

FURTHER HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERSECTED IN DRILLING AT SALMON GUMS GOLD PROJECT

Highlights

- Assays returned from latest phase of drilling at Salmon Gums Gold Project confirm a high-grade gold-bearing structure:
 - 5.90m @ 10.5g/t Au from 38.4m in SG23DD007,
 - including 2.60m @ 9.85g/t Au from 38.4m
 - o and 0.85m @ 40.9g/t Au from 43.4m
 - 3.65m @ 1.25g/t Au from 42m in SG23DD003,
 - o including 0.95m @ 3.66g/t Au from 42.7m
- The Targeted 7-hole diamond drilling program has successfully intersected and extended the previous bonanza-grade gold zone of;
 - 5m at 50.2g/t Au from 42m in SGRC039
- Gold mineralisation successfully intersected in six of seven holes completed
- Geological modelling underway to determine the best strategy for extensional drilling, planned to be completed in Q1, calendar 2024
- The Project is located 30km south and along strike of Pantoro's high-grade Scotia Gold Project and has potential to host a high-grade Norseman-style gold deposit

Aruma Resources Limited (ASX: AAJ) (**Aruma** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce further high-grade gold intersections from its latest phase of drilling at its 100%-owned Salmon Gums Project, in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

Drilling comprised a targeted seven-hole diamond core drilling program, designed to follow-up and extend previous bonanza-grade gold intersections at the priority Thistle prospect.

All assay results have now been received, with gold mineralisation intersected in six of the seven completed holes. The program was successful in intersecting and extending the targeted very high-grade structure and has also delivered a more complete understanding on the controlling geology and structures.

This will be utilised by Aruma's technical team to define the next phase of field work and drilling at this exciting high-grade discovery.

Aruma Resources Ltd ACN 141 335 364 ASX: AAJ Issued Capital

196,891,506 Shares 54,930,003 Listed options 16,000,000 Unlisted options

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JAMES MOSES – Non-Executive Chairman GLENN GRAYSON – Managing Director BRETT SMITH – Non-Executive Director



Highlight results include;

5.90m @ 10.5g/t Au from 38.4m, including 2.60m @ 9.85g/t Au from 38.4m and 0.85m @ 40.9g/t Au from 43.4m in SG23DD007

See Figure 1, and Table 1 for significant gold intersections from the latest phase of drilling.

These latest results follow-up previous bonanza-grade gold intersections, of; **5m @ 50.2g/t Au** in drill hole SCRC039, with grades as high as **224g/t Au** (ASX announcement, 21 March 2022).

In conjunction with the high-grade results from the latest phase of drilling, Aruma is confident that the intersection of SG23DD007 is close to true width of the gold mineralisation.

Assay results confirm multiple high-grade gold intersections within the targeted Norsemanstyle structures at the Thistle prospect. These results provide further confidence in the Thistle prospect's potential as an emerging high-grade gold deposit in an underexplored area of Western Australia's goldfields.

The Company will seek to continue to extend the high-grade mineralised zone at the Salmon Gums Project in its next phase of targeted drilling, planned for Q1, calendar 2024.

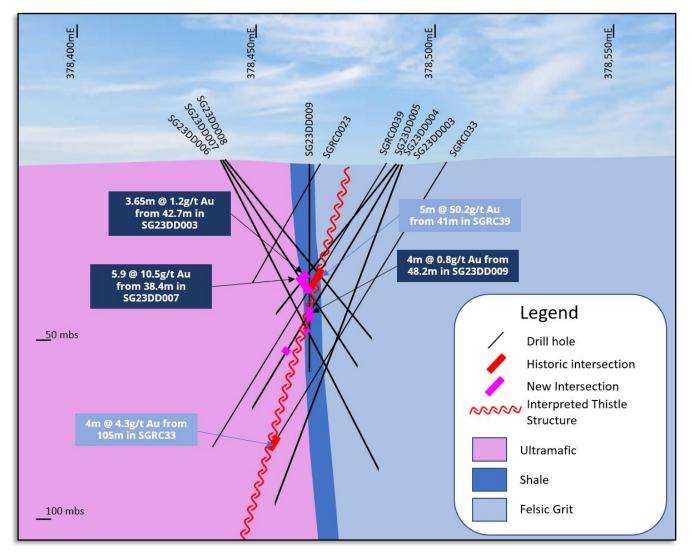


Figure 1. Cross section 6361620mN showing recently completed diamond drilling (SG23DD003-009 inclusive) expanding previous high-grade gold intersection with **5.9m @ 10.5g/t Au in SG23DD007**.





Aruma managing director Glenn Grayson said: "The latest results from our ongoing exploration at the Salmon Gums Project continue to deliver exceptional results and validate our exploration approach. Norseman-style mineralisation is structurally controlled and can be incredibly high-grade, and this is exactly what we are seeing at Salmon Gums, with our drilling programs continuing to deliver very high-grade gold results, which extend the high-grade mineralised zone at the Project. Controls on this style of mineralisation are tight, making the combination of structure within the right lithology the key to exploration success. We will now commence planning for our next phase of drilling, to further unlock the Project's value."



Figure 2. Drill core from **SG23DD007 from 36.25m to 43.45m** showing Norseman-style quartz lode mineralisation with disseminated sulphide between **38.4m to 41m @ 9.85g/t Au**.

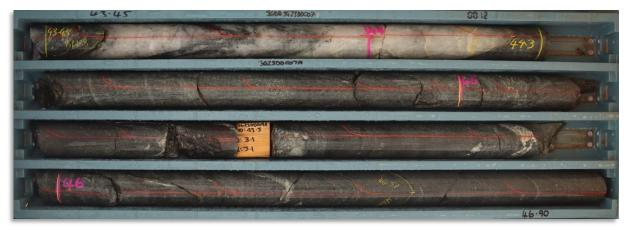


Figure 3. Drill core from **SG23DD007 from 43.45m to 46.9** showing Norseman-style quartz lode mineralisation with disseminated sulphide between **43.45m to 44.3m @ 40.9g/t Au**.



| Prospect | Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Width | Grade (g/t Au) |
|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------|-------------------|
| Thistle | SG23DD003 | 42.70 | 46.35 | 3.65 | 1.25 |
| | incl | 42.70 | 43.65 | 0.95 | 3.66 |
| | SG23DD004 | 66.00 | 67.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | SG23DD007 | 38.40 | 44.30 | 5.90 | 10.5 |
| | incl | 38.40 | 41.00 | 2.60 | 9.85 |
| | also incl. | 43.45 | 44.30 | 0.85 | 40.9 |
| | SG23DD008 | 44.00 | 46.00 | 2.00 | 0.48 |
| | | 48.80 | 49.00 | 0.20 | 0.60 |
| | SG23DD009 | 48.20 | 52.20 | 4.00 | 0.78 |
| | incl | 48.20 | 49.00 | 0.80 | 1.97 |
| | also incl. | 51.20 | 52.20 | 1.00 | 1.14 |

Table 1: Significant Intercepts from diamond core drilling program.

Note: all intervals that returned greater than 0.4g/t Au.

Results Commentary

The Salmon Gums Project is a high-grade gold exploration project situated 30 kilometres south and along strike, in the same stratigraphy, of Pantoro Limited's (ASX: PNR) high-grade Scotia Gold Project (Figure 4).

The latest assay results further indicate the presence of a significant pyrrhotite-pyritearsenopyrite bearing quartz vein, which aligns closely with the characteristics of typical Norseman-style gold mineralisation.

These veins are hosted within the rheological contrasting sequence of mafic to shale geology, demonstrating the prominent structural controls typically associated with such deposits.

The presence of pyrrhotite, pyrite and arsenopyrite sulphides, both within and proximal to the primary quartz vein is seen as further indication of the potential for the Thistle prospect to host a significant gold-bearing structure.

The intersection in hole SG23DD007 (Figure 3) in particular shows evidence of Norseman-style quartz lode mineralisation.

| Hole Id | North | East | RL | Dip | Azimuth | Depth |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----|-----|---------|-------|
| SG23DD003 | 6361619 | 378489 | 271 | -52 | 270 | 55.0 |
| SG23DD004 | 6361619 | 378489 | 271 | -60 | 270 | 83.6 |
| SG23DD005 | 6361619 | 378489 | 271 | -70 | 270 | 103.0 |
| SG23DD006 | 6361620 | 378439 | 271 | -52 | 90 | 65.9 |
| SG23DD007 | 6361620 | 378441 | 271 | -60 | 90 | 70.3 |
| SG23DD008 | 6361620 | 378441 | 271 | -66 | 90 | 98.7 |
| SG23DD009 | 6361584 | 378465 | 270 | -60 | 0 | 74.6 |
| | 6361584 | | | | | |

Table 2: Drill hole details for diamond core drilling program.

Co-ordinate grid projection GDA2020/MGA zone 51



Next Steps

Aruma continues to adopt a systematic approach to its exploration of the Salmon Gums Project. Its drilling programs to date have returned numerous intersections of high-grade gold mineralisation at Thistle.

From these results, the Company plans to evaluate and model the available data from its drilling programs along with other geological data to refine plans for further drilling, designed to further extend the Project's high-grade mineralised footprint.

The next phase of drilling is currently planned for Q1, calendar 2024. Further details on this planned drilling will be provided in due course.

About the Salmon Gums Gold Project

The Salmon Gums Gold Project comprises two Exploration Licences, EL63/2037 and EL63/2122, and Exploration Licence Application ELA63/2303, over a total area of 360km² (Figure 4). The Project is located approximately 200 kilometres south of the major regional centre of Kalgoorlie, and approximately 60 kilometres south of the mining town of Norseman. It is situated 30 kilometres south and along strike, in the same stratigraphy, as Pantoro Limited's high-grade Scotia Gold Project.

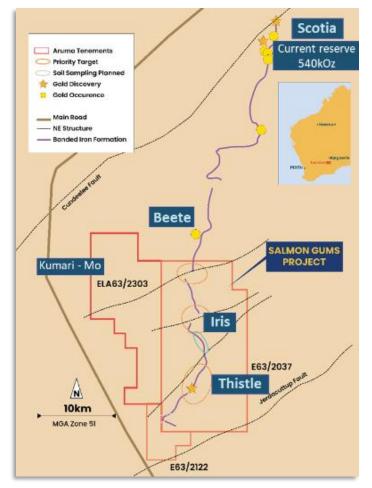


Figure 4: Salmon Gums Gold Project location map.





This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Aruma Resources Ltd.

ENDS

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About Aruma Resources

Aruma Resources Limited (ASX: AAJ) is an ASX-listed minerals exploration company focused on the exploration and development of a portfolio of prospective gold, lithium and REE projects, strategically located in major, active mineralised belts in Western Australia. Its core assets include the Mt Deans Lithium Project in the lithium corridor of south-eastern WA, the Salmon Gums Gold Project in the Eastern Goldfields and the multi-commodity Saltwater Project in the Pilbara region.

Competent person statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Glenn Grayson who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscience (AIG). Mr Grayson is Managing Director and a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Grayson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Reserve'. Mr Grayson consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. All exploration results reported have previously been released to ASX and are available to be viewed on the Company website www.arumaresurces.com.au . The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information included in the original announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

Forwood Looking Statement

Certain statements contained in this document constitute forward looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on a number of estimates and assumptions made by the Company and its consultants in light of experience, current conditions and expectations of future developments which the Company believes are appropriate in the current circumstances. These estimates and assumptions while considered reasonable by the Company are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, achievements and performance of the Company to be materially different from the future results and achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions. There can be no assurance that Aruma plans to develop exploration projects that will proceed with the current expectations. There can be no assurance that Aruma will be able to conform the presence of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic and will be successfully developed on any of Aruma's mineral properties. Investors are cautioned that forward looking information is no guarantee of future performance and accordingly, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

Salmon Gums JORC 2012 Table 1

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 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. | • Diamond core samples, either HQ3 or NQ2 in size diameter, were cut in half longitudinally, using an automated Corewise core saw. Core was placed in boats, holding core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.3 to 1.3m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. |
| | Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. | • All recent drilling, sample collection and sample handling procedures were conducted and/or supervised by AAJ geology personnel to high level industry standards. QA/QC procedures were implemented during each drilling program to industry standards. |
| | • 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. | • Core samples are selected visually based on observations of alteration and mineralisation and sampled to contacts or metre intervals as appropriate. Once samples are marked the core is cut in half longitudinally with one half taken for assay and the other half returned to the core tray. |
| Drilling techniques | • Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.). | • Diamond drilling was carried out using industry standard 'Q' wireline techniques, with the core retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in core trays. Core sizes include NQ/NQ3 (Ø 45-48mm) and HQ/HQ3 (Ø 61-64mm). At the end of each core run, the driller placed core blocks in the tray, marked with hole number and depth. Core recovery was usually measured for each core run and recorded onto the geologist's drill logs. |
| | | • Drill core is retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in plastic core trays and each core run depth recorded onto core marker blocks and placed at the end of each run in the tray. Core sizes include NQ2 (Ø 47mm) and HQ3 (Ø 64mm). Recent DD core recovery and orientation was obtained for each core run where possible, using electronic core orientation tools (e.g. Reflex EZ- ACT) and the 'bottom of core' marked accordingly. Drilling was measured at regular downhole intervals, typically at 10-15m from surface and then every 30m to bottom of hole, using electronic multi-shot downhole survey tools (i.e. Reflex EZ-TRAC or Camteq Proshot). Independent programs of downhole deviation surveying were also carried out to validate previous surveys. These |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|--|
| | | programs utilised either electronic continuous logging survey tool (AusLog A698 deviation tool) or gyroscopic survey equipment. 2019-20 DD was surveyed at regular downhole intervals (every 30m with an additional end-of-hole survey) using electronic gyroscopic survey equipment. |
| 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. | Core recovery data was recorded for each run by measuring total length of core retrieved against the downhole interval actually drilled and stored in the database. AAJ representatives continuously monitor core recovery and core presentation quality as drilling is conducted and issues or discrepancies are rectified promptly to maintain industry best standards. Core recoveries averaged >95%, even when difficult ground conditions were being encountered. When poor ground conditions were anticipated, a triple tube drilling configuration was utilised to maximize core recovery |
| 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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | Aruma DD logging is carried out on site once geology personnel retrieve core trays from the drill rig site. Core is collected from the rig daily. The entire length of every hole is logged. Recorded data includes lithology, alteration, structure, texture, mineralisation, sulphide content, weathering and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded. Aruma DD logging is to geological contacts. Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes percentages of identified minerals, veining, and structural measurements (using a kenometer tool). In addition, logging of diamond drilling includes geotechnical data, RQD and core recoveries. Drill core is photographed at the Cardinia site, prior to any cutting and/or sampling, and then stored at Cardinia. Photographs are available for every diamond drillhole completed by Aruma and a selection of various RC chip trays. SG data is also collected. All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies. |
| Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation | If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample | All diamond core samples are submitted as half core, cut on site by a Corewise automated core saw Representative samples were selected for assay at the discretion of the logging geologist. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|--|--|
| | 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. | |
| 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. | Samples have been analysed by Intertek Genalysis, with sample preparation either at their Kalgoorlie prep laboratory or the Perth Laboratory located in Maddington. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), (<-2mm to <-6mm), pulverising (<-75µm to <-105µm) and split to obtain a representative 50gram catchweight sample for gold only analysis using Lead Collection Fire Assay with ICP-OES finish. A CRM and Blank insertion rate ratio of 1:25 was used for all DD drilling Samples. Genalysis include laboratory blanks and CRM standards as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are typically within acceptable limits. |
| Verification of sampling and assaying | The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | No adjustments, averaging or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database. QA/QC protocol is considered industry standard with standard reference material submitted on a routine basis. All significant intersections were inspected by at least two competent and relevant geologists. No current holes were twinned for sampling verification as this is not required in grass roots exploration. RC holes were repeated with diamond core to understand the geology to better model for targeting. |
| Location of data points | Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. | Initial hole layout was by GPS. All locations are GDA94. Drill hole collars are located and recorded in the field by a contract surveyor using RTK-DGPS (with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ±50mm). Location data was collected in the GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|--|
| Data spacing and distribution | Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. | The spacing was suitable for the current phase of exploration and sufficient to establish an acceptable degree of geological and grade continuity. |
| Orientation of data in relation to geological structure | Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. | Drill holes were sited and oriented to best intersect N-S striking, Steeply Easterly dipping greenstone stratigraphy that has the potential to host gold mineralization. The drilling orientation would not have introduced a sampling bias to our understanding. |
| Sample security | • The measures taken to ensure sample security. | • Aruma samples from the Salmon Gums project are collected by the field personnel and stored securely onsite and then in Kalgoorlie at Dynamics G-Ex and Mav-EX yard. |
| Audits or reviews | • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | No audits were completed on the Salmon Gums project. Drilling and sampling methodologies used for this drilling program are considered to be appropriate and to mineral exploration industry standards of the day. |

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|---|---|
| tenement and land tenure | • 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 Salmon Gums Project, 60m S of Norseman is managed, explored and maintained by Aruma Resources. |
| | | • The project contains three exploration licenses (E63/2037, E63/2122 and E63/2303) and covers a total area pf 396km ² |
| | • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known | All work completed under PoWs. |
| impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the are | Impeaiments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. | • There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the outlined current areas, and Aruma has entered into Land access agreements with local farmers. |
| Exploration done by other parties | • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | • A mix of gold, nickel, uranium and lignite exploration has been undertaken in the region. Specifically on the area of the combined reporting historical exploration has been confined to gold and nickel exploration. The historical exploration work has generated indications of gold from surface geochemical sampling and drilling. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|----------|---|---|
| | | Literature research from the WAMEX system controlled by the Western Australian Mine Department files has been used to summarise the known exploration activities. |
| | | • Principal historic activities were located at or immediately adjacent to the historic gold production centre at Beete also known as Eldridge Find. This deposit is located 4 kilometres to the north of the stop northern lease boundary of the Aruma lease E63/2037. Ore mined comprised Au and Ag from shallow underground workings. Production from 1959 to 1965 comprised 1833 tonnes of ore at 22.4 g/t au and 1g/t Ag from a hydrothermal vein setting. |
| | | The Beete deposit was mined from 1951 to 1976. Production records do not record tonnes and grade however 12.5 kg of gold is recorded as being produced in the Minedex database Beete site (S0006058). Arsenic silver, copper, bismuth and antinomy are recorded as being associated with the gold. |
| | | • WAMEX records work undertaken by Newmont Exploration between 1968 and 1970 (Item A0001429) investigated the "Albion -Gilmore-Beete" belt for Pb-Zn and Ni-Cu mineralisation and completed 2 diamond holes and 6 Gemco holes in the Beete area. |
| | | In 1973 to 1975 Australian Selection Pty Ltd re- investigated the Beete area and completed soil sampling, ground magnetic survey, auger drilling and two percussion holes, and resampled Newmont's trenching. |
| | | In 1979 to 1983 (Item A009489) CNGC obtained detailed aeromagnetic and radiometric data over the Beete area. One RC hole was drilled at Beete without any anomalism reported. |
| | | • In 1996 Pan Australia commenced exploration over their project area called Beete that covered an area to the north and most of the current tenure held by Aruma. As such this is the first recorded exploration on the lease area south of the Beete mine. Pan worked the leases from 1996 until relinquishment in 2002 |
| Geology | • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | • The Salmon Gums project represents a Norseman-style gold Mineralized system hosted in Archean Greenstones. Significant mineralization was intersected over a 4.3km strike and on granite-mafic contacts, which greatly increased the target zones for the whole project. Fault/dome areas were identified in the north of the Project plus the multiple high-grade zones at the Thistle-Iris trends. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Drill hole Information | • A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for al Material drill holes: | |
| | $\circ~$ easting and northing of the drill hole collar | |
| | elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar | f |
| | \circ dip and azimuth of the hole | |
| | \circ 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. | |
| Data aggregation methods | In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-of grades are usually Material and should be stated. | |
| | • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. | |
| | | Drill holes are oriented to get intersections as close to true widths as possible. Metal equivalents never used. |
| | The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | |
| Relationship between | | primarily determined by interpretation of historical drilling and continued |
| mineralisation widths and | | |
| intercept | | Drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths not true widths. |
| lengths | • 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 no known'). | |
| Diagrams | • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. | 1 |

| 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. | Public reporting of exploration results by Aruma and past tenement holders and explorers are considered balanced. The proportion of mineralized and unmineralized holes are clearly stated in 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. | program. Results from this sampling program have been fully reported in separate ASX rereleases |
| Further work | The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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. | Aruma Resources intend to continue exploration and drilling activities at in the described area. |