

UNDRILLED EXTENSIONS OF URANIUM MINERALISATION IDENTIFIED

Highlights

- Re-assaying of termite mound samples taken over the Saraya Exploration Target (on a 50m x 50m spacing) at an improved detection limit (2.5 ppm) **yielded undrilled extensions of the known uranium mineralisation at the Saraya Prospect**
- Permit scale sampling (1000m x 100m) of termite mounds resumed and is expected to be 65 % completed before the onset of the rainy season in July 2023
- Permit scale sampling is being run in conjunction with infill sampling over recently identified anomalies **to define additional targets for drilling**
- Saraya NNE termite mound infill sampling (200m x 50m) over the Diobi Prospect completed with **assay results pending**
- Infill sampling over three additional areas with anomalous uranium concentrations at surface to be completed before the onset of the wet season in July 2023

Haranga Non-Executive Chairman Michael Davy commented, "We are thrilled with the progress being made on the Saraya Uranium Project. Improvements to sampling techniques have increased the detection limits of uranium, uncovering previously unexplored trends and extensions of Uranium anomalies. This follows the Company's recent very positive drilling program and identification of numerous undrilled uranium anomalies across the permit, further validating the Company's view that Saraya could hold significant uranium potential.

The infill sampling grids defined around the Saraya prospect demonstrate our commitment to an aggressive exploration approach. We eagerly anticipate the results from the completed Saraya NNE grid in April, and we remain optimistic about the potential for new uranium discoveries at close proximity to our known Saraya prospect. The progress we have made so far underscores the effectiveness of our exploration strategy and reinforces our confidence in the future success of the Saraya Uranium Project."

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

Re-assaying of Samples Taken Over the Saraya Uranium Prospect

Orientation sampling of termite mounds carried out in the vicinity of the Saraya Exploration Target during December 2021 - January 2022 consisted of a 50m x 50m grid covering an area of 3.4 km² and comprised 1,366 samples. The initial in-house XRF analyses of these samples achieved a uranium detection limit of 7.5 ppm¹. Re-assaying of the same samples in February 2023 was carried out with updated software and longer counting times, achieving a significantly improved detection limit of 2.5 ppm. The lowering of the detection limit yielded a vastly improved resolution of the surface expression of the mineralisation at the Saraya Prospect, where the company recently completed its maiden drill program, with the aim to confirm its 5-10 Mt (4 to 35 Mlb contained eU₃O₈)@ 350ppm to 750ppm eU₃O₈* grade range exploration target².

*The exploration target was prepared in accordance with the JORC code (2012). The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

With laterite and colluvial cover hindering previous exploration programs, the improved detection limit significantly improves the Company's ability to define potential extensions and new anomalies across the 1,650km² permit. It can be seen in **Figure 1** that the improved method detected previously unknown potential extensions of the uranium mineralisation from the drilled episyenite to the north-west and north-east, with Haranga's technical team recommending these extensions for follow-up auger or air-core drilling.

Permit Scale Sampling of Termite Mounds

The permit scale sampling (1000m x 100m) of termite mounds in the 1,650 km² Saraya permit area commenced in April 2022. First results were released on the 7th of February when the Company announced that the program yielded more than six +15 ppm uranium anomalies¹ in the northern portion of the licence area covering up to 25km in strike extent. Sampling and assaying are progressing within the expected time frame and the Company's technical team expects that approximately 65% of the program (10,500 samples) can be completed before the onset of the wet season in July 2023. The company's technical team expects to release further results of this regional program in the short term.

Termite Mound Infill Sampling

Based on the first results from the permit wide termite sampling program and which defined numerous uranium anomalies, the Company's technical team have outlined four priority areas for follow-up infill sampling on a 200m by 50m grid (**Figure 3**). These priority areas are Saraya NNE, Saraya South, Mandankoli, and Sanela. The sampling of the Saraya NNE grid (3,447 samples) was completed in March 2023 and covers the Diobi Prospect, where previous explorers **intersected up to 11.1m at 610 ppm eU₃O₈, 7.6m at 1,002 ppm eU₃O₈ and 6.4m at 427 ppm eU₃O₈**¹. First results of the termite mound infill sampling in this area are expected in April 2023. The Company's technical

team expects that this sampling program (12,500 samples) can be completed before the onset of the wet season in July.

¹Refer Company announcement 7th February 2023 - "Multiple Uranium Targets Identified".

²Refer Company announcement 5th September 2022 - "Significant Uranium Exploration Target Defined at Saraya"

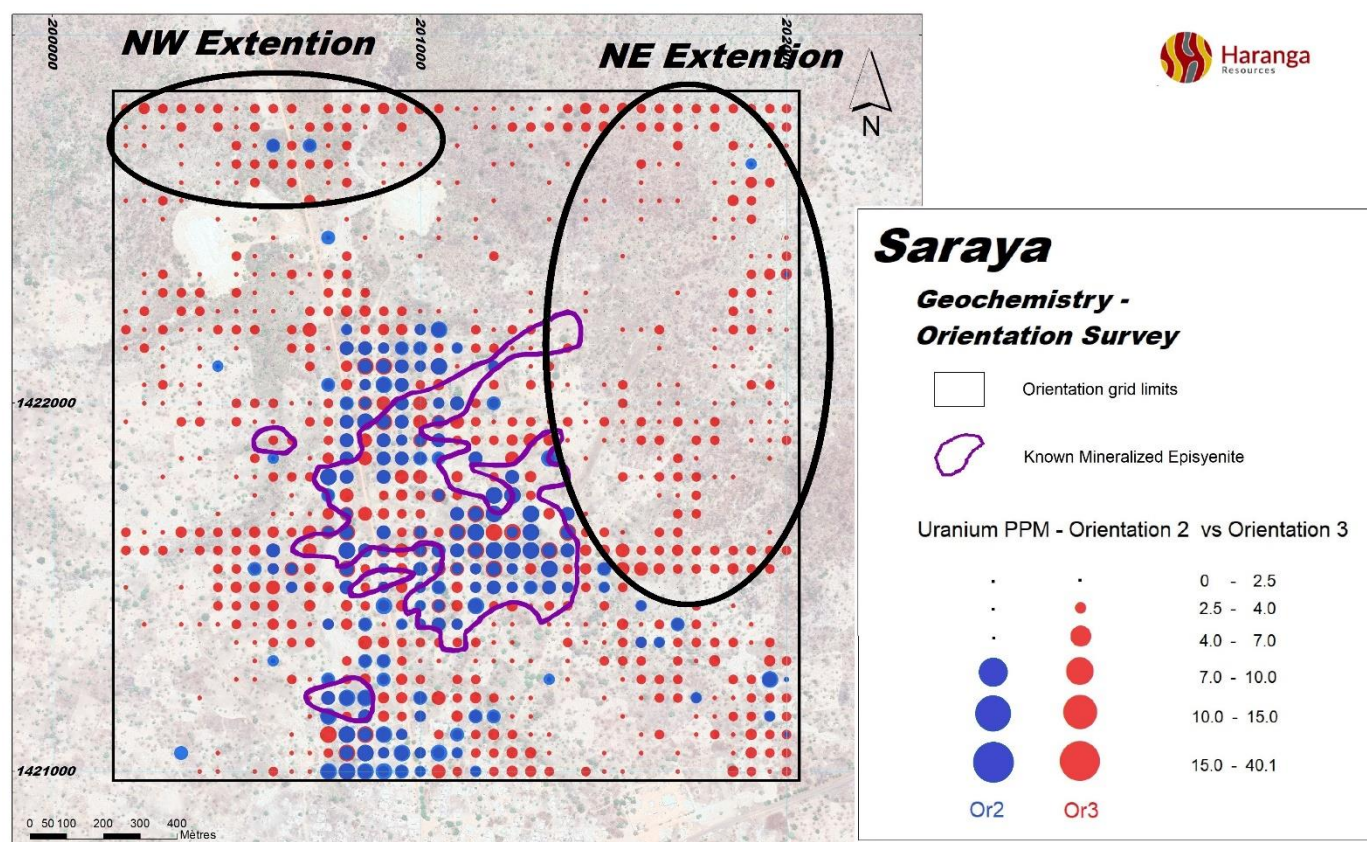


Figure 1: Map showing the results of the termite mound orientation survey (50m x 50m) in the vicinity of the known Saraya Prospect where the company recently defined a 4 to 35 Mlb contained eU_3O_8 exploration target*. A comparison of the previous assay results (7.5 ppm U Lower Limit of Detection; in blue) with the results of the re-assay program (2.5 ppm U LLD; in red), shows that the re-assay program resolved previously unknown potential extensions of the mineralisation under the laterite cover to the north-west and north-east.

*The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

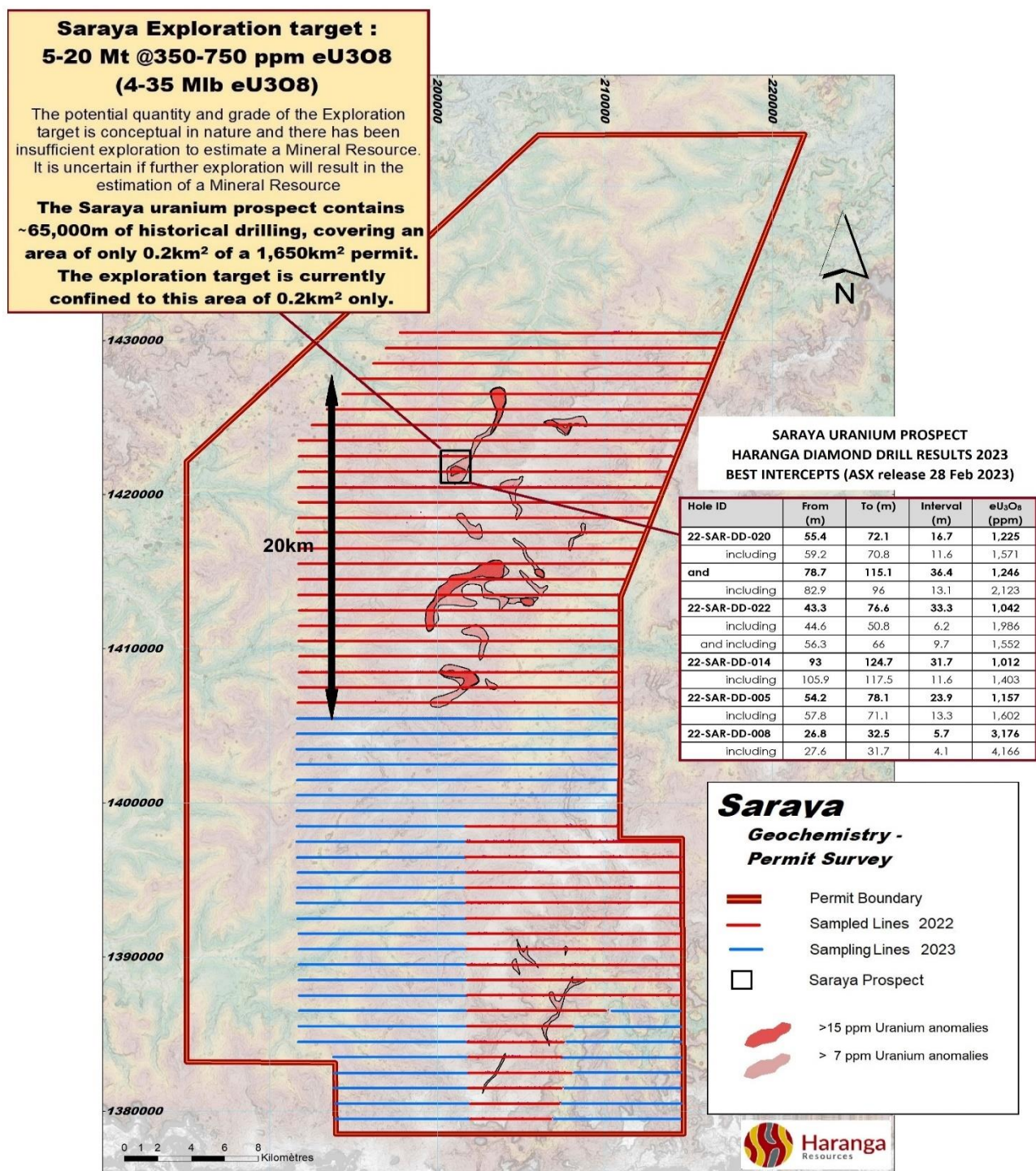


Figure 2: Map showing the progress of the permit scale sampling (1000m x 100m) of termite mounds. Sampling and assaying are progressing within the expected time frame and the Company's technical team expects that 65 % of the program (10,500 samples) can be completed before the onset of the wet season in July 2023. Drill results relate to Company's validation drill program³.

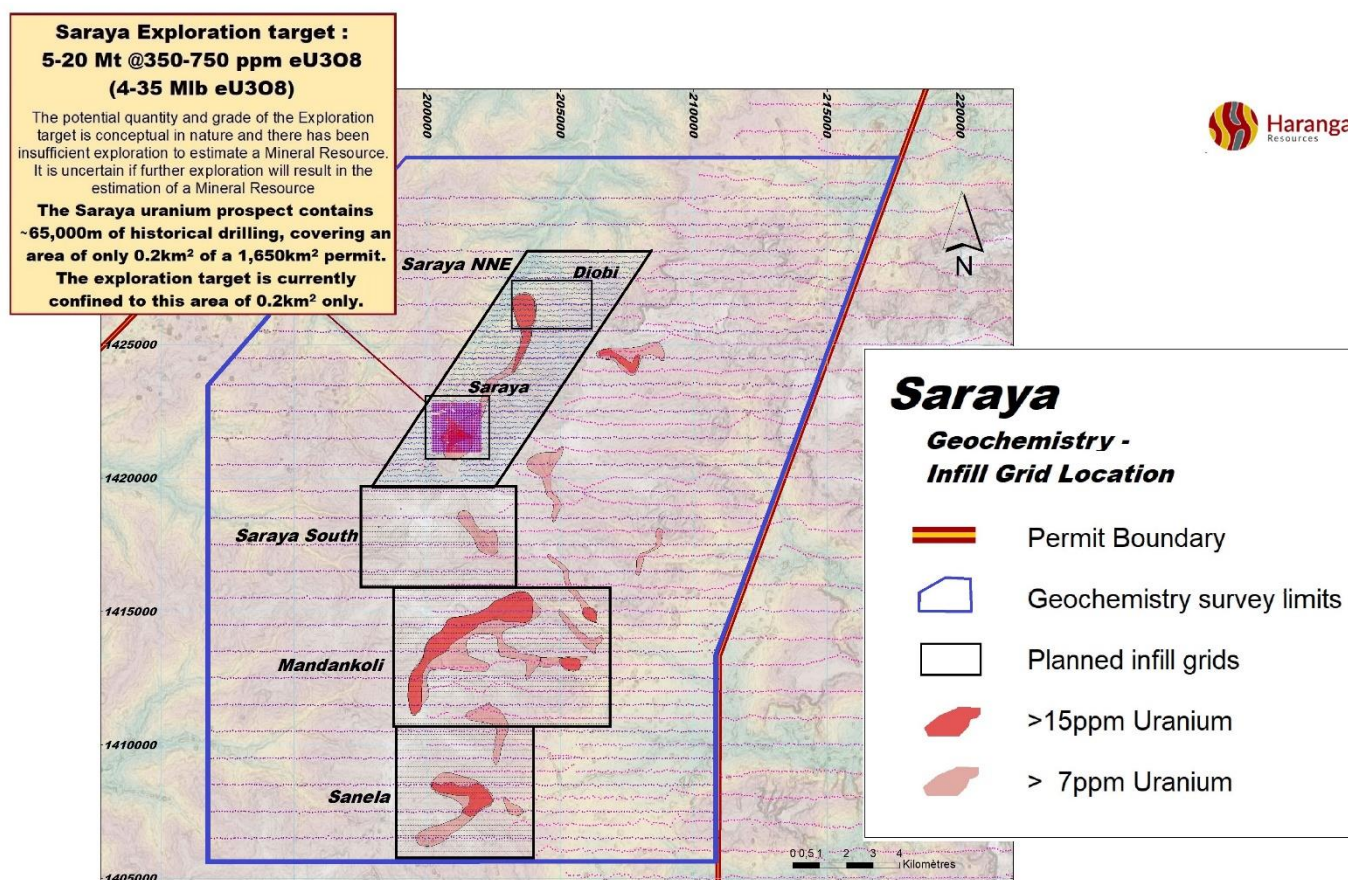


Figure 3: Map of planned infill grids over +15ppm Uranium anomalies¹ (200m x 50m). Sampling of the Saraya NNE infill grid, where previous explorers discovered the Diobi Prospect, has been completed (3,447 samples). Assay results are still pending and the Company expects to update the market in the short term. Saraya South, Mandankoli and Sanela, totalling 8,877 samples, are expected to be sampled prior to onset of the rainy season in July.

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

Investor inquiries

Haranga Resources

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Competent Person's Statement and Previously Reported Information

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Jean Kaisin working under the supervision of Consulting Geologist Mr John Davis, a Competent Person, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (M AIG). Mr Davis 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 Davis is the Non-Executive 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 footnotes 1-2. 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 announcement.

ASX Announcements referenced in this release

1. Multiple Uranium Anomalies extracted from the report entitled "Multiple Uranium Targets Identified" released on the ASX on 7th of February 2023 and available to view on <https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/>
2. Exploration Results extracted from the report entitled "Significant Uranium Exploration Target Defined at Saraya" released on the ASX on 5th of September 2022 and available to view on <https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/>
3. Drill results in figure 2 extracted from recent drilling announcement entitled "Drill Results Confirm Wide Shallow High-grade Uranium" released on ASX on the 28th February 2023 and available to view on <https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/>

Disclaimer:

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

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

3 APRIL 2023



About Haranga

Haranga Resources is an African focused multi commodity company. The Company's most advanced project is the Saraya Uranium Project in Senegal, previously owned by Uranium giant Orano (previously Areva) and which has in excess of 65,000 m of historical drilling. In addition, Haranga has a brownfield gold project in Senegal within a prolific geological gold province in close proximity to well-defined resources and producing mines. Both projects are serviced from its well established 40-man exploration camp.

The Company's immediate focus is delivery of its first maiden mineral resource at the Saraya Uranium Project and further exploring the significant exploration potential for additional uranium mineralisation across this 1,650km² permit. In conjunction Haranga is exploring it's Ibel South Gold Project, with the aim to define drill targets and execute a maiden drill program across this permit during the year.

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

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Trading Symbols

Australia: ASX:HAR

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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.	- Geochemical survey of termite mounds sampling : - Sampling grid on a 100m by 1000m permit scale. - Sampling grid on a 50m by 250m for infill. Sample taken on large termite "cathedral" mounds by circular sampling around the mounds. Sample consist of 1.5kg of small clods of the mounds. Termite mounds samples are then prepared for XRF assaying (see below)
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Drilling did not form part of this geochemical surface sampling programme.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to	Drilling did not form part of this geochemical surface sampling programme. Refer sample details above.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
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.	Geochemical surface samples are not visually logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Termite mounds samples have been prepared for XRF assaying. The preparation consists in crushing dry termite mounds samples using a jaw breaker, sieving the passing material to 180µm, collecting the passing material, and splitting to 2x150gr pulp samples. Pulps are packed in small transparent plastic bags for XRF assaying. The jaw breaker crushing aims at breaking the clods of the termite mounds to dust, without pulverizing the particles. Sieving aims at removing the +180µm fraction consisting mainly of quartz sands to concentrate fine particles carrying the uranium mineralization.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the 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.	- Pulp samples have been assayed using an Olympus X-5000 desktop XRF analyzer. - For permit scale sample: Samples have been assayed using "Soil Mode" on a 90 second assaying time. - For infill grid sample: Samples have been assayed using "Soil Mode" on a 300 second assaying time. - The XRF analyzer is calibrated at each start of the device using calibration tool provided by Olympus

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		as well as with 6 in-house standards. Standards results are reviewed after each campaign and compared to previous analyses.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	XRF assaying verification. - Sample pulps are divided and bagged by in-house Haranga technicians. - Sample bags are verified by XRF technicians and counted prior to assaying. - Assay data produced by XRF device is directly downloaded to database. The Company geologist verifies the data via GIS, prior to interpretation.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Samples have been collected on pre-established grids space by 100m by 1000m for permit scale and 50m by 250m for infill grids. Samples are taken on the nearest appropriate termite mound sample to the pre-established station. The location of the mound is collected using handheld GPS consisting of Garmin antennas deposited on the mounds and wired to cellphones that record the information. Each termite mound is photographed with a GPS reference on the photo. Samples coordinates are edited on topographic map for visual control.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The 100m x 1000m survey is of regional spacing and distribution and aim at delineating large scale anomalies. Infill grid are at 50m by 250m line spacing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	- Regional structures are typically of Birimian orientation with a majority of known mineralized structure orientated around N20°E and N140°E. - Regional sampling is based on East-West sampling lines to crosscut major N20E and N140E structures. Infill sampling based on the same structure, also on East-West sampling lines.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Final 150gr pulp samples are duplicated and stored in plastic containers at 2 different sites. Rejects are rebagged and stored at the site warehouse.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No information is available on reviews of sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- The Saraya Permit is an exploration permit attributed by the Mining Ministry of Senegal to Mandinga Resources Ltd of Australia under decree N°12397 of 5th of June 2018 and renewed for a 3-year period by decree N° 12403 dated 23rd of March 2022. - Mandinga Resources owns 70% of the interests in the exploration permit. - The permit first period of exploration was granted for a 4-year period and renewed for second period of 3 years.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Saraya prospect was first recognized for potential uranium prospectivity by the French Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) in the late 1950s following kilometer scale aerial surveys and subsequent ground checking by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		radiometric mapping and trenching. In the 1970s, Compagnie Générale des Mines (CGM) was created based on the uranium activities of the CEA. It was later renamed Compagnie Générale des Matières Nucléaire (COGEMA). • COGEMA Reconnaissance-level stream sediment geochemistry and geological and radiometric mapping of episyenites type targets commenced in the mid-1970s. Several radiometric anomalies were identified, however, only the Saraya prospect was substantially drilled with a record of a total of 452 drillholes for 48,975 m at the project, including 441 holes at the Saraya Prospect. COGEMA established that uranium mineralization at Saraya was an episyenite-affiliated target likely related to the neoproterozoic unconformity and structurally controlled by N040 and N130 fault intersections. • AREVA In 2006, COGEMA was renamed Areva NC. Areva reinitiated the Saraya Project in 2008, following an increase in global uranium prices. Areva initially reviewed the regional geophysical data and identified a limit of the deuteric alteration within the granites (favorable for uranium concentration) and several east-trending lineaments. From 2009, Areva largely focussed on infill diamond drilling of the Saraya prospect to establish an estimate of exploration potential and assess the continuation of mineralisation at depth: a total of 72 holes were completed at the Saraya prospect and a further 69 holes across several other prospects.
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	• COGEMA established that uranium mineralization at Saraya was an episyenite-affiliated target likely related to the neoproterozoic unconformity and structurally controlled by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		N040 and N130 fault intersections. • Areva noted that the episyenite and deuteric muscovite-rich granite appear complexly imbricated with several residual granitic lenses and fingerings occurring within the main syenite stock. Areva identified shears and faulted corridors through the prospect. The faults identified mostly strike in two orthogonal directions, N040–050 or N120–130. The most significant uranium mineralisation was found in the syenite preferentially associated with brecciated corridors. Mineralized occurrences are commonly observed in late strongly hematitic-altered fractures in contact zones. It is unclear whether uranium was mobilised in hydrothermal fluids or percolated in meteoric water and precipitated in structural conduits.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ◦ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ◦ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ◦ dip and azimuth of the hole ◦ down hole length and interception depth ◦ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Drilling did not form part of this geochemical surface sampling programme. Geochemical sample location is referred to above.
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	• Drilling did not form part of this sampling programme and geochemical sample location is referred to above. • All assay results reported do not include weighting, minimum cut-offs, or top cuts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Drilling did not form part of this surface geochemical sampling programme and therefore widths and intercept widths are not reported.
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.	Appropriate maps and plans are located in the body of the announcement.
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.	Haranga Resources Ltd endeavors to produce balanced reports accurately detailing the results from any exploration activities.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	- Regional airborne geophysical data is available (Fugro 2007-2009). - Regional geology map of Senegal is available at 1/200000 scale (1968 and 2010).
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Future work planned: - Ongoing MRE based on the Drilling at Saraya Prospect.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	- Geochemistry infill sampling at 250m x 50m on termite mounds over the anomalies discovered during the regional exploration with multielement assaying using XRF. - Exploration Aircore/RC Drilling to confirm rooting within anomalous zone, multielement assaying using XRF.