DIAMOND DRILL RESULTS CONFIRM SHALLOW WIDESPREAD HIGH-GRADE URANIUM MINERALISATION

Highlights

- A 22-hole diamond drill program totalling 3,021 metres has been completed at the Saraya Uranium Prospect.
- Initial downhole gamma logging results confirm **shallow widespread uranium mineralisation** within the Exploration Target envelope.
- **At a cut-off of 300 ppm eU_3O_8**, the program resulted in 45 uranium intercepts, totalling 524 m of mineralisation at a **weighted average grade of 775 ppm eU_3O_8**[1], which is at the **upper end of the eU_3O_8 grade range of the Saraya Prospect Exploration Target**[2].
- Best eU_3O_8 intersections include (Refer table 2 & 3 for all results):
  - **5.7 m @ 3,176 ppm eU_3O_8 from 26.8 m in 22-SAR-DD-008,**
    - Including 4.1 m @ 4,166 ppm eU_3O_8 from 27.6 m.
  - **36.4 m @ 1,246 ppm eU_3O_8 from 78.7 m in 22-SAR-DD-020,**
    - including 13.1 m @ 2,123 ppm eU_3O_8 from 82.9 m.
  - **16.7 m @ 1,225 ppm eU_3O_8 from 55.4 m in 22-SAR-DD-020,**
    - including 11.6 m @ 1,571 ppm eU_3O_8 from 59.2 m;
  - **33.3 m @ 1,042 ppm eU_3O_8 from 43.3 m in 22-SAR-DD-022**
    - including 6.2 m @ 1,986 ppm eU_3O_8 from 44.6 m and
    - including 9.7 m @ 1,552 ppm eU_3O_8 from 56.3 m;
  - **31.7 m @ 1,012 ppm eU_3O_8 from 93.0 m in 22-SAR-DD-014**
    - including 11.6 m @ *1,403 ppm* eU_3O_8 from 105.9 m
  - **23.9 m @ 1,157 ppm eU_3O_8 from 54.2 m in 22-SAR-DD-005**
    - Including 13.3 m @ 1,602 ppm eU_3O_8 from 57.8 m
- Upon receipt of ICP-MS results and validation of the historical results, the **Company aims to convert the Exploration Target to an initial Mineral Resource** classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).
- The Saraya Prospect **Exploration Target* of 5 to 20 MT at a grade range of 350 to 750 ppm eU3O8 (4-35 Mlb contained eU_3O_8), is contained in an area of only 0.2 km² of a 1,650 km²**

[1] As with many uranium exploration projects, the equivalent triuranium octoxide (eU_3O_8) 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. These grades are still subject to further calibration and confirmation based on pending ICP-MS uranium analysis of drill core samples.

[2] Refer ASX Announcement 05 September 2022 "Significant Uranium Exploration Target Defined at Saraya"

permit, where recently the Company defined **multiple uranium anomalies outside of the Saraya Prospect**.[3]

* Refer Company announcement 5th September 2022 - 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:

"The Company is pleased by the outstanding shallow and widespread uranium mineralisation intersected in all holes from its initial drilling campaign. Following the release of our Exploration Target last year, we are excited to report that the average grade from all intercepts was 775 ppm eU_3O_8, which is at the high end of the Exploration Target grade range, as we head into preparing the Company's initial Mineral Resource. This is great news for shareholders, given that a number of our African peers are trading at significantly higher market caps with Mineral Resources similar to our Exploration Target.

These positive drill results further follow previous news, where the Company defined a number of additional uranium anomalies outside of the Saraya Prospect. With some of these anomalies coinciding with historical uranium mineralisation from drilling, these anomalies point to the potential for further discoveries to be made across the 1,650 km^2 permit.

With Haranga's first planned uranium Mineral Resource expected in Q2, 2023, further results pending from the regional termite mound sampling program over the entire Saraya permit, infill sampling starting over the newly defined uranium anomalies, infill sampling across the Company's 100% owned Ibel South gold project and the Company being on the lookout for additional projects, this quarter should be a strong news flow period."

[3] Refer ASX Announcement 7 February 2023 "Multiple Uranium targets identified"

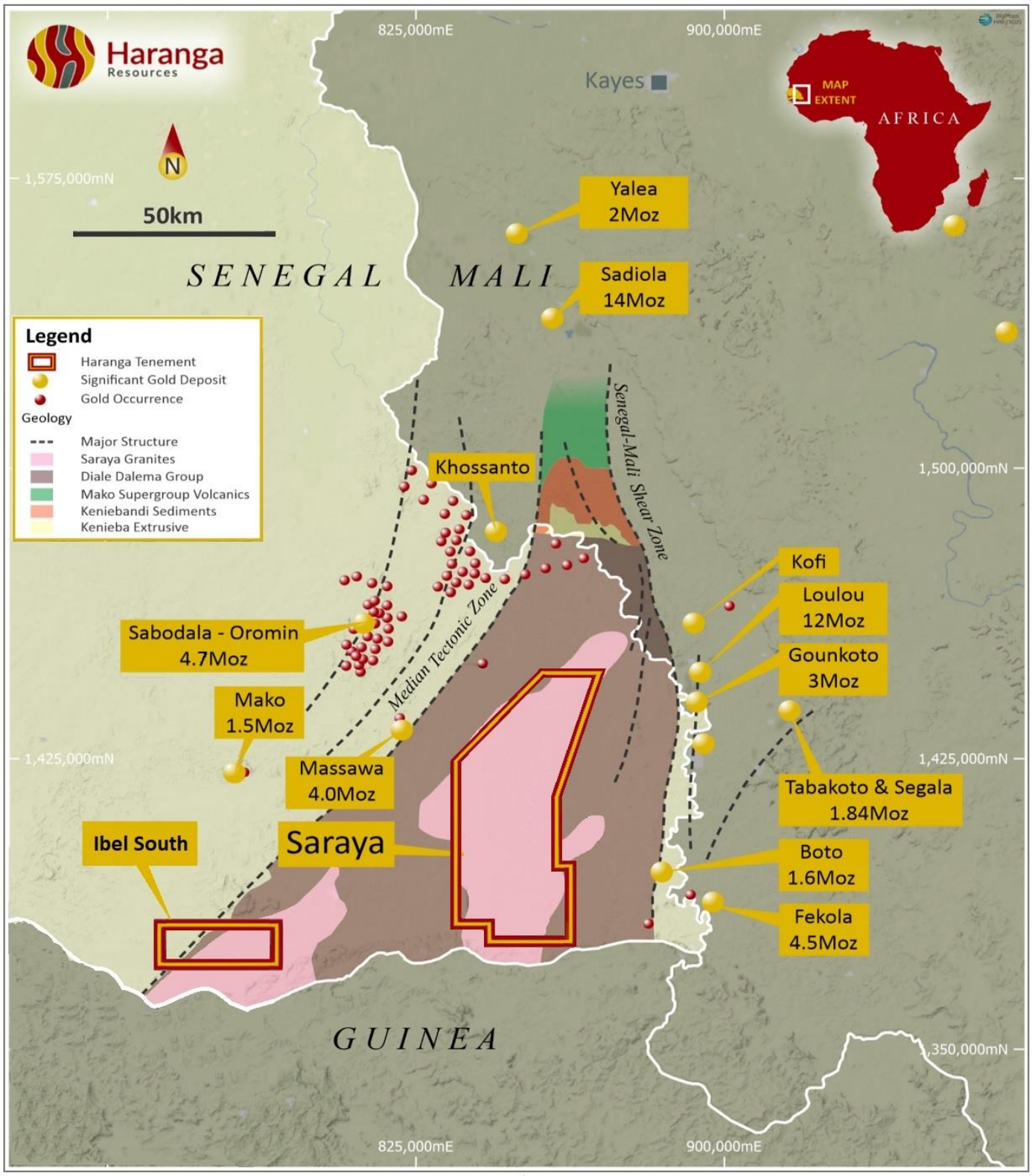

Figure 1: Location of the Saraya Uranium permit (1,650km²) and Ibel South Gold permit (182.25km²), including major gold resources of SE Senegal.

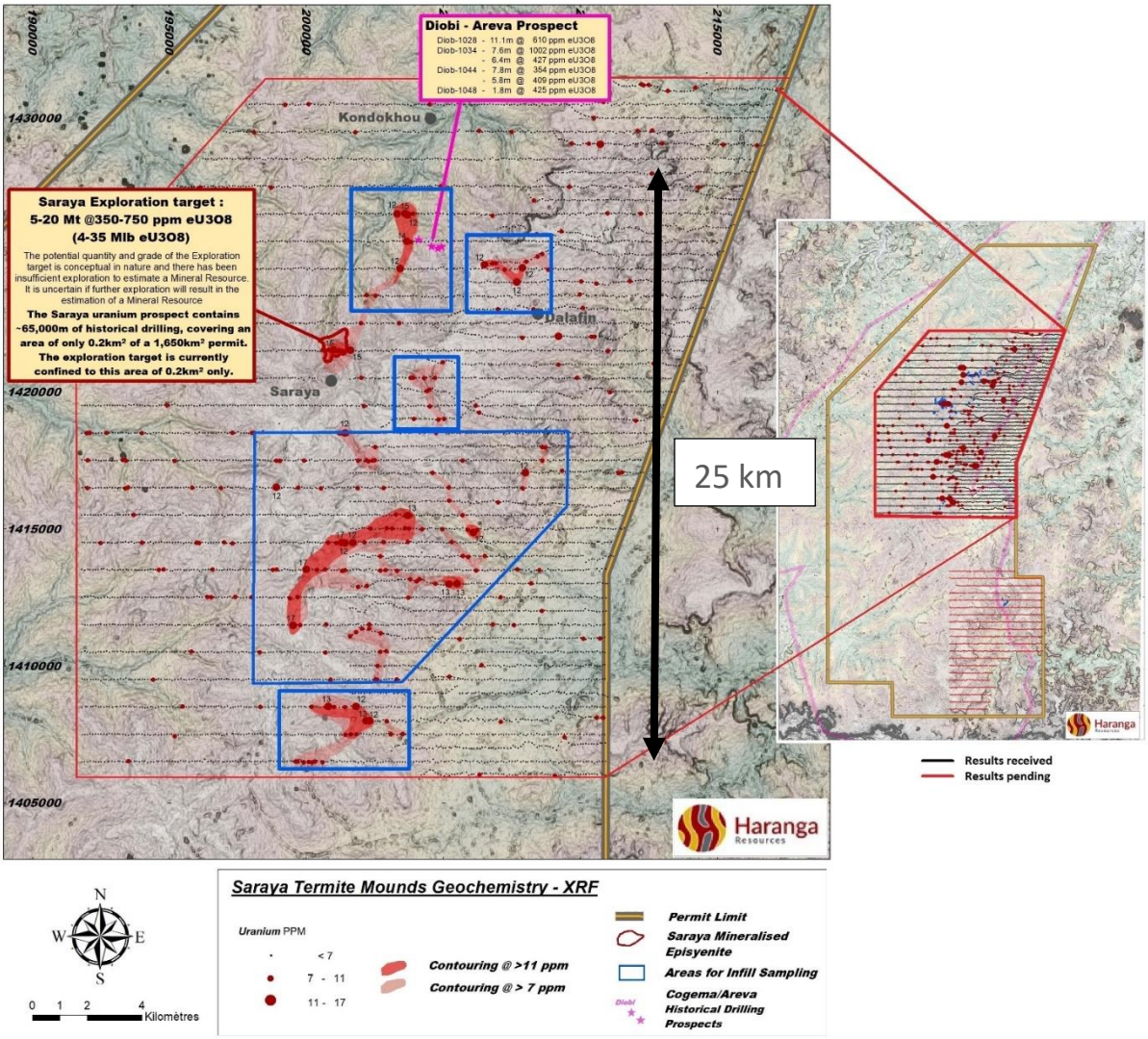

Figure 2: Plan of the Saraya Uranium Permit showing the first results of the permit-wide termite mound sampling programme in the northern portion of the permit (covering only 32% of the permit area). The size and tenor of the uranium anomaly across the known mineralised Saraya episyenite (Exploration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

Announcement

Haranga Resources Limited (**ASX:HAR; FRA:65E0**; '**Haranga**' or '**the Company**') is pleased to announce that its maiden diamond drill program at the Saraya Prospect in Senegal was completed. The program consisted of 22 diamond drill holes for a total of 3,021 metres (Table 1 and Figure 3).

The drilling was carried out by International Drilling Company (IDC, Africa) with downhole radiometric logging by Terratec Geophysical Services (Germany).

The drill program was aimed to achieve the following.

- Validating the geological model used to estimate the recently published Exploration Target of **5 to 20 MT at a grade range of 350 to 750 ppm eU_3O_8 (4-35 Mlb contained eU_3O_8). 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.**
- Validating the historical drill data; and
- Finding extensions to the known uranium mineralisation.

The logging of drill core has been finalised and confirms the anticipated episyenitic and deuteric alteration style within the exploration target envelop. Alteration appears to be controlled by a dominant brittle to ductile shear zone. Downhole radiometric logging was conducted by Terratec of Germany and indicated significant uranium mineralisation in all the holes drilled.

It is important to note that the eU_3O_8 concentrations presented in this release are based on down hole gamma probe readings and the conversion of the results from "counts per second" to the equivalent U_3O_8 concentration requires further calibration. Selected half-core drill samples will be sent to an accredited Canadian laboratory for ICP-MS uranium analysis. The results of the ICP-MS analysis will form the basis for the determination of the final equivalent U_3O_8 concentrations.

Preliminary processing of the survey results using the standard calibration factors given in certificates of the gamma probes used yielded the following results: at a cut-off of 300 ppm eU_3O_8, the program uncovered 45 uranium intercepts, totalling 524 m of mineralisation at a weighted average grade of 775 ppm eU_3O_8. **Notably, this average grade is at the upper end of the exploration target grade-range**. The best intercepts achieved are listed in Table 2 and a list of all intercepts is provided in Table 3. Figures 4 – 6 provide a cross-section view of the mineralised intercepts for a selection of drill holes.

Table 1: Drill hole details.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
22-SAR-DD-001	201100	1421605	171	140.10	118.3	-61.6
22-SAR-DD-002	201105	1421554	170	149.85	118.6	-60.5
22-SAR-DD-003	201192	1421540	169	145.30	305.5	-60.2
22-SAR-DD-004	201163	1421506	168	100.15	305.5	-60.0
22-SAR-DD-005	201165	1421484	168	120.00	306.3	-60.2
22-SAR-DD-006	201220	1421478	173	183.05	303.8	-59.8
22-SAR-DD-007	201057	1421427	173	120.05	177.7	-70.0
22-SAR-DD-008	201101	1421425	173	85.00	212.0	-60.4
22-SAR-DD-009	201106	1421385	173	120.00	300.8	-60.8
22-SAR-DD-010	201060	1421369	171	80.30	41.0	-49.8
22-SAR-DD-011	201113	1421456	173	100.00	205.4	-60.3
22-SAR-DD-012	201104	1421460	173	130.30	307.4	-60.6
22-SAR-DD-013	201285	1421628	167	130.95	128.4	-60.3
22-SAR-DD-014	201232	1421625	166	220.43	309.5	-59.5
22-SAR-DD-015	201198	1421659	167	160.53	308.7	-60.4
22-SAR-DD-016	201156	1421690	164	110.15	309.6	-60.2
22-SAR-DD-017	200687	1421706	173	180.05	180.7	-64.3
22-SAR-DD-018	200745	1421586	158	120.00	33.9	-73.6
22-SAR-DD-019	200772	1421601	158	179.97	298.4	-60.1
22-SAR-DD-020	200814	1421582	162	220.70	300,7	-60.6
22-SAR-DD-021	200826	1421635	166	100.70	312.0	-60.4
22-SAR-DD-022	200845	1421616	166	120.00	322.6	-59.2

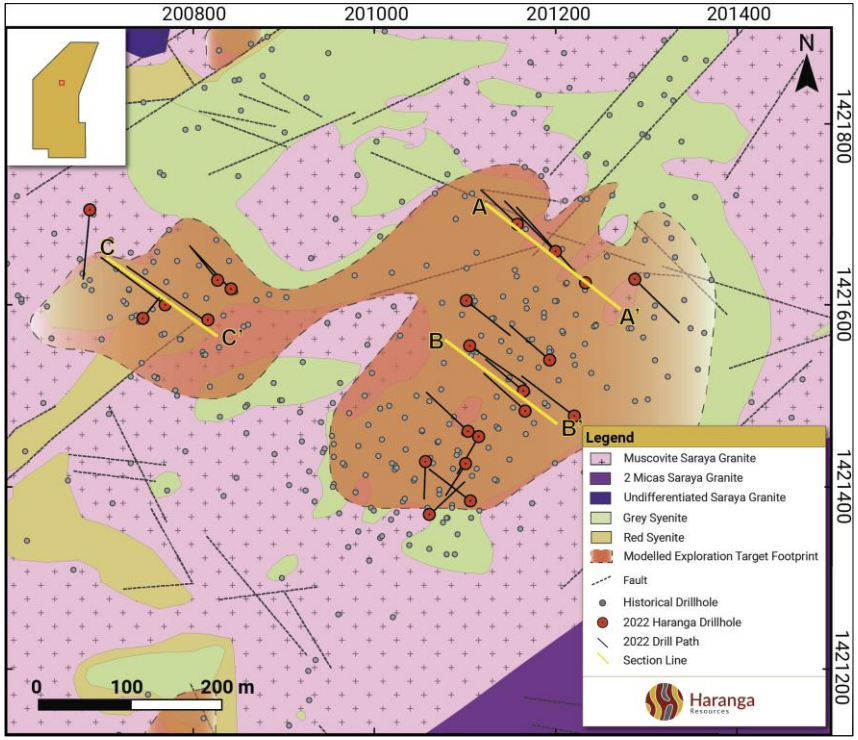

Figure 3: Saraya Prospect plan-view map with interpreted geology, the footprint of the modelled Exploration Target and the location of the 2022 Haranga and historical drill holes.

Table 2: Best intercepts[4].

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	eU_3O_8 (ppm)
22-SAR-DD-020	**55.4**	**72.1**	**16.7**	**1,225**
including	59.2	70.8	11.6	1,571
and	**78.7**	**115.1**	**36.4**	**1,246**
including	82.9	96	13.1	2,123
22-SAR-DD-022	**43.3**	**76.6**	**33.3**	**1,042**
including	44.6	50.8	6.2	1,986
and including	56.3	66	9.7	1,552
22-SAR-DD-014	**93**	**124.7**	**31.7**	**1,012**
including	105.9	117.5	11.6	1,403
22-SAR-DD-005	**54.2**	**78.1**	**23.9**	**1,157**
including	57.8	71.1	13.3	1,602
22-SAR-DD-008	**26.8**	**32.5**	**5.7**	**3,176**
including	27.6	31.7	4.1	4,166

Table 3: Significant intercepts[5].

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	eU3O8 (ppm)
22-SAR-DD-001	86.6	100.7	14.1	581
and	104	110.5	6.5	529
22-SAR-DD-002	34.5	37.7	3.2	819
and	68.8	77.4	8.6	540
22-SAR-DD-003	24.1	37.9	13.8	654
including	**24.4**	**27.4**	**3**	**1,147**
and	43.4	51.6	8.2	410
and	63.7	68.9	5.2	462
and	77.6	90.9	13.3	371
and	97.7	113.9	16.2	591
22-SAR-DD-004	53.6	66.5	12.9	661
including	**56.4**	**59.9**	**3.5**	**1,200**
22-SAR-DD-005	19.3	29.3	10	714
and	**54.2**	**78.1**	**23.9**	**1,157**
including	**57.8**	**71.1**	**13.3**	**1,602**
22-SAR-DD-006	53.1	57.3	4.2	797
22-SAR-DD-007	31.9	37.7	5.8	316
22-SAR-DD-008	**26.8**	**32.5**	**5.7**	**3,176**
including	**27.6**	**31.7**	**4.1**	**4,166**
and	37.6	57.1	19.5	637
including	**38.8**	**42.9**	**4.1**	**1,506**
22-SAR-DD-009	**12**	**15.4**	**3.4**	**2,377**
and	54.8	74.8	20	522
and	81.7	85.2	3.5	501
and	97.1	102.8	5.7	505
22-SAR-DD-010	70.1	75.9	5.8	838
22-SAR-DD-011	58.7	78.1	19.4	372
22-SAR-DD-012	78.5	81.7	3.2	390
22-SAR-DD-013	110	113.4	3.4	307

[4] Significant intercepts are calculated using a cut-off grade of 300 ppm eU_3O_8, allowing for a maximum of 3 m of continuous internal dilution and applying a minimum intercept length of 3 m. The high-grade intercepts included in the significant intercepts are calculated using a cut-off grade of 1,000 ppm eU_3O_8, allowing for a maximum of 3 m of continuous internal dilution and applying a minimum intercept length of 3 m. The significant intervals are reported as drill thickness, true widths are unknown at this time.

[5] Significant intercepts are calculated using a cut-off grade of 300 ppm eU_3O_8, allowing for a maximum of 3 m of continuous internal dilution and applying a minimum intercept length of 3 m. The high-grade intercepts included in the significant intercepts are calculated using a cut-off grade of 1,000 ppm eU_3O_8, allowing for a maximum of 3 m of continuous internal dilution and applying a minimum intercept length of 3 m. The significant intervals are reported as drill thickness, true widths are unknown at this time.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	eU3O8 (ppm)
22-SAR-DD-014	32.4	35.9	3.5	351
and	48.3	59	10.7	717
including	**50.2**	**53.2**	**3**	**1,209**
and	63.2	70.8	7.6	424
and	74.1	79.1	5	520
and	**93**	**124.7**	**31.7**	**1,012**
including	**105.9**	**117.5**	**11.6**	**1,403**
and	128.6	134.6	6	883
22-SAR-DD-015	60.2	63.2	3	586
and	85.2	97.4	12.2	510
22-SAR-DD-016	24.3	30.5	6.2	389
22-SAR-DD-017	142.8	166.4	23.6	508
22-SAR-DD-018	**86.5**	**101.2**	**14.7**	**1,116**
including	**87.6**	**98**	**10.4**	**1,366**
22-SAR-DD-019	120.8	133.2	12.4	522
and	139.6	142.6	3	393
and	152.8	162.6	9.8	393
22-SAR-DD-020	**55.4**	**72.1**	**16.7**	**1,225**
including	**59.2**	**70.8**	**11.6**	**1,571**
and	**78.7**	**115.1**	**36.4**	**1,246**
including	82.9	96	**13.1**	**2,123**
22-SAR-DD-021	12.4	29.9	17.5	604
and	33	47.3	14.3	674
including	**34.4**	**39**	**4.6**	**1,199**
and	**58.3**	**68**	**9.7**	**1,244**
including	**59.8**	**65.4**	**5.6**	**1,949**
22-SAR-DD-022	25.1	35.9	10.8	528
and	**43.3**	**76.6**	**33.3**	**1,042**
including	**44.6**	**50.8**	**6.2**	**1,986**
and including	**56.3**	**66**	**9.7**	**1,552**
22-SAR-DD-001	86.6	100.7	14.1	581

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	eU3O8 (ppm)
and	104	110.5	6.5	529
22-SAR-DD-002	34.5	37.7	3.2	819
and	68.8	77.4	8.6	540
22-SAR-DD-003	24.1	37.9	13.8	654
including	**24.4**	**27.4**	**3**	**1,147**
and	43.4	51.6	8.2	410
and	63.7	68.9	5.2	462
and	77.6	90.9	13.3	371
and	97.7	113.9	16.2	591
22-SAR-DD-004	53.6	66.5	12.9	661
including	**56.4**	**59.9**	**3.5**	**1,200**
22-SAR-DD-005	19.3	29.3	10	714
and	**54.2**	**78.1**	**23.9**	**1,157**

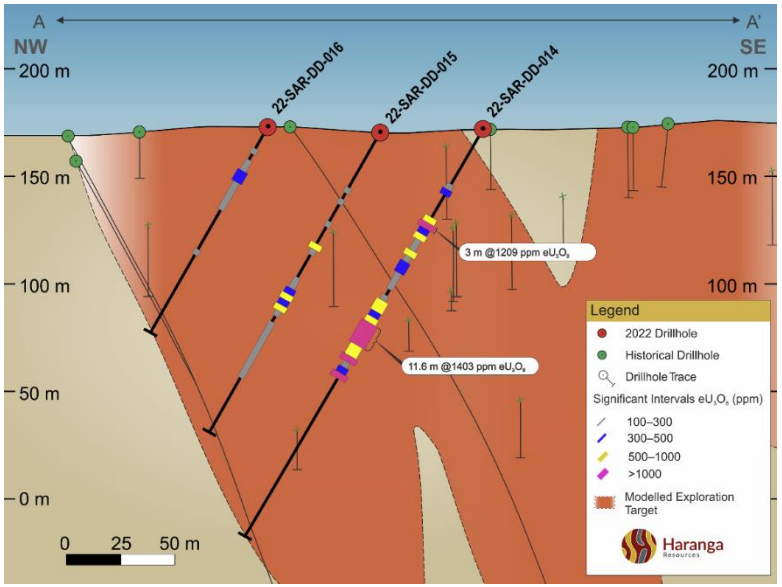

Figure 4: Cross-section A-A'. See Figure 3 for the location of the section line.

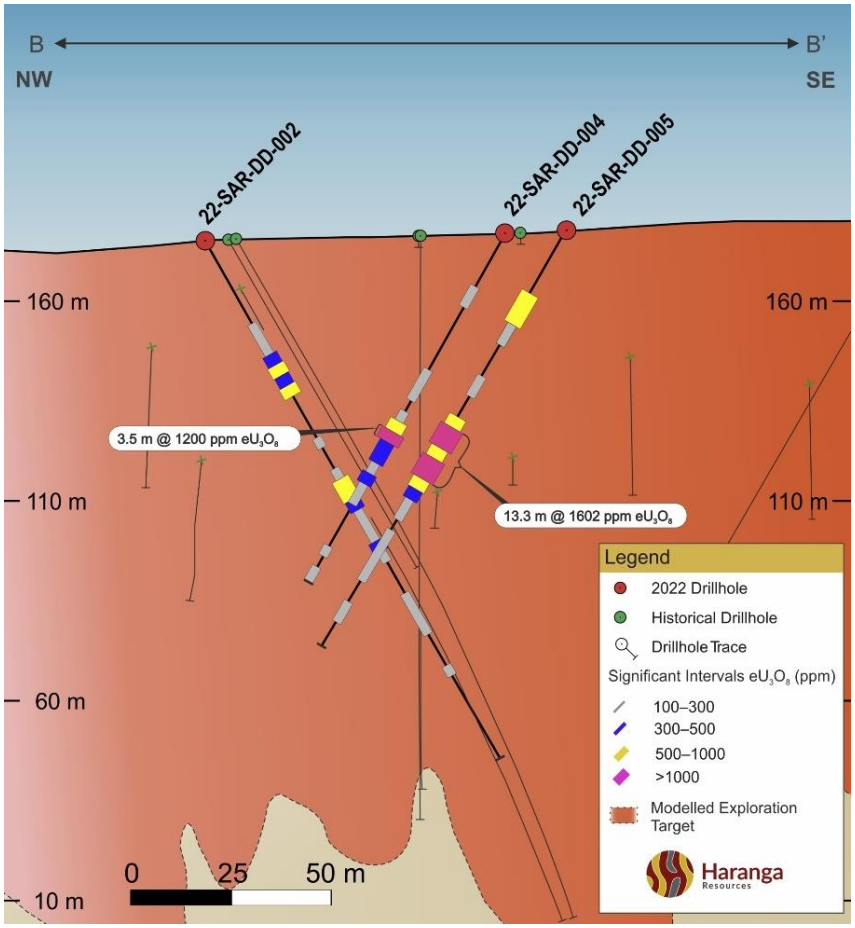

Figure 5: Cross-section B-B'. See Figure3 for the location of the section line.

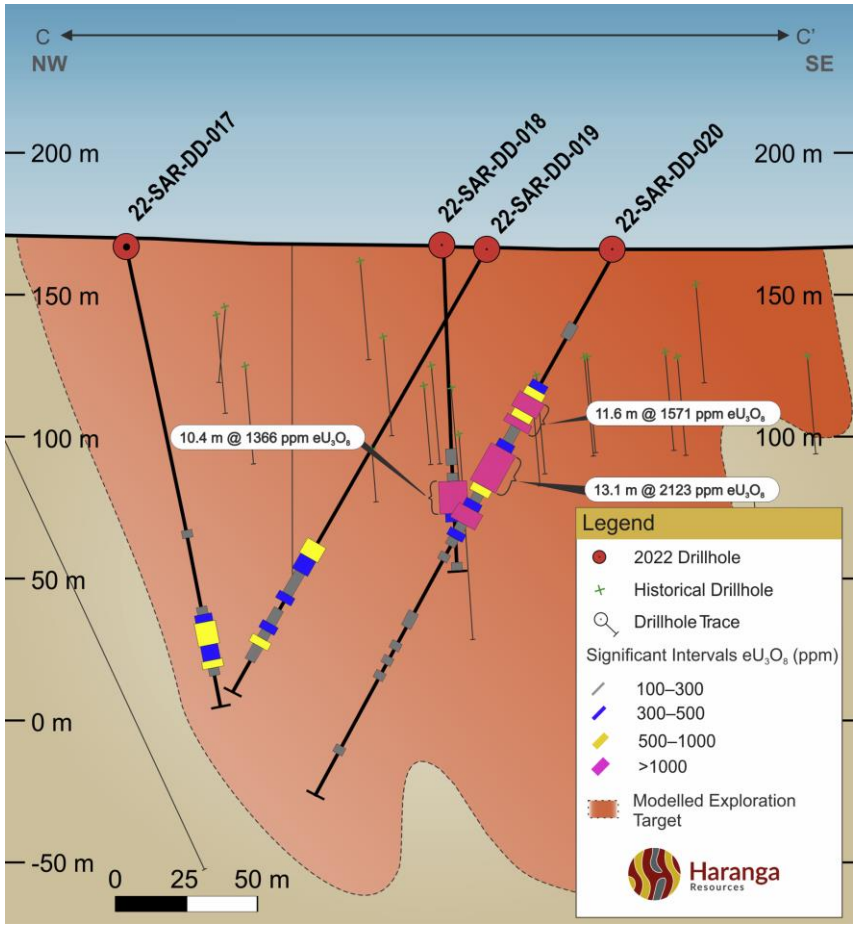

Figure 6: Cross-section C-C'. See Figure3 for the location of the section line.

Once the results of the uranium ICP-MS analyses are received and processed, the Company will release the final eU_3O_8 results and will proceed with building a robust geological domain model that could support a future mineral resource classification in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). Subject to the required export permit for the radioactive samples, the Company's technical team expects that this work can be completed during Quarter 2 2023.

The Company is also in the process of validating the historical drilling results. The validation work of historical data partly relies on the completion of the geochemical assays. The outcomes of the validation work will be presented along with the final eU_3O_8 results of the maiden drilling programme once the ICP-MS results have been received and processed.

--ends--

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

Investor inquiries
Haranga Resources
Michael Davy, Non-Executive Chairman
P: +61 1300 141 491
E: info@haranga.com

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/.
2. Multiple Uranium Anomalies extracted from the report entitled "Multiple Uranium Targets Identified" released on the ASX on 7th of February 2023 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/
3. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

About Haranga

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

The Company's immediate focus is delivery of its first maiden mineral resource at the Saraya Uranium Project and further exploring the significant exploration potential for additional uranium mineralisation across this 1,650km^2 permit. In conjunction Haranga is exploring it's Ibel South Gold Project, with the aim to define drill targets and execute a maiden drill program across this permit during the year.

Corporately, the Company is continuing to identify and assess additional acquisition targets across the African region, primarily focused on expanding its portfolio across the clean energy and gold sectors.

Haranga's collective expertise includes considerable experience running ASX-listed companies and financing and developing mining and exploration projects in Africa, Australia, and other parts of the world.

Haranga Resources Limited

ABN 83 141 128 841

Suite 7/ 63 Shepperton Road
Victoria Park, 6100

T: +61 6158 9990

E: info@haranga.com

W: haranga.com

Trading Symbols

Australia: ASX:HAR
Frankfurt: FSE:65E0

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Gamma data, recorded as counts per second, are retrieved from two calibrated probes, a scintillometer, and a Geiger-Muller probe, and are converted into equivalent triuranium octoxide (eU_3O_8) values using appropriate calibration and conversion factors. Gamma probes record all radioisotopes and can provide an overestimation of eU_3O_8 if high thorium concentrations are present, or if disequilibrium exists between uranium (U) and its daughters. Previous geochemical analyses show low thorium concentrations (5-15 ppm) and it is assumed an equilibrium exists between U and its daughters. • The downhole gamma probes were operated by Terratec Geophysics Gmbh (Terratec). • The gamma probes take readings from a 40 cm^3 volume around the probe likely provide a better representation of the U_3O_8 grades than core samples. • The gamma probes have been calibrated by Orano at their Bessines site in France. Calibration certificates have been provided to Haranga Resources (Haranga). • Geochemical analyses will be performed on core samples to validate calculated U_3O_8 grades.
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).*	• Core samples were collected by means of diamond drilling. HQ drill bits were used from surface to bedrock (up to 15 m deep). The remainder of each hole was drilled using NQ drill bits. Hole depths vary from 80 to 220 m, with and average depth of 140 m. All holes were drilled at a dip of ~60°. • The core was oriented using a Reflex ACT III orientation tool.
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*	• The core recovery was determined by measuring the amount of core produced every run and comparing that against the run length. Overall, the core recovery is excellent (+99%). • No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• The core was logged geologically and the following data were recorded: lithology (granite, syenite), alteration (syenitization, biotite/chlorite, carbonate), structural deformation (brecciation, stylolitization, shearing, late fracturation and jointing). • Logging is qualitative and all core was logged. Photographs were taken from each core box. • The detail and the quality of the logging is sufficient to establish a geological and structural model and support an MRE.
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.*	• The probe data were collected down the hole and did not require any physical sample preparation or sub-sampling techniques. The probe data were composited to 10 cm intervals for ease-of-use. • For geochemical analysis, the core was cut using a core saw and 50 cm long half-core samples were collected. • Density measurements have been taken on each half-core sample interval of 50 cm using the Archimedes principle. • At Haranga's field laboratory, the following methods were used to prepare the half-core samples for analysis: - Crushing to 70% passing 2 mm using jaw crusher. - Sample splitting using a riffle splitter to create a 250 g subsample. • At ALS Laboratory in Kedougou, the 250 g subsamples are - Pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm using a ring pulveriser. The passing % is checked every 50 samples using a a Tyler 200 mesh sieve. - Sample splitting using a riffle splitter to create a 50 g subsample. • The grainsizes at which the sample size is reduced following crushing and pulverizing are considered appropriate for the uranium (U) mineralization style of the Saraya deposit. • Coarse-crush duplicates were collected once every 20 samples using a Gilson riffle splitter.

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.*	• The eU_3O_8 grades are derived from the downhole gamma probe data. • The downhole gamma data was collected using a UEP probe from Electromind with a NaI scintillator and a Geiger Muller detector. • The eU_3O_8 grades derived from the downhole gamma probe data will be checked against conventional geochemical assays. The exact correlation between assays and Gamma probe derived equivalent uranium values is currently unknown for the prospect. • The gamma probe has been certified by Orano at their facility in Bessines, France. Calibration certificates which include a coefficient used to calculate the eU_3O_8 from the raw cps have been received. • Hole 22-SAR-DD-005 was used as a control hole and surveyed three times during the campaign to ensure test the repeatability of the probes. The repeatability observed is excellent. • No standards or blanks were used during the downhole surveying campaign. • Geochemical analyses will be completed by ALS laboratories in Vancouver, Canada. The 50 g samples will be assayed using ME-MS61U code method with four acid "near total" digestion and ICP-IES + ICP-MS suite. • Blank material have been inserted every 20 samples. Blank is made of a coarse material, tested negative by XRF, and inserted prior to shipment to the ALS sample prep lab. • Coarse-crush duplicates have been collected once every 20 samples.
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.*	• No twin holes have been drilled for the 2022 campaign. However, out of 22 holes drilled, nine holes are twins of historical Areva/Cogema holes. These twin holes were drilled to validate the historical drilling data.. • Downhole gamma data are recorded as LAS files by Terratec and sent to their head office in Germany for processing and eU_3O_8 grade calculation. The gamma data are down-sampled

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		to 10 cm intervals by Terratec and forwarded to Haranga. • The data are stored by Haranga on a hard drive. • Haranga uses the raw cps data provided by Terratec to calculate the eU_3O_8 by applying the following factors : K factor of the probe and a hole diameter coefficient. No mud coefficient (clear water) and no casing coefficient (open hole surveys) were applied. • The gamma probe data and the cps-to-eU_3O_8 conversion method have been reviewed by RSC, Haranga's independent consultant. • Core sampling for conventional geochemical analysis by a certified laboratory is in progress. The cps-to-eU_3O_8 conversion method will be further calibrated once the assay data have been received.
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.*	• The location of all drillhole collars was established using a handheld GPS. A Differential GPS will be used to verify all drillhole collar locations prior to final assessment. • Down the hole azimuth and dips were measured using a Reflex EZ-GYRO upon completion of the hole with continuous upward multishot survey. • High-resolution down-the-hole surveys were completed by Terratec using a Combined Verticality/Focused Electric/Natural Gamma UEP42 from Electromind with northseeking gyro that was paired with the downhole gamma probe. Upward probing of the orientation of the hole yielded survey measures every 10cm. • All location data were recorded using the WGS84/UTM zone 28N grid (EPSG:32628). • The topography was defined using georeferenced high-resolution satellite imagery. Differential GPS surveys will be completed to validate and further constrain the topographical data.
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*	• The holes were not drilled on a grid and the drill spacings are therefore variable. The goals of the drilling programme (validating historical drill data and testing the Exploration Target) did not require grid-based drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The gamma data are down-sampled to 10 cm intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The U mineralization is distributed in structural corridors within a granitic host. The mineralization and alteration are related to NNE and NNW and SSE-oriented subvertical shear structures. These orientations are in line with the main Birrimian structural orientations. • All drill holes planned to test the Exploration Target are drilled at a 60° angle perpendicular to the orientation the shear structures to intersect the mineralization as close as possible to true thickness.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• At the drill rig, the cores are placed into metal core boxes and transported from the drill site to the workshop at the camp for logging. • The core is safely stored in a guarded workshop until core cutting, sampling, crushing, splitting. • The debit dose of each sample is measured at the workshop, using a Nuvia PG2S spectrometer Nuvia PG2S and the debit dose is written on the sample bag. Samples are stored in sealed plastic bags in groups of 10. The sealed plastic bags are placed into larger sealed samples bags, which are stored into sealed plastic buckets for transport. • The sample bags with 250 g of crushed material are transported by Haranga staff by road to ALS' sample prep facility in Kedougou (~70 km from site). • Samples are checked by the lab at reception and debit dose verified using ALS debit dose device. • All laboratory rejects are returned to Haranga and stored at the camp site • The 50 g samples are collected by Haranga for final shipment to ALS Vancouver.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling methodologies, drillhole locations and downhole orientation and gamma probe survey results were reviewed by RSC, Haranga's independent consultants.

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.*	• All work was completed within the Saraya Exploration Permit (permit number PR 02208) in Senegal. The permit was granted to Mandinga Resources via Decree N°012397/MMG/DMG on 05 June 2018 and renewed for 3 years via Decree N°012403/MMG/DMG on 23 May 2022. In May 2025, the permit can be renewed for another three-year period, extending it to May 2028. At each renewal, 25% of the surface area is to be retrocessed. • Haranga has acquired 70% interest from Mandinga Resources who own 100% of the Saraya project. The Vendor has a 30% free carry to PFS. After PFS the Vendor will have to contribute to cost or dilute to royalty. • There are no known impediments known to obtain a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• French companies Cogema and Areva completed exploration programmes on the Saraya prospect and also targeted U. The exploration data collected during these programmes was acquired by Haranga. The data acquired include significant drilling data: - Cogema worked in the Saraya region from the 70s until 1986. Data for 452 Cogema drill holes totalling 48,975 m were received. Of these, 441 drill holes were drilled at the Saraya Prospect. - Areva worked in the Saraya region between 2009 and 2011. Areva drilled a total of 141 holes. Of these, 72 were completed at the Saraya Prospect. The remaining 69 holes were drilled across several other prospects (Diobi, Kantafata, Samecouta).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The U mineralization is hosted in the Saraya Granite, a late Birrimian leucocratic granite with traces of deuteric alteration associated with fractional crystallization fluids and late-stage alteration within the regional Birrimian tectonic setting. First-stage alteration includes Na-metasomatism and an episyenitic type of alteration resulting in the total or partial dissolution of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		quartz along zone of preferential deformation, in a partially cooled granite. This is followed by biotite-chlorite alteration, which is possibly associated with the U mineralization event. A late-stage carbonate alteration event is associated with the same structural corridors and filled in all remaining spaces. • Geological logging of core confirms a model of syn- to tardi-magmatic episyenitization followed by deuteric alteration. The original quartz is dissolved and replaced by chloritized biotites followed by geodic automorphic second-generation quartz. Fine-grained U-bearing minerals appear to accompany or replace the initial chloritized biotite. • Historical data indicate that episyenitization, deuteric alteration and uranium mineralization at Saraya is structurally controlled and associated with brecciated lenses that strike mainly the NNE and dip steeply to the SE. These orientations are consistent with the orientation of dominant Birrimian structures.
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.*	• 22 diamond drill holes totalling 3025 m have been drilled by Haranga at the Saraya Prospect. A summary of hole locations, orientation and length is provided in Table 1 within the body of the report. The intercepts are reported in Tables 2 and 3 within the body of the report. • Drill holes with intercepts >3 m and >300 ppm eU_3O_8 were considered material for this release. All holes drilled have at least one intercept meeting these criteria.
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*	• Intercepts were calculated using averaging derived from applying a 300 ppm eU_3O_8 cut-off grade and allowing for a maximum of 3 m consecutive internal dilution. Only intercepts with a width of 3 m or more are reported. No cutting of high grades was undertaken. • Internal high-grade intervals are calculated using a 1,000 ppm eU cut-off grade and allowing for a maximum of 3 m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	consecutive internal dilution. Only intercepts with a width of 3 m or more are reported. No cutting of high grades was undertaken. • 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.*	• 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.*	• All results that are considered relevant have been presented here in a balanced manner to avoid misleading reporting. It is not practicable to report all gamma-probe results from 22 drill holes, hence a cut-off of 300 ppm eU_3O_8 has been used. 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.*	• Termite mound sampling yielded significant results. These results are reported in announcement titled "multiple uranium targets Identified" released on 07-02-2023. • Regional magnetic and spectrometry surveys carried out by Fugro in 2007 for the Pasmi/Sysmin project funded by the European Development Fund for the Government of Senegal and the Ministry of Mine, have produced regional-scale maps that provide information about the regional tectonic setting. • Historical data from Cogema and Areva include 60,000 m's worth of drilling data, surface trenching data and data related to diverse geochemical surveys. These historical data have been presented by Haranga in previous announcements (2022-08-08: *Significant Historical Drilling Results at Saraya*; 2022-09-05 :

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Significant Uranium Exploration Target Defined at Saraya).
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Core cutting and sampling of the mineralised intercepts are in progress. Approximately 50 cm long half-core samples will be submitted to a certified laboratory for ICP-MS analysis. Geochemistry assay results will be used to validate the eU_3O_8 grades derived from the probe data and to optimize the conversion method. The final eU_3O_8 grades of the drilling programme will be released once the ICP-MS results have been received and processed. • The validation work of historical data partly relies on the completion of the geochemical assays. The outcomes of the validation work will be presented once the ICP-MS results have been received and processed. • Additional surface termite mount sampling is planned to test the extension of the mineralization footprint at surface. • Spectrometry extension surveys are planned to find new surface radio-isotopic anomalies.