3,200m AC DRILL CAMPAIGN COMPLETED AT IBEL SOUTH GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Phase 2 Aircore (AC) campaign completed on schedule**, with 3,197m drilled in 65 holes across Lines 5, 6, 7 and partial Lines 8 and 9.
- **Excellent operational performance** by FTE Drilling and on-site teams.
- The program was **designed to extend and confirm mineralisation** identified in the initial 2025 AC program, which included **spectacular gold results[3],** including (and not limited to):
    - 25-IBS-AC-008**: 20m @ 6.54 g/t Au from 12m**, *incl. 4m @ 14.64 g/t Au,*
    - 25-IBS-AC-016: **10m @ 6.35 g/t Au from 44m**, *incl. 6m @ 8.55 g/t Au* (**Hole ended in mineralisation**), and
    - 25-IBS-AC-017: **4m @ 14.83 g/t from 8m.**
- Phase 2 aimed to provide key structural and lithological insights to **guide deeper subsequent RC and Diamond drilling programs**, planned for early 2026.
- **Geological logging identified greywacke host rocks with zones of quartz veining, alteration and pyrite.**
- ~3,200 one-metre samples collected, now undergoing **drying, preparation, compositing and dispatch to SGS.**
- First assay results expected before the end of **December 2025.**
- The Project lies within the **Kéniéba Inlier of the Birimian Formation** (which hosts 40Moz+ of gold resources mined or under development) and is located ~80km SW of the Sabodala–Massawa Gold Mine (Senegal's largest producing mine) and 50km south of the Mako Gold Mine.[4]

Haranga Resources Limited (ASX:HAR; FRA:65E0) ("Haranga" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the successful completion of its second Aircore (AC) drilling campaign at the Ibel South Gold Project in southeastern Senegal. Drilling commenced on 6 November 2025 and was completed on 20 November 2025, with a total of 3,197 metres drilled across 65 holes, delivered safely, efficiently, and on schedule.

Managing Director, Mr. Peter Batten commented: *"Haranga is excited to have completed the second drill program at Ibel South Gold Project on schedule and without incident. The drilling is a follow up of the successful maiden drill program, where the Company reported spectacular results in September[3]. This program was designed to fill in the gaps of the maiden drilling campaign and to extend the strike of the drilling, from only the first of three known termite mound anomalies identified for drilling. We will now be sending the ~1,000 composite samples to be processed at SGS and we look forward to receiving assay results before Christmas. In addition,*

the Company is also planning a RC and/or diamond drilling program for early in 2026, designed to test the additional two undrilled anomalies and possibly to look at depth extensions at Ibel South."

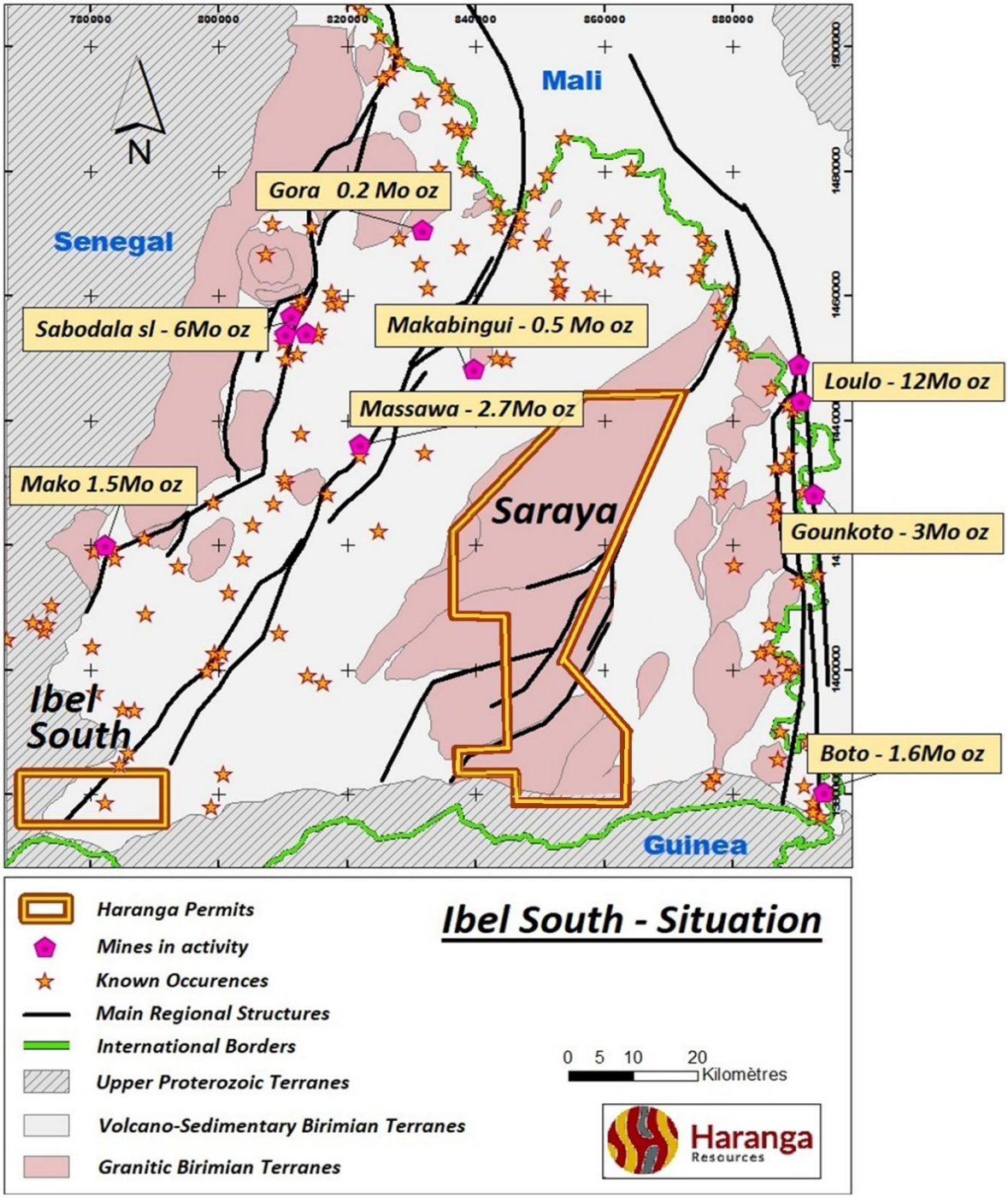

Figure 1: Ibel South location in relation to Haranga's projects and regional gold occurrences.

DRILLING PROGRAM SUMMARY AND OBJECTIVES

The Phase 2 Aircore (AC) program aimed to position infill lines between the initial four reconnaissance AC lines drilled earlier in 2025. In addition, this second-phase program was designed to:

- Confirm the lateral continuation of shallow mineralisation previously identified,
- Improve the geological and structural understanding of the Ibel system,
- Test extensions toward the Southeast, where topographic depressions suggest repeated mineralisation along NNE-trending corridors, and
- Provide sufficient geological control to plan deeper RC (to ~250 m) and possibly Diamond drilling (to ~400 m).

A total of 65 holes were completed along the following lines (see Annexure 1):

- Lines 5, 6, and 7: Fully drilled.
- Line 8 and Line 9: Partially drilled, with the southern portion of Line 8 inaccessible due to swampy terrain immediately below surface.

Hole depths varied from 24m to 88m, reflecting significant variations in the thickness of the laterite–saprolite profile.

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Drilling was performed by Forage Technique Eau (FTE), the same contractor who successfully completed the initial AC program earlier in 2025.

Operations proceeded smoothly and without incident. The site benefits from excellent logistics, located approximately 1.5 km from a national asphalt road, and benefitted from clear weather throughout the campaign.

All field workers employed during drilling were recruited from the village of Ibel, with strong participation, discipline and performance from the local community.

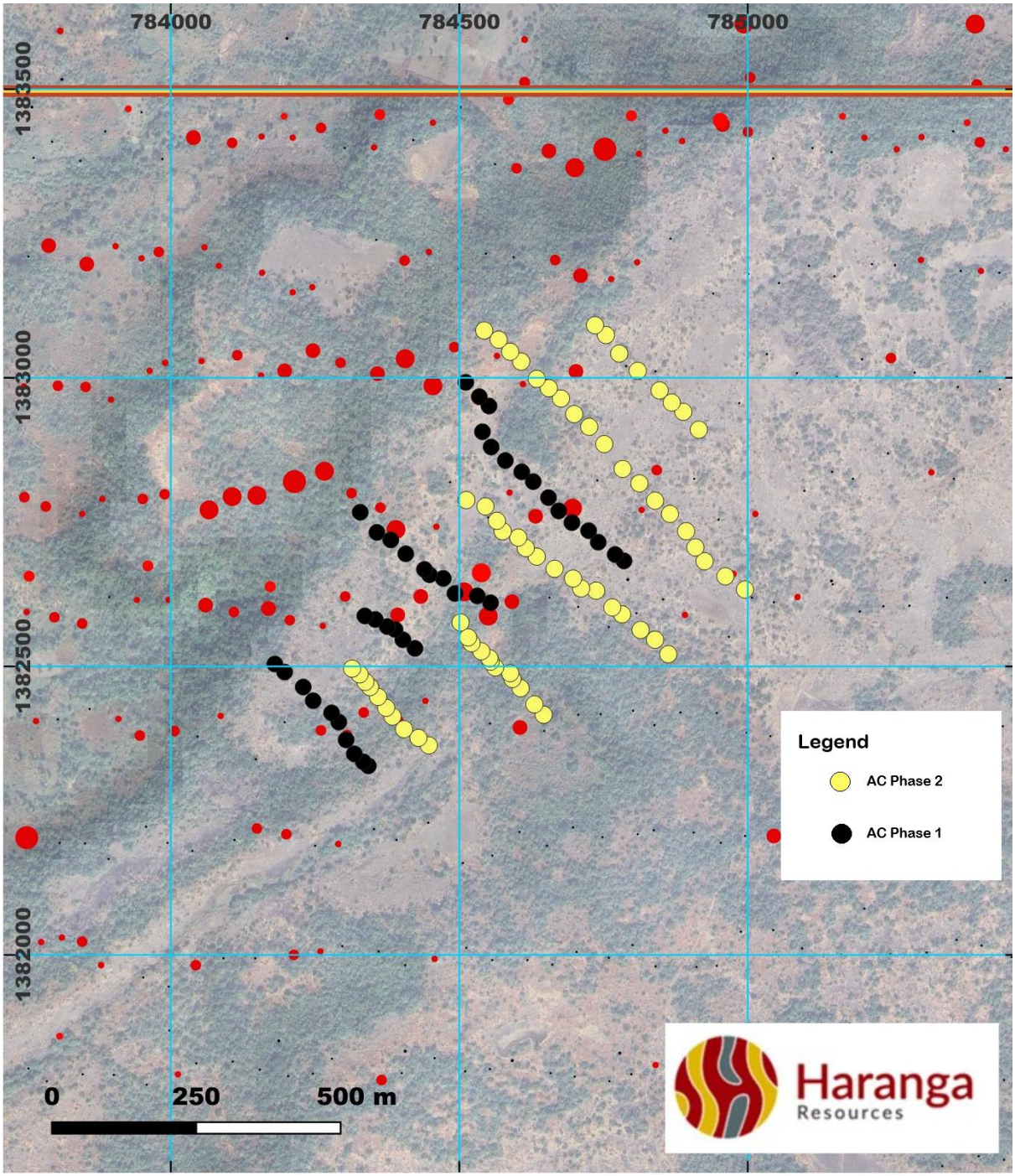

Figure 2: Phase 2 AC drilling at Ibel (yellow circle: Phase 2; black circle: Phase 1).

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

GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Every hole intersected the typical weathering sequence of the region:

1. Laterite (4–8 m)
2. Saprolite (20–70 m)
3. Bedrock (greywacke, clays, black shales)

The drilling intersected the full weathering profile across the Ibel South system, with saprolite development proving particularly extensive in the central zone, locally reaching depths of up to 70 metres. This deep weathering suggests significant structural or lithological weakening within the system. **Beneath the saprolite, drilling intersected dark greywacke bedrock interpreted to be part of the Mako Supergroup, which hosts a number of gold deposits regionally.**

The greywacke intercepted frequently displays brittle deformation features such as crackle brecciation, fracturing, and a range of early to late quartz veining styles. Associated alteration is locally strong and characteristic of orogenic gold systems, with bleaching, pink albite and green epidote noted in several intervals. Numerous holes also intersected quartz stringers and veinlets displaying pyrite mineralisation and porous alteration halos. **A quartz vein zone between 15 and 20 metres in apparent thickness was intersected in multiple holes across two drill lines, interpreted as part of a regional fluid pathway**.

In addition, several intervals show possible zones of strong biotite alteration, which may reflect more intense hydrothermal activity and potential proximity to mineralised structures. Taken together, these geological features continue to support the interpretation that Ibel South hosts a structurally controlled orogenic gold system within a greywacke-dominated sequence aligned along a regional NNE-trending corridor.

SAMPLING, PREPARATION AND QAQC

A total of 3,197 one-metre primary samples were collected directly from the cyclone and transported immediately to the preparation workshop to avoid any material remaining on site.

Sample workflow:

- Samples dried under the sun on separated plastic sheets.
- Full-sample weighing.
- Two-stage chute splitting to obtain 2–3 kg sub-samples.
- Four quarter samples composited into 4 m composite samples.
- QAQC inserted at a rate of 1 blank, 1 duplicate, 1 CRM per hole.

Approximately 1,000 samples in total will be delivered to the SGS Laboratory. A first batch of 200 samples has already been delivered for preparation, with the remainder to follow in several batches. SGS will then ship 50g pulps to SGS Bamako for fire assay.

First assay results are expected before the end of December 2025.

NEXT STEPS

With drilling now completed, Haranga's efforts are focused on finalising the sample preparation for shipment to SGS Kédougou. In parallel, the technical team is integrating geological logs and lithological observations from the field, to refine the geological understanding of mineralisation controls across the Ibel South system.

This work will assist in defining the structural orientation of the mineralised zones and in selecting the highest-priority targets for the planned 2026 follow-up drilling, which is expected to include both RC and Diamond programs.

Assay results from the Phase 2 AC campaign will be reported to the market as soon as laboratory processing has been completed.

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 (1-4) 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.

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 multi-commodity company focused on Gold and Uranium. The Company's most advanced project is the Saraya Uranium Project in Senegal, previously owned by Uranium giant Orano (previously Areva) and which has in excess of 65,000m of historical drilling and a defined a mineral resource of 14.5Mt @ 550ppm eU_3O_8 for 17.6 Mlbs contained eU_3O_8 Indicated and Inferred. In addition, Haranga has a brownfield gold project in Senegal within a prolific geological gold province in close proximity to well-defined resources and producing mines. Both projects are serviced from its 40-man exploration camp. More recently the Company completed its maiden drill program across the Ibel South Gold permit during July, with spectacular results reported in September.

The Company has recently finalised the acquisition of the advanced high grade Lincoln Gold Project in California[3], which has significant infrastructure and is fully permitted for mining. The Company is currently making significant steps on site towards accessing the String Bean Alley Decline for our initial underground diamond drilling programme, intended to assist in the delivery of a maiden JORC resource for the Project.

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

#	HOLE ID	UTM E Z28N	UTM N Z28N	DEPTH	AZIMUTH	DIP
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.*	• Metric samples are produced at the RC drill rig owned and operated by FTE Drilling. Each metric sample is collected in a 90l plastic bag and transported to the Haranga Workshop. • In the workshop, the sample bags are weighted then split using a large sample splitter. A 2 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. • Average depth of hole is 48m with holes depth from 22 to 78m. Holes are drilled a 60° angle from surface. • No downhole survey done.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Recoveries monitored by sample bag volume/consistency; no systematic bias observed between high/low grades. Moisture noted in laterite/saprolite where applicable.
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 quarting each metric samples 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	• *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*	• Company QAQC: insertion rate ~3 per drilled holes - 1 blank, 1 certified reference material (standard), 1 duplicate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*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.*	
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Sampling process is verified daily by 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.
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	• *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*	• The gold mineralization 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 mineralization with potential

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	orientation up to N15°E. Second phase of drilling orientated to intersect mineralization 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 mineralization 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.
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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	
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 mineralization at Ibel South and around lies within volcano-sedimentary and sedimentary units within the Mako formation of the Kedougou-Kenieba inlier. • Typical mineralization occur within structural traps along major shear zones along regional structures. Ibel South area is located within the premisces 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:*
	  ○ *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*
		• 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 byu Haranga at Ibel South 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.*	• Assay results from the Phase 2 AC campaign will be reported to the market as soon as laboratory processing has been completed
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralization is interpreted as mainly oriented along a 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 mineralization is still unknown but supposedly associated with subvertical tectonic setting. • True width of the intercepted mineralization 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.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations;*	• Ground termite mounds geochemistry has yielded significant results to the extent of the Ibel South Prospect and has been

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exploration data	*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.*	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 mineralization.