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ASX Announcement

12 January 2017

FINAL ASSAY RESULTS FROM LATEST MIMBILI DRILLING

GEITA PROJECT: MIMBILI PROSPECT

Assay results from the last nine holes of the fourteen Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill holes completed at Mimbili (drilled in November 2016) indicate high grade gold mineralisation at depths (down hole) of up to 50m within wide zones of oxide hosted low grade gold mineralisation:

- MRC016 1m @ 12.85g/t Au from 49m to 50m within 4m @ 4.42g/t Au from 47m to 51m
- MRC017 1m @ 9.31g/t Au from 39m to 40m within 3m @ 4.79g/t Au from 37m to 40m
- Wide zones of low grade, shallow gold mineralisation in oxide: e.g. 15m @ 1.92g/t Au in hole MRC017 and 19m @ 0.53g/t Au from 3m to 22m in hole MRC021
- Total strike length of mineralisation intersected so far is ~450m from hole MRC004 in the NW to hole MRC005 in the SE; depths of up to 101m down hole
- Surface rock channel samples average 4.39g/t Au (ten samples)

DISCUSSION:

The assay results (see Table 1) indicate that high grade gold mineralisation occurs at depths around 50m down hole around the central part of the zone between MRC004 (17m @ 2.05g/t Au from 32m to 49m incl. 4m @ 10.35g/t Au: announced to the ASX on 15 November 2016) and MRC008 (23m @ 1.25g/t Au from 18m to 41m incl. 5m @ 3.34g/t Au: also announced on 15 November 2016): see Figure 1 for drill hole locations and Figure 2 long section.

MRC016 intersected 4m @ 4.42g/t Au from 47m to 51m (incl. 1m @ 12.85g/t Au in sulphidic Banded Iron Formation (BIF)), and MRC017 intersected 15m @ 1.92g/t Au from 32m to 47m including 1m @ 9.31g/t Au from 39m to 40m in cherty BIF.

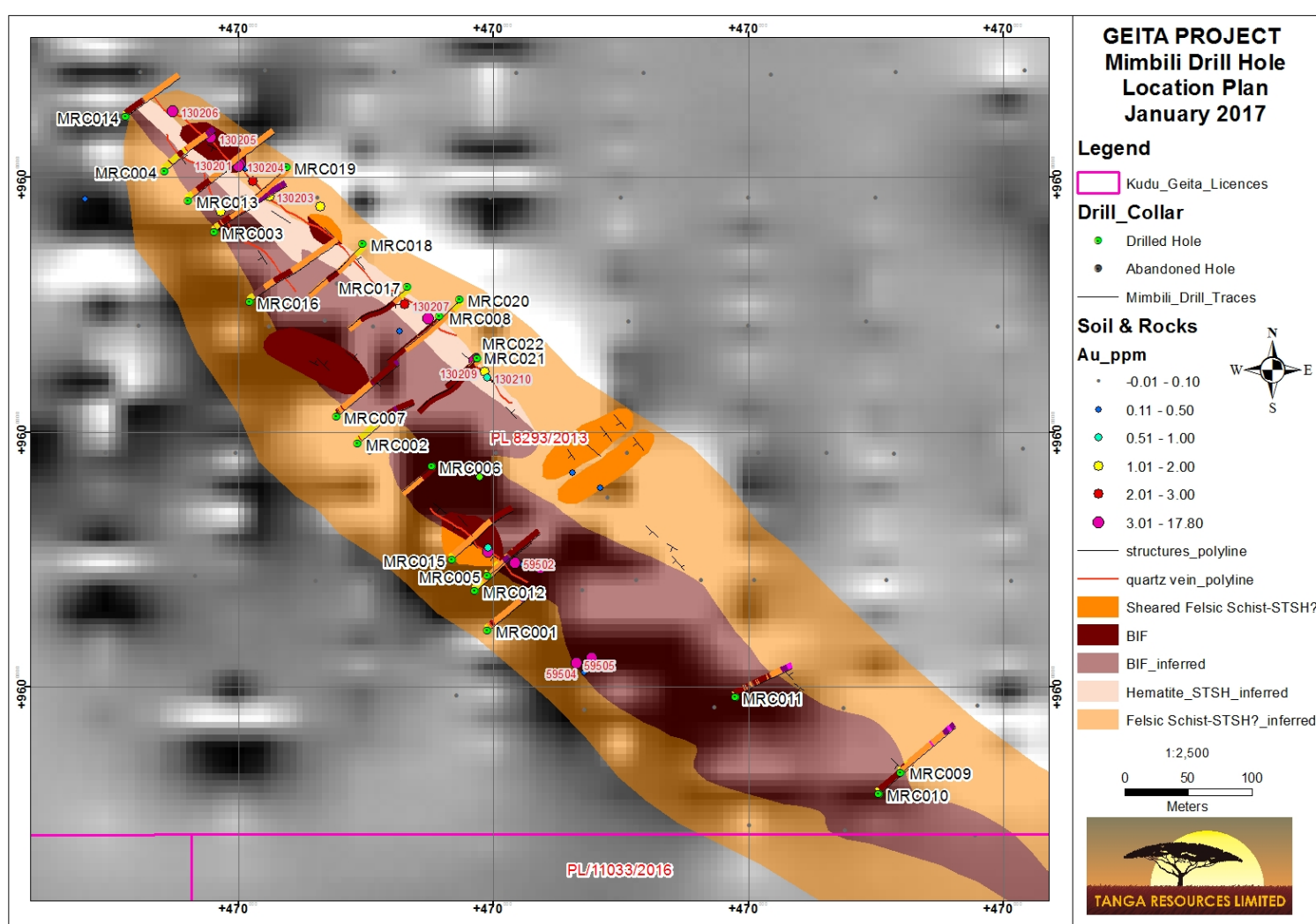


Figure 1. Mimbili Drill Hole Location Plan

Wide zones of shallow, low grade gold mineralisation hosted by oxide BIF have been intersected along the 450m strike length at Mimbili:

MRC003	24m @ 1.33g/t Au from 39m to 63m
MRC004	17m @ 2.05g/t Au from 32m to 49m
MRC008	23m @ 1.25g/t Au from 18m to 41m
MRC012	25m @ 0.84g/t Au from 77m to 101m
MRC017	15m @ 1.92g/t Au from 32m to 47m; and
MRC021	19m @ 0.53g/t Au from 3m to 22m.

(holes MRC003 to MRC012 were previously announced to the ASX on 15 November 2016 and 20 December 2016).

Tenements:

New Prospecting Licences have been applied for by the Company covering extensions of the prospective Archaean greenstone geology south-east of Mimbili. Figure 3 below shows the new tenement applications. Total area of the new applications is approximately 18km².

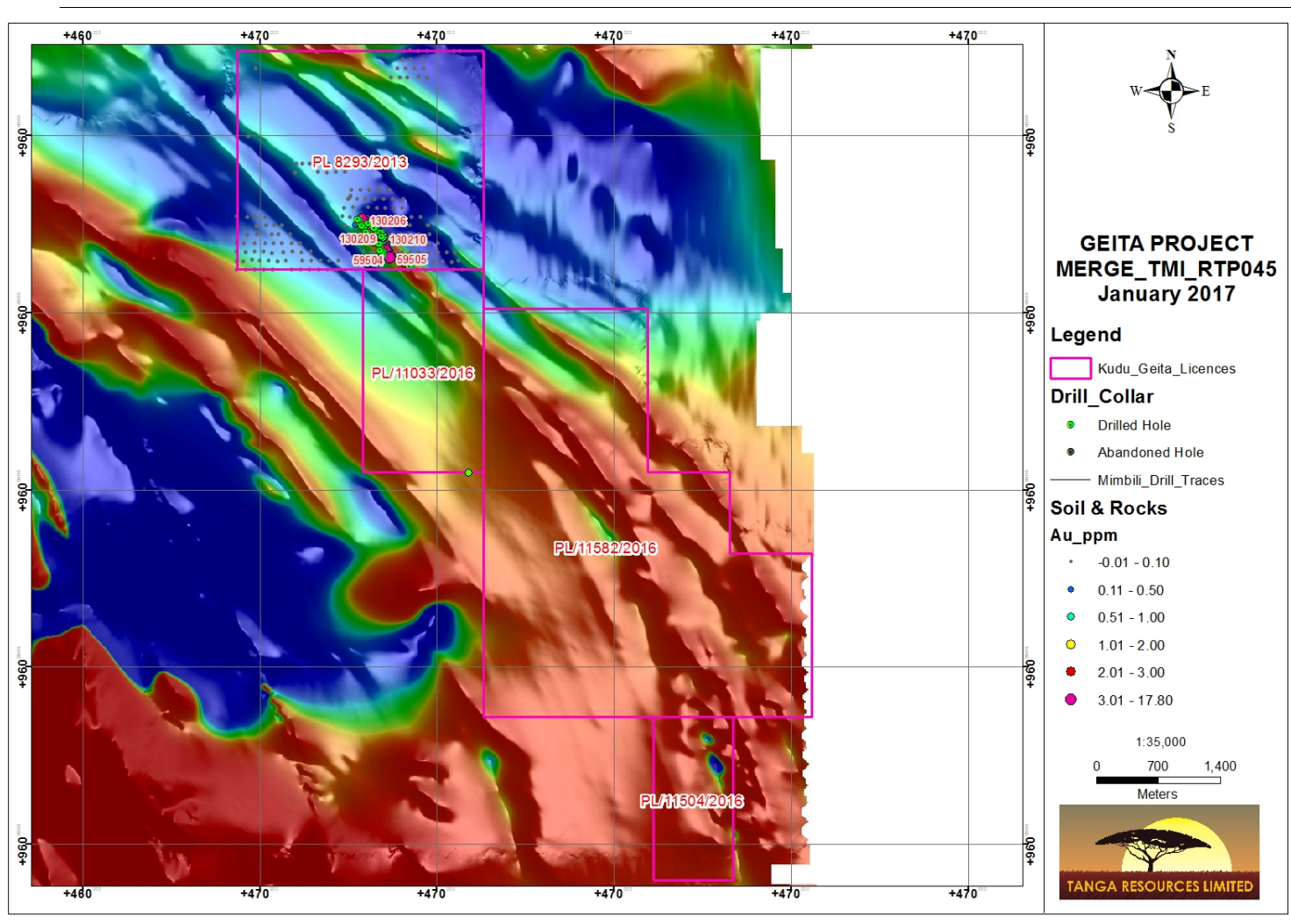


Figure 3. New tenement applications at Mimbili



Future Work:

Future work planned at Mimbili includes:

- Detailed assessment of the recent 1,602m RC drill program results combined with detailed geological/structural surface mapping.
 - Planning of deeper RC holes and step out drilling especially northwest of hole MRC004 and southeast of hole MRC017.
 - Planning of diamond drill holes in and around the high grade zones in holes MRC004, MRC012, MRC017.
 - Assessment of the geology/prospectivity of the new application areas southeast of Mimbili along the soil covered highly magnetic BIF-greenstone stratigraphy that extends approximately 7 kilometers SE of the Mimbili Prospect.
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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.

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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



TABLE 1 – DRILL RESULTS

Mimbili RC Drill Results Jan-17											
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
MRC009	113	7720	38532	1153	50	-60					no significant assays
MRC010	71	7703	38516	1153	50	-60	50	51	1	1.54	tuffaceous siltstone
MRC011	100	7590	38592	1154	50	-60					no significant assays
MRC012	118	7386	38675	1155	50	-60	77	79	2	1.22	cherty BIF with pyrrhotite
							87	91	4	1.12	cherty BIF with pyrrhotite
							100	101	1	8.46	cherty BIF with up to 30% pyrrhotite
						overall	77	101	25	0.84	magnetite BIF with up to 30% sulphides
MRC013	126	7161	38982	1159	50	-60	29	39	10	6.83	gossanous cherty BIF
						incl.	30	31	1	12.80	gossanous cherty BIF
							37	38	1	13.60	gossanous cherty BIF



Drill Hole	Depth m	Easting	Northing	Elev m	Azimuth	Dip	From m	To m	Interval m	Grade Au g/t	Comments
MRC014	100	7112	39048	1154	50	-60					no significant assays
MRC015	120	7368	38700	1155	50	-60					no significant assays
MRC016	160	7209	38902	1160	50	-60	47	51	4	4.42	sheared tuffaceous siltstone
						incl.	49	50	1	12.85	sulphidic BIF
							76	78	2	1.03	BIF
MRC017	120	7333	38914	1159	230	-60	32	47	15	1.92	banded cherty BIF
						incl.	37	40	3	4.79	gossanous BIF
						incl.	39	40	1	9.31	gossanous BIF
						incl.	44	47	3	2.59	gossanous BIF
							95	96	1	2.27	gossanous BIF
MRC018	120	7298	38948	1159	230	-60	71	77	6	1.18	quartz veined BIF
						incl.	72	73	1	3.28	gossanous BIF
MRC019	120	7238	38948	1160	230	-60					no significant assays
MRC020	120	7374	39008	1158	230	-60					no significant assays
MRC021	68	7387	38859	1156	230	-60	3	22	19	0.53	oxide BIF
						incl.	6	7	1	1.02	oxide BIF
						incl.	10	11	1	1.11	oxide BIF
						incl.	21	22	1	1.77	oxide BIF
MRC022	110	7388	38858	1156	230	-60					no significant assays

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.



TABLE 2 – ROCK CHIP SAMPLING RESULTS

Mimbili Rock Channel Sampling Results

Jan-17

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au g/t	Sample Width (m)	Sample type	Description
130201	7201	39010	1153	8.45	1	Channel	Quartz vein (0.3m)gossan with boxwork textures, within hematitic shale
130202	7211	38997	1154	2.24	1	Channel	Quartz vein (0.25m) cherty & gossanous with boxwork textures
130203	7224	38985	1153	1.29	1	Channel	Quartz vein (0.25m) cherty & gossanous with boxwork textures
130204	7200	39009	1155	7.11	0.5	Channel	Quartz vein (0.4m) vughy with boxwork textures, reddish shale.
130205	7178	39031	1155	5.1	0.5	Channel	Quartz vein (0.3m) with boxwork textures, gossanous, within banded chert unit
130206	7148	39052	1154	10.9	1	Channel	Hematitic shale with quartz vein stringers- vughy with boxwork textures.
130207	7330	38900	1161	2.11	1	Channel	Smoky quartz vein (0.3m) gossanous with boxwork textures
130208	7385	38856	1161	4.48	1	Channel	Quartz vein (0.3m) hematitic, gossanous vughy rock with boxwork textures
130209	7393	38847	1160	1.615	1	Channel	Quartz vein (0.4m) hematitic, gossanous vughy with boxwork textures
130210	7395	38843	1157	0.562	1	Channel	Quartz vein (0.4m) hematitic, gossanous vughy with boxwork textures

Average = 4.39g/t Au

Method Au-AA24

(50gm Fire Assay by ALS Vancouver)

APPENDIX 1

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>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>Mwanza granite blanks inserted at regular intervals (every 20th sample) and Duplicates taken every 15th sample.</p> <p>GeoStats gold standards were inserted at regular intervals.</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). 	Reverse Circulation: Schramm RC rig 15cm bit diam. Face sampling (Sandvik) hammer.
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>With RC sampling all 1m green plastics ex the rig cyclone weighed on site & recorded. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken 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;</p> <p>Logging is carried out at metre intervals.</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, 	<p>The RC samples were riffle split into representative samples at 1m intervals.</p> <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,</p> <p>Unknown.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p>including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	
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 Vancouver by ALS Minerals. Technique is a total assay of a 50gm charge(Method Au-AA24).</p> <p>For assays >10g/t then a repeat Gravimetric assay is carried out (Method A-GRA22) in Vancouver.</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"> 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>John Stockley verified hole positions, sampling and geological logging at Mimbili. Data storage carried out by geologist Exaurd Humbo at Mwanza.</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"> 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 hand held Garmin GPS (up to 12m vertical error).</p> <p>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>
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 30m to 40m on section, and 50m to 100m sectional spacing;</p> <p>Not at this stage; more drilling required especially at depth.</p> <p>No sample compositing was carried out.</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>All drill holes have been drilled normal to strike.</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 PL8293/2013. Owned 100% by Kudu Resources (TZ) Ltd which is a 99.95% owned subsidiary of Tanga Resources Ltd.</p> <p>The licence is in good standing.</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 hosted by Banded Iron Formation and felsic schist.
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 Table 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. 	Applied
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.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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>