



PRIORITY DRILL TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT NEW YORK HANANG GOLD PROJECT, TANZANIA

Highlights

- **Priority drill targets identified at the New York target area** following recent surface geochemical sampling and geological mapping
- Multiple anomalous gold samples with results up to 284ppb gold in surface rock chip samples coincident with the geochemical sampling has delivered the **Kito Moto Ridge Prospect, a large 1,200m long by 600m wide, +100 ppb Au soil anomaly peaking at 246 ppb Au (0.25 g/t gold) in soils**
- Kito Moto Ridge displays **strong similarities to early exploration results at Winston**, where anomalous gold in soils are within areas of prospective Banded Iron Formation, intense alteration, structural deformation and quartz veining
- **Regional mapping and soil geochemical sampling over the majority of the New York target area** continues with planning for an extensive ground magnetics survey underway.
- **Tanga continues to deliver on its local community commitments** with the official opening of 'Jack's Bore' safe water supply

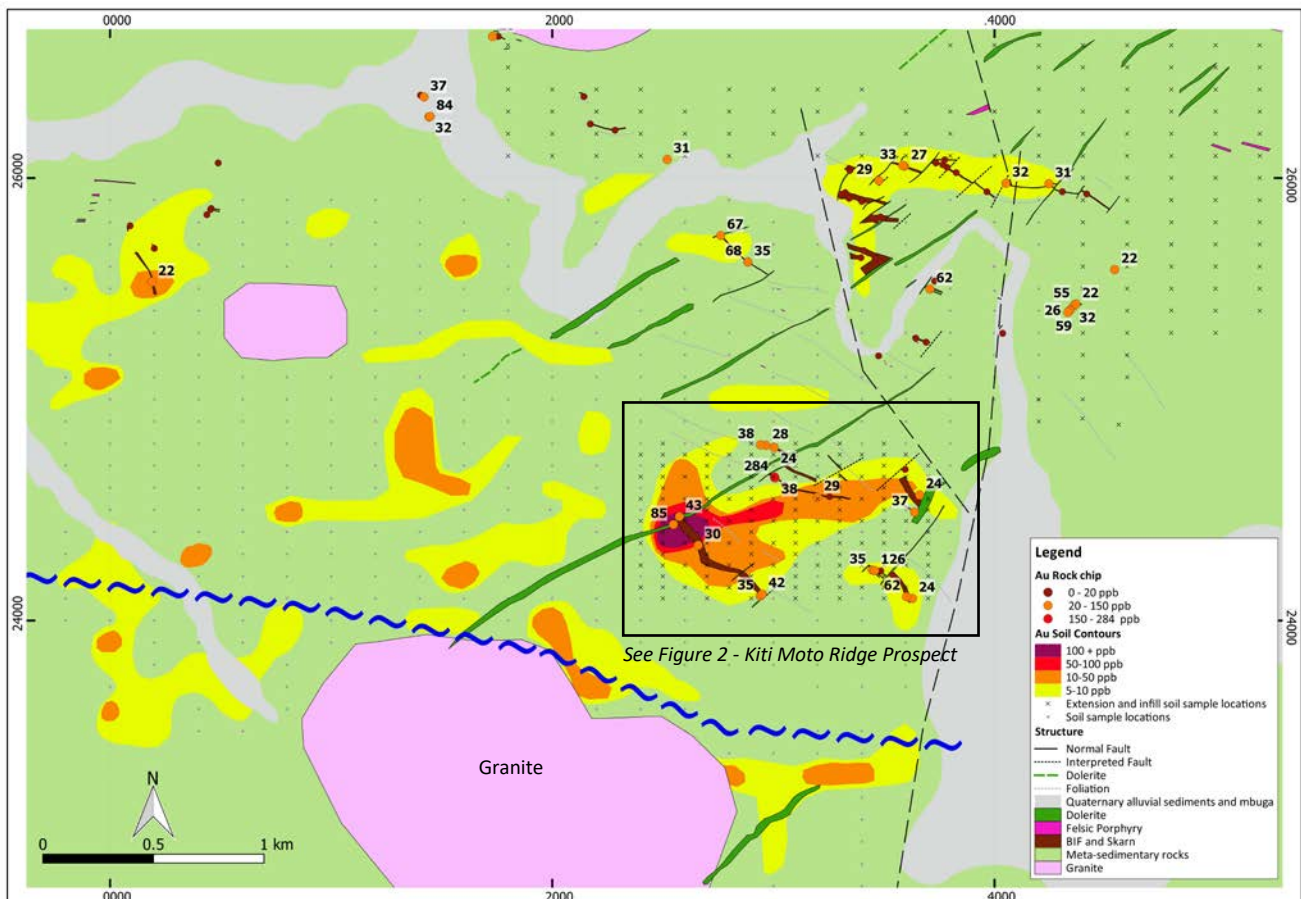


Figure 1. New York target area, Hanang Gold Project: Rock chip results.

Tanga Resources Ltd (“**Tanga**” or the “**Company**”) (ASX: **TRL**) is pleased to announce further rock chip sampling results at the exciting New York target area (“**New York**”), 15kms west of Winston,

New York 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 latest rock chip samples have returned a peak value of 284 ppb Au (0.28 g/t gold) at New York, correlate with the main 1,200m long, 600m wide soil anomaly (+100 ppb Au with a peak of 246 ppb Au), named the Kiti-Moto Ridge Prospect, identified from the latest exploration results at New York (see Figure 1).

Extensions to soil sampling over additional prospective areas, including geological mapping, at New York are continuing. Further results from the exploration program will be released when available.

John Stockley, Technical Director Tanga Resources Ltd said:

“These latest results are very encouraging as they reinforce the potential of the entire New York target area of the Hanang Gold Project. We are particularly excited by the recently identified Kito Moto Ridge Prospect, which displays strong similarities to early first pass exploration results at Winston, and we are looking forward to further exploration results from this target in the lead up to initial drilling at New York”

Stockley also said that Tanga is moving ahead with low impact regional exploration in Tanzania whilst assessing the current regulatory situation. We are encouraged by the recent appointments of the new Minister of Mining, Angellah Kairuki, and Deputy Minister Stanslaus Nyongo as positive steps in establishing certainty in the mining and exploration environment in Tanzania.

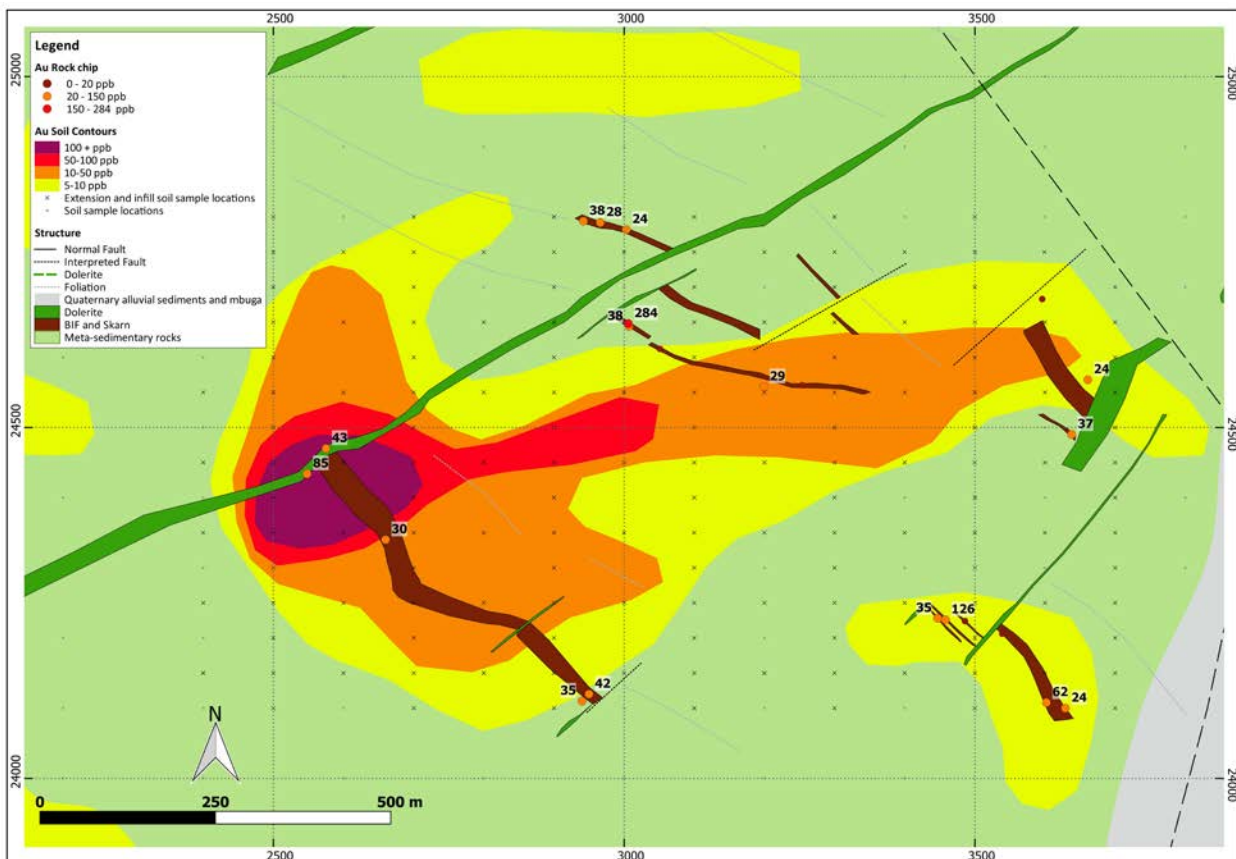


Figure 2. Kiti Moto Ridge Prospect, showing overall similarities to early exploration results at the Winston Prospect, 15km to the east.

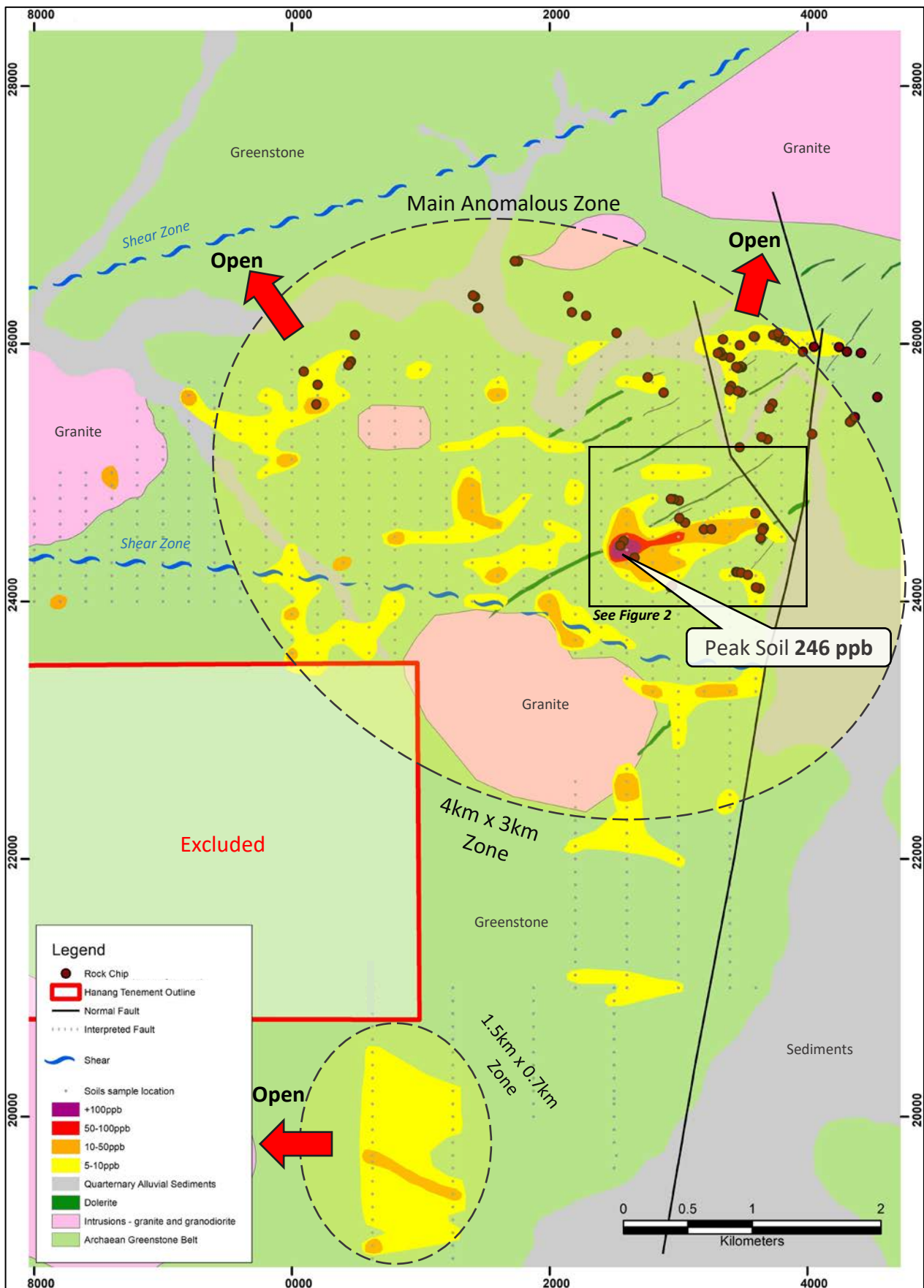


Figure 3: Overview of New York target area geology showing the recent soil sampling results, interpreted soil contours and anomalous gold zones.

New York target area

The New York target area is located approximately 15km to the west of, and along strike from, the high grade Winston prospect. New York covers a 16km² area of Archaean phyllitic sandstone, siltstone and schist with quartz veined and intensely altered Banded Iron Formation (BIF) with visible sulphide development. This is similar to the geological sequence at Winston (see Figure. 4)

Approximately 80 rock chip samples were collected from poorly exposed BIF and skarn altered rocks. Assay results to date have returned up to 284ppb (0.28g/t) gold in rock chips, which correlate with 246ppb (0.25g/t) gold in soils. Mapping completed over New York in July, identified several additional areas of prospective host rocks, and soil and rock chip sampling is now being extended to cover these areas (see Figure 1)

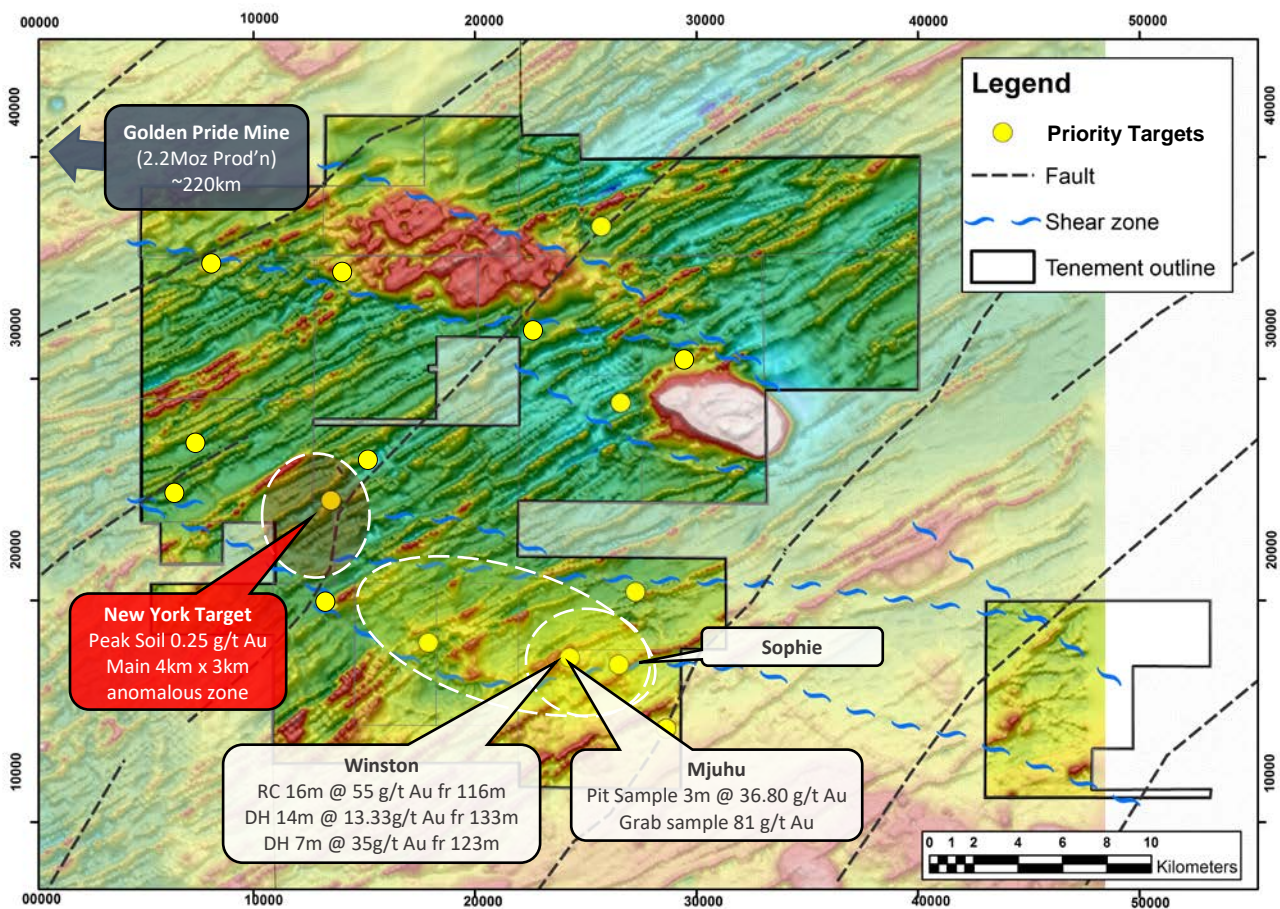


Figure 4. Hanang Gold Project tenements, prospect locations and priority targets

Community Relations

The Company is pleased to announce that the community water bore (Jack's Bore), Tanga committed to establishing on behalf of the local community as there was no fresh or safe drinking water easily available locally, is now in operation. The water bore taps into a fresh water aquifer with a water flow of 2000 l/hr and will provide for the local people around Darirojiki, as well as the Winston camp. A community meeting and official opening of the water bore was held on the 19th of September, 2017 (see Figure 5 below).

The company is committed to the employment and training of junior staff (both field technicians and geologists). The company provides work and training opportunities for local staff in the villages within and surrounding the tenement areas on both full time and casual basis, with many local staff employed in both camp, kitchen and field positions.



Figures 5 & 6. Community meeting for the opening of Jack's Bore and the local people filling up their water supplies.



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 800km² 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 7: Hanang Gold Project Location

JORC TABLE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria		Comments
Sampling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minimum 1kg rock chip sample was collected by the mapping geologist in the field. This is labelled and placed into a labelled bag for transport to the analytical laboratory.
Drilling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling conducted
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling conducted
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock types logged and recorded in the Tanga Resources database maintained in Perth, W.A.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock samples were submitted as whole rock to ALS laboratory, Mwanza. • At the lab, rocks were crushed and pulverised to 75um (as per ALS method CRU-QC, PUL-QC). • Samples were packaged to transfer for assay.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory test	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were sent to the ALS laboratory in Mwanza (Tanzania), for initial sample preparation. Once prepared, samples were submitted to SGS Laboratory, Mwanza for assay. • Au assays are determined by 50g fire assay by ICP-AES (SGS method FAI515). • Laboratory and assay procedures are appropriate for mineral exploration. • Standard SGS Minerals protocols re blanks, standards & duplicates applied. • Elements reported are Au (in ppb).
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock chip sampling was completed by a geologist in the field. • Sampling and 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. • Below detection limit values (<0.01ppm) were replaced by negative values (ie. -0.01).
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock chip locations were collected by hand held Garmin GPS ($\pm 3m$ horizontal, up to 12m vertical error), including the elevation of the sample. • Grid: ARC 1960 Datum UTM Zone 36S
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one rock chip sample was collected from prospective BIF horizons of quality outcrop.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative samples taken from the geological structure.

	<i>have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labelling and submission of samples complies with industry standard. All samples remain in the custody of Kudu Resources (TZ) Ltd staff until transfer to SGS Mwanza, ALS Mwanza, or DHL for export to ALS Johannesburg, South Africa.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits have been carried out at this stage.

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 PL11060/2017. 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 	No drilling conducted

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	Applied
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	Balanced reporting has been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	No other substantive exploration data.
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> 	No reporting-commercially sensitive at this stage.