TANGA RESOURCES LIMITED

TANGA IDENTIFIES MULTIPLE, NEW GOLD ANOMALIES AT KATERINA GOLD PROJECT, NAMIBIA

Surface geochemical sampling defines three, 2.5km long gold-in-soil anomalies along a 15km structure in the Damara Orogenic Belt

Highlights

- **Multiple, new, gold targets identified from geochemical sampling at the Katerina Gold Project, located within the Damara Belt, Namibia.**
- **Katerina licence EPL4833 is located on the NE/SW Otjihorongo Thrust and cut by a prominent NNE trending structure known as the Welwitschia Lineament.**
- **Targets include three, large, 2.5km x 1km gold-in soil anomalous areas, each with a threshold over 3ppb gold, with peak values of 26ppb in soil and 212 ppb (0.2 g/t) in rock chips.**
- **The gold anomalies appear to follow structural features and vectors associated with mineralisation elsewhere in the Damara Belt.**
- **Extensive gold anomalism from soils associated with recently mapped areas of the Okonguarri and Karibib Formations of the Swakop Group, with quartz veins associated with shear zones and Gossans were also identified.**
- **Exploration activities to resume with certain COVID-19 related precautions in place following Government of Namibia's announcement on 30 April, 2020.**
- **Tanga has recommenced gold exploration including further infill geochemical sampling at Katerina, along with ground magnetics to further delineate drill targets.**
- **Katerina is located between two major gold mines, Navachab (QKR) and Otjikoto (B2 Gold), and immediately east of the Ondundu (0.5Moz) gold deposit (B2 Gold).**
- **The recent Twin Hills Central & Goldkuppe gold discoveries by Osino Resources Ltd situated 150km south of Katerina, further highlights gold potential of the Belt.**
- **Tanga currently holds a significant ground position on the Damara Belt, totalling over 1,800km^2.**

Tanga Resources Ltd (ASX: TRL) ("Tanga" or the **"Company")** is pleased to provide details on its Namibia gold exploration activities, where extensive progress has been made including the identification of multiple new targets along a major NNE mineralised structure which cuts through the Katerina Gold Project, located within the Damara Orogenic Belt, Namibia.

Exploration work to date has focussed on defining drill targets through systematic regional targeting, follow-up surface geochemical sampling and field mapping with final target definition through ground magnetics.

The latest exploration results from geochemical sampling, have **identified multiple new gold targets, developed over 15km along a prominent 1st and 2nd order structural interplay**. The targets **include three large 2.5km long x 1km wide soil anomalies,** each over 3ppb gold, with a peak value of 26ppb (0.026 g/t gold) in soil. Several other anomalous areas of gold have been identified at Katerina for further follow up.

Tanga has restarted gold exploration following a pause in late March due to COVID-19. Desktop work has continued during the lockdown.

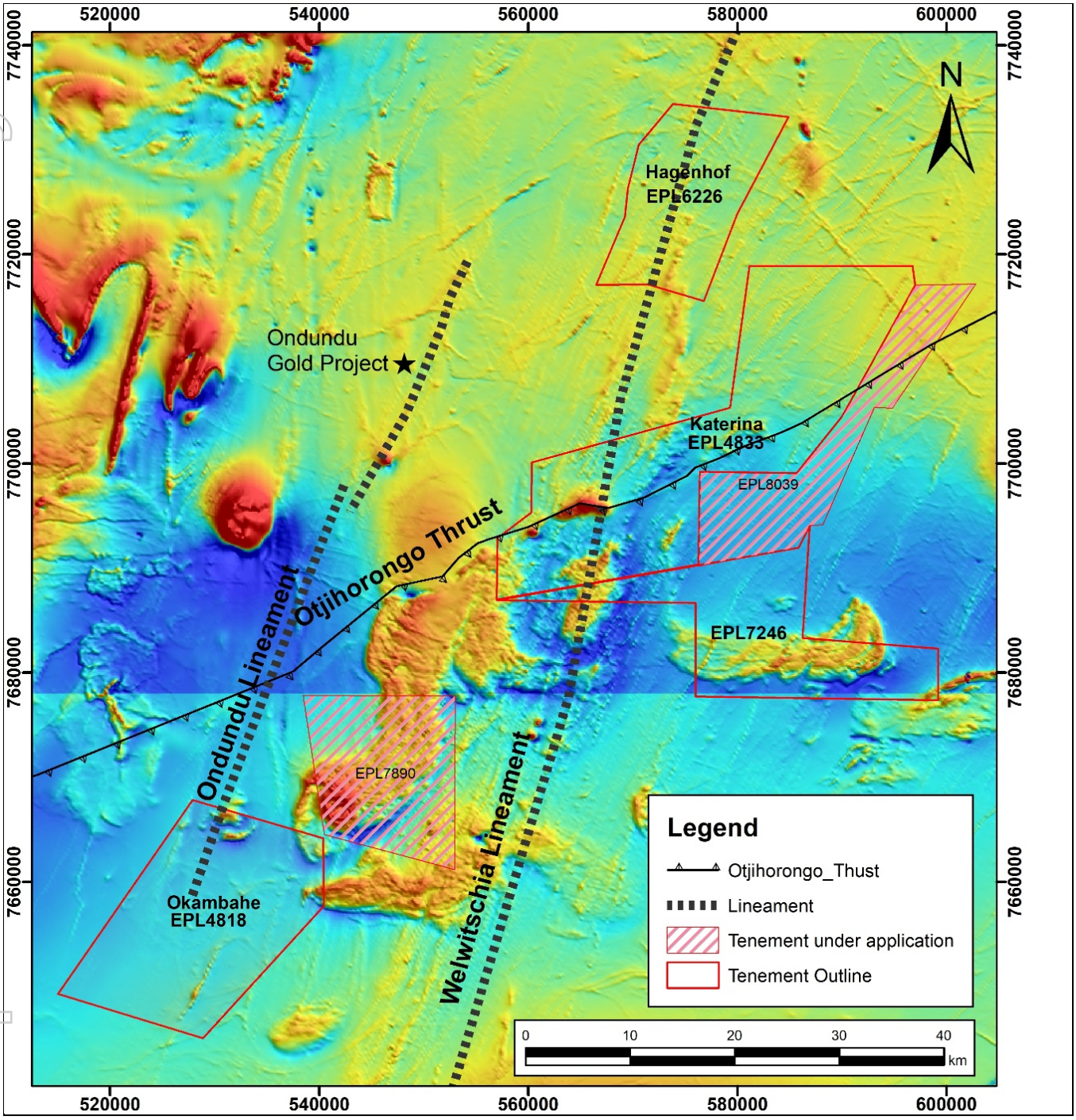

Figure 1: Regional map showing NE trending Otjihorongo thrust acting as the regional first order structure, crosscut by the regional NNE trending second order feature, the Welwitschia Lineament.

Katerina and Okombahe Gold Projects

The Katerina and Okombahe Gold Projects comprise two licences and three applications covering over 1,400km^2 in the central Damara Orogenic Belt and located between two major gold mines; Navachab (owned by private company QKR) and Otjikoto (owned by B2 Gold) and north of Osino Resources (TSX-V: OSR) new Twin Hills and Goldkuppe gold discoveries.

Katerina is located on a major 1st order NE-SW trending structural feature termed the Otjihorongo Thrust (Refer to Figures 1 and 2). The thrust is cut by a **prominent 2nd order NNE trending structural feature called the Welwitschia Lineament** which further north on Hagenhof hosts structurally controlled copper deposits (e.g. Main Gossan) within tightly folded meta-sedimentary rocks.

The Welwitschia Lineament is sub-parallel to the isoclinal fold hinges and limbs which host the Ondundu gold deposit (~0.5Moz Au) currently being explored by B2 Gold. This axial planar **structure trends SSW as a series of faults and shears onto the Okombahe EPL** (Refer to Figure 1).

Gold exploration and targeting is focussed on areas **where regional 1st order fault structures trending NE-SW interact with second order structural features (trending NNE-SSW)**, or where strike slip-faults or axial planes of anticlines intersect one another or sheared fold limbs. Chemically reactive host rock lithologies (such as limestones and marbles) supporting the potential for the interacting structural zones to be mineralised or those with strong rheological contrasts are typically prioritised.

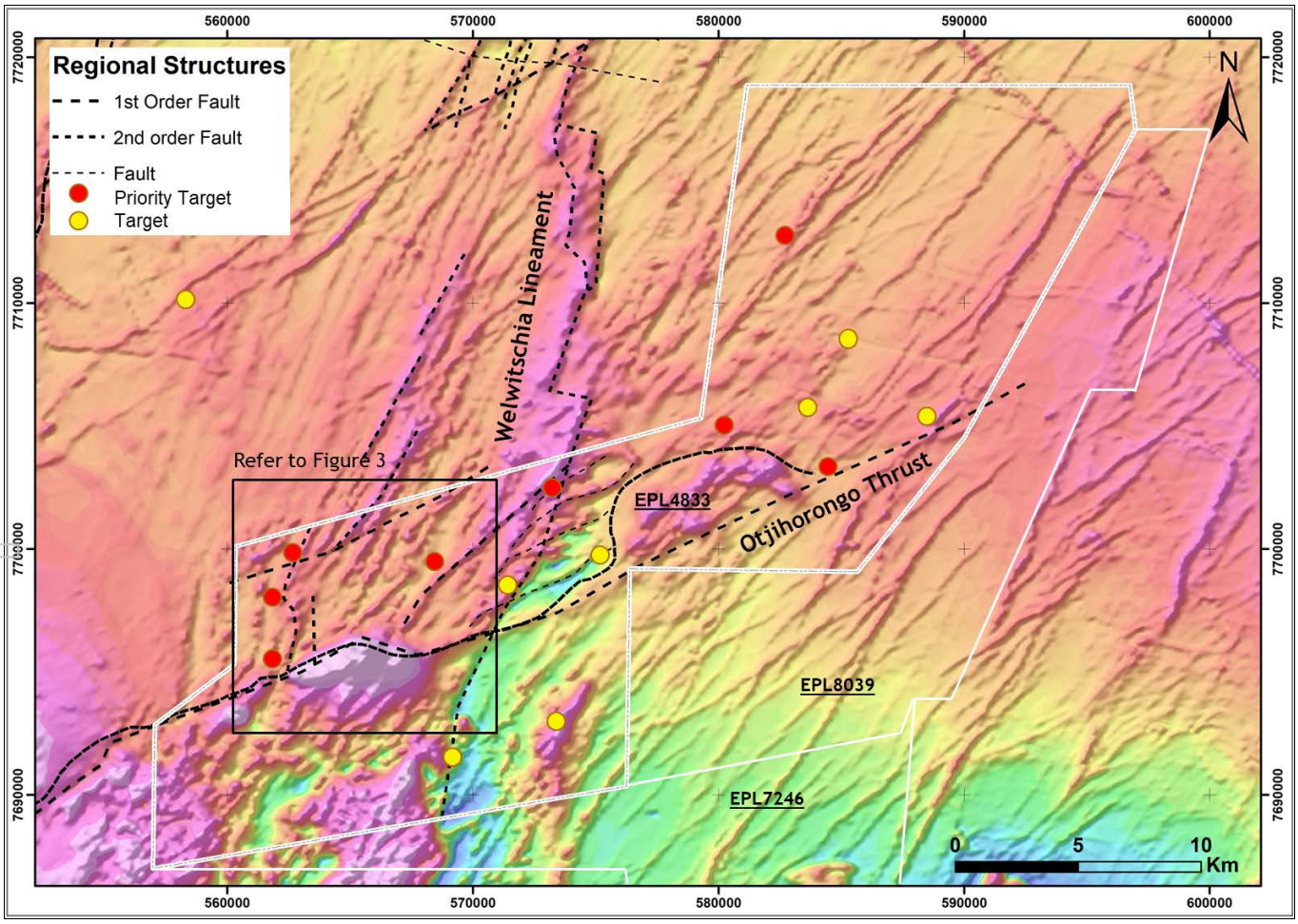

Figure 2: Katerina Gold Project shows the NE trending Otjihorongo thrust interpreted as the first order structure, crosscut by the regional NNE trending second order feature, the Welwitschia Lineament. Target areas are identified in yellow and priority targets in red.

Latest exploration results identify multiple gold targets

The latest exploration results from geochemical sampling at a target area on the Katerina EPL, h**ave identified multiple new gold targets along 15 km of a major mineralised structure.** Soils were completed on a 200m x 400m grid with three large (2.5km x 1km) gold-in-soil anomalies identified, each over 3ppb gold, with a peak value of 26ppb (0.026g/t gold in soils). Several other anomalous areas of gold have also been identified at Katerina for further follow up.

The Okakombo South target **shows a linear anomaly following the first order regional NE trending Otjihorongo thrust (located in a restraining bend) and its interaction with an interpreted NNE trending second order fault, which is considered to be a textbook Damara Belt ore control**. Elevated gold results (peak 212ppb in rock chips) were returned from an intersection between these structures in this area.

The Okakombo North target was observed to host multiple quartz veins in sediments with sulphides and the existence of historical diggings. Okakombo North may potentially link to a pregnant NNE trending structure trending from Okakombo South and intersecting an interpreted NE trending feature, parallel to the Otjihorongo thrust, with the bulk of the target under calcrete cover.

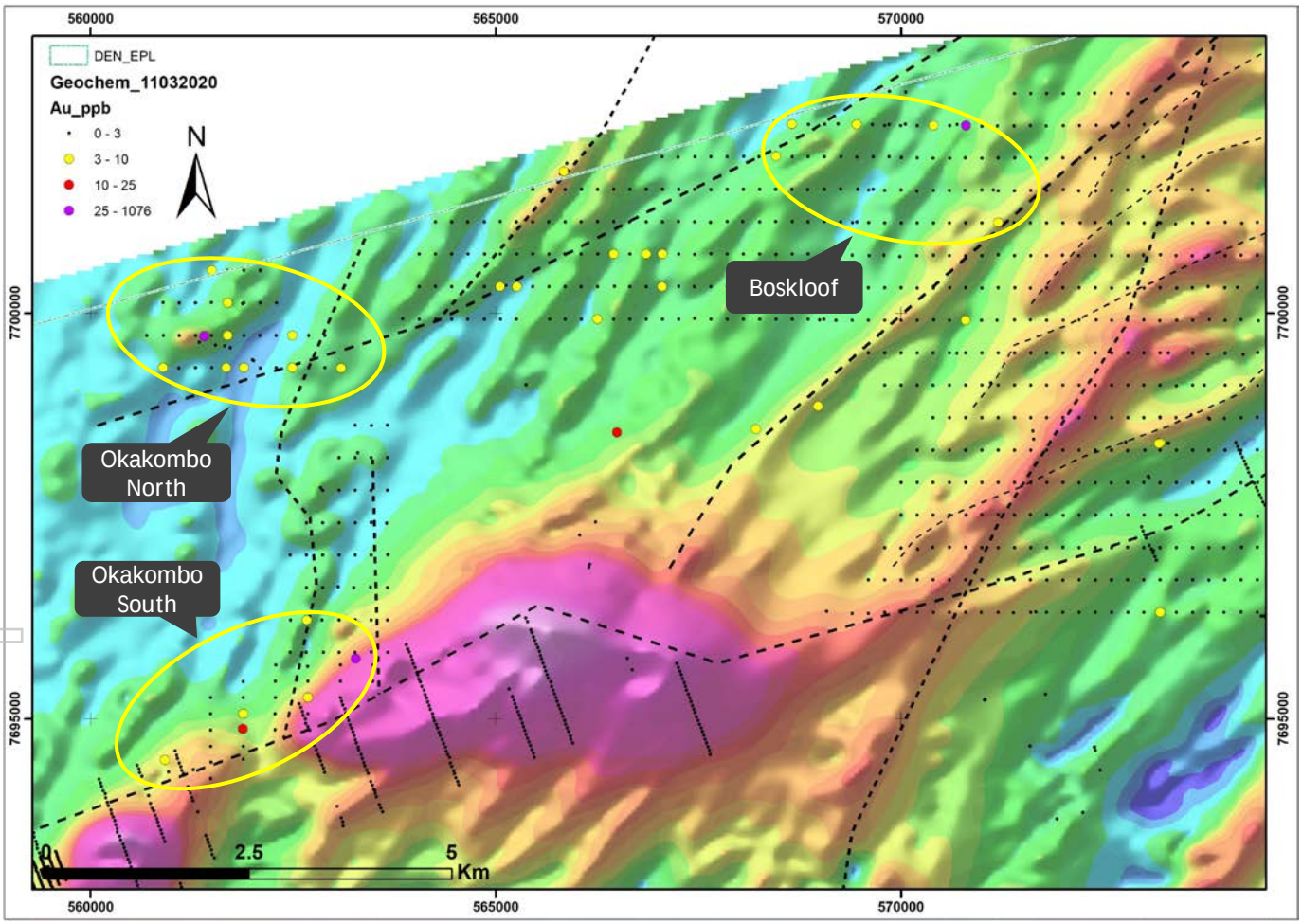

Figure 3: Plan of geochemical grids completed over Katerina to date and location of Okakombo North, Okakombo South and Boskloof gold-in-soil anomalies.

Gold exploration on the central Damara Orogenic Belt, Namibia

Tanga's overall ground holding is approximately 1,800km^2 made up of seven licences all within the highly prospective central Damara Orogenic Belt, Namibia.

Tanga is targeting gold mineralisation that fits the broad orogenic gold model. Much of the historical exploration for gold in Namibia has focussed on skarn mineralisation. The key regional features of the orogenic gold model, and how they relate to the Namibian and Damara Orogenic Belt include:

- Large, long lived fault structures e.g. Omaruru, Okanhandja, Ondundu and Welwitchia Lineaments
- Large Sedimentary and volcanic basins as a source of fluids
- Compressional tectonics, which are required for pumping the fluids out of the basins during inversion of large deep-rooted structures
- Zones of structural complexity, with folding, refolding and the mobilisation of older structures
- Multiple associated gold occurrences and existing gold deposits in close proximity

All of Tanga's project licences were targeted based on these criteria and are located within major structural corridors of the Damara Orogenic Belt. (Refer to Figures 1 and 2).

Planned exploration for 2020

Tanga's exploration efforts are focussed on discovering significant new gold deposits in Namibia. Tanga recently restarted field exploration, following the National COVID-19 lockdown and has implemented procedures in order to monitor and prevent the spread of COVID-19 in field operations.

Work programs for the rest of 2020 aim to follow up on the exploration activities completed to date and to refine the recently identified gold targets and identify new ones.

Transported cover in the form of calcrete and Kalahari aeolian sands are widespread across Katerina and masking both bedrock and geochemical signatures. This cover across large parts of the project provides residual potential for discovery as little to no previous exploration work has been done to explore beneath the cover.

Modern assay methods provide very low detection limits that can be used to locate anomalism by assaying calcretes and calcrete soils. Calcretes are groundwater residues resulting from very high evaporation rates and may have the ability to collect metals from the bedrock below. Furthermore, mineralisation has been shown to be associated with magnetic pyrrhotite and ground magnetic surveys have proven particularly useful as a direct vector to mineralisation.

The exploration strategy begins with reconnaissance mapping and prospecting to confirm the mineralisation potential of the target, as well as provide information on the type and expected thickness of cover. This information determines the follow-up phase either using broad spaced geochemical exploration when residual soils and or calcretes are developed on the target or through ground magnetic surveys in the case that the target is covered with transported Kalahari sands or multiple generations of calcrete.

Exploration programs will focus on further geochemical sampling at Katerina and Okombahe and the completion of ground magnetic surveys at the Katerina EPL4833; which have proven to be effective to explore under cover in Namibia, as demonstrated by the positive drill results from Hagenhof. Figure 2 shows the plethora of targets generated across Katerina, clearly indicating its striking potential. Targets in red are priority 1 follow-up targets. These targets show some degree of mineralisation and are typoically covered by residual soil or thin calcrete cover which requires future soil and rock chip geochemical exploration.

Tanga continues to evaluate new ground, based on its specific targeting criteria, with a view to further expanding its Namibian portfolio.

Status of Coronavirus Pandemic in Namibia

To date Namibia has recorded 16 confirmed cases with 11 recoveries. There have been no deaths as a result of COVID-19 thus far. Since April 5, 2020, no new cases have been recorded.

On April 30, 2020, Namibia's Cabinet announced a four-stage strategy for Namibia to exit its coronavirus lockdown. The lockdown was initially announced on March 17, 2020 when President Hage Geingob declared a state of emergency which culminated in a 21-day lockdown beginning March 27, 2020, which was later extended to early May.

Stage 2 (of the 4 Stage lockdown exit strategy) commenced on May 5, 2020 and allows all economic activities where effective social distancing and hygiene measures can be enforced. Certain restrictions on public gatherings and various sectors including hospitality and international travel remain in place and are expected to be lifted gradually as Namibia progresses towards completely lifting the lockdown over the coming weeks.

Epangelo earn-in and joint venture (initial 80% earn-in)

Katerina (EPL4833), Okombahe (EPL 4818) and EPL 7246 are held in 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.

For additional information on Tanga and the Company's project please visit: **www.tangaresources.com.au**

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Tanga Resources Limited.

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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 Chris Van Wijk. Mr Van Wijk is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a Director of Tanga Resources Limited. Mr Van Wijk 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 Van Wijk 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.

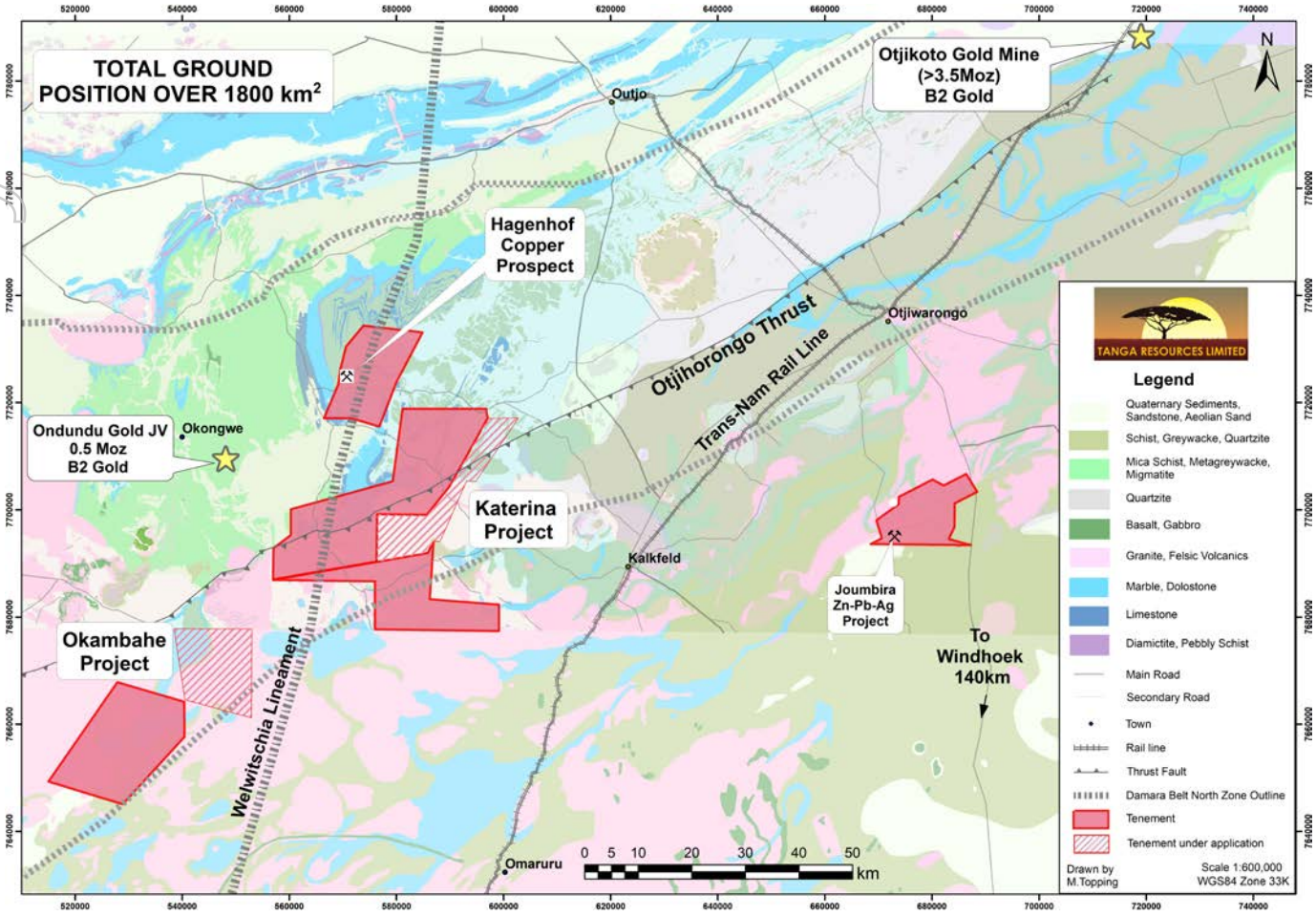

Figure 4. Geological setting of Tanga's projects on the Damara Orogenic Belt.

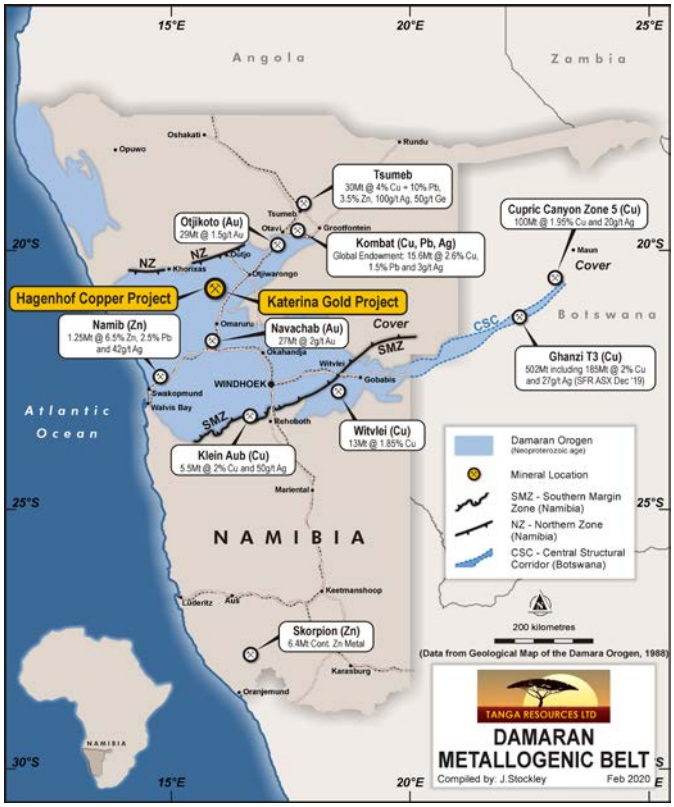

Figure 5. Location of Tanga's projects in Namibia.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• Rock Chips: A minimum of 1kg of rock chips are collected for all rock grab samples by the geologist in the field. The sample is placed into a labelled bag for transport to the analytical laboratory. • Soils: 200 to 300g of material is sieved to -180 µm or 80 mesh from a 3kg primary sample collected from the ground at about 30 to 50cm depth (targeting B to C horizons or the residual soils sitting just above bedrock). The sample is sieved into a laboratory grade metal pan and from then sampled into a labelled cardboard envelope for transport to the analytical laboratory. • Rock samples are collected as appropriate during prospecting and mapping exercises whilst soil samples are collected on a sampling grid 200m by 400m during follow up geochemical sampling surveys.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	No drilling conducted
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	No drilling conducted
Logging	• *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.*	• Rock types are logged and recorded in the Tanga Resources database maintained in Perth, W.A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• All samples collected in the field are dried before packaging. If soils are considered wet, the bulk soil sample is left to dry before sieving to – 180um. • All sampling equipment is cleaned between sample collection. Rock chips collected by geological hammer. • All soil and rock chip samples are sent to Intertek Laboratories prep facility at Tschudi Mine and followed industry standard sample prep and QA/QC procedures to crush and mill the samples before sending the samples to the Intertek Lab in Perth for either standard multi-element analysis by Aqua Regia or 4 Acid digest. • Industry standard sampling techniques are applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage,
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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*	• Samples were prepared using standard crushing and pulverising (-75µm) at Intertek's Sample Preparation Facility at Tschudi Mine, Tsumeb, Namibia before sub-sampling. The sampled material is transported to Intertek/Genalysis Laboratories in Perth Australia and is assayed by method FA25/OE04 (25gm fire assay with OES finish) and

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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	• *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.*	• 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 at half detection limits (ie. -0.005).
Location of data points	• *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.*	• Rock chip locations were collected by handheld Garmin GPS (±3m horizontal, up to 12m vertical error), including the elevation of the sample. • Grid: WGS84, Zone 33S
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Rock chip samples were collected randomly across targeted structural interplays while follow-up soils were collected on 400m by 200m spaced grids over the same prospective structural features. • Exploration results only, mineral resource and ore reserve estimation not yet appropriate. • No sample compositing applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• Sampling lines orientated perpendicular to major structural trends. Sample spacing at 200m while lines are at 400m
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Labelling and submission of samples complies with industry standards. • All samples remain in the custody of Damaran Resources (Namibia) Ltd. staff until arrival at Intertek's Tshudi sample preparation facility
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	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	• *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.*	• Prospecting licence EPL4833, Owned by Epangelo Mining Services and included under 'Katerina Earn In Agreement" signed between Epangelo and Tanga in 2019 • The licence is in good standing. • No known impediments. EPL renewed in January 2020 and valid for 2 years
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Applied where reported.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Hydrothermal orogenic gold mineralisation occurring in Neoproterozoic Damara Belt. • Main mineralisation is hosted within tectonic breccia zones / fault jogs containing sulphide mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	• *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:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	• No Drilling done

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No drilling done
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	No drilling done
Diagrams	• *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.*	Applied
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	Balanced reporting has been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• Aerial magnetic data is shown on plan map. • Geological observations are included.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Ground magnetic surveys along main tectonic structures, focussing on sand and calcrete covered areas. Further geochemical sampling is also planned • No reporting-commercially sensitive at this stage.