

## ASX RELEASE

31 October 2014

### TARUGA EXPANDS IN COTE D'IVOIRE – ADDITIONAL HIGHLY PROSPECTIVE CONCESSION GRANTED

Taruga Gold Limited (**Taruga** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that it has been granted the **Tiebissou** concession in Cote d'Ivoire. Taruga is now the 100% owner of **FIVE** granted concessions within this highly prospective, yet very under-explored region of Birimian geology.

Taruga's extensive landholding in Cote d'Ivoire is approximately 2,000km<sup>2</sup> with all concessions located within known mineralised belts and situated close to major structural zones and previous discoveries (**Figure 1**).

Taruga has commenced a campaign of geological reconnaissance and geochemical sampling of these granted concessions and expects to continue this work for the field season, with a focus on infill and delineation of priority areas for reconnaissance drill testing.

The granting of Tiebissou continues the recent progression of the Targua strategy, which is to construct a world-class portfolio of West African assets that are highly prospective and capable of being quickly progressed.

#### Highlights:

- **Tiebissou** located in central Cote d'Ivoire along strike from the operating gold mines at Agbaou and Bonikro and immediately south of a Resolute Mining Limited concession
- **Tiebissou** concession contains **extensive artisanal workings** and **strong geochemical anomalies** identified in historic sampling
- **Tiebissou** has 20km of prospective strike length, with numerous major geological structures mapped and geochemical anomalies identified.
- **Dabakala Concession** - geochemical sampling of a **15km prospective zone** with historical stream sediment samples including **102ppb Au, 72ppb Au and 300ppb Au**
- **Korhogo Concession** – geochemical sampling of areas of artisanal working and geological structures commenced. Concession is adjacent to area of anomalous drilling completed by Perseus Mining Limited.

Commenting on the granting of the Tiebissou concession, Managing Director Bernard Aylward stated: "The granting of the Tiebissou concession continues our successful acquisitions in Cote d'Ivoire where our in-country team continues to work closely with the Government to ensure the timely approvals of our applications. We have targeted this highly-prospective region and focused on obtaining high-quality early stage concessions in areas of identified zones of gold mineralisation. Taruga has commenced an exploration program in Cote d'Ivoire

and anticipates being able to report results from the field work in the coming months.”

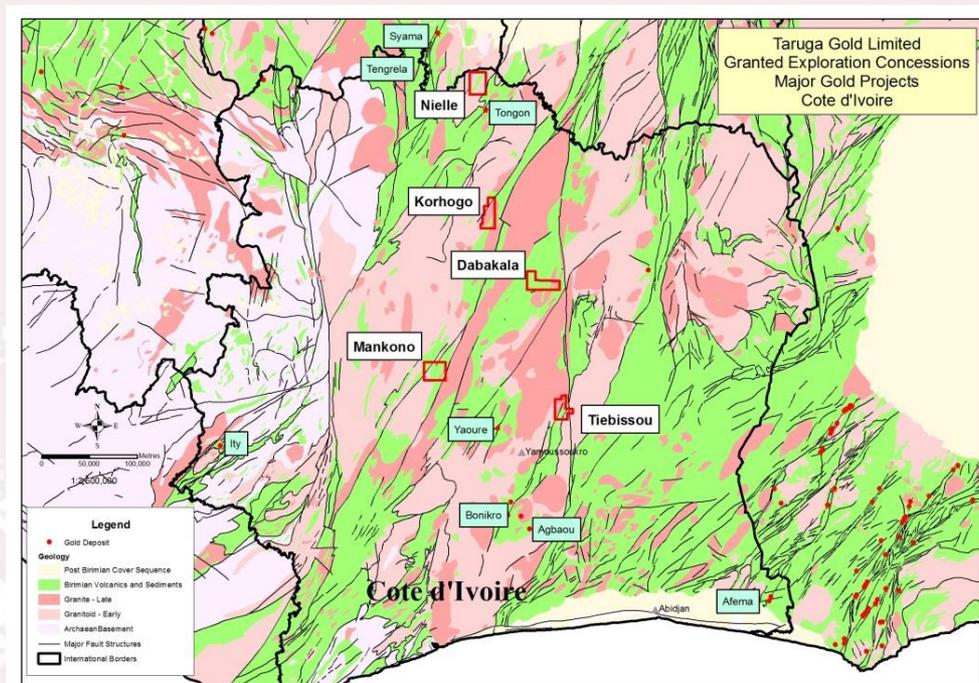


Figure 1 – Taruga Gold – Location map of Granted Concessions, Cote d'Ivoire

### Tiebissou Concession

The Tiebissou concession (306km<sup>2</sup>) has been granted for an initial period of four years. The concession is located in central Cote d'Ivoire and is along strike from the Agbaou Gold Mine (Endeavour Mining Corporation) and the Bonikro Gold Mine (Newcrest Mining Limited). The exploration is at an early stage for the concession, however previous surface geochemistry has highlighted zones of geochemical anomalism that are a high-priority target for immediate exploration (**Figure 2**). It is noted that the surface geochemical anomalism continues to the north of the concession into ground held by Resolute Mining Limited, and recent reports<sup>1</sup> indicate Resolute have commenced infill soil sampling of the large gold and multi-element anomaly identified in 2009.

Taruga is planning to undertake an initial exploration program at Tiebissou to follow up on the known soil anomalism and artisanal workings, as part of its regional exploration work with Cote d'Ivoire.

### Cote d'Ivoire Exploration Campaign

Taruga has commenced a geochemical sampling campaign in Cote d'Ivoire to begin to prioritise the project areas and rapidly advance high-priority targets to drill ready status.

<sup>1</sup> See Resolute Mining Limited Quarterly Report announced to ASX 20 October 2014



The program will consist of a series of reconnaissance spaced and infill geochemical soil and stream sediment samples and will target areas of geological complexity, artisanal workings and historic gold anomalism.

The exploration campaign has commenced at the granted Dabakala, Korhogo and Mangkono concessions and will also include work at the newly granted Tiebissou.

### ***Dabakala Concession***

Taruga has a program of surface geochemical samples targeting a zone of artisanal workings and major geological structures (**Figure 3**). The project is at an early stage of exploration, with minimal exploration completed, however historic stream sediment samples collected in the area have identified gold mineralisation associated with the major structures and returned results up to 102ppb gold within the concession area. Taruga intends to follow this area up as a priority to determine the size of the geochemical anomaly and potential for significant gold mineralisation.

### ***Korhogo Concession***

The Korhogo concession is located in the northern portion of Cote d'Ivoire and is a 360.6 km<sup>2</sup> concession with a three year term.

The concession is at an early stage of exploration and initial field reconnaissance has identified areas of significant artisanal workings and prospective geological structures and units. The program for initial geochemical sampling will target the northern portion of the concession where it is interpreted that a "pressure shadow" at the margin of a granitic intrusion may develop a favourable environment for gold mineralisation to focus. This area has identified artisanal workings, and on adjacent ground recent aircore drilling was completed by Perseus Mining Limited that returned highly anomalous results.

Taruga will continue the geochemical sampling campaign in Cote d'Ivoire for the field season with the aim of developing key prospect areas to drill status through infill geochemical sampling and trenching.

For further information see the Company's website [www.tarugagold.com.au](http://www.tarugagold.com.au) or contact:

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### **About Cote d'Ivoire**

Cote d'Ivoire has recently introduced mining friendly legislation. The country hosts roughly 35% of West Africa's Birimian Greenstone belts – Ghana, Africa's second largest gold producer, hosts ~17%.

While historically underexplored, in recent years mining companies have enjoyed successful exploration results. The country now boasts seven multi-million ounce gold deposits (including Amara Mining's 6moz+ Yaoure deposit and Randgold Resources 4.4moz Tongon deposit), with four commercial scale mines currently in production.

### **About Taruga Gold**

Taruga is a West African focused gold explorer that has compiled a diverse portfolio of exploration projects within the Birimian geology of West Africa. This region is at present one of the world's great gold districts and has had a significant rate of discovery and development of new gold mines over past decades.

Taruga has ~3,800km<sup>2</sup> of highly prospective concessions in Niger, Southern Mali and Cote d'Ivoire, all within similar geological settings as world-class goldmines. The Company's Kossa Project in Niger is 15km from the 5moz Essakane goldmine; in Mali, the Nangalasso project is 30km west of the 7moz Syama project

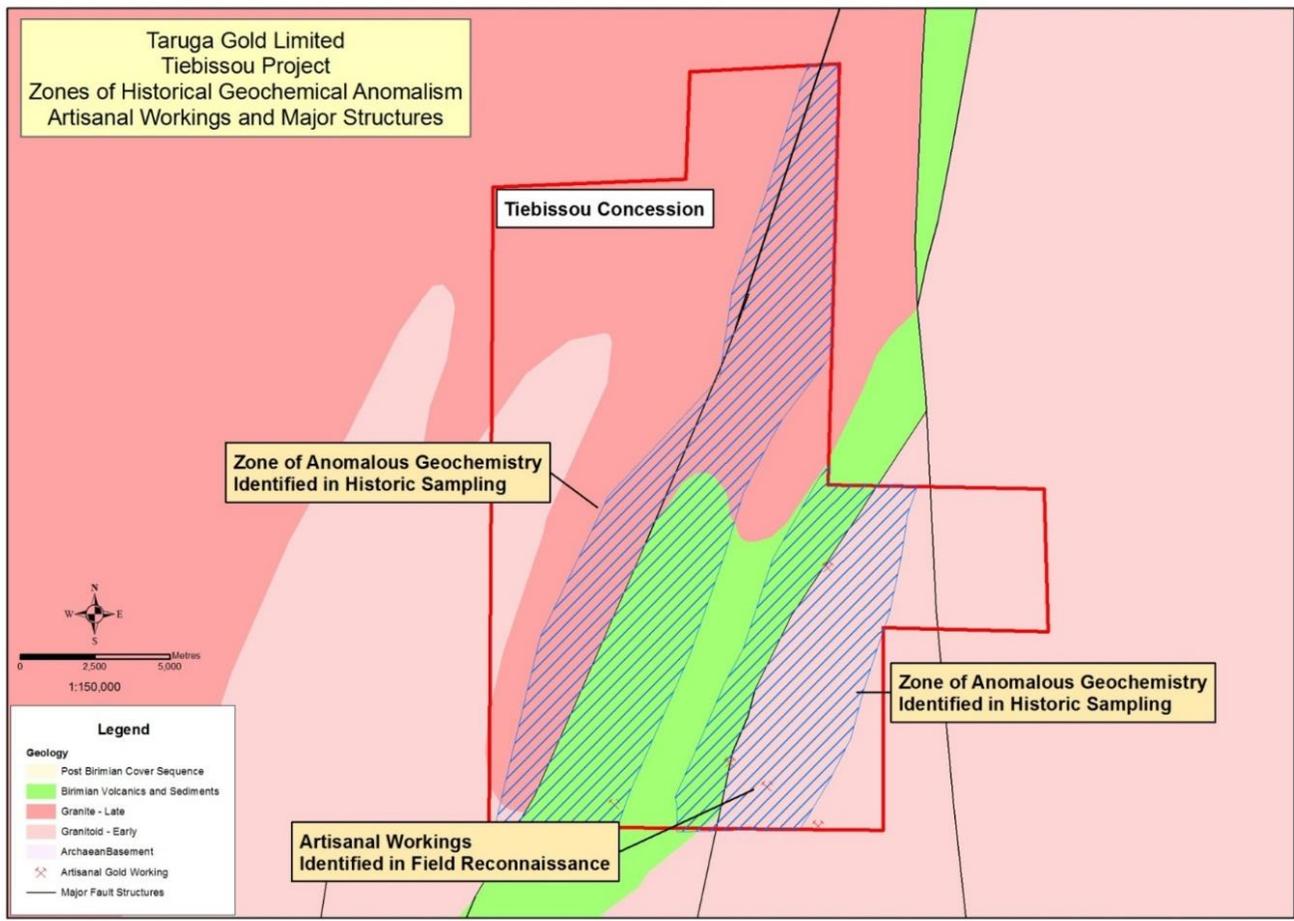


Figure 2 – Tiebissou concession highlighting geochemical anomalism and major workings

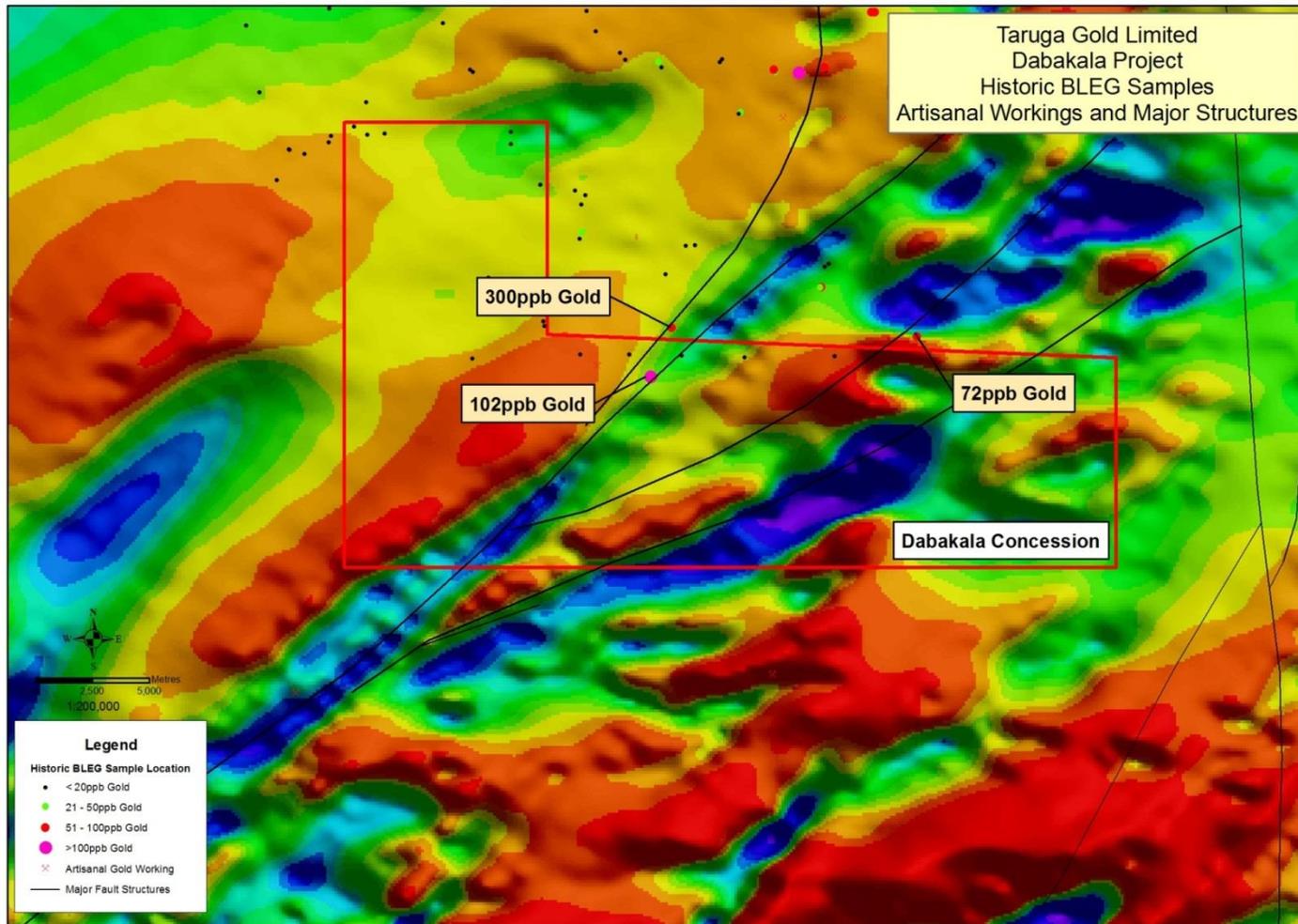


Figure 3: Dabakala concession highlighting prospective geological structures and the anomalous geochemical sampling from historic sampling

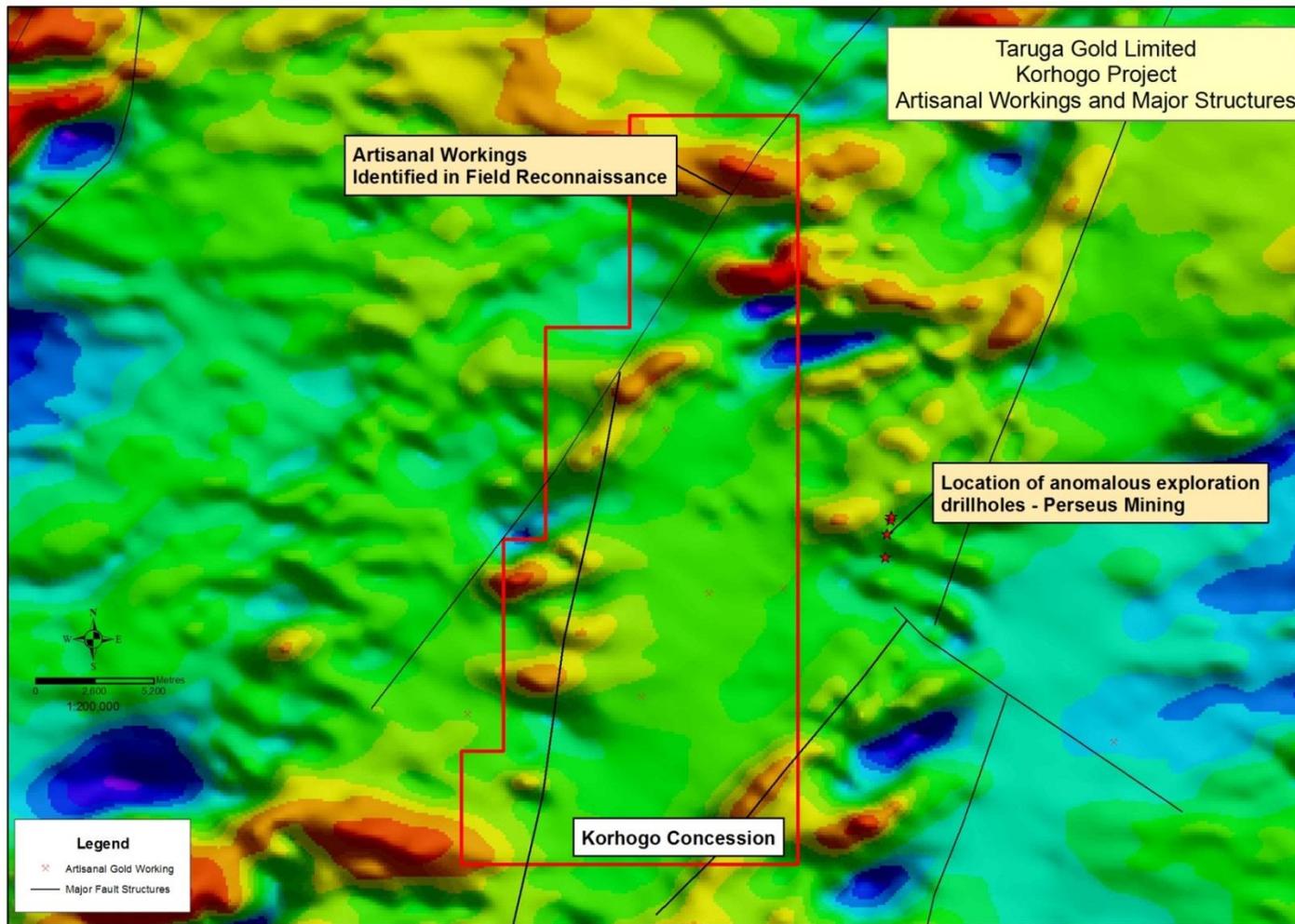


Figure 4: Korhogo concession highlighting prospective geological structures and artisanal working in northern portion of concession.

## Appendix 1: JORC 2012 Summary Table

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration information reported in this announcement relates to historical geochemical sampling with data compiled from government and industry sources.</li> <li>Sampling information has previously been reported to the ASX by companies including Resolute Mining Limited and Perseus Mining Limited. It was noted that industry standard techniques and appropriate QAQC procedures were followed</li> <li>A program of stream sediment sampling was completed by International Goldfields in the Dabakala Concession area. This program was completed using industry standard techniques and QAQC procedures followed.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No new drilling is reported in this announcement and no drilling has been completed by Taruga. Historical information is reported relating to reconnaissance Aircore drilling.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No sampling information to report</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No logging information to report</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No sub-sampling to report</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples referred to in this report are historical information compiled from Government and Industry sources.</li> <li>• No comment is made on the quality of assay data or laboratory tests other than it is noted work was completed by reputable companies who followed industry standard practices and procedures.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No adjustments to the assay data have been made.</li> <li>• Information has been compiled from Government and Industry sources and is stored in an electronic database.</li> <li>• No new data is reported here and verification of historic data is not</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<p>possible currently, however the current exploration campaign will target areas of previous anomalism to verify historic data.</p>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No new data points reported.</li> </ul>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploration is at a reconnaissance level and information reported here is derived from field reconnaissance, initial geological review and compilation of historic data.</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No information is reported on the orientation of historic information</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No comment on the historic sample security</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No audits or reviews have been completed</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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,</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tiebissou Concession is located in Cote d'Ivoire. The granting of the Tiebissou concession was reported in the Cote d'Ivoire Government gazette 1/October 2014. Tiebissou concession is a "Permis de</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	<p><i>historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Recherche”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Korhogo Concession is located in Cote d’Ivoire and is a “Permis de Recherche” with decree number 2014-04. The concession is granted for a 3 year term</li> <li>• Dabakala Concession is located in Cote d’Ivoire and is a “Permis de Recherche” with decree number 2014-03. The concession is granted for a 3 year term</li> <li>• Nielle Concession is located in Cote d’Ivoire and is a “Permis de Recherche” with decree number 2014-101. The concession is granted for a 3 year term</li> <li>• Mangkono Concession is located in Cote d’Ivoire and is a “Permis de Recherche” with decree number 2013-435. The concession is granted for a 3 year term</li> <li>• Taruga is the 100% owner of the concessions through subsidiary companies registered in Cote d’Ivoire</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploration is at an early stage. Geochemical sampling has been completed in International Goldfields Limited (ASX:IGS) on the Dabakala licence and geochemical sampling by Resolute Mining Limited on the Tiebissou licence. Reconnaissance exploration completed by other companies on nearby ground has been compiled into a regional database for overview and planning. Exploration work completed to date is of an acceptable standard for the stage of exploration.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The projects are located in the Birimian sequence of West Africa. Geology consists of Birimian volcanoclastics and sediments and intrusive granite and granodiorite bodies.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No new information is reported.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> <li>● <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>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.</i></li> <li>● <i>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.</i></li> <li>● <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● No data aggregation methods have been used – data is a compilation of historic information</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>● <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>● <i>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').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● No sampling reported</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Refer to announcement</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All available information reported</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Project is at an early stage of exploration. All information is in</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	announcement
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional exploration programs include geochemical sampling and infill sampling to target zones of gold mineralisation.</li> <li>Additional geochemical sampling and additional trench samples are being reviewed.</li> </ul>