Tanga Resources Limited
Ground Floor
63 Hay Street
Subiaco WA 6008
t: +61 (8) 9 381 5686

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GEITA PROJECT EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES UPDATE

- Four new Mabale Hills tenement acquisitions confirmed.
- Gold-in soil results from Mimbili tenement received.

Tanga Resources Limited (ASX:**TRL**) or (the **Company**) is pleased to announce the acquisition of four new Prospecting Licences at the Geita Project, located approximately 40km east-northeast of the Bulyanhulu gold mine, in northwestern Tanzania.

The tenements cover a highly prospective part of the eastern side of the Geita Dome which is a richly endowed gold region within the Lake Victoria Gold Field.

The tenement acquisitions were the subject of a sale agreement negotiated between Kudu Resources (TZ) Ltd (a 99.95% owned subsidiary of Tanga Resources Ltd) and Currie Rose Resources Inc. ("Currie Rose") in May 2013. The agreement includes a 2% Nett Smelter Royalty on gold production from the tenement area, payable to Currie Rose.

At Mimbili the results from a combined soil and rock chip geochemistry programme for gold at historical artisanal workings have also been received.

Both the acquisition of the new Mabale Hills tenements and the results of the soil programme at Mimbili are discussed in detail in the body of this announcement.

GEITA PROJECT:

The Geita Project consists of the Mabale Hills tenements and the Mimbili tenement. The Mabale Hills tenement package now consists of contiguous new and existing Prospecting Licences: PL4496/2007, PL4584/2007, PL6659/2010, PL9099/2013 (the new tenements); and PL9520/2014 and PL9896/2014 (the existing tenements). Total combined area of the Mabale Hills tenement package is 90.96km^2.

The location of the Geita Project is shown in Figure 1 (below) and the location of the Mabale Hills and Mimbili tenements is shown in Figure 2 (below).

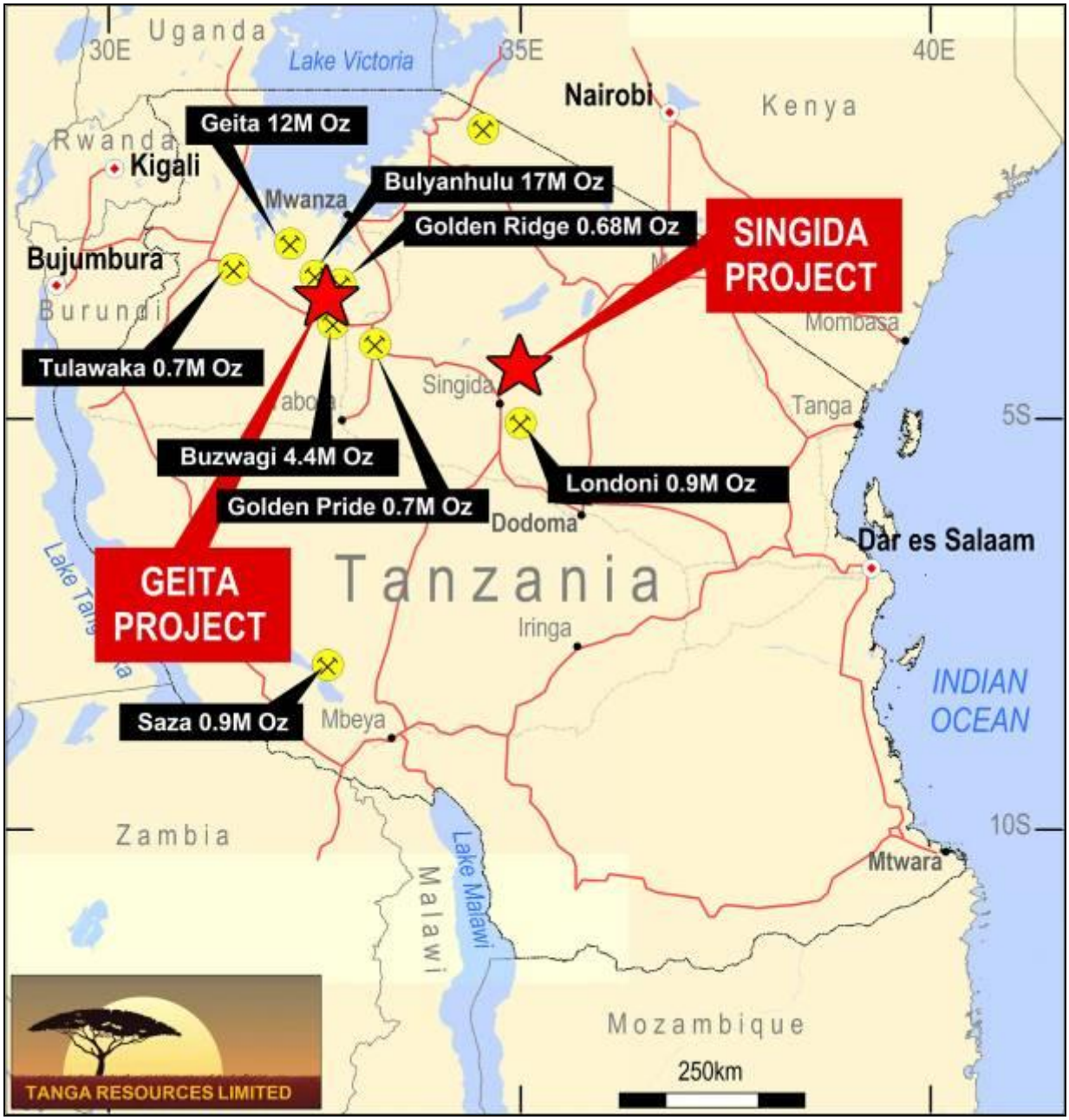

Figure 1. Geita Project Location Plan.

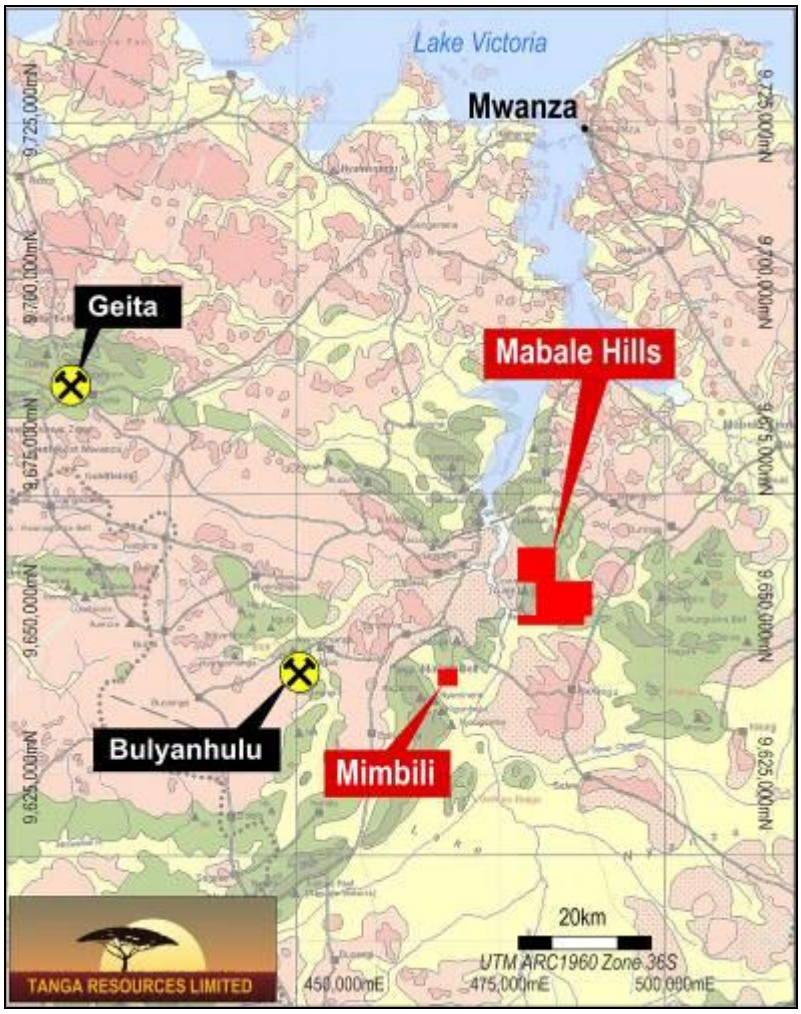

Figure 2. Location of the Mabale Hills tenements and the Mimbili tenement.

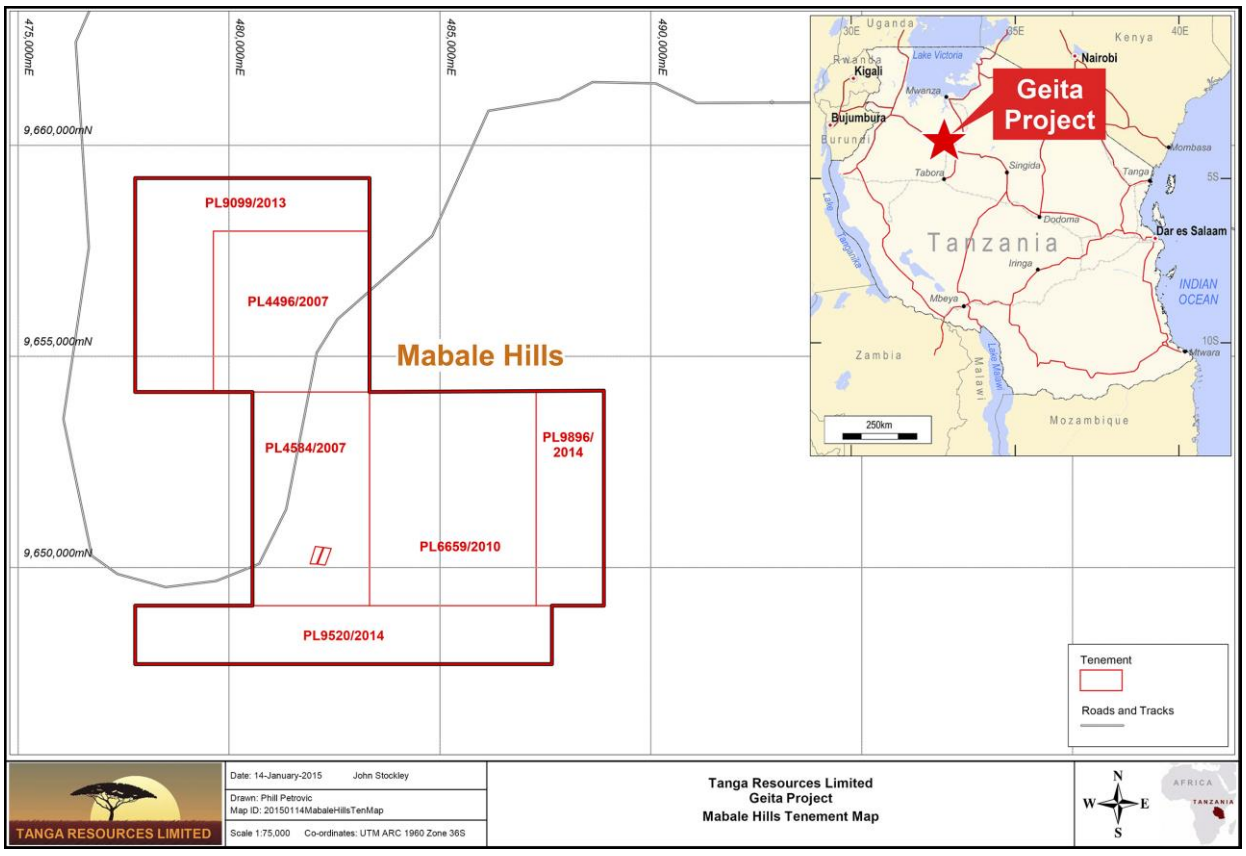

Figure 3. Mabale Hills tenement plan.

Mimbili Tenement

The Mimbili tenement (PL8293/2013) is located about 25km east of the Bulyanhulu gold mine owned by Acacia Mining (formerly African Barrick): see Figure 2. The tenement is 6.86km² in area, hosts epigenetic gold mineralisation in sheared and folded Archaean ferruginous chert and quartz veined Banded Iron Formation (BIF) striking northwest/southeast. Previous work by Africa Mashariki in the early 1990s included mapping, soil sampling, trenching, and limited narrow diameter diamond drilling in the early 1990s. Very little modern exploration has been carried out since then.

The Company has carried out grid soil geochemistry for gold and rock chip sampling of old artisanal workings which occupy an 800m long zone along the northwest trending Mimbili Fault. This fault trend is parallel to the main lode structure at Bulyanhulu (Acacia Mining).

Figure 4 below shows the extent of anomalous gold-in soil geochemistry at Mimbili, and the location of anomalous rock chip samples. Extensive mbuga soil cover exists along strike of the Mimbili mineralisation and this soil cover remains to be explored.

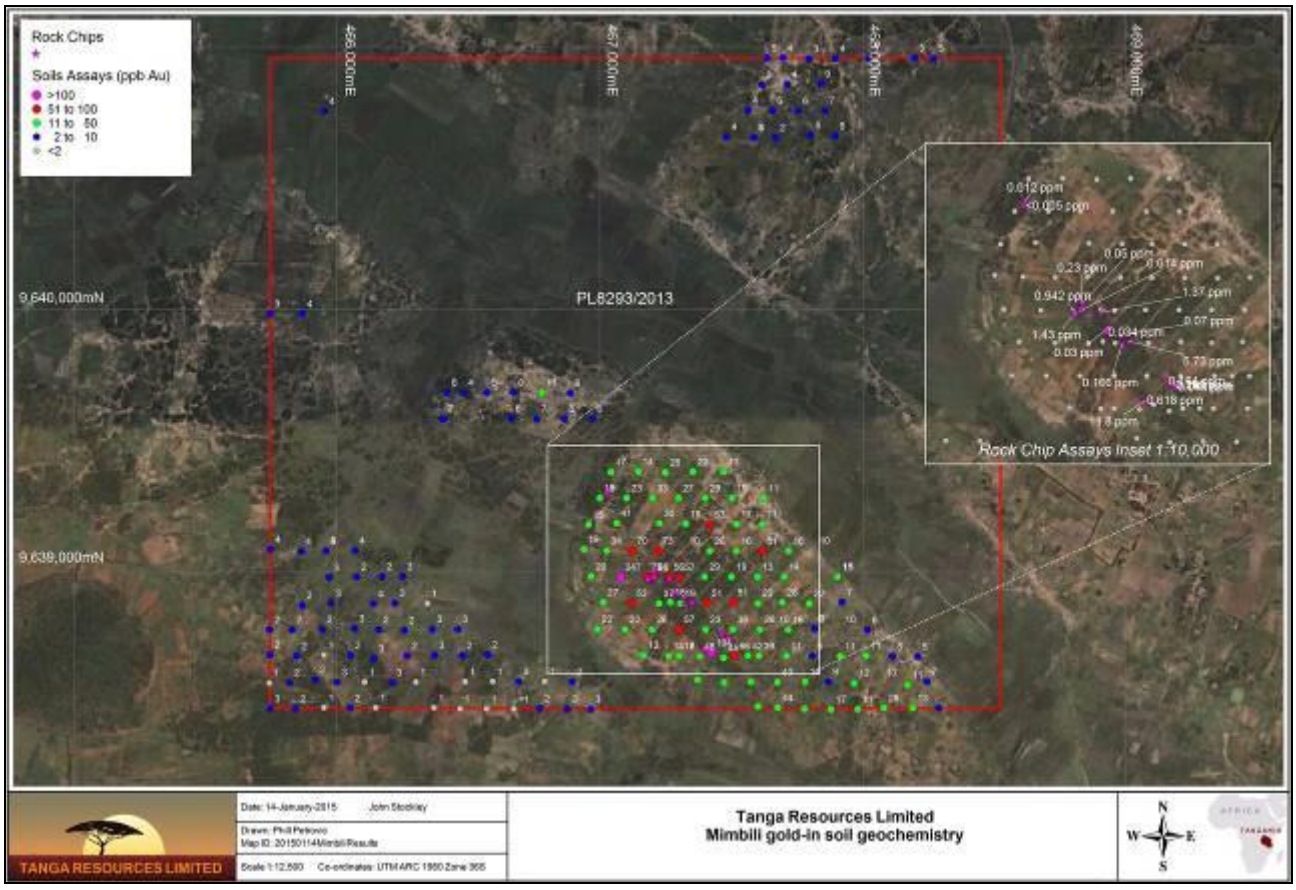

Figure 4. PL8293/2013 Mimbili gold-in soil geochemistry (results in ppb Au) and rock chip results (ppm Au).

The Mimbili gold-in soil anomaly is over 2km long, open to the northwest, and contains rock chip results of up to 11g/t Au. The average tenor of eleven rock chip samples taken from pit mullock heaps and scattered sub-crop is 1.97g/t Au.

Summary:

The total combined area of the Company's tenements at the Geita Project is now 97.51km².

Overall the acquisition of the four new Mabale Hills tenements has given Tanga Resources Ltd access to over 18,000m of drilling information, 18,792 gold assay determinations, and 1,200 soil geochemical data points. Many of the gold geochemical points showing anomalous values have had little or no follow up work carried out and the Company believes that there is potential for economic gold mineralisation to occur within the tenement area:

Evidence for this occurs at the Mwamazengo gold prospect within PL4584/2007 where small scale artisanal mining groups have been active since ~2000. Two small Primary Mining Licences (PML 0000244 and PML0000643) exist on the eastern (footwall) side of the Mwamazengo prospect and the Company has been engaged in negotiations with the owners of these PMLs to purchase the tenements. The PMLs, covering a total of 18.38 hectares in area, were not part of the Currie Rose acquisition carried out in May 2013.

The location of the two PMLs within PL4584/2007 is shown below in Figure 5:

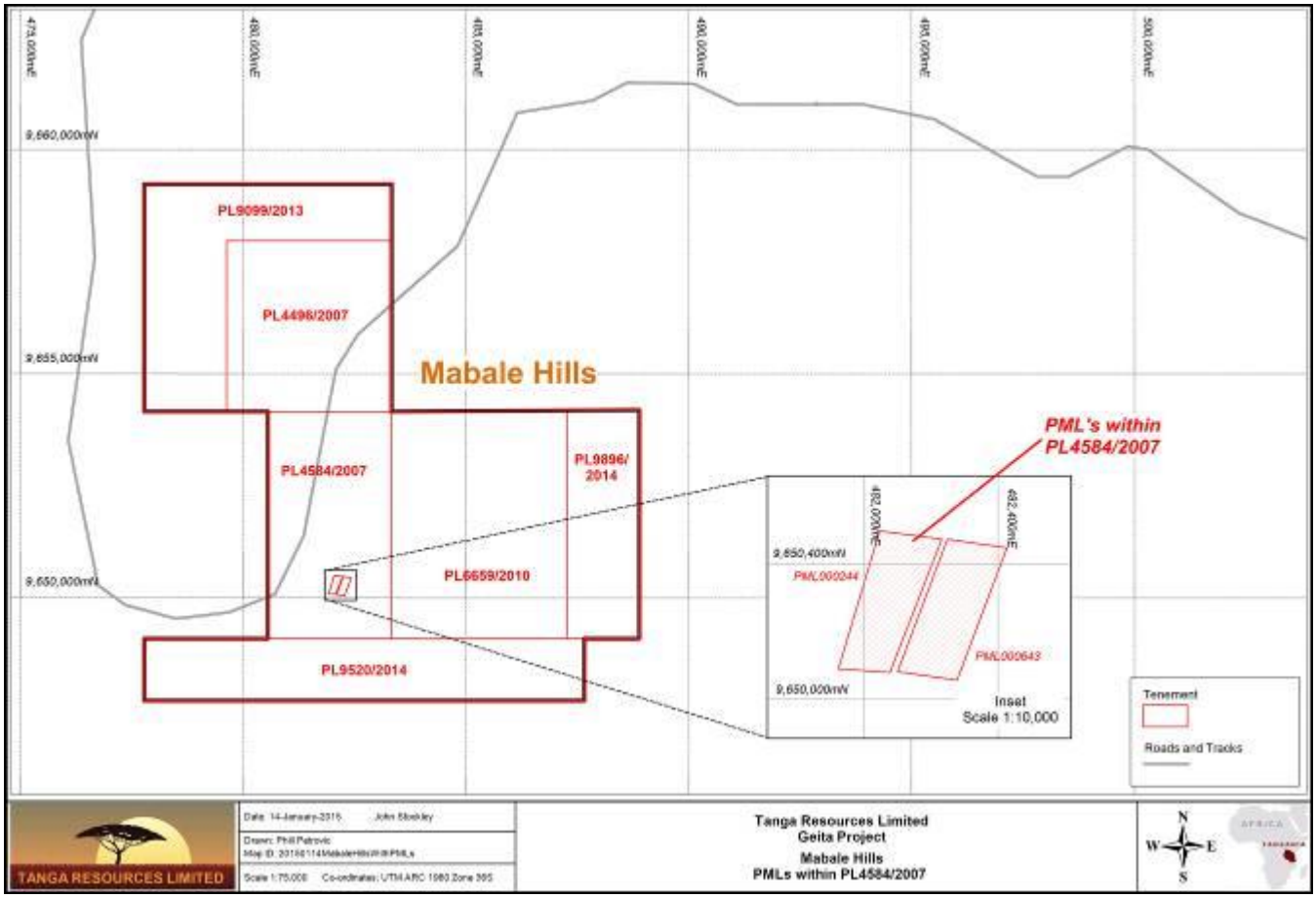

Figure 5. Location plan showing PML0000244 & PML0000643 (excised area)

Currie Rose conducted, under a previous option agreement with the PML owners, a drill programme at Mwamazengo from 2007 to 2011 (over 4000m of combined RC and Diamond Drilling was carried out) and Tanga has acquired all the relevant technical data, including diamond drill core, covering the prospect.

The drilling consisted of 52 Reverse Circulation holes, 10 Diamond drill holes, 11 combined RC and Diamond holes (as tails to RC pre-collars), for a total combined drill metreage of 4,664.70m. The Company will assess this drilling information after ownership of the PML's has been secured.

For further information:

John Stockley
Technical Director

t: +61 (8) 9 381 5686

e: jstockley@tangaresources.com.au

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by John Stockley who is a director of the Company and fairly represents this information. Mr Stockley is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Stockley has sufficient experience to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Mr Stockley consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context which it appears.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	*PL8293/2013:Sieved soils (minus 180 micron size) taken at 50m intervals on north-south grid lines spaced at 100m interval, at depths from 30 to 50cm.* *At every 15th sample a duplicate soil sample is taken, given a sequential sample number, and despatched with the original sample run. All samples are then secured in white polyweave bags and trammed to the certified assay laboratory of ALS in Mwanza, United Republic of Tanzania.*
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 carried out during the quarter*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	*No drilling has been carried out during the quarter*
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.*	*All soil (and rock chip) samples were logged by a suitably qualified geologist who is a graduate of the University of Dar es Salaam.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	*No drilling has been carried out during the quarter*
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,*	*All soils are subjected to pulverization (to pass through -75 micron mesh size) at ALS in Mwanza, then transported (as pulps) by aircraft to the ALS Laboratory at Kempton Park in Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa and then subject to standard low level (gold ppb) analytical techniques: total acid digestion and then AAS/ICP*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	*gold determination <1ppb detection limit (Method Au-ICP22). Rock chips are fired as method AA23.* *Laboratory standards and blanks are inserted at this stage and subjected to round-robin statistics in line with standard world-wide assay procedures.* *No certified reference materials have been used at the sample taking stage.*
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 soil geochemical assay data is sent to Mr John Stockley (CP Geo) in Perth Western Australia for validation and uploading into the TRL Access Database.* *No adjustments whatsoever.*
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.*	*Hand-held Garmin GPS tool for all surface soil (and rock chip) samples; UTM ARC 1960 Datum. Accuracy to +/-5m.* *UTM grid; ARC1960 datum* *Good to +/-5m*
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.*	*100m by 50m* *Yes* *No*
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.*	*PL8293/2013:The mineralisation (epigenetic gold) strikes on average at 150/330 and dips are sub-vertical. The soil sampling lines are on 090 azimuths.* *Not material*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*Chain of custody is managed by Kudu Resources (TZ) Ltd personnel under the supervision of Mr Willy Lazarus Mwaigwisya who is a graduate of the University of Dar es Salaam and a full time employee of Kudu Resources (TZ) Ltd.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*An internal data base review will be undertaken once all results are too hand.*

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	*PL8293/2013 which is owned 99.95% by AVK administered under the Mineral law of the United Republic of Tanzania* *The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*No documented exploration history although it is known that the area was previously explored for gold by Africa Mashariki in early 1990s*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*Archaean meta- sedimentary rocks intruded by syn-orogenic felsic intrusives; Predominant regional structure is on 150/330. Gold mineralisation is of epigenetic-orogenic style in ductile/brittle shear domains.*
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a*	*No record exists of any previous drilling (Africa Mashariki) apart from scattered old, narrow*

Appendix A – JORC Code Reporting Criteria
Table 1 – Report for Geita Project

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	*diameter drill collars which have been picked up by hand held Garmin GPS and entered into the TRL data base.*
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 exploration results reported*
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').*	*No drilling has been carried out during the quarter*
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.*	*Refer Figures 1 - 5*
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.*	*No drilling has been carried out during the quarter*
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 substantive exploration 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.*	*Reverse Circulation Drilling together with detailed Ground Magnetic Surveying along strike.*