



ASX Announcement

17 August 2016

Singida Project: Winston Drilling Update

High grade gold results from recent drilling at Winston include:

- **14m @ 3.75g/t Au from 42m to 56m in hole WRC021:
Incl. 3m @ 10.99g/t Au from 44m to 47m**
- **3m @ 11.27g/t Au from 78m to 81m in hole WRC021:
Incl. 1m @ 23.10g/t Au from 79m to 80m**

Drill hole WRC021 (above) drilled 33m west of, and 12m north of, the previously reported WRC004 & WDH014 has intersected two high grade structures in mineralised banded iron formation (BIF) open to the west and down dip.

Drilling 200m east of Winston intersected significant gold mineralisation in BIF:

- **4m @ 2.54g/t Au from 57m to 61m in hole WRC022:
Incl. 2m @ 3.65g/t Au from 59m to 61m**

Drill hole WRC022 (above) was part of a program to test strong gold-in soil anomalies and coincident ground magnetic anomalies 200m east of Winston.

To date 4,070m of combined RC and Diamond drilling has been completed at Winston since 18 April 2016. Over 2,800 samples have been despatched for gold assay.

On-going ground geophysical work consisting of 3D IP and Gradient Array IP both at Winston and along the 10km prospective Wandela-Bassotu corridor is nearing completion and will be reported separately. This work will directly assist drill targeting in areas of deep soil and young volcanic cover.

The Chairman of Tanga Resources, John Jones said, "*The recent drilling results at Winston confirm the presence of a significant gold mineralised system. Results from hole WRC021 (western side) and WRC022 (eastern side) indicate a potential strike length of over 200m, open to the east, and down dip to the north.*"



Future Work:

- Step out drilling will continue around Winston;
- Scout drilling will commence on the western IP and magnetic targets, the Wedge and Boundary Hill prospects;
- Deep diamond drilling is planned once final results of the 3D IP are to hand;
- Further IP work on eastern gold & structural targets which are under cover.

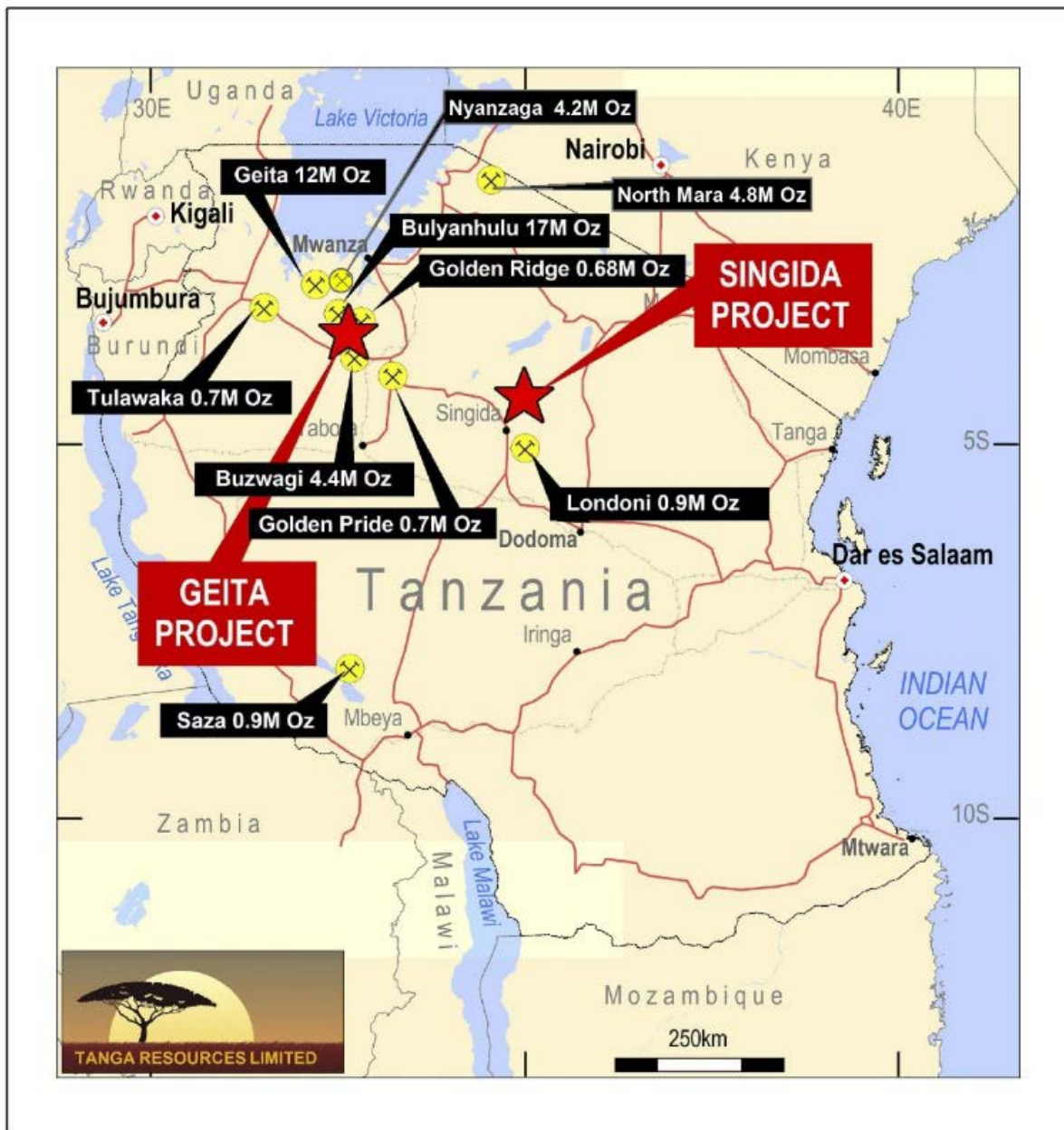


Figure 1. Location Plan of the Singida Project

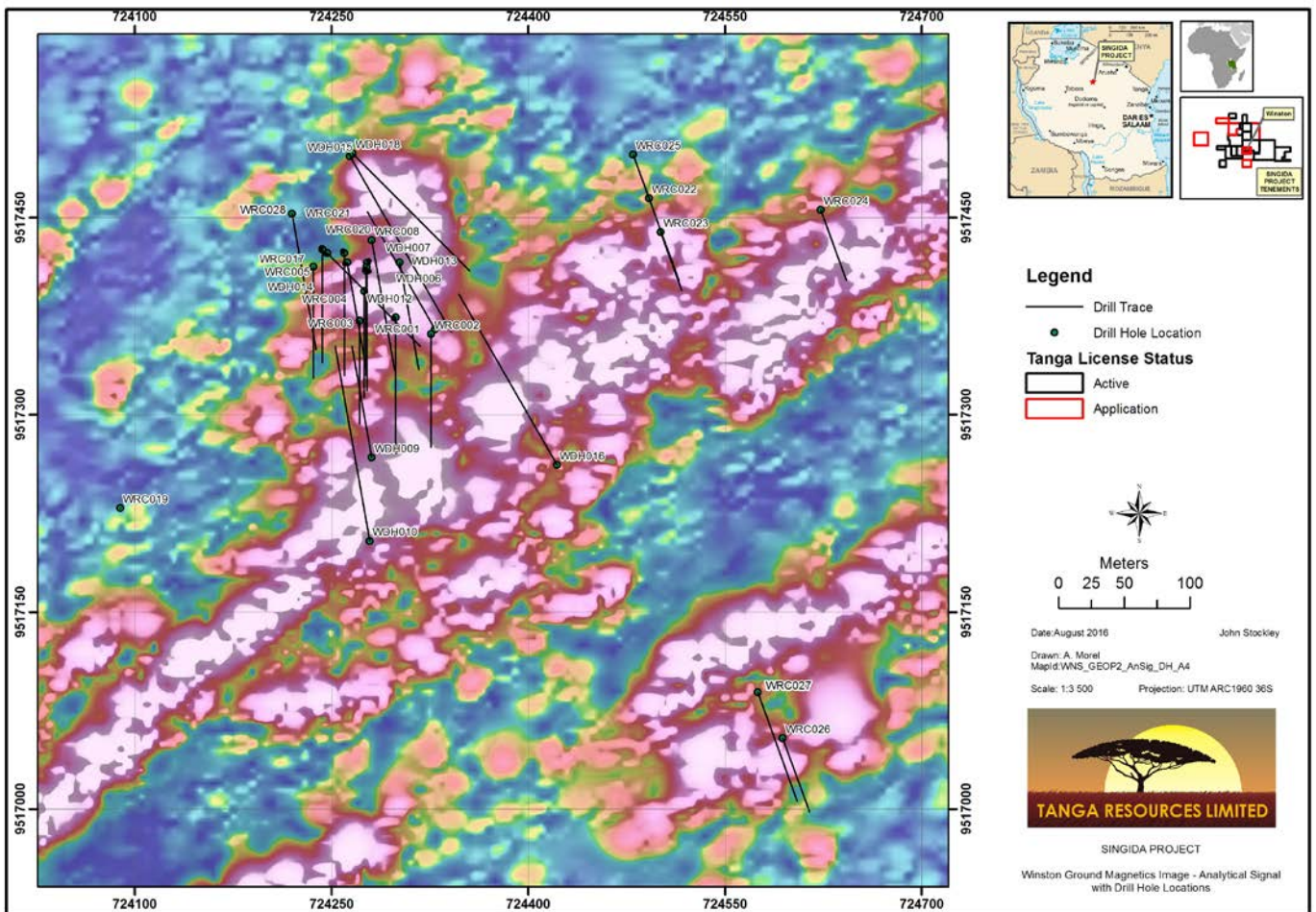


Figure 2. Winston Drill Hole Location Plan.

On the eastern side of Winston, significant widths of sulphides in magnetite BIF were intersected at depths of up to 200m in three sub-vertical lode structures: assays are awaited from three drill holes in this area. Drilling a further 200m east (WRC024) also intersected sulphides in magnetite BIF.

In addition recent drilling, for which assays are awaited, 425m south of Winston, WRC 026 & WRC 027 has intersected multiple horizons of mineralised BIF (garnet-amphibole-pyrrhotite black skarn) at the Old Choo zone (see Figure 2 above). This area was targeted because of a single point (168ppb Au) soil anomaly associated with gossanous BIF in a small window through young volcanic cover; and a strong coincident ground magnetic anomaly.

Numerous gold-in soil targets with coincident ground magnetic anomalies remain to be drill tested within a 1km radius around Winston.



Winston Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling Results

Drill Hole number	Depth m	Coordinates		Elev m	Dip	Azimuth	From m	To m	Width m	Grade Au g/t	Geology
		North	East								
WDH 015	309.7	9517497	724264	1668	-60	160					no significant assay
WDH 016	300.4	9517262	724422	1680	-60	350	198	199	1	1.19	mineralised BIF
WRC 017	200.0	9517423	724247	1676	-60	135	55	56	1	1.17	BIF (from 50m to 60m averaged 10m @ 0.53g/t Au)
WRC 018	252.0	951799	724266	1668	-60	135	61	65	4	1.74	BIF (from 55m to 71m averaged 16m @ 0.78g/t Au)
WRC 019	29.0	9517224	724084	1700	-90	360					no significant assay, toilet hole for camp
WRC 020	186.0	9517423	724260	1679	-60	180	16	17	1	6.10	quartz vein zone
							29	30	1	1.08	quartz vein zone
							36	37	1	3.87	black skarn
							47	48	1	1.01	black skarn
							50	51	1	1.04	black skarn
							113	114	1	2.21	black skarn
							120	127	7	1.67	grunerite-magnetite-pyrrhotite altered BIF
							incl. 124	125	1	2.34	grunerite-magnetite-pyrrhotite altered BIF
							incl. 126	127	1	2.50	grunerite-magnetite-pyrrhotite altered BIF
							132	133	1	1.23	black skarn
							134	135	1	1.06	black skarn
							145	148	3	1.22	black skarn
WRC 021	150.0	9517426	724243	1676	-55	180	42	56	14	3.75	garnet-amphibole-pyrrhotite black skarn
							incl. 44	47	3	10.99	abundant pyrrhotite-garnet-silica rock with very fine grained gold dust
							incl. 49	50	1	8.32	quartz veined, pyrrhotite rich black skarn
							63	64	1	1.72	amphibolite-BIF
							78	81	3	11.27	garnet-pyrrhotite black skarn
							incl. 79	80	1	23.10	garnet-pyrrhotite black skarn
WRC 022	126.0	9517465	724492	1668	-60	160	57	61	4	2.54	black skarn
							incl. 59	61	2	3.65	fine vg in dish
WRC 023	94.0	9517439	724501	1668	-60	160					awaiting assay
WRC 024	114.0	9517456	724623	1630	-60	160					awaiting assay
WRC 025	204.0	9517498	724480	1684	-60	160					awaiting assay
WRC 026	119.0	9517054	724594	1686	-60	160					awaiting assay
WRC 027	176.0	9517089	724575	1686	-60	160					awaiting assay
WDH028	182.8	9517453	724220	1660	-55	170					awaiting assay

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



Grid datum ARC 1960. System UTM.

Au g/t method Au-AA24: 50gm Fire Assay ALS Laboratories Johannesburg RSA

* Au g/t method Au-CN11: 500gm Bottle Roll cyanide leach carried out by Omac Lab in Ireland

Au g/t method Au-GA22 gravimetric assays ALS Johannesburg RSA

Intersections: maximum of 5m of internal dilution

lower cutoff = 1/gt Au

no top cut

drill method: either 15cm Sandvik face sampling hammer (precollars) or HQ Triple Tube core barrel (diamond drilling); hole WDH 015 onwards drilled with NQ 3 equipment

For further information please contact

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

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is 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 Limited. 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.



Appendix 1 – Summary of Gold Results

Hole Id	M From	M To	M Interval	Sample No	Sample Type	Comment	Au ppm
WRC021	42	43	1.00	72736	RC		1.015
WRC021	43	44	1.00	72737	RC		0.608
WRC021	44	45	1.00	72738	RC		3.26
WRC021	45	46	1.00	72739	RC		1.855
WRC021	46	47	1.00	72741	RC		27.85
WRC021	47	48	1.00	72742	RC		0.634
WRC021	48	49	1.00	72743	RC		0.436
WRC021	49	50	1.00	72744	RC		8.32
WRC021	50	51	1.00	72745	RC		1.245
WRC021	51	52	1.00	72746	RC		0.18
WRC021	52	53	1.00	72747	RC		2.09
WRC021	53	54	1.00	72748	RC		2.22
WRC021	54	55	1.00	72749	RC		1.745
WRC021	54	55	1.00	72750	RC	Duplicate	1.08
WRC021	55	56	1.00	72751	RC		1.145

WRC 021	63	64	1.00	72759	RC		1.72
WRC021	78	79	1.00	72776	RC		7.32
WRC021	79	80	1.00	72777	RC		23.10
WRC021	80	81	1.00	72778	RC		3.38

NB: from 56m to 62m and from 64m to 78m there was no significant gold result.

Intersection
3m @ 10.99g/t Au from 44m to 47m Incl. 1m @27.85g/t from 46m to 47m
2m @ 4.78g/t Au from 49m to 51m
4m @ 1.8g/t Au from 52m to 56m
Overall • 14m @ 3.75g/t Au from 42m to 56m

• 3m @ 11.27g/t Au from 78m to 81m

Appendix 2 – JORC Code Information

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 2-3kg bags then split to make a 50gm charge for Fire Assay.</p> <p>Mwanza granite blanks inserted at regular intervals (every 20th sample) and Duplicates taken every 15th sample. Appropriate gold standards (GeoStats O'Connor WA) used at regular intervals within the mineralised zones.</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</p> <p>Tracked machine with Sandvik 18cm face sampling hammer (Cap Drill rig # 0258).</p> <p>Diamond drilling: off the Precollars (RC) triple tube NQ 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</p> <p>100% core recovery (NQ 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 NQ 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. 	<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>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Mwanza granite 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 instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, 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. 	<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 is a total assay of a 50gm charge; with repeat sampling by FA if necessary. Method Au-AA24. High grade (>10g/t Au) assayed by Gravimetric methods (ALS Johannesburg).</p> <p>Standard ALS Minerals protocols re blanks, standards & duplicates applied. Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.</p>
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. 	<p>An Independent Geological Consultant has been on site from 16/7/16 to 1/8/16 conducting standard industry verification of the RC & Diamond drill program. Twinned holes (RC) have been drilled (in and around WRC 014). Standard data entry used on site, backed up in Subiaco WA. No adjustments have been carried out</p>
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>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. Grid: ARC 1960 Datum UTM Zone 36S High density TIN now in place (Benja Safi/Dunia).</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>Drill hole spacing between 3m to 7m (twinned holes) and 15m to 20m sectional spacing; some step back to ~40m: e.g. hole WDH028. Not at this stage; more drilling required---- 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"> 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>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"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<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"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<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"> 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>Prospecting licence PL 9293/2013. Owned 100% by Kudu Resources (TZ) 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. Hanang quarter degree sheet mapped in 1961 by Tanganyika Geological Survey.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	Archaean orogenic gold mineralisation: metasomatic exo-skarn replacement style amphibolite-BIF.
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 of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	This Information has been tabled in Appendix 1 of the ASX announcement.
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.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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. 	Nil.
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>