2 June 2020

ASX Announcement

HIGHLY ANOMALOUS GOLD RESULTS IDENTIFIED AT MELROSE GOLD PROJECT (amended)

Highlights

- **Highly anomalous gold mineralisation identified in a desk top study at the Melrose Gold Project in the Pilbara region of Western Australia**
- **A significant 500m x 120m geochemical soil anomaly exploration target has been identified**
- **Historical drilling has intersected multiple broad zones of anomalous gold mineralisation, including;**
  - **27m from surface of 0.3g/t Au in hole PGHRC22;**
  - **11m from 8m at 0.42g/t Au in hole GHC0004; and**
  - **29m from surface at 0.14g/t Au in hole GHC0005; and**
  - **22m from 63m at 0.23g/t Au in hole GHC0006.**
- **And, significant intersections of narrow width gold mineralisation;**
  - **1m from 14m at 2.74g/t Au in hole GHC0004; and**
  - **1m from 64m at 1.44g/t Au in hole GHC0006.**
- **The Melrose Project is located adjacent to Northern Star Resources' Paulsens Gold Mine and covers an area of 100km^2**
- **Structural corridors that control Paulsens mineralisation is interpreted to continue into Aruma's Melrose Project area**

Aruma Resources Ltd (AAJ) is pleased to announce that highly anomalous gold results have been identified at the Company's Melrose Gold Project in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

The anomalous gold results have been identified at the Gossan Hills target (within Exploration Licence Application ELA08/3188) at the Melrose Project and is located just 5.5 kilometres north of Northern Star Resources Limited (ASX: NST) Paulsens Gold Mine.

The highly encouraging results have been returned from a desk top study of the Melrose Project by Aruma, compiled from historical exploration results sourced from open file Minedex reports (A71564 - NuStar Mining Corporation Annual Mines Department Report, 2004-2005), as part of its first stage of project assessment and exploration targeting at their Paulsens Project.

A priority exploration target defined by a substantial (50ppbAu contour) 500 metre by 120 metre geochemical soil anomaly was identified, adjacent to a shallow-dipping contact - between Fortescue Group Pyradie Formation mafic tuffs and Wyloo Group Duck Creek Dolomite.

Quartz veining and gossanous outcrop is evident within the dolomite host. Due to the orientation of the anomaly, which is transverse to the

ASX: AAJ

Capital Structure
709M Shares on Issue
8M Options on issue

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Non-Executive Chairman
Paul Boyatzis
Managing Director
Peter Schwann
Non-Executive Director
Mark Elliott
Company Secretary
Phillip MacLeod

Active Gold Projects

SLATE DAM PROJECT

TROJAN RESOURCE

Pilbara Gold Projects

MELROSE PROJECT

SALTWATER PROJECT

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stratigraphic contact, drilling was designed to test a north-northwest trending structure coincident with the anomaly.

Historic drilling conducted by the then tenement holders, NuStar Mining Corporation Ltd defined thin 1m intersections of >1g/t Au of:

- 1m at 2.74g/t Au in hole GHC0004; and
- 1m at 1.44g/t Au in hole GHC0006.

Of greater importance, multiple broad zones of anomalous gold mineralisation (intersections of >0.1g/t Au with up to 3m of internal waste) were also intersected, within both dolomite and sandstone, including:

- 11m from 8 at 0.42g/t Au in hole GHC0004; and
- 24m at 0.23g/t Au in hole GHC0006.

This was reinforced in later Northern Star work at their Paulsens Project (A96294- Northern Star Resources Limited Annual Mines Department Report, 2011-2012) which delineated more thick anomalous zones in the area. These zones are indicative of powerful hydrothermal carbonate alteration in the area and the proximity to the high-grade carbonate-sulphide zone found in the nearby Paulsens Lode.

- 27m from surface of 0.3g/t Au in hole PGHRC22; and
- 4m from 49m at 0.60g/t Au in hole PGHRC04.

These results correspond with the interpreted structure, which is of similar orientation to the mineralised envelope at Paulsens. This structure represents just one of a number of similar sub-parallel, regional-scale structures in the area and presents as a high priority exploration target for structurally-controlled gold mineralisation.

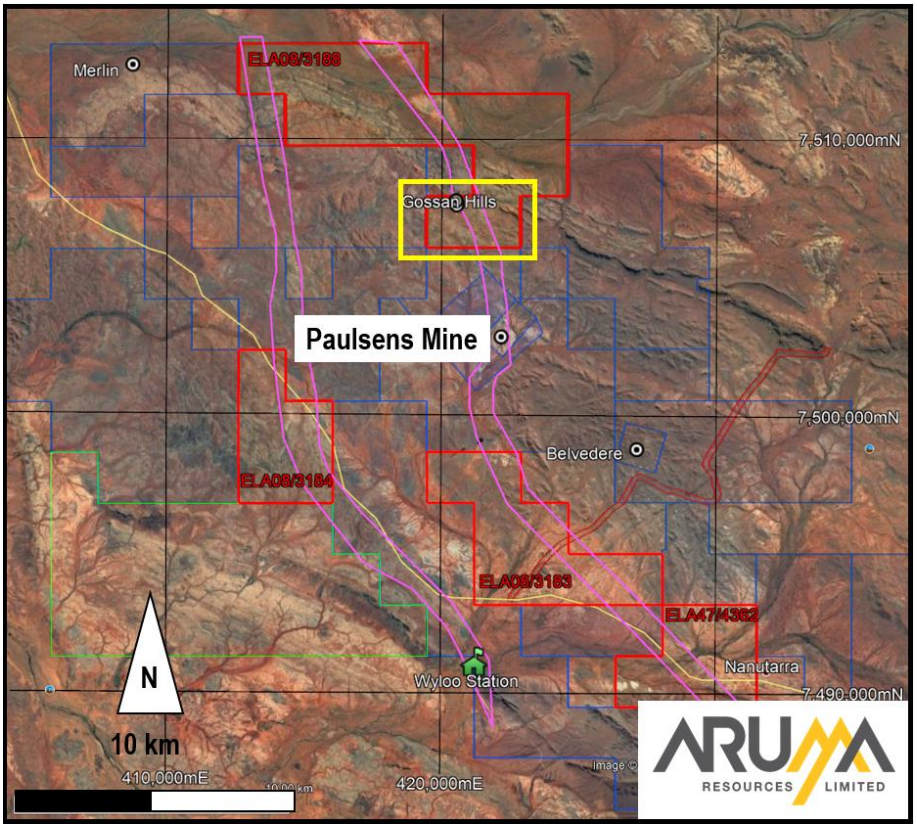

Figure 1: Location of the Gossan Hills area (yellow box) within the Melrose Project area (red outline). Interpreted structural corridors shown in magenta outline, with Northern Star Resources leases in blue.

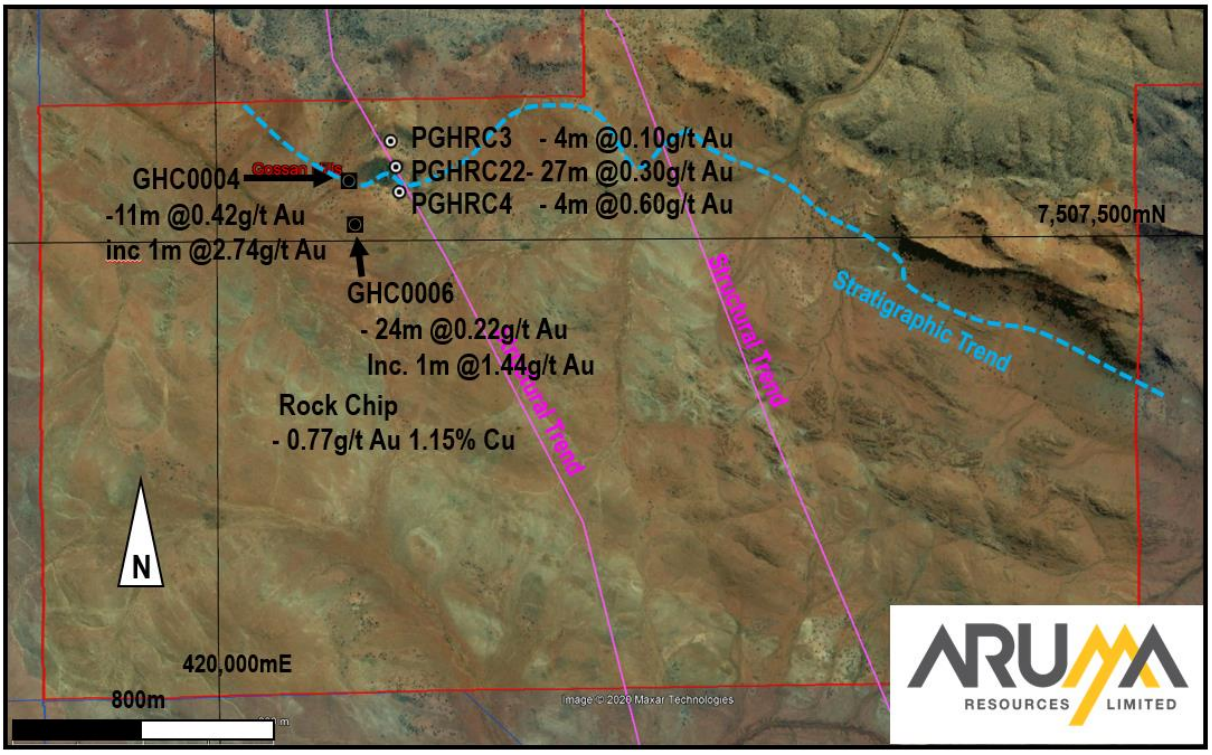

Figure 2: Historic drill results and rock chip results at the Gossan Hills area of the Melrose Project

Hole Number	Easting GDA 94	Northing GDA 94	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	End of hole (m)
GHC0004	420350	7507700	250	60	-50	100
GHC0005	420460	7507490	250	60	-50	99
GHC0006	420354	7507513	250	60	-50	93
PGHRC0003	420557	7507808	214	245	-60	180
PGHRC0004	420582	7507649	214	240	-60	220
PGHRC0022	420572	7507727	212	270	-60	163

Table 1 Drillhole details of historic drilling by NuStar and Northern Star at Gossan Hills

Drillhole Number	Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	length of zone (m)	Avg. >0.1 Au g/t	Drillhole Depth (m)	A Report No (Minedex)
GHC0004	8	19	11	0.42	100	71564
GHC0005	0	29	29	0.14	99	71564
GHC0006	63	85	22	0.23	93	71564
PGHRC0003	7	11	4	0.1	180	96294
PGHRC0004	49	53	4	0.6	220	96294
PGHRC0022	0	27	27	0.3	163	96294

Table 2 Drillhole details of anomalous intersections of >3m & >0.1g/t Au at Gossan Hills

Melrose Project Background

The Melrose Gold Project consists of four Exploration Licence Applications (ELA08/3183, ELA08/3184, ELA08/3188 and ELA47/4362) and covers a total area of 100km2. It is located approximately 105 km south of the mining town of Pannawonica on the border of the Ashburton and West Pilbara Mineral Fields (see Figure 1 and 3).

The Project is situated on the same regional structure reported as the main source of gold mineralisation at the nearby Paulsens Gold Mine, and also the Mt Olympus Gold Mine in the region. The structural corridors that control the mineralisation at Paulsens appear to continue into Aruma's Melrose Project area (see Figures 1and 2).

The Paulsens Deposit was discovered and mined in the early 1930s and was then called the Melrose Mine. It is situated in a +5M oz. gold camp (refer to Northern Star 2018 Annual Report) and most production (0.91Moz) has come from multiple lodes at the Paulsens Mine.

Modern evaluation and mining of the Paulsens mine by NuStar Mining Corporation commenced in May 2004 and the Paulsens process plant poured the first bar in June 2005. In July 2010, Northern Star Resources took over the mine and successfully mined it until late 2017 producing up to 100,000 oz. Au per year through both existing and new ore shoots.

Since 2017 Northern Star have relinquished areas in the Paulsens district following cessation of operations and after initial exploration and these areas represent the ground that Aruma has appraised, using "gold in sediment" models to seek stratigraphic repetitions in favourable structures associated with the Nanjilgardy Fault.

Most of the reported historic drilling and sampling was conducted on east-west traverses at a spacing that Aruma believes has left windows of opportunity for the discovery of further gold mineralisation.

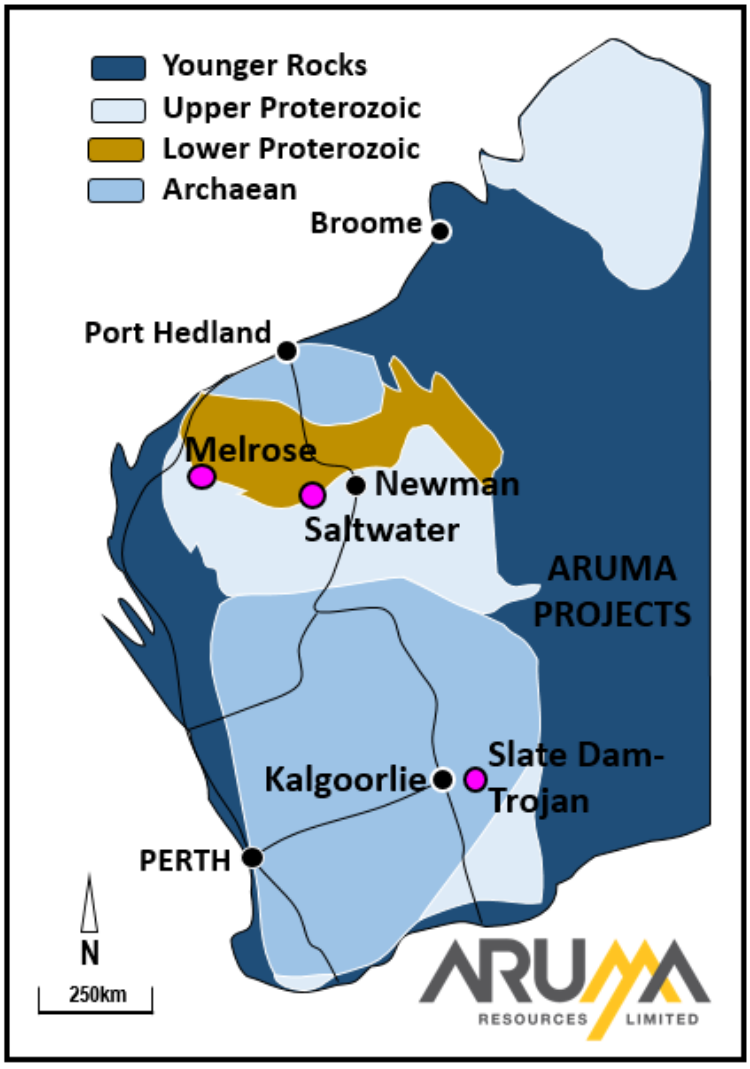

Figure 3: Aruma's Western Australian Gold Projects

Authorised for release by Peter Schwann, Managing Director.

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Aruma Resources Limited *is a proud supporter and member of the Association of Mining and Exploration Companies, 2020.*

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2020 MEMBER

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.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

The following data is in relation to Historic Drill Holes in the announcement and the individual holes are listed with the relative Minedex A Report number.

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.* • *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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC drill samples are taken from various depth holes and sampled in 1m or 4 m intervals • Samples from depth down hole. • Samples were riffle split for composites and the 1m samples left on site
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.).*	• Drilling was done with RC rigs using industry standard sampling methods.
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.*	• The best endeavors were used to ensure sample recovery and splitting gave the best quality possible.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• All samples were logged geologically and qualitatively.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 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.*	• All samples rotary split and noted wet or dry. Where sample quality precluded riffle splitting, the material was tube sampled. • The sample size satisfied the Gy size requirements.
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.*	• Laboratory standards and methods are industry standards. • Duplicate samples were not taken as any anomalous holes would be assayed in the 1m splits
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.*	• All significant intersections were inspected by at least two competent and relevant geologists. • No holes were twinned as this is not required in grass roots exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Initial hole layout was by GPS. Australian Standard licenced surveyors were used to position the drill holes where required. • All locations are GDA94
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 done to look a previous geochemical anomaly and identify bedrock • Compositing was done on early holes in 4m intervals and re-assayed if greater that 1g/t Au
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.*	• All holes drilled as close to tangential as possible with rig limit at -50°.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples logged and numbered on site and checked as drilled, as logged, as loaded to Laboratory and as submitted.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits were listed in the reports

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 licence to operate in the area.*	• All tenements and issues required are detailed in the reports. • All work done under PoWs. • All work quoted was done by previous lease holders and is referenced by the Minedex A Report numbers

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The reports are acknowledged in the announcement and is numbered as an A report in Minedex
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Detailed in the "Gold in Sediments" exploration model published by Aruma in previous announcements and presentations.

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.*
		• All drill holes tabled, and information from holes quoted with Relevant Minedex A Report Number.

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.*	• Drill holes are oriented to get intersections as close to true widths as possible. • The Au cutoff grade is between 0.03g/t for 'mica-quartz' alteration and 0.3g/t for 'carbonate-mica-quartz' alteration hence 0.1g/t is used. • Assays over 0.1g/t Au were aggregated when the intercept was ≥ 3m • This was done to look for thick alteration zones where the values were of the carbonate alteration value of >0.1g/t At • Metal equivalents never used.
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').*	• Sections are not used in the AAJ announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• As done
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.*	• The individual hole assays are not listed as they are available in the quotes A reports from Minedex.
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.*	• All A reports and associated previous data are listed to source the original reported data.
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.*	• As detailed in the report.