



SIGNIFICANT COPPER RESULTS FROM NEW P5 TARGET HAGENHOF COPPER PROJECT, NAMIBIA

Surface rock chip sample results up to 5.7% copper

Highlights

- New zone of high grade copper mineralisation identified at the 100% owned Hagenhof Copper Project
- The new zone, named P5, is located approximately 5 kilometres south of Main Gossan
 - Results of up to 5.7% Cu and anomalous cobalt of up to 250ppm from outcrop sampling
 - Visible secondary copper mineralisation in outcropping quartz-gossan breccia
- Recent results have identified wide spread copper mineralisation at several new targets over +8km within an overall geological setting that has similarities to 'Katangan-style' stratabound copper^{1,2}
- Recently completed ground magnetics over specific areas of Hagenhof highlight:
 - a prominent magnetic feature at Main Gossan (where historical diamond drilling was reported to have intersected significant copper-cobalt mineralisation¹)
 - a large, prominent circular magnetic anomaly coinciding with a large interpreted structural domal feature at Liv's Hill
- Maiden RC drill program commencing in the coming weeks to drill test Main Gossan, Liv's Hill Jette's Hill and Copper Cap, will be expanded to a total of 3,000 metres to include the new P5 target

Tanga Resources Ltd (ASX: TRL) ("Tanga" or the "Company") is pleased to announce exploration results from another new target the Hagenhof Copper Project ("**Hagenhof**" or the "**Project**"), in Namibia.

Ongoing exploration has identified a significant new copper zone located just 5 kilometres south of the Main Gossan. Surface sample results from outcropping quartz-gossan breccia at the new target, named P5, have returned up to 5.7% copper and anomalous cobalt. This is the latest of a series of encouraging exploration results from Hagenhof, where several copper targets have recently been identified over a +8km 'Katangan-style' stratabound copper horizon.

Matthew Bowles, CEO of Tanga Resources Ltd said:

"This new copper target at P5 further highlights the potential for a new copper discovery to be made at Hagenhof. We believe Namibia's Damara Belt remains underexplored, which is why we have focused our efforts on securing a large land holding on the belt."

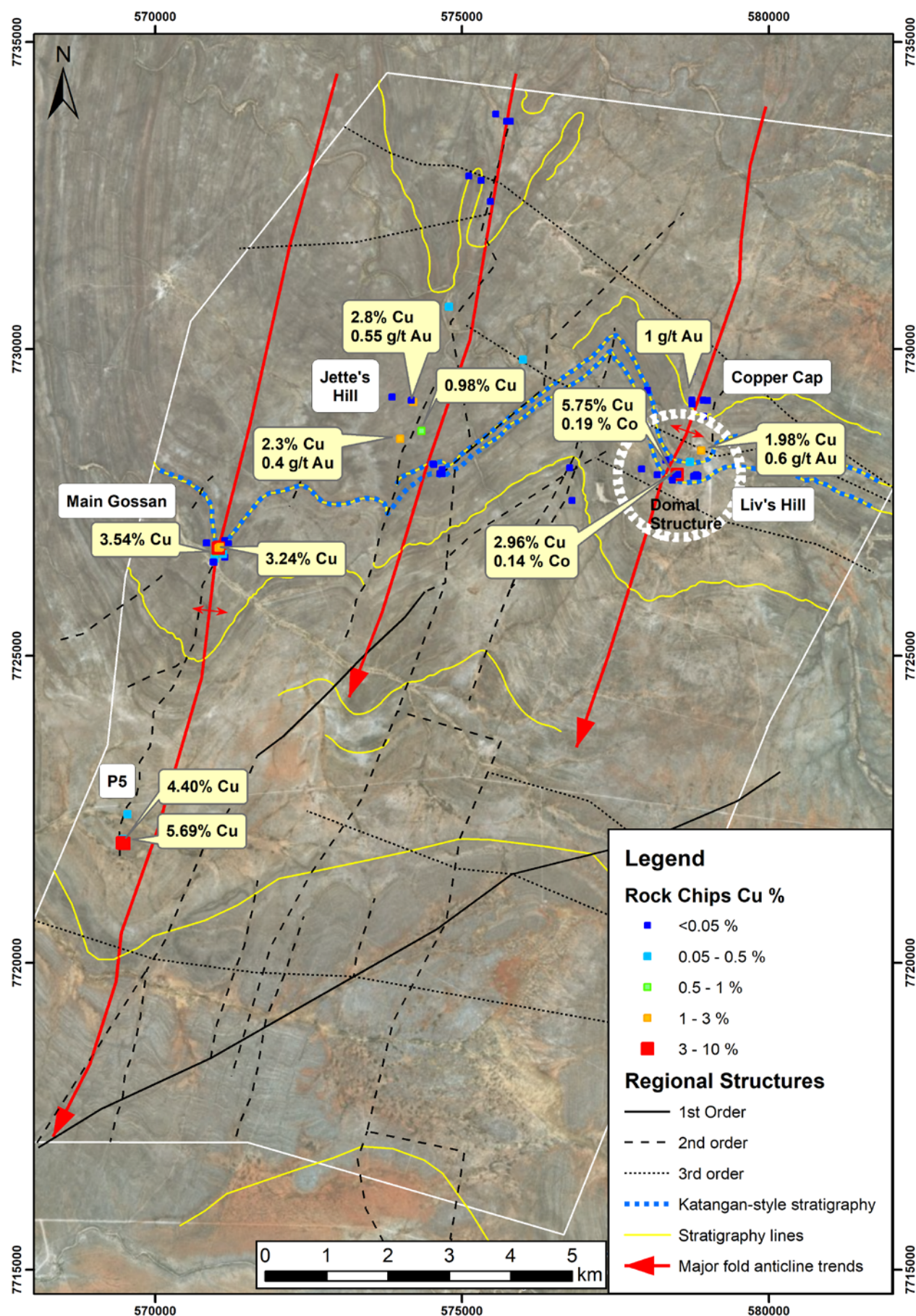
"We are excited to be starting the drilling program at Hagenhof in the coming weeks. This drilling will test the historical copper results reported at Main Gossan and several new targets we have identified at Jette's Hill, Copper Cap, Liv's Hill and now P5. We are looking forward to providing further updates to shareholders as the drilling and exploration progresses."

1. Refer to ASX Announcement 11 April 2019

2. "Katangan-style": stratabound, sedimentary rock hosted copper-cobalt mineralisation of Neoproterzoic age

3. Refer to ASX Announcement 15 August 2018

Hagenhof Copper Project



P5 Copper Target, Hagenhof Copper Project

Ongoing exploration at Hagenhof has identified a significant new copper zone, named P5, which is located approximately 5 kms SSW of the Main Gossan and is hosted along the same NNE-SSW trending anticlinal fold structure. The geology of the P5 area consists of a series of east-west striking quartz-sulphide ladder veins up to **several hundred metres long and one to two metres wide**.

Copper mineralisation is observed in at least three sub-parallel, southward dipping quartz ladder veins, consisting of quartz-sulphide breccias within folded and faulted calcareous meta-sedimentary rocks which are exposed over a north-south distance of at least 300m. Surface rock chips results of **up to 5.7% copper and anomalous cobalt results of up to 0.02%** obtained from six samples taken over a 500m² area (Refer to Figure 1 and Table 1).



Figure 2. Outcropping quartz-breccia gossan at P5.



Figure 3. Secondary copper mineralisation in quartz-gossan breccia at P5 Target.



Figure 4. High grade secondary copper mineralisation in quartz-gossan breccia at P5.

Exploration update: Maiden drill program, ground magnetics and ongoing regional exploration

Following receipt of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (Refer to ASX Announcement 17 May 2019), the Hagenhof Copper Project is now fully permitted. **Drilling at Hagenhof is expected to start in the coming weeks**, commencing at the Main Gossan and then following up on the targets at Liv's Hill, Jette's Hill, Copper Cap and P5 (see Figure 1).

The ground magnetic survey recently completed over specific areas of Hagenhof has **highlighted a prominent positive magnetic anomaly at Main Gossan and a larger, prominent circular magnetic anomaly, coinciding with a large interpreted structural dome feature at Liv's Hill.**(Refer to Figures 6 and 7) This data will assist in refining targets for the upcoming drilling.

With the recent expansion of Tanga's regional land position, as announced to the ASX on 14 February 2019,(see Figure 5 , below) exploration activities have now also be increased to include initial work over the additional regional licences under the Earn-In Agreement with Epangelo (named the Katerina Project), including a review of all historical data, field mapping and planning for an airborne geophysical survey.

Further updates on the drilling and exploration at Hagenhof and Katerina Projects shall be provided as appropriate

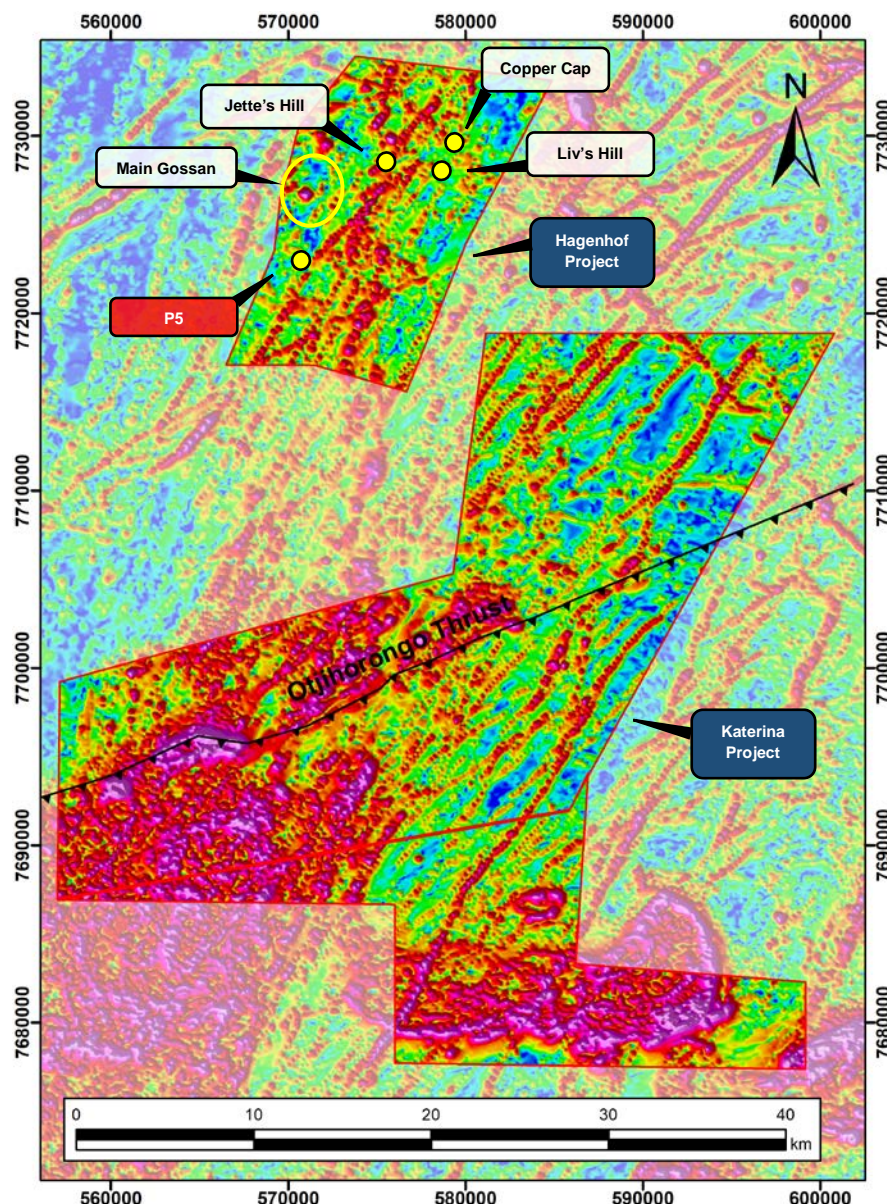


Figure 5. Regional aeromagnetic data over Katerina Project showing the major Otjijhorongo Thrust intersected by the proximal NNE/SSW structure that continues north into in relation to Hagenhof Project.

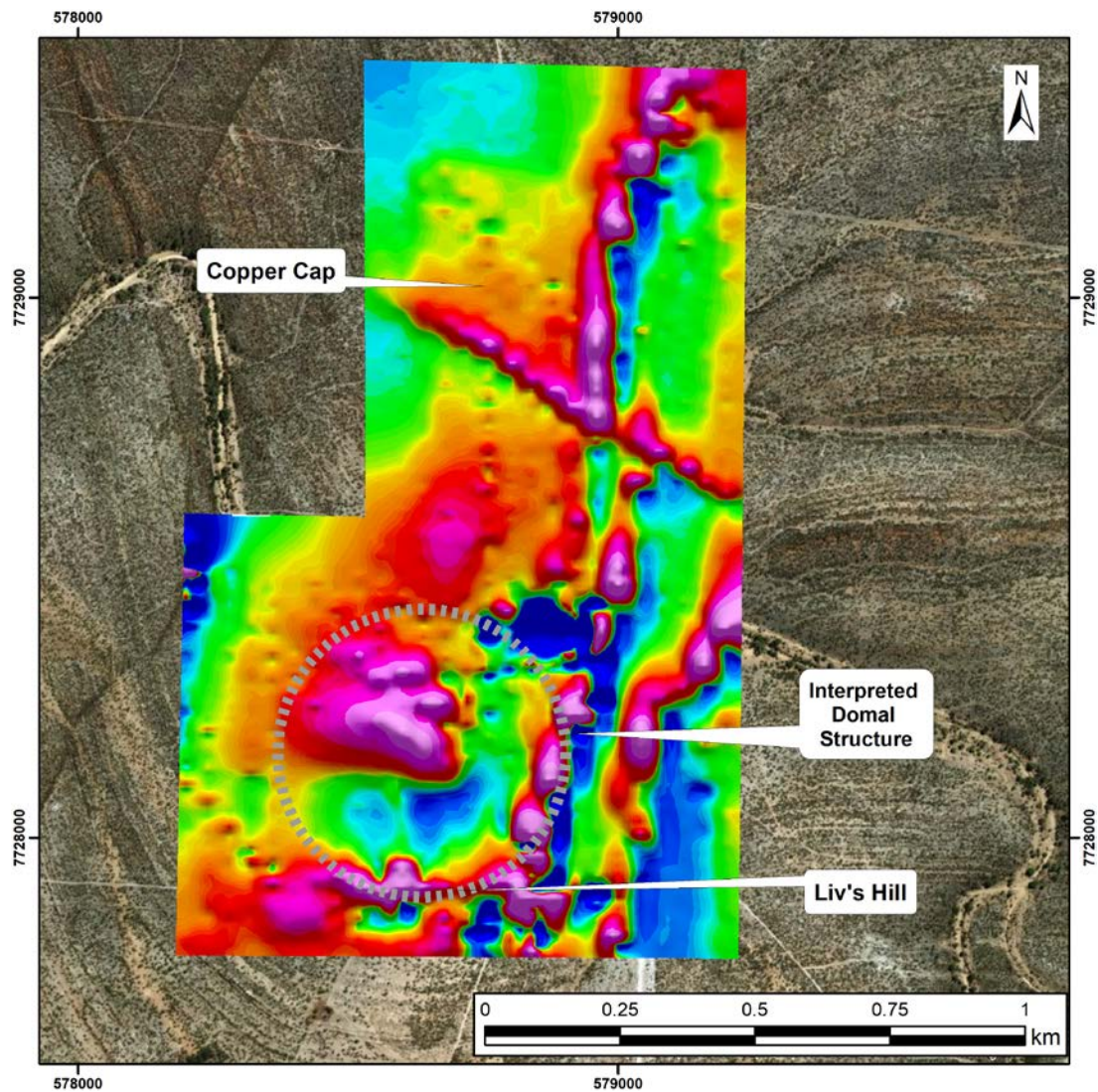


Figure 6. Ground magnetic data showing a large, prominent magnetic anomaly surrounded by an interpreted domal feature at Liv's Hill target

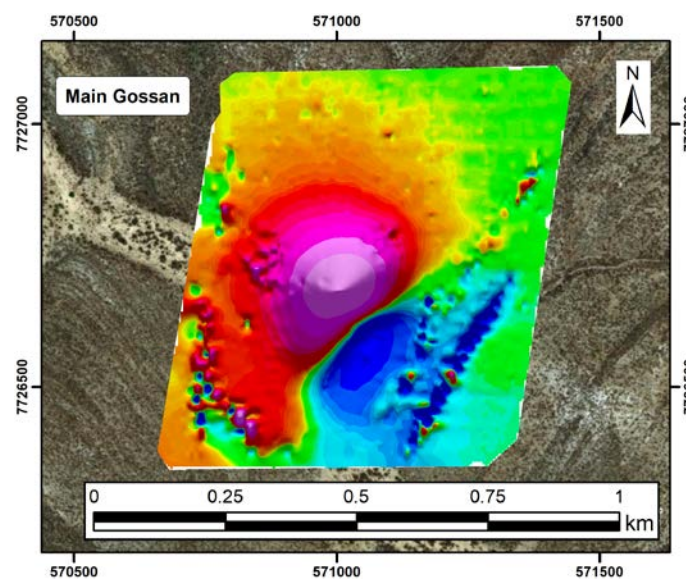


Figure 7. Ground magnetic data showing a prominent magnetic anomaly Main Gossan target

Liv's Hill

At Liv's Hill, outcropping stratabound copper mineralisation (see Figure 5) has been mapped and sampled over 450m of strike and remains open to the east and west. The mineralisation is hosted by southwards dipping siliceous dolomite and sandstone with widths of 1m to 15m. **Average surface copper grades from 16 samples is 0.62% Cu**, with a **peak of 5.75% Cu** and anomalous **cobalt values of up to 0.19%** from several rock chip samples.

Copper Cap

Copper Cap is located 1km to the north of Liv's Hill, hosts extensive old costeans in a calcrete-massive sulphide gossan consisting of rinds of calcrete surrounding balls of massive chalcopyrite and gossan. Bedrock, where exposed, consists of altered sheared micaceous dolomite 'Katangan-style', gossanous siliceous dolomite and micaceous schist. Samples returned gold values (from 3 samples) ranging from 0.154 g/t Au to a **peak value of 1.1 g/t Au** and are associated with high barium values, very high copper values (up to 0.6% Cu) and high vanadium levels (up to 0.14% V). The elements phosphorus, vanadium, tin, bismuth, selenium and barium appear to be pathfinders for zones of enriched copper (and gold) at Hagenhof.

Jette's Hill

Initial sampling from Jette's Hill, located 3km west of Liv's Hill, returned significant **copper values of over 2.8% Cu** and **anomalous gold of over 0.5 g/t Au** from surface rock chip samples in secondary copper mineralised (chrysocolla-malachite) gossanous dolomite and micaceous schist.

Main Gossan

The Main Gossan is located on the western side of Hagenhof, approximately 5km west of Jette's Hill, is a quartz-breccia secondary copper-rich gossan at surface and outcropping for over approximately 400m within tightly folded Swakop Group rocks.

Historical exploration undertaken by Phelps Dodge Exploration Co. Ltd and TG Exploration in the early 1970's and more recently reported outcropping mineralisation, at the Main Gossan, mapped and sampled by Tanga, with **visible malachite chrysocolla mineralisation from surface samples returning significant copper and cobalt**, which included: copper and cobalt values of up to **3.54% Cu and 324ppm Co**.

Historical exploration work undertaken at the Main Gossan includes 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 south-west plunging sulphide-rich shoots (expressed as siliceous, secondary copper-rich gossans at surface). Several of these holes are reported to have intersected copper-cobalt bearing sulphides over significant widths.

Refer to ASX Announcements 15 August and 16 October 2018 and 11 April 2019 for further details.

Table of significant geochemical results from the P5 Target at Hagenhof

Prospect	Sample #	mE	mN	Cu (%)	Co (%)
P5	I1835	502560	7745534	0.08%	0.01%
P5	I1836	569549	7722419	0.08%	0.00%
P5	I1837	569475	7722018	0.12%	0.03%
P5	I1838	569460	7721965	0.03%	0.01%
P5	I1839	569471	7721955	4.4%	0.02%
P5	I1840	569491	7721944	5.69%	0.02%

Table 1. Significant geochemical results for Hagenhof rock chip program. Analysis by 4 acid digest with ICP-MS finish at Intertek/Genalysis, Perth, Australia.

About Tanga Resources

Tanga Resources (ASX: TRL) is an exploration and development company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange, pursuing a growth strategy focused on highly sought after metals such as gold, copper, cobalt and zinc within its exploration licenses in Namibia.

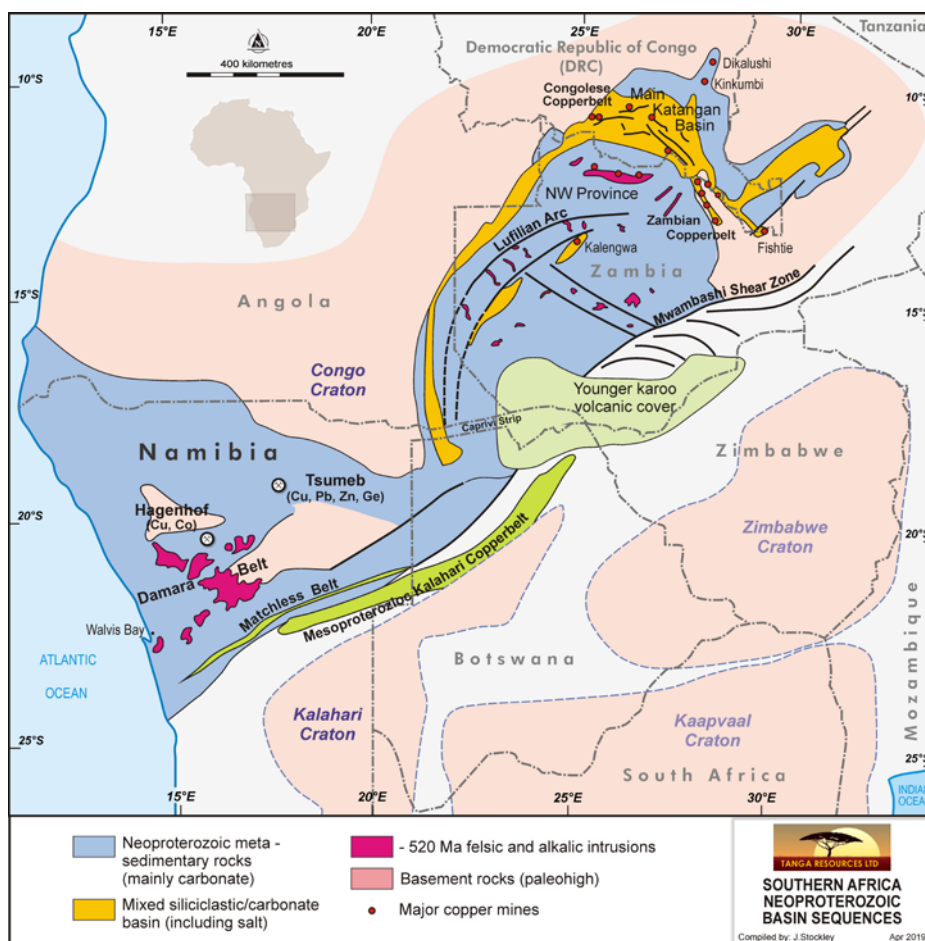


Figure 8. Location of Tanga's Projects in Namibia.

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.

Previously Reported Results

There is information in this report relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 15 August 2018, 16 October 2018, 11 April 2019. Other than as disclosed in those announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

JORC TABLE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria		Comments
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum 1kg rock chip sample was collected by the 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"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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"> • 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, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples transported to Intertek's Sample Prep Facility at Tschudi, Namibia, for crush & pulverize, then sent to Intertek/Genalysis Laboratory in Perth, Australia for 25gm fire assay for gold and multi-element analysis by 4 acid digest. • Samples were packaged to transfer for assay.
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 prepared using standard crushing and pulverising (-75#) at Intertek's Sample Preparation Facility at Tschudi Mine, Tsumeb, Namibia. The remaining sample pulp is transported to Intertek/Genalysis Laboratories in Perth Australia and is assayed by method FA25/OE04 (25gm fire assay with OES finish) and 4A/MS48 (48 element four acid digest) • Laboratory and assay procedures are appropriate for mineral exploration. • Standard Intertek protocols re blanks, standards & duplicates applied. • Referee sampling has not been carried out.
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. -0.005).
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: WGS84, Zone 33S
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock chip samples were collected over the known Hagenhof gossan were appropriately spaced to identify if the gossan contains anomalous geochemistry. • Exploration results only, mineral resource and ore reserve estimation not yet appropriate. • No sample compositing applied.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representative rock chip samples taken from outcropping gossan and vein breccia.
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 Damaran Resources (Namibia) Ltd staff until arrival at Intertek's Tshudi sample preparation facility
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. 	<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. <p>No other known overriding royalties, historical sites, wilderness or national park exist.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Work was previously completed by Phelps Dodge and TG Exploration during the period 1971 to 1973.</p> <p>See Tanga ASX release dated 15 August 2018</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The Hagenhof copper deposit is a structurally controlled, stratabound sulphide deposit hosted by dolomite and sandstone of the Okonguarri Formation of the NeoProterozoic Swakop Group.</p>
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. 	<p>Refer Tanga ASX dated 15 August 2018</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<p>Results of rock chips reported in table 1.</p> <p>No drilling results.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <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> 	No drilling conducted
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> 	Not applicable
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> 	Ground mag geophysics results are shown in this announcement.
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> 	Future drilling planned at Main Gossan, Jette's Hill, Copper Cap, Liv's Hill and P5, locations of these prospects shown on figure 1.