EXTENSIVE ALTERATION AND PYRITE MINERALISATION INTERSECTED AT IBEL SOUTH

HIGHLIGHTS

- The RC drilling programme at Ibel South is complete (19 holes for 3,244m).
- The programme focused on high-priority targets including:
  - TMS Anomaly 3: Depth extensions to previously reported spectacular results including **20m @ 6.0g/t Au from 12m (incl. 4m @ 14.1g/t Au)**[2]
  - TMS Anomaly 1: Strong TMS anomalies on NW plateau *(previously untested)*
  - TMS Anomaly 2: A southern lateritic corridor anomaly *(previously untested)*
- The programme **significantly expanded the depth and lateral extent tested at Ibel South**, with **~1.5km** of prospective strike tested to depths of up to **306m** (*previously only 800m of 5km strike tested to ~20-80m [average 30m holes] depth from AC drilling*).[3]
- The programme has delivered findings **consistent with a Birimian-style orogenic gold setting;**
  - Significant visual hydrothermal alteration and pyrite mineralisation was intersected **in a dominant 10 of the 19 holes**, including **75m of brecciated and silicified pyrite-bearing greywacke in hole RC0003 (168-243m) and 45m in hole RC0017 (255-300 m).***
  - Three holes (RC0013, RC0016, RC0017) ended within **altered and mineralised greywacke between 103m, 120m and 300m depth respectively**, indicating that the alteration system remains open at depth and supporting follow-up drilling to test depth extensions.* (Table 1)
- A **clear structural framework for Ibel South has now emerged** with the convergence of multiple datasets made up of:
  1) Parallel surface mapping of two newly identified artisanal gold workings, documented to form two parallel 10° trending mineralised corridors.
  2) New structural framework which has been derived from reprocessed regional aeromagnetic data.
  3) The assay results received from the Phase 1 & 2 AC programmes and visual observations from the Phase 3 RC drilling programme.
- Sample selection is complete and dispatch is currently in progress, with first assay results expected approximately one month after sample receipt (estimated end June 2026).
- Subject to assay results, Haranga intends to design a follow-up combined RC and Diamond Drilling campaign to further test **depth and strike extensions** of the most prospective alteration corridors identified.
- Preparation of the permit renewal application and of the final 4-year permit report is being finalised in parallel with the assay programme.

*** Cautionary note:** In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineralogy or material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths, mineralogy, and grade of the visible mineralisation reported.

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Haranga Resources Limited (ASX: HAR; FRA: 65E0) ("Haranga" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the successful completion of its Reverse Circulation ("**RC**") drilling programme at the Ibel South Gold Project in Senegal[4] ("**Ibel South**", Figure 1). The programme was 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**").[3]

Chairman, Mr. Michael Davy commented: *"We are pleased to have completed the Phase 3 RC drilling programme at Ibel South safely and without incident. I would like to extend our thanks to Forage FTE Technique Eau and their team, who have done an exceptional job in completing the programme under difficult field conditions.*

In response to the ground conditions, we made the decision to finalise the Phase 3 RC programme at 3,244m, having completed sufficient drilling to test the opportunity further and at depth, while avoiding unnecessary budget overrun. With the programme now complete at Ibel South, we are pleased to see the Project continue to move forward as an exciting greenfield exploration opportunity that complements our brownfield Lincoln Gold Project.

The need to drill deeper at Ibel South followed the multiple AC holes from Phase 1 and 2 that had ended in mineralised greywacke, suggesting that the primary system may continue at depth. Pleasingly, the programme reached depths of up to 306m and tested previously untested high priority TMS anomalies. Encouragingly, visual observations to date are supportive of a Birimian-style orogenic gold setting, and we look forward to receiving assay results to determine whether these zones contain gold mineralisation. These results will guide the next phase of work/plans for the project and I look forward to updating shareholders further in due course."

DRILL PROGRAMME COMPLETION

A total of 3,244 metres of RC drilling have been completed across 19 holes, testing 11 drill lines (Line 3 to Line 15, refer to Figure 2). The programme provided extensive lateral coverage across the prospect and along strike of the central anomalous corridor previously defined by surface geochemistry. Drillhole depths range from 58 metres to 306 metres.

Holes were drilled at dips of –60° along two complementary azimuths (315° and 135°), in order to optimise intersection of the dominant 060°–070°-trending lithological corridor and of the secondary N-S to 010° brittle structures identified during the campaign.

The campaign has delivered two principal outcomes:

1) Operationally, field operations were successfully carried out on a dual day-and-night shift basis. The entire programme was completed safely and without major incident, despite challenging ground conditions encountered in the central and northern part of the prospect, where a wet saprolite trough required adapted drilling techniques and in some instances did not allow for drilling to planned depths.
2) Geologically, the Programme has:
    i. Confirmed the presence of extensive hydrothermal alteration corridors and pyrite mineralisation across multiple holes,
    ii. Resolved the structural-stratigraphic architecture of the prospect, and

iii. Established a direct cross-validation between the drillhole observations, the reprocessed regional aeromagnetic data and the surface artisanal gold workings.

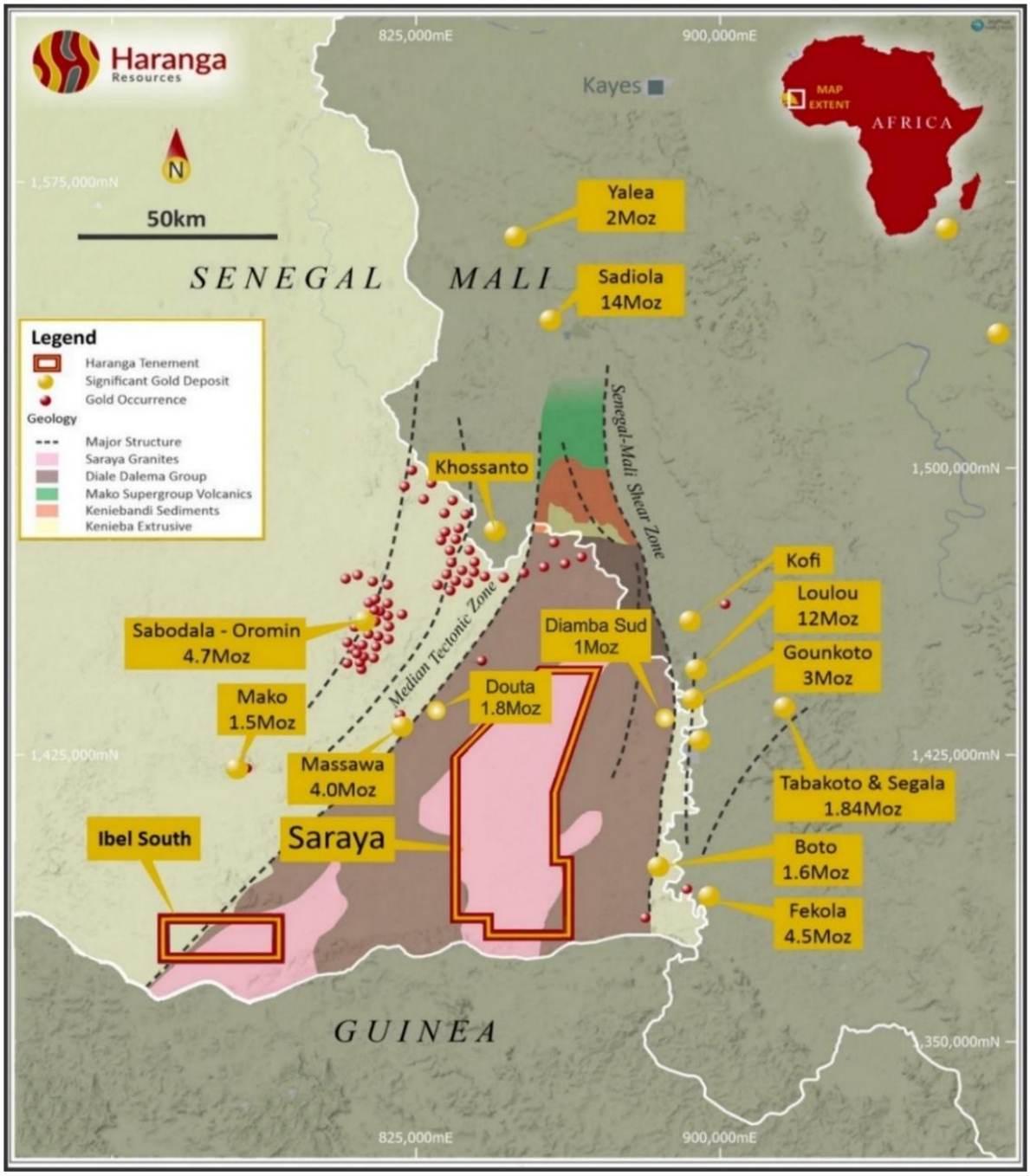

Figure 1: Ibel South location in relation to Haranga's projects and regional gold occurrences.

The programme tested a series of priority targets distributed across the central, northwestern and southern portions of the prospect, including local follow-up of the most extensive alteration and structural corridor encountered during the campaign (Figure 2).

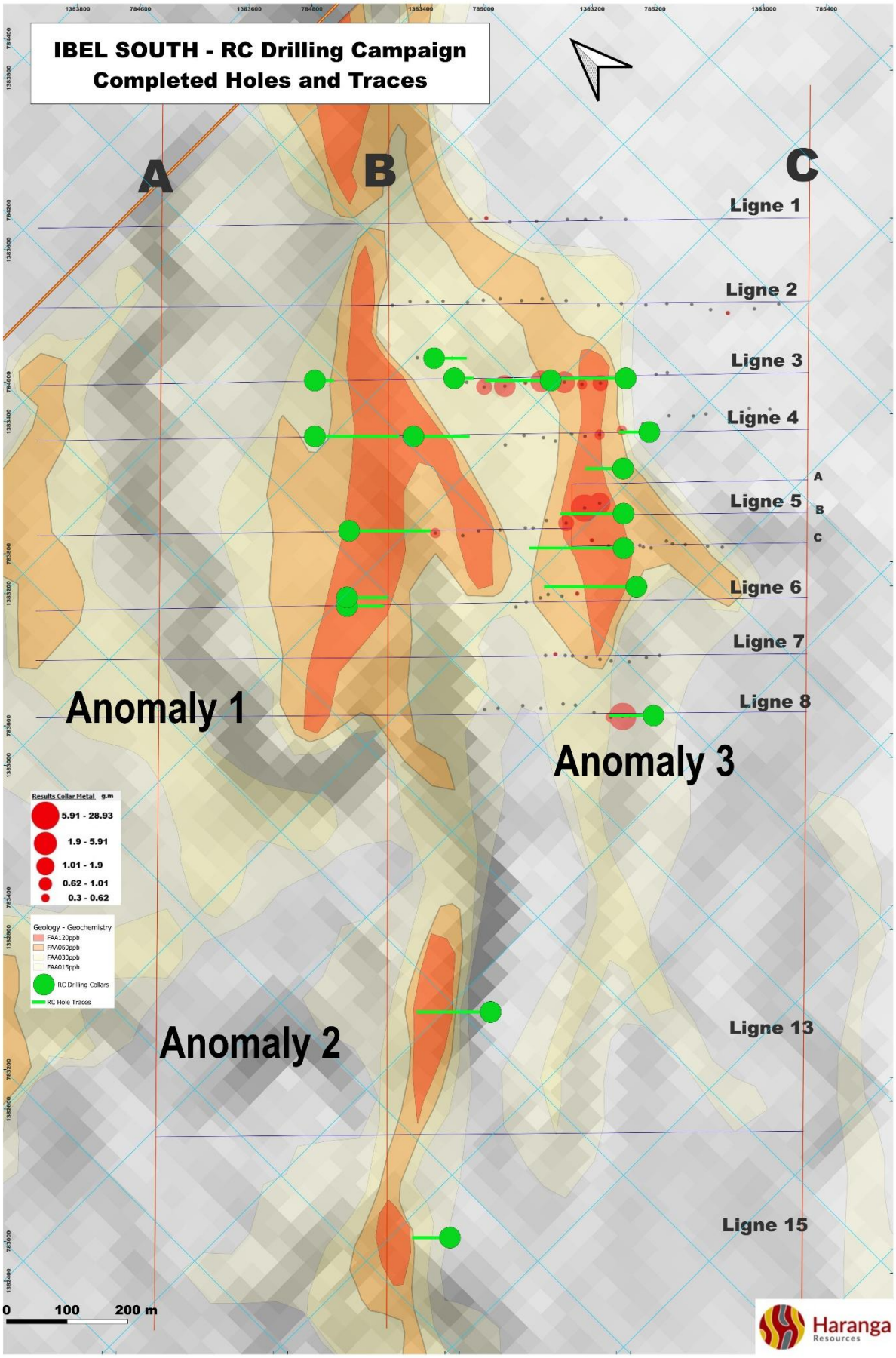
IBEL SOUTH - RC Drilling Campaign
Completed Holes and Traces
A
B
C
Ligne 1
Ligne 2
Ligne 3
Ligne 4
Ligne 5
Ligne 6
Ligne 7
Ligne 8
Ligne 13
Ligne 15
Anomaly 1
Anomaly 2
Anomaly 3
Results Collar Metal g.m
5.91 - 28.93
1.9 - 5.91
1.01 - 1.9
0.62 - 1.01
0.3 - 0.62
Geology - Geochemistry
FAA120ppb
FAA060ppb
FAA030ppb
FAA015ppb
RC Drilling Collars
RC Hole Traces
0
100
200 m
Haranga Resources

Figure 2: Plan view of the completed RC drillhole pattern at Ibel South showing the 19 holes drilled across Line 3 to Line 15.

SIGNIFICANT VISUAL INTERSECTIONS

Systematic geological logging of the RC chips has identified significant intervals of hydrothermally altered, brecciated and/or pyrite-bearing greywacke in 10 of the 19 drillholes. The intervals summarised in **Table 1** below are based **solely on visual geological observations** of the RC drill chips, and ***do not*** **constitute assay-confirmed mineralised intervals**. Confirmation of gold content will be provided by the forthcoming Photon Assay results.

Hole-ID	Line	Azim. (°)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Visual observations from RC chip logging
RC0003	5C	315	168	243	75	Brecciated and silicified greywacke with intense quartz stockwork and pyrite mineralisation
RC0004	5B	315	94	128	34	Bleached and silicified greywacke with quartz veining and disseminated pyrite
RC0005	5A	315	25	59	34	Hydrothermally altered greywacke with bleaching, silicification and disseminated pyrite
RC0006	4	135	75	105	30	Foliation-controlled silicification and bleaching with disseminated to clustered pyrite
RC0011	3	135	93	109	16	Bleached and silicified greywacke with quartz stockwork and pyrite
RC0013	3	135	73	103*	30	Brecciated and silicified greywacke with pyrite – hole ended within altered material (**open at depth**)
RC0015a	12	315	90	117	27	Silicified greywacke with quartz veining and pyrite (upper corridor)
RC0015b	12	315	191	217	26	Silicified and bleached greywacke with disseminated pyrite (lower corridor)
RC0016	15	315	102	120*	18	Brecciated and silicified greywacke with pyrite – hole ended within altered material (**open at depth**)
RC0017	6	315	255	300*	45	Brecciated and silicified greywacke with intense pyrite mineralisation – hole ended within altered material (**open at depth**)
RC0018	4	315	41	77	36	Bleached and silicified greywacke with quartz veining and disseminated pyrite

Table 1: Significant intervals of hydrothermal alteration and pyrite mineralisation identified by visual logging of RC drill chips at Ibel South. All depths are downhole. **Asterisk (*) denotes intervals continuing to end-of-hole – holes ended within altered and mineralised material and remain open at depth**. These intervals are NOT assay-confirmed and are reported strictly as visual geological observations. Gold content will be reported once Photon Assay results have been received from MSA Labs (Bamako).

*** Cautionary note:** In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineralogy or material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths, mineralogy, and grade of the visible mineralisation reported.

GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FROM THE CAMPAIGN

The drilling has substantially improved the geological understanding of the Ibel South prospect. The combination of systematic logging of the RC chips, parallel reprocessing of regional aeromagnetic data, and detailed GPS mapping of the surface artisanal gold workings now converges on a coherent structural-stratigraphic framework for the prospect.

Stratigraphic framework

The bedrock intersected by all drillholes is dominated by **Birimian-age greywackes**, locally containing rounded millimetric blue quartz grains characteristic of the regional Birimian sedimentary suite. Two distinct greywacke facies have been recognised within the same 060°-trending sedimentary pile:

- A **coarse-grained, mechanically competent facies** forming the southeastern base of the pile, which behaves in a brittle manner under deformation and preferentially develops fracture networks, crackle breccias and dense quartz stockworks;
- A **finer-grained, more ductile facies** forming the northwestern part of the pile, in which deformation is accommodated by transposition of the foliation and by pervasive silicification rather than by brittle fracturing.

Hydrothermal alteration

Multiple holes have intersected extensive hydrothermal alteration corridors affecting the bedrock greywacke. The observed alteration assemblage is dominated by four main components: bleaching (destruction of biotite), pervasive and structurally-controlled silicification, quartz veining and stockwork development, and a later hematitic alteration associated with brittle fractures.

Critically, the campaign has revealed two distinct modes of hydrothermal alteration, which develop in response to the mechanical properties of the host facies described above:

- In the competent coarse-grained greywackes of the southeastern base, the same shearing event develops a fully expressed breccia–stockwork architecture with intense fracture networks, brecciated quartz intervals and locally significant sulphide content;
- In the finer-grained ductile greywackes of the northwestern upper part of the pile, the same structural event is expressed as narrower fluid corridors developing pervasive silicification, bleaching and foliation-controlled pyritisation, with structurally subtler but laterally continuous alteration.

Several holes display alteration intervals that intensify with depth and end within altered material at end-of-hole (notably RC0013, RC0016 and RC0017), indicating that the alteration system remains open at depth and that further drilling is warranted to test its full vertical extent.

Sulphide mineralisation

Visible sulphide mineralisation observed in the RC chips is dominated almost exclusively by pyrite. Pyrite occurs in several morphologies, including disseminated grains within bleached greywacke, cubic crystals associated with silicification, pyrite-bearing quartz veins, and concentrated pyrite within brittle stockwork corridors and

brecciated intervals. No other sulphide mineral has been visually identified at this stage, and the eventual presence of associated gold or trace-element mineralisation will be evaluated through the forthcoming Photon Assay programme.

Several drillholes have intersected notable pyrite mineralisation within intensely brecciated and altered zones, as summarised in Table 1. The most significant alteration-mineralisation intervals identified visually occur within the central and southeastern portions of the prospect, where the brittle deformation style is fully developed. In three of these holes (RC0013, RC0016, RC0017), mineralised material has been logged through to the end of hole, reinforcing the case for follow-up drilling to test depth extensions.

Emerging structural framework

Three independent and converging lines of evidence have been brought together during the campaign and now point to a consistent structural framework for the prospect:

1. The reprocessed Fugro 2007–2009 regional aeromagnetic data documents a dominant 060°–070° shear zone and a secondary family of brittle to brittle-ductile structures oriented N-S to 010°–015°, which crosscut both the granitic and the sedimentary units of the area;
2. The RC drillhole observations document brittle corridors — crackle breccias, quartz stockworks, fracture networks and pyrite-bearing zones — oriented consistently with the magnetic interpretation and crosscutting both greywacke facies;
3. The GPS mapping of the two artisanal gold workings carried out in parallel to the drilling campaign defines two zones of approximately 50 m by 150–160 m, both strongly elongated along a 010° direction, which crosscut the southeastern base of the greywacke pile. The artisanal miners are therefore empirically tracking the surface expression of the same 010° brittle structural family identified through both the magnetic data and the drilling.

A direct cross-validation between the artisanal surface workings and the drilling has been established, with one of the drillholes positioned directly beneath the western artisanal zone intersecting the most extensive breccia and alteration corridor of the entire campaign. Although none of these elements should be considered established until validated by assay results, taken together they form a coherent structural-stratigraphic working model that will be tested and refined by the forthcoming Photon Assay programme.

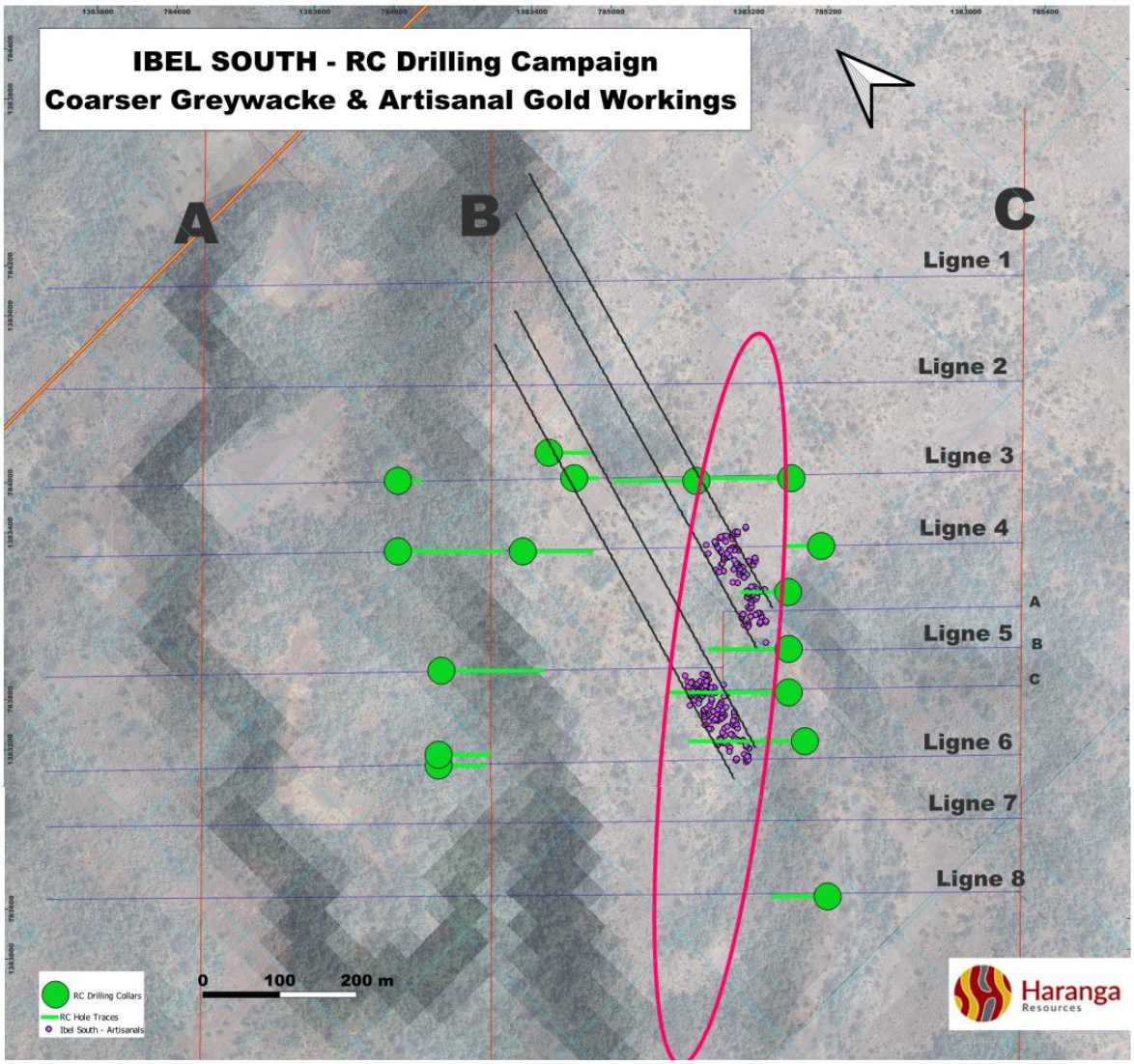

Figure 3: Synthesis figure showing the 060° coarser greywacke corridor red elipse), the 010° brittle structural family (black lines) and the GPS footprint of the two artisanal gold workings at Ibel South (mauve dots).

SAMPLING PROGRAMME AND NEXT STEPS

Sample selection has been completed and dispatch is in progress. All RC chip samples have been prepared at the on-site sample preparation facility, the final sample selection has been completed, and the selected samples have left site for delivery to the laboratory. No assay results are available at the date of this announcement.

Samples have been dispatched to MSA Labs (Bamako, Mali) for non-destructive Photon Assay analysis. Photon Assay is a high-throughput technique in which a high-energy X-ray source activates the sample and the resulting gamma emission is measured to quantify gold content. Compared with conventional fire assay, the method offers (i) large representative sample masses (~500 g), which materially reduce the nugget effect typical of coarse-gold systems in Birimian terranes, (ii) rapid turnaround, and (iii) non-destructive sample preservation, which allows re-

analysis and detailed QA/QC validation. The method is JORC-compliant and is used in standard practice by major Australian gold producers.

First batch Photon Assay results are expected approximately one month after sample receipt at MSA Labs (expected end of June 2026). Results will be reported to the market in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 once received and validated.

Following receipt of the full assay dataset, the Company will undertake a comprehensive review of the entire RC programme. Subject to positive assay results, this review will inform the design of a follow-up combined RC and Diamond Drilling ("**DD**") campaign aimed at testing depth and strike extensions of the most prospective alteration corridors identified during the current programme – in particular below the three holes that ended within altered and mineralised material.

In parallel with the assay programme, the Company is finalising the permit renewal application for Ibel South, with statutory submission required by 22 June 2026, and is compiling the final report covering the four-year permit term, which will incorporate the geological framework, drilling results and structural model established during the current campaign.

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 or reviewed by Mr Craig Hall, a Competent Person, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG member #1748). Mr Hall 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 Hall is the Chief Operating Officer for 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.

Lincoln - Mineral Resource[5]

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 May 2026[5]. 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.

Lincoln - Mineral Resource Estimate

The resource as reported at 25 May 2026 is as follows:

Area	Classification	Volume (m^3)	Density (g/cm^3)	Tonnage	Grade (g/tAu)	Ounce Au
Lincoln-Comet	Indicated	165,000	2.6	429,000	6.6	91,000
Lincoln-Comet	Inferred	410,000	2.6	1,068,000	5.4	184,000
Lincoln-Comet	**Total**	**575,000**	**2.6**	**1,497,000**	**5.7**	**275,000**
Medean	Inferred	370,000	2.6	961,000	4.1	127,000
Medean	**Total**	**370,000**	**2.6**	**961,000**	**4.1**	**127,000**
Total		**945,000**	**2.6**	**2,459,000**	**5.1**	**402,000**

Table 2: MRE Summary Table; 2026 Kriged Model, reported at 2.0 g/t cutoff.
NB. All resources are reported depleted for mining voids.

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 3: 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 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/
3. 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/
4. Information regarding the Ibel South Gold Project taken from the report titled "4000m Drilling to Test Depth Extensions of High-Grade Gold" on 1 Apr 2026 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/
5. Information regarding the Lincoln Gold Project taken from the report titled "Lincoln Delivers 402koz @ 5.1 g/t Gold Maiden Jorc Resource" on 25 May 2026 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 defined its maiden mineral resource of 2.46Mt @ 5.1 g/t Au for 402koz, high-grade Lincoln Gold Project, which benefits from significant existing infrastructure and is fully permitted for mining.

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.

ANNEXURE 1 – DRILLHOLE COLLAR INFORMATION

Hole-ID	UTM East	UTM North	EOH (m)	Drill Line	Azim. (°)	Dip (°)
26-IBS-RC0001	784640	1382810	210	Line 3	315	-60
26-IBS-RC0002	784730	1382725	60	Line 3	315	-60
26-IBS-RC0003	784530	1382530	306	Line 5C	315	-60
26-IBS-RC0004	784750	1382570	204	Line 5B	315	-60
26-IBS-RC0005	784622	1382623	120	Line 5A	315	-60
26-IBS-RC0006	784300	1383020	273	Line 4	135	-60
26-IBS-RC0007	784230	1382870	264	Line 5	135	-60
26-IBS-RC0008	784140	1382785	117	Line 6	135	-60
26-IBS-RC0009	784150	1382795	129	Line 7	135	-60
26-IBS-RC0010	784365	1383085	58	Line 3	135	-60
26-IBS-RC0011	784415	1382995	180	Line 3	135	-60
26-IBS-RC0012	784530	1382925	59	Line 3	135	-60
26-IBS-RC0013	784530	1382972	103	Line 3	135	-60
26-IBS-RC0014	784370	1382300	141	Line 8	315	-60
26-IBS-RC0015	783835	1382145	240	Line 12	315	-60
26-IBS-RC0016	783525	1381930	120	Line 15	315	-60
26-IBS-RC0017	784500	1382470	300	Line 6	315	-60
26-IBS-RC0018	784695	1382635	96	Line 4	315	-60
26-IBS-RC0019	784730	1382725	264	Line 3	315	-60
TOTAL			**3,244**			

Collar information for the 19 Reverse Circulation drillholes completed during the 2026 Ibel South RC campaign. Coordinates UTM Zone 28 N, WGS84. Dips and azimuths are expressed as the direction towards which the hole inclines below horizontal, following the standard full-circle (0–360°) convention used in ASX exploration reporting.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report
Ibel South Gold Project – Senegal – Phase 3 RC Drilling Campaign

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 (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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.	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1 m chip samples at the Ibel South Phase 3 programme. At the rig, the entire 1 m sample is recovered via a cyclone into a numbered polyethylene bag (~25–30 kg per metre in bedrock). External labels are protected by transparent tape; sample IDs follow the convention 26-IBS-RC-XXXXX. Each polyethylene bag is transported the same day from the drill rig to the on-site sample preparation workshop. Wet samples (encountered locally in the saprolite trough) are sun-dried prior to processing. After drying, every 1 m bag is weighed individually to monitor recovery (refer to 'Drill sample recovery'). The full sample is then processed through a drop-splitter (Jones-type) at the workshop. The split produces: • one primary 3–4 kg sub-sample retained as permanent on-site archive, • one field duplicate of equivalent mass (for duplicates inserted in the QA/QC programme), • one 1 kg sub-sample dispatched to the laboratory (1 kg cap applied to optimise international transport). The original 25–30 kg bag is preserved at the workshop for 1–2 months prior to disposal. A total of 858 primary 1 m samples (visually selected – see 'Sub-sampling techniques') plus 101 QA/QC inserts (45 CRMs, 28 blanks, 28 field duplicates) have been dispatched for analysis (959 samples in total).
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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 (RC) drilling was carried out by Forage Technique Eau (FTE), the same drilling contractor that completed the Phase 1 and Phase 2 Aircore campaigns. Rig: Schramm T450 RC rig. Bit: 4.5″ face-sampling hammer. Rods: 4–4.5″. Drilling injection: compressed air only – no foam, polymer or water injection. Wet zones encountered in the central saprolite trough required casing installation to manage groundwater inflow and to limit blow-out and contamination from overlying wet horizons.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All 19 holes were inclined at -60° dip and drilled along two complementary azimuths: 315° (NW-directed) or 135° (SE-directed), selected on a hole-by-hole basis to optimise intersection of the dominant 060°–070° lithological shear corridor and of the secondary 010° brittle-ductile structural family. End-of-hole depths range from 58 m to 306 m. Cumulative drilling: 3,244 m over 19 holes (refer to the collar table in Annexure 1 of the ASX announcement).
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.	Each 1 m sample bag is weighed systematically at the on-site workshop after sun-drying, providing a quantitative recovery record per metre over the entire programme. Sample recoveries and any drilling anomalies (loss of circulation, blow-outs, water ingress, abnormal cuttings) are noted by the rig geologist in the sample log alongside the routine geological log. Most holes encountered abundant groundwater in the upper saprolite but two failed at containing the inflow of water and material from above and were stopped. The drillers attempted purging cycles to dry the hole; when saturation prevailed, samples were returned wet and tagged as such in the sample log prior to sun-drying. A limited number of 1 m intervals were marked 'No Sample' where sample loss occurred. Two holes had to be stopped earlier than their planned end-of-hole depth due to contamination from overlying wet saprolite (the partial chip samples have been preserved but flagged in the database). Importantly, all observed sample losses and contamination events occurred within the superficial wet saprolite horizon, NOT within the mineralised altered bedrock. Consequently, no preferential loss or contamination bias is expected on the intervals of interest reported as visual intersections in Table 1 of the announcement. The use of casings was instrumental in protecting the bedrock samples from saprolite contamination. Relationship between recovery and grade cannot be evaluated at this stage as no assay results are reported. The relationship will be assessed upon receipt of the Photon Assay results.
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.	Geological logging is performed both at 1 m resolution (using metric chip trays) and by homogeneous geological intervals (lithological-structural domains). Logging is both qualitative and quantitative and captures: lithology (greywacke coarse / fine facies, saprolite, laterite, transition zone), colour, weathering grade, foliation and structural fabric, quartz veining (type, percent, orientation where measurable), alteration assemblage and intensity (bleaching, silicification, hematitisation), sulphide content and morphology (pyrite – disseminated, cubic, vein-hosted, breccia-hosted) and structural features (crackle breccia, stockwork, faults).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All 3,244 m drilled have been logged with the exception of a limited number of 'No Sample' intervals (refer to 'Drill sample recovery'). Logging is therefore essentially 100 % of the recovered material. Logging is carried out by Mr Jean Kaisin (Chief Operating Officer of Haranga Resources), who acted as the sole principal logger across the campaign to ensure logging consistency. Field notes are recorded on paper and subsequently transferred into an Excel-based master database. All metric chip trays have been photographed in wet condition (chips moistened to enhance the visibility of alteration and sulphide features). Chip trays are retained at the on-site workshop.
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.	ON-SITE SUB-SAMPLING: The full 1m RC chip sample (~30–50 kg) is processed through a drop-splitter (Jones-type) at the on-site workshop after sun-drying. The split produces a 3–4 kg permanent archive sub-sample, a 1 kg lab sub-sample (1 kg cap applied for international transport logistics). And an identical 1 kg field-duplicate sub-sample (used for QA/QC duplicates) Sample selection for analysis is based on visual geological criteria: intervals showing hydrothermal alteration (bleaching, silicification, quartz veining, stockwork) and/or pyrite sulphide mineralisation are systematically selected, with margins on each side of the altered/mineralised zone to capture transitions. 858 primary 1 m samples have been selected for analysis out of the 3,244 m drilled (~26.5 % of total metres). No sample compositing has been applied. Each selected metre is analysed individually at the laboratory. LABORATORY SAMPLE PREPARATION (MSA Labs, Bamako, Mali): Preparation code CRU-CPA: 'Dry entire sample, crush up to 1 kg to 70 % passing -2 mm, split 500 g' for analysis tube loading. CRMs are loaded directly without preparation (code PLG-100), as is standard practice for certified reference material handling. Crushed coarse rejects are bagged and stored at MSA Labs (code DIS-100) for potential re-analysis. Photon Assay analysis is conducted on the entire 500 g aliquot in a single irradiation, which provides a much larger representative mass than the 30–50 g charge typical of conventional fire assay and materially reduces the nugget effect that can affect coarse-gold mineralisation in Birimian terranes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	No assay results are reported in this announcement. The following describes the analytical programme as commissioned; the corresponding QA/QC results will be reported in a subsequent announcement once the assay data have been received and validated. ANALYTICAL METHOD: All samples are analysed at MSA Labs in Bamako (Mali) by Photon Assay (Chrysos PhotonAssay™ technology), method code CPA-Au1: 'Gamma ray analysis of sample for gold by photon assay instrument'. Batch reference: MSA-REF-00719. Contract reference: MSA-CSR-F012.001. Photon Assay is a non-destructive, instrumental technique in which a high-energy X-ray source activates the sample. The induced gamma emission from gold atoms is measured to quantify gold content. The method is JORC Code 2012-compliant, is used in standard practice by major Australian gold producers, and is considered a total assay technique for gold (no acid digestion or pulverisation required beyond the -2 mm crush). Typical detection limit: ~0.03 ppm Au. QA/QC PROGRAMME: An aggregate QA/QC insertion rate of approximately 12 % has been applied (well above the industry typical 5–10 %): • 45 Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) – three OREAS gold standards covering low, medium and high grade ranges (specific reference codes to be reported alongside the assay results); • 28 blanks – sourced internally from Haranga's Saraya granite (geologically equivalent to fresh barren material, validated as gold-free during prior Saraya uranium project work); • 28 field duplicates – produced at the drop-splitter at the on-site workshop (i.e. two independent splits of the same 1 m chip sample). All QA/QC inserts are randomly distributed within the sample stream. QA/QC review will be conducted by the Company Chief Operating Officer (Mr Jean Kaisin) using standard JORC-aligned criteria. VERIFICATION ASSAYS: Subject to receipt of Photon Assay results, selected positive intervals will be re-analysed by conventional fire assay (FA50/AAS or similar) as an independent verification, taking advantage of the non-destructive nature of Photon Assay which preserves the original 500 g sample mass.

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.	INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION: No external or independent geological verification of the chip trays has been undertaken at the date of this announcement. The Competent Person will undertake a review of the logged intervals and supporting documentation upon receipt of the Photon Assay results. TWINNED HOLES: No twinned holes have been drilled. However, several RC holes are positioned in immediate proximity to Phase 1 and Phase 2 Aircore holes, providing an implicit spatial correlation between AC visual / assay results and RC observations. DATA MANAGEMENT: Primary geological logs are recorded on paper at the time of logging, then transferred to an Excel-based master database structured on a per-hole and per-line basis. Sample dispatch records, chain-of-custody manifests and proforma lab documentation are filed alongside. Data verification is carried out daily by 5 site technicians (4 at the drill rig, 1 at the on-site workshop) under the supervision of the field geologist and the COO. Sample-bag tagging, drop-splitter outputs and lab manifest entries are cross-checked. Database backup is performed onto external hard drives. Overall responsibility for the Phase 3 RC database resides with the Chief Operating Officer (Mr Jean Kaisin). ASSAY DATA ADJUSTMENTS: Not applicable – no assay results are reported in this announcement.
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.	GRID SYSTEM: All locations are expressed in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 28 N, WGS84. COLLAR SURVEYS: Collar positions of the 19 RC drillholes have been surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS receiver, accuracy approximately ±3–5 m horizontal. Drillhole elevations (RL) are derived from a dedicated ground topographic survey carried out by a contracted surveyor covering 100 % of the drill lines, including a digital surface model and cross-sections. DOWN-HOLE SURVEYS: Down-hole surveys have been carried out on the majority of the 19 RC holes using an Imdex Gyro tool. The Imdex Gyro provides north-seeking gyroscopic azimuth and inclination measurements that are unaffected by the strong magnetic anomalies typical of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Birimian volcano-sedimentary terranes, and is therefore the appropriate down-hole survey tool for this geological setting.
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 19 RC drillholes are distributed across 11 drill lines (Line 3 through Line 15), with line spacing of approximately 50–100 m through the central and northern portion of the prospect and approximately 300 m in the southern portion (where target priority and access conditions justify a wider initial spacing). Hole spacing within a single line varies between approximately 100 m and 250 m depending on local target priority. The current data spacing is appropriate for first-pass scout drilling of a structurally controlled exploration target. Subject to Photon Assay results, infill drilling on a denser grid (e.g. 50 m × 50 m on priority targets) is contemplated as part of the follow-up Phase 4 RC + DD campaign. No sample compositing has been applied: all selected metres are analysed individually.
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.	Two interpretive structural orientations control the Ibel South prospect: • A dominant 060°–070°-trending lithological / shear corridor (interpreted to be steeply dipping, true dip to be confirmed by ongoing structural review). • A secondary 010°-trending brittle to brittle-ductile structural family, interpreted to be subvertical and possibly slightly SE-dipping. This family is independently expressed in the reprocessed Fugro 2007–2009 aeromagnetic data and in the surface mapping of two GPS-mapped artisanal gold workings carried out by Haranga in parallel to the drilling campaign. All RC holes are inclined at -60° on azimuth 315° or 135°. This drilling geometry intersects the dominant 060°–070° corridor at an angle close to perpendicular (~70°–90°), providing optimal sampling of that structural family. Intersection of the secondary 010° family is at approximately 55°–65° to the drilling direction, which is acceptable but sub-optimal – true widths of intersections relative to the 010° family will be smaller than the apparent down-hole length. Downhole lengths of visual intersections are reported in Table 1 of the announcement; true widths are not known and will be assessed once Photon Assay results allow the geometry of the gold-bearing structures to be more fully constrained. No systematic sampling bias is anticipated. Additional holes drilled along an east–west azimuth may be considered in the follow-up Phase 4 programme to optimise sampling of the 010° structural family.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Each 1 m RC sample is bagged on the rig in a numbered polyethylene bag. The sample identifier is written directly on the bag, then protected by a layer of transparent adhesive tape applied over the writing to prevent erasure. Sub-samples destined for the laboratory are grouped per dispatch lot into numbered rice big-bags (about 30 samples). A detailed sample manifest (bag-by-bag inventory) is prepared in parallel and is held at the workshop, transmitted to the dispatch driver and transmitted to the receiving laboratory. The full sample dispatch is transported from the Ibel South project site to MSA Labs in Bamako (Mali) using an MSA Labs vehicle (shared transport with other client batches). Typical transit time is 3 to 4 days. Cross-border export documentation for the Senegal–Mali leg has been issued by the relevant Senegalese authorities and accompanies the dispatch. Reception at MSA Labs is confirmed by email to the Haranga COO. Physical verification of the batch against the manifest is performed at MSA Bamako upon arrival. Haranga maintains an internal sample register that tracks sample ID → drillhole and depth interval → dispatch date → reception date → status of analytical reporting, ensuring full chain-of-custody traceability. Original 30–50 kg sample bags are retained at the on-site workshop for 1–2 months as a secondary archive; 3–4 kg permanent archive sub-samples are retained indefinitely on site.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Internal reviews of sampling and logging procedures have been completed by Company personnel (Chief Operating Officer and Field Geologist). No external technical audit has been conducted on the Phase 3 RC programme to date. An independent Competent Person review of the sampling, logging and QA/QC results will be undertaken upon receipt of the Photon Assay results.

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 Phase 3 RC drilling campaign was carried out entirely within the Ibel South Exploration Permit (Senegal), reference PR 03473, granted to Haranga Resources Limited by Senegalese Government Decree dated 22 August 2022. Initial permit term: 4 years. Expiry of initial term: 22 August 2026. A renewal application is being finalised by Haranga and will be filed by 18 June 2026. Permit area: 182.25 km². A 25 % surface reduction is anticipated at the time of renewal, in line with standard provisions of the Senegalese exploration permit regime. Ownership: 100 % held by Haranga Resources Limited (incorporated in Australia, ASX: HAR; FRA: 65E0). No joint-venture, partnership or earn-in agreement applies to the permit at the date of this announcement. Mandinga Resources SARLS is a separate Haranga subsidiary and is NOT the title-holder of the Ibel South permit. Royalty conditions are subject to the standard provisions of the Senegalese mining code; the underlying mining convention will be reviewed in detail prior to any move to development. All operational authorisations required for the Phase 3 RC campaign have been obtained, including: • Direction des Mines et de la Géologie (DMG) authorisation, • Direction des Eaux et Forêts authorisation, • Local mayoral authorisation, • Prefectural escort and oversight.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Prior to the granting of the Ibel South permit to Haranga in 2022, the area was covered by the Dindefello exploration permit held by Sonko et Fils, a Senegalese company. Sonko et Fils carried out surface geochemistry only – soil sampling and termite mound sampling, approximately 200 samples in total. The original Sonko et Fils data are available to Haranga in laboratory report format and in Excel. No other junior explorer is known to have held exploration rights over the present Ibel South area in the recent past. At a regional scale, the 2007–2009 Fugro airborne magnetic and radiometric survey covers the permit area; the dataset is publicly available and has been re-processed in-house by Haranga (refer to 'Other substantive exploration data').

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Regional magnetic and spectrometric mapping carried out by the Senegalese mining authorities (DMG/BRGM-style regional surveys) provides the broader tectonic and lithological framework of the Kédougou-Kéniéba Inlier.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	DEPOSIT TYPE: Birimian-style orogenic gold mineralisation. REGIONAL SETTING: The Ibel South prospect is located in the Mako Belt of the Kédougou-Kéniéba Inlier, eastern Senegal, within Paleoproterozoic Birimian volcano-sedimentary units. At regional scale, the prospect lies within the influence of the Main Transcurrent Zone (MTZ) and of the Mako shear zone, both of which are recognised regional first-order gold-controlling structures hosting multiple operating gold mines and advanced projects in adjacent permits. LOCAL SETTING: Mineralisation at Ibel South is interpreted to be structurally controlled at two complementary scales: • A dominant 060°–070° lithological / shear corridor, defining the orientation of the Birimian greywacke pile. • A secondary 010° brittle to brittle-ductile structural family, interpreted as the primary fluid-conducting structures, independently expressed by the reprocessed regional aeromagnetic data and by the surface footprint of two newly identified artisanal gold workings. Two host rock facies have been documented during the Phase 3 RC programme within the Birimian greywacke pile: • A coarse-grained, mechanically competent greywacke facies forming the southeastern base of the pile, which behaves in a brittle manner under deformation and develops fully expressed breccia–stockwork architecture under hydrothermal alteration. • A finer-grained, more ductile greywacke facies forming the northwestern upper part of the pile, in which deformation is accommodated by transposition of the foliation, and in which the same hydrothermal event is expressed as narrower fluid corridors with pervasive silicification, bleaching and foliation-controlled pyritisation. STYLE OF MINERALISATION (anticipated, subject to confirmation by Photon Assay): Gold mineralisation, where present, is expected to be associated with quartz veining, silicification, bleaching of biotite-rich greywacke, and pyrite mineralisation within brecciated and stockwork-developed intervals. Locally, an additional late hematitic alteration is associated with brittle fractures.

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.	The present announcement reports on 19 Reverse Circulation drillholes completed during the Phase 3 RC drilling campaign at Ibel South (April–May 2026), for a total of 3,244 metres of drilling. Hole IDs: 26-IBS-RC0001 through 26-IBS-RC0019. Dips: -60° for all 19 holes. Azimuths: 315° (NW-directed) or 135° (SE-directed), as detailed in Annexure 1 of the announcement. End-of-hole depths: range from 58 m to 306 m. Drill lines tested: 11 lines (Line 3 to Line 15). Complete collar information (Hole-ID, UTM easting, UTM northing, EOH, drill line, azimuth, dip) is tabulated in Annexure 1 of the announcement. Reduced Level (RL) values are derived from the dedicated ground topographic survey covering all drill lines and will be tabulated alongside assay results in the subsequent announcement. Prior phases: • Phase 1 Aircore (July 2025): 41 AC holes for 2,000 m. • Phase 2 Aircore (November 2025): 65 AC holes for 3,197 m.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.	Not applicable. No assay results are reported in this announcement. The visual intersections summarised in Table 1 of the announcement are based solely on geological observations of RC chip samples and are reported as continuous downhole intervals of hydrothermal alteration and/or pyrite mineralisation. No grade-based weighting, truncation or cut-off has been applied, as no grade data are available at this stage. No metal equivalents are reported.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Hydrothermal alteration and pyrite mineralisation observed in the RC chips is interpreted to be developed along the 060°–070° lithological / shear corridor and along the secondary 010° brittle-ductile structural family. The 010° structures are interpreted, based on surface artisanal workings and aeromagnetic signature, to be subvertical and possibly slightly SE-dipping, but their precise three-dimensional geometry remains to be confirmed. All visual intersections listed in Table 1 of the announcement are reported as DOWNHOLE LENGTHS. True widths are not known at this stage and cannot be reliably calculated until the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geometry of the gold-bearing structures has been confirmed by assay results and detailed structural review. For the dominant 060°–070° corridor, the drilling geometry (-60° at 315° or 135°) provides intersections close to perpendicular and downhole intervals are expected to be a reasonable proxy for true thickness. For the 010° structural family, downhole intervals will overestimate true width.
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 accompanying ASX announcement includes: • Figure 1 – Ibel South project location in relation to Haranga's regional portfolio. • Figure 2 – Plan view of the completed RC drillhole pattern showing the 19 holes drilled across drill lines 3 to 15. • Figure 3 – Structural synthesis figure showing the 060° coarse greywacke corridor, the 010° brittle structural family and the GPS footprint of the two artisanal gold workings. • Table 1 – Significant intervals of visual hydrothermal alteration and pyrite mineralisation identified by RC chip logging. • Annexure 1 – Complete drillhole collar information for the 19 holes (Hole-ID, UTM easting, UTM northing, EOH, drill line, azimuth, dip).
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.	All 19 drillholes completed during the Phase 3 RC campaign are reported and their full collar information is tabulated in Annexure 1 of the announcement (no holes are omitted). All intervals of significant visual hydrothermal alteration and/or pyrite mineralisation identified by the principal logger across the 19 holes are listed in Table 1 (10 holes / 11 intervals / 371 m cumulative). Holes that did not return significant visual intersections are not omitted – they are present in Annexure 1 with their complete collar information and end-of-hole depths. No assay results are reported; reporting of low-grade and high-grade results does not therefore arise at this stage. Reporting of assay results in due course will follow the JORC Code 2012 principle of representative reporting of both low and high grades.
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.	TARGETING DATA THAT INFORMED THE PHASE 3 RC CAMPAIGN: • Termite Mound Sampling (TMS) surface geochemistry – four target anomalies identified (TMS 1, TMS 2, TMS 3 and a southern lateritic corridor anomaly), reported in previous ASX announcements by the Company. • Phase 1 Aircore drilling (July 2025): 41 AC holes for 2,000 m. • Phase 2 Aircore drilling (November 2025): 65 AC holes for 3,197 m. • Reprocessed Fugro 2007–2009 regional airborne magnetic survey: image processing and structural reinterpretation conducted in-house by the Haranga COO; provides the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		basis for the recognition of the dominant 060°–070° shear corridor and the secondary 010° brittle-ductile structural family. • GPS mapping of two newly identified artisanal gold workings, conducted by the Haranga COO using a handheld Garmin GPS receiver in parallel with the Phase 3 RC campaign; defines two zones of approximately 50 m × 150–160 m, elongated along a 010° direction. • Historical Sonko et Fils surface geochemistry (soil and termite mound sampling, ~200 samples), retained by Haranga in laboratory report and Excel formats. • Regional magnetic and spectrometric maps produced by the Senegalese mining authorities (DMG/BRGM-style regional surveys), providing the broader tectonic-lithological framework. NOT REPORTED IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT: Bulk density, metallurgical test results, groundwater and geotechnical data have not been generated for the Ibel South prospect at this stage; they will be considered as part of future programmes if Photon Assay results justify advancement of the project to the next stage. No potentially deleterious or contaminating substances have been identified to date in the visual logging of the RC chips.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.	Subject to receipt and validation of the Photon Assay results from MSA Labs (Bamako), the Company plans to design a follow-up combined Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD) campaign – Phase 4 – to be undertaken during the late-2026 / Q1-2027 dry season. The proposed Phase 4 will aim to: • Test depth extensions (typically 300–500 m down-hole) below the three holes that ended within altered and mineralised greywacke during the Phase 3 RC campaign (RC0013, RC0016 and RC0017), using diamond drilling to provide oriented core and structural data; • Test strike extensions of the 060°–070° and 010° structural corridors, in particular to the north and to the south of the currently tested area, using RC step-out drilling; • Densify the drilling grid (e.g. 50 m × 50 m) on priority targets confirmed by Photon Assay results; • Test additional surface targets (TMS anomalies and structural intersections) that have been identified by the Company but have not been drilled during the present Phase 3 RC programme. ADDITIONAL ANALYTICAL WORK: Selected positive samples will be re-analysed by conventional fire assay (verification assays), taking advantage of the non-destructive nature of Photon Assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Ground geophysical surveys (e.g. IP / resistivity, magnetic ground follow-up) may be considered subject to assay results. PERMIT-RELATED ACTIVITIES: Filing of the renewal application for the Ibel South permit by 18 June 2026 (statutory deadline 22 June 2026). Compilation of the final 4-year permit report incorporating the geological framework, the structural model and the drilling results established during the Phase 3 RC campaign.