SARAYA-EAST DELIVERS AUGER DRILL TARGET AND REGIONAL SAMPLING CONTINUES TO DEFINE NEW ANOMALIES

Highlights

- **New significant uranium anomaly discovered** (Figure 3) by the Saraya-East infill grid on the Eastern Saraya Lateritic Plateau (Similar structure to the Saraya deposit) – next step auger drilling
- **Regional scale termite mound survey yields further infill target north of Kondokho** (Figure 4), at the northern end of the Saraya permit
- **Auger drilling continues at Mandankoly, with Sanela target to follow**
- Presently, Haranga's field crews and contractors are completing regional & infill sampling, auger drilling and RC drilling – results will continue to be released as received.

Haranga Resources Limited (ASX:HAR; FRA:65E0; "Haranga" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the results of its continuing permit scale termite mound sampling (TMS) and Infill TMS at the Saraya-East prospect.

Managing Director Mr Peter Batten commented: *"All four stages of Haranga's four-stage exploration process are currently being undertaken on the Saraya permit. Regional (wide spaced) termite mound sampling, infill (close spaced) termite mound sampling, auger drilling of identified termite anomalies and RC drilling of auger anomalies.*

It is a busy time for the field crews and it is pleasing to see that positive results are being realised from each of these four stages. The number of anomalous uranium prospects has increased from the seven historic prospects to eleven and work remains ongoing.

Of the six auger drill targets defined, three targets have been tested, with two producing RC drill targets (Sanela[1] and Mandankoly[2]) and three remain untested.

The RC rig is drilling at the Saraya deposit (16.1Mlbs @ 587ppm U_3O_8)[3] and will move to test the auger drill anomaly at Mandankoly following completion of the short program at Saraya.

It is satisfying to see that our exploration process is working and that by undertaking diligent fieldwork, we are producing positive results throughout the stages with the RC drilling still to come."

Sampling Results

The uranium concentrations reported in this announcement **have been acquired using our in-house pXRF device. As explained below, this is a semi-quantitative process and does not equate to a laboratory assay, despite the increased RF technology.**

Haranga relies on these results to determine anomalism and these results will not be relied on in any resource estimation undertaken at our Senegalese projects.

Saraya-East Infill Survey

Infill termite mound sampling at Saraya East has identified another significant anomaly as a target for auger drilling. Saraya East is the 5th infill grid (Diobi, Saraya South, Mandankoly, Sanela and Saraya East) to be completed in the current program. Diobi East infill sampling is to commence next week.

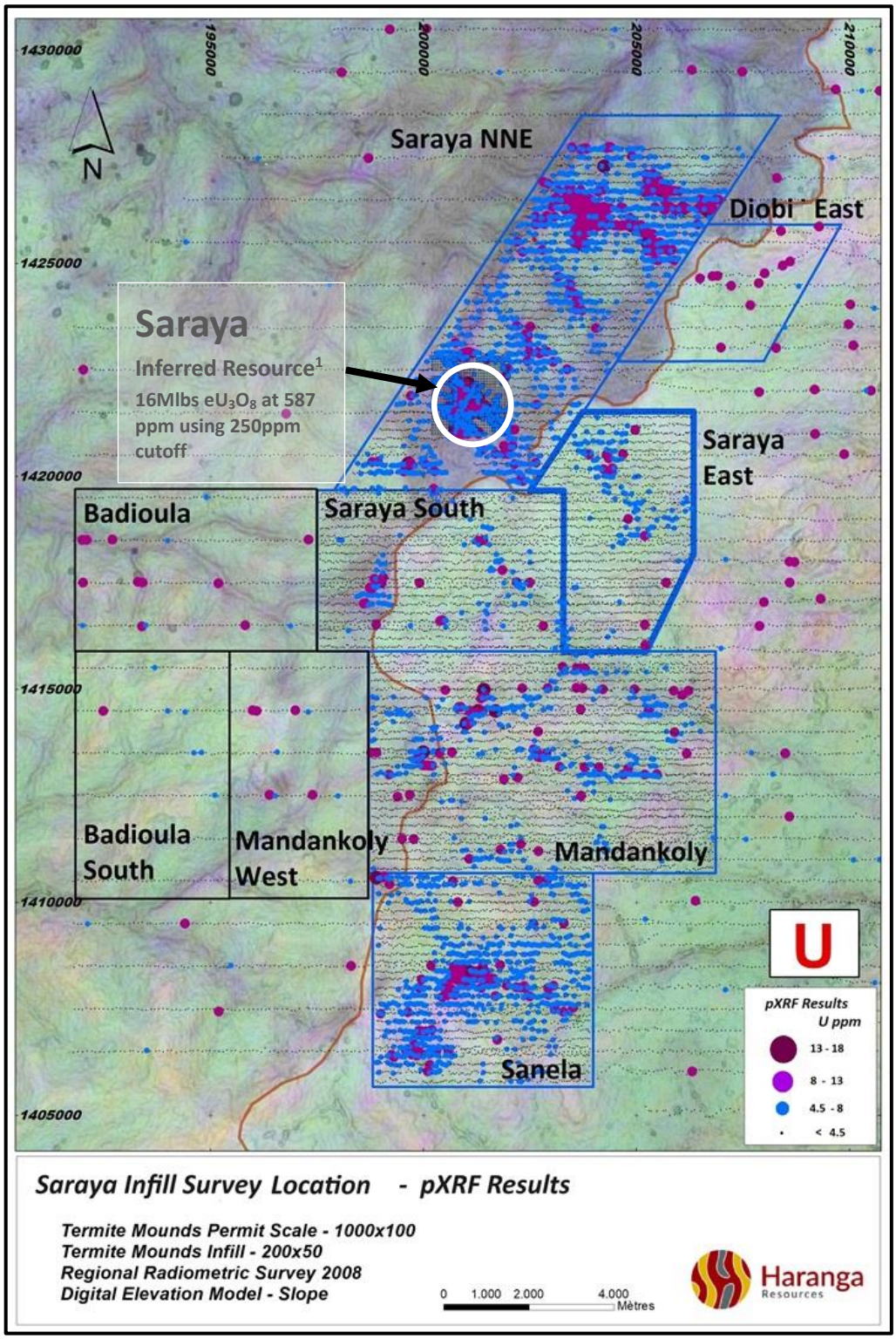

***Figure 1*: Location of the termite mound infill sampling grids and pXRF results to date[123].**

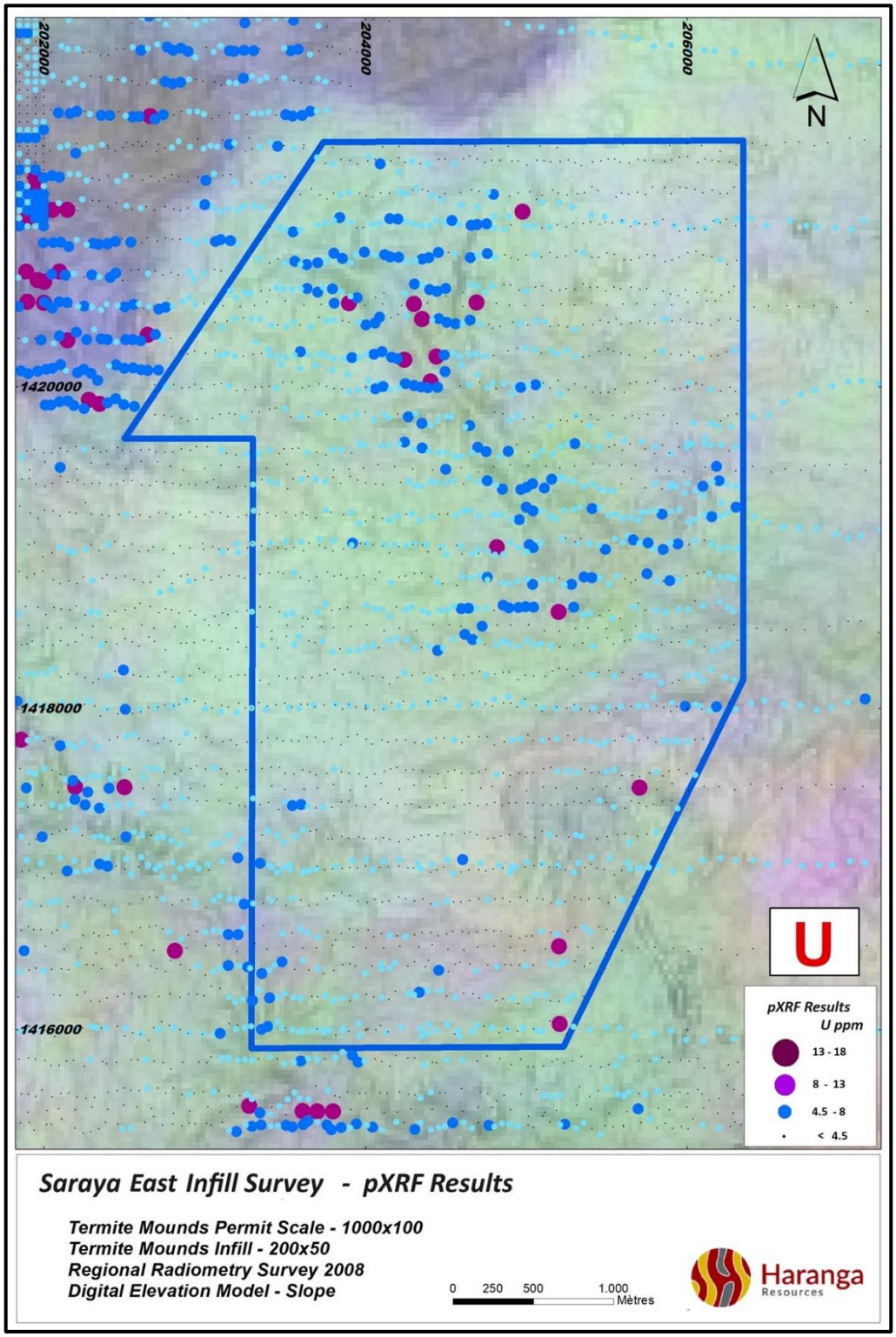

***Figure 2*: pXRF results of the Saraya-East infill sampling.**

The Saraya East Infill survey was sampled on a 200m by 50m grid, totalling 1552 termite mound samples. The pXRF results show an anomaly in the catchment of a stream draining the eastern Saraya Plateau (Figure 2). The anomaly is located less than 4 km east of the main Saraya uranium deposit. Anomalous values reached up 11ppm uranium more than 4 times the background level of uranium (2.5 ppm).

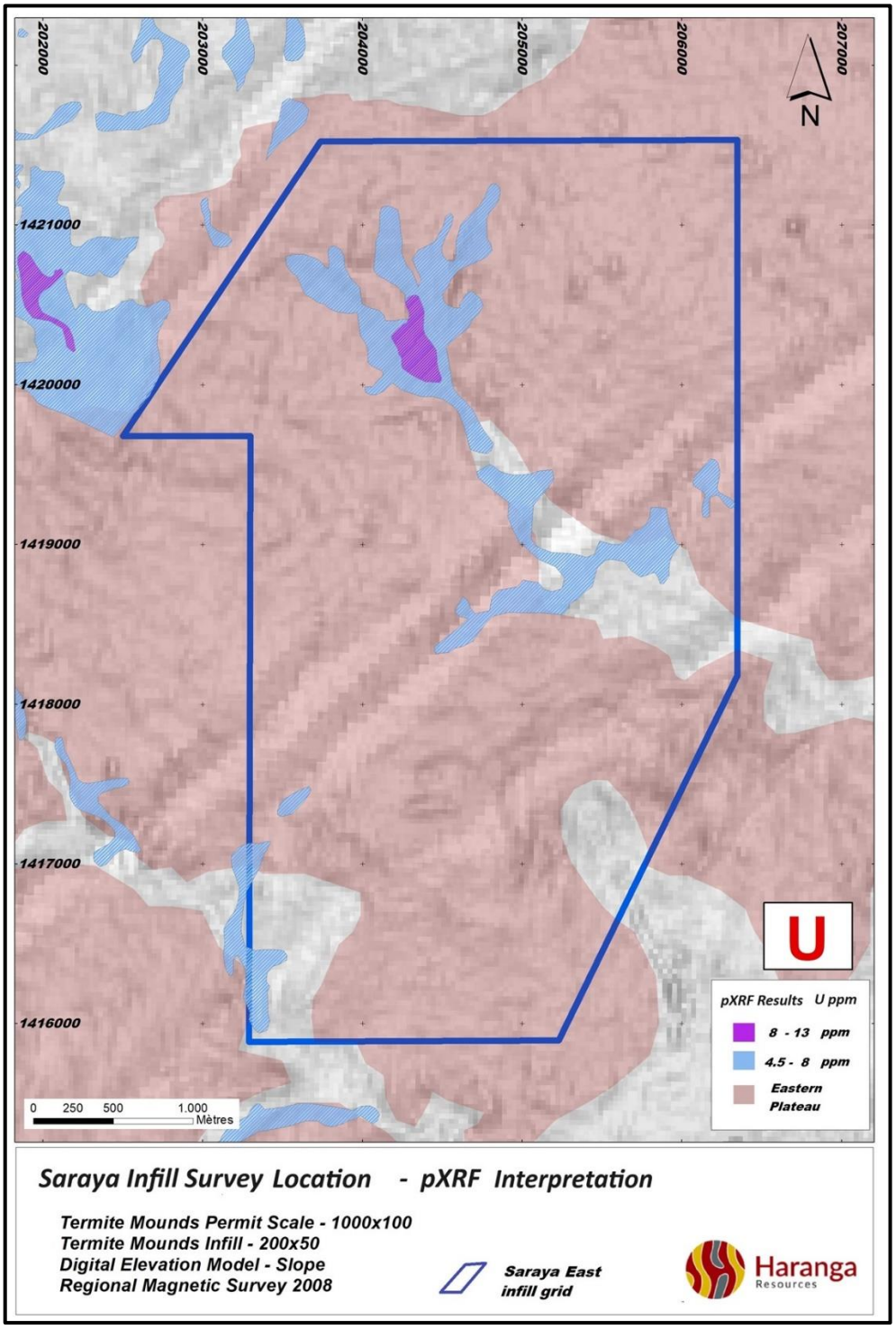

***Figure 3*: Saraya-East anomaly over Eastern Lateritic Plateau.**

Further auger drilling is planned to better understand the orientation of the uranium source prior to RC drilling.

The background image of Figure 3 is the Regional Magnetic Survey data (2008) which indicates the presence of a N50-60E structure, with associated low tenor uranium anomalism and probably intruded by a magnetic dolerite dyke. The mineralisation at Saraya deposit (16.1Mlbs @ 587ppm U_3O_8)[3] is controlled by a similarly orientated structure.

Regional Termite Mound Sampling

The regional (1,000m x 100m) sampling of Blocks 9 and 10, covering the permit's northern-most portion, has been completed. The samples have been analysed using the Company's in-house pXRF. Blocks 9 and 10 produced 2190 samples and the pXRF results show two groupings of anomalous **samples of up to 15ppm uranium**, about **6 times higher** than the background concentration (2.5 ppm) (Figure 4).

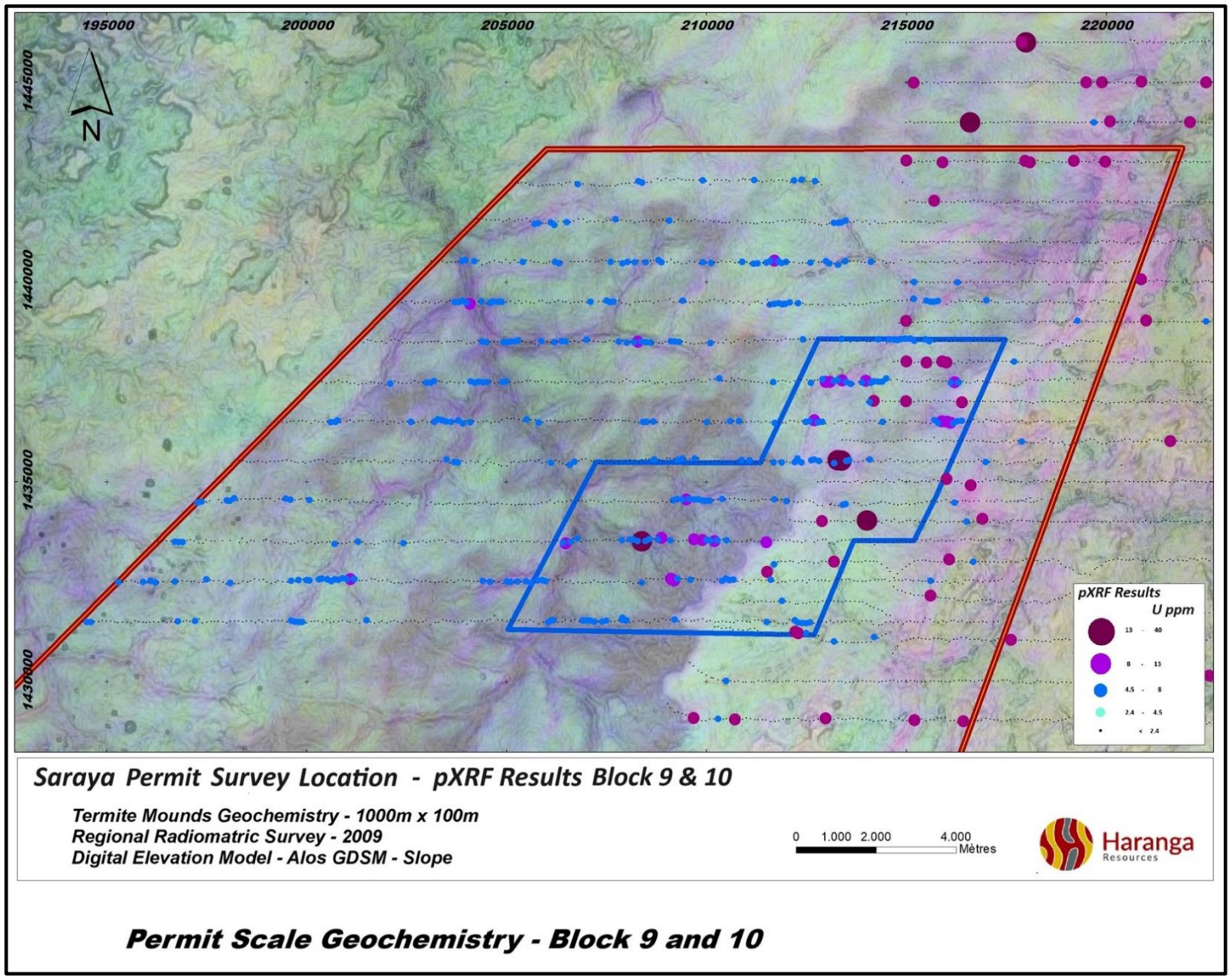

Figure 4: **Location and TMS uranium concentrations (pXRF) in Blocks 9 and 10. The area outlined in blue will be covered with 200m x 50m TMS in-fill sampling.**

One of the anomalous groups is located on the Eastern Saraya Laterite Plateau (NW), while the second group covers the area around the erosional/colluvial Diale river.

Figure 4 also shows the proposed infill grid (200m x 50m) over the anomalous zones (Kondokho North). Infill sampling will start prior to the rainy season.

Termite Mound Sampling Progress

TMS is progressing well with regional sampling underway at Blocks 11 and 12. Approximately 88% of the regional sampling is now completed.

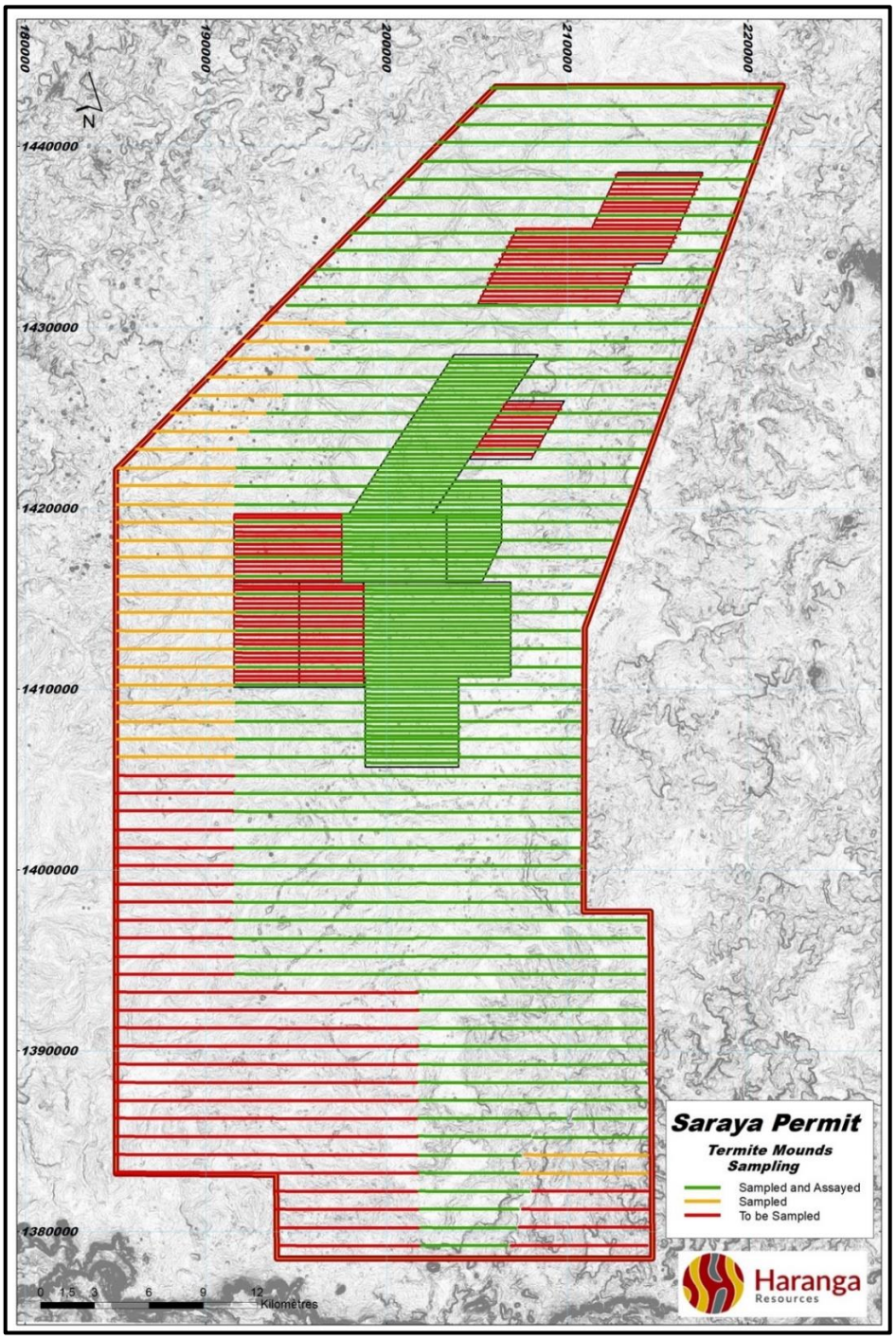

Figure 5: Termite mound sampling progress at Saraya.

Infill TMS is underway at Diobi East and at the completion of this program attention will be turned to the newly identified areas south of Saraya and west of Mandankoly.

Progress will be determined by ground conditions as we approach the wet season.

Auger Drilling

Auger drilling is continuing at Mandankoly with 67 more holes drilled on Lines 2 and 3. Auger drilling on Line 2 proved difficult due to a hard laterite cap, with only holes on the side of the plateau completed. The pXRF results from auger Line 3 confirmed the TMS uranium anomaly.

The auger rig is now drilling a line parallel to Line 1, along which a significant anomaly[2] associated with a structure and alteration has been discovered (Figure 6). Once this work is completed, the auger rig will move to the Sanela prospect to prepare that anomaly for RC drilling target definition.

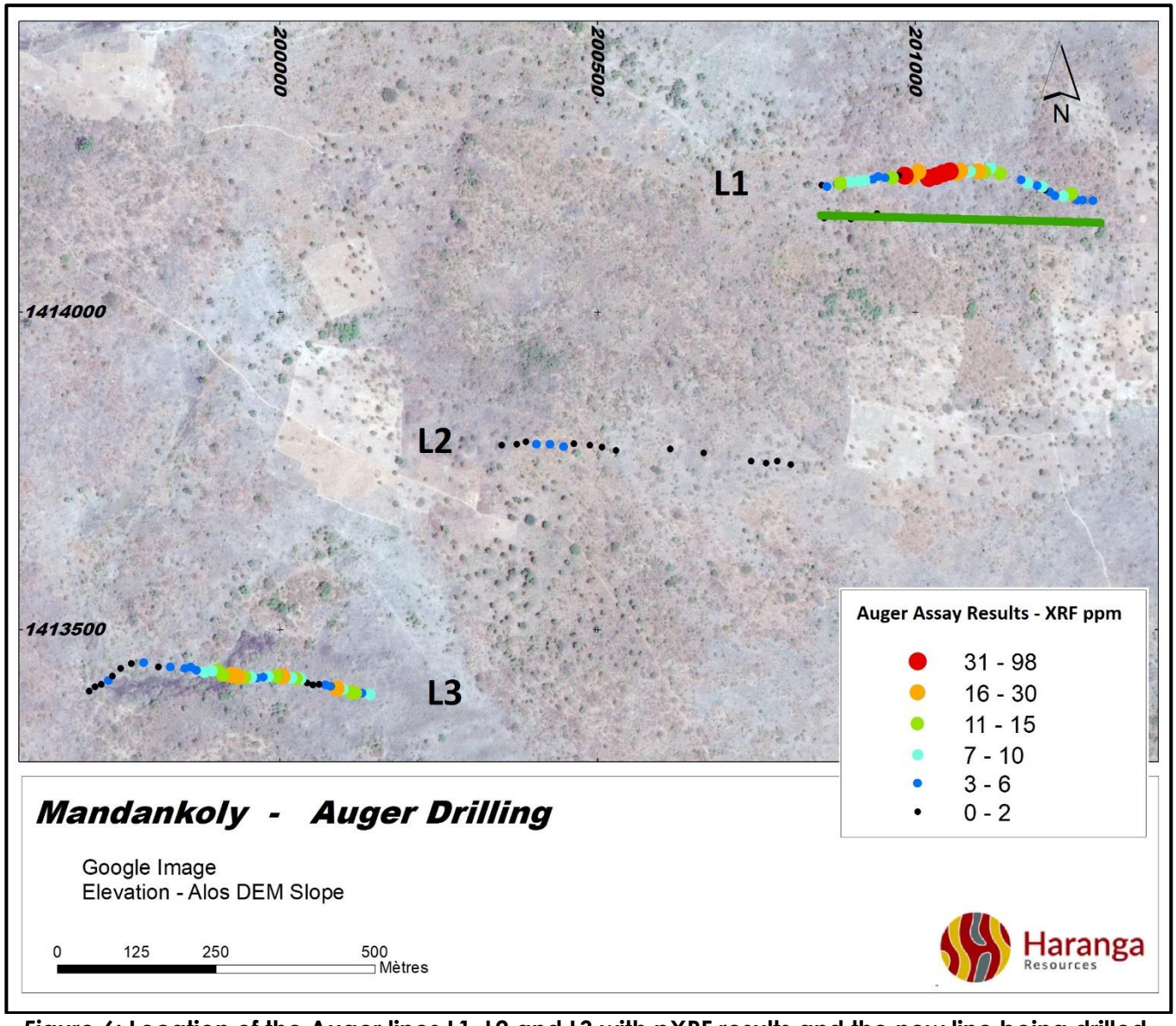

Figure 6: **Location of the Auger lines L1, L2 and L3 with pXRF results and the new line being drilled immediately south of the anomalous zone discovered on Line 1[5].**

Termite Mounds and Auger Results From pXRF

Haranga's technical team applies a four-stage exploration program to delineate uranium anomalies under the wide-spread laterite cover. This includes regional termite mound sampling (1000m x 100m), in-fill termite mound sampling (200m x 50m), followed by auger drilling and reverse circulation drilling.

Termite mound samples are taken on large "cathedral" type mounds. The technician collects 2.5kg samples around the mound, which are sent to the sample preparation workshop where it is slightly crushed using a jaw crusher, then sieved to remove lateritic particles and coarse sandy grains. Sieved samples are split to 200gm and analyzed using the pXRF.

The auger rig penetrates the lateritic layers and produces samples from the weathered rock just below the laterite cover. The sample collection process aims at ensuring the integrity and representativeness of the samples. Once the rig reaches the weathered rock below the laterite cover, the hole is cleaned to remove any drill cuttings from the upper portion of the drill hole before the target weathered rock is sampled. One sample is taken every 1.5m (rod length) and collected in 2kg sample bags. The drilled sample is systematically logged, labelled and bagged to prevent contamination and degradation of the sample. The samples are further split at the Saraya camp workshop and a 200gm subsample is collected for pXRF analysis.

The termite mounds and auger samples have been analysed using the Company's Portable XRF (pXRF) Olympus Vanta M Series XRF analyzer. The auger sampling and pXRF analysis, primarily for detecting uranium anomalism in the low detection range, is a semi-quantitative approach. While this advanced handheld instrument provides high accuracy in detecting low-concentration multi-elements, including uranium, in the ppm range, its results, though reliable, should not be equated with laboratory assays though regular calibration and expert handling minimize potential errors.

The device operates on the Geochem3 mode, tailored for detecting 40 selected elements, from low to ore grades. It utilizes the "Fundamental Parameters" method for intricate calculations, considering elemental interferences. The analyzer is set for 3 X-ray energy beam analyses (90 seconds on Beam 1, 30 seconds each on Beams 2 and 3), with Beam 1 emphasizing a 2-3 ppm Uranium detection limit.

Quality control involves daily calibration with a Calibration Coin n°316, weekly Silica Drift Detection (SDD) calibration or as needed, and twice daily Certified Reference Material checks for SDD drift and low Uranium detection. Additionally, regular control on in-house reference materials and random quality checks on a range of Uranium grades ensure data integrity. Our reference materials, correlated with ALS and MSA laboratory assays, show that XRF results align closely with these external standards.

-ends

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

Investor inquiries
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Annex 1 – Auger Drilling Collars and pXRF Results at Mandankoly (all holes vertical)

Survey by handheld GPS coords are UTM WGS84

Hole ID	X	Y	Z	Depth (m)	EOH pXRF U ppm Results
MDAug-001	200856	1414200	208	9.0	NA
MDAug-002	200861	1414197	202	9.0	3
MDAug-003	200877	1414202	200	3.0	3
MDAug-004	201134	1414218	210	6.1	15
MDAug-005	201119	1414226	197	2.8	9
MDAug-006	201110	1414220	196	6.4	12
MDAug-007	201099	1414221	194	7.4	16
MDAug-008	201087	1414221	194	7.5	10
MDAug-009	201072	1414222	198	6.4	18
MDAug-010	201064	1414218	199	4.3	27
MDAug-011	201054	1414222	196	6.0	33
MDAug-012	201044	1414219	196	6.0	38
MDAug-013	201033	1414214	196	6.0	48
MDAug-014	201021	1414211	198	7.0	98
MDAug-015	201005	1414220	203	4.5	29
MDAug-016	200993	1414212	202	4.3	24
MDAug-017	200984	1414215	200	6.2	52
MDAug-018	200974	1414215	197	7.5	2
MDAug-019	200964	1414211	200	8.0	12
MDAug-020	200953	1414211	201	8.0	6
MDAug-021	200942	1414213	198	10.5	5
MDAug-022	200934	1414209	197	10.5	6
MDAug-023	200920	1414207	196	10.3	8
MDAug-024	200912	1414206	194	9.1	8
MDAug-025	200898	1414205	198	7.5	8
MDAug-026	200883	1414203	203	7.5	13
MDAug-027	201280	1414175	203	7.5	3
MDAug-028	201264	1414176	194	6.4	5
MDAug-029	201255	1414176	197	6.0	5
MDAug-030	201236	1414186	198	7.0	14
MDAug-031	201233	1414182	193	10.0	10
MDAug-032	201220	1414183	193	5.5	3
MDAug-033	201212	1414189	193	7.5	5

MDAug-034	201204	1414192	192	5.6	2
MDAug-035	201200	1414197	191	6.0	10
MDAug-036	201192	1414199	190	8.5	6
MDAug-037	201177	1414203	189	6.0	7
MDAug-038	201167	1414208	190	7.5	4
MDAug-039	201153	1414216	191	3.1	0
MDAug-040	201141	1414217	192	2.7	2
MDAug-041	199719	1413414	189	2.6	0
MDAug-042	199730	1413420	198	4.0	4
MDAug-043	199736	1413427	196	4.0	2
MDAug-044	200142	1413398	197	5.5	7
MDAug-045	200130	1413400	199	3.8	3
MDAug-046	200119	1413400	203	5.3	14
MDAug-047	200112	1413402	202	4.0	15
MDAug-048	200100	1413406	193	4.5	10
MDAug-049	200090	1413407	189	4.3	16
MDAug-050	200080	1413411	192	3.9	5
MDAug-051	200071	1413413	194	3.6	5
MDAug-052	200062	1413414	194	3.0	0
MDAug-053	200052	1413412	196	3.2	0
MDAug-054	200043	1413416	198	3.1	0
MDAug-055	200033	1413423	198	3.0	8
MDAug-056	200026	1413423	204	2.8	11
MDAug-057	200019	1413424	201	3.1	9
MDAug-058	200009	1413426	186	4.6	19
MDAug-059	199995	1413427	191	4.5	14
MDAug-060	199982	1413426	187	3.5	8
MDAug-061	199974	1413425	190	3.0	5
MDAug-062	199964	1413424	189	2.6	3
MDAug-063	199955	1413425	187	3.0	8
MDAug-064	199945	1413425	186	2.0	14
MDAug-065	199934	1413426	193	4.5	27
MDAug-066	199923	1413428	195	7.0	17
MDAug-067	199911	1413428	198	4.4	13
MDAug-068	199902	1413436	193	4.2	11
MDAug-069	199893	1413435	191	4.5	10
MDAug-070	199881	1413433	190	4.5	8
MDAug-071	199869	1413436	200	3.0	6

MDAug-072	199860	1413441	197	3.0	6
MDAug-073	199851	1413439	193	2.9	4
MDAug-074	199828	1413441	184	3.1	5
MDAug-075	199809	1413441	190	3.0	0
MDAug-076	199786	1413448	190	2.9	5
MDAug-077	199766	1413447	188	3.7	2
MDAug-078	199749	1413439	191	2.3	0
MDAug-079	200804	1413760	205	2.1	NA
MDAug-080	200783	1413765	206	3.5	NA
MDAug-081	200765	1413762	210	3.0	NA
MDAug-082	200742	1413765	201	2.6	NA
MDAug-083	200667	1413778	212	2.1	NA
MDAug-084	200614	1413784	206	3.2	NA
MDAug-085	200349	1413790	207	7.6	2
MDAug-086	200373	1413792	215	7.5	NA
MDAug-087	200837	1413706	201	6.3	NA
MDAug-088	200404	1413702	204	14.5	5
MDAug-089	200425	1413792	208	14.5	3
MDAug-090	200447	1413788	211	9.0	6
MDAug-091	200463	1413793	216	14.5	2
MDAug-092	200488	1413790	202	8.2	Pending
MDAug-093	200507	1413187	202	4.6	Pending
MDAug-094	200529	1413782	208	2.1	Pending
MDAug-095	200857	1414148	203	2.3	Pending
MDAug-096	200889	1414146	207	2.5	Pending
MDAug-097	200940	1414155	212	14.0	Pending
MDAug-0989	200960	1414154	210	7.0	Pending
MDAug-099	200985	1414151	208	7.0	Pending
MDAug-100	201004	1414153	208	7.0	Pending
MDAug-101	201021	1414140	196	4.0	Pending
MDAug-102	201041	1414151	189	5.1	Pending
MDAug-103	201058	1414152	190	5.2	Pending
MDAug-104	201081	1414154	196	5.6	Pending
MDAug-105	201096	1414153	198	5.3	Pending
MDAug-106	201117	1414150	199	5.3	Pending
MDAug-107	201140	1414147	203	7.1	Pending
MDAug-108	201158	1414148	202	5.8	Pending
MDAug-109	201177	1414145	207	7.2	Pending

MDAug-110	201200	1414146	206	4.2	Pending
MDAug-111	201220	1414150	203	5.0	Pending
MDAug-112	201242	1414151	197	4.3	Pending
MDAug-113	201262	1414155	203	5.5	Pending
MDAug-114	200842	1414152	217	5.2	Pending
MDAug-115	200878	1414142	211	3.8	Pending
MDAug-116	200920	1414148	206	7.0	Pending

Disclaimer

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)", "potential(s)"and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and the Company does not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

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 owns the gold-prospective Ibel-South permit in Senegal within the prolific Kenieba Inlier of the Birimian Formation, where more than 40 Moz of gold has been discovered. Both projects are serviced from its well-established 40-man exploration camp.

The Company's immediate focus is the Saraya uranium project, where a 16.1Mlbs U_3O_8 Inferred mineral resource @ 587ppm has been defined and where further uranium anomalies are continuing to be realised across this 1,650km^2 permit. In conjunction, Haranga is exploring it's Ibel-South gold project, where the Company continues to define drill targets and execute a maiden drill program across this permit during 2024.

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 and developing mining and exploration projects in Africa, Australia, and other parts of the world.

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Trading Symbols

Australia: ASX:HAR
Frankfurt: FSE:65E0

Competent Person's Statement and Previously Reported information

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 Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements as noted in the footnotes 1 to 5. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

ASX Announcements referenced in this release

1. New Uranium Anomalies Identified at Sanela Prospect extracted from the report titled "New Uranium Anomalies Identified at Sanela Prospect" released on the ASX on 6th of October 2023 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/

2. Haranga Discovers Multiple New Uranium Anomalies extracted from the report titled "Haranga Discovers Multiple New Uranium Anomalies" released on the ASX on 22nd of January 2024 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/

3. 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/

4. Auger Drilling Results taken from the report titled "Initial Auger Drilling Results Confirm RC Drill Targets at Mandankoly and Sanela" released on the ASX on 13th of February 2024 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/

5. RC Drilling Restart taken from the report titled "RC Drilling Restarts at Saraya Project" released on the ASX on 19th of February 2024 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/

Saraya – Mineral Resource and Mineral Resource Estimate

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.

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)

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 mineralization 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 pulverized 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 mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Auger • Auger sampling is managed at the rig during drilling on a continuous basis. Rock chips are retrieved at the collar of the hole and placed on the side of the rig. A sample is collected per rod length of 1.5m as a function of the type of lithology. • A minimum of two samples are collected: one in the laterite and one in the saprock. Holes are cleaned after each sample collected. • Samples are split to 200gm using a riffle splitter • Uranium grades are estimated using pXRF. • TMS • 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).*	• Auger drilling is the technique used for this drilling campaign with collar size of 120mm. The rig is mounted on a trailer and towed by car. • Average depth of hole is 6m, depths range from 4m to 15m deep. • Holes are drilled vertical.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	• No recovery measurement is done: the samples are collected for grades under lateritic cover. • Uranium grade is derived from pXRF measurement using a Vanta-M

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	XRF from Olympus.
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.*	• Logging of the weathered and regolith profile is done at the rig site during drilling. Only two units are recorded: covering laterite and Saprock on granite. • Logging is qualitative. • No intersections are recorded: Auger is used as a geochemistry survey below lateritic cover. • Level and quality of logging is not defined to establish a geological and structural model but to check and define potential source of surface termite mounds anomalous uranium samples.
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.*	Auger • Samples collected at the rig are +/- 3kg per unit (laterite, saprock on granite). Samples are riffle split at the workshop to 300gm collected in small PET plastic bags. pXRF analyses are done on the small sample bags. It is a non-destructive assaying process. Samples are stored for possible recheck. • Samples are sun dried when wet. TMS • 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 PET 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading 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.*	Auger • The Auger sampling and pXRF assaying, primarily for detecting Uranium anomalism in the low detection range, is a semi-quantitative approach. XRF provides high accuracy in detecting low-concentration multi-elements, including uranium, in the ppm range, but assay results should not be equated with laboratory assays. • The device operates on the Geochem3 mode, detecting 40 selected elements, from low to high grades. The analyzer is set for 3 X-ray energy beam analyses (90 seconds on Beam 1, 30 seconds each on Beams 2 and 3), with Beam 1 emphasizing a 2-3 ppm Uranium detection limit. • Quality control involves daily calibration with a Calibration Coin n°316; weekly SDD calibration or as needed; and twice daily CRM checks for SDD drift and low Uranium detection. • Daily control on in-house reference materials and random quality checks on a range of Uranium grades ensure data integrity. Our reference materials, correlated with ALS and MSA lab assays, show that XRF results align closely with these external standards. TMS • Pulp samples have been assayed using an Vanta M Olympus XRF analyzer. • For infill grid sample: Samples have been assayed using “Geochem 3” on a 150 second assaying time (B1 90s; B2 30s; B3 30s). • 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*	Auger • Significant anomalous samples are verified by the Project Manager involving re-assays of the higher Uranium Grades.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Data are reviewed by the Project Manager and introduced in our datasets. • No adjustment is done on assay results: assay data is introduced in the GIS software for mapping and interpretation. TMS • 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.*	Auger • All drill holes have been located using a handheld GPS. • The grid system is Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 28N (WGS84). • A topographic control has been carried out using georeferenced high resolution satellite images of the site. TMS • 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. • Samples coordinates are edited on topographic map for visual control.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Auger • Auger drilling lines are planned on the maps to cover Termite Mounds geochemistry sampling positive assay results. • Auger holes are drilled on a 20m spacing with some passes at 10m on areas defining Auger derived anomalies. • The drilling is used to confirm the potential source of an exploration drilling target based on the Termite Mounds surface geochemistry survey. The spacing of the surface geochemistry survey is 50m and the drilling spacing of 20m is deemed sufficient to demonstrate the presence of saprock mineralization below the lateritic/colluvial cover. TMS • Infill grids are at 50m by 200m line spacing. • Permit scale grids are at 100m by 1000m 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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Auger • Auger drilling is planned along E-W lines to crosscut the main NNE known mineralized trend. The shearing hosted alteration and mineralization is following the main Birrimian orientations of NNE and SES-NWN subvertical orientations. Auger holes drilled vertically at shallow depth do not aim at establishing the orientation of the mineralization at depth. Parallel Auger lines aim at highlighting potential structural alignment and trends of mineralization to guide RC drilling planning. TMS • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples collected at the rig are stored in PET bags, sealed then stored in the vehicle prior to shipment to the workshop. In the workshop, split samples are collected into sealed plastic buckets for transport to the XRF workshop. • 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.*	• Sampling technique and data management is reviewed by field management: Project Geologist and Operation Officer accompany and audit the process all along the drilling.

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 Auger drilling assay results 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. Significant drilling was carried out by both companies over the Saraya Prospect: - Cogema worked over the Saraya region during the 70's until 1986. Cogema's logs record a total of 452 drillholes for 48,975 m at the project, including 441 holes at the Saraya Prospect. - Areva drilled a total of 141 holes: 72 were completed at the Saraya prospect and a further 69 holes across several other

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		prospects (Diobi, Kantafata, Samecouta).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The 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 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. • Traces of episyenite and mineralisation outside of Saraya occurrence have been mentioned by previous exploration holders of the permits and in the literature.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• 288 Auger holes have been drilled by Haranga at the Saraya Prospect. A summary of hole locations, orientation and length is provided in Annexes of the present announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Auger • Reported grades are direct measurements from pXRF, no grades were cut. • No interval has been calculated on the Auger drilling: the aim of the shallow campaign is to measure grades on saprock samples immediately below the laterite as a subsurface equivalent of surface geochemistry. • No relevance for metal equivalent values TMS • Termite mound Uranium assay results have been reported as ranges on a GIS map. Grade ranges are 2 ; 4.5 ; 8 ; 13 ; 18 ppm. No specific treatment of the original data has been applied. • Countering of uranium values for mapping purposes have been drawn at 4.5 ; 8; ;13 ; 18 ppm. Contouring has been carried out by hand by on-screen digitizing and do not include gridding of any kind.
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').*	• Mineralization is assumed subvertical for most of the targeted area for drilling. Auger drilling is aimed at capturing the surface expression of the mineralization and its lateral mushrooming. • Full geometry of the mineralization over the different prospects is unknown. At Sanela, the mineralization seems associated to some sediments in a structural contact orientated NNE-SSW • True width of the intercepted mineralization is unknown.
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.*	• Saprock anomalies recorded are not yet part of intercepts nor significant discovery. Further RC drilling will be needed to transform Auger assay results into significant intercepts.
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*	• Comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results from this drilling program are detailed in this announcement. • Soil geochemistry assays have been presented as such on surface

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Exploration Results.	elevation maps, without modification or alteration.
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 Prospect and has been reported in previous announcements. • Ground spectrometry over the prospect of Saraya has been carried out using Nuvia PGIS2 Spectrometer, in which results have shown surface radio-isotopic activity to the extent of the known historical mineralization. • Regional magnetic and spectrometry survey carried out by National Authorities have produced regional scale maps that details the regional tectonic setting. • Historical data from Cogema and Areva have produced up to 60,000m of drilling over the prospect 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 at Saraya*).
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.*	• Extension of the Auger drilling campaign on parallel lines to establish surface orientation of the mineralisation. • Definition of RC drilling sections over more promising Auger anomalies, for exploration of in-depth possible extensions. • Continuation of surface termite mounds geochemistry sampling at permit scale and infill scale to define new anomalies for the Auger drilling.