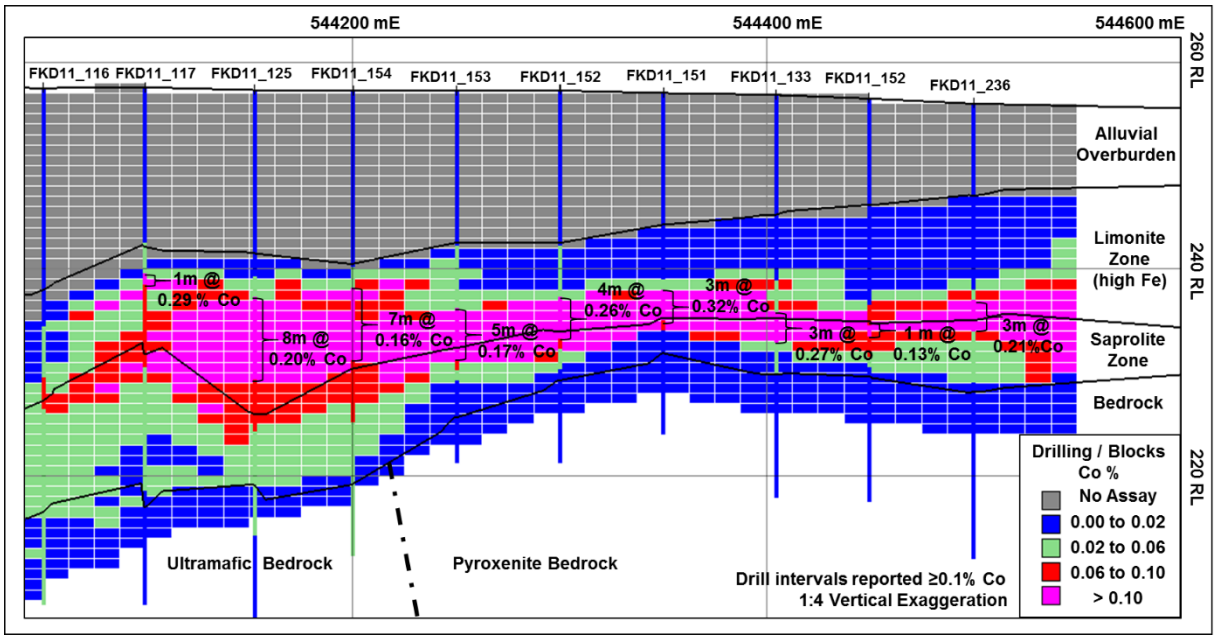


Figure 5: Owendale North Co Cross section 6382850 mN

Location and tenure

The Owendale project is located in central New South Wales, approximately 75km northwest of Parkes, and 45 km northeast of Condobolin. Owendale is also located 12km north of the Fifield Deep Lead where platinum was mined in the past.

The Owendale deposit falls within Exploration Licence EL7644. This licence is 100% owned by Platina Resources Ltd and was granted on the 2 Dec 2010 and renewal has been offered for a further term of 5 years expiring in 2020 (Figure 7). The licence measures approximately 9.3km north-south and 7.8km east-west.

Figure 6: Owendale project location

Geology

Owendale is a Devonian age Alaskan style intrusive complex that can be divided into mafic-felsic series (monzonite) and an ultramafic series (Figure 7). The ultramafic series comprises dunite-wehrlite, olivine-pyroxenites and olivine-clinopyroxenite rocks. The relative abundance of nickel, cobalt, scandium and platinum in these ultramafic rocks has been enriched to higher grades in the laterite profile due to either residual or supergene enrichment processes. The variations in element abundance in the original ultramafic basement rock affect the enriched concentrations in the laterite along with the development of the laterite and any erosion of the laterite profile.

The types of laterite-hosted mineralisation identified thus far show strong correlations with particular lithologies and are: platinum-copper mineralisation overlying dunite-wehrlite rocks with variable cobalt, nickel and gold content; cobalt-nickel mineralisation with platinum credits associated with underlying olivine pyroxenites; and elevated chrome and scandium has been noted where dunite-wehrlite lithologies predominate but mainly occur with clinopyroxenite lithologies.

The lateritisation process developed in the past over a long period of leaching which removed some elements and concentrating others by residual processes. Movement of water can also result in dissolution and precipitation of some elements by supergene processes. The Owendale area is relatively flat and supergene enrichment appears to only result in vertical enrichment within the profile and there is no evidence of significant lateral movement or enrichment. The lateritisation process results in a thin laterally extensive zone depicted in the section in Figure 4.

Much of the Owendale resource is covered by alluvial material comprised of quartz gravels and sands. This develops to a significant alluvial channel to the north-west of Owendale North prospect, which is up to 40 m in depth.

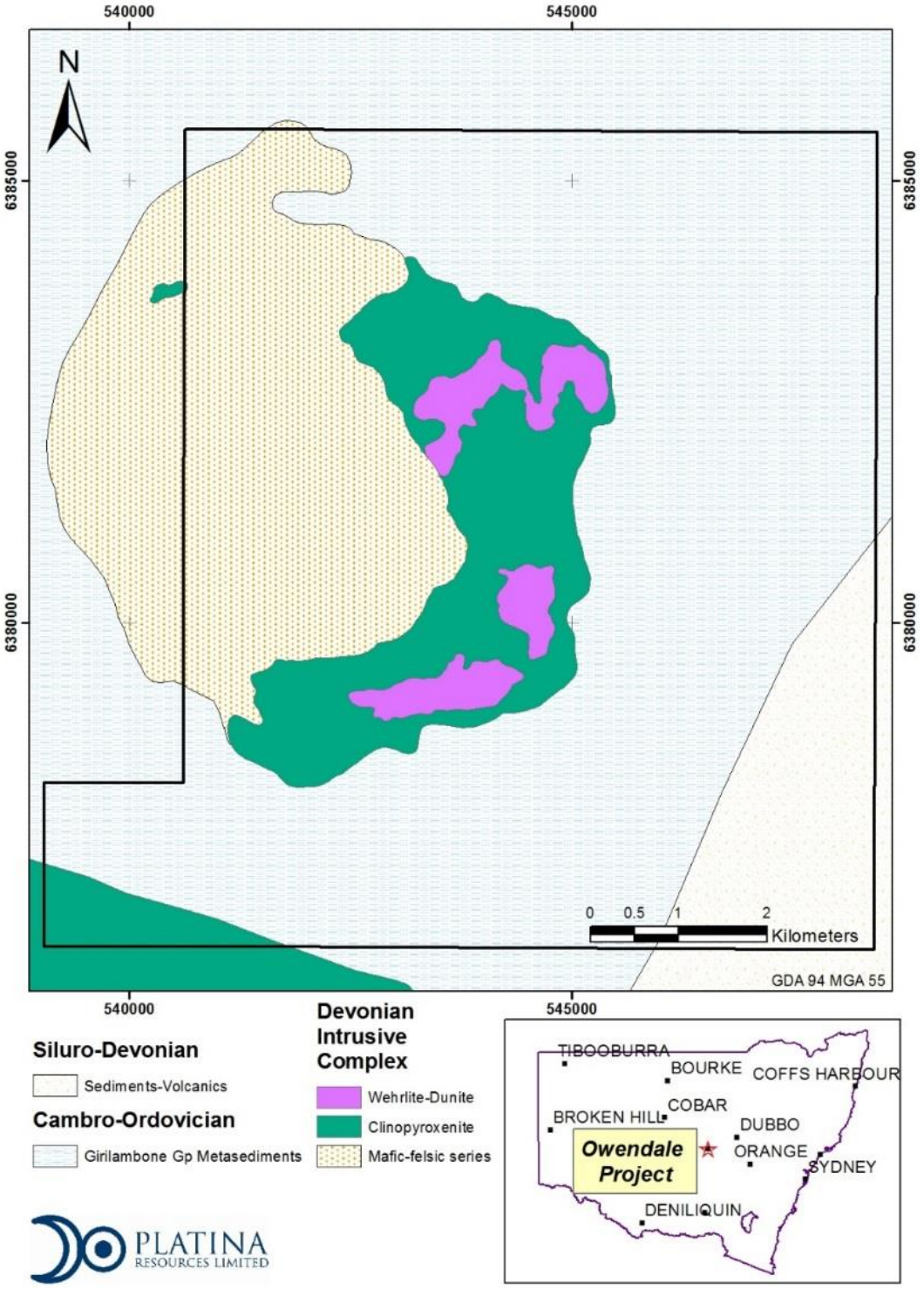


Figure 7: Owendale local geology and exploration lease

Drilling and sampling

Exploration is principally over two phases including:

- By Helix and various joint venture partners from 1986 to 2006
- By Platina from 2007 with most drilling and sampling from 2011 to 2013.

Though costeans and geophysical surveys were undertaken during exploration the resource definition relies on drilling results which is summarised in Table 4 and Figure 8.

Table 4: Owendale drill hole summary

Company	Drill Type	Year	Holes	Metres Drilled	Maximum Depth (m)	Number of Samples by Element					
						Pt	Sc	Ni	Co	Fe	Mg
Anaconda	DDH	1966-67	2	628	320	0	0	0	0	0	0
Helix	DDH	1986-95	13	5326	718	2911	445	1274	663	712	605
	RAB	1988-98	968	38960	89	10175	0	6679	4127	0	0
	RC	1989-99	78	9897	204	2468	0	979	340	0	0
Platina	DDH	2010-14	14	2529	502	2357	1869	2298	2232	1886	533
	RC	2008-13	344	15090	201	14307	13974	13974	13974	13436	8759
Total			**1419**	**72430**		**32218**	**16288**	**25204**	**21336**	**16034**	**9897**

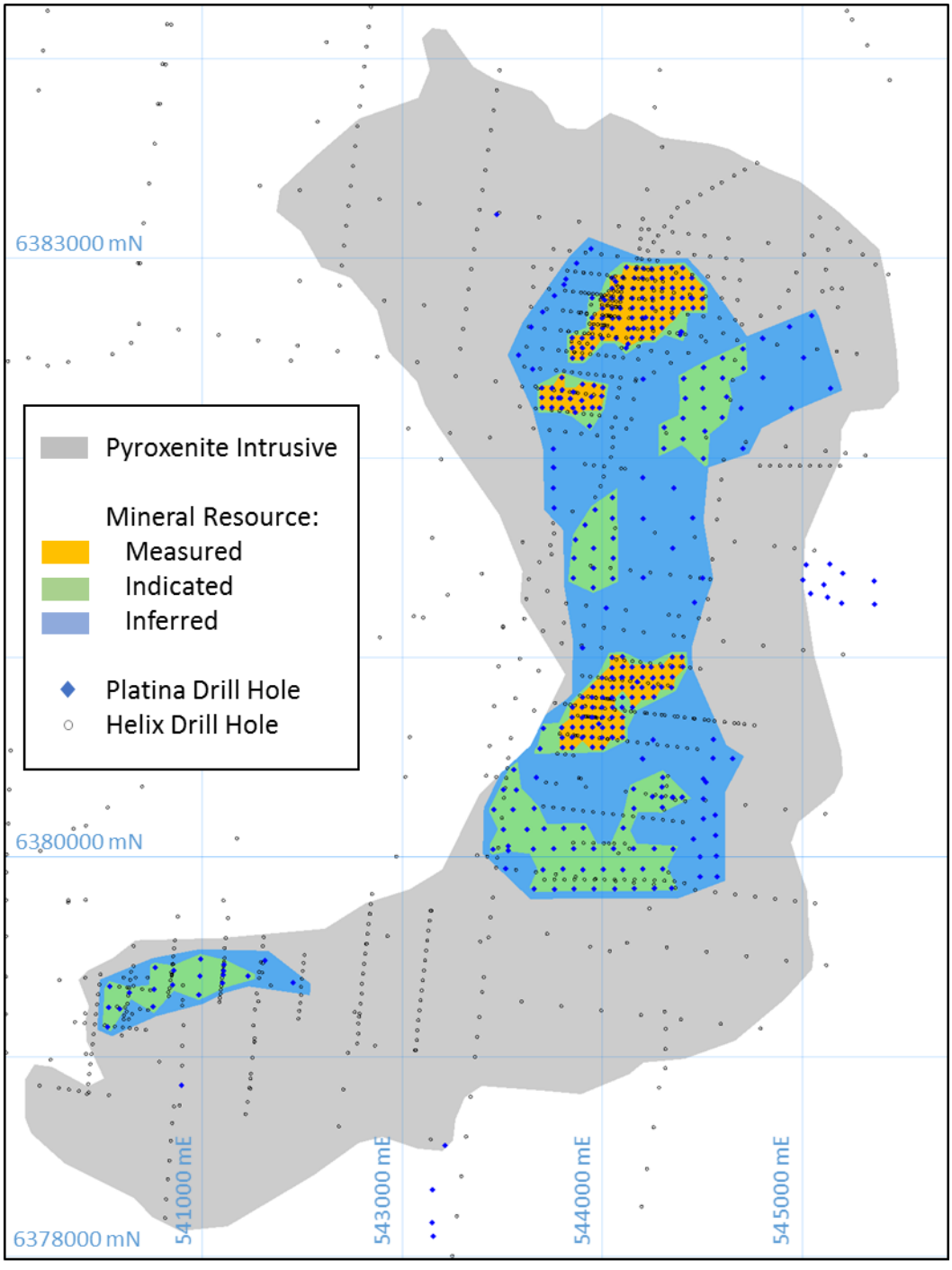


Figure 8. Owendale drilling campaigns and resource classification

Both phases of expiration include some diamond drilling that targets platinum and sulphide mineralisation potential in the ultramafic bedrock. Laterite targeted diamond drilling was largely

for bulk density and metallurgical sampling.

Helix undertook widespread regional drilling targeting the platinum enriched in the laterite profile as well as definition and regional sampling of the bedrock material. Helix drilling is principally by rotary air blast (RAB) and some reverse circulation (RC) on mostly 2 m samples often composited to 4 m with selective sampling for platinum. After recognising some enriched nickel-cobalt laterite mineralisation some reassaying for Ni and Co was undertaken along with definition drilling of some target platinum and nickel-cobalt zones. Limited QAQC is available but indicates some early drilling may understate platinum. Due to the limited geochemistry Helix drilling is excluded from the Mineral Resource estimate where within 50 m of a Platina drill hole such that it only contributes to the estimation of the geological volumes and Pt, No and Co grade for Inferred Mineral Resource areas.

Platina drilling was regularly sampled in 1 m intervals from principally RC drilling using face sampling hammer bit with nominal hole diameter of 114 mm. One metre samples were collected directly from the cyclone and subsampled with a 3 or 2 tier Jones Riffle splitter. Platina drilling included some diamond core which was half or quarter core sampled in 1 m intervals. Diamond core recovery exceeds 90% and RC recovery is estimated to exceed 80% based on weighed samples mass.

Platina sample preparation from 2008 to mid-2013 was undertaken at SGS West Wyalong and included a dry, crush and pulverize to 75 µm. Samples greater than 3 kg included a rotary split stage to reduce the pulverization size to 3 kg. Sample weight was recorded before and after drying to define sample moisture content. Platina sample preparation after mid 2013 was undertaken at ALS in Orange using a similar commercial sample preparation process.

Platina analysis was principally by SGS in Townsville and Perth except for the last program in 2013 that was undertaken by ALS in Orange and Brisbane. Both laboratories used similar methods that included:

- Pt, Pd and Au analysis by 25 g fire assays and ICP finish
- Sc, Ni, Co, Zn, Fe analysis by four acid digest and ICP and at time multi-element analysis by ICP
- In phases multi-element analysis was by glass fusion XRF for a range of elements along with loss on ignition (LOI) analysis.

Multi-element analysis by XRF provides a whole rock composition but is not complete within the database and is only available for 50% of the Platina laterite samples. The selective the analyses were undertaken in a manner to provide sufficient geochemical information for the current phase of work. Work will commence on re-assaying the samples in key areas to complete the geochemical profile.

Estimation

A block model was constructed to represent the laterite profile using regular block size of 12.5 by 12.5 by 1 m with no sub-blocking.

Block grade were estimated using Ordinary kriging (OK). Unfolding to the top of each laterite domain was used to reflect the geological profile and improve sample selection during estimation. Grades were estimated on a parent block basis using block discretisation of 5 by 5 by 1. A three pass search ellipse was used during estimation at an increasing radius of 70, 140 and 420 m. Figure 4 and Figure 5 display an example of the block model estimates from Owendale North which crosses from a high Platinum zone into a high scandium zone with some overlap of the mineralisation.

Extreme grades for potential economic elements were restricted by applying top-cut values determined from summary statistics (the 99.9 percentile). Applying the top-cut values to the drill hole assay data does not have a significant impact on the average grades except for platinum, which has a more skewed distribution.

The estimate was validated by: visual inspection of the model, construction of swath plots in easting, northing and RL comparing drilling with model estimates and comparison with the previous Mineral Resource.

In-situ dry bulk density values were assigned to each laterite horizon based on average

measurements from drill core and is supported by geophysical density measurements.

Resource comparison

A comparison of the Mineral Resource to the previous estimate in Table 4 reflects only the change to XRF analysis for some samples. The increase in sample grade for Sc results in an increase in reported tonnes above cut-off. Most of the increase is in the Inferred areas as resampling for Sc concentrated on later drilling programs from 2012 and 2013 to complete geochemistry or replace ALS ICP analyses. These programs largely define broader step-out zones south and east of Owendale North.

The new Mineral Resource is now uses XRF instead of ICP analyses for:

- 15% of the Sc analyses
- 51% for the Ni and Co analyses

The high proportion of ICP Sc analyses remaining in the project suggest significant upside potential. At this stage only available XRF analyses are included in the estimate and ICP analyses are not adjusted as the variation between ICP and XRF is complicated by changes in batches and sample matrix.

Table 5: Owendale resource estimate comparison for 300 ppm Sc cut-off*

Classification	2016 Estimate			2017 Estimate		
	Mt	Sc ppm	Sc_2O_3 t	Mt	Sc ppm	Sc_2O_3 t
Measured	4.3	404	2 700	4.4	405	2 700
Indicated	5.9	373	3 400	6.5	380	3 700
Inferred	15.6	378	9 000	17.1	385	10 000
Total	**25.9**	**381**	**15 100**	**27.9**	**385**	**16 500**

Note

Scandium is commonly sold as scandium oxide (Scandia) Sc_2O_3. Conversion factor from Sc to Sc_2O_3 is 1.5338
Scandium oxide presented is in-situ and includes no mining or metallurgical recovery factors

Classification

Classification previously considered Platinum that is residually enriched in the laterite profile and has inherent variability present in the bedrock that is passed on into the laterite profile.

Classification is now reassessed based solely on Scandium, the current focus for development. Scandium is enriched through supergene processes and as a result has significant lateral continuity. This is evident as consistent enrichment throughout the laterite profile to levels typically >100 ppm Sc as well as higher enrichment in the upper iron rich part of the laterite profile that is the basis of the 300 ppm cut-off and Mineral Resource statement.

The Mineral Resource classification is based on strict drill hole spacing criteria used to determine the confidence categories of the mineralisation as follows (see Figure 8):

Measured Mineral Resource	regular pattern of 50 m spaced drill holes
Indicated Mineral Resource	regular pattern of 100 m spaced drill holes
Inferred Mineral Resource	generally 200 m drill hole spacing

Extrapolation is limited to one quarter of the target drill spacing for each classification.

Only Platina drilling with scandium assays available were considered for classification purposes. Older Helix drilling was used where more than 50 m from a Platina drill hole to help model the geology and estimate grades for Ni, Co and Pt, where available.

Mining

The laterite at Owendale is thin, laterally extensive and has minimal cover. The topography is relatively flat making strip mining feasible where free digging is expected. Hence there are no technical impediments to mining the estimated Mineral Resources.

The Mineral Resource is based on block grade estimates within the laterite profile. At the 300 ppm Sc cut-off the Mineral Resource is drawn from within the upper laterite horizon. The estimation of Sc grade does not use any selective grade boundary interpretations, instead using block grade estimation to define blocks above 300 ppm Sc. Block estimation and inherent

smoothing will have introduced most of the expected mining dilution required for mine planning.

Metallurgy

Platina has completed some preliminary metallurgical test work for various acid leach processing with chlorination of the residue from the leach for platinum recovery. These indicate recoveries in the order of:

Atmospheric Leach	Sc 60%; Ni 70%; Co 60%
Pressure acid leach	Sc 80%; Ni 90%; Co 95%
High pressure acid leach	Sc 90%; Ni 95%; Co 95%
Chlorination	Pt 95%

Cut-off grade

Previously Mineral Resources were stated for both cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Pt and 300 ppm Sc, which overlapped in significant areas. The dominance of scandium as a more immediate target for development has resulted in the concentration on for classification and reporting. This does not discount the potential development of a standalone Platinum operation.

There is not significant scandium market and the first stable mine production will affect both supply and demand. Owendale also presents a large relatively high grade Mineral Resource.

Consequently, the selection of cut-off grade is not based on a marginal economics which at current metal prices would include majority of laterite profile at Owendale as potentially economic. Instead a 300 ppm scandium cut-off was selected to present a significant Mineral Resource, effectively reporting 22% for the laterite profile over all drilled areas. The 300 ppm Sc cut-off represents a robust cut-off with extensive lateral continuity that should not present any mining selectivity issues. Better definition of the higher-grade zones will be the focus of future drilling and Mineral Resource updates.

Competent Person statements

This Mineral Resource estimate was undertaken or supervised by Mr John Horton, Principal Geologist, who is a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full time employee of ResEval Pty Ltd. Mr Horton has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. This includes over 20 years of experience in Nickel Laterite deposits and over 8 years of experience with Scandium resource estimation.

The Mineral Resource estimate is based on exploration data compiled by Mr Robert Mosig who is a full-time employee of Platina Resources Limited and who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mosig has sufficient experience which is 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.

Yours faithfully,

Robert W. Mosig
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Appendix A JORC 2012 Table 1 criteria assessment

A technical report has been prepared that documents aspects of the Mineral Resource estimate. The following tables provide a brief summary of that information in the order and form of the JORC (2012) Table1.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	*Explanation*
Sampling techniques	Exploration is principally over two phases, including: • By Helix and various joint venture partners between 1986 to 2006 • By Platina from 2007 with most drilling and sampling between 2011 to 2013 Helix surface costeans and other surface samples were not considered for resource evaluation purposes. Helix and Platina drilling samples were generally collected via a cyclone mounted on the drill rig or trailer and split using a riffle splitter for field sampling. Some Helix drilling was noted to use spear sampling methods. Though spear sampling methods can have issues with particulate materials they are generally not an issue with sampling of laterites which are usually more finely sized and evenly distributed. There is no available trial sampling to verify the spear sampling robustness nor are there sufficient records to indicate how many Helix samples used spear sampling. Helix drilling was primarily by RAB with analyses initially on composited 4 m intervals, with selective re-assaying on the original 1 m or composited 2 m intervals. Limited assaying for Pt was later expanded to some other elements. Platina drilling was regularly sampled in 1 m intervals from principally RC drilling. Platina drilling included some diamond core which was half or quarter core sampled in 1 m intervals. Limited reassaying of Helix RAB samples was completed from late 2016 and involved reassaying of the remaining pulped samples.
Drilling techniques	Anaconda completed two diamond drill holes in 1967 but there are no assays available. Helix drilling (1986 to 1999) consists of: • RC drilling (78 holes for 9897 m) by a Warman 650 drill rig with both vertical and inclined drilling. This used blade bit to refusal followed by an RC hammer bit. Sampling over 2 m intervals was via a cyclone bag which was subsampled on site to 2-3 kg using several spears. Some early drill holes are likely to have used cross over subs susceptible to down hole contamination. • Diamond drilling (13 holes for 5326 m) by a Warman 1000 drill rig using HQ after a short RAB precollar. Down hole surveys were collected using an Eastman single shot camera. • RAB drilling (968 holes for 38 960 m) sampled via a cyclone on generally 2 m intervals and riffle split. Platina drilling (2008 to 2014) consists of: • RC drilling (344 holes for 15 090 m) by a small reverse circulation drill rig with a face sampling hammer bit with nominal hole diameter of 114 mm. One metre samples were collected directly from the cyclone and subsampled with a 3 or 2 tier Jones Riffle splitter. • Diamond drilling (14 holes for 2529 m) initially triple tube HQ (63.5 mm) to approximately 50 m followed by conventional NQ (47.6 mm) tail to EOH. Subsequent PQ diamond drill holes were for metallurgical samples and have no assay data used for the resource estimate. Down hole surveys were collected using an Eastman single shot camera. Drilling methods are generally suitable and acceptable in their day. Resource definition drilling has and will continue to replace early RC and RAB drilling by Helix.
Drill sample recovery	Helix drill recovery is not reported. Snowden estimated Platina RC drill recovery in 2011 and 2012 averaged around 15 kg which

Criteria	Explanation
	equates to about 80% of the expected sample for the current assumed density. Platina core recovery exceeded 90%.
Logging	Helix database records contain logged rock type and magnetic susceptibility. Platina drilling is logged in more detail with records indicating: • Detail geology, oxidation, colour, texture, minerals, drill type and sampling method • Diamond drill core is photographed prior to sampling • RC chips trays are retained for all RC drilling Platina drill hole logging data is entered either directly into LogChief or excel spreadsheet using notebook computers. Validation of the drill hole logging data is done during data entry. Data is saved interactively via wireless connection onto the main server reducing the risk of data loss on the notebooks.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Diamond core generally quarter core sampled. Field RC and RAB samples were generally riffle split and sometimes spear sampled to create a 3 to 5 kg primary sample. Helix sample preparation was by Classic Comlabs at Temora. Pulverisation using a 4 kg mixer mill produced 95% passing <75 microns and was subsampled to 200 g pulps. Platina sample preparation from 2008 to Mid 2013 was undertaken at SGS West Wyalong and included a dry, crush and pulverize to 75 µm. Samples greater than 3 kg included a rotary split stage to reduce the pulverization size to 3 kg. Sample weight was recorded before and after drying to define sample moisture content. Platina sample preparation after Mid 2013 was undertaken at ALS in Orange using a similar commercial sample preparation process. The subsampling methods are considered suitable for the laterite material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	***Helix*** Helix drill sample analysis was undertaken at Classic Comlabs principally for Pt by fire assay. Ni and Co analysis was selectively undertaken using an AAS method. There is little available information recorded on the Helix QAQC processes. Exploration reports indicate that in 1989 the assaying process was improved to account for incomplete dissolution of the sample during assaying. Helix (1989) noted that some reassaying had revealed that previous assaying by Helix-Chevron understated platinum by approximately 50% when assays were above 0.3 g/t Pt. Other exploration reports indicate some RAB samples were selectively reassayed for other elements such as copper, nickel, cobalt and iron. ***Platina*** Platina analysis was principally by SGS in Townsville and Perth except for the last program in 2013 that was undertaken by ALS in Orange and Brisbane. Both laboratories used similar methods that included: • Pt, Pd and Au analysis by 25 g fire assays and ICP finish • Sc, Ni, Co, Zn, Fe analysis by four acid digest and ICP • In phases multi-element analysis was by glass fusion XRF for a range of elements along with loss on ignition (LOI) analysis. The Platina drilling sample preparation, analytical, and security procedures were adequate to ensure high quality drill hole assay data acceptable for geological modelling and reliable resource estimation. Platina QAQC procedures comprise inserting of certified reference materials (CRMs), field blanks (FBs), and duplicates (DPs) into sample dispatches. Three types of duplicate samples were collected: field, coarse, and pulp. Field duplicates were obtained from RC samples; coarse duplicates, from crushed samples; and pulp duplicates, from pulverized samples. In addition, the analytical laboratory used internal reference materials and pulp replicates. CRMs are used to measure accuracy; FBs, to check for contamination and mix-ups; and DPs to monitor precision at several stages of sample preparation. Results from the Duplicate assays showed that high grade Pt samples were harder to repeat within a ±10% tolerance; however most were repeatable within a ±15% tolerance. This

Criteria	Explanation
	suggests that a possible nugget effect maybe occurring within the higher grade samples and selective repeat assaying of sub-grade to ore-grade samples is recommended. Platina field banks reveal very low level Pt values indicating no significant contamination. Platina undertakes regular check analyses programmes and has monitored the current SGS method for platinum and scandium for several years. The regular QAQC samples and periodic check sample programmes have not resulted in any significant assaying issues There is some evidence of underreporting of scandium by up to 9% in standards and check samples that require further follow-up. ***Reassaying*** In 2016 705 samples were reassayed by ALS in Brisbane and used borate fused bead XRF to report Sc and a full multielement suite of elements including loss of ignition (LOI).
Verification of sampling and assaying	Helix completed a check sampling program in 1995. 1519 previously drilled RAB samples were selected for resampling and analysed for base metals only. Platina completed a check sample programme in 2011 and 2013. Umpire laboratory pulps were collected from the pulped original sample packets and were submitted to the ALS laboratory in Orange (2013) and Genalysis in Perth (2011). Results from 2011 show that overall there is minor bias in samples >1000 ppb Pt between the check sample assays and the original assays but no weight is attributed to the discrepancy due to the small number of samples involved. Results from 2013 show that overall there is bias in some samples between the check sample assays and the original assays. Platina also undertook check sampling for density measurements. In 2011 the Platina RC drilling program was principally designed to verify known mineralisation drilled previously by Helix with RAB drilling at Owendale North, Box Cowal, Cincinnati and Kelvin Grove prospects as well as some other anomalies. Reassaying by Platina in 2016 of drilling from 2011 to 2013 was used to confirm previous result and determine suspected underreporting.
Location of data points	Helix drilling was undertaken on a local grid and surveyed by undisclosed methods. The collar coordinates were converted to MGA Zone 55 regional grid coordinates by an independent surveyor (LVIS) based on differential global positioning locations of 13 drill holes. This resulted in a +6°25' rotation from grid north to the previous local grid north. Drilling by Platina was initially surveyed by an independent surveyor (K.I. Lupis) with a Trimble TSC2 Controller, 5800 receiver, 5700 Base and Zephyr Geodetic antenna. Subsequently since 2012 Platina drilling was surveyed internally using an Omnistar corrected GPS. Drilling is generally vertical and short and consequently is not surveyed down hole. This does not present significant location issues for the thin laterite zone comprising the current resource estimate. Topography data is provided by a detailed ground gravity survey completed by Platina in 2011. This provides sub-meter topography accuracy implemented in a topography surface model using 1 m contours
Data spacing and distribution	Majority of the drill holes were sampled on regular 1 m intervals with some wider samples and composite samples for older drilling. The drill hole samples were composited to 1 m down hole intervals by laterite domain. The sample spacing is adequate to define the continuity and thickness of the laterite profile. Lateral drill hole spacing is reflected by the resource classification and is principally at regular spacings of 50, 100 and 200 m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The drill holes are mostly vertical with only a few inclined drill holes used when targeting deeper fresh rock zones. This intersects the flat laterally extensive laterite profile at the optimal angle.
Sample security	No specific security measures were undertaken by Platina. All samples were collected and organised by Platina personnel. Sampling procedures have been documented in internal reports. Snowden personnel audited the process in 2011 and

Criteria	Explanation
	2013 and found that the process was well organised and consistently applied and maintained. Sample location integrity was maintained through the use of sample bag numbering and by the inclusion of numbered tags, with sampling records maintained and monitored by the supervising geologist. Sample dispatch from site to laboratory was undertaken through commercial transport companies, laboratory personnel or Platina personnel. Sample dispatch forms were forwarded to laboratories and reconciled upon receipt.
Audits or reviews	Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd (2012) prepared an NI43-101 format technical report that was not publically released. Snowden report completing a 10% audit of the Platina database against hard copy assay certificates, a reviewed 2011 QAQC and a site visit in April 2011. Snowden subsequently reviewed exploration field procedures on a site visit 14 April 2013. Geo Logical Pty Ltd independently compiled and reviewed the QAQC data for Platina drilling programs in 2013 and 2014. During the 2013 resource update Golder Associates Pty Ltd undertook drill hole database validation, statistical review, established laterite domaining process and reviewed the previous QAQC data. Platina undertook reassaying of two Helix RAB drill holes that twin existing Platina RC drilling to ensure there were no indications of degradation of the Helix pulp sample material.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Owendale deposit falls within Exploration Licence EL7644. This licence is 100% owned by Platina Resources Ltd and was granted on the 2 Dec 2010 and renewal has been offered for a further term of 5 years expiring in 2020 (Figure 7). The licence measures approximately 9.3 km north-south and 7.8 km east-west.
Exploration done by other parties	The Owendale intrusive was first recognised in 1961 by a Bureau of Mineral Resource aeromagnetic survey. The area has been held under a series of exploration licences and companies since 1964 including: • 1964 to 1967 Anaconda Australia Inc and Quality Earths Pty Ltd • 1969 to 1970 Platina Developments NL • 1982 to 1983 CRA Exploration Pty Ltd • 1979 to 1980 Shell Company of Australia Ltd • 1985 to 2006 Helix Resources Ltd and in joint ventures with Chevron Exploration Corporation (1985 to 1988) and Black Range Minerals (1999 to 2004) • 2006 to 2013 Platina Resources Ltd Initial exploration focused on vermiculite, kaolin and deep lead platinum mineralisation. Helix undertook the first extensive drilling program with 39 000 m of RAB drilling, 10 000 m of RC drilling and 6 000 m of costeans. This identified a number of platinum group mineral anomalies that included placer, residual and primary mineralisation. Helix also explored for copper porphyry systems and nickel laterite mineralisation. Platinum production is limited to the Fifield deep lead deposits to the south of Owendale.
Geology	The nickel-cobalt laterite at Owendale is developed over ultramafic rocks and is typical for laterite mineralisation which forms through both residual and supergene enrichment processes. The relatively low grade of nickel at Owendale, compared to other nickel laterite resources, is consistent with the lower grade of the underlying ultramafic rocks. The enrichment of scandium occurs during lateritisation through similar processes to nickel-cobalt and is similar to other known occurrences nearby at Syerston and in North Queensland. The high scandium grades are also consistent with higher than usual scandium grades in the underlying ultramafic units. Enrichment of platinum in the laterite profile appears to be from residual processes as

Criteria	Explanation
	there is no evidence of supergene processes.
Drill hole information	Exploration results and individual drill holes are not presented in this report.
Data aggregation methods	Exploration results and aggregates are not presented in this report. No metal equivalent calculations are used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Exploration results are not presented in this report.
Diagrams	Maps are provided in Figure 7 and Figure 8. Example sections are provided in Figure 4 and Figure 5.
Balanced reporting	Exploration results are not presented in this report.
Other substantive exploration data	Mineral Resources are primarily defined by drilling and assaying. Geophysics and surface geochemistry are used in exploration but have no meaningful input to the resource definition.
Further work	Recent wide spaced drilling requires additional infill drilling to bring the Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated Mineral Resources and allow economic assessments. Additional mineralised areas defined by older Helix drilling require verification drilling to allow inclusion into the resource estimate. High grade scandium is noted in several areas as apparent pods at Owendale North. The inter-connection and local continuity of the very high grades requires infilling and extension of the current 50 m drilling grid. Scandium requires further investigation to determine the process and economics of extraction as well as the purity of the expected product from a future operation on site.

Section 3: Estimation and reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	Explanation
Database integrity	Platina have engaged a database management company Maxwell Geoservices to maintain their drill hole database in Datashed and Microsoft Access. The Helix drilling database remains in its original format in a Microsoft Access database. Platina is yet to fully integrate the Helix data into their database but maintain their own drilling data to an acceptable standard incorporating QAQC data and using external expertise.
Site visits	Consulting geologists from Snowden who completed previous resource estimates and visited the site for review purposes in 2011 and again in early 2013 to review field practises. Exploration by Platina was overseen by Robert Mosig, CEO who was involved with previous Helix exploration. Robert has visited the site on multiple occasions since 1986 through to 2016, including during the Helix exploration program. The site was visited by John Horton in August 2016 when the initial trial Helix samples were selected and transferred in person to the analytical laboratory.
Geological interpretation	Interpretation of the laterite profile is based on anomalous platinum and scandium grade. This was initially undertaken on a 100 ppb Pt or 100 ppm Sc thresholds. These thresholds were progressively reduced to values of 50 ppb Pt and 50 ppm Sc in lower grade and marginal areas to assist the lateral extension of the laterite domaining. The geochemical domaining process defined the mineralised laterite zone which is abruptly lower grade in platinum going

Criteria	Explanation
	up into the alluvial cover and a more gradational lower boundary going down into the saprock and bedrock where basement grades range from 30 to 80 ppb Pt. Where Platina drilling was available with multi-element chemistry the laterite profile was subdivided into vertical zones for limonite, transition and saprolite. Where magnesium was assayed the thresholds of 2% (limonite-transition) and 8% (transition-saprolite) MgO were used. Where iron assays existed but no magnesium assays then the thresholds of 22% (limonite-transition) and 38% (transition-saprolite) Fe_2O_3 were used. This approach reflects the systematic geochemical laterite profile and is consistent with other laterite deposits where geochemical domaining is more reliable than qualitative geological logging.
Dimensions	The laterite deposit is thin (up to 55 m in depth) and laterally extensive. The main area has an extent of about 3 km (north-south) by 1 km (east-west) and is horizontal. The deposit is covered by alluvium over all areas. The estimated geological resource cover 341 Ha with an average thickness of 18 m of laterite and 5 m of overburden. The scandium Mineral Resource Statement covers a smaller area of 169 Ha with an average resource thickness of 8 m and 13 m of overburden.
Estimation and modelling techniques	A block model was constructed to represent the laterite profile using regular block size of 12.5 by 12.5 by 1 m with no sub-blocking. Block grade were estimated using Ordinary kriging (OK). Unfolding to the top of each laterite domain was used to reflect the geological profile and improve sample selection during estimation. Grades were estimated on a parent block basis using block discretisation of 5 by 5 by 1. A three pass search ellipse was used during estimation at an increasing radius of 70, 140 and 420 m. Extreme grades for potential economic elements were restricted by applying top-cut values determined from summary statistics (the 99.9 percentile). Applying the top-cut values to the drill hole assay data do not have a significant impact on the average grades except for platinum, which has a more skewed distribution. The estimate was validated by: visual inspection of the model, construction of swath plots in easting, northing and RL comparing drilling with model estimates and comparison with the previous Mineral Resource.
Moisture	All density samples are calculated on a dry basis and dry bulk density used for the resource estimation. Average moisture content derived from sample drying weights was also estimated and average 13%.
Cut-off parameters	Previously Mineral Resources were stated for both cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Pt and 300 ppm Sc, which overlapped in significant areas. The dominance of Sc as a more immediate target for development has resulted in the concentration on for classification and reporting. This does not discount the potential development of a standalone Platinum operation. There is not significant Scandium market and the first stable mine production will affect both supply and demand. Owendale also presents a large relatively high grade Mineral Resource. Consequently the selection of cut-off grade is not based on a marginal economics which at current metal prices would classify the majority of laterite profile at Owendale as potentially economic. Instead a 300 ppm scandium cut-off was selected to present a significant Mineral Resource, effectively reporting 15% for the laterite profile or 28% of the upper laterite profile. The 300 ppm Sc cut-off represents a robust cut-off with extensive lateral continuity that should not present any mining selectivity issues.
Mining factors or assumptions	The laterite at Owendale is thin, laterally extensive and has minimal cover. The topography is relatively flat making strip mining feasible where free digging is expected. Hence there are no technical impediments to mining the estimated Mineral Resources. The Mineral Resource is based on block grade estimates within the laterite profile. At the 300 ppm Sc cut-off the Mineral Resource is drawn from within the upper laterite horizon. The estimation of Sc grade does not use any selective grade boundary interpretations, instead using block grade estimation to define blocks above 300 ppm Sc. Block estimation and

Criteria	Explanation
	inherent smoothing will have introduced most of the expected mining dilution required for mine planning.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	Platina has completed some preliminary metallurgical test work for various acid leach processing with chlorination of the residue from the leach for platinum recovery. These indicate recoveries in the order of: Atmospheric Leach — Sc 60%; Ni 70%; Co 60% Pressure acid leach — Sc 80%; Ni 90%; Co 95% High pressure acid leach — Sc 90%; Ni 95%; Co 95% Chlorination — Pt 95%
Environmental factors or assumptions	There are no significant known environmental liabilities on the Platina exploration licence.
Bulk density	Dry bulk density determinations (823) were derived from 5 Platina PQ core metallurgical drill holes using standard water immersion methods. Down hole gamma tools density measurements were also recorded and help to support the density assumptions for each domain. Average dry bulk density for the resource material is 1.8 t/m^3.
Classification	Classification previously considered Platinum that is residually enriched in the laterite profile and has inherent variability present in the bedrock that is passed on into the laterite profile. Classification is now reassessed based solely on Scandium, the current focus for development. Scandium is enriched through supergene processes and as a result has significant lateral continuity. This is evident as consistent enrichment throughout the laterite profile to levels typically >100 ppm Sc as well as higher enrichment in the upper iron rich part of the laterite profile. Only Platina drilling with scandium assays available were considered for classification purposes. Average drill spacing was used to determine the confidence categories of the mineralisation as follows (see Figure 8): Measured Mineral Resource — regular pattern of 50 m spaced drill holes Indicated Mineral Resource — regular pattern of 100 m spaced drill holes Inferred Mineral Resource — generally 200 m drill hole spacing Older Helix drilling was used where more than 40 m from a Platina drill hole to help model the geology and estimate grades for Ni, Co and Pt, where available.
Audits or reviews.	The Mineral Resource estimate has not been independently reviewed. Comparison of the resource estimate to the previous estimate (completed by separate consultants) has demonstrated similar results when using the same areas and data.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	No statistical or geostatistical method (non-linear or simulation) was used to quantify the relative accuracy of the estimate within confidence limits. Accuracy of the estimate is strongly dependent on: density of the drilling data as indicated in the classification and quality of the drilling data. Future work will assess the removal or exclusion of the older Helix drilling where it has been effectively replaced.