



TANGA EXPANDS PRESENCE IN NAMIBIA, ACQUIRES HIGHLY PROSPECTIVE COPPER-COBALT PROJECT

Highlights

- Tanga expands and diversifies base metal portfolio in Namibia with acquisition of Hagenhof Copper-Cobalt Project
- Binding agreement to acquire all the shares in Aloe Investments One Hundred and Ninety Two (Pty) Ltd, which owns 100% of the Hagenhof Copper-Cobalt Project (EPL 6226) in Namibia
- Hagenhof has potential to host large scale sediment hosted copper-cobalt mineralisation
- Outcropping mineralisation mapped and sampled by Tanga during a recent field trip, with visible malachite mineralisation from surface samples returning significant copper, cobalt and gold assays, including:
 - 3.24% Cu and 303ppm Co (Sample 71496)
 - 2.97% Cu and 221ppm Co (Sample 71498)
 - 2.4% Cu and 230ppm Co (Sample 71497)
 - 1.98% Cu, 244ppm Co and 0.6 g/t Au (Sample 71499)
- Seven historical drill holes were completed by Phelps Dodge in 1972, with results including:
 - 18m @ 0.9% Cu from 93m to EOH (PD007)
Including 12m @ 1.08% Cu from 96m (incl. 3m @ 2.37% Cu from 96m)
 - 24m @ 0.88% Cu from 74m to EOH (PD006)
- Cobalt, peak value 1,200 ppm Co, associated with copper mineralisation reported in historical reports

The historical Exploration Results have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 ("JORC"). A Competent Person has not done sufficient work to disclose the Exploration Results in accordance with JORC. It is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported Exploration Results may be reduced when reported under JORC. Nothing has come to the attention of Tanga that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the former owner's Exploration Results but Tanga has not independently validated the former owner's Exploration Results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results. Refer to page 2 for further information on these results.
- Historical drilling was never assayed for gold, this will be included in future drilling programmes
- The Project is on a granted exploration licence covering a total area of 197km² and is drill ready with multiple walk up copper-cobalt drill targets identified
- Follow up soil sampling over Hagenhof completed – results pending
- Preparations progressing to commence follow up RC drilling at Joubira Zinc Project
- Acquisition complements the existing Joubira Zinc Project and the Company's strategic relationship with joint venture partner, Epangelo Mining Company (Pty) Ltd

Further information on Historical Exploration Results

The historical exploration results have been reported by previous owners Phelps Dodge Exploration Co. Ltd and TG Exploration Ltd to the Namibian Ministry of Mines & Energy. Loxton, R.F., Hunting & Associates. (1974). *The results of a geochemical survey on Hagenhof and neighbouring farms, Kalkfeld, SWA Grant No M46/3/361*. Phelps Dodge Exploration Co and Poole, E.J., (1975). *Report on M46/3/505 Hagenhof*. TG Exploration Ltd. Copies of these reports can be viewed at the Namibian Ministry of Mines & Energy.

The exploration results were reported under the *South African Mineral Resources Committee (SAMREC) Code* which is 95% identical to the 1999 JORC Code, and the reporting of these exploration results may not conform to the requirements in JORC, (see A.I.M.M. Monograph 23, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimation, 2001 page 629).

Tanga, from the information that it has reviewed, is satisfied with the reliability of the information presented in this ASX Announcement and further information in Appendix 2.

The historic exploration results are based on seven diamond drill holes drilled by Phelps Dodge Exploration Co. Ltd in 1972 and two diamond drill holes drilled by TG Exploration Ltd in 1973 plus mapping, geochemical soil sampling, extensive stream sediment sampling, and ground electromagnetic surveys (Refer Section 1.1 in the Appendix 2). There has been no drilling undertaken on Hagenhof since that time.

The work that needs to be completed to report the Exploration Results in accordance with JORC would require that every hole quoted in Appendix 1 would need to be duplicated.

Tanga intends to assess the results from the latest surface sampling programme at Hagenhof in conjunction with the historical data. This work will be funded from available funds and is expected to be completed within the next two months. The outcome of this work shall determine any subsequent exploration activities at Hagenhof, including any proposed drilling subject to the receipt of all relevant approvals. The timing of this work is yet to be determined.

Tanga Resources Ltd (ASX: TRL) (“Tanga” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce that it has entered into a binding agreement to acquire all the issued shares in Aloe Investments One Hundred and Ninety Two (Proprietary) Ltd, a Namibian entity which owns 100% of the Hagenhof Copper Gold Cobalt Project (EPL 6226) (“**Hagenhof**” or the “**Project**”), in Namibia.

Hagenhof is a highly prospective copper-cobalt project, hosted within a major structural setting, within the Damaran Metallogenic Belt in central northern Namibia. The acquisition expands Tanga’s presence in Namibia, adding to the Joubira Zinc Project and provides shareholders with greater exposure to highly sought after metals, including copper and cobalt, for which strong demand is forecast with the rising uptake in electric vehicles.

Matthew Bowles, CEO of Tanga Resources Ltd said:

“We are delighted to have secured a 100% interest in this highly prospective copper-cobalt project in a world-class, politically stable jurisdiction. The highly encouraging results returned in our initial sampling program, coupled with the historical copper results, have given us confidence that Hagenhof is a worthy acquisition and will fit neatly into the Tanga portfolio alongside our other Namibian asset, Joubira.

We are excited to have added exposure to key battery metals copper and cobalt through this deal, while the gold potential within Hagenhof certainly warrants further investigation.”

Hagenhof Copper-Cobalt Project

The Hagenhof Copper-Cobalt Project is a granted exploration permit covering 197.26km² in central northern Namibia, approximately 200km northwest of the capital, Windhoek and approximately 80km west of the Joubira Zinc Project.

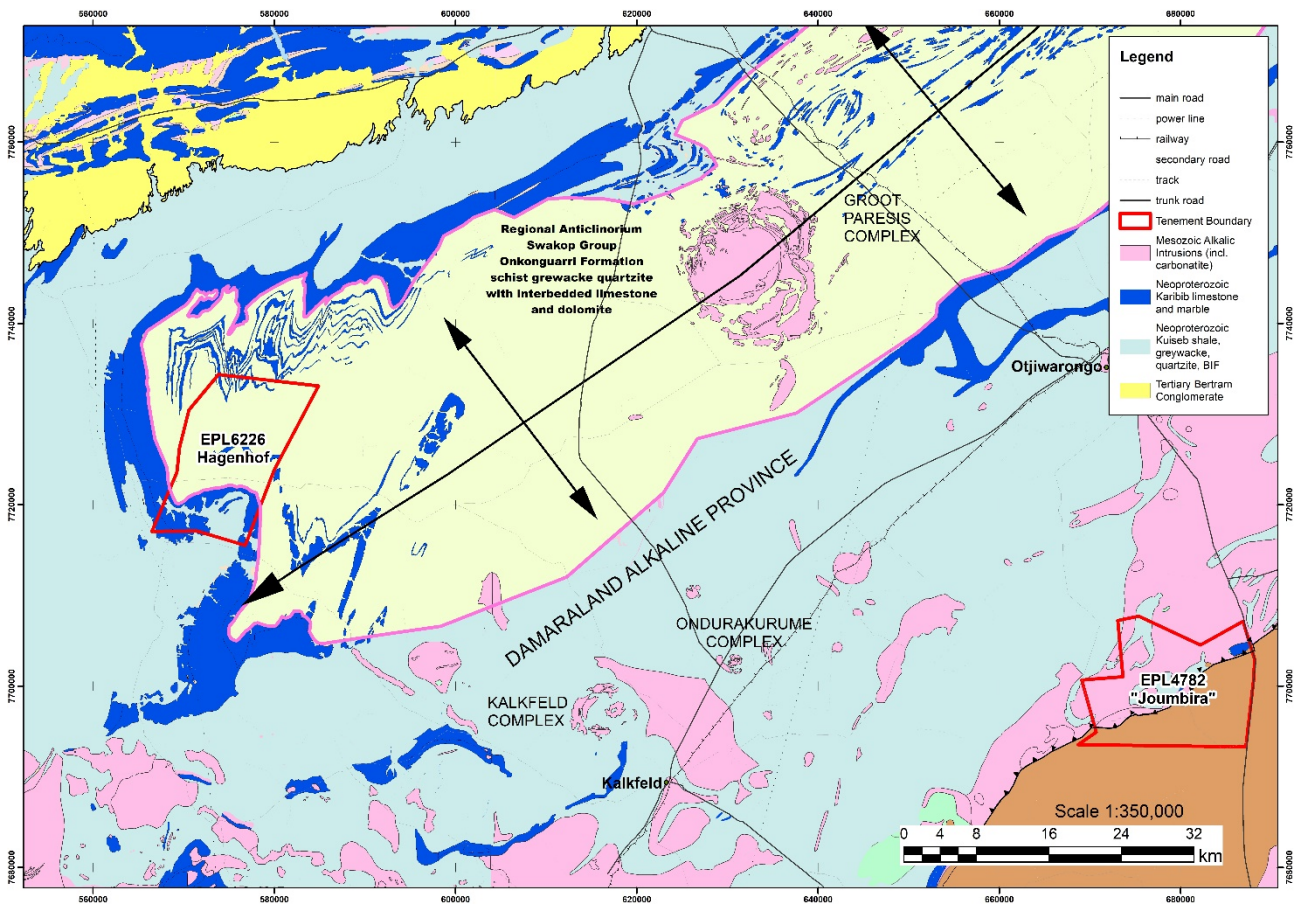


Figure 1. Location of Hagenhof Project (EPL6226), within the Damara Belt and proximity to the Joubira Zinc Project, Namibia.

The copper-cobalt mineralisation at Hagenhof is hosted within calc-silicate rocks, quartz-biotite schists, black shale and folded dolomite, within the Okanguagi Formation of the NeoProterozoic Swakop Group of the Damaran Metallogenic Belt, which runs through central Namibia.

Structural mapping completed at Hagenhof by Phelps Dodge Exploration Co. Ltd and TG Exploration Ltd shows the copper mineralisation to be hosted within the axial planes of steep, overturned east-north-east striking anticlines, cut by later north-north-east trending cross folds.

The host rock is sheared with tight, asymmetric fold patterns which can be seen from the regional satellite imagery over Hagenhof (Refer to Figure 2), with the regional aeromagnetic data showing a major north-south trending structure with north-east trending cross faults (Refer to Figure 3)

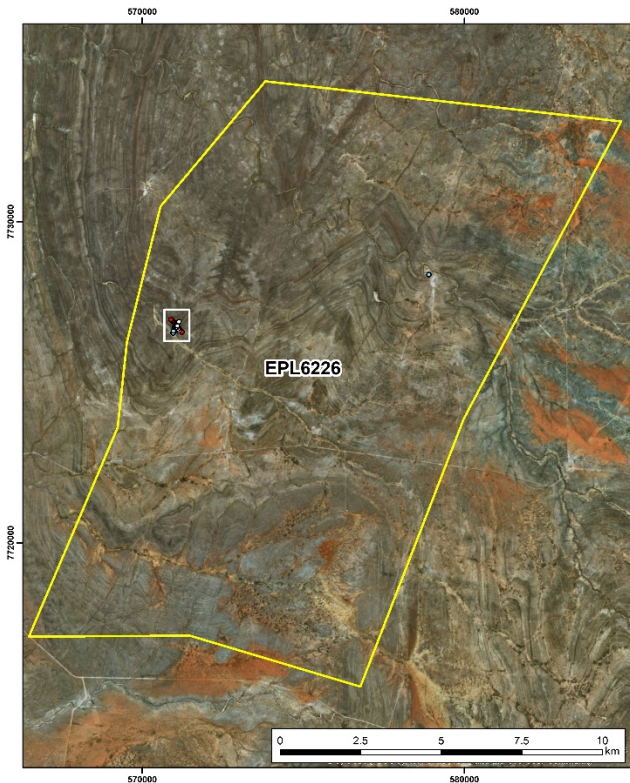


Figure 2. Satellite image over clearly depicting the tight asymmetrical folding at EPL 6226, Hagenhof.

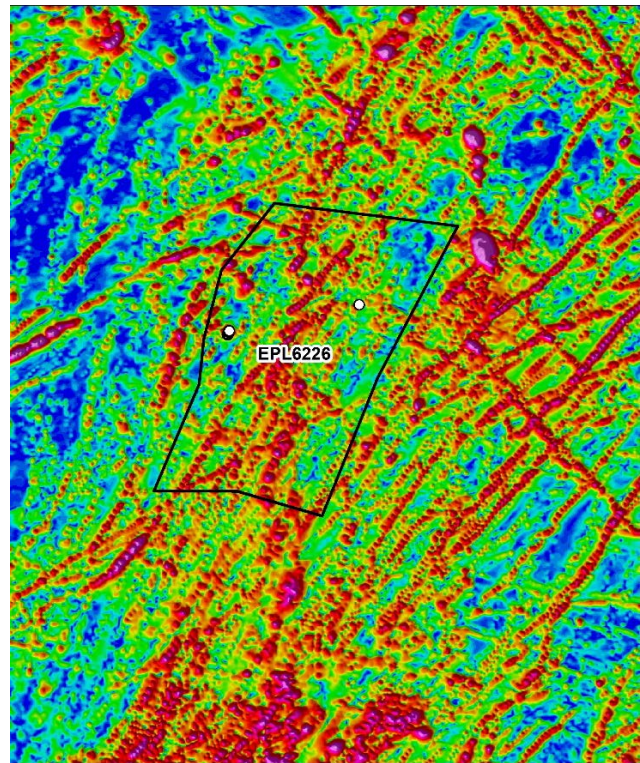


Figure 3. Regional aeromagnetic data over Hagenhof, showing the major north-south structure with north-east cross faults.

Previous exploration at Hagenhof

Previous exploration work undertaken by Phelps Dodge Exploration Co Ltd and TG Exploration Ltd in the mid 1970's included geological mapping and stream sediment sampling, together with ground magnetics, electromagnetics (TURAM) and limited diamond drilling.

Seven diamond drill holes drilled by Phelps Dodge Exploration Co. Ltd in 1972, two diamond drill holes drilled by TG Exploration Ltd in 1973, targeted on shallow plunging sulphide-rich shoots (expressed as siliceous, secondary copper-rich gossans at surface). **Several of these holes intersected copper-cobalt bearing sulphides over significant widths.**

Significant results included:

- **18m @ 0.9% Cu from 93m to EOH (PD007)**
Including 12m @ 1.08% Cu from 96m (incl. 3m @ 2.37% Cu from 96m)
- **24m @ 0.88% Cu from 74m to EOH (PD006)**

Refer to Appendix 1 for full results.

The copper mineralisation as described in the Phelps Dodge drill logs consists of chalcopyrite with pyrrhotite and pyrite in a gangue of quartz and calcite. Vein and breccia textures are described in the logs.. Diamond drill core size was BQ (small diameter). Not all drill core was assayed, and abundant mineralised drill core was dumped at surface.

The TG Exploration Ltd summary report (Poole) notes the presence of cobalt in relation to the pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite zones, with values **of up to 1,130ppm Co reported**, however this is not detailed in the drill logs.

The Company notes that no gold assays were carried out on the historical drilling. There has been no modern gold exploration – and very little exploration in general - in this region, since the 1970's.

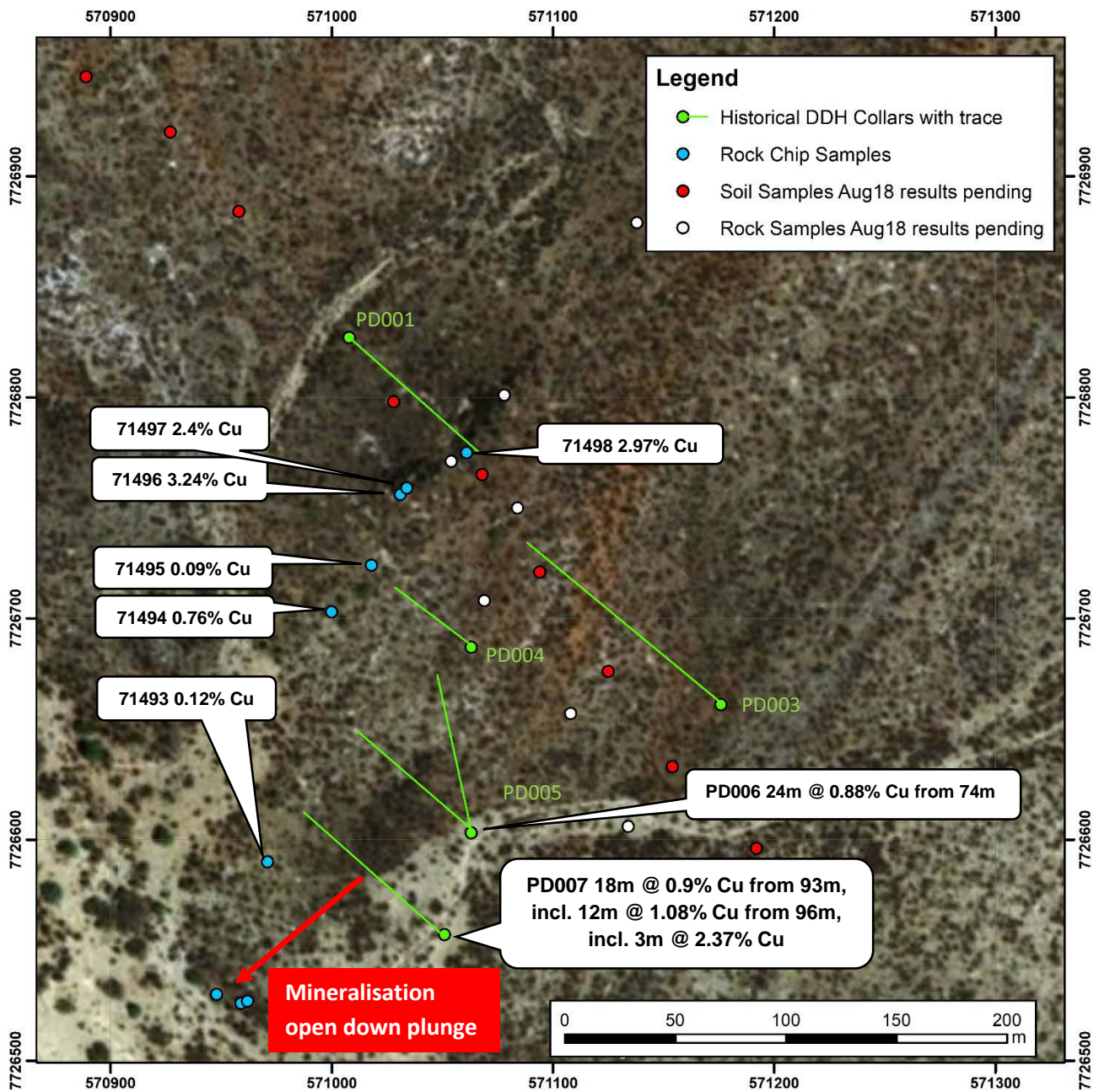


Figure 4. Plan view of Hagenhof showing historical drill holes by Phelps Dodge, rock chip samples from initial due diligence field trip and follow up soil and rock chips locations collected in August 2018, results pending.

Tanga field work at Hagenhof

Surface samples collected by Tanga during an initial due diligence field trip at Hagenhof, have confirmed **very high surface copper values, anomalous gold, cobalt, in a substantial siliceous gossan body outcropping over a +200m strike length.**

Of the 11 samples collected, seven were taken in gossans with copper values averaging 1.65% (samples, 71493-99) **with peak value of 3.24%, gold assayed up to 0.6g/t Au from malachite-azurite stained ironstone float and cobalt levels of up to 303ppm at surface.** These results are outlined in Figure 4 and Table 1 below.

Sample No.	Easting	Northing	RL	Cu (%)	Co (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Description
71489	570948	7726530	1111	0.05	6.7	0.000	bedded, sideritic siliceous dolomitic gossan outcrop
71490	570948	7726530	1111	0.01	2.6	0.000	siliceous, bedded gossanous dolomite outcrop
71491	570959	7726526	1112	0.01	12.2	0.000	siliceous, bedded gossanous dolomite outcrop
71492	570962	7726527	1111	0.02	7.9	0.000	bedded, carbonate rich dolomitic gossan o/c
71493	570971	7726590	1111	0.12	16.9	0.000	bedded dolomitic gossan float, sec cuprite rich
71494	571000	7726703	1115	0.76	196.9	0.034	malachite stained, gossan float /sil bx on hillside; chalcopryite rich
71495	571018	7726724	1118	0.09	121.1	0.000	sec Cu rich gossan float on hillside
71496	571031	7726756	1122	3.24	302.9	0.016	malachite stained, cpy rich ironstone/sil bx cap rock/carbonated
71497	571034	7726759	1123	2.4	229.9	0.012	gossan cap rock strong secondary Cu min/sil bx
71498	571061	7726775	1177	2.97	221.2	0.011	gossan cap rock/sil bx with sec Cu min
71499	578898	7728345	1122	1.98	244.4	0.598	gossan with secondary Cu float on road at water line

Table 1. Geochemical results from gossan samples at the Hagenhof project. Analysis by 4 acid digest with ICP-MS finish at Intertek/Genalysis, Perth Australia. Gold by 25gm Fire Assay.

A follow up field trip completed in early August 2018 comprised eight rock chip samples (130290 to 130297), and a series of minus 80 mesh soil samples (#s 1998 to 2008) taken in a transect across the gossan. The programme consisted of 10 samples taken at 50m intervals. The samples have yet to be assayed.



Figure 5: Massive, siliceous, copper rich gossan at Hagenhof with secondary copper staining



Figure 6. Visible malachite in a sample collected from Hagenhof.



Figure 7. Visible chalcopyrite in sample collected from Hagenhof.



Figure 8. Selection of samples taken from Hangenhof showing the presence of visible malachite and chalcopyrite mineralisation. Republic of Namibia \$5 coin width 22mm included for scale.



Follow up exploration

The immediate focus of exploration will be the interpretation of the pending soil and rock chips results taken from the latest exploration programme, in conjunction with the historical exploration data.

Based on outcome of this interpretation the Company will develop a follow up exploration programme for Hagenhof that is likely to include RC drilling to targeting high grade copper-cobalt mineralisation and to test the reported grade and tenor of the historical copper mineralisation reported from holes PD006/7.

Terms of the acquisition

Tanga has signed legally binding agreements to acquire all of the issued shares in Aloe Investments One Hundred and Ninety Two (Proprietary) Ltd, which owns 100% of Hagenhof Copper Cobalt Project for a total of USD 50,000.

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 and confirms that the information in this report is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the project.

Appendix 1 – Significant Historical Results from Hagenhof – EPL6226

Hole ID	Depth m	Easting	Northing	Elev m	Azi m	Dip	From m	To m	Interval m	Cu %	
PD006	114.81	571063	7726603	1114	351	-45	74	98	24	0.88	EOH
PD007	120.65	571051	7726445	1112	320	-45	93	112	18	0.9	EOH
							96	108	12	1.08	<i>incl</i>
							96	99	3	2.37	<i>incl</i>

Appendix 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Non - JORC Code 2012)

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
1-1	Sampling Techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 9 diamond drill holes were completed in the project area between 1971 and 1973. Diamond drill holes PD001 - 7 were completed by the Phelps Dodge Exploration Company of Africa between July 1971 and October 1972. Diamond drill holes HD 73-1 and HD 73-2 were completed in 1973 by TG Exploration Limited. PD001 and PD003 were not sampled as they did not intersect mineralization. From drill holes PD002, PD004-7 and HD73-1 and 2 the mineralized zones were sampled on 1 or 2 metre intervals.
		<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling methods were used for historical holes. These drilling methods are regularly used to collect representative samples in exploration drilling and the historical drilling at Hagenhof can likewise be considered to have collected representative samples. The exact measures taken however to ensure this are not recorded.
		<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indication from the reports are that the location of mineralisation was determined by the presence of visible sulphide (e.g. pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite) in diamond core, with sample assays reflecting the location of mineralisation.
	Drilling Techniques	<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"> Diamond drill core holes with BQ size core diameter specified on historical drill hole logs for PD001-7 which is a core diameter of 42mm. It is not known whether core was oriented.
1-2	Drill Sample Recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recovery runs were recorded only for HD73-2. Unknown for PD001-7 and HD73-1. Core samples were taken through sections where sulphide mineralisation was visible (irregular intervals evident in existing work). The current location of the diamond core, if still in existence, is unknown.
		<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown
		<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
		<i>to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
1-3	Logging	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lithological logging of major lithologies is recorded. No geotechnical information is available. The level of detail currently available would be insufficient to support mineral resource information. There are no reports of metallurgical test work conducted on drill samples. Mining studies have not been conducted.
		<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging is qualitative. Existing data records rock type, veining and mineralisation. Location of any core is unknown or presumed lost. No core photography available.
		<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown for historical drilling
1-4	Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown for historical drilling
		<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown for historical drilling Rock chips sampled by Tanga Resources were dry
		<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown for historical drilling The rock chip samples were crushed and ground to minus 180 micron size then sent to Intertek at Maddington in WA.
		<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown for historical drilling
		<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drilling samples are assumed to be in situ. No evidence of field duplicate or second half sampling
		<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown
1-5	Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assay methods used are unknown for all the diamond drilling. The laboratories used are unknown for PD001-5 and HD73-1 and 2. Assays for PD006 and PD007 were by McLachlan & Lazaar in Johannesburg. Assay results

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
		<i>the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> were given for Cu only. The methods and detection limits are unknown. Any QAQC methods used are not documented. Tanga rock chip samples were assayed by Intertek Genalysis using 4 acid digest with ICP-MS finish in Perth, Australia. Gold was by 25gm Fire Assay
		<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No geophysical methods used for drilling.
		<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior reports do not record any QAQC information.
1-6	Verification of Sampling and Assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence of verification of significant intersections by independent or alternative company personnel has been found.
		<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no twinned holes.
		<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No original drill hole logs or data are currently available. Drillhole logs have been obtained from the Namibian Geological Survey in Windhoek.
		<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments to assay data provided.
1-7	Location of Data Points	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original survey methods are unknown. The collars of PD001, PD003-7, HD73-1 and HD73-2 have been found in the field and location coordinates collected by handheld Garmin GPS.
		<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grid system used to collect the collar locations is WGS84 zone 33K
		<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topographic control unknown.
1-8	Data Spacing and Distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole spacing is unsystematic. Drill hole spacing varies between 50m and 150m.

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
		<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole spacing is inadequate, in both the horizontal and vertical planes, to fully evaluate the extents of the mineralization present. The drilling is focused on the location of known mineralisation but locations are unsystematic and not located on a grid basis. The pattern is currently inadequate to accurately determine the complete nature of geological and grade continuity.
		<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sample compositing is evident in the data.
1-9	Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is angled 45-50° toward the northwest & southwest. The mineralization appears to be in a lenticular gossan body with 175m of strike and that attains maximum thickness of 18m at the land surface averaging approximately 10m. An average true width calculated from the widths of intersections in PD002, PD004 and 5 is 8m. The mineralisation is thought to plunge SW.
		<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological interpretations suggest that drilling was oriented to intercept mineralisation and/or stratigraphy normal to the strike direction. This is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
1-10	Sample Security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown. Current location of diamond drill core is unknown and presumed lost. Much of the core has been disposed in heaps on the ground.
1-11	Audits or Reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits have been carried out at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
2-1	Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 6226 is located in the Otjiwarongo District, in the north-central part of Namibia, and is registered to Aloe Investments One Hundred and Ninety Two (Proprietary) Ltd. • The license area covers three main farm properties – Hagenhof 91, Elim 92, Gifputs 5, and parts of Okoronjona 6 and Omapaniehoek 7. • No other known overriding royalties, historical sites, wilderness or national park exist.
		<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known impediments.
2-2	Exploration Done by Other Parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data provided is a combination of data and information provided by work previously completed by Phelps Dodge and TG Exploration during the period 1971 to 1973.
2-3	Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hagenhof copper deposit is a structurally controlled, stratabound sulphide deposit hosted by dolomite, quartzite, and biotite schist of the Okonguarri Formation of the NeoProterozoic Swakop Group.
2-4	Drill Hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Easting and northing of the drill hole collar;</i> • <i>Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill collar;</i> • <i>Dip and azimuth of the hole;</i> • <i>Down hole length and interception depth;</i> • <i>Hole length</i> <p><i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract for</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Appendix 1 in the ASX announcement

		<i>the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
2-5	Data Aggregation Methods	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data aggregation methods have been used.
		<i>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.</i>	Standard assay intercept calculations were based on 1m intervals as summarised in the hard copy drill logs of holes PD006 & PD007. No weighted averages were used. Copper values with a lower cut-off of 0.5% were used, and up to 3m of internal dilution was used. No copper top cuts were employed.
		<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No metal equivalent values used in this study.
2-6	Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill holes were angled to intersect the orebody normal to the strike of the surface mineralisation. All drilling is considered to represent, but not overly represent the mineralization and intercept lengths.
		<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An evaluation by Phelps Dodge and TG Exploration suggested that the mineralisation was localised in a zone of fracturing aligned parallel to the axial plane of the Hagenhof antiform having a plunge of 20 – 300 towards the SSW, similar to that of the fold axis. The body has a shoot like form with a maximum width of 18 metres and vertical thickness of approximately 200 metres.
		<i>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').</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An average true width calculated from the widths of intersections in PD002, PD004 and 5 is 8m.
2-7	Diagrams	<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</i>	Refer to Figure 4

		<i>locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
2-8	Balanced Reporting	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balanced reporting has been applied
2-9	Other Substantive Exploration Data	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of reports on the geology have been utilised in this study, and field observations have been made by Tanga Resources geologists. Ground magnetics and TURAM was carried out by Phelps Dodge and TG Exploration to locate the down plunge extension of the mineralisation towards the south. A soil sampling program at 200 metre intervals spaced 500 metres apart was conducted by TG Exploration over the entire lease to outline additional mineralized areas. More detailed soil sampling was conducted in areas of interest. No metallurgical tests have been conducted. No geotechnical and/or rock characteristics information is available.
2-10	Further Work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological, including structural mapping at surface.
		<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See maps provided in ASX announcement