



LARGE GOLD IN SOIL ANOMALY IDENTIFIED AT NEW YORK HANANG GOLD PROJECT, TANZANIA

Highlights

- Geochemical sampling at New York has delivered a large 250m long by 200m wide, +100 ppb Au soil anomaly peaking at 246 ppb Au (0.25 g/t gold) in soils
- Main anomaly is located within a much larger 4km x 3km +5 ppb Au anomalous zone
- Extensive gold anomalism from soils, associated with the recently mapped area of intense alteration, structural deformation and quartz veining, with visible sulphide development in banded iron formation, at the New York target area, 15 km west of Winston
- Further results from the sampling program completed at New York are still pending
- Regional mapping and soil geochemical sampling over the majority of the untested +1,000km² project area continues

Tanga Resources Ltd (“**Tanga**” or the “**Company**”) (ASX: **TRL**) is pleased to announce the discovery of a large soil anomaly with a peak value of 246 ppb Au (0.25 g/t gold) at the New York target area, following a recent geochemical sampling and mapping program.

The New York Target area is a recently identified exploration target displaying extensive alteration, quartz veining, sulphide development and strong structural deformation in Archaean rocks, extending over 16km² area and located in the western part of the Company’s Hanang Gold Project.

The main anomaly identified from the latest exploration results at New York, is over 250m long and 200m wide, as defined by a coherent +100 ppb Au contour (see Figure 1), within a much larger 4km by 3km anomalous zone. Several other anomalous areas of gold have been identified including a 1.5km long and 750m wide anomaly of +5 ppb Au to the south of the main anomaly.

Further results from the exploration program at New York are still pending and will be released at the earliest opportunity

Matthew Bowles, CEO of Tanga Resources Ltd said:

“These results from Tanga’s recent mapping and soil sampling at New York suggest there are a number of new gold targets. All the results are coincident with skarn altered banded iron formation, as we have encountered at Winston, and confirms the exceptional prospectivity of New York and the overall Hanang Gold Project.

These results have confirmed our regional targeting concepts and will assist in our continuing surface exploration work in the lead up to prioritising targets for a first pass drill program at New York”

The Hanang Gold Project is a regional scale gold project of over 1,000km² hosting a major mineralised structural corridor, on a highly prospective Archaean greenstone belt.

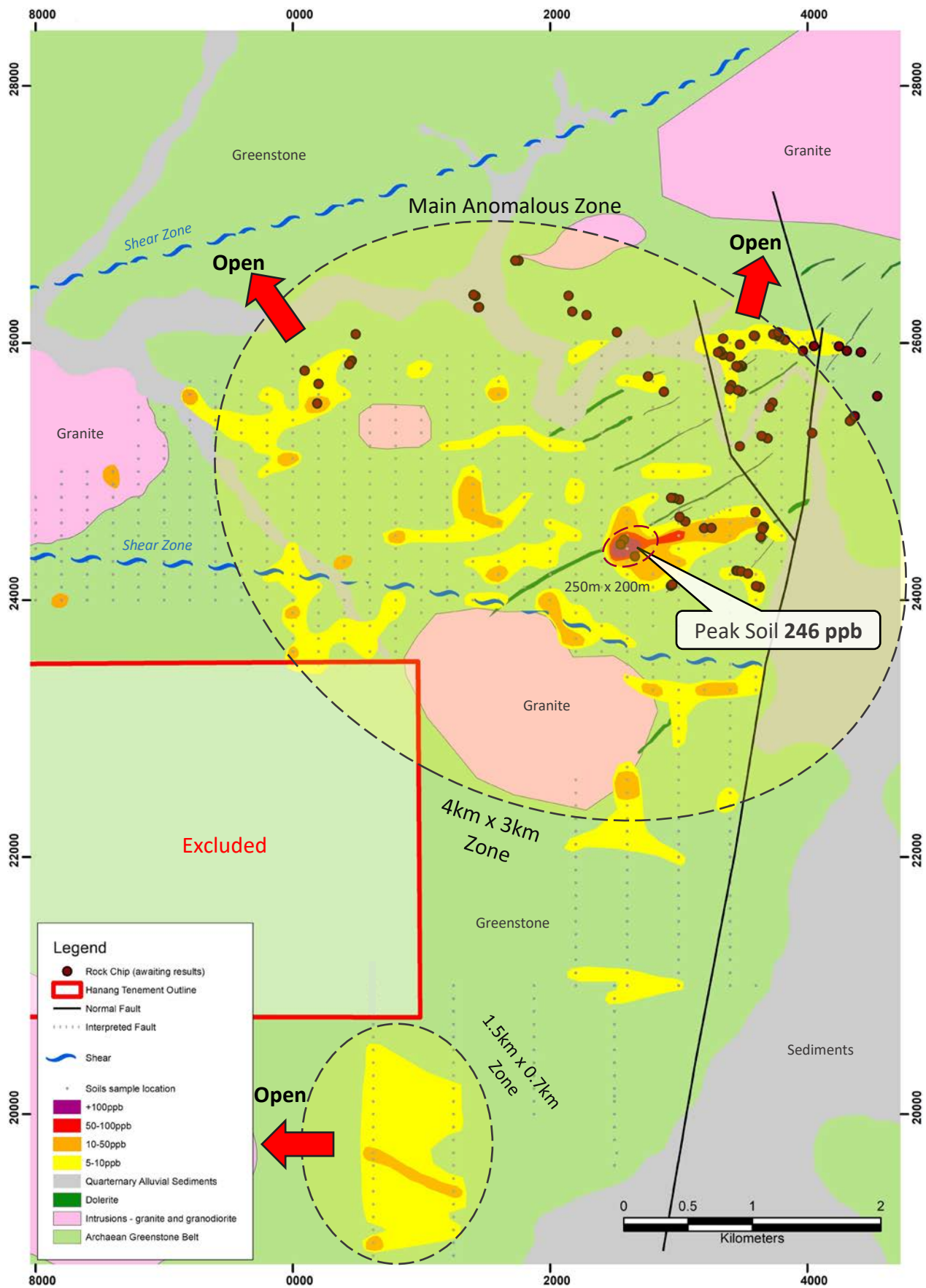


Figure 1: Overview of the New York Target Area over simplified geology and showing the recent soil sampling results and interpreted soil contours and anomalous zones.

New York Target Area

The new 'New York' target area is located approximately 15km to the west of, and along strike from, the high grade Winston gold discovery. New York is a **large, 16km² area where Archaean phyllitic sandstones and siltstones with quartz veined and intensely altered banded iron formation (BIF) with visible sulphide development**, similar to the geological sequence at Winston.

More than 900 samples were collected over New York target area during June and July. **Assay results to date have returned up to 246ppb (0.25g/t) gold in areas where prospective host rock is present.** Mapping was completed over areas of New York in July, with **several additional areas of prospective host rocks identified where soil sampling has not yet been proposed.**

Several anomalous areas of gold are identified, including the main New York area which returned gold results up to 246ppb. Other anomalous gold results (+5ppb) were found throughout the project area, and where geological mapping has been undertaken. **All these results are coincident with skarn altered banded iron formation.**

Over 80 rock chip samples were taken from the skarn altered BIF horizons across the project. These have been submitted for analysis, with **results for gold analysis by fire assay pending.**

Geological mapping, rock chip sampling and soil sampling at New York is continuing.

Regionally, within the +1,000km² Hanang Gold Project, there are numerous high priority gold targets that remain untested.



Figure 2: Folded banded iron formation with skarn alteration at the New York Prospect

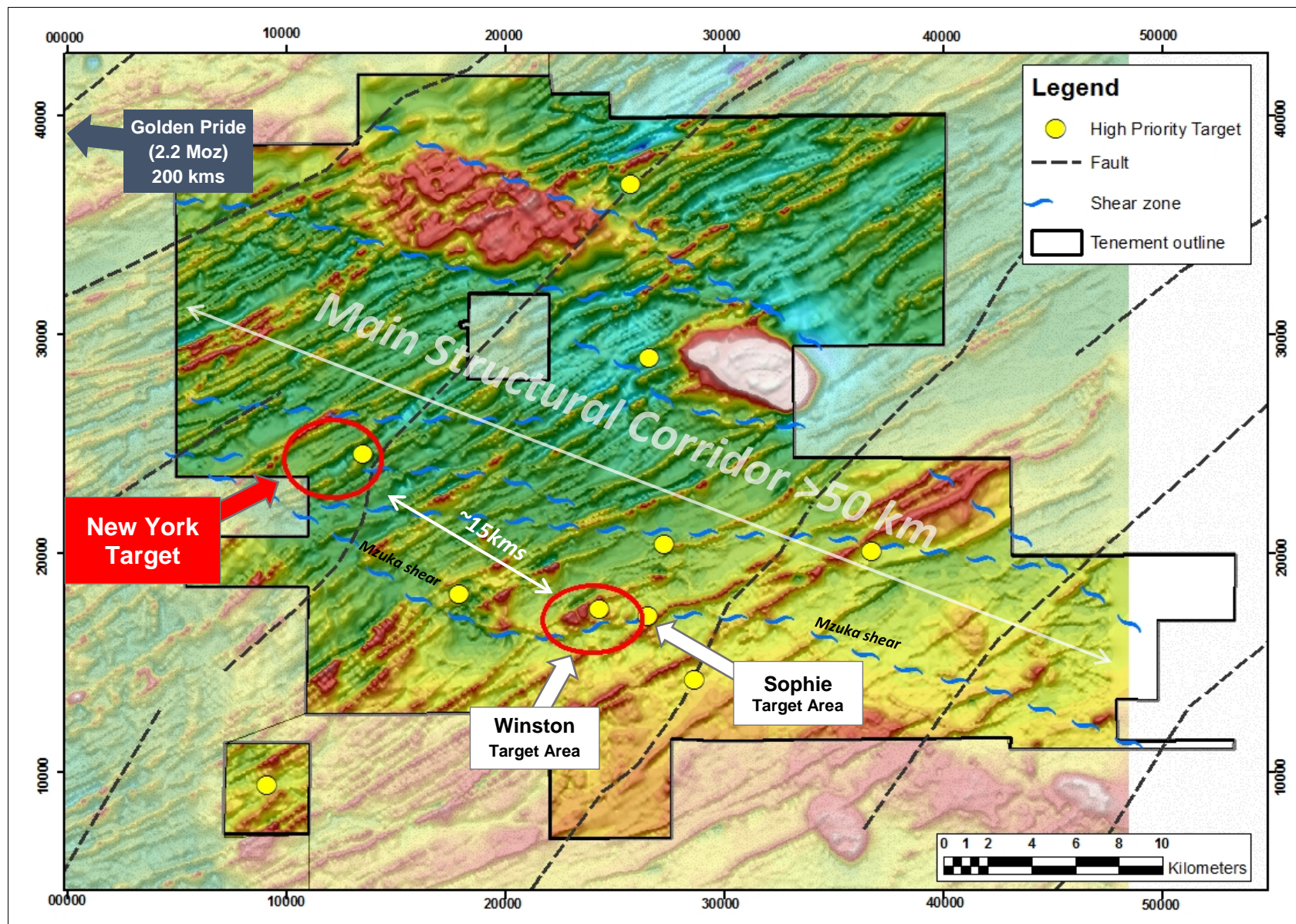


Figure 3: Hanang Gold Project Regional Targeting Map

- Over 1,000 km² of highly prospective ground
- Over 50 km of unexplored greenstone belt
- Multiple structural targets to be tested along the main structural corridor
- Multiple untested, high priority targets
- <5% of the property has been drill tested

About Tanga Resources

Tanga Resources Limited is an advanced exploration company focused on the exploration and development of gold projects in Tanzania.

Tanga holds Prospecting Licences covering in excess of 1,000km² in the Hanang region of Tanzania, (Hanang Gold Project). The Hanang Gold Project is a regional gold project, hosting a major mineralised structural corridor, located on a highly prospective and unexplored Archaean greenstone belt on the eastern margin of the +70 Moz gold endowed Lake Victoria Gold Field, host to world class deposits such as Geita (30 Moz) and Bulyanhulu (10.5 Moz). Further to the west, on the same structural corridor as the Hanang Gold Project, was Resolute's Golden Pride Mine which produced over 2.2 Moz of gold.

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.

For additional information on Tanga and the Company's project please visit: 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.



Figure 4: Hanang Gold Project Location

JORC TABLE

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>Sample holes are dug to 40cm depth and a sample taken from the bottom of the hole.</p> <p>Samples are numbered, bagged into calico bags and dried if required. These are then sieved at 180um.</p> <p>Samples were packaged in small soil sample packets and sent to ALS Johannesburg.</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). 	No drilling conducted
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. 	No drilling conducted
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. 	Soil types logged, no geology encountered in sampling.
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>Soils sieved with only material passing 180um submitted to the lab.</p> <p>Duplicates were included in the sample submission.</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>Samples were sent to the ALS laboratory in Johannesburg (South Africa).</p> <p>Au assays are determined by 50g fire assay with ICP-AES (Au_ICP22).</p> <p>Laboratory and assay procedures are appropriate for mineral exploration.</p> <p>Standard ALS Minerals protocols re blanks, standards & duplicates applied.</p> <p>Elements reported are Au (in ppm).</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>Soil sampling is supervised by a geologist in the field.</p> <p>Assay data is collected in excel and then loaded directly into the Datashed database, hosted and maintained by Tanga resources staff in the Perth office.</p> <p>Below detection limit values (<0.01ppm) were replaced by negative values (ie. -0.01).</p> <p>Soils were converted to ppb values for mapping.</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>Soil sample locations were collected by hand held Garmin GPS ($\pm 3m$ horizontal, up to 12m vertical error), including the elevation of the sample</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>Soil samples were collected over an original grid area of 200m x 100m.</p> <p>The soil sampling is sufficient to establish regional Au anomalism and continuity, with infill soil sampling planned in anomalous areas to constrain prospect areas. Areas of alluvial cover were avoided.</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>Soil grids are oriented north-south, orthogonal to the major interpreted shear structures and slightly oblique to geological units.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>Labelling and submission of samples complies with industry standard.</p> <p>All samples remain in the custody of Kudu Resources (TZ) Ltd staff until transfer to DHL for export to ALS Johannesburg, South Africa.</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 PL7246/2011. 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 greenstone belt with orogenic granite intrusions.
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. 	No drilling conducted
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>Raw data cut-off at 0.001ppm Au. No top cut applied.</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'). 	No drilling conducted
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 	Balanced reporting has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
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. 	No reporting-commercially sensitive at this stage.