



## **Outstanding Trench and Pit Sampling Results at Winston including 81.0 g/t Gold, Hanang Gold Project, Tanzania**

### **Highlights**

- Significant high grade gold mineralisation encountered at surface at Winston.
- High grade gold results from pit sampling include:
  - 3m @ 36.80g/t Gold from surface
  - 3m @ 21.54g/t Gold from surface
  - 2.6m @ 14.65g/t Gold from surface
  - 0.1m @ 23.88g/t Gold from 2m
- High grade gold results from trench sampling include:
  - 13m @ 0.72g/t Gold incl. 2m @ 2.40g/t Gold
  - 2m @ 0.92g/t Gold
- Trench results indicate significant mineralisation at the Mjuhu Target, where a strong IP chargeability target exists at depth >150m and has had very limited drilling to date (one hole) returned 5m @ 1.34g/t Gold from 83m <sup>1</sup>.
- Peak grab sample at Winston assayed at 81.0 g/t Gold.
- These latest pit results confirm that high grade gold mineralisation continues to surface above the northern shoot at Winston, where previous drilling returned significant ore grade intercepts including <sup>1</sup>:
  - 16m @ 55.23g/t Gold from 116m
  - 14m @ 13.33g/t Gold from 133m
  - 7m @ 35.89g/t Gold from 123m
- Positive metallurgical test work emphasises relatively coarse, free, cyanide soluble gold with results >91% gold extraction under bulk leach extractable gold (BLEG) conditions.

Tanga Resources Ltd ("Tanga" or the "Company") (ASX: TRL) is pleased to announce outstanding results from trench and pit sampling at the Winston area, located in the southern part of the Company's Hanang Gold Project <sup>2</sup> in Tanzania. The Hanang Gold Project is a regional scale gold project of over 1,000km<sup>2</sup>, hosting a major mineralised structural corridor, on a highly prospective Archean greenstone belt.

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1. Refer to ASX Announcement 25 May 2017

2. Previously named the Singida Project, refer to page 2

John Stockley, Technical Director of Tanga Resources Ltd said:

*“These latest results reinforce the high grade nature of mineralisation at the Winston target and highlight the potential for further discoveries, both within the immediate Winston area and regionally within the Hanang Project area.*

*While the recently passed legislative amendments have created some uncertainty for investors, there is no immediate effect on our exploration activities at the Hanang Gold Project, which we believe has the potential to host a major new gold discovery.”*

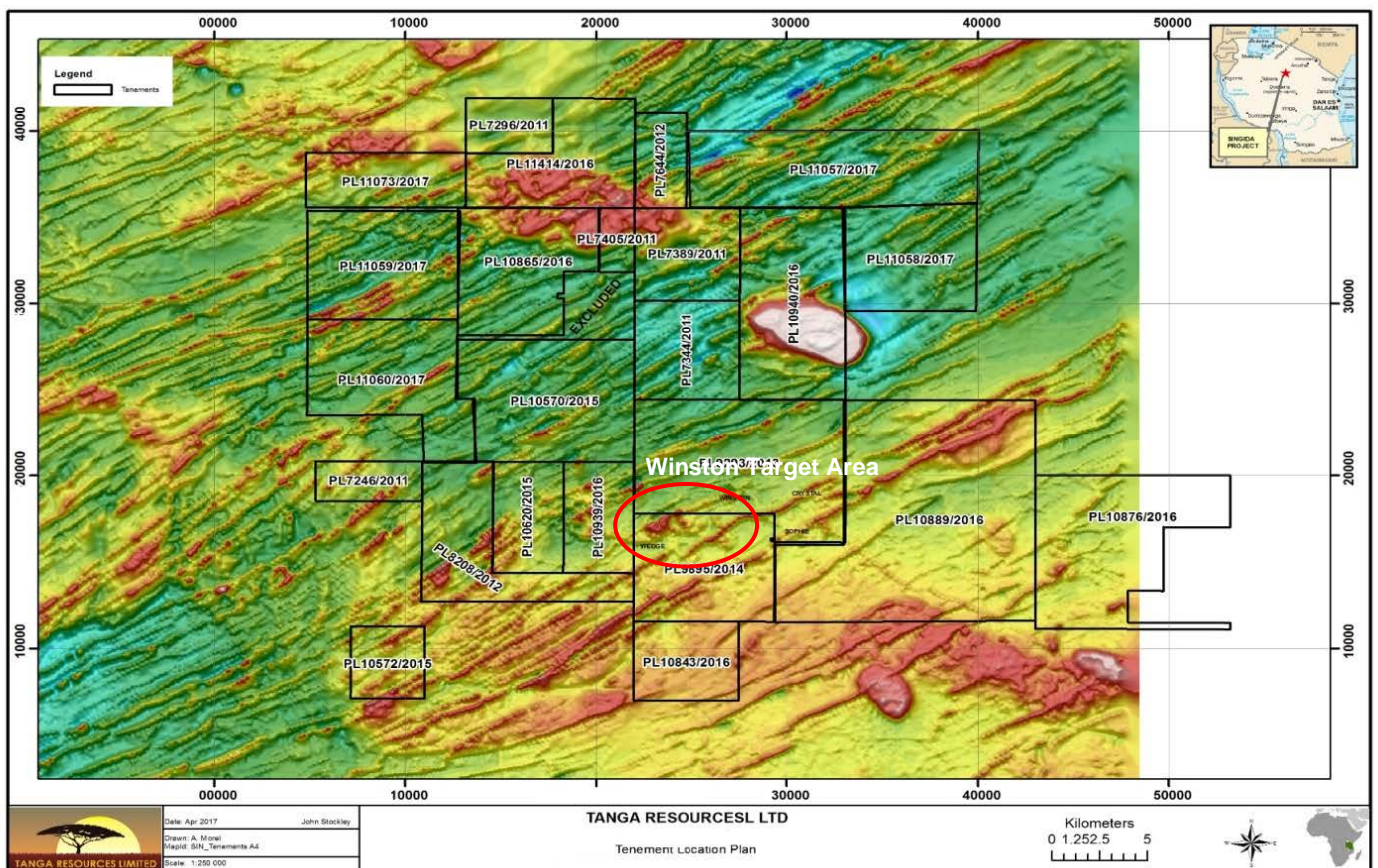


Figure 1: Hanang Gold Project Tenure Map:

### Renaming of the Singida Project to Hanang Project

The Singida Project has been renamed the Hanang Project as the majority of the tenement area is located within Hanang District of the Manyara region, while the Singida region is further to the south and off the tenement area.

## Hanang Gold Project - Winston Target Area

The Hanang Project area, and in particular the Winston target, is located in the eastern part of the Nzege-Sekenke terrane which consists of extensive mafic volcanic rocks and Banded Iron Formation.

Winston is a high grade orogenic lode gold deposit hosted by magnetite BIF and amphibolite of Archaean age, cut by barren Karoo-age dolerite sills. The mineralisation consists of quartz-pyrrhotite-garnet-amphibole lodes in a structurally complex system of steeply dipping, folded and faulted lenses or shoots.

Gold mineralisation extends in an east-west direction over about 400m, with drilling to date showing at least two steeply dipping shoots, aligned north-south with the southern shoot deeper than the northern shoot. **Gold mineralisation has been intersected at depths of up to 150m below surface, and the mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth.**

Deep drill targets exist associated with IP chargeability highs on the west side of the C-fold, underneath the Mjuhu target, around the deeps of Pauline West and back east at the School Zone.

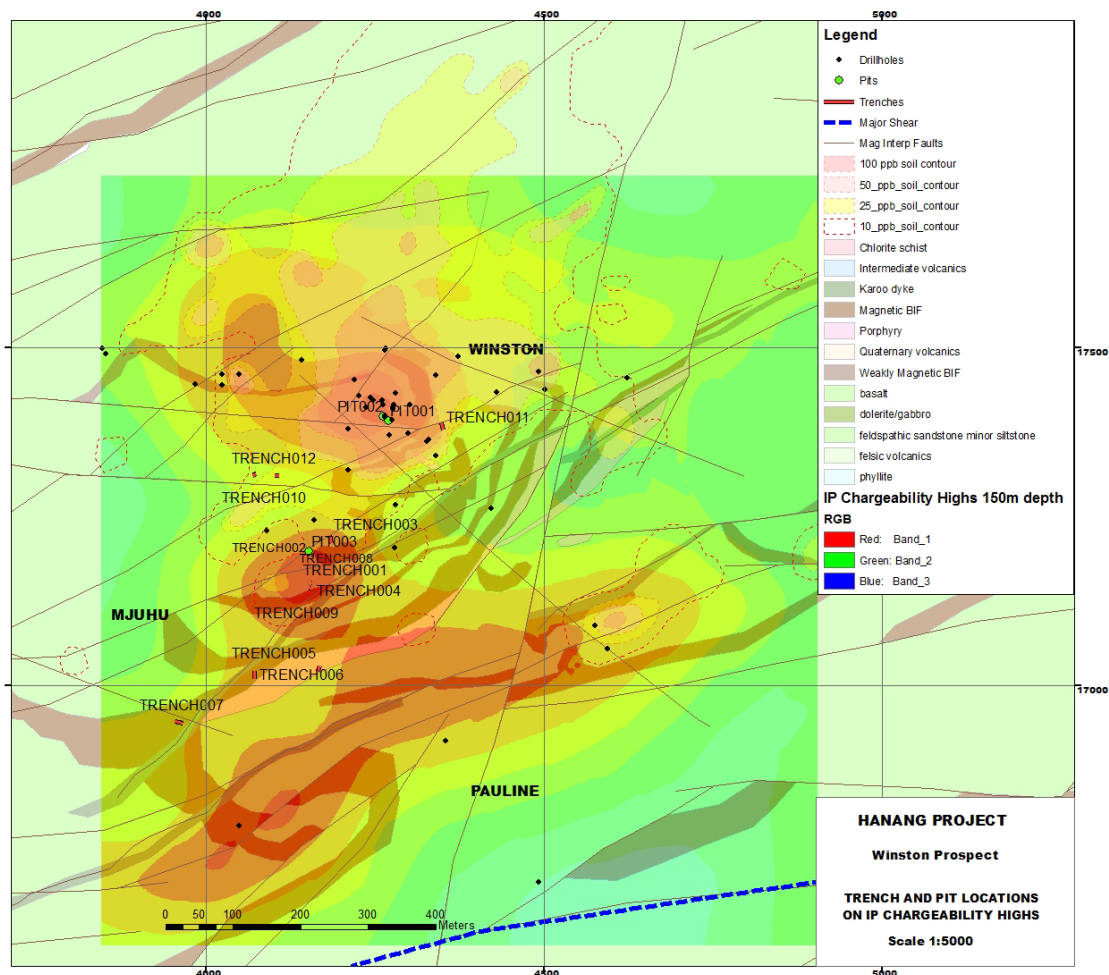


Figure 2: Trench and pit locations at Winston and Mjuhu on Winston Target IP chargeability.

These latest trench and pitting results around the Winston area has shown very high gold grades at shallow depths in folded and faulted quartz veined amphibolitic BIF and **confirms that gold mineralisation outcrops at surface at the Winston Target with further significant mineralisation occurring to the south at Mjuhu.**



### List of results:

Trench 002 **2m at 0.92g/t Gold** in amphibolite BIF

Trench 003 **3m @ 0.25g/t Gold** in amphibolite BIF

Trench 011 **13m @ 0.72g/t Gold incl. 2m @ 2.40g/t Gold** in amphibolite BIF

Pit 003 **3.00m @ 36.80g/t Gold** gossanous, quartz veined amphibolitic BIF (west wall)

**3.00m @ 21.54g/t Gold** in clayey, gossanous quartz veined BIF (east wall)

**2.60m @ 14.65g/t Gold** in quartz veined, gossanous amphibolitic BIF (east wall)

**0.10m @ 23.88g/t Gold** in quartz veined, gossanous amphibolitic BIF (west wall)

**3.00m @ 1.53g/t Gold** in gossanous amphibolite (south wall)

Pit floor grab sample assayed **81.00g/t Gold and 28.50g/t Gold** at depths of 2.6m and 3m respectively, in gossanous, quartz veined BIF

Refer to Table 1 in Appendix A for further details.

The above Pit 003 samples were vertical channel samples taken on the wall of the 3m deep pit, except for the last sample which was a pit floor grab sample.

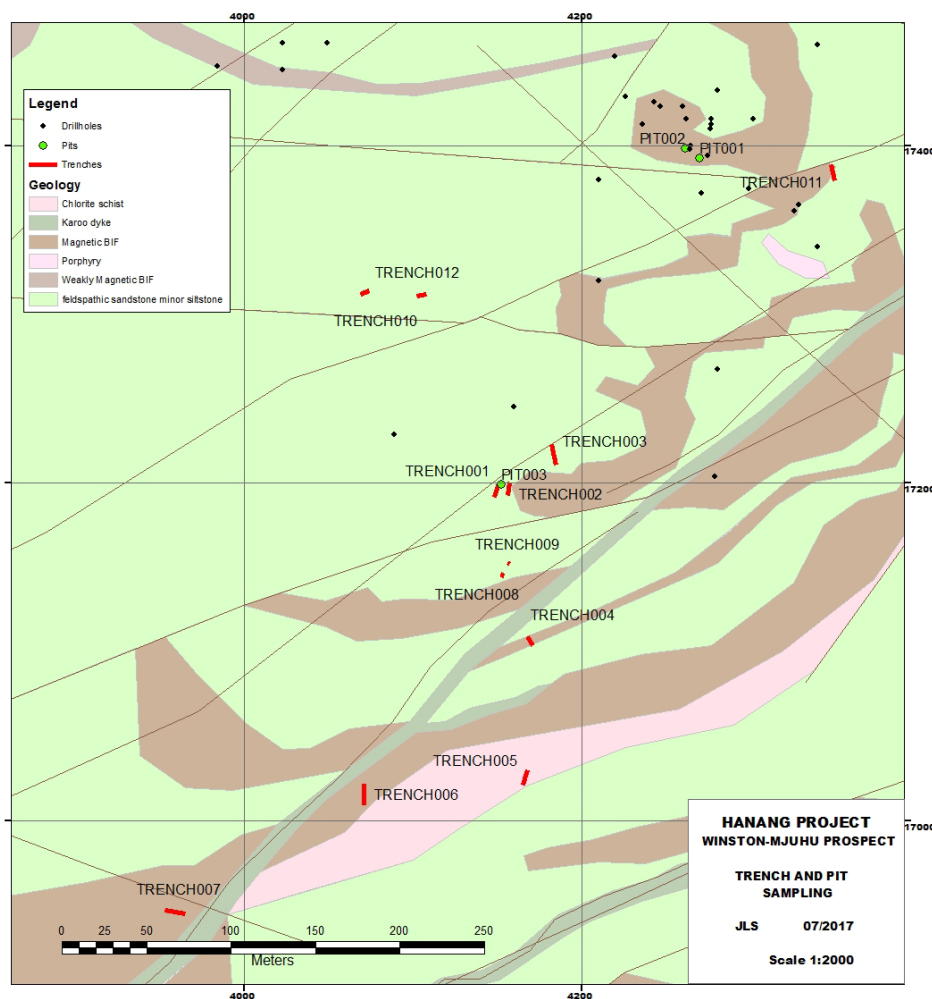


Figure 3: Trench and pit locations at Winston and Mjuhu.

## Metallurgical work

The Company appointed METS (a division of Midas Engineering Group Pty Ltd) to develop a series of metallurgical tests suitable for the Reverse Circulation (RC) drill chips, quantity of the sample (70kg) and adequate for the desired test outcomes.

The testwork was carried out at Bureau Veritas, Canning Vale, Western Australia and was categorised into the following areas:

- a) Diagnostic testing;
- b) Direct cyanidation; and
- c) Gravity concentration.



Figure 4. Gold and pyrrhotite concentrate.

The diagnostic results indicated that the gold is predominantly free, cyanide soluble gold with a 91.4% extraction under BLEG conditions with a **significant portion being gravity recoverable gold**.

The direct cyanidation results showed consistently low, unsatisfactory extractions ranging from 10.3% to 27.4%. It was determined by METS that the cause for this was reactive pyrrhotite in the ore together with the high gold content (occurring as coarse gold – refer to Figure 4 above) rendering the cyanide dosage insufficient. METS have recommended more detailed testwork to determine the operating parameters and methods of mitigating the reactive pyrrhotite content of the ore.

Gravity concentration was trialled across two tests giving an average recovery of approximately 70%. High intensity leaching of the second gravity concentrate yielded a recovery of 80% while leaching of the gravity tails yielded an overall recovery of approximately 90%. The total gold recovered across this test was 82.5%.

**The results indicate that the gold occurs as relatively coarse, free, cyanide soluble gold.**

For additional information on Tanga and the Company's project please visit: [www.tangaresources.com.au](http://www.tangaresources.com.au)

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### Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to the exploration results, geology and geophysical interpretation was based on material compiled by John Stockley. Mr Stockley is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a Director of Tanga Resources Limited. Mr Stockley has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which was being undertaken to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code). Mr Stockley consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and content in which it appears.

### About Tanga Resources:

Tanga Resources Limited (ASX: TRL) is an advanced exploration company focused on the exploration and development of gold projects in Tanzania.

Tanga holds Prospecting Licences covering in excess of 1,000km<sup>2</sup> in the Hanang region of Tanzania, (Hanang Project). The Hanang Project is a regional gold project, hosting a major mineralised structural corridor, located on a highly prospective and unexplored Archean greenstone belt on the eastern margin of the +70Moz gold endowed Lake Victoria Gold Field, host to world class deposits such as Geita (30Moz), Bulyanhulu (10.5Moz). Further to the west, on the same structural corridor as the Hanang Project, was Resolute's Gold Pride Mine (3.4Moz).

In addition to the exploration of its current Tanzanian projects, the Company is continuously evaluating additional projects in Tanzania, elsewhere in Africa and overseas for potential joint venture or acquisition.



## APPENDIX A

**Table 1: Significant intercepts from trenching and pit sampling at Winston, Hanang Gold Project**

ID	Easting	Northing	RL	From	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Comment
Trench 002	4157	17201	1686m			2	0.92	
Trench 003	4182	17223	1687m			3	0.25	
Trench 011	4350	17379	1681m			13	0.72	
<i>including</i>						2	2.40	
Pit 003	4268	17392	1693m	2.0	2.1	0.1	23.88	3 samples taken from 2.0m to 2.1m depth
Pit 003	4268	17392	1693m	0.0	2.6	2.6	14.65	Sampling from east wall of pit
Pit 003	4268	17392	1693m	0.0	3.0	3.0	1.53	Sampling from south wall of pit
Pit 003	4268	17392	1693m	0.0	3.0	3.0	36.80	Sampling from west wall of pit
Pit 003	4268	17392	1693m	0.0	3.0	3.0	21.54	Sampling from east wall of pit
Pit 003	4268	17392	1693m				81.00	Grab sample from pit floor at 2.6m depth
Pit 003	4268	17392	1693m				28.50	Grab sample from pit floor at 3.0m depth

lower cut-off = 0.2g/t Au

## APPENDIX B

### JORC Code 2012

#### Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Hand dug trenches and pits; maximum depth 3m. Channel samples along continuous runs at sample intervals of 1m; in Pit 003 sample intervals were between 0.10m to 1m intervals on vertical faces. Sampling was carried out using hand tools.
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	No drilling was carried out
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	No drilling was carried out
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	Trench and pit samples were logged by both Tanzanian and Australian geologists
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<p>No drilling was carried out</p> <p>Standard channel sampling on both vertical and horizontal surfaces.</p> <p>No duplicate samples were taken.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Assays were carried out by SGS in Mwanza using conventional Fire Assay methods on 50gm charges.</p> <p>No blanks, duplicates or standards were inserted in the sample runs</p>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	This has not been carried out.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<p>Hand held Garmin GPS tool</p> <p>ARC 1960 grid datum</p>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<p>Data spaced at irregular intervals of 0.10m to 1.0m</p> <p>No sample compositing applied.</p>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Unknown</p> <p>No drilling was carried out.</p>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	Samples were trucked to SGS Mwanza by company personnel.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	No audits have been carried out.

## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>PL9895/2015 owned by 99.95% subsidiary Kudu Resources (TZ) Ltd</p> <p>No known impediments.</p>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	Unknown
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	Archaean amphibolite and Banded Iron Formation hosting orogenic gold mineralisation.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a</li> </ul>	No drilling was carried out.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p>tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>• hole length.</li> </ul> <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>	
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	No data aggregation was carried out.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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').</li> </ul>	No drilling was carried out.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	Plan of the trench and pit samples is located in the text of the report.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	No drilling was carried out.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	Geological mapping and geophysical results (Induced Polarisation data) are included in the figures in the report.
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	Drilling is planned on the targets mentioned in the report.