15 February 2018

ASX Announcement

Major New Gold Anomalies Discovered at Slate Dam Gold Project

Priority Drill Targets Confirmed for Next Phase of Drilling

- **Geochemical program identifies multiple new high-grade gold anomalies at Slate Dam Project**
- **Anomalies cover a 1.3km strike and 250 metres in width**
- **Peak value of 444ppb gold plus 10 further gold zones of greater than 10ppb**
- **Anomalies extend the main gold system at Slate Dam and provide high priority drill targets for next phase of drilling**
- **High-grade rock chip samples as high as 16.6g/t Au confirm extension of mineralised zone along strike of recent drilling**
- **New Exploration Licence applied for – adds further 6km of prospective strike at Slate Dam Project**
- **R&D incentive received**

Aruma Resources Limited (ASX: AAJ) is pleased to announce the discovery of new large, high grade gold anomalies at the Company's 100%-owned Slate Dam Gold Project in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

The new anomalies cover an area of 1.3km in strike length and 250 metres in width, with a peak value of 444ppb gold plus 10 further gold zones of greater than 10ppb.

The anomalies extend the main gold system, recently discovered in Aruma's maiden drilling program at Slate Dam, and provide immediate, high priority drill targets for the Company's next phase of drilling.

The new anomalies were identified from a recently completed geochemical program at Slate Dam, which included a soil sampling and a rock chip sampling program.

Rock chip samples were completed along the edge of Lake Yindarlgooda and delivered a highest assay result of 16.6g/t Au, which confirmed the extensions along strike from drill intercept; 5m @ 3.79g/t Au (SDRC006) reported in ASX announcement, 1 February 2018. The multi-element results of this sample confirm the mineralisation is shale-hosted, with the presence of high arsenic and copper, aligning with the gold mineralisation model at Slate Dam.

ASX: AAJ

Capital Structure
457M Shares on Issue
12M Options on issue

Board of Directors
Non-Executive Chairman
Paul Boyatzis
Managing Director
Peter Schwann
Non-Executive Director
Mark Elliott
Company Secretary
Phillip MacLeod
Exploration Manager
Kathryn Cutler

Active Projects

SLATE DAM GOLD PROJECT

BEOWULF GOLD PROJECT

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Details of Geochemical Program

A 750 sample soil sampling program was completed in December 2017. The program was designed to infill and complete the soil/geochemical database for the Slate Dam Project.

The assays have now been received and reveal multiple strata-bound parallel anomalies (>10ppb Au) which align with mapped stratigraphy and structures interpreted from geophysical data. A peak value of 320ppb (444ppb repeat) Au also showed the repeatability of the value, demonstrating the anomaly is in the soil, not just a single particle of gold.

Commenting on the soil sampling results, Aruma managing director Peter Schwann said;

"The most important aspect of these results is the success of the geochemical technique to define trends that will allow a relatively fast and cost effective drill target definition technique at Slate Dam and also at the nearby Beowulf Gold Project."

A rock chip program was also undertaken along strike from Aruma's recently completed RC drilling (and existing large scale geochemical gold anomaly) at Slate Dam, from outcrop areas. The program consisted of 21 samples which were submitted for multi-element analysis. Three samples returned results of greater than 0.50g/t Au, with a maximum gold value returned of 16.6g/t Au. The high-grade samples were taken directly along trend from the RC drilling, and this confirms the extensions of the target lodes, 120m to the north along stratigraphy.

The multi-element data of the highest gold value returned was also high in arsenic-copper-potassium (As-Cu-K), indicating shale-hosted mineralisation. This result aligns with mapping and Aruma's Black Flag Sediment-hosted exploration model at the Slate Dam Project.

The two lower grade values indicated the high silver and telluride quartz vein material as identified by Codes in the mineralisation study from the deep diamond drill hole in 2015 that led to the Slate Dam Project being developed (Table 1).

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Cu_ppm	K_%	Te_ppm
SDNH09	395772	6603136	16.65	0.06	3310	484	1.03	0.22
SDNH12	395578	6602936	6.71	1.16	4.3	27.3	0.02	3.37
SDNH11	395577	6602935	0.55	1.65	25.2	223	0.03	2.25
SDNH05	395989	6603095	0.09	0.2	6.8	23.8	0.27	2.73
SDNH01	396019	6603119	0.07	0.04	1.2	59.2	0.26	0.06
SDNH10	395727	6603104	0.07	0.02	0.6	26	0.75	<0.05
SDNH02	396020	6603120	0.04	0.22	1.2	21.6	0.13	0.36
SDNH14	396537	6602604	0.04	0.14	0.9	24.5	0.14	0.07

Table 1 Rock chip samples >0.04ppm Gold showing Quartz Vein (yellow highlight) and Shale Hosted (Green Highlight)

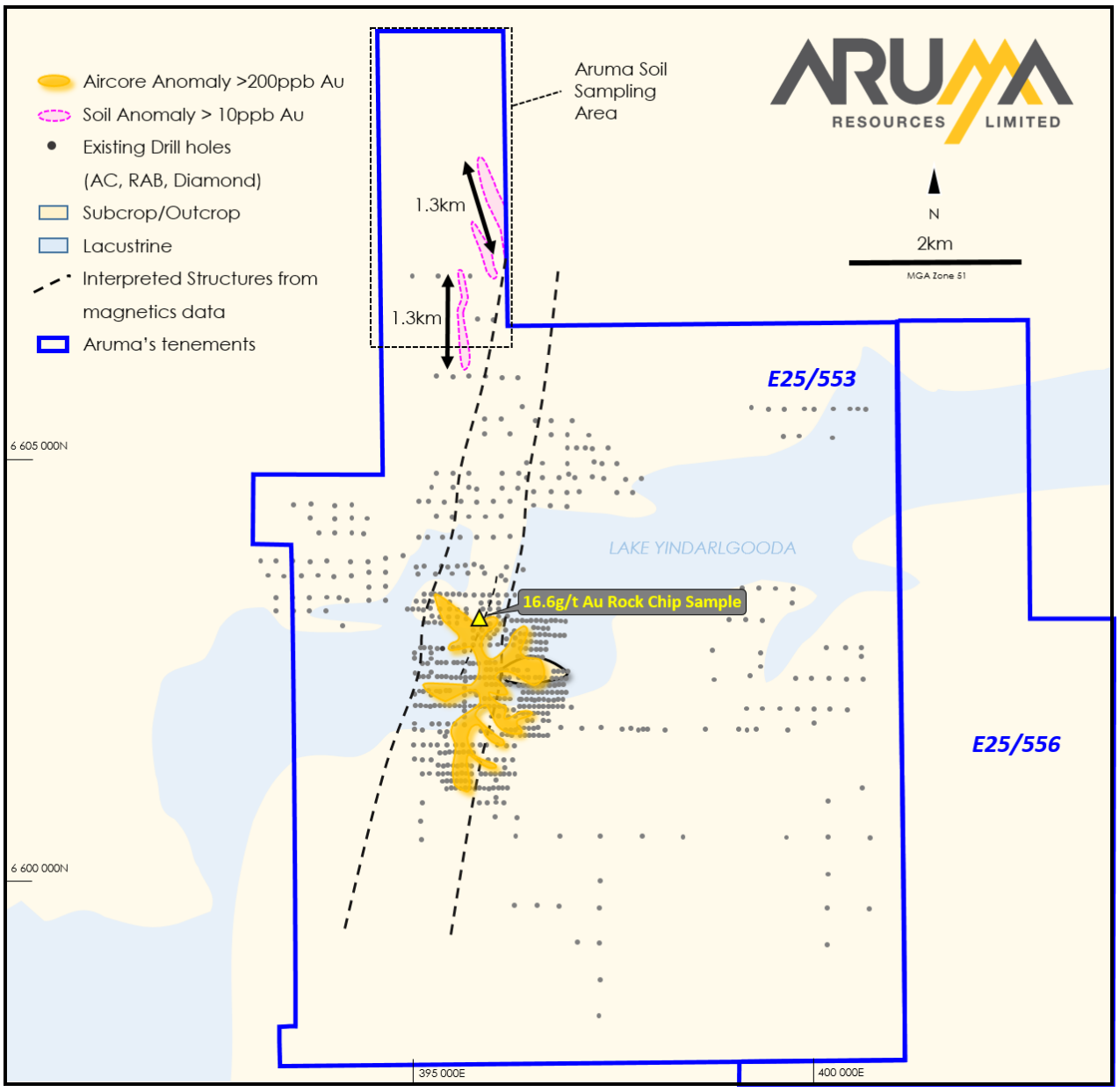

Figure 1. Slate Dam Project with results of geochemical program, including soils and rock chip samples.

Slate Dam Project Area Expanded

The Company also advises it has applied for a new 28km^2 exploration licence at the Slate Dam Project. The tenement extends Aruma's ground position of Black Flag Group sediments at the Project area to 280km^2. The new tenement covers a prospective strike length of approximately 6kms (Figure 2), and encompasses the major structural gold targets consistent with the Company's Slate Dam exploration model. The tenement covers the eastern side of the highly prospective Transfind Granite, which hosts the Transfind open-pit gold mines.

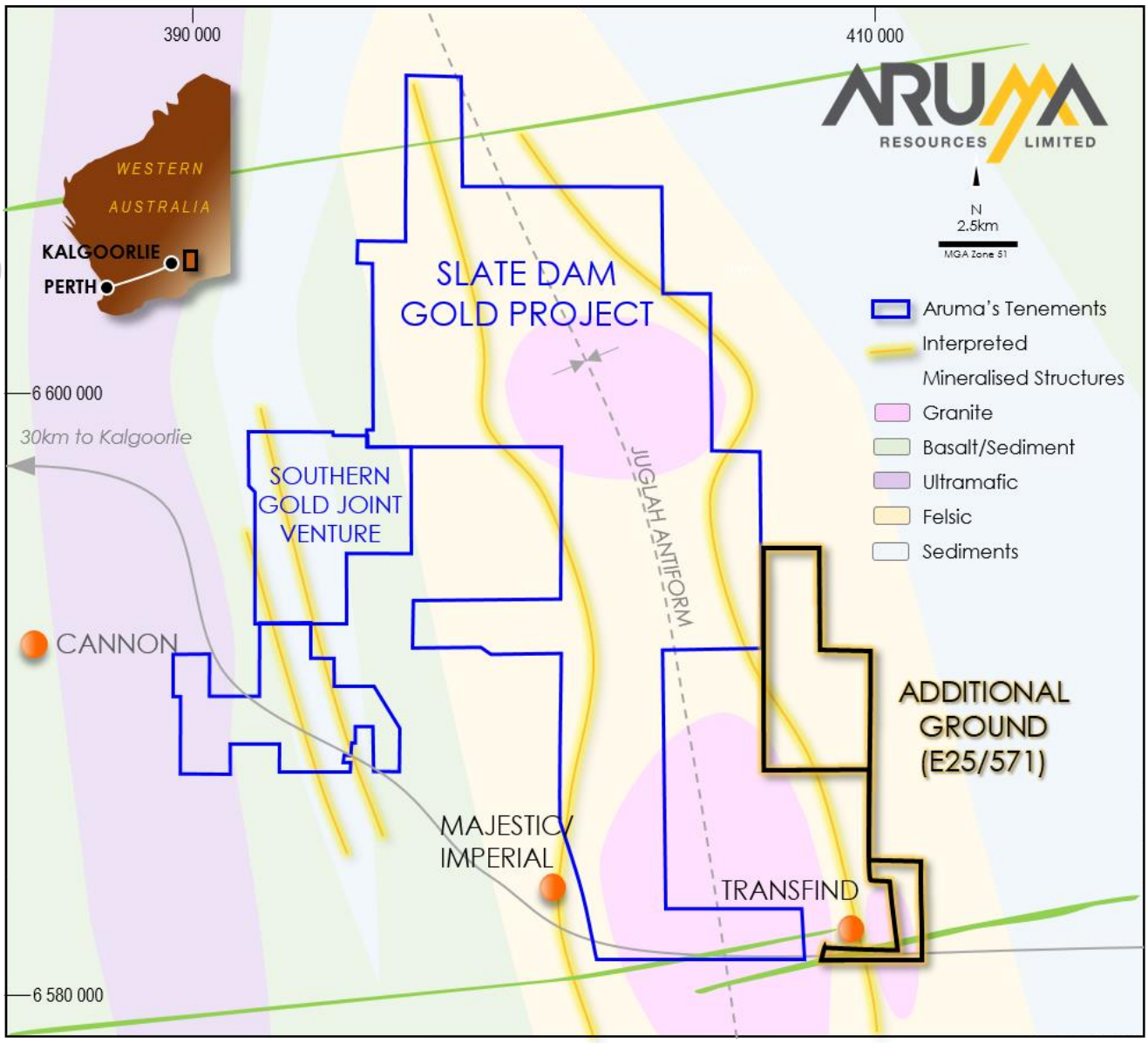

Figure 2. New Exploration Licence E25/571.

Research and Development Refund Received

The Company has received an R&D Tax Incentive refund of $224,562 before costs, for the year ending 30 June 2017. This represents 43.5% of allowable research carried out by Aruma on its Hydrothermal Mineralisation in Sediments theory, a targeting technique used at all of it projects. The success of the R&D claims has seen the Company receive over $3 million in the last 6 years in incentives.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Peter Schwann who is a Fellow of the AIG and Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Schwann is Managing Director and a full time employee of the Company. Mr Schwann 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 Schwann consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward 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.

Aruma Resources Limited is a proud supporter and member of the Association of Mining and Exploration Companies, 2018.

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2017 MEMBER

APPENDIX 1 –

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. • 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. • 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.	• Soil Samples – 750 samples collected • Samples were taken at 20cm below the ground surface and sieved through an 80um mesh. The sampling was completed on 100x40m line spacing. • The collected samples were subject to a 25g Aqua regia/ICP-MS assay method. • Rock Chip Samples – 21 samples collected • The samples were collected at various locations on the edge of Lake Yindarlgooda, along trend of previously announced RC Drill intercepts. • The samples were taken from either subcrop or outcrop material • 21 Samples were collected • Multi-element analysis completed
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).	• No drilling undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• No drill samples from this program
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Soil samples taken from 20cm below surface to ensure representative soil sample.
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 of quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• No logging of drill samples was conducted.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half of all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube-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 duplicates/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• 80µm mesh was used for soil sampling to collect the fine fraction. • Sample taken 20cm below surface to ensure a representative material was collected. • No further preparation technique was required before analysis
Quality of assays data and	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	• Soil Samples submitted to Intertek Kalgoorlie for preparation and dispatch to Intertek Perth for analysis using a 25g Aqua regia/ICP-MS assay
laboratory tests	• 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 deviations, etc.	• Laboratory checks, standards, duplicates and blanks were used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent of 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 results have been independently verified
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other location used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Location of all samples was collected using a handheld GPS on GDA94 Zone 51 grid system.
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.	• Soil sampling was undertaken on a 100x40m spaced grid • Rock chip samples were collected on the edges of the lake along strike of previously reported drill intercepts.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation is 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.	• The Soil sampling has collected unbiased and representative data over the structures due to the systematic grid spacing
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were submitted to Intertek Kalgoorlie upon collection.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques have been completed at this time

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 of material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title intersects, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• These results are from Aruma Resources Ltd's Slate Dam Project (E25/553). This lease is owned 100% by Aruma Resources Ltd through a wholly owned subsidiary.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Previous exploration of gold mineralisation has occurred on the Slate Dam Project, pre-dominantly through air core drilling for gold (Au) and diamond drilling by Delta Gold and Placer Dome.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The gold prospect is categorized as an orogenic gold deposit, with similarities to most other gold deposits in the Yilgarn Craton. The Slate Dam Project is located within the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane Greenstones made pre-dominantly of volcanic/volcanoclastic rocks.
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: o Easting and northing of the drill hole collar. o Elevation of RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar. o Dip and azimuth of the hole.	• No drilling undertaken
	o Down hole length and interception depth. If the exclusion of the 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-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No data aggregation methods were used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).	• No drilling undertaken
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.	• See figures 1 and 2 in release.
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.	• Anomalous soil samples have been reported. • All rock chip samples have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and Material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• See release
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg test for lateral extensions of 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 the information is not commercially sensitive	• Exploration at the Slate Dam Project is on-going and these results will be factored into planning the next phase of exploration.