ASX RELEASE | 13 March 2024

INITIAL RC DRILL RESULTS FROM SARAYA EXTENSIONAL DRILLING CONFIRM URANIUM MINERALISATION

Highlights

- Samples from the first 9 RC holes at Saraya completed and in transit to ALS Laboratories in Canada for assaying
- Uranium concentration reported hereunder were obtained using the Company's **pXRF device (see cautionary statement below)**
- **Best eU_3O_8 sample intersections include** (Refer table 1 & 2 for all results):
  - 39 m @ 221 ppm eU_3O_8 from 20 m in 24-SAR-RC-002,
    - **including 5 m @ 468 ppm eU_3O_8 from 79 m**
    - (Total anomalous interval 50 m – pXRF range 29 to 829 ppm eU_3O_8);
  - 11 m @ 443 ppm eU_3O_8 from 33 m in 24-SAR-RC-005,
    - **including 4 m @ 630 ppm eU_3O_8 from 39 m**
    - (Total anomalous interval 34 m – pXRF range 200 to 904 ppm eU_3O_8);
  - 11 m @ 400 ppm eU_3O_8 from 76 m in 24-SAR-RC-006,
    - **including 3 m @ 768 ppm eU_3O_8 from 77 m**
    - (Total anomalous interval 74m – pXRF range 65 to 2501 ppm eU_3O_8);
  - 29 m @ 903 ppm eU_3O_8 from 92 m in 24-SAR-RC-006
    - **including 22 m @ 1095 ppm eU_3O_8 from 95 m**
    - (Total anomalous interval 74m – pXRF range 65 to 2501 ppm eU_3O_8);
  - 39 m @ 354 ppm eU_3O_8 from 29 m in 24-SAR-RC-007
    - **including 10 m @ *599 ppm* eU_3O_8 from 56 m**
    - (Total anomalous interval 84m – pXRF range 39 to1845 ppm eU_3O_8);
  - 13 m @ 672 ppm eU_3O_8 from 80 m in 24-SAR-RC-007
    - **Including 7 m @ 1054 ppm eU_3O_8 from 82 m**
    - (Total anomalous interval 84m – pXRF range 39 to 1845 ppm eU_3O_8);
- Results confirm mineralisation occurs at shallow depths and remains open along strike and at depth.
- Termite mound sampling programme is continuing and expected to be completed in Q2 2024
- Auger drilling will continue on newly identified termite mound anomalies at Saraya East, Saraya South and Diobi

<u>Cautionary Statement:</u> The uranium results quoted in this announcement are acquired using our in-house pXRF device. The device is an Olympus Vanta M Series XRF analyzer and is measuring the U content. As explained below this is a semi-quantitative process and does not equate to a laboratory assay, despite the accuracy of the latest technological advances. These results will not be relied on in any resource estimation undertaken at our Senegalese projects.

Haranga Resources Limited (ASX:HAR; FRA:65E0; "Haranga" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the first results of its RC drilling campaign at the Saraya Uranium project.

Managing Director Mr. Peter Batten commented: "*The first results from the RC drilling are indicating the continuation of the uranium mineralisation at Saraya. The first eight holes have returned significant widths and concentrations that are consistent with the model and the Mineral Resource Estimation published in October 2023. We are hopeful the RC drilling at Mandankoly and Sanela will produce indications of the potential beneath the laterite cover within the anomalies identified from the auger drilling".*

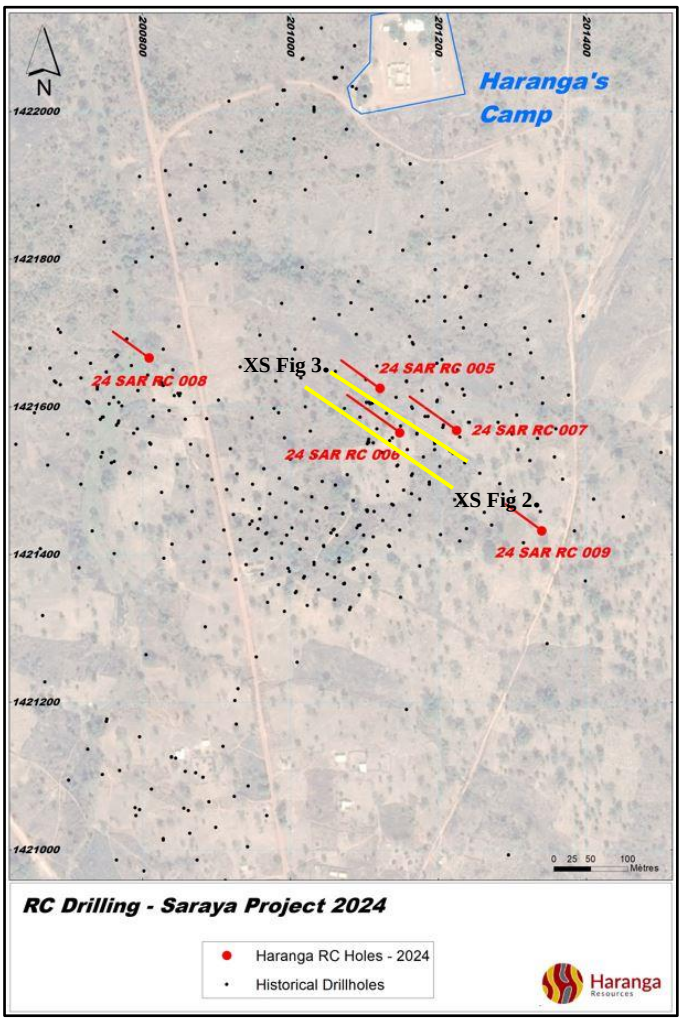

Figure 1: Location of the RC drillhole collars, drill traces and cross section lines.

Saraya Uranium Project

RC Drilling Saraya Prospect

The RC drill program commenced at the Saraya deposit in December 2023 with FTE Drilling. Two holes were completed at Saraya and one at Diobi. Following the end of year break drilling recommenced in February 2024 and completed the program designed to produce confirmation data for the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) upgrade. The MRE is planned to be completed following the metallurgical testwork on ore characterisation to be undertaken by SGS Lakefield, Canada.

The rig has completed three holes in Q4 2023 (24-SAR-RC-001 to 24-SAR-RC-003), two of which were completed at Saraya for 324 m and one at Diobi for 99 m. An additional six holes (24-SAR-RC-004 to 24-SAR-RC-009) were completed at Saraya in February for a total of 1199 m.

The drill program is expected to be completed in March 2024.

The samples are collected from the drill cyclone with initial sample preparation completed at the sample facility located at Haranga's camp on site at Saraya. The samples are dried and split (riffle splitter) to produce a subsample. This subsample is crushed and split again to produce a number of 250gm sub samples.

The subsamples are processed through the pXRF (see below) and any samples displaying anomalism for uranium (U) are selected for transport and assaying by ALS Laboratories in Canada. The pXRF results are used to determine anomalism only and the results are not a reliable indication of the final concentration. This will be determined offsite in an internationally accredited assay laboratory.

The process described reduces the number of samples sent for assay and the pXRF results are indicative of the width of intercepts in the drilling.

The first set of samples are in transit to ALS Laboratories in Canada. The second set is being inspected and certified ahead of transport and the third and final set of samples are still being processed on site at Saraya.

After the first drilling at Saraya, the drill moved to test auger soil anomalies at Mandankoly and Sanela. At the completion of these holes, the rig will move back to complete further drilling at Saraya.

Table 1: Significant anomalism from first 9 holes*.

Hole_ID	Total Depth	Intercept (m)		Interval	Mean	Range pXRF eU_3O_8	
	(m)	From	To	(m)	(ppm) eU_3O_8	(ppm) Low	High
24-SAR-RC-002	270	6	9	3	138	124	157
		20	59	39	221	29	802
		63	65	2	219	147	290
		79	**84**	**5**	**468**	**160**	**829**
		222	223	1	162		130
24-SAR-RC-005	130	10	24	14	283	200	583
		33	44	11	443	237	904
	incl.	**39**	**43**	**4**	**640**	**481**	**904**
		49	50	1	152		
		74	**76**	**2**	**598**	**575**	**620**
		78	81	3	408	327	439
		83	84	1	193		
		92	94	2	551	532	570
24-SAR-RC-006	180	11	23	12	318	99	625
		31	37	6	322	228	412
		57	69	12	422	65	1491
		76	87	11	400	154	1173
	incl.	**77**	**80**	**3**	**768**	**547**	**1173**
		89	90	1	131		
		92	121	29	903	179	2501
	incl.	**95**	**117**	**22**	**1095**	**486**	**2501**
		127	128	1	205		
		150	152	2	190	121	257
24-SAR-RC-007	160	15	22	7	210	105	447
		29	68	39	354	125	1015
	incl.	**56**	**66**	**10**	**599**	**203**	**1015**
		69	70	1	149		
		72	73	1	146		
		80	93	13	672	124	1845
	incl.	**82**	**89**	**7**	**1054**	**469**	**1845**
		96	97	1	144		
		98	102	4	190	125	252
		113	114	1	131		
		119	120	1	178		
		128	129	1	149		
		131	133	2	131	131	131
		135	142	7	213	96	483
		148	154	6	250	39	351

Hole_ID	Total Depth	Intercept (m)		Interval	Mean	Range pXRF eU_3O_8	
	(m)	From	To	(m)	(ppm) eU_3O_8	(ppm) Low	High
24-SAR-RC-008	120	115	116	1	333		
		118	120	2	187	143	231
24-SAR-RC-009	120	22	23	1	198		
		32	48	16	197	72	291
		52	53	1	189		
		57	59	2	185	121	255

* Significant intercepts are calculated using a cut-off grade of 100 ppm U using a **pXRF** device. Allowing a maximum of 2 m of continuous internal dilution. The significant intervals are reported as drill thickness, true widths are unknown at this time.

RC Drilling First Results

The anomalism indicated from processing the samples through the in-house pXRF device have returned wide intercepts and concentration ranges consistent with the MRE grade **(MRE: 12.4 Mt @ 587 ppm eU_3O_8 for 16.1 Mlbs[1]).**

Widths range from the single metre up to 39 metres, in two cases, and as can be seen in Figure 2 (**29 m @ 903 ppm**) wider than expectations from previous drilling. The uranium concentration in this intercept is higher than the average grade of the MRE.

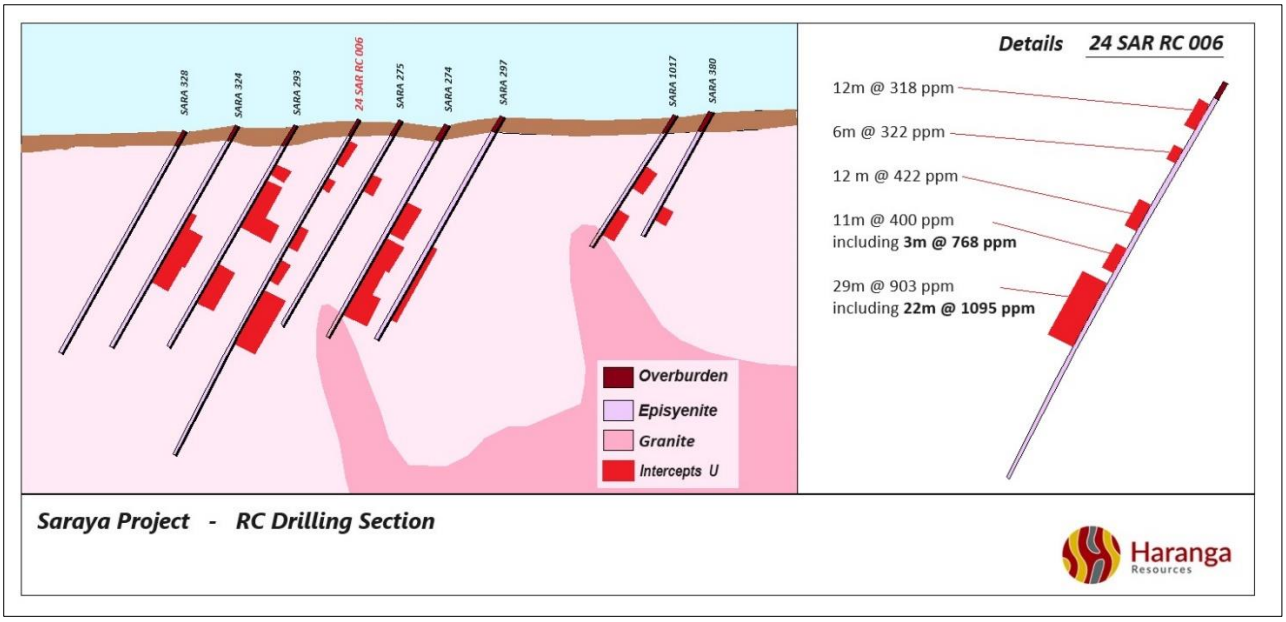

Figure 2: Saraya Prospect cross- section with interpreted geology, the footprint of the modelled Exploration Target and the location of the 2022 Haranga and historical drill holes.

Two intercepts in 24-SAR-RC-007 align with the previous drilling, with indicated concentrations consistent with the MRE at **39 m @ 354 ppm eU_3O_8** and **13 m @ 672 ppm eU_3O_8**.

The significant results table is reporting all intercepts higher than 100 ppm U as determined from processing with the pXRF. The instrument records uranium (U), the results are reported as U_3O_8 to be consistent with the MRE. The U result is multiplied by a constant (1.1792) to reflect the U_3O_8 result. The intercepts in the table (Table 1) contain a maximum of 2 consecutive metres of samples with less than 100 ppm U.

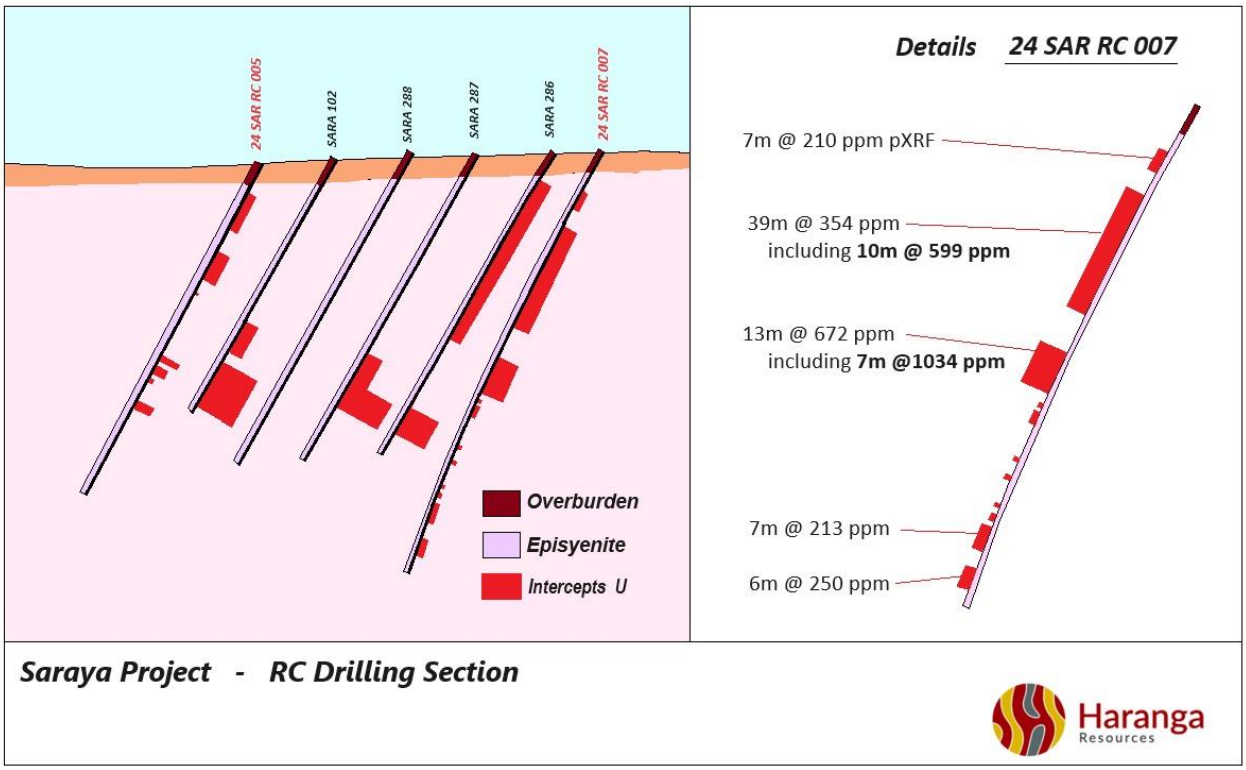

Figure 3: Cross-section A-A'. See Figure 2 for the location of the section line.

The drilling returned 265 m of anomalous samples with a mean average indicated (pXRF) concentration of 379 ppm U_3O_8, but for widths greater than 4 m the mean average indicated (pXRF) concentration is **402 ppm eU_3O_8**.

The concentration ranges for the detected anomalism range from a low of 29 ppm U_3O_8 to a high of **2501 ppm U_3O_8**.

Table 2: RC Drill Hole Collar File for first 9 holes*.

Hole_ID	E	N	Elev.	Azimuth	Dip	Final Depth
24-SAR-RC-001	200818	1421700	165.0	300	-60	54
24-SAR-RC-002	201329	1421490	168.8	300	-60	270
24-SAR-RC-003	203782	1425884	162.6	270	-60	99
24-SAR-RC-004	200879	1422046	159.0	130	-60	66
24-SAR-RC-005	201121	1421625	182.4	300	-60	130
24-SAR-RC-006	201148	1421565	165.4	300	-60	180
24-SAR-RC-007	201225	1421568	161.6	300	-60	160
24-SAR-RC-008	200809	1421666	176.3	300	-60	120
24-SAR-RC-009	201340	1421432	187.6	300	-60	120

***All coordinates are taken from handheld GPS. WGS84, zone 29S. Elevation is from GPS and is metres ASL. Coordinates are UTM.**

Ongoing Work

Apart from the expected completion of the RC drilling program at Saraya, Sanela and Mandankoly exploration continues in Senegal.

The termite mound sampling programs (regional and infill) are ongoing and the regional sampling is expected to be completed in Q2 for the entire permit.

Auger drilling is continuing to test termite mound anomalies and was moving to Saraya South.

The metallurgical testing of the Saraya drill core sample is underway at SGS Lakefield in Canada and the first set of results is expected shortly.

pXRF Instrument

The Olympus Vanta M Series XRF analyzer, is an advanced handheld instrument engineered for detecting low-concentration multi-elements, including uranium, with high accuracy and precisions in the PPM range.

Haranga's team calibrated the device for specific sensitivity in lower uranium ranges with 150 second assaying time on the high energy Beam and 2ppm Uranium Level of Detection (LOD), making it useful for the analyses of the termite mound samples.

Haranga has also developed a quality control procedure with daily assaying of 6 reference materials, including 3 Certified Reference Materials (standards or CRM) provided by the instrument provider with low Uranium concentrations and 3 reference material from our drillhole sample library at various higher concentrations (300 ppm U range, 1000 ppm U range and 2000 ppm U range).

The analyzer is used on its Olympus workstation, operated in an air-conditioned office, to ensure constant external conditions of temperature. Repeatability has so far been excellent.

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 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.

Haranga Resources Limited

ABN 83 141 128 841
Suite 7/ 63 Shepperton Road
Victoria Park, 6100
T: +61 6158 9990
E: info@haranga.com
W: haranga.com

Trading Symbols

Australia:	ASX:HAR
Frankfurt:	FSE:65E0

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 referenced in this market annoucement. 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/

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

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Metric samples are produced at the RC drill rig owned and operated by FTE Drilling. Each metric sample is collected in a 90l plastic bag and transported to the Haranga Workshop. • In the workshop, the sample bags are weigthed then split using a large sample splitter. A 2.5 to 3.5kg sample is collected. • The 2.5 to 3.5 sample is further split to 100gr sample using a riffle splitter. • Uranium value was estimated using portable XRF Olympus Vanta M operated by our technicians on the 100gr. Such p XRF results are used to get a preliminary idea of the Uranium content in the RC samples for interval definition. • Intervals including pXRF values higher than 100ppm are collected and sent for geochemical analyses in a certified laboratory. • Haranga calculated an equivalent Uranium value from the 100gr sample from the division of the 40-60kg of the RC drilling meter samples in order to establish preliminary intervals for sampling and reference: all values obtained by the pXRF will be confirmed by geochemical analyses. • pXRF values are converted into equivalent uranium values (eU3O8) using appropriate factors for indication purposes only. These values do not represent grades derived from certified laboratory geochemical assays. • The pXRF Vanta M Device is calibrated twice daily using a calibration coin, a blanck coin, a CRM and several in-house samples with known grades from assays from a certified laboratory. Drift recalibration are processed about once a week, as soon as calibration values are slightly out of range.
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).*	• Reverse Circulation drilling is the technique used for this drilling campaign with collar casing in 24cm drilling until bedrock (from 12 to 15m) followed by normal RC drilling (4.5'' rods). Average depth of hole is 120m with holes depth from 50 to 270m. Holes are drilled a 60° angle from surface. • Down hole survey (azimuth, dip) using Reflex survey tools
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*	• Recovery measured by weighing samples against estimated normal 100% recovery weight. • Uranium values are derived from pXRF direct measurements with no sample bias. Geochemical assays in a certified laboratory will follow for final grade confirmation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC chip logging carried out at the rig with parameters recorded including: lithologies (granite, syenite), alteration (syenitization, biotite/chlorite, carbonates), and if possible structural deformation (brecciation, stylolitization, shearing). • Logging is qualitative. • Intersections are defined using the data from. All bags and chips in the chips tray are logged with detailed description on known intersections. • Level and quality of logging sufficient to establish a geological model and support an MRE. Uranium grades requires confirmation from a certified laboratory prior to be used to revise the MRE.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Preliminary intersections of Uranium values are defined using the data from the pXRF: this is a semi quantitative method that needs confirmation from assaying in a certified laboratory. • Sampling for geochemical assaying in a certified lab is in due course: - Sample splits of 100gr selected - Samples in transit to laboratory - Duplicates, blank material and CRM included
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.*	• Preliminary intersections of Uranium values are defined using the data from the pXRF: this is a semi quantitative method that needs confirmation from assaying in a certified laboratory. The pXRF Uranium values will be checked against assays • pXRF Vanta M is calibrated twice daily using a calibration Coin, a blank and a CRM from the device provider. Extra samples with know values of Uranium from previous core drilling campaign are also used to evaluate the repeatability of the device : 3 of these samples are used twice daily (low, mid and high Uranium range) ; samples with known values from previous DD campaign are used once a month to further check the device repeatability.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Sampling process is verified daily by 3 technicians (1 at the rig, two at the workshop) under supervision of the field geologist and the project site manager. Final laboratory assaying process for geochemical analysis will be certified by ALS laboratory. • pXRF data is produced at the site pXRF workshop by two technicians in charge of the pXRF data collection. Samples are place on the device workstation and assayed for 150 second on the device Geochem Mode : a 3 beam mode of 90s for beam 1, 30s for beam 2 and 30s for beam 3) is used for low detection limit (<2ppm). Daily data recovery from the pXRF computer is carried out ans data is stored on the company database. • No adjustments to pXRF data is done.
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 drilling location have been placed using an handheld GPS. A Differential GPS will be used to verify all drillhole collar points prior to final assessment of the resources. Downhole probe to survey azimuth and dip have been done using Reflex tools. • The grid system is Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 29N (WGS84). • A topographic control has been carried out using georeferenced high resolution satellite images of the site. Differential GPS surveying to be done for further 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.*	• A variety of drilling spacing has been used. The drilling campaign aimed at verifying the Geological and Mineralization model of the recent MRE. • The drilling is used to confirm MRE established on the historical data by twinning and infilling historical drillholes. The spacing used is sufficient to demonstrate the presence mineralization highlighted by historical data and to confirm historical drillhole procedure and grade results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Uranium mineralization is distributed in structural corridors within a granite. The shearing hosted alteration and mineralization is following the main Birrimian orientations of NNE and SES-NWN subvertical orientations. Secondary structural corridors are unknown. All holes are drilled at 60° angle to intercepts mineralization as close as possible to true thickness (near true thickness).
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are collected in large 90l bags at the drill rig and sent to the workshop at the camp for sample preparation. • The original bag is preserved for safety at the workshop as well as the first division product of 2.5 to 3.5kg.. The 100gr samples are sent to the lab for destructive analyses.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Drillhole locations, orientation pXRF survey results have been reviewed by our consultant Odessa.

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 RC drilling 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 renown Saraya Prospect: - Cogema worked over the Saraya region during the 70ies 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 Saraya prospect and a further 69 holes across several other prospects (Diobi, Kantafata, Samecouta).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• 5 RC Holes for a total of 710m have been drilled by Haranga at Saraya in 2024. A summary of hole locations, orientation, length is provided in Table 1 of the present announcement. • The present announcement refers to the drillholes drilled at Saraya project in 2024.
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 pXRF values have not been cut • All pXRF value intervals are arithmetic averages of the stated intervals at : - 3 m maximal internal dilution, - cut-off grade of 100 ppm and 1000 ppm U - 3 m minimum length. • 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 interpreted as mainly oriented along a NNE shear corridor with subvertical (-85°E) for most of the targeted area for drilling. Such assumption must be verified. Holes drilled at 60° angle intercept at angle depending on the hole dip deviation. Intercepts presented in the announcement do not represent true widths. • Full geometry of the mineralization is still unknown but supposed associated with subvertical tectonic setting. • True width of the intercepted mineralization is unknown.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and*	• The text of the announcement is presenting a collar plan view of the drillholes referred in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	this announcement, for localization.
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. • 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*). • Auger drilling is continuing over the main anomalies highlighted by the Termite Mounds Infill Surveys.
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.*	• RC drilling campaign and sampling is still in progress. • A first sample shipment with samples from holes RC-005, RC-006, RC-007 and RC-009, totaling 340 samples weighing 40kg is presently being shipped to Vancouver ALS Laboratory aiming at assaying the metric samples by fusion+XRF for uranium in a certified laboratory. Geochemistry assay results will be used to re-evaluate MRE. • Extension of surface termite mount sampling will be carried out to highlight possible extensions to the known mineralization. • Spectrometry profiling extensions are programmed to also highlight surface radio-isotopic anomalies.