ACQUISITION OF COBALT – NICKEL – SCANDIUM PLATINUM PROJECT ("HYLEA PROJECT") IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Highlights:

- Riva Resources Limited has executed a binding agreement to acquire 100% of the Hylea Project in central NSW.

- The Hylea Project contains drilled Cobalt, Nickel, Platinum and Scandium mineralisation akin to the nearby Sunrise (Clean Teq ASX:CLQ), Flemington (Australian Mines ASX:AUZ), Owendale (Platina Resources ASX:PGM), and Nyngan (Scandium International Mining Corp TSX:SCY) laterite Co-Ni-Sc-Pt Resources (Fig. 1).

- The Hylea Project hosts comparable scale intrusive complexes, source geology and grades, with near-term resource potential.

- High grade, near or at surface drilled intersections across approximately 1km x 0.5km at the Tigers Creek Prospect, including:

    - **7m @ 0.32% Co, 0.15g/t Pt & 0.55% Ni, incl. 1m @ 0.64% Co**
    - **8m @ 0.27% Co, 0.69g/t Pt & 0.73% Ni, incl. 1m @ 0.85% Co**
    - **5m @ 504ppm Sc, within 13m @ 355ppm Sc**
    - **4m @ 460ppm Sc, within 17m @ 323ppm Sc**
    - **21m @ 1.05g/t Pt, Incl. 4m @2.84g/t Pt**

- Large areas of the remaining 8km x 3.5km Hylea zoned Alaskan-type ultramafic intrusive complex and adjacent Bulbodney complexes completely unexplored for Cobalt and Scandium, representing significant regional upside.

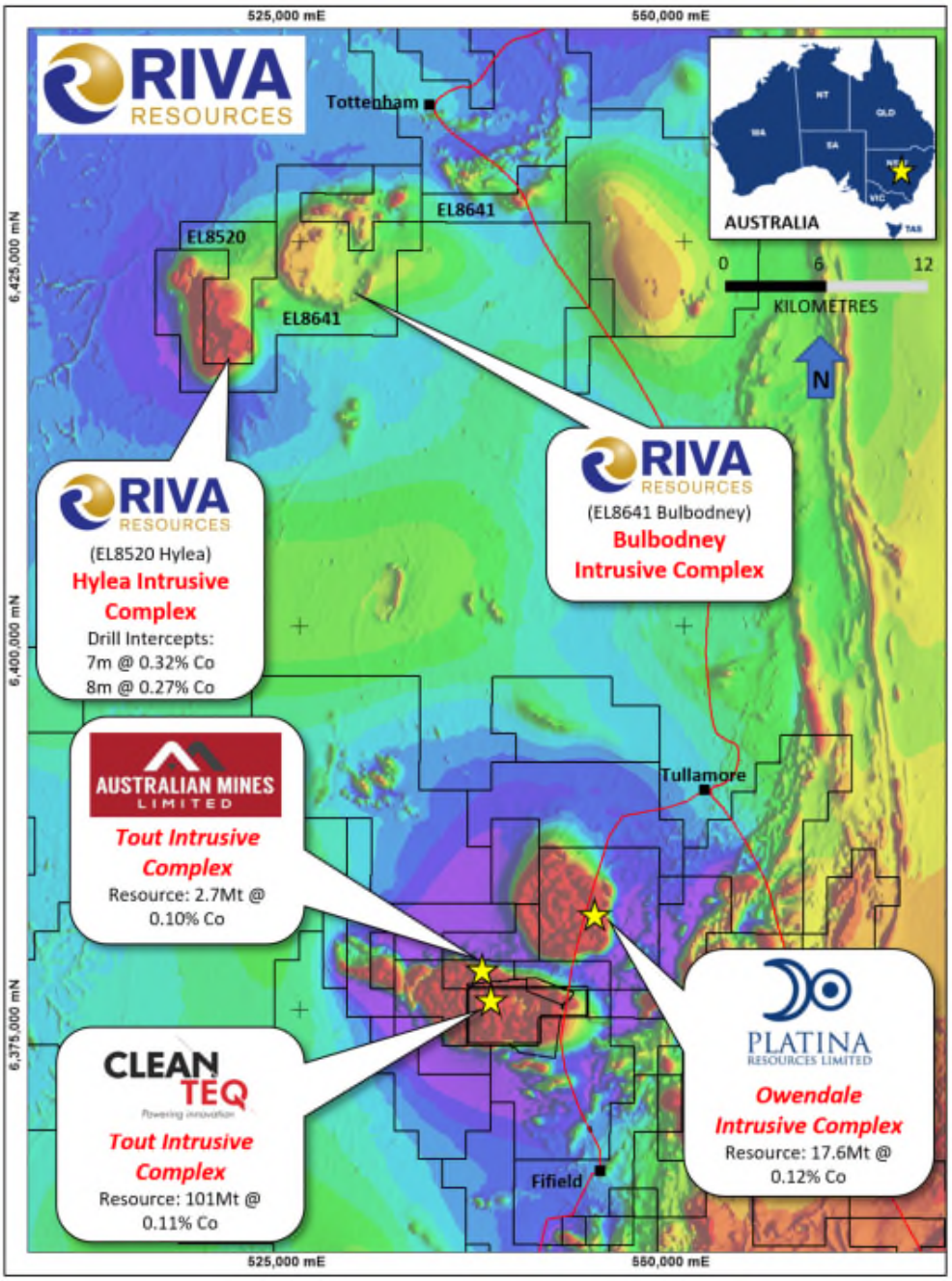
- Hylea Project captures a ~200km^2 strategic ground holding in Australia's premier Cobalt – Scandium – Nickel - Platinum province, only ~45kms north of the Syerston (Clean Teq), Owendale (Platina) and Flemington (Australian Mines) Resources (Fig. 2), and contains both near-term resource potential and significant exploration upside.

- At Tigers Creek 115 RAB/AC/RC holes for 5,634m have previously defined broad laterite hosted Nickel and Platinum mineralisation, of which drill samples from only 33 holes were partially assayed for Cobalt & Scandium returning exceptional high grade results (Table 1 and 2).

- An extensive, shallow AC/RC drilling is being designed and permitted to both infill and expand the current cobalt and scandium mineralisation at Tigers Creek, scheduled for early 2018.

Riva Resources Limited (ASX: RIR) (**Riva** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that it has entered into a binding agreement (**Acquisition Agreement**) to acquire 100% of the Hylea Cobalt-Nickel-Platinum-Scandium Project (**Hylea Project** or the **Project**) , which is currently held by Providence Metals Pty Ltd.

Figure 1: **Hylea Project Location, Fifield District, East Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW, Australia Illustrating Nearby Resources and Alaskan-type Ultramafic Intrusive Complexe.**



Project Overview

The Hylea Project is located in Australia's premier Cobalt-Scandium-Nickel Province in Central West of NSW, Australia 10km south-west of Tottenham and 140km NW by road from Parkes. The Project area is approximately 200 km^2 comprising of two granted tenements being the Hylea EL8520 which consists of 12 units and the Bulbodney EL 8641 being 56 units. The Project is located within an established mining district close to road, rail and grid power infrastructure with a highly experience workforce. Key projects and mines in the region include North Parkes, Newcrest's Cadia operations, Evolution Mining's Cowal Gold Mine and the Cobar Mining district. The tenements comprising the Project are on undulating broad acre pasture paddocks with farm tracks, public gravel roads providing excellent access to the Project.

Key development projects located nearby include:

- **Sunrise** (Syerston) (**Clean Teq** ASX:CLQ) is 45km away and is one of Australia's largest undeveloped Nickel-Cobalt resources[1];
- **Owendale** (**Platina Resources** ASX:PGM) is 43km away and is one of the world's highest grade scandium and cobalt deposits[2];
- **Flemington** (**Australian Mines** ASX:AUZ) is 44km away and is a continuation of the Sunrise ore body[3]; and
- **Nyngan** (**Scandium International Mining Corp**TSX: SCY) is 85km away in a NNW direction.
- **Homeville** (**Collerina Cobalt** ASX: CLL) is 40 km away.

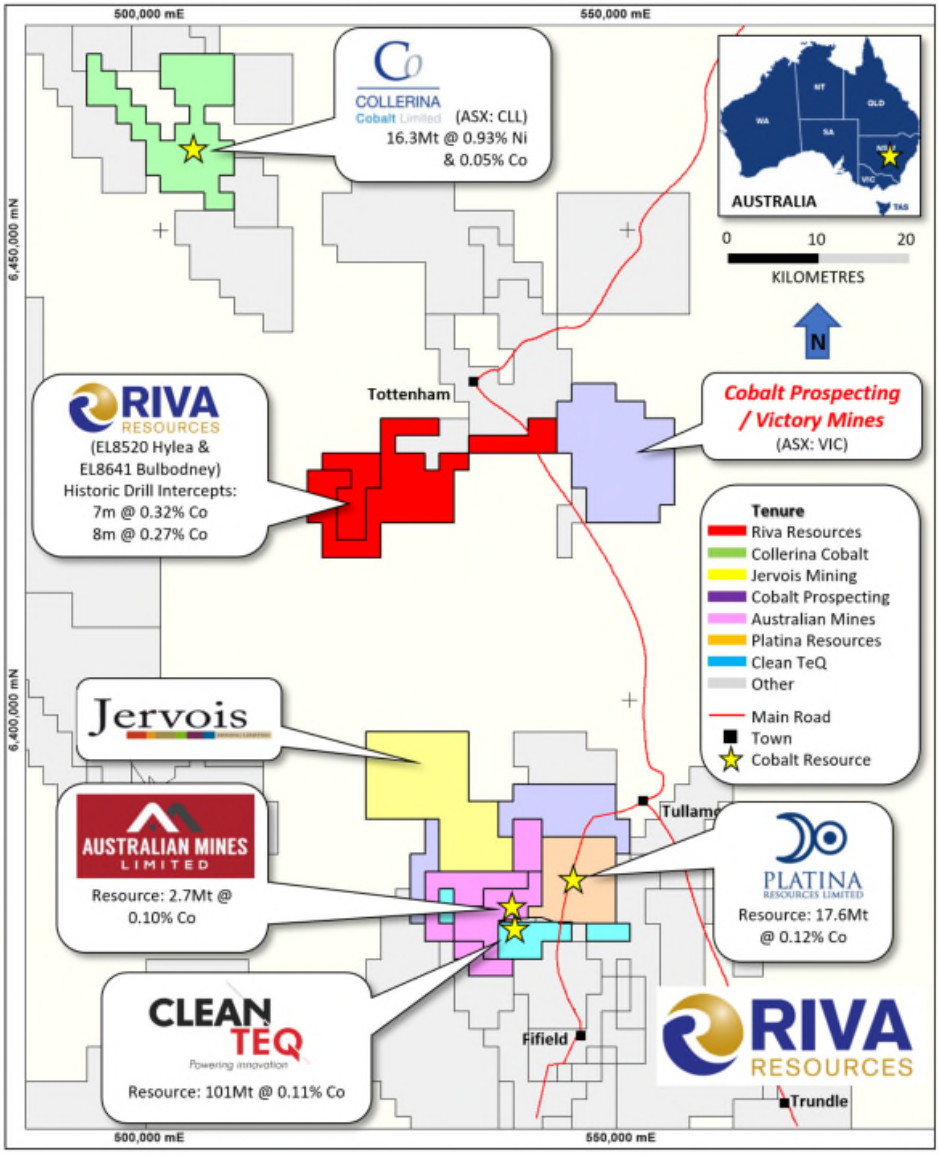
The Hylea Project is located within the world class Lachlan Orogen of NSW, highly regarded as Australia's premier porphyry Copper-Gold mining district and home to Australia's largest Gold mine at Cadia (Newcrest). Gold endowment of the Lachlan Orogen is second only to the Yilgarn Craton in Australia, with the region also host to world class polymetallic mines. The Fifield District of the East Lachlan Fold Belt is known for its Early Silurian to Devonian aged Alaskan-type zoned ultramafic intrusive complexes, source of Australia's only significant Platinum production from alluvial deep Lead mining (~20,000oz Pt mined) from the 1890's. Significant thin and laterally extensive laterite profiles have developed over the ultramafic complexes enriching and hosting high grade Cobalt, Scandium and Nickel, Platinum mineralisation. Recent exploration of neighbouring complexes by Clean Teq, Platina Resources Ltd, Australian Mines Ltd, Collerina Cobalt Ltd and Scandium

[1] Page 14 of Clean Teq ASX presentation dated 1 November 2017
[2] Page 3 of Platina Resources ASX presentation dated 13 November 2017
[3] Page 1 of Australian Mines ASX announcement dated 31 October 2017

International Mining Corp has generated significant high grade and bulk tonnage Scandium and Cobalt resources, transforming the district into Australia's premier Cobalt and Scandium Province.

Riva's acquisition represents a strategic and significant scale 200km^2 ground holding in this highly competitive, tightly held and rapidly advancing region.

Figure 2: **Hylea EL8520 and Bulbodney EL8641, Strategic Gold Holding in Australia's Premier Scandium Cobalt Province, Central West NSW, Australia**



Project Geology

The Hylea Project encapsulates the Hylea and Bulbodney Early Silurian to Devionian aged Alaskan-type intrusive complexes, of dunite - pyroxenite – hornblendite to gabbro, diorite and monzonite compositions. Hylea and Bulbodney collectively with the Tout (host to the Sunrise and Flemington Co Sc resources), Owendale and multiple other similar intrusions, form the "Fifield Complexes" which extend from north of the town of Condobolin to south of Bourke, NSW. The Fifield Complexes

are considered to be derived from a fertile mantle source emplaced as a diapir into wet sediments of the Girilambone Group during a period of regional extension, coeval with “Phase 4” magmatism associated with porphyry Cu-Au mineralisation at the Cadia and North Parkes mines.

High background contents of Nickel, Cobalt, Scandium and Platinum in these basement ultramafic rocks have been enriched to higher grades in the overlying laterite profile due to supergene enrichment processes. The lateritisation process has resulted in a thin laterally extensive zone in-turn covered by lateritic soils and/or shallow alluvial gravels and sands. The geology is considered analogous to the nearby Owendale Complex held by Platina Resources, and the Tout intrusive complex held by CleanTeq Ltd and Australian Mines Limited, which host significant laterite Ni Co Sc and Pt resources.

Key features of the Hylea Project geology are:

- 8km x 3.5km Alaskan-type zoned ultramafic intrusive ‘Fifield” complex at Hylea (Fig. 3).
- Dunite, pyroxenites, hornblendite, monzonite basement lithologies.
- 10m to 70m thick in situ regolith profile including laterite.
- Laterite host to Co-Ni-Sc-Pt mineralisation consistent with Sunrise (Clean Teq ASX:CLQ) and Owendale (Platina Resources ASX:PGM)
    - Comparable scale intrusive complexes
    - Comparable source geology, and
    - Comparable Co, Ni, Sc, and Pt grades

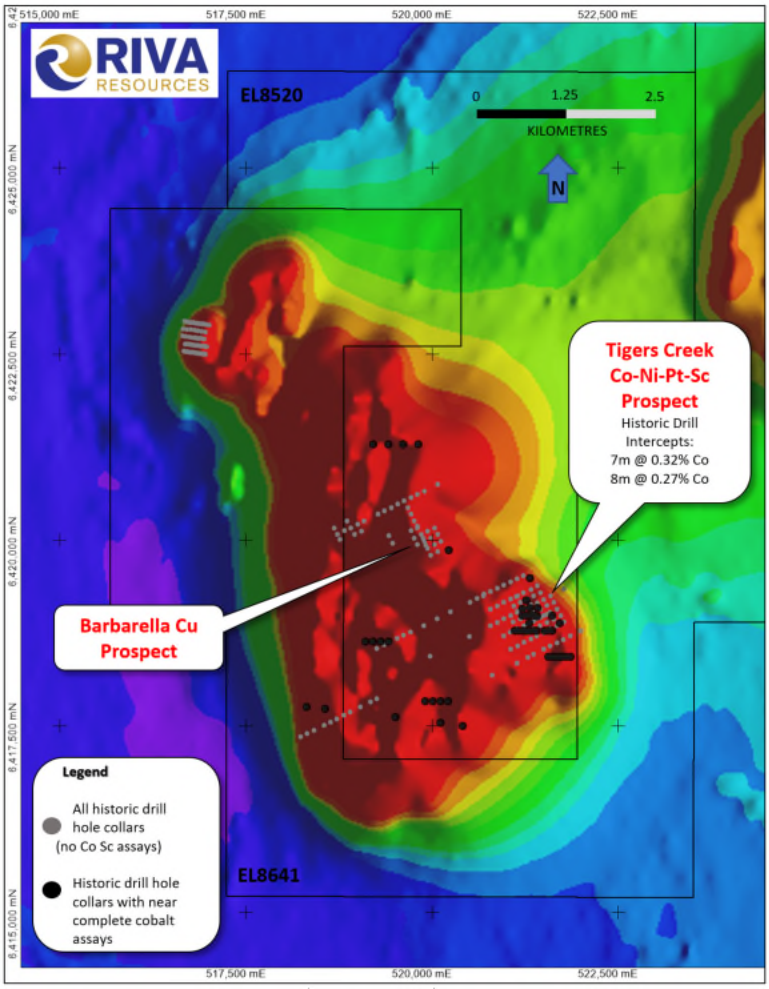


Figure 3: **Hylea Alaskan-type Ultramafic Complex with Historic Drill Collars & Location of the Tigers Creek Co-Ni-Pt-Sc Prospect on RTP Aeromagnetic Image.**

Previous Exploration

Modern exploration within the Project commenced in the 1970's when Lamadec Exploration Ltd (EL184) completed soil sampling, ground magnetics, an induced polarization (IP) survey and auger drilling at the Barbarella Copper Prospect, and a single diamond drill hole (TM360D139) completed to 228.6m.

Between September 1996 to February 1998 a joint venture between Lachlan Resources NL and Platsearch NL, (EL2652 & EL4454) completed 206 RAB holes (LR1 to LR147 and TG1 to TG55) for 7,352m and 2 NQ diamond holes (HY1 and HY2) for 202.48m. The drill holes targeted platinum at the Tigers Creek Prospect and regional targets.

Black Range Minerals NL (EL5633) completed 15 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes (HRC001 to HRC015) between Oct 1999 to May 2003 for 609m targeting Ni-Co mineralization at the Tigers Creek prospect. Each hole was logged on a 1m basis, assay samples were collected on 1m intervals via cyclone and riffle split for assay. Assays samples were submitted to UltraTrace Perth, elements analyzed comprised Au, Pt, Pd, Ni, Co, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu, Al, Cr, As, Ca, Sc and Si together with moisture content.

Rimfire Pacific Mining NL explored (EL6144) for Pt mineralization between October 2004 to April 2014. Rimfire completed 34 air core / RC holes (HO3-01 to HO3-34) for 1,141m primarily at the Tigers Creek Prospect. Drill samples were submitted to ALS Chemex Orange NSW for Pt, Pd, Au by assay method PGM/MS24 fire assay method with 50g charge followed by ICP/MS analysis. Additional base metals assays were conducted on the previously assayed composite samples for Co, Cu, Ni, Pb and Zn, by methods of 4-Acid Digestion and ICP Finish ME/ICP61.

EL8294 was granted to JODAMA Pty Ltd on the 20th August 2014 to 7th March 2016. Work completed included compilation of all previous drilling data including drill hole collar and assay data. JODAMA focused on Platinum mineralization drilled by previous explorers and produced a non-JORC compliant Pt Resource.

The current Project holder Providence Metals Pty Ltd, has been focused on compiling and interpreting historic data that supports the presence of a laterite hosted Co, Ni, Sc, and Pt system at the Tigers Creek Prospect (Figures 4 & 5). Refer to Table 4 – JORC Code Reporting Criteria Tables for further details of previous exploration.

Figure 4: **Historic Drill Hole Collars at the Tigers Creek Co-Ni-Pt-Sc Prospect, with Significant Cobalt Intercepts. Grey Dots (historic drill holes) Targeted Platinum and Were Not Assayed for Cobalt. Refer to Tables 1 to 3 below for full details of historical drill hole intercepts**

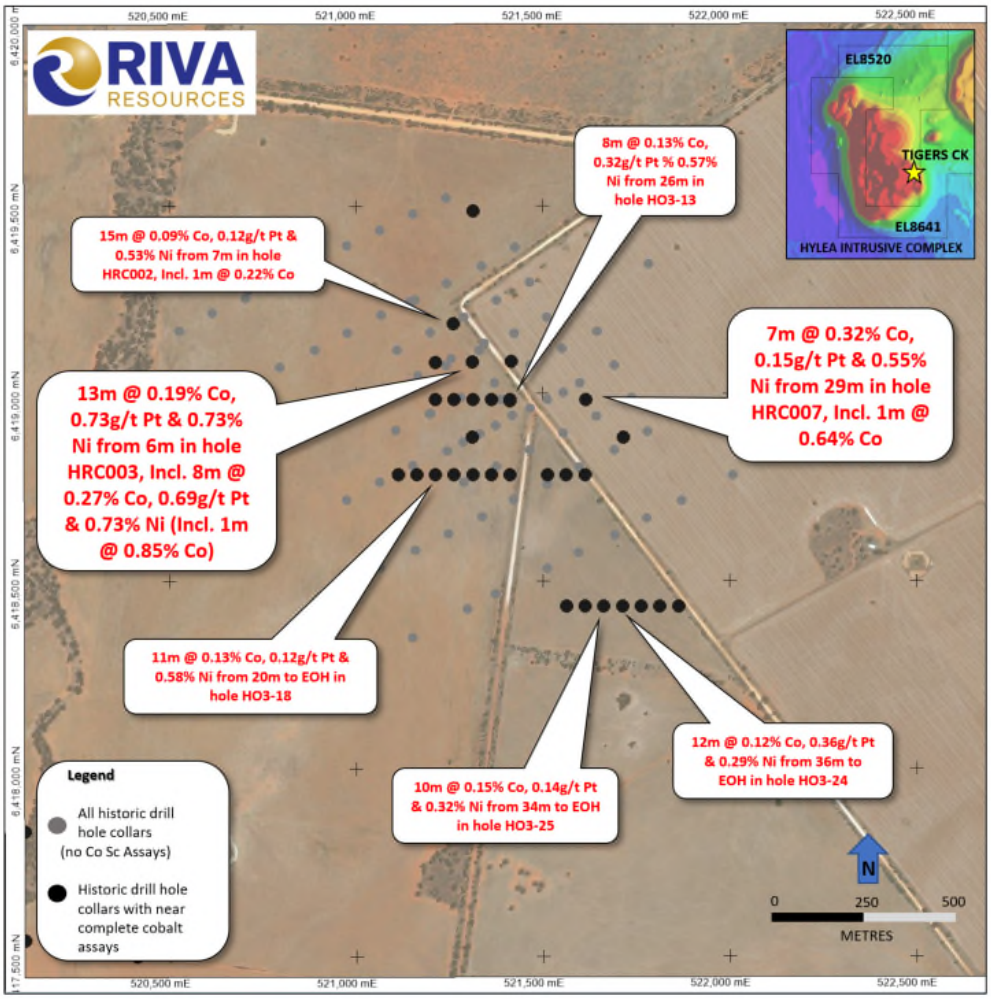
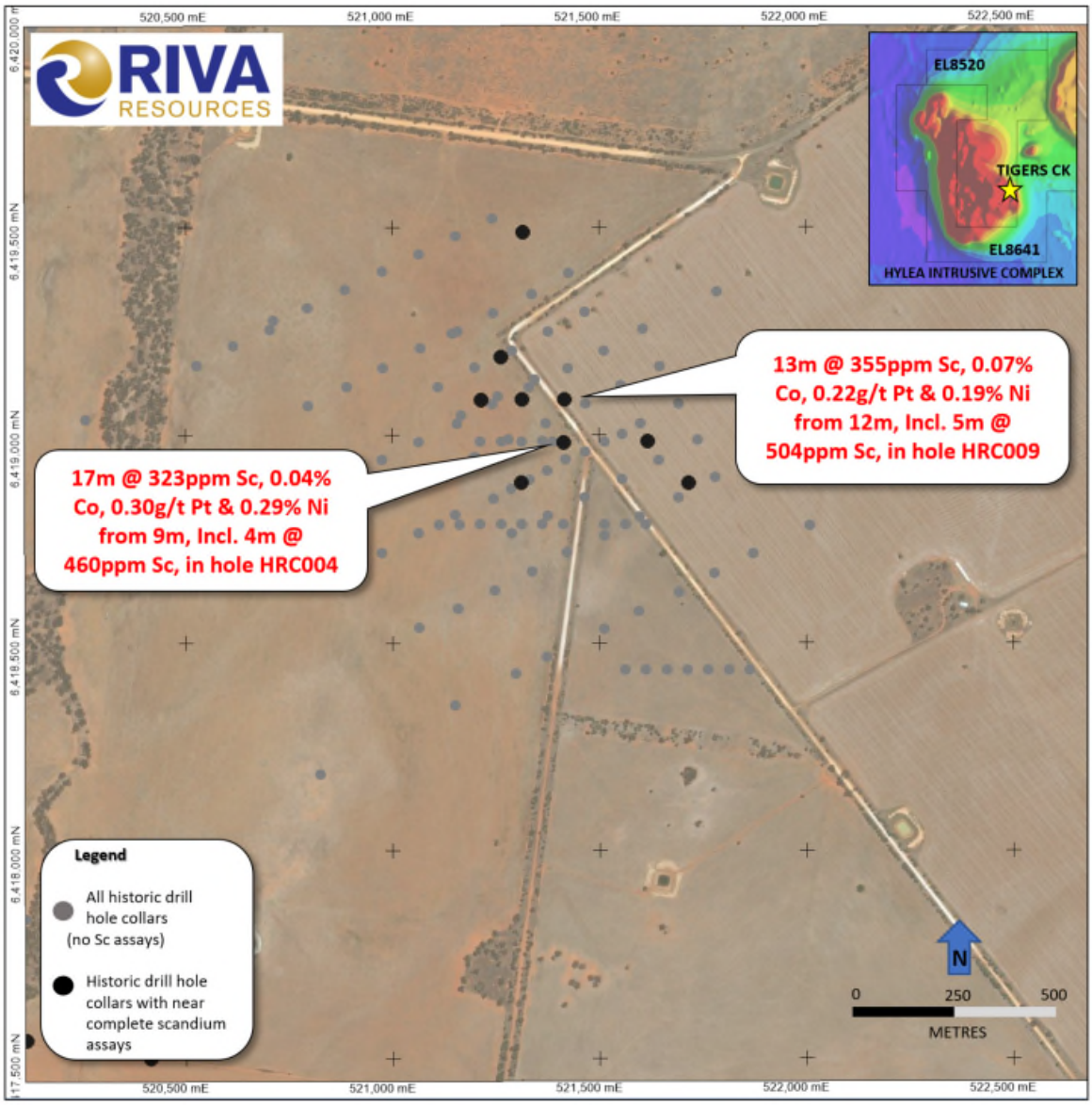


Figure 5: Historic Drill Hole Collars at the Tigers Creek Co-Ni-Pt-Sc Prospect, with Significant Scandium intercepts. Grey Dots (historic drill holes) Were Not Assayed for Scandium



Commercial terms of Acquisition Agreement and Funding

On 1 December 2017, the Company and Providence Metals Pty Ltd (**Providence**) entered into the Acquisition Agreement pursuant to which the Company has conditionally agreed to acquire 100% of the issued capital of Providence (**Providence Shares**) from the shareholder of Providence (**Vendor**) including the business and assets of Providence which comprise the Hylea Project (**Acquisition**).

The Acquisition is conditional on, amongst other things, the Company obtaining shareholder approval pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 7.1 and 11.1.2.

In consideration for the Acquisition, the Company has agreed to pay the Vendors $8 million, comprising:

a) a $4 million cash payment (**Cash Payment**);
b) the issue of 1,000,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares in the capital of the Company (**Shares**) to the Vendor at a deemed notional issue price of $0.004 (**Consideration Shares**); and
c) a 1.5% gross sales royalty on Group 1 Minerals (as defined in Schedule 2 of the *Mining Regulation 2016 (NSW))* (**Group 1 Metals**) that are processed or reprocessed in the future and result in Group 1 Metals production by the Company or any of its related bodies corporate from the tenements comprising the Project (**Royalty**),

(together the **Consideration**).

The Company must raise $4 million to fund the Cash Payment, which it intends to raise via a fully underwritten capital raising, comprising:

(a) a placement of 450,000,000 Shares at an issue price of $0.004 per Shares to raise $1.8 million (**Placement**); and
(b) a pro-rata entitlement issue at a ratio of 3 Shares for every 4 Shares held at an issue price of $0.004 per Share to raise approximately $2.2 million (**Entitlement Issue**),

(together the **Capital Raising**).

Subject to the terms of the underwriting agreement, the Capital Raising will be fully underwritten by Neon Capital Limited (**NEN**). In consideration, the Company has agreed to grant to NEN 200,000,000 options to acquire Shares (**Underwriting Options**) on completion of the Placement and Entitlement Issue each with an exercise price of $0.01 expiring on or before the date which is two (2) years from the date of issue.

NEN will ensure that no person will acquire, through participating in sub-underwriting the Capital Raising, a holding of Shares of, or increase their holding, to an amount in excess of 19.9% of all the Shares on issue on completion of the Capital Raising, or from a starting point that is above 20% to a greater percentage on completion of the Capital Raising than was held prior to the Capital Raising.

Subject to settlement of the Acquisition, the Company has agreed to issue 62,500,000 Shares at an issue price of $0.004 per Share (**Introduction Shares**) to Henconner Pty Ltd (or its nominee), in consideration for the introduction of the Acquisition.

Pursuant to the terms of the Acquisition Agreement, upon settlement of the Acquisition, the Company agrees to appoint a director nominated by the Vendors to the Board of the Company, subject to receipt of consents to act and any other documentation required to permit such appointment.

Indicative Timetable

Event	Date
ASX announcement of the Acquisition	Wednesday, 6 December 2017
Lodgement of the Notice of Meeting with ASX	Friday, 15 December 2017
Release of the disclosure document in respect of the Entitlement Issue on ASX	Friday, 15 December 2017
Dispatch of the Notice of Meeting	Friday, 22 December 2017
Closing date for the Entitlement Issue	Tuesday, 30 January 2018
Shareholders meeting to approve the Acquisition.	Tuesday, 30 January 2018
Completion of the Capital Raising.	Thursday, 1 February 2017

Capital Structure

Structure	Riva Shares	Riva Options	Performance Shares
Existing Shares and Options	737,927,748	15,000,000*	62,500,000***
Placement shares at $0.004	450,000,000	Nil	Nil
Rights issue shares at $0.004	553,445,811	Nil	Nil
Consideration shares at $0.004	1,000,000,000	Nil	Nil
Underwriting Options	Nil	200,000,000**	Nil
Introduction Shares	62,500,000	Nil	Nil
Total	**2,803,873,559**	**215,000,000**	**62,500,000**

* Riva currently has 15,000,000 unquoted options on issue, comprising:
- 10,000,000 Incentive Options exercisable at $0.03 on or before 31 December 2019; and
- 5,000,000 Options exercisable at $0.03 on or before 31 December 2019).

** Underwriting Options exercisable at $0.01 on or before the date which is two (2) years from their date of issue.

*** Riva currently has 62,500,000 Performance Shares on issue relating to the Company's Tabac Cobalt Gold Project, comprising
- 31,250,000 Class A Performance Shares; and
- 31,250,000 Class B Performance Shares.

Table 1: Cobalt Intercepts

Hylea Project Co-Ni-Pt-Sc Prospect - Historic Cobalt Drill Hole Intercepts

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL	EOH	GDA	Dip	Interval		Down Hole	Co %	Ni %	Pt g/t	Comments
				m	Azimuth		From m	To m	Width (m)				
HRC001	521316	6419489	217	63	0	-90	0	1	1	0.12	0.20	0.97	
HRC002	521263	6419187	216	27	0	-90	**7**	**22**	**15**	**0.09**	**0.53**	**0.12**	
Incl.							**7**	**15**	**8**	**0.11**	**0.51**	**0.16**	**Incl. 1m @ 0.22% Co from 8m**
							23	24	1	0.06	0.70	0.06	No assays b/w 22-23m & 24-30m
HRC003	521313	6419085	217	68	0	-90	**6**	**19**	**13**	**0.19**	**0.73**	**0.73**	
Incl.							**6**	**14**	**8**	**0.27**	**0.73**	**0.69**	**Incl. 1m @ 0.85% Co from 8m**
HRC004	521413	6418983	217	51	0	-90	21	26	5	0.12	0.56	0.27	
Incl.							21	24	3	0.16	0.59	0.26	
HRC005	521312	6418886	218	75	0	-90	17	21	4	0.09	0.30	0.11	
Incl.							19	20	1	0.10	0.34	0.16	
HRC006	521215	6419084	218	59	0	-90	1	2	1	0.05	0.25	0.04	
HRC007	521617	6418986	217	59	0	-90	24	25	1	0.05	0.19	0.17	
							29	**36**	**7**	**0.32**	**0.55**	**0.15**	
Incl.							**30**	**36**	**6**	**0.36**	**0.58**	**0.16**	**Incl. 1m @ 0.64% Co from 33m**
							37	44	7	0.06	0.44	0.13	No assays b/w 36-37m
HRC009	521417	6419086	217	41	0	-90	**14**	**25**	**11**	**0.09**	**0.21**	**0.20**	
Incl.							**15**	**17**	**2**	**0.24**	**0.16**	**0.32**	
HRC012	520114	6417544	216	20	0	-90	13	14	1	0.05	0.05	0.03	
HO3-08	520214	6417835	220	24	90	-60	4	8	4	0.05	0.30	0.06	Assays from 4-8m & 20-24m only.
							20	24	4	0.08	0.19	0.01	
HO3-09	521214	6418985	220	24	90	-60	1	4	3	0.05	0.19	<0.01	
HO3-11	521264	6418985	220	34	90	-60	12	16	4	0.07	0.24	0.29	
HO3-12	521314	6418985	220	13	90	-60	8	12	4	0.11	0.40	0.97	
HO3-13	521414	6418985	220	40	90	-60	**26**	**34**	**8**	**0.13**	**0.57**	**0.32**	
HO3-15	521314	6418785	220	42	90	-60	22	26	4	0.08	0.39	0.08	
HO3-16	521364	6418785	220	42	90	-60	38	42	4	0.13	0.59	0.12	to EOH
HO3-18	521214	6418785	220	31	90	-60	**20**	**31**	**11**	**0.13**	**0.58**	**0.12**	**to EOH**
HO3-19	521164	6418785	220	30	90	-60	22	30	8	0.09	0.24	0.05	
HO3-20	521114	6418785	220	30	90	-60	18	26	8	0.10	0.22	0.03	
HO3-24	521714	6418435	220	48	90	-60	**36**	**48**	**12**	**0.12**	**0.29**	**0.36**	**to EOH**
HO3-25	521664	6418435	220	44	90	-60	**34**	**44**	**10**	**0.15**	**0.32**	**0.14**	**to EOH**
HO3-27	521564	6418435	220	42	90	-60	32	42	10	0.06	0.26	0.12	
HO3-28	521614	6418785	220	42	90	-60	34	38	4	0.09	0.19	0.07	
HO3-10	521364	6418985	220	12	90	-60	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HRC008	521716	6418885	217	59	0	-90	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HO3-17	521264	6418785	220	22	90	-60	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HO3-14	521414	6418785	220	30	90	-60	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HO3-30	521514	6418785	220	42	90	-60	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HO3-29	521564	6418785	220	42	90	-60	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HO3-26	521614	6418435	220	28	90	-60	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HO3-23	521764	6418435	220	42	90	-60	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HO3-22	521814	6418435	220	42	90	-60	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HO3-21	521864	6418435	220	30	90	-60	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Cobalt intercepts were calculated based on a greater than or equal to 0.05% Co cutoff with greater than or equal to 1m downhole thickness and less than or equal to 3m internal dilution.

Table 2: Scandium Intercepts

Tigers Creek Co-Ni-Pt-Sc Prospect - Historic Scandium Drill Hole Intercepts

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL	EOH	GDA	Dip	Interval		Down Hole	Sc ppm	Co %	Ni %	Pt g/t
				m	Azimuth		From m	To m	Width (m)				
HRC001	521316	6419489	217	63	0	-90	0	1	1	362	0.12	0.20	0.97
HRC004	521413	6418983	217	51	0	-90	**9**	**26**	**17**	**323**	**0.04**	**0.29**	**0.30**
Incl.							**15**	**19**	**4**	**460**	**0.01**	**0.09**	**0.40**
HRC009	521417	6419086	217	41	0	-90	**12**	**25**	**13**	**355**	**0.07**	**0.19**	**0.22**
Incl.							**16**	**21**	**5**	**504**	**0.09**	**0.15**	**0.19**
HRC002	521263	6419187	216	27	0	-90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HRC006	521215	6419084	218	59	0	-90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HRC003	521313	6419085	217	68	0	-90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HRC007	521617	6418986	217	59	0	-90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HRC005	521312	6418886	218	75	0	-90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HRC008	521716	6418885	217	59	0	-90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Scandium intercepts were calculated based on a greater than or equal to 200ppm Sc cutoff with greater than or equal to 1m downhole thickness and less than or equal to 3m internal dilution.

Table 3: Platinum Intercepts

Tigers Creek Co-Ni-Pt-Sc Prospect - Platinum Intercepts in Historic Drill Hole HRC003

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL	EOH	GDA	Dip	Interval		Down Hole	Pt g/t	Co %	Ni %
				m	Azimuth		From m	To m	Width (m)			
HRC003	521313	6419085	217	68	0	-90	1	22	21	1.05	0.12	0.56
Incl.							**18**	**22**	**4**	**2.84**	**0.04**	**0.82**

Platinum intercepts were calculated based on a greater than or equal to 0.50g/t Pt cutoff with greater than or equal to 1m downhole thickness and less than or equal to 4m internal dilution.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Hylea Project is based on information compiled and fairly represented by Mr Gang Xu, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is an employee of Riva Resources Limited. Mr Xu has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and 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 Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Xu consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 4: JORC Code Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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.	Modern exploration within the Project commenced in the 1970's when Lamadec Exploration Ltd (EL184) completed soil sampling, ground magnetics, induced polarization (I.P) survey and auger drilling at the Barbarella Copper Prospect, and a single diamond drill hole (TM360D139) was completed to 228.6m. This work has yet to be validated by the Companies due diligence process and as such is not reported within. Between Sept 1996 to Feb 1998 a joint venture between Lachlan Resources N.L. and Platsearch NL, (EL2652 & EL4454) completed 206 RAB holes (LR1 to LR147 and TG1 to TG55) for 7,352m and 2 NQ diamond holes (HY1 and HY2) for 202.48m. The drill holes targeted Platinum at the Tigers Creek Prospect. Drill cuttings were generally collected in a rig mounted cyclone and split in a free-standing riffle splitter down to ~3-4kg in weight. The interval sampled was in most cases 3m and all holes were sampled throughout. Generally all samples were sent for assay, occasional surface soil and clay samples were not analyzed. Each sample had a sample identification and lithological description. Samples were dispatched to ALS in Orange NSW, and assayed for Pt, Pd, Au via 50g fire assay and minor selective samples were assayed for Ni, Cr, Co by AAS. Black Range Minerals NL (EL5633) between Oct 1999 to May 2003 completed 15 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes (HRC001 to HRC015) for 609m targeting Ni-Cobalt mineralization at the Tigers Creek prospect. Each hole was logged on a 1m basis, assay samples were

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		collected on 1m intervals via cyclone and riffle split so that 12.5% of each sample was submitted for assay. In the course of logging 1m samples were collected and stored in standard chip trays for future reference. Assays samples were submitted to UltraTrace Perth for assay. Elements analyzed comprised Au, Pt, Pd, Ni, Co, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu, Al, Cr, As, Ca, Sc and Si together with moisture content. Rimfire Pacific Mining NL explored (EL6144) for Pt mineralization between Oct 2004 to April 2014. Rimfire completed 34 air core / RC holes (HO3-01 to HO3-34) for 1,141m primarily at the Tigers Creek Prospect. Drilling sampling methods were as follows; approximately 1.5kg taken by 40mm spear extraction method from each 1m sample of drill spoil. Dispatched and assayed as 3kg samples comprising a 4m composite. Coarse drill chips were retained in chip trays on 2m samples, a small 1kg sample was retained for reference. Samples were submitted in batches to ALS Chemex Orange NSW to carry out assaying for Pt, Pd, Au by assay method PGM/MS24 fire assay method with 50g charge followed by ICP/MS analysis. The method has detection to Pt 0.0005ppm, Pd 0.001ppm, Au 0.001ppm. Additional base metals assays were conducted on the previously assayed samples for Cobalt, Cu, Ni, Pb and Zn, by methods of 4 Acid Digestion and ICP Finish ME/ICP61. Reference measures to ensure sample representivity was not adequately documented or completed by previous explorers.

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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).	Reverse Circulation drilling conducted by Black Range Minerals NL using face sampling hammer (119mm diameter). Lachlan Resources N.L. and Platsearch NL, utilized Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling conducted using industry standard blade bit (unspecified diameter). Rimfire Pacific Mining NL used industry standard air core blade bit (unspecified diameter) and reverse circulation with a face sampling hammer (unspecified diameter).
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 poorly documented by all previous explorers, however the presence of missing sample intervals in some holes suggest where poor recovery or sample contamination caused by voids or excess water in the laterite host rocks, these intervals were not sampled. Some drill holes were terminated early due to excess water or poor recoveries. Historical geology logging suggests minimal contamination with consistent geology recorded down hole.
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.	All historic drilling has been geologically logged to a good qualitative industry standard. Drill samples are sieved, logged on visual intervals and placed into chip trays.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging of drill chips is qualitative by nature, drill chip trays were retained for future reference. Lachlan Resources N.L. and Platsearch NL, completed geological logging of regolith and lithology characteristics on 3m downhole intervals to match sample intervals. Black Range Minerals NL geologically logged moisture, lithology, minerals, color and weathering on 1m intervals to match 1m sample intervals. Rimfire Pacific Mining NL geologically logged color, regolith and lithology on 2m intervals with two 2m logging intervals for each one 4m composite assay sample.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All meters drilled are logged

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Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No core reported in this release
	• 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.	Lachlan Resources N.L. and Platsearch NL, (EL2652 & EL4454) drill cuttings were generally collected in a rig mounted cyclone and split in a free-standing riffle splitter down to ~3-4kg in weight. The interval sampled was in most cases 3m and all holes were sampled throughout. Generally all samples were sent for assay, occasional surface soil and clay samples were not analyzed. Each sample had a sample identification and lithological description. Black Range Minerals NL (EL5633) Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were logged on a 1m basis, assay samples were collected on 1m intervals via cyclone and riffle split so that 12.5% of each sample was submitted for assay. Moisture content was recorded. Rimfire Pacific Mining NL (EL6144) drilling sampling methods were as follows; approximately 1.5kg taken by 40mm spear extraction method from each 1m sample of drill spoil. Dispatched and assayed as 3kg samples comprising a 4m composite. Coarse drill chips were retained in chip trays on 2m samples, a small 1kg sample was retained for reference. Quality control procedures were not adequately or consistently documented or completed by previous explorers.
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	Lachlan Resources N.L. and Platsearch NL, (EL2652 & EL4454) drill cuttings were generally collected in a rig mounted cyclone and split in a free-standing riffle splitter down to ~3-4kg in weight. The interval sampled was in most cases 3m and all holes were sampled throughout. Generally all samples were sent for assay, occasional surface soil and clay samples were not analyzed. Each sample had a sample identification and

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	accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	lithological description. Samples were dispatched to ALS in Orange NSW, and assayed for Pt, Pd, Au via 50g fire assay and minor selective samples were assayed for Ni, Cr, Co by AAS. ALS certificates for all sample batches are included in open file tenure reporting. Black Range Minerals NL (EL5633) Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were logged on a 1m basis, assay samples were collected on 1m intervals via cyclone and riffle split so that 12.5% of each sample was submitted for assay. Assay samples were submitted to UltraTrace Perth for assay. Elements analyzed comprised Au, Pt, Pd, Ni, Co, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu, Al, Cr, As, Ca, Sc and Silica together with moisture content. Rimfire Pacific Mining NL (EL6144) drilling sampling methods were as follows; approximately 1.5kg taken by 40mm spear extraction method from each 1m sample of drill spoil. Dispatched and assayed as 3kg samples comprising a 4m composite. Coarse drill chips were retained in chip trays on 2m samples, a small 1kg sample was retained for reference. Samples were submitted in batches to ALS Chemex Orange NSW to carry out assaying for Pt, Pd, Au by assay method PGM/MS24 fire assay method with 50g charge followed by ICP/MS analysis. The method has detection to Pt 0.0005ppm, Pd 0.001ppm, Au 0.001ppm. Additional base metals assays were conducted on the previously assayed samples for Cobalt, Cu, Ni, Pb and Zn, by methods of 4 Acid Digestion and ICP Finish ME/ICP61. Laboratory batch / order numbers for each batch are recorded. All assay results were completed by industry accredited laboratories (ALS Orange NSW & UltraTrace Perth) who in general insert lab standards, repeats and blanks as QAQC checks.

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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.	No information has been provided on the independent variation of sampling and assaying. Assaying has been completed by industry accredited laboratories (ALS Orange NSW & UltraTrace Perth). Selected drill hole data has been compared with copies of original lab certificates were available. Drill assay data used in this report was obtained from the historic assay data file located in previous explorer JODAMA's 1st annual report sourced from the NSW open file tenure reporting database (DIGS). "<" values are converted into "-" values and for geochemical analysis results returning less than detection are ascribed to half the detection limit. The competent person has recommended the twinning of anomalous drilling results identified within the exploration licenses to confirm and validate the previous sampling techniques, assay methodologies and interpretations.
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.	Drill hole collar data used in this report was obtained from the historic collar data file located in previous explorer JODAMA's 1st annual report sourced from the NSW open file tenure reporting database (DIGS). Lachlan Resources N.L. and Platsearch NL, (EL2652 & EL4454) drill collars were located using a local grid system. This grid was georeferenced in GIS software and converted to GDA94 Zone 55 datum. Rimfire Pacific Mining NL used a handheld GPS (GDA94 Zone 55) datum to locate drill collars, Black Range Minerals NL also used handheld GPS (AMG84 Zone 55) later converted to GDA94. Handheld GPS devices typically have a reported accuracy of +/- 20m. No downhole survey data has been located for AC RC and RAB drilling, holes are either -60 or vertical. Two diamond drill holes HY1 and HY2 by Lachlan Resources N.L. and Platsearch NL, have downhole surveys every 100m.
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.	Data spacing is variable, no determination has been made regarding data spacing and whether sample distribution is sufficient for resource estimation. The competent person considers the level of error associated with the bore hole collar

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	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	and survey methods and historical drill hole spacing to be appropriate for the reporting of exploration results and as an indication of mineralization prospectivity for the mineral tenements. No mineral resources or reserves have been estimated, the competent person considers the results of further exploration including drilling and sampling etc would be required to establish the geological and grade continuity in the tenements. No sample composting has been applied to the drill hole assay datafile obtained from the JODAMA 1st annual report sourced from the NSW open file tenure reporting database (DIGS). Weighted averages have been applied to selective drill intercepts sampled on differing sample intervals.
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.	Current observations based from historical reporting suggest Cobalt Scandium Nickel Platinum mineralisation is hosted in a flat lying laterite profile developed above an ultramafic intrusion. Previous RAB AC RC drilling completed by Black Range Minerals NL, Lachlan Resources N.L. and Platsearch NL were vertical, Rimfire Pacific Mining NL AC holes (HO3-1 to HO3-34) were completed at -60 degrees dip, and either 90 or 270 degree GDA94 azimuth. Vertical holes drill intersections are considered to represent true thickness based on interpreted flat lying laterite host rocks.
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No information has been provided in historical reports regarding sample security, however based on a review of the available open file tenure reporting data the competent person has encountered no reason to question sample security.
Audits or Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No information has been provided in historical reporting regarding audits of methodologies or results. Peer review of the collated historical technical information for the tenements has occurred. No formal audits of the collected technical information have been completed by an independent third party. The Company is currently proposing a drill program to confirm reported historical data in early 2018.

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 license to operate in the area.	The Hylea Project includes two exploration licenses EL8520 Hylea and EL8641 Bulbodney located in NSW, Australia. EL8520 Hylea was granted on the 21st of Feb 2017 for 2 years and includes 12 units for approximately 34.5km2. EL8641 Bulbodney was granted on the 31st of August 2017 for 2 years and includes 56 units for approximately 161km2. EL8520 and EL8641 are owned 100% by Providence Metals Pty Ltd. Both exploration licenses cover predominately private farm land utilized for cereal cropping and stock grazing. The tenement is in good standing, and all work is conducted under specific approvals from NSW Trade and Investment, Mineral Resources.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Modern exploration within the Project commenced in the 1970's when Lamadec Exploration Ltd (EL184) completed soil sampling, ground magnetics, induced polarization (I.P) survey and auger drilling at the Barbarella Copper Prospect, and a single diamond drill hole (TM360D139) was completed to 228.6m. This work has yet to be validated by the Companies due diligence process and as such is not reported within. Between Sept 1996 to Feb 1998 a joint venture between Lachlan Resources N.L. and Platsearch NL, (EL2652 & EL4454) completed 206 RAB holes (LR1 to LR147 and TG1 to TG55) for 7,352m and 2 NQ diamond holes (HY1 and HY2) for 202.48m. The drill holes targeted platinum at the Tigers Creek Prospect. Drill cuttings were generally collected in a rig mounted cyclone and split in a free-standing riffle splitter down to ~3-4kg in weight. The interval sampled was in most cases 3m and all holes were sampled throughout. Generally, all samples were sent for assay, occasional surface soil and clay samples were not analyzed. Each

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		sample had a sample identification and lithological description. Samples were dispatched to ALS in Orange NSW, and assayed for Pt, Pd, Au via 50g fire assay and minor selective samples were assayed for Ni, Cr, Co by AAS. Black Range Minerals NL (EL5633) between Oct 1999 to May 2003 completed 15 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes (HRC001 to HRC015) for 609m targeting Ni-Cobalt mineralization at the Tigers Creek prospect. Each hole was logged on a 1m basis, assay samples were collected on 1m intervals via cyclone and riffle split so that 12.5% of each sample was submitted for assay. In the course of logging 1m samples were collected and stored in standard chip trays for future reference. Assays samples were submitted to UltraTrace Perth for assay. Elements analyzed comprised Au, Pt, Pd, Ni, Co, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu, Al, Cr, As, Ca, Sc and Si together with moisture content. Rimfire Pacific Mining NL explored (EL6144) for Pt mineralization between Oct 2004 to April 2014. Rimfire completed 34 air core / RC holes (HO3-01 to HO3-34) for 1,141m primarily at the Tigers Creek Prospect. Drilling sampling methods were as follows; approximately 1.5kg taken by 40mm spear extraction method from each 1m sample of drill spoil. Dispatched and assayed as 3kg samples comprising a 4m composite. Coarse drill chips were retained in chip trays on 2m samples, a small 1kg sample was retained for reference. Samples were submitted in batches to ALS Chemex Orange NSW to carry out assaying for Pt, Pd, Au by assay method PGM/MS24 fire assay method with 50g charge followed by ICP/MS analysis. The method has detection to Pt 0.0005ppm, Pd 0.001ppm, Au 0.001ppm. Additional base metals assays were conducted on the previously assayed samples for Co, Cu, Ni, Pb and Zn, by Methods 4-Acid Digestion and ICP Finish ME/ICP61. EL8294 was granted to JODAMA Pty Ltd on the 20th August 2014 to

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		7th March 2016. Work completed included compilation of all previous drilling data including drill hole collar and assay data. JODAMA focused on platinum mineralization drilled by previous explorers and produced a non-JORC compliant Pt Resource before relinquishing the Project. The current Project holder Providence Metals Pty Ltd have been focused on interpreting historic data that supports the presence of a laterite hosted Co-Ni-Sc-Pt system at the Tigers Creek Prospect.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Hylea Project encapsulates the Hylea and Bulbodney Early Silurian to Devonian-age, Alaskan-type intrusive complexes, that can be divided into mafic felsic series (monzonite) and an ultramafic series. 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 lateritisation process developed 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 lateritisation process can result in a thin laterally extensive zone. The Tigers Creek prospect is characterized by residual lateritic soils or is covered by alluvial material comprised of quartz gravels and sands. The geology is considered analogous to the nearby Owendale Complex held by Platina Resources, and the Tout intrusive complex held by CleanTeq Ltd and Australian Mines Limited, which host significant laterite Ni Co Sc Pt resources.

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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: ○ Easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ Dip and azimuth of the hole ○ Down hole length and interception depth ○ Hole length If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Drill hole information used in this report was obtained from the historic collar and assay data files located in previous explorer JODAMA EL8294 1st annual report sourced from the NSW open file tenure reporting database (DIGS). This data was sourced from historical reports accessible as open file tenure reporting data and includes data from the following companies: Lachlan Resources N.L. and Platsearch NL Joint Venture, (EL2652 & EL4454) Sept 1996 to Feb 1998 completed 206 RAB holes (LR1 to LR147 and TG1 to TG55) for 7,352m and 2 NQ diamond holes (HY1 and HY2) for 202.48m. The drill holes targeted platinum at the Tigers Creek Prospect. Black Range Minerals NL (EL5633) between Oct 1999 to May 2003 completed 15 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes (HRC001 to HRC015) for 609m targeting Ni-Cobalt mineralization at the Tigers Creek prospect. Rimfire Pacific Mining NL explored (EL6144) for Pt mineralization between Oct 2004 to April 2014. Rimfire completed 34 air core / RC holes (HO3-01 to HO3-34) for 1,141m primarily at the Tigers Creek Prospect. The collar file contains the following drill hole information; Hole ID, MGA Zone 55 GDA94 Easting and Northing, Elevation RL, EOH depth, dip, GDA azimuth, company, drill type, tenement. The assay file contains; Hole_ID, downhole From and To meters, Sample_ID and batch numbers where recorded, assayed elements. Key elements such as Co and Sc have not been systematically assayed in all holes.
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	Cobalt intercepts were calculated based on a greater than or equal to 0.05% Co cutoff with greater than or equal to 1m downhole thickness and less than or equal to 3m internal dilution. Scandium intercepts were calculated based on a greater than or equal to 200ppm Sc cutoff with greater than or equal to 1m downhole thickness and less than or equal to 3m internal dilution. Platinum

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	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.	intercepts were calculated based on a greater than or equal to 0.50g/t Pt cutoff with greater than or equal to 1m downhole thickness and less than or equal to 4m internal dilution. Weighted averages have been applied to selective drill intercepts sampled on differing sample intervals. Metal equivalents are not reported.
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 (eg "down hole length, true width not known").	Current observations based from historical reporting suggest Cobalt Scandium Nickel Platinum mineralisation is hosted in a flat lying laterite profile developed above an ultramafic intrusion. Previous RAB AC RC drilling completed by Black Range Minerals NL, Lachlan Resources N.L. and Platsearch NL were vertical, Rimfire Pacific Mining NL AC holes (HO3-1 to HO3-34) were completed at -60 degrees dip, and either 90 or 270 degree GDA94 azimuth. Vertical holes drill intersections are considered to represent true thickness based on interpreted flat lying laterite host rocks. Drill hole intercepts have been reported as down hole intervals.
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 plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	All diagrams including table of intercepts and plan view of historic drill hole collars at the Tigers Creek prospect are included in the body of the report. All maps and plans have scale for reference. .figures 4 and 5
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.	Noted and complied with. Cobalt intercepts were calculated based on a greater than or equal to 0.05% Co cutoff with greater than or equal to 1m downhole thickness and less than or equal to 3m internal dilution. Scandium intercepts were calculated based on a greater than or equal to 200ppm Sc cutoff with greater than or equal to 1m downhole thickness and less than or equal to 3m internal dilution. Platinum intercepts were calculated based on a greater than or equal to 0.50g/t Pt cutoff with greater than or equal to 1m downhole thickness and less than or equal to 4m internal dilution. Weighted averages have been applied to selective drill intercepts sampled on differing sample intervals. Drill holes with less than 0.05% Co and or less than 200ppm Sc and or holes with no Sc or Co assays have not been reported. Drill holes with greater than 0.05% Co and greater than 200ppm Sc at the Tigers Creek prospect are reported in intercept tables in the body

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		of the report.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	The Company is currently undertaking due diligence on past exploration conducted at the Hylea Project. This work includes rock chip sampling, soil geochemistry, geological mapping and geophysics (e.g. ground magnetics and induced polarization (IP).
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). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Future work by the Company on the Project is reliant on the due diligence process currently in progress. It is envisaged that the Company will undertake an air core / RC drill program to confirm and validate historic high grade Co Ni Sc Pt drill intercepts. Refer to the Tigers Creek drill plan figure for the approximate location of historical high grade Co and Sc intercepts, where confirmation drilling is being considered.