27 November 2019

ASX Announcement

Drilling Program Delivers Anomalous Gold Results

Highlights

- **21 hole - 2,090m reverse circulation drilling program completed at the Slate Dam, Beowulf and Clinker Hill gold projects**
- **All results have now been returned and the program has delivered multiple intersections of low-grade gold anomalism**
- **Drilling was designed to test targets identified by Aruma's airborne electromagnetic survey and soil sampling programs**
- **The program completed 8 holes at Slate Dam, 11 holes at Beowulf and 2 holes at Clinker Hill**
- **The Company will now assess the results to help determine plans for its next phase of exploration**
- **R&D tax rebate of $444,818.39 (before costs) for 2019 tax year received**

Eastern Goldfields explorer, **Aruma Resources Limited** (**ASX: AAJ**) (**Aruma** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce results from its latest phase of drilling at its gold project portfolio in the in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

Aruma recently completed a 21-hole Reverse Circulation (RC) program (with drilling depths to around 100 metres) for a total of 2,090 metres at its 100%-owned Slate Dam, Beowulf and Clinker Hill gold projects.

This phase of drilling was designed to test gold targets identified by the Company's airborne electromagnetic (AEM) survey, and soil sampling program completed earlier in the year.

The drilling program consisted of; 8 holes at Slate Dam, 11 holes at Beowulf and 2 holes at a new target at Clinker Hill.

All assay results from the program have now been returned. Drilling was successful in intersecting multiple zones of low-grade gold anomalism (>60ppb Au - 10 times average background value), in five holes at Slate Dam and two holes at Beowulf.

All anomalous intersections are provided in the table on the following page.

Aruma will now examine and assess the results in detail to help confirm plans for its next phase of field work.

ASX: AAJ

Capital Structure
709M 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

Active Gold Projects

SLATE DAM PROJECT

BEOWULF PROJECT

CLINKER HILL PROJECT

Active Lithium Projects

MT DEANS Li PROJECT

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Project	Hole Number	Target	MGA E	MGA N	Angle/Azim	From	To	Sample	lithology	Au-AA25 ppm	Comments
BEOWULF	BWRC014	BW6	406850	6654052	-60° @ 90°	84	88	DRY	GRO	0.08	GRANITE
BEOWULF	BWRC020	BW3	408301	6641846	-60° @ 90°	36	40	DRY	GRO	0.06	SHEARED GRANITE
SLATE DAM	SDRC099	SD1	394003	6604448	-60° @ 90°	24	28	DRY	SLS	0.08	SILTSTONE
SLATE DAM	SDRC099	SD1	394003	6604448	-60° @ 90°	28	32	DRY	SLS	0.09	SILTSTONE
SLATE DAM	SDRC099	SD1	394003	6604448	-60° @ 90°	44	48	DRY	SLS	0.08	SILTSTONE
SLATE DAM	SDRC099	SD1	394003	6604448	-60° @ 90°	48	52	WET	SLS	0.18	SILTSTONE
SLATE DAM	SDRC099	SD1	394003	6604448	-60° @ 90°	88	92	WET	SLS	0.07	SILTSTONE
SLATE DAM	SDRC099	SD1	394003	6604448	-60° @ 90°	92	96	WET	SLS	0.14	SILTSTONE QTZ VEIN
SLATE DAM	SDRC099	SD1	394003	6604448	-60° @ 90°	96	100	WET	SLS	0.1	SILTSTONE QTZ VEIN
SLATE DAM	SDRC100	SD2	396455	6605497	-60° @ 90°	0	4	DRY	SLS	0.07	SILTSTONE
SLATE DAM	SDRC101	SD6	395554	6603554	-60° @ 90°	4	8	DRY	SLS	0.08	SILTSTONE
SLATE DAM	SDRC103	SD8	403200	6588301	-60° @ 90°	84	88	DRY	GRO	0.13	GRANITE
SLATE DAM	SDRC104	SD4	402650	6595152	-60° @ 90°	24	28	DRY	GRW	0.09	GREYWACKE

Table 1: Anomalous gold intersections from latest drilling program at Slate Dam, Beowulf and Clinker Hill Gold Projects - with all assays down hole.

R&D Tax Incentive Rebate received

Aruma also advises that its R&D tax incentive rebate claim in respect of its exploration-focused R&D activities undertaken during the 2019 tax year has now been received. The Company received a R&D tax rebate in the amount of $444,818 (before costs). This brings the Company's total R&D tax rebate received in the last 9 years to in excess of $4 million.

For further information please contact:

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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 exploration results reported have been sourced from the Western Australian Mineral Exploration reports (WAMEX) on the DMIRS site and are available to be viewed on the WAMEX open file site of the DMIRS under the reference number supplied. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information included in the original reports.

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, 2019.*

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC drill samples are taken from various depth holes and sampled in 1m intervals • Samples from depth down hole. • All samples were 25g charge assayed according to Fe and Cl content to ensure best accuracy. High Cl precludes FA and High Fe, S and CO3 is not recommended for AR.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Drilling was done with RC rigs using industry standard sampling methods.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• The best endeavors were used to ensure sample recovery and splitting gave the best quality possible.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical*	• All samples were logged geologically and qualitatively. Quantitative logging is a waste of time due to smearing and SG differences of the different constituents

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	studies. • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All samples rotary split and noted wet or dry. Where sample quality precluded riffle splitting, the material was tube sampled. • The composite samples were tube sampled from the 1m samples • The sample size satisfied the Gy size requirements.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Laboratory standards and methods are industry standards. • 2 Duplicate samples were taken every hole
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All anomalous intersections were inspected by at least two competent and relevant geologists. • No holes were twinned as this is not required in grass roots exploration.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Initial hole layout was by GPS. Australian Standard licenced surveyors were used to position the drill holes where required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All locations are UTM (GDA94)
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The holes were located to intersect 25% of the 200m anomaly zone • 4 m compositing was done
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• All holes drilled as close to tangential as possible.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples logged and numbered on site and checked as drilled, as logged, as loaded to Laboratory and as submitted.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The last program used internal standards and this program used duplicates

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All tenements and issues required are detailed in the reports. • All work done under PoWs.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Listed in Previous Work

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Detailed in exploration model.

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.*
		• Complete.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Drill holes are oriented to get intersections as close to true widths as possible. • Metal equivalents never used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Sections are used but no estimates are made unless the angle of intersection is consistent.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• As done

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Null results are not reported and minimum intersection grades are reported and detailed in each table.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Historical Data and figures and the relationship with the Aruma exploration and genesis model are detailed.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• As detailed in the report.