



OUTSTANDING ASSAY RESULTS JOUMBIRA ZINC PROJECT, NAMIBIA

Highlights

- Tanga to proceed with option to acquire earn in rights over the Joubira Zinc Project from Coldstone Investments Pty Ltd, following successful completion of diamond drilling due diligence programme confirming potential of zinc mineralisation
- Results confirm high grade zones of zinc, lead and silver associated with semi-massive sulphide replacement bodies, within a much larger lower grade mineralised zone. Selected results include:

JBDD006 23m @ 4.10% Zn, 1.40% Pb and 8.94g/t Ag from 139m; incl:

- 2m @ 10.38% Zn, 5.70% Pb and 30.67 g/t Ag from 141m; and
- 2m @ 15.43% Zn, 0.09% Pb and 9.09 g/t Ag from 160m

JBDD005 1m @ 8.12% Zn, 2.43%Pb and 31.82 g/t Ag from 89.6m; and

- 15m @ 2.37% Zn, 1.66% Pb and 13.4 g/t Ag from 99.8m; and
- 13.5m @ 1.69% Zn, 1.9%Pb and 3.53 g/t Ag from 116.4m; incl
- 2m @ 6.25% Zn, 6.43% Pb and 9.46 g/t Ag from 127.9m

JBDD007 18.3m @ 2.24% Zn, 1.28% Pb and 10.27 g/t Ag from 139.8m; incl:

- 6m @ 5.59% Zn, 2.82% Pb and 11.40 g/t Ag from 152m

These intercepts occur within broader mineralised zones of:

JBDD005 40.3m @ 1.76% Zn, 1.41% Pb and 7.82 g/t Ag from 89.6m

JBDD006 45.0m @ 2.27% Zn, 0.91% Pb and 7.69 g/t Ag from 119m

JBDD007 50.9m @ 1.12% Zn, 0.63% Pb and 5.28 g/t Ag from 120.1m

- Major zones of moderate to high grade zinc mineralisation, of up to 15% Zn, intersected in final three holes. Mineralisation remains open in all directions and provides significant resource potential
- High grade, near surface, silver values up to 76 g/t returned from JBDD007, remains open to the east
- Stratabound zinc-lead-silver mineralisation intersected in JBDD006 and JBDD007 remains open along strike with surface outcrops assaying up to 20 g/t silver – with no previous drilling
- Upon completion of the transaction Epangelo Mining Company (Pty) Ltd and Advino Resources will become shareholders of Tanga

Tanga Resources Ltd (“Tanga” or the “Company”) (ASX: TRL) is pleased to report the assay results received from diamond drilling at the Joubira Zinc Project (“Joubira” or “the Project”) in Namibia.

The Company is encouraged by these initial results from its first drill program in Namibia, and looks forward to working with the vendor, Advino Resources Pty Ltd, and their joint venture partner Epangelo (an entity owned by the Namibian government) on this highly prospective ground position in the Damaran Metallogenic Belt.

Joumbira North Shoot and Kahlenberg Targets

These latest results are from diamond drilling at Joumbira, in which JBDD005-007 intersected +40m thick zones of moderate to high grade mineralisation.

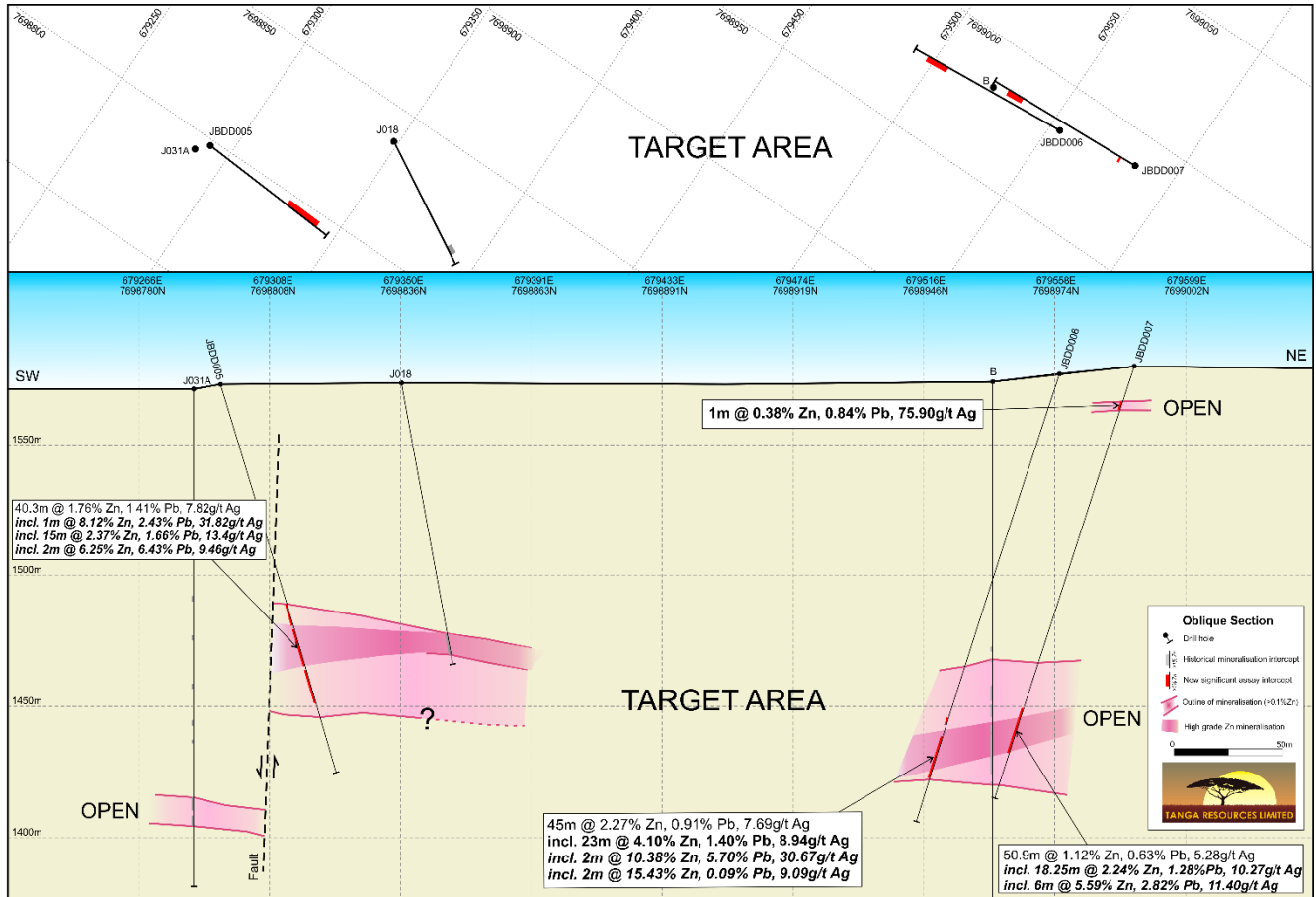


Figure 1. Oblique Northwest looking section of mineralisation intercepted at Joumbira JBDD005 to JBDD007. JBDD005 was drilled at the western extension of the interpreted North Shoot, with JBDD006 drilled 220m north at Kahlenberg and JBDD007, 32m to the east of JBDD006.

Significant results from JBDD005-JBDD007 (refer to Tables 3, 4 and Appendix 1 for full results)

JBDD005:

- 1m @ 8.12% Zn, 2.43% Pb, and 31.82 g/t Ag from 89.6m
- 15m @ 2.37% Zn, 1.66% Pb and 13.40 g/t Ag from 99.8m
- 13.5m @ 1.69% Zn, 1.9 % Pb and 3.53 g/t Ag from 116.4m
- Incl 2m @ 6.25% Zn, 6.43% Pb and 9.46 g/t Ag from 127.9m
- Overall mineralised zone: 40.3m @ 1.76% Zn, 1.41% Pb and 7.82 g/t Ag from 89.6m

JBDD006:

- 23m @ 4.10% Zn, 1.40% Pb and 8.94 g/t Ag from 139m
- Incl. 2m @ 10.38% Zn, 5.70% Pb and 30.67 g/t Ag from 141m
- Incl. 2m @ 15.43% Zn, 0.09% Pb and 9.09 g/t Ag from 160m
- Overall mineralised zone: 45m @ 2.27% Zn, 0.91% Pb and 7.69 g/t Ag from 119m

JBDD007:

- 1m @ 0.38% Zn, 0.84% Pb and 75.90g/t Ag from 16m
- 18.3m @ 2.24% Zn, 1.28% Pb and 10.27g/t Ag from 139.8m
- 6m @ 5.59% Zn, 2.82% Pb and 11.40 g/t Ag from 152m
- Overall mineralised zone: 50.9m @ 1.12% Zn, 0.63% Pb and 5.28 g/t Ag from 120.1m

The zinc-lead-silver mineralisation at Joubira is stratabound, comprising high grade zones of sphalerite, galena and silver associated with semi massive sulphide replacement bodies, within a much larger, sub horizontal, lower grade mineralised zone. **The results from JBDD005 – JBDD007 are highly encouraging as they confirm Joubira hosts significant zinc-lead-silver mineralisation with significant resource potential.**

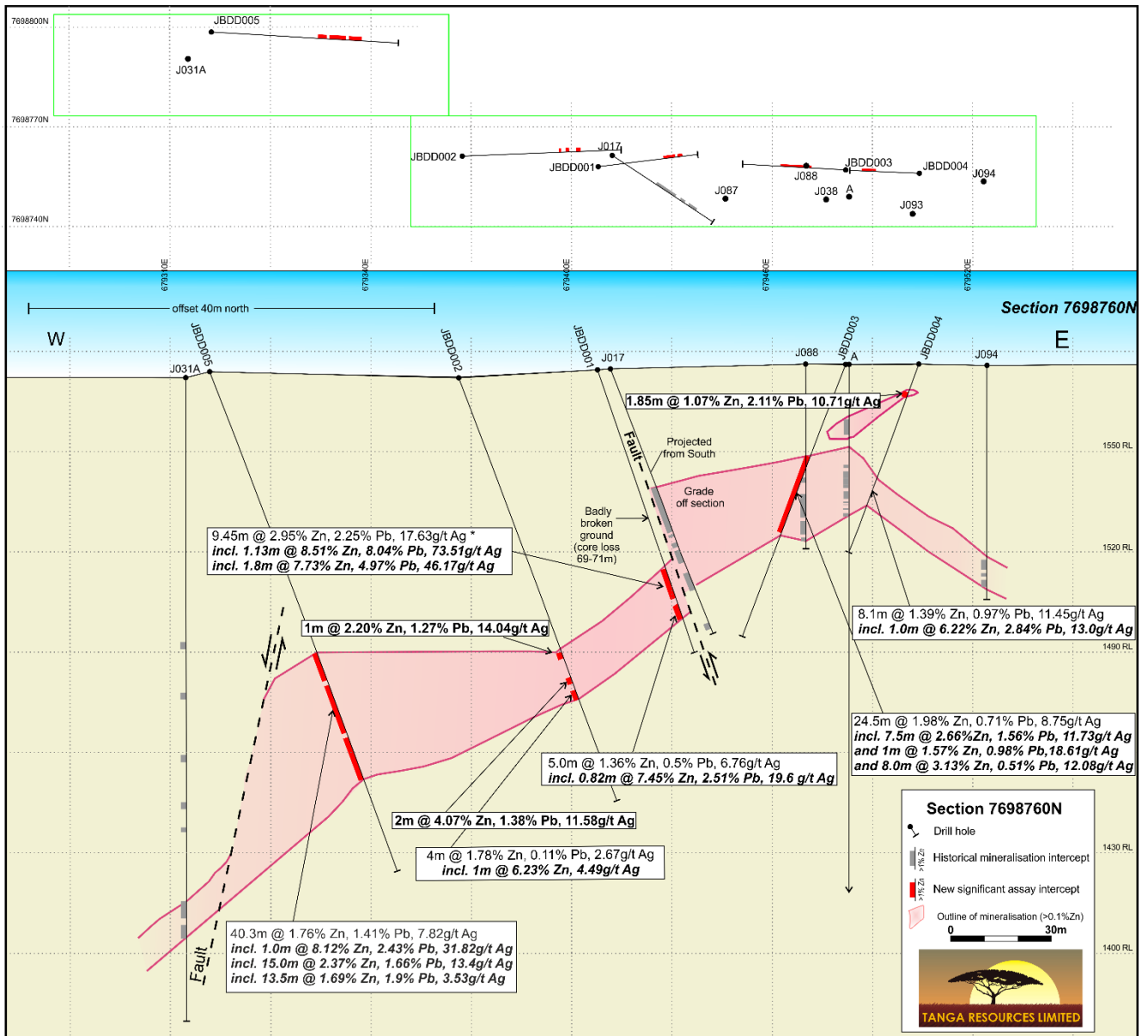


Figure 2. Cross section of diamond drill holes JBDD001 to JBDD005 on North Shoot Target. Note JBDD005 is 40m off section to the north.

Significant results from JBDD001-4 holes include:

- JBDD001* **1.81m @ 7.73% Zn, 4.97% Pb, 46.17 g/t Ag from 67.19m**
- JBDD002 **2m @ 4.07% Zn, 1.38%Pb, 11.58 g/t Ag from 95m and**
4m @ 1.78% Zn, 2.67g/t Ag from 99m (incl. **1.0m @ 6.23% Zn, 4.49g/t Ag**)
- JBDD003 **24.5m @ 1.98% Zn, 8.75g/t Ag from 30.07m (incl. 7.5m @ 2.66% Zn, 1.56% Pb, 11.73g/t Ag) and**
8.0m @ 3.13% Zn, 12.08 g/t Ag from 42.57m
- JBDD004 **8.1m @ 1.39% Zn, 11.45g/t Ag from 37.4m (incl. 1.0m @ 6.22% Zn, 2.84% Pb, 13.0g/t Ag)**

* Overall assay returned 9.45m @ 2.52% Zn, 1.87% Pb and 14.28 g/t Ag from 62.10m to 71.45m, but included 60% core loss zone from 69.70m to 70.22m

While the Company's drilling was unable to validate some of the historically reported results (as part of the due diligence drilling), the results from drill holes JBDD001-4 have confirmed near surface mineralisation, gradually dipping down plunge to the west. Tanga considers these results warrant further follow up based on historically reported assays.

More importantly, drill holes JBDD005-7 have confirmed the Company's technical assessment of the historical geological data of the presence of a very large, flat lying zone of mineralisation of over 40m true width containing moderate to high grade zinc of up to +15% Zn; and the occurrence of a potentially new, near surface zone with very high silver values up to 76 g/t Ag.

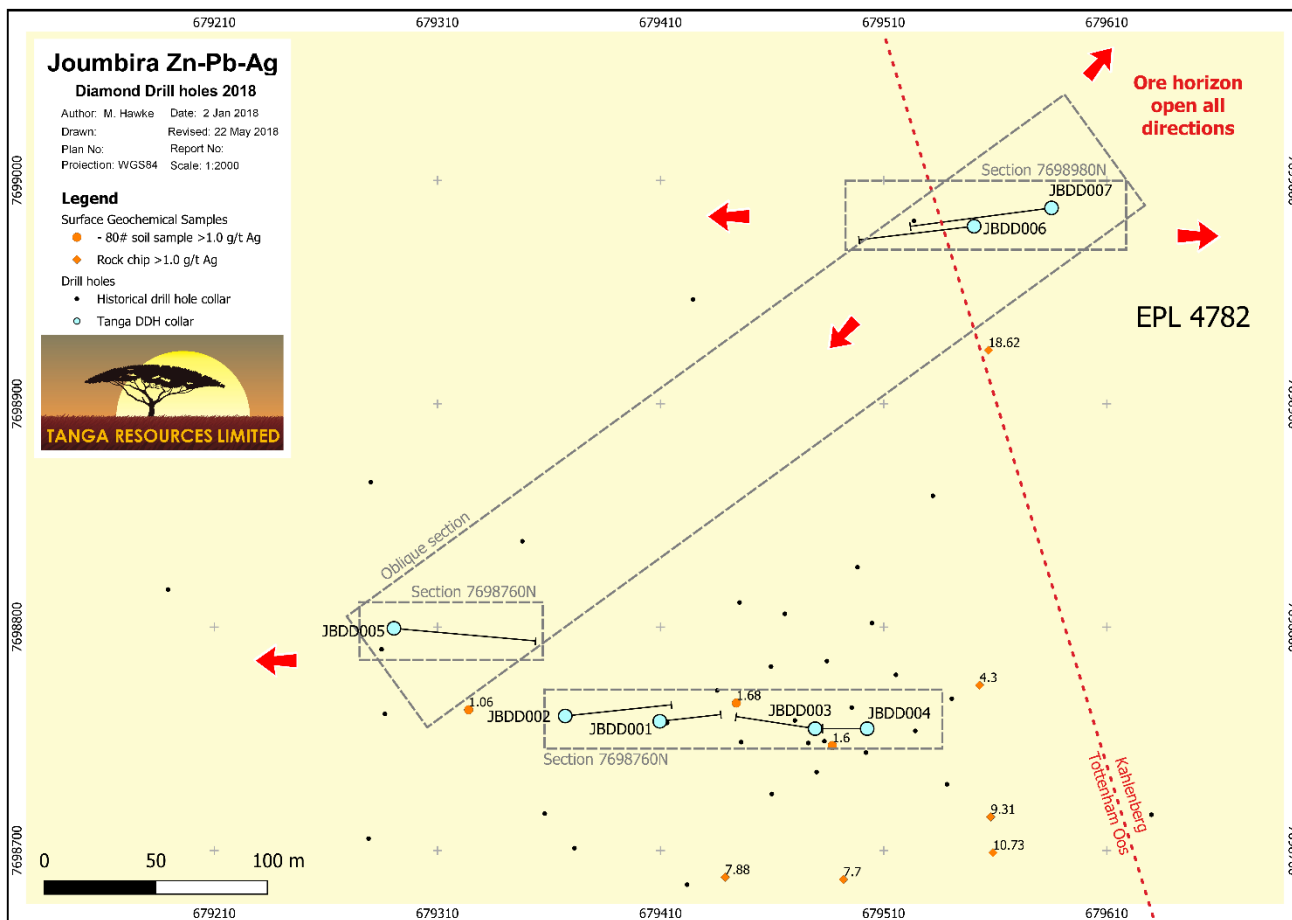


Figure 3. Diamond drill hole location plan of JBDD001 to JBDD007 and anomalous Ag results from surface gossan rock chip sampling. Surface gossan rock chip and soil samples were collected over Joubira, returning anomalous Zn (max. 0.8%), Pb (max. 0.4%) and Ag (max 18.62 g/t) values indicating that mineralisation is present from surface. These results are detailed in Figure 3 and Table 1.

Sample #	Easting	Northing	RL	Cu (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	As (ppm)	Mn (ppm)
Rock Chip > 1.0 g/t Ag										
130211	679492	7698687	1578	15.2	7.7	1147	1450.7	6.73	-0.005	55251
130212	679439	7698688	1575	99.5	7.88	6125	4420.3	11.81	119.1	5856
130213	679558	7698715	1577	10.6	9.31	1829	4279	9.16	1.9	19988
130219	679553	7698774	1575	9.3	4.3	1766	2343.9	16.35	1.1	90738
130240	679557	7698924	1580	121.4	18.62	832	1569.8	3.94	0.7	33287
71481	679559	7698699	1579	13.5	10.73	2203	3828.9	14.95	0.8	18370
-80# Soil above 1 g/t Ag										
130229	679487	7698747	1575	41.6	1.6	2499	2555.7	6.03	12.5	12036
130230	679444	7698766	1575	45.9	1.68	670	2417.6	4.66	8.6	8171
130233	679324	7698763	1575	53.8	1.06	475	1205.9	2.45	13.3	8206

Table 1. Geochemical results >1.0 g/t Ag from gossan and soil samples above the Joubira project. Analysis by 4 acid digest with ICP-MS finish at Intertek/Genalysis, Perth Australia.

Table 2 - Drill hole locations JBDD001 to JBDD007

Drill Hole	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elev	Azi (T°)	Dip	Total Depth
JBDD001	679408	7698758	1574	094	-70	89.46
JBDD002	679367	7698761	1572	088	-70	134.34
JBDD003	679482	7698757	1576	279	-70	86.59
JBDD004	679504	7698756	1576	272	-70	59.58
JBDD005	679292	7698798	1573	090	-70	158.26
JBDD006	679554	7698983	1577	272	-70	182.26
JBDD007	679585	7698986	1582	274	-70	176.27

Note: Drill hole locations for Tanga Resources 2018 drill program on EPL4782 co-ordinates in WGS84 zone 33S.

Table 3 – Significant Results JBDD001 to JBDD007

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)
JBDD001	62.0	66.87	4.87m	1.12	1.10	6.51
	67.19	69.0	1.81m	7.73	4.97	46.17
	70.51	71.45	0.94m	3.49	2.88	13.71
	76.0	81.0	5.0m	1.36	0.50	6.76
JBDD002	77.0	77.82	<i>incl. 0.82m</i>	7.45	2.51	19.60
	88.0	89.0	1.0m	2.20	1.27	14.04
	95.0	97.0	2.0m	4.07	1.38	11.58
	99.0	103.0	4.0m	1.78	0.11	2.67
JBDD003	99.0	100.0	<i>incl. 1m</i>	6.23	0.01	4.49
	30.07	54.57	24.5m	1.98	0.71	8.75
	30.07	37.57	<i>incl. 7.5m</i>	2.66	1.56	11.73
	39.57	40.57	<i>and 1.0m</i>	1.57	0.98	18.61
JBDD004	42.57	50.57	<i>and 8.0m</i>	3.13	0.51	12.08
	9.15	11.0	1.85m	1.07	2.11	10.71
	37.4	45.5	8.1m	1.39	0.97	11.45
	44.5	45.5	<i>incl. 1.0m</i>	6.22	2.84	13.00
JBDD005	89.6	98.3	8.7m	1.45	0.70	7.47
	89.6	90.6	<i>incl. 1.0m</i>	8.12	2.43	31.82
	99.8	114.8	15.0m	2.37	1.66	13.40
	116.4	129.9	13.5m	1.69	1.90	3.53
JBDD006	127.9	129.9	<i>incl. 2.0m</i>	6.25	6.43	9.46
	139.0	162	23.0m	4.10	1.40	8.94
	141.0	143	<i>incl 2.0m</i>	10.38	5.70	30.67
	160	162	<i>incl 2.0m</i>	15.43	0.09	9.09
JBDD007	14.6	18.0	3.4m	0.19	0.43	33.62
	16.0	17.0	<i>incl 1m</i>	0.38	0.84	75.90
	139.75	158.0	18.25m	2.24	1.28	10.27
	152.0	158.0	<i>incl. 6.0m</i>	5.59	2.82	11.40

Note: Significant Zn-Pb-Ag exploration results reported as length weighted average grades for Joubira drill holes JBDD001 – JBDD005 (using a 0.1% Zn cut off). * Overall assay returned 9.45m @ 2.52%Zn, 1.87% Pb and 14.28g/t Ag from 62.10m to 71.45m, but included 60% core loss zone from 69.70m to 70.22m

Table 4 – Significant +40 metre intersections

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)
JBDD005	89.6	129.9	40.3m	1.76	1.41	7.82
JBDD006	119.0	164.0	45.0m	2.27	0.91	7.69
JBDD007	120.1	171.0	50.9m	1.12	0.63	5.28

Note: Significant Zn-Pb-Ag exploration results reported as length weighted average grades for Joubira drill holes JBDD001 – JBDD005 (using a 0.1% Zn cut off).



Figure 4. Galena bearing ore horizon (JBDD003: 53.4-53.55m): Disseminated galena to right side of image, with cross cutting pyrite vein on left.



Figure 5. Sphalerite and galena in extensional veinlets (JBDD002: 96.27-96.46m).



Figure 6. HQ half core (JBDD002: 95.58-95.8m), chloritic rock with stringers of sphalerite (brown-red) and galena (grey).



Discussion - Due diligence drilling programme

As part of the Company's technical due diligence on Joubira, a total of seven diamond drill holes for a total of 886.7 metres has been drilled with a total of 471 core samples assayed (including QAQC samples). This programme was intended to evaluate the nature and scale of mineralisation, primarily at the North Shoot and Kahlenberg Targets at Joubira, and evaluate the wider regional prospectivity.

The results to date correlate with visual observations of drill core in which sphalerite and galena are the dominant sulphide minerals. It should be noted that drilling is still at an early stage and further work is required to fully understand that geological setting, orientation and scale of the mineralisation.

Based on the visual observations from the core of JBDD006 (**23m @ 4.10% Zn, 1.40% Pb and 8.94 g/t Ag** from 139m, **incl. 2m @ 10.38% Zn, 5.70% Pb, and 30.67 g/t Ag** from 141m and **2m @ 15.43% Zn, 0.09% Pb and 9.09 g/t Ag** from 160m) a decision was made to drill one further drill hole, and unbudgeted metres (JBDD007), to test the continuity of observed mineralisation seen in JBDD006.

While the Company was unable to validate the historically reported results from North Shoot Target as part of the due diligence (and historical core was unable to be located for verification), **results from JBDD001-4 have confirmed near surface mineralisation, gradually dipping down plunge and JBDD005-7 have confirmed a very large, flat lying zone of mineralisation of over 40m true width containing moderate to high zinc, lead and silver grades.**

Variances between historical reports and these latest results may be due to the following:

1. Modern day techniques applied to assays for new data resulting in lower and more accurate grades being reported.
2. The zoned nature of the high grade mineralisation within the broad lower grade horizon.
3. Different drilling orientations (eg. JBDD001 in comparison to historical J017, see Figure 2), and the apparent large depth changes in the ore horizon over short distances (e.g. J031A compared with JBDD005, see Figure 2, with an apparent change in RL of approx. 30m vertical over a distance of 10m horizontally. Explained by faulting and granite intrusion).
4. Broken core and the presence of numerous mineralising intrusive rocks indicate that the nature of the mineralisation is complex and possibly multi-stage.

No QAQC data for historical samples could be located, with unknown methods of sampling (e.g. unknown whether half core, quarter core or full core sampled), unknown assay method, and varied interval lengths between 0.03 to 12m, with longer intervals most likely composite RC chip samples.

Completion of the acquisition

Under the Joubira option agreement, announced on 5 December 2017, Tanga was granted an exclusive period to conduct due diligence. Following satisfactory completion of due diligence, Tanga intends to exercise the option to acquire Coldstone Investments (Pty) Ltd, which has a joint venture agreement with Namibian government owned, Epangelo Mining Company (Pty) Ltd to earn in up to 80% (with the ability to increase to 90%) of Joubira.

In accordance with the option agreement, upon exercise of the option, Tanga shall issue a total of 44 million shares (Advino Resources Pty Ltd, 39.6 million shares and Epangelo Mining Company (Pty) Ltd, 4.4 million shares).

The Board of Tanga will also invite a representative of Advino Resources Pty Ltd to the board of directors on completion of the transaction.



Forward work programme

Following the successful completion of due diligence, Tanga is now designing a follow up drilling and exploration programme aimed at delineating an initial zinc resource at Joubira and exploring regional extensions of known mineralisation. Importantly, no modern surface geochemical or geophysical surveys have been completed over the project, which will be a focus for future target generation.

About the Jombira Zinc Project

Joubira is an advanced, zinc-lead-silver project, located in the highly prospective and well endowed Damaran Belt, Namibia.

Joubira is located in central Namibia, approximately 190km by sealed road from the capital, Windhoek and 400km from the port of Walvis Bay. The Project has excellent infrastructure with the major service town Otjiwarongo located 50km to the north with existing grid power and the national railway line is in close proximity.

The Project has had no modern day exploration, with the majority of historical exploration undertaken during the late 1970's and some limited follow up work in 2002.

Tanga has an option to acquire Coldstone Investments (Pty) Ltd, which has a joint venture agreement with Namibian government owned, Epangelo Mining Company (Pty) Ltd to earn in up to 80% (with the ability to increase to 90%) of Joubira.

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.

Appendix 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(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"> • Diamond drill core sample obtained at HQ and NQ size. • Samples collected in approximately 1m lengths where practical (with minimum 0.2m, max 1.5m length), half core, and cut to geological boundaries where practical. • Rock chip sampling: 1 to 2kg rock chip samples of mineralized outcrop were taken. • Soil sampling: 1 to 2kg soil samples were taken from the base of drill sumps (prior to drilling), sieved to -80 mesh size, then submitted for geochemical analyses.
		<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"> • Standard diamond drilling sampling methods were used.
		<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological observations by the Tanga geologists indicate sphalerite and galena as the Zn and Pb bearing sulphides. Mineralisation is hosted within calc-silicate altered sedimentary rocks. • Percentage sulphide in core is visually estimated by the Tanga geologists on site.
	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 drilling using Bohrmeister DC drill machine ECR18 model operated by Gecko Namibia • HQ and NQ size diamond drill holes • Diamond drill core orientated using Reflex ACT III Orientation Tool where possible.
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"> • RQD completed and all measurements of core length, core loss and gain recorded • Core trays photographed wet and dry.
		<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All care taken to obtain 100% core recovery although ground conditions are frequently broken. Core Loss is recorded.
		<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not known at this stage: more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias.

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
		<i>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"> All core is geologically logged. The volume percentage of visible sulphides (sphalerite and galena) is estimated for NQ & HQ diamond core. The level of detail currently available would be insufficient to support mineral resource estimation
		<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. All core is logged by an experienced geologist and different rock units mapped to the nearest centimetre downhole. The percentage of visible sulphide (sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite) is estimated for diamond core. Geology, oxidation, alteration, mineralization and structural measurements are recorded. Specific gravity (S.G.) data of representative samples is collected for each rock type. Magnetic susceptibility recorded for each meter interval downhole, and at 10cm intervals through mineralised horizons. All HQ & NQ3 drill core is photographed wet and dry, core recovery calculated; core marked up along the orientation line, and logged by experienced (+10 years) geologists.
		<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of drill core is logged.
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"> From drill holes JBDD001 to JBDD003 half core sampling of both HQ and NQ core was completed. Due to the large sample size of HQ half core, from drill hole JBDD004 to JBDD007 half core was sampled for NQ drill core intersects, and quarter core was sampled for HQ intersects.
		<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only core samples were collected.
		<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples are delivered by company personnel to Intertek's sample preparation facility at Tschudi mine, Tsumeb Namibia. Diamond drill core half sawn by Sandvik blade, then sampled at intervals between 0.2 and 1.5m (2-3kg sample) and submitted to Intertek at Tschudi. Samples were cut at 1m intervals or to geological boundaries where ever possible,
		<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blanks (Blank Si Chips: AMIS0439/1568), Standards and duplicates (quarter core duplicate) were inserted at regular intervals around every 10th sample.
		<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Western Australian sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
		<i>results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	
		<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is unknown whether the sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
1-5	Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drill samples were prepared using standard crushing and pulverising (-75#) at Intertek's Sample Preparation Facility at Tschudi Mine, Tsumeb, Namibia. The remaining sample pulp was transported to Intertek/Genalysis Laboratories in Perth Australia and were assayed by method FA25/OE04 (25gm fire assay with OES finish) and 4A/MS48 (48 element four acid digest) which is considered appropriate for the style of mineralization at Joubira. Rock chip and soil samples prepared and assayed by the same method discussed described above.
		<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 or sampling yet available. Preliminary hand held XRF tool measurements were taken of core from hole JBDD001 but due to problems with calibrating the tool no further measurements were taken.
		<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"> Standard Intertek protocols re blanks, standards & duplicates applied. Referee sampling has not yet been carried out at this stage.
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"> Verification of significant intersections are observed by company geologists and company director Mr John Stockley.
		<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No twinned holes for the current drilling program, although some drilling was aimed to duplicate historical drill hole results.
		<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging is entered into excel spreadsheets or Logchief, before being validated and stored in a database in Perth– Maxwell's Datashed
		<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zn and Pb converted from ppm to % for reporting.
1-7	Location of Data Points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole locations collected by hand held Garmin GPS ($\pm 3m$ horizontal, up to 12m vertical error).

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
		<i>surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	
		<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grid: WGS84, Zone 33S
		<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand held Garmin GPS (± 3m horizontal, up to 12m vertical error). Topographic controls are not adequate at this time.
1-8	Data Spacing and Distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration drill hole spacing was along a west to east section at maximum 80m spacing along a sectional line at approx. 7698760N, with JBDD005 offset 40m north to 7698800N, and JBDD006 and JBDD007 along a west to east sectional line at approx. 7698980N.
		<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"> Present day drill hole spacing is inadequate to fully evaluate the extents of the mineralization present.
		<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the purpose of reporting grade intersects, anomalous and high grade samples are reported as length weighted averages.
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"> Orientation of drill holes were positioned to intersect mineralisation as perpendicular as possible to historical ore horizon interpretation. This is not considered to introduce a sampling bias. Historical information indicates the mineralization to be a curved body that attains maximum thickness near (but not at) surface. The mineralization then appears to dip away to the east and west. To the north mineralization occurs in a broad, thick sub-horizontal sheet.
		<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"> Drill holes were angled -70 degrees towards 090 or 270, with the purpose of the two different directions being to provide an overlap and orientation on the ore lenses. Cross sections resolve the true thickness of mineralisation.
1-10	Sample Security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core was collected several times daily from the drill rig and taken back to the core yard at Otjiwa. No core trays were left at the drill rig overnight. Core is stored at the security controlled Otjiwa Farm. Samples were then transported by company vehicle to Intertek's Sample Preparation Facility at Tschudi mine, Tsumeb, Namibia by company staff.

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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) 4782 is located in the Otjiwarongo District, in the north-central part of Namibia, and is registered to Epangelo Mining Company (Pty) Ltd a company wholly owned by the Government of the Republic of Namibia. Tanga Resources Ltd is in an option agreement with private company Coldstone to acquire equity in the Joubira Property. The license area covers three farm properties – Joubira, Kahlenberg and Tottenham Oos. The area of currently planned drilling is on Tottenham Oos and Kahlenberg. 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"> A total of 128 diamond and percussion drill holes were completed in the project area between 1972 and 2000 by Messina Transvaal Development Co. Ltd., and Iscor Limited. This work is non-JORC compliant with no known QAQC data, and no core presently available.
2-3	Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EPL is underlain by rocks of the Damaran Orogenic Belt to the north and northwest, which are juxtaposed onto younger Waterberg Sandstone of Karoo age which cover the south-eastern corner. Mineralisation is hosted in calc-silicate sedimentary rocks within a thick succession of quartz-biotite-schist intercalated with marble, with cross cutting Karoo-aged granitic to syenitic dykes and sills.
2-4	Drill Hole Information	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Easting and northing of the drill hole collar;</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Tables 1-4 in the ASX announcement. For a list of historical drill hole information and significant intercepts, please refer to ASX announcement dated 5/12/17

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill collar; Dip and azimuth of the hole; Down hole length and interception depth; Hole length <p>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract for the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</p>	
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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 0.1% Zn lower cutoff with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution has been used to calculate grades. Grades calculated are length weighted average grades.
		<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.
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"> Drill holes are angled -70 degrees east and west due to historical results indicating this is the most perpendicular to stratigraphic and mineralization trends in the prospect area.
		<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"> Drilling is angled -70 towards 090 or 270 dependent on the underlying stratigraphic and mineralization trends. Historical information indicates mineralization as a curved body that attains maximum thickness near (but not at) surface. The mineralization then appears to dip away to the east and west.
		<i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervals reported indicate downhole depths, true width not known.

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
		<i>clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	
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 locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Figures 1 to 3
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.

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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"> • Geological observations by the Tanga geologists indicate sphalerite and galena as the Zn and Pb bearing sulphides. Mineralisation is hosted within calc-silicate rocks. The deposit is located close to a major regional NE thrust structure that has been active in Cretaceous time. • Percentage sulphide in core is visually estimated by the Tanga geologists on site. • Ground is broken, with some significant faulting present. • Bulk density, magsus, and geotechnical details are not yet available. • Previous geophysical survey reports indicate mineralisation is coincident with gravity highs, magnetic highs and resistivity highs. • Previous geochemical soil survey results (Kumba Resources) note elevated Zn (>100ppm) coincident with known mineralisation intersects and gossans. • Several metallurgical and mineralogical reports by former companies (e.g. Kumba Resources) have been completed and note only potentially high iron (Fe) in some sphalerite samples, but no deleterious elements (e.g. no Sb or As reported in galena or sphalerite analysis). Minor cadmium levels exist.
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"> • This is a due diligence study of the Joubira Zn-Pb-Ag deposit. Further work is pending successful acquisition of the project and may incorporate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional diamond and RC drilling is ongoing and planned to infill the lateral and depth extensions to mineralisation, as well as to target untested geophysical chargeability anomalies. • Geological, including structural mapping at surface and geophysical downhole logging. • Metallurgical test work as a follow up to preliminary work completed by Kumba Resources. • Petrophysics studies on the rocks to constrain the geophysical data. • Preliminary resource estimates following planned drilling and assay data collection.
		<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 and sections provided in the ASX announcement