

23 November 2010

Lupoto Permit (PR2214) Drilling Update

Significant drilling intercepts from Sase Project area.

Perth, Western Australia: Tiger Resources Limited (ASX: TGS, "Tiger") is pleased to provide an update on the drilling programme at the Company's 100%-owned Lupoto Permit (PR2214) in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Highlights

- First assay results received from Sase Central extension drilling programme. Significant intersections include:
 - 48m @ 2.11% Cu** intersected in hole SASRC001
 - 32m @ 1.10% Cu** intersected in hole SASAC442
 - 10m @ 2.10% Cu** intersected in hole SASAC443
 - 35m @ 1.18% Cu** intersected in hole SASAC446

Holes SASRC001, and SASAC446 ended in mineralisation.

- Drilling programme has successfully extended strike length and width of mineralisation. Mineralisation at Sase Central now delineated over a strike length of 700m and with a width extent of up to 300m. Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth.
- A 16-hole infill diamond and reverse circulation (RC) over high grade ore zone at Sase Central deposit commenced for initial resource estimation purposes.
- Field-based Niton analysis (mobile XRF) on samples from the four completed infill RC drill holes indicate presence of broad zones (+100m) of high grade copper mineralisation.
- Three of the four completed reconnaissance RC drill holes returned mineralised intersects at Sase South, situated approximately 1500m from Sase Central prospect, confirming a new zone of mineralisation and a new prospect.

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Sase Central Prospect

Based on the previous drilling at Sase Central an east-trending elliptical zone of supergene (oxide) copper mineralisation envelope was interpreted above a zone of primary mineralisation. The mineralisation is inferred to be structurally controlled and to contain internally a zone of high grade supergene mineralisation.

Results have been received for the first eight holes drilled as part of a step out programme designed to test the width and strike extent of the previously delineated mineralised envelope. Two of the eight holes were abandoned before reaching target depth, due to difficult ground conditions.

The results are considered highly encouraging as they extend the previous known boundaries of the delineated mineralised envelope, along strike, to the east by almost 100m and add, in places, a further 50m to the width of the mineralisation.

The results also confirm that mineralisation remains open along strike, and at depth. Results are pending for the six diamond holes which also formed a part of the extension drilling programme. Visible Cu mineralisation was observed in diamond holes SASDD026,027 & 028 which should further confirm expansion of mineralised area.

Significant results are presented in Table 1 and the location of the mineralised holes is shown Figure 1.

Table 1: Significant Drill Intersections from step out drilling.

Collar ID	Easting	Northing	Azi	Incl	Depth	From	To	Interval	Cu %
SASAC442	508800	8733868	180°	-60°	100m	64m	96m	32m	1.10%
SASAC443	508800	8733925	180°	-60°	100m	71m	81m	10m	2.10%
SASAC446	508705	8733975	360°	-60°	98m	40m	49m	9m	0.61%
						55m	58m	3m	0.83%
						63m	98m	35m	1.18%
SASRC001	508500	8733850	N/A	-90°	100m	29m	77m	48m	2.11%
						97m	100m	3m	1.20%

Explanatory Notes.

1. Intercepts; Calculated with a 0.5% Cu cut off
2. Assay results are for 1m intervals.
3. Samples processed by ALS Chemex Johannesburg using ME_ICP 61 and ME-OG62 for samples with results greater than 10 000ppm Cu (1%).
4. Shading indicates holes stopped in mineralisation

Infill Drilling of High Grade Supergene Ore Zone

A 16-hole diamond and RC infill drilling programme on the high grade zone of copper mineralisation at Sase Central has commenced.

The first four RC holes in the programme have been completed. Drill chips indicate the presence of significant malachite and sulphide mineralisation in all holes over intervals of more than 100m. Niton analysis indicates that the drill holes intersected several high grade intervals.

It is anticipated that the current drilling will be sufficient for a JORC compliant Mineral Resource estimation to be completed at Sase Central. Further drilling results will be available in December.

Sase South

During the course of the current drilling programme a soil sampling programme on a 200m by 50m grid was completed to extend coverage provided by previous surveys and to test structural trap sites and targets identified from interpreted high resolution geophysical data.

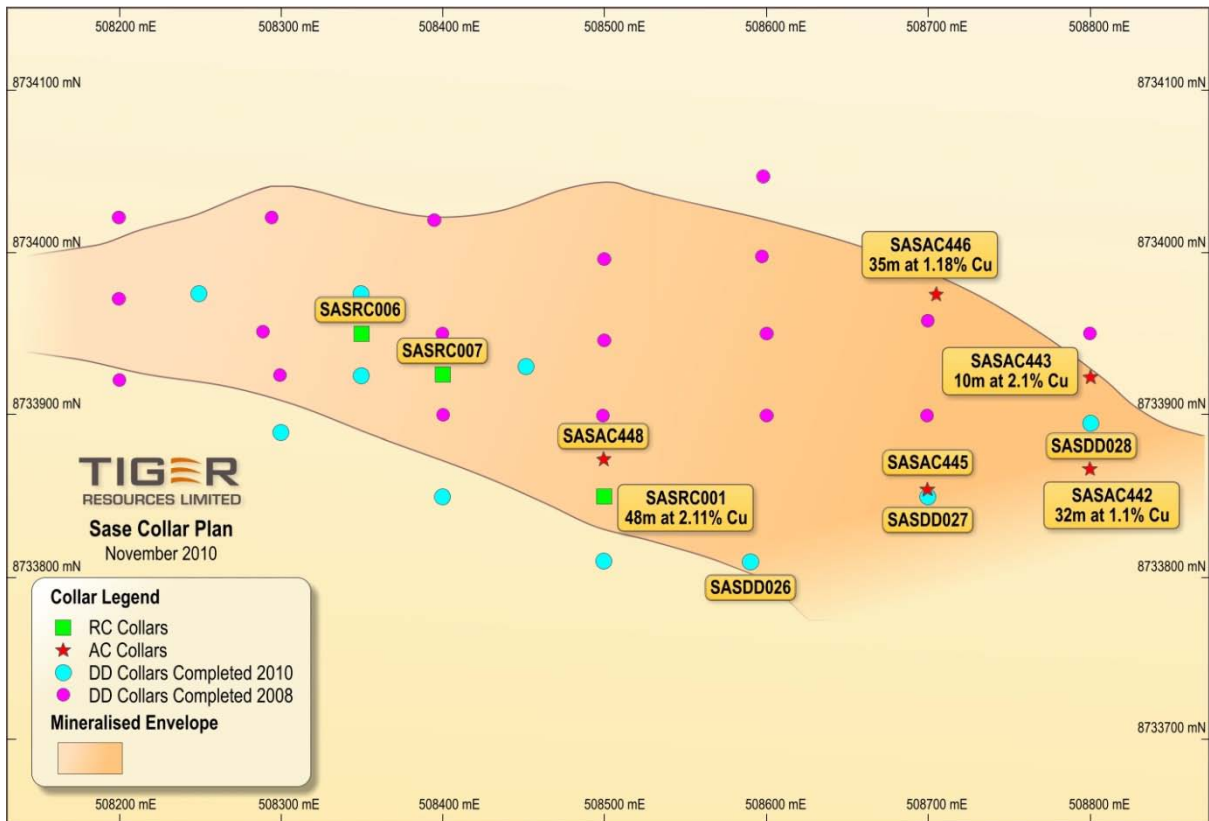
A four-hole reconnaissance RC programme was designed and undertaken to test a large copper-in-soil anomaly at Sase South that is coincident with a major magnetic anomaly.

Sase South is situated 1500m from the Sase Central prospect.

Preliminary indications are considered very significant as copper mineralisation was intersected in three of the four holes. The drill holes penetrated through sequences of both oxide and sulphide mineralisation. Results are expected in December.

The results suggest that a new zone of mineralisation has been identified within proximity of Sase Central.

Figure 1: Sase Collar Plan



Background

The Sase Project area is situated within the Lupoto Permit (PR2214). The northern boundary of the permit is located approximately 10km to the south of the Kipoi Project and the project areas can be accessed by a road that leads directly to Kipoi.

The Company holds a 100% interest in the Lupoto Permit and Aurum sprl has the right to a 1% NSR from any production.

The Sase Project is located in an area of intersecting splay structures associated with a major project scale fault system, the Sase Fault Zone. Fault breccias related to the fault systems represent important exploration targets. Several other analogous geological settings have been identified in other parts of the Lupoto Project area. Mineralisation at Sase is hosted in intensely brecciated sedimentary rocks, mainly carbonaceous siltstones, shales and dolomites of the lower kundelungu group. These stratigraphic units are known to host one of the world's largest Pb-Zn-Cu deposits at Kipushi, 50km west of Lubumbashi in the DRC.

There is potential for the high grade mineralisation to extend the life of the Stage 1 development at Kipoi Central.

For further information in respect of the Company's activities, please contact:

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Additional Notes

Scientific or technical information in this news release has been prepared by or under the supervision of Mr David Young, Managing Director and a full-time employee of the Company and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("AusIMM"). Mr Young has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the "JORC Code") and to qualify as a "Qualified Person" under National Instrument 43-101

Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). Mr Young consents to the inclusion in this news release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Caution Regarding Forward Looking Statements: The forward-looking statements made in this news release are based on assumptions and judgments of management regarding future events and results. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, the actual market prices of copper, cobalt and silver, the actual results of current exploration, the actual results of future mining, processing and development activities, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated, as well as those factors disclosed in the Company's filed documents.