

13 April 2018**UPDATE - PILBARA PROJECTS**

- **Surface MMR Survey at Quartz Bore indicates strong potential for this technique to map mineralised zinc horizon.**
- **Seventeen near surface EM anomalies delineated from Mt Sydney VTEM survey.**
- **Clarification of status of Mt Vernon access agreement.**

Tando Resources (“**Tando**” or “**the Company**”) is pleased to update the market on activities at its 100% owned Pilbara Projects in Western Australia.

Quartz Bore – Geophysical Surveys

The Company’s maiden drilling at the Quartz Bore Project successfully intersected high grade copper and zinc mineralisation (refer ASX Announcement 21 February 2018). In addition downhole surveying using electromagnetic (EM) and magnetometric resistivity (MMR) techniques delineated a number of anomalies interpreted as extensions to zinc-copper mineralisation at the Balla Balla Prospect.

The results from the downhole surveying, and specifically the success of the DHMMR technique, led the Company to complete a surface MMR trial survey at the Balla Balla Prospect while the equipment was available at the end of the drilling programme. Data from this survey has now been processed and finalised, with an image presented as Figure 1.

The MMR feature clearly maps the mineralised horizon at the Quartz Bore Deposit. The survey only “looks” up to ~100-150m below surface and is coincident with a number of shallow, high grade zinc intersections including:

- 15m at 5.11% Zn from 94m (BBRC007);
- 10m at 4.45% Zn from 74m (BBRC005); and
- 3m at 10.1% Zn from 68m (BBRC006)

Refer ASX Announcement 3 November 2017 for further details.

The Balla Balla Prospects were discovered via heliborne EM with no detailed ground or downhole EM/MMR surveys being completed until the surveys carried out by Tando. The difference in the techniques is illustrated by Figure 2, which shows an image of the historic heliborne EM data. The success of the MMR survey at mapping the prospective horizon highlights the potential to identify further mineralised zones along the prospective horizon within the Mons Cupri Volcanics.

Geostatistical review of the drillhole database indicates a spacing of 80m by 20m will be the optimum drill spacing required to delineate a Mineral Resource (assuming results are consistent with historical intersections). The current drill spacing at the Balla Balla Prospect is 80m by 80m (approximately) and the Company is considering the best methodology to advance the project.

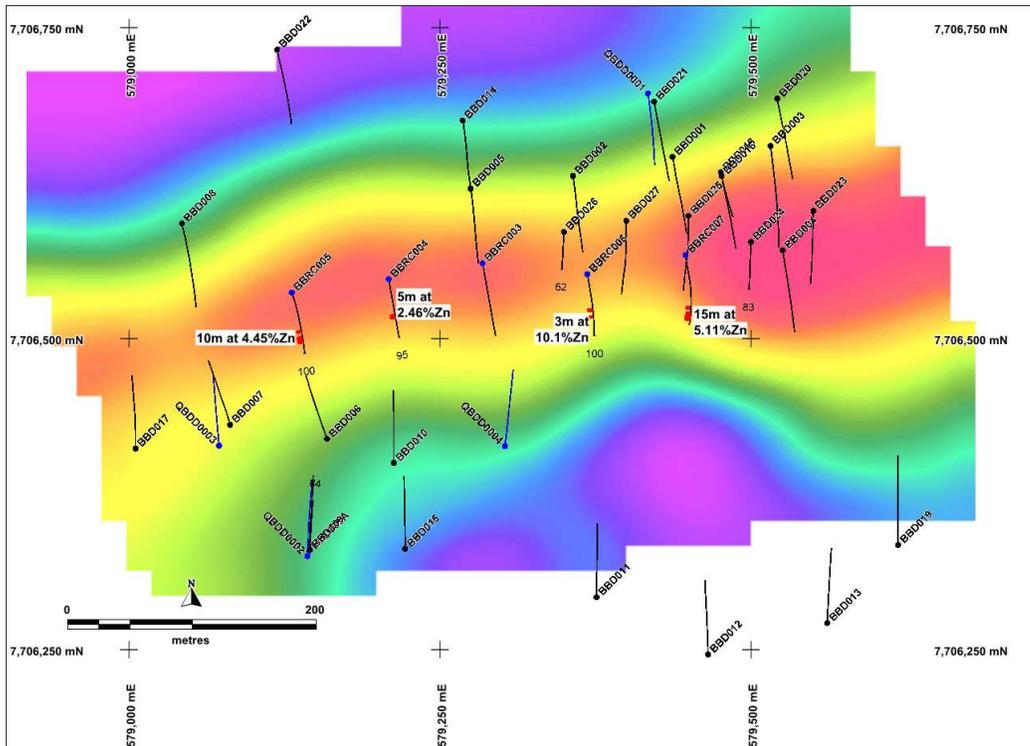


Figure 1. Image showing MMR survey data over drilling results 100m from surface at Quartz Bore.

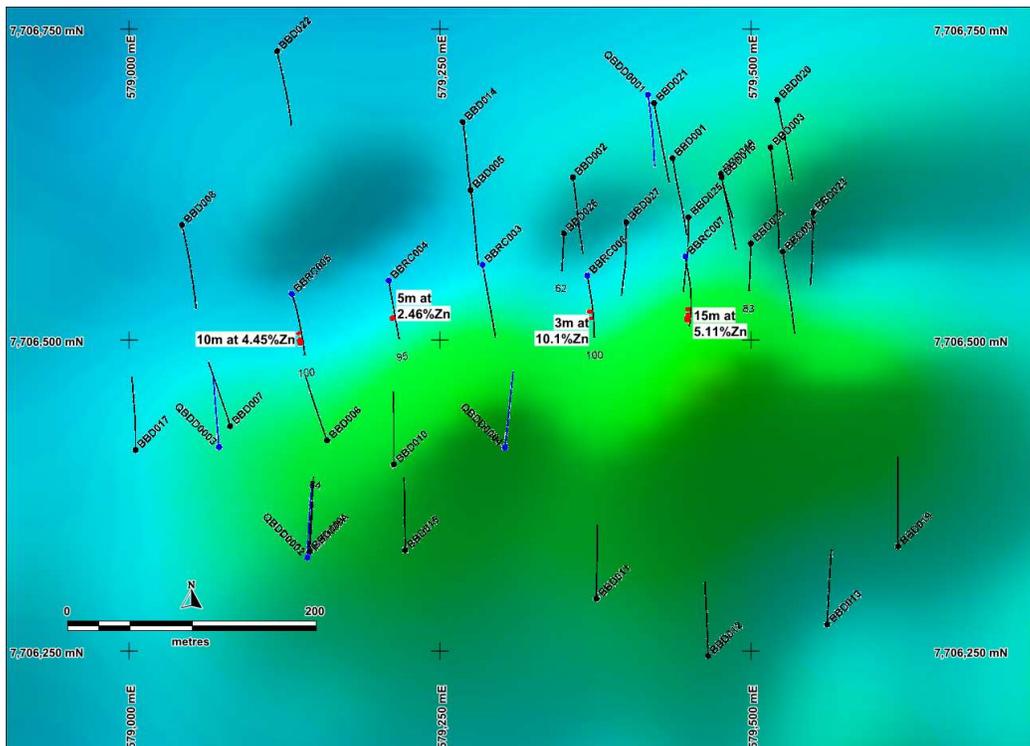


Figure 2. Image showing EM survey data over drilling results 100m from surface at Quartz Bore.



Mt Sydney – Seventeen EM anomalies confirmed from interpretation of VTEM survey

The company's geophysical consultants Southern Geoscience Consultants have completed the interpretation of the VTEMmax survey flown in December 2017 (refer ASX Announcement 18 January 2018). Careful examination of the electromagnetic data has delineated numerous conductors that correlate with important target structures interpreted to be part of the Braeside Fault Zone, as well as stratigraphic contacts of prospective volcanic lithologies.

Most of the mapped structures in the area produced distinct early time EM responses and this is probably caused by preferential weathering over this structural features. More importantly, numerous stronger EM anomalies are also evident over strike limited portions of these significant structures which extend directly from Rumble Resources' Braeside Project further north. These conductors are considered high priority targets and warrant follow-up.

Additionally, a highly conductive, deep seated feature has been identified by the airborne EM survey.

Due to the strong correlation between early time near surface conductors and known structures in the area, the EM interpretation is also likely to be a valuable tool to identify new structures of interest that have not been mapped in the surface geology.

A total of seventeen targets have been identified from the interpretation from which nine are considered high priority. The main criterion for ranking the targets is based on the target strength, strike length and the correlation with prospective structures and lithological contacts. Figure 3 shows the interpreted EM conductors and nominated targets in yellow outlines. Table 1 describes the selected targets.

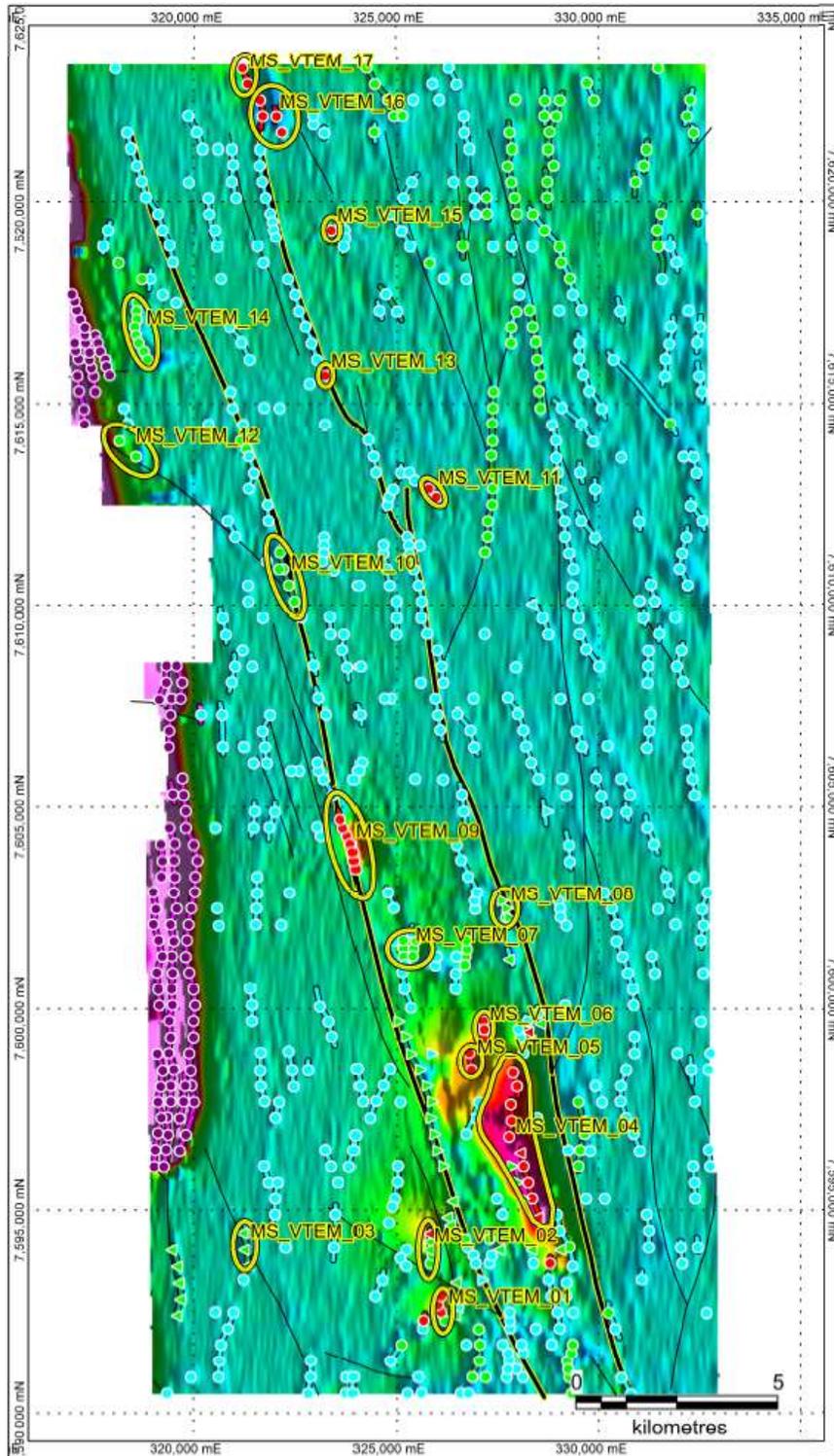


Figure 3. VTEMmax interpretation with nominated targets over EM channel amplitude image (channel 25, 0.44 milliseconds)



Target_ID	Description	East (MGA51)	North (MGA51)	Priority
MS_VTEM_01	Discrete early to mid time conductor within volcanic rocks of the Hardey Fm	326133	7592526	Medium
MS_VTEM_02	Discrete early to mid time conductor within volcanic rocks of the Hardey Fm	325777	7594026	Medium
MS_VTEM_03	Early to mid time conductor coincident with secondary NNW-trending structure	321274	7594127	Low
MS_VTEM_04	Large, strong late time conductor. Correlates with mafic intrusive.	327805	7596740	Medium
MS_VTEM_05	Discrete mid to late time conductor	326836	7598696	High
MS_VTEM_06	Discrete mid to late time conductor	327154	7599513	High
MS_VTEM_07	stacked mid time conductors parallel and near NNW-trending target structure	325321	7601482	High
MS_VTEM_08	Elevated EM response along major NNW-trending target structure.	327669	7602503	High
MS_VTEM_09	Elevated EM response along major NNW-trending target structure.	323851	7604051	High
MS_VTEM_10	Elevated EM response along major NNW-trending target structure.	322275	7610703	High
MS_VTEM_11	Discrete mid time conductor. Possibly associated with secondary NW-trending structure	325897	7612805	Medium
MS_VTEM_12	Discrete mid time conductor. Possibly associated with secondary NW-trending structure	318434	7613848	Medium
MS_VTEM_13	Discrete mid to late time anomaly along major NNW-trending target structure.	323274	7615686	High
MS_VTEM_14	Moderate early to mid time conductor within Meddina Basalt	318694	7616772	Medium
MS_VTEM_15	Discrete mid to late time anomaly within volcanic rocks of the Hardey Fm	323424	7619309	Low
MS_VTEM_16	Elevated EM response along major NNW-trending target structure.	322002	7622088	High
MS_VTEM_17	Elevated EM response along major NNW-trending target structure.	321258	7623111	High

Table 1. VTEM Targets delineated in survey.

Mt Vernon - Clarification

In its announcement of 15 March 2018 the Company stated "The Company has commenced negotiations over a heritage agreement with the legal representatives of the Jidi Jidi Aboriginal Corporation (JJAC), which is the registered native title body corporate for the Nharnuwangga Wadjarri Ngarlawangga (**NWN**) determination area." The Company would like to amend this sentence to "The Company has begun preliminary discussions over a heritage agreement with the legal representatives of the Jidi Jidi Aboriginal Corporation (JJAC), which is the registered native title body corporate for the NWN determination area." As stated in the announcement Tando is keen to create a positive working relationship with the JJAC and the NWN.



For and on behalf of the board:

Mauro Piccini

Company Secretary

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (**JORC Code**) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Mr Bill Oliver, the Managing Director of Tando Resources Ltd. Mr Oliver is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Oliver consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The Exploration Results are based on standard industry practises for drilling, logging, sampling, assay methods including quality assurance and quality control measures as detailed in Appendix 1.

Disclaimer

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which Tando operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward looking statement. No forward looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside Tando's control.

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APPENDIX 1.

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results at the Quartz Bore Project.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	Surface MagnetoMetric Resistivity (MMR) survey carried out by Vortex Geophysics Pty. Ltd during December 2017. <u>Specifications:</u> Transmitter: Vortex_VTX-100 Receiver: SMARTem24 Sensor: Fluxgate B-field Dipole Size : ~2000m Current : 22A Base Frequency : 0.5Hz Duty Cycle: 100% (frequency domain mode)
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Transmitter / receiver routinely calibrated. Data checked on a daily basis for consistency.
	<i>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.</i>	MMR survey response has a strong correlation with mineralisation, with the opportunity to identify targets within and proximal to known mineralisation.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple of standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	No drilling is being reported.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	No drilling is being reported.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	No drilling is being reported.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have</i>	No drilling is being reported.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
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>	No drilling is being reported.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	No drilling is being reported.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	No drilling is being reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No drilling is being reported.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	No drilling is being reported.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	No drilling is being reported.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	No drilling is being reported.
	<i>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.</i>	No drilling is being reported.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	No drilling is being reported.
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>	No drilling is being reported.
	<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> <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>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	No significant intersections are being reported.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No drilling is being reported.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Data is recorded using a data acquisition system. All digital data is inspected on a daily basis to ensure that poor data is not present and to identify missing data sections.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data is being reported.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	The location of the survey loop and dipole locations was completed using a handheld GPS with approximate 5m accuracy.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system for the Quartz Bore Project is Map Grid of Australia GDA 94, Zone 50.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Open file data, adequate.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Line spacing is 100 metres and believed to be sufficient to confirm the effectiveness of the technique. Station spacing was 50m along line to resolve anomalous shallow depth wavelengths.
	<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>	No drilling is being reported.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample results are being reported.
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>	MMR survey was oriented perpendicular to major structural features, lithological trends and/or other features of interest to ensure maximum resolution
	<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>	No drilling is being reported.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Appropriate systems are in place with the geophysical contractors and the Company's consultants to ensure integrity / security of data.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No independent audits have been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	The Quartz Bore Project comprises a single granted Exploration Licence, namely E47/3352 covering a land area of 15 km ² . Tando owns 100% of the tenement holder, VMS Resources Ltd. The tenement is within land where native title has been determined. The traditional owners of the land are the Ngarluma People. A Heritage Agreement has been signed with the Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation to manage access.
	<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>	The tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The Project has previously been explored for volcanic massive sulphide deposits by a number of companies. Work has ranged from early stage soil sampling to auger and diamond drilling.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Quartz Bore Project is located within the Archaean Whim Creek Basin, a sequence of intermediate to felsic volcanic, volcanoclastic and sediments. Tando is exploring for volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits. Massive sulphide and stringer sulphide mineralisation has been deposited at the top of the Cistern Formation which comprises a thick sequence of volcanogenic siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate with minor shale units.
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> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> 	No drilling is being reported.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable, information has been included.
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>	No assay results are being reported.
	<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>	No assay results are being reported.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are currently being used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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').</i>	No drilling intersections are being reported.
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>	A plan is inserted as Figure 1.
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>	No drilling intersections are being reported. All geophysical data collected is shown on Figure 1.
Other substantive	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material,</i>	All relevant exploration data has been reported in



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	<i>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>	previous announcements by the Company.
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><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></p>	Further work programmes are being designed based on the results of the drilling and geophysical surveys.