

Aruma Resources Limited

ABN 77 141 335 364 ASX: AAJ

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DRILLING CONFIRMS MINERALISATION

Bulloo Copper Project

- Drilling confirms copper associated with HyMap and Emissivity
- A two hole, 1,000m diamond drilling program completed
- O Holes drilled to 541m (BDD01) and 420m (BDD02) depth
- Up to 0.16% copper and 0.3% phosphorous (Olympus XRF spot measurements) similar to the Nifty model in BDD02 at 351.6m
- o Emissivity system delineates reduced areas inside oxidised systems

Glandore Gold project

- 1,200m diamond hole EIS funded and drilled for \$180,000
- State Government to subsidise 50% of drilling costs
- Nine sulphide mineralised alteration zones intersected
- o 240m of sulphide rich alteration zones to be assayed

Gold and copper explorer **Aruma Resources Limited ("Aruma") (ASX: AAJ)** is pleased to advise that its two deep drilling programs have now been completed and intersected visually and portable XRF detected mineralisation in both programs. The Bulloo Copper Project drillholes have given definition to emissivity results and the delineation of the Copper Phosphorous anomaly in fresh sulphidic sediments.

The Glandore deep drilling has intersected ~1,200m of mafic sediment analogous to the Golden Mile Dolerite with 240m of shaly chloritic altered zones with copper and tellurium anomalism detected by portable XRF. The core from these areas will be cut and sampled for assay in the coming weeks with the results due in November.

Bulloo Copper Project Drilling

Aruma recently completed the 1,000m diamond drilling program at its Bulloo Downs Copper Project (Bulloo) in Western Australia in. The drilling was the culmination of the emissivity mapping and sampling programs on multiple copper gossans conducted last year.



Using the Nifty Copper Model, evidence of copper-phosphorous anomalism, carbonate silica alteration and sulphide rich systems of hydrothermal nature was required to confirm the Bulloo Project as capable of containing multiple Nifty style mineralisations.

After collating all the data and completing mapping and surface sampling over most of the 2,800km² of leases, Aruma RC drilled the nine defined Tier 1 targets and encountered copper mineralisation in five. However no sulphide mineralisation was drilled and all the areas drilled were outside the emissivity targets.

Research into the Nifty style mineralisation defined the parameters that needed to be established at Bulloo, namely the presence of:

- 1. copper-phosphorous anomalism at 0.1% in sulphides;
- 2. oxidised and reduced domains;
- 3. quartz carbonate veining;
- 4. hydrothermal temperatures and pressures;
- 5. black shales with carbonate beds; and
- 6. sulphur rich sediments.

The deep drilling has confirmed that the Bulloo Copper Project has all the required parameters and Aruma Resources managing director Peter Schwann said the results increased the Company's understanding of fresh rock copper mineralisation.

"Now that Nifty style copper mineralisation attributes have been confirmed, Aruma is in a position to target higher copper grades and thicker zones of mineralisation where HyMap structures transect favourable host stratigraphy indicated by emissivity. This has enabled Aruma to progress another step closer to unlocking what could be a large and very exciting new copper province at Bulloo Downs," he said.

"The next phase of exploration will be aimed at testing the most prospective areas for discovering a significant Nifty-type copper deposit within our tenements, and we believe that this potential has now been confirmed. We have a site cleared for the next phase of drilling that was not used due to access and water supply problems, which are now sorted" he said.

Emissivity Anomaly Targets

This new technique is being tested at Bulloo to identify potential copper anomalies using emissivity. The technique is in a developmental stage and has located several new anomalies that were not previously identified.

The initial targets were identified from the HyMap data and the subsequent Emissivity anomalies were field inspected in December 2014. The results defined the anomalies associated with fractures displaying HyMap high temperature alteration minerals kaolinite-dickite, and hematite-goethite and was confirmed with known structures at Madison, Lachlan, Chandra and Neds Gap.

Additional reconnaissance work in December 2014 confirmed new targets outside the known anomalous areas that are coincident with emissivity and HyMap anomalies and structures.



The figures below represent the Nifty Model with the input of emissivity and HyMap giving targets over reduced areas on major structures.

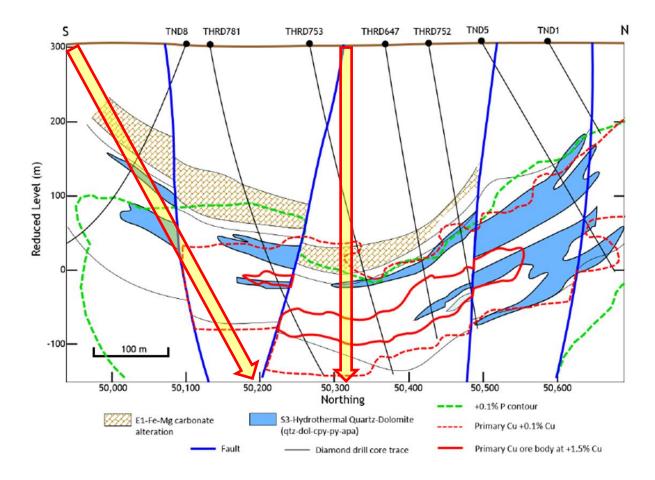


Figure 1 The Nifty Model with the schematic drill holes. The initial hole BDD001 is best represented as the angled hole to the left.



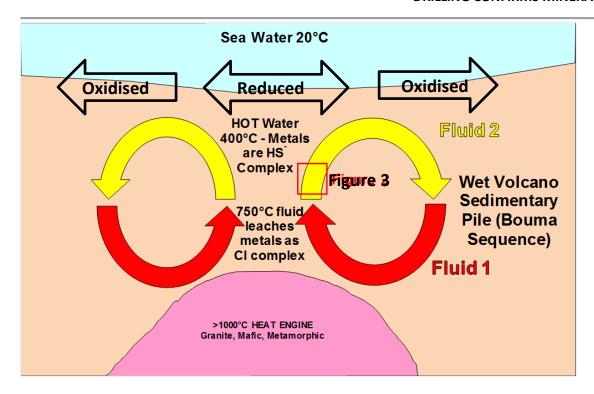


Figure 2 Aruma Metal Leaching-Deposition Model (after Schwann 2015)

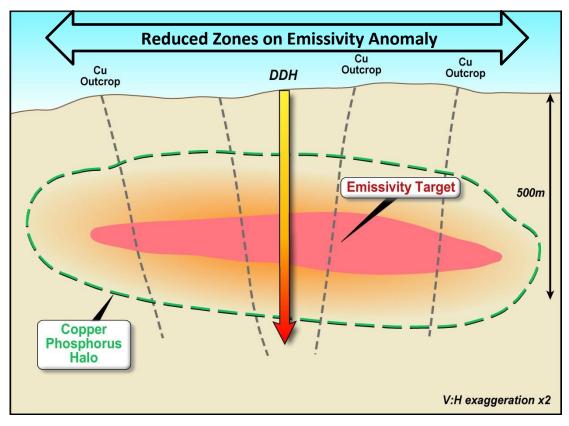


Figure 3 Aruma Emissivity Model showing the coincident reduced zones

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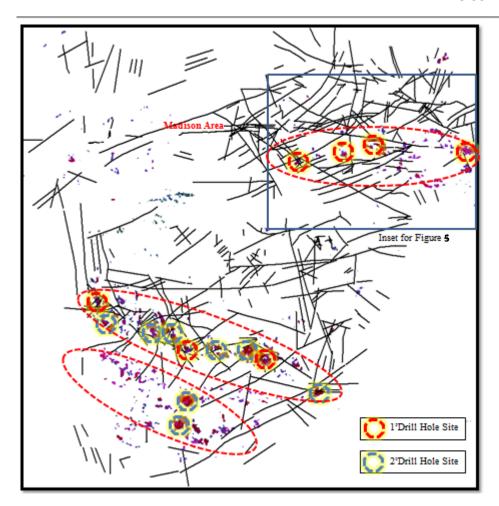


Figure 4 Emissivity anomaly zones with target locations

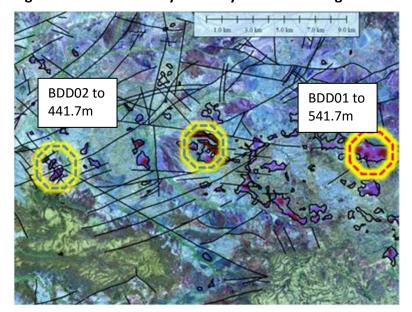


Figure 5 Drillholes targeted with the central hole being not possible due to the Gas Pipeline blocking access for water carting.



Drillhole Details

Two diamond holes were drilled and the details are given below

Hole Number	Collar Easting	Collar Northing	Dip/Azimuth	Depth
BDD001	778415m E	7347179m S	-60°/210°	541.7m
BDD002	763806m E	7346007m S	vertical	420.1m

Table 1 Bulloo Drill Hole details

The core from BDD001 is fully oriented and surveyed at 50m intervals. The entire core was scanned using an Olympus portable XRF for elements including copper and phosphorous. It must be stressed that the assay values given are from spot XRF readings on core and are indicative only.

Glandore Deep Drilling

Co-Funded Drill Program / Exploration Incentive Scheme

Aruma Resources Limited (Aruma) was successful in its application for Round 11 of the WA Governments Co-funded exploration drilling programme under the Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS).

The EIS grants are offered to explorers and prospectors with greenfields exploration projects within WA, with the overall goal being to assist in increasing the longevity and sustainability of the state's resource industry.

Aruma has secured funding for 50% of direct drilling cost up to \$200,000 at Aruma's ongoing Glandore Project. The funding is to be utilised for a single deep diamond drill hole.

Drill Hole Aims

The Glandore project overlies the anticline and was described by previous workers as a greenstone succession comprising a layered mafic sill that is overlain by a package of mafic and intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks.

Mineralisation has been previously drill tested at the Axial Planar Lode located on the eastern limb of the hinge zone of the Glandore antiform. Additional lodes have been identified at the Eastern Lode, Central Fault Zone and Steves.

The deep diamond drill hole was designed to test the known mineralised structural positions (Supergene and Axial Planar Lode) on the eastern limb of the Glandore anticline. Another two of these positions are the Anglo and Johnston trends, which have not historically been drill tested.



Geology and Targets

The Axial planar Lode is a typical Archean gold mineralisation system. The Glandore project is located approximately 37km east of Kalgoorlie. The Glandore project is located within the Gindalbie Terrain of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Archean Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt.

Alteration in mineralised zones were characterised by biotite-pyrite alteration. Other sulphide minerals include pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. Brittle quartz-pyrite veins with well-developed ankerite-sericite-biotite-pyrite alteration haloes generally hosted zones of medium-grade gold mineralisation (1 to 5g/t Au). Intervals of low-grade mineralisation (0.5 to 1g/t Au) are usually hosted within quartz-pyrite veins and breccias. Accompanying the brecciation is pervasive biotite-ankerite-pyrite alteration (biotite dominant). High-grade mineralisation (10-50g/t Au) is hosted by quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite veins that cross cut veining and alteration associated with medium grade mineralisation.

The axial-planar fault has a strike of approximately 250m, is 3m wide, extends to a vertical depth of 150m and has an average grade of 5g/t Au. There is approximately 0.5m of lake clays obscuring the bedrock at the prospect and correlation of other drill holes along strike give a potential strike of at least 500m to the mineralised zone.



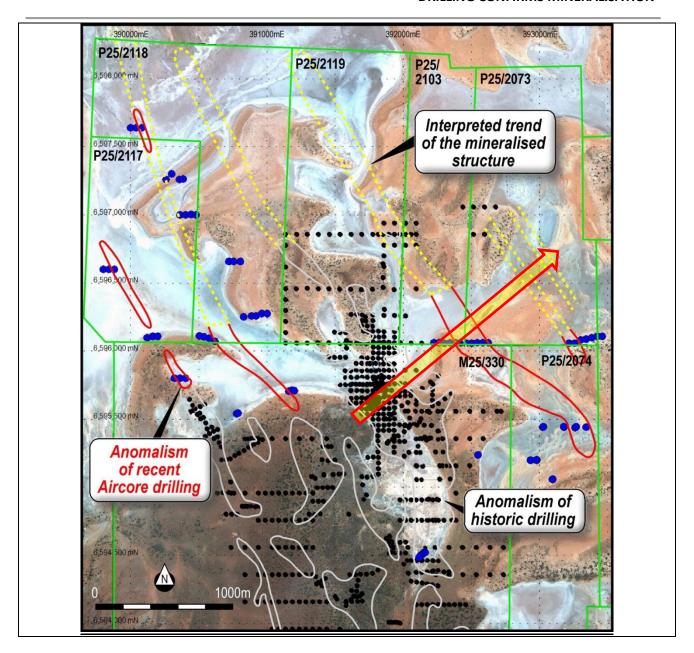


Figure 6 Google Earth image of total drilling at Glandore with latest air core holes in blue. The arrow displays the projection of the proposed drill hole.



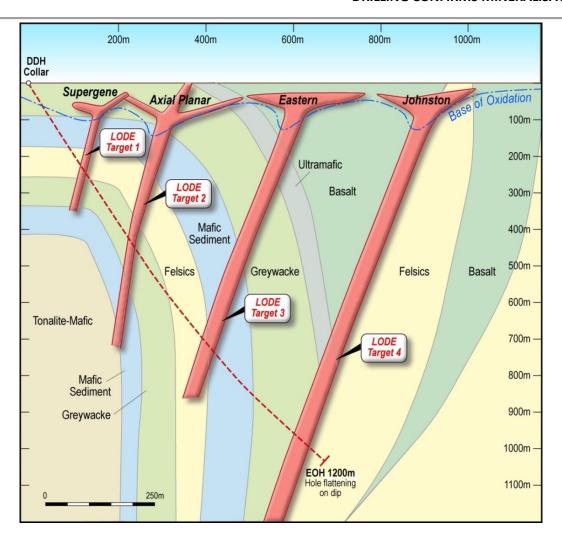


Figure 7 The section of the EIS drill hole (Figure 1) with predicted structure and geology (Looking North West)

ADH001 Drilling Summary

- 1. Collar Co-ordinates MGA 94-51 391660mE 6595553mS
- 2. Coring commenced: 11.3 metres at a -60° dip at 55° azimuth.
- 3. End of hole depth: 1,200.8 metres.
- 4. Orientation surveys were conducted every 30 metres.
- 5. The hole ended at an orientation of 66.9 degrees azimuth and -57.6 degrees dip.
- 6. Over the 1200 metres of the hole the hole deviated 11.9 degrees to the south and lifted by 2.4 degrees.
- 7. The core was HQ to 302.4m and NQ to 1,200.8m
- 8. The hole intersected a major Bouma Sequence with intercalated shales and felsic tuffs and minor porphyries. There are some 9 "mineralised zones" totalling nearly 240m logged with up to 200ppm Te and high copper values identified by Portable XRF in a sulphidic vein at 126.5m



Depth From	Depth To	Int. m	Rock	Major	Minor	Trace	Zone
68	151	83	MAF	Cl-Pl-Am	Cb-Qz-Py	Сру-Ер	Supergene
173	187.5	14.5	MAF	Cl-Pl-Am	Cb-Qz-Py	Сру	MZ 1
220	231	11	MAF	Cl-Pl-Am	Cb-Qz-Py		MZ 2
282	311	29	MAF	Cl-Pl-Am	Cb-Qz-Py-Bt	Сру	Axial Planar
557	559	7.5	MAF	Cl-Pl-Am	Cb-Qz-Py-Bt		MZ 3
710.5	719	8.5	MAF	Cl-Pl-Am	Cb-Qz-Py-Bt		MZ 4
858	888	30	MAF	Cl-Pl-Am	Cb-Qz-Py-Bt	Сру	Eastern
960	1008	48	MAF	Cl-Pl-Am	Cb-Qz-Py-Bt		Johnston
1050	1069	7.8	MAF	Cl-Pl-Am	Cb-Qz-Py-Bt		MZ 5
	Total	239.3	MAF	Cl-Pl-Am	Cb-Qz-Py-Bt		

Table 2 ADH 001 Intersection Summary, showing the 4 expected zones and the additional 5 mineralised zones (MZ 1 to MZ 5)

Results

The drillhole was completed on time and on budget, with full core recovery achieved with orientation. The very thick sequence of Mafic Sediment (Volcanic Wacke similar to the Golden Mile Dolerite) had sulphide and carbonate throughout with nine zones of mineralised (pyrite – biotite – carbonate ± chalcopyrite – quartz) shaly material totalling nearly 240m. This is shown in Table 1 above and these will be assayed when the core is cut.

The sampling will take place in early October and the results are expected in early November.

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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. 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.