



ASX Announcement

19 January 2016

HIGH GRADE GOLD ASSAYS FROM FIRST DRILL PROGRAM AT WINSTON

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Very high grade gold mineralisation intersected at the Winston Prospect
- Intersections include:
 - WRC 004: 16m @ 55.23g/t Au from 116m to 132m
incl. 9m @ 92.78g/t Au from 117m to 126m
 - Re-splits of this high grade zone:
13m @ 86.19g/t Au from 117m to 130m
incl. 10m @ 108.07g/t Au from 117m to 127m
 - Further down hole a separate lower zone intersected:
4m @ 10.20g/t Au 147m to 151m (EOH)
incl. 1m @ 22.40g/t Au from 148m to 149m
 - WRC 003: 16m @ 1.23g/t Au from 64m to 80m
incl. 2m @ 5.93g/t Au from 68m to 70m
- High grade gold mineralisation open at depth and along strike.

The chairman of Tanga Resources Ltd, Mr John Jones said: *"The above results from the first drill program to investigate the Winston gold anomaly are outstanding. The company holds over 400 km² of Prospecting Licences at Singida and now plans a significant upgrade in the exploration effort at this project."*

Note: Results of intersections >1g/t Au are shown in Table 1 on page 5 of this report with assays of individual metres shown in Appendix 1.



Figure 1. Location Plan of the Singida Project.

Singida Project:

At the Winston gold prospect five angled Reverse Circulation (“RC”) holes were completed for 807m.

The program was suspended in mid-December due to heavy rain and the pending Christmas break.

Shown below in Figure 2 is the Winston drill hole location plan and gold geochemistry.

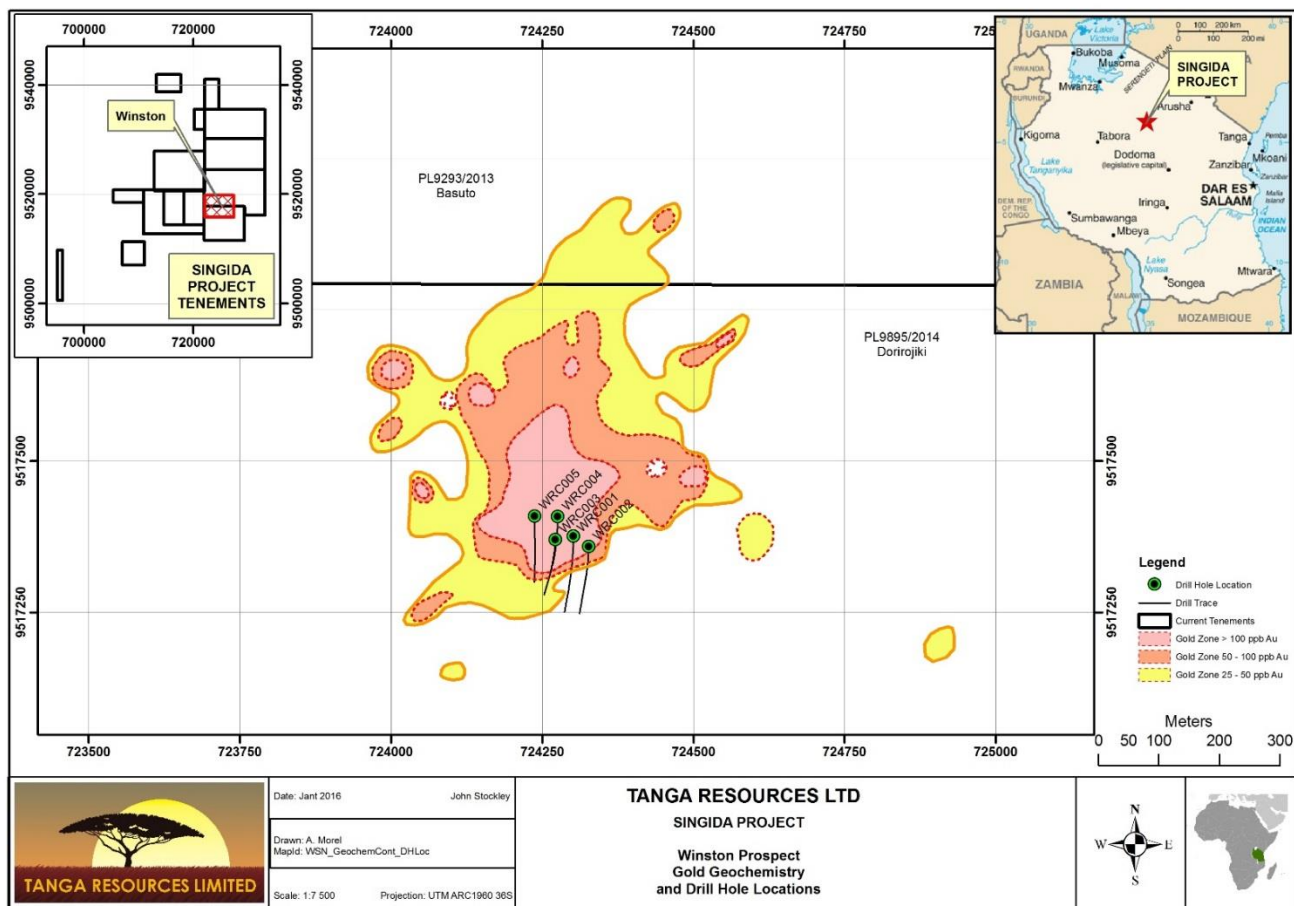


Figure 2. Winston drill hole location map with gold-in soil geochemistry.

The five RC holes shown above, drilled on azimuths 180°, were targeted on gold-in soil geochemical anomalies and strong ground magnetic anomalies. Surface geology at Winston consists of folded and sheared quartz-magnetite Banded Iron Formation (BIF), sheared and foliated mafic schist, amphibolite, and sheared fine grained felsic porphyry. Soil geochemical gold values exceed 100ppb Au over an area of about 300m east-west by 300m north-south.

Rock types intersected during the recent drilling include BIF, altered pyritic quartz-feldspar porphyry, sulphidic mafic schist, garnet-actinolite-magnetite skarn, semi-massive sulphides (mainly pyrite-pyrrhotite assemblage), and granite.

Shown below in Figure 3 are the drill hole locations in relation to the interpreted Winston ring feature as defined by the Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) Gaussian imaged ground magnetic survey.

The interpreted ring feature which covers a semi-elliptical area of about 900m east-west by 700m north-south may be related to felsic porphyry intrusions which crop out at surface and have been intersected during the recent drilling. The felsic porphyry has undergone intense hydrothermal alteration comprising an assemblage dominated by silica & pyrite.

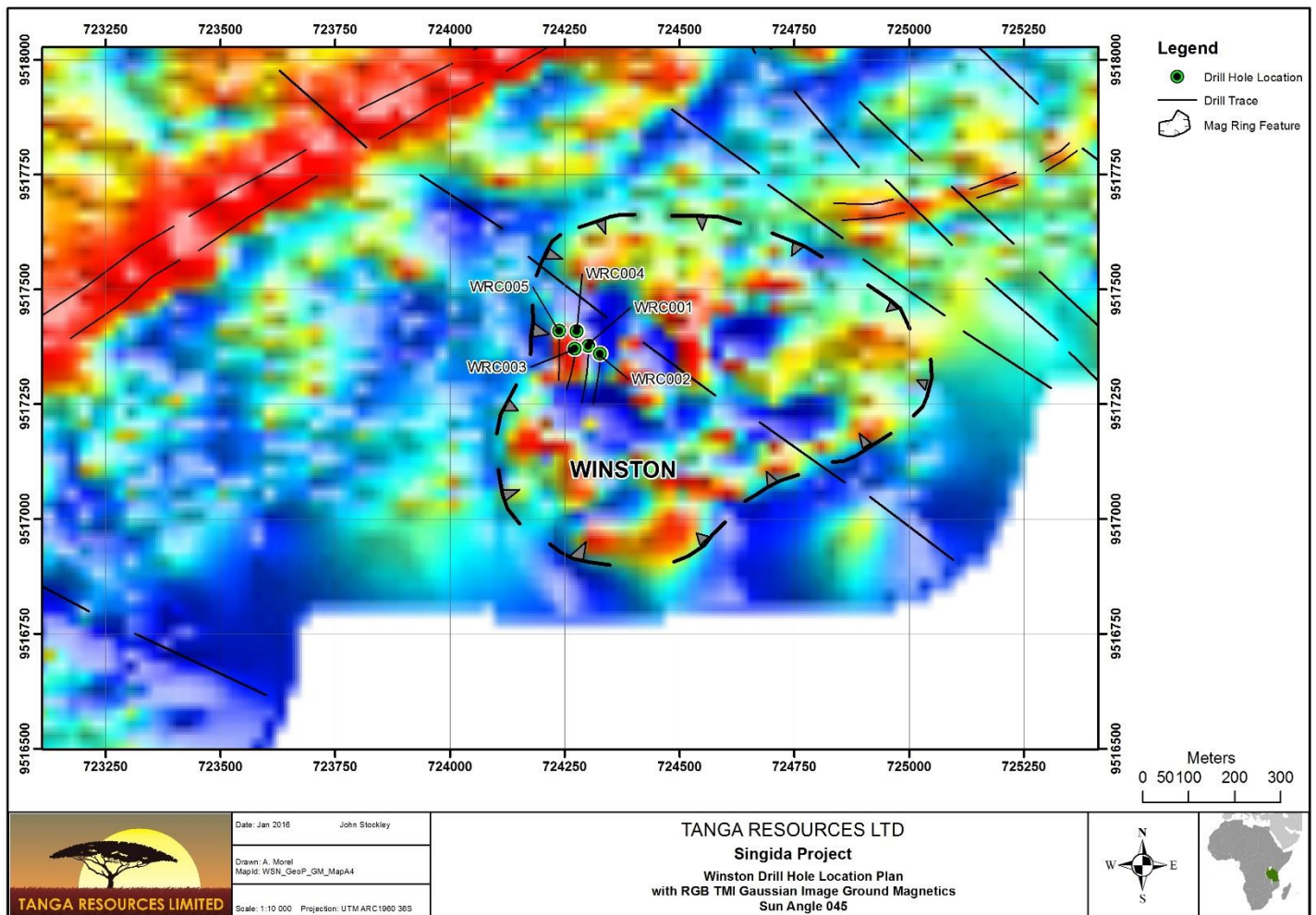


Figure 3. Winston drill hole location plan on TMI-Gaussian imaged ground magnetics.

The magnetic anomalies within the Winston ring feature may be related either to magnetite bearing BIF, or the magnetite-actinolite-garnet skarn, which does not crop out at surface.



Drill Hole	Coordinates:		Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Metres	Grade	From	To	Geology
	Easting	Northing	metres	degrees			Au g/t			
WRC 001	724302	9517376	1701	180	-55	2	1.18	4	6	amphibolite
WRC 003	724283	9517384	1702	180	-60	16	1.23	64	80	mafic schist, amphibolite and pyritic felsic porphyry
						incl 2m	5.93	68	70	altered pyritic porphyry and mafic schist contact zone
WRC 004	724282	9517413	1695	180	-60	16	55.23	116	132	black skarn
						incl 9m	92.78	117	126	black skarn with ab sulphides
						13m	86.19	117	130	1m re-splits from the original green plastic
						incl 10m	108.07	117	127	off the cyclone
						4	10.20	147	151	sulphidic, chloritic black mafic schist; EOH at 151m
						incl 1m	22.40	148	149	
WRC 005	724238	9517413	1690	180	-55	3	1.99	46	49	Black chlorite altered mafic schist with pyrite and magnetite
						incl 1m	5.29	48	49	

Table 1: Winston RC Drilling Results-Intersections >1g/t Au

Projection: ARC 1960 UTM Datum

All assays by ALS Mwanza: 50gm Fire Assays; checks and re-splits assayed by ALS Vancouver

All holes drilled to 180 degree azimuths and dips between -55 to 60 degrees

All intercepts calculated using a 0.5g/t Au cutoff, no upper cut, maximum of 3m internal dilution

Downhole intercepts, true widths unknown

Discussion:

Hole WRC 001 intersected shallow gold mineralisation hosted by mafic schist: 2m @ 1.18g/t Au from 4m depth.

Hole WRC 003, drilled 30m west of hole WRC 001, intersected gold mineralisation hosted by amphibolite and quartz-pyrite altered felsic porphyry: 16m @ 1.23g/t Au from 64m to 80m; including 2m @ 5.93g/t Au from 68m in the porphyry contact zone.

Hole WRC 004, which was a step back 40m north of hole WRC 003 (i.e. drilled underneath hole WRC 003), intersected a wide zone of significant gold mineralisation in intensely altered (actinolite-magnetite-pyrite-pyrrhotite-garnet) black skarn: 16m @ 55.23g/t Au from 116m to 132m including a high grade zone of **9m @ 92.78g/t Au** from 117m to 126m. See Figure 4 below.

Abundant visible gold can be panned from the zone 117m to 126m: hosted in black sulphidic mafic skarn characterised by abundant red garnet.

Repeat fire and gravimetric assays carried out by ALS Minerals in Vancouver, on individual 1m re-splits from the original RC drill sample from the rig cyclone, confirmed the very high grade gold results in WRC 004: **13m @ 86.19g/t Au** from 117m to 130m including the high grade zone of **10m @ 108.07g/t Au** from 117m to 127m. The results of the re-splits are given in Appendix 1, together with the original fire assay results.

Further down hole a lower gold zone hosted by black chloritic sulphide bearing mafic schist assayed 4m @ 10.20g/t Au from 147m to 151m (EOH), which included 1m @ 22.40g/t Au at 148m.

The lower zone is open at depth below 151m (EOH).

Hole WRC 005, which was drilled 60m north-west of hole WRC 004, intersected similar black skarn to that seen in hole WRC 004. Assays returned an intersection of 3m @ 1.99g/t Au from 46m to 49m including 1m @ 5.29g/t Au at 48m.

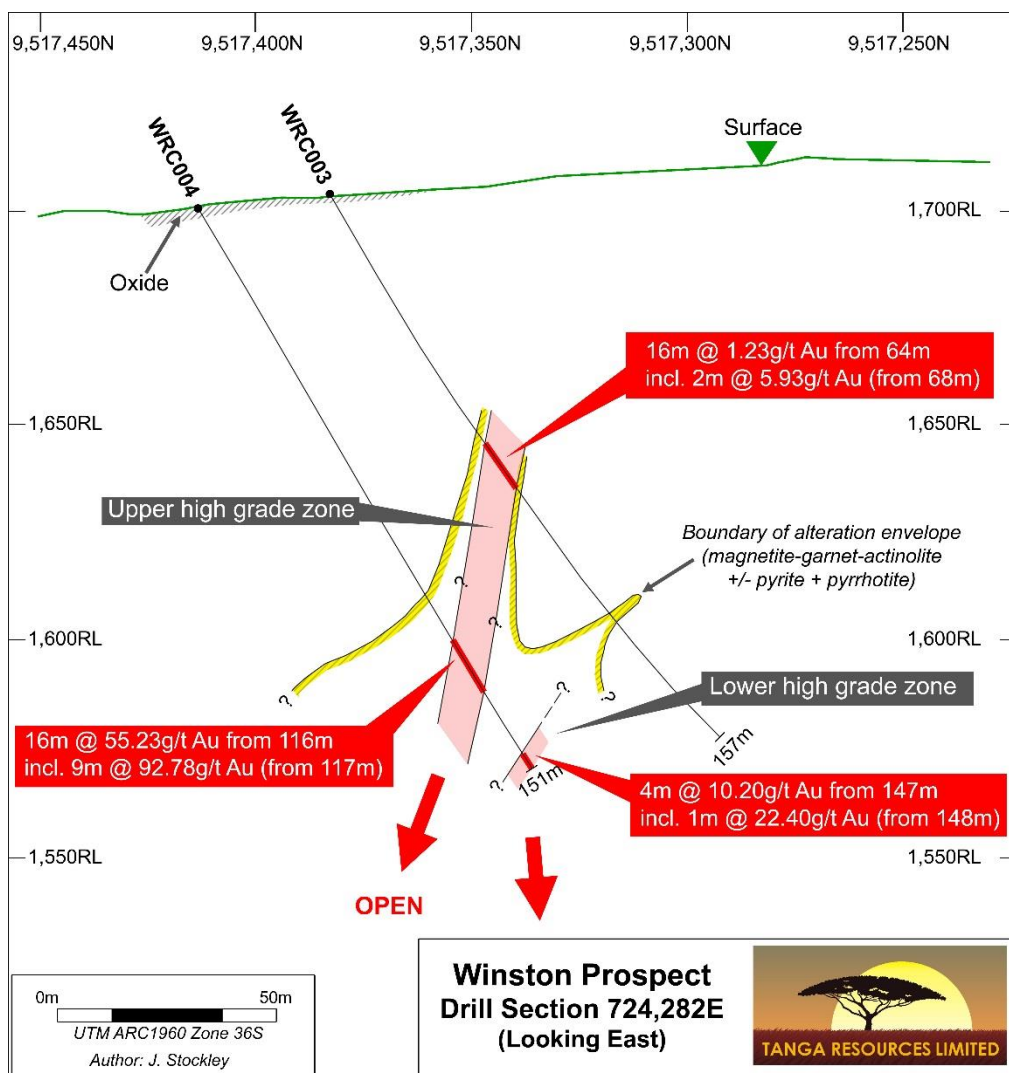


Figure 4. Drill section on 724282E: WRC 003 & WRC 004 at Winston.



Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report relates to Exploration Results based on information compiled by John Stockley who is a Competent Person and member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). John Stockley is a Director of Tanga Resources Ltd.

John Stockley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity they have undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves”. John Stockley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context which it appears.

For further information please contact

Mr John Jones
Chairman
Tanga Resources Limited
Tel: 08 9322 1788

Mr John Stockley
Technical Director
Tanga Resources Limited
Mobile: 0447 826 166

Further information relating to Tanga Resources Limited and its exploration projects can be found at its website: www.tangaresources.com.au



APPENDIX 1

Drill Hole WRC 004 gold assay data

From	To	Width	Sample	Au FA 1		Au FA 2	Au Gravimetric
m	m	m	No.	50gm	50gm	50gm	50gm
				ppm Au	ppm Au	ppm Au	ppm Au
				Au-AA24	Au-AA24	Au-AA24	Au-GRA22
116	117	1	70901	2.55			
117	118	1	70902	>10.0	50.0		49.1
118	119	1	70903	>10.0	97.6		92.3
119	120	1	70904	>10.0	94.7	87.7	170.0
120	121	1	70905	>10.0	139.5		144.5
121	122	1	70906	>10.0	218.0		244.0
122	123	1	70907	>10.0	87.7		94.4
123	124	1	70908	>10.0	70.0		75.2
124	125	1	70909	>10.0	46.1		53.5
125	126	1	70910	>10.0	34.9		37.2
126	127	1	70911	>10.0	18.2		19.6
127	128	1	70912	>10.0	15.1		21.0
128	129	1	70913	0.794			
129	130	1	70914	9.65			17.75
130	131	1	70930	0.202			
131	132	1	70931	2.16			

Re-splits from rig 1m sample

117	118	1	70915	>10	43.0		46.5
118	119	1	70916	>10	123.5		112.0
119	120	1	70917	>10	82.7		
120	121	1	70918	>10	143.5		
121	122	1	70920	>10	295.0		225.0
122	123	1	70921	>10	121.5		197.5
123	124	1	70922	>10	109.0		87.4
124	125	1	70923	>10	69.6		
125	126	1	70924	>10	51.7		
126	127	1	70925	>10	41.2		
127	128	1	70926	>10	17.3		
128	129	1	70927	1.85			
129	130	1	70929	>10	20.6		

Note: above results are from ALS Minerals Partial Assay Report Certificate MA 15194348 received on 15/1/16

Sample preparation was carried out by ALS Minerals at Mwanza

Plot no. 28, New Industrial Area, Mkuyuni, Kenyata, Mwanza Tanzania

Gold assays carried out by ALS Minerals at Vancouver

2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver BC Canada

Resplits 116-117 and 130 – 132 were not submitted for assay

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC): nature of sampling</p> <p>1m green plastic bulk bag off the cyclone; also 1m calico ex cyclone. 1m calico combined with the next 1m calico to make a 2m composite sample- this then split through 3 stage riffle splitter into a 1kg sample.</p> <p>Through mineralised zones the 1m calico sent without splitting.</p> <p>The 1kg sample was then crushed & pulverised at ALS Mwanza to produce a 50gm charge for Fire Assay. Re-splits from the 1m sample ex the rig cyclone were numbered in sequence with the original 1m samples and despatched to ALS Mwanza for additional 50gm Fire Assay.</p> <p>All drill samples were dry and the rig cyclone was flushed clean at every rod change.</p> <p>Duplicate drill RC sample taken at every 30th sample</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>Reverse circulation drilling using a top-drive all hydraulic Schramm 450 rig. Standard 15cm diam face sampling Sandvik hammer.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Green RC bulk bags weighed on site. All samples dry.</p> <p>Cap Drill took every measure on the rig to maximise sample recovery and ensure a representative drill sample.</p>
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>All RC chip samples were geologically logged and stored in plastic chip trays.</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>Through mineralised zones an additional 1m repeat sample was taken (riffle split from the original green plastic). Sand blanks inserted at random intervals.</p> <p>These samples were despatched to ALS Mwanza.</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 	<p>All RC drill samples were assayed by ALS Minerals in Mwanza and Vancouver by method Au-AA24 (Au-50gm Fire Assay with ICP-AES finish) and Au-GRA22 (gravimetric). Repeats on high grade samples (>10ppm Au) were done using method Au-GRA22d</p> <p>Full ICP multi-element analyses carried out on samples through the mineralised zones Method ICP41.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	Blanks were used through mineralised zones and duplicates were inserted at every 30 th sample.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>This has not been carried out.</p> <p>No twin holes were drilled.</p> <p>All data entry is carried out by qualified personnel.</p> <p>No adjustments to any assay data.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>All drill hole collars were picked up using hand held Garmin GPS to +/-1m accuracy</p> <p>ARC 1960 Datum, UTM grid</p> <p>Good quality control with accuracy +/-3m</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>30m to 60m drilling interval on north-south lines spaced at 30m intervals.</p> <p>Yes: 2m composites through unmineralised zones</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>The regional geological strike is interpreted to be predominantly WNW-ESE: the drill lines are on North-South azimuths; all holes were drilled to 180 deg.</p> <p>Unknown mineralised zone orientation</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	Samples were under the care of TRL personnel to the point of ALS Lab delivery at Mwanza
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	No audits carried out

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Prospecting licence PL9895/2014 (see Fig. 2) is held by the 99.95% owned subsidiary Kudu Resources TZ Ltd.</p> <p>All the above tenements are in good standing.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	No record of any previous exploration.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	Orogenic gold mineralisation in Archaean greenstones of the Tanzanian Craton. The mineralisation style is interpreted to be skarn replacement.
Drill hole Information	<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> 	See Table 1 and Appendix 1 which gives individual metre by metre assay results, repeats & checks carried out by ALS Minerals in Vancouver.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>No data aggregation was carried out.</p> <p>The down hole intersection calculations are based on the Method AA24 gold determinations (50gm Fire assays with AAS finish.</p> <p>NB: the Method Au-GRA22 (gravimetric determinations) were not used in any of the gold grade intersection calculations.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<p>The RC drilling indicates that the mineralisation is steeply dipping in pipe-like shoots.</p> <p>True width of the mineralisation is not known.</p> <p>The gold intersections reported are down hole widths only.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>See text of the report: all diagrams have appropriate scales and grid information.</p>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Balanced reporting has been applied.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>No other data used.</p>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Further Reverse Circulation drilling, Diamond Drilling and acquisition of local geophysical data by electrical and magnetic surveying.</p>