Haranga Resources

4,000m DRILLING TO TEST DEPTH EXTENSIONS OF HIGH-GRADE GOLD AT IBEL SOUTH

HIGHLIGHTS

- A 4,000m Phase 3 program utilising RC drilling, is scheduled to commence at the Ibel South Gold Project in early April, following regulatory approvals.
- Drilling will focus on untested drilling opportunities (TMS Anomaly 1&2) and high priority follow up targets (TMS Anomaly 3) identified from previous AC drilling Phases, including:
  - TMS Anomaly 3: **Depth extensions of high-grade gold** mineralisation,
  - TMS Anomaly 1: Strong TMS anomalies on the NW plateau, and
  - TMS Anomaly 2: A southern lateritic corridor anomaly.
- Select results from previous drill campaigns at TMS Anomaly 3 include (and are not limited to)[3]:
  - 25-IBS-AC-008: **20m @ 6.0 g/t Au from 12m, incl. 4m @ 14.1 g/t Au;**
  - 25-IBS-AC-016: **12m @ 6.12 g/t Au from 42m, incl. 7m @ 10.05 g/t Au (Hole ended in mineralisation);**
  - 25-IBS-AC-017: **7m @ 9.06 g/t Au from 7m;**
  - 25-IBS-AC-007: **5m @ 4.7 g/t Au from 5m, incl. 3m @ 7.8 g/t Au; and**
  - 25-IBS-AC-010: **5m @ 2.16 g/t Au from 26m, incl. 2m @ 4.23 g/t Au.**
- To date, **multiple holes have ended in mineralised greywacke**,[4] reinforcing the need for deeper drilling to target the primary system. These targets will be included as part of this program.
- To date, only ~800m of strike length has been tested within the broader ~5km anomalous corridor, **with average drill depths of ~30m.**[4]
- RC drilling will be conducted to **depths ranging from 260m to 300m**, with the deeper holes designed to test potential down-dip extensions of mineralisation intersected in previous AC drilling.
- Mineralisation is consistent with Birimian-aged orogenic gold systems and is hosted within altered greywacke and large quartz vein systems, displaying albite–epidote alteration, quartz veining, silicification and disseminated to vein-hosted pyrite.[4]
- **All necessary approvals for the program have been secured**, including authorisations from local administrative authorities (prefecture and municipality) as well as environmental and forestry services.

Haranga Resources Limited (ASX: HAR; FRA: 65E0) ("Haranga" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that a Phase 3, ~4,000m Reverse Circulation ("**RC**") drilling program at its Ibel South Gold Project ("**Ibel South**") in southeast Senegal is scheduled to commence in early April. The program is designed to follow up strong results from Phase 1 & Phase 2 Aircore ("**AC**") drilling campaigns and extensive surface geochemical work, including Termite Mound Sampling ("**TMS**"), which together have defined a structurally controlled gold system hosted within Birimian greywacke.

Chairman, Mr. Michael Davy commented: *"Ibel South is already shaping up as a highly encouraging gold system, with previous drilling returning high-grade near-surface results and confirming mineralisation in both weathered and fresh rock. Importantly, several earlier holes ended in mineralised greywacke, suggesting the system remains open at depth and supporting this next phase of RC drilling to test for down-dip extensions beneath known mineralisation. The program will also allow us to drill compelling new targets at TMS Anomalies 1 and 2, which were previously inaccessible due to seasonal weather and site access constraints.*

Given the Project's location within the Birimian, which hosts several multi-million-ounce gold deposits, we believe Ibel South has the potential to deliver a significant new gold discovery within this highly prospective belt. Combined with ongoing drilling at Lincoln, Haranga is advancing two highly active gold programs in parallel, and I look forward to updating our shareholders and stakeholders as results come through across both projects."

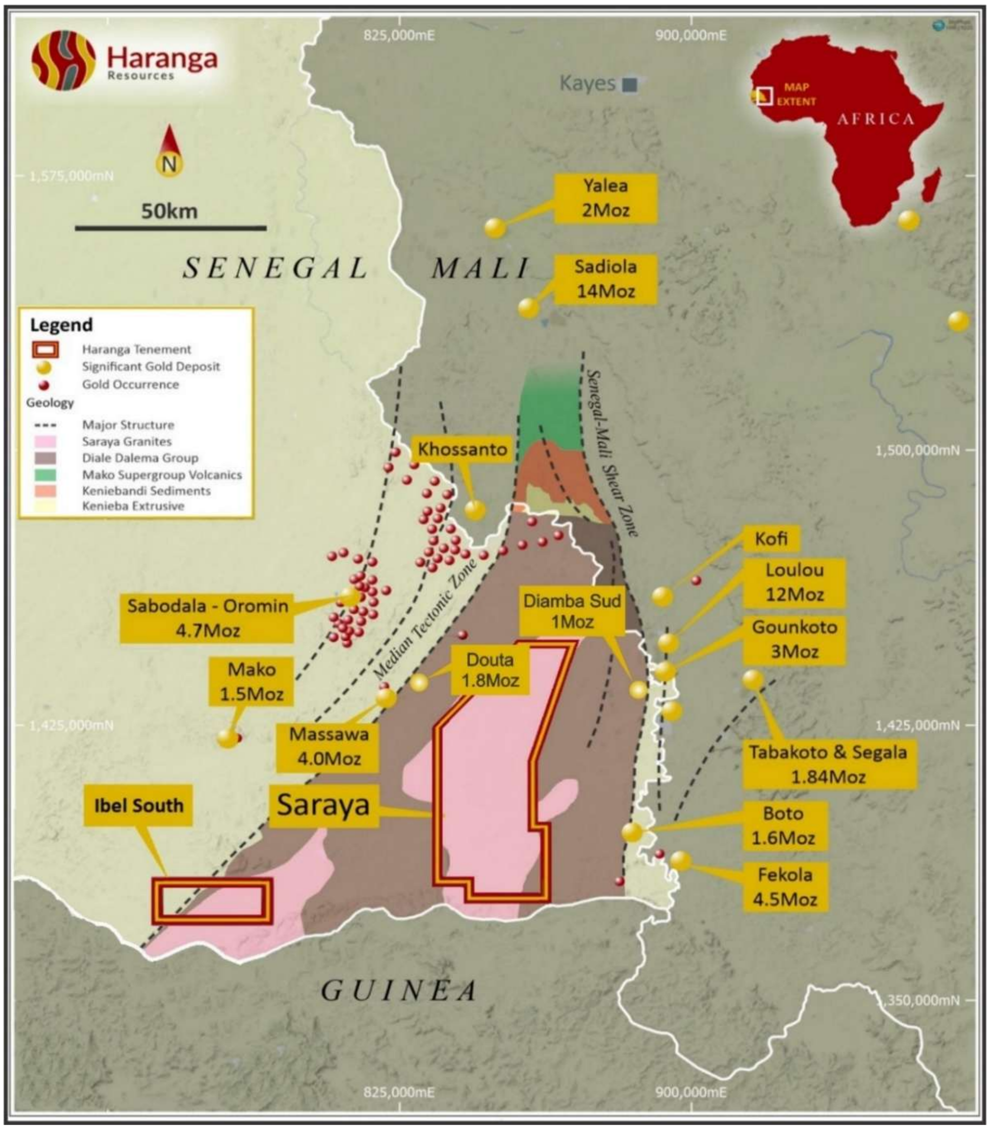


Figure 1: Ibel South location in relation to Haranga's projects and regional gold occurrences.

RC DRILLING PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The planned RC drilling program comprises an initial 15 holes for approximately 4,040m, designed to test priority targets identified from previous AC drilling and other growth opportunities identified from surface geochemical datasets, including TMS. The program may be expanded by a further ~2,400m (up to ~22 holes in total), subject to initial results and operational progress (Annexure 2).

Drilling has been designed on a series of systematic drill lines, with hole orientations selected to optimally intersect interpreted mineralised structures. Drill holes are generally oriented to cross-cut mineralisation hosted within Birimian greywacke, which is interpreted to be structurally controlled and associated with quartz veining and sulphide-bearing alteration.

RC drilling will be conducted to depths ranging from up to approximately **260m to 300m**, with deeper holes designed to test potential down-dip extensions of mineralisation intersected in previous AC drilling. The program is designed to provide improved geological, structural, and grade continuity information beyond the limits of the shallow AC drilling.

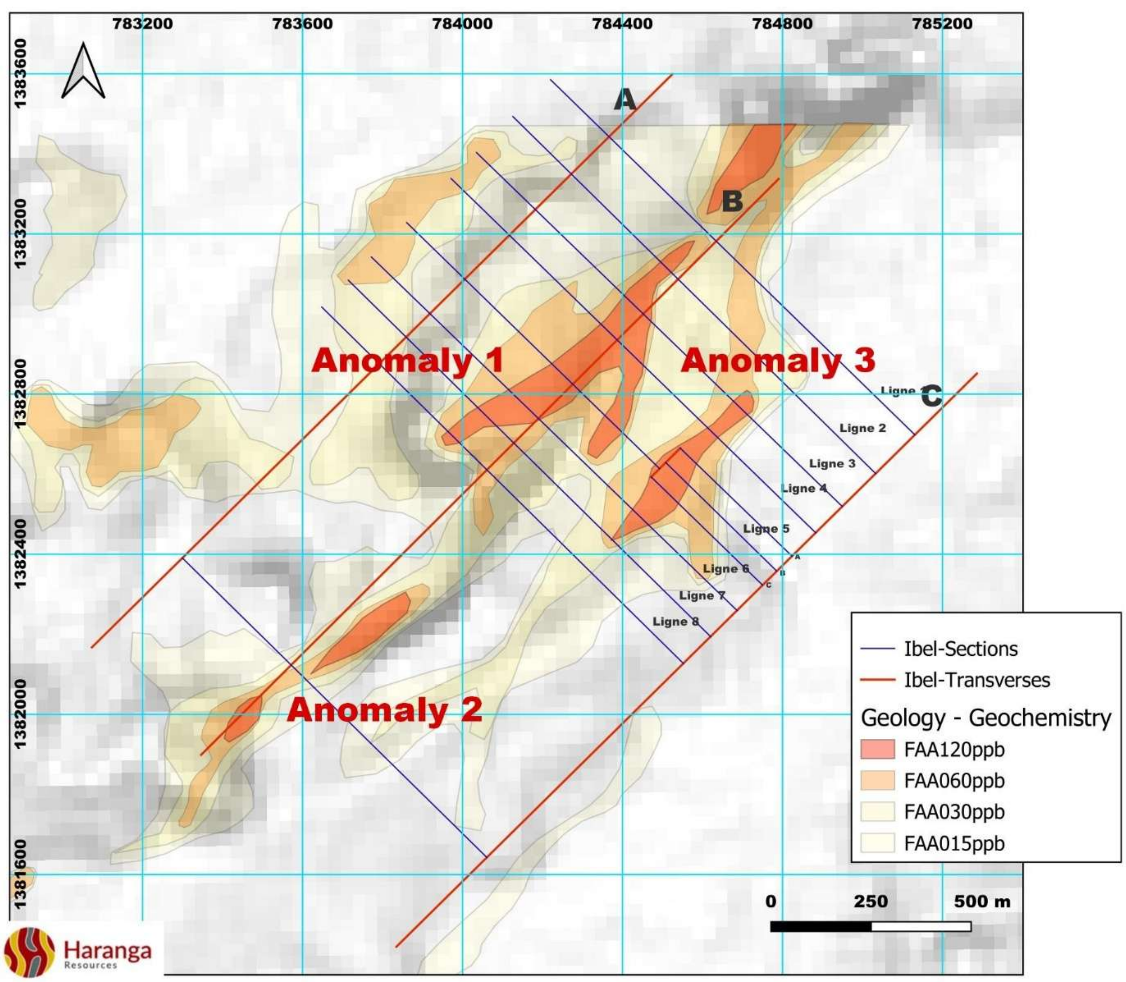


Figure 2: Location of the first three main TMS surface geochemistry anomalies at Ibel South.

PROGRAM RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

The RC drilling program represents the next stage of systematic exploration at Ibel South, following the delineation of a gold system through AC drilling and TMS geochemistry.

AC drilling has demonstrated that gold mineralisation occurs within both saprolite and underlying bedrock, confirming the presence of a primary mineralised system. In addition, the interpretation of geological sections indicates that mineralisation is associated with zones of enhanced alteration and deformation within greywacke units.

Two areas of strong gold anomalism defined by TMS geochemistry (Anomalies 1 & 2) **remain untested by drilling.** These two areas were previously inaccessible during the rainy season and represent high-priority targets for the current campaign.

To date, **only ~800m of strike has been tested within a broader ~5km anomalous corridor, and to depths of just 25m to 85m (Average hole depth ~30m).**[4] As a result, the system remains largely untested both along strike and at depth, providing scope for a significant greenfield discovery.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The upcoming ~4,000m RC program has been designed to achieve the following:

- Test down-dip extensions of known gold mineralisation encountered in the Phase 1 and Phase 2 AC drill programs at TMS Anomaly 3,
- Improve understanding of structural controls and geometry,
- Evaluate untested geochemical anomalies (TMS Anomalies 1 & 2), and
- Assess the overall scale potential of the Ibel South gold system.

Figure 2 illustrates the location of the main TMS surface geochemical anomalies from surveys conducted during 2022 and 2023 across the lateritic plateau at Ibel South.[5] The identified gold anomalies form the basis for the drilling strategy, with AC drill lines oriented perpendicular to the interpreted mineralised trends and spaced approximately 50m, 100m to 200 m apart, with hole spacing along lines ranging from 10m to 40m.

Figure 3 below presents a detailed view of the main anomalies, highlighting Anomaly 1 and Anomaly 3. To date, drilling has been limited to Anomaly 3, located on the upper plateau, where AC drilling returned **spectacular results, such as 20m @ 6.0 g/t Au from 12m, including 4m @ 14.1 g/t Au** (*25-IBS-AC-008*).[3] Anomaly 1 is located along the north-western flank of the main plateau, extending into a secondary plateau where strong TMS anomalies have been defined but remain untested.

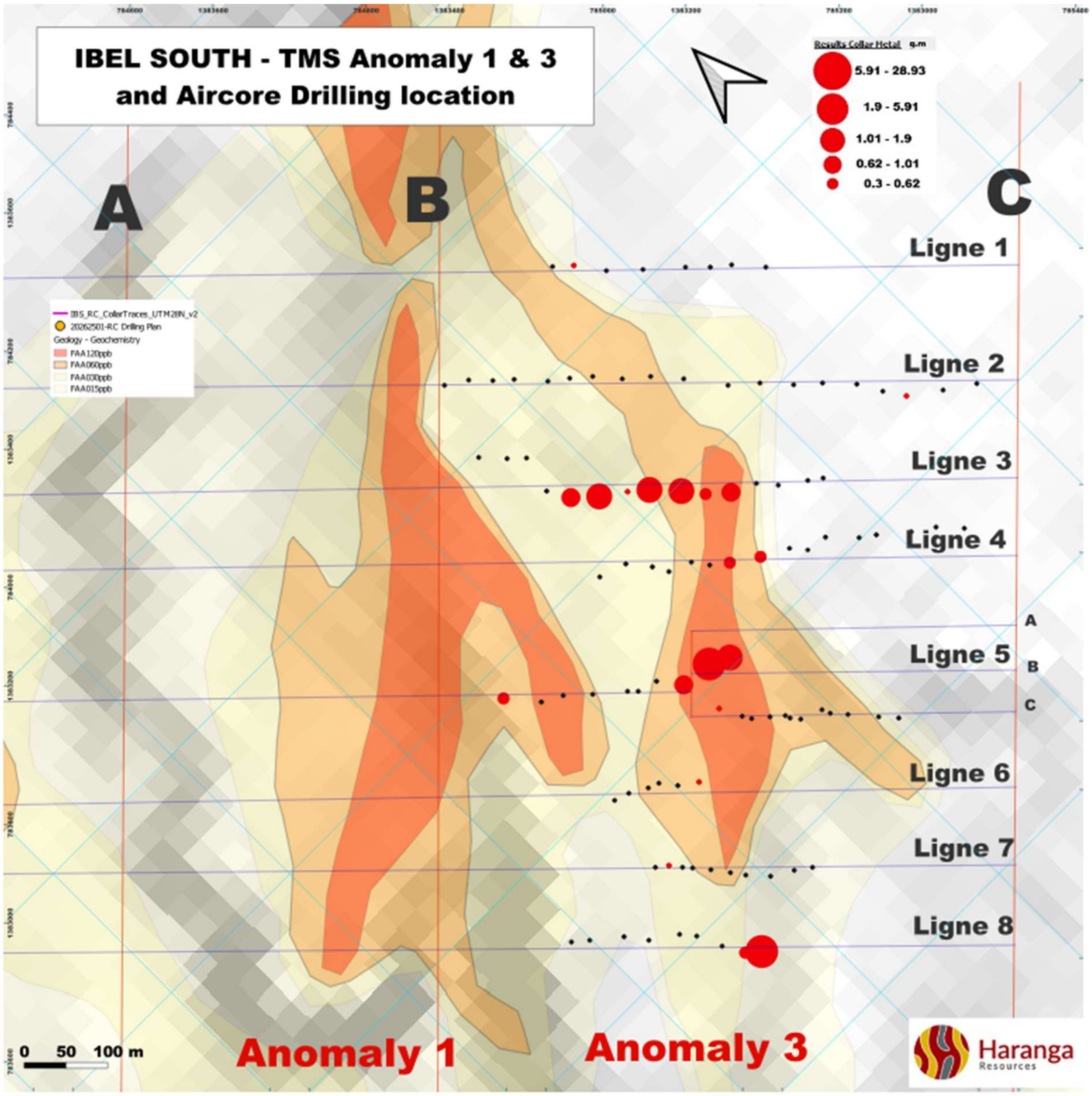


Figure 3: Location of the AC collars of the first two AC drilling campaigns at Ibel South, showing the encouraging metal factor calculation over the main mineralisation trend.

TARGET 1 – HIGH-GRADE GOLD FOLLOW UP AT TMS ANOMALY 3

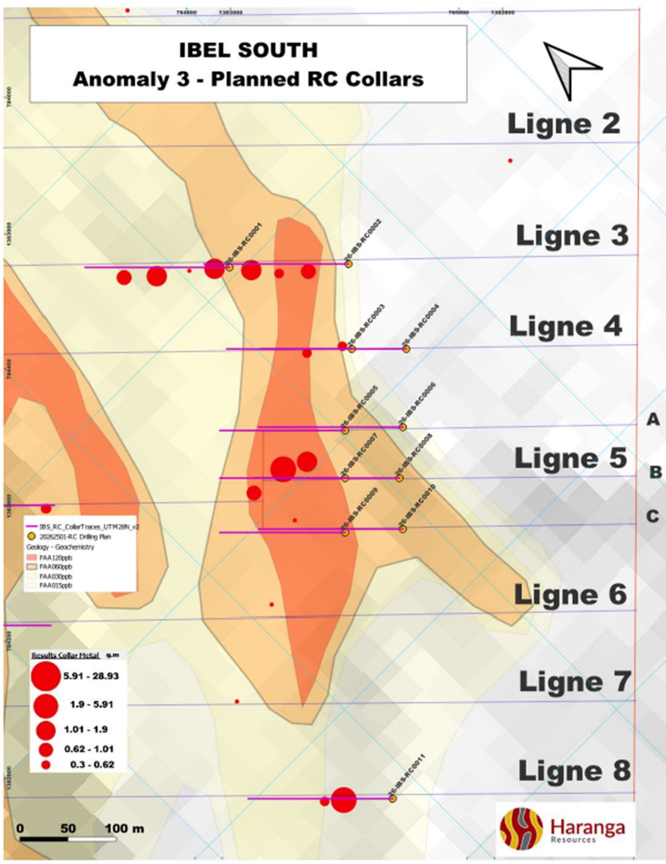
The primary target of the RC drilling program is the gold mineralisation intersected during previous AC drilling at TMS Anomaly 3. It represents the highest-confidence drill target within the Ibel South Project area given the activities undertaken and results received to date.

AC drilling has defined multiple zones of gold mineralisation within a structurally controlled system hosted in Birimian greywacke, with mineralisation observed in both saprolite and fresh bedrock. Mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, sulphide-bearing alteration, and deformation fabrics consistent with shear-hosted lode systems.

Drilling at TMS Anomaly 3 was initially prioritised due to its accessibility beneath a relatively flat lateritic plateau during the rainy season. However, geological interpretation indicates that this area represents only part of a broader mineralised system, with significant potential for extensions at depth and along strike.

Importantly, several AC holes intersected broad mineralised intervals and locally higher-grade zones, with some holes terminating in mineralisation, **indicating that the system remains open at depth.** These results support the interpretation of a primary bedrock-hosted gold system rather than a purely supergene enrichment profile.

Geological sections constructed from AC drilling data show that mineralisation is preferentially developed within saprolite derived from greywacke and extends into transitional and fresh bedrock. In addition, saprolite development appears to be locally enhanced in mineralised zones, likely reflecting increased chemical weathering associated with sulphide-bearing alteration.



The RC drilling program at TMS Anomaly 3 consists of 6 high priority holes and 5 second priority holes, designed to test the down-dip continuity and structural geometry of the known mineralisation. Drill holes have been positioned behind mineralised AC intercepts and oriented to crosscut the interpreted mineralised structures, regardless of whether these dip at shallow or steep angles.

Figure 4: Planned location and trace of the RC holes at Ibel, to test the main mineralisation intercepted during Phase 1 & 2 AC campaigns. Hole 11 located south on line 8, outside the frame.

Two lines of RC drilling are planned:

- Priority 1 set of holes targeting mineralisation to depths of **up to 260m**, directly beneath previous AC intercepts.
- Priority 2 set of deeper holes targeting depths of **up to 300m**, designed to test the continuation of the system at depth and better constrain its geometry.

This approach is expected to provide critical information on the thickness, continuity, and structural controls of the mineralised zones, and to assess the potential for a coherent and scalable gold system at Ibel South.

TARGET 2 – NORTH-WESTERN PLATEAU AREA – TMS ANOMALY 1

The second priority area for RC drilling is located on the north-western mid-plateau, where extensive TMS has defined a series of strong and coherent gold anomalies over a broad area.

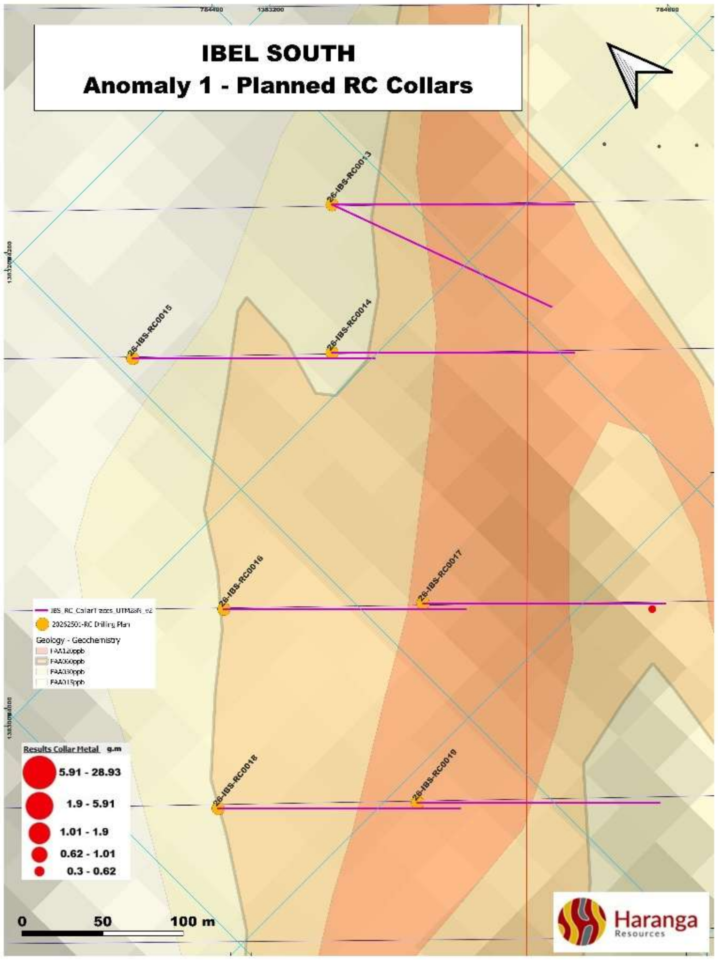
These anomalies are characterised by elevated gold values with a consistent NNE-oriented trend, which is interpreted to reflect underlying structural controls and potential continuity of the mineralised system identified at Anomaly 3. The orientation of these anomalies is consistent with the regional structural framework and may indicate the presence of parallel or offset mineralised zones.

Importantly, this area **has not been previously tested by drilling**, as access was limited during earlier campaigns due to dense vegetation and seasonal constraints. As a result, the north-western plateau represents a **high-priority, untested target with significant discovery potential.**

Interpretation of the TMS data suggests that the anomalies may represent either:

- Primary mineralisation directly beneath the sampling points, or
- Geochemical dispersion ("bleeding") from mineralised zones located upslope or along structural corridors, particularly from the higher south-eastern plateau

In addition, the presence of lateritic cover across parts of the plateau may attenuate or mask the surface geochemical response, meaning that the true intensity of mineralisation at depth could be under-represented in the TMS results.



The RC drilling program has been designed to test these anomalies through a series of drill lines oriented to crosscut the interpreted structural trends. The objective is to determine whether these surface geochemical anomalies are underlain by bedrock-hosted gold mineralisation, and to assess their potential relationship with the mineralised system defined at Anomaly 3.

Figure 5: Planned location and trace of the RC holes at Ibel, to test the main TMS anomalism on the secondary plateau. Two holes are to be drilled on first line (11 and 12).

Two lines of RC drilling are also planned:

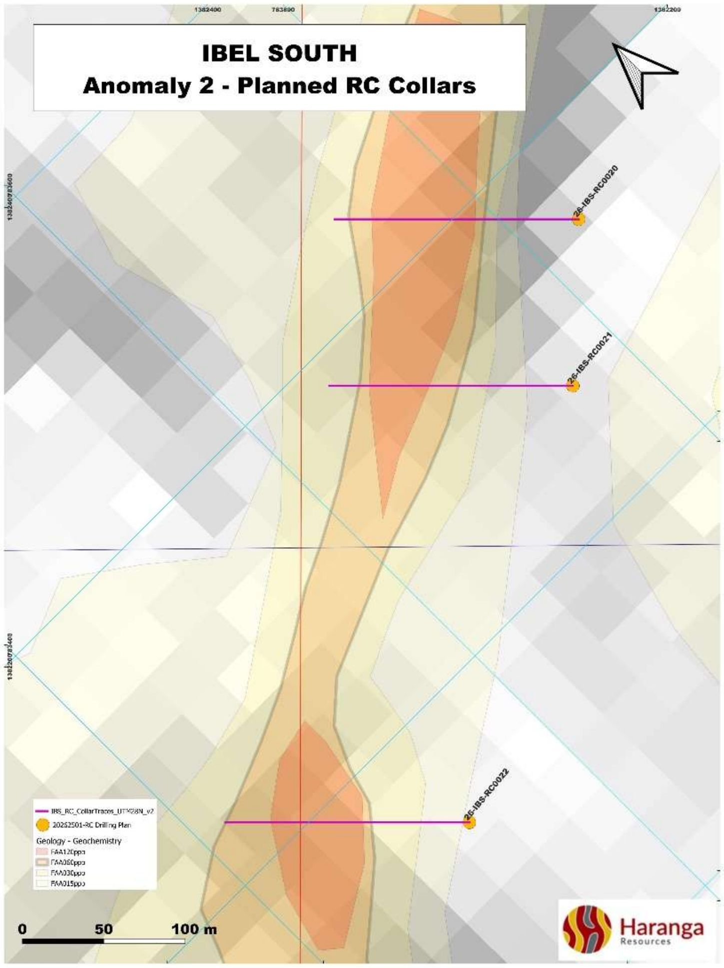
- Priority 1 set of holes targeting mineralisation to depths of up to 260m, directly beneath the TMS anomalies and the plateau slope
- Priority 2 set of deeper holes targeting depths of up to 300m, designed to test the continuation of the system at depth.

Successful drilling in this area would significantly expand the known footprint of mineralisation at Ibel South and support the presence of a larger, structurally controlled gold system across the project area.

TARGET 3 – SOUTHERN LATERITIC CORRIDOR – TMS ANOMALY 2

The third target area is located to the south of the main drilling zone and corresponds to a distinct gold anomaly identified through TMS, situated within a lateritic corridor.

This anomaly represents a secondary priority target and remains largely untested by previous drilling. The geochemical response is considered significant, particularly given the presence of lateritic cover, which may attenuate surface expression and mask underlying mineralisation.



While less advanced than TMS Anomalies 1 and 3, the southern anomaly is interpreted to lie within a favourable structural and geological setting and may represent either a separate mineralised zone or an extension of the broader system identified at Ibel South.

RC drilling in this area will be limited and selective, aimed at providing an initial test of the anomaly and determining whether it is underlain by bedrock-hosted gold mineralisation.

Figure 6: Planned location and trace of the RC holes at Anomaly 2 to test the main TMS anomalism along the southern plateau.

PROGRAM EXECUTION, PERMITTING AND SCHEDULE

The RC drilling contract has been awarded to Forage Technique Eau ("FTE Drilling"), the same contractor that successfully completed the previous AC program at Ibel South. The contractor selection process was conducted through the CNSCL local content platform in accordance with Senegalese regulations and procedures, and the appointment of FTE Drilling has now been validated.

All necessary field-level approvals have been secured, including authorisations from local administrative authorities (prefecture and municipality) as well as environmental and forestry services. The Company confirms that all activities are being conducted in compliance with applicable in-country regulatory and local content requirements.

Drilling is scheduled to commence in early April, subject to final site access preparation, including vegetation clearing for drill rig mobilisation. The program is expected to run over approximately one month, initially operating on day shifts before transitioning to continuous day and night operations. Drilling productivity is anticipated to range between 200m and 300m per 24-hour period, supporting completion of the planned program within approximately 15 to 20 drilling days. The Company expects the campaign to be completed before the end of April.

The program will be supported by the same technical and operational team involved in the previous aircore campaigns, ensuring continuity of execution. Local stakeholders, including the community of Ibel, continue to support the project and the ongoing exploration activities.

SAMPLING AND ASSAY PROCEDURES

RC drill samples will be collected on a 1m basis at the rig, with individual samples weighing approximately 50–60 kg. All samples will be transported to the field facility, where they will be split and composited into 2m intervals for initial assay. Sample preparation will be undertaken at the SGS laboratory in Kédougou, with gold analysis performed by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish at SGS Bamako.

A systematic QAQC program will be implemented, with the insertion of blanks, field duplicates, and certified reference materials at a rate of approximately 5–10% of total samples. Certified reference materials will be selected across appropriate grade ranges to monitor analytical accuracy.

As per previous campaigns, all composite samples returning grades above 0.5 g/t Au will be re-assayed on a 1m basis using original samples to provide higher-resolution grade control and confirm mineralised intervals.

AC GRADES CONFIRMATION – AC PHASES 1 & 2 QAQC AND VALIDATION

As previously reported, assay data from the Phase 1 and Phase 2 AC drilling programs were generated by SGS Bamako following sample preparation at the Kedougou facility, using industry-standard 50 g fire assay with AAS finish.

The following Table 1 is presenting the final Intercept table for Phase 1 and 2 AC Drilling at Ibel with the incorporation of metric assays of the positive composite samples of Phase 2.

Hole-ID	Interval	From	Comment
25-IBS-AC-005	20m @ 0.71 g/t Au	32m	**Including 7m @ 1.51 g/t Au**
25-IBS-AC-006	16m @ 0.47 g/t Au	12m	Including 7m @ 0.78 g/t Au
25-IBS-AC-007	**5m @ 4.74 g/t Au**	5m	**Including 3m @ 7.08 g/t Au**
25-IBS-AC-008	**20m @ 6.00 g/t Au**	12m	**Including 4m @ 14.16 g/t Au**
25-IBS-AC-010	**5m @ 2.16 g/t Au**	26m	**Including 2m @ 4.23 g/t Au**
25-IBS-AC-011	**2m @ 5.45 g/t Au**	17m	
25-IBS-AC-011	**2m @ 1.72 g/t Au**	29m	
25-IBS-AC-016	**12m @ 6.12 g/t Au**	42m	**Including 7m @ 10.05 g/t Au ending in mineralisation**
25-IBS-AC-017	**7m @ 9.06 g/t Au**	7m	
25-IBS-AC-018	7m @ 0.98 g/t Au	8m	**Including 2m@2.04 g/t Au**
25-IBS-AC-018	**5m @ 1.93 g/t Au**	28m	
25-IBS-AC-033	**1m @ 28.93 g/t Au**	23m	
25-IBS-AC-034	9m @ 0.76 g/t Au	28m	**Including 3m @ 1.14 g/t Au**
25-IBS-AC-053	6m @ 0.83g/t Au	17m	
25-IBS-AC-062	24m @ 0.89 g/t Au	32m	**Including 4m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 33m and Including 3m @ 1.13 g/t Au from 39m**
25-IBS-AC-063	**16m @ 1.26 g/t Au**	4m	**Including 7m @ 1 .73 g/t Au from 12m**
25-IBS-AC-063	3m @ 0.49 g/t Au	37m	Ending in mineralisation
25-IBS-AC-095	4m @ 0.76 g/t Au	23m	
25-IBS-AC-095	6m @ 0.32 g/t Au	36m	
25-IBS-AC-105	17m @ 0.54 g/t Au	8m	Ending in mineralisation

Table 1: Intercept assay results on Phase 1 and Phase 2 metric assays only.

Step 1 – Composite Sampling and Primary QAQC

Primary sampling was conducted on 1 m intervals and composited into 4m samples for initial assaying. A systematic QAQC protocol was implemented, including the insertion of one certified reference material (CRM), one blank, and one duplicate per drill hole. For all mineralised intervals exceeding 0.5 g/t Au, for both AC Phase 1 and Phase 2 assays, individual 1m samples were subsequently assayed to validate the composite results.

Step 2 – Metric Re-assaying of Composites Above 0.5 g/t

Composite samples exceeding 0.5 g/t Au were re-assayed on a 1m basis to provide greater resolution and confirm mineralised intervals. A total of 327 individual samples were assayed across both phases. The metric assays returned grades consistent with the original composite results, confirming the presence and continuity of mineralisation.

Step 3 – Independent Laboratory Check Assays and Validation of Sampling Procedures

To further validate the reliability of the assay dataset and the robustness of the sampling and compositing procedures, an independent check assay programme was undertaken using ALS as a secondary laboratory. All analyses at ALS were conducted using the same methodology as SGS, including full sample preparation and 50 g fire assay, ensuring direct comparability between datasets.

Two complementary validation approaches were implemented:

- ***Reconstructed composite samples:*** A set of 24 composite samples was reconstructed from original aircore bulk reject material. The original sample bags were re-split at 1m intervals and recomposited into 4m composites, replicating the initial sampling protocol. These reconstructed composites were submitted to ALS for assay to assess both the repeatability of the compositing process and inter-laboratory reproducibility. The results show good overall agreement between SGS and ALS, with no evidence of systematic bias. Minor variability, including isolated outliers, is observed and is considered consistent with sample heterogeneity and nugget effect. This confirms that the original compositing and assay procedures are robust and reproducible.
- ***1 m sample re-assays (witness samples):*** Approximately 90 individual 1m samples from Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling were selected from retained reference material, re-split, and submitted to ALS for independent assay. Comparison with original SGS results shows strong correlation at low to moderate grades, confirming good analytical repeatability. Increased variability is observed at higher grades, including a limited number of significant discrepancies, which are interpreted to reflect sub-sampling effects and nuggety gold distribution rather than analytical issues. **No systematic bias between SGS and ALS is identified.**

Overall, the independent check assay program confirms the reliability of the original SGS dataset and demonstrates that both the sampling protocol and analytical procedures are appropriate for the style of mineralisation encountered.

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

Kyla Garic
Company Secretary

HARANGA RESOURCES LIMITED

Competent Person's and Compliance Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by 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.

The information in this announcement that are footnoted below (1-5) relates to exploration results and mineral resources that have been released previously on the ASX. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that, in the case of mineral resources estimates (including foreign estimates), all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's finding is presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Saraya - Mineral Resource[1]

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 27 August 2024[1]. 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 27 August 2024 is as follows:

Classification	Tonnage	Grade	Contained eU_3O_8	
	Mt	eU_3O_8 ppm	Mlbs	Tonnes
Indicated	4.1	740	6.7	3,038
Inferred	10.4	475	10.9	4,946
Total	14.5	550	17.6	7,984

Table 1: Saraya Mineral Resource Estimate[1] – 250ppm cutoff, Indicator Kriging.

ASX Announcements directly referenced in this release

1. Mineral Resource Estimate results taken from the report titled "Saraya Uranium Mineral Resource Approaches 20 Mlb eU_3O_8" released on the ASX on 27th of August 2024 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/
2. Information confirming acquisition of the Lincoln Gold Project taken from the report titled "Haranga completes acquisition of the Lincoln Gold Project" released on the

ASX on 30th of July 2025 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/

3. Information relating to the drilling at the Company's Ibel South Gold Project from the report titled "Spectacular High-Grade Gold Intercepts Confirmed by Single-Metre Assays at Ibel South" released on the ASX on 8th of October 2025 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/
4. Information regarding the Ibel South Gold Project taken from the report titled "800m Continuous Mineralised Gold Trend at TMS Anomaly 3" on 12 January 2026 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/
5. Information regarding the Ibel South Gold Project taken from the report tilted "Geochemical survey yields walk-up drill targets" released on the ASX on 3rd of July 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.

About Haranga Resources

Haranga Resources is a gold exploration and development company with assets across California's legendary Mother Lode Gold Belt and Senegal's Kéniéba Inlier. In California, the Company has recently finalised the acquisition of the advanced, high-grade Lincoln Gold Project, which benefits from significant existing infrastructure and is fully permitted for mining. The Company has commenced an underground diamond drilling programme designed to support the delivery of a maiden JORC Resource for the Project and to test for potential repetitions at depth.

In Senegal, Haranga holds the highly prospective Ibel South Gold Project, which has returned spectacular near-surface high-grade gold mineralisation from recent maiden drilling. In addition, Haranga holds the Saraya Uranium Project, previously owned by Uranium giant Orano (previously Areva) and which has in excess of 65,000m of historical *drilling and a defined mineral resource of 14.5Mt @ 550ppm eU3O8 for 17.6 Mlbs contained eU3O8 Indicated and Inferred.*

Haranga's collective expertise includes considerable experience running ASX-listed companies and financing, operating and developing mining and exploration projects in Africa, Australia, and other parts of the world.

Schedule 1 – Lincoln Gold Project[2] – Foreign Estimate Disclosures

The NI 43-101 Mineral Resources for the Lincoln Gold Project, as at 2 July 2015, are estimated at 958,910 tonnes at 9.29g/t Au for 286,000 ounces of gold.

The information in this announcement relating to the Lincoln Gold Project Mineral Resources is reported in accordance with the requirements applying to foreign estimates in the ASX Listing Rules and, as such, are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code.

A Competent Person has not yet completed sufficient work to classify the NI 43-101 Mineral Resources as JORC Code Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

It is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the NI 43-101 Mineral Resources will be able to be reported as Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code.

The information in this announcement that relates to the NI 43-101 Mineral Resources and of the Lincoln Gold Project has been extracted from the unpublished report entitled "Updated Technical Report on the Lincoln Mine Project, Amador County, California, prepared for Sutter Gold Mining Inc" dated 2 July 2015 (the "Report"), which sets out the Mineral Resources of the Lincoln Gold Project as at 2 July 2015.

The Mineral Resource estimates for the Lincoln Gold Project have been prepared using the National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators (the "Canadian NI 43-101 Standards").

The Mineral Resources estimates for the Lincoln Gold Project are not, and do not purport to be, compliant with the JORC Code and are therefore classified as "foreign estimates" under the ASX Listing Rules.

Annexure 1 – Phase 1 & 2 AC drilling collar

#	Phase	Hole ID	UtmE Z29N	UtmN Z29N	UtmZ Z29N	EOH	Azimuth	Dip
1	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC001	784785	1382683	174	42	315	-60
2	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC002	784770	1382694	174	52	315	-60
3	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC003	784741	1382715	172	60	315	-60
4	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC004	784724	1382735	175	60	315	-60
5	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC005	784695	1382749	173	66	315	-60
6	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC006	784672	1382769	172	54	315	-60
7	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC007	784654	1382792	168	78	315	-60
8	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC008	784628	1382820	169	52	315	-60
9	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC009	784608	1382837	170	72	315	-60
10	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC010	784580	1382857	175	56	315	-60
11	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC011	784555	1382880	171	60	315	-60
12	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC012	784540	1382906	173	34	315	-60
13	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC013	784551	1382951	177	42	315	-60
14	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC014	784534	1382967	170	60	315	-60
15	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC015	784511	1382992	180	69	315	-60
16	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC016	784554	1382610	163	54	315	-60
17	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC017	784531	1382622	169	38	315	-60
18	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC018	784492	1382626	193	58	315	-60
19	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC019	784472	1382652	171	27	315	-60
20	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC020	784448	1382659	174	22	315	-60
21	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC021	784439	1382668	172	40	315	-60
22	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC022	784407	1382695	172	40	315	-60
23	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC023	784381	1382719	176	40	315	-60
24	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC024	784357	1382732	175	70	315	-60
25	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC025	784328	1382767	174	51	315	-60
26	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC026	784291	1382403	167	30	315	-60
27	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC027	784278	1382419	167	40	315	-60
28	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC028	784247	1382440	169	60	315	-60
29	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC029	784229	1382464	167	68	315	-60
30	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC030	784197	1382490	170	66	315	-60
31	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC031	784180	1382504	179	60	315	-60
32	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC032	784342	1382327	160	40	315	-60
33	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC033	784333	1382335	151	40	315	-60
34	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC034	784318	1382348	181	48	315	-60
35	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC035	784304	1382373	161	45	315	-60
36	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC036	784423	1382531	164	40	315	-60
37	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC037	784402	1382546	162	40	315	-60
38	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC038	784388	1382564	167	24	315	-60
39	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC039	784375	1382569	166	22	315	-60
40	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC040	784354	1382581	171	36	315	-60
41	Phase 1	25-IBS-AC041	784336	1382587	173	44	315	-60

42	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC042	784646	1382416	177	48	315	-60
43	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC043	784630	1382434	165	48	315	-60
44	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC044	784606	1382462	165	50	315	-60
45	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC045	784592	1382478	165	28	315	-60
46	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC046	784588	1382488	162	33	315	-60
47	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC047	784562	1382498	162	30	315	-60
48	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC048	784554	1382508	164	28	315	-60
49	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC049	784552	1382514	168	36	315	-60
50	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC050	784538	1382526	168	33	315	-60
51	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC051	784521	1382540	165	24	315	-60
52	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC052	784515	1382550	166	24	315	-60
53	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC053	784502	1382576	170	27	315	-60
54	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC054	784862	1382521	175	60	315	-60
55	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC055	784839	1382546	173	54	315	-60
56	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC056	784814	1382563	170	44	315	-60
57	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC057	784782	1382590	168	44	315	-60
58	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC058	784765	1382602	161	60	315	-60
59	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC059	784737	1382631	174	40	315	-60
60	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC060	784711	1382635	169	39	315	-60
61	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC061	784697	1382652	168	45	315	-60
62	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC062	784665	1382669	166	66	315	-60
63	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC063	784634	1382690	169	40	315	-60
64	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC064	784615	1382705	170	36	315	-60
65	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC065	784602	1382723	170	54	315	-60
66	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC066	784575	1382734	169	35	315	-60
67	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC067	784565	1382752	175	45	315	-60
68	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC068	784545	1382777	174	50	315	-60
69	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC069	784512	1382788	179	36	315	-60
70	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC070	784995	1382633	190	56	315	-60
71	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC071	784961	1382656	200	57	315	-60
72	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC072	784925	1382682	202	58	315	-60
73	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC073	784909	1382706	205	53	315	-60
74	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC074	784893	1382734	203	66	315	-60
75	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC075	784865	1382764	203	72	315	-60
76	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC076	784839	1382787	205	70	315	-60
77	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC077	784812	1382817	201	72	315	-60
78	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC078	784783	1382842	199	88	315	-60
79	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC079	784751	1382885	203	66	315	-60
80	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC080	784725	1382915	206	63	315	-60
81	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC081	784699	1382937	210	57	315	-60
82	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC082	784676	1382964	208	48	315	-60
83	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC083	784655	1382982	208	50	315	-60
84	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC084	784634	1382998	206	66	315	-60
85	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC085	784607	1383028	207	42	315	-60

86	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC086	784588	1383045	209	48	315	-60
87	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC087	784568	1383066	211	63	315	-60
88	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC088	784543	1383082	221	60	315	-60
89	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC089	784915	1382910	207	72	315	-60
90	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC090	784888	1382941	200	54	315	-60
91	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC091	784868	1382957	203	66	315	-60
92	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC092	784847	1382978	210	82	315	-60
93	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC093	784809	1383012	211	80	315	-60
94	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC094	784777	1383042	215	80	315	-60
95	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC095	784754	1383074	216	72	315	-60
96	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC096	784735	1383091	213	60	315	-60
97	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC097	784447	1382363	172	56	315	-60
98	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC098	784429	1382376	174	40	315	-60
99	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC099	784404	1382391	173	36	315	-60
100	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC100	784384	1382413	173	30	315	-60
101	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC101	784373	1382428	174	39	315	-60
102	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC102	784359	1382447	174	40	315	-60
103	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC103	784345	1382464	174	24	315	-60
104	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC104	784337	1382473	174	27	315	-60
105	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC105	784327	1382486	175	26	315	-60
106	Phase 2	25-IBS-AC106	784314	1382496	175	28	315	-60

Table 1 – Ibel South AC drillhole collars and orientation.

Annexure 2 – RC drilling collar planned

#	Hole-ID	UtmE Z28N	UtmN Z28N	EOH	Line	Azimuth	Dip
1	26-IBS-RC0001	784640	1382810	300	Line 3	N315°E	-60
2	26-IBS-RC0002	784730	1382725	300	Line 3	N315°E	-60
3	26-IBS-RC0003	784670	1382660	260	Line 4	N315°E	-60
4	26-IBS-RC0004	784710	1382620	300	Line 4	N315°E	-60
5	26-IBS-RC0005	784605	1382605	260	Line 5A	N315°E	-60
6	26-IBS-RC0006	784650	1382565	300	Line 5A	N315°E	-60
7	26-IBS-RC0007	784570	1382570	260	Line 5B	N315°E	-60
8	26-IBS-RC0008	784610	1382530	300	Line 5B	N315°E	-60
9	26-IBS-RC0009	784530	1382530	260	Line 5C	N315°E	-60
10	26-IBS-RC0010	784575	1382490	300	Line 5C	N315°E	-60
11	26-IBS-RC0011	784370	1382300	300	Line 8	N315°E	-60
12	26-IBS-RC0012	784365	1383085	300	Line 3	N135°E	-60
13	26-IBS-RC0013	784365	1383085	300	Line 3	N160°E	-60
14	26-IBS-RC0014	784300	1383020	300	Line 4	N135°E	-60
15	26-IBS-RC0015	784210	1383105	300	Line 4	N135°E	-60
16	26-IBS-RC0016	784140	1382955	300	Line 5	N135°E	-60
17	26-IBS-RC0017	784230	1382870	300	Line 5	N135°E	-60
18	26-IBS-RC0018	784050	1382870	300	Line 6	N135°E	-60
19	26-IBS-RC0019	784140	1382785	300	Line 6	N135°E	-60
20	26-IBS-RC0020	783835	1382145	300	Line 12	N315°E	-60
21	26-IBS-RC0021	783760	1382075	300	Line 13	N315°E	-60
22	26-IBS-RC0022	783525	1381930	300	Line 15	N315°E	-60

Table 2 – RC drilling collar planned.

Annexure 3 – Intercept Tables AC Phase 1 and 2

Hole-ID	Interval	From	Comment
25-IBS-AC-005	20m @ 0,71 g/t Au	32m	**Including 7m @ 1.51 g/t Au**
25-IBS-AC-006	16m @ 0.47 g/t Au	12m	Including 7m @ 0.78 g/t Au
25-IBS-AC-007	**5m @ 4.74 g/t Au**	5m	**Including 3m @ 7.08 g/t Au**
25-IBS-AC-008	**20m @ 6.00 g/t Au**	12m	**Including 4m @ 14.16 g/t Au**
25-IBS-AC-010	**5m @ 2.16 g/t Au**	26m	**Including 2m @ 4.23 g/t Au**
25-IBS-AC-011	**2m @ 5.45 g/t Au**	17m	
25-IBS-AC-011	**2m @ 1.72 g/t Au**	29m	
25-IBS-AC-016	**12m @ 6.12 g/t Au**	42m	**Including 7m @ 10.05 g/t Au ending in mineralisation**
25-IBS-AC-017	**7m @ 9.06 g/t Au**	7m	
25-IBS-AC-018	7m @ 0.98 g/t Au	8m	**Including 2m @ 2.04 g/t Au**
25-IBS-AC-018	**5m @ 1.93 g/t Au**	28m	
25-IBS-AC-033	**1m @ 28.93 g/t Au**	23m	
25-IBS-AC-034	9m @ 0.76 g/t Au	28m	**Including 3m @ 1.14 g/t Au**
25-IBS-AC-053	6m @ 0.83g/t Au	17m	
25-IBS-AC-062	24m @ 0.89 g/t Au	32m	**Including 4m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 33m and Including 3m @ 1.13 g/t Au from 39m**
25-IBS-AC-063	**16m @ 1.26 g/t Au**	4m	**Including 7m @ 1.73 g/t Au from 12m**
25-IBS-AC-063	3m @ 0.49 g/t Au	37m	Ending in mineralisation
25-IBS-AC-095	4m @ 0.76 g/t Au	23m	
25-IBS-AC-095	6m @ 0.32 g/t Au	36rn	
25-IBS-AC-105	17m @ 0.54 g/t Au	8m	Ending in mineralisation

Table 3 – Intercept Tables AC Phase 1 and 2.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of 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.*	• Drilling was undertaken using a face-sampling hammer system producing 1 m samples collected via cyclone. This method provides sample quality comparable to reverse circulation (RC) drilling. • Samples were collected in bulk (approximately 50–60 kg), transported to the field facility, weighed and split using a mechanical splitter to produce a 2–3 kg representative sub-sample. • Initial assay samples were composited over 4 m intervals by combining equal mass fractions from each individual metre sample. • Selected samples, including QAQC material and mineralised composites, were re-assayed either at SGS or submitted to ALS for independent validation.
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 was conducted using a face-sampling hammer system mounted on a Schramm drill rig, producing 1 m samples collected via a cyclone (4.5'' rods). While the program is operationally referred to as Aircore drilling, the use of a face-sampling hammer provides sample quality and representativity comparable to reverse circulation (RC) drilling. • Face-sampling, nominal 3–3.5" bit, to refusal. Holes inclined -60° toward 315° azimuth. Depths typically penetrate 4–8m laterite, 30–50m saprolite, then fresh bedrock. • Phase 1 comprised 41 holes for approximately 2,000m, with an average hole depth of 48.8m and depths ranging from 22m to 78m. • Phase 2 comprised 65 holes for approximately 3,197 m, with an average hole depth of 49.6 m and depths ranging from 24 m to 88 m. No downhole survey done.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recovery was generally good and considered adequate for the style of drilling and material encountered. Samples were collected via a cyclone system and visually monitored during drilling. • Localised zones of water ingress were encountered, particularly within saprolite, resulting in occasional wet or saturated samples. In rare instances, drilling had to be suspended due to water conditions, with rods withdrawn and reintroduced, which may have led to minor sample contamination or loss of material. • These occurrences were limited and are not considered to have introduced any material bias to the overall dataset. No consistent relationship between sample recovery conditions and gold grade has been identified.
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.*	• All intervals geologically logged (qualitative and quantitative where relevant), capturing lithology, veining, alteration and sulphides (pyrite/arsenopyrite) consistent with Birimian greywacke-hosted mineralisation. Representative chips retained in trays. • Logging is considered appropriate for early-stage exploration and supports geological interpretation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Samples were collected on a 1 m basis and split at the rig using a riffle splitter to obtain a representative sub-sample of approximately 2 kg for storage and analysis. In cases of low sample recovery, splitting was performed by scooping or quartering to maintain representativity. • Initial assay samples were composited over 4 m intervals. Composites were generated by combining equal mass fractions from each of the four consecutive 1 m samples, obtained through systematic splitting, ensuring that each metre interval contributed proportionally to the final composite sample. • For QAQC validation, a selection of composite samples was reconstructed by re-splitting original 1 m samples and recombining them using the same compositing protocol. These reconstructed composites were submitted to ALS for independent re-assay and comparison with original SGS results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample preparation at both SGS and ALS followed industry-standard procedures, including drying, crushing, and pulverising to achieve a nominal particle size of approximately 85% passing 75 µm prior to analysis.
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.*	• Gold analysis was conducted using 50 g fire assay with AAS finish at SGS Bamako and ALS laboratories. The analytical method has a lower detection limit of approximately 0.01 g/t Au and is considered appropriate for the expected grade range of mineralisation. • A systematic QAQC protocol was implemented, including the insertion of certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks, and field duplicates at a rate of approximately 5–10% of total samples (insertion rate = 3 per drilled holes : 1 blank, 1 certified reference material (standard), 1 duplicate). • Blank samples returned values at or near detection limits (<0.01–0.02 g/t Au), indicating no significant contamination. Certified reference materials returned results within acceptable limits, confirming analytical accuracy, and duplicate samples show acceptable repeatability. • 4m composite samples of both phases above 0.5 g/t Au reassayed using same SGS lab on metric samples for confirmation and details. All results satisfactory. • In addition, an independent check assay programme was undertaken using ALS as a secondary laboratory. Both reconstructed composite samples and selected 1 m samples were re-assayed using identical analytical methods (50 g fire assay). Results demonstrate good overall agreement between SGS and ALS, with no evidence of systematic bias. Observed variability at higher grades is consistent with sample heterogeneity and nugget effect.
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.*	• Sampling and data collection procedures were supervised by Company geologists. Data was recorded in the field and entered into a digital database with validation checks applied prior to reporting. • Sampling process was supervised by 4 technicians (2 at the rig, 2 at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	the workshop).
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.*	• Initial collar positions were recorded using handheld GPS with an estimated accuracy of ±3–5 m. A subsequent topographic survey was completed using differential GPS (DGPS), and final collar coordinates are considered accurate to within approximately ±1–2m. • Coordinates are reported in UTM Zone 28N (WGS84 datum). • The survey established local control through continuous surface profiling along multiple sections, with elevation (RL) and position tied to UTM Zone 28N, WGS84 datum. Survey data were acquired at regular intervals along lines and used to constrain collar locations relative to the surveyed topographic surface, improving positional accuracy to approximately metre-scale. Final collar coordinates and RLs are derived from this survey control. The collar table includes Easting, Northing, RL, azimuth, dip and EOH.
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.*	• Drillholes were completed on a series of lines spaced approximately 100 m to 300 m apart, with hole spacing along lines varying between approximately 10 m and 40 m depending on target definition. • Drilling was designed to test geochemical anomalies defined by termite mound sampling and is considered appropriate for early-stage exploration.
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.*	• Gold mineralisation is interpreted to follow a NNE-trending structural corridor, generally oriented between N15°E and N30°E, based on results from Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling. Regional geological observations suggest a slight easterly dip, although this remains poorly constrained at this stage. • Drillholes were oriented at an azimuth of 315° and a dip of -60°, designed to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures at a moderate to high angle. Current results indicate a mineralised trend extending over approximately 400 m to 800 m of strike, with possible structural offsets. • The orientation of the host sedimentary sequence has not yet been clearly established.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• While drilling orientation is considered appropriate for testing the interpreted structures, the exact relationship between drillhole intercepts and true mineralisation geometry remains uncertain, and true widths cannot be determined at this stage.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected at the drill rig in large bulk bags (approximately 90 L) and transported by Company personnel to the field facility for sample preparation. • At the field facility, samples were split to produce representative sub-samples (approximately 2–3 kg) for assay. Remaining bulk material was retained on site until assay results were received. • Sub-samples were placed in labelled and sealed bags and transported under Company supervision to SGS and ALS laboratories. • Residual sample material, including rejects from both composite and 1 m samples, was returned from the laboratory and is securely stored for future reference.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal reviews of procedures and data completed by Company personnel; no external audits yet for this AC phase.

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 AC drilling fully relate to the Ibel South Exploration Permit in Senegal number PR 03473 granted to Haranga Resources via Decree of 18 August 2022 and to be renewed in August 2026. Haranga Resources Ltd of Australia fully own the Ibel South permit. • There are no impediments known to the project.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• A preliminary surface geochemistry campaign was carried out over the area by Sonko and Son, a Senegalese company who owned the exploration rights over the Dindefello Permit who was covering the area prior to 2022. No other work is known to have been carried out

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		over the Ibel South permit.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Birimian orogenic gold mineralisation at Ibel South and around lies within volcano-sedimentary and sedimentary units within the Mako formation of the Kedougou-Kenieba inlier. • Typical mineralisation occur within structural traps along major shear zones along regional structures. Ibel South area is located within the premise of the Mako shear zone and the Main Transcurrent zone, known for their large scale world class deposits. • Historical data in Mako type mineralisation indicate potassic alteration (biotite/albite) with silicification and sulphide mineralisation. At Ibel, silicification and sulphide mineralisation are known in the brecciated greywacke. Possible karst due to weathering of carbonaceous sediments appears to happen along the main NNE structures, possibly helped by the sulphide content.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• 41 AC Holes for a total of 2000m have been drilled by Haranga at Ibel South in the first phase AC drilling campaign in July 2025. • 65 AC holes for a total of 3197m have been drilled by Haranga at Ibel South in the second phase AC drilling campaign in November 2025. • A summary of hole locations, orientation, length of Phase 1 and 2 is provided in Annexure 1 of the present announcement. • The present announcement refers to the drillholes drilled during AC Phase 1 and 2 at Ibel South project in July and November 2025.
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*	• Reported intercepts are based on composited sample intervals, with follow-up 1 m sampling conducted for all composites exceeding 0.5 g/t Au. Mineralised intervals are reported using a nominal lower cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au and may include internal dilution. • No top-cutting has been applied, and all assay results are reported as received. Due to the early-stage nature of the exploration, insufficient data is available to establish high-grade cut-offs or perform statistical capping.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be clearly stated.	• Reported intercepts represent downhole lengths and are not true widths.
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').*	• Mineralisation is interpreted to be associated with structurally controlled zones within the host greywacke sequence. Drillholes were oriented at an azimuth of 315° and a dip of -60°, designed to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures (N15°E) at a high angle. • Reported intercepts represent downhole lengths. The true width of mineralisation is not currently known due to limited structural control and the early stage of exploration.
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.*	• The text of the announcement presents a collar plan view of the drillholes referred in 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.*	• Representative intercepts are reported in this announcement, including both high-grade and lower-grade intervals considered material to understanding the mineralisation.
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 Ibel South Prospect and has been reported in previous announcements. • Regional magnetic and spectrometry survey carried out by National Authorities have produced regional scale maps that details the regional tectonic setting. • Historical data from Sonko and Son company (surface geochemistry) have produced 200 samples over the prospect.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Extension of the AC drilling campaign to the North, South and South-East as well as West is under planning using RC drilling to depth of 250-300m.