INITIAL AUGER DRILLING RESULTS CONFIRM RC DRILL TARGETS AT MANDANKOLY AND SANELA

Highlights

- **Significant uranium anomalies were discovered** within weathered *in-situ* rock at both Mandankoly and Sanela prospects
- **288 auger holes completed,** at depths of 5 to 15 metres, aimed at investigating the source of surface uranium anomalies previously identified
- **Significant primary anomaly discovered at Mandankoly in auger drilling**
- Logging at Mandankoly identifies key mineralisation indicators and lithology similar to Saraya, which hosts an Inferred JORC mineral resource of 16.1Mlbs@578ppm U_3O_8[1]
- **Mandankoly's auger drilling,** focused on a NE-SW trending uranium anomaly, **intersected mineralisation with values of 33 ppm to 98 ppm uranium** beneath the laterite cover, highlighting the potential of the Eastern Saraya Lateritic Plateau to host mineralisation
- **Sanela's auger drilling reveals uranium concentrations ranging from 47 ppm to 96 ppm uranium** in the saprolite developed over sediments in contact with the Saraya Granite**,** suggesting further exploration potential along this trend
- **Auger results at both Mandankoly and Sanela confirm increasing grade from surface to fresh rock – these are the first lines drilled at each of these anomalies**
- Sampling and auger drilling continues throughout the permit, with RC drilling to re-commence shortly and metallurgical results expected end of February

Haranga Resources Limited (ASX:HAR; FRA:65E0; "Haranga" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the results of its continuing auger drilling campaign at the Saraya Project, which has successfully identified *in-situ* uranium anomalies at the Sanela and Mandankoly prospects.

Managing Director Mr Peter Batten commented: "*Haranga's prospect in Senegal is covered by laterites that mask the geology beneath and prevent the detection of target elements at surface. Haranga's technical team has developed a four-stage exploration process to overcome this natural barrier. Regional (wide spaced) termite mound sampling, infill (close spaced) termite mound sampling, auger drilling of identified termite anomalies and RC or diamond drilling of auger anomalies.*

The recent auger drill success at Mandankoly and Sanela is confirmation that the process works. Auger drilling will continue at these sites to further flesh out the targets for the RC drilling, that is due to restart in mid-February, before moving on to anomalies recently announced at Saraya South.

All four stages of Haranga's exploration process are underway at Saraya and it is an exciting time for Haranga. New infill grids are being identified from our regional work, multiple anomalies are being defined by the infill sampling and now we are successfully generating drill targets from our auger drilling program."

Mandankoly and Sanela Termite Mound Surveys

The termite mound survey assay results, shown in Figure 1, illustrate the recent findings of surface uranium anomalies defined from pXRF: out of 9 areas requiring infill grids, sampling has been completed over 5 areas (Diobi, Saraya South, Mandankoly, Sanela and Saraya East) and assay results received for 4 grids (Diobi, Saraya South, Mandankoly and Sanela).

Of the anomalies discovered on these prospects, auger drilling was planned for Mandankoly, Sanela and Diobi.

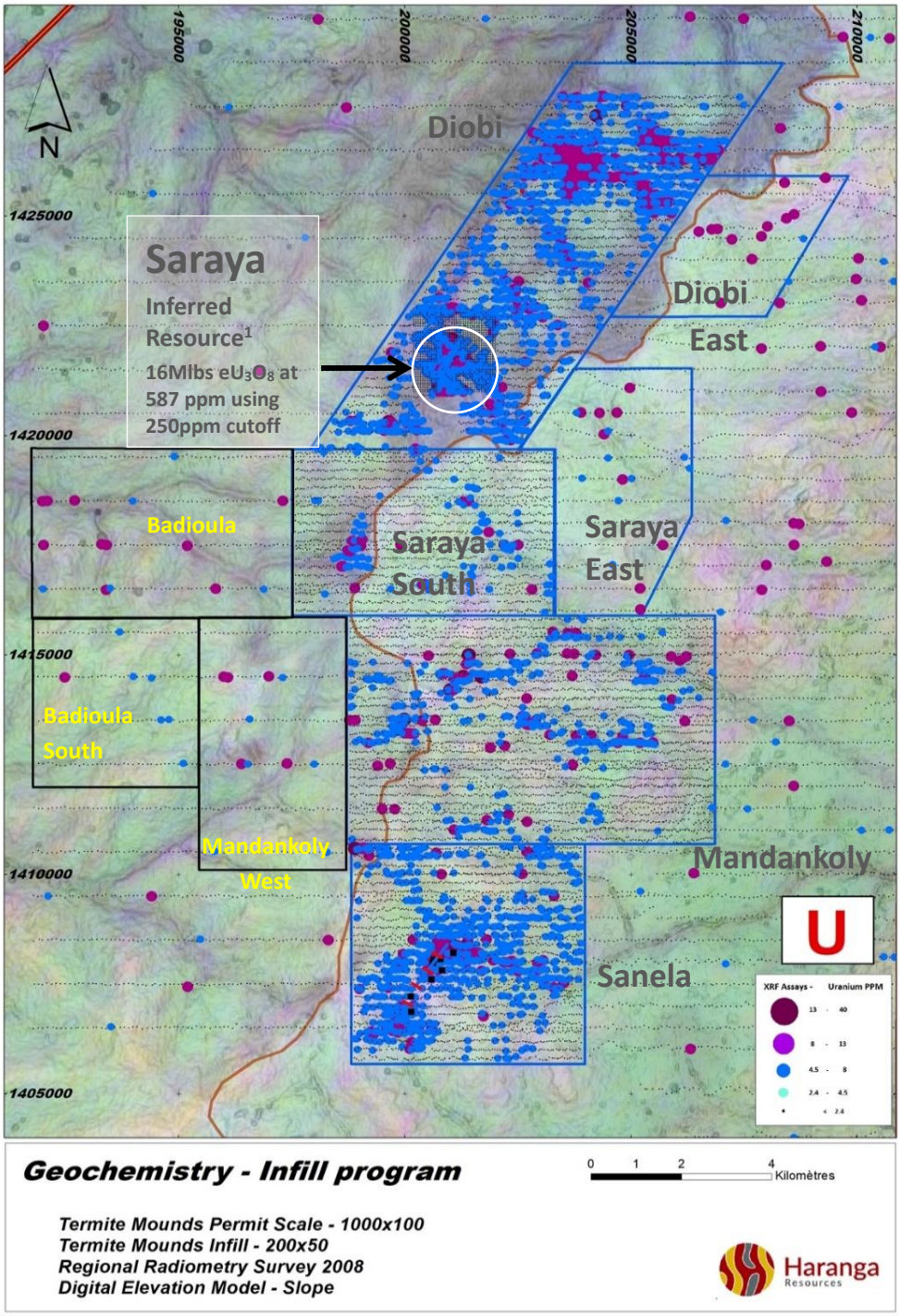

***Figure 1*: Location of the termite mound infill sampling grids and assay results to date.**

Mandankoly Auger Drilling

The auger drilling campaign at Mandankoly, located 10km south of the Saraya Project within the Saraya Granite (Figure 3), has located an anomaly below the laterite sheet. This is a virgin discovery, not seen in the historical exploration.

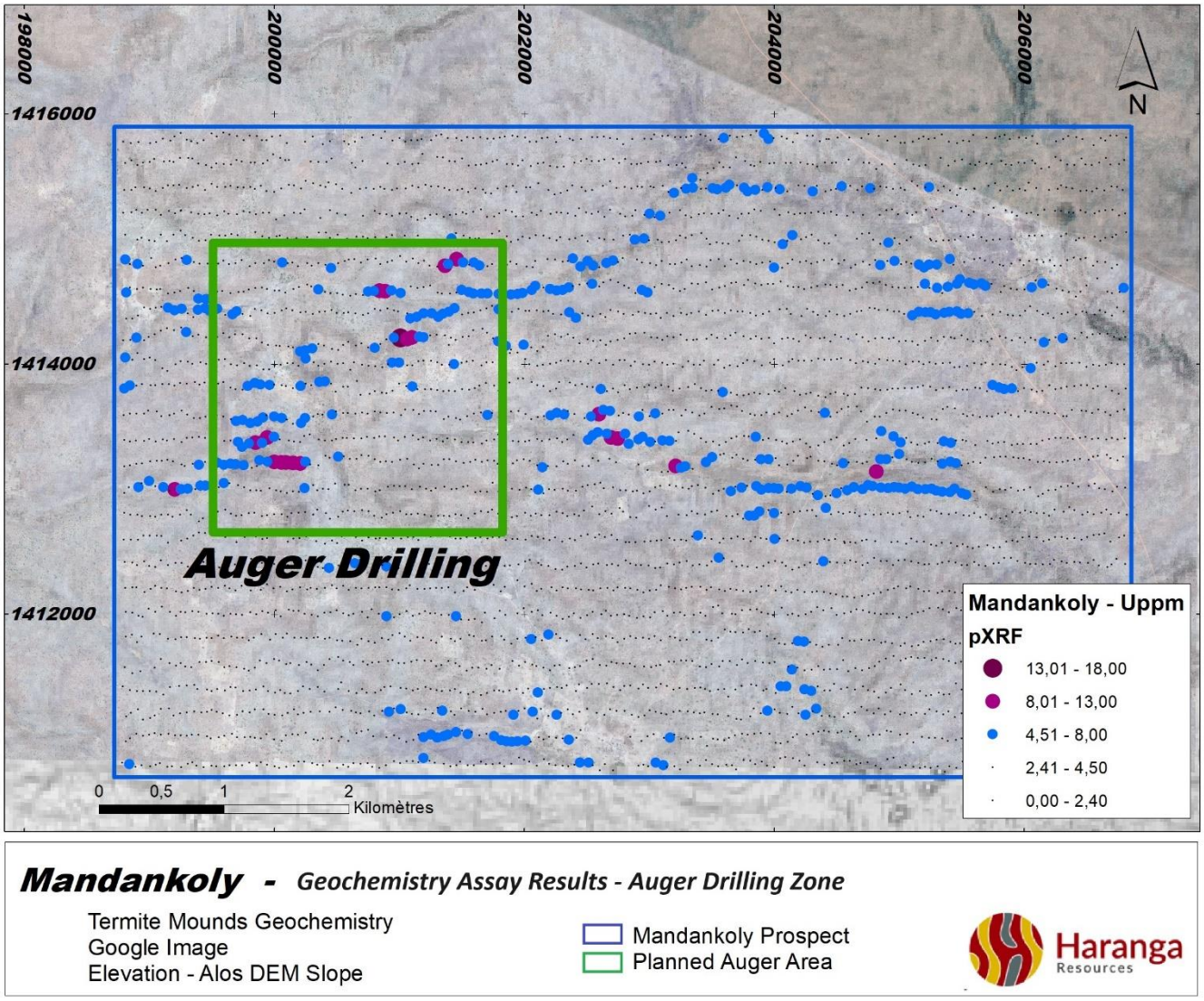

Figure 1: **Location of the auger drilling zone selected from the termite mound sampling results at the Mandankoly prospect[234].**

The first auger line (Figure 3), drilled on a NE-SW termite mound surface anomaly, has yielded 6 anomalous contiguous auger holes spaced 20m apart. The pXRF analyses on these saprolite samples reveals uranium values of 33 ppm to 98 ppm in the granite immediately below the lateritic cover. The anomalous samples show hematite alteration and a lack of quartz, indicating a sheared system with episyenite-related mineralisation similar to the Saraya project.

Apart from the anomalous pXRF results the logging of the auger samples has identified key mineral indicators and lithologies that are present within the mineralised uranium deposit at Saraya.

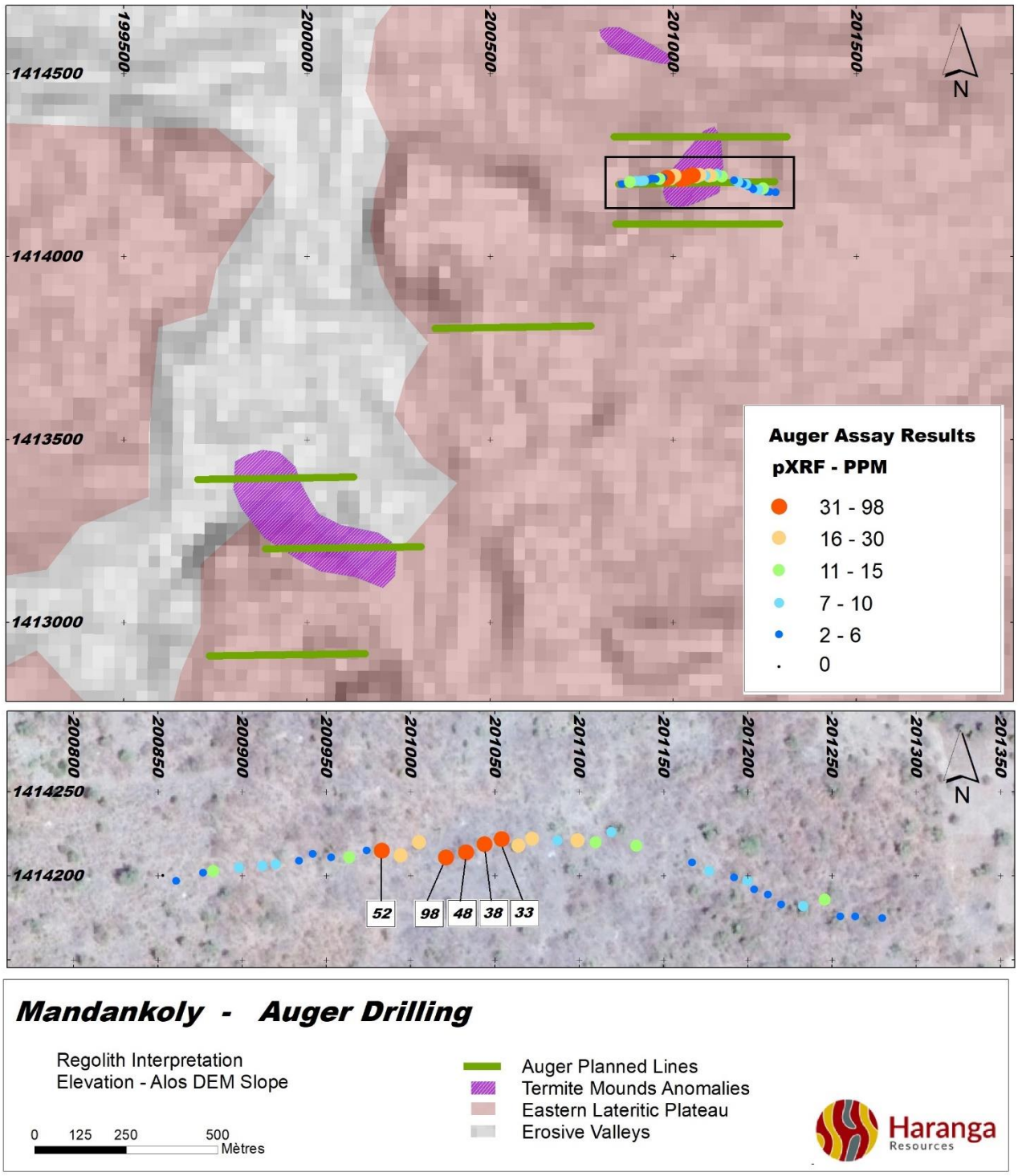

Figure 2: **Location of the completed auger line at Mandankoly, over the termite mound anomaly[4], and planned auger lines. Bottom window is the detail of the drilled line.**

The discovery of anomalous uranium values within the weathered rock beneath the 3 to 6m laterite layer, masking the underlying granite, is a positive result for the potential of the Eastern Saraya Plateau and a confirmation that the Company's 4 stage exploration process is working.

Auger drilling on lines immediately to the north and to the south of the initial discovery line is underway with the expectation that the results of this drilling will provide a clearer picture of the orientation of the anomalous structure and provide a target for the RC drilling.

The Company is hopeful that the combined termite mound sampling and auger drilling will further uncover new mineralised structures below the plateau at Mandankoly.

About Sanela Auger Drilling

The Sanela prospect, positioned to the south of Mandankoly, is part of the same auger drilling initiative.

At Sanela the drilling is planned to test a 2km long termite mound anomaly developed on a NNE trend over the Eastern Plateau (Figure 4). The first line of auger holes has uncovered an anomalous contact zone between the granite and sediments to the south-east (Figure 5).

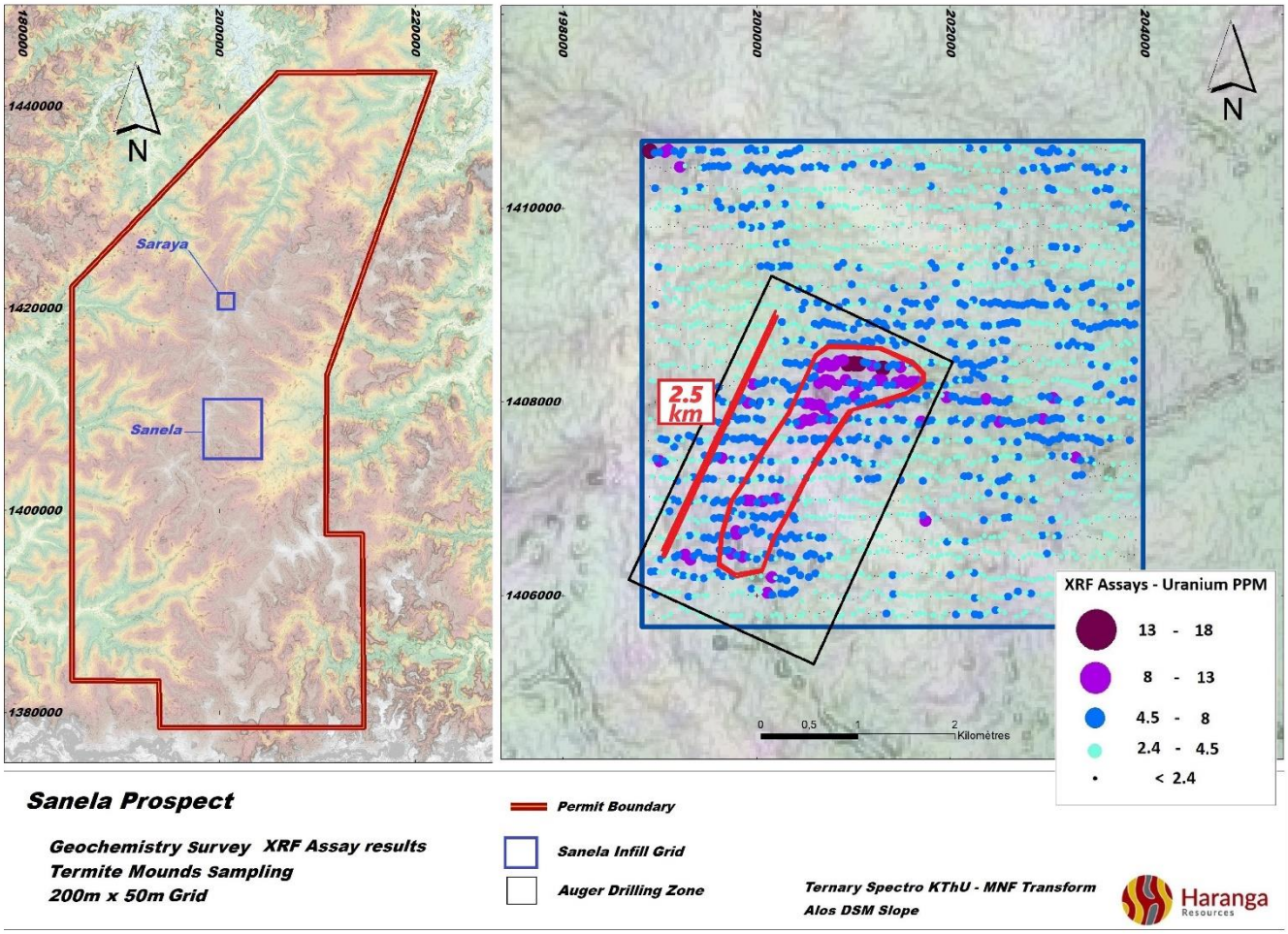

***Figure 3:* Location of the Sanela NNE trend with termite mound uranium concentrations and auger drilling target zone at the Sanela Prospect[3].**

The uncovered contact zone separates a sleeve of sediments within the Saraya Granite. The contact zone appears to be a NNE sheared zone with granite in the NW and sediment at the SE. The sediments are strongly weathered with a saprolite profile deeper than 15 metres from surface. The saprolite samples in the sediments contain anomalous results ranging from 70ppm to 96 ppm Uranium (Figure 5). The granite immediately at the contact is not anomalous.

New auger lines are planned to intersect the NNE contact to the north and south of the first profile, aiming at delineating the orientation of the contact zone and its potential.

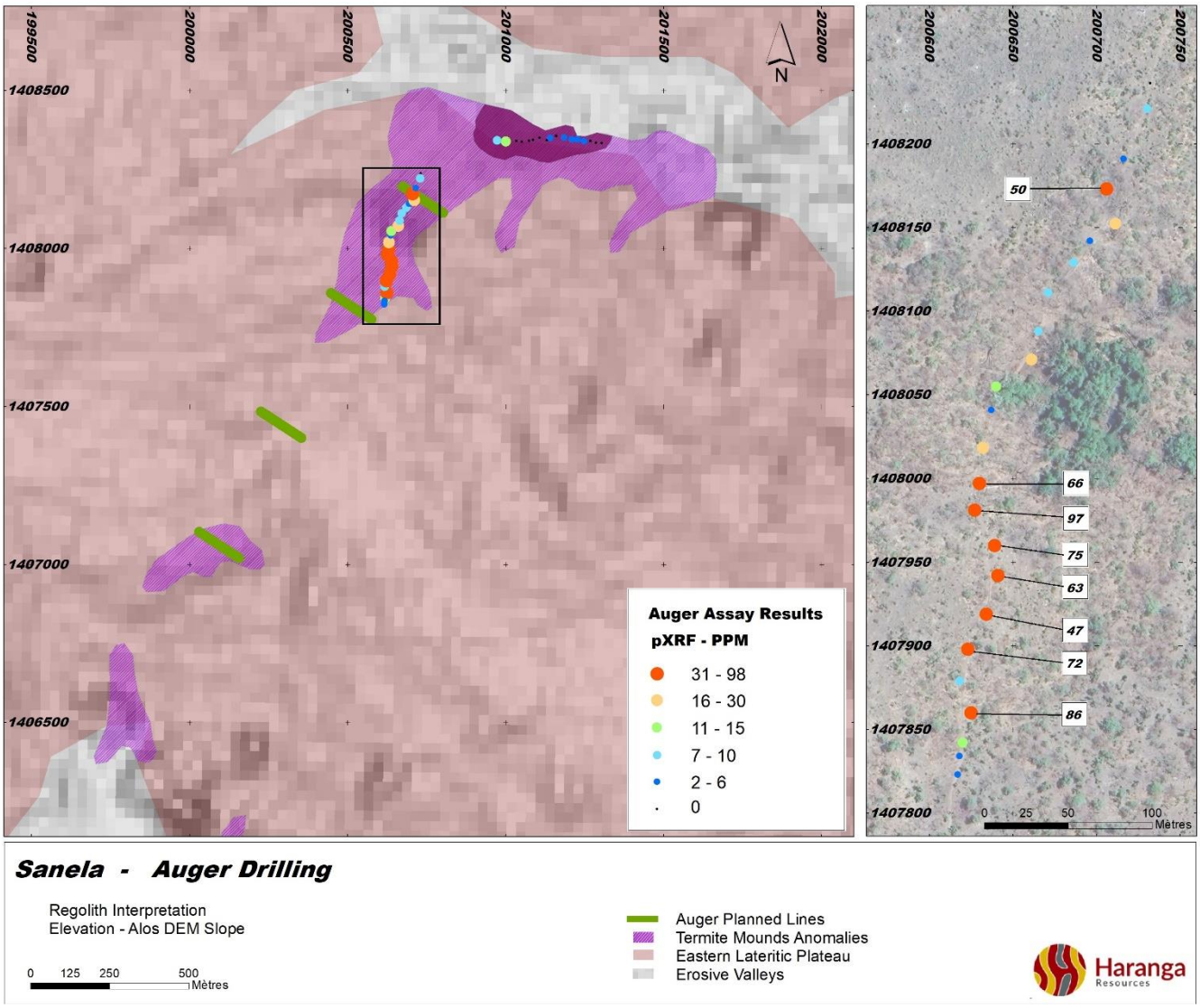

Figure 4: **Location and assay results of the first auger drilled line at the Sanela Prospect[3]. The assay results in the saprolite below the lateritic cover range from 47ppm to 97 ppm uranium.**

Diobi Auger Drilling

At the Diobi prospect, part of the Saraya NNE prospect (Figure 6), the regolith profile contrasts with that intersected at Mandankoly and Sanela.

There is high uranium anomalism in the colluvial laterite, but only weaker anomalies were identified in the underlying weathered rock from auger drilling. This suggests the uranium may be concentrated in the colluvial rather than the granite. The laterite profile at Diobi is different to that at the other prospects and does not appear as developed and may be transported.

The Diobi prospect is located in an erosional valley to the NW of the plateau, with flanks covered by lateritic colluvial of unknown origin and with anomalies observed in the colluvial laterite, ranging from 50ppm to 80 ppm, the auger drilling suggest that the uranium concentration may be predominantly associated with these surface layers, as opposed to the granite itself.

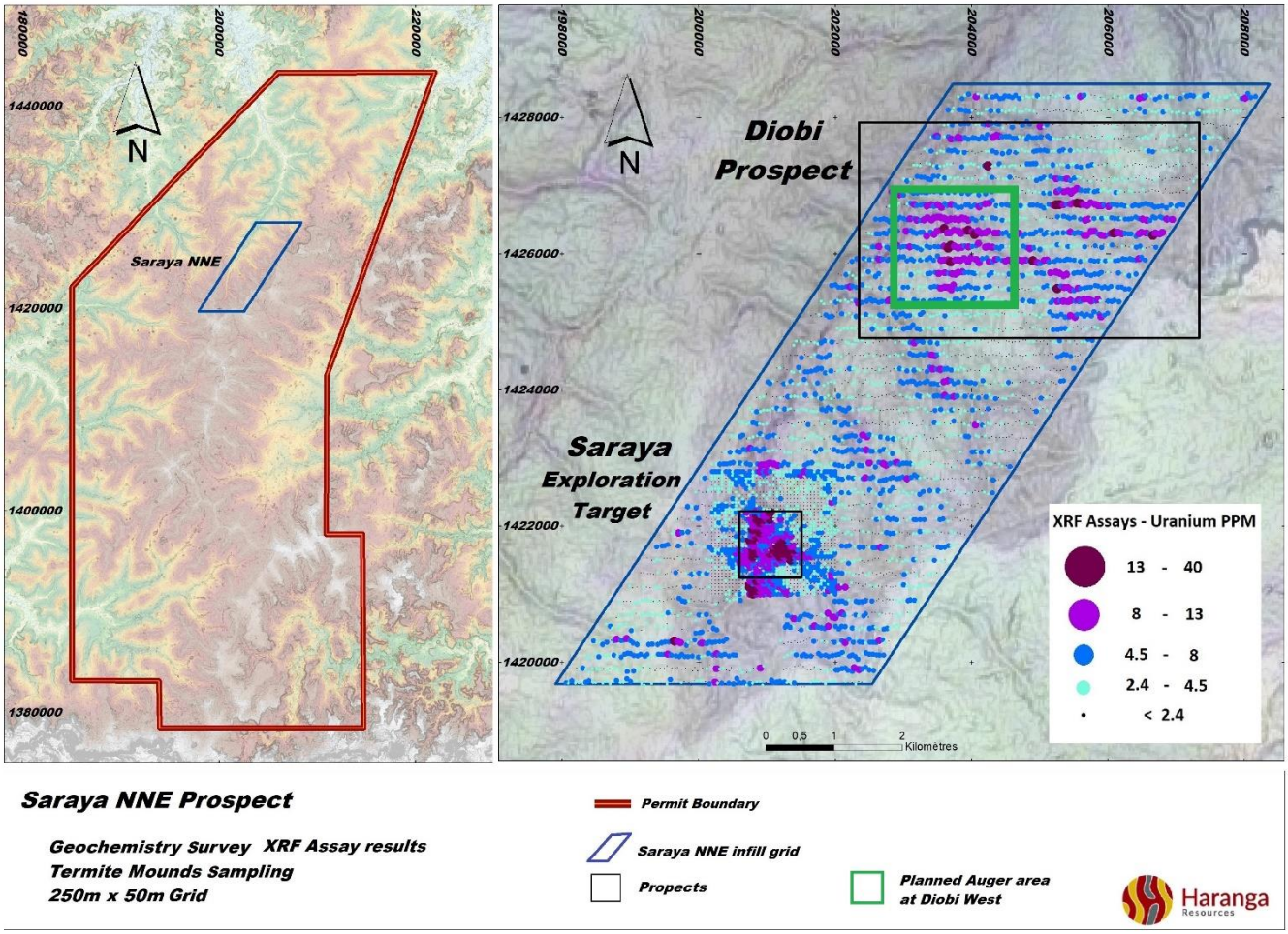

Figure 5: **Location of the planned auger drilling target area over the Diobi prospect in the Saraya NNE termite-mound infill grid[2].**

The auger drilling drilling at Diobi tested the main termite mound anomaly along the main axis. The results of this drilling led to a sectional line that returned weak results that may be indicative of secondary low grade mineralisation within the laterite itself. A second sectional line was drilled to the north of the main zone and returned weak pXRF anomalous uranium (15ppm to 35ppm) in the weathered rock. These results, though possibly related to downwards leaching of uranium from the surface colluvials, warrant further exploration.

Ongoing Exploration Programs

Haranga Resources is strengthening its exploration pipeline at Saraya: continuous surface termite mounds sampling at the scale of 1000m by 100m over the permit have produced anomalous data points, followed up by infill grids at 200m by 50m to yield firm anomalies for the auger drilling. Auger drilling is now unveiling roots to the surface anomalies within the complexity of the regolith cover.

Further work at Saraya consists of:

- Continue auger drilling along the discovered trends at Mandankoly and Sanela;
- Start auger drilling at Saraya South over the recently delineated Katafata termite mound anomaly;
- Continuation of RC drilling at the Saraya uranium deposit and newly discovered auger anomalies.

Auger Drilling and pXRF

The Saraya project utilizes a trailer-mounted auger rig for effective drilling in the lateritic terrain. The rig provides samples from the weathered rock just below the laterite cover. The sample collection process aims at ensuring the integrity and representativeness of the samples. Once the rig reaches the weathered rock below the laterite cover, the hole is cleaned to remove any drill cuttings from the upper portion of the drill hole before the target saprolite is sampled. One sample is taken every 1.5m (rod length) and collected in 2kg sample bags. The drilled sample is systematically logged, labeled and bagged to prevent contamination and degradation of the sample. The samples are further split at Saraya camp workshop and a 200gm subsample is collected for pXRF analysis.

The auger samples have been analyzed using the Company's Portable XRF (pXRF) Olympus Vanta M Series XRF analyzer. The auger sampling and pXRF assaying, primarily for detecting uranium anomalism in the low detection range, is a semi-quantitative approach. 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.

The device operates on the Geochem3 mode, tailored for detecting 40 selected elements, from low to ore grades. It utilizes the "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 Certified Reference Material 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. Our reference materials, correlated with ALS and MSA laboratory assays, show that XRF results align closely with these external standards.

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

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Annex 1 – Auger Drilling at Mandankoly

Hole_Id	X_UTM	Y_UTM	Z	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
MDAug-001	200853	1414200	208	9	-	-90
MDAug-002	200861	1414197	202	9	-	-90
MDAug-003	200877	1414202	200	3	-	-90
MDAug-004	201134	1414218	210	6.1	-	-90
MDAug-005	201119	1414226	197	2.8	-	-90
MDAug-006	201110	1414220	196	6.4	-	-90
MDAug-007	201099	1414221	194	7.4	-	-90
MDAug-008	201087	1414221	194	7.5	-	-90
MDAug-009	201072	1414222	198	6.4	-	-90
MDAug-010	201064	1414218	199	4.3	-	-90
MDAug-011	201054	1414222	196	6	-	-90
MDAug-012	201044	1414219	196	6	-	-90
MDAug-013	201033	1414214	196	6	-	-90
MDAug-014	201021	1414211	198	7	-	-90
MDAug-015	201005	1414220	203	4.5	-	-90
MDAug-016	200994	1414212	202	4.3	-	-90
MDAug-017	200983	1414215	200	6.2	-	-90
MDAug-018	200974	1414215	197	7.5	-	-90
MDAug-019	200964	1414211	200	8	-	-90
MDAug-020	200953	1414211	201	8	-	-90
MDAug-021	200942	1414213	198	10.5	-	-90
MDAug-022	200934	1414209	197	10.5	-	-90
MDAug-023	200920	1414207	196	10.3	-	-90
MDAug-024	200912	1414206	194	9.1	-	-90
MDAug-025	200898	1414205	198	7.5	-	-90
MDAug-026	200883	1414203	203	7.5	-	-90
MDAug-027	201280	1414175	203	7.5	-	-90
MDAug-028	201264	1414176	194	6.4	-	-90
MDAug-029	201255	1414176	197	6	-	-90
MDAug-030	201246	1414186	198	7	-	-90
MDAug-031	201233	1414182	193	10	-	-90
MDAug-032	201220	1414183	193	5.5	-	-90
MDAug-033	201212	1414189	193	7.5	-	-90
MDAug-034	201204	1414192	192	5.6	-	-90
MDAug-035	201200	1414197	191	6	-	-90
MDAug-036	201192	1414199	190	8.5	-	-90
MDAug-037	201177	1414203	189	6	-	-90
MDAug-038	201167	1414208	190	7.5	-	-90

Annex 2 – Auger Drilling at Sanela

Hole_Id	X_UTM	Y_UTM	Z	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
FNAug-001	200620	1407842	185	14.5	-	-90
FNAug-002	200625	1407860	189	14.5	-	-90
FNAug-003	200618	1407879	187	14.5	-	-90
FNAug-004	200623	1407898	188	14.5	-	-90
FNAug-005	200634	1407919	185	14.5	-	-90
FNAug-006	200641	1407042	183	14.5	-	-90
FNAug-007	200639	1407960	187	14.5	-	-90
FNAug-008	200627	1407981	190	14.5	-	-90
FNAug-009	200630	1407997	186	13.5	-	-90
FNAug-010	200632	1408018	184	4.9	-	-90
FNAug-011	200637	1408041	181	4.8	-	-90
FNAug-012	200640	1408055	181	3.9	-	-90
FNAug-013	200661	1408071	186	3.5	-	-90
FNAug-014	200665	1408088	180	4.9	-	-90
FNAug-015	200671	1408111	177	4.6	-	-90
FNAug-016	200686	1408129	189	5.9	-	-90
FNAug-017	200696	1408142	180	6.5	-	-90
FNAug-018	200711	1408152	183	6.2	-	-90
FNAug-019	200706	1408173	172	5.2	-	-90
FNAug-020	200716	1408191	170	5.9	-	-90
FNAug-021	200730	1408221	178	7.5	-	-90
FNAug-022	200732	1408236	179	5.5	-	-90
FNAug-023	201305	1408332	169	5.1	-	-90
FNAug-024	201286	1408333	169	6	-	-90
FNAug-025	201269	1408339	162	6.2	-	-90
FNAug-026	201250	1408339	164	5	-	-90
FNAug-027	201229	1408345	165	4.8	-	-90
FNAug-028	201211	1428345	167	5.5	-	-90
FNAug-029	201187	1408351	168	6.2	-	-90
FNAug-030	201161	1408355	157	5.4	-	-90
FNAug-031	201142	1408350	160	6.6	-	-90
FNAug-032	201131	1408342	168	3.5	-	-90
FNAug-033	201108	1408349	167	3	-	-90
FNAug-034	201088	1408343	167	3	-	-90
FNAug-035	201075	1408340	175	4.3	-	-90
FNAug-036	201052	1408337	160	5	-	-90
FNAug-037	201035	1408339	150	6.5	-	-90
FNAug-038	201007	1408336	166	6	-	-90
FNAug-039	201002	1408338	167	5.2	-	-90
FNAug-040	200973	1408341	162	5.9	-	-90
FNAug-041	200617	1407823	188	6.4	-	-90
FNAug-042	200618	1407834	185	10.5	-	-90

Annex 3 – Auger Drilling at Diobi

Hole_Id	X_UTM	Y_UTM	Z	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
DBAug-001	204063	1426009	164	1.9	-	-90
DBAug-001b	204063	1426013	160	3.1	-	-90
DBAug-002	204045	1425996	161	5.8	-	-90
DBAug-003	204033	1425982	167	5.5	-	-90
DBAug-004	204016	1425972	166	5.9	-	-90
DBAug-005	203998	1425961	165	6.5	-	-90
DBAug-006	203984	1425950	159	2.1	-	-90
DBAug-007	203967	1425939	159	5.8	-	-90
DBAug-008	203948	1425929	164	6.4	-	-90
DBAug-009	203933	1425919	158	5.6	-	-90
DBAug-010	203920	1425910	158	4.6	-	-90
DBAug-011	203896	1425903	151	6.2	-	-90
DBAug-012	203880	1425894	167	4.2	-	-90
DBAug-013	203861	1425886	155	4.8	-	-90
DBAug-014	203842	1425884	162	4.6	-	-90
DBAug-015	203821	1425889	163	6.5	-	-90
DBAug-016	203801	1425886	160	3.7	-	-90
DBAug-017	203780	1425880	159	4.3	-	-90
DBAug-018	203762	1425878	162	6.5	-	-90
DBAug-019	203746	1425878	153	5	-	-90
DBAug-020	203728	1425875	162	4.7	-	-90
DBAug-021	203701	1425873	157	5.5	-	-90
DBAug-022	203682	1425874	157	7.1	-	-90
DBAug-023	203661	1425872	159	5.8	-	-90
DBAug-024	203640	1425871	158	5.7	-	-90
DBAug-025	203621	1425870	160	5.8	-	-90
DBAug-026	203600	1425869	158	5.4	-	-90
DBAug-027	203581	1425864	161	5	-	-90
DBAug-028	203560	1425859	166	5.5	-	-90
DBAug-029	203543	1425855	159	5.8	-	-90
DBAug-030	203522	1425852	160	4.5	-	-90
DBAug-031	203500	1425845	155	4.2	-	-90
DBAug-032	203588	1426398	153	7	-	-90
DBAug-033	203593	1426377	155	5.1	-	-90
DBAug-034	203605	1426359	157	6.1	-	-90
DBAug-035	203609	1426341	160	5.5	-	-90
DBAug-036	203612	1426323	166	5.4	-	-90
DBAug-037	203616	1426297	163	5.4	-	-90
DBAug-038	203622	1426282	163	5.2	-	-90
DBAug-039	203632	1426259	157	5.3	-	-90
DBAug-040	203634	1426242	152	4	-	-90
DBAug-041	203642	1426221	154	4.5	-	-90
DBAug-042	203640	1426201	156	5.2	-	-90

DBAug-043	203655	1426180	161	5.8	-	-90
DBAug-044	203656	1426162	156	4.1	-	-90
DBAug-045	203659	1426142	152	5	-	-90
DBAug-046	203663	1426121	151	6	-	-90
DBAug-047	203672	1426096	154	5.5	-	-90
DBAug-048	203676	1426081	153	5.1	-	-90
DBAug-049	203677	1426059	151	5.58	-	-90
DBAug-050	203676	1426040	154	5.7	-	-90
DBAug-051	203685	1426024	154	5.5	-	-90
DBAug-052	203685	1426004	161	3.9	-	-90
DBAug-053	203686	1425981	157	5.9	-	-90
DBAug-054	203690	1425960	162	4.5	-	-90
DBAug-055	203692	1425941	163	5.5	-	-90
DBAug-056	203694	1425922	166	5.4	-	-90
DBAug-057	203692	1425897	167	5.8	-	-90
DBAug-058	203696	1425884	162	6.1	-	-90
DBAug-059	203696	1425859	164	7	-	-90
DBAug-060	203698	1425842	163	4.5	-	-90
DBAug-061	203701	1425817	169	4.6	-	-90
DBAug-062	203705	1425796	165	5.6	-	-90
DBAug-063	203692	1425872	159	6	-	-90
DBAug-064	203712	1425876	162	4.8	-	-90
DBAug-065	203727	1425877	161	7	-	-90
DBAug-066	203746	1425879	165	4.2	-	-90
DBAug-067	203770	1425881	165	5.6	-	-90
DBAug-068	203788	1425879	162	5.6	-	-90
DBAug-069	203807	1425892	157	5	-	-90
DBAug-070	203618	1426289			-	-90
DBAug-071	203638	1425854		5	-	-90
DBAug-072	203649	1425858		5	-	-90
DBAug-073	203659	1425857		5.5	-	-90
DBAug-074	203668	1425860		7.5	-	-90
DBAug-075	203677	1425865		5.2	-	-90
DBAug-076	203687	1425863		6	-	-90
DBAug-077	203702	1425865		7.6	-	-90
DBAug-078	203719	1425860	161	6.6	-	-90
DBAug-079	203727	1425861	163	6.6	-	-90
DBAug-080	203738	1425861	162	5	-	-90
DBAug-081	203747	1425861	160	4.3	-	-90
DBAug-082	203758	1425863	159	5	-	-90
DBAug-083	203769	1425862	163	6	-	-90
DBAug-084	203779	1425858		4.5	-	-90
DBAug-085	203790	1425858		7.1	-	-90
DBAug-086	203796	1425860		6	-	-90
DBAug-087	203804	1425862		6	-	-90
DBAug-088	203818	1425861	159	4.5	-	-90

DBAug-089	203827	1425861		6	-	-90
DBAug-090	203620	1426139	158	4.6	-	-90
DBAug-091	203626	1426139	153	4.7	-	-90
DBAug-092	203635	1426137	158	5.6	-	-90
DBAug-093	203646	1426139	158	5.5	-	-90
DBAug-094	203665	1426141	158	7	-	-90
DBAug-095	203678	1426138	162	5	-	-90
DBAug-096	203694	1426135	162	4	-	-90
DBAug-097	203705	1426140	167	5.5	-	-90
DBAug-098	203708	1426141	164	5.5	-	-90
DBAug-099	203715	1426142	153	4.6	-	-90
DBAug-100	203729	1426141	162	4.5	-	-90
DBAug-101	203735	1426141	166	6	-	-90
DBAug-102	203748	1426144	160	5.8	-	-90
DBAug-103	203760	1426140	150	5	-	-90
DBAug-104	203771	1426143	159	5.5	-	-90
DBAug-105	203688	1425918	169	5	-	-90
DBAug-106	203702	1425911	162	7	-	-90
DBAug-107	203712	1425912	156	4.5	-	-90
DBAug-108	203725	1425910	156	4.6	-	-90
DBAug-109	203738	1425912	151	5	-	-90
DBAug-110	203741	1425917	155	4.5	-	-90
DBAug-111	203755	1425917	154	6.8	-	-90
DBAug-112	203767	1425916	163	5.4	-	-90
DBAug-113	203777	1425914	159	4.5	-	-90
DBAug-114	203787	1425914	168	5	-	-90
DBAug-115	203799	1425914	166	6.4	-	-90
DBAug-116	203800	1425915	170	7.5	-	-90
DBAug-117	203816	1425920	166	2.1	-	-90
DBAug-118	203827	1425917	159	3	-	-90
DBAug-119	203836	1425916	145	4.9	-	-90

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

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 owns the gold-prospective Ibel-South permit in Senegal within the prolific Kenieba Inlier of the Birimian Formation, where more than 40 Moz of gold has been discovered. Both projects are serviced from its well-established 40-man exploration camp.

The Company's immediate focus is the Saraya uranium project, where a 16.1Mlbs U_3O_8 inferred mineral resource @ 587ppm has been defined and where further uranium anomalies are continuing to be realised across this 1,650km^2 permit. In conjunction, Haranga is exploring it's Ibel-South gold project, where the Company continues to define drill targets and execute a maiden drill program across this permit during 2024.

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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Chief Operating Officer

Jean Kaisin

Trading Symbols

Australia:	ASX:HAR
Frankfurt:	FSE:65E0

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 Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements as noted in the footnotes 1 to 4. 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.

ASX Announcements referenced in this release

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. 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/

4. 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/

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 – 250ppm cutoff, Indicator Kriging
(30RL is a depth measurement – approximately 160m below the topographic surface)

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.*	• Auger sampling is managed at the rig during drilling on a continuous basis. Rock chips are retrieved at the collar of the hole and placed on the side of the rig. A sample is collected per rod length of 1.5m as a function of the type of lithology. • A minimum of two samples are collected: one in the laterite and one in the saprock. Holes are cleaned after each sample collected. • Samples are split to 200gm using a riffle splitter • Uranium grades are estimated using pXRF.
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).*	• Auger drilling is the technique used for this drilling campaign with collar size of 120mm. The rig is mounted on a trailer and towed by car. • Average depth of hole is 6m, depths range from 4m to 15m deep. • Holes are drilled vertical.
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*	• No recovery measurement is done: the samples are collected for grades under lateritic cover. • Uranium grade is derived from pXRF measurement using a Vanta-M XRF from Olympus.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Logging of the weathered and regolith profile is done at the rig site during drilling. Only two units are recorded: covering laterite and Saprock on granite. • Logging is qualitative. • No intersections are recorded: Auger is used as a geochemistry survey below lateritic cover. • Level and quality of logging is not defined to establish a geological and structural model but to check and define potential source of surface termite mounds anomalous uranium samples.
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.*	• Samples collected at the rig are +/- 3kg per unit (laterite, saprock on granite). Samples are riffle split at the workshop to 300gm collected in small PET plastic bags. pXRF analyses are done on the small sample bags. It is a non-destructive assaying process. Samples are stored for possible recheck. • Samples are sun dried when wet.
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 Auger sampling and pXRF assaying, primarily for detecting Uranium anomalism in the low detection range, is a semi-quantitative approach. XRF provides high accuracy in detecting low-concentration multi-elements, including uranium, in the ppm range, but assay results should not be equated with laboratory assays. • The device operates on the Geochem3 mode, detecting 40 selected elements, from low to high grades. 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;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		weekly SDD calibration or as needed; and twice daily CRM checks for SDD drift and low Uranium detection. • Daily control on in-house reference materials and random quality checks on a range of Uranium grades ensure data integrity. Our reference materials, correlated with ALS and MSA lab assays, show that XRF results align closely with these external standards.
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.*	• Significant anomalous samples are verified by the Project Manager involving re-assays of the higher Uranium Grades. • Data are reviewed by the Project Manager and introduced in our datasets. • No adjustment is done on assay results: assay data is introduced in the GIS software for mapping and 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 estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill holes have been located using a handheld GPS. • The grid system is Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 28N (WGS84). • A topographic control has been carried out using georeferenced high resolution satellite images of the site.
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.*	• Auger drilling lines are planned on the maps to cover Termite Mounds geochemistry sampling positive assay results. • Auger holes are drilled on a 20m spacing with some passes at 10m on areas defining Auger derived anomalies. • The drilling is used to confirm the potential source of an exploration drilling target based on the Termite Mounds surface geochemistry survey. The spacing of the surface geochemistry survey is 50m and the drilling spacing of 20m is deemed sufficient to demonstrate the presence of saprock mineralization below the lateritic/colluvial cover.
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*	• Auger drilling is planned along E-W lines to crosscut the main NNE known mineralized trend. The shearing hosted alteration and mineralization is following the main Birrimian orientations of NNE and SES-NWN subvertical orientations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Auger holes drilled vertically at shallow depth do not aim at establishing the orientation of the mineralization at depth. Parallel Auger lines aim at highlighting potential structural alignment and trends of mineralization to guide RC drilling planning.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples collected at the rig are stored in PET bags, sealed then stored in the vehicle prior to shipment to the workshop. In the workshop, split samples are collected into sealed plastic buckets for transport to the XRF workshop.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling technique and data management is reviewed by field management: Project Geologist and Operation Officer accompany and audit the process all along the drilling.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Auger drilling assay results 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 PFS the Vendor will have to contribute to cost or dilute to royalty. • There are no impediments known to the project.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• French Companies Cogema and Areva are known to have explored the area and produced significant historical data that has been acquired by Haranga. Significant drilling was carried out by both companies over the Saraya Prospect: - Cogema worked over the Saraya region during the 70's until 1986. Cogema's logs record a total of 452 drillholes for 48,975 m at the project, including 441 holes at the Saraya Prospect. - Areva drilled a total of 141 holes: 72 were completed at the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Saraya prospect and a further 69 holes across several other prospects (Diobi, Kantafata, Samecouta).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The 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. • Traces of episyenite and mineralisation outside of Saraya occurrence have been mentioned by previous exploration holders of the permits and in the literature.
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.*	• 288 Auger holes have been drilled by Haranga at the Saraya Prospect. A summary of hole locations, orientation and length is provided in Annexes of the present announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Reported grades are direct measurements from pXRF, no grades were cut. • No interval has been calculated on the Auger drilling: the aim of the shallow campaign is to measure grades on saprock samples immediately below the laterite as a subsurface equivalent of surface geochemistry. • No relevance for metal equivalent values
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').*	• Mineralization is assumed subvertical for most of the targeted area for drilling. Auger drilling is aimed at capturing the surface expression of the mineralization and its lateral mushrooming. • Full geometry of the mineralization over the different prospects is unknown. At Sanela, the mineralization seems associated to some sediments in a structural contact orientated NNE-SSW • True width of the intercepted mineralization is unknown.
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.*	• Saprock anomalies recorded are not yet part of intercepts nor significant discovery. Further RC drilling will be needed to transform Auger assay results into significant intercepts.
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.*	• Comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results from this drilling program are detailed in this announcement.
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.*	• Ground termite mounds geochemistry has yielded significant results to the extent of the Saraya Prospect and has been reported in previous announcements. • Ground spectrometry over the prospect of Saraya has been carried out using Nuvia PGIS2 Spectrometer, in which results have shown surface radio-isotopic activity to the extent of the known historical mineralization.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Regional magnetic and spectrometry survey carried out by National Authorities have produced regional scale maps that details the regional tectonic setting. • Historical data from Cogema and Areva have produced up to 60,000m of drilling over the prospect as well as surface trenching and diverse geochemical surveys. Historical data review has been presented by Haranga in previous announcements (2022-08-08: *Significant Historical Drilling Results at Saraya*; 2022-09-05 : *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.*	• Extension of the Auger drilling campaign on parallel lines to establish surface orientation of the mineralisation. • Definition of RC drilling sections over more promising Auger anomalies, for exploration of in-depth possible extensions. • Continuation of surface termite mounds geochemistry sampling at permit scale and infill scale to define new anomalies for the Auger drilling.