5 September 2022

Significant Uranium Exploration Target Defined at Saraya

Highlights

- A thorough review of historical drilling has highlighted the strong uranium prospectivity at Saraya, culminating in a **Significant Exploration Target** being identified within the syenite zones.
- The **Exploration Target** is confined to the main syenite zones in the centre of the Company's **1,650 km²** licence and was **defined over only ~0.2 km² area** and to a maximum depth of **~200 vertical metres** from the **~61,500 m historical drilling database**, containing a total of 514 holes drilled in the '70s, '80s and 2009.
- **The Saraya prospect** is potentially **open at depth and there are several possible extensions to the southeast and northwest**.
- **Significant equivalent uranium intersections** from the historical drilling, recently reported by the Company[1], include:
    - **47.8 m @ 1,630 ppm eU from 72.4 m in SAR327**
        - **Including 6.5 m @ 3,743 ppm eU from 91.5 m**
    - **46.2 m @ 1,548 ppm eU from 42.2 m in SAR30**
    - **10.1 m @ 5,537 ppm eU from 27.7 m in SAR183**
        - **Including 4.6 m @ 8,669 ppm eU from 28.1 m**
    - **13.3 m @ 1,194 ppm eU from 88.2 m in SARA1007**
        - **Including 7 m @ 1,843 ppm eU from 92.6 m**
    - **37.7 m @ 797 ppm eU from 81.2 m in SARA1003**
        - **Including 9.1 m @ 1,160 ppm eU from 84.5 m**
- Interpretation of geophysical data has defined **numerous other target anomalies within the 1,650 km² tenement that provide a potential upside outside of the Exploration Target**.
- **All geophysical anomalies** are currently **being sampled** by a permit-wide termite mound sampling programme, **with the aim of delineating further drill targets for initial drilling**.
- **Extensive diamond drilling to verify the Exploration Target is anticipated to commence in September 2022**, with the aim to estimate a maiden Mineral Resource classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

[1] Exploration Results extracted from the report entitled "Significant Historical Drilling Results at Saraya" created on 8th August 2022 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/.

Haranga Resources Limited (ASX:HAR; 'there **Haranga**' or '**the Company**') is pleased to announce that it has defined an Exploration Target at the Saraya project in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) of **5 to 20 million tonnes at a grade range of 350 to 750 ppm eU_3O_8 (4–35 Mlb contained eU_3O_8)** over the Saraya prospect (Table 1). The target has been established following the previously announced review of historical uranium Exploration Results by independent resource development consultants, RSC. **The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource**.

Haranga Non-Executive Chairman Michael Davy commented: "*We are very pleased to present this Exploration Target, which highlights the significant potential of the Saraya permit. It is important to note that the large Exploration Target covers only ~0.2 km² of the 1,650 km² permit, where numerous geophysical anomalies are already defined and undergoing sampling to define additional drill targets across the permit. With our maiden drill program anticipated to commence in September, we are excited to begin drilling and hopefully convert this Exploration Target into a Mineral Resource. This excitement is combined with a very bullish global outlook for uranium, as the world prepares to transition to clean energy.*"

A total of 23 diamond drillholes for 3,200 m have been planned to test the validity of the Exploration Target. The drilling has been designed to test six areas over two stages and is expected to commence in September 2022. The Company expects the programme to be completed by January 2023.

As with many uranium exploration projects, the equivalent uranium (eU) grades recorded at Saraya were derived from measurements of counts per second (CPS) recorded by down-hole radiometric probes, after the application of correcting factors. Planned drilling aims to validate the geological interpretation and verify eU grades. Diamond drilling will also allow sampling for chemical assays to validate the K-factors used to convert the CPS values into eU grades.

The proposed drilling should lead to a more robust understanding of the geological architecture of the Saraya deposit and a validated eU database. Based on the success of the upcoming drill validation programme, the Company will proceed with building a robust geological domain model that could support possible future mineral resource classification in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

Exploration Targeting

Episyenites at the Saraya prospect were first recognised for their potential uranium prospectivity in the late 1950s and have been the subject of several exploration campaigns since, including two substantial drilling programmes and various geophysical surveys.

As reported by the Company on 8 August 2022[1], a total of 514 historical holes, totalling 61,437 m, have been drilled at the Saraya prospect, and numerous holes at additional deposits within the Company's tenement. The extensive historical drilling database formed the basis of preliminary modelling undertaken to establish a uranium Exploration Target at Saraya (Table 1, Figure 1, Figure 2).

Table 1: Saraya Exploration Target.

Target tonnes (Mt)	eU (ppm)	eU_3O_8 (ppm)	eU_3O_8 Content (Mlb)
5–20	300–650	350–750	4–35
The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.			

The historical data indicates that uranium mineralisation at Saraya is structurally controlled and associated with brecciated lenses that predominantly strike northeast and dip steeply to the southeast. This is consistent with the dominant structure in the Kéniéba Inlier, which strikes ~040 and locally dips ~80°.

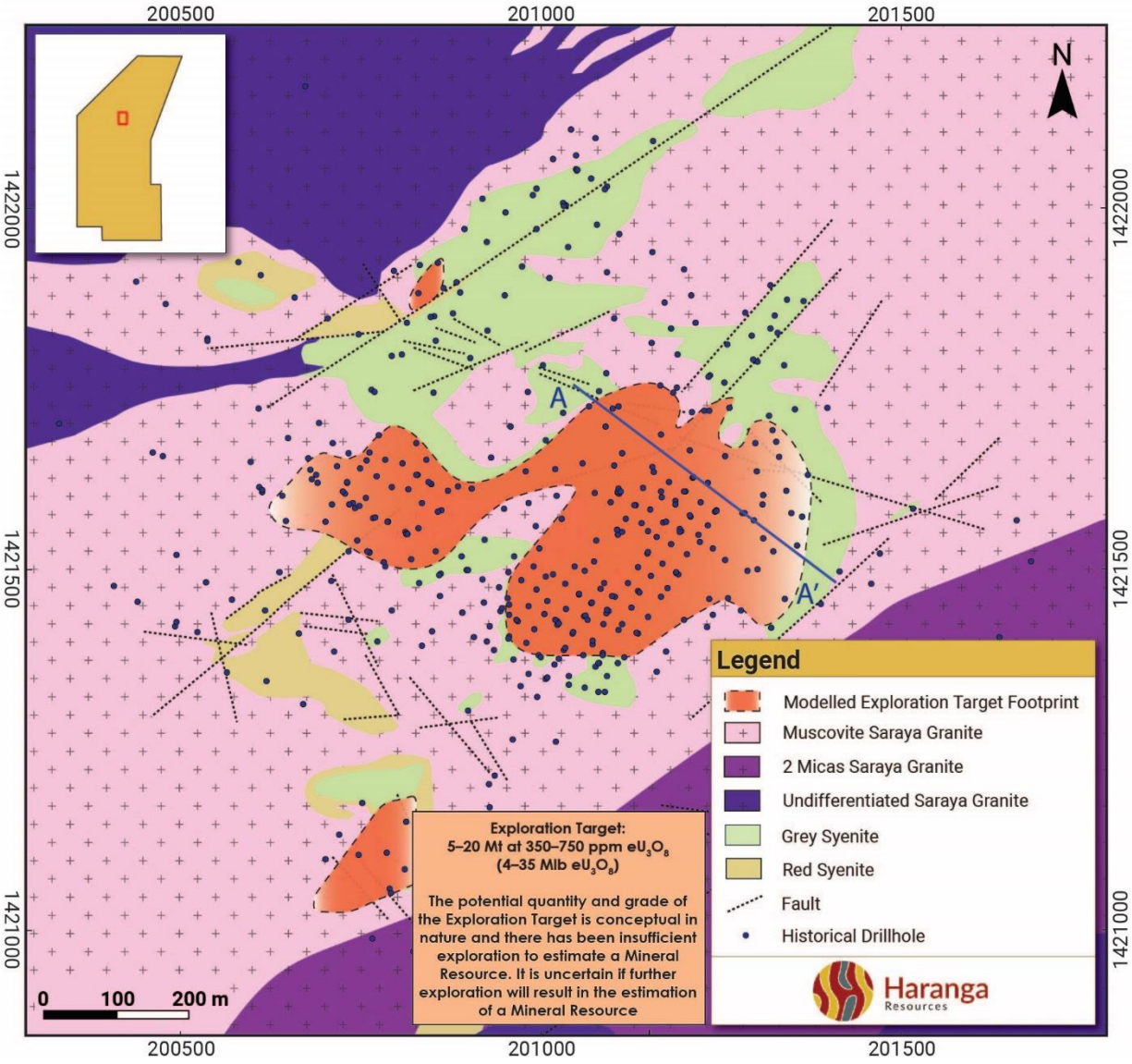

Figure 1: Plan map of historical drillhole collars, interpreted surface geology and Exploration Target footprint.

From this interpretation, RSC established a preliminary 3D model of mineralisation using the historical drilling database and a northwest trending, southeast dipping indicator interpolant (75/130). The tonnage and grades of the Exploration Target have been estimated within the modelled volumes using indicator kriging. The result was assessed at several cut-off grades between 100 and 400 ppm eU to generate the target ranges. The Exploration Target eU grades were converted to eU_3O_8 for reporting using the standard conversion multiplier of 1.179 (Table 1).

A constant density of 2.64 kg/cm^3 was used to estimate the potential tonnages. This value was noted in internal reports by the previous project holder, Areva, as being the average result of measurements from mineralised core; however, the associated data has not been sourced by Haranga.

The Exploration Target is constrained by the extent of the historical drilling and extends to a maximum depth of ~200 m below surface (Figure 2). The historical holes are relatively closely spaced at ~25 m x 25 m around the main mineralised zones within the Exploration Target. The hole spacing expands to ~100 m in the peripheral areas, with drill lines focussed on areas where syenite is mapped at the surface (Figure 1).

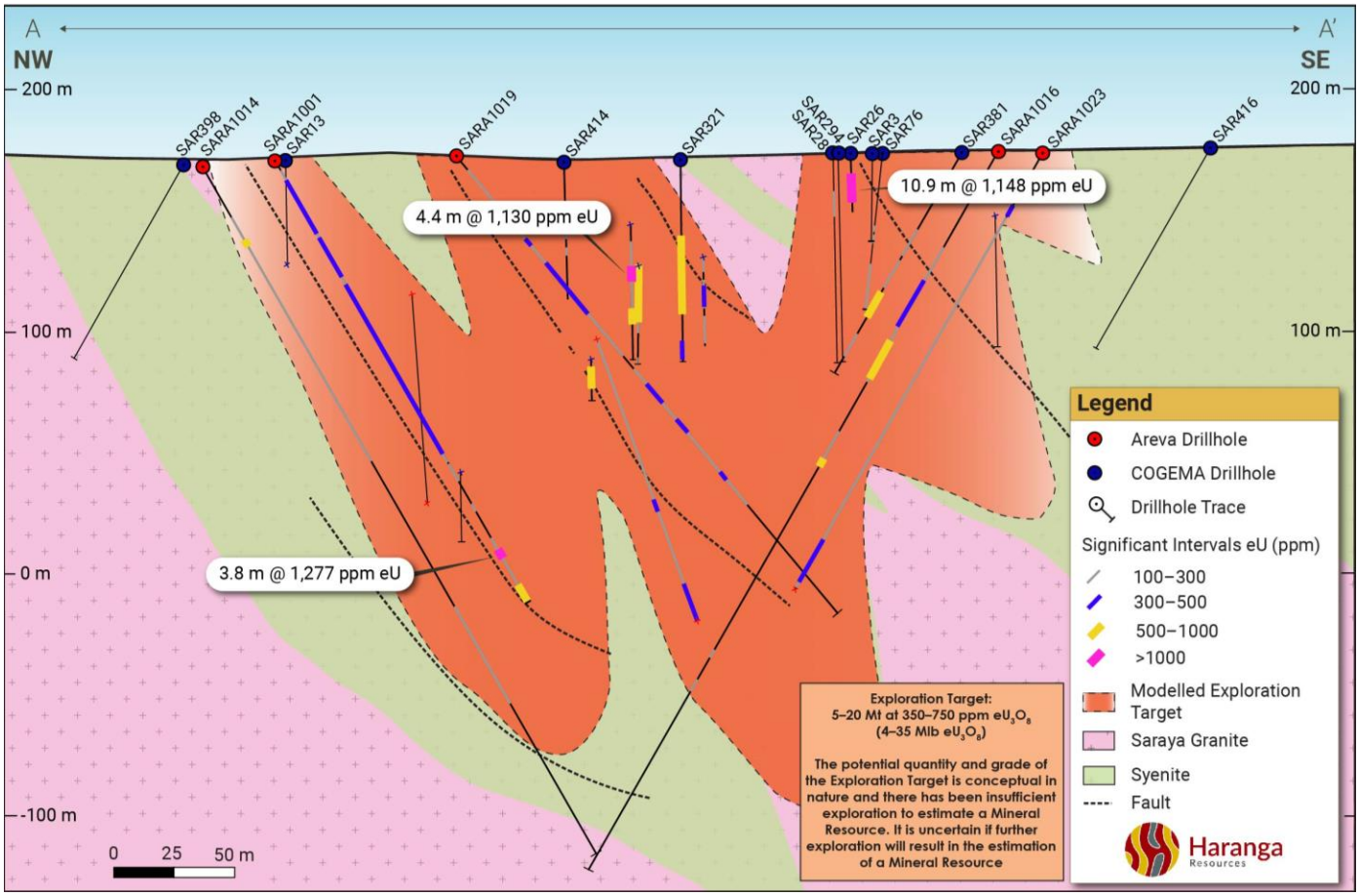

Figure 2: Interpreted geological cross-section and modelled Exploration Target at Saraya (refer to Figure 1 for section location).

While planned exploration at Saraya is aimed toward the estimation of a Mineral Resource, the Company emphasises that the potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and there has currently been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Historical Exploration

The Exploration Target was based on COGEMA and Areva's historical drilling results, which were reported by Haranga in its ASX release on 8 August 2022.

COGEMA drilled 441 rotary and diamond holes at the Saraya Prospect in the '70s and '80s. ST31 and ST22-2T gamma probes were used to establish eU grades downhole to depths of 80–100 m. Significant intersections included[1]:

- **47.8 m @ 1,630 ppm eU from 72.4 m in SAR327[2]**
    - **Including[3] 6.5 m @ 3,743 ppm eU from 91.5 m**
- **10.1 m @ 5,537 ppm eU from 27.7 m in SAR183**
    - **Including[3] 4.6 m @ 8,669 ppm eU from 28.1 m**
- **46.2 m @ 1,548 ppm eU from 42.4 m in SAR30**
- **10.9 m @ 1,148 ppm eU from 8.7 m in SAR26**
- **4.4 m @ 1,130 ppm eU from 53.1 m in SAR322**

A regional airborne survey was carried out by an international cooperation programme (Agence Française pour le Développement, AFD, and EU Programme de Renforcement du Secteur Miniere, PDRSM, and operated by FUGRO) in 2004. While the results were positive, the data was not released until 2008.

In 2009, Areva reinitiated exploration at Saraya and drilled 72 RC and diamond holes. A DHT-27 gamma probe was used to establish equivalent U grades downhole to depths of 200 m. Significant intersections included[1]:

- **13.3 m @ 1,194 ppm eU from 88.2 m in SARA1007[2]**
    - **Including[4] 7 m @ 1,843 ppm eU from 92.6 m**
- **37.7 m @ 797 ppm eU from 126.7 m in SARA1003**
    - **Including[4] 9.1 m @ 1,160 ppm eU from 84.5 m**
- **3.8 m @ 1,277 ppm eU from 185.7 m in SARA1001**

[2] Calculated using a cut-off grade of 300 ppm eU, maximum consecutive internal dilution of 3 m and a minimum composite length of 3 m.
[3] Calculated using a cut-off grade of 3,000 ppm eU, maximum consecutive internal dilution of 3 m and a minimum composite length of 3 m.
[4] Calculated using a cut-off grade of 1,000 ppm eU, maximum consecutive internal dilution of 3 m and a minimum composite length of 3 m.

Mineralized occurrences are commonly observed in late strongly hematitie-altered fractures in contact zones. It is unclear whether uranium was mobilised in hydrothermal fluids or percolated in meteoric water and precipitated in structural conduits. Areva commented that further investigation into the geology of the prospect was required, however, no further drilling was completed.

Planned Exploration

Haranga has planned a drill programme to verify the Saraya Exploration Target and potentially lead to the estimation of a maiden Mineral Resource classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

The proposed validation drill plan consists of 23 drillholes for a total of 3,200 m. The holes have been categorised into two stages. Stage 1 consists of 15 drillholes for 2,000 m and Stage 2 consists of 8 drillholes for 1,200 m. Drillholes in Stage 1 have been designed to twin historical holes, test the 040 geological model and test areas with an oblique or perpendicular mineralisation orientation. Drillholes in Stage 2 have been designed to further develop the geological model by targeting deeper mineralisation potential and targeting additional untested areas with unconstrained orientations.

Drilling is expected to commence in September 2022 and be completed by January 2023.

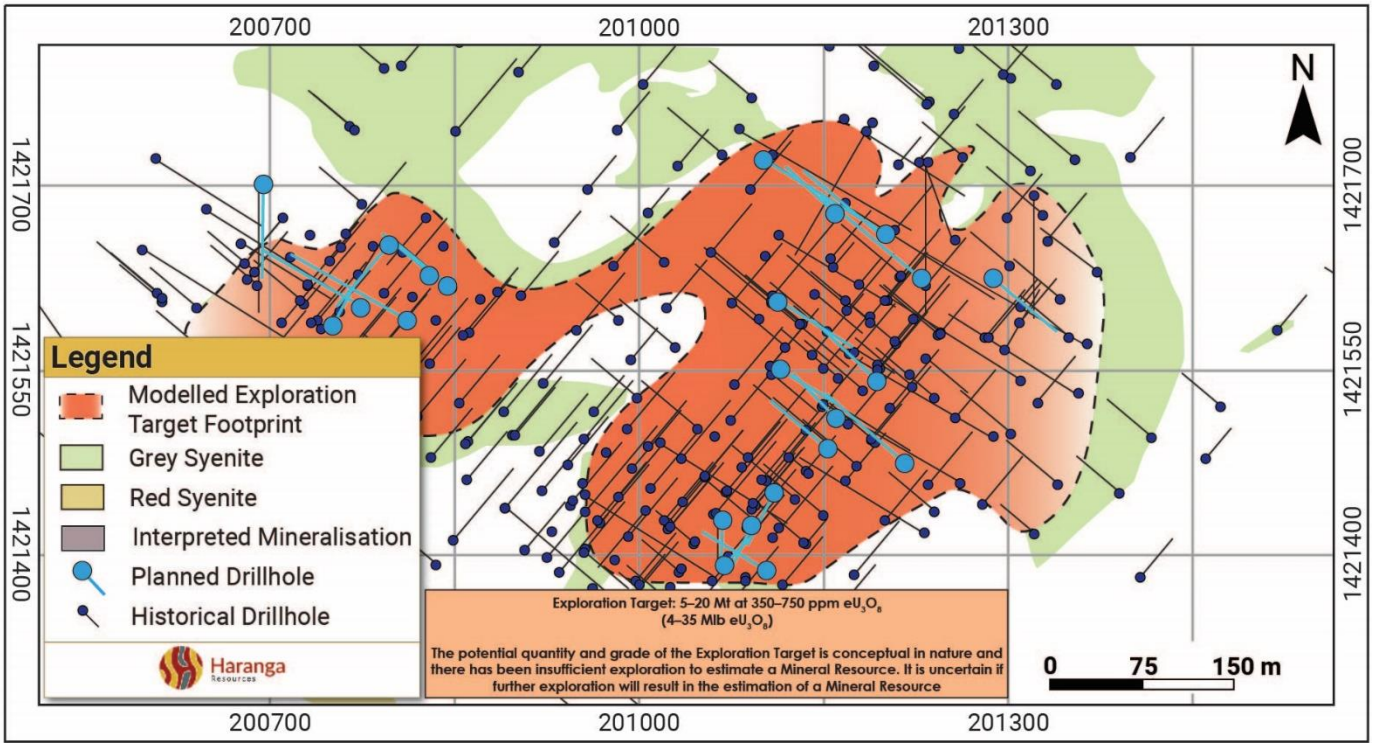

Figure 3: Plan map of validation drillholes and Exploration Target.

Interpretation of regional geophysical data has defined several anomalies within the tenement that provide a potential upside to the Exploration Target (Figure 4). The Company is also currently proceeding with a regional permit-wide termite mound sampling programme. Once sampling is completed, the results will be overlain with the regional geophysical data to identify additional drill targets within the Company's large exploration licence.

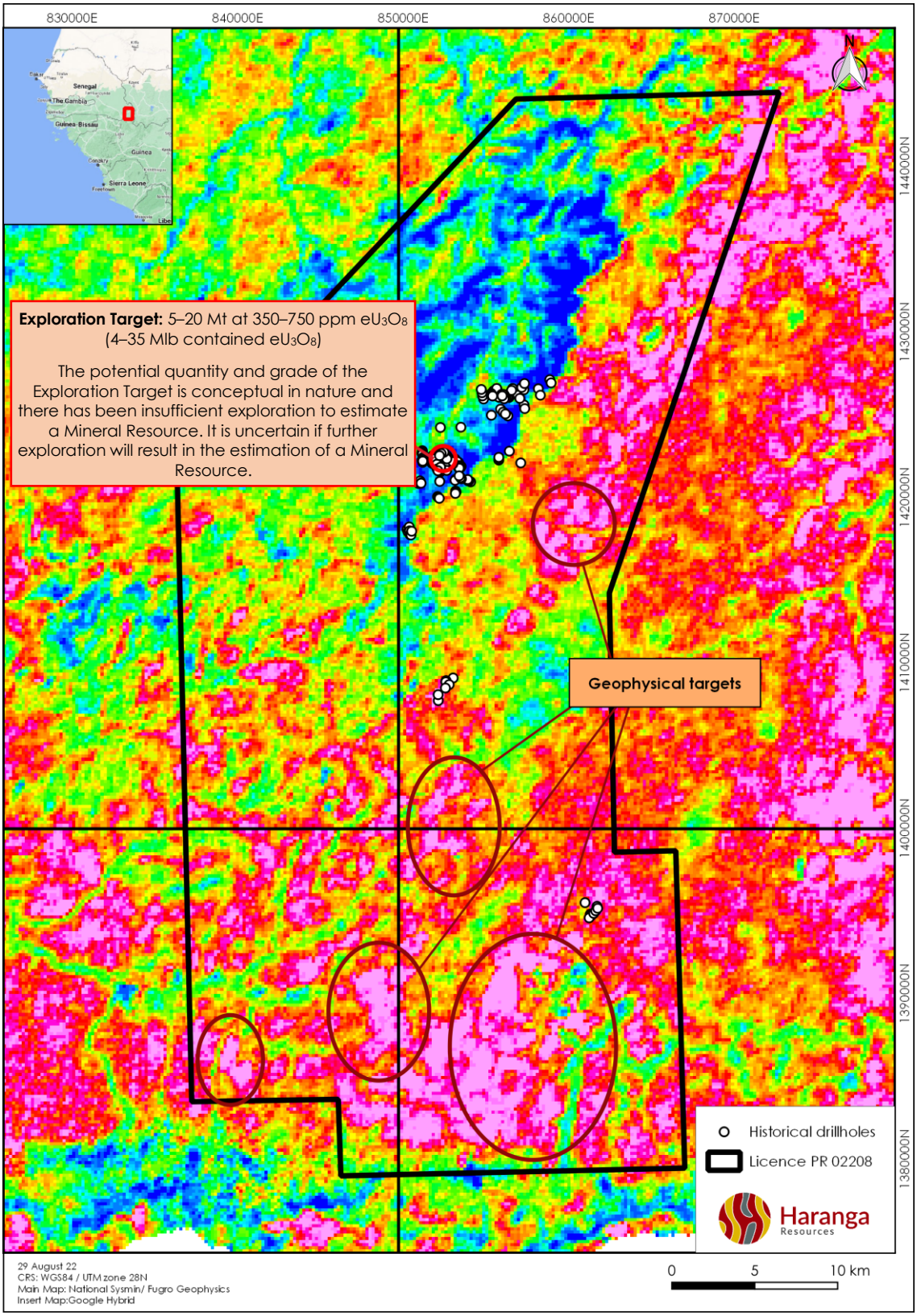

Figure 4: Plan map of U/K radiometric data (National Sysmine/Fugro dataset, 2009) demonstrating additional untested uranium targets within the licence area.

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

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Competent Person's 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 Consulting Geologist Mr John Davis, a Competent Person, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (M AIG). Mr Davis 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 Davis is the Non-Executive 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.

ASX Announcements referenced in this release

Exploration Results extracted from the report entitled "Significant Historical Drilling Results at Saraya" released on the ASX on 8th August 2022 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. 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 announcement.

About Haranga

Haranga Resources holds a uranium project in Senegal and interests in a range of gold projects located in Cote d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso, with a total of six tenements covering an area of 2,525 km².

The Company has mapped out a two-year exploration and development budget for its key projects, namely the Saraya Uranium project in Senegal and the Issia Gold Project in Cote d'Ivoire. This exploration and development budget is inclusive of all requirements through to resource estimation. In addition, there is budget allocation for early-stage exploration programs for the Burkina Faso assets, while the Company will continue to identify and assess additional acquisition targets across the West African region.

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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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.*
		• Drilling Results used as the basis for the Exploration Target are extracted from the report entitled "Significant Historical Drilling Results at Saraya" created on 8th August 2022 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/.
		• Drilling comprised rotary, RC and diamond exploratory drilling conducted by COGEMA from 1979–1984 and Areva in 2009, comprising
		  ○ 3 DD from COGEMA (1979) totaling 411.5 m
		  ○ 26 DD from COGEMA (1981) totaling 2,310.4 m
		  ○ 277 Rotary holes from COGEMA (1982–1983) totaling 29,838.7 m
		  ○ 125 Rotary holes from COGEMA (1984) totaling 14,282.75 m
		  ○ DD from COGEMA (1984) totaling 1994.15 m
		  ○ 76 RC (including 7 holes with diamond tails) from Areva (2009) totalling 5,672.7 m
		• The main sampling method for all holes drilled has been by downhole geophysical gamma logging: ST31 and ST22-2t probes pre-1985 and DHT27 in 2009. Numerical data are available.
		• Additional SPP2 logging on core and RC cuttings:
		  ○ 3 readings/m on core
		  ○ 1 reading/m on cuttings
		This information is only available on paper logs as histograms, no numeric data are available.
		• Gamma data (as counts per second) from calibrated probes were converted into equivalent uranium values (eU) using appropriate calibration factors (K factor) and all other applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		correction factors. • No samples from the COGEMA drilling are known to have been collected for laboratory analysis. Core/chips from the Areva drilling (seven holes with diamond tails) were reportedly sampled and assayed; however, no assay results have been found in the records obtained by Haranga.
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).*	• Rotary drilling, reverse circulation drilling, diamond drilling or both combined (RC with diamond tail) were the main drilling techniques used. The diameter of the holes varies from PQ, HQ, NQ to BQ for diamond drilling and from OD to 64mm for Rotary/RC.
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.*	• There are no records available regarding sample recovery from either COGEMA or Areva. However, recovery is not relevant for equivalent analysis by gamma probe.
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.*	• All chip and core samples were geologically logged and used to assist in the interpretation of the resistivity and gamma-ray logs from the downhole geophysical probes. The logging is appropriate to support basic geological domaining and to support potential future resource estimation and classification. • The geological logging completed was both qualitative (rock type, mineralogy, colour, degree of oxidation, etc.) and quantitative (recording of specific depths and various geophysical data) • Most historical core and chips have been discarded. Some historical core has been obtained; however, storage was inadequate and the source holes and depths are unable to be established. • Logging is mainly qualitative. There are no records of sample photographs from the COGEMA programme. Core from seven of the Areva drillholes was photographed, however, some photographs are out of focus and there are inconsistencies in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the labels. • Most of the historical holes were logged with downhole geophysical probes. • There is no evidence that the core was geotechnically logged.
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.*	• No samples from the COGEMA drilling are known to have been collected for laboratory analysis. Core/chips from the Areva drilling were reportedly sampled and assayed; however, no sampling procedures or assay records have been obtained by Haranga. • Core and chips have not been suitably preserved from historical programmes by COGEMA or Areva. • Rotary drilling does not provide a sufficiently clean sample geochemical assaying (because it involves an open hole with no control on contamination or smearing of the sample between meters) and, as such, no samples were collected from the COGEMA rotary holes for geochemical assay. However, this type of drilling does allow the passage of geophysical probes which can provide an equivalent value for uranium mineralisation. • The Competent Person is not aware of the sampling and quality control procedures implemented by COGEMA or Areva. • There are no records of any field duplicates or other quality control sub-sampling methods being applied. • The relevance of sample size to grain size has not been investigated at this stage and is not relevant to results obtained from downhole probes.
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)*	• Analytical (equivalent uranium) results were obtained from downhole geophysical gamma logging using an ST31 and ST22-2t probes pre-1985 and a DHT27 probe in 2009, each equipped with two counting devices, crystal (scintillometer) and two Geiger-Muller (GM) tubes. • Only CPS recorded by the GM tubes were used for grade evaluation, logging upward at speed of 1m/minute. • The probe parameters are not specified in the records; however, former COGEMA and Areva staff reported that they

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	used standard procedures and parameters. • The standard DHT27 probe parameters are dead time: 45µs (2 tubes Philips Z100), Diameter: 27mm, and Coefficient corrected CPS to eU ppm (cAVP): 24.500. • The standard ST22-2t probe parameters are dead time: 40µs (2 tubes Philips Z100), Diameter: 22mm, and Coefficient corrected CPS to eU ppm (cAVP): 26.500. Attenuation using a coefficient of absorption of metal casing(0.0430) and of mud (0.0047). • The detail of quality control procedures is not known. Former COGEMA and Areva staff have reported that they defined the K factor in the Bessine dedicated sites using seven drums (stabilized U grades: 0, 500, 1000, 1900, 2900, 4800, 9700 ppm) and that daily control of probe counting occurred at the beginning and end of each shift using cylindrical certified sources (one low, one high). An intra-probe coefficient of calibration was reportedly used by COGEMA to ensure a correct correspondence of the data acquired with each of the probes. Radon control reportedly involved logging immediately after the end of drilling and clear water circulation for 30 minutes. Highly mineralised holes were relogged 3 days later. No radon problems were experienced at the project. • No samples from the COGEMA drilling are known to have been collected for laboratory analysis. Core/chips from the Areva drilling (seven holes with diamond tails) were reportedly sampled and assayed, however, no assay procedures or results have been found in the records obtained by Haranga. • The accuracy and precision of the probe data cannot be established at this stage and verification drilling is required.
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.*	• There are no records of verification of significant intersections during the drilling programmes. • No twinned holes were drilled during the historical programmes. • Full details on data documentation and entry protocols are not known. However, the Competent Person has reviewed scanned copies of hand-written paper logs from COGEMA, scanned paper and electronic logs by Areva and a digital database of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drillholes from the Saraya Prospect compiled by Areva. • For drillholes by COGEMA, probe data were reportedly measured for the entire hole length; however, the database and digital logs only include results from anomalous/mineralised zones. Reporting was allegedly done daily on paper logs. All radiometric logs were recorded on a Nagra magnetophone. The COGEMA drillhole records have incomplete elevation data. • For the Areva drilling, continuous probe measurements (including radiometry and resistivity, calliper, and deviation) are recorded for the entire hole. • There are no records currently available regarding the equivalent uranium grade calculation from the raw probe data. It is not clear if the database, compiled by Areva, takes into consideration all the corrections involved (background and K-factor of the probe, casing, water or dead-time). The potential issue of disequilibrium is not addressed in the historical reports. However, former COGEMA and Areva staff have noted that they used standard procedures and parameters, as detailed in the previous sections of this table. • eU grades were converted to eU_3O_8 for intercept reporting using the standard conversion multiplier of 1.179.
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.*	• COGEMA (pre-1986): all historical collar locations were measured by topographic surveying (fixed grid, baseline). The location accuracy (x,y) is not known but is expected to be ±5–10 m. Downhole survey (deviation) measurements using an Eastman photo compass were recorded in logs and summary reports for ~50 of the 450 drillholes. The COGEMA drillholes have incomplete elevation data in the original logs. • Areva (2009): Records indicate that collar positions (z,y,z) were measured by GPS, however, it is unclear whether a handheld or differential method was used. Former Areva staff have indicated that dGPS was in use by Areva in 2009, however, the exact method used at Saraya is still to be confirmed. Areva also verified ~50% of the COGEMA drillhole collars at Saraya (using the same GPS). A gyroscopic tool was used to measure downhole surveys in the Areva program (Geovista probe).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Holes were drilled vertically or inclined at 60° with four main directions (040; 310, 122 and 220) • Elevations in the drilling database (compiled by Areva and used by Haranga) were assigned by projection onto the area's Satellite DEM (Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission, SRTM) • Approximately 10% of historical collars have been verified in the field by Haranga by handheld GPS. • The grid system used in this report is Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 29N (WGS 84 datum). • Drillhole elevations in the drilling database have been projected onto the Satellite DEM (SRTM), the reference topographic surface for the area, which has a 30 m resolution in z.
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.*	• Drillholes are irregularly spaced across the Project. Holes are on a relatively close spacing around the main mineralised zones, around 25 m X 25 m in the main mineralisation zones. • The Competent Person considers that following the planned validation drilling and database updates, the data spacing and distribution of the historical drillholes could be sufficient to imply continuity as required for future mineral estimation and classification. • No samples are known to have been taken for assay, therefore, no sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• Mineralisation is interpreted to be structurally controlled, dominantly striking ~040 and dipping ~80° to 130. A second perpendicular mineralised structure is speculated and may be evidenced by results from several drillholes oriented to intersect this ESE-WNW striking structure. From this interpretation, it is clear that some of the drillholes dip within, or partly within, the mineralisation. This is unavoidable in areas where the two perpendicular orientations are both present. • Any possible bias in the probe data from the drilling orientations is unknown at this stage.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No samples from the COGEMA drilling are known to have been collected. Core/chips from the Areva drilling were reportedly sampled and assayed, however, no records of assay results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		have been obtained by Haranga. Security and storage of the historical core and chips are largely unknown. While some historical core has been obtained, storage was inadequate and the source drillholes and depths are unable to be established.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Haranga is not aware of any external audits or reviews of the historical sampling techniques or data other than the current high-level review by RSC on behalf of Haranga, where the key deliverable was to establish targets. The drilling database is appropriate for exploration targeting. Further validation and verification drilling are required to be able to model geology and uranium for potential resource estimation and classification.

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 Saraya Project is a joint venture between Haranga and Mandinga Resources SARL and relates to a single active licence, PR 02208 which covers 1,650 km^2 in Senegal. • Haranga has earned a 70% interest from Mandinga Resources. Mandinga has a 30% free carry-through to PFS. After PFS, Mandinga will have to contribute to costs or dilute to royalty. • The granted licence is in good standing with no known impediments, having been recently renewed for a second term (further 3 years).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• A compilation of historical exploration work has been completed. • Historical work included reports, rock sampling, geochemistry (hydrogeochemistry, emanometry) geological mapping, geophysical surveys, drilling, and estimates of exploration potential. • Haranga's ASX Release from 8th August 2022 summarises the material exploration drilling undertaken at the Saraya prospect. Historical drillholes reported here were undertaken by COGEMA and Areva at the Saraya Prospect. Additional historical drilling has been undertaken at minor prospects but is not considered material to this release. • A regional airborne survey was carried out by an international cooperation programme (Agence Française pour le Développement, AFD, and EU Programme de Renforcement du Secteur Miniere, PDRSM, and operated by FUGRO), the SYSMINE Project, in 2004.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Saraya Project is situated within the Paleoproterozoic Kedougou-Kenieba Inlier (KKI) of the West African Craton. In Senegal, the KKI contains two major units separated by a major shear zone, the Main Transcurrent Zone (MTZ); the Mako NE-trending volcanic belt in the west and the Dialé-Daléma metasedimentary basin in the east. The MTZ strikes northeast in the south and rotates to a northwesterly trend as it crosses the Falémé River into Mali. • Both the Mako volcanic belt and the Diale-Dalema sedimentary series are intruded by granitoids of variable ages and geochemical signatures. The most voluminous are the plutons of the Saraya

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		batholith, probably emplaced around 2.1 Ga. The Saraya batholith occurs as an N30 axis. The northern half of the batholith is characterized by deuteric alteration marked by a coarse-grained muscovite-rich leucogranite. The complex is poorly faulted, mainly affected by quite late N120 and N30–40 structures, typically pegmatite veins and dolerite dikes respectively. • Uranium mineralisation at Saraya is understood to be structurally controlled with uranium being either mobilised in hydrothermal fluids or percolating meteoric water and precipitated in structural conduits. Mineralisation is found preferentially in brecciated lenses (up to 100-m long) within the episyenite but further investigation into the geological controls on mineralisation is required. No geological model has been constructed yet given the two proposed deposit types: Episyenite type deposit (Na Metasomatism) or deuteric alteration deposit. • A preliminary mineralisation model using indicator kriging appears to support a dominant orientation of ~040 and dipping SE at ~80°. A second perpendicular (WNW striking) mineralised structure is speculated. However, alternative orientations have not been completely ruled out. • There are two major types of clays present; uraninite (and U-Ti compounds) disseminated in the chloritised zones and coffinite in post-albitization fractures. Strongly hematite-altered fractures are present in the contact zone.
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*	• Drilling Results used as the basis for the Exploration Target are extracted from the report entitled “Significant Historical Drilling Results at Saraya” created on 8th August 2022 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/. • Appendix 2 within the 8th August 2022 release includes all drillhole information used as the basis of the Exploration Target reported here.

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	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.*	• Drilling Results used as the basis for the Exploration Target are extracted from the report entitled "Significant Historical Drilling Results at Saraya" created on 8th August 2022 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/. • Significant intersections were calculated using averages derived from applying a 300 ppm eU cut-off, with maximum of 3 m consecutive internal dilution and a minimum composite width of 3 m. No cutting of high grades was undertaken. • Internal high-grade intervals were specified using 3,000 ppm eU COG (COGEMA) and 1,000 ppm eU COG (Areva). • No metal equivalents are reported.
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').*	• Mineralisation is interpreted to be structurally controlled striking approximately 040 and dipping ~80° to 130. From this interpretation, it is clear that some of the historical drillholes dip within, or partly within, the mineralised syenite. Only downhole intercept lengths are reported as true width is not known.
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.*	• Maps and sections are included in the body of the report.
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.*	• Appendix 2 within the 8th August 2022 release includes all drillhole information used as the basis of the Exploration Target reported here. • No relevant information has been omitted from this report.
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,*	• The regional geophysical radiometric data was collected in 2004 within the Sysmine framework. • Additional historical exploration data exists including drilling by COGEMA and Areva at several other prospects (Diobi, Dalafin, Fanta Diama, Badioula, Samecouta and Kanta Fanta), petrography,

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	groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	mineralogy and metallogeny, however, these data are still being reviewed. If considered material, they will be reported in future.
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.*	• A total of 3,200 m of diamond drilling is planned to commence in September 2022. The campaign aims at validating historical data (using twin holes) and verifying the geological architecture used to establish the Exploration Target. Hole lengths vary from 80–230 m. Drill holes are typically oriented at approximately 130 or 310 and typically dip at 60º. Drilling will use a similar gamma probe in order to facilitate the inference of regression analysis with the historical data.