RC DRILL RESULTS FROM SARAYA CONFIRMS FURTHER URANIUM MINERALISATION – SANELA DRILLING INTERSECTS MINERALISATION

Highlights

- Samples from the final 19 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)**
- **Mineralisation confirmed from near surface over wide zones, with best eU_3O_8 sample intersections including** (Refer table 1 & 2 for all results):
  - 36 m @ 913 ppm eU_3O_8 from 39 m in 24-SAR-RC-010,
    - **including 14 m @ 1700 ppm eU_3O_8 from 45 m**;
  - 12 m @ 725 ppm eU_3O_8 from 9 m in 24-SAR-RC-011,
    - **including 9 m @ 896 ppm eU_3O_8 from 10 m**;
  - 9 m @ 844 ppm eU_3O_8 from 27 m in 24-SAR-RC-011,
    - **including 6 m @ 1159 ppm eU_3O_8 from 29 m**;
  - 19 m @ 554 ppm eU_3O_8 from 15 m in 24-SAR-RC-012
    - **including 7 m @ 801 ppm eU_3O_8 from 26 m**;
  - 11 m @ 561 ppm eU_3O_8 from 28 m in 24-SAR-RC-013
    - **including 8 m @ *703 ppm* eU_3O_8 from 28 m**;
  - 47 m @ 395 ppm eU_3O_8 from 124 m in 24-SAR-RC-023
    - **Including 17 m @ 537 ppm eU_3O_8 from 144 m**;
- concentration for the detected uranium anomalism from this drilling ranges from a low of 28 ppm eU_3O_8 to a high of **4647 ppm eU_3O_8**
- **RC holes 24-SAR-RC-010 and 24-SAR-RC-011 ended in mineralisation, but due to drilling difficulties were terminated (Refer cross sections figure 4 & 5)**
- **First reverse circulation (RC) drilling results for Sanela intersected significant anomalism in five out of six holes drilled including:**
  - 8 m @ 351 ppm eU_3O_8 from 35 m in 24-SAR-RC-019;
    - **Including 3 m @ 583 ppm eU_3O_8 from 40 m**
- Auger drilling will continue on termite mound anomalies at Saraya East, Saraya South and Diobi

Cautionary Statement: 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 progressive pXRF results of its RC drilling campaign at the Saraya Uranium project.

Managing Director Mr. Peter Batten commented: "*The latest pXRF results from the extensional RC drilling are extending the positive results previously reported for Saraya. All samples have now been delivered to ALS in Canada and we look forward to the assay results, that will allow for a revision of the Mineral Resource Estimation for the Saraya Uranium deposit. The RC drill results from the previously defined Sanela anomaly, are the first mineralisation intersected in drilling by Haranga and will require follow up at a later date".*

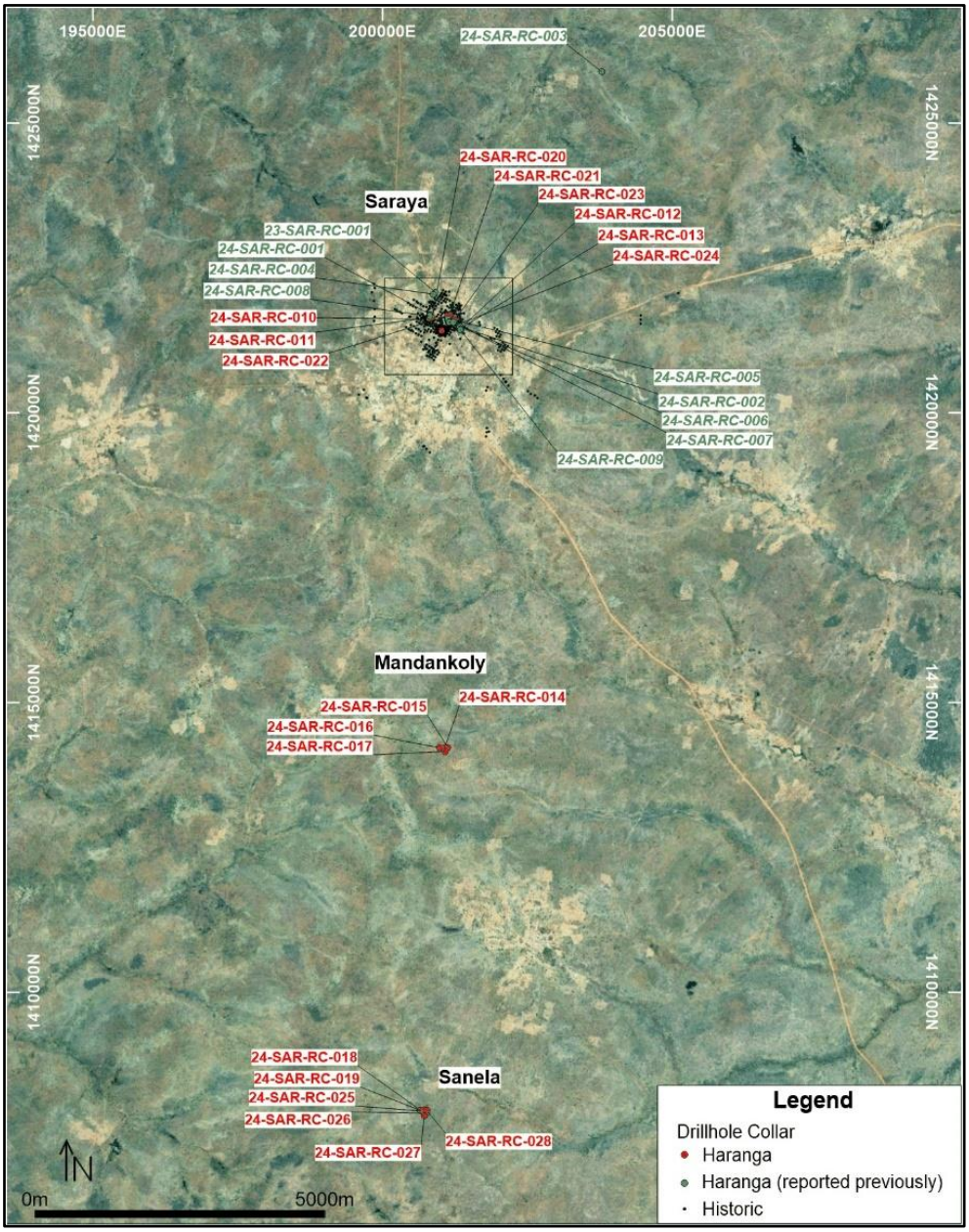

Figure 1: Location of the RC drillhole collars and cross section lines.

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 work currently being undertaken by SGS Lakefield, Canada.

The RC drilling program at Saraya has been completed and the samples have been collected and are in transit to ALS Canada for assay. All samples were processed on site and any sample returning an anomalous response when tested by the Company's pXRF (see description below) was selected for assaying.

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 final set of samples are in transit to ALS Laboratories in Canada.

The majority of the drilling has been at Saraya (Figure 2), but some holes have been drilled at Diobi[2], Mandankoly and Sanela (Figure 1).

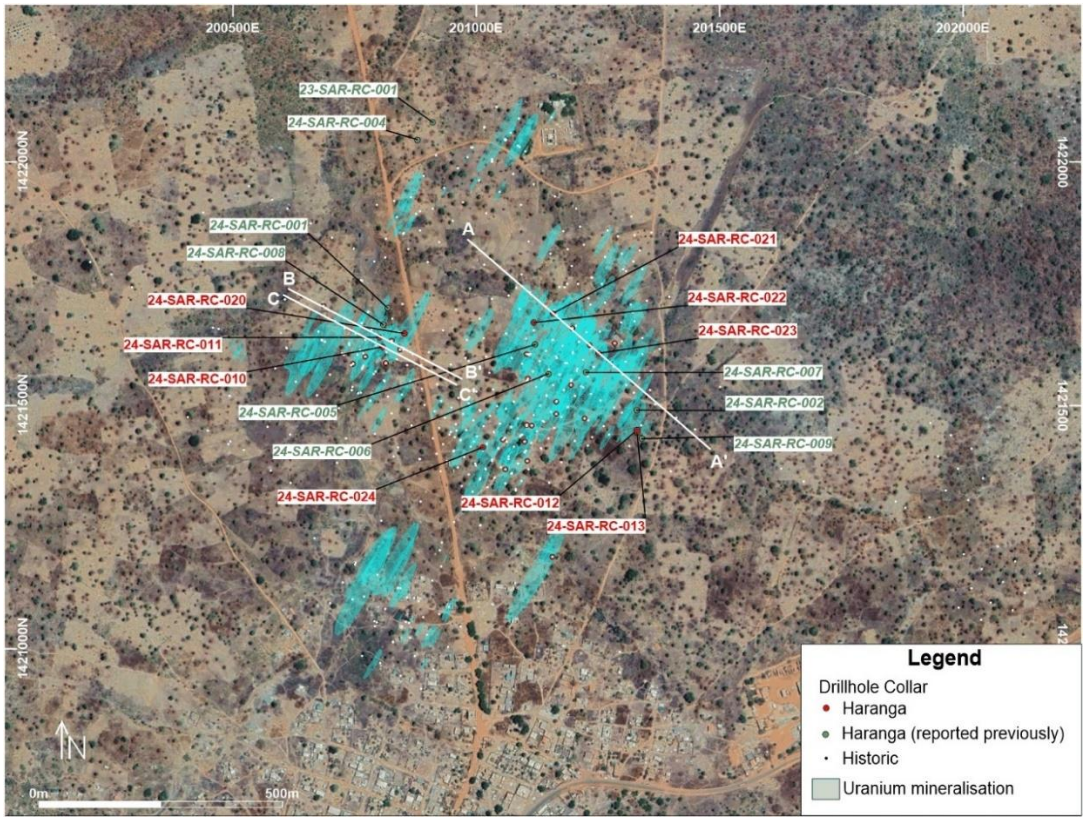

Figure 2: Location of the RC drillhole collars and cross section lines at Saraya. The Saraya deposit sits in the cleared fields to the northwest of the town of Saraya.

Table 1: Significant anomalism from final 19 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 010	100	39	75	36	913	138	4647
	incl.	**45**	**59**	**14**	**1701**	**373**	**4647**
		90	92	2	291	146	436
		96	100	4	612	287	962
24 SAR RC 011	105	9	21	12	725	152	1417
	incl.	**10**	**19**	**9**	**896**	**423**	**1417**
		24	26	2	164	140	187
		27	36	9	844	178	3123
	incl.	**29**	**35**	**6**	**1159**	**460**	**3123**
		45	46	1	301		
		49	56	7	304	73	900
	incl.	**51**	**53**	**2**	**697**	**494**	**900**
		60	65	5	168	106	287
		69	70	1	272		
		71	72	1	297		
		75	78	3	253	169	374
		88	105	17	293	88	1245
24 SAR RC 012	59	15	34	19	554	75	1118
	incl.	**26**	**33**	**7**	**801**	**442**	**1118**
		45	46	1	119		
		52	53	1	422		
		57	58	1	126		
24 SAR RC 013	80	7	9	2	128	125	131
		18	19	1	150		
		24	25	1	124		
		28	39	11	561	175	1006
	incl.	**28**	**36**	**8**	**703**	**466**	**1006**
		49	50	1	176		
		64	65	1	165		
		77	78	1	175		
24 SAR RC 018[S]	80	36	37	1	210		
24 SAR RC 019[S]	173	35	43	8	351	136	750
	incl.	**40**	**43**	**3**	**583**	**479**	**750**
24 SAR RC 020	150	4	21	17	280	46	856
	incl.	**4**	**9**	**5**	**473**	**264**	**856**
		42	43	1	120		
		47	48	1	250		
		54	56	2	314	145	483
		66	67	1	242		

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 021	160	23	25	2	480	337	623
		27	31	4	228	149	331
		53	54	1	156		
		56	57	1	142		
		97	**100**	**3**	**663**	**71**	**1422**
		111	112	1	145		
24 SAR RC 022	144	62	63	1	137		
		97	109	12	191	93	427
24 SAR RC 023	246	**69**	**72**	**3**	**681**	**136**	**1604**
		76	79	3	340	146	692
		97	112	15	307	28	724
		124	171	47	395	59	981
	incl.	**124**	**138**	**14**	**452**	**256**	**981**
	incl.	**144**	**161**	**17**	**537**	**255**	**855**
		217	218	1	121		
		230	239	9	194	71	390
24SAR RC 024	100	52	53	1	143		
		54	55	1	171		
		57	58	1	132		
		62	69	7	206	153	297
24 SAR RC 025[S]	130	71	72	1	151		
24 SAR RC 027[S]	171	114	115	1	269		
		144	147	3	303	189	500
24 SAR RC 028[S]	168	72	74	2	172	142	203
		157	158	1	413		

* Significant intercepts are calculated using a cut-off grade of 100 ppm U using a **pXRF** device. The U result has been converted to eU_3O_8 by multiplying U x 1.1792. 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. [S] signifies holes drilled at Sanela

RC Drilling 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 47 metres and as can be seen in Figure 3 (**24-SAR-RC-023**), closely matching the modelled mineralisation of the MRE.

Figures 4 and 5 are cross sections of drillholes 24-SAR-RC-010 and 24-SAR-RC-011, that returned promising anomalism, **but importantly ended in mineralisation due to drilling difficulties**. The full extent of this end of hole mineralisation is not known, but it highlights the potential to further expand the deposit model in areas already subject to previous drilling.

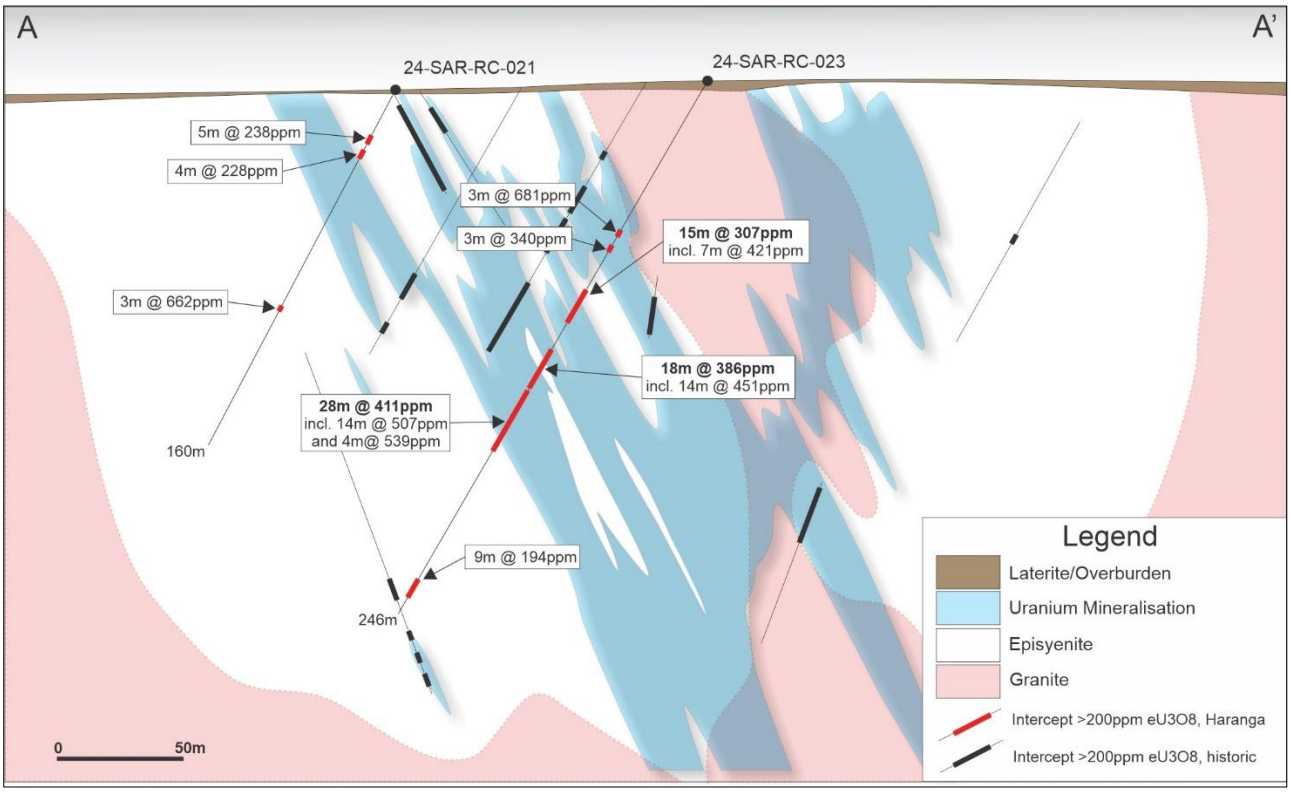

Figure 3: Saraya Prospect cross- section A - A' with interpreted geology, MRE modelled mineralisation, historical drill holes and the recent RC holes.

As seen in the first 9 holes of this RC program[2], large intercepts of anomalous (>10 times background) episyenite were detected in the sampling by the pXRF analyzer, closely mirroring the logged alteration in the drillholes.

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 eU_3O_8 to be consistent with the MRE. The U result is multiplied by a constant (1.1792) to reflect the eU_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.

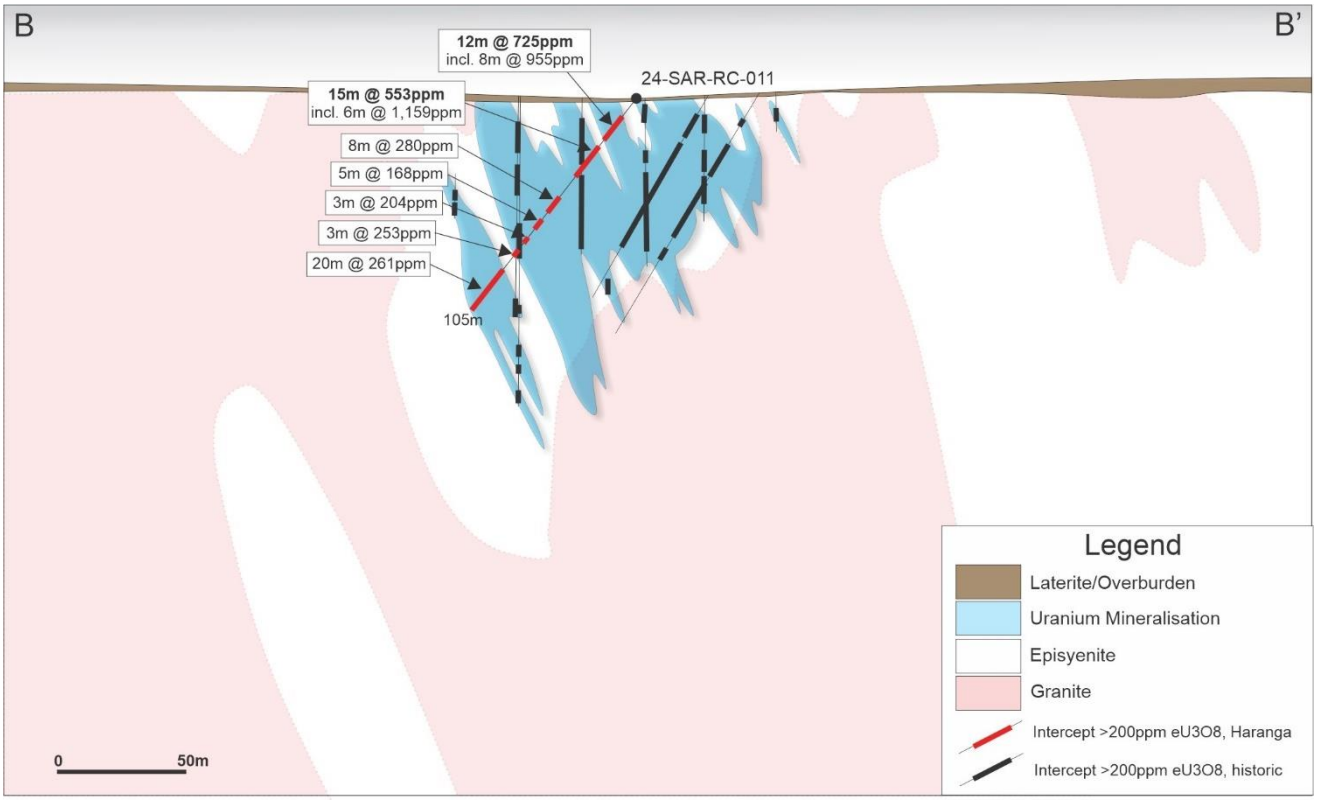

Figure 4: Cross-section B - B' 24-SAR-RC-011. See Figure 2 for the location of the section line.

The drilling returned 275 m of anomalous intercepts with a mean average indicated (pXRF) concentration of 448 ppm eU_3O_8, but for widths greater than 4 m the mean average indicated (pXRF) concentration is **472 ppm eU_3O_8**.

The concentration for the detected anomalism ranges from a low of 28 ppm eU_3O_8 to a high of **4647 ppm eU_3O_8**. This is slightly higher than the results for the first 9 RC holes[2], but consistent with expectations taken from the MRE[1].

The final grades for these drill intercepts will be determined by assay. The above does not include any drilling outside of the Saraya deposit.

RC drilling at Diobi and Mandankoly did not return any significant anomalous intercepts, however **Manadankoly drilling did intersect a 30 m to 40 m thick surface zone** of anomalism (>15 times background) as detected by the pXRF. At present the origin of this anomalism is not clear and will require further exploration.

Drilling at Sanela comprised six holes (Table 2) for a total of 842 m. Five out of the six holes drilled did intercept significant anomalism (Table 2). The best of these was 8 m at 351 ppm eU_3O_8 from 35 m, including **3 m at 583 ppm eU_3O_8** from 40 m, in hole 24-SAR-RC-019.

In all, the drilling at Sanela returned 17 m of significant anomalous intercepts (Table 1) with a mean average indicated (pXRF) concentration of 300 ppm eU_3O_8 and reached a high of **750 ppm eU_3O_8**.

The drilling results from both Mandankoly and Sanela do not constitute discoveries, but they are positive outcomes progressing the exploration at sites with potential to host further and hopefully significant uranium mineralisation.

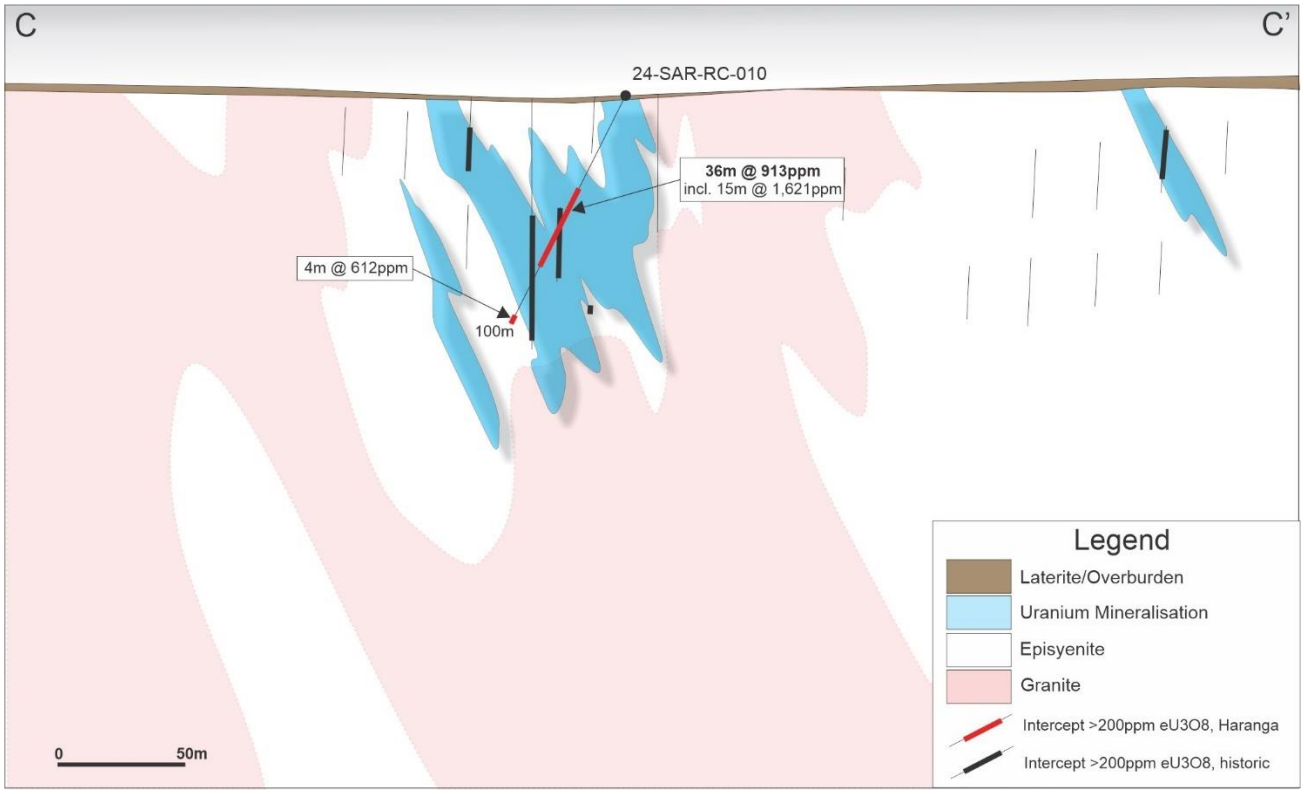

Figure 5: Cross-section C– C' 24-SAR-RC-010. See Figure 2 for the location of the section line.

The next progression for Diobi, Mandankoly and Sanela is to send the auger rig back to these sites and extend lines of drilling across the known anomalism intersected by the RC, to probe past the blanketing laterite and extend the Company's knowledge and understanding of the anomalism within the weathered bedrock at these sites.

All three of these prospects sit within the 25 kilometre long corridor of anomalism defined by previous work (Figure 6). A further six prospects[3] sit in this corridor that have yet to be subjected to exploration drilling (auger/RC).

Table 2: RC Drill Hole Collar File 19 holes*.

Hole_ID	E	N	Elev.	Azimuth	Dip	Final Depth
24-SAR-RC-010	200807	1421620	174.0	300	-60	100
24-SAR-RC-011	200801	1421640	157.1	300	-50	105
24-SAR-RC-012	201331	1421450	177.8	300	-60	59
24-SAR-RC-013	201330	1421445	183.2	300	-60	80
24-SAR-RC-014 (M)	201073	1414221	192.4	270	-60	80
24-SAR-RC-015 (M)	201129	1414221	202.4	270	-60	114
24-SAR-RC-016 (M)	200976	1414220	192.3	90	-60	120
24-SAR-RC-017 (M)	201073	1414154	190.2	270	-60	150
24-SAR-RC-018 (S)	200645	1407970	174.4	300	-60	80

Hole_ID	E	N	Elev.	Azimuth	Dip	Final Depth
24-SAR-RC-019 (S)	200689	1407947	173.0	120	-60	173
24-SAR-RC-020	200852	1421648	165.7	310	-60	150
24-SAR-RC-021	201157	1421689	167.0	310	-60	160
24-SAR-RC-022	201118	1421670	175.5	310	-60	144
24-SAR-RC-023	201251	1421607	163.8	310	-60	246
24-SAR-RC-024	201014	1421414	173.6	320	-60	100
24-SAR-RC-025 (S)	200693	1407949	183.0	300	-60	130
24-SAR-RC-026 (S)	200752	1407914	184.0	300	-60	120
24-SAR-RC-027 (S)	200718	1407875	191.0	300	-60	171
24-SAR-RC-028 (S)	200761	1407962	192.0	300	-60	168

***All coordinates are taken from handheld GPS. WGS84, zone 29S. Elevation is from GPS and is metres ASL. Coordinates are UTM. (M) denotes holes drilled at Mandankoly. (S) denotes holes drilled at Sanela. All other holes drilled at Saraya.**

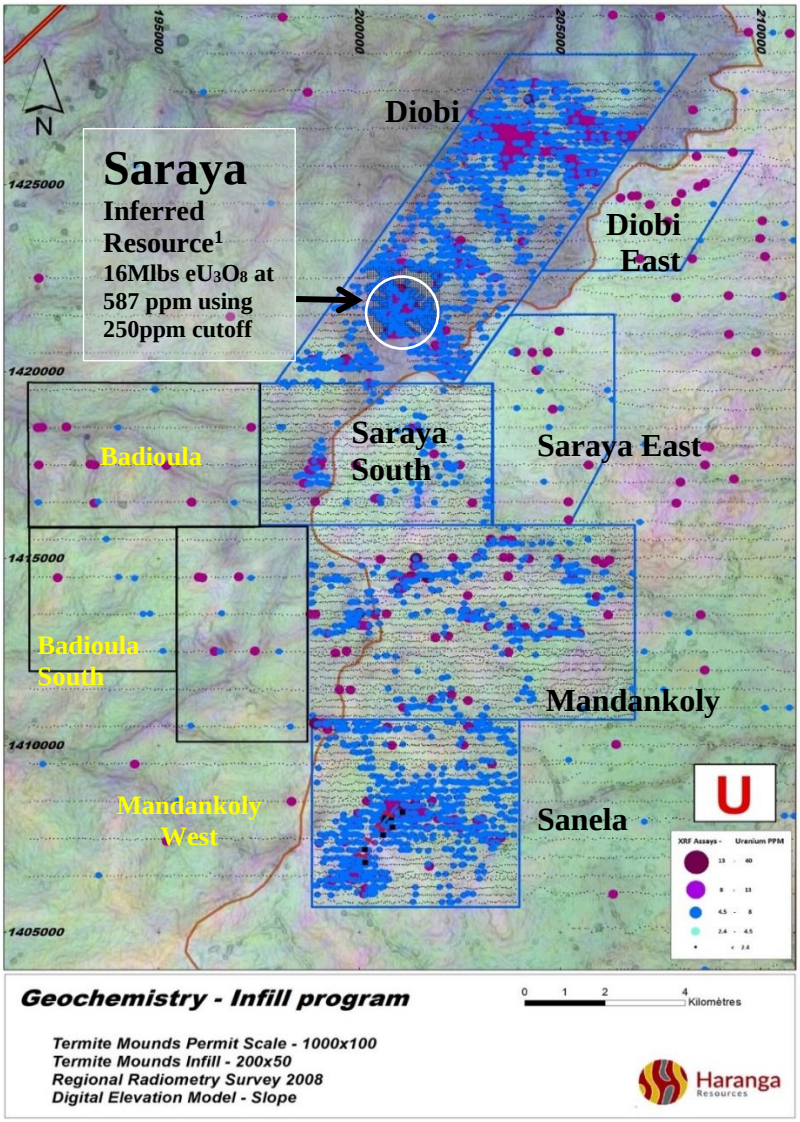

Figure 5: Anomalous 25km long Corridor with All Prospects and Termite Mound Sampling[3].

Ongoing Work

The auger rig is being returned to Diobi, Mandankoly and Sanela to further test the anomalism at these sites. Priority is given to Sanela, but the results at all sites require further exploration to determine the source and tenor of uranium anomalism detected from current exploration.

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.

The metallurgical testing of the Saraya drill core composite bulk sample is continuing at SGS Lakefield in Canada and the first set of results has been released, with the results of the next set of leach tests to be released when received.

The Company will also be engaging further with the resource consultant to determine if a resource category upgrade is possible, following the initial metallurgical results.

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 2 ppm 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 field exploration camp.

Following the Company's first maiden mineral resource at the Saraya Uranium Project (MRE: 12.4 Mt @ 587 ppm eU_3O_8 for 16.1 Mlbs[1]), Haranga is currently focused and further exploring the significant exploration potential for additional uranium mineralisation across this 1,650km^2 permit. In conjunction Haranga is exploring it's Ibel South Gold Project, with the aim to define drill targets and execute a maiden drill program across this permit during the year.

Corporately, the Company is continuing to identify and assess additional acquisition targets across the African region, primarily focused on expanding its portfolio across the clean energy and gold sectors. Haranga's collective expertise includes considerable experience running ASX-listed companies and financing and developing mining and exploration projects in Africa, Australia, and other parts of the world.

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Competent Person's Statement and Previously Reported information

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Jean Kaisin working under the supervision of Mr Peter Batten, a Competent Person, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Batten has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Batten is the Managing Director of Haranga Resources Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear. Mr Kaisin is a full-time employee of Haranga Resources Limited. The 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 announcement (Footnotes 1 – 3). 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. Previous RC drilling references taken from the report titled "Initial RC Drill Results from Saraya Extensional Drilling Confirm Uranium Mineralisation" released on the ASX on 13th of March 2024 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/
3. Anomalous prospects references taken from the report titled "Initial Auger Results Confirm RC Targets at Mandankoly and Sanela" released on the ASX on 6th of February 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

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 weighted 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.