

Tanga Resources Limited

Ground Floor

63 Hay Street

Subiaco WA 6008

t: +61 (8) 9 381 5686



ASX Code : TRL

ASX Announcement

03 March 2016

Singida Project Update – Winston Prospect

- Results of Detailed Ground Magnetic Survey at Winston
- Re-commencement of detailed gold-in soil geochemical sampling
- Signing of the combined Reverse Circulation-Diamond Drilling contract for follow-up drilling at Winston



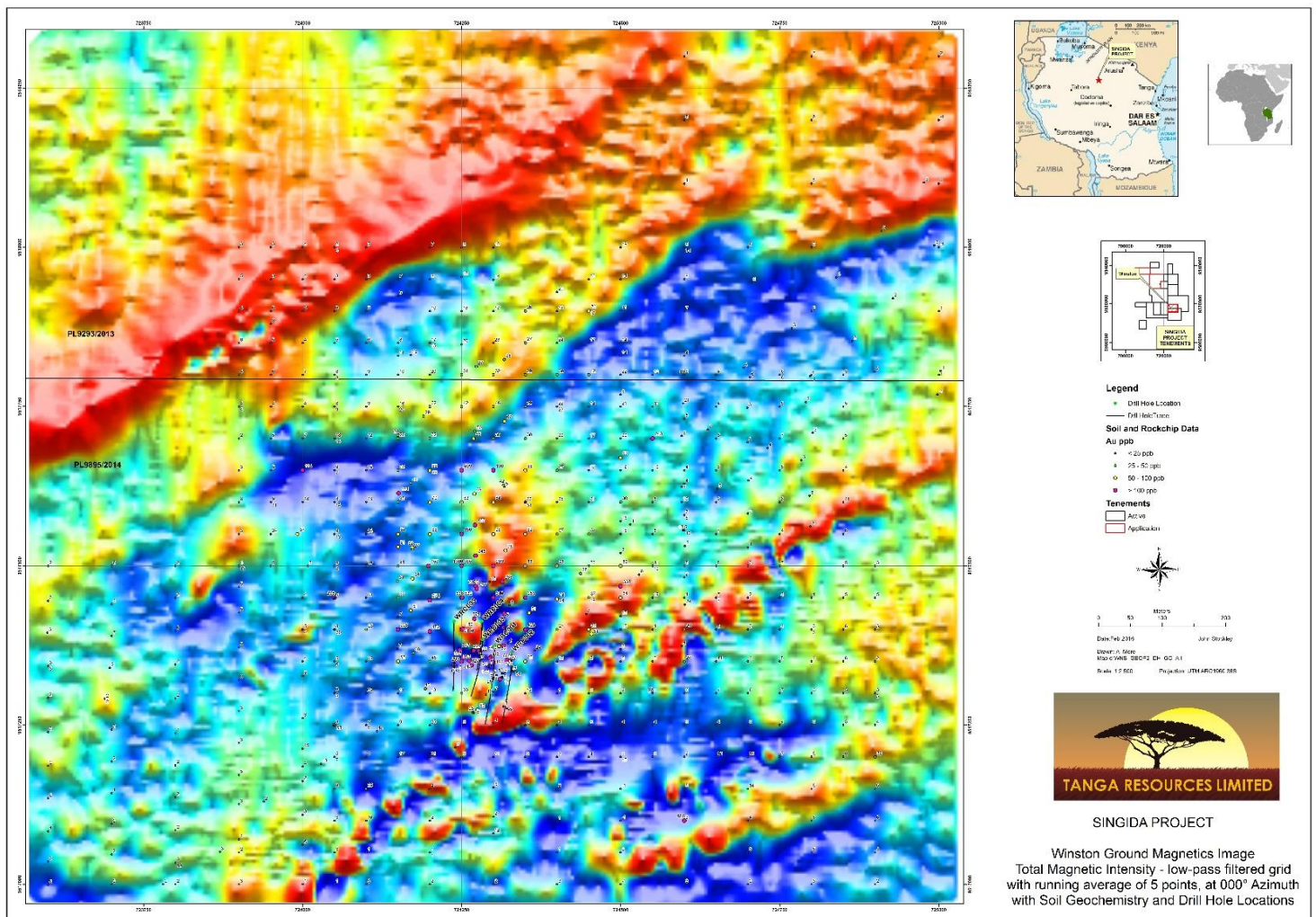
Figure 1. Location Plan of the Singida Project.

Singida Project:

1. Ground magnetic survey:

At the Winston gold prospect (see ASX announcement 19 January 2016) detailed infill and step-out ground magnetic surveying has been carried out on north-south lines spaced at 20m intervals. A total of 308 line km was surveyed, and an area of 1.5km (north-south) by 2.0km (east-west) surveyed in total.

The results are shown below:



Line spacing is 20m (north-south lines), station spacing is ~1m and terrain clearance ~2m. Data processing by Vecresearch Pty Ltd.

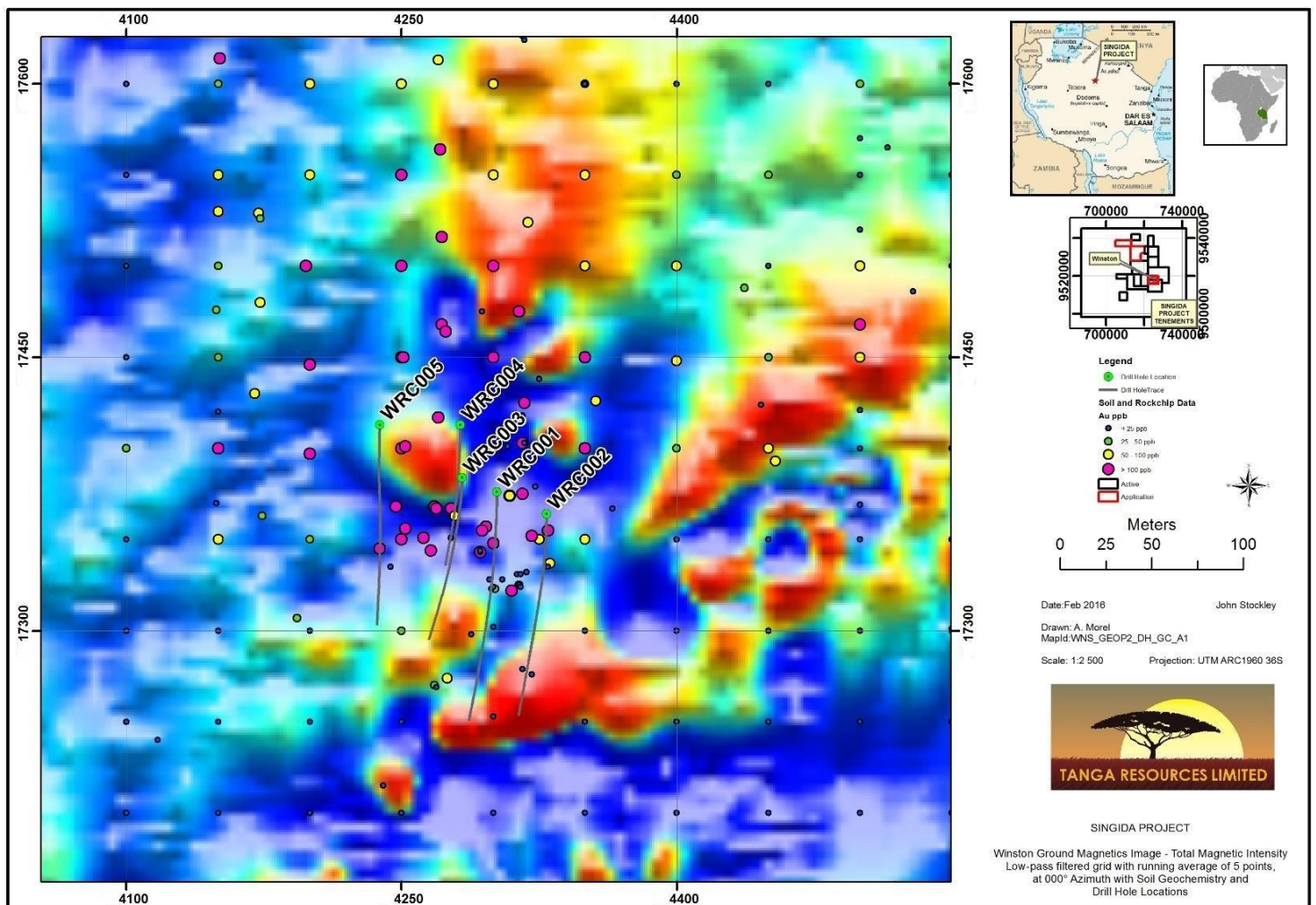


Figure 3. Enlargement of the RC drilling area at Winston: Total Magnetic Intensity Image.

The Winston drill hole locations (WRC 001 to WRC 005) and detailed gold-in soil geochemical values are shown on the above image.

The magenta coloured circles represent gold-in soil values >100ppb Au.

2. Re-commencement of gold-in soil geochemical sampling:

Now that ground conditions at Winston have dried out sufficiently to enable field work to re-commence, the company is preparing to re-start detailed 50m spaced soil geochemical sampling south, west and north of Winston. As previously announced to the ASX the company holds data showing prominent gold-in soil geochemical values extending discontinuously for over 10km westwards of the Winston prospect: mainly in residual laterite.

Quaternary volcanic cover extends eastwards from Winston and this terrain is not suitable for conventional soil geochemistry. Consideration is being given to commencing systematic Aircore Drilling in both the thicker lateritic soil profiles and within the volcanic cover.



3. Drilling:

The company has signed a drilling contract to start follow-up drilling at Winston. At this stage a combined 2000m Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling program utilising a tracked, multi-purpose drill rig is planned to commence on or about 28th March 2016.

This drill program will be initially focussed in and around the high grade gold intersections in drill hole WRC 004 (see ASX announcement on Tuesday 19th January 2016) with the aim of producing HQ diamond drill core “twinning” the gold intersections. This drill core will then be examined for geophysical characteristics to enable planning of both local detailed ground & down-hole geophysical surveying, and detailed airborne geophysical work.

Corporate

As advised to the ASX on 1 February & 1 March 2016, the Company has issued a total of 12.2 million new shares from the exercise of options, raising \$610,990. These new shares were issued prior to the Record date for the current 1 for 11 entitlements issue which opened on Tuesday 1 March.

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 9 322 4569

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

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>Ground magnetic survey: Gem GSM-19W walking magnetometer.</p> <p>20m line spacing; lines 000-180 degrees azimuth Terrain clearance ~2m. Continuous readings.</p> <p>Total survey of 307.8km</p> <p>Constant reading base station magnetometer.</p> <p>Date processing by Vecresearch Pty Ltd</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). 	No drilling undertaken
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. 	No drilling undertaken
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. 	No drilling undertaken
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. 	No drilling undertaken
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. 	No assaying undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>Survey points by in-built magnetometer GPS.</p> <p>Grid: ARC 1960 Datum UTM Zone 36S</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>20m line spacing with 1m sample interval.</p> <p>2m terrain clearance.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<p>Lines at 000/180 degree azimuth.</p> <p>No tie lines.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	No audits as no drilling undertaken

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<p>Prospecting licence PL 9895/2014. Owned 100% by Kudu Resources (TZ) Ltd which is a 99.95% owned subsidiary of Tanga Resources Ltd.</p> <p>No known impediments.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	Not recorded.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	Archaean orogenic gold mineralisation
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	No drilling undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
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. 	<i>Data processing, filtering and levelling carried out by Vecresearch Ltd, Robertson St Nedlands WA.</i>
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'). 	<i>No drilling undertaken</i>
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. 	<i>The diagrams have the first two digits of the grid coordinates removed due to the commercial sensitivity of the project area.</i>
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. 	<i>No drilling undertaken</i>
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. 	<i>No other exploration data</i>
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. 	<i>Follow up Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned.</i>