ARUMA

Aruma Resources Limited

ABN 77 141 335 364 ASX: AAJ

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 18 November 2014

BULLOO PROJECT DRILLING

- Bulloo Downs Copper Project
 - o 4,000 m RC drilling program scheduled to start late November
 - Holes will be to 150m to intercept fresh material
 - 6 high tenor copper gossans to be drilled

Bulloo Downs Copper Project

Gold and copper explorer **Aruma Resources Limited (ASX: AAJ)** ("Aruma") is pleased to advise the RC drilling program of up to 4,000m is scheduled to start in late November at its Bulloo Downs Copper Project (Bulloo Downs) in Western Australia. The RC drilling will be a culmination of the mapping and sampling on multiple copper gossans conducted over the past 11 months.

Location	AMG94 Easting	AMG94 Northing	Gossan Length m	Gossan Width m	Cu %	Au ppm	Number of holes	Depth range (m)
Scotties	770700mE	7338300mN	100	2	42.93	1.5	6	40-150
Madison	751800mE	7348900mN	3,000	3	42.6	1	6	40-150
Lachlan	752600mE	7345000mN	600	3	32.97	<0.1	6	40-150
Chandra	754800mE	7344000mN	8,000	2	7.63	<0.1	6	40-150
Terry's	754800mE	7346200mN	800	2	0.57	<0.1	6	40-150
Koode Maji	762300mE	7324800mN	100	2	15.9	<0.1	6	40-150
Ned's Gap*	759600mE	7317800mN	1,100	2	16.7	<0.1	6	40-150

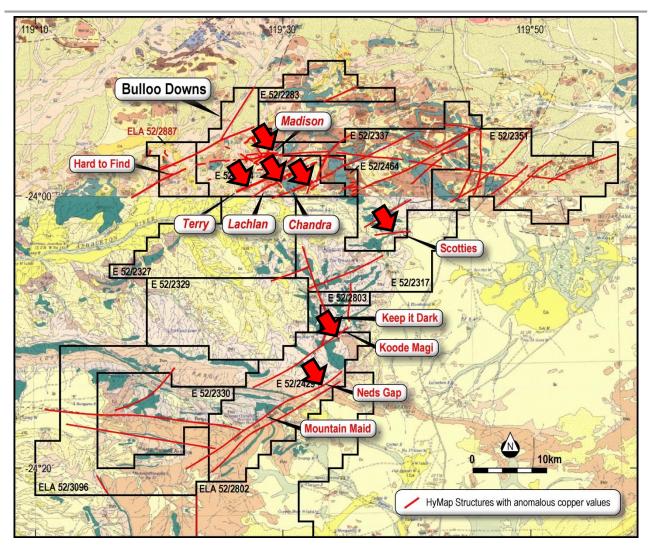
Table 1 Scheduled RC drilling locations at the Bulloo Downs Copper Project

From the above Table 1, it can be seen that the gossans (oxidised surface outcrop of sulphides at depth) are not only large but they are of high copper (and some with gold) tenor and have long strike lengths. Previous drilling in March 2014 at Madison West demonstrated that the copper mineralisation persisted at depth in BMRC13 (4m at 2.2% Cu from 51m). All the proposed drill sites have been cleared for drilling by both PoW approval and Heritage Surveys.

After collating all the data and completing mapping and surface sampling over most of the 2900km² of leases, Aruma will now be drilling the seven defined Tier 1 targets in Table 1.

^{*} Ned's Gap is being heritage cleared in the coming week





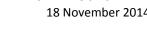
Bulloo Downs Copper Project with drill locations (arrows 💁) Figure 1



Bulloo Downs is developing into a new copper camp and contains many mapped and sampled copper outcrops. Aruma considers the area to be highly prospective for copper discoveries with gold, silver, lead and zinc credits.

The Company is now a major landholder in the area and has secured access to multiple mineralised structures. The previous XRF assays from the mapped structures have identified mineralisation with width and length potentially capable of hosting copper (with lead, zinc, silver and gold credits) bodies of significant size and grade.

With the new HyMap program just completed over all the lease areas, Aruma will extend the strike extent of the mapped structures and use these to define and confirm further mineralisation targets. The lease over the Hard To Find prospect has been granted and this will also be appraised in the coming program.





Glandore Project

- Gold anomalies in air core drilling at Lake Yindarlgooda
 - First stage drilling of structural targets on Lake Yindarlgooda
 - Multiple gold anomalies identified up to 0.96g/t gold
 - **Results confirm Fluid Flow modelling study interpretation**

Aruma is pleased to announce that the initial reconnaissance drilling on Lake Yindarlgooda at its 100% owned Glandore project has defined a number of zones of gold anomalism.

The air core drilling is the first drilling that has targeted structures on the lake away from the historic drilling at the Axial Planar and Supergene structures where results of up to 10m at 10.27g/t in GDJD336 and 8m at 10.4 g/t Au in EGRC 004 have been recorded by previous operators.

Hole ID	Zone	AMG94	AMG94	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	From	То	Width	Au
Hole IB	20110	East	North	Deg	Deg	m	m	m	m	ppm
AGAC030	Archer	391160	6595706	270	-70	48	25	26	1	0.29
AGAC061	Archer	390620	6596072	270	-70	33	28	29	1	0.33
AGAC012	Genge	390080	6597640	270	-70	35	12	15	3	0.28
AGAC012	Genge	390080	6597640	270	-70	35	20	23	3	0.42
AGAC055	Axial Planar	392131	6594494	225	-70	14	10	14	4	0.4
AGAC056	Axial Planar	392160	6594520	225	-70	4	0	1	1	0.11
AGAC058	Axial Planar	392118	6594480	225	-70	11	8	11	3	0.13
AGAC044	Johnston E	393218	6596057	-90	0	53	49	51	2	0.16
AGAC045	Johnston E	393256	6596057	-90	0	50	43	44	1	0.23
AGAC049	Johnston E	393423	6596108	-90	0	44	16	17	1	0.22
AGAC038	Johnston	392420	6596061	-90	0	35	33	34	1	0.16
AGAC041	Johnston	392541	6596061	-90	0	53	35	38	3	0.12
AGAC042	Johnston	392584	6596060	-90	0	46	44	45	1	0.23
AGAC051	Johnston	393261	6595438	-90	0	39	37	38	1	0.1
AGAC052	Johnston	393341	6595441	-90	0	28	22	26	4	0.15
AGAC002	Steves	390360	6595800	270	-70	55	16	17	1	0.53
AGAC002	Steves	390360	6595800	270	-70	55	31	32	1	0.22
AGAC003	Steves	390400	6595800	270	-70	57	46	47	1	0.13
AGAC009	Steves	389880	6596600	270	-70	49	26	27	1	0.31

Table 2 Anomalous gold intersections in aircore drilling on Lake Yindarlgooda (all collars 317m RL)



The drilling has recorded a number of anomalous gold values (better than 0.1g/t Au) mostly in the supergene blanket at the base of weathering. The highest gold values were 0.96g/t in AGAC055, 12-13 at the southern end Axial Planar, and 0.93g/t in AGAC012, 20-21m at Genge to the north. The anomalous results coincide with interpreted structures from the previously completed Fluid Flow modelling by the CSIRO as can be seen in Figure 2 below.

Aruma is encouraged by the number of prospective zones identified in this stage of drilling with the wide drill spacing used. A total of 67 aircore holes were drilled for 2519 metres. The holes were drilled using a track mounted lake rig.

The previously identified Steves prospect (with historical results of up to 10 metres at 2.31 g/t Au) has been extended to the North West for some 1100 metres and remains open. Additional new targets have been identified as "Genge" in the most northern line drilled, "Archer" a prospect between the Axial Planar and Steves, and "Johnston" a zone on the eastern side of Axial Planar open both to the north and south.

The results are considered high tenor for aircore holes in salt lake material, and what is significant is the thickness of the mineralized envelopes as well as the number of holes (17 out of 67) with anomalous (>0.1g/t Au) intersections.

Results of Glandore AC drilling program are detailed in Table 2 and in the accompanying plan below.



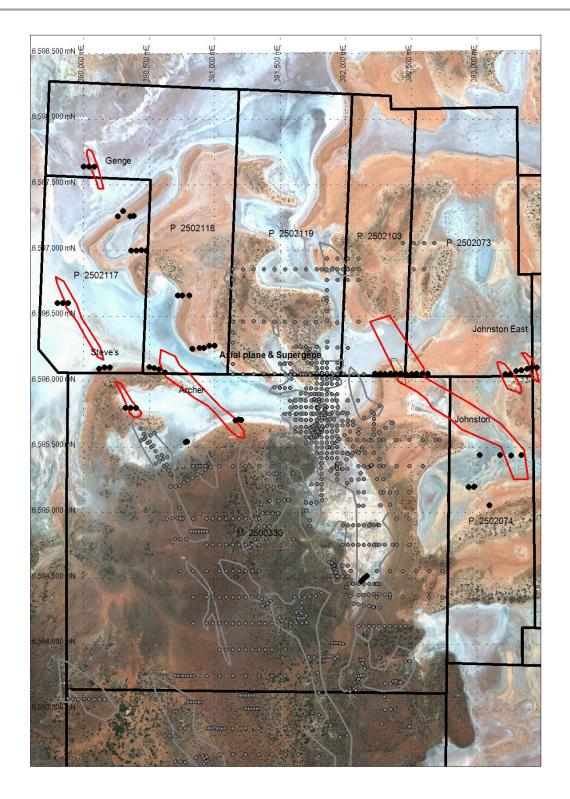


Figure 2 Google Earth image with air core holes completed (solid dots) with new >0.1g/t gold anomalies (in red)



Current Exploration Program

A 1,000m RC drill program is scheduled for late December or early next year for Clinker Hill. This will investigate the strong >50ppb gold in soil anomaly which coincides with several dry blowing areas. The anomaly is over 1,600m long.

Jundee South

No work is currently planned on Jundee South.

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 Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Chartered Professional (Geology). 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 Reserves'. 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.



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 (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. 	 4m samples were taken in 10" by 12" calico bags of 3 kg sampled by scoop 1m samples were 3kg and sampled by scoop through sample pile as no splitter was used on rig Splitter would have blocked with dampness and clay
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.).	Air coreNQ 76mm mainly chips with minor coreNo orientation
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. 	 Good recovery with minor loss noted in surface mud Samples mostly dry, with minor water on rod changes in some holes
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. 	Fully geologically loggedLogging qualitativeAll samples 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. 	 4m composites done 1m samples assayed if composites were above 0.03g/t Au

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	 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. 	
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	Assays at SGS by ARU25 due to NaCl contamination having volatilization risk with FA33
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. 	Assays at SGS by ARU25
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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	Sample location by GPS.All locations are GDA94 Zone 51
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. 	Drill collars fully reported
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. 	No down hole survey, just collar rod survey on hole setup
Sample	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples digitally and physically recorded.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary		
security				
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	 No audits or reviews were deemed necessary outside of internal standards as this is purely qualitative assaying for exploration. 		

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 license 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.	Previous work on the area acknowledged
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Structurally controlled Hydrothermal Copper and gold
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 	All in the report
	exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	 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 such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	Intercepts averaged above 0.1g/t Au
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	down hole length, true width not known
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
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 samples on the leases are shown graphically and/ or have been previously 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; 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. 	HyVista data and figures and the relationship with the Aruma exploration and genesis model are detailed in many previous reports and presentations.
Further work	 The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.

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