21 February 2018

ASX Announcement

Drilling Continues to Expand a Large, Highly Signicant Gold System at Slate Dam Project

- **Aruma's maiden drill program has successfully defined a new, large scale gold system at Slate Dam.**
- **Drilling has defined;**
  - **two major gold shoots which extend for >500m to the north and >500m to the south and which remain open in all directions;**
  - **20m thick zones of gold mineralisation extending from surface to ~200m and remains open at depth.**
- **Drill Intercepts Summary:**
  - **24m @ 1.04g/t Au from 8m SDRC020**
    Including
    16m @ 1.35g/t Au from 11m including
    7m @ 2.05g/t Au from 11m
  - **5m @ 3.79g/t Au from 10m SDRC006**
  - **11m @ 1.00g/t Au from 91m SDRC011**
  - **4m @ 2.19g/t Au from 91m SDRC017**
  - **5m @ 1.00g/t Au from 15m SDRC037**
- **Maiden exploration drill program confirms gold shoots in Black Flag Group Sediment-hosted gold exploration model.**
- **Significant lateral and depth extents remain open and untested**
- **Drilling to test new targets to the north of maiden drilling and further expand the Slate Dam gold system to commence next month.**

Aruma Resources Limited (ASX: AAJ) is pleased to announce the final results of the Company's highly successful maiden RC drill program at the Slate Dam Gold Project in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

These results of the first-pass drill program, in conjunction with historical drilling assay results from the Project area, have successfully defined a new, very large and highly significant gold system at Slate Dam.

Aruma's drill program has resulted in the definition of

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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- Two major gold shoots, which host significant gold mineralisation, extend for in excess of 500 metres along strike to the north (North Shoot) and for in excess of 500 metres along strike to the south (South Shoot), both of which remain open in all directions (See Figure 1); and
- Highly significant interpreted tabular 20 metre thick zones of gold mineralisation dipping at 30 degrees (which extend from surface to a depth of approximately 200 metres, and which remain open at depth. These zones assay at >1g/t gold and are currently traceable for 500 metres either side of the East Fault (See Figure 2).

The program consisted of 40 reverse circulation (RC) holes for a total of 3,996 metres, and was designed to test multiple mineralised gold trends within a major, drill defined 7km^2, >200ppb gold anomaly in the northern region of the Project.

Drilling was completed in January. Assay results for the first 20 holes were reported earlier this month (ASX announcement, 1 February 2018), and the balance of assay results have now been received.

In addition to the most significant zones (outlined above), Aruma's drilling successfully intersected further multiple gold lodes, typically 3-7 metres in width.

The best assay returned was from drill hole SDRC020, 24m @ 1.04g/t Au from 8m, including 16m at 1.34g/t and 7m @ 2.05g/t Au from 11m, Figure 3. The drilling was based on investigating near surface multiple zones and hence the drill holes were too shallow and to the west to intersect the newly identified North and South Shoots. The two Aruma holes that did intersect the shoots were critical in delineating the shoots first intersected in the historical diamond drilling.

See Table 1 for details of intersections from Aruma's drilling program and Table 2 for details of intersections from historic drilling.

These results are significant, and with the aid of historic drill results serve to continue to validate and strengthen the Company's sediment-hosted gold exploration model for the Slate Dam Project.

Next Steps

Aruma will now plan for its next phase of drilling as a priority to test new targets identified in the area of the recently discovered new geochemical anomalies, to the north of the Company's previous drilling. The upcoming drilling will designed to continue to expand size and scale of the already very large Slate Dam gold system.

Drill Program Summary

The Aruma RC drill program completed 40 holes for 3,996m from December to January 2018. The program was designed to test four targets interpreted from geophysical data within the Project's major geochemical gold anomaly.

Drill holes intersected typical lithologies in a sedimentary package of conglomerate, greywacke, siltstone and sandstones, which aligns directly with the company's Black Flag

Group sediment-hosted mineralisation model. This is significant as it enables the Company's exploration team to clearly interpret the system and identify mineralisation targets.

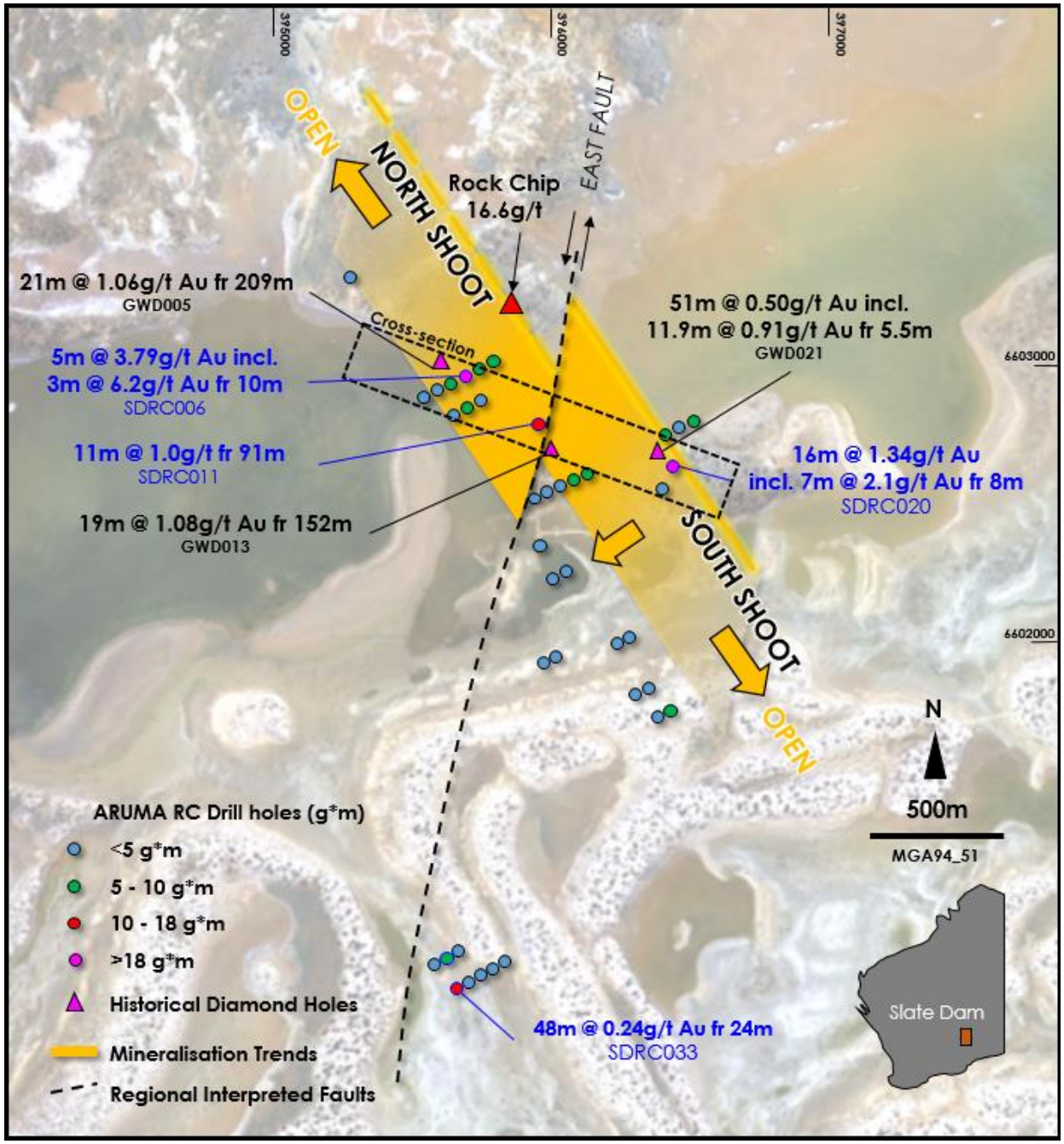

Figure 1. Overview of Slate Dam RC Drilling Results, with major gold shoots identified.

Mineralisation was intercepted in 34 of the 40 holes drilled. Significant mineralisation which represented 'lodes' was identified in 10 of the drill holes and were typically 3-7m in width and between 1-6g/t Au. Large low-grade units were also intercepted in most holes confirming the significant scale of this mineralisation system.

These intercepts align directly with the initial results received from the first round of exploration drilling at Gold Fields' Ltd (JSE: GFI) nearby Invincible Deposit at the St Ives Gold Project - the deposit on which the Aruma exploration model is based upon.

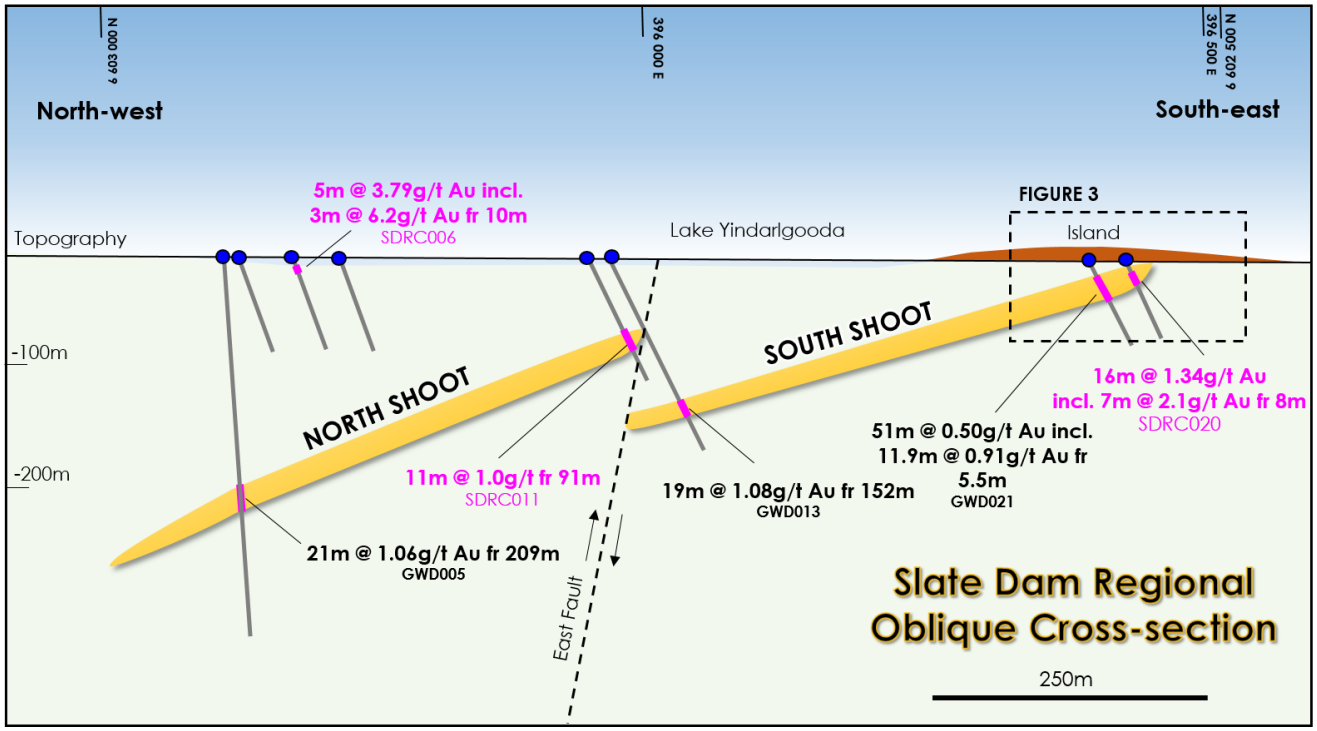

Figure 2. Slate Dam Interpreted oblique cross-section with identified major gold shoots

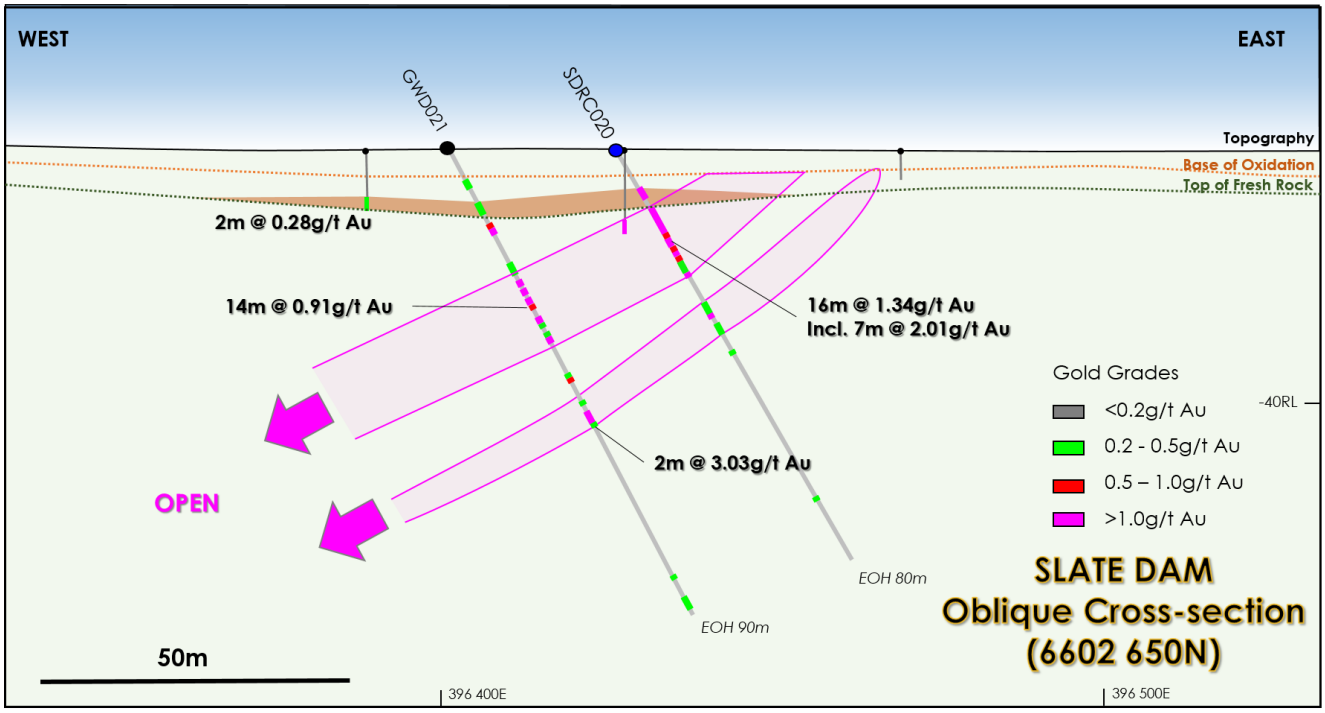

Figure 3. Cross-section of Aruma drill hole SDRC020, intercept 16m @ 1.34g/t Au from 8m, true width of 9m.

Aruma's Managing Director, Peter Schwann, said;

"Previous historical diamond holes results at the Project area include 21m @ 1.06g/t Au from 209m (GWD005) and 19m @ 1.08g/t Au from 152m (GWD013). These intersections when combined with the Aruma holes were critical to unlock the thick stratabound shallow dipping shoots that are the first blocks in the Slate Dam puzzle. The grade and thickness together with the shallow dip from surface highlights the project's potential amenability to host a large scale open pit mining operation."

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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. All historic data has been sourced from Western Australian Mineral Exploration reports (WAMEX) and has been validated by GIS validation procedures by Aruma staff and consultants.

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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Table 1. Slate Dam Significant Intercepts

(Note: some results have been reported, however some holes were re-entered and extended, they are noted in Table 1).

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Hole Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Release Date
SDRC001	395245	6603319	340	-60	65	**118**	48	62	14	0.23	1/2/2018
						Incl.	54	55	1	2.10	1/2/2018
							59	60	1	0.57	1/2/2018
							82	107	25	0.14	
SDRC002	395796	6603017	339	-60	65	94	2	17	15	0.43	1/2/2018
						Incl.	11	16	5	0.74	1/2/2018
							44	79	35	0.24	1/2/2018
						Incl.	58	60	2	0.83	1/2/2018
SDRC003	395614	6602932	318	-60	245	**100**	67	77	10	0.26	
							68	71	3	0.65	
SDRC004	395633	6602946	340	-60	245	**100**	No Significant Intercepts				1/2/2018
SDRC005	395637	6602946	340	-60	65	**100**	19	41	22	0.21	1/2/2018
						Incl.	21	22	1	1.14	1/2/2018
							55	58	3	0.53	1/2/2018
							72	84	12	0.21	
SDRC006	395683	6602967	341	-60	65	100	10	15	5	3.79	1/2/2018
						Incl.	10	13	3	6.21	1/2/2018
							33	34	1	0.53	1/2/2018
							45	84	39	0.24	1/2/2018
						Incl.	60	67	7	0.54	1/2/2018
SDRC007	395752	6602997	340	-60	65	100	3	18	15	0.38	1/2/2018
						Incl.	8	14	6	0.53	1/2/2018
							43	60	17	0.18	1/2/2018
							77	91	14	0.19	1/2/2018

SDRC008	395680	6602859	341	-60	244	106	66	73	7	0.20	1/2/2018
SDRC009	395688	6602859	341	-60	65	100	**22**	**24**	**2**	**1.09**	1/2/2018
							32	60	28	0.12	1/2/2018
							84	93	9	0.55	1/2/2018
						Incl.	89	92	3	0.92	1/2/2018
SDRC010	395735	6602880	341	-60	65	100	26	37	11	0.17	1/2/2018
							66	78	12	0.20	1/2/2018
SDRC011	395949	6602756	340	-55	65	**130**	2	25	23	0.36	1/2/2018
						Incl.	2	8	6	0.97	1/2/2018
							38	72	34	0.23	1/2/2018
							41	44	3	0.89	1/2/2018
							86	130	44	0.50	1/2/2018
						Incl.	**91**	**102**	**11**	**1.00**	
SDRC012	396138	6602617	340	-60	65	100	15	24	9	0.69	1/2/2018
						Incl.	**19**	**21**	**2**	**2.05**	1/2/2018
SDRC013	396092	6602597	342	-60	65	112	15	23	8	0.64	1/2/2018
							32	33	1	0.51	1/2/2018
							93	**94**	**1**	**4.20**	1/2/2018
							105	110	5	0.46	1/2/2018
						Incl.	106	108	2	0.78	1/2/2018
SDRC014	396035	6602575	341	-60	65	118	7	9	2	0.45	1/2/2018
							14	28	14	0.32	1/2/2018
						Incl.	**25**	**27**	**2**	**1.24**	1/2/2018
							77	79	2	0.72	1/2/2018
SDRC015	395989	6602555	341	-60	65	100	20	33	13	0.19	1/2/2018
							40	52	12	0.27	1/2/2018
						Incl.	42	45	3	0.71	1/2/2018
SDRC016	395944	6602533	341	-60	65	100	87	94	7	0.62	1/2/2018
SDRC017	396460	6602764	340	-60	65	100	13	16	3	0.73	1/2/2018
							91	**95**	**4**	**2.19**	1/2/2018

						Incl.	**92**	**94**	**2**	**4.21**	1/2/2018
SDRC018	396420	6602757	340	-60	65	112	2	13	11	0.24	1/2/2018
							29	32	3	0.39	1/2/2018
							37	38	1	0.72	1/2/2018
							61	69	8	0.22	1/2/2018
							77	79	2	0.47	1/2/2018
							100	106	6	0.37	1/2/2018
SDRC019	396380	6602739	340	-60	65	106	38	64	26	0.28	1/2/2018
							70	76	6	0.30	1/2/2018
SDRC020	396428	6602641	340	-60	65	80	8	44	36	0.72	1/2/2018
						Incl.	**8**	**24**	**16**	**1.34**	1/2/2018
						Incl.	**11**	**18**	**7**	**2.05**	
SDRC021	396359	6602559	340	-60	65	80	No Significant Intercepts				
SDRC022	396010	6602236	340	-60	65	106	40	41	1	0.54	
SDRC023	396041	6602250	340	-60	65	100	97	98	1	0.60	
SDRC024	395957	6602337	340	-60	65	100	94	95	1	0.74	
SDRC025	396271	6602025	340	-60	65	100	33	37	4	0.61	
							66	70	4	0.57	
SDRC026	396234	6602009	340	-60	65	100	31	32	1	0.87	
SDRC027	396347	6601838	340	-60	65	100	64	65	1	0.64	
SDRC028	396306	6601820	340	-60	65	100	34	41	7	0.41	
							34	37	3	0.64	
SDRC029	396440	6601770	340	-60	65	100	30	36	6	0.17	
SDRC030	396400	6601752	341	-60	65	100	40	55	15	0.33	
SDRC031	395733	6600800	340	-60	65	100	No Significant Intercepts				
SDRC032	395696	6600783	340	-60	65	100	28	32	4	0.47	
SDRC033	395659	6600766	340	-60	65	100	24	72	48	0.24	
							24	45	21	0.32	
SDRC034	395773	6600819	340	-60	65	49	No Significant Intercepts				
SDRC035	395769	6600817	340	-60	65	100	30	33	3	0.31	

SDRC036	395620	6600859	340	-60	65	112	51	70	19	0.23	
							58	**59**	**1**	**1.25**	
SDRC037	395661	6600878	340	-60	65	103	11	26	15	0.56	
						Incl.	15	20	5	1.00	
							39	47	8	0.29	
SDRC038	395705	6600898	340	-60	65	100	19	24	5	0.25	
SDRC039	395963	6601940	340	-60	65	100	38	41	3	0.13	
SDRC040	396004	6601959	340	-60	65	100	21	26	5	0.74	
							21	**24**	**3**	**1.07**	
							88	91	3	0.81	

Table 2 – Historical Diamond Drill holes

(Full list of significant intercepts from diamond drill holes completed by previous companies at the Slate Dam Project)

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Hole Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
GWD001	396032	6603107	340	-60	090	191.4	100	101	1	0.54
GWD002	395722	6603006	340	-70	135	250.5	21	35	14	0.20
							68	80	12	0.16
							97	119	22	0.37
							130	135	5	0.27
							149	192	43	0.30
							198	217	19	0.14
GWD003	395622	6603106	340	-90	0	334.5	26	28	2	0.33
							46	50	4	0.64
							225	240	15	0.16
							252	271	19	0.20
							292	309	17	0.21
GWD004	395822	6602906	340	-90	0	220.6	120	121	1	0.49

							127	132	5	0.15
							178	180	2	0.57
							191	196	5	0.28
							219	220	1	0.72
GWD005	395622	6603006	340	-90	0	364.3	21	23	2	0.55
							68	69	1	1.04
							94	95	1	0.54
							135	136	1	2.86
							171	172	1	0.50
							182	183	1	0.60
							222	243	21	1.06
							272	273	1	0.50
							305	306	1	0.56
							343	348	5	0.58
							362	364.3	2.3	0.99
GWD006	395672	6600806	340	-90	0	350.8	69	70	1	0.47
GWD007	395722	6602906	340	-90	0	340.2	44	60	16	0.16
							131	142	11	0.29
							190	192	2	1.17
							262	267	5	0.21
							282	292	10	0.17
							306	320	14	0.25
GWD008	395287	6603333	340	-60	090	358.2	3	26	23	0.41
						Incl.	3	6	3	1.60
						&	16	17	1	1.60
						&	25	26	1	0.80
							87	101	14	0.14
							94	95	1	0.92
GWD010	396012	6601008	340	-60	090	300.5	75	76	1	2.35
							86	91	5	1.49

							86	100	14	0.60
							75	93	18	0.57
GWD011	395437	6603058	340	-60	090	363.65	54	106	52	0.14
							202	207	5	0.20
							261	263	2	0.69
							270	281	11	0.16
							288	303	15	0.20
							312	349	37	0.38
							357	362	5	0.31
GWD012	395727	6602723	340	-60	090	195.0	55	58	3	0.24
							133	135	2	0.29
							161	165	4	0.48
GWD013	395937	6602708	340	-60	090	206.5	35	38	3	0.48
							62	91	29	0.16
							152	171	19	1.08
GWD014	395937	6603008	340	-60	270	204.5	86	110	24	0.18
							136	148	12	0.23
							154	200	46	0.17
GWD015	395505	6601523	340	-60	120	200.8	35	73	38	0.20
GWD016	396106	6601671	340	-60	130	204.2	34	44	10	0.14
GWD017	396135	6602341	340	-60	090	192.2	25	29.4	4.4	0.33
							118	119	1	2.20
							164	167	3	0.40
GWD018	395935	6602337	340	-60	090	204.2	56	107	51	0.30
						Incl.	56	93	37	0.39
						&	103	107	4	0.20
							186	188	2	0.68
GWD019	396409	6602456	340	-60	090	75.0	23	31	8	0.40
							47	55.5	8.5	0.46
GWD020	396353	6602456	340	-60	090	89.9	69	71	2	0.20

							81	82	1	0.58
GWD021	396403	6602656	340	-90	0	90.0	5.5	53	47.5	0.50
						Incl.	14	16	2	1.10
						&	25.1	33	7.9	1.14
						&	36	37	1	1.10
						&	50	52	2	3.03

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.	• (RC) drill chips were sampled in 1m intervals from a rig-mounted cone-splitter. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole using a bulls-eye spirit level. A sample of approximately 3kg was produced. All samples were submitted for assay. The splitter reject material was collected every metre in green bags and put aside. • (HDD) core was submitted consistently every 1m, as well as based on geological intervals and at geological contacts. Half core was sampled throughout the hole.
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).	• Reverse Circulation (RC) • Historical Diamond Drilling (HDD)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• (RC) Sample recovery was visually estimated by volume for each 1m bulk sample bag, and recorded digitally in the sample database. Very little variation was observed. • (HDD) Core – Core measured by tape.
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• (RC) The cone splitter was regularly cleaned with compressed air at the completion of each rod.
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.	• (RC) All samples were geologically logged in full. Logging is qualitative in nature, for geology, alteration, mineralisation, and weathering. • (HDD) all core was logged in full including lithology, alteration and structures.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half of all core taken. • If non-core, whether fiffled, 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.	• (RC) Samples were taken using a static cone splitter. Material sampled was dry, however could be wet from ground water intersected in the drilling. The sample wetness was recorded in the logging. The sample size is considered to be appropriate to the style of mineralisation. A separate sample is sieved from the splitter reject material into chip trays and used for geological logging. Duplicate samples were collected from the cone splitter directly off the rig, every 50 samples. Certified reference material samples were submitted to the laboratory every 100 samples, to ensure 2 standards every sample batch. Certified reference material submitted was similar in geological nature and mineralogy to the type of mineralisation anticipated at this project. • (HDD) half core was sampled.
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.	• (RC) Samples were submitted to Intertek Kalgoorlie, where they were prepared and processed and then sent to Intertek Perth for fire assay. Fire assay is a total digestion method.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	The lower detection limit of 0.005ppm Au are considered fit for purpose. • (HDD) Samples were assayed for Au and As by fire assay at ALS Kalgoorlie. Detection limit of 0.01ppm for gold analysis and 5ppm for arsenic analysis.
	• 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.	• (RC) Standard CRM was submitted every 100 samples, and duplicate samples were taken every 50 samples. • (HDD) N/A
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.	• (RC) No independent geologists were engaged to verify results. Aruma's Project geologist is supervised by the Aruma Exploration Manager. No adjustments were made to any assays or data. • (HDD) N/A
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.	• (RC) All co-ordinate information was collected using a hand-held GPS utilising GDA94, Zone 51. Approximately 10% of holes in the drill program were surveyed down-hole to determine any deviation. • (HDD)
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.	• (RC) drill holes were drilled on NE-SW traverses (065-245◦). The collar locations are recorded in Table 1 of this release. No sample compositing has been applied to the data. • (HDD) Diamond holes are sparse >200m apart.
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.	• (RC) Angled holes were drilled approximately orthogonal to the dip of the target lithology. In places where the causeways built over the salt lake ended, the rig drilled the opposite direction to test the extents of lithologies. • (HDD) diamond holes were drilled either sub-vertical or orthogonal to the dip of the stratigraphy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Standard QAQC protocols followed. • Samples submitted to the laboratory at the end of the day they were drilled. • (HDD) Done to industry standards by previous stakeholders
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• (RC) The methods used are industry standard and the holes were stopped in wet sample. The sample weight was recorded and the variation was within an acceptable range. • (HDD) The diamond holes were historical data from Wamex

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 form the Aruma Resources Ltd's Slate Dam Project. These results are on E25/553, which is owned 100% by Aruma Resources Ltd, through a 100% 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 predominantly 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.	• Drilling data is supplied in Table 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ 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.	• (RC) As all samples are 1m intervals there has been no weighting applied. Intervals are reported in a simple arithmetic mean grade. Significant mineralisation considered >0.1g/t Au, with max internal dilution of 5m, high grade zones considered >0.5g/t Au, with max 2m internal dilution. • (HDD) The diamond holes were historical data from Wamex
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).	• (RC) For the holes drilled at -60° the true thickness is approximately equal to the interval thickness. • (HDD) diamond holes were drilled either sub-vertical or orthogonal to the dip of the stratigraphy.
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 in release. Collar details are published in Table 1.
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.	• All currently received results 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 details.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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	• Aruma plans to continue exploration at its Slate Dam Gold Project.