

SENEGAL EXPLORATION UPDATE – MAJOR AUGER DRILLING PROGRAM COMMENCES

Highlights

Saraya uranium project

- **Major auger drill program has commenced** across the Saraya uranium project, where an existing inferred MRE of 12.5Mt @ 587 ppm eU₃O₈ for 16.1Mlbs¹ is defined
- Priority of auger drilling will focus over two of the several defined uranium anomalies (Diobi & Sanela) at the Saraya project (Refer Figure 2)
- It is expected that the Company **may complete up to ~20,000m of auger drilling**, with the purpose of determining the orientation of the source of the anomalies ahead of a large RC drill program
- Regional termite mound sampling continues at Saraya, including infill sampling of defined anomalies to **confirm further drill targets**
- Discussions commenced with drilling companies for planned **RC program commencement in mid December**
- Metallurgical samples from the Saraya uranium drill program have been composited and awaiting transport to Canada, to determine reagent consumption and recoveries – **results may lead to an increase in the existing resource and category**

Ibel South gold project

- Ibel South termite mound sampling complete, with gold anomalies to be defined further by auger drilling
- Permit scale sampling (Refer Figure 5) is being run in conjunction with infill sampling over recently identified anomalies **to define additional targets for drilling**.

Haranga Managing Director Peter Batten commented, "Following on from the delivery of a Maiden Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Saraya deposit (12.5Mt @ 587 ppm eU₃O₈ for 16.1Mlbs Inferred¹), Haranga has recommenced field work at Saraya (uranium) and Ibel South (gold) projects.

The required permissions were obtained and auger drilling at the Diobi and Sanela uranium anomalies has commenced with a suitable trailer mounted auger rig. The initial programme is aimed at defining the orientation of the anomalies, which will then be followed up by a RC drill program.

At Ibel South, results of the second stage of termite mound sampling has identified low tenor anomalies in the direct vicinity of artisanal gold workings. These anomalies along with the higher grade anomalies resulting from the first stage sample programmes², will now be subjected to drilling (aircore/auger) to determine the orientation of the source of the anomaly and define potential drill targets."

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

Saraya uranium project

Uranium Anomaly Drilling – Diobi and Sanela

Haranga is proposing to drill the next anomaly within the Saraya permit this dry season. The dry season starts in December and prior to this, Haranga needs to understand the orientation of the mineralisation identified from termite sampling and sitting under the laterite plateau.



Figure 1: Testing the auger for penetration of laterite and depth potential – Saraya deposit

Haranga has commenced auger testing these anomalies (Diobi and Sanela) using a trailer mounted auger drill (Figure 1). Permissions were obtained from the relevant authorities, prior to drill commencement. Based on the results of this drilling Haranga will select the next anomaly for RC drilling.

Haranga is in discussion with Senegalese drilling companies and will secure a suitable drilling rig prior to commencement, which is expected to be the middle of December.

Saraya Permit – Termite Mound sampling

The commencement of the dry season has seen Haranga recommence the termite mound programs, which ceased at the start of the previous wet season. More than 70% of the permit has been covered on the wider scale 1000m x 100m grid and three of the infill grids have been completed (Figure 2), with the fourth to be completed by the end of the year and new grids to commence over any anomalism identified from the wider spaced grid work.

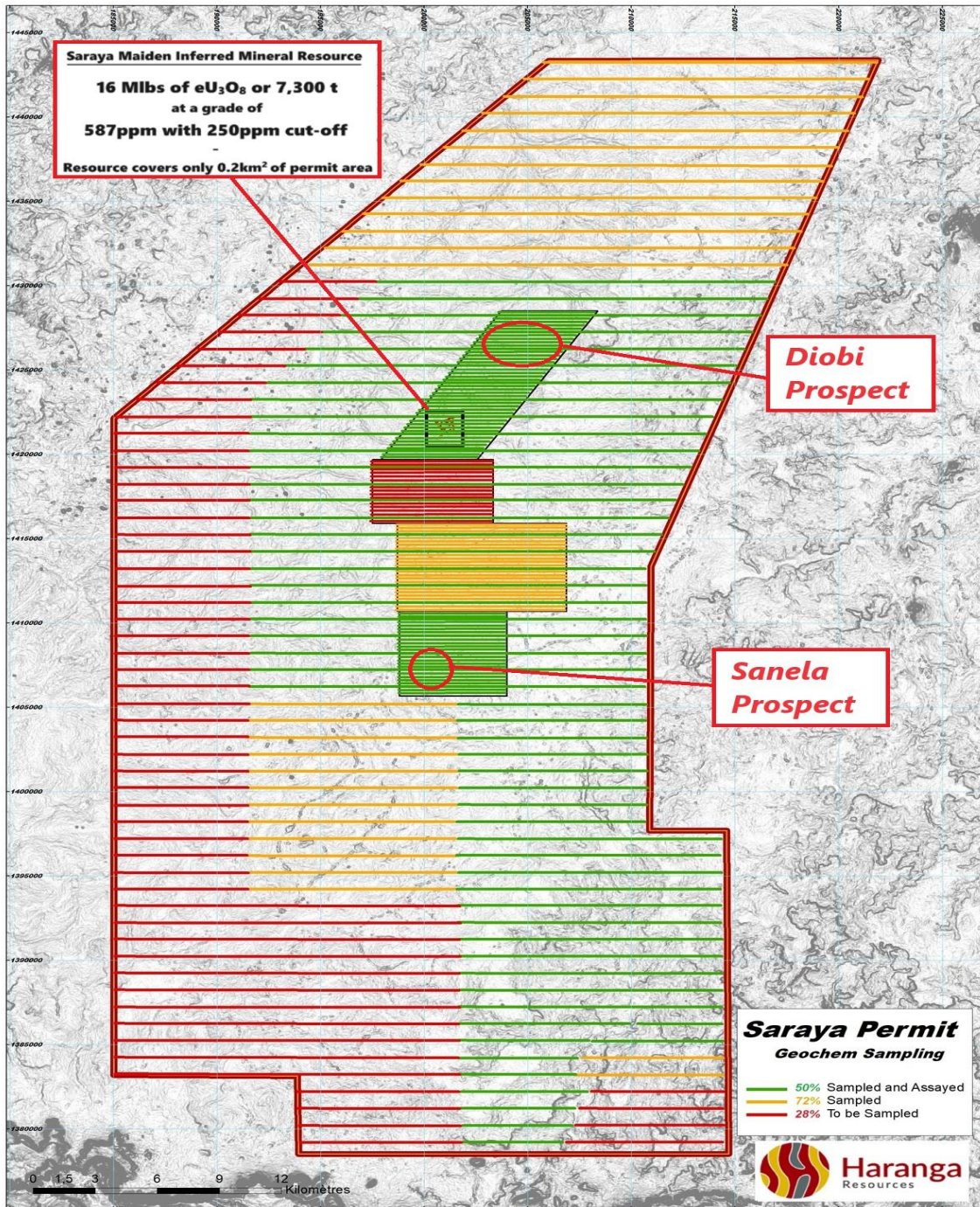


Figure 2: Termite mound sampling progress to date: Green lines show sampled and assayed lines, yellow lines show the sampled lines (awaiting assay) and red lines show the remaining program to be completed. More than 70% of the permit has been sampled on a 1000m x 100m grid. The three first Infill grids (200m x 50m) defined in the central area of the permit have been completed and the fourth grid (Saraya South) will be completed by the end of the year

Metallurgical Testwork

Haranga has commissioned SGS Canada Inc to conduct preliminary metallurgical testwork on a representative sample composed of crushed core from the Haranga drilling from Saraya.

SGS will operate under the supervision of Independent Metallurgical Operations and will complete ore characteristic work, reagent consumption and recovery tests.

The sample has been composited from a number of holes at varying depths to closely represent the results of the MRE for Saraya. The sample is awaiting certification prior to being transported to Dakar and thence flown to Canada.

Ibel South gold project

Ibel South – Geochem extension

The Ibel South permit is located over Birimian greenstone volcano-sediments of the Diale series, at the boundary with the Mako sedimentary units. The Yamoussa Granite is bordering the eastern limit of the Ibel South permit in an area where the airborne magnetic survey seems to suggest strong structural pattern (Figure 3). These structures are a continuation of the major structural features of the Main Transcurrent Zone, hosting major deposits like Massawa from Endeavour and Douta project from Thor exploration to the north.

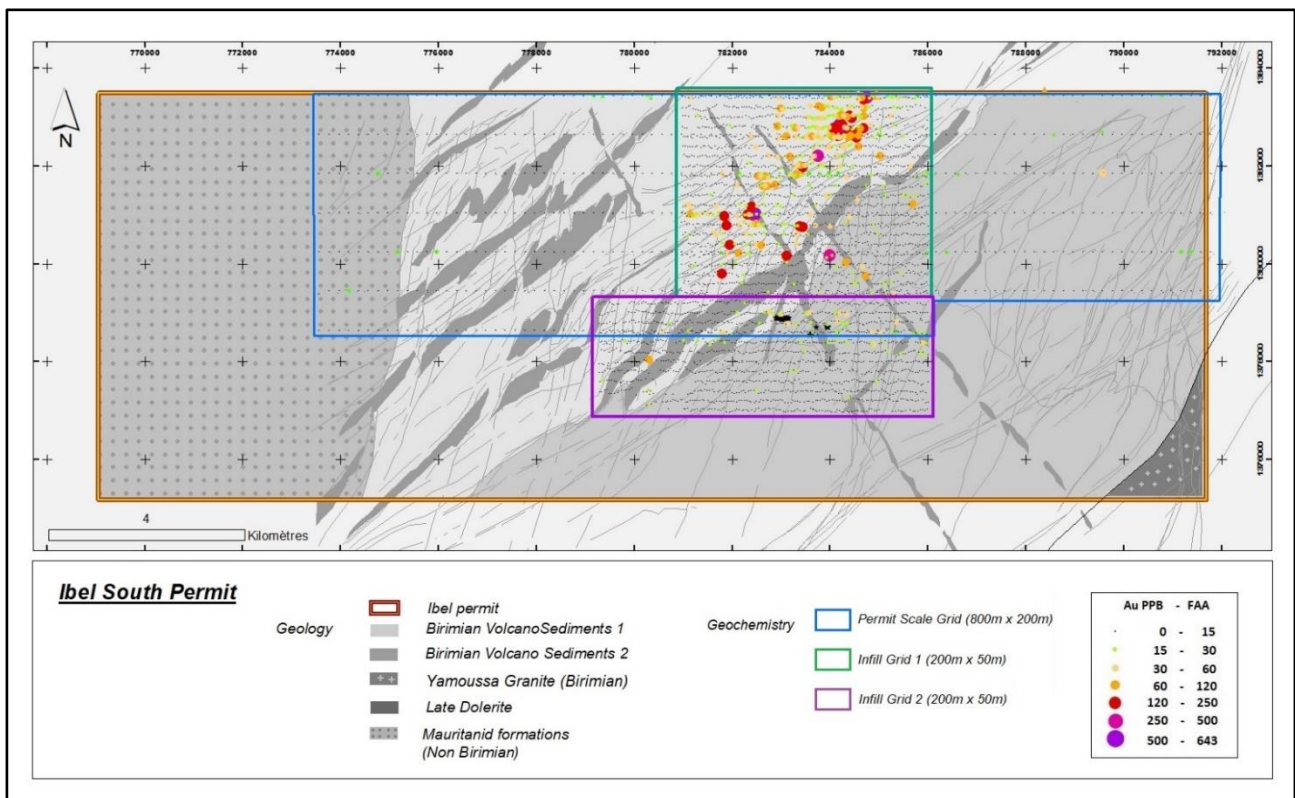


Figure 3: Location of the geochemistry grids over the Ibel Permit and geology

In July 2023, an infill termite mound sampling campaign on a grid spacing of 200m x 50m has been completed immediately south of the first Ibel South infill grid. Close to 1500 samples resulted from this campaign.

The first grid, 800m x 200m, was targeting a geochem anomaly discovered by a previous owner. The second grid covered interesting geology identified from field reconnaissance and the discovery of artisanal gold workings on lateritic plateau and saprolite flanks.

The 1492 samples + QAQC of the new infill grid have been prepared at Saraya workshop and sent to SGS lab in Bamako for Fire Assay Analyses. Results have returned from the lab and QAQC samples verified.

The assay results did not reveal as high gold anomalies, as resulted from the first infill grid. The result maximum was 73ppb and 72 samples returned valued above 15ppb.

Interestingly, the results are showing low grade halos (Figure 4 right image) from beneath and around the artisanal gold working and across the summit of the lateritic plateaus.

Although low in tenor, these assay values are anomalous, approximately five times background and will require further exploration. In addition, artisanal gold workings can be seen to be rooted into the saprolite below the laterite in some sites, with individual pits reaching 6-8m depth.

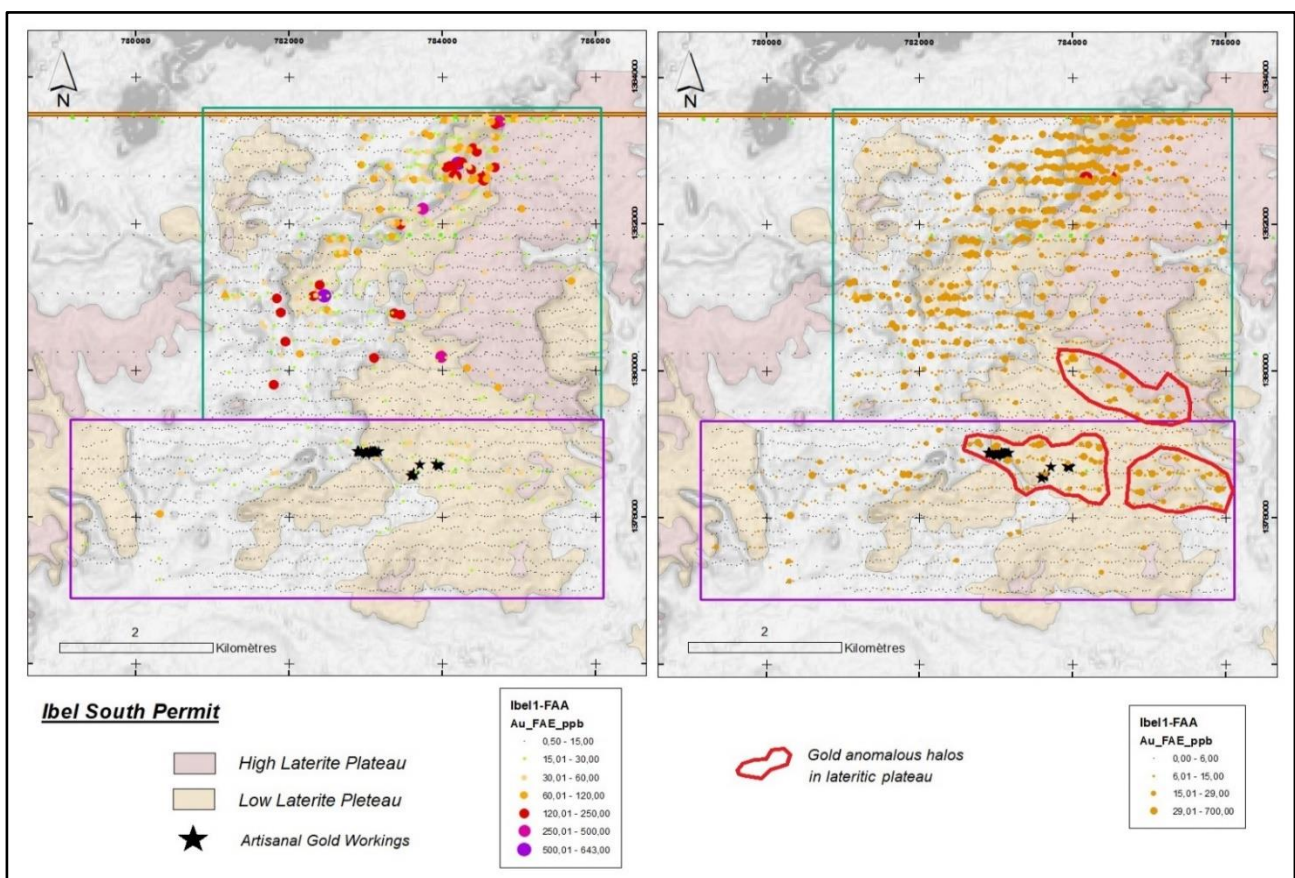


Figure 4: Geochemistry results. Left: main anomalies are located on the first infill grid with gold values up to 650ppb, no high values showing around the artisanal gold workings. Right: low gold grade values illustrating anomalous halos around artisanal gold workings and in and around lateritic plateaus

Further work proposed for Ibel South will be the drill testing of the original anomalies discovered during the first phase of termite mound sampling. It is proposed to utilise air core to determine the orientation and test the tenor of these higher grade anomalies (Figure 5 black lines).

The lower grade halos on the plateau will be tested using auger (Figure 5, red lines) to provide a better understanding of the geology under the laterite and to determine if there is a control on the mineralisation.

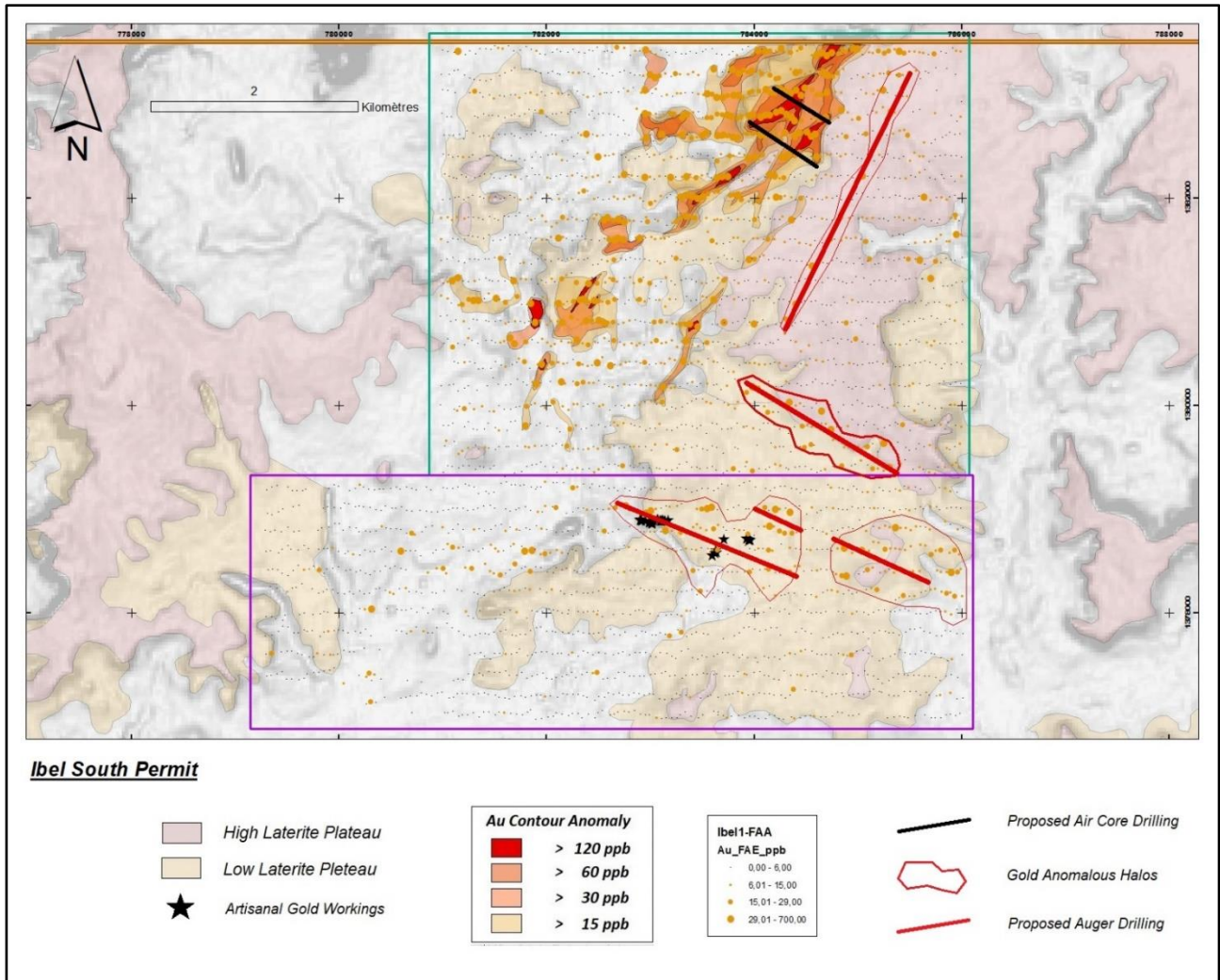


Figure 5: Proposed future work at Ibel South

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

Investor inquiries

Haranga Resources

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Competent Person's Statement and Previously Reported information

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Jean Kaisin working under the supervision of Mr Peter Batten, a Competent Person, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Batten has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Batten is the Managing Director of Haranga Resources Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear. Mr Kaisin is a full-time employee of Haranga Resources Limited.

The information in this announcement that is footnoted below at 1 and 2 and relates to exploration results and mineral resources has been released previously on the ASX. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that, in the case of mineral resources estimates, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's finding is presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

ASX Announcements referenced in this release

1. Mineral Resource Estimate extracted from the report entitled "Significant Maiden High Grade Uranium Mineral Resource" released on the ASX on 25th of September 2023 and available to view on <https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/>
2. Exploration Results extracted from the report entitled "Geochemical Survey Yields Walk Up Drill Targets at Ibel South Gold Permit" released on the ASX on 3rd of July 2023 and available to view on <https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/>

Saraya – Mineral Resource

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

Saraya - Mineral Resource Estimate

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

Zone	Classification	Tonnage	Grade	Contained eU ₃ O ₈	
		Mt	eU ₃ O ₈ ppm	Mlbs	tonnes
+30RL	Inferred	9.40	641	13.29	6 000
-30RL	Inferred	3.05	419	2.82	1 300
Total	Inferred	12.5	587	16.1	7 300

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

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 1,650km² 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.

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Trading Symbols

Australia: ASX:HAR

Frankfurt: FSE:65EO

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geochemical survey of termite mounds sampling: Sampling grid on a 50m by 200m for infill. <p>Sample taken on large termite "cathedral" mounds by circular sampling around the mounds. Sample consist of 1 to 2 kg of small clods of the mounds.</p> <p>Termite mounds samples are then prepared for gold assays using FAA at SGS Lab (see below)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two sets of geochemistry historical datasets are available on Ibel South

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>the Public Report.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>permit:</p> <p>Grid 1a - Termite mound sampling over a grid 800m x 200m with line orientated E-W over the actual Ibel South permit. A total of 1803 samples have been collected by a service company working for the owner of the permit. An interpretation report (Jan 2013) has been collected but no technical report: termite mounds sampling technique is not detailed in the historical interpretation reports.</p> <p>Grid 1b - Soil sampling over a grid 800m x 200m with line orientated E-W over the actual Ibel South permit. A total of 1803 samples have been collected by a service company working for the owner of the permit. An interpretation report (Jan 2013) has been collected but no technical report: soil sampling technique is not detailed in the historical interpretation reports.</p>
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling did not form part of this geochemical surface sampling programme.
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling did not form part of this geochemical surface sampling programme. Refer sample details above.
<p>Logging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geochemical surface samples are not visually logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Termite mounds samples have been prepared for FAA gold assays at SGS laboratory in Bamako and for in-house 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, one for FAA gold assays and one for XRF assaying. The jaw breaker crushing aims at breaking the clods of the termite mounds to dust, without pulverizing the lateritic particles. Sieving aims at removing the +180µm fraction consisting mainly of lateritic micro-pisoliths to concentrate fine particles carrying the gold mineralization. Historical Grid 1a and Grid 1b: there are no reports of preliminary sample preparation in company reports. It is believed that 2kg samples have been sent to the SGS lab for sample preparation. Laboratory sample preparation information of both termite mounds and soil samples is available on the laboratory contract (SGS PRP89 code): drying, crushing 75%/2mm, split to 1.5kg, crushing 85%/75µ.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples have been assayed for Gold in SGS laboratory in Bamako using FAE50 method. It is a fire assay method with aqua regia digestion with AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish and a gold detection limit of 1 ppb. A QAQC program consisted in inserting Blank samples, duplicates and 3 different CRMs in the sample sequence.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blank samples are not certified, they are extracted from 1 large termite mound sample and prepared as per other samples (crushing and sieving to 180µ) and divided in small 150gr sample bags and inserted in the sequence. - Duplicates are sample prep lab duplicates were a termite mound crushed and sieved sample is divided in 2 samples of 150gr using riffle splitter. Duplicate samples are inserted in the sequence one after the other. - CRM used are from Geostat LTD from Western Australia and are G-LG-302-4, G-300-8, G310-10, <p>QAQC samples have been introduced every 20 samples in the sequence as well as randomly in the sequence. A total of 73 QAQC samples have been introduced in the assaying sequence.</p> <p>Blanks, duplicates and CRMs have returned with good levels of accuracy and precisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical Grid 1a and Grid 1b samples have been assayed by Analabs in Mali (SGS). The company report state that: "Laboratory analyses were carried out at ANALAB Kayes (Mali). The protocol applied is FAE 505 (fire assay) and the Au contents are expressed in ppb." Laboratory certificates for the analyses are available as well as laboratory QAQC procedures. <p>There is no trace of the exploration company QAQC procedures and QAQC insertion. It is not known if historical assay results have been validated.</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	<p>Gold assaying verification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sampling is overseen by a qualified technician who transfers the samples to the in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>house sample prep lab at the Saraya Camp. Sample bags are verified at the time of the exchange. Sampling documents consist of georeferenced pictures of all termite mounds sampled, a paper document with hand written location of all samples taken.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sample preparation workshop is overseen by a qualified technician who produces two sets of 150 pulp samples. QAQC samples are properly inserted under supervision of the qualified technician. A final sample log is produced by the qualified technician. Samples are verified prior to shipment to the laboratory. - At the laboratory, samples are verified and processed following the certified SGS laboratory procedures. <p>The Company geologist verifies the data via GIS, prior to interpretation.</p>
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>Samples have been collected on pre-established grids space by 500m by 200m for infill grids. Samples are taken on the nearest appropriate termite mound sample to the pre-established station. The location of the mound is collected using handheld GPS consisting of Garmin antennas deposited on the mounds and wired to cellphones that record the information. Each termite mound is photographed with a GPS reference on the photo.</p> <p>Sample coordinates are edited on topographic maps for visual control.</p> <p>Historical Grid 1a and Grid 1b: No technical description of the sampling point location methodology is available in the reports. It is believed that sampling point locations have been collected using handheld GPS.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Infill sampling grid by Haranga is at 50m by 200m line spacing.</p> <p>Grid 1a and Grid 1b: sampling was carried on 800m x 200m grid spacing. The density of sampling is low as per comparison with regional and infill dataset which typically refer to 400m x 100m down to 200m by 50m.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Regional structures are typically of Birimian orientation with a majority of mineralised structure orientated around N20°E and N70°E.</p> <p>Historical Grid 1a and Grid 1b are based on East-West sampling lines to crosscut major NNE structures.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ibel South Permit is an exploration permit attributed by the Mining Ministry of Senegal to Haranga Resources Ltd of Australia under decree N° 024009 dated 19th August 2022 Haranga Resources Ltd owns 100% of the interests in the exploration permit. The permit first period of exploration is granted for 4 years until August 2026.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical data from previous owners of the permit is partially available. Known historical exploration activities consisted in geochemistry of soil and termite mounds sampling.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The permit is located on prospective greenstone belts and granitoids of the Birimian of the West African craton, known for numerous orogenic gold mineralization (mesothermal). In Ibel south, the geology consists in greenstone volcanic formation at contact with an Eburnean granite. The contact zone is believed to be a sheared contact. Major structural orientations are N20°E and N70°E. Numerous younger dolerite dykes occur along NNE and N70°E orientations. Gold anomalies have been historically recorded in soil and termite mounds on the highly weathered terrains dominated by lateritic plateaus and colluvial sheets along valley slopes.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling did not form part of this geochemical surface sampling programme.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Termite mound assay results have been reported as ranges on a GIS map. Grade ranges are 15, 30, 60, 120, 250, 500 ppb. No specific treatment of the original data has been applied. Countering of gold values for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>mapping purposes have been drawn at 15, 30, 60, 120ppb. Contouring has been carried out by hand by on-screen digitizing and do not include gridding of any kind.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling did not form part of this geochemical surface sampling programme.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling did not form part of this geochemical surface sampling programme.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil geochemistry assays have been presented as such on surface relief maps, without modification or alteration.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	<p>Future work planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complement of Geochemistry infill sampling at 200m x 50m on termite

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<p>mounds over the South and South East to cover the main regional structural pattern and the artisanal gold workings, multielement assaying using XRF, Gold assaying using SGS Lab FAA methodology.</p> <p>- Exploration Aircore Drilling to confirm rooting of the anomalous zone, multielement assaying using XRF, Gold assaying using SGS Lab FAA methodology.</p> <p>- Exploration Auger on anomalous gold halos over artisanal workings and laterite plateaus.</p> <p>- Exploration Reverse Circulation Drilling to confirm mineralisation intercepts at depth, multielement assaying using XRF, Gold assaying using SGS Lab FAA methodology.</p>