



ASX Announcement

15 November 2016

WIDE ZONES OF GOLD MINERALISATION AT MIMBILI
INCLUDING HIGH GRADE ASSAY RESULTS

- **First Reverse Circulation (“RC”) drill program at Mimbili (Geita Project) shows high grade gold results in multiple lode structures and low grade gold over broad widths.**
 - **4m @ 10.35g/t Au from 33m to 37m in drill hole MRC004, including 1m @ 28.7g/t Au in gossanous, quartz veined Banded Iron Formation.**
 - **23m @ 1.25g/t Au from 18m to 41m in hole MRC008 in oxide BIF**
 - **24m @ 1.33g/t Au from 39m to 63m in hole MRC003**
 - **17m @ 2.05g/t Au from 32m to 49m in hole MRC004**
- **Planning in place for RC drill rig to return to site as soon as possible to carry out ~1,800m of follow up drilling.**

Tanga Resources Ltd (“Tanga”) is pleased to announce high grade gold assay results within wide zones of gold mineralisation from an eight hole RC program (see ASX 25/10/2016) at Mimbili within the Geita Project (See Figure 1). The drill program was designed to follow up strong magmatic features with coincident soil and rock chip anomalies discovered by Simba Minerals Limited in 2013 (Simba Minerals merged with Tanga on 31/12/2013).

The Mimbili tenements (see Figure 4) are within the Bulyanhulu Gold Field which is large by world standards (~17M g/t Au). The Company regards the Mimbili ground as a prime target for large gold deposits hosted in Archaean greenstone, felsic schist, and magnetite Banded Iron Formation (“BIF”).

Tanga Chairman, Mr John Jones said: “This is a promising result from our first program at Mimbili and we intend to commence a further 1,800m RC program this week. The success adds another project to compliment the Winston prospect at Singida.”



Figure 1. Location of the Geita Project tenements (Mimbili and Bukombe)



The first Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at Mimbili carried out by the Company has shown very encouraging gold results from six of the eight RC holes drilled across 350m of strike on PL 8293/2016 (See Figures 2 & 3):

| | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| MRC003: | 24m @ 1.33g/t Au from 39m to 63m |
| incl. | 9m @ 2.59g/t Au from 54m to 63m |
| MRC004: | 17m @ 2.05g/t Au from 32m to 49m |
| incl. | 4m @ 10.35g/t Au from 33m to 37m, and |
| incl. | 1m @ 28.7g/t Au from 33m to 34m |
| MRC008: | 23m @ 1.25g/t Au from 18m to 41m |
| incl. | 5m @ 3.34g/t Au from 30m to 35m |

Mineralisation is hosted by oxidised, quartz veined, gossanous BIF in contact with felsic schist, and is open at depth and along strike to the northwest and southeast. Wide widths of low grade mineralisation occur in saprolite and oxide BIF at shallow depths across ~350m of strike.

Table 1 below shows the significant results >1g/t Au.

| Drill Hole | Depth m | Easting | Northing | Elev m | Azimuth | Dip | From m | To m | Interval m | Grade Au g/t | Comments |
|------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|---------|-------|--------|------|------------|--------------|--|
| MRC001 | 100 | 7396 | 38644 | 1144 | 50 | -60 | | | | | no significant assays |
| MRC002 | 107 | 7294 | 38791 | 1150 | 50 | -60 | 98 | 100 | 2 | 1.87 | magnetite BIF |
| MRC003 | 136 | 7181 | 38957 | 1152 | 50 | -60 | 39 | 63 | 24 | 1.33 | oxide BIF & felsic schist |
| | | | | | | incl. | 40 | 44 | 4 | 1.05 | oxide BIF |
| | | | | | | incl. | 46 | 47 | 1 | 1.53 | oxide BIF |
| | | | | | | incl. | 54 | 63 | 9 | 2.59 | BIF felsic schist contact |
| MRC004 | 100 | 7142 | 39005 | 1156 | 50 | -60 | 32 | 49 | 17 | 2.05 | saprolite & oxide BIF |
| | | | | | | incl. | 33 | 37 | 4 | 10.35 | saprolite & oxide BIF |
| | | | | | | incl. | 33 | 34 | 1 | 28.7 | gossanous vein quartz in BIF |
| MRC005 | 108 | 7396 | 38687 | 1145 | 50 | -60 | 29 | 34 | 5 | 1.75 | oxidized fine grained magnetite BIF |
| | | | | | | | 45 | 47 | 2 | 4.66 | felsic schist contact with magnetite BIF |
| MRC006 | 64 | 7352 | 38773 | 1152 | 230 | -60 | | | | | no significant assays |
| MRC007 | 128 | 7277 | 38812 | 1170 | 50 | -60 | 119 | 121 | 2 | 3.00 | silica-magnetite BIF with sulphides |
| MRC008 | 110 | 7358 | 38891 | 1161 | 230 | -60 | 18 | 41 | 23 | 1.25 | gossanous magnetite BIF |
| | | | | | | incl. | 30 | 35 | 5 | 3.34 | gossanous silica-magnetite BIF |

All gold results by 50gm Fire Assay (ALS Minerals Mwanza Tanzania method Au-AA24)

Lower cut-off 1g/t Au; no top cut

Up to 3m of internal dilution allowed in grade.metre calculations

All drilling by Reverse Circulation face sampling hammer: wet samples from ~75m in hole WRC008

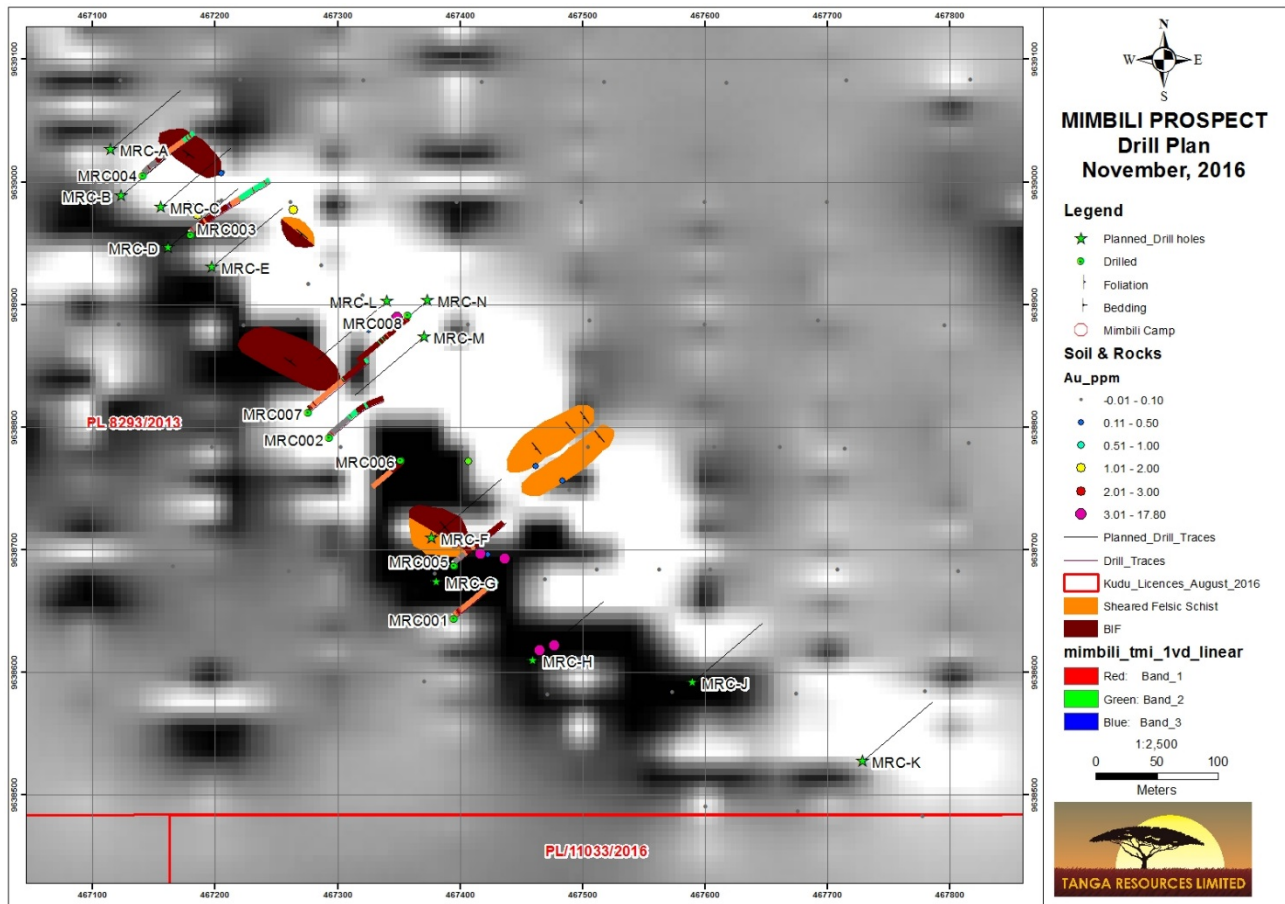
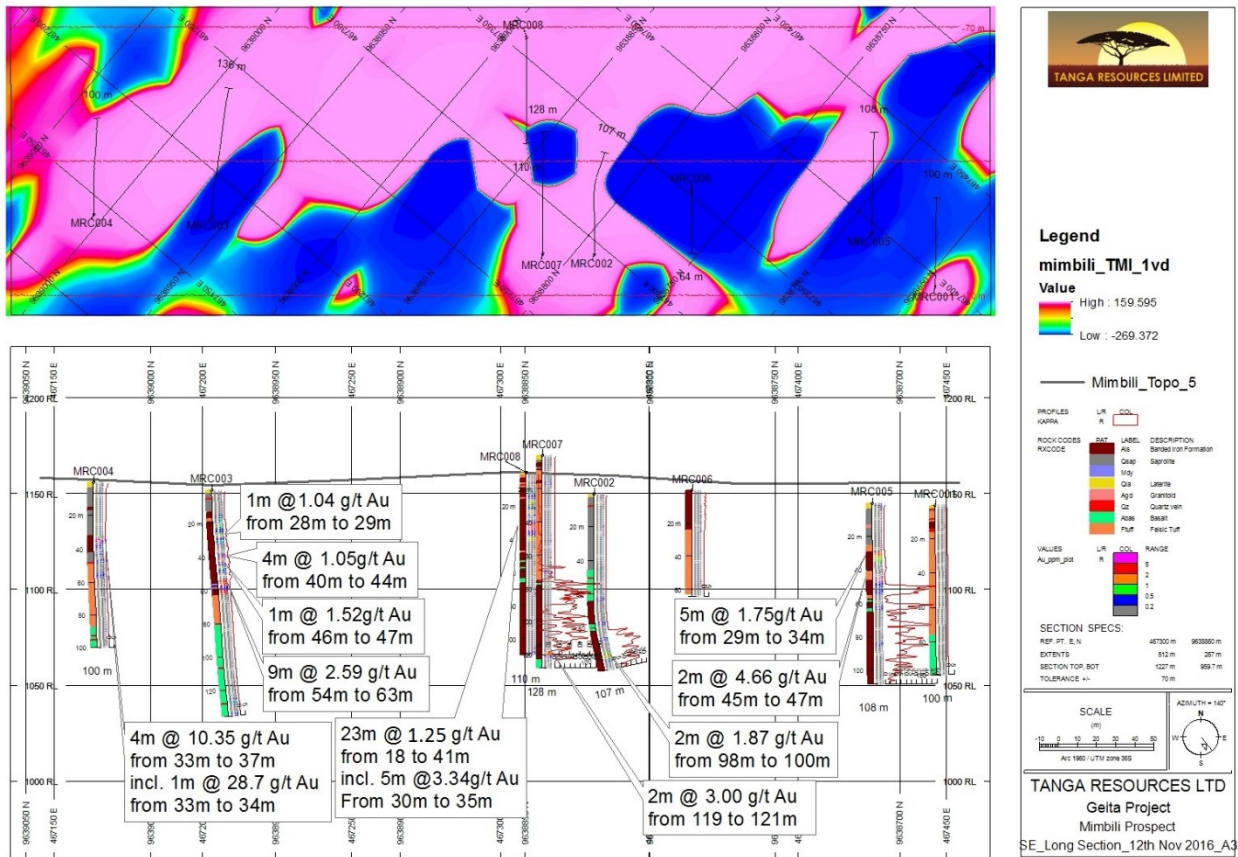


Figure 2. Mimbili Drill Hole Location Plan

The long section below (Figure 3) shows the extent of gold mineralisation extending at least 350m from hole MRC004 in the northwest to hole MRC005 in the southeast.

All drilling by Reverse Circulation face sampling hammer: wet samples from ~75m in hole WRC008



FUTURE WORK:

RC drilling is planned to re-commence this week at Mimbili with a new program of ~1800m designed to follow up the encouraging gold results reported in this announcement. This drilling will also step out along strike to the southeast towards PL11033/2016 also held by the Company. (See Figure 2 above for proposed holes “A” to “N”).

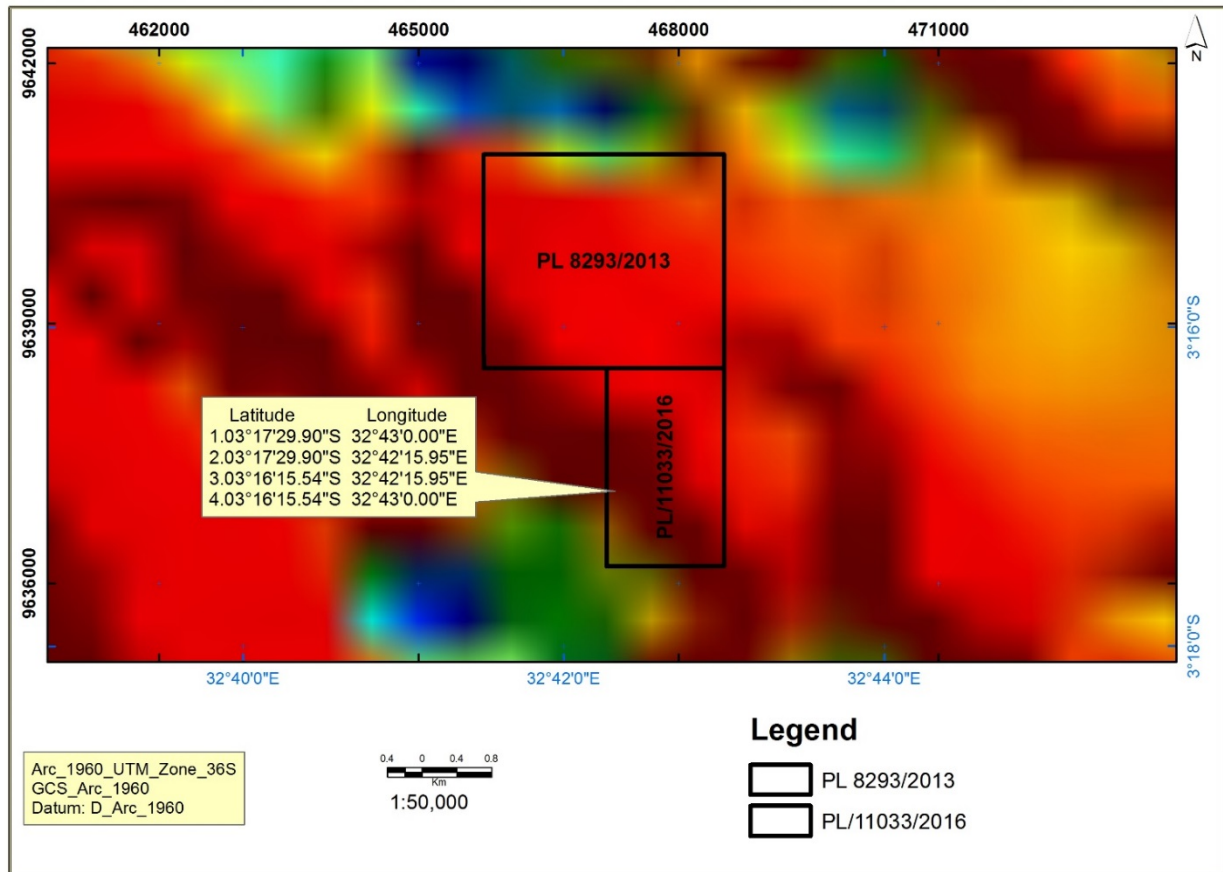


Figure 4. Mimbili licences PL8293/2013 & PL11033/2016*

Background is the regional aeromagnetic imagery.

A program of geological mapping, soil sampling and ground magnetics is planned to be carried out on PL11033/2016 which is mainly soil covered, and unexplored once the grant of tenement is confirmed.

**PL11033/2016: application recommended for grant to Kudu Resources (TZ) Ltd*



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

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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

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 except for holes MRC007 & MRC008 with wet samples at the rod changes below 75m down hole.</p> <p>The rig cyclone was flushed clean at every rod change. Duplicate drill RC samples 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.</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>Riffle split at 1m intervals. Mwanza granite blanks inserted at regular intervals.</p> <p>These samples were despatched to ALS Mwanza.</p> |

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|--|---|---|
| Quality of assay data and laboratory tests | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <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>All RC drill samples were assayed by ALS Laboratories in Mwanza and Vancouver by method Au-AA24 (Au-50gm Fire Assay with ICP-AES finish).</p> <p>Full ICP multi-element analyses carried out on samples through the mineralised zones.</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>This has not been carried out.</p> <p>Not yet carried out.</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 samples were picked up using hand held Garmin GPS to +/-1m accuracy</p> <p>ARC 1960 Datum, UTM grid. First 2 digits removed from the Eastings & Northings for security reasons. Good quality</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 northeast-southwest lines spaced at 50 to 100m 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 NW-SE: the drill lines are on Northeast-Southwest azimuths; all holes were drilled to 050deg or 230deg azimuths.</p> <p>Unknown</p> |
| Sample security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> | <p>Samples were under the care of TRL personnel to the point of ALS Lab delivery at 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 carried out</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 PL8293/2013 is held by the 99.95% owned subsidiary Kudu Resources TZ Ltd.</p> <p>The above tenement is in good standing.</p> |
| Exploration done by other parties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | No record of any previous exploration apart from early open hole Percussion drilling by Afrika Mashiriki. |
| Geology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | Orogenic gold mineralisation in Archaean greenstones of the Tanzanian Craton. The mineralisation style is interpreted to be magnetite BIF hosted. |
| 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. | See Table 1. |
| 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. | No data aggregation was carried out. |
| 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'). | The RC drilling indicates that the mineralisation is hosted by tabular, steeply dipping sheets/lodes in magnetite BIF & felsic schist. |
| 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. | See text of the report: all diagrams have appropriate scales and grid information. |
| 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. | 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 | No other data used. |



| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---------------------|---|--|
| | <i>method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> | |
| Further work | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>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> | Further Reverse Circulation drilling and check Diamond Drilling. |