NEW URANIUM ANOMALIES IDENTIFIED AT SANELA PROSPECT AHEAD OF DRILL PLANNING

Highlights

- **Extensive anomalies of up to 17 ppm uranium (5x background)** identified over the Sanela Prospect area (Refer Figure 2)
- The **Sanela Prospect** uranium anomaly extends over **2km** along a NNE structural trend, similar to Saraya
- Infill termite mound sampling and assaying over the anomalous **Saraya South** and **Mandankoli** prospects (Refer Figure 1) is on-going and expected to be completed before the end of the year
- Permit scale sampling continuing (Refer Figure 4) in conjunction with infill sampling over recently identified anomalies **to define additional targets for drilling**
- Of the seven new anomalies defined to date, the **Saraya prospect where the Company has defined a 16Mlbs Inferred Resource at a grade of 587ppm eU_3O_8[1] is the smallest anomaly**
- Drill planning to commence, with initial site visit by MD Peter Batten during October to prepare for significant drill campaign across newly defined anomalies – timing of drilling to be confirmed post site visit, but expected by end of current quarter

***Haranga Managing Director Peter Batten commented**, "These results from Sanela are timely, as they come close on the heels of our first Mineral Resource Estimate at the Saraya Prospect within our Saraya Project.*

The Saraya Mineral Resource Estimate at 16Mlbs Inferred and at a grade of 587ppm eU_3O_8[1] is a significant result, in itself, but is only the first of, at least, seven anomalies we will be testing within the Saraya Project and whilst the Saraya Prospect is the better defined anomaly, with over 65,000m of drilling, it is also the smallest of the seven anomalies identified, so far.

The determination of the second prospect to drill will come down to the higher confidence we have in the orientation and structure of the anomalies. The successful completion of the Sanela sampling now allows the Haranga geological team to include Sanela, along with Diobi and Mandankoli, in the next phase of drilling planned for this quarter.

What information we have seen from the regional historical exploration drilling show intercepts of economic mineralisation close to or on the periphery of our defined anomalies.

The progress we have made so far underscores the effectiveness of our exploration strategy and reinforces our confidence in the future success of the Saraya Uranium Project."

Haranga Resources Limited (**ASX: HAR; FRA:65E0**; '**Haranga**' or '**the Company**') is pleased to provide an update on its regional exploration program over the Saraya Uranium permit in Senegal.

Termite Mound Infill Sampling

The results from the permit wide termite mound sampling program on a 1000 m by 100 m grid continues to deliver more wide surface anomalies. Infill sampling (200m x 50m) at two of the four priority areas previously identified for follow up sampling, Saraya NNE and Sanela, has been completed. The infill grid sampling has further delineated new anomalies that will now be considered for the drilling schedule. The defined Saraya NNE (Diobi) anomaly, can be reviewed in the Company's previous announcement "Extensive Uranium Anomalies Identified at the Diobi Prospect" announced on the 22 June 2023[2].

Sanela prospect

The sampling of the Sanela grid (2,480 samples) was completed in June 2023 and covered a surface area of 25km^2. The grid was designed over an Uranium airborne spectrometry anomaly outlined by Cogema in the 1970s. Records show 8 holes were drilled at Sanela, but little information is available regarding the results from these holes.

Haranga's permit scale sampling confirmed a surface anomaly up to 17ppm. Samples were prepared during the month of July and XRF assaying started in August. The area is located on the lateritic plateau that covers the eastern border of the Saraya Granite.

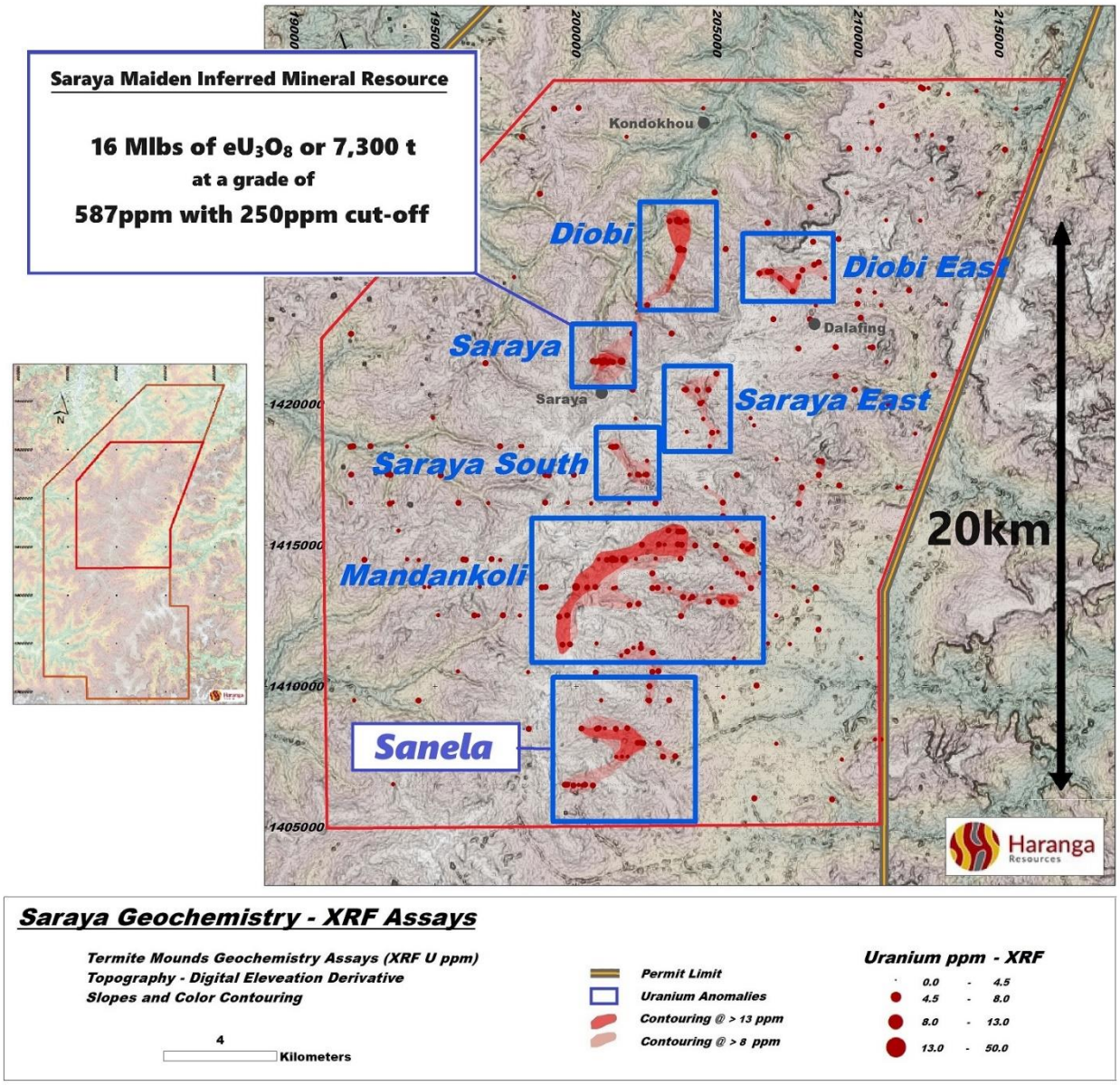

Figure 1: Location of the +13ppm Uranium anomalies[3] (1000m x 100m) showing the location of the Sanela anomaly. The Saraya uranium prospect's recent Maiden Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate has resulted in 16 Mlbs of contained eU_3O_8 at an average grade of 587ppm[1].

Infill termite mound sampling over the Sanela Block has outlined large uranium anomalies of up to 17 ppm uranium oriented along a NNE axis of +2km in length (**Figure 2**). The anomalous area is historically referred to as the Kanta Fata prospect.

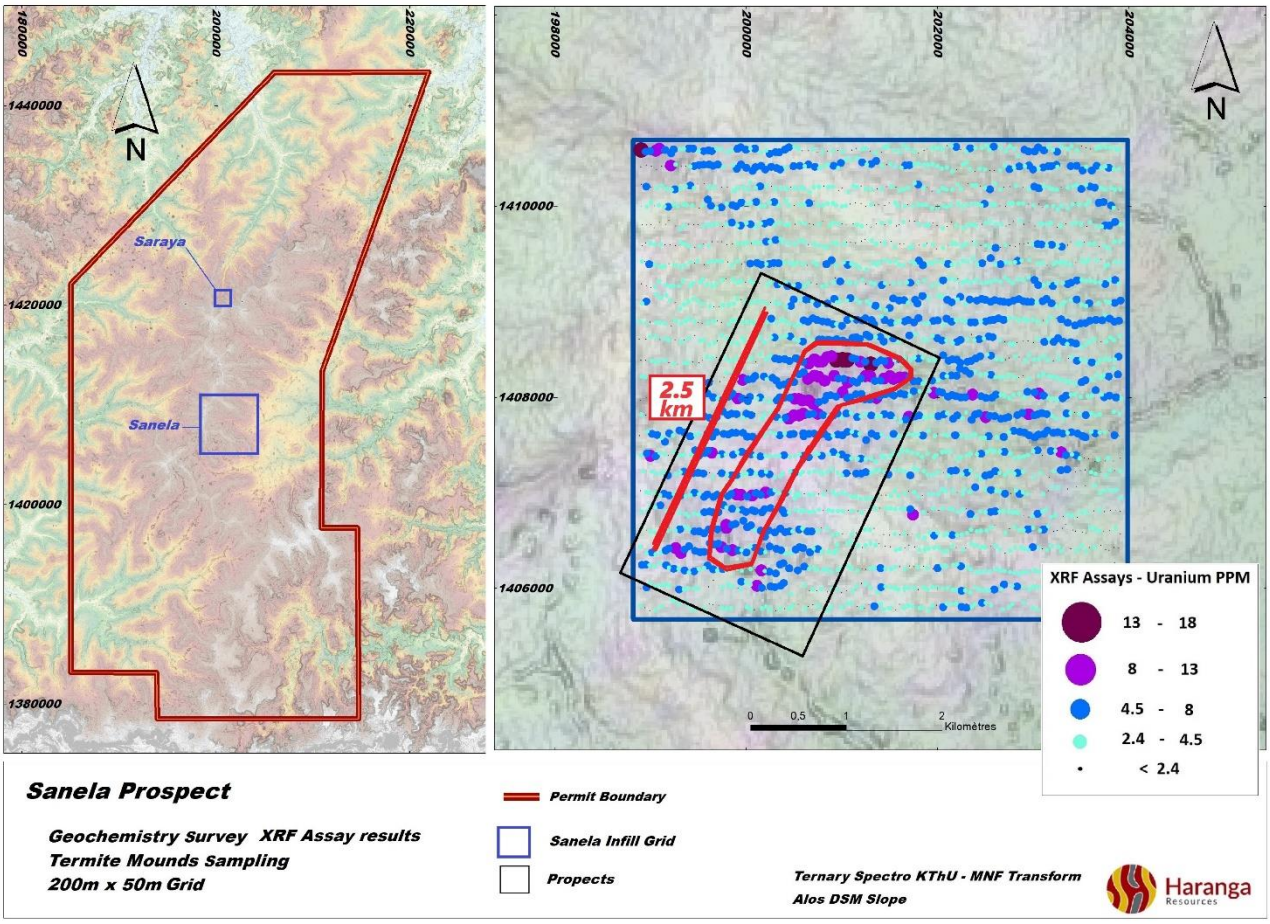

Figure 2: Uranium results for the termite mound infill sampling over the Sanela Block. The results outlined a large uranium anomaly, fifteen kilometres South of the Saraya Maiden Resource. All analysis was carried out using an in-house XRF analyser.

The uranium anomalies at the Sanela prospect (**Figure 3**) are aligned following a NNE trend, interrupted only by masking lateritic cover. The main anomaly is located in an erosive valley, where the thick East Saraya Plateau is partially eroded.

Background levels of uranium are defined by the detection limit of the equipment used to record mineralisation (2 – 3ppm eU_3O_8). Of the 2480 samples analysed, 87% returned positive results and 31% are considered anomalous. Within this 2.8% is considered highly anomalous when compared to background.

Historical drilling at Sanela is composed of 8 holes, five drilled by COGEMA and 3 by Areva. Historical data for the Areva holes are not available and only some lithology information have been recovered for the COGEMA holes, along with some grade measurements, most probably taken by downhole probing but in unclear conditions. At first look it seems that the drillholes, initially planned by COGEMA and Areva on surface Gamma anomalies, do not cover the trend highlighted by Haranga's termite mound sampling. Cogema and Areva noted the presence of sediments within the drillholes, in between Granitic passes,

highlighting the possible structural corridors with remnants of greenstone belts within the Saraya Batholith.

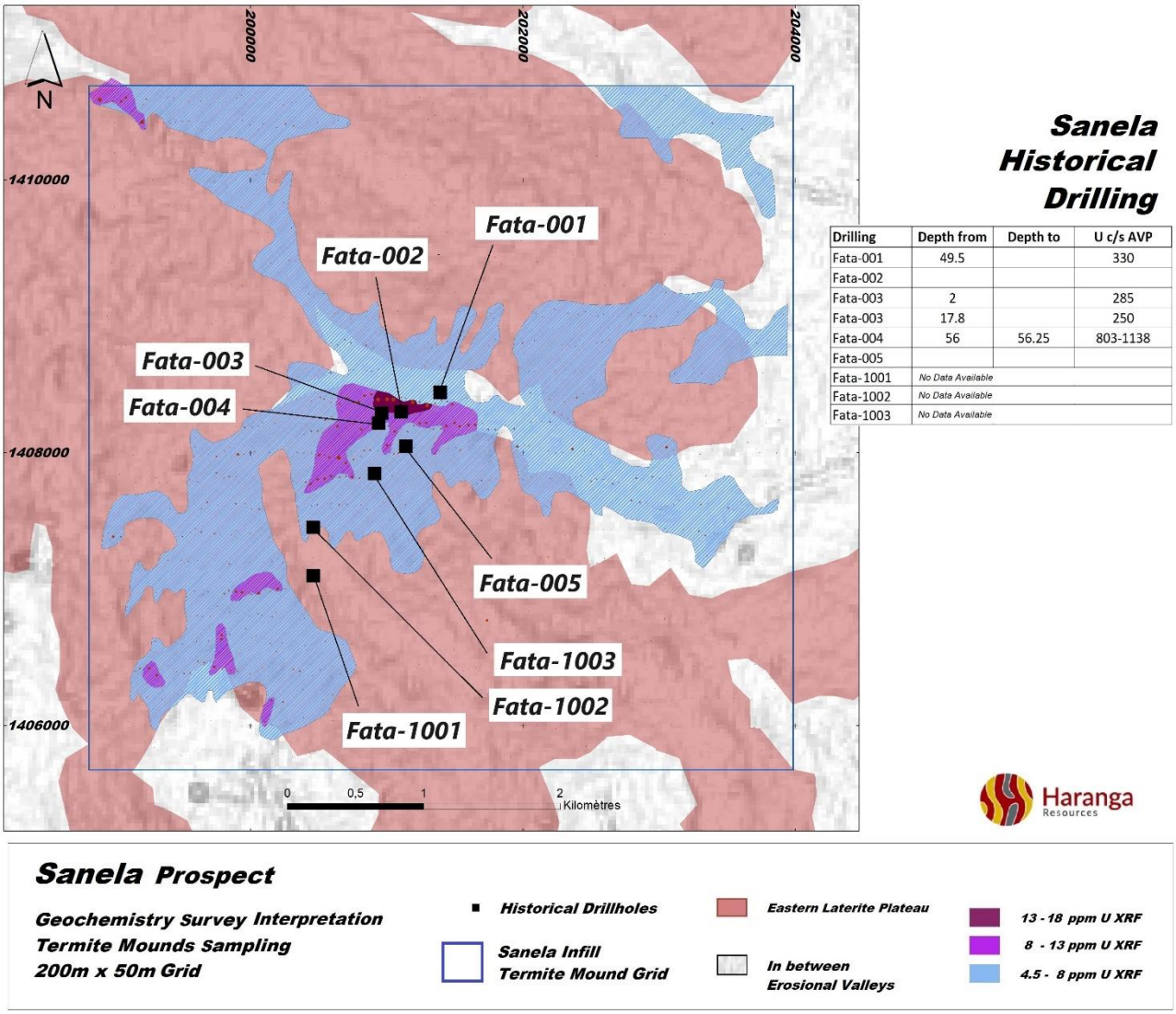

Figure 3: Interpretation of termite mound infill sampling results for the Sanela Block. The uranium anomaly detected is located along a NNE trend of +2km long.

Infill termite mound sampling (200m by 50m) over the Saraya South area is ongoing. Samples collected at Mandankoli (4,040 samples) are being prepared for XRF analyses. The permit scale sampling program has reached a total cover of +70% of the permit and samples from the latest blocks sampled are being prepared for analyses.

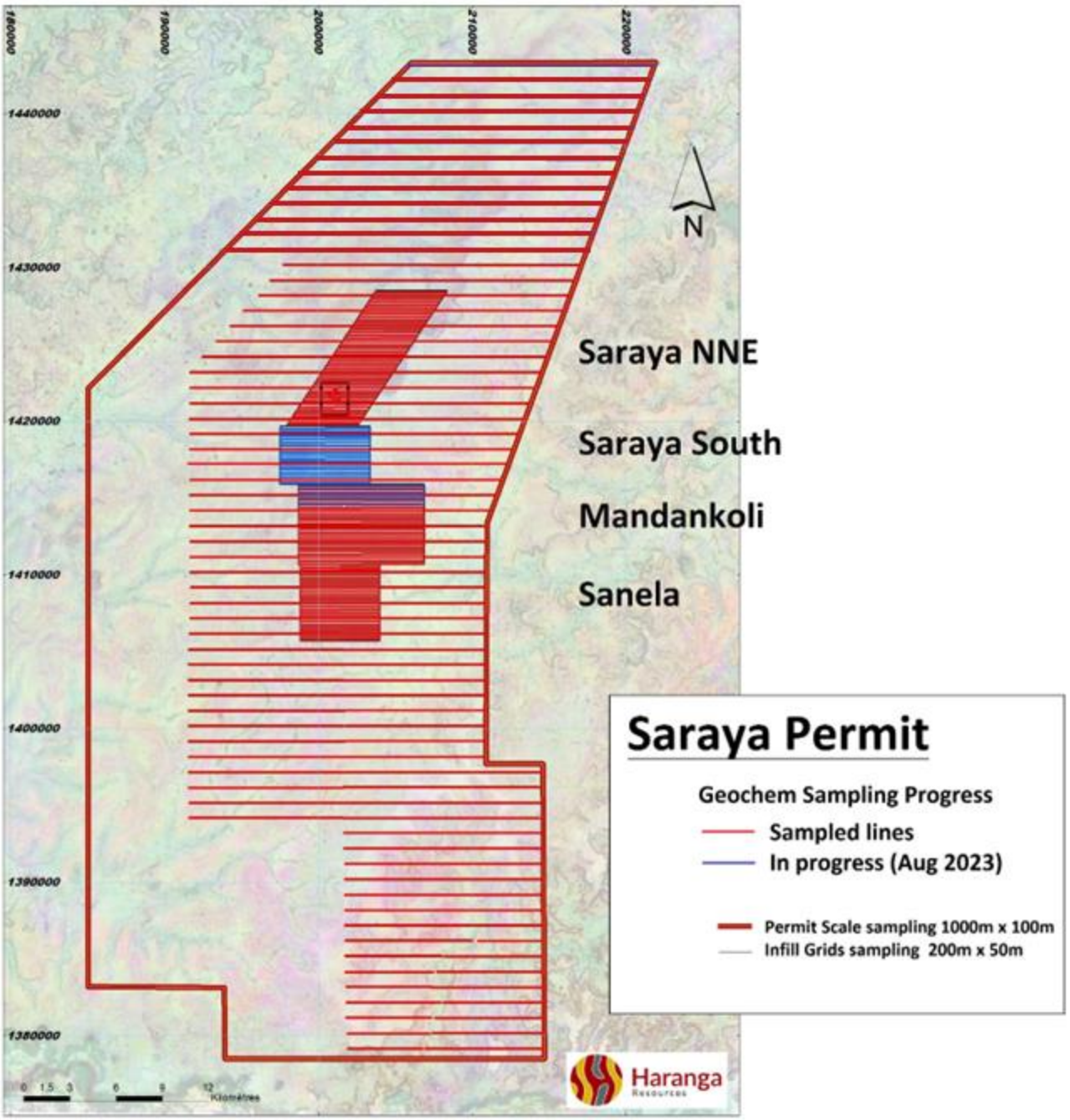

Figure 4: Termite mound sampling progress to date: Red lines show the sampled lines, while blue lines show the remaining program to be completed. A total of +70% of the permit surface has been covered by the 1000m x 100m sampling survey. The three first Infill grids (200m x 50m) defined in the central area of the permit have been completed and the fourth grid (Saraya South) will be completed by the end of the year.

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This announcement has been approved by the Board of Haranga Resources Limited.

Investor inquiries
Haranga Resources
Michael Davy, Non-Executive Chairman

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Competent Person's Statement and Compliance Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Jean Kaisin working under the supervision of Mr Peter Batten, a Competent Person, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Batten has sufficient experience that 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'. Mr Batten is the Managing Director of Haranga Resources Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear. Mr Kaisin is a full-time employee of Haranga Resources Limited.

The information in this announcement that is footnoted below and relates to exploration results and mineral resources has been released previously on the ASX. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that, in the case of mineral resources estimates, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's finding is presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Saraya - Mineral Resource

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Mineral Resource estimate and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed when referring to its resource announcement made on 25 September 2023. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's finding is presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Saraya - Mineral Resource Estimate

The resource as reported at 25 September 2023 is as follows:

Zone	Classification	Tonnage	Grade	Contained eU_3O_8	
		Mt	eU_3O_8 ppm	Mlbs	tonnes
+30RL	Inferred	9.40	641	13.29	6 000
-30RL	Inferred	3.05	419	2.82	1 300
Total	**Inferred**	**12.5**	**587**	**16.1**	**7 300**

Table 1: Saraya Mineral Resource Estimate – 250ppm cutoff, Indicator Kriging
(30RL is a depth measurement – approximately 160m below the topographic surface)

ASX Announcements referenced in this release

1. Mineral Resource Estimate results taken from the report titled "Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate Saraya Uranium" released on the ASX on 25th of September 2023 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/

2. Extensive Uranium Anomalies at Diobi extracted from the report titled "Extensive Uranium Anomalies Identified at Diobi Prospect" released on the ASX on 22nd of June 2023 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/

3. Multiple Uranium Anomalies extracted from the report titled "Multiple Uranium Targets Identified" released on the ASX on 7th of February 2023 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/

About Haranga

Haranga Resources is an African focused multi commodity company. The Company's most advanced project is the Saraya Uranium Project in Senegal, previously owned by Uranium giant Orano (previously Areva) and which has in excess of 65,000 m of historical drilling. In addition, Haranga has a brownfield gold project in Senegal within a prolific geological gold province in close proximity to well-defined resources and producing mines. Both projects are serviced from its 40-man exploration camp.

The Company has delivered its first maiden mineral resource at the Saraya Uranium Project, 12.5Mt @ 587ppm eU_3O_8 for 16 Mlbs contained eU_3O_8 Inferred and is planning the drilling of the next anomalous prospect whilst further exploring the significant exploration potential for additional uranium mineralisation across this 1,650km^2 permit. In conjunction Haranga is exploring it's Ibel South Gold Project, with the aim to define drill targets and execute a maiden drill program across this permit during the year.

Corporately, the Company is continuing to identify and assess additional acquisition targets across the African region, primarily focused on expanding its portfolio across the clean energy and gold sectors. Haranga's collective expertise includes considerable experience running ASX-listed companies and financing, operating and developing mining and exploration projects in Africa, Australia, and other parts of the world.

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JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.*	• Geochemical survey of termite mound sampling: - Sampling grid on a 100m by 1000m permit scale. - Sampling grid on a 50m by 200m for infill. Sample taken on large termite "cathedral" mounds by circular sampling around the mounds. Sample consist of 1.5kg of small clods of the mounds. Termite mounds samples are then prepared for XRF assaying (see below)
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).*	• 8 Reverse Circulation holes have been drilled by Cogema (1980ies) and by Areva (2009) on the Sanela prospect, named Fanta Namia at the time. • No detailed information is available on these holes. Data available is for Collar Location, Hole orientation at collar, length, partial lithology information (Cogema), partial Gamma CPS information (Areva)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 information is available yet on how historical data has been recorded. It is assumed that downhole probes have been used for recoding the Gamma CPS (ST-22 probe for Cogema and DHT-27 for Areva). No information is available on the probing parameters (casing, mud factors). It is believed that standard K factor have been used to estimate equivalent Uranium in ppm. Only Cogema Gamma probe data is available.
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.*	• No information is available on how the RC chips have been logged by Areva and Cogema. Lithology information is only available for the 5 holes drilled by Cogema.
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.*	• Termite mounds samples have been prepared for XRF assaying. The preparation consists of crushing dry termite mounds samples using a jaw breaker, sieving the passing material to 180µm, collecting the passing material, and splitting to 2x150gm pulp samples. Pulps are packed in small transparent plastic bags for XRF assaying. The jaw breaker crushing aims at breaking the clods of the termite mounds to dust, without pulverizing the particles. Sieving aims at removing the +180µm fraction consisting mainly of quartz sands to concentrate fine particles carrying the uranium mineralization.
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.*	• Pulp samples have been assayed using an Olympus X-5000 desktop XRF analyzer. - For permit scale sample: Samples have been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	assayed using "Soil Mode" on a 90 second assaying time. - For infill grid sample: Samples have been assayed using "Soil Mode" on a 300 second assaying time. • The XRF analyzer is calibrated at each start of the device using calibration tool provided by Olympus as well as with 6 in-house standards. Standards results are reviewed after each campaign and compared to previous analyses.
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.*	XRF assaying verification. • Sample pulps are divided and bagged by in-house Haranga technicians. • Sample bags are verified by XRF technicians and counted prior to assaying. • Assay data produced by XRF device is directly downloaded to database. The Company geologist verifies the data via GIS, prior to interpretation.
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.*	• Samples have been collected on pre-established grids space by 100m by 1000m for permit scale and 50m by 200m for infill grids. Samples are taken on the nearest appropriate termite mound sample to the pre-established station. The location of the mound is collected using handheld GPS consisting of Garmin antennas deposited on the mounds and wired to cellphones that record the information. Each termite mound is photographed with a GPS reference on the photo.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Samples coordinates are edited on topographic map for visual control. • No information is available on the way Cogema and Areva drillholes have been geolocated. It is believed that holes from Cogema have been located by professional surveyors and later translated into UTM-WGS84 data location by Areva. It is believed that Areva has been using Handheld GPS for location of the collars of their holes.
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.*	• The 100m x 1000m survey is of regional spacing and distribution and aim at delineating large scale anomalies. Infill grids are at 50m by 200m line spacing.
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.*	• Regional structures are typically of Birimian orientation with a majority of known mineralized structure orientated around N20°E and N140°E. • Regional sampling is based on East-West sampling lines to crosscut major N20E and N140E structures. Infill sampling based on the same structure, also on East-West sampling lines.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Final 150gm pulp samples are duplicated and stored in plastic containers at 2 different sites. Rejects are re-bagged and stored at the site warehouse.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No information is available on reviews of sampling techniques and data.

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	• *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.*	• The exploration results presented fully relate to the Saraya Exploration Permit in Senegal number PR 02208 granted to Mandinga Resources via Decree N°012397/MMG/DMG of 05 June 2018 and renewed for 3 years via Decree N°012403/MMG/DMG of the 23 May 2022. Haranga Resources has acquired 70% interest from Mandinga Resources who own 100% of the Saraya project. The Vendor has a 30% free carry to PFS. After PFS the Vendor will have to contribute to cost or dilute to royalty. • There are no impediments known to the project.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• French Companies Cogema and Areva are known to have explored the area and produced significant historical data that has been acquired by Haranga. • Some drilling was carried out by both companies over the Sanela Prospect: - Cogema worked over the Sanela prospect (Fanta Niama) during the 70's until 1986. Cogema's logs record a total of 5 drillholes for 426 m at the prospect. - Areva drilled a total of 3 holes at Sanela (Fanta-Niama) : no information are available on the depth, logging and assaying, only collar and orientations.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The Saraya project Uranium Mineralization lies within the Saraya Granite, a late Birrimian leucocratic granite with traces of deuteric alteration associated to fractional crystallization fluids and late-stage alteration within the regional Birrimian tectonic setting. Observations made during logging confirm a model of syn- to tardi-magmatic episyenitization followed by deuteric alteration. Original quartz is initially dissolved then filled with chloritized biotites followed by geodic automorphic second-generation quartz. Uranium minerals in the form of small grains, seems to accompany or replace the initial chloritized biotite. • Historical data indicate that episyenitization, deuteric alteration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and uranium mineralization at Saraya is structurally controlled and associated with brecciated lenses that strike mainly the NNE and dip sharply to the SE. This is consistent with the dominant Birrimian structures. • Geology at Sanela Prospect is not well detailed : - Cogema has been logging Pink Biotite Granite as main lithology on the chips of their RC holes at the Sanela prospect. They also note remnants of greenstone formation in two of the holes, including pelitic sediments and altered marbles. - Areva did not provide any information on the logging of their 3 RC holes drilled at Sanela.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• A total of 8 RC Drill Holes for an unknown total have been drilled by Cogema and Areva at the Saraya Prospect. - Cogema did provide information on hole collars, length, lithology, assays for their 5 RC holes drilled at Sanela, totaling 426m. - Areva did not provide information on drillhole length, lithology, assaying for their RC holes at Sanela, only Collar and hole orientation have been provided. • Haranga did not drill any holes at the Sanela prospect to date.
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.*	• No information has been provided by Cogema as per downhole Gamma probe assay data parameters used during probe recording in the 1980ies. It is believed they used ST22 downhole Gamma probe to record CPS. No information has been provided on how equivalent Uranium grades have been calculated. • No information has been provided by Areva on any assay results on the three drillholes drilled at Sanela.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 information is available on historical mineralisation drilled at Sanela.
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.*	• No information is available on maps and sections by Cogema nor Areva on historical drillholes at Sanela.
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.*	• No comprehensive reporting of historical drilling results are available from Cogema and Areva.
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.*	• Ground termite mounds geochemistry has yielded significant results to the extent of the Saraya Permit and has been reported in previous announcements. • Historical Ground spectrometry over the prospect of Sanela prospect by Cogema and Areva. No details of the methodology was provided with the results. Results have shown surface radio-isotopic activity. • Regional magnetic and spectrometry survey carried out by National Authorities have produced regional scale maps that details the regional tectonic setting. Results are showing surface radio-isotopic activity at Sanela. • Historical data from Cogema and Areva have produced up to 60.000m of drilling over the Saraya Project and satellite prospects as well as surface trenching and diverse geochemical surveys. Historical data review has been presented by Haranga in previous announcements (2022-08-08: *Significant Historical Drilling Results at Saraya*; 2022-09-05 : *Significant Uranium Exploration Target Defined*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		at Saraya). • A maiden resources estimation at Saraya Project has been presented by Haranga in a recent announcement (2023-09-23 : *Significant Maiden High Grade Uranium Mineral Resource.)*
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.*	• Exploration drilling is planned at the Sanela Prospect, involving Auger or Aircore to verify the rooting of the surface anomalies as well as RC drilling to explore the anomalies at depth.