

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

07/04/2022



MAFIC INTRUSIONS IDENTIFIED AT MANJIMUP PROJECT ADJOINING CHALICE-VENTURE SOUTHWEST PROJECT

Taruga Minerals Limited (ASX: **TAR**, **Taruga** or the **Company**) is pleased to present an update on the Company's 100%-owned Manjimup Project, in the Balingup metamorphic terrane of the Southwest of Western Australia.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- 3 large mafic Intrusions have been mapped at Taruga's Manjimup Project
- The intrusions are present on our Kingston EL (E70/5029) which adjoins the Chalice Mining-Venture Minerals Southwest Project JV (Venture JV) and exhibit similarities to the host intrusives of the Julimar Ni-Cu-PGE deposit
- Chalice Mining have recently commenced drilling several high-priority EM conductors known as the THOR prospect on their Venture JV which they consider prospective for Julimar – style mineralisation
- Taruga's Manjimup project is located 240km South of Perth in the Balingup Metamorphic Belt within the West Yilgarn Ni-Cu-PGE Province where Chalice Mining discovered the Julimar Ni-Cu PGE deposit
- The gabbros identified on Taruga's Manjimup Project range between 3-5km long and 250-500m wide and petrology work has confirmed the presence of disseminated chalcopyrite in rockchip samples from the mapped intrusions
- Rock chip sampling also confirmed anomalous PGE's up to 58 ppb PGE*
- A field reconnaissance program focused on mapping and geochemical sampling of the 3 prospective intrusions has now commenced
- Taruga have lodged an application to have the Kingston exploration license application E70/5029 granted

CEO Thomas Line commented: *"The identification of these 3 prospective intrusions at Kingston have come at a great time, after our neighbours Chalice Mining recently announced they have commenced drilling at high-priority EM conductors at the nearby (THOR) target. We have just received an independent petrology report which confirms the presence of disseminated chalcopyrite in multiple non-selective samples taken from these large intrusions. Rockchip samples have returned anomalous PGE's. Overall, it is clear that these 3 intrusions are prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation, and we look forward to continuing our assessment in the current phase of reconnaissance exploration"*.

These gabbro's from initial field and petrological examination which are retrogressed Ti-V gabbros preserving igneous fabrics have similarities to the host intrusives of the Julimar Ni-Cu-PGE deposit discovered by Chalice Mining Limited. An independent geologist report indicates that the gabbro intrusive events are related to the PGE-bearing Julimar Complex, where stringer and disseminated mineralisation does occur in gabbro phases (Chalice Mining, ASX:CHN Announcement 19 Nov 2019). Chalice Mining have recently acquired large zones of the very similar Coates Gabbro east of Perth as part of their PGE exploration strategy.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

572,118,827
Shares on Issue

46,750,000
Options on issue
(various ex. prices
and dates)

BOARD & MANAGEMENT

Thomas Line
CEO

Paul Cronin
Non-Executive Director

Gary Steinepreis
Non-Executive Director

Eric De Mori
Non-Executive Director

David Chapman
Non-Executive Director

Dan Smith
Company Secretary

CONTACT US

Level 8, 99 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

T +61 (8) 9486 4036
F +61 (8) 9486 4799

admin@tarugaminerals.com.au

The dominant sulphides present within the non-selective samples collected to date are chalcopyrite and pyrite (**Table 1**). One sample has relatively coarse grains of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite throughout (**Figure 2**).

Kingston EL therefore has potential for copper, nickel and PGE on account of the presence of mafic bodies. Ultramafics associated with the gabbros have not yet been identified in the field, however these would not be expected to produce outcrop or float in this region. The identification of ultramafic phases will be part of the ongoing work on the tenement.

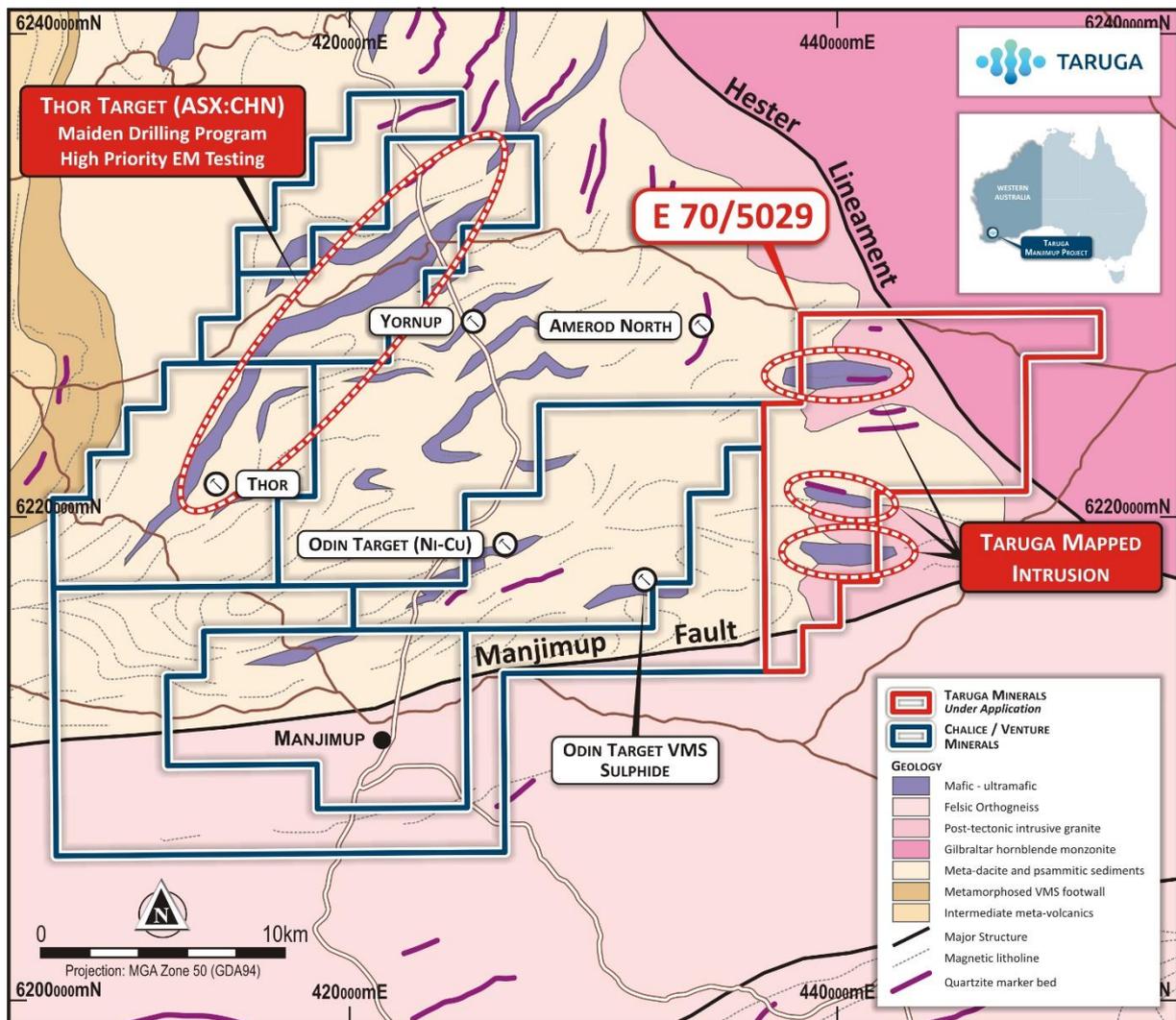


Figure 1: Kingston EL (E70/5029) showing recently mapped mafic intrusions contained almost entirely within Taruga's ground.

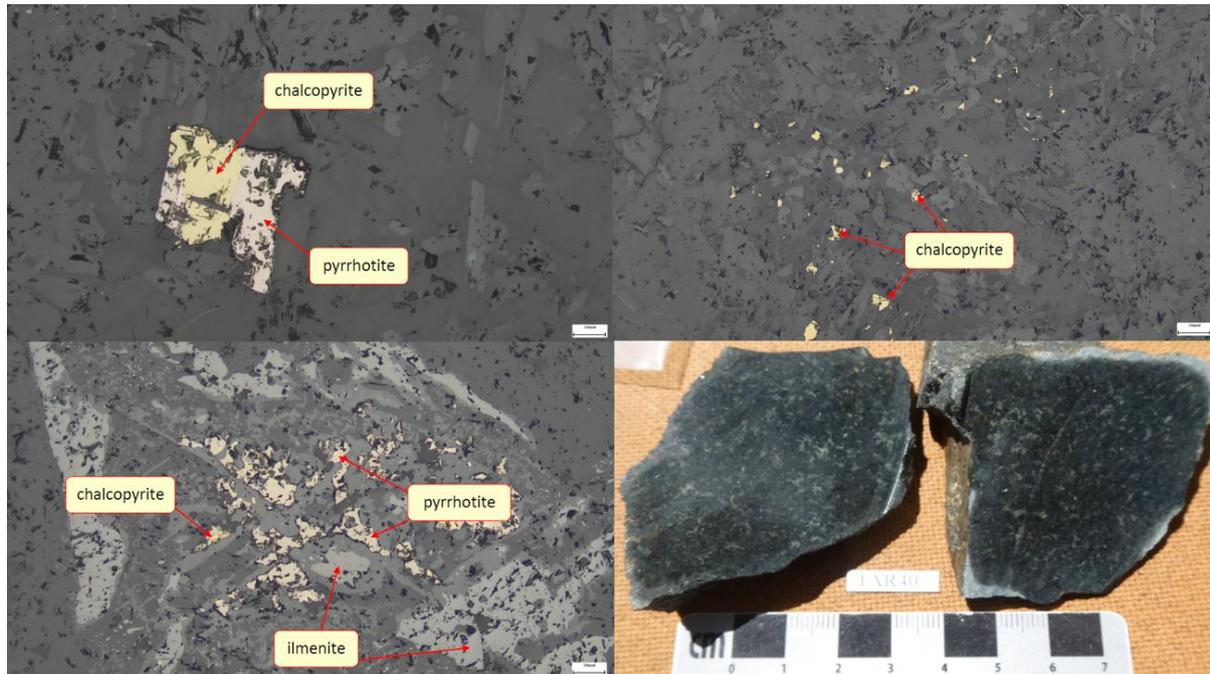


Figure 2: Petrological Microscope images of gabbro sample 'TAR40' from Kingston EL, showing disseminated chalcopyrite. The Independent petrologist report compiled by Teale and Associates summarises sample TAR40 as "a relatively sulphide-rich gabbroic rock which contains chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite...".

Sample	Easting	Northing	Sample Description
TAR09	439200	6221030	Coarse grained, retrogressed quartz gabbro, trace disseminated chalcopyrite
TAR15A	437510	6225820	Coarse grained, opaque oxide-rich gabbro, trace disseminated chalcopyrite, trace pyrite, trace magnetite
TAR15B	437510	6225810	Fe-Ti oxide-rich, retrogressed gabbro, trace disseminated chalcopyrite, trace magnetite, trace titanite
TAR40	440570	6218140	Sulphidic, ilmenite-bearing gabbro, pyrrhotite ~ 2%, disseminated chalcopyrite ~ 1%, secondary pyrite ~ 1%, trace magnetite, trace titanite
TAR44	440430	6220790	Fe-Ti opaque oxide-rich, quartz gabbro, quartz ~ 5%, titanite ~ 1%, trace magnetite, trace pyrite

Table 1: Summarised petrological sample descriptions. Coordinate datum GDA94 Zone 50.

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide or mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory results are required to determine the grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

Exploration Program

The next phase of reconnaissance exploration will include:

- Rock sampling and detailed mapping in areas of known or inferred mafic lenses
- Infill lag geochemical sampling in selected areas

High resolution aeromag over selected areas will also be considered following the above.

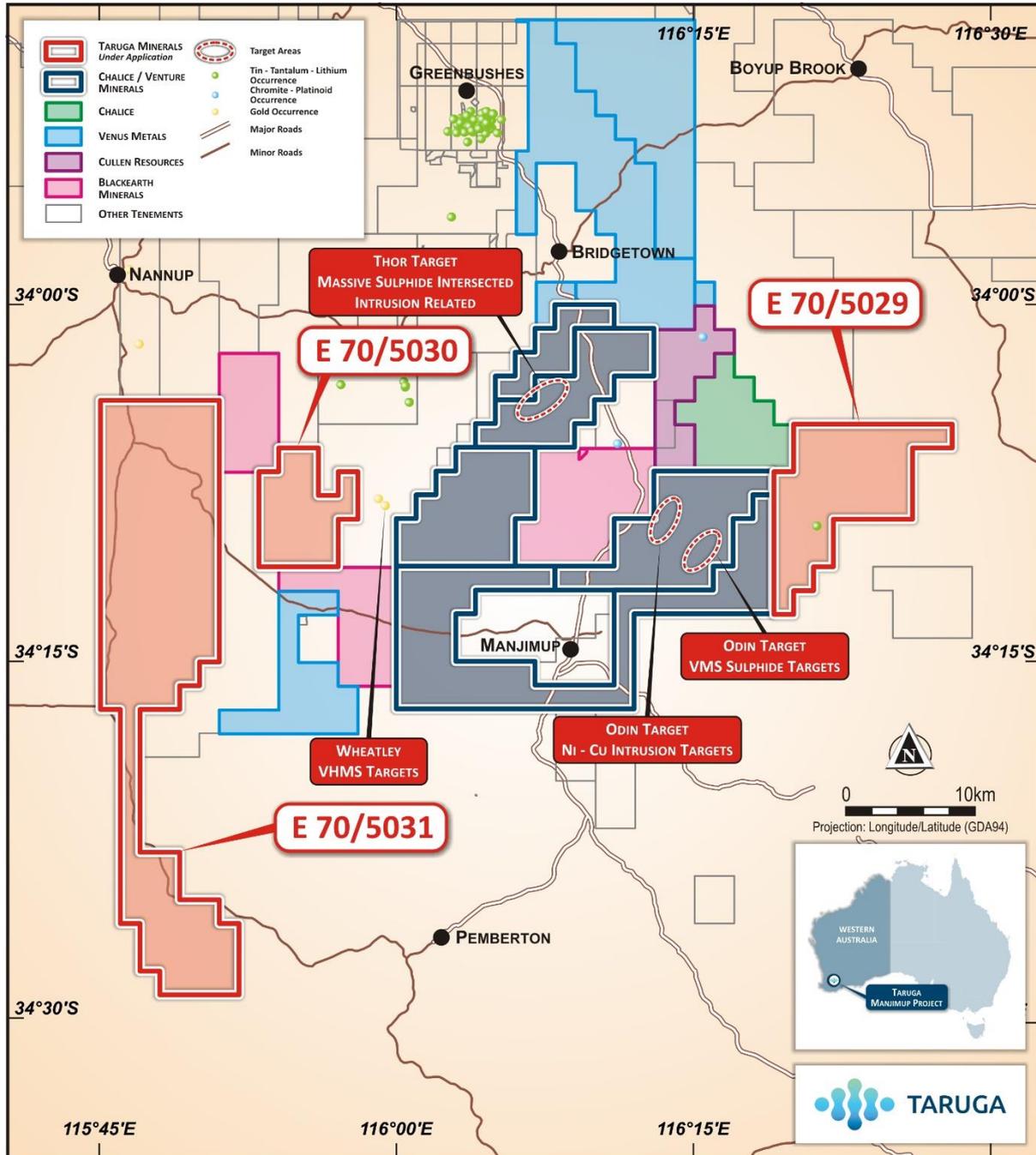


Figure 3: Taruga tenement location relative to Venture Minerals and Chalice Mines.



This announcement was approved by the Board of Taruga Minerals Limited.

For more information contact:

Thomas Line
CEO
+61 8 9486 4036

Competent person's statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results has been compiled by Thomas Line who is an employee of the Company, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation contained within an independent geologist report compiled by Dr. R Dennis Gee. Mr Line is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG), and a qualified geologist with over 10 years' experience in mining and mineral exploration in Australia. Mr Line has sufficient experience that is relevant to the types 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 Gee is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and an experienced geologist with over 40 years' in mining and mineral exploration. Mr Gee 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 Gee and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

**Refer ASX Announcement 12 August 2021, "Manjimup Project Update, Western Australia"*

Forward looking statements

This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements and comments about future events, including the Company's expectations about the proposed transaction, the proposed tenements and the performance of its businesses. Forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as 'expect', 'anticipate', 'likely', 'intend', 'should', 'could', 'may', 'predict', 'plan', 'propose', 'will', 'believe', 'forecast', 'estimate', 'target' and other similar expressions within the meaning of securities laws of applicable jurisdictions. Indications of, and guidance on, future earnings or financial position or performance are also forward-looking statements.

Forward looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, and there is a risk that such predictions, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements will not be achieved. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as an indication or guarantee of future performance. Forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainty and other factors which can cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements and many of these factors are outside the control of the Company. As such, undue reliance should not be placed on any forward-looking statement. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made by any person as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements, forecast financial information or other forecast. Nothing contained in this announcement nor any information made available to you is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise, representation, warranty or guarantee as to the past, present or the future performance of the Company.

Except as required by law or the ASX Listing Rules, the Company assumes no obligation to provide any additional or updated information or to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results, or otherwise.

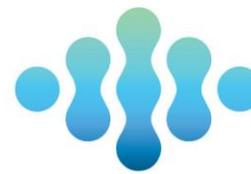


JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

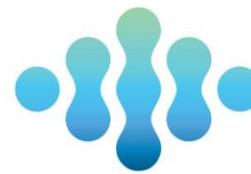
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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>Sampling reported is from field reconnaissance mapping and expert petrological descriptions.</p> <p>Rocks analysed are representative of the area in which they were collected.</p> <p>Limited samples due to extensive surficial cover, transported and residual laterite and vegetation.</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> 	No drilling undertaken. Exploration activity is geological mapping.
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> 	No drilling undertaken. Exploration activity is geological mapping.



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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Exploration activity is field reconnaissance completed on available access tracks and field traverses. Geological notes were made to be included in an interpretation.</p> <p>No drill logging was completed.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>No sub-sampling was undertaken.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>5 non-selective rock chip samples collected from E70/5029 were sent to Teale and Associates Pty Ltd for petrological analysis.</p>
Verification of sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. 	<p>Teale and Associates Pty Ltd carried out the petrological examination.</p>



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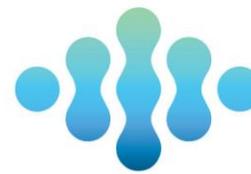
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 points are located by GPS ± 5 m accuracy. Coordinate datum GDA94 Zone 50.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Sample spacing is random and is dependant of field access, traverses, and limited outcrop.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 grid utilised. Field traverses were attempted perpendicular to the interpreted geological strike.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	Samples were collected with initial rock descriptions. Sample location recorded and photographed. Samples clearly labelled, securely packaged and delivered to Teale and Associates.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	No audits completed.



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

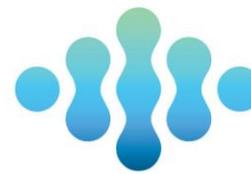
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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>Taruga Minerals Ltd has applied for three tenements in the Manjimup area. All tenements are 100% owned by Taruga, and were acquired as vacant ground.</p> <p>All tenements are in application stage, with correspondence and an Environmental Management plan currently being finalised.</p> <p>Tenements are E70/5029, 5030 & 5031.</p> <p>Taruga have lodged an application to have the Kingston exploration license application E70/5029 granted.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>There are 3 separate application tenements presented in this release. Each have undergone different levels of historical exploration.</p> <p>Exploration directly within the application tenements is extremely limited.</p> <p>Historical geophysical surveys (aeromagnetic) and gravity surveys completed by government cover the tenements.</p> <p>A historical VTEM survey was conducted by BHP over E70/5030 however the resultant anomalies within the tenement were not followed up. A historical TEMPEST EM survey was conducted in the southern portion of the E70/5031 tenement application, presumably for exploration for heavy mineral sands.</p> <p>No evidence of previous sampling (apart from sparse government laterite sampling), or drilling with the tenements has been located.</p> <p>Exploration in the areas has targeted Tin/Tantalum/Lithium pegmatite mineralisation for which there is a historical working with E70/5029.</p> <p>Exploration in the area has also targeted VHMS, base metal and PGE mineralisation.</p>



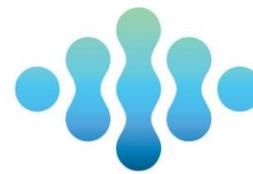
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Historical gold mining and prospecting has occurred adjacent to E70/5031 along strike to the north along the Darling Fault/Shear.</p>
<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>The Manjimup project is considered prospective for base metal mineralisation including Cu-Ni-Co and PGE mineralisation. In addition, exploration on adjacent tenements has identified VHMS style mineralisation, and finally the Company will also review the potential for Tin/Tantalum/Lithium mineralisation associated with pegmatite veins.</p> <p>The geological model is appropriate as the geological setting of proximity to a craton margin (Yilgarn Craton), association with structural complexity and recognition of intrusive mafic and ultramafic units. The Government geological mapping has identified mafic and ultramafic units within the project area, and field reconnaissance completed by Taruga has observed these units in the area, and interpreted from aeromagnetics that these units may continue within the Taruga applications.</p> <p>The proposed exploration program has been designed to target this style of mineralisation and includes geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical survey and re-processing (completed and reported in this announcement). This approach has been demonstrated to be successful in the southwest terrane of Western Australia</p>
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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</i> 	<p>No drill hole data. Appropriate figures are included in the announcement.</p>



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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>explain why this is the case.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	No data aggregation.
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> 	Announcement refers to field reconnaissance and rock chip sample petrological examinations. No reference is made to mineralisation thickness or dimension.
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> 	Appropriate diagrams of location, surface features and results are provided in the report.
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>Announcement reports initial field reconnaissance observations and petrographical examination descriptions.</p> <p>Taruga intends to continue a systematic exploration program to evaluate the project.</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> 	All relevant and meaningful recent exploration or known historical exploration data is included in this report or has been previously released. Prior rock chip results, geophysical and field observations were outlined in ASX Announcement 12 August 2021, "Manjimup Project Update, Western Australia".
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> 	Planned exploration programs consists of:



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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<p>Further reconnaissance style exploration including detailed geological mapping, interpretation and rock chip sampling, focussed on known or inferred mafic bodies.</p> <p>Additional infill geochemical sampling and multi-element analysis over selected areas and where existing access tracks are available.</p> <p>Geophysical interpretation and review of further geophysical surveys.</p> <p>Potential ground-based and higher resolution airborne survey including magnetics over priority target areas.</p>