MULTIPLE URANIUM TARGETS IDENTIFIED

Highlights

- First results of a regional permit-wide termite mound sampling programme reveal **numerous uranium anomalies extending over 25km** in the northern portion of the Saraya permit.
- Termite mound sampling technique was initially verified by testing the process over the Saraya uranium prospect, where in excess of **~65,000m of historical drilling was completed**.
- Anomalous uranium values range between 7 ppm and 17 ppm in 188 samples, defining large areas for infill sampling and potential drilling.
- Discovered uranium anomalies are of the same tenor as the anomaly across the known **Saraya uranium prospect**, where the company recently defined an **exploration target[1] of 5 to 20 million tonnes (4-35 Mlb contained eU_3O_8) at a grade range of 350 to 750 ppm eU_3O_8*,** and where drill results for a **recently completed 22 holes diamond drilling programme are pending**.

  *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

- Historical drilling by Areva at the Diobi prospect in 2010, located 5km NNE of the Saraya prospect, intersected uranium mineralisation **further validating the uranium anomalies**:
  - **11.1m at 610 ppm eU_3O_8,**
  - **7.6m at 1,002 ppm eU_3O_8 and 6.4m at 427 ppm eU_3O_8.**
- Further results from the regional permit-wide termite mound sampling program expected, with additional infill termite mound sampling and potential drilling planned over new identified uranium anomalies.

Haranga Non-Executive Chairman Michael Davy commented:

"In what is expected to be a strong newsflow quarter for Haranga, we are pleased to see that initial results from our regional sampling programme covering only 32% (520km²) of the permit, has already identified numerous uranium anomalies extending over 25km. Notably, these anomalies display the same tenor as the anomaly at the Saraya prospect, which prospect has had over 65,000m of historical drilling and a recently defined exploration target of 5-20Mt (4-35 Mlb) of U_3O_8 at a grade range of 350 to 750 ppm.

With the Company's recent diamond drilling program intersecting potential mineralisation in all holes and results expected shortly, the Company plans to convert the exploration target into its first maiden mineral resource. Given a couple of these uranium anomalies coincide with regional historical drill success to the NNE of Saraya prospect, it is already looking like further uranium discoveries will be made on this permit. This makes it an exciting period for the Company as we aim to prove that Saraya could potentially host significant uranium resources."

Haranga Resources Limited (**ASX: HAR; FRA:65E0**; '**Haranga**' or '**the Company**') is pleased to announce results for the first part of its permit-wide regional termite mound (Figure 1) sampling programme, covering mostly the northern portion of its Saraya permit in eastern Senegal. XRF analysis was performed on 5,054 termite mound samples covering 520 km^2 or 32 % of the total permit area (1650 km^2). These results were integrated with the results of a historical termite mound sampling programme conducted during 2012 by Prospectiunii and comprising 5,843 samples (Figure 2). The resulting sampling density was either 500m x 100m where historical results were available or 1000m x 100m where such results were not available. The lower limit of detection was 7 ppm uranium, with 4,866 samples (96.3 %) reporting below the detection limit and 188 samples (3.7%) reporting above the detection limit. All samples reporting above the detection limit of 7 ppm were considered anomalous. The programme yielded seven large uranium anomalies comprising 140 samples with uranium concentrations ranging between 7 ppm and 17 ppm. In addition, the programme returned numerous smaller anomalies containing up to 15 ppm uranium.

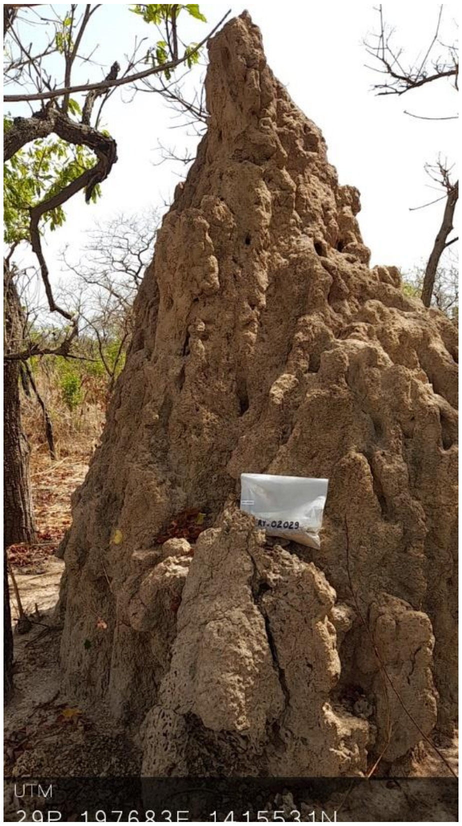

Figure 1: Typical "cathedral" termite mound in the Saraya permit area. Termites build their mounds with material from up to 30 metres below the surface. Surface sampling of the termite mounds can therefore detect uranium mineralisation in the bedrock below thick saprolite cover.

The sampled portion of the permit area also contained the previously known Saraya uranium prospect where the Company recently defined a JORC compliant **exploration target[1] of 5 to 20 million tonnes (4-35 Mlb contained eU_3O_8) at a grade range of 350 to 750 ppm eU_3O_8*,** and where **<u>drill results are presently pending.</u>**

*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 nine termite mound samples that were taken across the Saraya uranium prospect returned between 9 ppm and 17 ppm uranium. The size and tenor of the uranium anomaly across the Saraya prospect compares favourably to the recently discovered regional anomalies and further substantiates their prospectivity.

Haranga's technical team also assessed the results of holes drilled by Cogema and Areva between the mid1970's and 2009 in the northern portion of the Saraya permit. Historical drilling was aimed at testing various soil-sampled and trenched regional uranium anomalies. Best drill holes and intersects are shown in Figure 2 and locate mainly in the Diobi area, located 5km NNE of the Saraya prospect. **Drilling in this area intersected up to 11.1m at 610 ppm eU_3O_8, 7.6m at 1,002 ppm eU_3O_8 and 6.4m at 427 ppm eU_3O_8.** This area is an additional priority target for infill termite mound sampling.

The Company expects further results from the regional termite mound sampling programme in the current quarter. In addition, in-fill termite mound sampling of the anomalous areas shown in the blue outlines in Figure 2 on a 250 metre by 50 metre grid will commence in the near term.

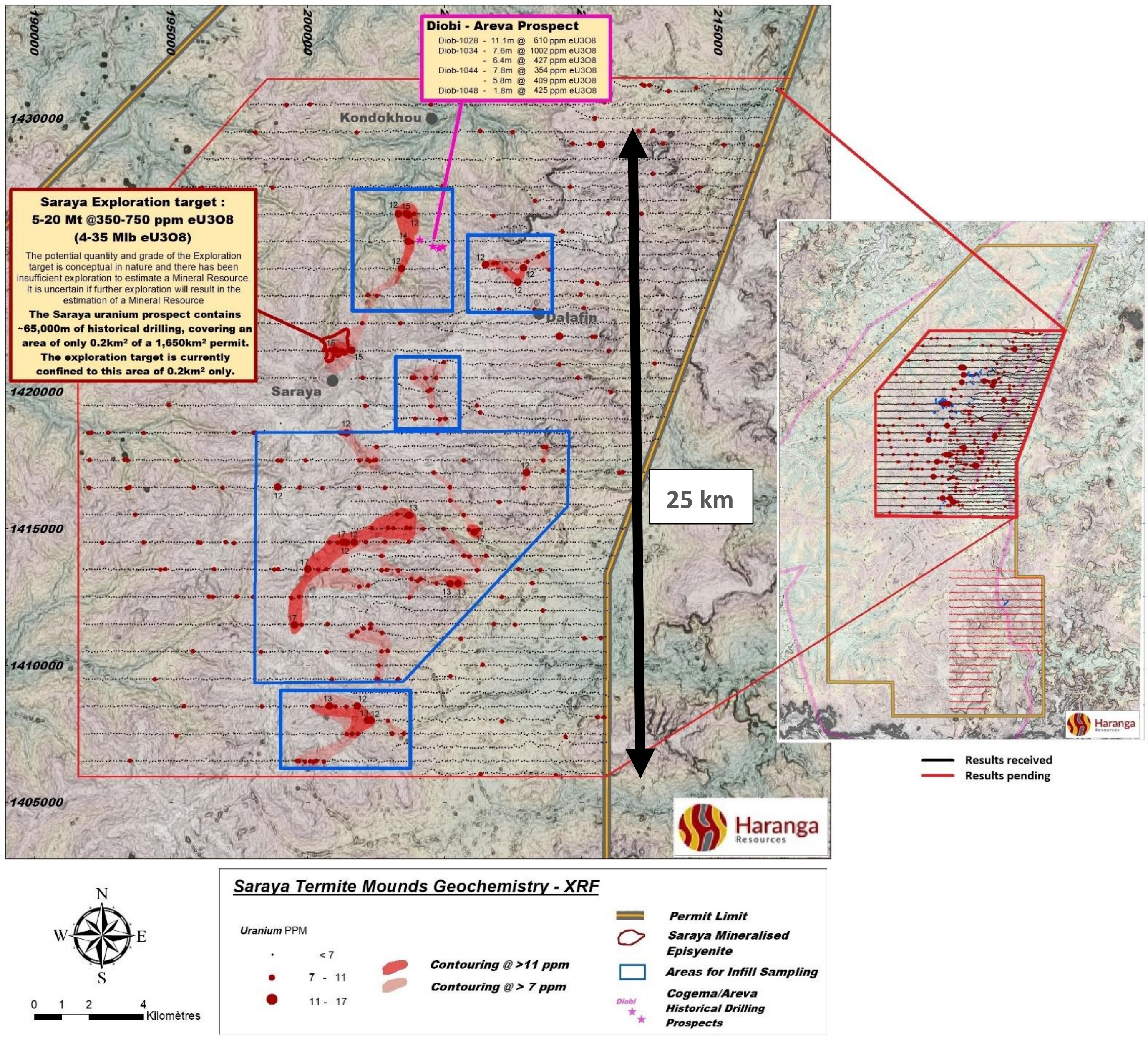

***Figure 2:** Map showing the first results of the permit-wide termite mound sampling programme in the northern portion of the Saraya permit (covering only 32% of the permit area). The size and tenor of the uranium anomaly across the known mineralised Saraya episyenite (Exploration Target) compares favourably to recently defined anomalies and further substantiates their prospectivity. Best eU_3O_8 intersects of historical drilling of the Diobi prospect by Areva and Cogema are also shown.*

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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[1]

Exploration Results extracted from the report entitled "Significant Uranium Exploration Target Defined at Saraya" released on the ASX on 5th of September 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 Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso, with a total of seven tenements covering an area of 2,702 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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APPENDIX 1: DRILLHOLE INFORMATION HISTORICAL DRILLHOLES – DIOBI PROSPECT

Hole ID	Company	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Hole Length (m)
DIOB1001_1	AREVA	204976	1425467	168	-60	150	120
DIOB1002_1	AREVA	205157	1425317	168	-60	150	129
DIOB1002-2_1	AREVA	205147	1425325	174	-60	330	204
DIOB1003_1	AREVA	204447	1425416	174	-60	140	127
DIOB1004_1	AREVA	204468	1425414	171	-60	330	204
DIOB1005_1	AREVA	205639	1425698	169	-60	206	114
DIOB1006_1	AREVA	205583	1425680	180	-60	206	126
DIOB1007_1	AREVA	206941	1425798	202	-60	165	120
DIOB1008_1	AREVA	207055	1425406	192	-60	165	120
DIOB1009_1	AREVA	204448	1425810	170	-60	150	200
DIOB1010_1	AREVA	204698	1425355	179	-60	60	250
DIOB1011_1	AREVA	207647	1426326	184	-60	160	150
DIOB1012_1	AREVA	207721	1426133	188	-60	160	153
DIOB1013_1	AREVA	204235	1425732	186	-60	140	120
DIOB1014_1	AREVA	206058	1424836	190	-60	165	120
DIOB1015_1	AREVA	206092	1424618	184	-60	165	120
DIOB1016_1	AREVA	205489	1425680	198	-60	330	204
DIOB1017_1	AREVA	204428	1425876	164	-60	150	192
DIOB1018_1	AREVA	205389	1425849	162	-60	150	198
DIOB1019_1	AREVA	204631	1424620	189	-60	130	150
DIOB1020_1	AREVA	204786	1424437	181	-60	130	153
DIOB1021_1	AREVA	205061	1424201	190	-60	310	150
DIOB1022_1	AREVA	204918	1424322	193	-60	310	147
DIOB1023_1	AREVA	205086	1425371	170	-60	330	198
DIOB1024_1	AREVA	203622	1425257	158	-60	350	132
DIOB1025_1	AREVA	203562	1425448	163	-60	350	126
DIOB1026_1	AREVA	203537	1425639	164	-60	350	120
DIOB1027_1	AREVA	204567	1425333	196	-60	330	200
DIOB1028_1	AREVA	204798	1425337	186	-60	330	237
DIOB1029_1	AREVA	204979	1425382	175	-60	330	200

Hole ID	Company	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Hole Length (m)
DIOB1030_1	AREVA	205700	1425433	196	-60	150	149
DIOB1031_1	AREVA	205776	1421341	165	-60	150	120
DIOB1032_1	AREVA	205810	1425243	176	-60	150	127
DIOB1033_1	AREVA	204710	1425506	187	-60	150	250
DIOB1034_1	AREVA	204825	1425299	174	-60	330	234
DIOB1034-2_1	AREVA	204835	1425286	183	-60	150	250
DIOB1035_1	AREVA	204758	1425427	173	-60	150	214
DIOB1036_1	AREVA	206070	1425756	182	-60	320	204
DIOB1037_1	AREVA	205943	1425902	188	-60	140	199
DIOB1038_1	AREVA	206114	1426135	176	-60	0	200
DIOB1039_1	AREVA	204070	1424265	172	-60	130	150
DIOB1040_1	AREVA	205322	1425736	168	-60	150	200
DIOB1041_1	AREVA	202210	1423584	200	-60	140	203
DIOB1042_1	AREVA						
DIOB1043_1	AREVA						
DIOB1044_1	AREVA	204905	1425323				
DIOB1044-2_1	AREVA	204905	1425327	184	-70	330	250
DIOB1045_1	AREVA	204881	1425468	209	-75	150	132
DIOB1046_1	AREVA	204813	1425506	173	-60	150	204
DIOB1047_1	AREVA	203496	1425835	163	-60	350	150
DIOB1048_1	AREVA	204089	1425578	169	-60	150	240
DIOB1049_1	AREVA	204127	1425505	181	-60	150	236
DIOB1050_1	AREVA	204169	1425427	172	-60	150	247
DIOB1051_1	AREVA						
DIOB1052_1	AREVA						
DIOB1053_1	AREVA						
DIOB1054_1	AREVA						
DIOB1055_1	AREVA	204861	1425245	181	-60	330	246
DIOB1056_1	AREVA	204751	1425420	208	-90	0	200
DIOB1057_1	AREVA						
DIOB1058_1	AREVA						
DIOB1059_1	AREVA						

APPENDIX 2: MATERIAL RESULTS FROM HISTORICAL DRILLHOLES – DIOBI PROSPECT

Intercepts below were aggregated at a 300 ppm eU cut-off grade with a maximum of 3 m consecutive internal dilution and a minimum composite length of 3 m. Any holes not specified in the table below only reported intercepts below these conditions.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	eU (ppm)	eU_3O_8 (ppm)	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	eU (ppm)	eU_3O_8 (ppm)
DIOB1002_1	100,1	100,3	0,2	350	413	**DIOB1031_1**	84,5	84,9	0,4	300	354
DIOB1002_1	138,6	138,7	0,1	300	354	**DIOB1031_1**	109,8	109,9	0,1	300	354
DIOB1002_1	200,2	200,4	0,2	480	566	**DIOB1032_1**	82,3	82,4	0,1	330	389
DIOB1005_1	92,4	92,5	0,1	320	377	**DIOB1033_1**	137,8	138	0,2	350	413
DIOB1005_1	101,1	101,2	0,1	330	389	**DIOB1033_1**	236,6	236,8	0,2	410	483
DIOB1007_1	10,3	10,4	0,1	310	366	**DIOB1034_1**	156,5	156,6	0,1	360	425
DIOB1007_1	21,3	21,4	0,1	340	401	**DIOB1034_1**	186,9	194,5	7,6	850	1002
DIOB1007_1	30,6	30,7	0,1	320	377	**DIOB1034_1**	220,7	227,1	6,4	362	427
DIOB1007_1	50,9	51	0,1	300	354	**DIOB1034_2**	10,9	11	0,1	310	366
DIOB1007_1	82,2	82,3	0,1	300	354	**DIOB1034_2**	14,3	14,4	0,1	310	366
DIOB1007_1	89,4	89,5	0,1	300	354	**DIOB1034_2**	17,9	18	0,1	310	366
DIOB1008_1	33	33,1	0,1	360	425	**DIOB1034_2**	39,8	39,9	0,1	360	425
DIOB1011_1	143,9	144,7	0,8	390	460	**DIOB1034_2**	135,4	135,5	0,1	300	354
DIOB1012_1	145,9	146,5	0,6	310	366	**DIOB1038_1**	94,3	94,4	0,1	310	366
DIOB1015_1	12,1	12,2	0,1	380	448	**DIOB1039_1**	32,8	32,9	0,1	300	354
DIOB1015_1	18,2	18,6	0,4	300	354	**DIOB1044_2**	9,9	17,7	7,8	300	354
DIOB1015_1	48,1	48,2	0,1	300	354	**DIOB1044_2**	28,8	28,9	0,1	330	389
DIOB1016_1	23,1	23,2	0,1	350	413	**DIOB1044_2**	46,3	46,4	0,1	330	389
DIOB1016_1	31,6	31,7	0,1	300	354	**DIOB1044_2**	58,2	58,3	0,1	320	377
DIOB1016_1	39,2	39,3	0,1	370	436	**DIOB1044_2**	102,6	104,1	1,5	300	354
DIOB1016_1	47,8	49,2	1,4	315	371	**DIOB1044_2**	128,1	133,9	5,8	347	409
DIOB1017_1	49,4	49,5	0,1	690	814	**DIOB1044_2**	161	161,1	0,1	330	389
DIOB1017_1	49,9	50	0,1	330	389	**DIOB1044_2**	163,9	164	0,1	300	354
DIOB1020_1	119,1	119,2	0,1	300	354	**DIOB1048_1**	161,2	161,3	0,1	360	425
DIOB1023_1	81,7	81,8	0,1	300	354	**DIOB1048_1**	191,1	192,9	1,8	440	519
DIOB1023_1	91,7	91,8	0,1	300	354	**DIOB1049_1**	11,8	11,9	0,1	420	495
DIOB1023_1	94,4	94,5	0,1	300	354	**DIOB1049_1**	16	16,1	0,1	300	354
DIOB1023_1	101,2	101,3	0,1	320	377	**DIOB1049_1**	19,8	19,9	0,1	340	401
DIOB1023_1	113,4	113,5	0,1	420	495	**DIOB1049_1**	25,6	25,7	0,1	300	354
DIOB1023_1	154,4	154,5	0,1	360	425	**DIOB1049_1**	69	69,5	0,5	300	354
DIOB1024_1	2	6,5	4,5	367	433	**DIOB1049_1**	91,2	91,3	0,1	390	460
DIOB1024_1	62	62,1	0,1	300	354	**DIOB1049_1**	100,1	100,2	0,1	300	354
DIOB1024_1	86,2	86,3	0,1	300	354	**DIOB1049_1**	105,1	105,2	0,1	330	389
DIOB1026_1	3,3	4,2	0,9	333	393	**DIOB1049_1**	136,1	136,2	0,1	330	389
DIOB1026_1	52,1	52,7	0,6	300	354	**DIOB1049_1**	175,6	175,7	0,1	360	425
DIOB1026_1	78,7	78,8	0,1	300	354	**DIOB1049_1**	215,7	215,8	0,1	300	354
DIOB1026_1	81,3	81,4	0,1	380	448	**DIOB1049_1**	225,6	225,7	0,1	300	354
DIOB1028_1	133,6	133,8	0,2	390	460	**DIOB1055_1**	15,2	15,3	0,1	340	401
DIOB1028_1	190,4	201,5	11,1	517	610	**DIOB1055_1**	21,3	21,4	0,1	330	389
DIOB1029_1	179	179,1	0,1	300	354	**DIOB1055_1**	98,6	98,7	0,1	300	354
DIOB1031_1	8,4	8,5	0,1	310	366	**DIOB1056_1**	153,5	154	0,5	300	354
DIOB1031_1	75,7	75,9	0,2	310	366						

APPENDIX 3: JORC CODE 2012, TABLE 1 – DIOBI PROSPECT DRILLING

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 described in this announcement comprised rotary, RC and diamond exploratory drilling conducted by COGEMA from 1979–1984 and Areva in 2009, comprising, for Saraya : o 3 DD from COGEMA (1979) totaling 411.5 m o 26 DD from COGEMA (1981) totaling 2,310.4 m o 277 Rotary holes from COGEMA (1982–1983) totaling 29,838.7 m o 125 Rotary holes from COGEMA (1984) totaling 14,282.75 m o DD from COGEMA (1984) totaling 1994.15 m o 76 RC (including 7 holes with diamond tails) from Areva (2009) totalling 5,672.7 m • Drilling at Diobi consisted in 65 "Hydrofore" holes pre-1985 (COGEMA), from which no data is yet available and 59 holes in 2009 (AREVA), for wich most data is available. Areva holes are essentially RC "Aquadrill" with a minimum of 9189m drilled. • 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 :

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		◦ 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 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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	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 the labels. • Most of the historical holes were logged with the 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the material being sampled.	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) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(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 are 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drillholes from the Saraya and DIOBI 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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). There is no indication that Areva resurveyed the COGEMA collars at Diobi. A gyroscopic tool was used to measure downhole surveys in the Areva program (Geovista probe). • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Saraya Project. Holes are on a relatively close spacing around the main mineralised zones, around 25 m X 25 m in the main mineralization zones. The Competent Person considers that following the planned verification 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. • Drillholes at Diobi are centered on surface spectrometry anomalies discovered by initial airborne geophysical surveys and confirmed at surface by handheld spectrometer. Holes by Cogema are exploring N40° ou N120-130° suspected structures. Hole positioning is highly variable with sections oriented NNE-SSW to WNW-ESE, some sections even perpendicular. Holes are spaced 50 to 100m apart along the sections. • 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*	• Mineralisation at Saraya and Diobi is interpreted to be structurally controlled, dominantly striking ~040 and dipping ~80° to 130. A second perpendicular mineralised structure is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	speculated and may be evidenced by results from several drillholes oriented to intersect this ESE-WNW striking structure (e.g. SARA0183). 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. However, alternative orientations have not been completely ruled out. • 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 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 drill 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 license, 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 license 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. • This report summarises the material exploration drilling undertaken at 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Saraya and Diobi Projects are 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		plutons of the Saraya 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 and Diobi 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 at Saraya 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:* 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*	• Summary information for material drillholes from the Saraya and Diobi Prospects is provided in Appendix 1. Drillholes with intercepts > 3m and >300 ppm eU were considered material for this release (Appendix 2). • Additional high-grade intercepts are provided in **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.** within the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• 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 are specified using 3,000 ppm eU COG (COGEMA,Table 1) and 1,000 ppm eU COG (Areva, Table 2). • 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').*	• The orientations of mineralised structures are not fully accepted and no geological model has been established. Mineralisation is speculated to be structurally controlled striking approximately 040 and dipping ~80° to 130. From this interpretation, it is clear that some of the drillholes dip within, or partly within, the mineralised syenite. However, alternative orientations have not been completely ruled out. 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.*	•
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*	• Historical results that are considered relevant have been presented here in a balanced manner to avoid misleading reporting. It is not practicable to report all assay results from all

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	514 drillholes at the Saraya Prospect and 59 holes at Diobi prospect, hence a cut-off of 300 ppm eU has been used in Appendix 2. The reported results reflect a range of intersected widths and grades available to the Company at the time of this report. No relevant information has been omitted.
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.*	• Additional historical exploration data exists including drilling by COGEMA and Areva at several other prospects (Diobi, Dalafin, Fanta Diama, Badioula, Samecouta and Kanta Fanta), geophysical & radiometric surveys, petrography, 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 3,025 m of diamond drilling has been completed at Saraya. The campaign aims at validating historical data (using twin holes) and verifying the geological architecture. 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. Results of the campaign are pending and will soon be made available.

APPENDIX 4: JORC CODE 2012, TABLE 1 – GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

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 mounds sampling: Sampling grid on a 100m by 1000m of 5054 samples. 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) • Historical sampling dataset (Binia Dataset) A dataset from 2012 from an adjacent permit has been introduced to the survey. The dataset consists of a geochemical survey of termite mounds on a 100m by 1000m gird. Samples were taken on large termite "cathedral" mounds by circular sampling around the mounds. Samples consisted of 2kg of small clods of the mounds.
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).*	• NA

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.*	• NA
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.*	• NA
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 in crushing dry termite mounds samples using a jaw breaker, sieving the passing material to 180µm, collecting the passing material, and splitting to 2x150gr 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. • Historical samples (Binia Samples) Samples from historical dataset have been prepare similarly with jaw breaker crushing, sieving at 180µm, splitting to 200gr pulps stored in plastic bags for XRF assaying.

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.*	• Pulp samples have been assayed using an Olympus X-5000 desktop XRF analyzer. Samples have been assayed using "Soil Mode" on a 90 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. • Historical data assays (Binia Samples) have been processed and assayed the same way, using the same device. The same calibration tool was used. There is no records of the quality control review of the data.
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.*	• NA
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. 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. • Historical data (Binia Samples) have been collected on pre-established grid space by 100m by 1000m. Samples are taken on the nearest appropriate termite mound sample to the pre-established station. The location has been collected using handheld Garmin GPS.
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 for infill at 500 or 250m 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.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Final 150gr pulp samples are duplicated and stored in plastic containers at 2 different sites. Rejects are rebagged 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 Saraya Permit is an exploration permit attributed by the Mining Ministry of Senegal to Mandinga Resources Ltd of Australia under decree N°12397 of 5th of June 2018 and renewed for a 3-year period by decree N° 12403 dated 23rd of March 2022. • Mandinga Resources owns 70% of the interests in the exploration permit. • The permit first period of exploration was granted for a 4-year period and renewed for second period of 3 years.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Saraya prospect was first recognized for potential uranium prospectivity by the French Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) in the late 1950s following kilometer scale aerial surveys and subsequent ground checking by radiometric mapping and trenching. In the 1970s, Compagnie Générale des Mines (CGM) was created based on the uranium activities of the CEA. It was later renamed Compagnie Générale des Matières Nucléaire (COGEMA). • ***COGEMA*** Reconnaissance-level stream sediment geochemistry and geological and radiometric mapping of episyenites type targets commenced in the mid-1970s. Several radiometric anomalies were identified, however, only the Saraya prospect was substantially drilled with a record of a total of 452 drillholes for 48,975 m at the project, including 441 holes at the Saraya Prospect. COGEMA established that uranium mineralization at Saraya was an episyenite-affiliated target likely related to the neoproterozoic unconformity and structurally controlled by N040 and N130 fault intersections. • ***AREVA***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		In 2006, COGEMA was renamed Areva NC. Areva reinitiated the Saraya Project in 2008, following an increase in global uranium prices. Areva initially reviewed the regional geophysical data and identified a limit of the deuteric alteration within the granites (favorable for uranium concentration) and several east-trending lineaments. From 2009, Areva largely focused on infill diamond drilling of the Saraya prospect to establish an estimate of exploration potential and assess the continuation of mineralization at depth: a total of 72 holes were completed at the Saraya prospect and a further 69 holes across several other prospects. • ***BINIA*** In 2012, a company exploring for REE over the eastern flank of the Saraya granite toward the border with Mali, engaged into a large scale 100m to 1000m geochemical survey of their Binia Permit. About 25000 termite mounds samples have been collected and assayed via XRF. Some +5000 datapoints fall into the Saraya uranium permit.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• ***COGEMA*** established that uranium mineralization at Saraya was an episyenite-affiliated target likely related to the neoproterozoic unconformity and structurally controlled by N040 and N130 fault intersections. • Areva noted that the episyenite and deuteric muscovite-rich granite appear complexly imbricated with several residual granitic lenses and fingerings occurring within the main syenite stock Areva identified shears and faulted corridors through the prospect. The faults identified mostly strike in two orthogonal directions, N040–050 or N120–130. The most significant uranium mineralization was found in the syenite preferentially associated with brecciated corridors. Mineralized occurrences are commonly observed in late

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		strongly hematite-altered fractures in contact zones. It is unclear whether uranium was mobilized in hydrothermal fluids or percolated in meteoric water and precipitated in structural conduits.
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.*	• NA
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.*	• NA
Relationship between mineralisation widths	• *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*	• NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and intercept lengths	*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').*	
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.*	• NA
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.*	• NA
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.*	• Regional airborne geophysical data is available (Fugro 2007-2009). • Regional geology map of Senegal is available at 1/200000 scale (1968 and 2010).
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.*	Future work planned: - Ongoing DD Drilling at Saraya Prospect. - Geochemistry infill sampling at 200m x 50m on termite mounds over the anomalies discovered during the regional exploration with multielement assaying using XRF. - Exploration Auger/Aircore/RC Drilling to confirm rooting within anomalous zone, multielement assaying using XRF.