DRILLING PROGRESS REPORT

Tabac Cobalt-Gold Project

RIVA RESOURCES

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Landmark hole intersects substantially altered and brecciated stromatolitic Bubble Well Member, the target horizon**
- **Potential cobalt-bearing mineralisation of 110m width, starting from 148m**
- **The observed alteration extends into the underlying Finlayson Member, implying that it too may be mineralised**
- **Empirical evidence supports the presence of a regional scale hydrothermal alteration and mineralising system**
- **11 metre horizon of semi-massive sulphide mineralisation, including pyrite, arsenopyrite and sphalerite, intersected within the target Bubble Well Member**
- **Analytical results expected in mid to late May.**

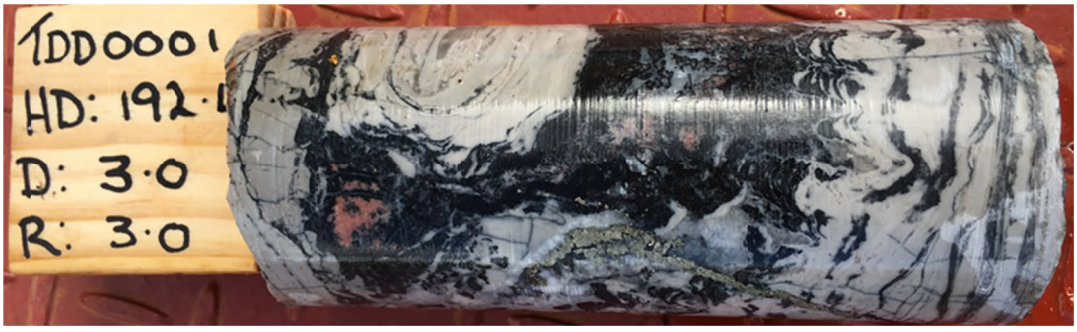

Figure 1 – Interpreted amorphous spherocobaltite (pink mineral) along with calcite occurring as cavity fill within carbonaceous stromatolitic bands in a silicified dolomitic groundmass (grey colour).

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Riva Resources Limited ("Riva" or the "Company") is pleased to provide the following progress report on drilling at its 100%-owned Tabac Cobalt-Gold Project.

On 13 April 2017, the Company advised that it had commenced drilling a diamond hole near the perceived location of the shallower of the two significant historical drill holes (PP011), which reportedly intersected cobalt-bearing stromatolitic carbonates, returning the significant intercept of:

- 80 metres at 0.77% cobalt from 170 metres, including 10 metres at 1.47% cobalt.

The incomplete diamond drill hole, TDD001, with a current depth of 293m, intersected similar stratigraphy to that described in the aforementioned hole. Core recovery throughout the hole's development, including within the BWM, is excellent.

Riva's interpreted stratigraphy largely correlates with that of ACM, yet differs significantly in the geological detail. In particular, the target BWM is extensively brecciated, altered, replaced, and mineralised (Figure 1), supporting the likely presence of a substantial mineralising system.

The target BWM was intersected at 148m below a thick package of monotonous graphic ("black") shale interpreted by the GSWA as forming part of the Maraloou Formation ("MF"; Figure 2).

TECHNICAL OVERVIEW OF DRILLING

The BWM includes pale pinkish-grey, chert breccia, laminated (wavy microbial) chert and chertified stromatolitic dolomite, which features frequent, well bedded to chaotic breccias. Minor carbonaceous mudstone intervals in the unit define the original, mostly flat-lying bedding. Very fine disseminated, possibly diagenetic pyrite is generally confined to the carbonaceous layers.

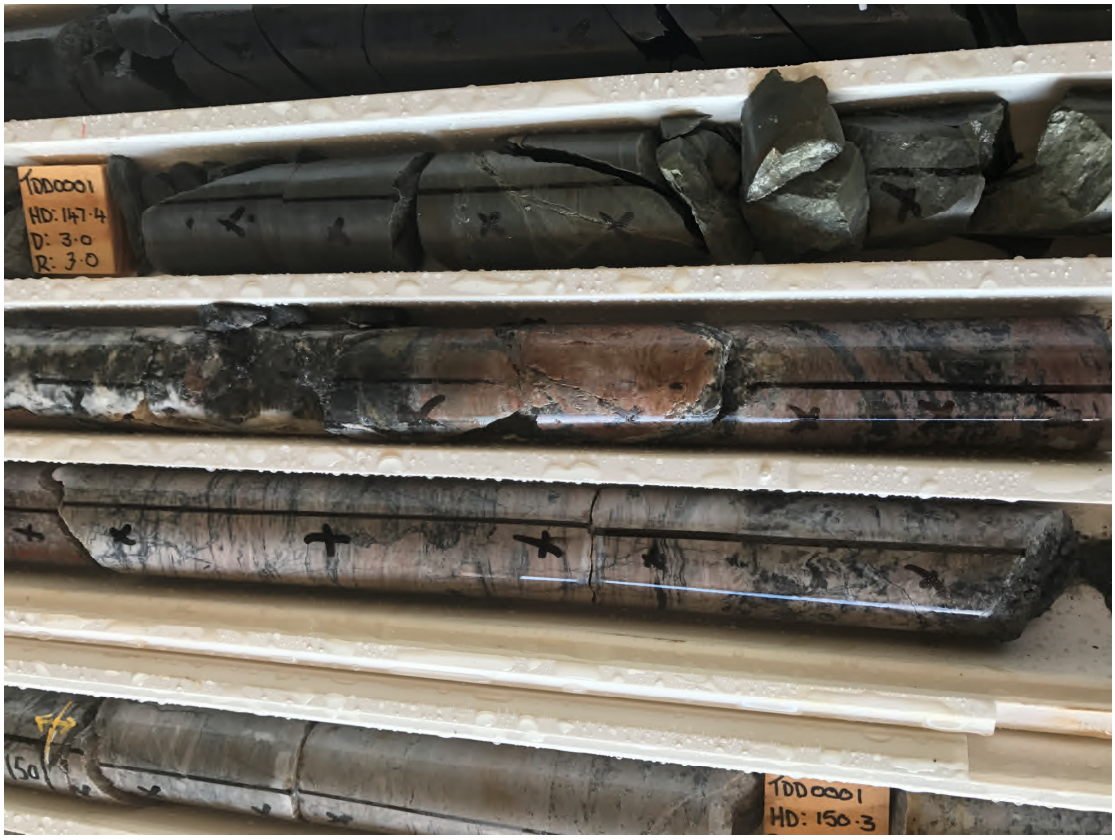

Figure 2 – Pink coloured alteration mineral overprinting dolomite at the contact between BWM and MF. The pink mineral possibly represents spherocobaltite ($CoCo_3$).

The contact between the BWM and the MF features widespread brecciation and overprinting by an amorphous pink mineral, that is richest in colour adjacent to reduced materials such as the graphitic shale, or the carbonaceous layers within the stromatolitic beds, and is possibly indicative of redox processes. The mineral's hue diminishes with the lesser presence of carbonaceous material, resulting in discernible pink-grey coloured dolomite, which extends throughout the intersected length of the BWM and into the upper parts of the underlying Finlayson Member ("FM"). Petrology and assaying is required to confirm the mineral identity, which is thought to possibly represent spherocobaltite ($CoCo_3$).

At least two generations of sulphide mineralisation are present in the extensively silicified and bleached BWM, including:

1. finely disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite hosted within fine black carbonaceous layers that defines the stromatolitic texture; and,
2. a zone of semi-massive sulphide mineralisation, dominated by pyrite, with lesser sphalerite and arsenopyrite, and a fourth unrecognised sulphide species.

The sulphide-rich interval lies between 203.20m and 214m (~11m), and overprints the BWM (Figure 3). Numerous thin sulphide-rich veins of various thickness, extend throughout the BWM and are thought to be related to this mineralising event.

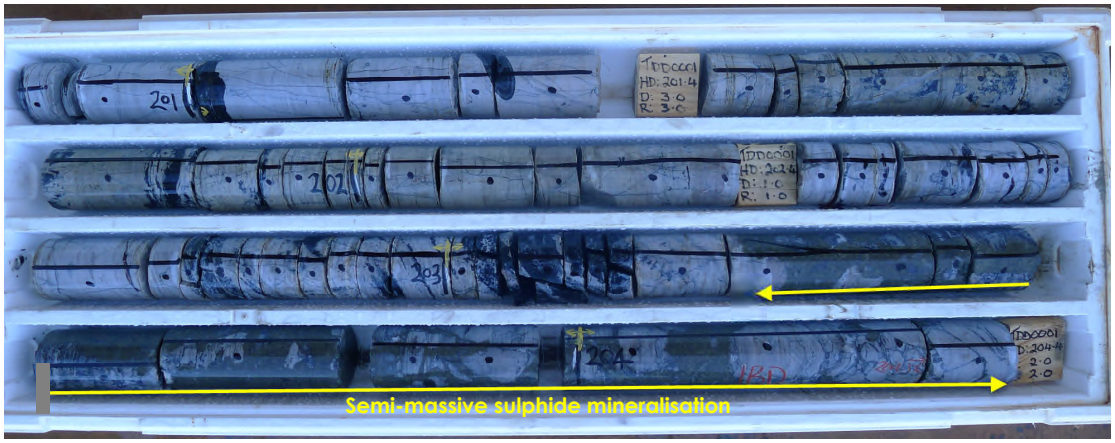

Figure 3 – Part of the Semi-massive sulphide intersection.

Riva considers the gold mineralisation reported in the historical ACM drill holes, as plausibly being associated with the later introduction of sulphide mineralisation. The gold mineralisation in the ACM drill holes is observed to generally lie beneath the main zone of cobalt mineralisation.

Hole TDD001 penetrated the underlying FM at 258.20m, a mature, red to brown coloured, thinly to thickly bedded quartz sandstone and quartz siltstone. The same pink amorphous mineral is judiciously interpreted to overprint the upper parts of FM, though the colour could be related to hematite coatings on composite grains, which is typical of continental red bed deposits.

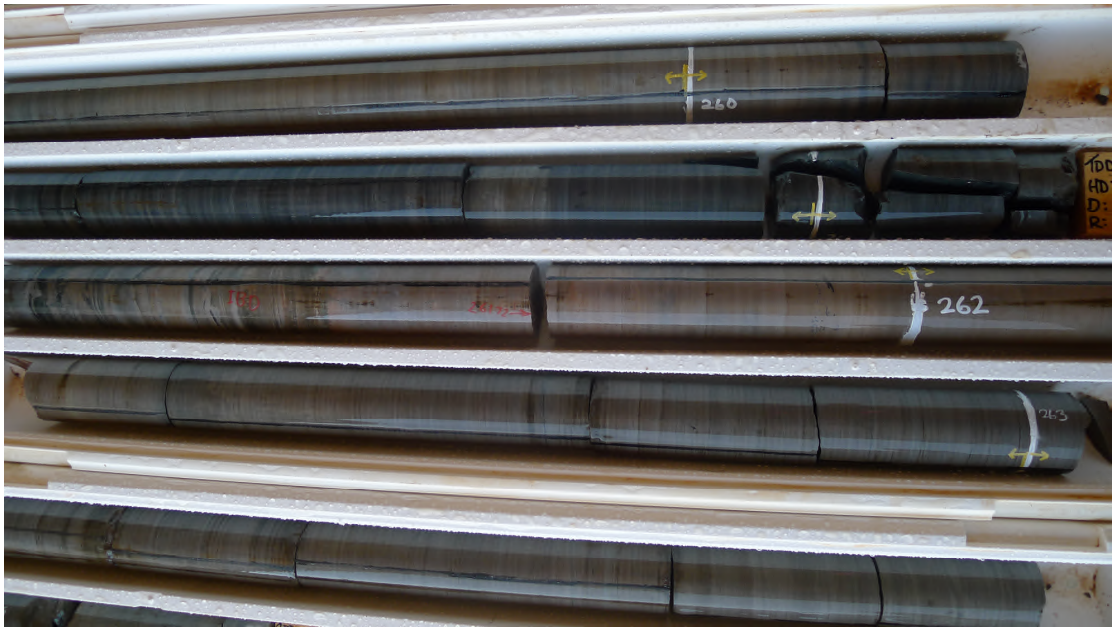

Figure 4 – Pink coloured alteration mineral or remnant hematite overprinting in sands of the Finlayson Member.

SAMPLING AND ASSAY

The entire carbonate interval and potentially mineralised upper portions of the FM will be delivered to Perth for cutting with samples submitted for petrology and analysis. The first assay results are expected in mid to late May. Confirmation of the alteration assemblages are also expected at this stage.

Hand held XRF technology is considered by the Company to be unreliable in assaying for cobalt detection at this stage, and as such no analysis was performed. The appropriateness of this techniques for future drill holes will be assessed once the assay results are to hand.

It is important to note that, as is custom in these circumstances, the empirical and visual analysis contained in this document can only be validated following receipt of assay results.

SUMMARY

Managing Director, Jonathan King, said; 'We are encouraged by the weight of geological evidence collected through development of the drill hole,

which supports the likely presence of a substantial mineralising system within the target Bubble Well Member. The Company looks forward to reporting the results of assays which are to be expedited. I would also like to acknowledge the quality of work undertaken by the team, which is to be congratulated for their hard work and diligence'.

For further enquiries, please contact:

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Tabac Cobalt-Gold Project is based on information compiled and fairly represented by Mr Jonathan King, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is an employee of Riva Resources Limited. Mr King 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 King consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC tables pertaining to the original ACM drilling are contained in the acquisition announcement dated 14/09/2016: Acquisition of cobalt-gold project ("Tabac Project") in Western Australia (See ASX: RIR).

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	No sampling has been undertaken on the drill hole.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	No sampling performed yet
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	No comments regarding any contained mineralisation are made
	• In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Hole is being logged on geological boundaries
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).	Vertical diamond drill hole – HQ triple tube
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	No comments made as hole still under development

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No sampling performed
	• 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.	Sampling yet to be considered.
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.	Logging is to a standard suitable for reporting and inclusion in mineral resource estimation
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Diamond core logging – HQ Triple Tube
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Drill hole still under development
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No sampling has occurred
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No sampling has occurred
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	No sampling has occurred
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No sampling has occurred
	• 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.	No sampling has occurred
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No sampling has occurred
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.	No sampling has occurred
	• 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.	No sampling has occurred
	• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	No sampling has occurred

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Supervising geologist and MD have reviewed the core
	• The use of twinned holes.	The hole twins an earlier BQ drill hole drilled in the early 1980's
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The comments are based on observations from the diamond core taken from a hole as it is being developed
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assays as no sampling performed
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.	Hand held GPS
	• Specification of the grid system used.	MGA94z50
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Will be developed as the program develops
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Single hole to twin historic drill hole
	• 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.	One hole only
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sampling has occurred
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.	No sampling has occurred
	• 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.	Not considered yet
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No sampling has occurred
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No sampling has occurred

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 Tabac Project consists of two exploration license applications E53/1891 and E53/1895 in Western Australia. The tenements are held by PETER ROMEO GIANNI and overlie a miscellaneous license held by ROSSLYN HILL MINING PTY LTD. Riva Resources has acquired a 100% interest in the Tabac Cobalt project through the purchase of Westview Pty Ltd (an entity associated with PETER ROMEO GIANNI). Purchase included: • Option fee payment of $50,000 (excluding GST) refund for expenses incurred payable in cash • Payment of $50,000 (excluding GST) in cash refund for expenses incurred• Issuance of $1,200,000 value of shares at fixed price of $0.008 (0.8c) per share • Performance Shares 1- number of performance Shares when multiplied by $0.008 will be equal to $250,000 (Class A Performance Rights). Each Class A Performance Right will convert into one Share upon the achievement of an Inferred Mineral Resource in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012 Edition) (JORC Code) (including cumulative production) of not less than 50,000 tonnes contained Cobalt at a minimum grade of 0.3% Cobalt with the Tenements • Performance Shares 2 - number of performance rights when multiplied by $0.008 will be equal to $250,000 (Class B Performance Shares). Each Class B Performance Share will convert into one Share upon the achievement of an Inferred Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code (including cumulative production) of not less than 100,000 tonnes contained Cobalt at a minimum grade of 0.3% Cobalt with the Tenements • Payment of a 2% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR") on the production of any metals from the project.
	· *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	E53/1891 and E53/1895 are granted.
Exploration done by other parties	· *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	All work referenced in this announcement has been undertaken by previous project operators and by the company. It is deemed appropriate to industry standards at the time of operation. The majority of the material work undertaken was by ACM in 1983 and 1984

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	· *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The general palaeoenvironment of the Tabac project lends encouragement for exploration for Zambian Copperbelt and/or Kuferschiefer-style mineralisation. This Glengarry Basin deposition model prosed by Drummond in the 1983/1984 exploration reports bears a close stratigraphic and age resemblance to the African Copperbelt and Zechstein deposit models. Copperbelt/Kuferschiefer-style mineralisation deposits are defined by sabkha (salt flat) type evaporative conditions prevailing across a wide carbonate inner ramp preserving organic carbon and the formation of syngenetic to early diagenetic pyrite. The later introduction of an oxidising Cobalt bearing brine reduces against this preserved carbonaceous front resulting in the deposition of strata bound sulphide mineralisation.
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:*	The drill holes reported in this announcement have the following parameters applied:
	o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	Eastings and Northings are MGA94z50; PP011; 791265.340mE and 7061579.610 mN; TDD0001
	o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	RL is AHD; PP011 and TDD0001- 529.000mRL
	o *dip and azimuth of the hole*	Dip is the inclination of the hole from horizontal (i.e. a hole drilled vertically down from the surface is -90^0). Azimuth is reported in degrees as the direction towards which the hole is drilled. Both holes are vertical; -90^0 towards 360^0
	o *down hole length and interception depth*	Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace.
	o *hole length.*	Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. PP011; 247.5m and TDD0001 is under development. At the time of writing it was around the 200m mark.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	· *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.*	No exclusions sort, as the hole remains under development.
Data aggregation methods	· *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	No sampling performed and therefore assay data is available
	· *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	No sampling undertaken
	· *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No Metal equivalence are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	· *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The intersection width is measured down the hole trace and is not the true width. Cross sections provided in the announcement allow the relationship between true and down hole width to be viewed.
	· *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	Drill holes are drilled perpendicular to the low angle strataform mineralisation. The geometry of the mineralisation is inferred by the matching stratigraphy of the two vertical holes
	· *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').*	No sampling completed
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.*	Hole remains under development

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Hole remains under development
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.*	No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement. Bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics were not recorded in the historical drilling
Further work	· *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Infill holes will be drilled to define the continuity of mineralisation and Specific Gravity, metallurgical and geotechnical samples.
	· *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 drilling areas have been defined and appropriate permissions being sought. Drill targeting and planning will commence once preliminary geophysical and geological studies are received.