ASX RELEASE

1 March 2018

ACQUISITION OF HIGH GRADE COBALT-COPPER PROJECTS IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- **Taruga signs option agreements to acquire highly prospective cobalt and copper mineralised concessions** within the Central African Copper Belt, in the south-east of the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- Company to acquire, subject to due diligence, **a 60% interest in Mwilu and Kamilombe high grade cobalt** occurrences in the Kolwezi Mining District
- Historic exploration drilling intersected multiple mineralised zones of shallow, high-grade cobalt mineralisation including:
  - **26.5m @ 2% Co** and 1% Cu from 78.1m & **32.2m @ 3% Co** and 0.5% Cu from 209.6m;
  - **33.6m @ 2% Co** from 77.93m
  - **46.8m @ 2% Co from 7m**

  (Note drilling is vertical and refers to down hole intersections, true width is not known at this stage)
- Results from **recent channel sampling** of the artisanal workings reported **cobalt grades up to 13% Co**. Artisanal mining is currently extracting high grade cobalt mineralisation.
- **Taruga has secured first right of refusal on additional high-grade cobalt projects** held by the Government of Lualaba province and local company Mint-Master RDC Development and Construction SARL (**Mint-Master**)(**Consortium**)
- Taruga has also entered into additional agreements to acquire exploration projects, subject to due diligence:
  - **up to a 100% interest in PR 12423** in the Kolwezi Mining District
  - Agreement with local company Madini Minerals SARL (**Mandini**) to acquire a **70% interest in PEPM 2315 in the Kolwezi Mining District and PR's 12726, 12727 and 13728 in the Lubumbashi Mining District**,
- Madini's Lubumbashi tenements cover more than **25km of prospective Roan sediments with an abundance of cobalt and copper workings** and occurrences throughout.
- Taruga is completing a placement of up to 13.5 million shares at 10 cents per share to raise up to $1,350,000 to support the Due Diligence and exploration on these exciting projects.
- Mr Mark Gasson has been appointed an executive director. Mr Gasson is a geologist with 33 years' experience and will be responsible for the management of Taruga's exploration activities. He has been active in the DRC since 2004 in gold and base metals exploration and resource development.

Taruga Gold Limited (ASX: **TAR Taruga** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the acquisition, subject to Due Diligence, of a series of highly prospective Cobalt-Copper mineralised projects in the Democratic Republic of Congo (**DRC**). Taruga has undertaken a comprehensive review on a number of projects, and has focused on potential acquisition of Cobalt-Copper projects and Lithium projects. Taruga has previously announced an agreement with Mr Klaus Eckhof and Mr Mark Gasson to act as strategic consultants to identify opportunities in the DRC which has led to the potential acquisition of these highly prospective Cobalt-Copper projects ranging from advanced exploration with high-grade drill intersections through to early stage exploration offering additional opportunities. All concessions are shown in **Figure 1** highlighting their position within the Central African Copper Belt.

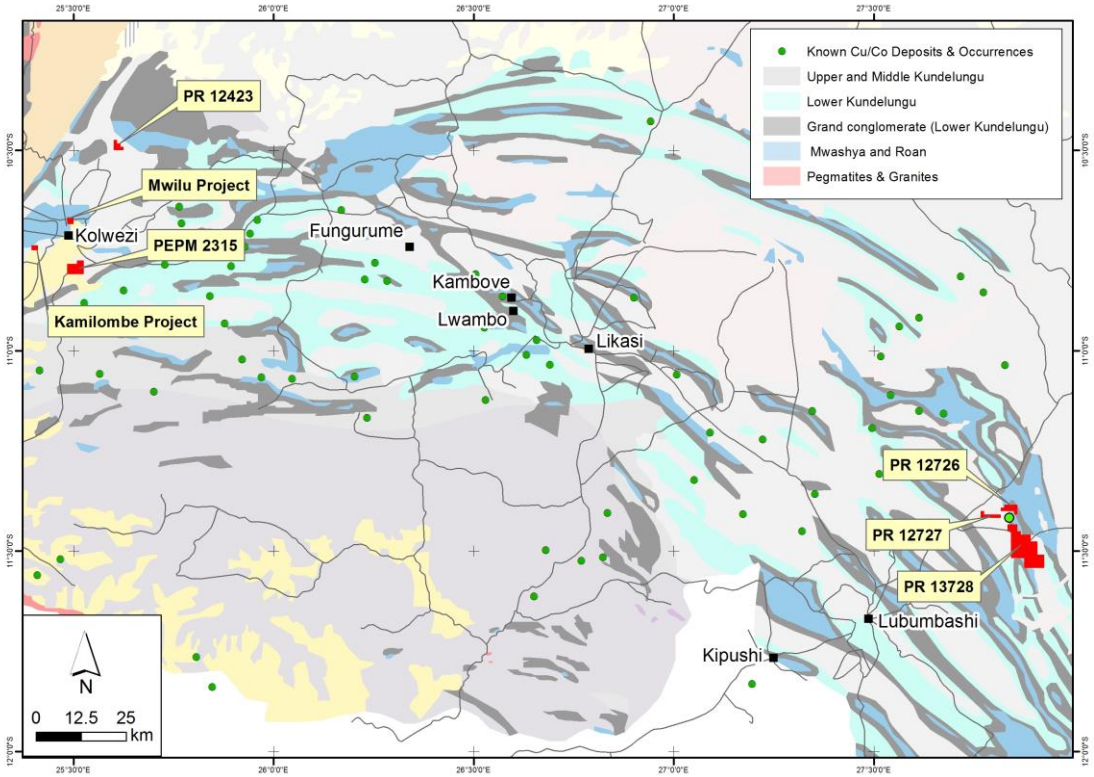

Figure 1: Regional geology showing location of Taruga's optioned tenements

Taruga has entered in an agreement with a consortium including the Government of Lualaba Province and local construction and development company, Mint-Master, to earn a 60% interest in the high grade Mwilu (portion of Permis d'Exploitation – PE 4960) and Kamilombe (portion of PE 11599) Cobalt-Copper projects. The Company has agreed to a 6 month due diligence period and intends to conduct drilling programmes to better understand the true mineralised potential of both deposits, which are currently being mined from surface by artisanal miners. Taruga has already collected a series of channel samples through the artisanal workings and reports grades of up to 13% Co (range 0.2% Co to 13% Co) using a handheld XRF Niton. In addition, Taruga has also secured a first right of refusal to assess and develop additional Cobalt-Copper licences held by the Government of Lualaba Province and Mint-Master.

The Company has also signed agreements with Madini for the acquisition of Madini's 70% option on four highly prospective Copper-Cobalt licences as well as up to 100% interest of PR 12423, all of which cover a total of 116km^2 of highly prospective ground with known cobalt and copper occurrences within inferred/mapped Roan sediments.

Central African Copperbelt

All tenements are located within the Central African Copper Belt, which hosts many of the largest known copper-cobalt deposits both in the south-eastern DRC and Zambia.

The geology of the Copper Belt sequence has been well studied, and a substantial history of mining and exploration provides a strong platform for future development work. Cobalt-copper mineralisation was traditionally expected within the lower sedimentary sequences of the Lower Roan sub-group of rocks known as the Mines Group (R-2), although recent exploration has led to the discovery of several deposits in the overlying Mwashya (R-4) and Nguba Groups. The most significant example being Ivanhoe's Kamoa deposits (>25m tonnes of contained copper) hosted in the "Grand Conglomerate Formation" at the base of the Lower Kundulungu. These new discoveries have highlighted the potential for additional units with the geological formation to host major cobalt-copper mineralisation and significantly highlight large areas of prospective ground that has had little to no previous exploration. Taruga will fast track soil sampling and shallow air core drilling programmes on the early stage projects on the successful conclusion of the due diligence periods.

Kolwezi Region

Mint Master Agreements
Mwilu Project

Mwilu covers 3.36km^2 within the Kolwezi "Klippe" (**Figure 2**) which hosts a number of the largest known cobalt and copper mines, and borders the city of Kolwezi to the north. The area is currently being mined at shallow levels by artisanal miners who are providing cobalt ore to the Consortium, the sale of which is used to fund ongoing development projects in the Lualaba Province. The Company is in discussions with the vendors of Mwilu for possible early stage production at shallow levels on the two projects.

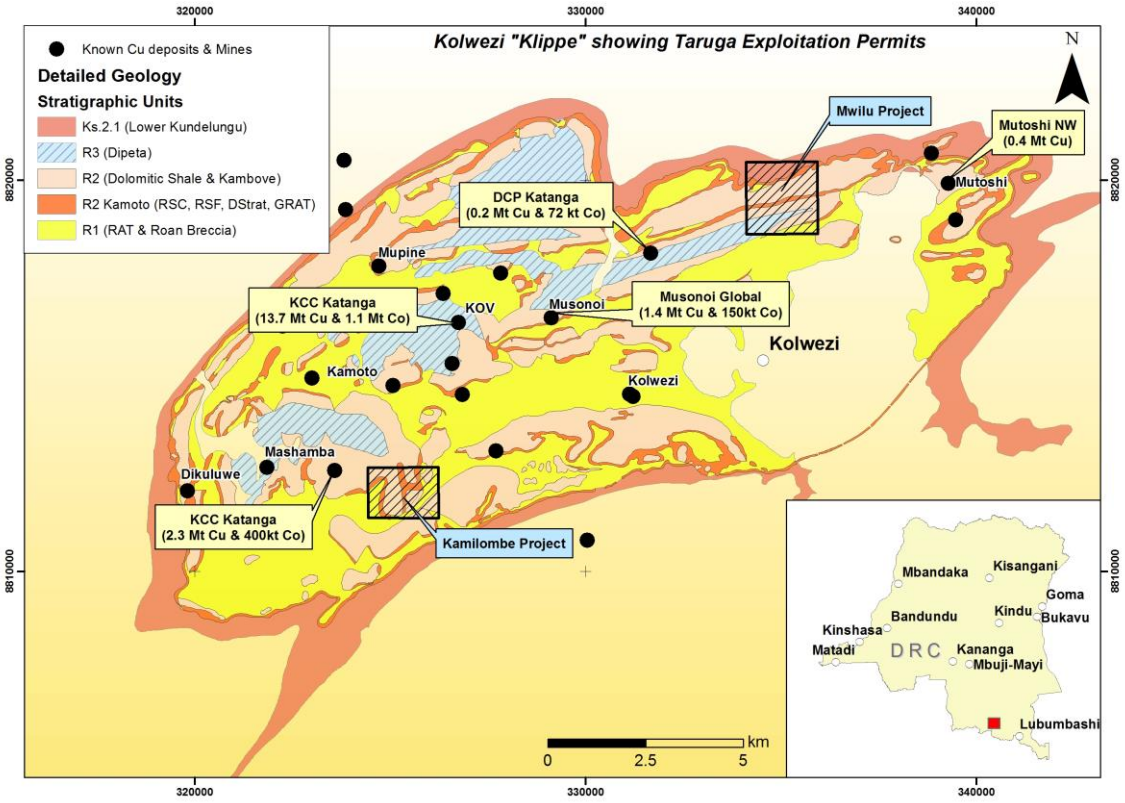

Figure 2: Geological map of the Kolwezi "Klippe" showing the Mwilu and Kamilombe project areas and known mines and deposits

Taruga recently conducted a reconnaissance sampling and mapping programme at Mwilu to confirm historical mapping carried out by La Générale des Carrières et des Mines (**Gécamines**). Samples were collected from a number of artisanal pits and a series of trenches in the NW corner of the project area. Results using a portable XRF analyser are summarised in **Table 1** with significant results for grab and channel samples shown in **Figure 3**.

At shallow levels, no significant copper grades were reported, confirming a dominance of cobalt mineralisation at Mwilu. Drilling will confirm potential copper mineralisation at depth.

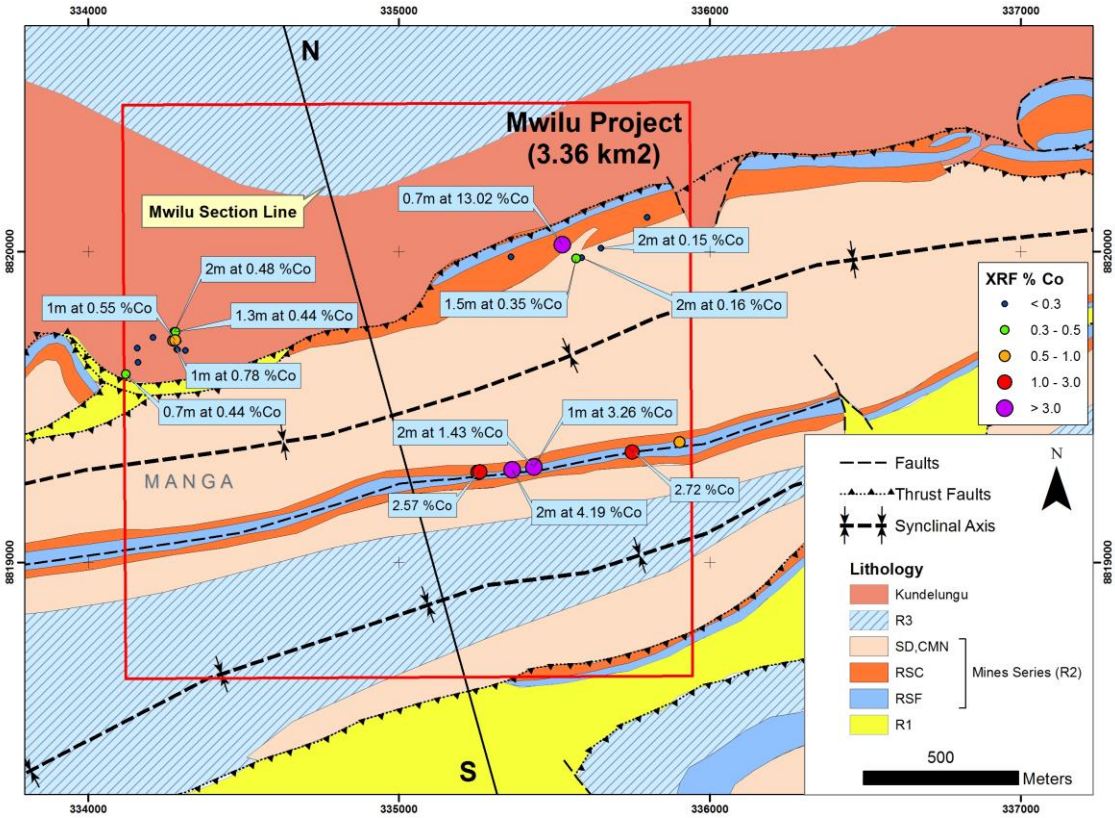

Figure 3: Interpreted geology and portable XRF grades at Mwilu

Table 1: Portable XRF results at Mwilu. Reporting samples returning greater than 0.5% Co (range 0.009% Co to 13.02% Co, total samples 35). For full results, refer to Annexure 1

Sample No	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Sample Type	Sample Length (m)	Results (%)		
						Co	Cu	Fe
MWL003	334274	8819714	1489	Channel	1	0.778	0.280	2.77
MWL004	334280	8819715	1489	Channel	1	0.545	0.134	8.10
MWL023	335525	8820022	1486	Channel	0.7	13.02	0.745	3.90
MWL026	335254	8819291	1470	Grab		2.570	0.617	3.70
MWL027	335260	8819292	1469	Grab		2.170	0.609	4.39
MWL028	335434	8819307	1468	Channel	1	3.260	0.236	3.99
MWL029	335434	8819307	1468	Channel	2	1.430	0.208	3.78
MWL030	335439	8819316	1472	Channel	1.3	0.577	0.074	0.77
MWL033	335364	8819298	1462	Channel	2	4.190	0.233	0.98
MWL034	335750	8819356	1474	Grab		2.720	0.157	0.90
MWL035	335903	8819388	1482	Grab		0.753	0.156	0.82

Note: Samples at Mwilu were prepped by ALS Global in Lubumbashi and analysed with a portable XRF analyser (Niton). Duplicate samples have been sent to ALS Global in Johannesburg, South Africa for analysis using. Results from the Niton are expected to be reliable due to the low iron content (<6% Fe) which is likely to cause interference with cobalt readings when >6% Fe.

Kamilombe Project

Kamilombe covers a surface area of 2.37km^2 and has similar geology to bordering KCC Katanga's deposit where a 275Mt @ 3.66% Cu and 0.55% Co Measured and Indicated Resource has been defined (**Figure 2**).[1]

No outcrop was observed during the field visit at Kamilombe; however, artisanal mining is occurring in the footwall zone in an overturned sequence over more than 1km strike length. Historic drilling has been completed by Gecamines on a wide spaced grid pattern of 200m x 200m of vertical drill holes. A preliminary field visit to site completed by Taruga geologists identified drill collars in the field and these will be re-surveyed during the Due Diligence period for validation. The initial drilling data supplied to Taruga (**Annexure 3**) confirms the presence of high-grade Cobalt mineralisation within the R2 Mines Series, with intersections including:

- **26.5m @ 2% Co** and 1% Cu from 78.1m &
  32.2m @ 3% Co and 0.5% Cu from 209.6m;
- **33.6m @ 2% Co** from 77.93m; and
- **46.8m @ 2% Co** from 7m.[2]

Eight samples were collected from the artisanal pits at depths ranging from 25m to 75m below surface as shown in Figure 4. Niton results shown in **Table 2** and **Figure 4** reported highly significant cobalt grades of 0.8% Co to 5.6% Co. Little copper mineralisation was reported, with a maximum grade of 0.38% Cu encountered.

[1] Refer to Ni 43-101 Technical Report released by Katanga Mining Limited, dated 31 March 2017

[2] Note: A diamond drilling programme was carried out by KCC Katanga and Gecamines which ended in 2013 at the Kamilombe project. Diamond drilling is vertical and refers to down hole intersections, true width is not known at this stage. Cautionary Statement: No detailed information regarding logging, core recoveries, surveys, QAQC has been provided, and the Exploration Results have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 or made publicly available. The Company will twin a selection of these holes during the pending drilling programme to confirm the current model, grades and widths and true thickness of mineralisation reported by Gecamines/KCC Katanga. It is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported Exploration Results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012.

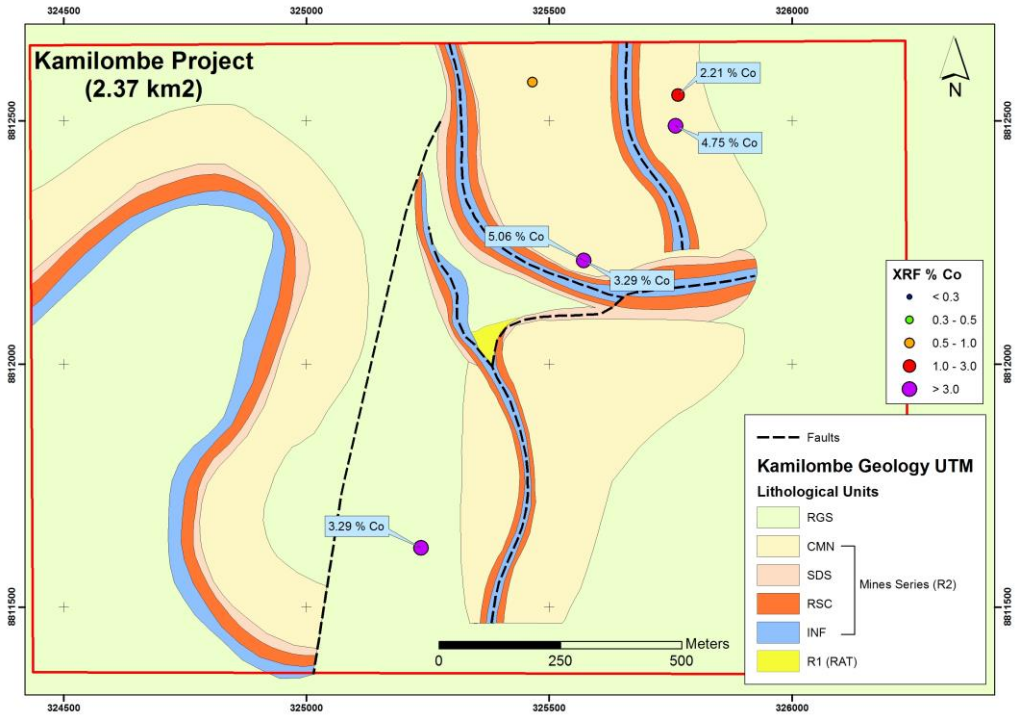

Figure 4: Interpreted geology from Gecamines and portable XRF grades for grab samples at Kamilombe

Table 2: Portable XRF results at Kamilombe. Reporting all samples greater than 0.5% Co (range 0.81% Co to 5.06% Co, total samples 8). For full results, refer to Annexure 2

Sample No	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Sample Type	Results (%)		
					Co	Cu	Fe
KMLB001	325760	8812490	1470	Grab	1.860	0.207	1.02
KMLB002	325760	8812490	1470	Grab	4.750	0.378	0.64
KMLB003	325765	8812553	1473	Grab	2.210	0.173	0.66
KMLB004	325571	8812213	1472	Grab	5.060	0.324	1.61
KMLB005	325571	8812213	1472	Grab	1.780	0.145	0.72
KMLB006	325571	8812213	1472	Grab	3.290	0.211	1.27
KMLB007	325465	8812580	1465	Grab	0.871	0.063	1.04
KMLB008	325236	8811622	1467	Grab	3.290	0.206	1.01

(Note: Samples at Mwilu were prepped by ALS Global in Lubumbashi and analysed with a portable XRF analyser (Niton). Duplicate samples have been sent to ALS Global in Johannesburg, South Africa for analysis using. Results from the Niton are expected to be reliable due to the low iron content (<6% Fe) which is likely to cause interference with cobalt readings when >6% Fe.)

Both the Mwilu and Kamilombe projects have good potential to host significant cobalt and possible copper mineralisation which will be confirmed in the planned drilling programmes to be completed during the 6 month due diligence period.

PR 12423 (TAR earning up to 100%)

PR 12423 is a **cobalt project** located within the Lualaba Province, 30km northeast of Kolwezi. The tenement covers 5.04km^2 and is underlain by Roan sediments which have been thrust faulted over the younger Kundulungu sediments, which dominate the south-western portion of the licence area. The fault has a NW orientation and transgresses the licence for more than 3.5km as shown in **Figure 5**.

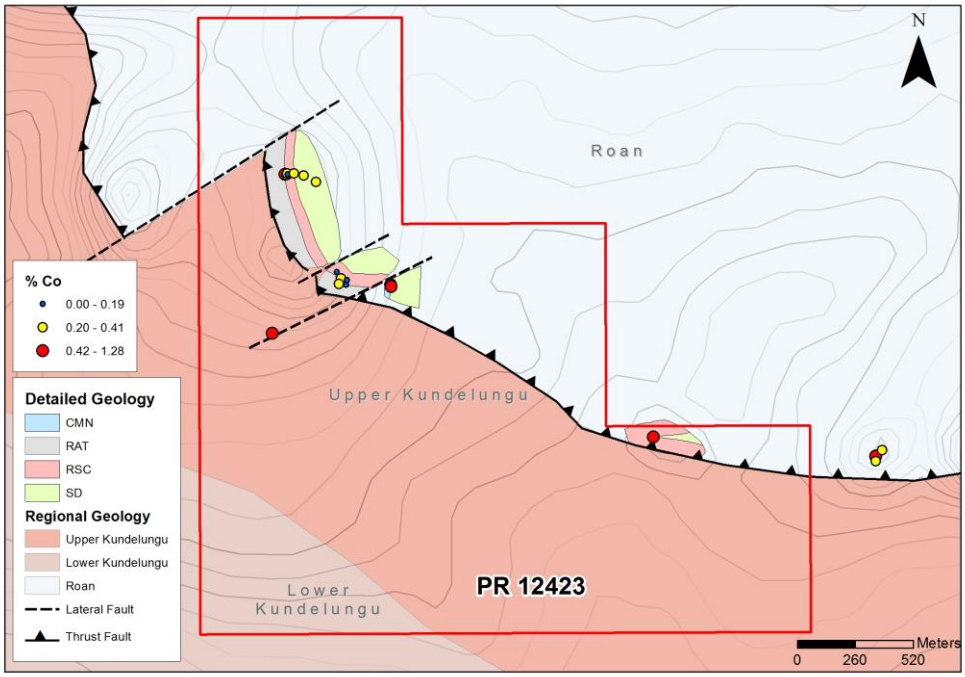

Figure 5: Detailed geology of PR 12423 showing cobalt results, interpreted thrust sub-crop and Roan sediments overlying younger Kundulungu lithologies

Historically, trenching and sampling programmes were carried out by African Minerals (no records available), followed by a reconnaissance programme conducted by l'Entreprise Generale Malta Forrest (**EGMF**). EGMF withdrew their interest in PR 12423 because they were not interested in cobalt when they conducted their site visit in 2013 and copper grades were too low to sustain any mining operation.

Historic exploration completed by EGMF that has been reviewed indicates the presence of cobalt mineralisation, however the sampling is not well documented with no information available on the type of sample, QAQC controls and type of analysis. As part of the 60 day due diligence, Taruga will channel sample all available outcrops and conduct a number of broadly spaced soil sampling traverses across the low areas separating the more resistant hills to determine the true strike potential of mineralisation.

MADINI OPTION TENEMENTS

PEPM 2315 (TAR earning 70%; SADRC Mining SARL 30%)

PEPM 2315 (Permis d' Exploitation de Petite Mine) covers 28.35km^2 and is located 8km SSE of Kolwezi in Lualaba Province as shown in Figure 6. Eighty five percent of the property is overlain by recent soil cover where mineralised Roan sediments mined at Kamukongo and by artisanal miners immediately to the east and on the licence are interpreted to extend westwards onto the licence below soil cover.

In the NE corner of the tenement, which is slightly elevated, artisanal miners are recovering heterogenite (cobalt) and copper oxide from a series of pits in an area referred to as Temoinage. Copper mineralisation in the form of malachite was observed as thin veinlets throughout a dolomitic unit exposed in the pits.

No systematic exploration has been undertaken on PEPM 2315, which has the potential to host significant mineralisation below the recent sand cover. All artisanal pits and exposures will be sampled during the due diligence period in preparation for targeted regional soil sampling and auger drilling programmes planned to test the mineralised potential of the underlying lithologies.

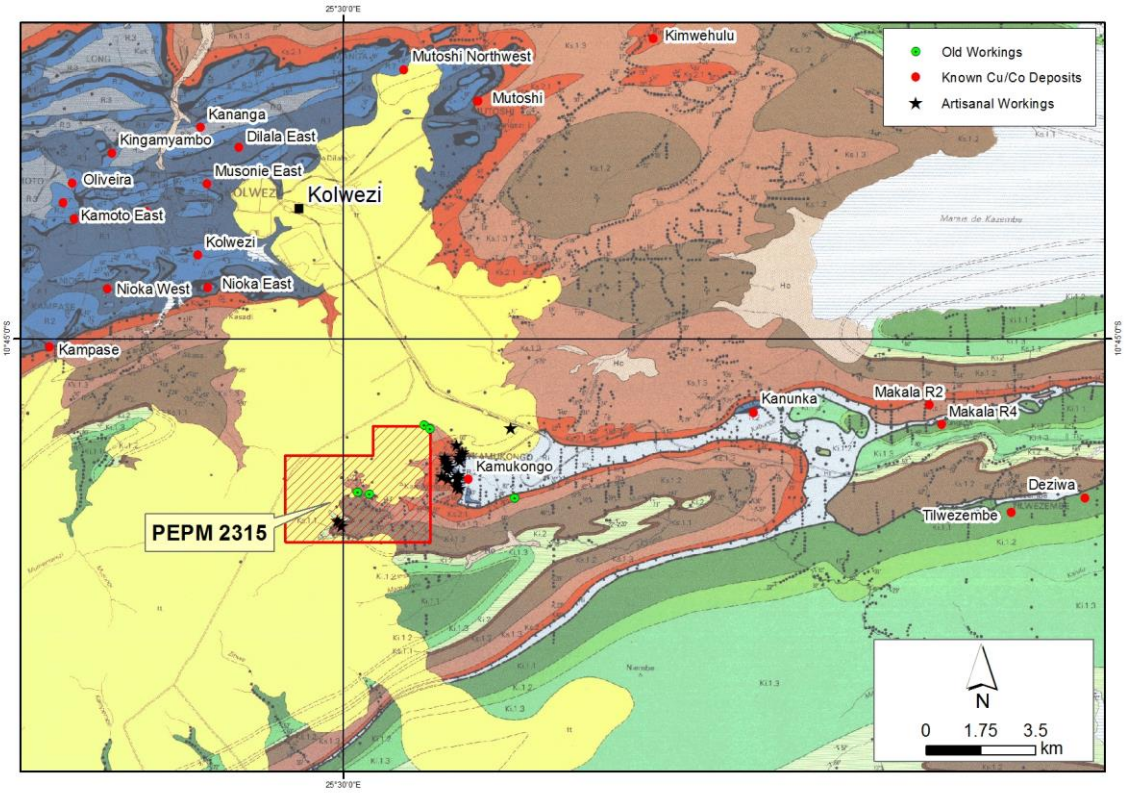

Figure 6: Detailed geology in the Kolwezi Mining Area showing PEPM 2315 on the potential extension of Roan sediments which have been mined to the east

Lubumbashi Region

Kasonta Project (TAR earning 70%)

The Kasonta Project is comprised of 3 tenements which cover 82.71km^2 and are centred roughly 25km ESE of Kinsevere as shown in Figure 7 and 60km NE of Lubumbashi. PR 12726 is the most advanced of the 3 permits with cobalt and copper workings at two local occurrences, Kastona East and Kifimashi. Roan sediments exposed on the permit have a NNW orientation and extend southwards onto PR 13728 where they are interpreted to cover more than 23km of the tenement. Both tenements are highly prospective in terms of cobalt and copper mineralisation, based on artisanal activity and nearby Gécamines mining on PE 530.

PR 12727 lies to the west of the exposed Roan sediments on PR's 12726 and 13728, and covers 1km of the structure that hosts a 25-30m wide breccia zone in which Roan sediments are exposed in the northwest sector of the pit. The breccia zone runs from the Roan Group in a NE-SW direction through the NW portion of the PR 12727 property. Roan sediments strike NNW – SSE highlighting the potential for identifying new areas underlain by potentially mineralised Roan sediments.

Initial reconnaissance work carried out by Madini has highlighted the potential for all 3 licences to host significant cobalt and copper mineralisation. All artisanal workings will be mapped and sampled during the due diligence period to gain a better understanding of potentially mineralised areas which will be the initial focus of detailed soil sampling and air core drilling programmes.

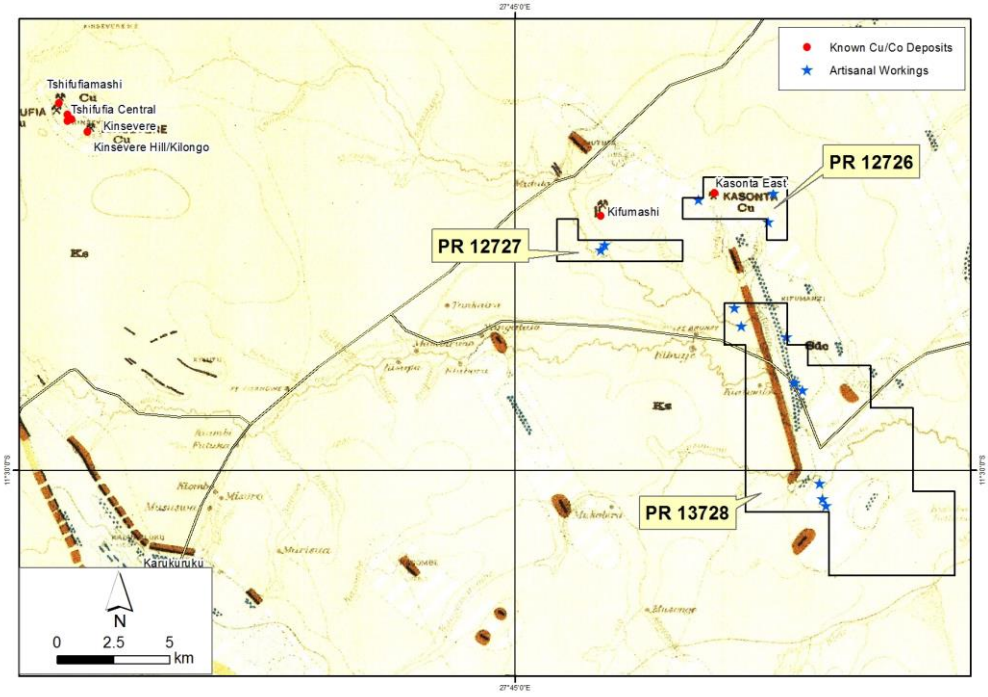

Figure 7: Historic geology map showing Madini tenement boundaries, cobalt and copper occurrences 25km of interpreted Roan lithologies.

Acquisition Agreements

Mint-Master/Government of Lualaba Tenements (60%)

The principal terms of the terms sheet for Taruga to acquire a 60% interest in the Mwilu and Kalimombe Projects from the Consortium are as follows:

1. Payment of US$150,000 on signature
2. TAR to conduct drilling programmes at Mwilu and Kamilombe during a 6 month due diligence period
3. On completion of the due diligence and should TAR wish to continue, TAR will make a further payment of US$2,000,000
4. TAR will fund all exploration to the completion of a Bankable Feasibility Study (**BFS**) within 3 years with 2 additional years if required
5. Should TAR wish to continue after completion of BFS, TAR will make a pas de porte payment of US$10,000,000 for each permit that it wishes to continue to develop
6. TAR will make a final payment of US$20,000,000 for each project where it discovers resources in the Measured and Indicated categories exceeding 250,000 tonnes of contained cobalt OR 1,000,000 tonnes of contained copper at the conclusion of the BFS
7. TAR can withdraw its interest in any project at any stage and will return all information

Madini Tenements (70% Interest)

The principal terms of the terms sheet for Taruga to acquire a 70% interest in the 4 tenements from Madini are as follows:

1. TAR to make payments to Madini for a total of US$117,000 in cash and US$117,000 in shares, and a total of US$780,000 to the vendors on completion of due diligence as outlined in Table 2
2. TAR may withdraw its interest in any project after completing a due diligence with no further payment commitments
3. TAR will fund all exploration to completion of a Definitive Feasibility Study (**DFS**) on any of the tenements where TAR elects to continue with exploration activities

Table 3: Acquisition payment structure for the Madini tenements

Licence No	Pas de Porte (US$)	Exclusivity Period (days)	Initial Payment to Vendor	Payment to Madini	Shares to Madini	Outstanding Payments
PEPM 2315	250,000	30	150,000(60%)	37,500	37,500	100,000 (20% every 4 months)
PR 12726	150,000	30	90,000 (60%)	22,500	22,500	60,000 (20% every 4 months)
PR 12727	130,000	30	78,000 (60%)	19,500	19,500	52,000 (20% every 4 months)
PR 13728	250,000	45	200,000(80%)	37,500	37,500	50,000 after 4 months
TOTALS	**US$780,000**		**US$518,000**	**US$117,000**	**US$117,000**	**US$262,000**

PR12423

TAR to acquire 95% interest in PR12423 on the following terms:

1. US$100,000 payment on completion of a 60 day due diligence period (65% project interest)
2. Successful conversion of Permis de Recherche (PR) no. 12423 to a PEPM during the due diligence period
3. TAR to fund exploration to completion of a DFS within 3 years
4. TAR has the option to extend for a further 2 years by making a payment of US$500,000
5. TAR to make annual payments of US$50,000 for two years starting 1 year after commencement date
6. US$2,250,000 on completion of DFS (95% project interest)
7. TAR has a first right on the remaining 5% project interest
8. TAR will make a final payment of US$5,000,000 should TAR discover resources in the Measured and Indicated categories exceeding 250,000 tonnes of contained metal OR 1,000,000 tonnes of contained copper on the Permit after acquiring the 90% Project Interest and at the conclusion of its feasibility studies
9. TAR can withdraw at any stage

The Company has received warranties that are generally expected in transactions of this nature. None of the parties are related parties of Taruga.

Shareholder Approval

The ASX has advised the Company that Shareholder approval for the transactions contemplated by the Acquisition Agreements will be required for the purposes of ASX Listing Rule 11.1.2 as ASX considers that the acquisitions, if completed, will constitute a change to the scale of the Company's activities. A Shareholder meeting will be held for the purposes of seeking that approval after the completion of due

diligence and prior to the exercise of the right to proceed with the transaction to acquire a 60% interest in the Mwilu and Kamilombe Projects or up to a 95% interest in PR12423.

Lithium Project ZRG 0705

Taruga previously entered into an option agreement with local DRC company, TIEX SA. During the Due Diligence period, the company has undertaken geological review and reconnaissance site visit. The results of the Due Diligence were not positive, with no significant lithium, tin or tantalum identified in any of the exposures within the licence boundaries during a reconnaissance field visit conducted on the property. The Company has therefore decided to withdraw its interest in ZRG 0705.

DRC Project Review

As previously announced Taruga had appointed Klaus Eckhof and Mark Gasson to act as strategic consultants to identify opportunities in the DRC for a period of 12 months and agreed, subject to shareholder approval, to issue to these parties or nominees, 12,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares in the Company (**Consultant Shares**).

It has been agreed that shareholder approval will now be sought for the proposed issue of the Consultant Shares.

Capital Raising

In order to fund the proposed acquisition and planned work programs, Taruga has completed a book build for a placement to institutional and sophisticated investors of up to 13,500,000 shares at an issue price of 10 cents per share to raise up to $1,350,000 (**Placement**).

Subject to shareholder approval, new director Mark Gasson or his nominee will apply for $160,000 and Gary Steinepreis or his nominee will apply for $100,000 (**Related Parties**) as part of, and on the same terms, as the Placement.

Taruga will issue up to 10,900,000 shares under its existing placement capacity in accordance with Listing Rule 7.1 on or around 5 March 2018, with the participation by the Related Parties to be subject to shareholder approval at a General Meeting of Shareholders expected to be convened in early April 2018.

Board Changes

Mr Mark Gasson has been appointed an Executive Director of Taruga and will be responsible for the management of Taruga's exploration activities. Mr Gasson is a geologist with 33years of experience and has been active in the DRC since 2004 in gold and base metals exploration and resource development. Mr Gasson was instrumental in the discovery of Tiger Resources 1 million tonnes Kipoi copper deposit.

Mark Gasson will be paid an annual remuneration of A$180,000. It is proposed, subject to shareholder approval, to issue 4,500,000 Performance Rights to Mr Gasson as set out below:

- 1,500,000 Performance Rights shall vest if the 10 day volume weighted average share price (VWAP) on the ASX is $0.30 or higher from the date of issue;
- 1,500,000 Performance Rights shall vest if the 10 day VWAP on the ASX is $0.40 or higher from the date of issue; and
- 1,500,000 Performance Rights shall vest if the 10 day VWAP on the ASX is $0.50 or higher from the date of issue.

The Company has also appointed Mr Jamie Anderson as in country Exploration Manager. It is proposed that Mr Anderson will receive 1,500,000 performance rights with the same vesting hurdles (3 x 500,000) as Mr Gasson. Mr Anderson will commence with Taruga from 1 May 2018.

In addition, shareholder approval will be sought for the issue of 1,500,000 Performance Rights which shall vest if the 10 day VWAP on the ASX is $0.30 or higher from the date of issue to each non-executive director and the company secretary.

Indicative Capital Structure

The indicative effect of the Placement, issue to the Consultants and performance based remuneration on the capital structure of Taruga is anticipated to be as follows:

Particulars	Currently on issue	Placement including related party allocation	Issue to consultants and performance based remuneration	Proforma at completion
Ordinary shares	103,917,239	13,500,000	12,000,000	129,417,239
Performance rights[1]	-	-	12,000,000	12,000,000

Note: Subject to various VWAP hurdles as defined above.

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. 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.

For more information contact:

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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 Bernard Aylward, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Aylward is a Director of Taruga Gold Limited. Mr Aylward 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 Aylward consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

TARUGA GOLD

Annexure 1: Table 1 - Complete Portable XRF results at Mwilu

Sample No	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Sample Type	Sample Length (m)	Results (%)		
						Co	Cu	Fe
MWL001	334278	8819742	1491	Channel	2	0.478	0.207	5.05
MWL002	334281	8819742	1491	Channel	1.3	0.444	0.169	4.27
MWL003	334274	8819714	1489	Channel	1	0.778	0.280	2.77
MWL004	334280	8819715	1489	Channel	1	0.545	0.134	8.10
MWL005	334291	8819712	1485	Channel	0.7	0.261	0.103	2.20
MWL006	334313	8819682	1476	Grab		0.155	0.063	3.87
MWL007	334285	8819686	1486	Channel	0.6	0.023	0.017	1.18
MWL008	334288	8819684	1484	Channel	0.4	0.009	0.016	0.82
MWL009	334158	8819689	1479	Channel	1.1	0.149	0.027	1.40
MWL010	334161	8819644	1483	Channel	0.8	0.036	0.030	1.91
MWL011	334121	8819606	1477	Channel	0.7	0.435	0.114	7.00
MWL012	334209	8819724	1488	Channel	1.1	0.016	0.018	1.42
MWL013	335361	8819983	1460	Channel	1.1	0.083	0.024	4.50
MWL014	335798	8820110	1489	Channel	1	0.117	0.047	1.35
MWL015	335650	8820011	1483	Channel	2	0.033	0.018	0.89
MWL016	335650	8820011	1483	Channel	2	0.113	0.040	2.52
MWL017	335650	8820011	1483	Channel	2	0.154	0.025	0.745
MWL018	335650	8820011	1483	Channel	2	0.025	0.019	0.693
MWL019	335588	8819980	1478	Channel	1	0.176	0.034	1.23
MWL020	335588	8819980	1478	Channel	2	0.158	0.259	4.99
MWL021	335588	8819980	1478	Channel	2	0.079	0.032	2.01
MWL022	335588	8819980	1478	Channel	1	0.158	0.280	4.68
MWL023	335525	8820022	1486	Channel	0.7	13.02	0.745	3.90
MWL024	335570	8819978	1479	Channel	1.5	0.349	0.053	1.41
MWL025	335256	8819281	1468	Grab		0.352	0.060	1.48
MWL026	335254	8819291	1470	Grab		2.570	0.617	3.70
MWL027	335260	8819292	1469	Grab		2.170	0.609	4.39
MWL028	335434	8819307	1468	Channel	1	3.260	0.236	3.99
MWL029	335434	8819307	1468	Channel	2	1.430	0.208	3.78
MWL030	335439	8819316	1472	Channel	1.3	0.577	0.074	0.77
MWL031	335442	8819316	1472	Channel	0.7	0.416	0.104	1.52
MWL032	335444	8819316	1472	Channel	1.8	0.150	0.102	2.46
MWL033	335364	8819298	1462	Channel	2	4.190	0.233	0.98
MWL034	335750	8819356	1474	Grab		2.720	0.157	0.90
MWL035	335903	8819388	1482	Grab		0.753	0.156	0.82

Note: Samples at Mwilu were prepped by ALS Global in Lubumbashi and analysed with a portable XRF machine (Niton). Duplicate samples have been sent to ALS Global in Johannesburg, South Africa for analysis. Results from the Niton are expected to be reliable due to the low iron content (<6% Fe) which is likely to cause interference with cobalt readings when >6% Fe.

Annexure 2: Table 2 - Complete Portable XRF results at Kamilombe

Sample No	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Sample Type	Results (%)		
					Co	Cu	Fe
KMLB001	325760	8812490	1470	Grab	1.860	0.207	1.02
KMLB002	325760	8812490	1470	Grab	4.750	0.378	0.64
KMLB003	325765	8812553	1473	Grab	2.210	0.173	0.66
KMLB004	325571	8812213	1472	Grab	5.060	0.324	1.61
KMLB005	325571	8812213	1472	Grab	1.780	0.145	0.72
KMLB006	325571	8812213	1472	Grab	3.290	0.211	1.27
KMLB007	325465	8812580	1465	Grab	0.871	0.063	1.04
KMLB008	325236	8811622	1467	Grab	3.290	0.206	1.01

Annexure 3: Historic drilling data acquired from Gecamines for Kamilombe

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Cu %	Grade Co %
KBGU15	325964.39	8812278.10	1444.28	0	-90	226	342.2	344.3	2.1	2.5	2.0
KBGU18	325565.43	8812076.46	1446.70	0	-90	236	34.6	54.1	19.5		1.0
							54.1	59.2	5.1		1.5
							78.1	105.0	26.5	1.0	2.0
							209.6	212.6	3.0	4.0	3.0
							215.9	248.1	32.2	0.5	3.0
KBGU19	325762.31	8812279.13	1442.90	0	-90	224	190.0	194.3	4.3	2.0	3.0
KBGU20	325566.79	8812875.63	1451.53	0	-90	248	99.3	101.1	1.8	0.5	2.0
							101.1	111.6	10.5	2.5	2.0
							111.6	131.0	19.4	1.5	2.0
							131.0	135.4	4.4	1.0	
							281.2	287.6	6.4		1.0
							287.6	289.7	2.1		3.0
							303.8	305.5	1.7	2.0	2.0
							305.5	314.6	9.1	3.0	1.0
KBGU21	325366.08	8811680.08	1449.00	0	-90	260	77.9	111.5	33.6		2.0
							134.2	145.4	11.2	1.0	3.0
							318.8	321.9	3.1		2.0
KBGU22	325365.67	8811875.21	1445.59	0	-90	246	125.5	130.7	5.2	2.0	2.0
							130.7	140.5	9.8	1.0	2.0
KBGU23	325166.59	8811674.22	1445.93	0	-90	258	79.3	82.5	3.2		2.0
							82.5	84.5	2.0		1.0
KBGU24	325964.91	8812077.64	1439.23	0	-90	240	160.0	173.8	13.8		2.0
							173.8	181.2	7.4		1.5
KBGU25	326168.37	8811477.93	1447.78	0	-90	271	47.8	57.6	9.8		1.5
							57.6	59.7	2.1		2.0
KBGU26	325168.09	8811274.66	1450.76	0	-90	281	274.5	280.6	6.1		2.0
							294.9	297.4	2.5		2.0
							297.4	298.3	0.9	2.0	1.5
							298.3	299.3	1.0	2.0	2.0
KBGU27	325763.52	8812072.01	1445.03	0	-90	238	162.0	170.8	8.8	1.0	2.0
							237.6	240.8	3.2		1.0
KBGU28	325365.04	8811476.05	1452.75	0	-90	272	262.2	271.5	9.3		2.0
							279.9	282.6	2.7	1.5	2.0
KBGU29	325566.72	8811676.23	1452.26	0	-90	262	7.0	53.8	46.8		2.0
							53.8	57.3	3.5		3.0
KBGU30	325567.30	8811476.21	1452.72	0	-90	274	54.9	64.9	10.0		1.0
							88.5	96.6	8.1		1.0
							147.4	159.4	12.0	2.5	
							252.7	256.8	4.1	2.0	
							290.5	293.8	3.3	4.0	2.0
							293.8	300.2	6.4	4.0	3.0

ASX RELEASE

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	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Sampling completed by Taruga is geochemical sampling. Samples were collected from a series of trenches and pits of varying depths and submitted to ALS Global in Lubumbashi for sample prep. A split of the prepped samples was analysed by a Niton XRF analyser. A total of 43 samples were analysed, with duplicates and standard samples for QAQC. Repeat samples have been sent to ALS Global in Johannesburg for 4 acid digest and ICP-AES finish. Sample locations were located using a GPS, and channel sampling has been completed perpendicular to stratigraphy where possible having a minimum length of 30cm and a maximum length of 2m. Historical geochemical data is being reviewed and will be validated during the Due Diligence period.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	No drilling has been completed by Taruga. This announcement refers to historical drilling completed at the Kamilombe prospect. This drilling is diamond drilling. The Company has received written geological logs for the drilling, including sampling information. Drill holes are vertical. Geological logs have been reviewed during the assessment process, however the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Company intends to undertake drilling during the Due Diligence period to twin holes and verify information. Additional data relating to the drilling is being pursued during the Due Diligence period.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results asses* • *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.*	No drilling completed by Taruga. Historical drilling information is referred to in this announcement and this information has been received as geological logs of the drill holes. No comments regarding samples recoveries are noted. No comment is made on the relationship between recovery and grade. Taruga will review this information during the Due Diligence period.
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.*	Samples are geochemical samples. Information pertaining to the geology, sample grain size, degree of weathering and local topographical conditions were recorded. 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	• *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*	Taruga has collected geochemical sampling. Samples are “grab” samples, or samples from historic trenching. No sub-sampling has occurred. For the historic drilling data sampling data is reported in the geological drill logs, however no comment is made on percentage of core sampled. No QAQC information is available. Taruga intends to undertake drilling during the Due Diligence period, including twin holes, and will incorporate appropriate QAQC to provide confidence in the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Sampling completed by Taruga is geochemical sampling. Samples were collected from a series of trenches and pits of varying depths and submitted to ALS Global in Lubumbashi for sample prep. A split of the prepped samples was analysed by a Niton (XRF) XL3 Analyzer analyser with 30 second reading times. A calibration factor of -2% was applied for Cu and Co. Standards of 30% for cobalt and 5.3% for copper were used. A total of 43 samples were analysed, with duplicate and standards inserted for QAQC. Repeat samples have been sent to ALS Global in Johannesburg for 4 acid digest and ICP-AES finish. A series of QAQC samples will also be included in the laboratory assay process. For the historical drilling data referred to in the announcement no details of assaying technique are available. No details of QAQC are available. Taruga intends to undertake a drilling programme during the Due Diligence period and will complete QAQC sampling.
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.*	The data collected by Taruga refers to geochemical sampling. No verification has been undertaken at this stage. The data is maintained in an electronic format containing assay and logging information. No adjustment to the assay data has occurred. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Taruga intends to undertake drilling during the Due Diligence period, including Twin holes to verify the historic drilling. Taruga has received geological logs. No digital data of historic drilling is available. Taruga intends to create a digital database of historic data. No adjustment has been made to any assay information.
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.*	Geochemical sample points collected by Taruga were located by GPS. Historical collar positions were observed in field reconnaissance. No surveying was completed.
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.*	Geochemical sampling has been completed wherever mineralised stratigraphic were exposed. These were either in outcrop, down pits or in trenches. Samples were reconnaissance by nature. Historic drilling at the Kamilombe prospect is completed on a 200m x 200m grid with vertical drill holes. Data is not considered suitable at this stage appropriate for a Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation. No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	Samples were collected perpendicular to the stratigraphic orientation wherever possible. Grab samples did not honour geology. For the historic drilling no comment is made on the drill orientation (vertical) and geology. Taruga will review this during the Due Diligence period.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected by employees of TAR. Samples were transported to Lubumbashi under the supervision of TAR's senior employee before being submitted to ALS Global Laboratory

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in Lubumbashi for sample prep. Duplicate samples were then given to TAR's senior employee to carry out the XRF Niton analyses. No comment can be made on sample security of historic drilling.
Audits or reviews	• *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	• *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.*	This announcement relates to agreements to acquire varying interests the Mwilu and Kamilombe Projects (portions of PE's 4960 and 11599 respectively), Madini's PEPM 2315, PR's 12726, 12727 and 13728 and PR 12423 located in the Democratic of Congo (DRC). The permits covers an area of roughly 122km^2. Deal terms have been outlined in the body of this release. The validity of the title has been review on Government databases, however a proper legal opinion on the status of all licences will be provided as part of the Due Diligence process. All agreements are subject to due diligence periods of between 6 months during which Taruga has committed to short drilling programmes and 4 weeks.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Little exploration was undertaken by other parties other than mapping and sampling programmes by African Minerals (no records available) followed by a reconnaissance programme conducted by l'Entreprise Generale Malta Forrest (**EGMF**). There are no records as to sample type, QAQC controls or method of analysis used by EGMF. EGMF

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		concluded that there was little potential for copper on the licence which they returned to the vendor. 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. Early stage exploration consists of geochemical sampling. No other exploration is known to have been completed within the permit areas.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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. Mineralisation style is sediment hosted Copper-Cobalt mineralisation. Previous geological exploration within the Copper Belt targeted the lower sedimentary sequences (known as the "Mines Group"), however recent work has highlighted mineralisation in the overlying Mwashya and Nguba groups. Significant discoveries include the Kamoa 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). Locally the geology within the permit areas consist of carbonaceous shales and siltstones of the Kundulungo group and more than 28km of Roan Mines (R2) Series.
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*	No drilling completed by Taruga. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	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.
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.*	No data aggregation has been applied.
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').*	Samples are geochemical samples. Where possible channel samples were collected perpendicular to the stratigraphic horizons. No assumption is made to the orientation of underlying stratigraphy in the grab samples. For the historic drilling at the Kamilombe prospect no comments 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".
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.*	ASX announcement contains relevant diagrams to indicate location and exploration information.

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.*	This ASX announcement provides a summary of all known exploration activity completed within the permit area. No information has been excluded.
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.*	No other relevant data.
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.*	This announcement relates to the potential acquisition of a Cobalt-Copper project. The historic exploration consists of geochemical sampling and drilling with partial cover of the permits. Taruga will confirm drill results from historic work as well as conduct 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 initiall 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.