

TIGER INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES, INC. (TGR.V)
NEWS RELEASE - NOVEMBER 5th, 2015

TSX-V: TGR
US OTC: TGILF

**RESOURCE ESTIMATE AND EXPLORATION TARGET FOR
DANGLAY GOLD PROJECT, PHILIPPINES**

TIGER INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES, INC. (TGR.V) is pleased to provide the following update regarding the Danglay gold project (formerly known as the Itogon gold project) in the Philippines.

The Danglay project is 100% held by Tiger International's Philippine subsidiary Cordillera Tiger Gold Resources, Inc. ("Cordillera Tiger") under an exploration permit granted by the Philippine government. ECR Minerals plc ("ECR") of London, United Kingdom has the right to earn a 50% interest in the Danglay project and is currently the operator of the project, through Cordillera Tiger. The text below is excerpted from a news release by ECR made November 5th, 2015. A copy of the full ECR news release may be obtained from www.ecrminerals.com

A technical report supporting the disclosure of the maiden Mineral Resource for the Danglay project will be filed within 45 days of this news release, in accordance with Canadian NI43-101.

- Excerpt begins -

*** An Inferred Mineral Resource of 1,200,000t at a grade of 1.6 g/t gold for 60,500oz gold (the "Resource") has been estimated using a cut-off grade of 0.75 g/t gold**

*** The Resource has been estimated in respect of the surficial oxide deposit only; in addition, a target for further exploration (the "Exploration Target") has been determined in respect of primary intermediate sulphidation vein-hosted mineralisation, which shows significant similarities to better known intermediate sulphidation deposits in the Baguio District**

*** Exploration Target of between 600,000t at 5 g/t gold for 95,000oz gold and 700,000t at 7.5 g/t gold for 170,000oz gold**

*** The Resource and the Exploration Target have each been determined by a Qualified Person and are disclosed in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101")**

*** Itogon is henceforth to be known as the Danglay project, to better reflect local geography**

The full NI43-101 technical report supporting the disclosure of the Resource will be published within 45 days of this announcement.

Stephen Clayson, Chief Executive Officer of ECR, commented:

"The Directors are very pleased with the maiden Mineral Resource estimate for the Danglay project, as well as the Exploration Target which has been determined. These items are the fruit of ECR's efforts to date on the project, which include two drilling programmes, amongst much other work.

The Danglay project lies within the Baguio District, from which tens of millions of ounces of gold are estimated to have been mined to date, and which continues to produce today. This has positive implications for Danglay, in that factors such as the availability of skilled staff at competitive rates and the social acceptance of mining contribute to a positive setting for

development. Further exploration is required to demonstrate that development of the Danglay project to production is warranted, but today's announcement is a significant milestone.

Plans for the next phase of exploration at Danglay are still being refined, and will be announced in due course. In parallel, ECR has commenced a process of reviewing potential opportunities and alliances which could be of value in taking Danglay and ECR forward. Any material developments in this regard will be announced."

Mineral Resource

The Resource is disclosed in accordance with NI43-101 and has been estimated in accordance with the requirements of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) "Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines" and the JORC Code.

The Resource was estimated by Mr Neil Motton BSc (Hons), MAusIMM (CP - Geology), MSEG, of the consultancy Snapper Resources Ltd ("Snapper"). Mr Motton is independent of ECR and a Qualified Person under NI43-101 for the purposes of estimating the Resource.

The Danglay oxide deposit is a supergene gold enrichment zone formed by weathering and oxidation of primary intermediate sulphidation quartz vein and stockwork mineralisation. The oxide gold resource at Danglay forms a generally flat lying tabular body that extends from surface to depths of up to approximately 15m. Areas of scree or talus comprise a separate Mineral Resource domain in addition to in situ oxide mineralisation.

Table 1:

Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate
Oxide Mineralisation - Main Prospect Area
Danglay Gold Project (EP-006-2011-CAR), Benguet, Philippines
 Effective date: 24 October 2015
 Disclosed in accordance with Canadian NI43-101
 Cut-off grade: 0.75 g/t gold

Domain	Tonnes	Grade (g/t gold)	Gold (oz)
Oxide in situ	919,000	1.65	48,500
Oxide scree	281,000	1.35	12,000
Total oxide	1,200,000	1.6	60,500

NB:

The Mineral Resource estimate in Table 1 above is disclosed at a cut-off grade of 0.75 g/t gold, which is based on a gold price of US\$1,100/oz and an assumed metallurgical recovery of 85%. Figures have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resource will be converted into a Mineral Reserve.

Data used in estimation of the Resource

The Resource has been estimated using gold assay results from more than 1,000m of predominantly surface channel sampling, approximately 440m of trench sampling, and the upper, oxidised parts of seven reverse circulation (RC) and four diamond drill holes. ECR supplied Snapper with channel sampling, trench sampling, and RC and diamond drilling data, in the form of Microsoft Excel spreadsheet datasets. ECR sampling and logging data were compiled into a Microsoft Access database by Snapper and verified for inconsistencies, overlaps and missing data using MineMap software.

Snapper is of the opinion that the ECR data was sufficiently detailed and of an appropriate standard for an Inferred Mineral Resource calculation. No historical assay data was used in the estimation of the Resource. All ECR samples were analysed by Intertek Testing Services Philippines, Inc. (“Intertek”), an internationally accredited independent analytical laboratory in Metro Manila. The method of analysis for gold was fire assay (50g charge) with AAS finish. QA/QC measures including the use of field blanks, certified standards and staged duplicates were implemented by ECR and separately by Intertek in relation to the analysis of the samples. The assay data is considered by Snapper to be acceptable for estimation of the Resource in the context of these measures.

In addition to the data review and data verification and integrity checks conducted by Snapper, Snapper is satisfied that the assay protocols used are appropriate and that field methodology was of a high standard. Mr Motton has personally reviewed all drill core and RC chips generated by ECR’s drilling programmes, and observed channel sampling taking place in the field.

Resource estimation methodology

In order to estimate the Resource, a constraining wireframe was developed from a detailed differential GPS survey pickup of the topographical surface by an independent surveying company, and from sample logging and assay data. The base of oxidation, which was derived from drilling information, was used as a bounding lower surface for the development of the wireframe. The total oxide wireframe was divided into two parts representing the in situ oxide domain and the scree domain. The dividing line was developed from mapping and trenching information. This dividing line was then used to cut vertically through the whole oxide wireframe to make two wireframes, which were used to constrain separate block models for each domain.

Gold grade distribution within the two wireframes was calculated using an inverse distance method comprising a 25m diameter spherical search ellipse to the power of 2.5. An assay top-cut of 15 g/t gold was applied, based on statistical analysis of the dataset. Block models were generated using MineMap software with block sizes of 5m (X) by 5m (Y) by 5m (Z). This relatively small block size was chosen to allow a reasonable sampling density and definition of Mineral Resources given the available assay dataset, and to ensure well constrained volume estimates. Blocks below the cut-off grade of 0.75 g/t gold and blocks with insufficient data were excluded from the Resource. A dry weight density of 2.4t per m³ was used, based on laboratory analysis of 49 drill core samples of oxide material.

Target for Further Exploration

Dr Chris Wilson PhD, FAusIMM (CP - Geology), FSEG, of the consultancy Exploration Alliance SA, visited the Danglay project during July and August 2015 and collected almost 100 rock chip samples of oxidised and primary vein material.

ECR requested that Dr Wilson determine a target for further exploration in respect of the primary intermediate sulphidation vein-hosted mineralisation which continues below the oxide gold Resource.

Table 2: Target for Further Exploration Danglay Gold Project (EP-006-2011-CAR), Benguet, Philippines Primary Intermediate Sulphidation Vein-Hosted Mineralisation - Main Prospect Area Disclosed in accordance with Canadian NI43-101 (conceptual potential quantity and grade of mineralisation expressed as ranges)			
Range	Tonnes	Grade (g/t gold)	Gold (oz)
Lower bound	600,000	5	95,000

Based on eight veins 1-3m wide, 150-225m long with a vertical extent of 100-150m, grading 5 g/t on average			
Upper bound	700,000	7.5	170,000
Based on ten veins 1-3m wide, 150-225m long with a vertical extent of 100-150m, grading 7.5 g/t on average (due to high grade shoots increasing the grade of five veins to 10 g/t on average)			

NB:

A target for further exploration is not a Mineral Resource estimate, is conceptual in nature, and is used where there has been insufficient exploration to define the target as a Mineral Resource and where it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a Mineral Resource. Figures in Table 2 have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the Exploration Target.

Basis on which Exploration Target has been determined

The Exploration Target was determined based on the following:

- 1) Exploration results to date indicate that there are three main mineralised zones at Danglay: a northern zone with a surface footprint of approximately 175m by 100m, a southwestern zone with a surface footprint of approximately 250m by 100m, and a southeastern zone with a surface footprint of approximately 200m by 100m.
- 2) The mineralisation comprises multiple steeply dipping to vertical quartz veins that are typically up to 1m wide and locally up to several metres wide. The distribution of veins in the target area shows similarities with other intermediate sulphidation vein-hosted deposits in the Baguio District, which are generally steeply dipping, have strike lengths of hundreds of metres to several kilometres, and have been mined over hundreds of metres vertically.
- 3) A significant number of rock chip samples of unoxidised quartz-base metal sulphide veins collected at Danglay by Dr Wilson in August 2015 assayed above 15 g/t gold and a small number of samples assayed above 100 g/t gold. Silver grades of 5-15 oz/t and base metal grades of between 1-2% zinc and up to 1% lead were also noted. The highest grade sample assayed 142 g/t gold, >16 oz/t silver, >2% zinc, >1% lead and 0.31% copper.

This indicates that parts of some quartz veins are considerably more mineralised than others, and that high grade shoots are likely to exist. This is consistent with other intermediate sulphidation vein-hosted deposits in the Baguio District. ECR has generally not assayed for silver or base metals in previous work, however silver and zinc may be of economic interest as by-products of any future gold production which may occur with respect to primary intermediate sulphidation veins at the Danglay project.

NB:

The structural geology of the target area is not well understood, and a substantial drilling campaign will be required to fully test the Exploration Target.

Next phase of exploration

In addition to the exploration potential represented by the primary Exploration Target discussed above, there may be scope to increase the surficial oxide Mineral Resource through further exploration, which would focus on better defining the higher grade zones within the oxide.

Shallow drilling on a grid based pattern would be likely to fully address these requirements and to enable the estimation of an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource (corresponding to a higher confidence level than the Inferred category) in respect of the oxide mineralisation.

There can be no certainty that additional exploration will result in an increased oxide Mineral Resource or the conversion of Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated or Measured Mineral Resources.

Deeper, angle drilling would be required to test the Exploration Target, which has been determined in respect of primary intermediate sulphidation vein-hosted mineralisation continuing below the oxide zone.

Plans for the next phase of exploration at Danglay have not yet been finalised, but will be announced in due course. An NI43-101 compliant preliminary economic assessment (PEA), which is similar to a scoping study, may be considered in respect of the Resource, although no decision to proceed with a PEA has yet been taken.

- Excerpt ends -

QUALIFIED PERSON STATEMENT

Mr Neil Motton BSc (Hons), a Member (Chartered Professional - Geology) in good standing of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG), is responsible for the Mineral Resource estimate disclosed in this news release and has prepared or supervised the preparation of (and in doing so has verified) or has otherwise verified (by means of site inspections and data review) the technical information on which the Mineral Resource is based.

Mr Motton's standing and membership designation with respect to AusIMM and the SEG, and the nature and extent of his experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration at the Danglay project and to the activity which he is undertaking in relation thereto, enable him to qualify for the purposes of this news release as a Qualified Person as defined in Canadian National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Mr Motton, through Snapper Resources Ltd, is an independent geological consultant to ECR and has no other relationship of any kind with ECR. Mr Motton has no relationship of any kind with Tiger International.

Dr Chris Wilson PhD, a Fellow (Chartered Professional - Geology) in good standing of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG), is responsible for the Exploration Target disclosed in this news release and has prepared or supervised the preparation of (and in doing so has verified) the technical information on which the Exploration Target is based.

Dr Wilson's standing and membership designation with respect to AusIMM and the SEG, and the nature and extent of his experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration at the Danglay project and to the activity which he is undertaking in relation thereto, enable him to qualify for the purposes of this news release as a Qualified Person as defined in Canadian National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Dr Wilson, through Exploration Alliance SA, is an independent geological consultant to ECR and has no other relationship of any kind with ECR. Dr Wilson has no relationship of any kind with Tiger International.

ABOUT TIGER INTERNATIONAL

Tiger International is a Canadian resource exploration and development company. The Danglay gold project is located in an established gold mining district known as the Baguio District on the island of Luzon in the north of the Philippines. The Danglay project is 100% held by Tiger International's Philippine subsidiary Cordillera Tiger Gold Resources, Inc. under an exploration permit granted by the Philippine government. ECR Minerals plc of London, United Kingdom has the right to earn a 50% interest in the Danglay project and is currently the operator of the project, through Tiger International's Philippine subsidiary Cordillera Tiger.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

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