



# DRILLING CONFIRMS FURTHER COPPER MINERALISATION HAGENHOF COPPER PROJECT, NAMIBIA

## Copper grading up to 2.97% intersected down plunge at Main Gossan

### Highlights

- Follow up RC drilling at Main Gossan confirms mineralisation down plunge and remains open
  - 14m @ 0.56% Cu from 48m to 62m incl. 4m @ 0.83% Cu from 48m to 52m (HRC023)
  - 8m @ 0.72% Cu from 85m to 93m incl. 2m @ 2.02% Cu from 87m to 89m (HRC025)  
Cobalt values of 930ppm Co (0.093%) were also intersected from 87m to 88m, associated with copper levels at 2.97%. This mineralisation consists of coarse grained chalcopyrite.
  - 9m @ 0.51% Cu from 105m to 114m (HRC026)
  - 8m @ 0.74% Cu from 68m to 76m and 6m @ 0.27% Cu from 87m to 93m (HRC022)
  - 4m @ 0.34% Cu from 66m to 70m, and 2m @ 0.27% Cu from 78m to 80m (HRC027)
  - 2m @ 0.38% Cu from 43m to 45 (HRC029)
- Maiden diamond drilling at Main Gossan intersected massive sulphide quartz breccia, as announced in the ASX release on 24 August 2019, with significant copper results including:
  - 17m @ 0.82% Cu from 111m (HDD004), incl.  
9m @ 1.1% Cu from 119m (incl. 1m @ 2.44% Cu from 127m)
  - 24m @ 0.54% Cu from 86m, (HDD002), incl.  
1m @ 1.38% Cu from 89m, 1m @ 1.73% Cu from 95m and 1m @ 1.84% Cu from 105m
- Seven RC holes drilled on the western side of Livs Hill intersected anomalous stratabound copper mineralisation over a wide area of + 8 hectares
- Results of detailed ground magnetics identifies a strong anomaly south west of Main Gossan confirming potential extension of mineralisation down plunge – to be tested in follow up drilling
- Planning underway for further drilling at Main Gossan to commence following completion of the ground electromagnetic (EM) survey, which is expected to commence in the coming weeks
- Hagenhof is well located with key infrastructure including sealed roads, high voltage power and a rail line from Walvis Bay deep water port to the copper smelter at Tsumeb, all in close proximity.
- Tanga currently holds a total ground position on the Damara Belt, Namibia of over 1,700km<sup>2</sup>.

Matthew Bowles, CEO of Tanga Resources Ltd said:

*“These latest exploration results from Hagenhof highlight the potential for a new copper discovery to be made. The drill results at Main Gossan confirm the copper mineralisation remains open down plunge and this is further supported by the new anomaly south identified by the ground magnetic survey. With the ground EM work to identify potential conductors at depth commencing shortly, followed by further drilling at Hagenhof, and exploration work at our Katerina Gold Project we have expect steady newsflow for shareholders over the next few months.*

**Tanga Resources Ltd (ASX: TRL)** (“**Tanga**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to report further encouraging results drilling at the Company’s 100% owned Hagenhof Copper Project (“**Hagenhof**” or the “**Project**”), in Namibia.

Significant new copper intersections have been made at Main Gossan and widespread anomalous copper mineralisation confirmed at the Livs Hill domal feature. All results have now been received from the recently completed maiden RC and Diamond drill program, totalling 2,830m.

## **Main Gossan**

The Company has received all assay results from the RC drilling of the prominent magnetic anomaly at Main Gossan and targeting the down plunge extension of copper mineralisation intersected in HDD002 and HDD004. These assay results have confirmed the drilling **intersected copper mineralisation which remains open down plunge**, with HRC025 intersecting grades of **up to 1m @ 2.97% copper** (Table 2).

HRC023 drilled 100m north of HRC025 into the upper plunge direction of the Main Gossan intersected:

- **14m @ 0.56% Cu** from 48m to 62m including **4m @ 0.83% Cu** from 48m to 52m.

HRC025 was drilled up-dip of HDD004 and intersected:

- **8m @ 0.72% Cu** from 85m to 93m (including **2m @ 2.02% Cu** from 87m to 89m)

Cobalt values of **930ppm Co (0.093%)** were also intersected from 87m to 88m, associated with **copper levels at 2.97%**. This mineralisation consists of coarse grained chalcopyrite in pyrrhotite breccia.

A lower intersection of **2m @ 0.53% Cu** was made from 104m to 106m

HRC026 drilled 175m to the southwest of HRC025 intersected:

- **9m @ 0.51% Cu** from 105m to 114m.

This hole had to be abandoned due to high water flow and will be followed up by diamond drilling shortly. There has been no drilling across the 175 metre gap between holes HRC025 and HRC026 (see Figure 1).

Recent assay results from the four holes diamond holes, totalling approximately 570 metres drilled at Main Gossan (refer to ASX announcement 21 August 2019) included:

### Diamond hole HDD004

Diamond hole HDD004, which was drilled approximately 50 metres along strike from HDD002 has returned significant assays from 85m vertical depth below surface of:

- **17m @ 0.82% Cu** from 111m downhole, incl.  
**9m @ 1.1% Cu** from 119m (*incl. 1m @ 2.44% Cu* from 127m)

### Diamond Hole HDD002

Diamond hole HDD002, has returned significant assays from 60 metres vertical depth below surface of:

- **24m @ 0.54% Cu** from 86m downhole, incl.  
**1m @ 1.38% from 89m and 1m @ 1.73% Cu** from 95m and **1m @ 1.84% Cu** from 105m

Mineralisation at Main Gossan consists of coarse grained pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite within quartz-carbonate breccia, hosted in Neoproterozoic turbiditic and calcareous meta-sedimentary rocks (Okonguarri Formation of the Swakop Group).



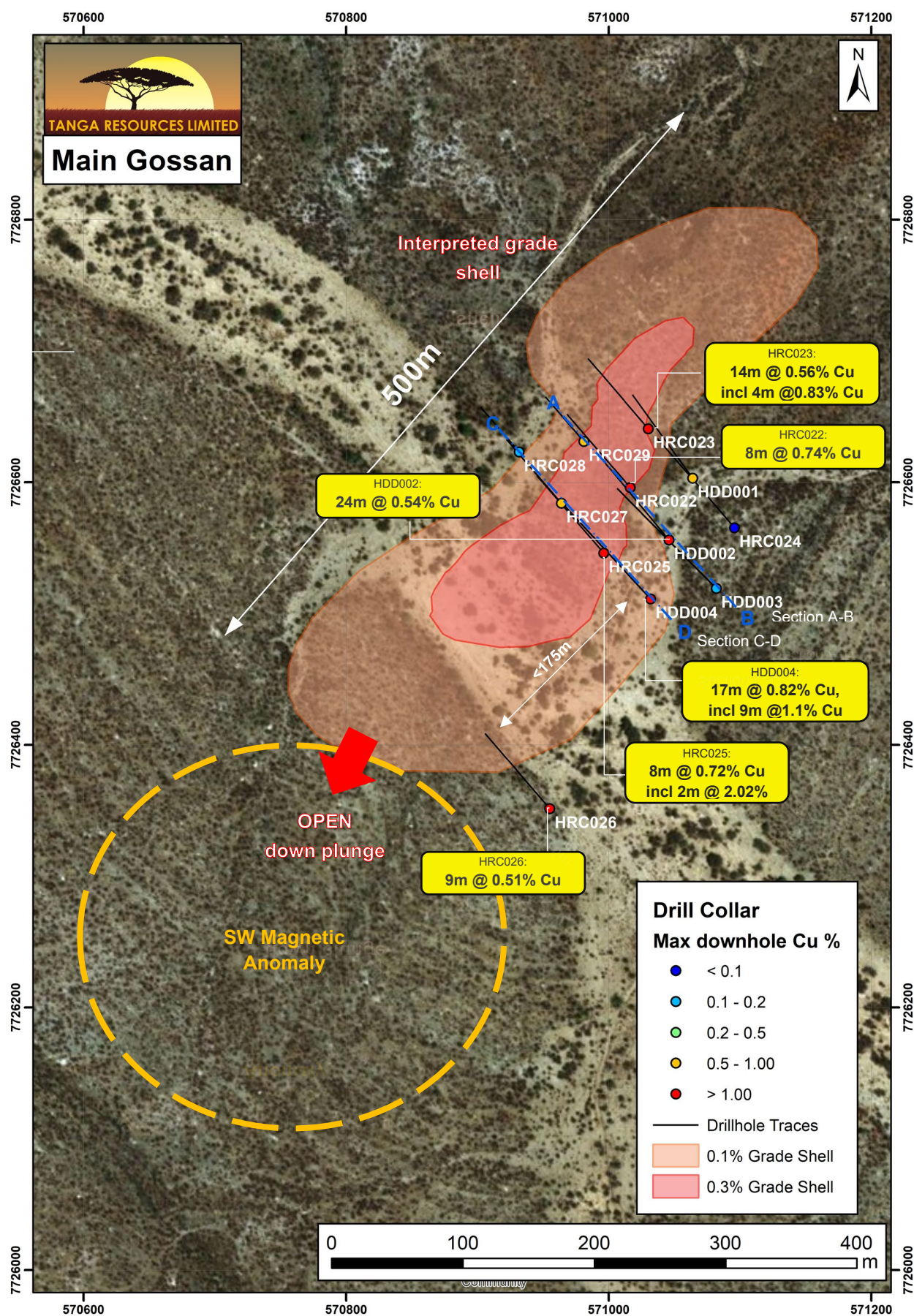


Figure 1: Outlined of interpreted copper mineralisation at Main Gossan from Leap Frog modelling of drilling results to date.

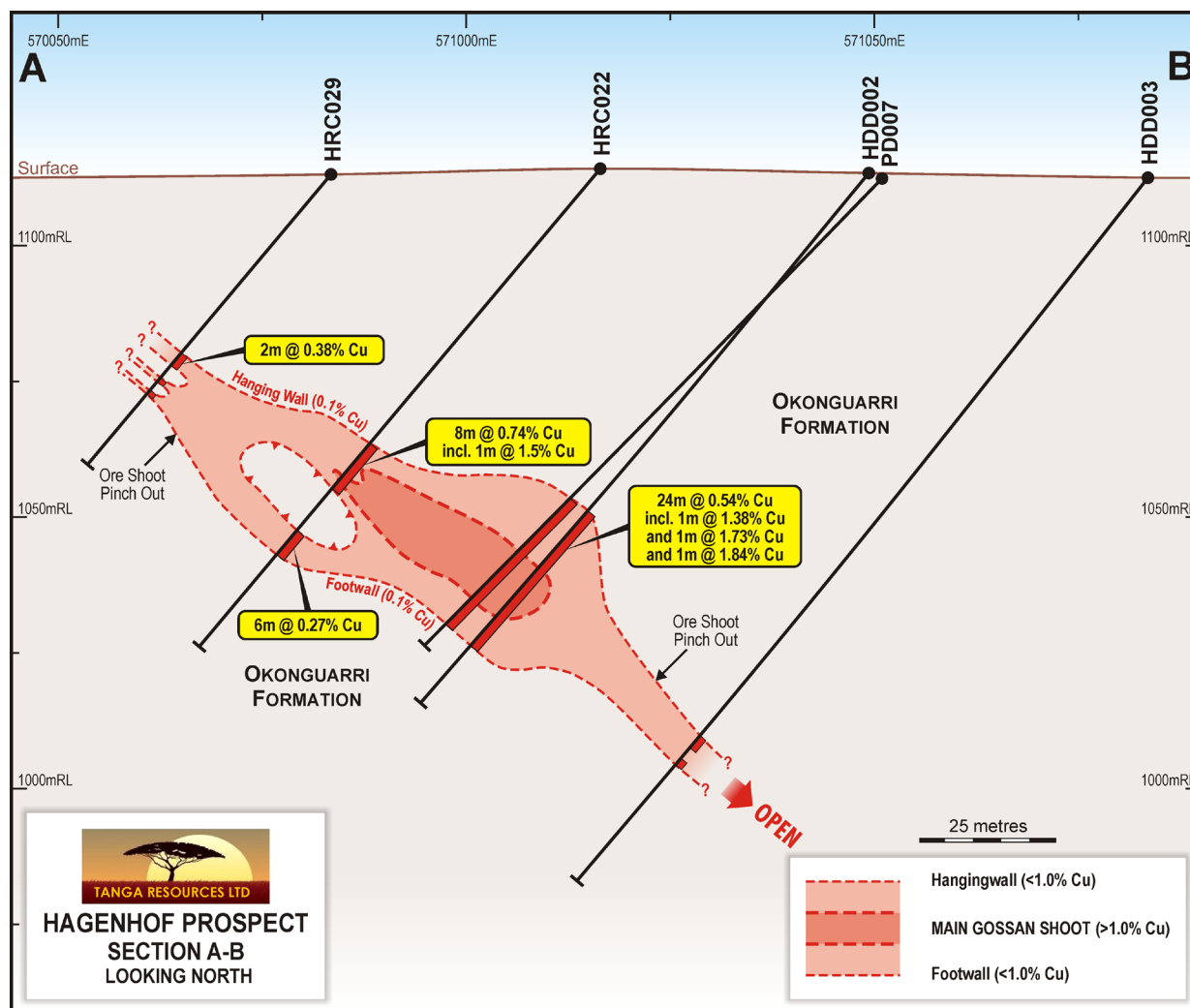


Figure 2. Cross section A-B looking north east at Main Gossan.

RC drilling up dip and to the northeast of holes HRC025 and HDD004, intersected a lower grade copper horizon, with drill intersections including:

- **8m @ 0.74% Cu** from 68m to 76m and **6m @ 0.27% Cu** from 87m to 93m. HRC022
- **4m @ 0.34% Cu** from 66m to 70m, and **2m @ 0.27% Cu** from 78m to 80m HRC027
- **2m @ 0.38% Cu** from 43m to 45 HRC029.

HRC029 is located about 50m northwest (up-dip) of HRC022

These drill intersections in holes HRC022 and HRC029, drilled 50m to the northwest, are up-dip of the wide zones of copper mineralisation encountered at Main Gossan in HDD002 (24m @ 0.54% Cu from 86m) which included 3 narrow zones of +1% Cu from 89m to 105m (Refer to ASX Announcement 24 August 2019).

At total of 1,424 metres was drilled at Main Gossan comprising four diamond holes totalling 570m and eight RC holes for 854m

Drilling at Main Gossan so far has **confirmed that the mineralisation, which outcrops from surface, remains open down plunge to the south west.**

Planning of follow up drilling is currently underway and is outlined under Planned Work Program on page 11.



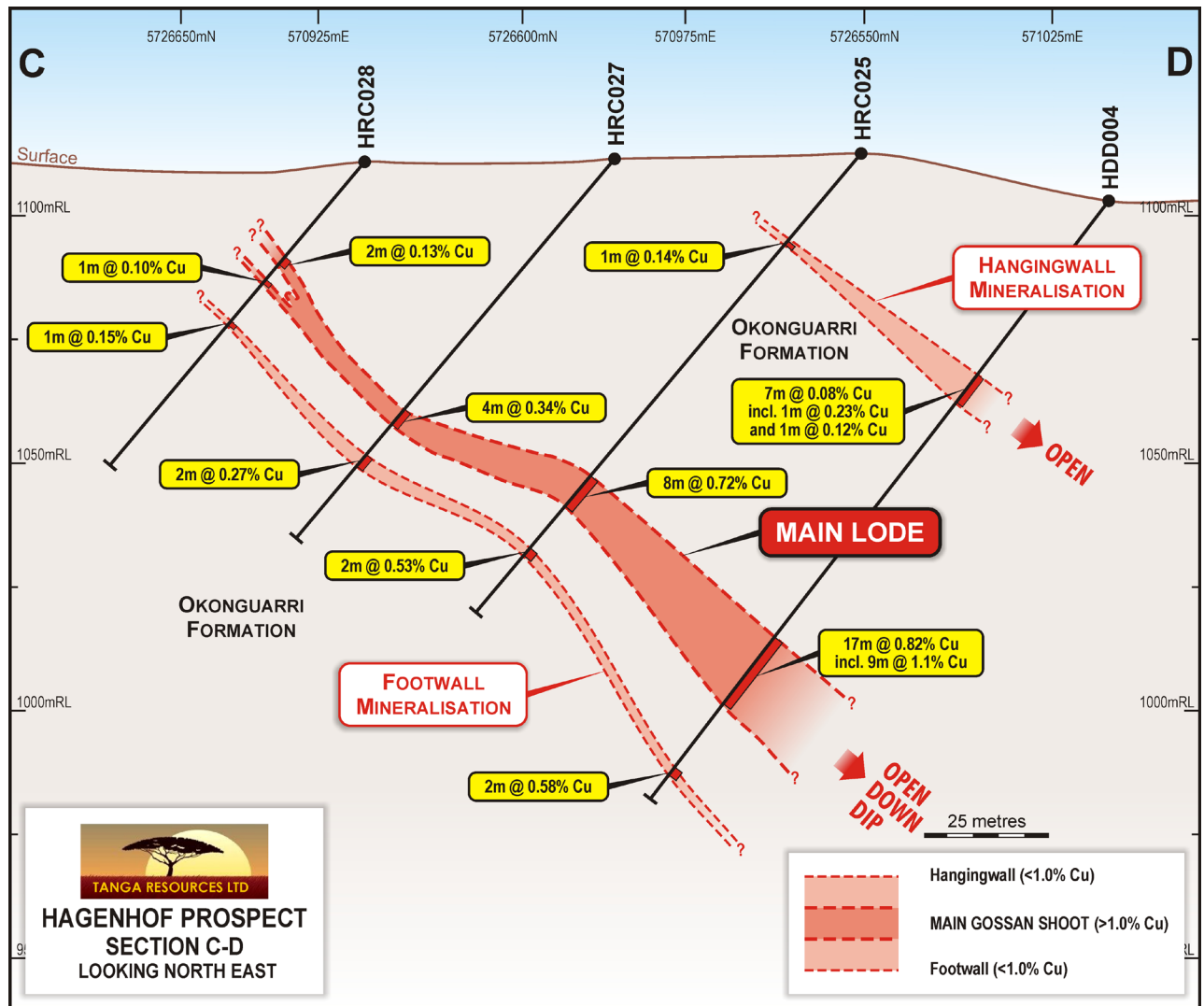


Figure 3. Cross section C-D looking north east at Main Gossan

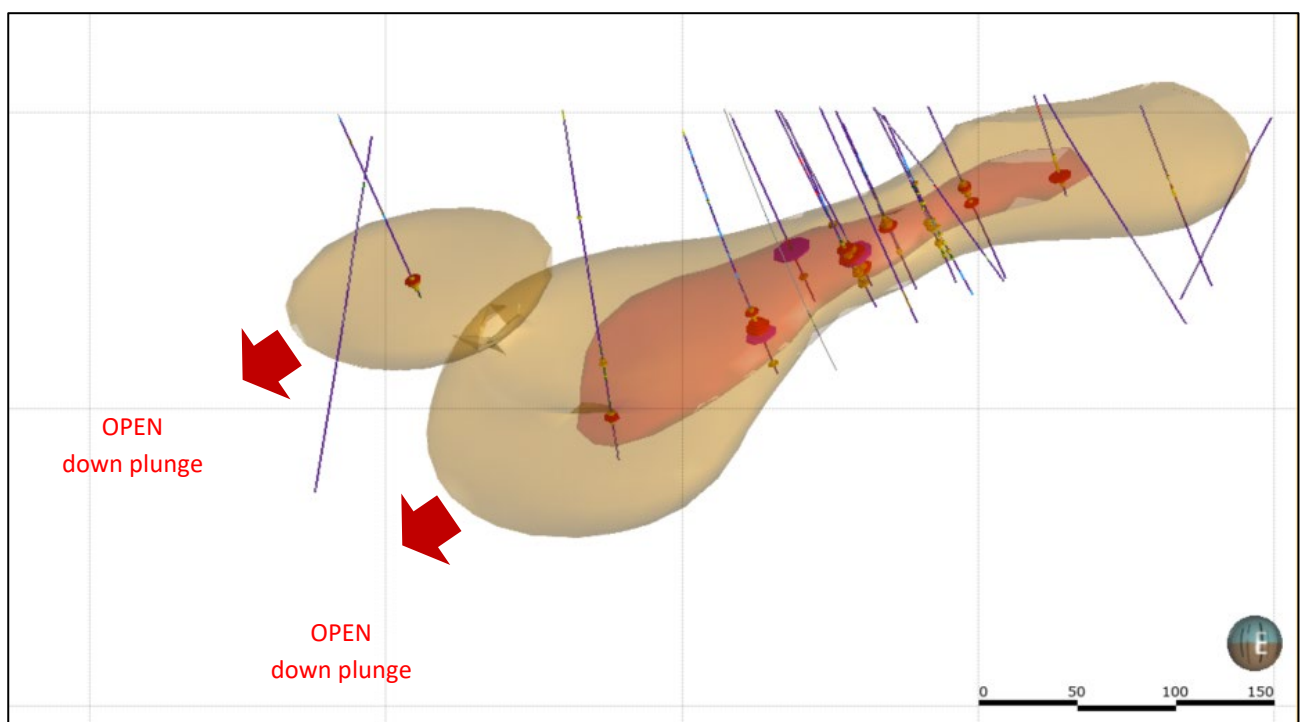


Figure 4. Longitudinal view of the mineralisation at Main Gossan looking NW in Leapfrog, based on a 0.3% Cu cut-off.

**Table 1: Table of Drill Results – Main Gossan**

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth	From	To	Width	Cu %	Co ppm
HRC022	Main Gossan	571016	7726596	1114	319	-50	115	68	76	8	0.74	263
and								87	93	6	0.27	88
HRC023	Main Gossan	571030	7726641	1116	319	-50	110	48	62	14	0.56	244
HRC024	Main Gossan	571096	7726565	1113	319	-50	140	93	94	1	0.07	167
HRC025	Main Gossan	570996	7726546	1113	319	-50	120	23	24	1	0.14	20
and Including Including Including and								85	93	8	0.72	243
								87	88	1	2.97	934
								85	89	4	1.09	338
								87	89	2	2.02	611
								104	106	2	0.53	173
HRC026	Main Gossan	570955	7726351	1112	319	-50	118	105	114	9	0.51	156
HRC027	Main Gossan	570964	7726584	1111	319	-50	100	66	70	4	0.34	134
and								78	80	2	0.27	24
HRC028	Main Gossan	570932	7726623	1111	319	-50	80	26	27	1	0.15	213
and and								31	32	1	0.10	68
								42	43	1	0.15	172
HRC029	Main Gossan	570981	7726631	1113	319	-50	70	43	45	2	0.38	249



**Figure 5: Breccia textures in HDD004 at 112m: hanging wall contact with mineralised zone of 17m @ 0.82% Cu (from 111m to 128m).**





Figure 6. Massive sulphide-quartz-carbonate breccia in HDD004 from 111m to 116m



Figure 7. Massive sulphide-quartz-carbonate breccia in HDD004 from 116m to 122m



Figure 8. Massive sulphide-quartz-carbonate breccia in HDD004 from 122m to 128m



## Ground Magnetics at Main Gossan identifies SW Magnetic Anomaly

Detailed ground magnetic surveys south of Main Gossan has shown positive magnetic anomalies **that appear to be extensions down plunge (southwest) of the Main Gossan copper mineralisation** (Refer to Figure 9). This **SW Magnetic Anomaly is a priority drill target** for the planned follow up drill program at Main Gossan.

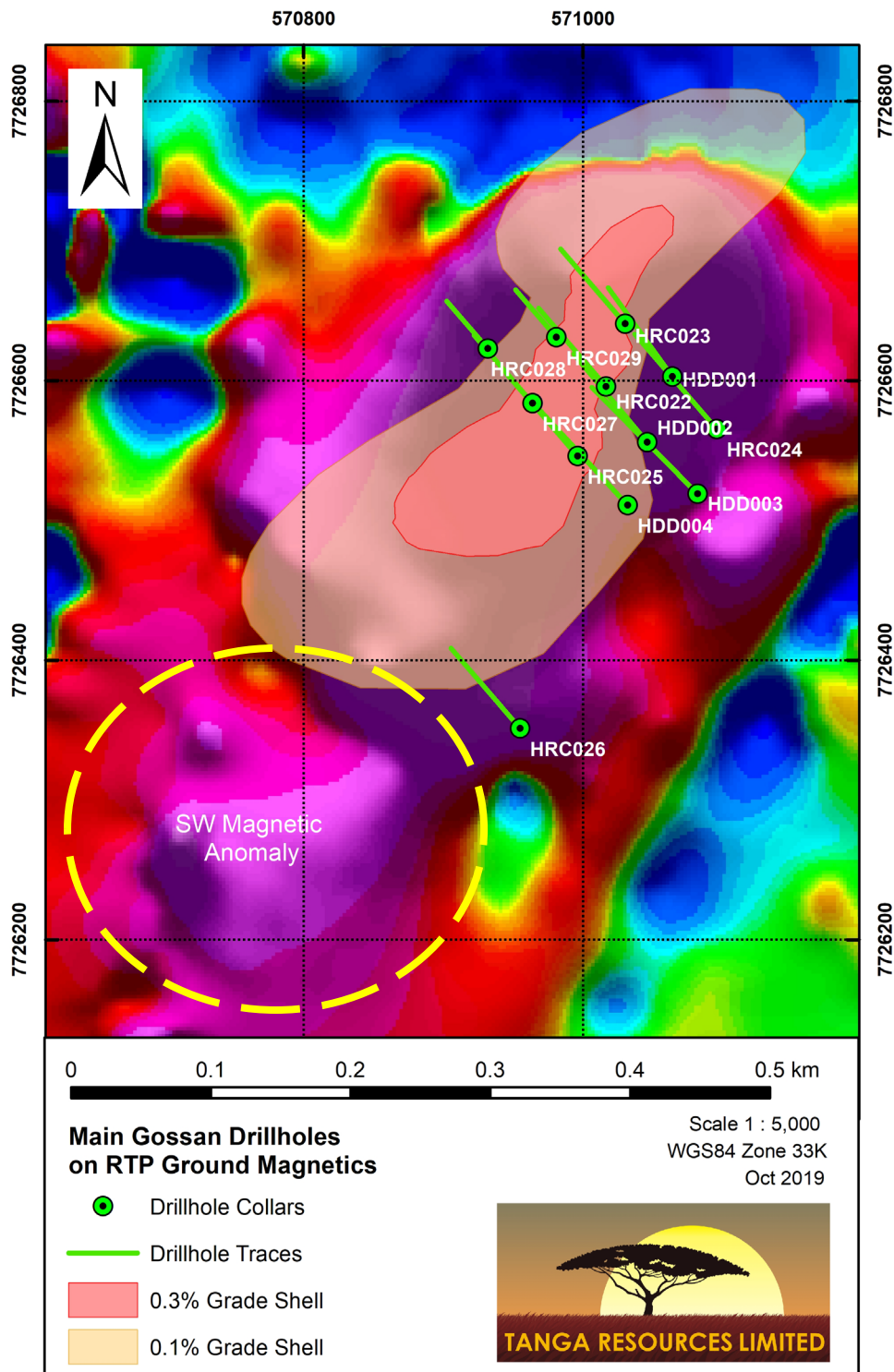


Figure 9: Rotated to Pole magnetic data of the Main Gossan area showing SW Magnetic Anomaly south west of the drilling at Main Gossan Magnetic Anomaly

A possible fault aligned northwest-southeast may have down-faulted the block to the southwest of drill hole HRC026 which was stopped in mineralisation (**9m @ 0.52% Cu** from 105m to 114m) due to high water flows. This hole is planned to be continued with future diamond drilling.

## Liv's Hill

First pass drilling at Liv's Hill has been completed, testing a prominent magnetic anomaly coinciding with a large interpreted structural domal feature. Several RC holes drilled on the western side of Liv's Hill intersected, stratabound copper mineralisation: chalcopyrite-pyrite magnetite in black biotitic schist and carbonate bearing greywacke and sandstone. The drilling intersected multiple shallow zones of narrow mineralisation, including **4m @ 0.32% Cu** from 10m (HRC010) and **1m @ 0.77% Cu** from 42m (HRC 012). Refer to Table 2 for full table of results

Planning has also commenced for ground electro-magnetic (EM) work at Liv's Hill, to identify potential conductors at depth as the source of mineralisation over this 8 hectare anomalous area.

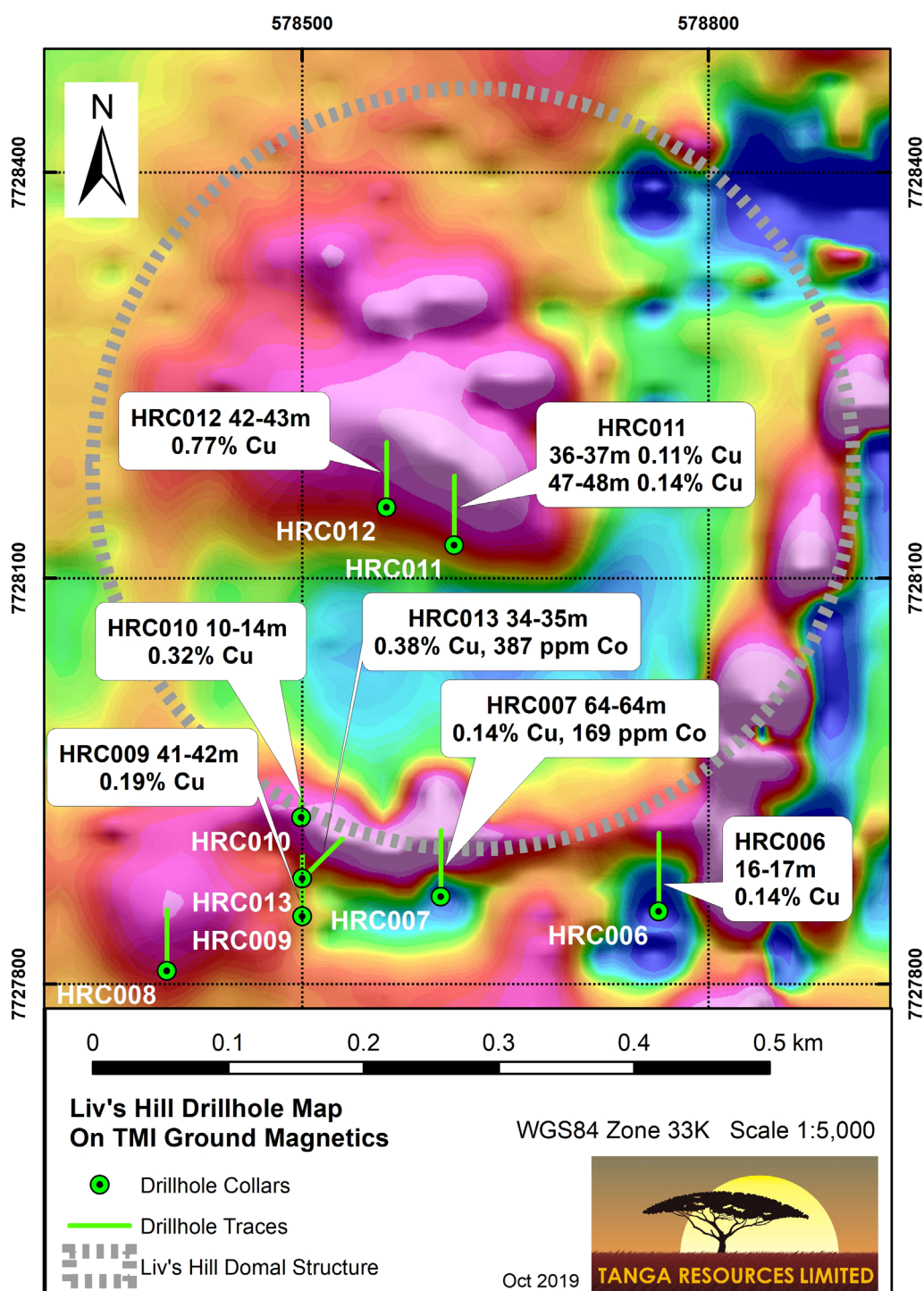


Figure 10: Rotated to Pole magnetic data of the Main Gossan area showing SW Magnetic Anomaly south west of the drilling at Main Gossan Magnetic Anomaly

**Table 2: Table of Significant Results - Hagenhof**

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth	From	To	Width	Cu %	Co ppm
HRC001	Jettes Hill	574007	7727734	1134	360	-50	70	66	67	1	0.07	34
HRC002	Jettes Hill	573979	7727629	1132	20	-50	80	11	12	1	0.23	48
							and	15	16	1	0.11	35
							and	39	40	1	0.20	153
							and	46	47	1	0.12	45
HRC003	Jettes Hill	573759	7727302	1140	45	-50	80	9	10	1	0.13	49
							and	29	31	1	0.25	61
HRC004	Jettes Hill	573827	7727278	1137	360	-50	75	66	67	1	0.06	45
HRC005	Jettes Hill	573757	7727061	1144	360	-50	60	Not sampled				
HRC006	Livs Hill	578763	7727854	1137	360	-50	90	16	17	1	0.14	42
HRC007	Livs Hill	578602	7727865	1141	360	-50	76	63	64	1	0.14	169
HRC008	Livs Hill	578400	7727810	1134	360	-50	70	65	66	1	0.05	25
HRC009	Liv's Hill	578500	7727850	1140	360	-50	70	41	42	1	0.19	143
HRC010	Liv's Hill	578499	7727923	1141	360	-50	33	10	14	4	0.32	162
HRC011	Liv's Hill	578612	7728124	1133	360	-50	80	36	37	1	0.11	46
							and	47	48	1	0.14	67
HRC012	Liv's Hill	578562	7728152	1132	360	-50	75	42	43	1	0.77	71
HRC013	Liv's Hill	578500	7727878	1140	45	-50	65	34	35	1	0.39	388
HRC014	Liv's Hill / Copper Cap	578761	7729090	1142	360	-50	55	9	10	1	0.01	13
HRC015	P5	569573	7721974	1118	360	-50	52	Not sampled				
HRC016	P5	569484	7721918	1117	10	-50	60	41	42	1	0.02	35
HRC017	P5	569649	7721725	1117	360	-60	46	Not sampled				
HRC018	P5	569547	7721882	1117	360	-50	40	Not sampled				
HRC019	P5	569480	7721815	1117	360	-50	34	Not sampled				
HRC020	P5	569637	7721966	1111	180	-50	40	25	26	1	0.18	180
HRC021	P5	569493	7721966	1114	190	-50	30	10	11	1	0.13	149
HRC022	Main Gossan	571016	7726596	1114	319	-50	115	68	76	8	0.74	263
							and	87	93	6	0.27	88
HRC023	Main Gossan	571030	7726641	1116	319	-50	110	48	62	14	0.56	244
HRC024	Main Gossan	571096	7726565	1113	319	-50	140	93	94	1	0.07	167
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							and	78	80	2	0.27	24
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							and	31	32	1	0.10	68
							and	42	43	1	0.15	172
HRC029	Main Gossan	570981	7726631	1113	319	-50	70	43	45	2	0.38	249
HRC030	Jettes Hill	573832	7727294	1135	360	-50	65	Not sampled				
HRC031	Jettes Hill	573978	7727648	1135	345	-50	60	5	6	1	0.18	28
							and	10	11	1	0.11	45
							and	41	42	1	0.11	40



## Katerina Project

The Katerina Project is under an earn-in and joint venture agreement with Epangelo Mining Limited, a private mining investment company with the Government of the Republic of Namibia as the sole shareholder. One of the licences within the JV agreement EPL 4833 is located on the major Otjijhorongo Thrust with aeromagnetic data showing it is intersected by a NNE/SSW basement structure that continues north into Hagenhof (Refer to Figure 2). A number of historic regional copper and gold occurrences are reported on the Licences, however there has been no modern exploration

A maiden drilling campaign is planned to be undertaken at the Katerina Project targeting orogenic gold under thick calcrete cover, subject to the renewal of the licence by the Ministry of Mines. As part of the renewal process the Company and Epangelo are recently presented the proposed exploration program to the Ministry in Windhoek and anticipate obtaining the renewal in the coming weeks.

## Planned Work Program at Hagenhof:

The recent drill program at Hagenhof shows significant copper (and cobalt) mineralisation open to the southwest at Main Gossan, and lower tenor stratabound copper mineralisation open along strike and down dip at the Livs Hill domal structure.

Detailed ground magnetic surveying is continuing at Hagenhof, and planning is in place for detailed ground electro-magnetic (EM) work to start at Main Gossan and Livs Hill to aid in targeting semi-massive sulphide mineralisation.

Once this work has been completed and the geophysical data modelled then planning for follow up drilling can commence. It is planned to recommence drilling at Hagenhof in the December quarter.

A summary of the planned work program at Hagenhof includes:

- Ground magnetics over Main Gossan area – *underway*
- Ground electro-magnetic (EM) work at Main Gossan and Liv's Hill – *to commence this quarter*
- Follow up drilling at Main Gossan – *planned to commence, following ground EM work*
- Exploration and drilling at Katerina Project - *this quarter, subject to renewal*

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

## Contact details

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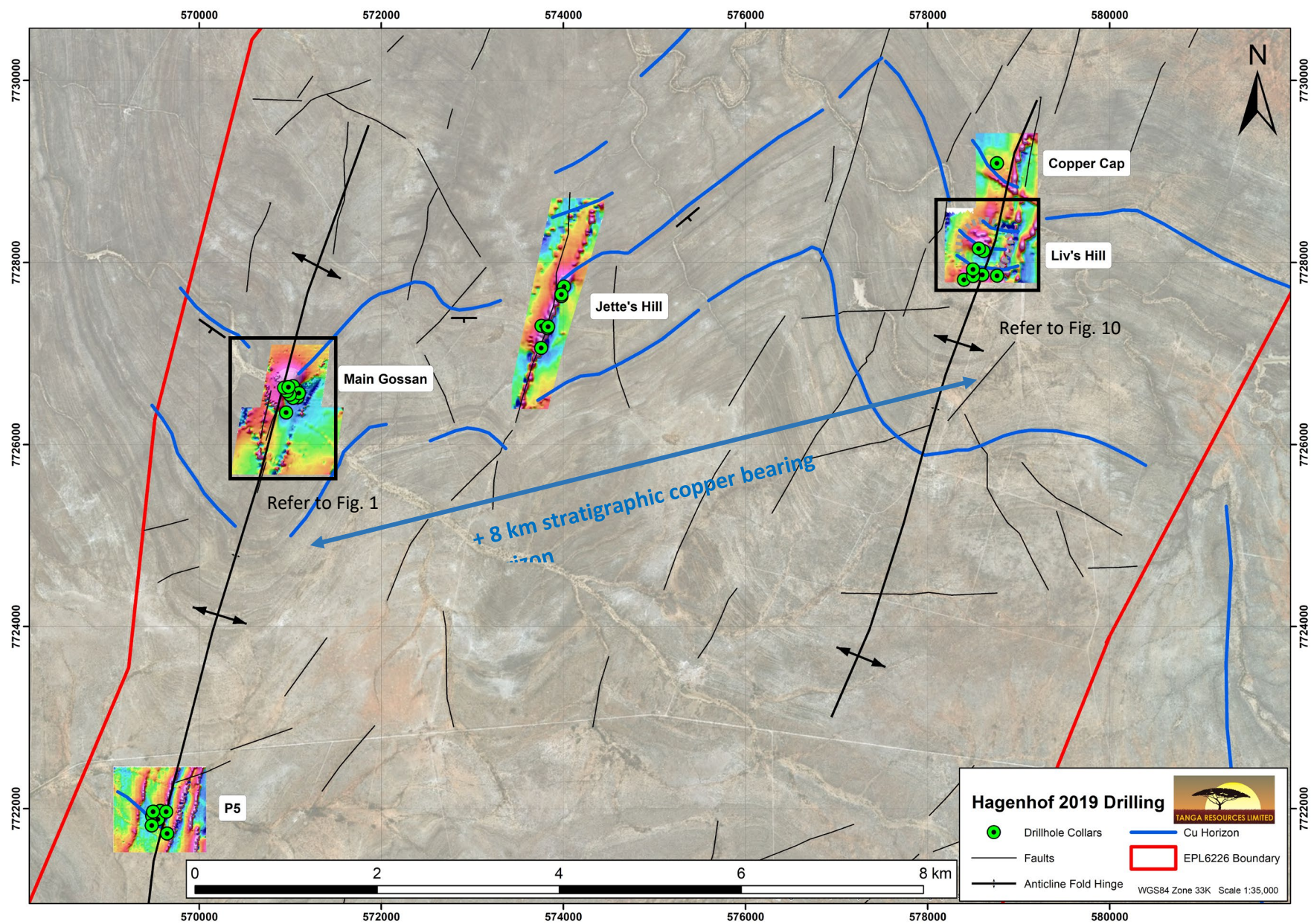
## Competent Person Statement

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, 15 April 2019 and 28 May 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.

Figure 11: Hagenhof Copper Project – Location of prospects





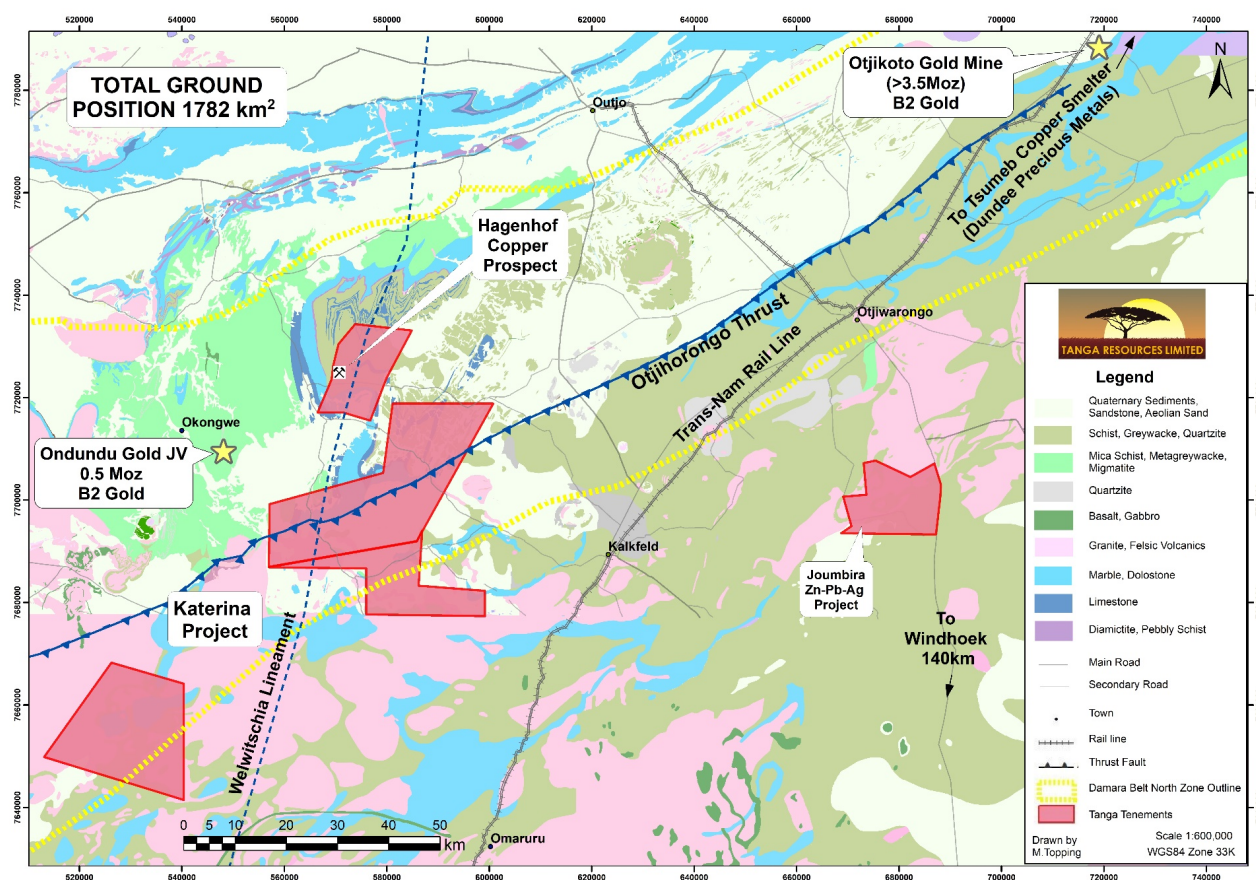


Figure 12. Location of Tanga's Projects on the Damara Belt Namibia, and surrounding infrastructure.

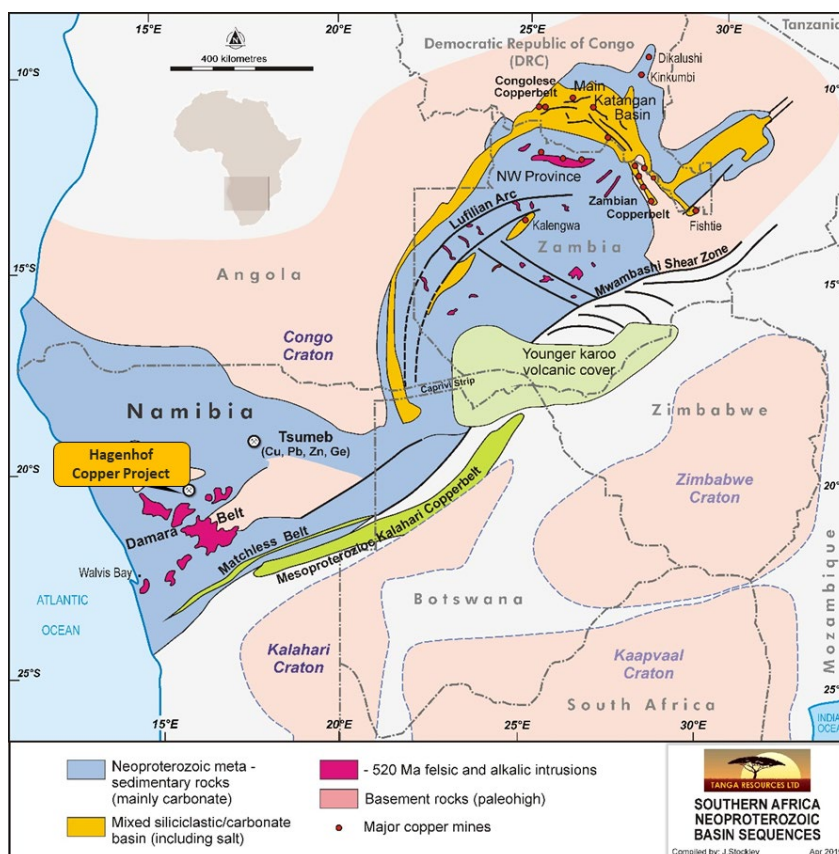
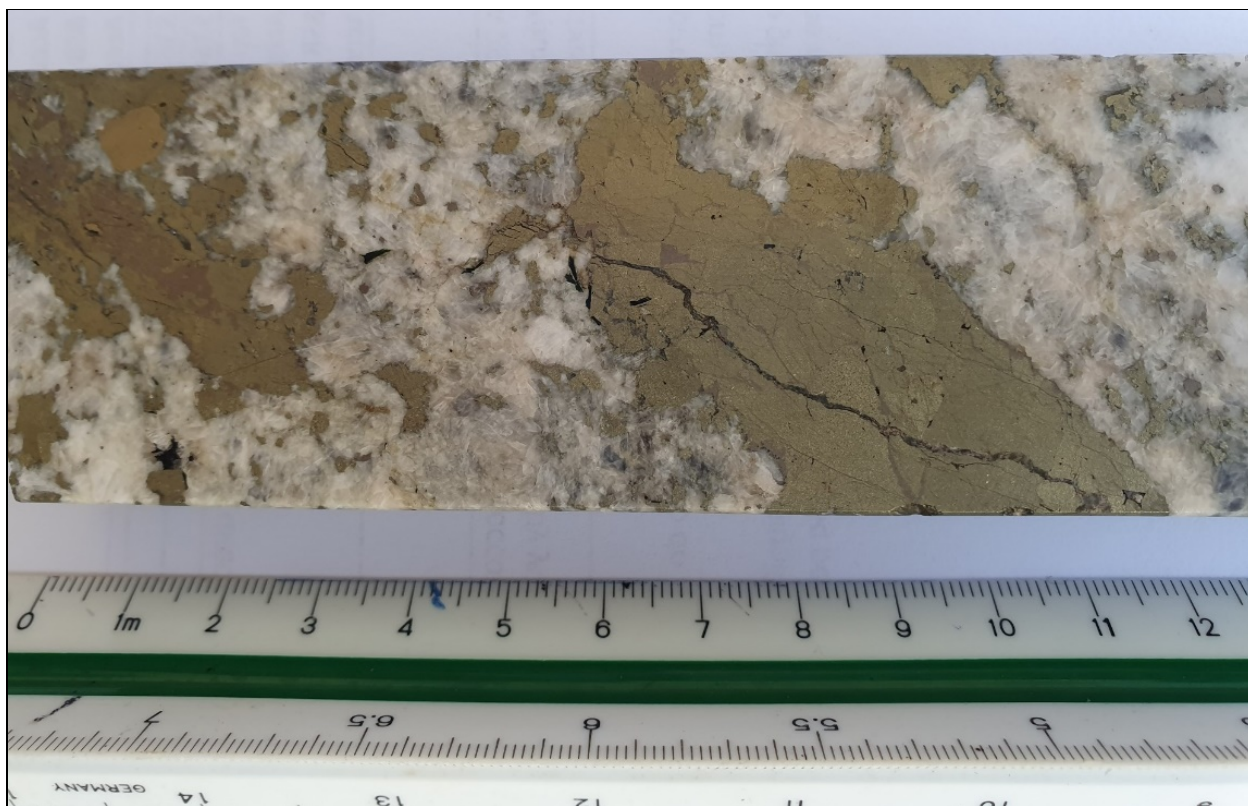


Figure 13. Location of Tanga's Projects in Namibia.

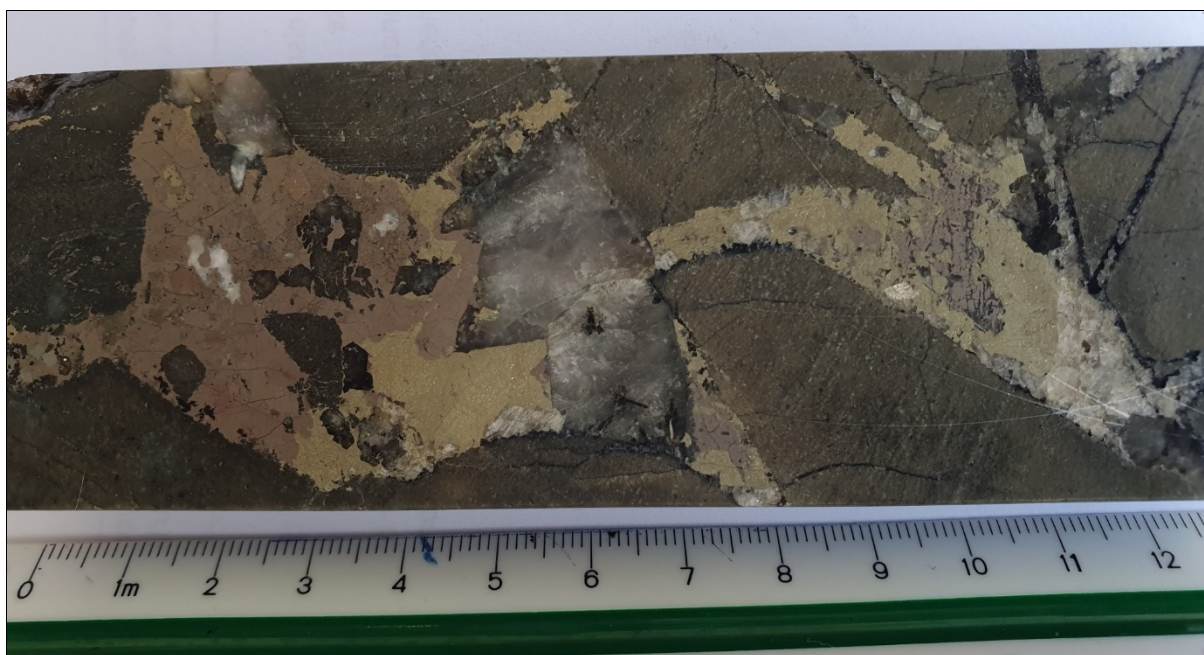


## APPENDIX 1: Technical discussion:

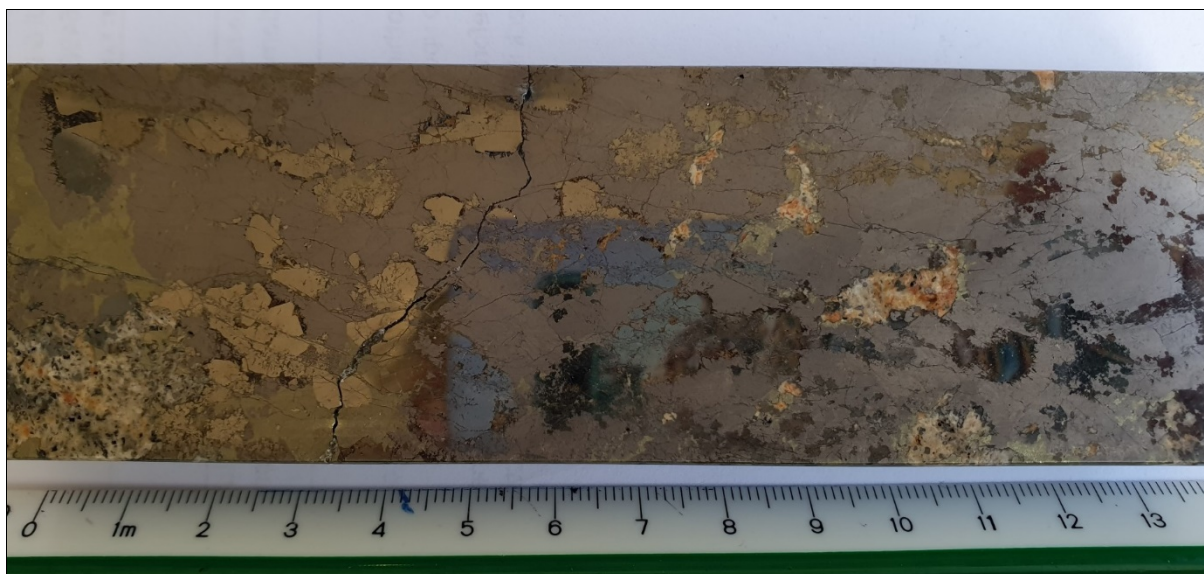
Shown below are various ore textures in polished core of the high grade copper zone in the HDD004 drill core:



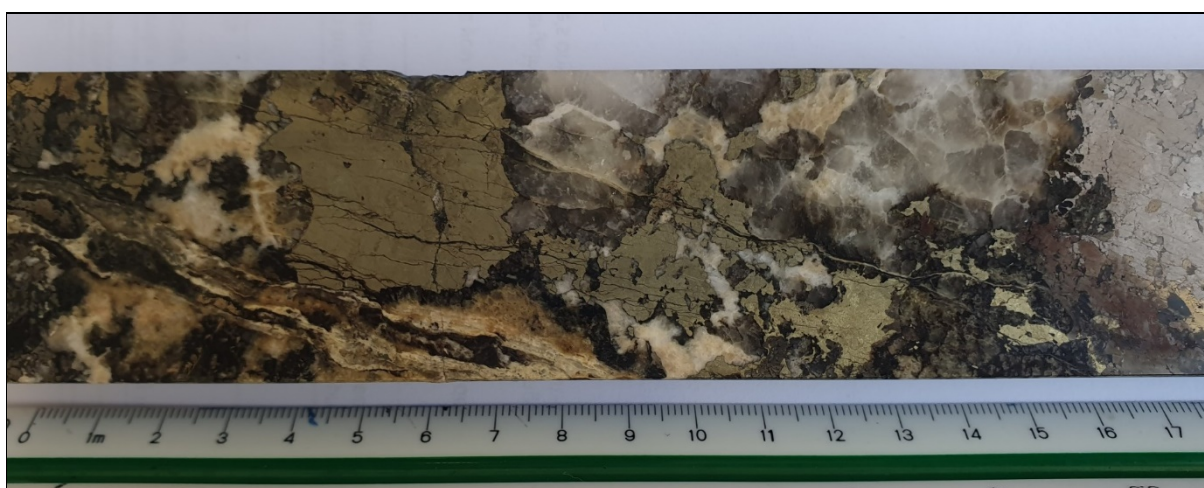
High grade (2.44% Cu) mineralisation in HDD004 at 127.64m to 127.79m. Coarse grained anhedral chalcopyrite (>10cm crystal length) intermixed with pyrrhotite in bladed calcite matrix.



Spectacular jig saw breccia: Kombat-style triple junction breccia with late grey pyrrhotite infill and chalcopyrite eating into the pyrrhotite grain margins; grey mass in central part of the polished slab is broken grey smoky quartz. HDD004 from 113m to 113.13m. Copper grade 1.12% & cobalt up to 610ppm.



Intermixed pyrrhotite (steely grey) & pyrite anheda (shiny brass colour) with minor (<5%) chalcopyrite massive sulphide. HDD004 from 122.61m to 122.79m. Copper grade 1.90%



Very coarse grained pyrrhotite (RHS of slab); coarse anhedral pyrite (central-LHS of slab); late infill anhedral chalcopyrite in quartz breccia cut by late stage banded carbonate-pyrite epithermal vein at 124m to 124.22m in HDD004. Copper grade 1.54% and cobalt up to 850ppm.



## APPENDIX 2: JORC Table:

### Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> </ul>	<p>RC drilling: Sample every 1 meter into a duplicate A and B sample bag off the rig cyclone cone splitter (15% splits). Sample A for lab analysis, sample B for reference material store at camp.</p> <p>Diamond drilling: sawn drill core with half the core cut by diamond saw and bagged into calicos at 1m intervals through mineralisation.</p> <p>All samples trucked to Intertek Tschudi Mine for crush &amp; pulverize. 100g pulps sent to Intertek Perth for multi-element assaying (Aqua Regia and 4 acid digest methods applied).</p> <p>Barren quartz material used as blanks, inserted at 5% frequency. Duplicates at 5% and Geostats certified reference material used for standards, also randomly inserted at 5% frequency.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so, by what method, etc).</li> </ul>	<p>Reverse Circulation: CAT RC 8 Bormeister machine model 3406C, 2008 year, Tracked machine with face sampling hammer (Stewardship rig 3ER10989)</p> <p>Diamond drilling: HQ drill string from surface till fresh rock, switch to NQ drill string, orientated drill core (Reflex tool)</p>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> </ul>	<p>All core measured and marked on site; all care taken to obtain 95% core recovery, core trays photographed wet;</p> <p>RC sampling: all A and B cone splits ex the rig cyclone weighed on site &amp; recorded. For a 10m run in each hole all A, B and C (reject falling over cone and out under cyclone) samples weighed for mass balance checks.</p> <p>Relationship between sample recovery and grade not known at this stage: more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias.</p>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<p>All 1m RC intervals are logged by Namibian geologists at camp and at rig; all NQ drill core is photographed, the magnetic susceptibility is measured, core recovery calculated; core marked up along the Orientation Line, and logged by experienced (+10 years) Namibian geologists.</p> <p>Logging is carried out metre by metre. All RC &amp; diamond drill core is logged. All metre samples measured for Magnetic Susceptibility (MSI).</p>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<p>Diamond drill core half sawn by Sandvik blade: the half core is then sampled at 1m intervals by breaking with rock hammer into standard calico bags. 2-3kg bags trucked to Intertek Tschudi Mine.</p> <p>Barren quartz material used as blanks, inserted at 5% frequency. Duplicates at 5% and Geostats certified reference material used for standards, also randomly inserted at 5% frequency.</p> <p>Industry standard sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage,</p> <p>Unknown.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</li> <li>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</li> </ul>	<p>Intertek Labs at Tschudi Mine: standard crushing and pulverising used, 100g pulps sent to Intertek Perth for digestion and assaying. Methods applied is Aqua Regia and 4 Acid Digest for multi-element analysis.</p> <p>Standard Intertek protocols re blanks, standards &amp; duplicates applied.</p> <p>Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.</p>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<p>Verification of significant intersections by database geologist and checked by John Stockley.</p> <p>No holes have been twinned</p> <p>Data entry is done on site using logchief and checked by Exploration Manager before sending to database geologist. All data is stored in a DataShed database and backed up to the server.</p> <p>No adjustment made to assay data</p>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<p>Drill holes locations from hand-held Garmin GPS (up to 12m vertical error).</p> <p>Down hole surveys carried out by Terratec Geophysical Services using North Finding Gyro tool – Gyromaster.</p> <p>Drilling Reflex Tool. Core orientation by electronic Reflex positioning tool.</p> <p>Grid: WGS 1984, Datum UTM Zone 33S</p>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<p>Drill hole spacing on a 50m by 50m grid;</p> <p>Not at this stage; more drilling required especially at depth.</p> <p>No sample compositing, all sampling done on 1m RC or DD runs, only over mineralised zones.</p>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</li> </ul>	<p>Detailed structural logging of diamond core at Main Gossan has generally shown that the holes are perpendicular to the dip of the orebody, providing true width assay intercepts.</p> <p>More core orientation data required to ascertain sampling bias.</p>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<p>All samples remain in the custody of Damaran Exploration Namibia, until dropped at Intertek Tschudi, near Tsumeb, Namibia.</p>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<p>No audits have been carried out at this stage.</p>

## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</li> <li>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</li> </ul>	<p>Prospecting licence EPL6226. Owned 100% by Aloe Investmtnets 192, 100% owned subsidiary of Tanga Resources Ltd.</p> <p>The licence is in good standing.</p> <p>No known impediments.</p>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<p>Original mineralisation at Main Gossan discovered and drilled by Phelps Dodge in 1970's. Two further drillholes by T.G Exploration in 1973.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<p>Hydrothermal to mesothermal orogenic copper and cobalt mineralisation occurring in Neoproterozoic Damara Belt.</p> <p>Main mineralisation is hosted within tectonic breccia zones / fault jog containing chalcopyrite</p>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>This Information has been tabled in the ASX announcement.</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> <li>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<p>All samples are the same length so no weighted average technique was applied in calculating average grade of intervals.</p> <p>No metal equivalents have been reported.</p>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</li> </ul>	<p>Geometry of mineralization: dip:45°, Dip direction 135°, Plunge 25° to 45° to SSW</p> <p>Drillholes are drilled perpendicular to the strike of the mineralization so true widths are represented.</p>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</li> </ul>	<p>Applied</p>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</li> </ul>	<p>Balanced reporting has been applied.</p>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</li> </ul>	<p>Ground magnetics are shown on plan map.</p> <p>Geological observations are included.</p>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<p>Follow up Reverse Circulation &amp; Diamond Drilling is planned.</p> <p>Ground electro-magnetic surveying is planned.</p> <p>Ground magnetic surveys along main tectonic structures, focussing on sand and calcrete covered areas to the west of Main Gossan.</p> <p>No reporting-commercially sensitive at this stage.</p>