

ASX RELEASE

23rd September 2014

ASX: TAW

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Exec. Chair Wayne Richards
Managing Director Len Kolff
Non-Exec. Dir Matthew Bowles
Joint Co.Sec Winton Willesee
/Aaron Finlay

Mofe Creek Iron Ore Project -
Liberia, West Africa

LIBERIA: Proven Iron Ore Country

LOCATION: Project located 20km from coast, adjacent to historic rail alignment, 85km to Port of Monrovia

LITHOLOGY: High grade +33% Fe friable itabirite resource of 61.9Mt with ability to produce a +64 to 68% Fe product

LOGISTICS: Road transport (and/or Rail optionality) Barging, Transshipment, Direct ship loading

LEADERSHIP: Proven Executive Team with 'In-Country' Iron Ore expertise

Rakana JV (6.7%), South Africa
Meletse Iron Ore and Avontuur Manganese JV managed by Aquila Resources

On track in Q3 CY2014

- Scoping Study completion✓
- Maiden Resource Estimate announced✓
- Pre-Feasibility study commenced✓
- Mineral Development Application commenced ✓
- PFS Drilling Program and Resource Extension Upgrade commenced✓
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) awarded ✓

CONTACT DETAILS

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Strategic Acquisition of New Exploration Licence

Tawana Resources NL (ASX: TAW) ('the Company' or 'Tawana') is very pleased to announce the granting of an additional tenement immediately adjacent to the Company's existing 100% owned Mofe Creek Project ('the Project') licence.

The new licence (MEL 1223/14) is 100% owned by the Company and was granted to the Company by the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy.

The new licence is highly prospective for friable itabirite mineralisation, identical to that discovered and drilled to date at the Project.

Previous aeromagnetic surveys have highlighted the potential for prospective itabirite deposits within the new licence area and along strike from the Company's existing deposits.

The Joint Venture (JV) between Konblo Bumi Inc. and Tawana Liberia Inc. over this area has now been terminated, and Tawana has full ownership and mineral rights to this new tenement.

The decision to proceed with the acquisition follows a comprehensive review of the geological prospectivity of the area and the obvious synergies of extended mineralisation potential for the Project. The extension of the tenement will also provide a high probability of a significant increase in the resource quantum for the Project (as highlighted by the potential mineralisation targets already identified on the new licence area - Refer Figures 1 and 2).

Managing Director Len Kolff, said "Through the acquisition of this 100%-owned tenement adjoining our existing 100%-owned tenement (MEL 12029), the Company has the potential to expand and extend its current exploration targets. The anomalies have the potential to host identical coarse-grained, friable itabirite mineralisation to that at the Gofolo and Zaway deposits."

"The potential to add significant additional mineralisation within a 3km to 8km trucking distance from the currently defined Maiden Resource footprint is of significant value to the ongoing development of the Project", Mr Kolff said.

The new licence (MEL 1223/14 - outlined in “green”) covers a 186.16km² area and is directly south of MEL12029, as presented in Figure 1 below.

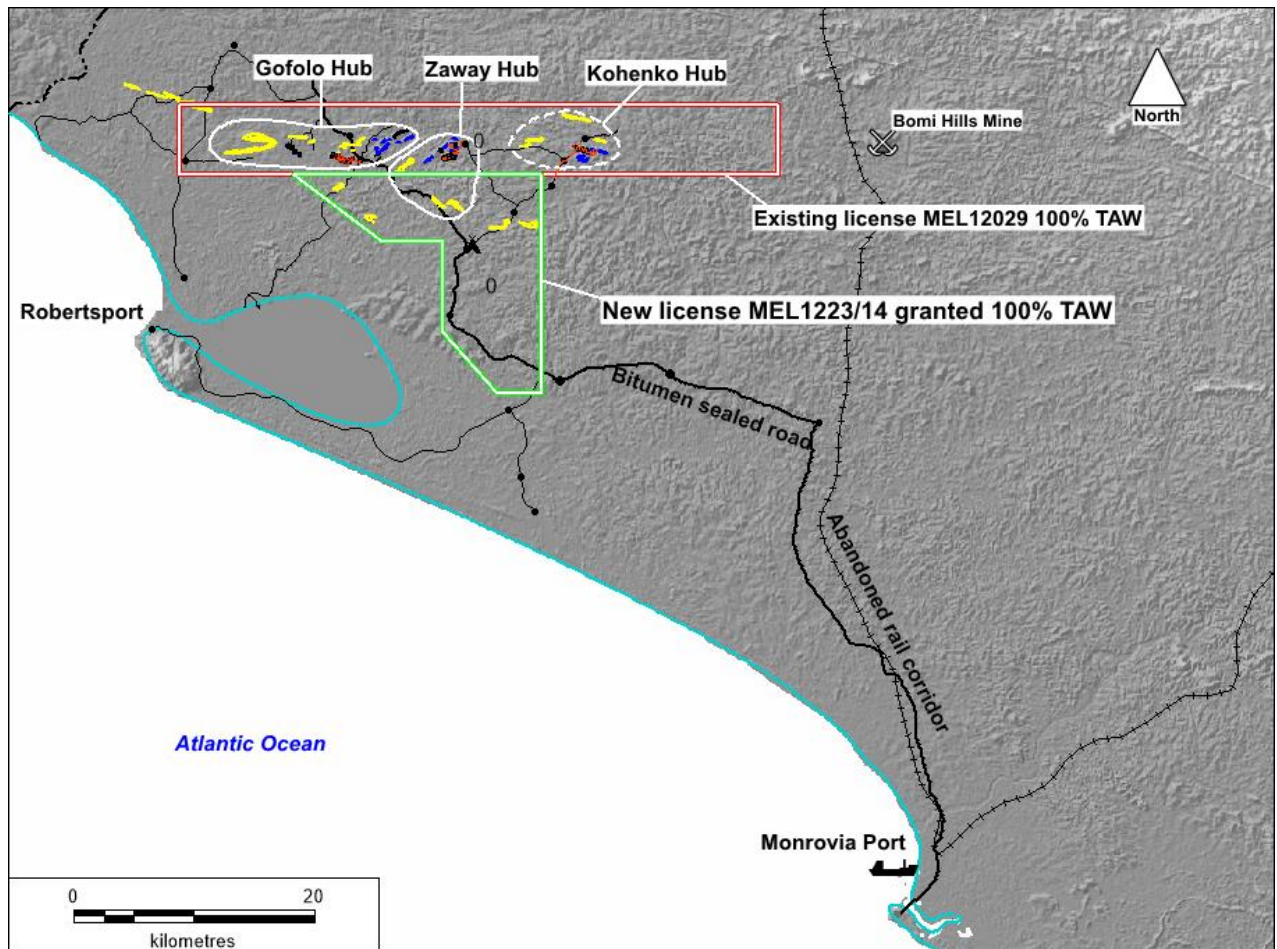


Figure 1 | New licence MEL 1223/14 location relative to MEL12029 and infrastructure. Main mineralisation hubs shown with exploration targets yet to be tested in yellow, advanced targets in blue and drilled targets in red.

The new licence area contains coincident magnetic anomalies, topographic highs and itabirite outcrops with exploration target areas defined within 3km to 8km of the main mineralisation hubs.

Rock chip sampling of itabirite outcrops within the new licence area have returned Fe values between 20% and up to 64% Fe, over five prospective areas (refer Figure 2 overleaf).

Studies of aeromagnetic data, together with the initial field-sampling results (Figure 2), have outlined several areas of potential itabirite enrichment, providing attractive targets for initial exploration.

The new tenement is strategically traversed by the existing bitumen highway running from Monrovia to Sierra Leone, thereby providing ideal accessibility to these new iron ore targets.



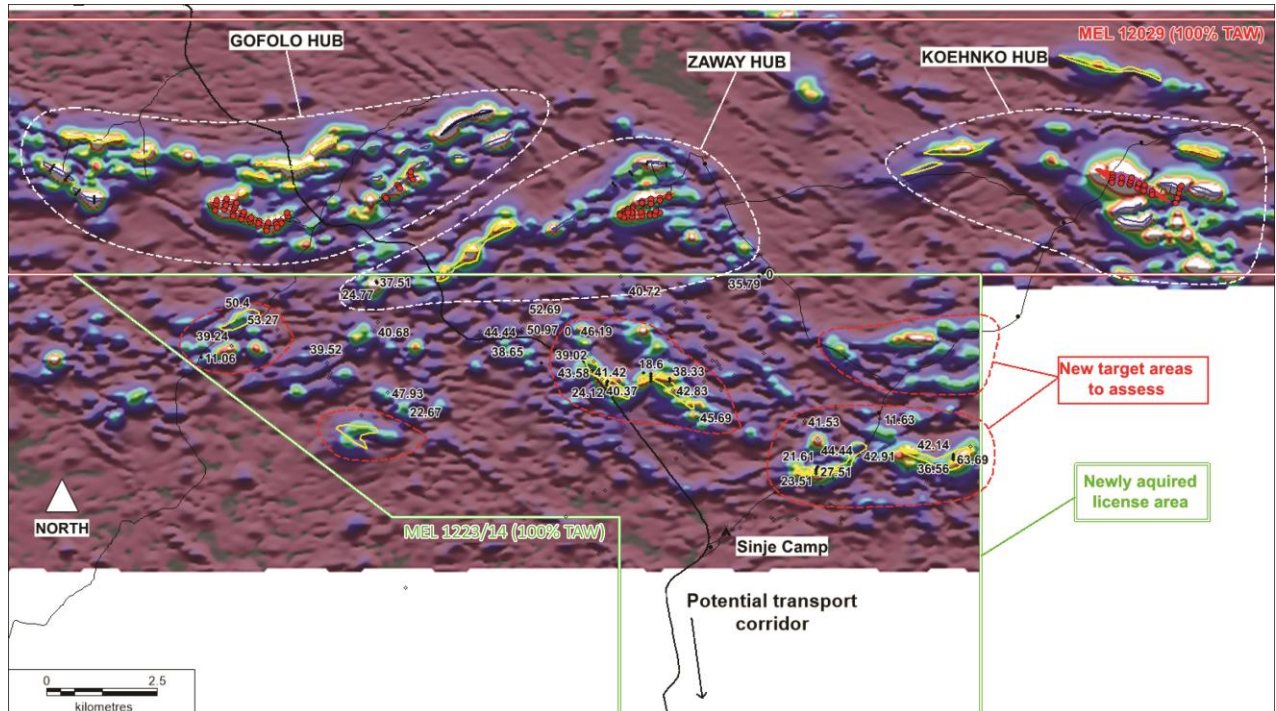


Figure 2 | New licence area showing magnetic anomalies and rock chip sampling results and location of exploration target areas relative to the current resource hubs.

About Tawana (ASX & JSE: TAW)

Tawana Resources NL is an iron ore focused ASX and JSE-listed Company with its principal project in Liberia, West Africa. Tawana's 100 % owned Mofe Creek Project is a new discovery in the heart of Liberia's historic iron ore district, located 20km from the coast and 80km from the country's capital city and major port, Monrovia.

Tawana is committed to becoming a mid-tier iron ore producer through the development of the Mofe Creek Project, which covers a total of 471km² of highly prospective tenements in Grand Cape Mount County. The Project hosts high-grade friable itabirite mineralisation which can be easily upgraded to a premium quality iron ore product of +64- 68 % Fe grade, via simple, low capital intensity beneficiation.

The Company has recently concluded its successful and financially robust Scoping Study on the Project. The Scoping Study considered an early start-up, low capital cost project with a production rate of up to 2.5 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa).

For further information please contact:

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Detailed information on all aspects of Tawana's projects can be found on the Company's website www.tawana.com.au.



Cautionary Statement

Full details of the Scoping Study referred to in this announcement were initially released to the ASX in an announcement dated 3 July 2014, and should be read in conjunction with this announcement. All material assumptions underpinning the Scoping Study, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets as well as any cautionary statements and disclosures as required under the ASX Listing Rules and 2012 JORC Code are set out in the announcement dated 3 July 2014 and continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Scoping Study referred to in this announcement is preliminary in nature as its conclusions are drawn on inferred (74%) and indicated mineral resources (26%). The Scoping Study is based on lower-level technical and economic assessments, and are insufficient to support estimation of Ore Reserves or to provide assurance of an economic development case at this stage, or to provide certainty that the conclusions of the Scoping Study will be realised.

There is a low level of geological confidence associated with inferred mineral resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of indicated mineral resources or that the production target itself will be realised. There is also no certainty that the forecast financial information derived from the production targets will be realised.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Len Kolff and Iain Macfarlane, who are members of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Len Kolff is a full-time employee of the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Iain Macfarlane is a full-time employee of Coffey Mining Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Len Kolff and Iain Macfarlane consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

This announcement contains certain forward looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on the Company's current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Tawana Resources NL operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding the Company's future performance. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates" "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond the control of the Company, are difficult to predict and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in the forward-looking statements. Tawana Resources NL cautions shareholders and prospective shareholders not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect the view of Tawana Resources NL only as of the date of this presentation. The forward-looking statements made in this release relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. Tawana Resources NL will not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions or updates to these forward-looking statements to reflect events, circumstances or unanticipated events occurring after the date of this presentation except as required by law or by any appropriate regulatory authority.



APPENDIX 1

The following extract from the JORC Code 2012 Table 1 is provided for compliance with the Code requirements for the reporting of Mineral Resources: (CPs: LK Len Kolff; IM Iain Macfarlane)

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary	Competent Person
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip samples were collected in the field from outcrop, sub-crop and boulder float material. Rock chip samples were analysed by handheld XRF. 	LK
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results are reported as part of this submission. 	LK
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results are reported as part of this submission. 	LK
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All rock chip samples were geologically logged for lithology, hardness, grain size, fabric and where possible dip/dip direction for structural interpretation. 	LK



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary	Competent Person
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. ▪ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. ▪ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. ▪ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. ▪ Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. ▪ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All rock chip samples were dried prior to analysis at room temperature ▪ Blanks and certified reference materials were inserted every 10th sample. ▪ No sub sampling techniques were carried out on the original rock chip sample. 	LK
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. ▪ For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. ▪ Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assaying was by handheld XRF instrument Olympus Delta Premium GeoChem (Mining Plus) Analyzer using geochem mode. ▪ Reading time was 1 second per reading with a total of 4 readings per sample. ▪ The instrument automatically calculated an average grade from the readings per sample. ▪ The instrument automatically calibrates on a daily basis. ▪ Blanks and certified reference material standards were inserted every 10th sample and acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. 	LK
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. ▪ The use of twinned holes. ▪ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. ▪ Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It was noted that handheld XRF results reported were consistently lower when compared with laboratory analysis reported previously. ▪ No twinned holes are reported as part of this submission. ▪ All mapping data is collected manually in the field and entered subsequently into excel spreadsheet mapping and rock chip database. ▪ All handheld XRF data is collected in the field office and downloaded from the instrument to excel spreadsheet. ▪ No adjustments have been made to the assay data. 	LK
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. ▪ Specification of the grid system used. ▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All sampling points have been surveyed using handheld GPS instrument on WGS 84 UTM zone 29N grid system. ▪ No topographic control is reported as part of this submission. 	LK



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary	Competent Person
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sampling is defined by the extent of outcrop available. Sampling distribution is considered sufficient for reporting of exploration results. No sample compositing has been applied. 	LK
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling orientation is dictated by presence of outcrop. Where possible, rock chip sampling has been conducted perpendicular to regional strike. No drilling results are reported as part of this submission. 	LK
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All generated pulps have been securely stored at the project field office. 	LK
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques and data were regularly reviewed by internal company staff. 	LK



SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS (CRITERIA LISTED IN THE PRECEDING SECTION ALSO APPLY TO THIS SECTION).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary	Competent Person
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEL 1223/14 is located within the Grand Cape Mount county of Liberia and is 100% held by Tawana Liberia Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of Tawana Resources NL. There are no known impediments or material issues related to security of tenure at the time of reporting. 	LK
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mofe Creek project is a grassroots discovery with no previous mineral exploration or other work completed. 	LK
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mofe Creek project is characterised by a series of itabirite hosted iron ore deposits of likely Archean or Palaeoproterozoic age as possible strike continuations of the historic Bomi Hills and Bong Range mines. Mineralisation is hosted within banded iron formations (BIFs) that have undergone regional metamorphism and recrystallization to itabirite and likely additional recrystallization to coarse grained, coarsely banded magnetite-hematite itabirite as seen today. A minimum of one and up to three major itabirite bands are recognised stratigraphically of both silicate and oxide iron formation facies and interbedded with metasediments (variably garnet overprinted), Fe rich mafics and quartzites. Collectively the iron units and interbedded metasediments can be considered a 'greenstone' belt that unconformably overlies granite/gneiss basement. The sequence has been folded and faulted through at least two major phases of deformation causing recrystallization, increase in average grain size and potential enrichment of the itabirite units. The sequence has then been subject to intense tropical weathering causing oxidation of magnetite to hematite, and variable hydration to goethite and limonite within the upper 30-60m thick weathering profile. Some minor faults are recognised in the Gofolo Main prospect but are not considered to have a major influence on the currently established resource; they will be incorporated into resource modelling when further infill drilling has become available. 	LK
Drillhole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drill hole results are reported as part of this submission. 	LK



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary	Competent Person
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> metres) of the drillhole 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arithmetic averages of iron grade were calculated for all rock chip samples occurring within the interpreted iron formation target footprints. ▪ No weighted average grades have been reported. ▪ No metal equivalent grades have been reported. 	LK
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No drill hole results are reported as part of this submission. ▪ True width of mineralisation is not known. 	LK
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All relevant plan maps have been included in the body of the announcement. 	LK
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where surface rock chip samples are reported, the total number of samples collected, the average and a range of assay results have been reported. 	LK
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All relevant regional and prospect scale geological observations and geophysical survey results are included in relevant announcements accordingly. 	LK



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary	Competent Person
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ongoing mapping and rock chip sampling along additional target footprints will continue. ▪ Exploration drilling will be planned along defined exploration targets post completion of access tracks and assessment of geology exposed in road cuttings resulting from this work. 	LK

