

30 July 2018

HIGH GRADE COBALT AND COPPER RESULTS AT KAMILOMBE PROJECT IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- Results received for KMDD001 at Kamilombe in DRC
- Better intercepts included:
 - **31.21m at 0.52% Co** from **33.1m** including **3.04m at 1.45% Co** from **36.4m** and **5.18m at 1.05% Co** from **57.7m**
 - **16.16m at 1.05% Cu** from **72.3m**
 - **24.5m at 1.22% Cu** from **138.3m** and **8.12m at 0.1% Co** from **144.08m**
- Broader Co intercept than that reported by KCC/Gecamines – **30.45m** versus **24.6m** thickness
- Similar grade upper copper zone as KCC – 26.6m thickness; lower copper zone not reported by KCC/Gecamines
- Samples from remaining 4 holes from Kamilombe and 3 holes from Mwilu submitted to ALS Global in Johannesburg for assay
- Results expected within 2 to 3 weeks
- All results expected before the end of the due diligence period (mutually extended to 30 September 2018)
- Positive results support infill resource drilling at Kamilombe to benefit from high cobalt prices
- Results from the drilling at Mwilu and metallurgical studies at Kamilombe with known near surface mineralisation are ongoing to evaluate the potential for early stage, small scale, near surface production

Taruga Minerals Limited (ASX: **TAR**, **Taruga** or the **Company**) has received results for the first diamond hole drilled at Kamilombe. Due diligence drilling has been completed at Kamilombe (totalling 999.3m) and the final hole at Mwilu will be completed during the week.

A total of 1,322 half core samples from the remaining 4 diamond holes from Kamilombe and 3 holes from Mwilu have been submitted to ALS Global's assay facility in Johannesburg, South Africa, with first results expected within the next few weeks. The remaining samples from Mwilu, except for the current hole being drilled, have been submitted to ALS Global's sample prep facility in Lubumbashi, DRC.

The Consortium of Mint-Master and the Government of Lualaba Province have agreed to extend the due diligence period to 30 September to ensure that all results have been received to enable the Company to make a decision to continue with the joint venture on the basis of drill results.

Taruga's Executive Director, Mark Gasson, commented: *"Given the limited data received from KCC/Gecamines, including not knowing aggregation methods or assay methodologies used for reported grades, we are very pleased with the highly significant cobalt results received for KMDD001. The results confirm the potential to discover significant high grade cobalt mineralisation at the Kamilombe Project.*

Historic results at Kamilombe also indicated that mineralisation was limited to specific stratigraphic units, however Taruga's drilling has defined mineralisation outside of these units, including one not previously reported copper zone of 24.5m at 1.22% Cu.

We are very excited about the near surface cobalt mineralisation observed in the field and drill core, and eagerly await results from drill samples currently in the laboratory. The identified mineralisation has excellent potential to support early, near surface cobalt production which will benefit from current cobalt prices."

Kamilombe

Taruga has received highly significant cobalt and copper results from its first diamond hole, KMDD001, drilled at the Kamilombe Project. The cobalt result of **31.21m at 0.52% Co** from **33.1m** including **3.04m at 1.45% Co** from **36.4m** and **5.18m at 1.05% Co** from **57.7m** confirms that Kamilombe is first and foremost a cobalt project with copper support. Significant intercepts are summarised in **Table 1** and the locality of KMDD001 is shown in **Figure 1**.

Table 1: Significant intercepts reported at Kamilombe

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Co (%)	Cu (%)
KMDD001	325565	8812076	1446.7	0	-90	266.00	33.1	64.31	31.21	0.52 ¹	
						<i>incl.</i>	36.4	39.44	3.04	1.45 ¹	
						<i>incl.</i>	57.7	62.88	5.18	1.05	
							72.3	88.46	16.16		1.05
							138.3	162.8	24.5		1.22
						<i>incl.</i>	144.08	152.2	8.12	0.10	
							204.87	214.5	9.63		1.01

¹ - 39% recoveries for high grade Co intercept (1.64m at 2.02% Co)

A cut-off grade of 0.1% Co and 0.5% Cu was used with a maximum dilution of 3m within each intercept

KCC/Gecamines reported **19.5m at 1% Co** from **34.6m** within the RSC Mines R2 unit and **5.1m at 1.5% Co** in the underlying RSF unit. Taruga reported significant results from the upper SDB stratigraphic unit (**max 1.64m at 2.02% Co**), RSC unit (**max 1m at 2.64% Co**), RSF unit (**max 0.9m at 0.21% Co**) and lower DStrat unit (**0.98m at 1.1% Co**). Taruga reported mineralisation over **30.45m** when compared to KCC/Gecamines' total interval of **24.6m**.

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Drilling recoveries averaged 38% for the deeper Mines R2 Series and results cannot be considered to be reliable below a depth of 217m. Future holes will be drilled with the larger diameter PQ and HQ bit sizes to ensure better recoveries at depth.

Diamond drilling carried out by Taruga intersected an additional mineralised zone of **24.5m at 1.22% Cu** from **138.3m** and **8.12m at 0.1% Co** from **144.08m** which was not reported by KCC/Gecamines.

Thicknesses of the mineralised intersections are close to true thickness as bedding in the highly weathered stratigraphic units appears to be flat.

The remaining 4 holes at Kamilombe demonstrate reasonable stratigraphic correlation with the existing drill holes, however slight variations were noted due to faulting and were easily identified in the core. The most significant variation was noted in KMDD005 where KCC/Gecamines reported mineralization from 70m, however Taruga observed mineralisation in artisanal workings and drill core which starts immediately below the 3-5m thick overburden.

Discrepancies with respect to KCC/Gecamines drill hole collars were also noted in the field. For example, historic holes KBGU026 and KBGU028, which were twinned by Taruga, had a good stratigraphic match when collars were interchanged.

The Company is confident that the Kamilombe Project has the capacity to host significant cobalt and copper mineralisation to advance the project. However, all KCC/Gecamines drill holes within the project area will need to be re-drilled as part of the planned infill drilling programme, expected to commence once the due diligence has been successfully completed by end of September 2018. The potentially mineralised area defined by the KCC/Gecamines drilling will be drilled on an initial 100 x 100m grid for early resource definition at Kamilombe.

All remaining samples have been sent to ALS Global's accredited laboratory in Johannesburg for 4 acid digest and ICP-AES finish. Results are expected in 2 to 3 weeks.



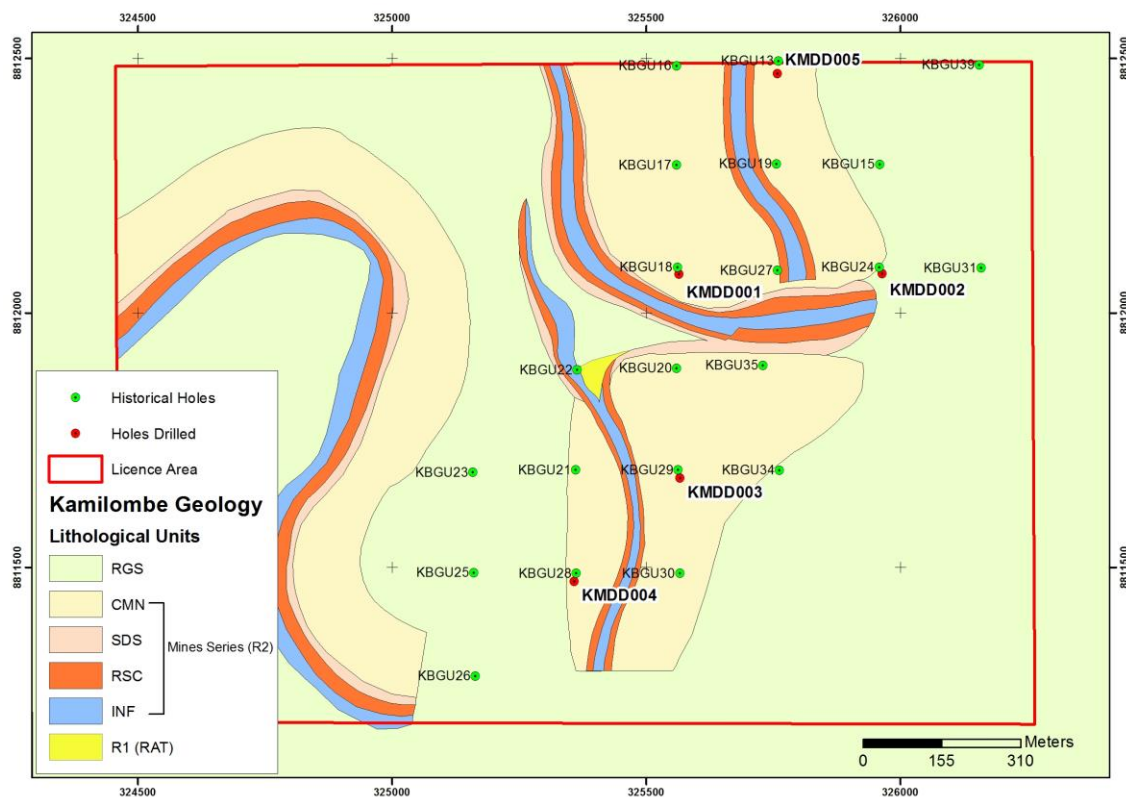


Figure 1: Interpreted geology from Gecamines showing historic KCC/Gecamines diamond holes and 5 twinned diamond holes completed by Taruga

Mwilu

Four inclined shallow holes were drilled at Mwilu to test near surface cobalt grades of Mines R2 series lithologies exposed in two ridges at Mwilu. The holes were planned to evaluate the potential for early stage, small scale, near surface production. All completed and pending holes at Mwilu are shown in **Figure 2**.

Both diamond holes which targeted the northern ridge intersected mineralised lower R2 Mines series stratigraphy before intersecting a major thrust fault. Two diamond holes drilled below the southern ridge showed that mineralised Mines R2 series were duplicated through thrusting and could potentially host a broad zone of mineralisation.

All holes have showed varying amounts of black oxide which potentially includes heterogenite (cobalt mineral). Copper in the form of malachite was observed at depth in many of the holes, especially along fault zones.

A final hole is currently ongoing at Mwilu and is expected to be completed during the week. Completion of the current diamond hole MWDD008 designed to test potential

mineralisation at depth to the south of the southern ridge at Mwilu marks the end of the due diligence drilling programme.

Samples from the first 3 holes at Mwilu have been submitted to ALS Global's accredited laboratory in Johannesburg for 4 acid digest and ICP-AES finish. First results are expected within 2-3 weeks. The remaining samples for drill holes MWDD004 to MWDD007 have been sent to ALS Global's sample prep facility in Lubumbashi, DRC from where a representative pulp will be sent to ALS's assay facility in Johannesburg, South Africa. ALS Global, Lubumbashi, have investigated alternative courier services to DHL to reduce delays experienced in sending samples to Johannesburg which have taken up to 3 weeks or longer.

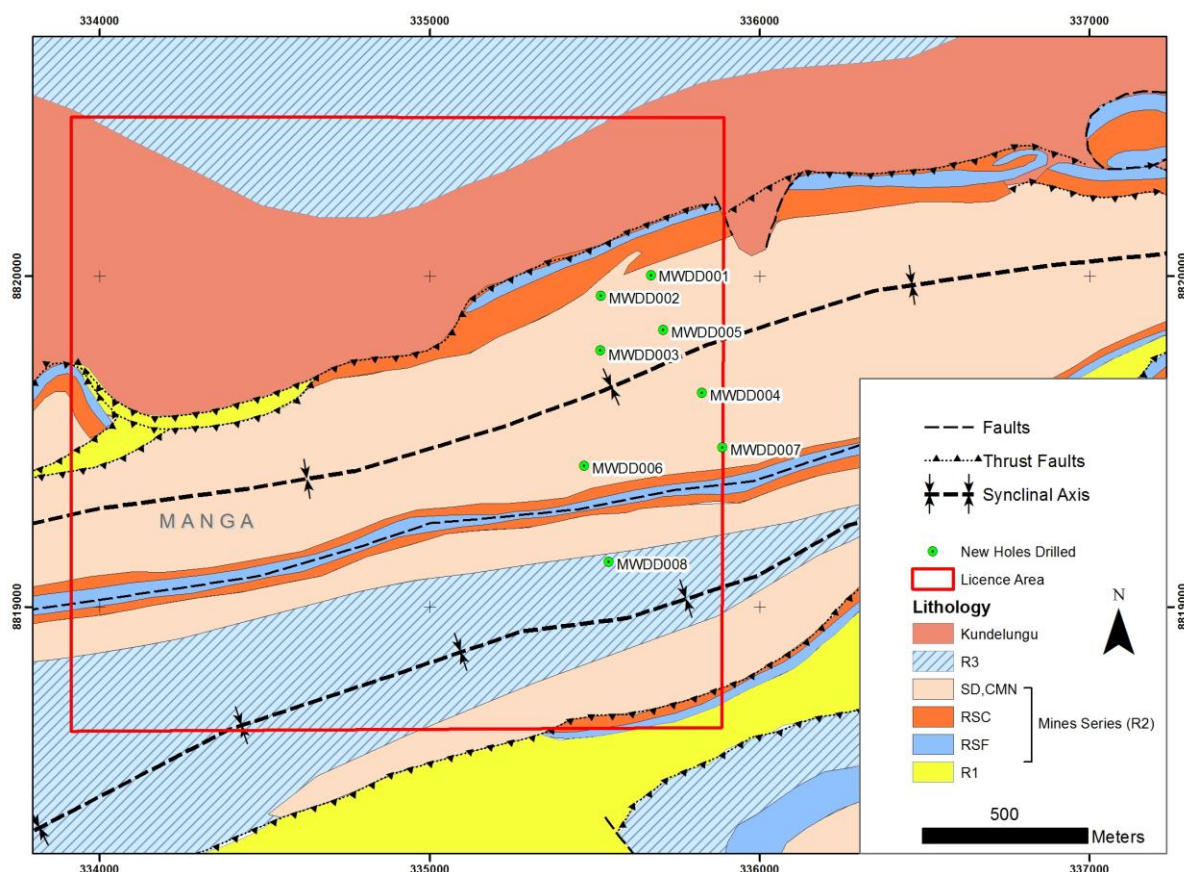


Figure 2: Interpreted geology from Gecamines showing all holes at Mwilu. MWDD008 currently being drilled.

Mwilu and Kamilombe lie within the Kolwezi "Klippe", within the Central African Copper Belt, which hosts many of the largest known copper-cobalt stratiform deposits both in the south-eastern DRC and Zambia. Channel sampling and drilling to date has confirmed that both Mwilu and Kamilombe have potential to host high grade cobalt mineralisation and low grade copper.



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Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Mark Gasson, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Gasson is an Executive Director of Taruga Minerals Limited. Mr Gasson 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 Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr Gasson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Operating in the Democratic Republic of Congo

The main projects in which Taruga proposes to acquire are located in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The Company will be subject to the risks associated with operating in DRC. Such risks can include economic, social or political change, changes of law affecting foreign ownership, taxation, working conditions, rates of exchange, exchange control, exploration licensing, export duties, repatriation of income or return of capital, environmental protection, mine safety, labour relations as well as government control over mineral properties or government regulations.

Changes to DRC mining or investment policies and legislation or a shift in political attitude may adversely affect the Company's operations and profitability.

Adverse changes in government policies or legislation may affect ownership of mineral interests, taxation, royalties, land access, labour relations, and mining and exploration activities of the Company. It is possible that the current system of exploration and mine permitting in DRC may change, resulting in impairment of rights and possibly expropriation of the Company's properties without adequate compensation.

Exploration Risk

The mineral licences in which Taruga proposed to acquire are at various stages of exploration, and potential investors should understand that mineral exploration and development are high-risk undertakings.

There can be no assurance that exploration of these licences, or any other licences that may be acquired in the future, will result in the discovery of an economic ore deposit.

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Even if an apparently viable deposit is identified, there is no guarantee that it can be economically exploited.

The future exploration activities of the Company may be affected by a range of factors including geological conditions, limitations on activities due to seasonal weather patterns, unanticipated operational and technical difficulties, industrial and environmental accidents, native title process, changing government regulations and many other factors beyond the control of the Company.



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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.</i> 	<p>All core is halved with half remaining at Taruga's in country premises and the remaining half submitted for assay. Sampling of core is according geology. Samples have a maximum sample size of 50cm in HQ and PQ core and 1m in NQ core. Half cores are submitted to ALS Global Laboratory in Lubumbashi for sample preparation. A representative sample from each sample is returned to Taruga for Niton analysis. A second sample is sent to ALS Global in Johannesburg for analysis using 4 acid digest and ICP-AES finish. QAQC samples including standards, blanks or repeat samples are included as every 10th sample.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<p>Due diligence diamond drilling has been completed at Kamilombe and ongoing at Mwilu. Holes are collared using PQ size and then reduced to HQ and finally NQ size as drilling conditions deteriorate. Core was recovered using a triple tube core barrel. All holes were surveyed although it was not possible to orientate the core due to the depth of weathering which reaches depths of more than 250 vertical metres. Drilling muds and chemicals are used to ensure maximum core recoveries.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results asses</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Recoveries are measured at the drill rig by measuring actual length of core recovered verse core drilled. Holes are collared using PQ size and then reduced to HQ and finally NQ size as drilling conditions deteriorate. Drilling muds chemicals are used to ensure maximum core recoveries. One stratigraphic unit, the RSC, is particularly vuggy and broken making it extremely difficult to attain 100% core recoveries. At Kamilombe, the unit is mineralised. Special care is taken by the drillers to maximise core recoveries within the unit.</p> <p>Recoveries averaged 38% in the deeper RSC unit and all units below this. The zone was drilled using an NQ bit size due to problems incurred further up the hole and the need to change to the smaller bit size. Future drilling will focus on maintaining a larger hole size to maximum possible depths to negate the effect of the vuggy nature of the RSC stratigraphic unit.</p> <p>Heterogenite is fine grained, highly friable and occurs mostly as secondary mineralisation in vugs or along fracture planes. It is highly likely that much of the heterogenite is washed out during drilling with the result that results would have a tendency to under report.</p> <p>Historical drilling information is referred to in this announcement and this information has been received as geological logs of the drill holes.</p> <p>No comments regarding samples recoveries are noted. No comment is made on the relationship between recovery and grade.</p> <p>Taruga will review this information during the Due Diligence period.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> 	<p>Core logging is geological. Because rocks are weathered down to depths exceeding 250m it is not possible to orientate the core which limits structural information. Drill cores are logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource and mining studies.</p> <p>All core is logged in detail according to geology and visible mineralisation and all core is photographed.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	Taruga has received historic geological logs of the previous diamond drilling. No information is supplied regarding the geotechnical logging of the core.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>All core is halved with half remaining at Taruga's in country premises and the remaining half submitted for assay. Sampling of core is according geology. Samples have a maximum sample size of 50cm in HQ and PQ core and 1m in NQ core. Half cores are submitted to ALS Global Laboratory in Lubumbashi for sample preparation. A representative sample from each sample is returned to Taruga for Niton analysis. A second sample is sent to ALS Global in Johannesburg for analysis using 4 acid digest and ICP-AES finish. QAQC samples including standards, blanks or repeat samples are included as every 10th sample.</p> <p>No sub-sampling has occurred.</p> <p>For the historic drilling data sampling data is reported in the geological drill logs, however no comment is made on percentage of core sampled.</p> <p>No QAQC information is available for historic data.</p> <p>Sample size is appropriate for samples submitted by Taruga.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <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> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>For the historical drilling data referred to in the announcement no details of assaying technique are available. No details of QAQC are available.</p> <p>Taruga's diamond drilling programme during the Due Diligence period has included appropriate QAQC sampling. QAQC samples including standards, blanks or repeat samples which were included as every 10th sample.</p> <p>In addition to the laboratory's internal QC procedure, every 10th field sample comprised a repeat sample, a blank sample or standard sample.</p> <p>24 samples were submitted which included 8 blanks and 8 standards and 8 repeat samples</p> <p>- all 8 standards were within acceptable limits for copper. However two</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>are almost out of 3 standard deviations on the high-side. Two of the 8 standards for cobalt failed.</p> <p>- 1 out of 8 copper repeats failed and with all cobalt repeats reporting acceptable values.</p> <p>- all 8 blank samples returned acceptable values.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>All data has been verified by an independent geological consultant contracted to the Company.</p> <p>Historical drilling data relating to the Kamilombe prospect relates to geological logs received by Taruga. Intersections listed in this announcement have been reviewed and Taruga personnel.</p> <p>Taruga has twinned 5 historic holes during the Due Diligence period to verify the historic drilling.</p> <p>Taruga has received geological logs. No digital data of historic drilling is available. Taruga intends to create a digital database of historic data.</p> <p>No adjustment has been made to any assay information.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>All diamond holes for the due diligence drilling at Mwilu and Kamilombe were located using a Garmin GPS. All holes will be located using a differential GPS with cm accuracy prior to any resource work.</p> <p>Taruga is negotiating a Lidar survey which will assist in defining the exact position on the ground prior to the differential GPS survey.</p> <p>Coordinates are reported in the WGS84-UTM35N Grid system.</p> <p>Historical collar positions were observed in field reconnaissance. No surveying was completed.</p>
Data spacing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the</i> 	<p>Historic drilling at the Kamilombe prospect is completed on a 200m x 200m grid with vertical drill holes.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and distribution	<p><i>degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>Data is not considered suitable at this stage appropriate for a Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.</p> <p>On completion of the due diligence drilling, and assuming Taruga continues with Mwilu and Kamilombe, Taruga will drill all holes on a 100 x 100m grid pattern. Taruga believes that this will be adequate for initial Mineral Resource Estimation.</p> <p>No sample compositing has been applied.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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> 	<p>All holes planned at Kamilombe are vertical. Drilling so far has shown this to be roughly perpendicular to the underlying stratigraphy. Holes at Mwilu will be drilled at differing angles to ensure drilling is perpendicular to the stratigraphic orientation wherever possible where the mineralised units are interpreted to occur as two parallel synclines.</p> <p>For the historic drilling no comment is made on the drill orientation (vertical) and geology. Taruga will review this during the Due Diligence period.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>Samples were collected by employees of TAR.</p> <p>Samples were transported to Lubumbashi under the supervision of TAR's senior employee before being submitted to ALS Global Laboratory in Lubumbashi for sample prep. No comment can be made on sample security of historic drilling.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>No audits completed.</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>This announcement relates to results reported from the Mwilu and Kamilombe Projects (portions of PE's 4960 and 11599 respectively) located in the Democratic of Congo (DRC). The acquisition and deal terms were announced 1 March 2018. The validity of the title has been reviewed on Government databases, however a proper legal opinion on the status of all licences will be provided as part of the Due Diligence process.</p> <p>The agreements is subject to a due diligence period of 6 months during which Taruga has committed to short drilling programmes. The due diligence period has been extended by an additional month.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>A diamond drilling programme was carried out by KCC Katanga and Gecamines which ended in 2013 on the Kamilombe project. No detailed information regarding logging, core recoveries, surveys, QAQC has been provided. The Company will twin a selection of these holes during the due diligence period to confirm grades and widths and true thickness of the results reported by Gecamines/KCC Katanga.</p> <p>Early stage exploration consists of geochemical sampling.</p> <p>No other exploration is known to have been completed within the permit areas.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>All permits are located within the Central African Copper Belt. The Copper Belt extends over an area of 700km x 400km, from south-eastern DRC into Zambia.</p> <p>Mineralisation style is sediment hosted Copper-Cobalt mineralisation.</p> <p>Previous geological exploration within the Copper Belt targeted the lower</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>sedimentary sequences (known as the “Mines Group”), however recent work has highlighted mineralisation in the overlying Mwashya and Nguba groups. Significant discoveries include the Kamoia deposit (Ivanhoe Mines) where mineralisation is hosted in the “Grand Conglomerate Formation” at the base of Nguba group (also referred to as the Lower Kundulungu).</p> <p>Locally the geology within the permit areas consist of carbonaceous shales, dolomites and siltstones of the Roan Mines (R2) Series.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	<p>Diamond drilling has been completed at Mwilu and Kamilombe by Taruga. Drill hole collar data and main intervals for the first results at Kamilombe are shown in Table 1 in the body of the current announcement.</p> <p>Elevation data will be recorded using a Garmin handheld GPS. Once the initial programme has been completed all drill hole collars will be surveyed with a DGPS to accurately establish position and elevation.</p> <p>Historical drilling has been completed at the Kamilombe prospect, however the company has received only preliminary information in the form of geological drill logs. Taruga intends to undertake validation drilling as part of the Due Diligence period and will also undertake a review of the historic drilling including survey of collars and creation of a database from geological logs as well as pursuing original geological databases that may contain additional information.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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 	<p>No data aggregation methods were provided for historical data</p> <p>To calculate intervals, a cut-off grade of 0.1% Co and 0.5% Cu were used, with a maximum dilution of 3m.</p> <p>The results were weighted by length to calculate mean grades over intervals.</p> <p>For high grade mineralisation within a broader lower grade zone of</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<p>mineralisation the intersection is calculated using criteria above ie. 0.1 % Co and 0.5% Cu with a maximum dilution of 3m. The high grade zone is shown as included as shown in Table 1.</p> <p>No equivalent values were used.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<p>For the historic drilling at the Kamilombe prospect no comment has been made as the geometry of the mineralisation. The drilling is wide spaced (200m x 200m grid) and drilling is vertical. Announcement refers to "Down hole length, true width not known".</p> <p>For the drilling at Kamilombe, mineralisation appears flat dipping with downhole thickness of each stratigraphic unit being close to true thickness.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>Relevant diagrams showing diamond drill hole locations are included in the body of this release.</p>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>Maps showing the drill hole positions at Mwilu and Kamilombe are included in the body of this ASX announcement and provides a summary of all known exploration activity completed within the permit area. No information has been excluded.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<p>No other relevant data.</p>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions,</i> 	<p>Taruga will confirm drill results from historic work as well as complete drilling programmes at the Mwilu and Kamilombe Projects during the 6 month due diligence period and will conduct soil geochemical and air core drilling programmes on all early stage projects on completion of the</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	initial due diligence programmes. The immediate future work is a process of Due Diligence drilling, geochemical sampling with samples dispatched to a commercial laboratory for analysis and verification of the surface anomalies.

