ASX Announcement
27 June 2025

Drill Plan Confirmed for Drilling at Fiery Creek Copper Project

Salmon Gums Aircore Drilling Delivers 3 new Geochemical Anomalies

Highlights

- Maiden drill plan confirmed for Fiery Creek Copper Project in the Mt Isa copper belt, northern Queensland
- Targeted 1,400m reverse circulation (RC) drill program to be undertaken at priority Piper Prospect; drillhole locations confirmed, with drilling planned to commence in July
- Drilling designed to target two induced polarisation (IP) conductors and a north-south trending gravity feature identified from Aruma's recent gravity survey programs
- Heritage survey and landowner consent currently being finalised
- Results from shallow wide spaced geochemical drilling program at Salmon Gums Gold Project identifies three new geochemical anomalies; follow up infill aircore drilling planned

Aruma Resources Limited (ASX: AAJ) (Aruma or the Company) is pleased to announce its drill plan for the Company's maiden drilling program at the Fiery Creek Fiery Copper Project in the Mt Isa copper belt, in northern Queensland.

The Fiery Creek Project is a core exploration focus for Aruma, and the Company will commence drilling at the priority Piper Prospect. Drilling is planned to consist of a 1,400m reverse circulation (RC) program for a total of approximately 9 holes (Figure 1).

The program is designed to test;

- Two induced polarisation (IP) conductors – a southern and northern conductor – identified in Aruma's recently completed geophysical survey program[1]; and
- A north-south gravity feature identified in a gravity survey undertaken in the recent geophysical survey program[1].

Drill hole locations have been confirmed (Figure 1), and drilling is planned to commence in July on completion of heritage surveys and final landowner consent.

Drilling was initially planned to commence in June but is now planned to commence in July due an extended wet season in northern Queensland impacting site access.

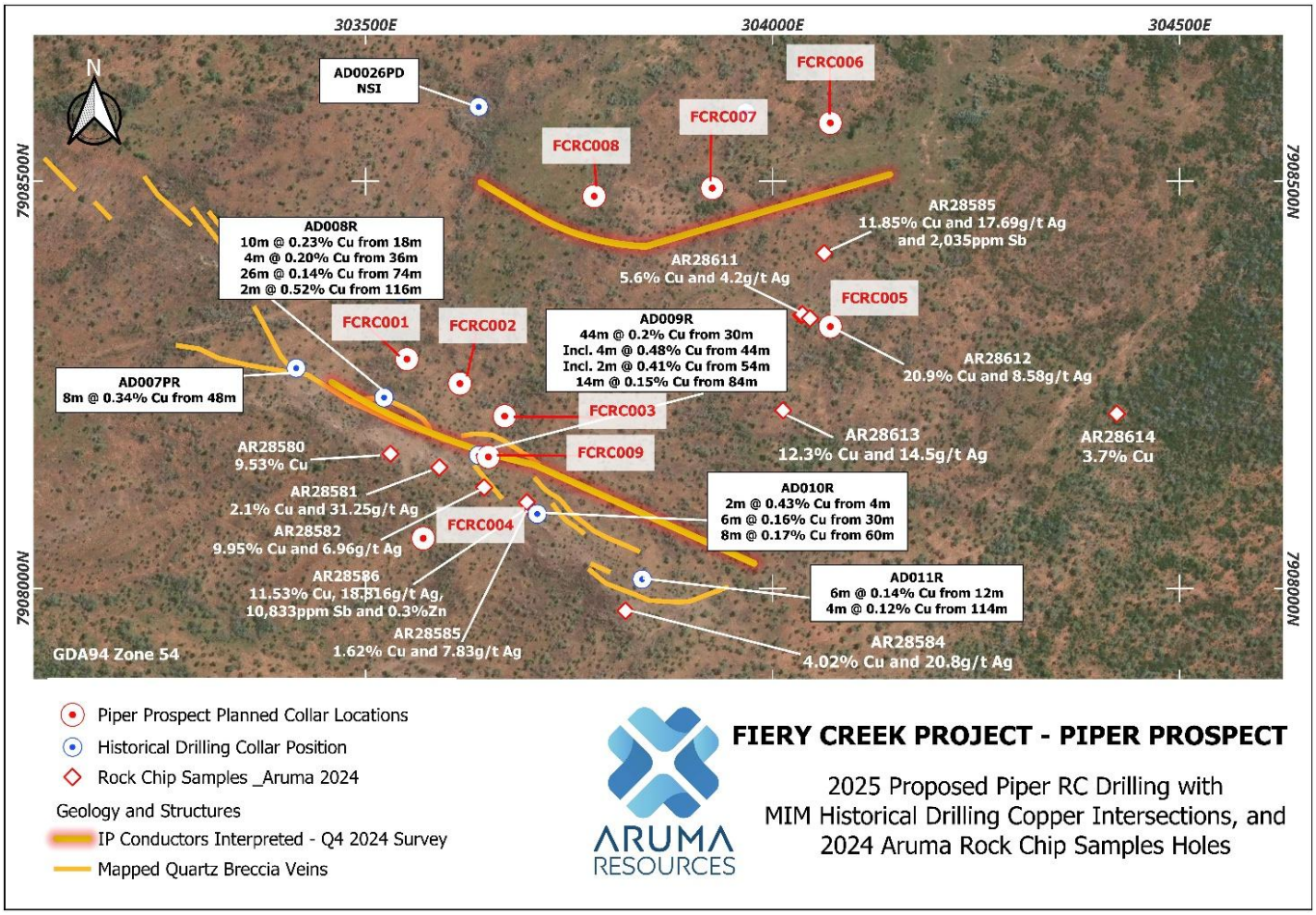

Figure 1: Planned RC drill hole locations for maiden drilling program at Fiery Creek Project.

Aruma Resources managing director Grant Ferguson said:

"We are delighted to confirm our drill plan for the Company's maiden drilling program at the Fiery Creek Project. The Project has continued to demonstrate its copper potential through each of our field work programs and our assessment of historical exploration data, leading to the Piper Prospect being a priority target for our first drilling program at Fiery Creek.

Our work at the Project to date has given us strong confidence to initiate drilling at the Piper Prospect, with coincident geophysical survey results and exploration results identifying Piper as a priority drill target. We will advise the market when drilling commences over the coming weeks."

PIPER PROSPECT COMMENTARY

The Piper Prospect has been defined as Aruma's initial priority drill target from the Company's systematic assessment of the Project area and its exploration programs. It is located in the north-west of the Fiery Creek Project area and is interpreted as being prospective for copper, gold, antimony and silver.

Aruma has conducted a detailed geophysical survey program at the Project which included an IP survey and a ground gravity survey. These surveys returned positive outcomes and have helped generated initial drill-ready targets at the Piper Prospect.

The results are coincident with high-grade copper-silver and antimony rock chip sampling results reported in September 2024 and historical drill results reported in the previous quarter, which revealed broad zones of highly anomalous copper mineralisation.

Aruma's ground gravity and IP surveys at the Piper Prospect have indicated two potential IP conductors; the first representing a quartz breccia/fault zone and the second a parallel and potentially stronger conductor 300 metres to the north.

The gravity survey also indicated a prominent north-south geophysical feature, interpreted as a potential lithological or structural control, extending southward where it remains untested by historical drilling.

This untested zone coincides with a recently identified gravity anomaly at the intersection of the north-south structure and a northeast-trending structure, representing a high priority exploration target.

SALMON GUMS GOLD PROJECT DRILLING - THREE NEW GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES IDENTIFIED

The Company is also pleased to advise that three new geochemical anomalies have been identified from its recent aircore drilling program at the Salmon Gums Gold Project in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

Aruma recently completed a wide spaced 64-hole aircore drilling program for 1,347 metres at the Poppy, Sage and Rose Prospects. This was a reconnaissance drilling program which targeted areas with no outcrop with zones of interpreted structure and lithological complexity in bedrock.

The shallow geochemical drilling was designed to identify geochemical indicators to assist in vectoring to potential areas of gold mineralisation. The program was successful in identifying three new geochemical anomalies; one at the Poppy Prospect and two at the Sage Prospect.

Peak values of 1m @ 0.25 g/t Au from 27m (end of hole) and 3m @ 0.17 g/t Au from 14m (3m composite) were returned in drillhole SG25AC041 at Poppy.

The Company intends to undertake a follow up phase of aircore drilling to infill this wide spaced program, with the aim of more accurately delineating the width and strike extent of the anomalous gold zones.

Details of the Salmon Gums drilling results are provided in Table 1, and Figures 2 and 3.

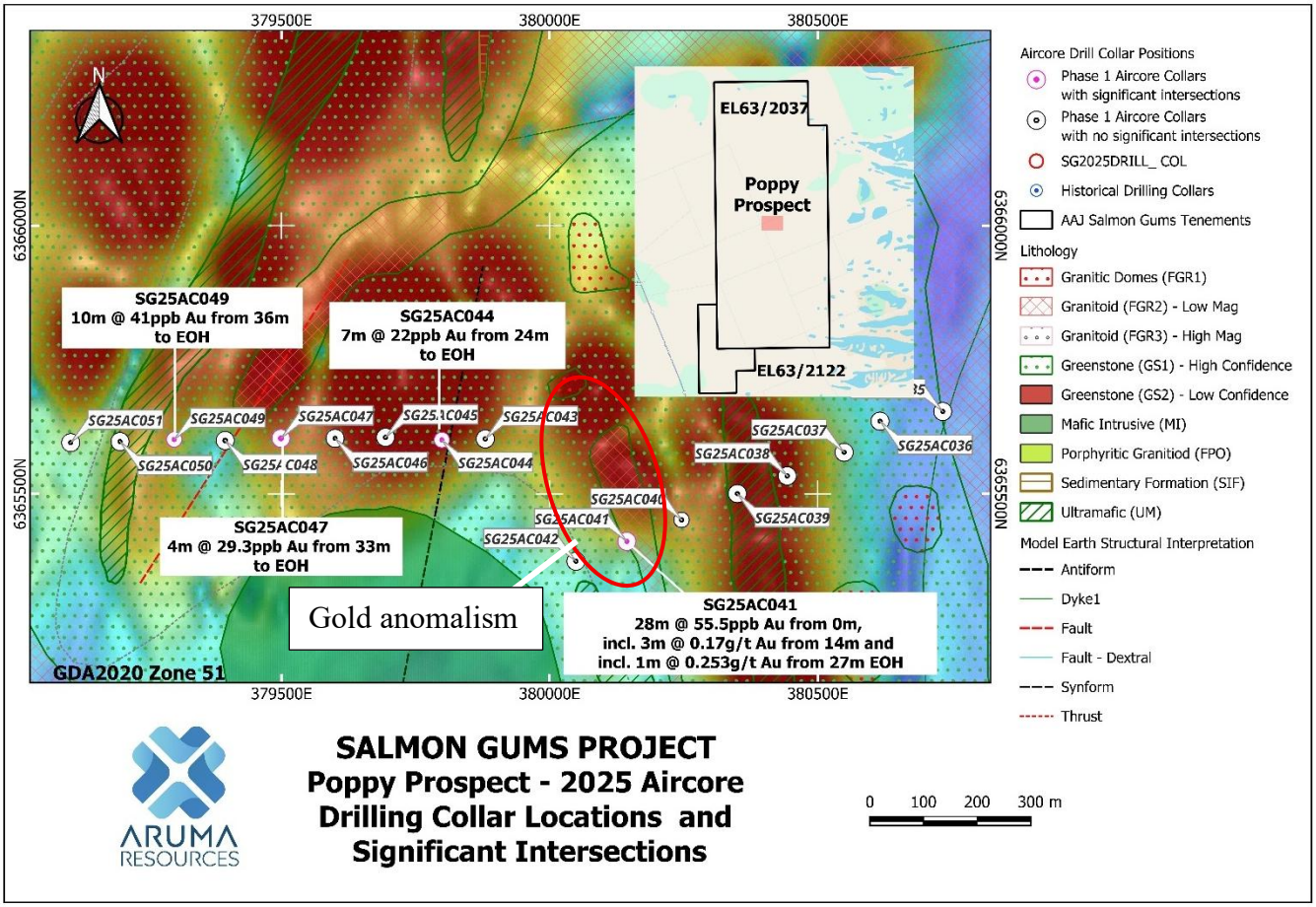

Figure 2: Poppy Prospect 2025 aircore drilling geology, collar locations and significant Intersections

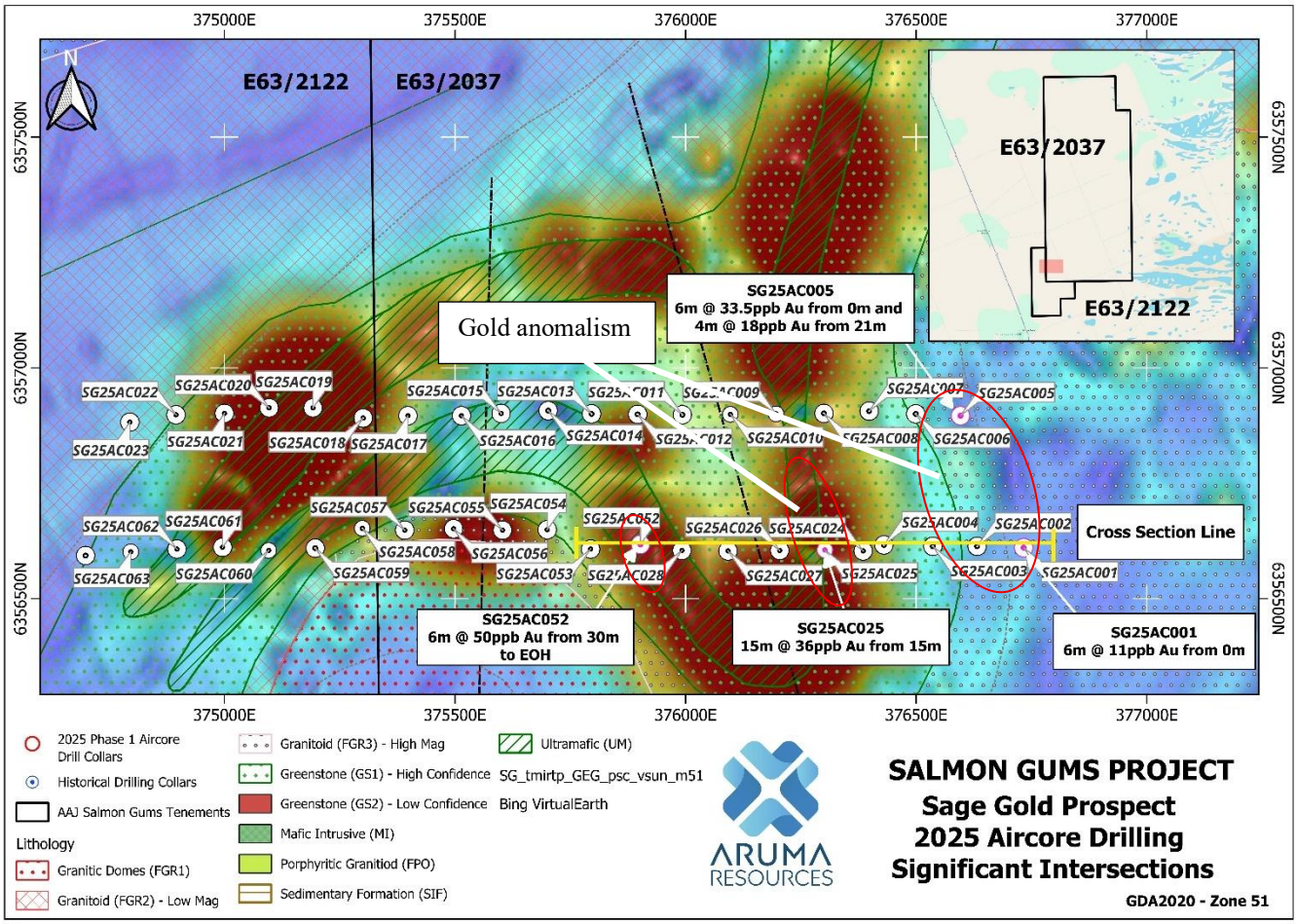

Figure 3: Sage Prospect 2025 aircore drilling geology, collar locations and significant Intersections

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

ENDS

For further information, please contact:

Grant Ferguson

Managing Director

Aruma Resources Limited

Telephone: +61 8 9321 0177

E: info@arumaresources.com

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 projects in high-demand commodities – copper and uranium - in world-class mineral belts, in South Australia and Queensland. It also holds gold, lithium and REE prospective projects in Western Australia.

Figure 4 - Aruma Resources project portfolio.

Competent person statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Grant Ferguson who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscience (AIG). Mr Ferguson is Managing Director and a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Ferguson 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 Ferguson 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 that have been reported previously and released to ASX are available to be viewed on the Company website www.arumaresurces.com. 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.

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

Referenced ASX Announcements

[1] ASX Announcement - 22 January 2025 - Coincident Geophysical Anomalies Defined Over High-grade Copper-Silver and Antimony at Fiery Creek Copper Project

Table 1: Salmon Gums Project - Phase 1 Aircore Drilling Program Information

Hole_ID	East	North	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Tenement	End of hole Lithology	Au_ppb Intersection
SG25AC001	376734	6356612	21	-60	90	E63/2037	amphib	6m @ 16ppb Au from 0m
SG25AC002	376633	6356615	23	-60	90	E63/2037	amphib	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC003	376537	6356615	21	-60	90	E63/2037	meta sed	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC004	376431	6356618	14	-60	90	E63/2037	amphib	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC005	376597	6356898	25	-60	90	E63/2037	meta sed	6m @ 33.5ppb Au from 0m and 6m @ 16ppb Au from 21m
SG25AC006	376500	6356902	6	-60	90	E63/2037	meta sed/amphib	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC007	376399	6356908	12	-60	90	E63/2037	amphib/metased.	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC008	376301	6356903	10	-60	90	E63/2037	amphib/metased.	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC009	376197	6356902	24	-60	90	E63/2037	qt,bio schist	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC010	376098	6356901	9	-60	90	E63/2037	quartzite/granite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC011	375994	6356900	8	-60	90	E63/2037	quartzite/granite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC012	375897	6356901	7	-60	90	E63/2037	granite/quartzite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC013	375797	6356902	15	-60	90	E63/2037	granite/quartzite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC014	375703	6356909	29	-60	90	E63/2037	talc schist	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC015	375601	6356903	18	-60	90	E63/2037	granite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC016	375515	6356898	22	-60	90	E63/2037	granite/meta qtzite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC017	375399	6356898	16	-60	90	E63/2037	qtz bi schist/granite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC018	375302	6356893	21	-60	90	E63/2122	seqtz/ porph/qtzite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC019	375193	6356915	26	-60	90	E63/2122	granodiorite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC020	375098	6356915	54	-60	90	E63/2122	talc schist	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC021	375001	6356903	36	-60	90	E63/2122	qtz bi schist	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC022	374896	6356900	42	-60	90	E63/2122	bi,se schist	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC023	374796	6356884	35	-60	90	E63/2122	Sqt/ porph/qtzite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC024	376386	6356605	18	-60	90	E63/2037	amphibolite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC025	376303	6356607	30	-60	90	E63/2037	amphibolite	15m @ 36ppb Au from 15m
SG25AC026	376205	6356606	4	-60	90	E63/2037	granodiorite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC027	376093	6356605	15	-60	90	E63/2037	amphibolite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC028	375993	6356606	18	-60	90	E63/2037	porphyry	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC029	379499	6361742	10	-60	90	E63/2037	grano	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC030	379405	6361745	19	-60	90	E63/2037	granite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC031	379300	6361745	7	-60	90	E63/2037	granite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC032	379195	6361742	7	-60	90	E63/2037	granite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC033	379099	6361741	8	-60	90	E63/2037	granite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC034	378990	6361738	9	-60	90	E63/2037	amphibolite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC035	380734	6365655	30	-60	90	E63/2037	granite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC036	380617	6365637	12	-60	90	E63/2037	granite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC037	380550	6365579	18	-60	90	E63/2037	ferrug granite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC038	380444	6365535	15	-60	90	E63/2037	granite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC039	380351	6365502	16	-60	90	E63/2037	ferrug siltstone	No Significant Intersection

Hole_ID	East	North	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Tenement	End of hole Lithology	Au_ppb Intersection
SG25AC040	380247	6365453	6	-60	90	E63/2037	granite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC041	380145	6365413	28	-60	90	E63/2037	amphibolite	28m @ 55.5ppb Au from 0m, incl. 3m @ 0.17 g/t Au from 14m and incl. 1m @ 0.25 g/t Au from 27m EOH
SG25AC042	380050	6365376	45	-60	90	E63/2037	secb schist	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC043	379881	6365604	41	-60	90	E63/2037	secb schist	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC044	379800	6365602	31	-60	90	E63/2037	amphibolite	6m @ 32.7ppb Au from 24m to EOH
SG25AC045	379695	6365607	29	-60	90	E63/2037	amphibolite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC046	379601	6365605	23	-60	90	E63/2037	amphibolite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC047	379500	6365605	37	-60	90	E63/2037	amphibolite	6m @ 30.5ppb Au from 33m to EOH
SG25AC048	379396	6365601	33	-60	90	E63/2037	amphibolite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC049	379301	6365603	46	-60	90	E63/2037	secb schist	10m @ 42.5ppb Au from 36m to EOH
SG25AC050	379200	6365599	23	-60	90	E63/2037	amphibolite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC051	379108	6365597	13	-60	90	E63/2037	bi qzite/mets granite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC052	375903	6356619	36	-60	90	E63/2037	amphibolite	6m @ 50ppb Au from 30m to EOH
SG25AC053	375795	6356609	27	-60	90	E63/2037	amphibolite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC054	375701	6356651	20	-60	90	E63/2037	amphibolite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC055	375604	6356650	16	-60	90	E63/2037	amphibolite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC056	375498	6356653	16	-60	90	E63/2037	mafic schist	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC057	375392	6356650	13	-60	90	E63/2037	amphibolite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC058	375300	6356654	8	-60	90	E63/2037	amphibolite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC059	375198	6356611	8	-60	90	E63/2037	granite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC060	375097	6356606	12	-60	90	E63/2037	granite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC061	374997	6356613	18	-60	90	E63/2037	granite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC062	374898	6356609	28	-60	90	E63/2037	undiff felsic	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC063	374798	6356603	23	-60	90	E63/2037	granite	No Significant Intersection
SG25AC064	374700	6356595	37	-60	90	E63/2037	mafic schist	No Significant Intersection

- ***Lower grade cutoff 10ppb with no internal dilution***

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Salmon Gums June 2025

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

The following data is in relation to Drill Holes in the announcement and the individual holes are listed in the Announcement.

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.*	• Air Core (AC) drill samples were collected by passing through a cyclone, 1 metre samples were collected with 3m composites samples were taken from the 1m samples, using an aluminium scoop. • AC Samples analysis was completed by Intertek Genalysis, the process of the sample analysis included oven drying (105-110 degrees Celsius), crushing (<-2mm to <-6mm), pulverising (<-75µm to <-105µm) and split to obtain a representative 25gram catchweight sample for gold only analysis using Lead Collection Fire Assay with ICP-OES finish, • Samples were also analysed for Multi-element. Analysis was completed via 4 Acid Digest with an ICP-MS finish for 48 elements.
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.).*	• AC drilling was carried out by Bostech Drilling using a Drill Boss 200 with air capacity of 600cfm/250psi. Drilling utilized downhole face-sampling blade bits (Ø 50mm) and on a few occasions a face sampling aircore percussion hammer was utilised. The drilling was completed to blade refusal and due to the nature of the weathering profile drilling depths were generally less than 25m so all the samples recovered were dry.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	• The bulk AC samples were visually assessed and considered to be representative with good recovery. • The best endeavours were used to ensure sample recovery and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	compositing gave the best quality possible. Sample weights are issued by the laboratory with assays. • Sample return was generally very good with no significant variance in sample size observed. Sample size is not considered to have had a material impact on grade.
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.*	• AC logging was carried out in the field. Logging is inclusive of the entire length of each AC hole from surface to 'end of hole'. • Recorded data includes lithology, alteration, structure, texture, mineralization, sulphides, weathering, veining and other features. • Drillhole collar co-ordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded. • Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes identification and percentages of mineralogy, sulphides, mineralisation, and veining • All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database
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 AC samples were collected as 3m composites of the individual 1m piles, composites were collected with an Aluminium scoop. • Samples were noted if wet or dry, with holes ceased if wet samples continued. • Samples were noted for the recovery percentages. • Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and as an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. • The Competent Person considers that the sample size is appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All samples were transported to Perth and analysed by Intertek Genalysis's Perth Laboratory located in Maddington. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), (<-2mm to <-6mm), pulversing (<-75µm to <-105µm) and split to obtain a representative 25gram catchweight sample for gold only analysis using Lead Collection Fire Assay with ICP-MS finish. • A CRM and blank insertion rate ratio of 1:25 was used for all AC 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. • Primary data are stored and documented in industry standard ways (MX Deposit) considered appropriate by the Competent Person • Assay data are as reported by Intertek Minerals and the Competent Person has verified these data and confirms that the data have not been adjusted in any way. • Remnant assay pulps are stored by Intertek Minerals for 2 months or until authorised for disposal.
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*	• Drill hole locations were determined by handheld GPS with a nominal accuracy of +/- 5 metres.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All coordinates and maps presented here are in the GDA2020 /MGA zone 51 system. • The accuracy of drill hole collars and downhole data are located with sufficient accuracy for use in current exploration targeting activities. • The Competent Person considers that topographic control is of sufficient quality
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.*	• Variable drill spacing used was dependent on target area but the holes were spaced at 100m apart, across the geological target area in order to recover geochemical data. • The spacing was suitable for the current phase of exploration. • 3m compositing was done on all samples. • Holes were not completed to a sufficient standard to potentially be used in a future resource estimation.
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.*	• The AC holes were drilled with a dip of 60° towards the northwest (Azimuth ~320 - 330°) along heritage cleared tracks or adjacent to heritage cleared pastoral tracks. This orientation is approximately orthogonal to the broad interpreted strike of stratigraphy. • 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. However this program was drilled to the east to intersect interpreted west dipping quartz veins and structures. • The drilling orientation would not have introduced a sampling bias to our understanding.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Aruma collected samples from the Salmon Gums drilling program are collected by the field personnel and stored on site. These are stored at a secure shed in Salmon Gums. Aruma staff then transported the samples directly to Intertek Laboratory in Perth at the end of the drilling program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, sampling methodologies, and assay techniques used in these drilling programs are considered to be appropriate and to mineral exploration industry standards of the day. • Sample numbers are unique and do not include any locational or interval information useful to non Aruma personnel. The Competent Person considers that the level of security is appropriate for exploration drilling.

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.*	• The Salmon Gums Project, 60km south 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 • All work completed under PoWs. • The Competent Person is not aware of any native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the Salmon Gums Project and reported 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. • Literature research from the WAMEX system controlled by the Western Australian Mine Department files has been used to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.

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, including holes with no significant gold intersections, are reported in this announcement.
		• Easting and Northing are in GDA2020 / MGA zone 51
		• Relative Level (RL) is not provided as it is not considered material for the style of drilling completed
		• Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. -90°). Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled.
		• Down-hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace.
		• Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace.
		• Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.
		• No results have been excluded from this report.
		• A total of 64 drill holes were drilled for 1,338 m in this program.

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*	• When exploration results have been reported, the intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by geology or lower cut-off grades, without high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high-grade results, these results were included in the reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No high-grade cuts have been applied to analytical results. • Intersections (Table 1) are reported as anomalous if the interval is at least 3m wide at a grade greater than 10ppb gold. A maximum of 1 consecutive internal waste was used for all significant intercept calculations. • Drill holes are oriented to get intersections as close to true widths as possible. • Metal equivalents not 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').*	• The AC holes were drilled with a dip of 60° towards the east (Azimuth ~90°). • This orientation is approximately orthogonal to the broad interpreted strike of stratigraphy. • Geological units within the target areas are interpreted as generally sub-vertical to steeply dipping. • Widths are reported as down-hole width and there is there is insufficient information to make an approximation of true width
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.*	• Appropriate maps are included in the main body of this report
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*	• An RC and Diamond Drilling program in 2022 and 2023 preceded the 2025 Aircore RC drilling program. Results from this sampling program have been fully reported in separate ASX press releases

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
rther 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 the described area.