>800m CONTINUOUS MINERALISED GOLD TREND AT TMS ANOMALY 3

HIGHLIGHTS

- Phase 2 AC drilling has successfully identified a potential **>800m continuous mineralised trend over TMS Anomaly 3** at the Ibel South Gold Project.
- **Multiple wide and continuous intercepts** of >0.3g/t Au from the Phase 2 program include (4m composite samples):
    - **25-IBS-AC-063:** 16m @ 1.08g/t Au from 4m
        - Including 4m @ 1.40g/t Au from 12m
        - And 8m @ 0.43g/t Au from 32m
        - **Hole ended in mineralisation**
    - **25-IBS-AC-062:** 24m @ 0.88g/t Au from 32m
        - **Including 12m @ 1.34g/t Au from 32m**
    - **25-IBS-AC-095:** 8m @ 0.58g/t Au from 16m
    - **25-IBS-AC-095:** 8m @ 0.49g/t Au from 20m
        - And 4m @ 0.32g/t Au from 40m
    - **25-IBS-AC-105:** 18m @ 0.43g/t Au from 8m
        - Including 6m @ 0.53g/t Au from 20m
        - **Hole ended in mineralisation**
- **Significantly, a review of drill data to date indicates flexures in the mineralised trend, suggesting possible cross-faulting**. This interpretation will guide further drill targeting for potential higher-grade zones at TMS Anomaly 3, **which remains open at depth and along strike** (Figure 3&4).
- Consistent with **Birimian-aged orogenic gold systems**, mineralisation is hosted within **altered greywacke and large quartz vein systems**, displaying albite–epidote alteration, quartz veining and silicification as well as disseminated to vein-hosted pyrite.
- To date, only ~800m of strike length has been tested within **the broader ~5km gold anomalous corridor**, at a **depth of only 25m to 85m.**
- Several drillholes have ended in mineralised altered greywacke, **reinforcing the need for deeper drilling** to properly define mineralisation geometry, grade distribution and structural controls in fresh rock.
- Following receipt of necessary approvals, Haranga plans to commence further follow up drilling in Q1 CY2026 with the intent to complete:
    - Additional definition of the **high-grade zone** identified in Phase 1, with the benefit of a stronger understanding of the mineralised system.
    - First-pass drilling of Priority 1 and Priority 2 TMS anomalies, which **remain untested**.

Haranga Resources Limited (ASX: HAR; FRA: 65E0) ("Haranga" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has received and reviewed assay results from its Phase 2 Aircore (AC) drilling program completed at the Ibel South Gold Project in southeastern Senegal (Figure 1). The program forms part of a systematic exploration strategy aimed at defining the geometry, extent and controls of gold mineralisation identified through earlier surface geochemical and drilling programs, in preparation for deeper drilling.

Managing Director, Mr. Peter Batten commented: *"Phase 2 drilling has delivered an important outcome by confirming a laterally extensive, structurally controlled orogenic gold system with potential continuity of more than 800 metres of strike and which remains open at depth and along strike.*

The Phase 1 AC program was the first drilling conducted at Ibel South since the definition of anomalies from termite mound sampling. The success of Phase 1, whilst not unexpected, was outstanding in grade and widths. The Phase 2 AC program has returned mineralisation more in line with regional expectations for economic gold deposits in the West African Birimian Belt and suggests, through the quartz vein presence, a structural component that could indicate possible dilation zones within the mineralised trend, intersected in Phase 1.

Further analysis of the logs is underway with resampling of some holes and the analysis of further elements, arsenic concentrations in particular. Across Phase 1 and 2 several holes have ended in mineralisation, reinforcing our view that the system remains open at depth and strengthening the case for deeper drilling to properly assess its scale and geometry.

I look forward to the next phase of drilling, which will focus on vectoring into deeper targets beneath the high-grade zones identified in Phase 1, as well as first-pass drill testing of Priority 1 and Priority 2 termite mound geochemical anomalies that remain untested."

OVERVIEW OF THE PHASE 2 AIRCORE DRILLING PROGRAM

The Phase 2 AC drilling program was completed between 6 November and 20 November 2025, with a total of 3,197 metres drilled across 65 holes. Drilling was conducted by Forage Technique Eau (FTE) and was completed safely, on schedule and within budget. Operations were supported by full administrative and environmental approvals and benefitted from the participation of a locally recruited workforce from the Ibel village.

Phase 2 drilling was designed to complete shallow AC coverage of the project area, infilling between the more widely spaced Phase 1 drill fences and extending coverage into areas previously inaccessible during the late wet season. The program targeted the supergene profile and upper bedrock levels to improve geological and structural understanding ahead of deeper drilling.

All assay results from the 4m composite samples have now been received. Quality assurance and quality control procedures, including the insertion of blanks, duplicates and certified reference materials, have been reviewed and demonstrate satisfactory analytical performance.

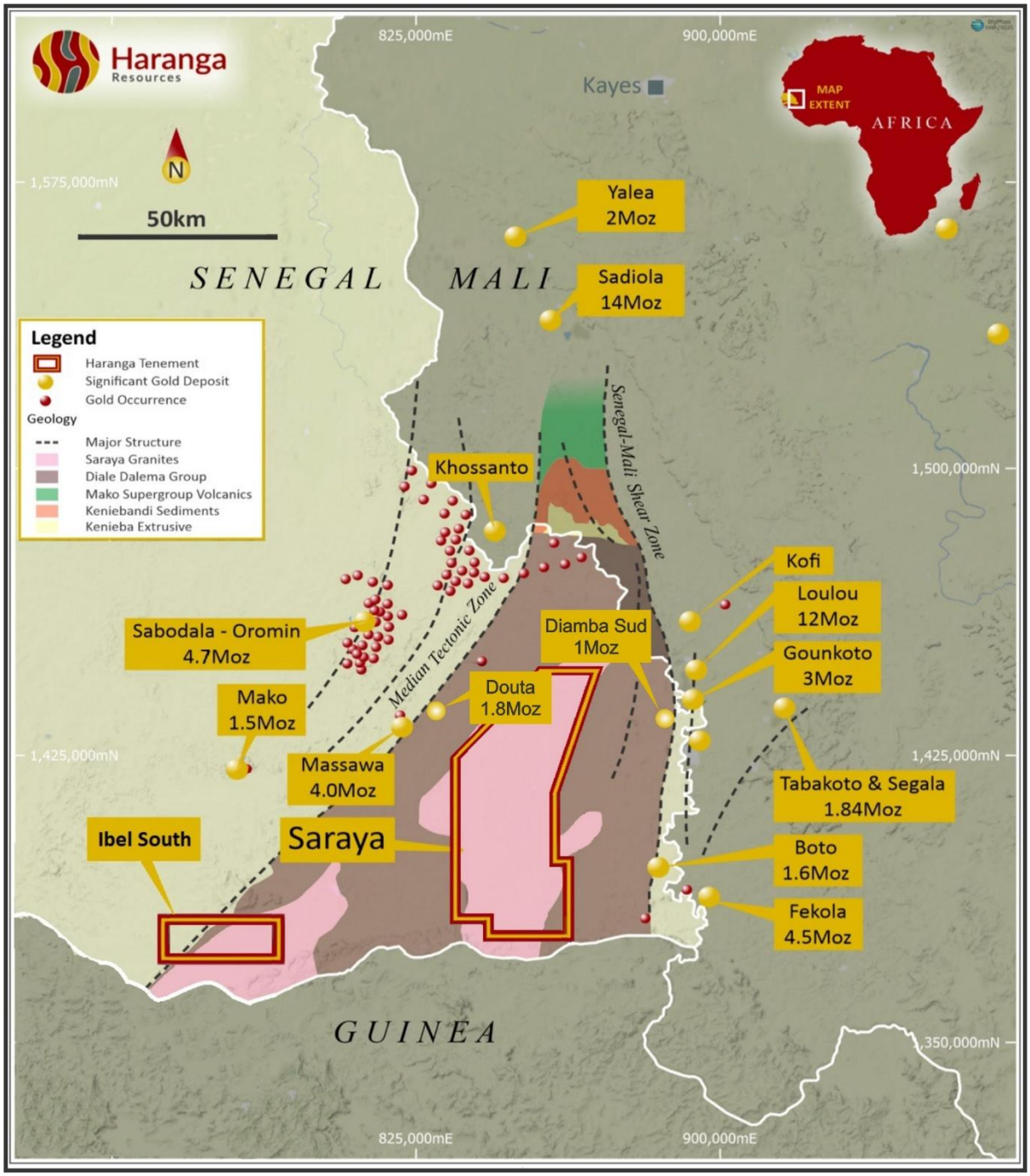

Figure 1: Ibel South location in relation to Haranga's projects and regional gold occurrences.

ASSAY RESULTS

Phase 2 assay results are reported on a 4m composite basis only, using a reporting cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au. Multiple continuous gold intercepts above the reporting cut-off were intersected across several drill lines, confirming the presence of a laterally extensive gold system within the drilled area. The single metre samples corresponding to the anomalous 4 metre composite sample results have been delivered to the laboratory for analysis.

Over the Phase 1 and 2 drill programs, several drillholes have ended in mineralisation, with gold-bearing altered greywacke intersected at end of hole, indicating that mineralisation remains open at depth. Phase 2 AC drilling was designed to characterise the supergene profile and upper bedrock and was not intended to fully evaluate the primary mineralised system.

Table 1 summarises the Phase 2 intercepts above or equal to the reporting cut-off.

Hole-ID	Interval	From	Comment
25-IBS-AC-053	8m @ 0.58g/t Au	16m	
25-IBS-AC-062	24m @ 0.88 g/t Au	32m	Including 12m @ 1.34 g/t Au from 32m
25-IBS-AC-063	16m @ 1.08 g/t Au	4m	Including 4m @ 1.4g/t Au from 12m
25-IBS-AC-063	8m @ 0.43g/t Au	32m	**Ending in mineralisation**
25-IBS-AC-072	4m @ 0.30g/t Au	4m	
25-IBS-AC-095	8m @ 0.49g/t Au	20m	
25-IBS-AC-095	4m @ 0.32g/t Au	40m	
25-IBS-AC-105	18m @ 0.43g/t Au	8m	Including 6m @ 0.53g/t Au from 20m, **ending in mineralisation**

Table 1: Phase 2 AC Drilling – significant intercepts (equal to or greater than 0.3 g/t Au, 4m composites).

Significant intercepts from the Phase 1 AC drilling program, previously reported on a 1m sampling basis, are summarised in Table 2 to clearly distinguish between the two drilling campaigns and sampling methodologies.

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

Table 2: Phase 1 Aircore Drilling – previously reported significant intercepts (1m samples), select intercepts.[5]

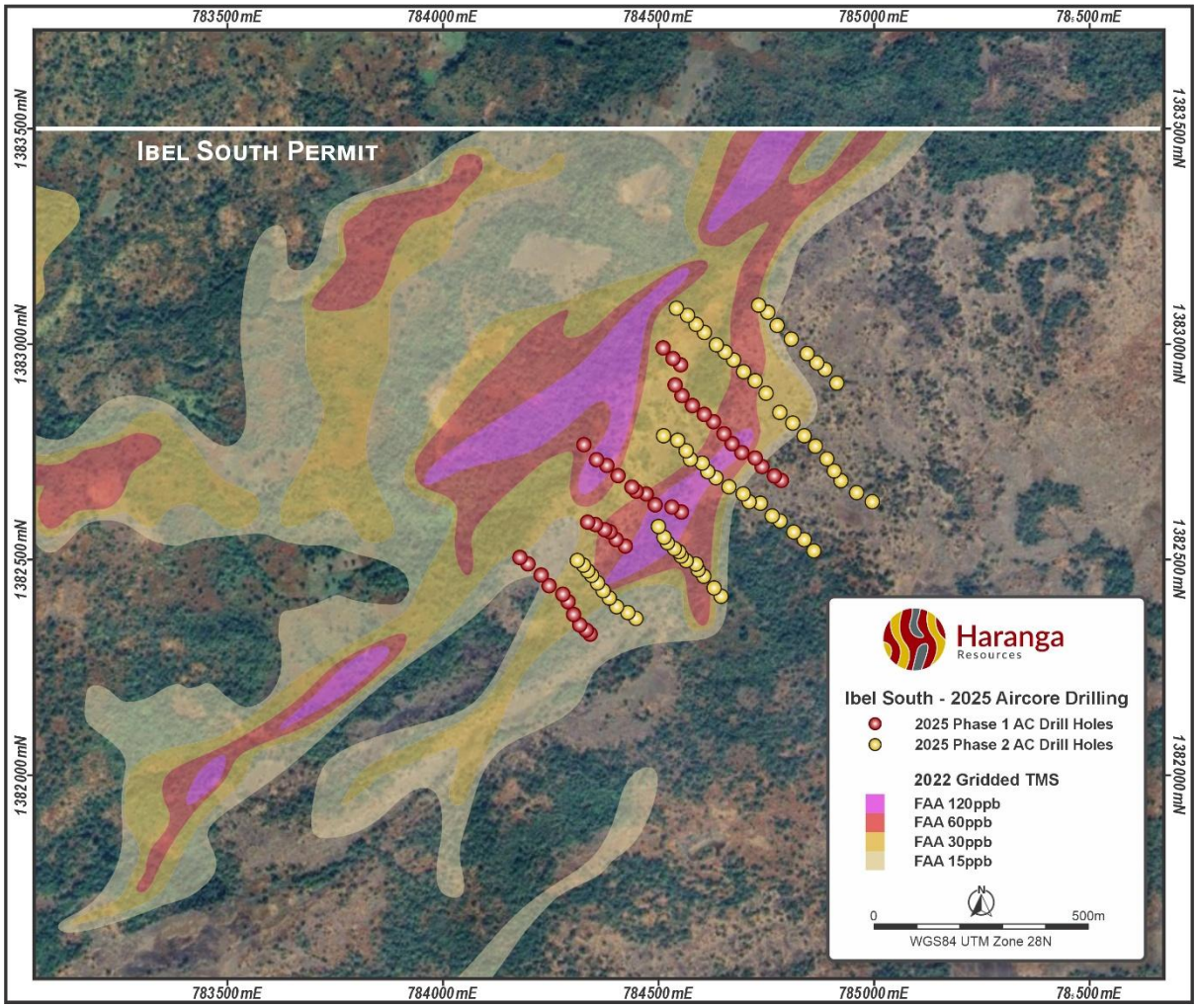

Figure 2: Phase 2 AC drilling at Ibel (Red circle: Phase 1, Yellow circle: Phase 2) over gridded TMS results.

Some proposed drillholes, located on the southern gully, could not be drilled due to swampy conditions.

REVIEW OF DATA AND INTERPRETATION

A review of data from the Phase 1 and Phase 2 programs was undertaken, immediately on receipt of the Phase 2 4 metre composite sample results. It was noted that the high-grade zones in the Phase 1 drilling exhibited increased fracturing and deeper oxidation in comparison to the Phase 2 drill logs. **This is suggestive of increased structural activity and possible faulting.**

A metal factor analysis was generated using combined Phase 1 (1m assays) and Phase 2 (4 m composites) AC results to illustrate the spatial distribution and relative intensity of gold mineralisation across the drilled area, as presented in the Figure 3 below. The analysis integrates grade and interval length into a single value per drillhole, enabling visual comparison of mineralised trends at surface and near-surface levels. The metal factor representation highlights laterally extensive gold mineralisation that remains only partially tested by the current shallow AC drilling. **Flexures in the trend in this diagram (Figure 3 below) could be explained by possible cross faulting if the main mineralised trend is considered continuous.**

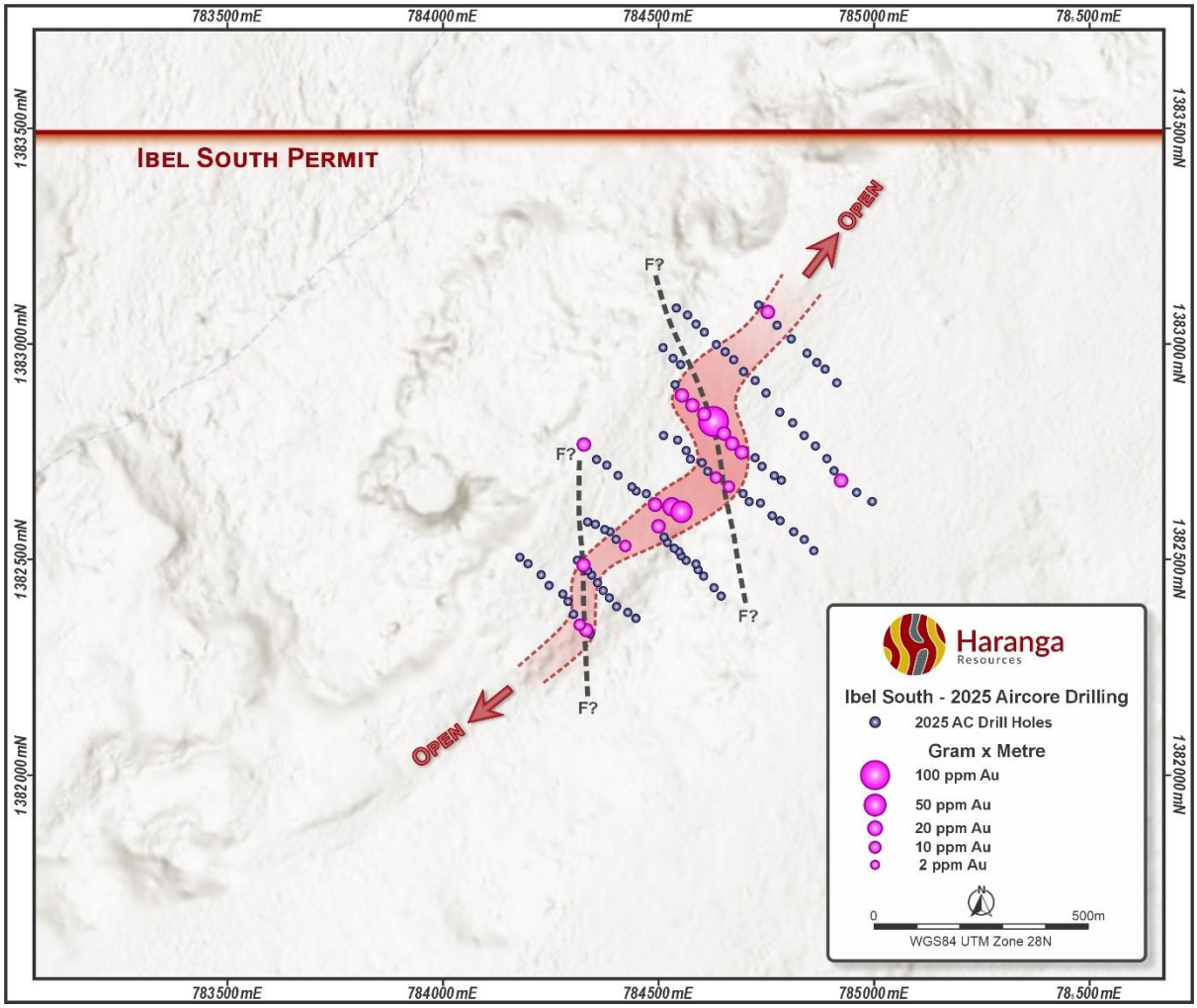

Figure 3: Metal factor (g*m) calculated on Phase 1 and 2 AC drilling at Ibel South and possible structural components over TMS Anomaly 3. Dashed lines marked "F?" indicate interpreted locations of potential cross-faulting.

This interpretation fits the data currently available and is a model for future drilling. This model not only supports the depth continuity of the Phase 1 high grade zones, but it is possible that this interpreted faulting extends into the other TMS anomalies, yet to be drilled.

Logging of the Phase 1 drill samples indicated deeper oxidation and a higher level of fracturing, particularly noticeable in the quartz, and crackle textures in the drill chips with higher sulphide content and more extensive oxidation, consistent with greater structural activity. The mineralised trend from drilling mirrors the gridded TMS data and the proposed faulting is consistent with breaks in the TMS data (Figure 4), particularly to the north west in TMS anomaly 1.

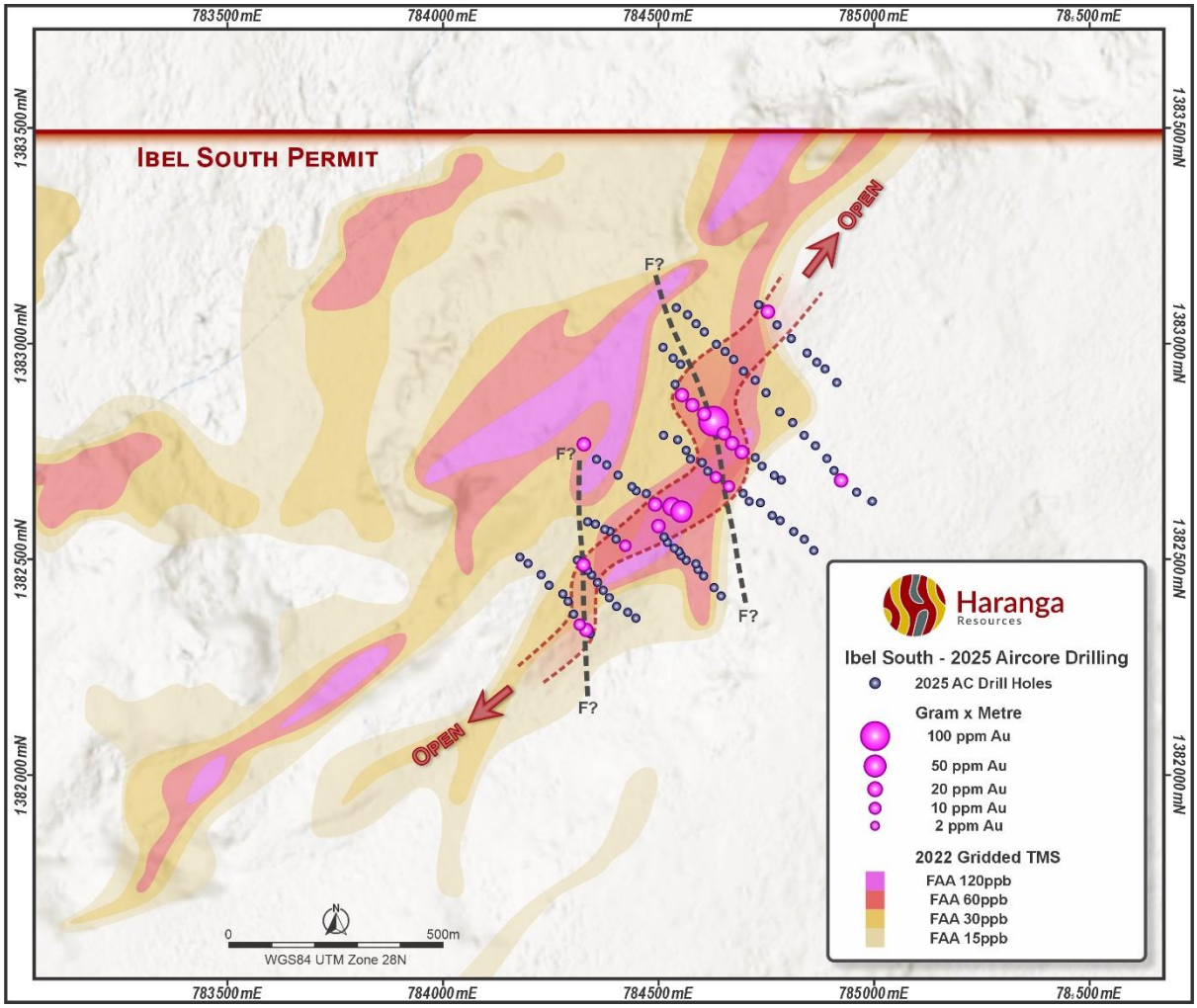

Figure 4: Metal factor (g*m) calculated on Phase 1 and 2 AC drilling at Ibel South overlaying gridded TMS results. Possible structural components as dashed lines marked "F?" indicate interpreted locations of potential cross-faulting.

GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AND MINERALISATION STYLE

AC drilling intersected a consistent weathering profile comprising laterite, saprolite and underlying bedrock. Laterite thickness typically ranges from approximately 4 to 8 metres, while saprolite development varies significantly and locally reaches depths of up to ~70 metres in the central portion of the system.

Bedrock lithologies are dominated by dark greywacke, geologically comparable to units of the Mako Supergroup, which hosts several major gold deposits in Senegal, including Massawa and Douta (Figure 1). The greywacke is generally hard and brittle and, where deformed, displays crackle brecciation and intense fracturing.

Drilling intersected widespread hydrothermal alteration, including bleaching, silicification, and the development of grey and pink albite and green epidote, consistent with orogenic gold systems. Quartz veinlets and stringers are common, locally forming stockwork zones, and are frequently associated with disseminated and fracture-controlled pyrite mineralisation, locally estimated at up to 5–10%. Gold grades appear to correlate with the intensity of pyrite development and associated alteration.

Several drillholes intersected large, mineralised quartz veins, locally reaching approximately 15 to 20 metres in apparent thickness within the supergene profile. Such veins have not yet been intersected in the bedrock. These quartz veins did not display the level of fracturing seen in the Phase 1 drilling. Deeper drilling within the bedrock should focus on finding similar intersections at depth to fully understand grade distribution in these significant veins.

Figure 5: Sulphide metal mineralisation in the greywacke in the bedrock at Ibel South.

Variations in saprolite thickness and composition suggest that parts of the weathered profile may be transported or displaced during supergene dissolution,

potentially obscuring the true geometry and continuity of underlying bedrock-hosted mineralisation. This may explain variability in near-surface gold grades and strengthen the need for deeper holes.

Importantly, across Phase 1 and 2 several holes have intersected altered and mineralised greywacke at the end of the hole (rig refusal), indicating that mineralisation extends into bedrock and remains open at depth. Geological relogging of all AC drillholes is currently underway to refine lithological boundaries, alteration intensity and structural indicators, with the aim of further constraining the orientation and controls of mineralisation prior to deeper drilling.

These results support a transition to deeper drilling to properly evaluate the primary orogenic gold system.

DRILLING COVERAGE AND STRIKE EXTENT CONSIDERATIONS

The combined Phase 1 and Phase 2 AC drilling programs have now tested approximately 850 metres of strike length within the broader ~5km gold anomalous corridor defined by surface termite mound geochemistry at a depth of 25 to 85 metres.

Phase 2 drilling infilled between earlier drill fences and extended coverage into areas that were previously inaccessible due to wet-season conditions. Large portions of the surface geochemical anomaly remain untested by drilling and are now fully accessible, providing scope for continued systematic evaluation.

NEXT STEPS

Haranga is finalising geological relogging and integrating assay results with lithological and structural interpretations to further refine the geological model at Ibel South. In parallel, the Company is planning a third phase of drilling to test undrilled surface geochemical anomalies located to the northwest of the current drilling area (Priority 1&2 TMS), completing shallow coverage of the broader anomalous corridor.

Subject to the completion of required administrative and regulatory approvals, Haranga plans to commence a deep drilling program in the first quarter of 2026. This program is intended to:

1) Test Priority 1 and Priority 2 TMS anomalies,
2) Drill potential cross fault sites within the northwest TMS anomalism, and
3) Additional drilling of the high-grade zone identified from Phase 1, targeting mineralisation in fresh bedrock beneath the supergene cover, interpreted structural corridors, and down-dip and along-strike extensions of mineralisation identified through the Phase 1 and Phase 2 AC drilling programs.

[End]

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 Broad Shallow High Grade Gold Drill Results Confirm Potential at Ibel South Project" released on the ASX on 10th of September 2025 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/
4. Refer to Haranga Resources Prospectus, dated 29th October 2021, Independent Geological Report Haranga Gold and Uranium Projects, West Africa, page 64, released on the ASX 25 January 2022.
5. 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/

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 a 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 2 AC drilling collar

#	HOLE ID	UTM E Z28N	UTM N Z28N	DEPTH	AZIMUTH	DIP
1	25-IBS-AC042	784646	1382416	48	N315	-60
2	25-IBS-AC043	784630	1382434	48	N315	-60
3	25-IBS-AC044	784606	1382462	50	N315	-60
4	25-IBS-AC045	784592	1382478	28	N315	-60
5	25-IBS-AC046	784588	1382488	33	N315	-60
6	25-IBS-AC047	784562	1382498	30	N315	-60
7	25-IBS-AC048	784554	1382508	28	N315	-60
8	25-IBS-AC049	784552	1382514	36	N315	-60
9	25-IBS-AC050	784538	1382526	33	N315	-60
10	25-IBS-AC051	784521	1382540	24	N315	-60
11	25-IBS-AC052	784515	1382550	24	N315	-60
12	25-IBS-AC053	784502	1382576	27	N315	-60
13	25-IBS-AC054	784862	1382521	60	N315	-60
14	25-IBS-AC055	784839	1382546	54	N315	-60
15	25-IBS-AC056	784814	1382563	44	N315	-60
16	25-IBS-AC057	784782	1382590	44	N315	-60
17	25-IBS-AC058	784765	1382602	60	N315	-60
18	25-IBS-AC059	784737	1382631	40	N315	-60
19	25-IBS-AC060	784711	1382635	39	N315	-60
20	25-IBS-AC061	784697	1382652	45	N315	-60
21	25-IBS-AC062	784665	1382669	66	N315	-60
22	25-IBS-AC063	784634	1382690	40	N315	-60
23	25-IBS-AC064	784615	1382705	36	N315	-60
24	25-IBS-AC065	784602	1382723	54	N315	-60
25	25-IBS-AC066	784575	1382734	35	N315	-60
26	25-IBS-AC067	784565	1382752	45	N315	-60
27	25-IBS-AC068	784545	1382777	50	N315	-60
28	25-IBS-AC069	784512	1382788	36	N315	-60
29	25-IBS-AC070	784995	1382633	56	N315	-60
30	25-IBS-AC071	784961	1382656	57	N315	-60
31	25-IBS-AC072	784925	1382682	58	N315	-60
32	25-IBS-AC073	784909	1382706	53	N315	-60
33	25-IBS-AC074	784893	1382734	66	N315	-60
34	25-IBS-AC075	784865	1382764	72	N315	-60
35	25-IBS-AC076	784839	1382787	70	N315	-60
36	25-IBS-AC077	784812	1382817	72	N315	-60
37	25-IBS-AC078	784783	1382842	88	N315	-60
38	25-IBS-AC079	784751	1382885	66	N315	-60
39	25-IBS-AC080	784725	1382915	63	N315	-60

40	25-IBS-AC081	784699	1382937	57	N315	-60
41	25-IBS-AC082	784676	1382964	48	N315	-60
42	25-IBS-AC083	784655	1382982	50	N315	-60
43	25-IBS-AC084	784634	1382998	66	N315	-60
44	25-IBS-AC085	784607	1383028	42	N315	-60
45	25-IBS-AC086	784588	1383045	48	N315	-60
46	25-IBS-AC087	784568	1383066	63	N315	-60
47	25-IBS-AC088	784543	1383082	60	N315	-60
48	25-IBS-AC089	784915	1382910	72	N315	-60
49	25-IBS-AC090	784888	1382941	54	N315	-60
50	25-IBS-AC091	784868	1382957	39	N315	-60
51	25-IBS-AC092	784847	1382978	82	N315	-60
52	25-IBS-AC093	784809	1383012	80	N315	-60
53	25-IBS-AC094	784777	1383042	80	N315	-60
54	25-IBS-AC095	784754	1383074	72	N315	-60
55	25-IBS-AC096	784735	1383091	60	N315	-60
56	25-IBS-AC097	784447	1382363	56	N315	-60
57	25-IBS-AC098	784429	1382376	40	N315	-60
58	25-IBS-AC099	784404	1382391	36	N315	-60
59	25-IBS-AC100	784384	1382413	30	N315	-60
60	25-IBS-AC101	784373	1382428	39	N315	-60
61	25-IBS-AC102	784359	1382447	40	N315	-60
62	25-IBS-AC103	784345	1382464	24	N315	-60
63	25-IBS-AC104	784337	1382473	27	N315	-60
64	25-IBS-AC105	784327	1382486	26	N315	-60
65	25-IBS-AC106	784314	1382496	28	N315	-60

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Phase 2 and Phase 1 : Metric samples are produced at the AC drill rig owned and operated by FTE Drilling. Each metric sample is collected in a 90l plastic bag and transported to the Haranga Workshop. • In the workshop, the sample bags are weigthed then split using a large sample splitter. A 2 to 3kg sample is collected. • A composite sample is made by mixing a quarter of four metric sample. All composite samples have been sent for assays at SGS lab and results returned.
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).*	• Aircore drilling is the technique called for this drilling campaign, but the drilling company FTE Drilling provided a Schramm RC rig to do the job : normal RC drilling (4.5'' rods). • Face-sampling Aircore, nominal 3–3.5" bit, to refusal. Holes inclined -60° toward 315° azimuth. Depths typically penetrate 4–8 m laterite, 30–50 m saprolite, then fresh bedrock. • Phase 2 average depth of hole is 50m with holes depth from 24 to 88m, for a total meterage of 3.197m • No downhole survey done.
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*	• Recoveries monitored by sample bag volume/consistency; no systematic bias observed between high/low grades. Moisture noted in laterite/saprolite where applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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.
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.*	• 1 m AC samples riffle-split (or scoop/quarter if low mass; state method used) to ~2 kg for storage. • Composite of 4m samples by quartering each metric sample and mix. Shipment to SGS of composited 4m samples • SGS prep: dry, crush, pulverise to industry standard (e.g., 85% passing 75 µm).
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.*	• Company QAQC: insertion rate ~3 per drilled holes - 1 blank, 1 certified reference material (standard), 1 duplicate. QAQC results have been checked and assay results are satisfactory.
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 process is verified daily by 4 technicians (2 at the rig, 2 at the workshop) under supervision of the field geologist and the project site manager. • Data captured in database with validation checks prior to reporting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drilling location have been placed using an handheld GPS. • The grid system is Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 28N (WGS84). • A topographic control has been carried out using georeferenced high resolution satellite images of the site.
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.*	• Aircore holes have been initially spaced on 5 lines for phase 2 orientated NW-SE (between 300 and 320°E). Lines are spaced 250 to 300m apart. • During drilling, collar of holes has been placed according to the previous hole depth following the "collar to toe" technique. • The drilling is used to establish a second pass on the TMS surface geochemistry, and drilling in between the first 4 lines from Phase 1. • Collar positions recorded by handheld Garmin GPS (±3–5 m). Grid: UTM Zone 28N; datum WGS84. Collar table with Easting/Northing, azimuth, dip and EOH provided.
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.*	• The gold mineralisation is suspected to be oriented following N20-25°E regional structural trend, slightly dipping toward East as suggested by lithologies outcropping in the area. The initial Phase 1 maiden drilling phase discovered mineralisation with potential orientation up to N15°E. Second phase of drilling orientated to intersect mineralisation at N15 to N30°E. • Holes drilled -60° NW toward interpreted NE-trending mineralised corridor; orientation considered appropriate to intersect steep to moderate dips. Early results indicate an **N15°E** structural trend with ~**700 m** strike indicated to date • No confirmation of the direction of the sedimentary formation could be confirmed. • Relation between the drilling and mineralisation orientation is unknown on this second AC orientation drilling campaign.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are collected in large 90l bags at the drill rig and sent to the workshop at the camp for sample preparation. • The original bag is preserved for safety at the workshop until lab data returns. First division product of 2 to 3kg are kept indefinitely. Mixed sample rejects have been recovered from the laboratory for storage. • Samples sealed in labelled plastic bags; transported by company personnel to SGS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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:*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	in the second phase AC drilling campaign in November 2025. • A summary of hole locations, orientation, length of Phase 2 is provided in Table 1 of the present announcement. • The present announcement refers to the drillholes drilled during AC Phase 2 at Ibel South project in 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 should be clearly stated.*	• n/a.
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 as mainly oriented along a N15E sheared zone with subvertical (-85°E) for most of the targeted area for drilling. Such assumption must be verified. Holes drilled at 60° angle intercept at angle depending on the hole dip deviation. Intercepts presented in the announcement do not represent true widths. • Full geometry of the mineralisation is still unknown but supposedly associated with subvertical tectonic setting. • True width of the intercepted mineralisation is unknown.
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.*	• Comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results from this drilling program are detailed in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • Deeper RC holes to be planned to test deeper mineralisation.