ASX RELEASE | 31 January 2024

SARAYA SOUTH PROSPECT ADDS URANIUM ANOMALIES TO HARANGA'S GROWING PORTFOLIO

Highlights

- Saraya South infill termite mound sampling confirms new anomalies **– the main uranium anomaly identified (named 'Katafata'), covers an area of 600m by 1000m on the infill grid (200m x 50m).**

- From the 10 permit-scale blocks (Total 13 blocks) assayed so far, 9 infill grids have been defined - **from the 4 initial infill grids sampled and assayed, 7 uranium pXRF anomalies have been delineated.**

- **The uranium concentrations in the Katafata anomaly records up to 11ppm,** about 5 times higher than the 2ppm background levels.

- The anomaly is situated at the foothill of the Eastern Saraya laterite plateau, suggesting a potential continuation under the plateau Westward (Similar geology to Haranga's known Saraya deposit - host to a **JORC 16.1Mlb U_3O_8 Inferred mineral resource @ 587ppm**[1].

- **Auger drilling of the Saraya South anomalies is planned for February** to further understand the extent and nature of the anomalies - **Auger drilling results from Diobi, Sanela and Mandankoly prospect due in February**.

- **Permit Scale (1,650km²) assaying continues - this release includes results on Block 7,** consisting of 1313 samples survey on a 1000m x 100m grid.

Haranga Resources Limited (**ASX:HAR; FRA:65E0;** 'Haranga' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide an update on its geochemical exploration program over the Saraya Uranium permit in Senegal.

Managing Director Mr Peter Batten commented "*The addition to the Company's resources of our own portable XRF analysis machine has dramatically improved the turn-around time in analysing our termite mound and auger samples. The outcome of this, is that we are able to assess our prospects quicker and we are rapidly growing our portfolio of anomalies requiring auger drilling, increasing the possibility of further deposit discoveries.*

Whilst searching for the next Saraya, we are cognisant of the value sitting at Saraya and have decided to progress the development of this deposit at the same time as we explore for another."

Termite Mound Infill Sampling

More results are being delivered by the newly acquired XRF Vanta-M from Olympus (see below for details on the device and process), both at 200m by 50m infill scale and the wider regional scale of 1000m by 100m. After Sanela, Saraya NNE and Mandankoly, Saraya South is the fourth infill prospect to deliver positive results.

About the Saraya South Prospect

The Saraya South prospect is located between the Eastern Saraya laterite plateau and the eroded foothills of the plateau. The 2,096-sample infill grid has delineated a 600m x 1000m anomaly, known as the Katafata prospect – this prospect is presenting uranium concentrations of about five times higher than background levels.

The anomaly is located immediately on the western foothill of the Saraya Eastern plateau, on an erosion head of a river running toward west. The plateau clearly cuts the anomaly, therefore, presenting a possibility of the anomaly to extend below the plateau, into the granite beneath the lateritic cover (Figure 1 and 2).

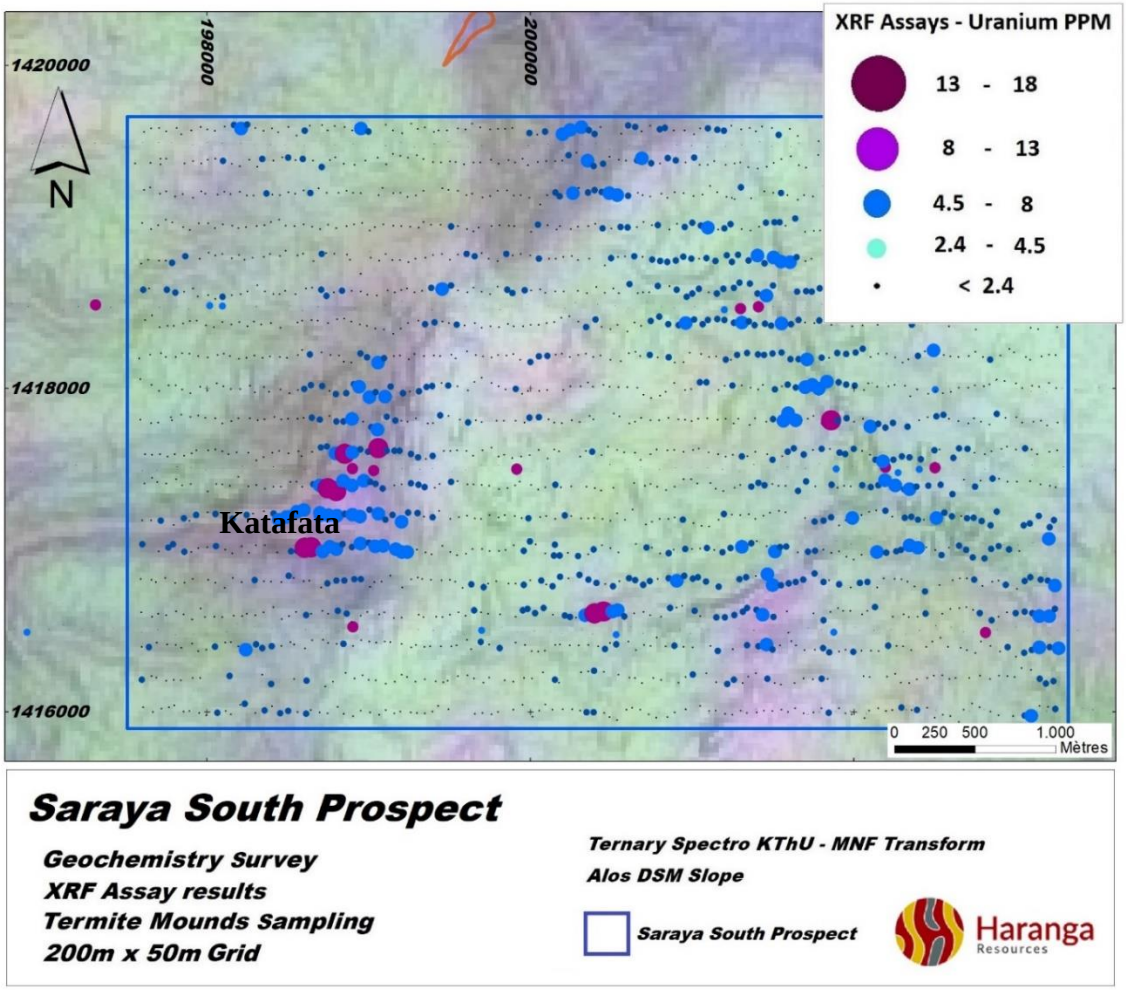

Figure 1: **Uranium results for the termite mound infill sampling over the Saraya South Grid. The results delineate the Katafata Anomaly, only a few kilometres South of the Saraya Maiden Resource. All analyses were carried out using an in-house XRF analyser.**

Previous drilling is mentioned in historical reports with an estimated 11 RC holes that have been drilled in the area. The locations of the holes are mentioned in the reports map, but neither lithology nor historical mineralisation information has been uncovered by Haranga. A field reconnaissance has identified the drill collar landmarks at drilling site and their position relative to the delineated anomaly is being studied.

With this prospect, we are adding more potential to the infill sampling at Saraya South and hopefully auger drilling will expand this anomalism westward, under the plateau.

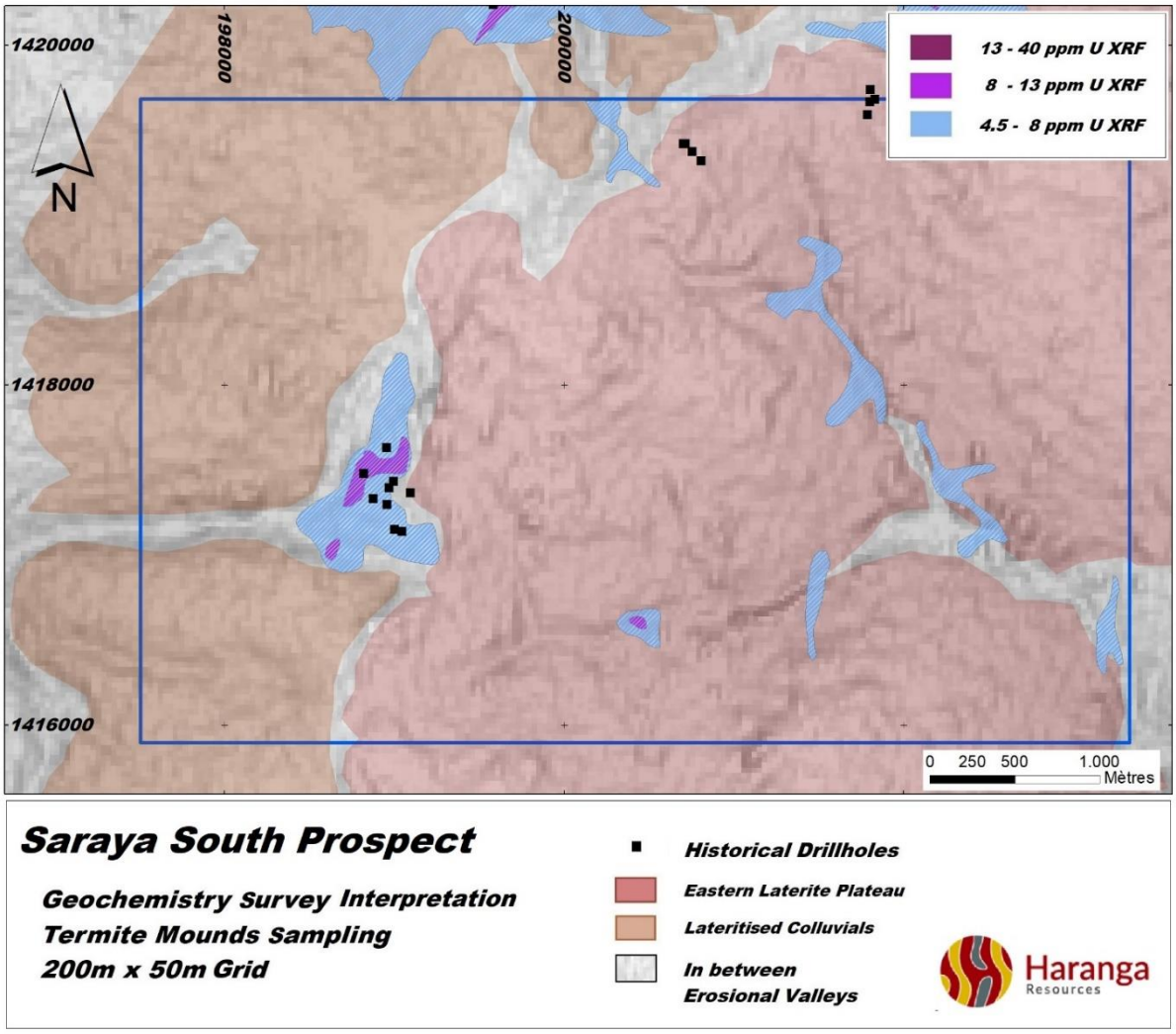

Figure 2: **Interpretation of termite mound infill sampling results for the Saraya South Grid. The main uranium anomaly detected is located just west at the foothill of the Eastern Lateritic Plateau.**

Ongoing Permit Scale Geochemistry

The exploration program aiming at generating new prospects is ongoing.

On the permit scale exploration, the Company has completed a round of assays on the samples collected over Block 7 last year, prior to the rainy season. With the acquisition of the new XRF Vanta M, our technical team are quickly completing the backlog of assays and soon all permit scale blocks sampled in 2023 will be processed (Block 7, 9 and 10).

The sampling teams have resumed their fieldwork to complete Blocks 11, 12 and 13 prior to July, the beginning of next rainy season (Figure 3).

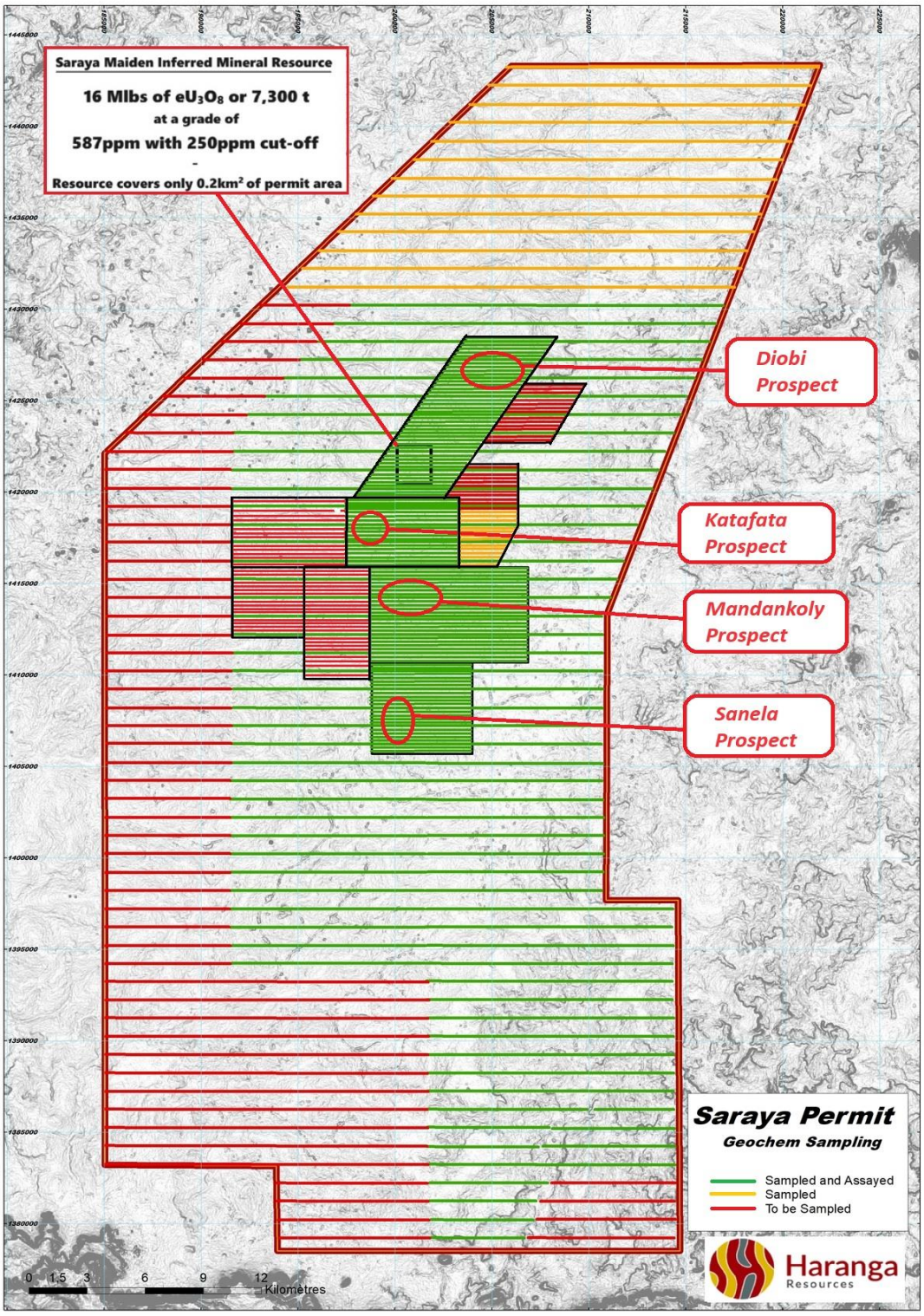

Figure 3: **Termite mound sampling progress to date: Green lines show the sampled and assayed lines, yellow lines show the sampled but unassayed lines, while the red lines show the remaining program to be completed. A total of +70% of the permit surface has been covered by the 1000m x 100m sampling survey, with two more blocks B11 and B12 in preparation for sampling. The four first Infill grid (200m x 50m) defined in the central area of the permit have been completed and five more infill grids are programmed. The fifth infill, Saraya East, is being sampled.**

Progress of the exploration pipeline shows:

- from the 10 permit-scale blocks assayed (13 blocks in total) so far, 9 infill grids have been defined on anomalous sample points (Saraya NNE, Saraya South, Saraya East, Diobi East, Sanela, Mandankoly, Badioula, Badioula South, Mandankoly West, Figure 4)
- from the 4 initial infill grids sampled and assayed, 7 uranium pXRF anomalies have been delineated. A fifth infill grid is being sampled and will be completed in February.
- Auger drilling is in progress on the Diobi, Sanela and Mandankoly prospect, with results to be delivered February.

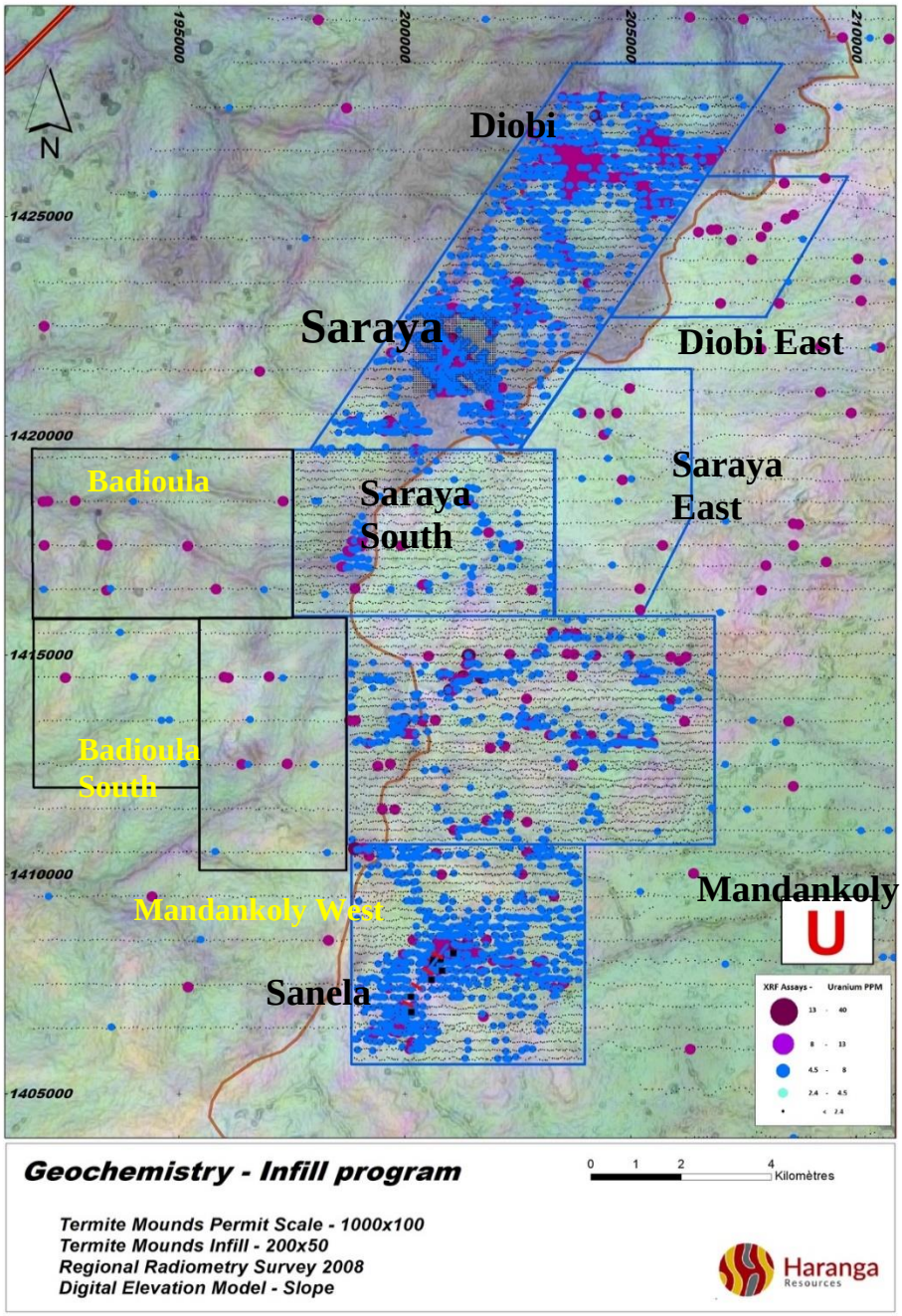

Figure 4: **Infill termite mound sampling assay results over the 4 initial infill grids of Saraya NNE, Saraya South, Mandankoly and Sanela[23456]. Sampling is continuing on Saraya East infill grid and will continue on Diobi East, Badioula, Badioula South and Mandankoly West.**

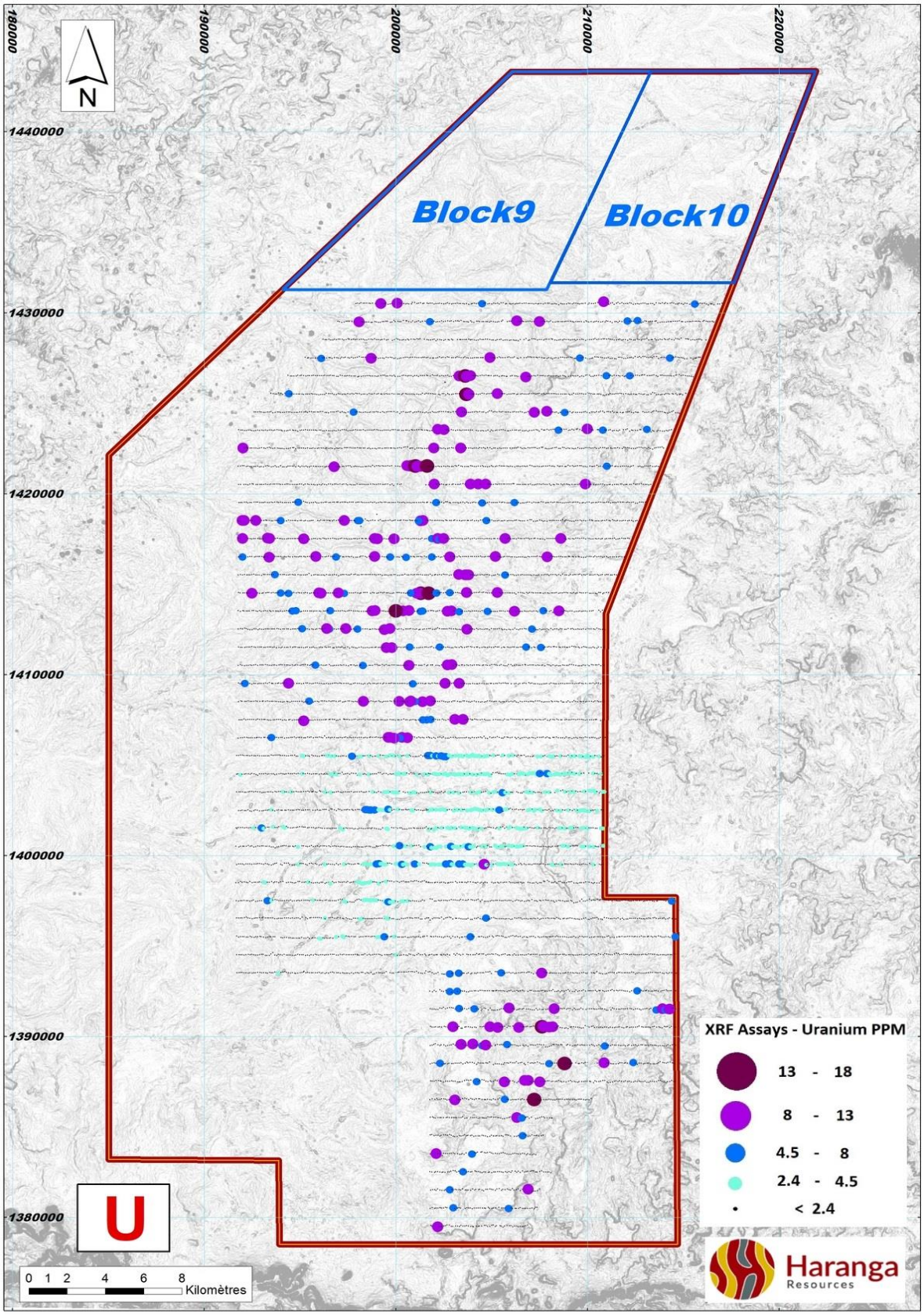

Figure 5: **Permit scale assay results on a 1000m by 100m, covering Blocks 1 to 7[23456]. Blocks 9 and 10 are being assayed and results are due for early February.**

About the pXRF instrument and measurement methodology
The termite mound samples have been analyzed using the Company's Portable XRF (pXRF) machine, the newly acquired Olympus Vanta M Series XRF analyzer.

While this advanced handheld instrument provides high accuracy in detecting low-concentration multi-elements, including uranium, in the ppm range, its results, though reliable, **should not be equated with laboratory assays** though regular calibration and expert handling minimize potential errors.

Sample preparation involves collecting 1-2 kg of dry termite mound material, crushing it to 5mm, sun-drying to remove moisture, sieving to 180µ, and riffle splitting to obtain a 200gm fine fraction, stored in small PET plastic bags. Assaying is conducted in a controlled 24°C room using the Vanta-M XRF with a graphene detector at -30°C and corrected with silicon drift detector (SDD).

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

Quality control involves daily calibration with a Calibration Coin n°316, weekly SDD calibration or as needed, and twice daily CRM checks for SDD drift and low uranium detection. Additionally, regular control on in-house reference materials and random quality checks on a range of uranium grades ensure data integrity. Duplicates from termite mound surveys validate repeatability.

Our reference materials, correlated with ALS and MSA lab assays, show that XRF results align closely with these external standards. Also note that the sampling and assaying team are led by experienced managers who have handled over 150,000 termite mound samples and XRF assays in the past.

The termite mound sampling and pXRF assaying, primarily for detecting uranium anomalism in the 2 to 50ppm range, is a semi-quantitative approach. Haranga utilizes chemical analyses from RC and DD drillholes, based on auger uranium anomalies detected with the pXRF, for quantitative mineralization assessment.

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This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Haranga Resources Limited.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

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Competent Person's and 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 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 (1 – 6) relates to exploration results and mineral resources that have 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.

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_3O_8	
		Mt	eU_3O_8 ppm	Mlbs	tonnes
+30RL	Inferred	9.40	641	13.29	6 000
-30RL	Inferred	3.05	419	2.82	1 300
Total	**Inferred**	**12.5**	**587**	**16.1**	**7 300**

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

ASX Announcements referenced to directly in this announcement:

1. Mineral Resource Estimate results taken from the report titled "Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate Saraya Uranium" released on the ASX on 25th of September 2023 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/

2. Extensive Uranium Anomalies at Diobi extracted from the report titled "Extensive Uranium Anomalies Identified at Diobi Prospect" released on the ASX on 22nd of June 2023 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/

3. Multiple Uranium Anomalies extracted from the report titled "Multiple Uranium Targets Identified" released on the ASX on 7th of February 2023 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/

4. Undrilled Extensions of Uranium Mineralisation Identified extracted from the report titled "Undrilled Extensions of Uranium Mineralisation Identified" released on the ASX on 3rd of April 2023 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/

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

6. Haranga Discovers Multiple New Uranium Anomalies extracted from the report titled "Haranga Discovers Multiple New Uranium Anomalies" released on the ASX on 17th of January 2024 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/

Disclaimer

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

About Haranga Resources

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 40-man exploration camp.

The Company has delivered its first maiden mineral resource at the Saraya Uranium Project, 12.5Mt @ 587ppm eU_3O_8 for 16 Mlbs contained eU_3O_8 Inferred and is planning the drilling of the next anomalous prospect whilst 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, operating and developing mining and exploration projects in Africa, Australia, and other parts of the world.

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Frankfurt:	FSE:65E0

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such*	• Geochemical survey of termite mound sampling: - Sampling grid on a 100m by 1000m permit scale. - Sampling grid on a 50m by 200m for infill. Sample taken on large termite "cathedral" mounds by circular sampling around the mounds. Sample consist of 1.5kg of small clods of the mounds. Termite mounds samples are then prepared for XRF assaying (see below)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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).*	• Drilling did not form part of this geochemical surface sampling programme.
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,*	NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 of crushing dry termite mounds samples using a jaw breaker, sieving the passing material to 180µm, collecting the passing material, and splitting to 2x150gm pulp samples. Pulps are packed in small transparent PET plastic bags for XRF assaying. The jaw breaker crushing aims at breaking the clods of the termite mounds to dust, without pulverizing the particles. Sieving aims at removing the +180µm fraction consisting mainly of quartz sands to concentrate fine particles carrying the uranium mineralization.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the*	• Pulp samples have been assayed using an Vanta M Olympus XRF analyzer. - For infill grid sample: Samples have been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	assayed using "Geochem 3" on a 150 second assaying time (B1 90s; B2 30s; B3 30s). • The XRF analyzer is calibrated at each start of the device using calibration tool provided by Olympus as well as with 6 in-house standards. Standards results are reviewed after each campaign and compared to previous analyses.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	XRF assaying verification. • Sample pulps are divided and bagged by in-house Haranga technicians. • Sample bags are verified by XRF technicians and counted prior to assaying. • Assay data produced by XRF device is directly downloaded to database. The Company geologist verifies the data via GIS, prior to interpretation.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource*	• Samples have been collected on pre-established grids space by 100m by 1000m for permit scale and 50m by 200m for infill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	grids. Samples are taken on the nearest appropriate termite mound sample to the pre-established station. The location of the mound is collected using handheld GPS consisting of Garmin antennas deposited on the mounds and wired to cellphones that record the information. Each termite mound is photographed with a GPS reference on the photo. Samples coordinates are edited on topographic map for visual control.
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.*	• Infill grids are at 50m by 200m line spacing. • Permit scale grids are at 100m by 1000m line spacing
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Regional structures are typically of Birimian orientation with a majority of known mineralized structure orientated around N20°E and N140°E.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 sampling is based on East-West sampling lines to crosscut major N20E and N140E structures. Infill sampling based on the same structure, also on East-West sampling lines.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Final 150gm pulp samples are duplicated and stored in plastic containers at 2 different sites. Rejects are re-bagged and stored at the site warehouse.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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*	• The exploration results presented fully relate to the Saraya Exploration Permit in Senegal number PR 02208 granted to Mandinga Resources via Decree N°012397/MMG/DMG of 05 June 2018 and renewed for 3 years via Decree N°012403/MMG/DMG of the 23 May 2022. Haranga Resources has acquired 70% interest from Mandinga Resources who own 100% of the Saraya project. The Vendor has a 30% free carry to PFS. After

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	operate in the area.	PFS the Vendor will have to contribute to cost or dilute to royalty.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Saraya project Uranium Mineralization lies within the Saraya Granite, a late Birrimian leucocratic granite with traces of deuteric alteration associated to fractional crystallization fluids and late-stage alteration within the regional Birrimian tectonic setting. Observations made during logging confirm a model of syn- to tardi-magmatic episyenitization followed by deuteric alteration. Original quartz is initially dissolved then filled with chloritized biotites followed by geodic automorphic second-generation quartz. Uranium minerals in the form of small grains, seems to accompany or replace the initial chloritized biotite. • Historical data indicate that episyenitization, deuteric alteration and uranium mineralization at Saraya is structurally controlled and associated with brecciated lenses that strike mainly the NNE and dip sharply to the SE. This is consistent with the dominant Birrimian structures. • Geology at Saraya South Prospect is not well detailed: no previous historical work has been done over the prospect by previous owners. The prospect is mostly covered by the Eastern Lateritic plateau, a 2 to 8m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		thick lateritic plateau, masking the granitic substratum and possible mineralisations.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Drilling did not form part of this geochemical surface sampling programme.

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*	• Termite mound Uranium assay results have been reported as ranges on a GIS map. Grade ranges are 2 ; 4.5 ; 8 ; 13 ; 18 ppm. No specific treatment of the original data has been applied. • Countering of uranium values for mapping purposes have been drawn at 4.5 ; 8; ;13 ; 18 ppm. Contouring has been carried out by hand by on-screen digitizing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	and do not include gridding of any kind.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drilling did not form part of this geochemical surface sampling programme.
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.*	• Drilling did not form part of this geochemical surface sampling programme.
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*	• Soil geochemistry assays have been presented as such on surface elevation maps, without modification or alteration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of Exploration Results.	
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: - Exploration Auger Drilling to confirm the underlying source of the anomalous zone, multielement assaying using pXRF, Uranium assaying using SGS Lab XRF methodology. - Exploration Reverse Circulation Drilling to confirm mineralisation intercepts at depth, multielement assaying using XRF, Uranium chemical assaying using ALS lab fusion+XRF methodology.