



ASX Announcement

27 June 2016

SINGIDA PROJECT UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Winston: 2,000m Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling program completed
- Continuing high grade gold intersections at Winston
- Intersections include:
 - WDH 014: 5m @ 49.43g/t Au from 123m to 128m
5m @ 2.93g/t Au from 148m to 153m.
 - WDH 006: 14m @ 13.33g/t Au from 133m to 147m
*incl. 3m @ 29.35g/t Au from 136m to 139m,
1m @ 15.75g/t Au from 141m to 142m; and
1m @ 18.45g/t Au from 146m to 147m.*
 - WDH 007: 26m @ 2.58g/t Au from 134m to 160m
*incl. 1m @ 25.60g/t Au from 134m to 135m,
1m @ 7.13g/t Au from 153m to 154m; and
2m @ 11.90g/t Au from 158m to 160m.*
 - WDH 012: 8m @ 9.46g/t Au from 102m to 110m
incl. 3m @ 20.13g/t Au from 107m to 110m.
- Gold mineralisation associated with quartz veined, sulphide-garnet-altered amphibolite and Banded Iron Formation (BIF) intersected over 100m vertical extent and up to 20m horizontal width (north-south) and over 15m strike (east-west); open along strike to the west, and down plunge to the northwest.
- Regional mapping west of Winston has revealed two gold anomalous zones associated with magnetite BIF and porphyry intrusives within a 10km east-west structure.
- Major ground magnetic program has commenced along the 10km belt west of Winston.
- Planning has commenced for a detailed ground electrical geophysical survey (IP) at Winston to map strong pyrrhotite alteration closely associated with gold mineralisation.
- RC & diamond drilling is continuing at Winston.

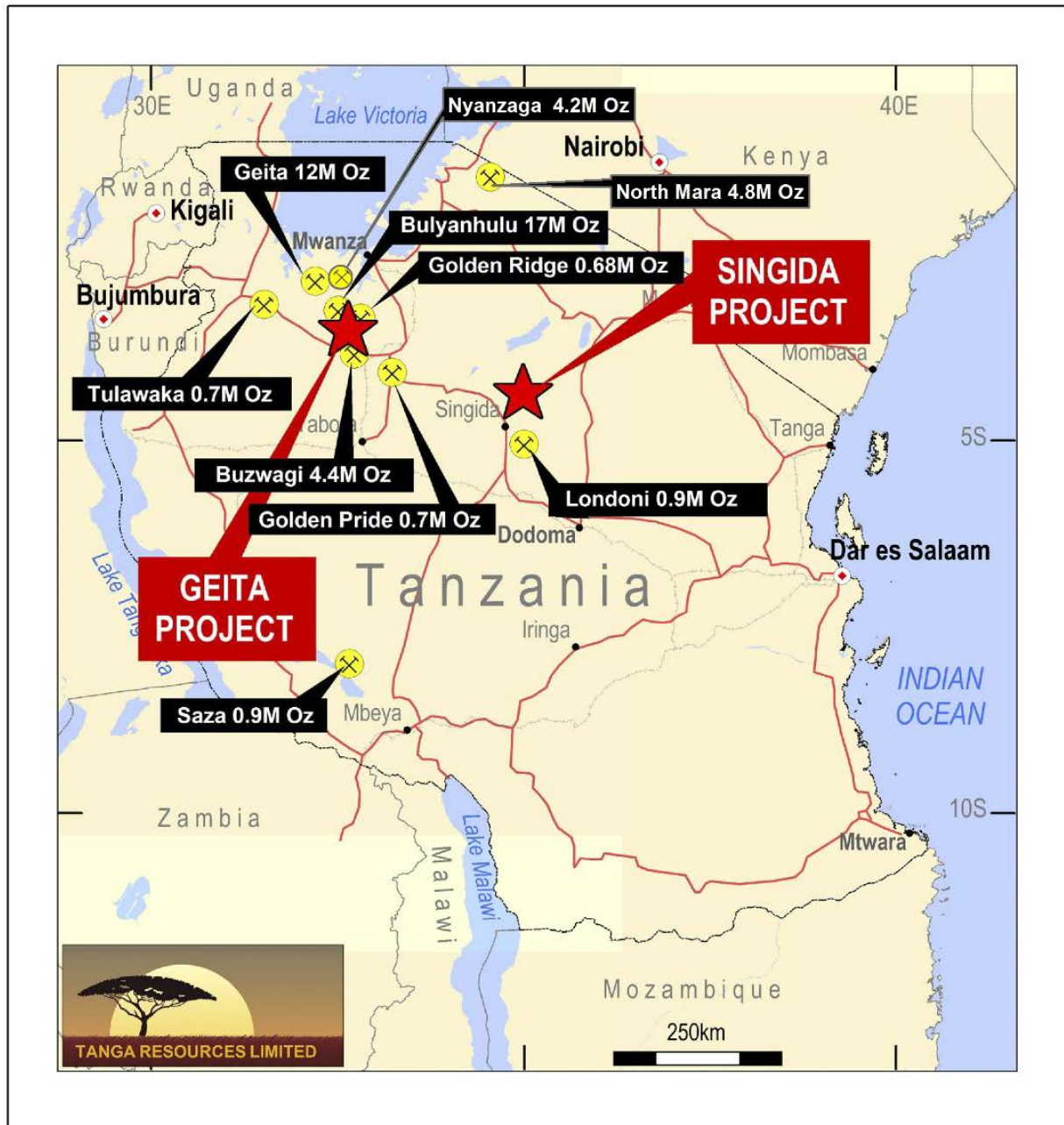


Figure 1. Location Plan of the Singida Project.

Singida Project:

Winston Prospect:

Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling (HQ triple tube) commenced at Winston at the end of the Tanzanian wet season on 18 April. A tracked multi-purpose drill rig has so far completed 11 drill holes for a total meterage of 2,082.15m. This meterage is made up of 1,216.40m of RC drilling, and 865.75m of HQ3 diamond drilling. Average hole depth is 189m.

Shown below in Figure 2 is the Winston drill hole location plan and ground magnetics imagery. Hole WDH 016, shown as a black trace on the right hand side of the map, has recently been completed, and hole WRC 017 (shown as hole "L") is in progress.

Drilling has been targeted at the high grade gold zone discovered in late 2015 (see ASX announcement 19 January 2016) mainly on section 724276E, with recent drilling targeting potential strike extensions of the Banded Iron Formation (BIF)-hosted gold mineralisation.

Results of the drilling are shown below, several recent holes (WDH 012 & WDH 014) have intersected high grade gold mineralisation (as abundant visible gold hosted by sulphide-amphibole-chlorite-silica-garnet altered BIF) and final assay results were received on Friday 24 June from ALS in Johannesburg. There have been considerable delays, of up to four weeks, with assay result turn around and this has affected drill hole planning at Winston.

Part of the reason for the delay in assay turn around has been the presence of coarse gold in the drill core samples and ALS have stated: “a number of samples have exhibited an erratic gold nature on repeated analyses by Au-AA24 (50gm fire assay) and Au-GRA22 (gravimetric assay)”.



Drill Hole	Coordinates:		Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Metres	Grade	From	To	Geology
	Easting	Northing	metres	degrees			Au g/t			
WDH 006	724276	9517410	1680	180	-60	21	8.15	127	148	Mineralised BIF
						Incl. 14	13.33	133	147	Pyrrhotite-amphibole-garnet
						Incl. 3	29.35	136	139	Sulphides with visible gold
						Incl. 1	15.75	141	142	Sulphides with visible gold
						Incl. 1	18.45	146	147	Sulphides-quartz with visible gold in garnet-amphibole rock
WDH 007	724277	9517415	1679	180	-60	26	2.58	134	160	Banded and replaced pyrrhotite-chlorite-garnet rock
						Incl. 1	25.60	134	135	Sulphide-silica-visible gold
						Incl. 1	2.29	139	140	Sulphide-silica altered BIF
						Incl. 1	7.13	153	154	Sulphide-silica-visible gold
						Incl. 2	11.90	158	160	Sulphide-garnet-chlorite-amphibole rock with visible gold at 158.90
WRC 009	724282	9517268	1697	350	-60	3	5.79	97	100	Garnet-sulphide-amphibole altered BIF
WDH 010	724279	9517204	1690	350	-60	2	1.09	256	258	Silica-pyrrhotite-altered BIF
WDH 012	724278	9517390	1702	180	-55	3	2.57	87	90	Altered BIF
						2	3.93	93	96	Silica-pyrrhotite altered BIF
						8	9.46	102	110	Magnetite-pyrrhotite-silica-garnet altered BIF with visible gold from 107m to 110m
						Incl. 3	20.13	107	110	
WDH 014	724262	9517416	1680	180	-60	5	49.43	123	128	Sulphide-silica-altered BIF with visible gold from 124.3m to 125.3m
						1	3.90	129	130	Altered BIF
						1	3.95	145	146	Altered BIF
						5	2.93	148	153	Altered BIF

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

Projection: ARC 1960 UTM Datum

All assays by ALS Johannesburg: Au <10g/t by AA24 (50gm Fire Assay); >10g/t Au by Au-GRA22 (gravimetric)

All holes surveyed by down hole Reflex tool; collars picked up by DGPS

All intercepts calculated using a 0.5g/t Au cutoff, no upper cut, maximum of 5m internal dilution

Downhole intercepts, true widths unknown



Figure 3. Visible gold at 134.35m in WDH 007 (coin is 2cm in diameter)

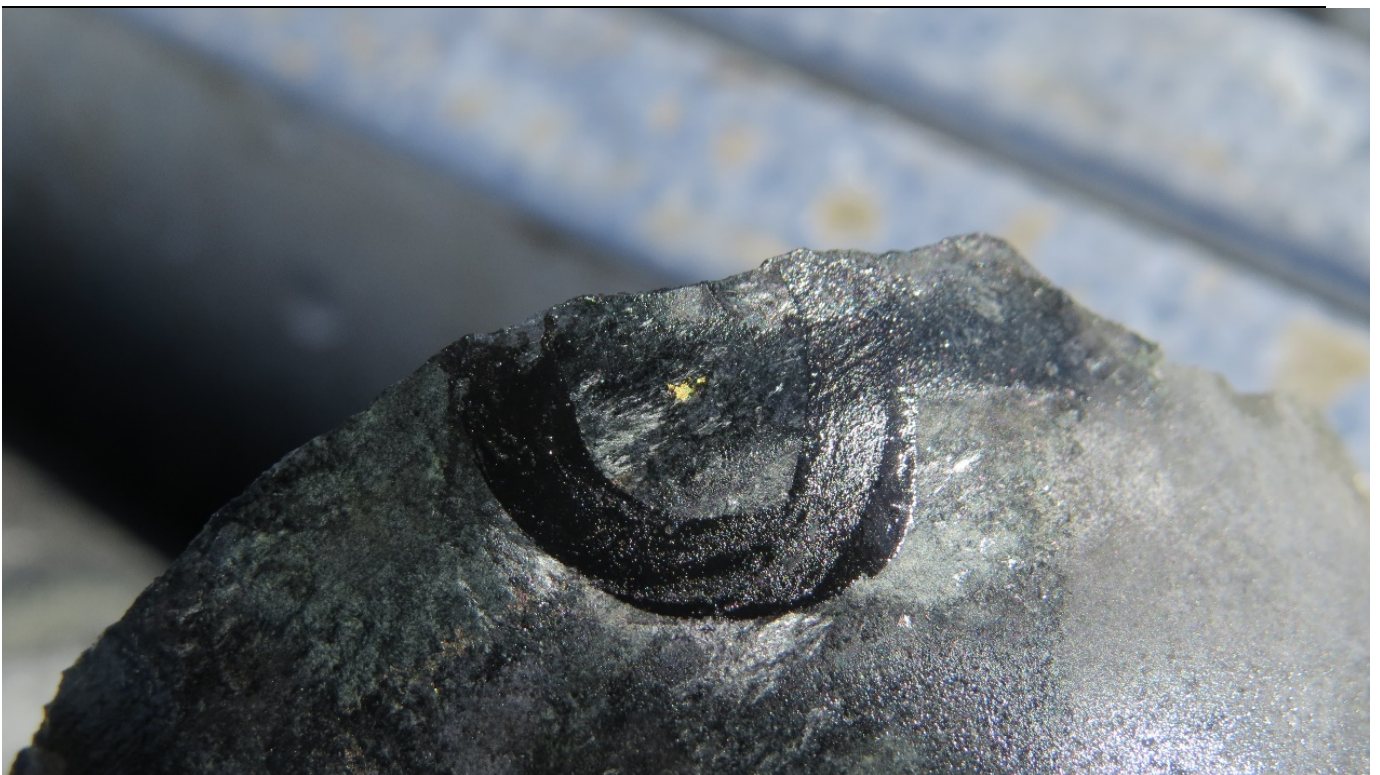


Figure 4. Visible gold at 152m in WDH 007 (grain is 0.5mm in diameter)



Figure 5. Visible gold in silica-chlorite zone in WDH 014 at 124.50m.

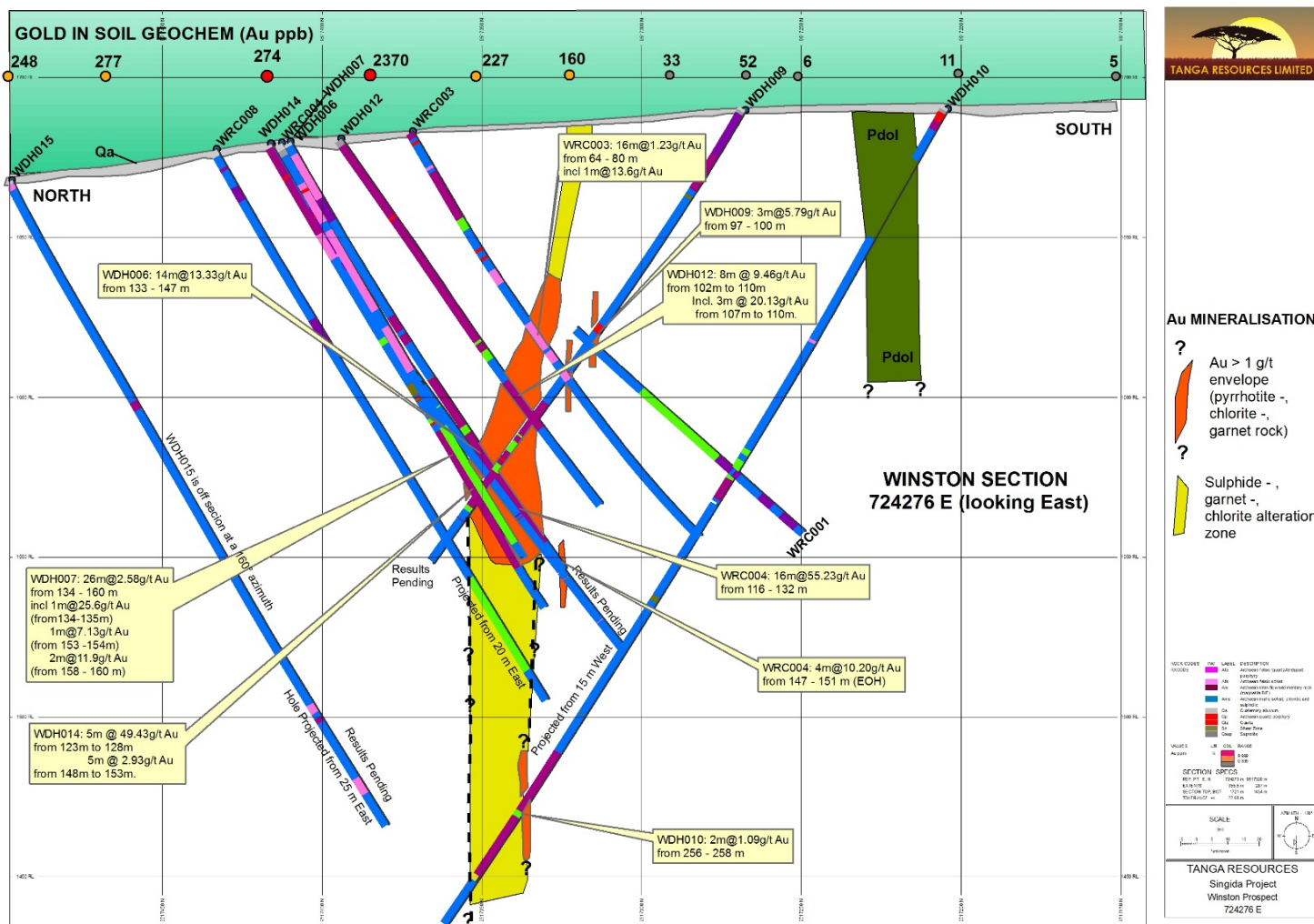


Figure 6. Drill section on 724276E (looking east)

Discussion:

The high grade gold mineralisation (+10gm/t Au) at Winston is associated with steeply dipping, structurally controlled zones of partial to total replacement of magnetite-bearing BIF by an assemblage consisting dominantly of grunerite (Fe-rich amphibole), pyrrhotite (FeS), bright red crystalline garnet, dark green to black Fe-rich chlorite, and grey fine grained quartz veins.

The amphibole-garnet-chlorite-pyrrhotite replacement occurs as total rock replacement and selective bed by bed replacement from several cm scale down to mm scale. Zones of semi-massive sulphides occur over widths from <1m up to 10m.

The sporadic zones of visible gold encountered during the drilling occurs as irregular grains, anhedral crystals up to 5mm size, fine trails of gold in black chlorite, and as small grains and crystals in quartz veins.

The gold mineralisation when mapped out on section as a 1g/t envelope occurs as a steeply dipping shoot over 100m in vertical extent (from 1,650m RL to 1,550m RL), and on the 724276E section has a horizontal width of from 10m to 20m in the plane of that section.

Drilling 20m west of the 724276E section has encountered significant zones of high grade gold in hole WRC 014 e.g. 5m @ 49.43g/t Au from 123m to 128m in altered (sulphide-silica) BIF. This high grade zone is open to the north and west.



Hole WRC 008 drilled 12m north of hole WRC 004 failed to intersect the BIF host rock, and hole WRC 013 drilled 20m east of WRC 004 also failed to intersect the BIF host rock.

At depth narrow zones (e.g. 2m @ 1.09g/t Au) have been intersected at the 1,475m RL (in hole WDH 010) associated with semi-massive pyrrhotite-garnet-chlorite mineralisation. This gives an indication of the overall vertical extent of the gold-bearing system at Winston as potentially being +175m.

Pathfinder metals at Winston occur at very low tenor: chalcopyrite is rare, selenium-tellurium levels are anomalous through the gold mineralised zones (e.g. WDH 006), and silver levels peak at up to 10ppm in holes WRC 004 and WDH 006. Gangue elements such as sulphur and iron is strongly enriched in all the alteration zones at Winston.

Geology:

Recent work in Tanzania by independent consultant Mr Ed Baltis (Gold Vector Pty Ltd) has highlighted the magnetite BIF host rock as an important control on gold mineralisation at Winston; together with strong iron-rich amphibole (grunerite) & iron-rich chlorite as a key indicator of potential high grade gold mineralisation.

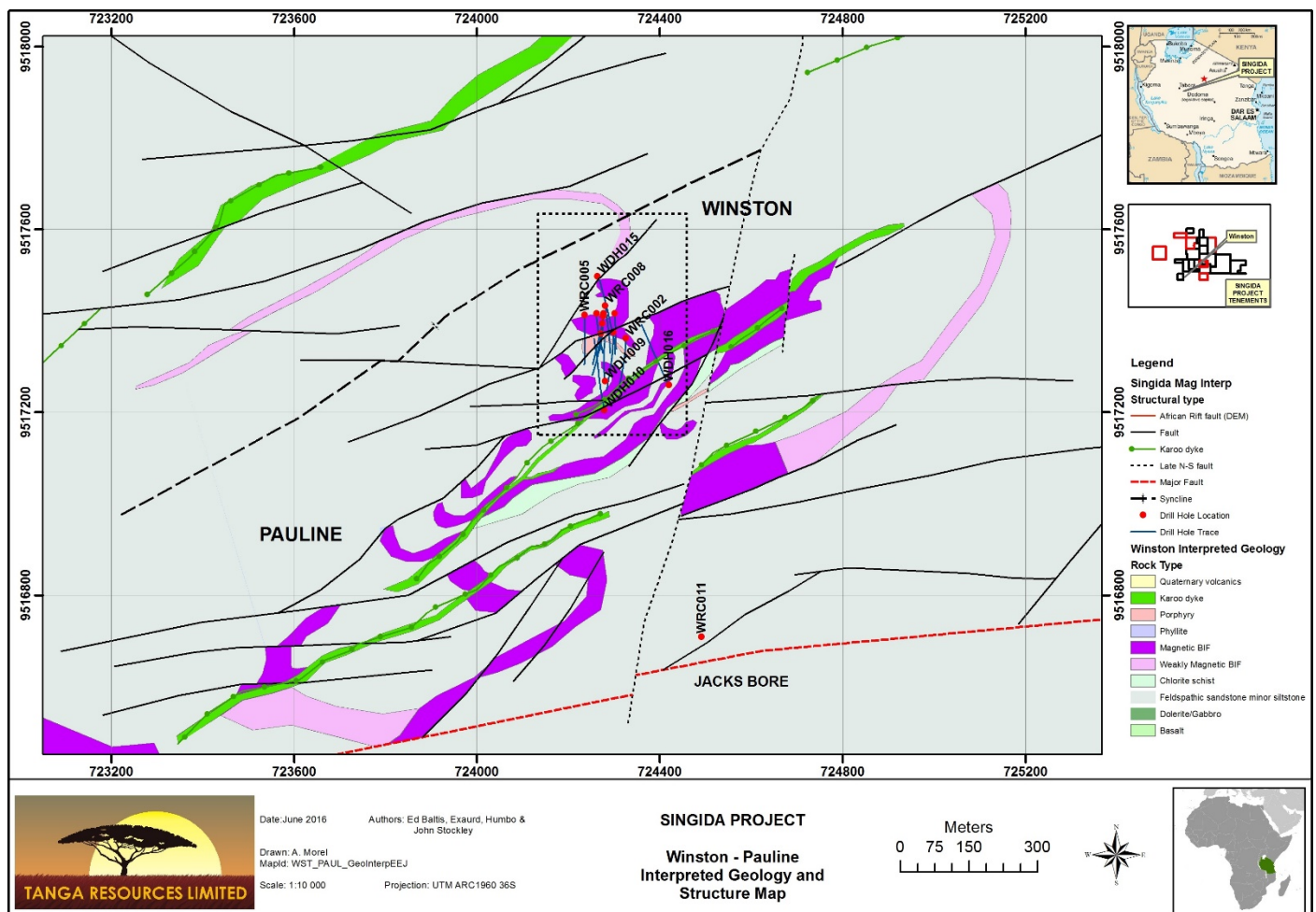


Figure 7. Detailed geology of the Winston-Pauline area (by Gold Vector Pty Ltd). The Winston drill area is shown within the hatched area.



Regional Mapping:

Recent regional geological mapping and interpretation by Ed Baltis is shown below: BIF occurs as a series of folded limbs and fold noses for at least 10km west of Winston, on ground held by a Tanga Resources Ltd subsidiary. Gold-in soil anomalies of up to 1000ppb Au occur at Babadede (BIF-porphyry association) and at Hamisi Shaft further west associated with mafic schist and gabbro intrusions. Gold anomalism from previous soil sampling is spatially associated with the interpreted BIF units.

According to Baltis “major shear zones have been interpreted from regional geophysics, with the Wandela-Basotu shear zone located close to Winston gold prospect, and the Endagaw-Garauja shear zone 15km to the north. These structures are poorly exposed and represent corridors of elevated gold potential---the regional Wandela-Basotu shear zone is interpreted to be within 1km to the south of Winston. The setting is considered favourable to host a substantial orogenic gold system---“ (from Gold Vector Pty Ltd company report, 2016)

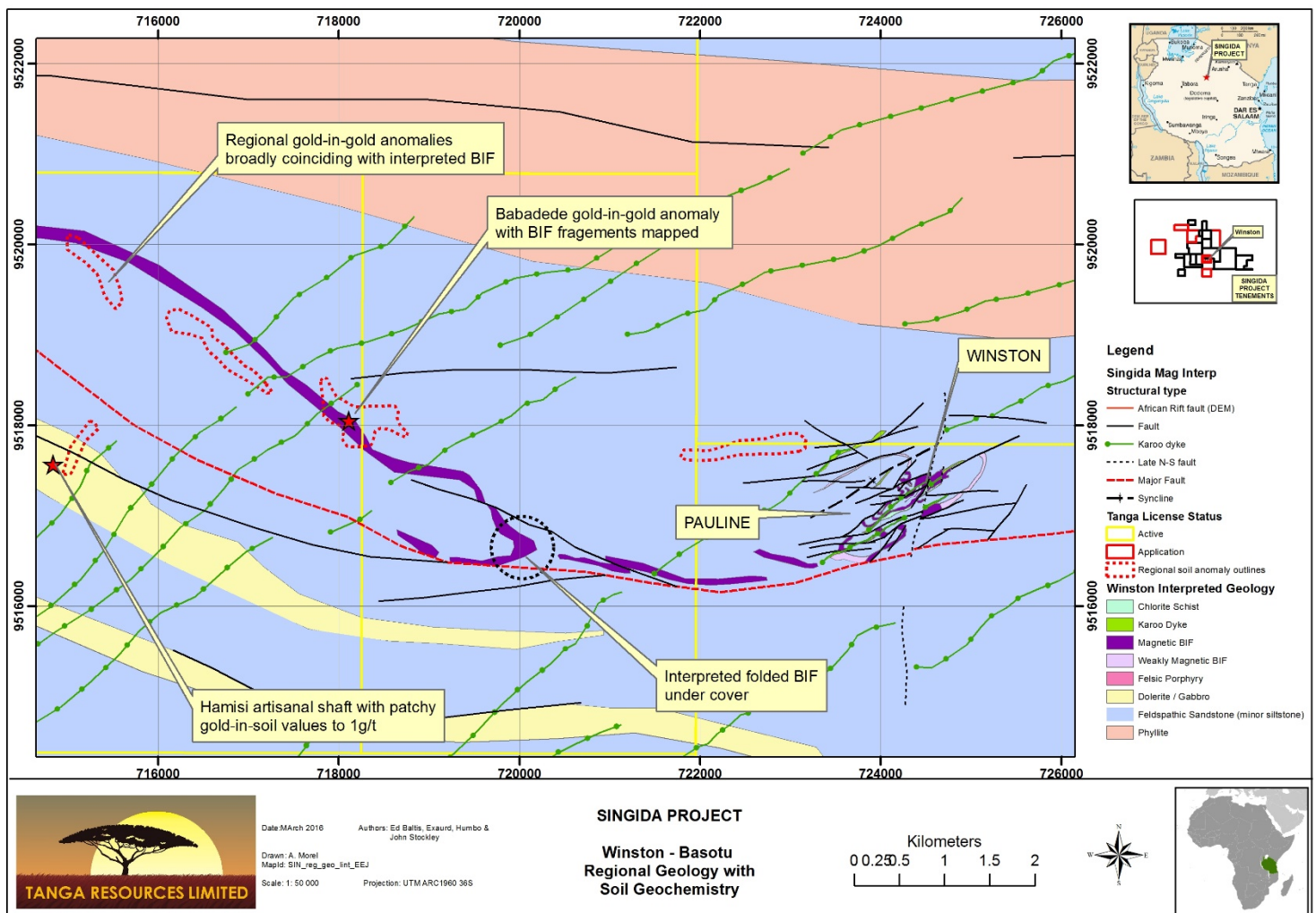


Figure 8. Regional Geological Map of the Wandela-Basotu Shear Zone.



Community Work:

In liaison with the local village committee at Basotu, a vertical water bore was successfully drilled 500m south of Winston (WRC 011 “Jacks Bore”). The hole encountered good water flows at 90m (around 2,000 litres per hour) and was completed at 120m. The water bore was cased off, gravel packed, and pump tested.

The hole was assayed for gold but did not encounter any mineralisation.

Other community work at Winston has included road reconstruction after the heavy wet season, and donations have been made to two of the local primary schools for school desks and this school aid program is continuing in liaison with the local village committees. All of this work has been done in co-operation with the District Commissioner’s Office at Katesh (Hanang District).

Future Exploration Work:

Detailed, 20m line-spaced ground magnetics has commenced over the full extent of the 10km zone west of Winston with the aim of assisting geological interpretation and developing a pipeline of new drill targets.

RC and Diamond drilling is continuing at Winston, and is planned for the western targets once the ground magnetics have been completed.

Planning has commenced for ground electrical geophysics (Induced Polarisation & Resistivity work) at Winston to map strong pyrrhotite alteration closely associated with gold mineralisation.

Tanga Resources Chairman, Mr John Jones, said *“the Board is pleased with the Winston drilling and exploration results to date and confirms that drilling will continue to test both extensions to the known mineralisation, and to evaluate any new targets defined by the ongoing geophysics and multi-element soil geochemistry programs. This work will continue through to the end of the field season in mid-November”*.

For further information please contact

Mr John Jones
Chairman
Tanga Resources Limited
T: +61 8 9 322 4569

Mr John Stockley
Technical Director
Tanga Resources Limited
M: +61 447 826 166



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. Mr Ed Baltis consents to the inclusion in the report of the information in the form and context which it appears.

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

Forward Looking Statements and Disclaimers

This announcement includes forward-looking statements that are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions, which are outside the control of Tanga Resources Limited.

Examples of forward looking statements included in this announcement are: “recent drilling targeting potential strike extensions”, and “strong iron-rich amphibole (grunerite) and iron-rich chlorite as a key indicator of potential high grade gold mineralisation”, and “the setting is considered favourable to host a substantial orogenic gold system”.

Actual values, results, interpretations or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements in the announcement as they speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and ASX Listing Rules, Tanga Resources Limited does not undertake any obligations to update or revise any information or any forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward-looking statement is based.

This announcement has been prepared by Tanga Resources Limited. The document contains background information about Tanga Resources Limited current at the date of this announcement. The announcement is in summary form and does not purport to be all-inclusive or complete. Recipients should conduct their own investigations and perform their own analysis in order to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy and completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in this announcement.

Appendix 1: Gold fire assay results compared with Cyanide Leach results

Drill Hole	From	To	Sample #	50 gm Fire Assay (ppm) method Au-AA24	500 gm CN leach (bottle roll) method Au-CN 11
WDH 006	133.00	134.00	73822	28.1	14m @ 13.33g/t Au from 133m to 147m
WDH 006	134.00	135.00	73823	>10	26.8
WDH 006	135.00	136.00	73824	2.23	15.85
WDH 006	136.00	137.00	73825	29.6	2.59
WDH 006	137.00	138.00	73826	14.85	27.1
WDH 006	138.00	139.00	73827	43.6	14.15
WDH 006	139.00	140.00	73828	4.94	35
WDH 006	140.00	141.00	73829	5.8	4.78
WDH 006			73830	0.005	5.78
WDH 006	141.00	142.00	73831	15.75	12.65
WDH 006	142.00	143.00	73832	0.55	0.538
WDH 006	143.00	144.00	73833	4.65	4.78
WDH 006	144.00	145.00	73834	0.388	0.401
WDH 006	145.00	146.00	73835	0.237	0.238
WDH 006	146.00	147.00	73836	8.17	16
WDH007	134.00	135.00	71557	25.6	26m @ 2.58g/t Au from 134m to 160m.
WDH007	135.00	136.00	71558	0.709	13.30
WDH007	136.00	137.00	71559	0.18	0.756
WDH007	137.00	138.00	71560	0.044	0.153
WDH007	138.00	139.00	71562	0.048	0.014
WDH007	139.00	140.00	71563	2.29	0.011
WDH007	140.00	141.00	71564	0.126	9.31
WDH007	141.00	142.00	71565	0.189	0.142
WDH007	142.00	143.00	71566	0.698	0.218
WDH007	143.00	144.00	71567	0.493	0.522
WDH007	144.00	145.00	71568	0.088	0.681
WDH007	145.00	146.00	71569	0.336	0.083
WDH007	146.00	147.00	71570	0.082	0.188
WDH007	147.00	148.00	71571	0.25	0.076
WDH007	148.00	149.00	71572	1.875	0.457
WDH007	149.00	150.00	71573	0.364	3.00
WDH007	150.00	151.00	71574	0.68	0.342
WDH007	151.00	152.00	71575	1.125	0.842
WDH007	152.00	153.00	71576	0.354	1.31
WDH007	153.00	154.00	71577	7.13	0.369
WDH007	154.00	155.00	71578	0.752	3.32
WDH007	155.00	156.00	71579	0.021	0.946
WDH007	156.00	157.00	71580	0.103	0.02
WDH007	157.00	158.00	71581	0.139	0.108
WDH007	158.00	159.00	71582	16.2	0.16
WDH007	159.00	160.00	71583	7.19	15.95
					4.9

Fire Assays: method Au-AA 24 (50gm fire assay) by ALS in Johannesburg; Cyanide Leach: method Au-CN 11 (500gm bottle roll) by Omac Lab in Ireland)



Appendix 2 – JORC Code Summary

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>RC drilling: three stage riffle splitter sampling off 1m runs ex the green plastic off the rig cyclone.</p> <p>Diamond drilling: sawn drill core with half the core cut by diamond saw and bagged into calicos at 1m intervals.</p> <p>All samples trucked to ALS Mwanza for crush & pulverize into 3-4kg bags then split to make a 50gm charge for Fire Assay.</p> <p>Karoo Dolerite blanks inserted at regular intervals (every 20th sample) and Duplicates taken every 15th 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: GEMROK P1100H multi-purpose Tracked machine with Sandvik 18cm face sampling hammer (Cap Drill rig # 0258).</p> <p>Diamond drilling: off the Precollars (RC) triple tube HQ drill string, orientated drill core (Reflex tool)</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>All core trays weighed on site; all care taken to obtain 100% core recovery (HQ triple tube); core trays photographed wet and dry;</p> <p>With RC sampling all 1m green plastics ex the rig cyclone weighed on site & recorded. Magnetic susceptibility measurements for all RC samples.</p> <p>Not known at this stage: more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias.</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 1m RC intervals are logged by Tanzanian geologists on the rig; all HQ drill core is photographed, the magnetic susceptibility is measured, core recovery calculated; core marked up along the Orientation Line, and logged by experienced (+10 years) Tanzanian geologists.</p> <p>Logging is carried out metre by metre. All RC & diamond drill core is logged. All metre samples measured for Magnetic Susceptibility (MSI).</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>Diamond drill core half sawn by Sandvik blade: the half core is then sampled at 1m intervals by breaking with rock hammer into standard calico bags. 2-3kg bags then trammed to ALS Mwanza.</p> <p>All RC samples riffle split into 1m sample runs.</p> <p>Dolerite blanks inserted & Duplicates taken at regular intervals.</p> <p>Standard Western Australian sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage, Unknown.</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 	<p>ALS Minerals at Mwanza: standard crushing and pulverizing of 1m sample runs. From the ~3 to 4kg pulp a 50gm Fire Assay is carried out in Johannesburg, RSA by ALS Minerals. Technique</p>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading 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> 	<p>is a total assay of a 50gm charge(Method Au-AA24) at 53 Angus Cr, Edenvale RSA.</p> <p>For assays >10g/t then a repeat Gravimetric assay is carried out (Method A-GRA22) in Johannesburg.</p> <p>Standard ALS Minerals protocols re blanks, standards & duplicates applied.</p> <p>Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.</p>
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>An Independent Geological Consultant has been on site from 23/4/16 to 6/5/16 conducting standard industry verification of the RC & Diamond drill program.</p> <p>Twinned holes (HQ Triple Tube) have been drilled (in and around WRC 004). Sample intervals with high grade gold have been sent to Omac Lab in Ireland for bottle roll (cyanide leach) test work, Method CN 11 (500gm charge)</p> <p>Standard data entry used on site, backed up in Subiaco WA.</p> <p>No adjustments have been carried out</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>Drill holes have been picked up by DGPS: Ashtech Solution Promark 3 & Promark 1000 base station; Down hole surveys have been carried out by Capital Drilling Reflex Tool. Core orientation by electronic Reflex positioning tool.</p> <p>Grid: ARC 1960 Datum UTM Zone 36S</p> <p>High density TIN now in place (Benja Safi/Dunia).</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>Drill hole spacing between 3m to 7m (twinned holes) and 20m sectional spacing; some step back to ~40m.</p> <p>Not at this stage; more drilling required----</p> <p>No sample compositing apart from 2m runs in barren RC drilling intervals (holes WRC 006, 008, 011)</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>Not know at this stage-more work on the orientated diamond drill core needs to be carried out. Drill sections may be oblique to plane of strike by up to 30 degrees.</p> <p>This is possible. More core orientation data required.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>All samples remain in the custody of Kudu Resources (TZ) Ltd staff until arrival by vehicle at ALS Mwanza.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>No audits have been carried out at this stage.</p>

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 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"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p>Not recorded.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>Archaean orogenic gold mineralisation: metasomatic exo-skarn replacement style amphibolite.</p>
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</i> 	<p>This Information has been tabled in Appendix 1 of the ASX announcement.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p>tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <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. <p>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.</p>	
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 methods have been used.</p> <p>A 1g/t Au lower cutoff with maximum of 2m of internal dilution has been used to calculate grades.</p> <p>This has not been applied</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'). 	Not known at this stage.
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. 	The diagrams have the first two digits of the grid coordinates removed due to the commercial sensitivity of the project area.
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. 	Balanced reporting has been applied.
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. 	No other substantive exploration data
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>Follow up Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned.</p> <p>On going investigations into appropriate geophysical surveys and down hole logging: ground magnetics and IP/R electrical work.</p> <p>No reporting-commercially sensitive at this stage.</p>