EXPLORATION TARGET HIGHLIGHTS RESOURCE GROWTH POTENTIAL AT LINCOLN GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- An independent assessment has defined an **Exploration Target for the South Spring Hill prospect**, located 550m north of the Stringbean Alley Decline portal.
- **Historical mining at South Spring Hill has reportedly produced approximately 94,600oz of gold,** highlighting its prospectivity and the opportunity to apply modern exploration and mining techniques.
- The Exploration Target sits within a package of owned and leased mineral claims that has **underground access, a conditional use permit that allows production of gold, and a mill circuit which produced gold as recently as 2022.**
- **Further Exploration Targets are under review** across the Project area.
- **In addition, Haranga is targeting conversion of the historical Lincoln-Comet 2015 NI 43-101 foreign resource estimate** (**958,910t @ 9.29g/t Au** (~**286koz Au, 4.2g/t cut-off**))[2] to a JORC-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate by end April.
- Drilling and dewatering activities remain ongoing and on track, with **drill assays from Cross Cuts 3 to 8 (XC3-XC8) expected in April** and drill targeting for repetitions of mineralisation at depth, to follow the resource confirmatory drilling.

Haranga Resources Limited (ASX: HAR; FRA: 65E0) ("Haranga" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an Exploration Target for South Spring Hill at the Company's wholly owned Lincoln Gold Project ("**Project**"), located in California's legendary Mother Lode Gold Belt, U.S.A.

South Spring Hill Exploration Target: **1.16Mt – 1.64Mt at 5.4g/t Au to 5.8g/t Au for 202koz to 308koz au (2.0g/t Au cut-off).** Refer to Tables 1 & 2 and the statement below.

Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade depicted in Table 1 and 2 are conceptual in nature, as there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

- Further surface and/or underground diamond drilling, subject to access being secured, is planned within the next two years.
- The Exploration Target sits within a package of owned and leased mineral claims which form the Lincoln Gold Project, which has both underground accesses, a conditional use permit that allows production of gold, and a mill circuit which produced gold as recently as 2022.
- Refer to the JORC Table for further information.

The Mineral Resource estimates relating to the Lincoln Gold Project contained in this announcement have been prepared in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI-43-101") standards and have not been reported in accordance with the 2012 Joint Ore Reserves Committee's Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code"). Refer to Haranga's website at https://www.haranga.com/ for information in relation to the Mineral Resource estimates prepared for Lincoln. A competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code and it is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the estimate will be able to be reported as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve in accordance with the JORC Code. Please refer to further disclosure required by the ASX Listing Rules at the conclusion of this announcement.

Chairman, Mr. Michael Davy commented: *"South Spring Hill is one of a number of opportunities we are advancing as part of our broader strategy to build scale at the Lincoln Gold Project. The Exploration Target and Lincoln-Comet historical 2015 NI 43-101 foreign resource estimate are early signs of the resource growth potential and grade, on our existing project area. The Mother Lode is a globally significant gold system, with evidence of multiple remnant orebodies along strike and potential for mineralisation to extend at depth, where gold occurrences have historically been identified at depths of more than 2,000m below surface. Our approach is to systematically assess and prioritise the range of resource growth opportunities before us, with the aim of growing the scale and quality of the Project to support a robust development scenario, complemented by extensive infrastructure and approved mining permits."*

EXPLORATION TARGET – SOUTH SPRING HILL

The South Spring Hill Exploration Target is reported at a 2.0g/t Au cut-off grade (Tables 1 & 2) and is divided into northern and southern blocks, with the southern block encompassing the southern extensions of the footwall lode. The Exploration Target follows an assessment by independent consultancy Odessa Resources Pty Ltd of the South Spring Hill mineralisation, which lies approx. 550m north of the Stringbean Alley Decline Portal. **The Odessa Resources Exploration Target Report is provided in Annexure 1**.

Range	Tonnage	Grade *g/t Au*	Ounces *Au*
Lower	**1,156,000**	**5.4**	**202,000**
Higher	**1,643,000**	**5.8**	**308,000**

Table 1: South Spring Hill Exploration Target (**2.0g/t Au Cut-off**).

Range	Block	Lode	Tonnage	Grade *g/t Au*	Ounces *Au*
Lower	Northern Block	Hangingwall	838,000	5.3	142,000
Lower	Northern Block	Footwall	193,000	8.0	49,000
Lower	Southern Block	Footwall	124,000	2.5	10,000
Lower	**Total**		**1,156,000**	**5.4**	**202,000**
Range	**Block**	**Lode**	**Tonnage**	**Grade** *g/t Au*	**Ounces** *Au*
Higher	Northern Block	Hangingwall	1,151,000	5.5	205,000
Higher	Northern Block	Footwall	336,000	8.5	91,000
Higher	Southern Block	Footwall	156,000	2.5	12,000
Higher	**Total**		**1,643,000**	**5.8**	**308,000**

Table 2: South Spring Hill Exploration Target by Lode and Block (**2.0g/t Au Cut-off**).

Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade depicted in Table 1 and 2 are conceptual in nature, as there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

- Further surface and/or underground diamond drilling, subject to access being secured, is planned within the next two years.
- The Exploration Target sits within a package of owned and leased mineral claims which form the Lincoln Gold Project, which has both underground accesses, a conditional use permit that allows production of gold, and a mill circuit which produced gold as recently as 2022.
- Refer to the JORC Table for further information.

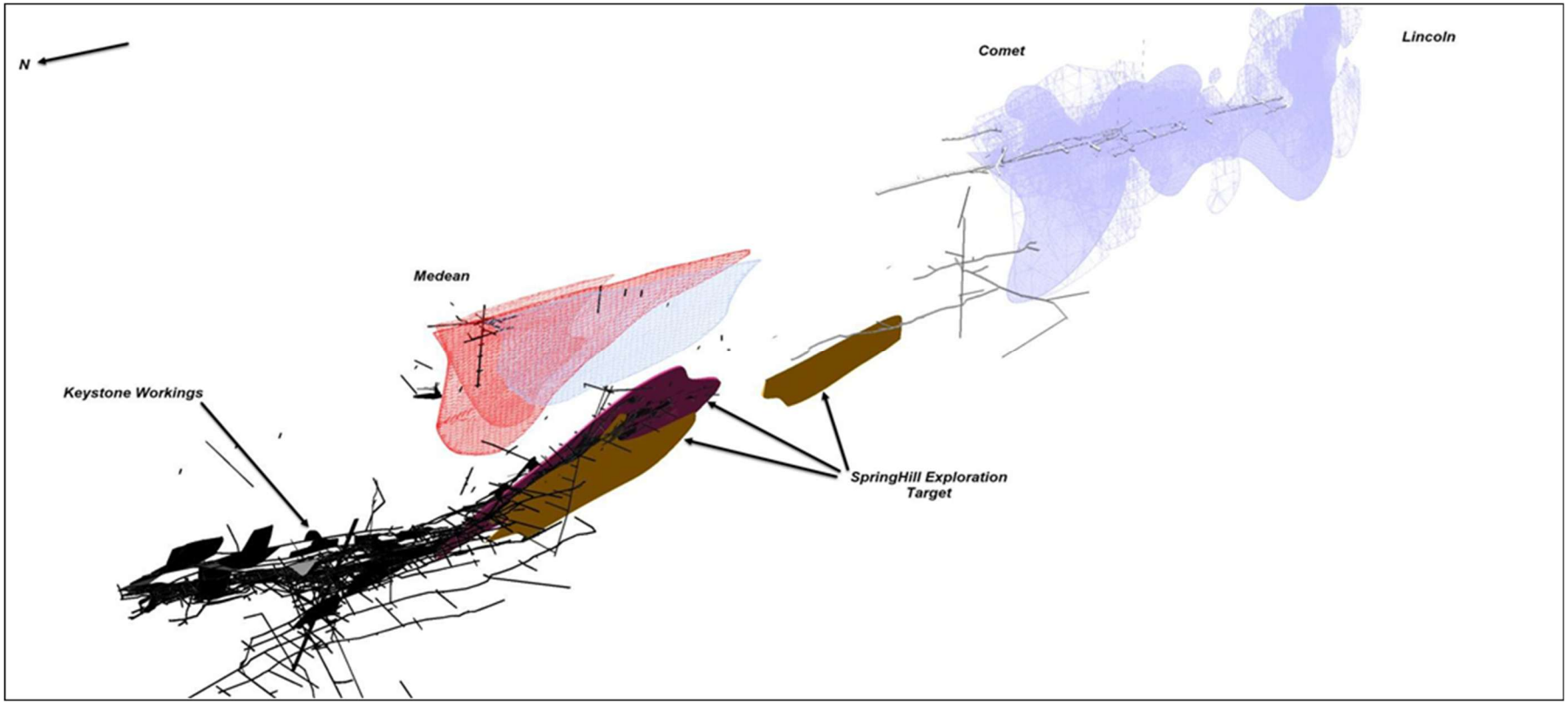

Figure 1: Unscaled oblique view of the South Spring Hill Exploration target relative to the Lincoln-Comet mineralisation wireframes.

History

South Spring Hill Mine was founded in 1851 and worked continuously from 1878 until 1893, with **estimated production of 94,600 oz recovered** (*Updated Technical Report on the Lincoln Mine Project, Amador County, California; Tietz et al; 2015 p4*). The Company estimates from available incomplete records that the recovered grade was **in the order of 6.6 g/t Au.**

Figure 2: Workers pose at the 700' level, South Spring Hill Mine, undated.

The main inclined shaft (52°) attained a depth of 1200' (365m). The mine was purchased by neighbouring Keystone Company in 1920 and subsequently connected underground. Little rehabilitation and development work was conducted until the fall of 1942, when all gold mines were closed by government order to supply manpower to the war effort.

Annexure 1 – Report accompanying Exploration Target for South Spring Hill

Independent Calculation of an Exploration Target for the Spring Hill Gold Deposit, Amador County, California- Prepared by Odessa Resources Pty Ltd for Haranga Resources

11 March 2026

South Spring Hill

Exploration Target

Geology

Mineralisation is a quartz vein-style deposit hosted in greenstone and slate. The ore body strikes NW and dips 50-60NE at a variable thickness of up to15m. The footwall is slate and the hanging wall is greenstone, with a quartz vein between the walls. Heavy gouge on the footwall is common.

Exploration Target Methodology

The Exploration Target is based on the results of historic drilling and available face sampling data from historic mining activity. Table 1 of this report summarises the significant intersections used in the grade-tonnage calculation of the Exploration Target.

Lode	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	True Width (m)	Gram x Metres
Footwall	ddh-0083	263.35	271.27	7.92	0.97	4.6	4.5
Footwall	kdh-0013	285.29	295.66	10.37	2.24	8.5	19.2
Footwall	kdh-0020	327.05	332.38	5.33	1.30	3.6	4.6
Footwall	kdh-0021	305.1	315.32	10.22	8.91	5.4	48.3
Footwall	kdh-0021	319.89	324.73	4.84	2.62	2.6	6.7
Footwall	SSH_OC_500 level SSH_9	0	2.71	2.71	4.11	1.7	7.2
Hangingwall	kdh-0010	397.15	398.07	0.92	1.37	0.6	0.9
Hangingwall	kdh-0021	274.93	275.84	0.91	3.09	0.5	1.5
Hangingwall	kdh-0022	220.25	222.2	1.95	3.25	1.5	4.8
Hangingwall	kdh-0023	346.41	366.19	19.78	3.32	4.6	15.3
Hangingwall	kdh-0024	216.68	220.95	4.27	2.77	3.0	8.3
Hangingwall	kdh-0025	282.03	294.28	12.25	1.71	5.6	9.6
Hangingwall	kdh-0026	354.79	356.62	1.83	1.54	0.6	0.9
Hangingwall	kdh-0030	365.3	367.74	2.44	0.69	1.1	0.8
Hangingwall	SSH_OC_500 level SSH_1	0	8	8	4.90	7.5	36.8
Hangingwall	SSH_OC_500 level SSH_11	0	3.05	3.05	12.00	2.3	27.4
Hangingwall	SSH_OC_500 level SSH_15	0	6.1	6.1	4.90	5.7	27.9
Hangingwall	SSH_OC_500 level SSH_2	0	3.35	3.35	4.11	3.1	12.9
Hangingwall	SSH_OC_500 level SSH_4	0	6.07	6.07	4.90	5.7	27.8
Hangingwall	SSH_OC_500 level SSH_5	0	10.36	10.36	2.40	9.6	23.1
Hangingwall	SSH_OC_500 level SSH_6	0	1.83	1.83	10.29	1.7	17.7
Hangingwall	SSH_OC_500 level SSH_7	0	5.18	5.18	2.53	4.9	12.3

Table 1: Significant Intersections Used in the Calculation of the Exploration Target (0.5g/t Au cut off, Min. length 0.3m, Max internal waste 2m).

Geometry

Historic mining appears to have followed a single vein. However, the drilling database includes significant intersections in the footwall of the mined stopes. Such intersections include 10.2m grading 8.91g/t Au in kdh-0021 and 2.7m grading 4.11g/t Au in cross-cut face sample SSH_OC_500 level SSH_9. Based on this data, two sub-parallel, north-east dipping lodes have been interpreted. These lodes are separated by approximately 10m of barren rock.

Approximately 300m to the south of the mine, a possible extension of the South Spring Hill mineralisation has been modelled from three intersections, including 10.4m grading 2.24g/t Au in drillhole kdh-013. Although this mineralisation aligns well with the footwall lode, it is uncertain whether there is continuity between the two. Further drilling will be required to test this area.

Grade-Tonnage Calculation

Two lodes, designated Footwall and Hangingwall, were wireframed from the drilling data. Where possible, local geometries were modified to align better with historic stopes and drives. Wireframes were extrapolated to a distance of approximately 100m from the drill intercepts. This extrapolation distance is based on the approximate average intersection spacing.

Composites were extracted for each lode so that grades were contained within their respective estimation domain. The following block model estimation parameters were used:

- Inverse distance squared (ID2) interpolation
- Top cuts applied:
  - Footwall 15g/t Au
  - Hangingwall 20g/t Au
- Search Ellipse:
  - P1 100x100x25 Lower Range Estimate
  - P2 200x200x25 Higher Range Estimate
- Search ellipse aligned in the plane of the lode: 60 degrees dip towards 055.
- Minimum samples used: 2
- Maximum samples used: 8
- Assumed Bulk Density: 2.5

A void model was created in order to account for mining depletion.

Exploration Target

The South Spring Hill Exploration Target is reported at cut off of 2.0g/t Au and is summarised in Tables 1 and 2 of this report. The exploration target is divided into northern and southern blocks with the latter encompassing the southern extensions of the footwall lode.

Range	Tonnage	Grade *g/t Au*	Ounces *Au*
Lower	**1,156,000**	**5.4**	**202,000**
Higher	**1,643,000**	**5.8**	**308,000**

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Higher	**Total**		**1,643,000**	**5.8**	**308,000**

Table 2: South Spring Hill Exploration Target by Lode and Block (**2.0g/t Au Cut Off**).

Cautionary Statement: *The potential quantity and grade are conceptual in nature, as there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.*

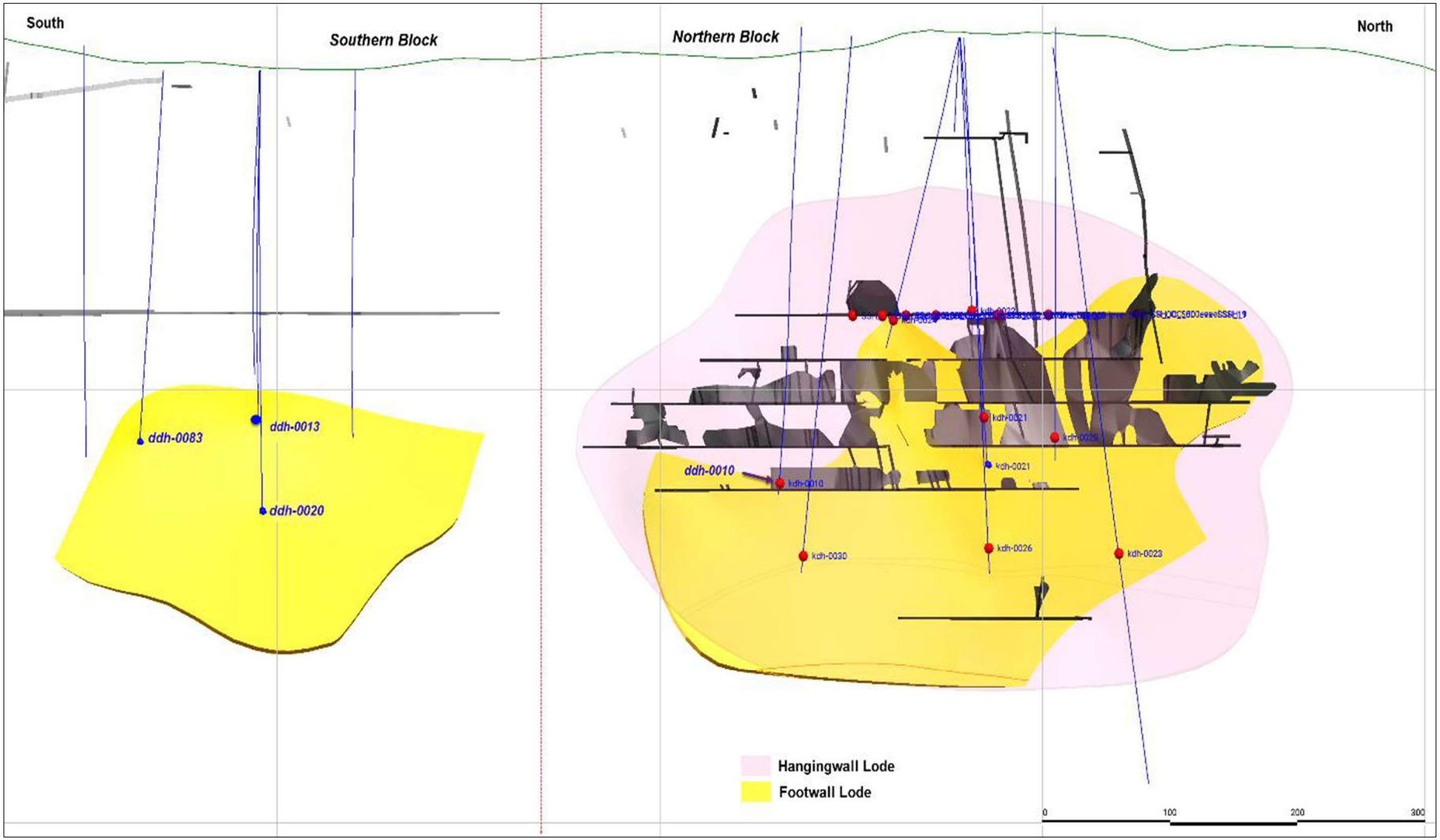

Figure 1: Longitudinal Section Showing Exploration Target Constraints.

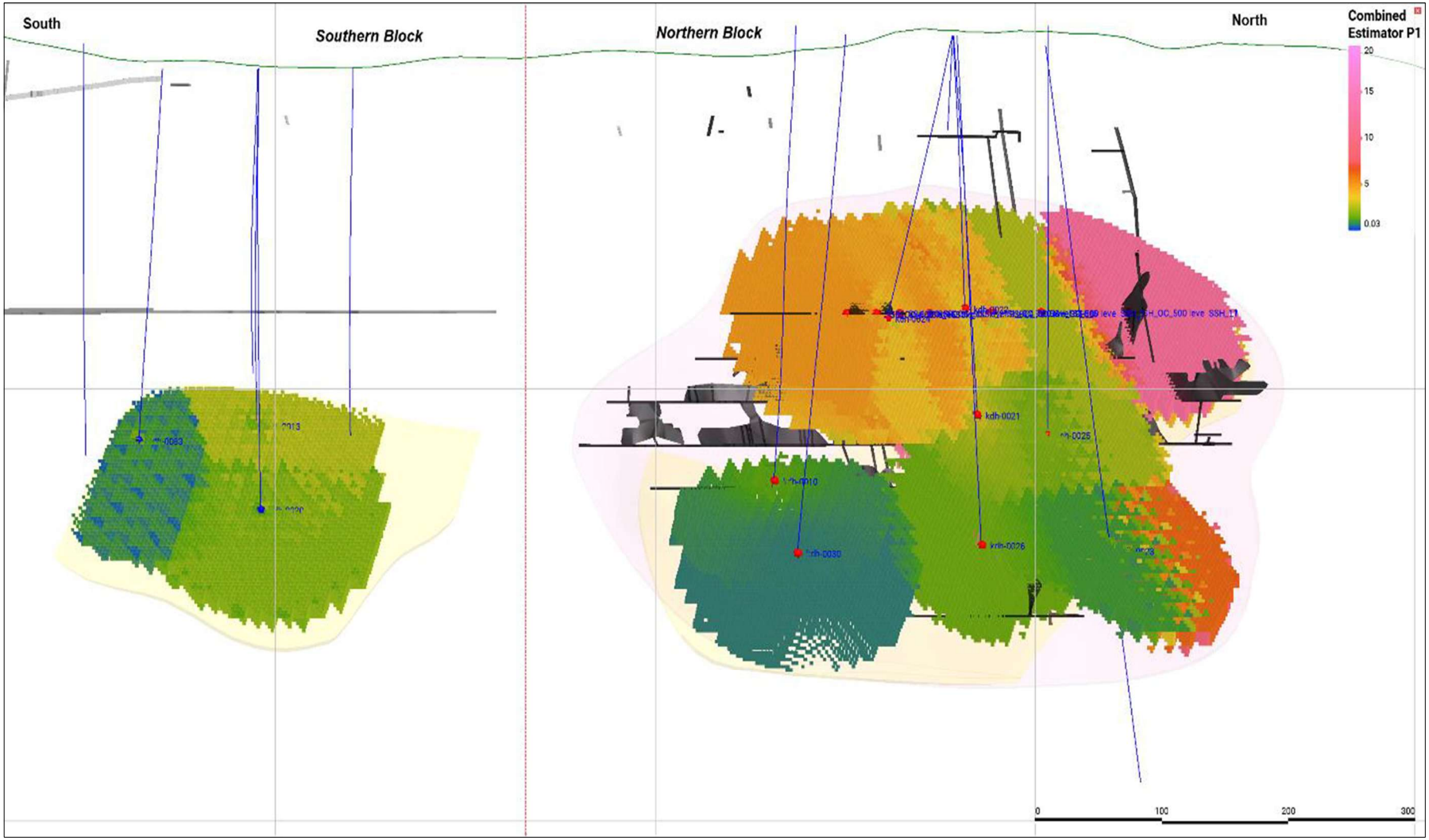

Figure 2: Longitudinal Section Showing P1 (Lower Range) Block Model.

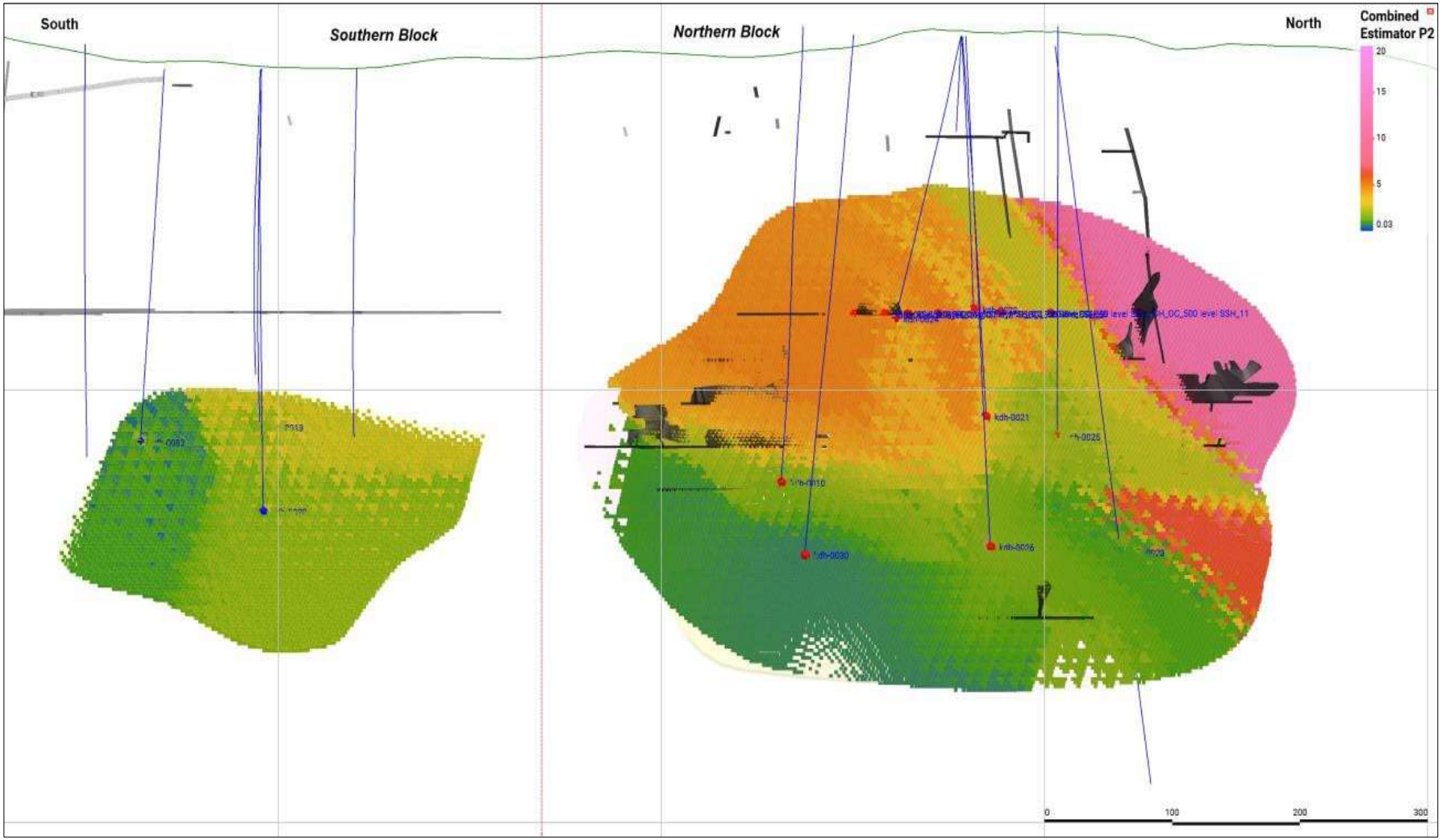

Figure 3: Longitudinal Section Showing P2 (Higher Range) Block Model.

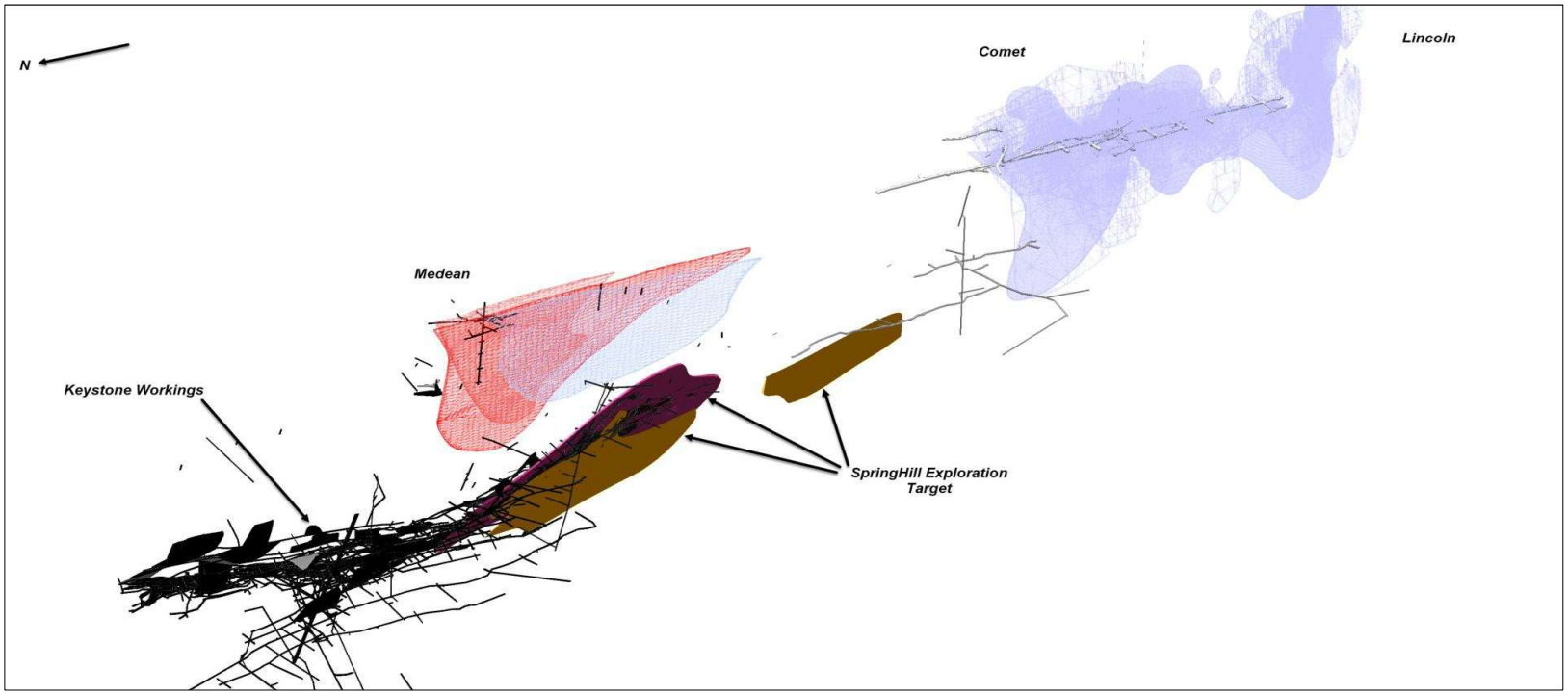

Figure 4: Oblique Context View.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The Report has been prepared by Mr Alfred Gillman. Mr Gillman is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Chartered Professional) and the Principal at Odessa Resources Pty Ltd. Mr Gillman has sufficient experience, relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Reserves and a Specialist as defined in the Australasian Code for the Public Reporting of Technical Assessment and Valuation of Mineral Assets (VALMIN Code, 2015). Mr Gillman has +45 years' of international resource industry experience and specialises in independent reporting, mineral asset valuation, project due diligence, corporate advisory services and mineral resource estimation. The Competent Person statement takes responsibility for the form and context in which the Exploration Target appears.

Further Reporting Requirements

The following items are required elements to a Public Release:

- Proposed Exploration Program (and time frame)
- Prospects of Being Economically Mined Within a Reasonable Timeframe
- JORC Code Table 1 relating to the drilling information used in the calculation of the exploration target

-END ANNEXURE 1-

Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade depicted in Table 1 and 2 are conceptual in nature, as there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

- Further surface and/or underground diamond drilling, subject to access being secured, is planned within the next two years.
- The Exploration Target sits within a package of owned and leased mineral claims which form the Lincoln Gold Project, which has both underground accesses, a conditional use permit that allows production of gold, and a mill circuit which produced gold as recently as 2022.
- Refer to the JORC Table for further information.

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 at the Lincoln Gold Project 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 (1-2) 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 2: 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/

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.

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.*	Drilling Results used as the basis for the Foreign Resource Estimation (NI43-101) are summarised in the report entitled *"Updated Technical Report on the Lincoln Mine Project, Amador Co., CA, Sutter Gold Mining Inc."* created on 2nd July 2015 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/. ***Historical Sampling*** Drilling commenced in 1983-84, with an initial 5 Reverse Circulation (RC) drillholes at Medean/Spring Hill South, with an additional 2 RC holes (unmineralized) completed at Lincoln Comet. RC drilling was excluded from the most recent resource estimations. The balance of total meterage completed at Lincoln-Comet is Diamond Drilling from both surface and underground (99% of meterage in database), and surface drilling only at Medean/Spring Hill South (80% of meterage in database) through to 2012. An additional 55 underground jackleg holes for 403m advance were completed at Lincoln-Comet as part of pre-production in 2013, and are excluded from the resource estimation. A component of channel sampling (753 underground channel samples, typically taken from the face of development, but also wall channel samples) is present in the database from development at Lincoln-Comet, accounting for approximately 10% of the gold assays within the resource database. The higher mean and median values for the underground samples, as compared to the drill-hole data, are considered to reflect the concentrated location of underground sampling along the major veins within the high-grade centre of the deposit. Other channel sampling is also present in the database, taken while shaft and development accesses to the North of Lincoln-Comet were opened up after pumping the respective workings to allow such access. Although there are some concerns over sample reliability, the underground sample data were considered to provide significant spatial and grade control within the deposit and were deemed appropriate for use in estimation in the most recent NI 43-101 foreign estimate. As the bulk of sampling is from relatively recent diamond core, industry standard practices are anticipated. - A coarse gold component is to be expected in high grade gold mines of the Californian Mother Lode, which have produced at over 10 g/t Au historically, and is confirmed within the Project. Various efforts at duplicate sampling of core are recorded in later drill programmes to address QA/QC relating to coarse gold. - All sample analysis is by Fire assay, with various programmes using (metallic) screen fire assay (SMF) to assist in the accurate sampling of gold in core. Significant gold was confirmed present in the coarse fraction of screening.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
- Selected historical screen fires have been successfully replicated to a high order by testing balance of available sample by Chrysos PhotonAssay™ (approx. 500gram charge)
Current Drilling and Sampling (2025-26: DDH251-290)
- Current drilling by Haranga is HQ Diamond drilling, sampling intervals are half-cored, wholly fine crushed to - 70% <2mm ; Pulverize to 85% <75 um; Split with Boyd Rotary Splitter. Samples then assayed by Au-AA26 Ore Grade Au 50g FA with AA finish; IF Au >= 100.0 ppm then sample is screen fired via Au-GRA22.
- Screen fires will be replicated by testing balance of available sample by Chrysos PhotonAssay™ (approx. 500gram charge)
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>• 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).</td><td>
Historical Drilling
Summarised by drilling type below, separated by deposit:
<table>
<tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>Year</th><th>Deposit</th><th>Drill Type</th><th>Holes</th><th>m</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1983</td><td>Lincoln-Comet</td><td>RC</td><td>2</td><td>142</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td>ddh-003- ddh-0015</td><td>1984-1985</td><td>Lincoln-Comet</td><td>Diamond</td><td>13</td><td>2,072</td></tr>
<tr><td>ddh-0016-ddh-0030</td><td>1986</td><td>Lincoln-Comet</td><td>Diamond</td><td>15</td><td>2,969</td></tr>
<tr><td>ddh-0031-ddh-0088; 0104</td><td>1987-1990</td><td>Lincoln-Comet</td><td>Diamond</td><td>59</td><td>9,245</td></tr>
<tr><td>ddh-0089-ddh-0162 (excl. 0104)</td><td>1990</td><td>Lincoln-Comet</td><td>UG diamond</td><td>74</td><td>5,569</td></tr>
<tr><td>ddh-0163-ddh-0195</td><td>2006</td><td>Lincoln-Comet</td><td>UG diamond</td><td>33</td><td>2,782</td></tr>
<tr><td>ddh-0196-ddh-0221</td><td>2012</td><td>Lincoln-Comet</td><td>Diamond</td><td>26</td><td>3,122</td></tr>
<tr><td>ddh-0222-ddh-0250</td><td>2012</td><td>Lincoln-Comet</td><td>UG diamond</td><td>29</td><td>697</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4"></td><td>251</td><td>26598</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>Year</th><th>Deposit</th><th>Drill Type</th><th>Holes</th><th>m</th></tr>
<tr><td>kdh-0001r-0005r, 0007r-0008r</td><td>1983-1984</td><td>Medean/SS Hill</td><td>RC</td><td>7</td><td>1,346</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

kdh-0006; kdh-0009	1983	Medean/SS Hill	Diamond	2	447
kdh-0010-kdh-0020	1988-1989	Medean/SS Hill	Diamond	11	2,799
kdh-0021-kdh-0030	2006-2007	Medean/SS Hill	Diamond	10	3,176
				23	6422

The diameter of the diamond holes varies from HQ for surface drilling, to NQ For underground.
Historical core was typically not oriented.

Current Drilling and Sampling (2025-26: DDH251-290)

- Current drilling by Haranga is HQ Diamond drilling from underground, all core is orientated using an IMDEX digital orientation tool

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.*

Historical Drilling

Hole_ID	Year	Deposit	Drill Type	Holes	m
	1983	Lincoln-Comet	RC	2	142
ddh-003- ddh-0015	1984-1985	Lincoln-Comet	Diamond	13	2,072
ddh-0016-ddh-0030	1986	Lincoln-Comet	Diamond	15	2,969
ddh-0031-ddh-0088; 0104	1987-1990	Lincoln-Comet	Diamond	59	9,245
ddh-0089-ddh-0162 *(excl. 0104)*	1990	Lincoln-Comet	UG diamond	74	5,569
ddh-0163-ddh-0195	2006	Lincoln-Comet	UG diamond	33	2,782
ddh-0196-ddh-0221	2012	Lincoln-Comet	Diamond	26	3,122
ddh-0222-ddh-0250	2012	Lincoln-Comet	UG diamond	29	697

<table>
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<tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>Year</th><th>Deposit</th><th>Drill Type</th><th>Holes</th><th>m</th></tr>
<tr><td>kdh-0001r-0005r, 0007r-0008r</td><td>1983-1984</td><td>Medean/SS Hill</td><td>RC</td><td>7</td><td>1,346</td></tr>
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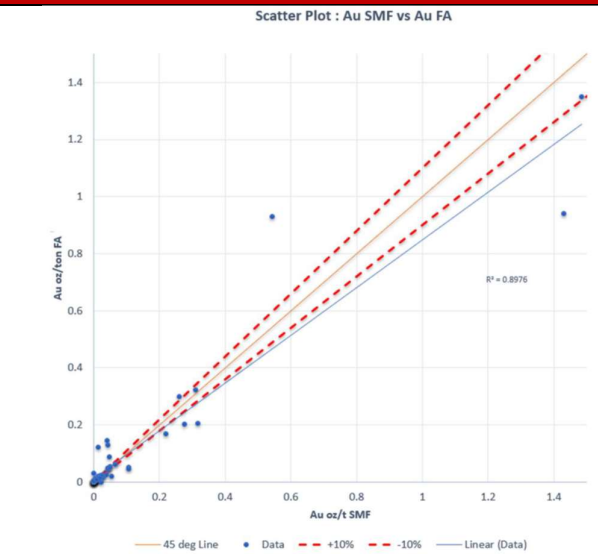
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>23</td><td>6422</td></tr>
</table>
DD recovery data from all drillholes expect ddh-0003-0027 and 0030; 0036-0038; and 0186. Recoveries where recorded are considered very good to excellent due to the hard rock nature of the core.
Samples taken from the core are considered representative of the mineralized sections.
No known sample bias is expected due to the core recovery

Current Drilling (2025-26: DDH251-290)
DD recovery data from all drillholes expect ddh-0003-0027 and 0030; 0036-0038; and 0186. Recoveries are considered excellent due to the hard rock nature of the core.
Samples taken from the core are considered representative of the mineralized sections.
No known sample bias is expected due to the core recovery
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Logging</td><td>• 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.</td><td>***Historical Drilling***
All core samples were geologically logged. The logging is considered appropriate to support basic geological domaining and to support Mineral Resource Estimation and classification.
The geological logging completed is considered qualitative. All holes after ddh-0031, and kdh-0009, with the exception of ddh-0186 and ddh-0188, have geological, alteration and vein/structural presence logging. All historical core prior to ddh-0163 at Lincoln-Comet has been discarded, along with unmineralized core from 2012 drilling. Moderate quality photography for holes ddh-0031-0162 exists.
The full length of all holes were geologically logged.</td></tr>
</table>

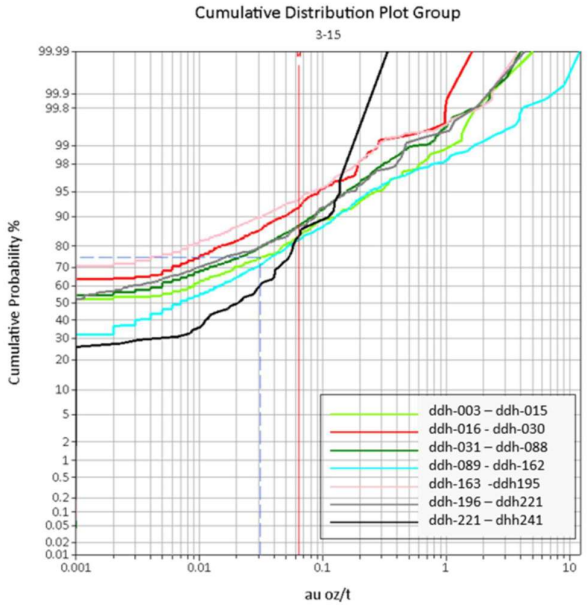
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	***Current Drilling (2025-26: DDH251-290)*** All core samples are geologically logged. The logging is considered appropriate to support basic geological domaining and to support Mineral Resource Estimation and classification. The geological logging completed is considered qualitative. Quality wet and dry photography completed The full length of all holes are being geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	***Historical Drilling*** RC holes for Medean/South Spring Hill (MSSH) were continuously sampled with a sample length of 1.52 m, reduced to 0.76 m in mineralisation. For Historical Diamond drilling, all core was cut as half core initially: From 1983 to 1994, core was selectively sampled, with quartz veins and visibly altered and/or mineralised wall rock being selected for assay, with typical sample lengths of between 0.15 and 1.5 m. Samples were also commonly taken on either side of suspected mineralisation. Analyses were typically fire assay, with some samples having a gravimetric finish. Between 1994 and 2007, samples were selected based on the presence of visible gold, abundant arsenopyrite, the presence of vein quartz, or sulphide-replacement mineralisation. These samples were cut to lengths of between 0.88 and 1.37 m and submitted for screen assay. Other areas of altered rock considered to potentially host mineralisation were submitted for fire assay. During the 2012 drilling, mineralised intervals were identified during logging and analysed by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. The remaining mineralised core was retained and the unmineralised core was discarded Samples from the 2013 pre-production drilling were analysed by fire assay. Sample Sizes are generally considered appropriate to the material being sampled. However studies exist analysing pulp duplicates, pulp replicates (newly pulverised sample from coarse reject) and field duplicates (or twins where the remaining core existed) was analysed. The study encompassed drill core, underground chip sample data and muck samples and was conducted to try to determine the inherent variability of mineralisation at Lincoln-Comet. Findings unsurprisingly showed high variability between samples at all subsample stages. The information suggests that this variability is reduced for metallic screen assay (SMF) when compared with routine fire assay (1ATF) suggesting that SMF is the preferred assay technique for the style of mineralisation found at Lincoln-Comet (refer scatter plot of available comparison from 2006 drilling below). Ideally all samples should be crushed and pulverised before sub-sampling occurs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled, but as in all gold projects with a coarse gold component, the larger sample size the better, including charge for fire assay. Haranga conducted tests on available source material, utilizing both Fire Assay with a 50gram charge, and Screen Fire to extinction for comparison with database values where possible, which supported larger sampling sizes. ***Current Drilling (2025-26: DDH251-290)*** All core to be sampled is cut as half core initially: samples are selected based on the presence of visible gold, abundant arsenopyrite, the presence of vein quartz, or sulphide-replacement mineralisation. These samples are intended to be cut to lengths of up to 1m, sampled on geological boundaries and submitted for 50gram charge fire assay. Other areas of altered rock considered to potentially host mineralisation are submitted for fire assay. Zones immediately adjacent to potential mineralisation are also sampled. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled, All selected sampling intervals are half-cored, wholly fine crushed to - 70% <2mm; Pulverized to 85% <75 um; Split with Boyd Rotary Splitter to a 1kg sample size before sample selection. Samples then assayed by Au-AA26 Ore Grade Au 50g FA with AA finish; IF Au >= 10ppm then sample is screen fired via Au-GRA22. Screen fires will be replicated by testing balance of available sample by Chrysos PhotonAssay™ (approx. 500gram charge)

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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	***Historical Drilling*** All assaying of core has been Fire Assay of variable charge, with some screen fires summarised in the table below. The technique is considered a total assay technique, and considered appropriate for the material being analysed. A small selection of historical high grade pulps were subjected to Chrysos PhotonAssay™, and returned values very consistent with due diligence screen fires (this release). Both values were typically not consistent with the original database value derived from FA30 gram charges. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have not currently been established where QA/QC is absent. *A more detailed discussion of laboratory procedures are discussed in the report entitled "Updated Technical Report on the Lincoln Mine Project, Amador Co., CA, Sutter Gold Mining Inc." created on 2nd July 2015 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/; but summarised below:*

Hole_ID	Assay Type	Laboratory	Original Assay files	QA/QC
ddh-003- ddh-0015	Fire Assay	Shasta	Yes	Some
ddh-0016-ddh-0030	Fire Assay	Barringer	Yes	Nil
ddh-0031-ddh-0073; 0104	FA30gm	Barringer	Yes	Nil
ddh-0074-ddh-0162 *(excl. 0104)*	FA30gm	Chemex	Yes	Nil
ddh-0163-ddh-0195	Screen Fire	American Assay	Yes	Yes
ddh-0196-ddh-0221	FA50gm	ALS	Digital File only	Yes
ddh-0222-ddh-0234	Fire Assay	ALS	Digital File only	Yes
ddh-0236-ddh-0250	Fire Assay	Onsite SGM	incomplete 242-on	Yes

Hole_ID	Assay Type	Laboratory	Original Assay files	QA/QC
kdh-0001r-0005r, 0007r-0008r	Fire Assay	Shasta	Yes	Nil
kdh-0006; kdh-0009	Fire Assay	Diamond	yes	Nil
kdh-0010-kdh-0020	Fire Assay	Chemex	Yes	Nil
kdh-0021-kdh-0030	Fire Assay	American Assay	Yes	Yes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 - For Lincoln-Comet, with the exception of the final drill program which consisted of short, underground production-type holes, all campaigns show comparable Au analyses with some differences caused by the different levels of selective assaying implemented. - **Quality of Laboratory Data: 2025 Due diligence** Samples were submitted to ALS laboratory in Reno Nevada, which holds multiple accreditations, including ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for testing and calibration laboratories. It was a participating laboratory in the April 2024 round robin for WA-based Geostats Pty Ltd. Over 200 samples were hand delivered some 250km distance to ALS laboratory in Reno, Nevada for the following sample streams: - Homogenisation of pulps as required (Method HOM-01- homogenise by light pulverising) - Fire assay by 50 gram charge (ALS Method Au-AA26), - Screen fire assay on known high grade results and proximal material (ALS Method Au-SCR24), - Fire assay by 50 gram charge to extinction (ALS Method Au-GRA22) instead of screen fire when

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sample weight was <250grams. - both ME-MS and ICP-AES on quarter core cut from selected gold-bearing intervals within ddh-203; crushed and all sample pulverised before sample selection. - Core ample processing included CRU-21- Crush entire sample; CRU-31- fine crushing 70% <2mm; PUL-31- Pulverise up to 250g with 85% <75 um; and SPL-22Y- Sample Split with Boyd Rotary Splitter. - ME-MS41L is aqua regia digest of a 0.5gm charge, described as Super trace Lowest Detection Limit by ICP-MS, analysing for up to 53 elements including semi-qualitative gold. - ME-ICP81 is an Ore Fusion technique of up to 16 elements and elemental oxides. - Sample intervals selected from each hole contained a minimum of one standard and one blank for quality control. Geostats Pty Ltd Standards G324-7 (3.64 ppm), G317-1 (11.03 ppm), G921-3 (13.01 ppm) were used, along with GBM913-3 (1 ppb Au) as a blank. - As commentary, one fail (0.45 ppm for G317-1) was noted, and other gold standards generally reported within 2 Standard deviations of the expected results. Averages of the gold bearing CRM's were 98%, 96% and 97% respectively of the expected value, excluding the fail. However the blanks were consistently outside of expected below detection levels until the end of the exercise, returning values to a maximum of 0.2 ppm. The Company and laboratory considered low level gold contamination was experienced during homogenisation and/or the pulverising stages between samples. The blank results were not considered material to the estimation of resources in this setting. ***Current Drilling (2025-26: DDH251-290)*** All assaying will initially consist of Fire Assay utilising 50gram charge, with screen fires followup on assays >10ppm. These techniques are considered a total assay technique and considered appropriate for the material being analysed. Screen fires will be replicated by testing balance of available sample by Chrysos PhotonAssay™ (approx. 500gram charge). Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for gold are expected to be achieved by submission of a range of Certified Reference materials (CRM's) and blanks provided by Geostats, specifically GLG 912-2 (0.002ppm); GBM913-3 (0.001ppm); G910-9 (1.51ppm); G324-7 (3.64ppm); G323-1 (5.74ppm); G317-1 (11.03ppm); and G921-3 (13.01ppm) inserted into the sampling sequence, targeted at mineralisation. Assays from the laboratory are currently passing acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
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*	***Historical Drilling*** Haranga personnel and consultants have made a site visit to review primary source data and to undertake work to verify significant intersections from both core and stored pulps. Intentionally twinned holes are not present in the database Full details on data documentation and entry protocols are not known. However, Haranga personnel and

<table>
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<tr><td></td><td>entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.
• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</td><td>consultants have reviewed scanned copies of hand-written paper logs, scanned data and a digital database of drillholes.
Some historical assay data has been adjusted from ounce per short ton and ounce per metric tonne, to parts per million/grams per tonne as required. Sample intervals have been converted from imperial feet to metric

2025 Due diligence
Haranga personnel and consultants selected the primary source data, collated the stored pulps, cut the quarter core from ddh-0203, and provided the CRM's to the sample stream.
No adjustment to assay data has been made, other than length weighting of the intervals for significant intervals. After initially considering results from Au-GRA22 as an initial result and duplicates, the Company has decided to average the values for interval calculations; treating it similarly to the larger mass screen fires they were intended to emulate.

Current Drilling (2025-26: DDH251-290)
Currently planned holes are intended to perform verification of historic intersections in most instances
Haranga personnel and consultants are maintaining a digital database of primary data from the current programme, backed by industry standard procedures.
No adjustment to assay data will be undertaken.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of data points</td><td>• 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.</td><td>Historical Drilling
Comparison of original paper logs and digital data shows a concerted effort to relocate collars to topography and position. Estimates of inaccuracy of early surface drilling collars is considered to be less than 3m at most. After professional surveying of development early UG collars were matched to position, changing from original estimated coordinates by up to 15m.
<table><tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>DH Survey</th><th>Original files</th><th>Collar Surveys</th></tr><tr><td>ddh-003- ddh-0015</td><td>Eastman every 100'</td><td>yes</td><td>unknown</td></tr><tr><td>ddh-0016-ddh-0030</td><td>Eastman every 100'</td><td>yes</td><td>unknown</td></tr><tr><td>ddh-0031-ddh-0073; 0104</td><td>Eastman every 100'</td><td>yes</td><td>unknown</td></tr><tr><td>ddh-0074-ddh-0162 (excl. 0104)</td><td>Eastman every 100'</td><td>yes</td><td>unknown</td></tr><tr><td>ddh-0163-ddh-0195</td><td>Reflex EZ every 100'</td><td>yes</td><td>Professionally</td></tr><tr><td>ddh-0196-ddh-0221</td><td>Reflex EZ every 100'</td><td>yes</td><td>Professionally</td></tr><tr><td>ddh-0222-ddh-0250</td><td>Reflex EZ every 100'</td><td>yes</td><td>Professionally</td></tr></table>Collar surveys only are available and downhole survey information for ddh-0031, 0032; and 0104, 0110,</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		019, 0120, 0126, 0133, 0141, 0146a, 0148. Only two of these latter holes are greater than 50m length. Likewise, Collar survey only are available for ddh-0169, 0189, and 0192 (none deeper than 16m length). No downhole survey available for preproduction holes ddh-0222-ddh-0250. All coordinates are reported relative to the NAD83/California Zone 2 coordinate system (expressed in metres) Topographic control is reported via the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). Topographic control of the data is considered adequate for the majority of database. Early drilling has lesser location control but is not material to the resource, and superseded by subsequent drilling. ***Current Drilling (2025-26: DDH251-290)*** The Company is utilising north-seeking gyros to establish collar and downhole survey control; for deeper holes (ca. >50m) checks are undertaken during drilling to confirm expected accuracies; a continuous data set for downhole survey is completed on exit. Professional surveying of collars will be completed at the conclusion of the programme. Currently planned holes are intended to perform verification of historic intersections in most instances All coordinates are reported relative to the NAD83/California Zone 2 coordinate system (expressed in metres). While the Company is working towards reporting data utilising UTM, more control via survey verification is required in the near-term to satisfactorily resolve this conversion to a high accuracy. Topographic control is reported via the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88).
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied*	Drillholes are irregularly spaced across the Project. Holes are on a relatively close spacing around the main mineralised zones, and fanned from single collars in the main mineralisation zones from underground positions, As such reported exploration results are generally intended to show true width, but with multiple lodes intersected from development positions. The Competent Person considers that following the planned validation drilling and database updates, the data spacing and distribution of the historical drillholes is sufficient to imply continuity as required for future Mineral Resource Estimation and classification. This is significantly supported by underground development on the Project. No sample compositing has been applied to the historical drill data, although compositing has been applied to the foreign resource estimation.
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 key mineralised structures may have*	Mineralisation is interpreted to be structurally controlled, dipping to the west at between 50-90 degrees. Development is along the strike of mineralisation and subsequent drill platforms are oriented normal to the strike of mineralisation, and intended to achieve unbiased sampling of mineralised structures. Any bias in the data from the drilling orientations has not been assessed at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	***Historical Drilling*** No specific chain of custody documentation for sample preparation and transport has been presently documented. **2025 Due Diligence:** Haranga personnel and consultants collated the Due Diligence materials during the site visit. The material remained securely on site until transported by the acting Mine Manager personally to ALS in Reno,Nevada. ***Current Drilling (2025-26: DDH251-290)*** Samples are processed onsite within the current Mine workshop, with 24 hr observation. Samples are then transported by independent contractor directly to ALS Reno for submission on average twice weekly.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Seduli (vendors of the project to Haranga) commissioned reviews of the database by Mining Plus in 2023 in the form of a Gap Analysis and Drillhole Audit. Amongst recommendations it states: - **Collar Verification**: Mining Plus considers the lack of collar verification to be low risk to the integrity of the drillhole database due to the existence of underground development that verifies the position - **Survey Verification**: Of the total 249 diamond drill holes in the Lincoln-Comet deposit, 44 holes do not contain any downhole surveys (or 18% of diamond drill holes). The majority of these holes are short length holes with only 6 holes over 50m in length that are missing surveys. Mining Plus considers the lack of downhole surveys available for checks to be low risk to the integrity of the drillhole database particularly in areas proximal to existing underground development. While the quality of surveys in some of the deeper holes may not accurately define the exact location of mineralised lodes, this would have a limited impact on the thickness of the mineralisation and overall volume. - **Assay Verification**- Mining Plus considers the lack of QAQC information and poor quality of the existing assay information to be a moderate risk to the integrity of the drillhole database as the accuracy and precision of the available assay data cannot be verified

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 Lincoln Project comprises 47 property parcels that are held as a combination of outright ownership and lease agreements). Forty-five of the parcels include mineral rights and 15 include surface rights (leased or owned). The properties total 322 Ha, comprising 63 Ha (41 Ha owned) of surface rights and 285 Ha (57 Ha owned) of mineral rights. The mineral claims are considered secure, with claims expiring under agreement to roll over to a new term. The Project has a Conditional use permit from Amadoor county permitting mining up to 1000 short tons per day, and processing of 350,000 short tonnes per annum.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The first modern gold exploration in the project area began when Callahan Mining Corp (Callahan) acquired the project in 1983. They initially identified a strong arsenic in soil anomaly over what became the Lincoln resource area. The soil anomaly was tested with reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling, which successfully discovered bedrock gold mineralisation at depth. The drilling was accompanied by detailed geological mapping and rock chip sampling of the project area. In 1986, Callahan entered into a joint venture with Pancana Minerals Inc (Pancana). Drilling continued within the Lincoln resource area, with the results being used to conduct a resource estimate. This represented the first major gold discovery in the Mother Lode since the 1940's. The properties were sold to Meridian Gold Company (Meridian) in 1987-1988 who carried out an extensive exploration drilling program that resulted in the discovery of the Comet orebody to the north of Lincoln, as well as a deep zone of mineralisation in the Keystone 5 vein. Meridian defined Indicated and Inferred resources for the eastern contact vein of the Keystone deposit. In 1989-1990, Meridian developed the Stringbean Alley decline to facilitate exploration of the newly discovered Comet deposit (Tietz et al., 2015). The decline was 880 m long, 3.7 m high, 4.6 m wide and declined at a rate of 12%. 731m of crosscuts were also developed. The initial goal was for the decline to continue through to the Lincoln orebody, but it was terminated before reaching the Lincoln zone. From within the underground development, Meridian conducted chip sampling and diamond drilling, resulting in additional resources being defined within the Comet zone. Four development raises and 274 m of sublevel drifts were constructed, and a 7,366-tonne bulk sample was collected and milled at the nearby Royal Mountain King mill. In 1990, Meridian was purchased by FMC Gold Company, which was later acquired by a joint

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		venture between Seine River Resources Inc and US Energy Corp. Additional exploration and underground test work were conducted while permits for mining were sought. A pre-feasibility study (Stinnett et al., 1993) and resource estimate were conducted before US Energy and Crested Corp acquired a 100% ownership in the project. In 1994 they incorporated Sutter Gold Mining Company (SGM) to run the project. All necessary permits for mining and milling had been obtained by 1998. SGM leased the Central Eureka mine property in 2004, extending the project area to the south, and in 2009, the Original Amador and Bunker Hill mine properties were added to the north. Between 2011 and 2013 SGM entered preproduction, constructed substantial siteworks and a mill, but failed to enter commercial production with a number of capital items outstanding, including tailings disposal and a proposed gold circuit. Seduli acquired the asset with an initial intention to achieve gold production privately, but then looked to take the Project to IPO on the ASX, but has subquently vended the property to Haranga in 2025
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Lincoln Gold Project is located in Central California, within the Western Foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. The Sierras divide the Basin and Range province in Nevada and Utah to the east from the Great Valley in California to the west. The spatially extensive Sierra Nevada granodioritic batholith that comprises much of the Sierra Nevada mountains to the east was emplaced from the Jurassic to the Cretaceous. The rocks of the Western Foothills were initially deposited in the Pacific Basin, before being accreted onto the western margin of North America from the Palaeozoic to Jurassic. They comprise metasedimentary and metavolcanics, as well as mafic to ultramafic intrusions that are commonly serpentinised. In the Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous, the rocks of the Western Foothills underwent extensive deformation involving shearing, folding, and faulting. This deformation was associated with extensive structurally controlled gold mineralisation and the formation of the famous 190 km long, 1.5-6.5 km wide Mother Lode system, which extends from Georgetown in the north to Mormon Bar in the south. Mineralisation is primarily controlled by major shear zones within the Gold Fault Zone. Within these shear zones, sheeted quartz veins have developed and host most of the gold. Additional gold occurs in wall rock within the shear zones, where fluid-rock interaction has resulted in sulfidation of the original rocks. Recent mapping has identified cross-cutting shear zones that appear to have resulted in widening of the lodes and formation of high gold grades
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including*	Summary documentation for the foreign resource estimation (to Ni 43-101 standard) is available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	No assays are reported in this release . Material excluded from this previous reporting is the part of ongoing review, including validation of the database to support JORC resource estimation by the acting Competent Person, which is a key milestone within the term sheet between Seduli and Haranga. Full significant intercept data will be provided at the conclusion of this exercise and reported to the ASX. This exercise is still ongoing as a process, as the company in finalising a process of rebuilding a database from first principles.
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.*	No new results are reported in this release. 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Mineralisation is interpreted to be structurally controlled and drilling is attempted to be normal to this control where possible. Readers are advised to refer to previously released Lincoln Gold Project announcements discussed in this release. No new results are reported in this release.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for*	Maps and sections are included in the body of the previous HAR:ASX report "Haranga secures richest section of legendary Mother Lode" dated 11 April 2025.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.*	No relevant information has been omitted from this report.
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.*	Significant metallurgical and preliminary economic assessment has been completed at the Project, however Haranga is currently completing Due Diligence of all aspects of this work. Summary detail*"Updated Technical Report on the Lincoln Mine Project, Amador Co., CA, Sutter Gold Mining Inc."* created on 2nd July 2015 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/. Both the most recent Lincoln-Comet and Keystone Foreign Resource Estimates (NI 43-101) are contained within this document, by the same party - Mine Development Associates (MDA), based in Nevada (now RESPEC). For the Lincoln-Comet Foreign Resource Estimate source data, published March 31, 2011-refer the Updated Technical Report, p147, bolded line in Table 17.8, and summarised in Table 17.9. At Lincoln-Comet, MDA classified most of the resource as Inferred with only a small proportion in the Indicated category. This was due to the nugget character of the deposit resulting in uncertainty in grade estimation. Twenty-six additional holes were drilled at Lincoln-Comet after the 2011 MDA resource was estimated (p133) section 14.2: - *"… MDA reviewed all 26 of the surface holes completed in 2012, along with the majority of underground drilling and sampling, and concludes that this drilling substantially supports the 2011 estimate. Though the drilling and underground development did locally extend and expand the high-grade gold zones, this work did not change the resource in a material way. For this reason, the Lincoln-Comet resource estimate described in this section is still current…"* This estimation does use underground channel sampling (approximately 10% of assays) in grade estimation. For Keystone Foreign Resource Estimate source data, also refer the Updated Technical Report, p154, summarised in Table 14.12. At Keystone, MDA classified the resource as Inferred due to the wide drill spacing and lack

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		of underground sampling. MDA noted that there is a possibility that portions of the resource have been mined out historically.