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20 April 2015

GEITA PROJECT EXPLORATION UPDATE

- new gold-in soil geochemical anomalies at Mabale Hills revealed from detailed examination of Currie Rose Inc data
- two gold anomalies cover area in excess of 4km² with peak values >30ppb Au
- three new tenements acquired at Mabale Hills
- detailed aeromagnetic data acquired at Mabale Hills

NEW GOLD-IN SOIL ANOMALIES:

Tanga Resources Limited (ASX:**TRL**) or (the **Company**) is pleased to announce that detailed examination of the Currie Rose Inc data base, acquired with the Mabale Hills tenement package (see ASX announcement on 19 January 2015), has shown extensive and strong gold-in soil anomalies covering two main areas, Dhahabu and Mwamazengo (see Figure 2 below) at the Geita Project:

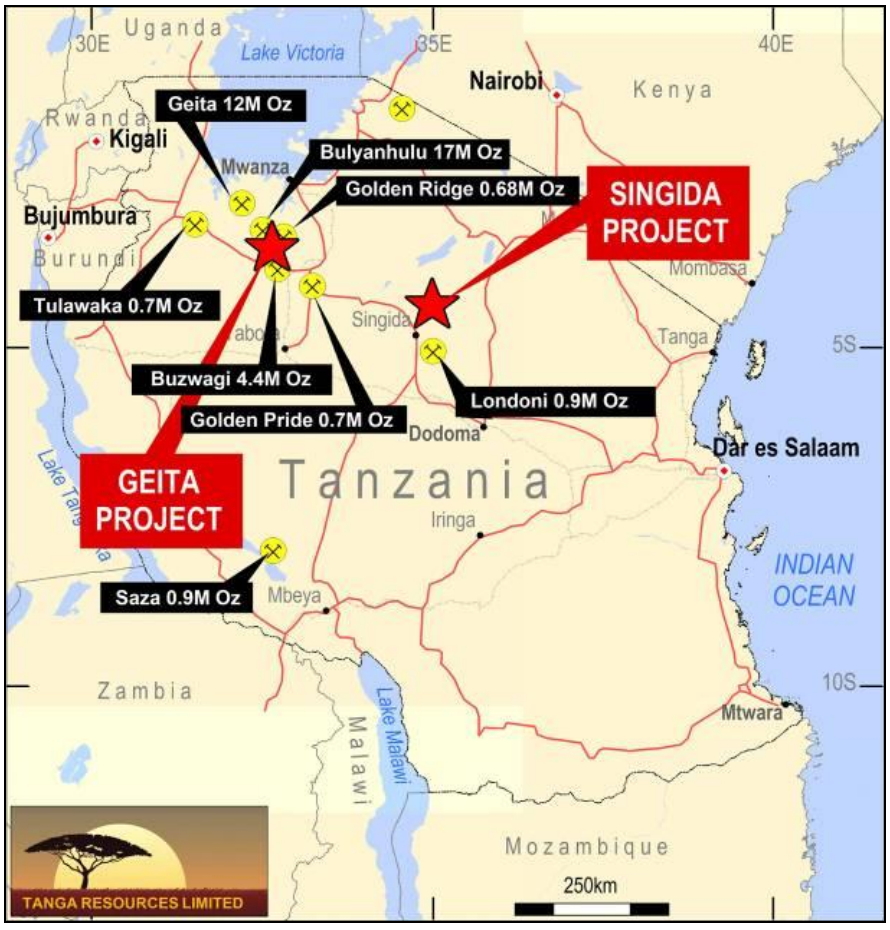

Figure 1.Geita & Singida Project Location Plan

The Dhahabu gold-in soil anomaly within PL4496/2007, covers an area of approximately 3km by 1km, and is aligned northwest-southeast parallel to strike ridges of Banded Iron Formation (BIF) and basaltic volcanic rocks. Peak values over this broad area are >30ppb Au (see Figure 3).

The Dhahabu soil anomaly area is associated with sheared Archaean inter-flow sedimentary rocks (BIF, graphitic shales, and cherty siltstone) and basaltic volcanics. Currie Rose Inc carried out limited drilling and ground electrical geophysics in the area and this data has yet to be assessed.

The Mwamazengo gold anomaly, within PL4584/2007, occurs in area of complexly folded BIF and cherty siltstone covering an area of approximately 2km by 600m aligned along a prominent northeast-southwest trending fault structure, on the nose of a major fold.

The fault, at the position of the main Mwamazengo gold zone (artisanal mine), is transected by a strike extensive regional NNW-SSE structure which is parallel to the main Bulyanhulu fault structure occurring to the west of Mwamazengo. Peak values over this area are >30ppb Au:

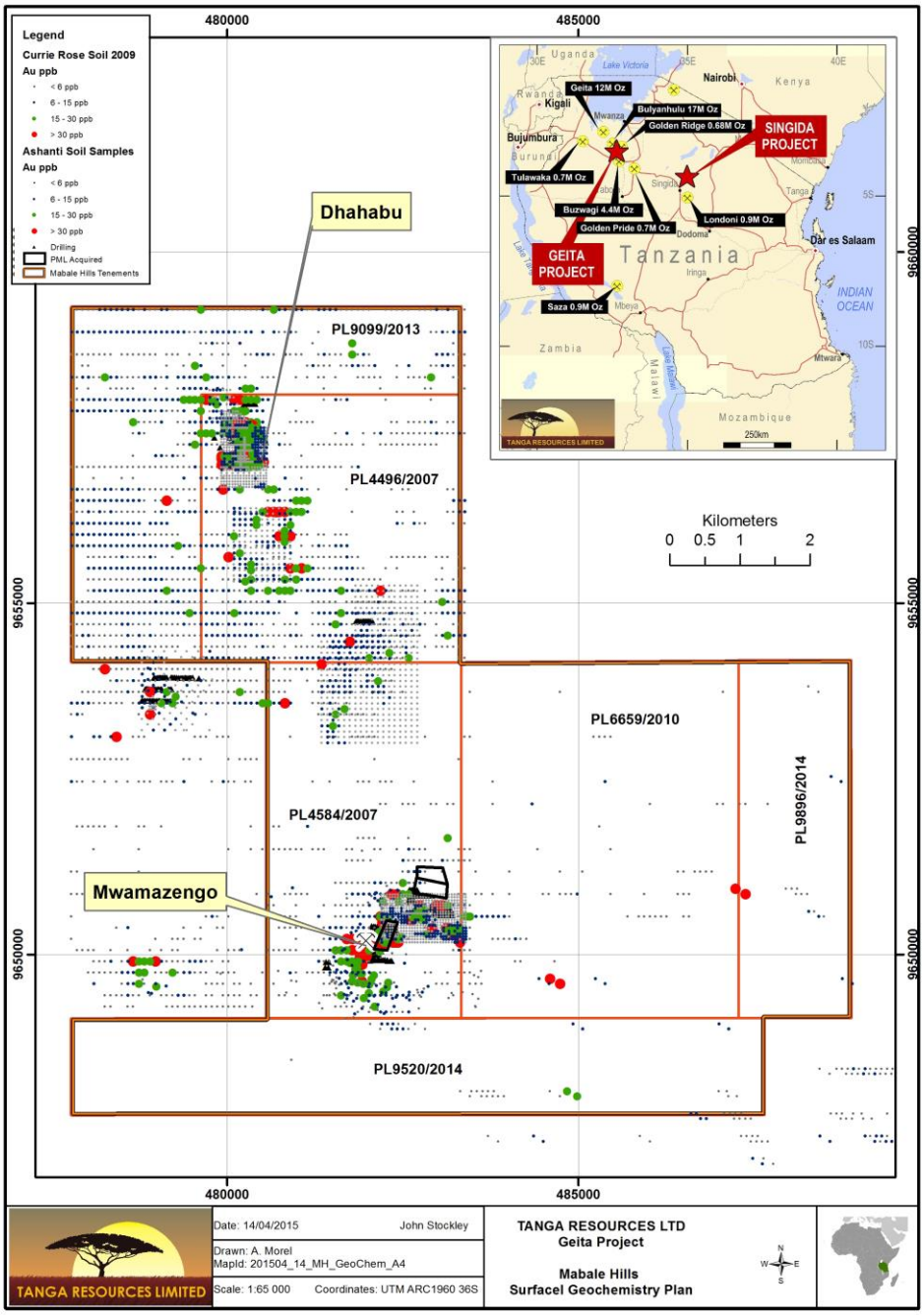

Figure 2. Gold-in soil anomalies on the Mabale Hills tenements, Geita Project.

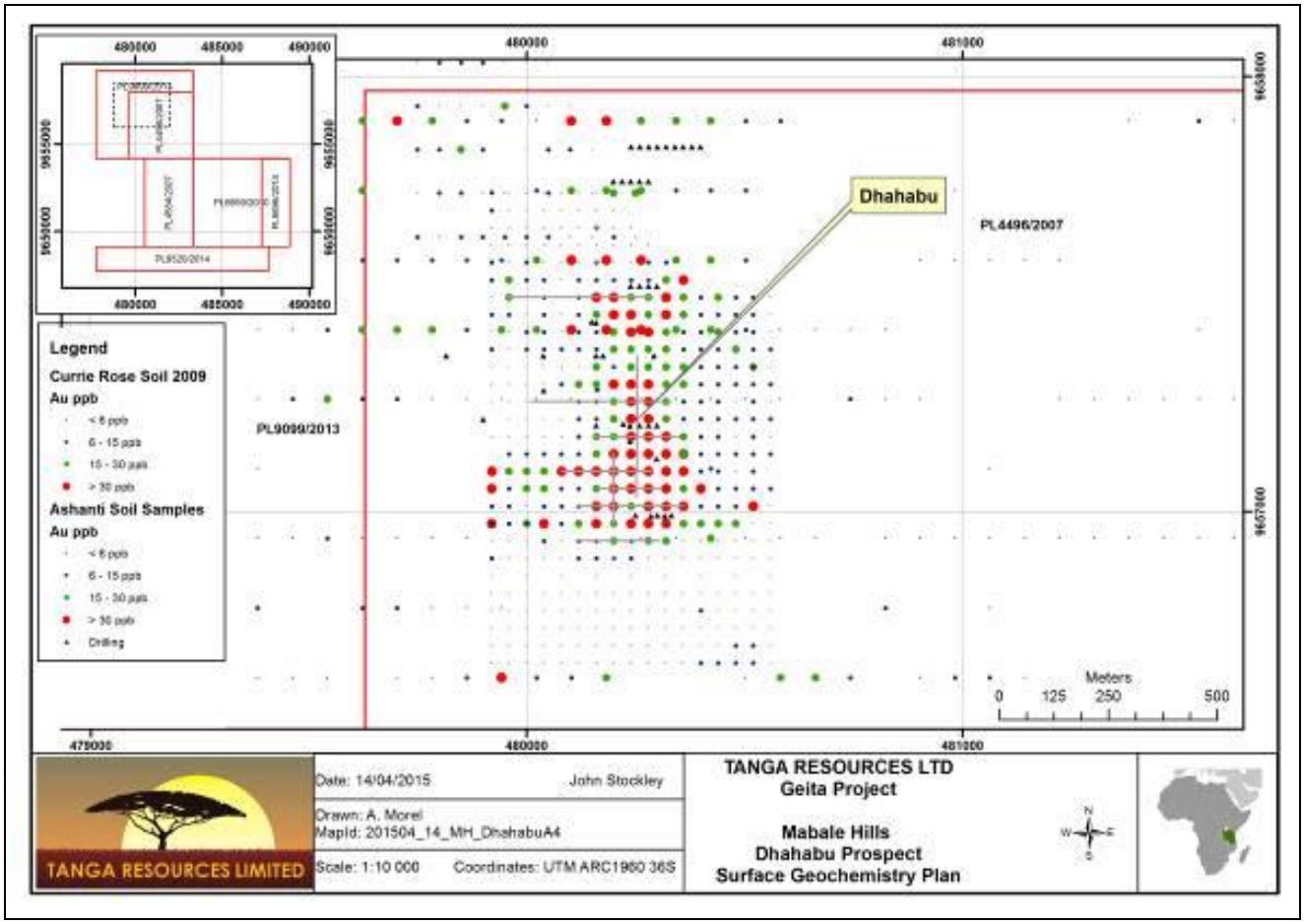

Figure 3. Gold-in soil geochemical anomaly at the Dhahabu zone.

New PMLs at Mabale Hills:

The company is pleased to announce the acquisition of three Primary Mining Licences ("PMLs") within PL4584/2007 (Mwamazengo).

This recently completed PML acquisition further consolidates the Company's tenement position at the Geita Project.

The acquisition has been carried out by way of Conditional Option to Purchase Agreements ("COPA") with PML holders covering an aggregate area of 24.48 hectares within the Company's Prospecting Licence: PL4584/2007. The location of the three PMLs is shown in Figure 4.

All three are located on the margins of the broad gold-in soil anomaly shown below:

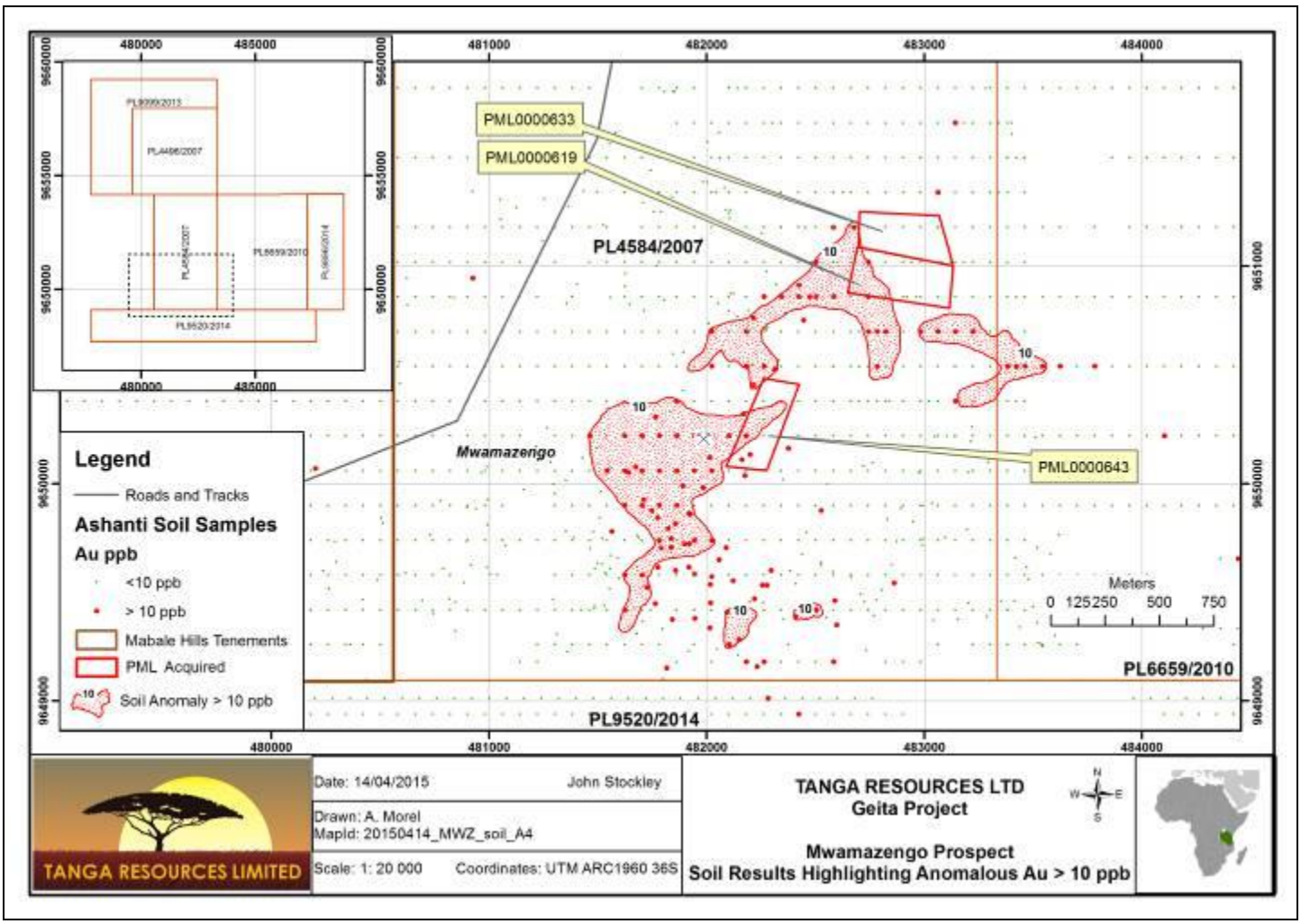

Figure 4. Enlargement of part of PL4584/2007 Mwamazengo area at Mabale Hills showing the location of the 3 PMLs and the extent of anomalous gold-in soil geochemistry.

The above agreements are subject to :

1. Confirmation of the PML renewals from 15/3/15 (i.e. the annual rental payments to be made to the Zonal Commissioner for Energy & Minerals at Mwanza, Lake Victoria); and
2. Registration of the Option to Purchase Agreements by the Ministry of Energy and Minerals.

NB. The commercial terms of these COPA's cannot be disclosed at this stage as they are commercially sensitive, and negotiations are on-going with third parties regarding further possible acquisitions within the Geita Project area. These negotiations are expected to be concluded by the end of the June quarter.

Mabale Hills Geophysics:

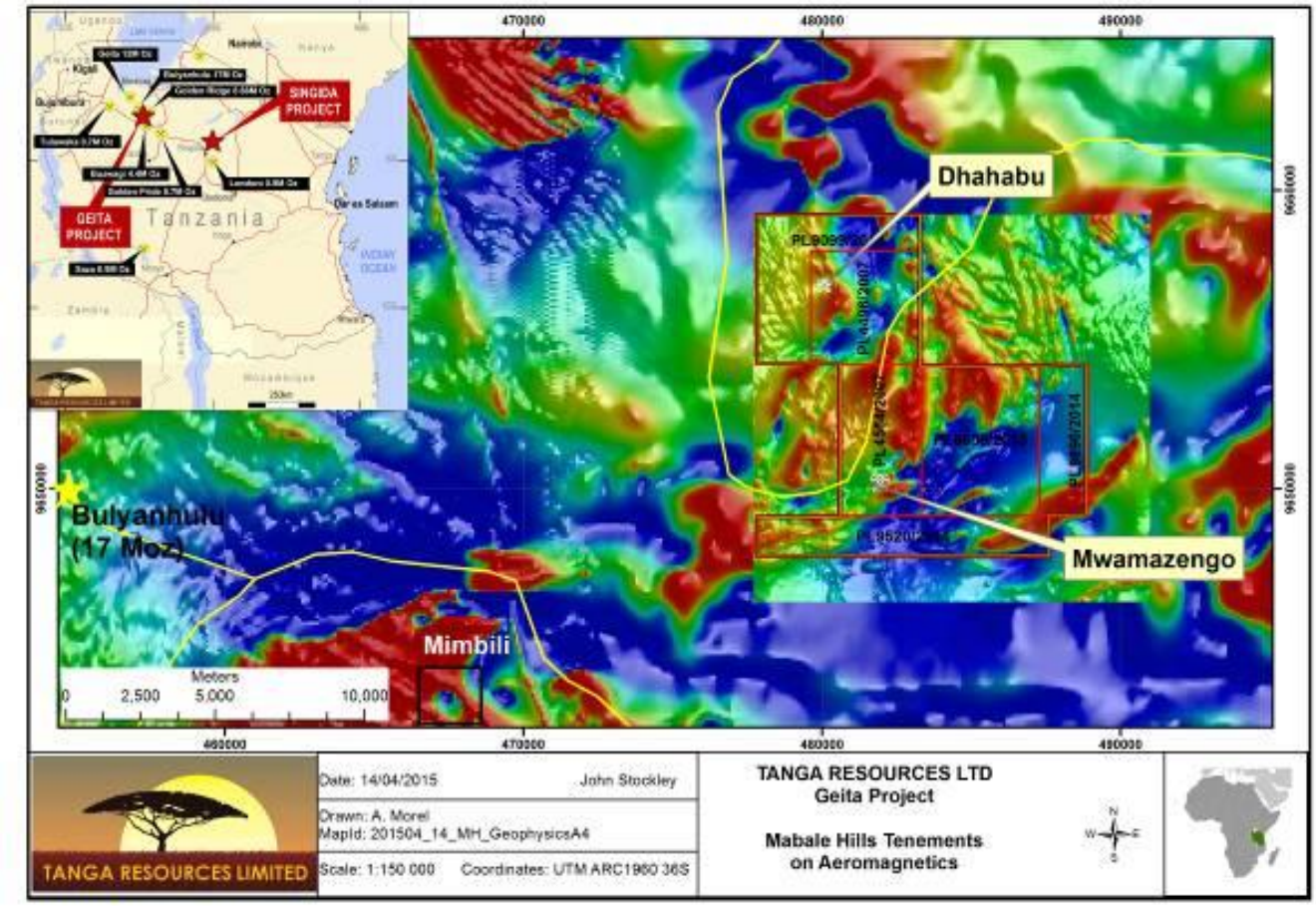

Figure 5. Aeromagnetic image of the Mabale Hills area at the Geita Project.

The original raw data files from the extensive aeromagnetic surveys are in the process of being acquired and the data will be interpreted when available.

Future Work:

Future Work at Mabale Hills will consist of data compilation from the detailed work carried out by previous explorers including Anglo Gold Ashanti, Sub-Sahara Resources and Currie Rose Inc over the period from 2000 to 2011.

For further information

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Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this report 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 report 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.***	*Sieved soils (minus 180 micron size) taken at 50m to 100m intervals on east-west grid lines spaced at 200m intervals, at depths from 30 to 50cm.* *Historical data acquired from TSX-listed company Currie Rose Inc* *Work was carried out during the period 2004 to 2011.*
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 samples were logged by a suitably qualified geologist employed by Currie Rose Inc during the period 2007 to 2011.*
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 sub-sampling undertaken*
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.*	*No data available*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	*No drilling undertaken*
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.*	*200m by 100m*
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.*	*The mineralisation (orogenic gold) strikes on average a 060/240 and dips are sub-vertical. The soil samplin lines are on 090 azimuths.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*Unknown as not performed by TRL.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*Unknown*

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.*	*PL4584/2007 which is owned 99.95% by TRL administered under the Mineral law of the United Republic of Tanzania* *PML0000619 which is owned 100% by Mr Justine Mhamba who has signed a Conditional Option to Purchase Agreement with Mr Willy Lazarus Mwaigwisya. Mr Mwaigwisya as Trustee has signed a Deed of Assignment with Kudu Resources (Tz) Ltd.* *PML0000633 which is owned 100% by Mr Richard Mhamba who has signed a Conditional Option to Purchase Agreement with Mr Willy Lazarus Mwaigwisya. Mr Mwaigwisya as Trustee has signed a Deed of Assignment with Kudu Resources (Tz) Ltd.* *PML0000643 which is owned 100% by Mr Obadia Mumwamu who has signed a Conditional Option to Purchase Agreement with Mr Willy Lazarus Mwaigwisya. Mr Mwaigwisya as Trustee has signed a Deed of Assignment with Kudu Resources (Tz) Ltd.* *The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*AngloGold Ashanti and Sub-Sahara Resources (which then became Currie Rose Inc.) have conducted extensive and detailed gold exploration over the tenements during the period 2000 to 2011. This exploration work was done in a professional*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		manner by experienced personnel.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*Archaean meta-basalt and inter-flow sedimentary rocks(chert, siltstone, graphitic shale & BIF) intruded by syn-orogenic felsic intrusives of TTG affinity; with late Archaean layered mafic to ultramafic complexes. Predominant regional structure is on 145/325 trends(major faults)* *. 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 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.*	*No drilling undertaken*
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 drilling undertaken*
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 undertaken*
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.*	*In text of report*
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.*	*Undertaken*
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.*	*None to report*
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.*	*Infill soil sampling, geological mapping and Reverse Circulation Drilling together with detailed Ground Magnetic Surveying.*