LINCOLN DELIVERS 402KOZ @ 5.1g/t GOLD MAIDEN JORC RESOURCE

*The Lincoln Gold Project is one of the **highest-grade gold development opportunities on the ASX**, supported by a modern underground decline, a processing plant that operated as recently as 2022, and mining permits.*

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Maiden JORC Resource (2012) at 2.00g/t Au cut-off grade** (Table 1):
  - Lincoln-Comet: 1.50MT @ 5.7g/t Au for 275koz Au
  - Medean: 0.96MT @ 4.1 g/t Au for 127koz Au
  - **Total: 2.46MT @ 5.1g/t Au for 402koz Au**
- The Maiden JORC Resource has resulted in **40.6% more ounces** (at 2g/t Au cut-off) compared to the historical non-compliant foreign estimate[2,3] and positions Haranga as **one of the highest-grade gold developers on the ASX.**[11]
- The String Bean Alley underground decline provides immediate access to high-grade gold resources at the Lincoln-Comet orebody (275Koz Au) and is anticipated to support the potential for a **robust fast-tracked development outcome.**
- Rapid Restart studies will commence and assess the key workstreams required to support potential near-term production, including mining, processing and tailings management.
- The Maiden JORC Resource compares favourably to the previously reported 2015 NI 43-101 non-compliant foreign resource MRE[2,3] by delivering **264koz Au @ 8.41g/t Au** when applying a comparable **4.25g/t Au cut-off grade** (refer to Tables 3 & 5, Graphs 1 & 2).
- The new JORC resource is complemented by the recently announced Exploration Target at South Spring Hill, situated west of the Medean Resource, with a range of: **1.16MT – 1.64MT @ 5.4 – 5.8g/t Au for 202k-308koz Au.**[4]
- Haranga's 6km unique mineral rights and permitting position within the historically prolific Mother Lode Belt provides multiple pathways to build a **high-grade and multi-million-ounce gold inventory:**

1: Areas with known gold mineralisation	**2: Exploration Targets** *(Targeted for delivery during H2 CY26)*	**3: Repetitions at Depth** *(Further drill-testing targeted for July)*	**4: Mother Lode Belt Consolidation**
Mining ceased during WWII as manpower was redirected to the war effort, leaving behind significant known gold within historical shafts.	• Conversion of South Spring Hill to JORC Compliant Resource • Systematic assessment of Exploration Target definition opportunities, including at Old Lincoln, Wildman-Mahoney, and Keystone Deeps.	• Following up on previously intersected gold mineralisation ~150m below the decline • High-grade gold mineralisation is known to repeat across SW plunging corridors, extending as far as ~2,000m below surface.	Haranga's strong permitting position provides a platform to consolidate stranded assets along strike in the Mother Lode Belt.

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- The development pathway of the Project is supported by **~$90m³** of prior capital investment; including a processing plant (315ktpa), 880m long underground decline & development drives totaling 900m, workshops & offices and key mining permits in place.

Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade depicted in Table 1 and 2 of the ASX release for the Exploration Target for South Spring Hill 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 of the ASX release from 24 March 2026 for further information.

Haranga Resources Limited (ASX: HAR; FRA: 65E0) ("Haranga" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the delivery of the Project's maiden JORC-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate ("**MRE**") (Table 1), at its wholly-owned Lincoln Gold Project ("**Project**"), located in the historically prolific Mother Lode Gold Belt in California, U.S.A.

Area	Classification	Volume (m³)	Density (g/cm³)	Tonnage	Grade (g/tAu)	Ounce Au
Lincoln-Comet	Indicated	165,000	2.6	429,000	6.6	91,000
Lincoln-Comet	Inferred	410,000	2.6	1,068,000	5.4	184,000
Lincoln-Comet	**Total**	**575,000**	**2.6**	**1,497,000**	**5.7**	**275,000**
Medean	Inferred	370,000	2.6	961,000	4.1	127,000
Medean	**Total**	**370,000**	**2.6**	**961,000**	**4.1**	**127,000**
Total		**945,000**	**2.6**	**2,459,000**	**5.1**	**402,000**

Table 1: MRE Summary Table; 2026 Kriged Model, reported at 2.0 g/t cutoff.
NB. All resources are reported depleted for mining voids.

Chairman, Mr. Michael Davy commented: *"Delivering the maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate at Lincoln is a watershed moment for Haranga and marks the successful completion of the first major technical objective we set when first acquiring the Project only 10 months ago. Since that time, we have transformed Lincoln into a JORC-compliant, high-grade gold development opportunity, now supported by dewatered underground access, established underground services, surface processing infrastructure and key permits in place.*

The maiden JORC Resource already positions Lincoln as one of the highest-grade gold exploration and development opportunities in North America and on the ASX. However, we believe that we have only just begun to scratch the surface of the Project's true potential. Following the delivery of the maiden MRE, we are now focused on reaching multi-million ounce scale, for which we have already identified multiple opportunities.

The work completed to date will serve as a reliable platform from which we can accelerate the next phase of resource growth. We remain focused on unlocking the full potential of our dominant position within the Mother Lode Gold Belt and I look forward to updating shareholders as our planned growth initiatives and development workstreams advance."

DRILL PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

To support the conversion of the 2015 NI 43-101 foreign estimate to JORC-compliant MRE, the Company designed a programme of sectional drilling from underground crosscuts to:

- Define the true width, orientation and structural geometry of mineralised lodes,
- Validate the historical drilling data for potential inclusion in the MRE,
- Confirm geological and grade continuity to support classification in the indicated/measured resource category,
- Assesses grade variability across high-grade and low-grade zones within the mineralised system, and
- Provide additional data coverage across peripheral and lesser-tested lode systems.

Drilling commenced in late November 2025 and was conducted in tandem with dewatering of the 900m long Stringbean Alley decline, which is ongoing and currently clearing XC9. Drilling of Phase 1 was completed in Mid-April 2026. Final results from the 44 hole 3,237.2m HQ diamond drilling programme were announced on the 15th May 2026 refer "*Final Assays Pave way to Maiden JORC Resource at Lincoln*" and significant results are repeated in Annexure 1.

Classification	Indicated	Grade	Ounces	Inferred	Grade	Ounces	Total	Grade	Ounces
Zone	*Tonnes*	*Au g/t*	*Au*	*Tonnes*	*g/t Au*	*oz Au*	*Tonnes*	*g/t Au*	*oz Au*
100 zone	227,127	6.31	46,110	321,340	7.62	78,673	548,467	7.08	124,783
200 zone	201,811	6.99	45,343	170,712	4.56	25,045	372,523	5.88	70,389
300 zone				69,600	5.36	11,994	69,600	5.36	11,994
400 zone				77,433	4.28	10,659	77,433	4.28	10,659
500 zone				48,269	4.30	6,678	48,269	4.30	6,678
600 zone				37,214	2.92	3,494	37,214	2.92	3,494
700 zone				96,099	4.80	14,827	96,099	4.80	14,827
800 zone				4,959	4.36	696	4,959	4.36	696
800S zone				97,183	3.77	11,791	97,183	3.77	11,791
900 zone				24,544	3.14	2,481	24,544	3.14	2,481
1000 zone				41,444	3.78	5,042	41,444	3.78	5,042
1100 zone				79,299	4.87	12,407	79,299	4.87	12,407
Total	**428,938**	**6.63**	**91,453**	**1,068,095**	**5.35**	**183,787**	**1,497,033**	**5.72**	**275,240**

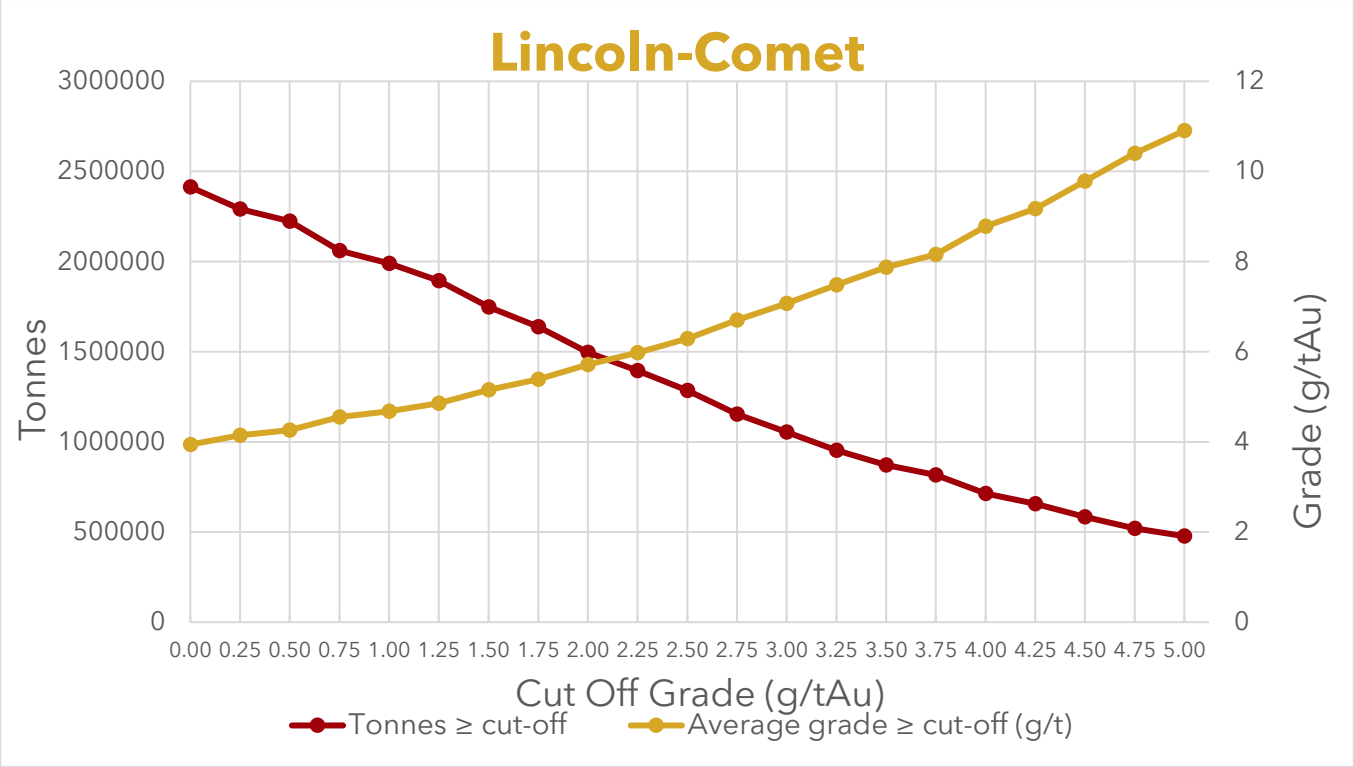
Table 2: MRE Summary Table Lincoln-Comet; 2026 Kriged Model, 2.0 g/t cutoff.

Approximately 71% of the metal count (195koz) for Lincoln-Comet occurs within the 100 & 200 zones, which are the only zones to have sufficient drill density and support to reach an indicated classification. Some 33% of the total resource is classified as indicated (47% of zones 100 & 200), which will improve with Phase 2 drilling of the Lincoln Resource area as access to the full decline is re-established by the middle of the year.

Cut-off grade *Au g/t*	Tonnes ≥ cut-off *millions*	Tonnes ≥ cut-off	Average grade ≥ cut-off *Au g/t*	Material Content *troy Au oz*
0.00	2.414	2413550	3.94	305756
0.25	2.291	2291210	4.15	305457
0.50	2.223	2223280	4.26	304729
0.75	2.061	2061020	4.55	301450
1.00	1.990	1989760	4.68	299433
1.25	1.895	1894760	4.86	295987
1.50	1.748	1748100	5.15	289540
1.75	1.638	1637510	5.39	283720
2.00	**1.497**	**1497040**	**5.72**	**275241**
2.25	1.395	1395280	5.98	268312
2.50	1.285	1285060	6.29	259881
2.75	1.154	1153980	6.70	248751
3.00	1.054	1053730	7.07	239487
3.25	0.953	953313	7.48	229361
3.50	0.871	871245	7.87	220486
3.75	0.817	816842	8.15	214150
4.00	0.713	713003	8.78	201262
4.25	**0.658**	**657564**	**9.17**	**193918**
4.50	0.584	583717	9.78	183561
4.75	0.521	520776	10.40	174142
5.00	0.477	477370	10.90	167341

Table 3: Lincoln Comet Grade-Tonnage Relationship; 2026 Kriged Model.

N.B. red row indicates 2.0 g/t lower cutoff used in summary tables; green row indicates closest comparable cutoff to 2015 NI43-101 values.



Graph 1: Lincoln-Comet Grade-Tonnage Curve; 2026 Kriged Model.

Medean Zone	Classification	Volume *m³*	Density *g/cm³*	Tonnes *t*	Grade *g/t Au*	Contained Metal *Oz Au*
M300	Inferred	175,411	2.60	456,068	4.59	67,348
M400	Inferred	116,359	2.60	302,532	3.90	37,966
M500	Inferred	78,038	2.60	202,898	3.35	21,869
Total	**Inferred**	**369,807**	**2.60**	**961,498**	**4.11**	**127,183**

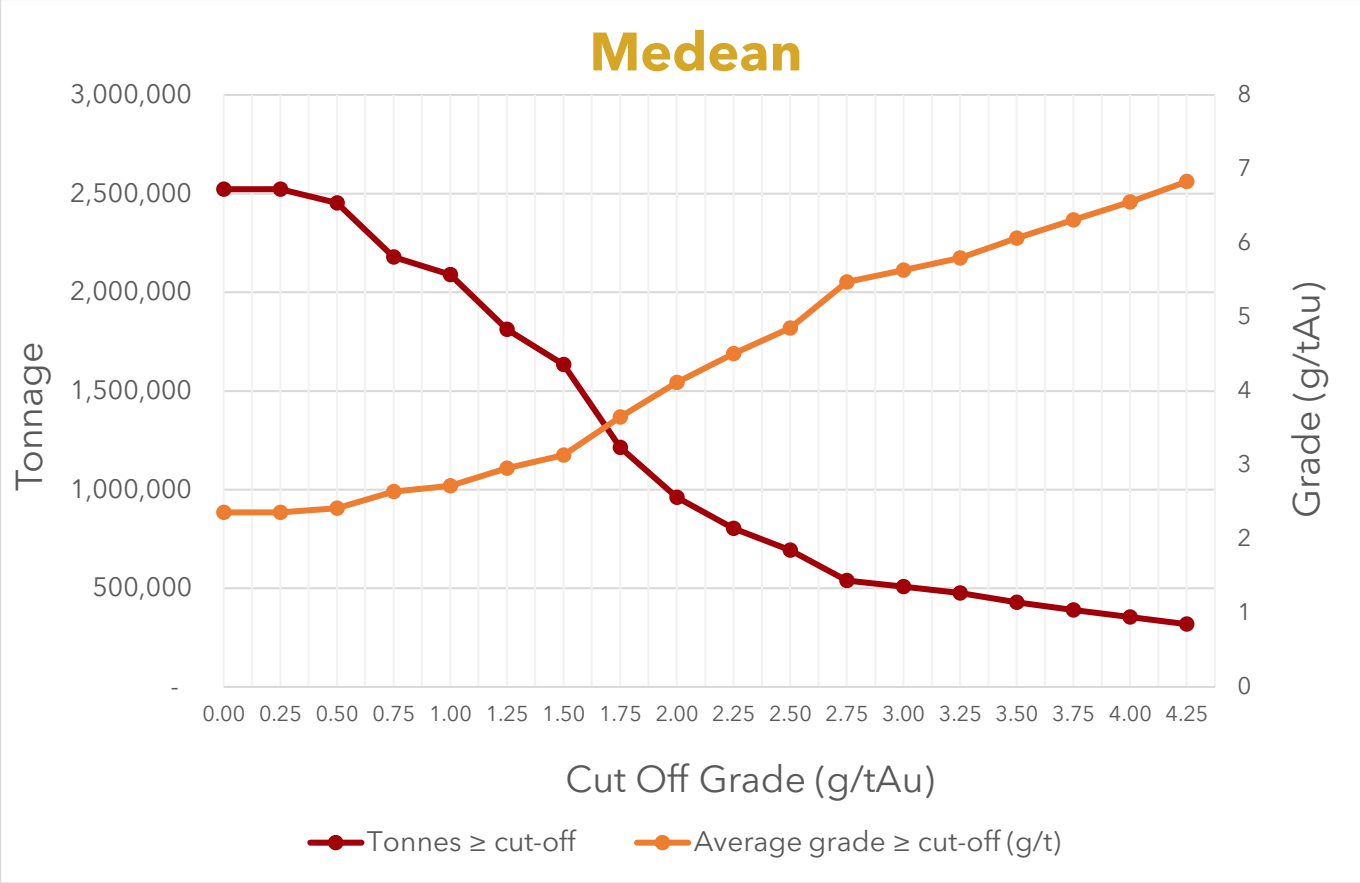
Table 4: MRE Summary Table Medean; 2026 Kriged Model, 2.0 g/t cutoff.

Approximately 53% of the metal count (67koz) for Medean occurs within the higher grade M300 zone, which requires further drill density and support to reach an Indicated classification. The grade for the Medean lodes is lower than the stated 2015 NI43-101 resources due to the previous inclusion of historic underground sampling results (for example, 26m @ 8.8 g/t Au – likely backs sampling- from an upper tunnel at Medean) which significantly skewed previous and preliminary 2026 results in the local area). The Company has been unable to undertake the work required to verify these values and they were not included in the 2026 calculations.

Cut-off grade *Au g/t*	Tonnes ≥ cut-off *millions*	Tonnes ≥ cut-off	Average grade ≥ cut-off *Au g/t*	Material Content *troy Au oz*
0.00	2.522	2,522,430	2.36	191,308
0.25	2.522	2,522,310	2.36	191,307
0.50	2.453	2,452,560	2.41	190,287
0.75	2.178	2,178,260	2.64	184,922
1.00	2.089	2,089,280	2.72	182,513
1.25	1.813	1,812,940	2.96	172,379
1.50	1.634	1,634,210	3.13	164,591
1.75	1.213	1,213,370	3.65	142,359
2.00	**0.961**	**961,498**	**4.11**	**127,183**
2.25	0.804	803,847	4.51	116,452
2.50	0.693	692,941	4.85	108,031
2.75	0.539	538,598	5.47	94,758
3.00	0.508	507,575	5.63	91,904
3.25	0.476	476,261	5.80	88,745
3.50	0.429	428,565	6.07	83,574
3.75	0.389	389,356	6.31	79,000
4.00	0.354	354,408	6.55	74,656
4.25	**0.318**	**318,073**	**6.83**	**69,841**
4.50	0.290	289,677	7.07	65,845
4.75	0.270	269,642	7.25	62,873
5.00	0.247	246,610	7.47	59,258

Table 5: Medean Grade-Tonnage Curve; 2026 Kriged Model.

N.B. red row indicates 2.0 g/t lower cutoff used in summary tables; green row indicates closest comparable cutoff to 2015 NI43-101 values.



Graph 2: Medean Grade-Tonnage Curve; 2026 Kriged Model.

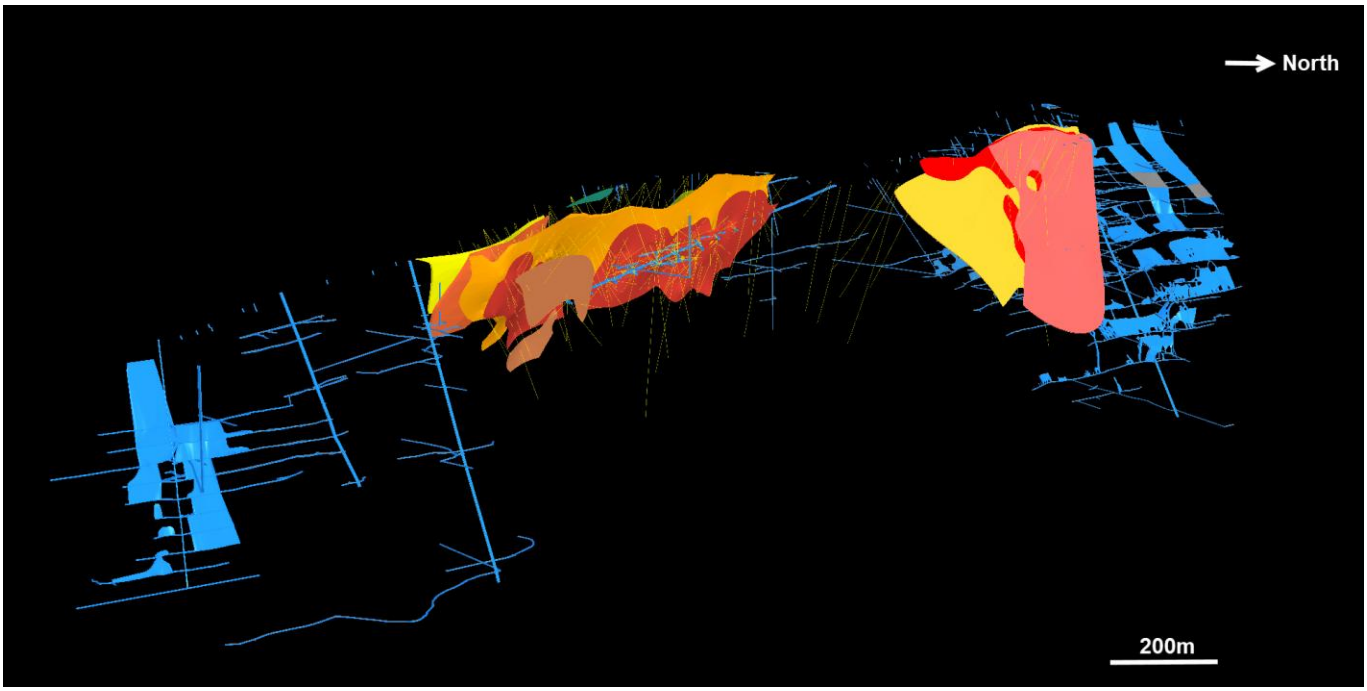


Figure 1: Oblique view of the Lincoln Comet and Medean Resource envelopes viewed from south east and slightly above horizon. Old Lincoln- Wildman-Mahoney workings shown in blue to left, and Keystone working to the right.

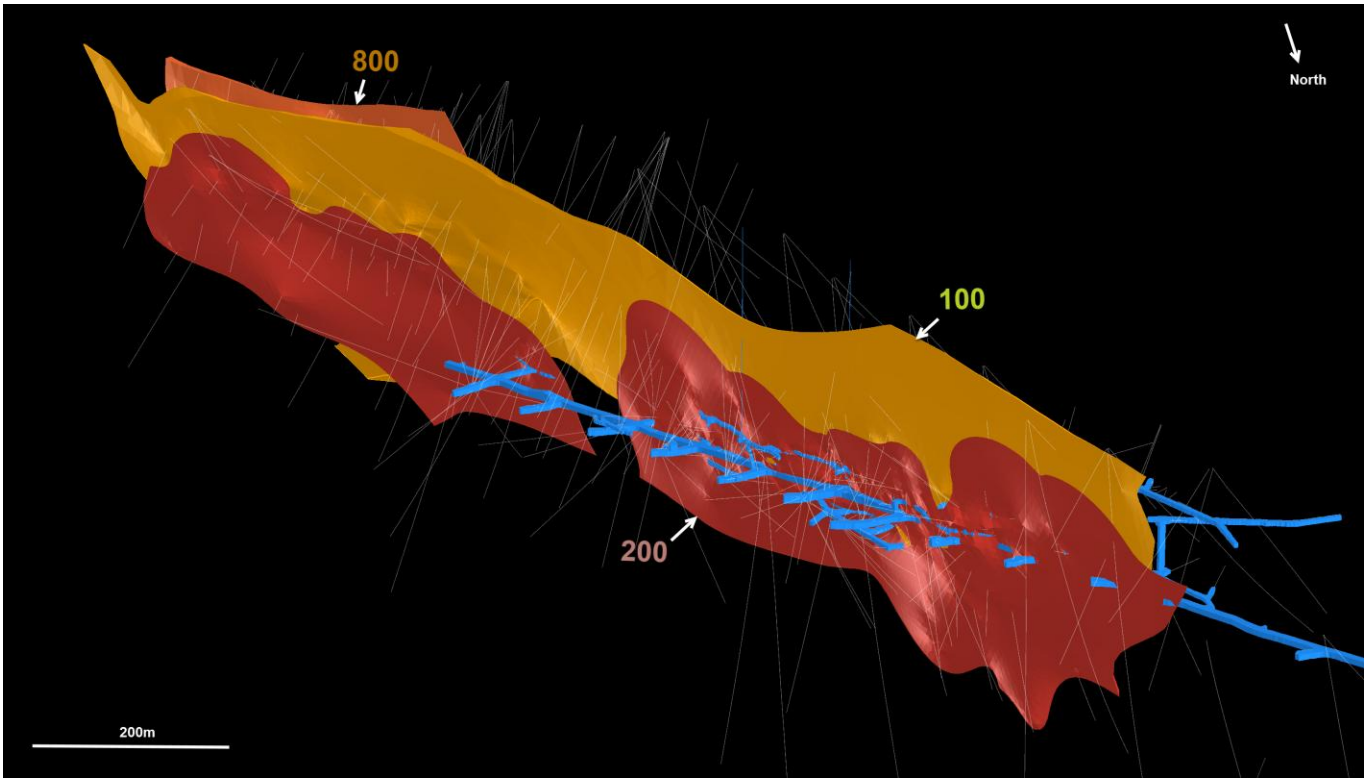


Figure 2: Oblique view of the Lincoln Comet Resource envelopes viewed from north east and slightly above horizon. Stringbean Alley Decline and associated development shown in blue. Respective lodes are annotated, with lodes 300-700,and higher masked by main zones.

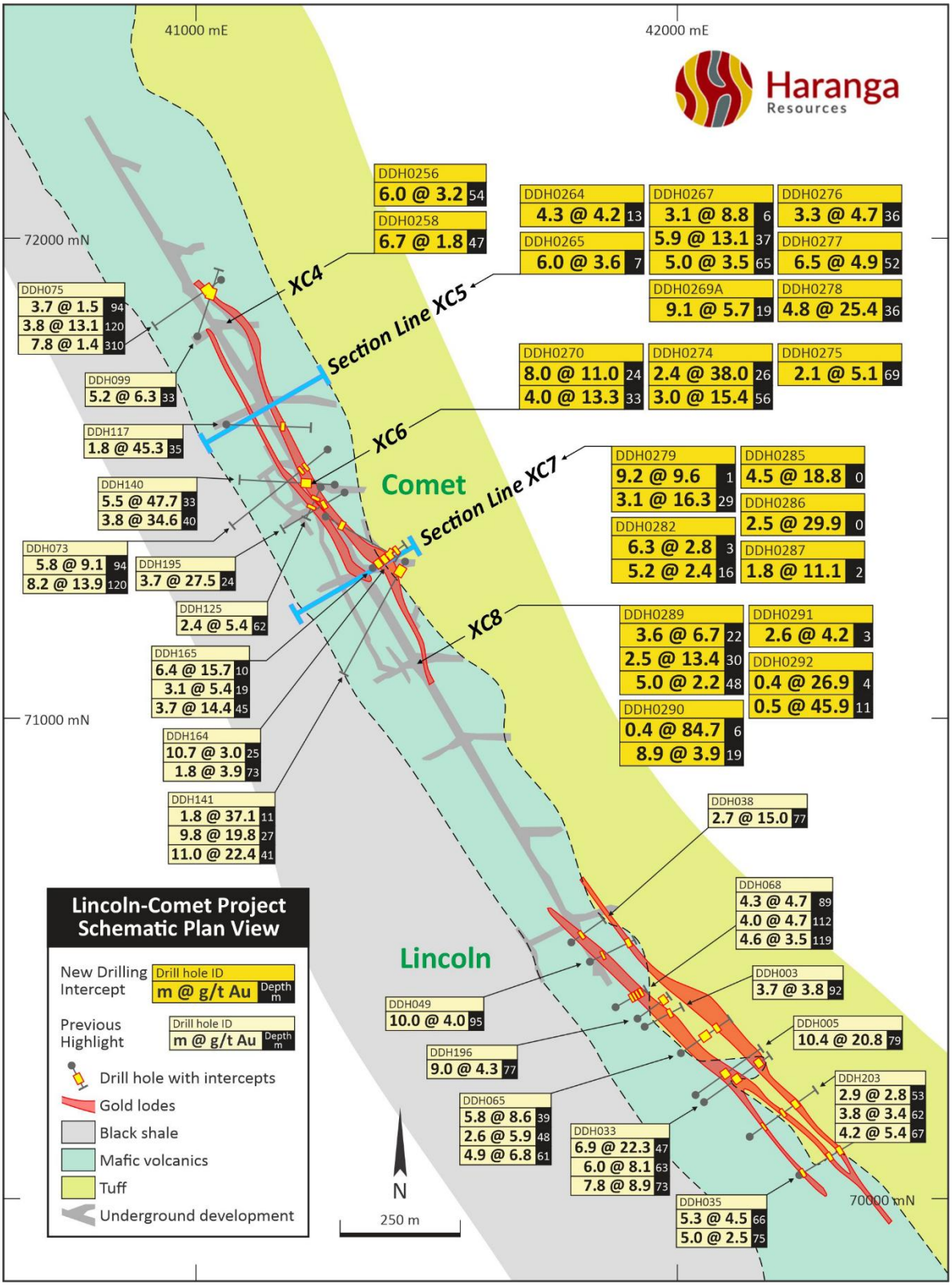


Figure 3: Schematic Summary plan of significant downhole gold results from 2025/26 Phase One drilling. Previous significant drill results reported to the same criteria are labelled in lighter yellow boxes. Section Lines for Figures 3 and 4 are highlighted. Plan Coordinates are local truncated surface grid. Intervals rounded to one significant figure.[8]

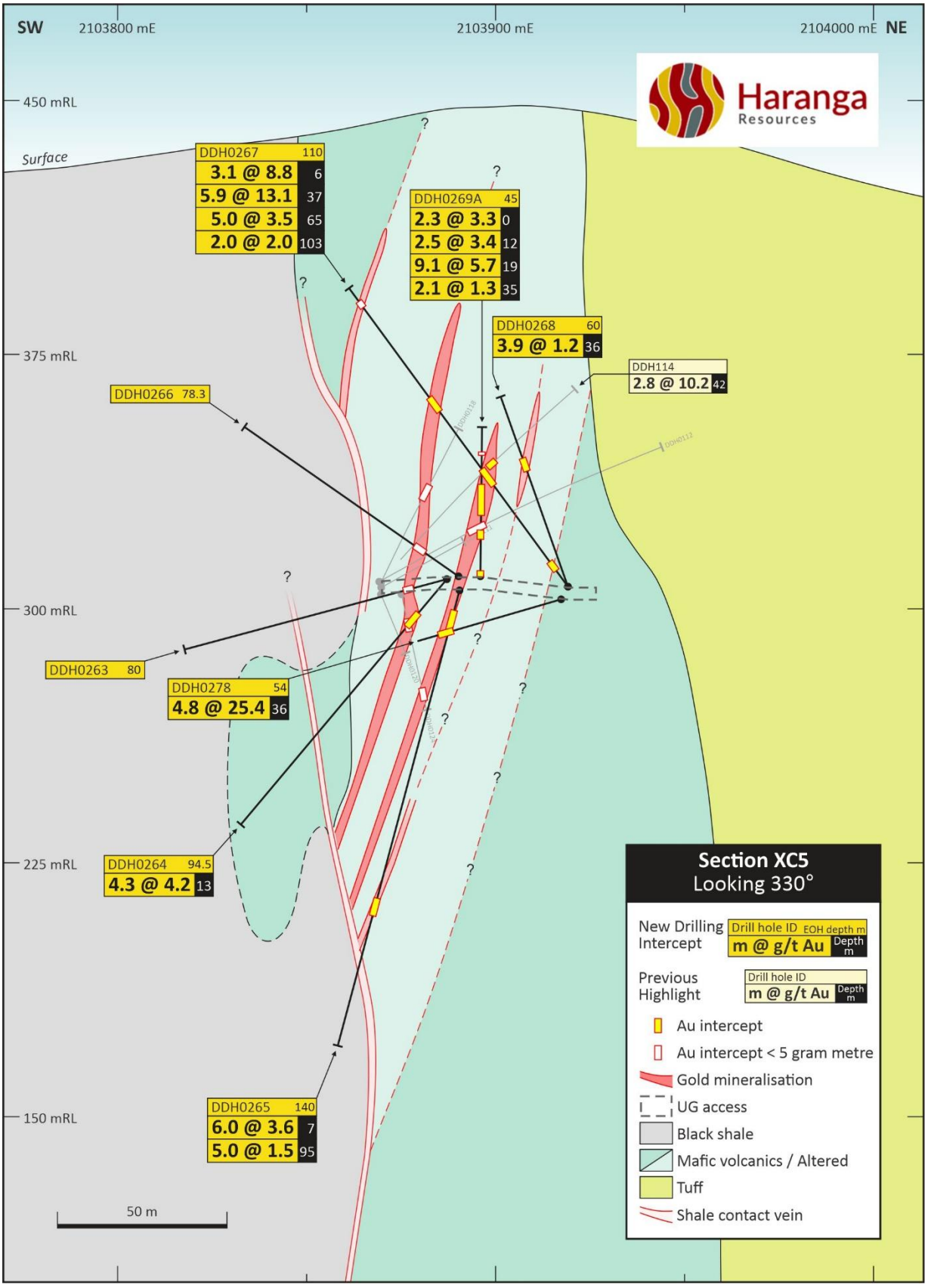


Figure 4: Schematic Cross Section from XC5 drilling of significant downhole gold results from 2025/26 Phase One drilling. Previous significant drill results reported to the same criteria are labelled in lighter yellow boxes.[8]

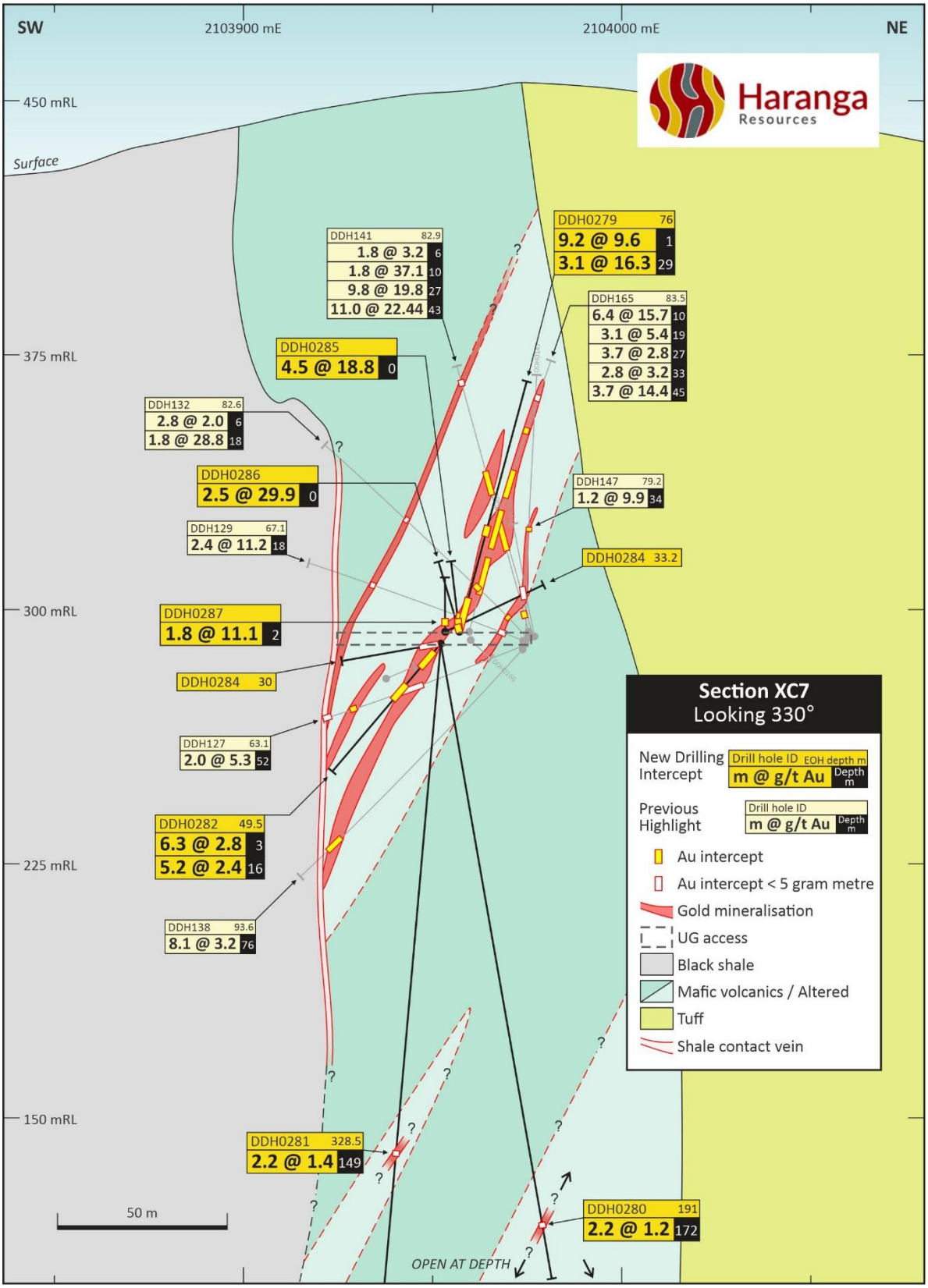


Figure 5: Schematic Cross Section from XC7 drilling of significant downhole gold results from 2025/26 Phase One drilling. Previous significant drill results reported to the same criteria are labelled in lighter yellow boxes. The alteration package intersected at the base of DDH0280 is considered indicative of a potential repetition of the mineralised package above.[8]

ADDITIONAL EXPLORATION TARGETS

The potential for increasing resources close to the Stringbean Alley Decline was recently highlighted by the reporting of the Exploration Target at South Spring Hill.

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).[4]

The maiden JORC and South Spring Hill Exploration Target demonstrate the potential scale of the mineralised system to be further defined for production inventory. Further potential for additional Exploration Targets to be outlined at Old Lincoln, Wildman-Mahoney, and Keystone Deeps highlight the significant scale of the opportunity ahead.

As previously noted a potential Exploration Target at Medean has now been incorporated into the total Inferred resource for Medean.

Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade mentioned above 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.

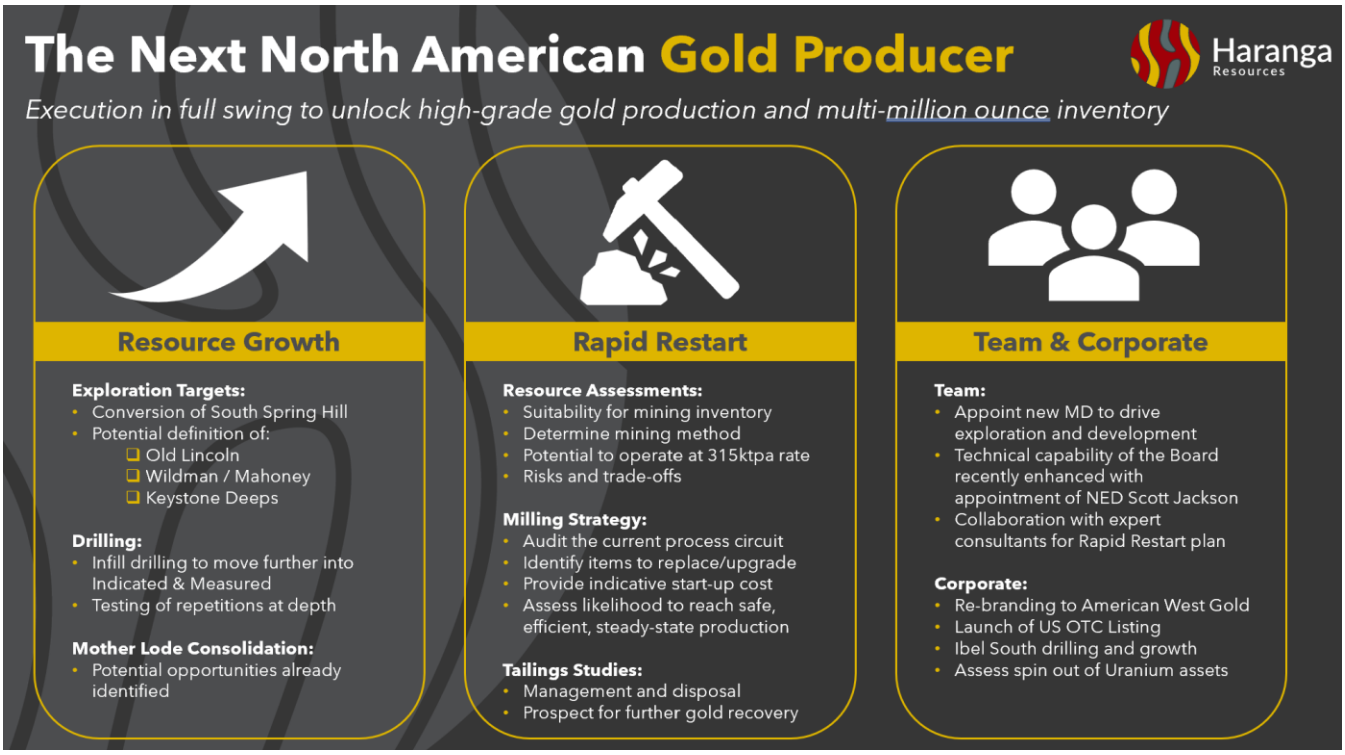
- Further surface and/or underground diamond drilling, subject to access being secured, is planned within the next two years.
- The Exploration Target sits within a package of owned and leased mineral claims which form the Lincoln Gold Project, which has both underground accesses, a conditional use permit that allows production of gold, and a mill circuit which produced gold as recently as 2022.
- Refer to the JORC Table for further information from the ASX release from 24 March 2026.

NEAR-TERM RESULTS PIPELINE FROM ONGOING EXPLORATION

The Company anticipates a steady flow of news over the coming weeks/months, with timing expectations as follows:

Further resource growth opportunities include:

- Additional deep and targeted drilling: **July.**
- Additional Exploration Targets: **Second half of year.**



Above: Overview of the Company's next areas of focus, refer to the Company's corporate presentation released on 25th May 2026.

RAPID RESTART - NEXT STEPS

The Company intends to conduct multiple steps towards completion of a Scoping Study to determine a pathway forward to production. The new Lincoln-Comet Resource will be assessed for its suitability for mining inventory, with outcomes feeding into various mining decisions; including:

- Selecting an appropriate mining method for the narrow vein system.
- Understanding the operation's ability to sustainably deliver ~315 ktpa.
- Defining the development approach required to access and grow the resource.
- Identifying key risks, trade-offs and decision points.

Once complete, this would feed into a Mine Design, Scheduling and a Restart plan.

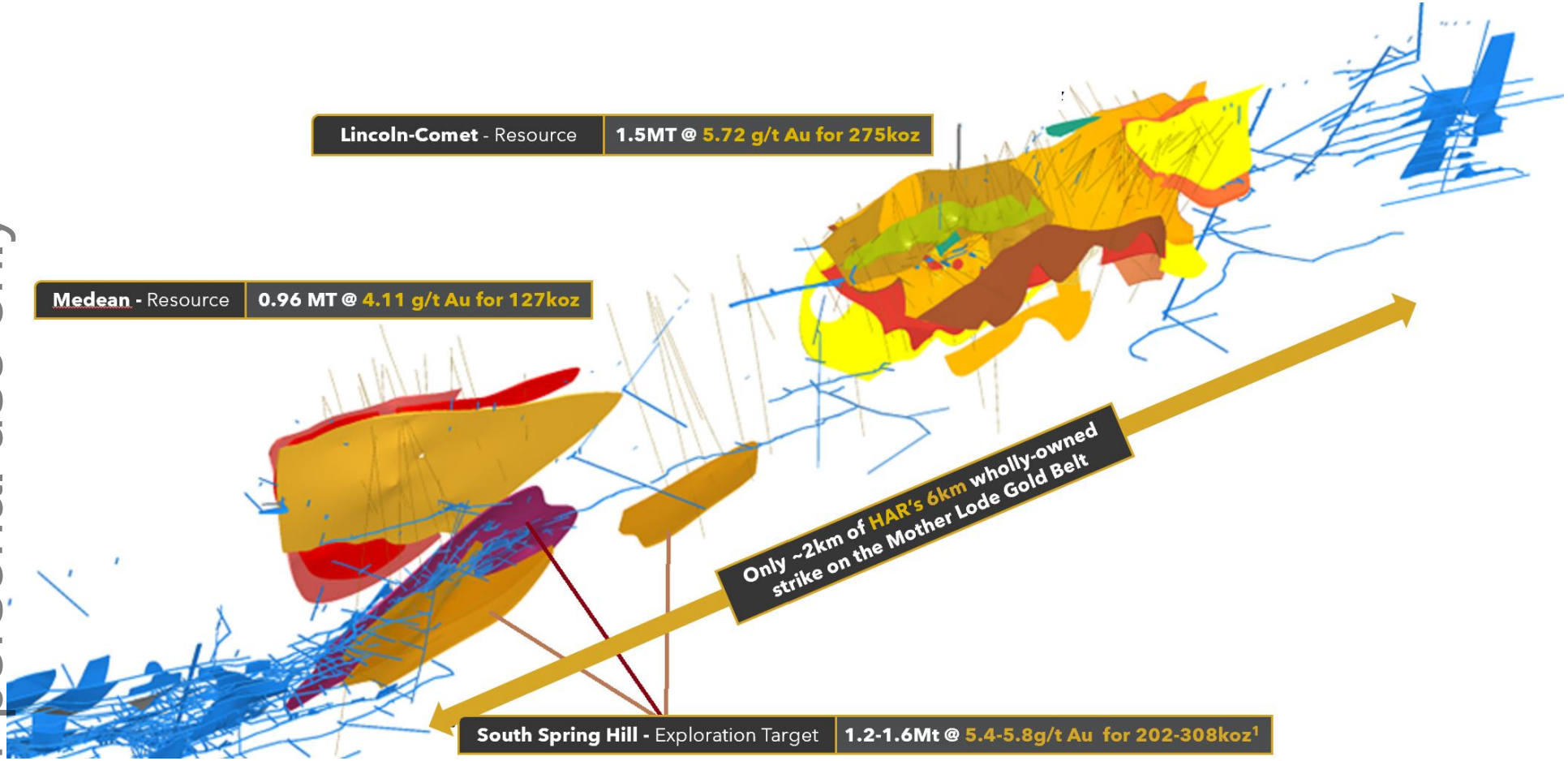
The Company will also run in parallel a review of the Milling strategy whereby the Company intends to:

- Audit the current plant
- Identify items for replacement or upgrade
- providing indicative costs to start-up
- assess the likelihood of achieving safe, efficient, steady-state production.

Additionally, Haranga has presented tailings samples to ALS Reno for characterisation testwork to ostensibly quantify gold recovery via gravity means only for its current tailings inventory on site *(ca. 3kt @ 1.2 g/t from previous milling in 2013 and 2022)*. However, in order to generate a Life-of-Mine Tailings Solution the Company is also investigating:

i) Whether the tailings could be classified as inert aiding its disposal, or improved during processing to meet this criteria.
ii) Commercial use opportunities.

The Company also intends to bring forward the possibility of extending the Stringbean Alley Decline to the North and South which would open up additional drilling points for resource expansion and discovery. This would require the re-instatement of blasting and additional lapsed permits for mining development to proceed, which the Company will pursue.



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- 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.

Figure 6: Unscaled oblique view of the Medean and the Lincoln-Comet mineralisation wireframes, with the South Spring Hill Exploration target and Keystone workings in the foreground left.[8]

LINCOLN GOLD PROJECT MRE DISCUSSION

Scope of Work

Haranga commissioned Alf Gillman of Odessa Resources to prepare an independent Mineral Resource Estimate on its Lincoln-Comet and Medean deposits, California- based on the Mother Lode in Amador County. The scope of work was outlined as follows:

- Geological Model review
- Wireframe Generation
- Undertake Drillhole Analysis on drillhole data, including compositing and top-cutting,
- Build, code and estimate the density model
- Build, code and estimate the block model,
- Validate, classify and deplete the block model,
- Report the Mineral Resource and detail all steps undertaken during the estimation process.

Haranga provided validated datasheets of historical collars, geological data, downhole surveys and assays generated from first principles. New data from the current drill programme (DDH0251-0293) was provided in spreadsheets for final independently surveyed collars in the appropriate grid, coded continuous geological logs and photographs; verified downhole surveys from the IMDEX interface, typically continuous; and assay data where screen fires and gravimetric data replaced original Fire Assay results. Likewise, results from the 2025 Due Diligence exercise (204 typically high grade results from drill pulps, results released to market 7th July 2025 (HAR:ASX Exceptional-High-Grade-Gold-Assays-from-Due-Diligence) replaced historical results.

Odessa created updated wireframes in Leapfrog software. Mined solids and topography surfaces were also provided by Haranga for use in the MRE. All resources were depleted for mining voids. The principal of Odessa has previously visited the site but not during Haranga's tenure and activity. Discussion on continuity of mineralisation and controls on mineralisation were provided by Seduli, the previous owner of the Project.

Project Description

Haranga wholly owns the Lincoln Gold Project which is located in central California, USA, approximately 70km east-southeast of the capital Sacramento in western Amador County. The project lies in the foothills of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountain range and forms part of the historic 200km long Mother Lode gold belt.

Tenure is by way of multiple 100% owned surface and mineral rights, and 100% owned mineral rights within the 6km long strike of the project, being between Bunker Hill and Central Eureka mines, and having historical hard rock gold production of 3.4Moz within the tenure. The northwestern end of the property lies on the northern edge of the town of Amador City and the southeastern end of the property lies in the southern edge of the town of Sutter Creek. The two towns are connected by State Highway 49, which lies parallel

to and just west of the Lincoln-Comet Project. The Project can be reached from Highway 49 and a paved private access road.

The Sierra foothills has hot, dry summers and mild, rainy winters. In Sutter Creek, temperatures average 32°C in summer and 13°C in winter, receiving about 320 days of sunshine annually. Annual rainfall averages 560mm (22 inches), mostly occurring between October and March, with very rare sleet/snow, typically in January. The climate permits exploration and mining to be conducted on the property year-round. Project elevations range between 300 and 460 metres above sea level. The topography consists of rolling hills of grass and oak trees, with one small seasonal creek running parallel to String Bean Alley, north of the 880m long String Bean Alley Decline Portal position.

Geology Description

The Mother Lode is a 200km long system of linked gold-quartz veins and mineralized schist that extends north-northwest from Mormon Bar in Mariposa County on the south to northern El Dorado County on the north. The Mother Lode is generally considered to be 1.5 km to 6 km wide and is hosted by metamorphosed Jurassic (200-145 Ma) rocks, bounded on the east by the Melones Fault Zone. Extensive systems of gold-bearing veins are also found in two parallel belts lying more than 15km east and west of the Mother Lode, called the East and West Gold Belts, which are shorter and less continuous than the Mother Lode and separated by unmineralized country rock.

Gold from the quartz veins and mineralized country rocks of the Mother Lode eroded and re-deposited to form both the Tertiary and Quaternary placer deposits that initially fuelled the California gold rush.

Individual veins in the Mother Lode typically strike northwest and dip northeast, generally as large tabular masses of ribboned milky quartz, up to 15 metres thick and hundreds of metres in length. Vein mineralogy is predominantly quartz with minor calcite, ankerite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, and small amounts of other sulfides. Within the Motherlode host rocks vary: in the southern and central districts, veins cut serpentinite-hosted tectonic mélange, while in the northern districts they cut black slate of the Jurassic Mariposa Formation. Hydrothermal fluids precipitated quartz and mariposite at approximately 320 °C and carbonate minerals at approximately 400 °C.

The Mother Lode vein system is generally thought to have formed during repeatedstrike-slip brittle-ductile shear and brittle faulting, within a major ductile fault zone after peak prograde metamorphism of the host rocks. The ore forming fluids moved in brittle-ductile shears and brittle faults when the fluid pressure exceeded the lithostatic pressure, resulting in fault-valve action. The shears and faults may represent late movements along the Melones fault zone as the brittle-ductile transition migrated down the fault in response to uplift in an early oblique compressional stress field

The main deformation is thought to be of late Jurassic age, with the mineralisation event occurring during or slightly later. The deformation has both thrust and oblique

components and may have controlled the structures within the Mother Lode. Locally, the Lincoln-Comet mineralisation is unique in that it dips to the southwest at around 70° between more traditionally oriented mineralisation at Medean/South Spring Hill- Keystone to the North, and Old Lincoln- Wildman/Mahoney to the South.

Locally, the Host Mariposa Formation can be divided into three distinct stratigraphic rock units in the study area (refer Figures 3-5). These have been identified in both surface and underground exposures with gold being produced historically from each. From west to east these stratigraphic units comprise:

Slate (Mariposa Fm.) (Jms)

This lowermost, western unit is a black, thinly laminated argillaceous carbonaceous clay slate with subordinate interbedded fine-grained greywacke and tuffaceous siltstone. It has been described in the past as a submarine epiclastic unit. The wacke beds are massive and consist mainly of quartz, chert and plagioclase grains in an altered clay matrix (sericite, chlorite and biotite). The slates show both strongly and weakly phyllitic textures. They are not well exposed at surface due to vegetation cover but have been mapped and previously interpreted to have a fairly discordant faulted, vein and gouge filled contact with the greenstone unit to the east. Locally at Comet this contact is gradational and not significantly faulted, though mineralised contact veining may be present**.** This unit does not host the main quartz-gold veins in the Lincoln Block, although it has been historically worked for gold in some of the other blocks, especially where a hanging wall of greenstone is in contact with a slate footwall.

Greenstone (Brower Creek Volcanic Member of the Mariposa Fm.) (Jmbp)

This middle unit underlies the slates to the west and locally disconformably overlies the interbedded unit to the east. The unit can be described as weakly metamorphosed augite-porphyry tholeiitic basalt and is the host rock for mineralisation at the mine. The unit represents submarine debris flows and channel deposits and is made up of many different components of pyroclastics, flows, pillows and bombs indicating significant lateral facies changes ranging from near vent rocks or agglomerates to distal or debris flow rocks. Evidence for the unit being a flow breccia includes its angular-sub-rounded pebble to boulder size particles, crude grading and fine-grained matrix-supported lithic fragments. The rock comprises a fine-grained matrix of augite porphyry fragments and coarser grained clasts that are predominantly augite and plagioclase-augite porphyries, and less commonly dolomite and slate. The greenstones can be subdivided further into altered and unaltered zones. The altered zones are texturally the same but contain extensive carbonate-sericite to albite-epidote alteration and thin quartz stringer veining. Approximately 95% of the rocks exposed underground belong to this unit.

Interbedded Unit (Brower Creek Volcanic Member) (Jmbg)

This pyroclastic and epiclastic unit comprises thick intervals of thinly laminated carbonaceous black clay slates, thinly interbedded slate and tuffs, and cyclic intervals of

turbiditic augite porphyry greenstone up to 9 m thick. Locally it includes fine to medium grained greywacke and massive porphyritic augite greenstone. Scour marks and graded bedding indicate the tops of individual beds and show a younging direction to the east. This unit is not well exposed in the mine but can be seen at the ends of lower eastern crosscuts in the decline.

Previous Exploration History

Modern surface core drilling has occurred at Lincoln-Comet since 1983 and initially delineated the gold system, ostensibly following up on arsenic geochemistry anomalism, though veining and workings were present at surface. Underground development commenced in 1989 and closer spaced underground core drilling has provided further definition to the mineralised zones in the area. A variety of previous operators has conducted drilling in the Project area at Lincoln-Comet (DDH series- 294 holes for 29835.2m) and South Spring Hill/Medean (KDH series-23 holes for 6422m) as outlined below and also summarised in JORC Table1:

Program	Hole IDs – DD only	Company	Year	# holes (m)	Drill type
1	DDH0001r-DDH0002r DDH0003 – DDH0015 KDH0001r-KDH0005r; KDH0007r-KDH0008r KDH0006; KDH0009	Callahan	1983-1985	2 (142) 13 (2072m) 7 (1346m) 2 (447m)	RC Core Surface NQ RC DD
2	ddh-0016 – ddh0030	Callahan-Pancana	1986	15 (2969m)	Core Surface NQ
3	ddh-0031 – ddh-0088; ddh 0104 kdh-0010-kdh-0019	Meridian	1987-1990	59 (9246m) 11 (2402m)	Core Surface HQ DD
4	ddh-0089 – ddh-0103 ddh-105 – ddh162	Meridian	1990	74 (5570m)	Core UG NQ or BW44
5	ddh-0163 – ddh-0195 kdh-0020-kdh-0030	Sutter Gold	2006	33 (2782m) 10 (3572m)	Core UG NQ
6	ddh-0196 – ddh-0221	Sutter Gold	2012	26 (3122m)	Core Surface HQ
7	ddh-0222 – ddh-0250	Sutter Gold	2012	29 (697m)	Core UG NQ
8	DDH0251-DDH0293	Haranga	2025-2026	44 (3237.2m)	Core UG HQ

A summary of the collar and downhole survey data collection for each drill campaign is provided below.

Program	Collar Survey	Survey Type	Original Surveys Available	Comments
1	Unknown	Eastman shots every 100ft	Yes	Collar survey only for ddh-0003.
2	Unknown	Eastman shots every 100ft	Yes	Some holes have consecutive measurement matching
3	Unknown	Eastman shots every 100ft	Yes	Collar surveys only for ddh-0031, 0032 and 0104.
4	Unknown	Eastman shots every 100ft	Yes	Collar surveys only for ddh-0110, 0119, 0120, 0126, 0133, 0141, 0146a and 0148. 7 of 8 < 50m deep.
5	Professionally Surveyed	Reflex EZ Shot every 100ft	Yes	Collar survey only for ddh-0169 (14m hole), 0189 and 0192 (16m hole).
6	Professionally Surveyed	Reflex EZ Shot every 100ft or 50ft	Yes	
7	Professionally Surveyed	No surveys (short holes)	No	Only collar surveys in for all holes.
8	Professionally Surveyed	continuous or multishot (15m)	Yes (digital)	IMDEX DH survey gear, drilled with metric tooling

Sampling Method and Approach

All original drill logs and assay files are available to assist in determining the sampling methodology and approach for the diamond drilling for each historic drill campaign. Typically drill core has been selectively sampled using visible mineralisation or alteration as a guide. Quartz veins were selected for sampling as were intervals of altered wall rock.

In long intervals of similarly altered wall rock, 4-5 foot sample intervals were typical, although longer intervals were occasionally used. In sections of core deemed most likely to be mineralised, shorter intervals were selected based on visible geological differences in the core. In most cases, samples were taken in the wall rock adjacent to high-grade samples however this does not occur in all cases prior to the most recent campaign.

Sample Preparation, Assay and Analytical Procedures

Programs 1-2: For holes drilled prior to 1987, four different laboratories were used including Rocky Mountain Laboratories, Shasta Analytical, Barringer Laboratories and ALS Chemex, with Shasta and Barringer completing the majority of the work. Minimal information was available on the detailed analytical procedures. For the work completed by Chemex, gold samples were analysed by atomic absorption that contained over 20g Au/ton would have been re-analysed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish using a 30g charge.

Callahan and Callahan-Pancana conducted extensive check assaying of mineralised intervals usually consisting of the principal laboratory assaying a second split of the same pulp. On occasion, a new pulp would have been prepared from the remaining coarse reject. The analyses were performed by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish or gravimetric finish on a 30g charge.

Programs 3-4: Holes drilled by Meridian in 1987 used Barringer as the primary laboratory. Holes drilled after 1987 were assayed at Chemex who used the following analytical procedure: Entire samples crushed to minus 10 mesh, riffle split a 250g subsample; pulverise the split with a ring and puck pulveriser, and a 30gm sub-sample was analysed with FA-AA. Assays greater than 20g Au/ton were automatically re-analysed on a duplicate pulp using fire assay preparation with a gravimetric finish on a 30 g sub-sample.

No check assaying was done on holes drilled by Meridian between 1987-1989. Holes drilled by Meridian in 1990 were analysed at Chemex. Some check analyses were performed on selected samples. Most checks were done on duplicate sub-samples obtained from the original 250g pulverised sample. Check analyses were done using a new pulp prepared from the coarse reject material. Most analyses were FA-AA, but in some later holes used a gravimetric finish.

Program 5: For drilling completed by Sutter Gold Mining in 2006-2007, half core was sawn and shipped to American Assay Laboratories in Nevada for preparation and analysis. All gold analyses of strongly mineralised samples utilized the screened metallics fire assay (SMF) method with a gravimetric finish. At the laboratory, the entire sample was crushed to 90% passing minus 10 mesh. A rotary splitter was used to obtain a 500g sample for pulverising. The screened metallics were collected as the plus fraction from a 150-mesh screen at the laboratory and subjected to fire assay. Two separate one-assay ton fire analyses of the minus 150-mesh fraction were performed and arithmetically averaged. The minus and plus 150-mesh results were then combined for a total SMF assay. Altered and weakly mineralised samples were assayed by 30g fire assay with a gravimetric finish.

Programs 6-7: For drilling completed by Sutter Gold Mining in 2012, mineralised intervals identified during logging were split in half using a diamond rock saw with half the core retained in the core tray and half bagged and sent to ALS Minerals in Reno. Samples were

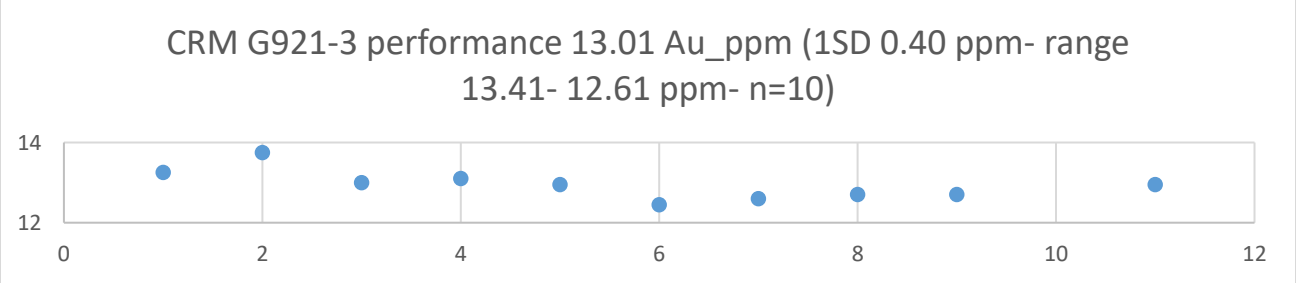
assayed for gold by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. In all cases, 50g pulp samples were utilised for the fire assay analysis.

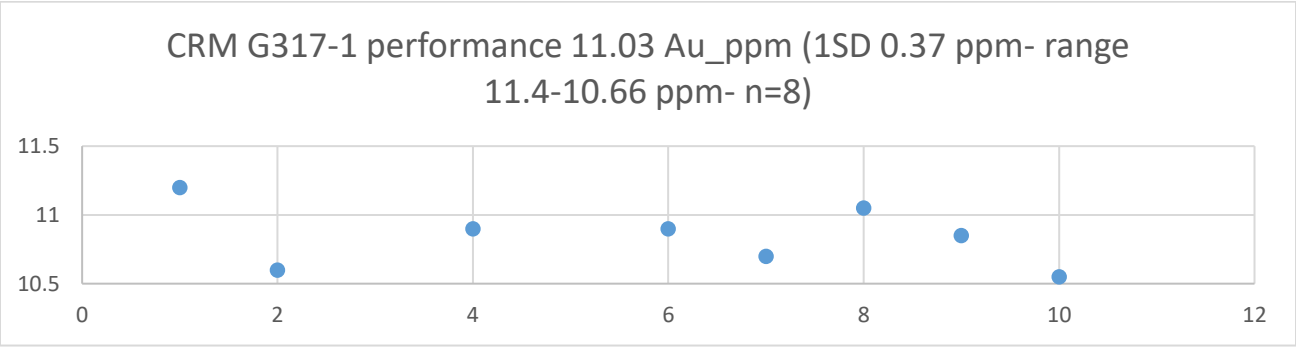
Sutter Gold holes drilled during 2006-2007 were analysed at American Assay who completed internal re-assaying of at least 10% of all samples. Each batch of 50 fire assay samples included at least 5% laboratory standards and blanks. In addition, Sutter Gold Mining conducted a QAQC program which included a replicate assaying program along with the routine insertion of hard abrasive Blank sample material and three different Standards. Each sample shipment included at least 10% inserted Standards and Blanks. The Blank material consisted of unaltered and unmineralized metavolcanic drill core containing no visible quartz. Blanks were inserted after every drill sample containing over 25% vein quartz by volume. Sutter Gold prepared the reference standards themselves from a homogenised mixture of material collected from historic waste dumps on the property. Results suggested this material was not homogenous and should not have been used for reference standard material.

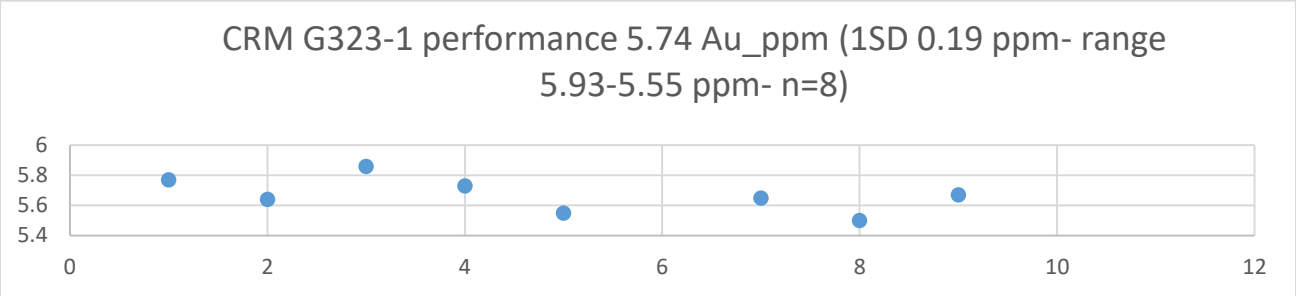
For Sutter Gold holes drilled in 2012 and assayed at ALS, standards were inserted approximately 1 in 10 samples.

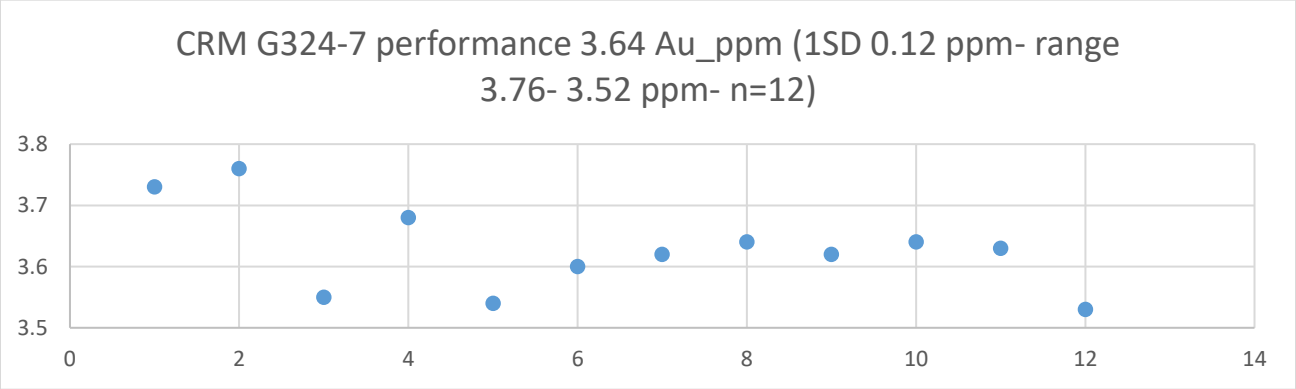
Program 8: For the current phase, sampling intervals are half-cored, wholly fine crushed to - 70% <2mm ; Pulverize to 85% <75 um; Split with Boyd Rotary Splitter. Samples then assayed by Au-AA26 Ore Grade Au 50g FA with AA finish; IF Au >= 10.0 ppm then sample is screen fired via Au-GRA22. Screen fires will be replicated by testing balance of available sample upon receipt by Chrysos PhotonAssay™ (approx. 500gram charge); which has previously strongly supported screen fire results in the 2025 due diligence period.

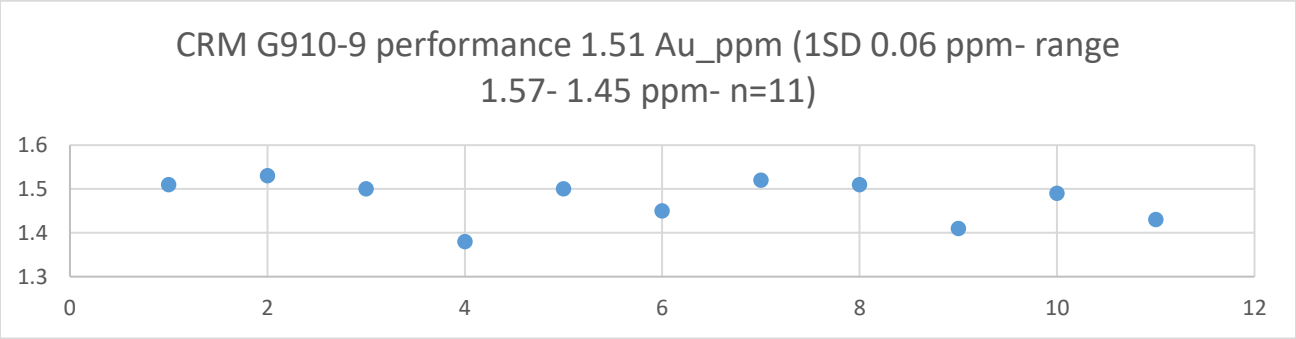
Geostat CRM's were inserted generally as a standard a blank and in to the visually identified mineralised sequences for each hole. Some loss of the 60g sample in preparation of the CRM at ALS in Reno triggered Not Sufficient Sample (N.S.S) -6 outcomes. Results typically performed to a high standard within 1 SD of expectations across all 5 CRM values, with one blank fail (0.45ppm) of unknown origin, with the preceding samples <0.1ppm Au. Some low level possible contamination (max value 0.06ppm from immediately preceding high grade mineralisation may have been captured by the blank CRM assaying:

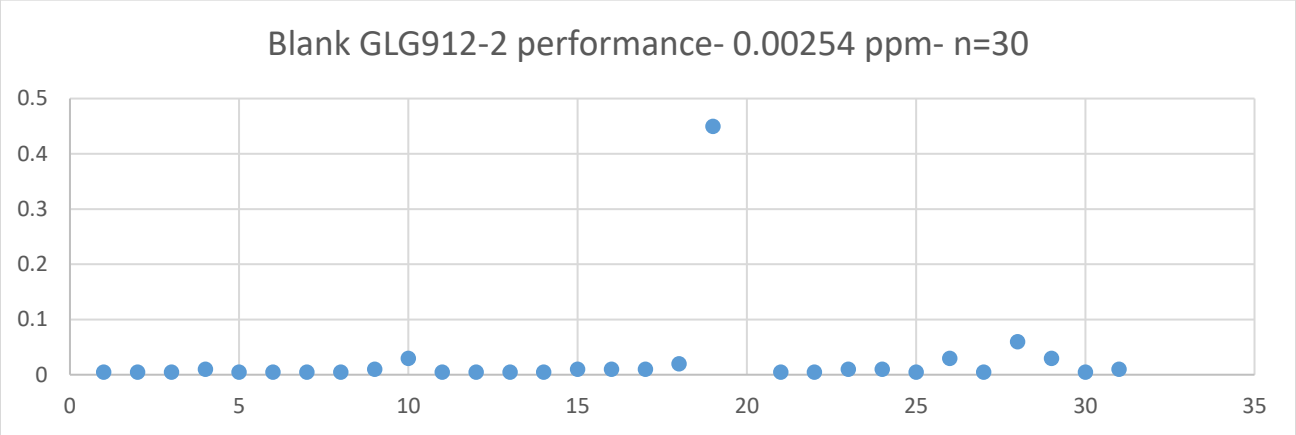






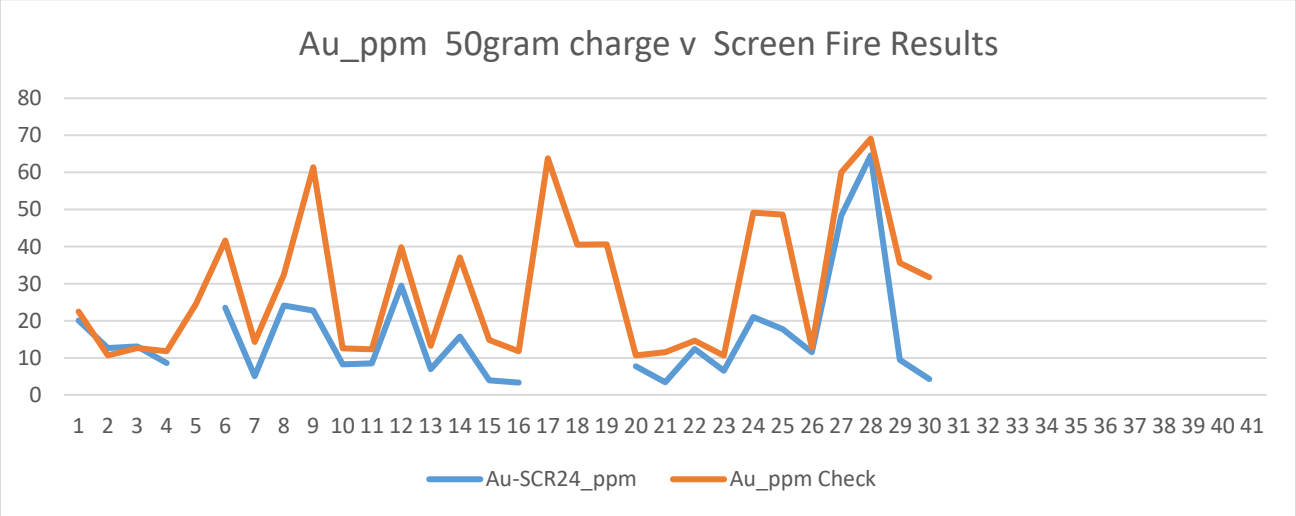






Screen Fires

Screen fire duplicates from residual material for assays >10ppm performed at the lower end of expectations and highlighted the difficulty in managing material with a coarse gold component, despite increasing sampling sizes in the assaying protocol. The Company is in discussion with the laboratory to provide larger pulverising capacity to negate the outcomes experienced to date. Screen Fire Assays supplant 50g fire assay results in the database and are used in the MRE where available.



Grid Co-ordinate System

All data has been transformed into the metric system using the NAD83/California Zone 2 coordinate system. 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. The Company is assessing an height error of up to 0.8m in some locations which is not considered material to the MRE.

Bulk Density

The bulk density database comprises 10,995 values historically assigned according to lithology and derived from tonnage factors. Previous MRE's have used these density measurements varying between 10.8 and 15.0 ft^3/ton (2.40 – 3.34 g/cm^3) with the high-grade mineralisation usually around 11.5 ft^3/ton (2.56 g/cm^3), originally based on 33 density measurements within the Lincoln-Comet deposit and another 10 at Keystone.

The 2015 MRE used a default density of 2.67 g/cm^3 throughout the estimate, consistent with quartz vein density.

In 2013 Seduli took an additional 117 density measurement using the water immersion technique on available core which gave slightly higher values for mineralised material of between 2.7 and 2.74 for mineralised domains.

Validation measurements undertaken by Haranga on drill core from the 2026 drilling program using the water immersion method returned an average bulk density of 2.68 t/m^3 in material consistent with Zone 100 and 200

The bulk density database measurements have formed the basis for the current (2025-2026) bulk density model which gave a modelled average bulk density for mineral envelopes of 2.60 t/m^3.

- A total of 1,937 bulk density measurements were extracted from within the resource domains. The mean bulk density of the raw dataset is 2.92 t/m^3.
- An inverse distance squared (ID^2) interpolation model was developed to estimate bulk density throughout the mineralised domains and assign appropriate tonnage factors to the block model. In the opinion of the Competent Person (CP), this approach better accounts for spatial variation within the deposit.
- Ore tonnages were derived using the interpolated bulk density model.

The adopted modelled bulk density is considered slightly conservative relative to previous MRE's.

Wireframing/Modelling

The Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) was prepared using Leapfrog Edge (version 2026.1). Gold grade estimation was undertaken using Ordinary Kriging (OK) within a three-dimensional rotated block model constrained by validated geological wireframes representing the mineralised lodes.

- The mean assay sample length was 0.98 m (n = 9,777).
- Modelling utilised validated diamond drillhole assay data composited to 1 m downhole intervals, consistent with the geological interpretation.

- Underground channel sampling data were locally utilised to assist in defining the geometry of the mineralised domains; however, these assay data were excluded from grade estimation.
- Most drillholes were sampled selectively rather than continuously from start to finish. Consequently, numerous unsampled intervals occur where extrapolation from surrounding sampled holes suggests mineralisation may be present. In well-informed areas these unsampled intervals were ignored, whereas in less informed areas they constrained the lode wireframes and effectively forced lode pinch-out or termination. Separate block models were developed for the Lincoln-Comet and Medean deposits.
- Gold estimation was undertaken using the Au1 variable. This was the first assay received before duplicates, and represented the assay in a cascading sequence of reliability.
- Bulk density was estimated using inverse distance squared (ID^2) interpolation.
- A domained estimation approach was adopted using geological wireframes representing the interpreted lodes.
- Twelve separate mineralised domains were manually interpreted and wireframed using a nominal 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade.
- Assay data were composited to 0.5 m intervals within the wireframes.

Lincoln-Comet Estimation

- A parent block size of 5 m × 5 m × 5 m with 1.5 m sub-cells was used. This resolution was considered appropriate for the deposit geometry and enabled clear definition of unmineralised dykes.
- Search and sample parameters applied were:

Classification	Minimum Samples	Maximum Samples
Indicated	4	12
Inferred	2	12

- A back-transformed spherical variogram model was developed from the combined composite dataset (n = 1,842) and comprised:
    - Nugget: 0.50
    - Total sill: 1.104
    - Major range: 25 m
    - Semi-major range: 20 m
    - Minor range: 5 m
    - Search ellipse orientation: dip 70° towards 235°
- A two-pass kriging strategy was employed to ensure appropriate smoothing and spatial representation of grade continuity:
    - Pass 1: Search dimensions approximating the principal variogram ranges (25 m × 15 m × 5 m; dip 70°, azimuth 235°).

  - Pass 2: Expanded search distances of 250 m in all directions to populate remaining blocks.
- An overall top cut of 75 g/t Au, determined from log probability analysis, was applied.
- Validation included an inverse distance squared (ID²) check model using lodes 100 and 200, which demonstrated no material difference in global grade outcomes.

Medean Estimation

Grade estimation for the Medean Deposit was undertaken using inverse distance squared (ID²), as a kriged model based on variography was considered unsuitable due to the relatively limited drilling dataset.

- A parent block size of 2 m × 5 m × 5 m with 1.5 m sub-cells was used. This resolution was considered appropriate for the deposit geometry.
- Search and sample parameters applied were:

Classification	Minimum Samples	Maximum Samples
Inferred	2	8

- A single-pass ID² estimation approach was applied:
  - Pass 1: Search dimensions of 100 m × 100 m × 10 m with orientation dip 73° and azimuth 35°.
- An overall top cut of 10 g/t Au, determined from log probability analysis, was applied.
- The Medean grade estimate was carried out using Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) as a kriged model based on variograms was deemed an unsuitable method due to relative lack of drilling data.

General Comments on the MRE

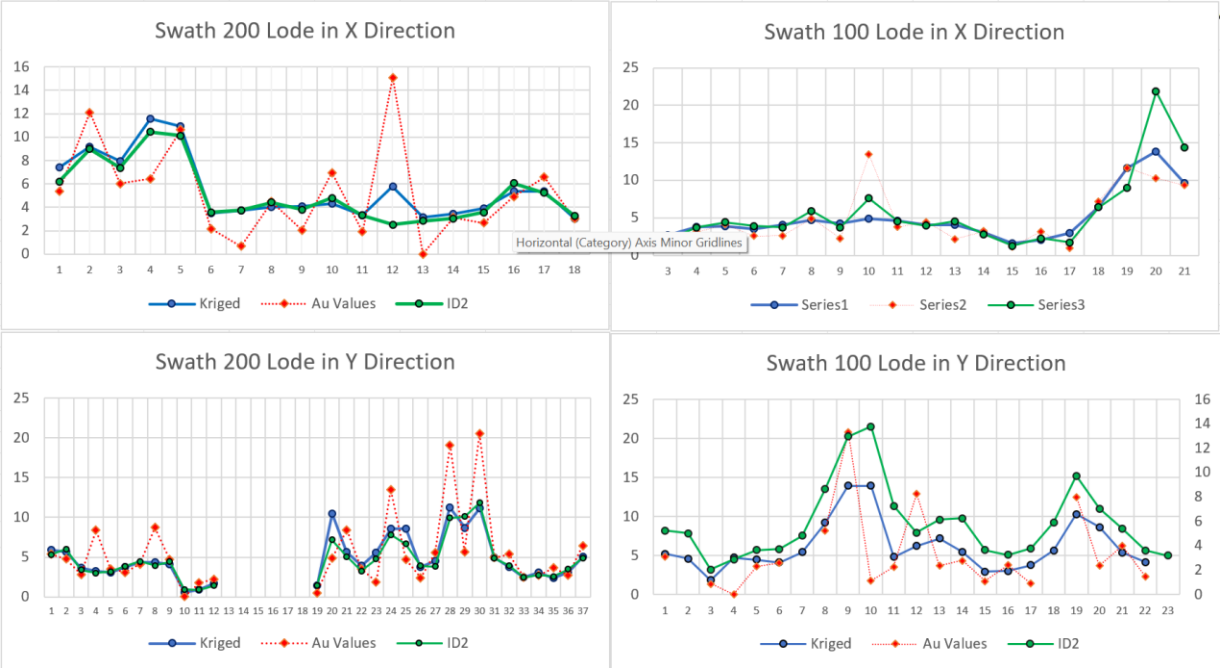
The block models include attributes for geological domain, resource classification, block identification, estimated bulk density and numerical gold grade estimates. No assumptions were made regarding deleterious elements or by-products. No reliable mine production records or prior estimates are available for comparison, and no assumptions were made regarding selective mining units or grade correlations between variables.

Anecdotal records indicate that approximately 7,500 oz of gold may have been produced from the Medean lodes; however, limited supporting documentation exists. Both the Medean and Lincoln-Comet resource models have been depleted for mining voids. 2025-2026 Drilling did contain twinned holes and supported the use of previous drilling outcomes in the estimation of the MRE.

Geological interpretations directly constrained the estimation domains, ensuring consistency between geological boundaries and the spatial distribution of grades.

Validation included visual and statistical assessment using swath plot comparisons between estimated block grades and input composites. Swath plots were undertaken for

the Indicated portions of the resource and demonstrated good correlation between estimated grades and raw composite data. The swath plots reflect the expected smoothing effects of the estimation process, with local grade spikes reduced relative to the input data. No evidence of systematic grade overestimation was identified.



The kriged model compared favourably with the mean composite grades, and no material difference was observed between the kriged and ID² estimates, except within the 100 lode in the Y direction, where the ID² estimate averaged approximately 3% higher than the kriged estimate.

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 (1-8) relates to exploration results and mineral resources that have been released previously on the ASX. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that, in the case of mineral resources estimates (including foreign estimates), all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's finding is presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Lincoln Gold Project - Mineral Resource[1] and Exploration Target

The Mineral Resource presented in this announcement 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 +47 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 Mineral Resource appears.

The Exploration Target at South Spring Hill referenced in this announcement was previously reported on 24 March 2026. The Competent Person responsible for that Exploration Target was Mr Alfred Gillman as disclosed in the original announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Exploration Target is presented has not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Saraya Uranium Project- Mineral Resource[2]

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/
3. Information relating to the proposed purchase of the Lincoln Gold Project taken from the report titled "Haranga Secures Richest Section of Historic Mother Lode" released on the ASX on 25th of March 2025 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/
4. Information regarding the Exploration Target at South Spring Hill is taken from the report titled "Exploration Target Highlights Growth Potential at Lincoln" released on the ASX on 24th of March 2026 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/
5. Information regarding the Mother Lode Gold Belt is taken from the report titled "Corporate Presentation November 2025", released on the ASX on 20th of November 2025 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/
6. Information regarding the Lincoln Gold Project is taken from the report titled "Lincoln Drilling Indicates Gold System Repeats at Depth", released on the ASX on 15th of April 2026 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/
7. Information regarding the Lincoln Gold Project is taken from the report titled "Lincoln Gold Project Operational and Drilling Update", released on the ASX on 20th of January 2026 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/

8. Information regarding the Lincoln Gold Project is taken from the report titled "High Grade Gold and Mineralised Repetitions Confirmed at Lincoln", released on the ASX on 4th of May 2026 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/
9. Information regarding Company's current cash position as at quarter end March 2026 is taken from the report titled "Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report", released on the 30th April 2026 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/
10. Historical and early resource data taken from Payne, M., 2008, "Mineral resource estimate, Sutter Gold project, Amador County, California: Prepared for Sutter Gold Mining Inc." and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/
11. Information taken from Haranga's Corporate Presentation released on the ASX on 25th May 2026, and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/

Disclaimer

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)", "potential(s)"and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and the Company does not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

About Haranga Resources

Haranga Resources is a gold exploration and development company with assets across California's legendary Mother Lode Gold Belt and Senegal's Kéniéba Inlier. In California, the Company has recently 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 successfully completed an underground diamond drilling programme which has delivered a maiden JORC Resource for the Project.

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 – Foreign Estimate Disclosures

The NI 43-101 Mineral Resources for the Lincoln Gold Project, as at 2 July 2015, was 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.

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 2015 Foreign 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. The 2015 estimates are now superseded by the 2026 JORC MRE.

Annexure 1 – Drill Programme results

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Cross Cut
DDH0251	2103824.4	582883.1	319.3	50	-10	240				*NSI > 1.8m*	XC3
DDH0252	2103824.5	582882.8	321.8	60.9	25	240				*NSI > 1.8m*	XC3
DDH0253	2103826.1	582884.2	323.2	90	75	240	34.2	38	3.8	2.07	XC3
DDH0254	2103825.5	582884.5	318.5	133.5	-70	240				*NSI > 1.8m*	XC3
DDH0255	2103860.3	582823.9	310.9	52.5	-10	240				*NSI > 1.8m*	XC4
DDH0256	2103861.7	582823.4	309.8	121	-75	240	**53.7**	**59.7**	**6**	**3.24**	XC4
DDH0257	2103861.3	582824.4	314	67.5	50	240				*NSI > 1.8m*	XC4
DDH0258	2103862	582822.8	309.8	85.1	-75	195	**46.8**	**53.5**	**6.7**	**1.77**	XC4
DDH0259	2103866	582826	310.7	30	-20	60				*NSI > 1.8m*	XC4
DDH0260	2103862.9	582824.1	310	40	-89	240				*NSI > 1.8m*	XC4
DDH0261	2103864.9	582825.3	313.9	30	50	235				*NSI > 1.8m*	XC4
DDH0262	2103864.7	582825.1	313.9	35	65	60				*NSI > 1.8m*	XC4

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Cross Cut
DDH0263	2103875.7	582799.9	307.3	80	-15	240				*NSI > 1.8m*	XC4
DDH0264	2103876.4	582800.4	306.6	94.5	-75	240	**13.1**	**17.4**	**4.3**	**4.23**	XC5
DDH0265	2103885.8	582784.9	304.4	140	-75	240	**7**	**13**	**6**	**3.55**	XC5
and							95	100	5	1.45	
DDH0266	2103884.9	582784.9	307.8	78.3	35	240				*NSI > 1.8m*	XC5
DDH0267	2103912.7	582794	307.2	110	53.5	240	**6.2**	**9.3**	**3.1**	**8.84**	XC5E
and							**37.3**	**43.2**	**5.9**	**13.13**	
and							**64.5**	**69.5**	**5**	**3.48**	
and							103	105	2	2.02	
DDH0268	2103912.8	582794.1	307.2	60	70	240	36.4	40.3	3.9	1.22	XC5E
DDH0269	2103884.6	582796.6	310.2	4.5	80	240	**0.5**	**4.5**	**4**	**9.3**	XC5E
DDH0269A	2103886.7	582796.4	310.1	45	89	140	0	2.3	2.3	3.26	XC5E
and							11.9	14.4	2.5	3.41	
and							**19**	**28.1**	**9.1**	**5.66**	
and							35.4	37.5	2.1	1.31	
DDH0270	2103917.2	582736.4	302.5	90	85	55	0	3	3	2.65	XC6
and							**24**	**32**	**8**	**10.96**	
and							**33**	**37**	**4**	**13.3**	
and							53	55	2	1.55	
and							62	64.5	2.5	1.47	
DDH0271	2103917.1	582736	297.7	141	-75	55	15.8	21.6	5.8	1.28	XC6
DDH0272	2103917.7	582729.8	298	42	-10	235				*NSI > 1.8m*	XC6
DDH0273	2103917.1	582735.2	302.3	58.5	45	235	8	10	2	1.36	XC6
DDH0274	2103924.8	582739.3	302.1	105	75	235	**26.3**	**28.7**	**2.4**	**38.01**	XC6
and							**56**	**59**	**3**	**15.35**	
DDH0275	2103925.1	582739.7	301.9	90	85	240	**68.6**	**70.7**	**2.1**	**5.12**	XC6
DDH0276*	2103912.6	582793.5	307	110.5	37	168	**92.7**	**96**	**3.3**	**4.68**	XC5E
and							101	104	2.9	1.52	
DDH0277	2103912.1	582794	307.3	78	56	198	**51.6**	**58.1**	**6.5**	**4.91**	XC5E
DDH0278	2103911.1	582793.3	305.4	54	-15	217	**36.4**	**41.2**	**4.8**	**25.4**	XC5E
DDH0279	2103950.7	582687.2	294.5	76	75	60	**1**	**10.2**	**9.2**	**9.58**	XC7
and							**29**	**32.1**	**3.1**	**16.32**	
DDH0280	2103951.4	582686.9	289.9	191	-80	55	172	174	2.2	1.2	XC7
DDH0281	2103950.2	582686.9	289.9	328.5	-85	235	149	152	2.2	1.38	XC7
DDH0282	2103946.3	582681.9	290.3	49.5	-50	235	**3**	**9.3**	**6.3**	**2.76**	XC7
and							**15.8**	**21**	**5.2**	**2.38**	
DDH0283	2103946.4	582681.7	290.7	30	-10	235				*NSI >1.8m*	XC7

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Cross Cut
DDH0284	2103946.6	582681.4	290.5	33.2	-5	210				*NSI >1.8m*	XC7
DDH0285	2103946.6	582689.5	294.8	25	50	55	**0**	**4.5**	**4.5**	**18.74**	XC7
DDH0286	2103946.2	582689.1	295.1	25	55	305	**0**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**29.94**	XC7
DDH0287	2103955	582675.2	292.3	17.1	89	60	**1.6**	**3.4**	**1.8**	**11.13**	XC7
DDH0288	2103955.6	582675.2	292.3	8.1	70	60				*NSI >1.8m*	XC7
DDH0289	2103975.5	582633.5	282.4	70	-65	235	6.0	12.4	6.4	1.41	XC8
and							15.3	18.9	3.6	1.62	
and							**21.6**	**25.2**	**3.6**	**6.65**	
and							**29.6**	**32.0**	**2.5**	**13.44**	
and							38.8	39.4	3.2	1.78	
and							47.6	52.5	5.0	2.22	
and							**54.9**	**56.7**	**1.8**	**3.69**	
DDH0290	2103975.3	582633.7	282.4	40	-30	235	**5.5**	**5.9**	**0.4****	**84.7**	XC8
and							**19.3**	**28.2**	**8.9**	**3.86**	
DDH0291	2103975.4	582633.7	286.1	42.6	40	235	**3**	**5.6**	**2.6**	**4.23**	XC8
DDH0292	2103988	582633.9	286.1	81	60	235	**3.9**	**4.3**	**0.4****	**26.9**	XC8
and							**10.7**	**11.2**	**0.45****	**45.9**	
DDH0293	2103985.2	582631.9	286.2	43.4	60	55	21.3	24.0	2.7	1.4	XC8

N.B.-Cut off- 1.0 g/t Au
Minimum interval length 1.8m
(**Smaller significant targeted sampling listed from XC8).
Max internal dilution 2.0m
No top cut applied. Max assay 84.7 g/t Au
Intervals are not considered indicative of true width. Mineralised zones are typically observed at true widths of between 0.5 and 6m in underground development.

* DDH0276 reported interval contains a retained 15cm specimen of visible gold occurrence (95.7-95.85m) conservatively estimated at 60 g/t Au.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

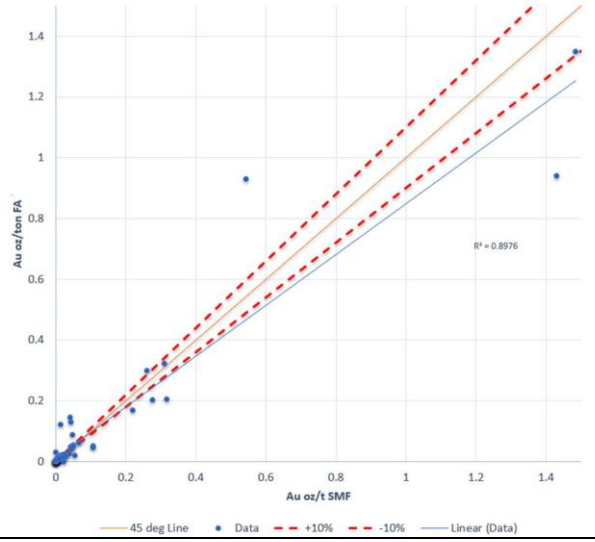
SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(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.*	Pre-HAR Drilling Results (used as the basis for the NI43-101) 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. 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: DDH251-293)*** 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 >= 10.0 ppm then sample is screen fired via Au-GRA22.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>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>
</table>
<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>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>
<tr><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td>KDH-0006; KDH-0009</td><td>1983</td><td>Medean/SS Hill</td><td>Diamond</td><td>2</td><td>447</td></tr>
<tr><td>KDH-0010-KDH-0020</td><td>1988-1989</td><td>Medean/SS Hill</td><td>Diamond</td><td>11</td><td>2,799</td></tr>
<tr><td>KDH-0021-KDH-0030</td><td>2006-2007</td><td>Medean/SS Hill</td><td>Diamond</td><td>10</td><td>3,176</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4"></td><td>23</td><td>6422</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The diameter of the diamond holes varies from HQ for surface drilling, to NQ For underground. Historical core was not oriented. ***Current Drilling and Sampling (2025-26: DDH251-293)*** Phase 1 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*** 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: DDH251-293)*** DD recovery data recorded and 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
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.*	***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. ***Current Drilling (2025-26: DDH251-293)*** 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 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.*	***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 selected 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

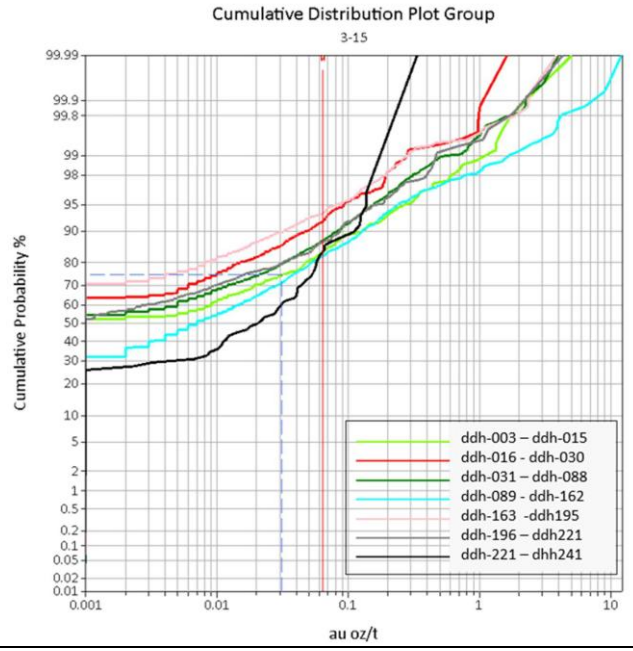
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative 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.*	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. Scatter Plot : Au SMF vs Au FA 

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>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: DDH251-293)
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). Mineralised intervals from Phase 1 drilling are intended to be replicated with PA.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>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.</td><td>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 been supported by new drilling where previous 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:
<table>
<tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>Assay Type</th><th>Laboratory</th><th>Original Assay files</th><th>QA/QC</th></tr>
<tr><td>DDH-003- DDH-0015</td><td>Fire Assay</td><td>Shasta</td><td>Yes</td><td>Some</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH-0016-DDH-0030</td><td>Fire Assay</td><td>Barringer</td><td>Yes</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH-0031-DDH-0073; 0104</td><td>FA30gm</td><td>Barringer</td><td>Yes</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH-0074-DDH-0162 (excl. 0104)</td><td>FA30gm</td><td>Chemex</td><td>Yes</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH-0163-DDH-0195</td><td>Screen Fire</td><td>American Assay</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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	Digital File only	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 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, 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. Subsequent check of selected high grade Screen Fire results with Chrysos PhotonAssay™ showed excellent correlation of between 94-102% as shown in the below table, and accurate assaying of CRM's: .

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Photon SAMPLE_ID	Weight Kg	Database Sample_ID	Database Au_ppm	2025 Screen Fires Au_ppm	2025 Photon Assay Au_ppm	Comment
PA001	0.54	96793	0.137	0.17	0.11	
PA002	0.521	96794	36.343	17.35	16.28	94%
PA003	0.521	69832	30.172	8.03	7.71	96%
PA004	0.52	96834	62.743	11.4	11.32	99%
PA005	0.501	96879	132.344	59.4	58.86	99%
PA006	0.461	96887	45.943	17.25	16.45	95%
PA007	0.341	115842	39.429	40.6	41.21	102%
PA008	0.601	GLG 912-2	0.002		< 0.015	BLANK
PA009	0.541	GBM913-3	0.001		0.03	BLANK
PA010	0.541	G323-1	5.74		5.56	CRM
PA011	0.541	G910-9	1.51		1.49	CRM
PA012	0.541	G317-1	11.03		11.04	CRM
PA013	0.541	G921-3	13.01		12.86	CRM
PA014	0.541	G324-7	3.64		3.74	CRM

Current Drilling (2025-26: DDH251-293)
All assaying consisted 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 entry procedures, data verification, 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 historical database.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>storage (physical and electronic) protocols.
Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</td><td>Full details on data documentation and entry protocols are not known. However, Haranga personnel and 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: DDH251-293)
Drilled holes were partially intended to perform verification of historic intersections.
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 was undertaken except as noted for DDH0276 where the reported interval contains a retained 15cm specimen of visible gold occurrences (95.7-95.85m) conservatively estimated at 60 g/t Au.</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></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Collar surveys only are available and downhole survey information for ddh-0031, 0032; and 0104, 0110, 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. The Company is assessing a height error of up to 0.8m in some locations which is not considered material to the MRE. ***Current Drilling (2025-26: DDH251-293)*** The Company utilised a 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 was completed at the conclusion of the programme. All coordinates are reported relative to the NAD83/California Zone 2 coordinate system (expressed in metres). While the Company is working towards potentially 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 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, and 2026 MRE as discussed.
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 introduced a sampling bias.*	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.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	***Historical Drilling*** Chain of custody documentation for sample preparation and transport has documented for the latter half of programmes- post 1990.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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: DDH251-293)*** 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 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 considered 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 Amador County permitting mining up to 1000 short tons per day, and processing of 350,000 short tonnes (315kT) 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Additional development was undertaken including completion of a secondary escapeway. 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 subsequently 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 200 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 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*	Summary documentation for the foreign resource estimation (to NI 43-101 standard) is available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/. Validation of the database to support JORC resource estimation by the acting Competent Person has been completed, which is a key milestone within the term sheet between Seduli and Haranga. The Company has finalised a process of rebuilding a database from first principles, and substantially confirmed the data. New data from the current campaign has been previously released to market and is summarised in Annexure 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should 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.*	Discussed in Annexure 1 notes. 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. However available drilling positions from the decline mostly developed on mineralisation typically made this impractical. Readers are advised to refer to previously released Lincoln Gold Project announcements discussed in this release. Readers are also advised to the discussion of true width in Annexure 1 notes.
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.*	Original 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. A schematic plan and sections are included in this report.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable,*	No relevant information has been omitted from this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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. Summary detail is included in the *"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 32% 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 of underground sampling. MDA noted that there is a possibility that portions of the resource have been mined out historically.

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

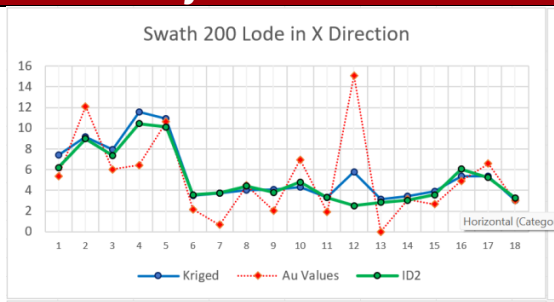
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

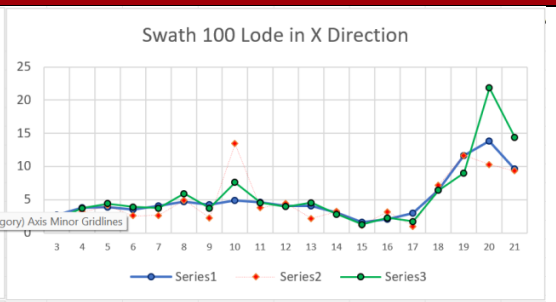
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and*	• The Lincoln-Comet mineralisation extends approximately 900 m along strike, 100 m across strike and 250 m vertically.

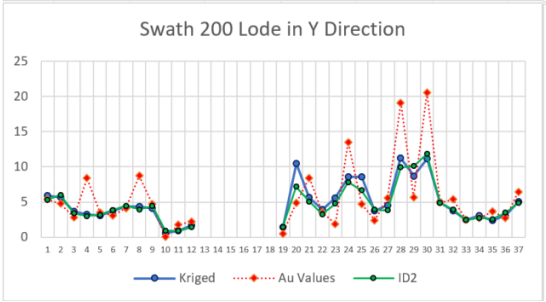
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• Mineralisation is hosted within a thick, steeply dipping augite-porphyry intrusive. Gold is concentrated in approximately 12 separate, sub-parallel stacked lodes dipping approximately 70° to the southwest. The lodes are truncated by the vertical footwall and hanging-wall contacts of the host augite-porphyry. • Lode thickness is variable, reflecting the highly deformed, pinch-and-swell nature of the mineralisation. • The Medean Deposit is located approximately 400 m along strike to the northwest of the Lincoln-Comet Deposit. It comprises three stacked lodes dipping approximately 60° to the northeast. • Medean mineralisation extends to surface and measures approximately 550 m along strike, 50 m across strike and 460 m down dip.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) was prepared using Leapfrog Edge (version 2026.1). Gold grade estimation was undertaken using Ordinary Kriging (OK) within a three-dimensional rotated block model constrained by validated geological wireframes representing the mineralised lodes. • The mean assay sample length was 0.98 m (n = 9,777). • Modelling utilised validated diamond drillhole assay data composited to 1 m downhole intervals, consistent with the geological interpretation. • Underground channel sampling data were locally utilised to assist in defining the geometry of the mineralised domains; however, these assay data were excluded from grade estimation. • Most drillholes were sampled selectively rather than continuously from start to finish. Consequently, numerous unsampled intervals occur where extrapolation from surrounding sampled holes suggests mineralisation may be present. In well-informed areas these unsampled intervals were ignored, whereas in less informed areas they constrained the lode wireframes and effectively forced lode pinch-out or termination. Separate block models were developed for the Lincoln-Comet and Medean deposits. • Gold estimation was undertaken using the Au1 variable. This was the first assay received before duplicates, and represented the assay in a cascading sequence of reliability and decreasing confidence. • Bulk density was estimated using inverse distance squared (ID^2) interpolation. • A domained estimation approach was adopted using geological wireframes representing the interpreted lodes. • Twelve separate mineralised domains were manually interpreted and wireframed using a nominal 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade. • Assay data were composited to 0.5 m intervals within the wireframes. **<u>Lincoln-Comet Estimation</u>** • A parent block size of 5 m × 5 m × 5 m with 1.5 m sub-cells was used. This resolution was considered appropriate for the deposit geometry and enabled clear definition of unmineralised dykes. • Search and sample parameters applied were:

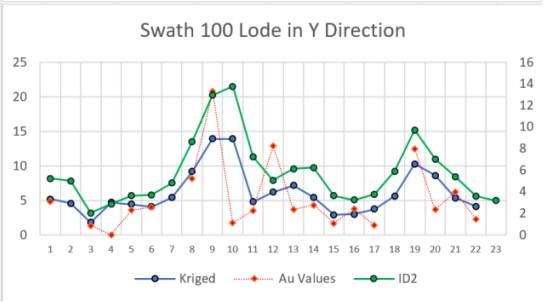
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assumptions about correlation between variables. • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	**Classification** / **Minimum Samples** / **Maximum Samples** Indicated: 4 / 12 Inferred: 2 / 12 ● A back-transformed spherical variogram model was developed from the combined composite dataset (n = 1,842) and comprised: ● Nugget: 0.50 ● Total sill: 1.104 ● Major range: 25 m ● Semi-major range: 20 m ● Minor range: 5 m ● Search ellipse orientation: dip 70° towards 235° ● A two-pass kriging strategy was employed to ensure appropriate smoothing and spatial representation of grade continuity: ○ **Pass 1:** Search dimensions approximating the principal variogram ranges (25 m × 15 m × 5 m; dip 70°, azimuth 235°). ○ **Pass 2:** Expanded search distances of 250 m in all directions to populate remaining blocks. ● An overall top cut of 75 g/t Au, determined from log probability analysis, was applied. ● Validation included an inverse distance squared (ID^2) check model using lodes 100 and 200, which demonstrated no material difference in global grade outcomes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary









Medean Estimation

- Grade estimation for the Medean Deposit was undertaken using inverse distance squared (ID^2), as a kriged model based on variography was considered unsuitable due to the relatively limited drilling dataset.
- A parent block size of 2 m × 5 m × 5 m with 1.5 m sub-cells was used. This resolution was considered appropriate for the deposit geometry.
- Search and sample parameters applied were:

Classification	Minimum Samples	Maximum Samples
Inferred	2	8

- A single-pass ID^2 estimation approach was applied:
- **Pass 1:** Search dimensions of 100 m × 100 m × 10 m with orientation dip 73° and azimuth 35°.
- An overall top cut of 10 g/t Au, determined from log probability analysis, was applied.
- The Medean grade estimate was carried out using Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) as a kriged model based on variograms was deemed an unsuitable method due to relative lack of drilling data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• **General Comments** • The block models include attributes for geological domain, resource classification, block identification, estimated bulk density and numerical gold grade estimates. • No assumptions were made regarding deleterious elements or by-products. • No reliable mine production records or prior estimates are available for comparison, and no assumptions were made regarding selective mining units or grade correlations between variables. Anecdotal records indicate that approximately 7,500 oz of gold may have been produced from the Medean lodes; however, limited supporting documentation exists. • Geological interpretations directly constrained the estimation domains, ensuring consistency between geological boundaries and the spatial distribution of grades. • Validation included visual and statistical assessment using swath plot comparisons between estimated block grades and input composites. Swath plots were undertaken for the Indicated portions of the resource and demonstrated good correlation between estimated grades and raw composite data. • The swath plots reflect the expected smoothing effects of the estimation process, with local grade spikes reduced relative to the input data. No evidence of systematic grade overestimation was identified. • The kriged model compared favourably with the mean composite grades, and no material difference was observed between the kriged and ID² estimates, except within the 100 lode in the Y direction, where the ID² estimate averaged approximately 3% higher than the kriged estimate.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are based on dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• At a gold price of USD $4650/oz (A$6,500/oz), and assuming combined narrow-vein underground mining, processing and site operating costs of approximately US$150–250/t ore, metallurgical recovery of 92% and payability of 98%, the indicative economic cut-off grade ranges from approximately 1.2 g/t Au to 2.1 g/t Au. A nominal cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t Au is considered reasonable for underground reporting sensitivity purposes. • A grade-tonnage curve for both deposits was created to assess the effect of different cut offs.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic*	• No new formal mine plan or design has been prepared at this stage but is planned with the current 2026 resource model. The region has a history of hand-held mining production, and modern mining methods have been used to develop the decline and level development within the last 35 years.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Historically gold has been liberated freely, i.e. is not refractory. Metallurgical test indicate that around 60-70% of the gold reports to a suitable gravity circuit, with the balance captured in a flotation concentrate. Haranga intends to further investigate the suitability of the process circuit on site.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be*	• Haranga is in the process of outlining environmental, social, and community impacts regarding the potential development of the project. These impacts are being incorporated into the conceptual designs for all facets of the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made	
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The bulk density database comprises 10,995 values historically assigned according to lithology and derived from tonnage factors. • Validation measurements undertaken by Haranga on drill core from the 2026 drilling program using the water immersion method returned an average bulk density of 2.68 t/m³ in material consistent with Zone 100 and 200. • A total of 1,937 bulk density measurements were extracted from within the resource domains. The mean bulk density of the raw dataset is 2.92 t/m³. • An inverse distance squared (ID²) interpolation model was developed to estimate bulk density throughout the mineralised domains and assign appropriate tonnage factors to the block model. In the opinion of the Competent Person (CP), this approach better accounts for spatial variation within the deposit. • Ore tonnages were derived using the interpolated bulk density model. • The modelled average bulk density for mineral envelopes was 2.60 t/m³. • The adopted modelled bulk density is considered slightly conservative relative to previous MREs, with the 2015 MDA resource using 2.67 and the unpublished Mining Plus resource values between 2.70 and 2.74.

Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit
		• Mineral Resource classification has been undertaken with due consideration of all relevant geological and data quality factors, in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) and accepted industry practice. Grade Estimates are based solely on laboratory analyses of drillhole data.
		• The Mineral Resource has been classified as either Indicated or Inferred according to the level of geological confidence and supporting data density.
		• Appropriate consideration has been given to:
		  ○ confidence in tonnage and grade estimates, reflecting drill density and geological interpretation;
		  ○ reliability of the input data, including assay quality and QA/QC performance;
		  ○ geological and grade continuity, as supported by drill spacing and structural controls; and
		  ○ the quality, quantity and spatial distribution of sampling data to ensure representative coverage of the mineralised system
		• An Indicated Mineral Resource classification has been applied to blocks within Domains 100 and 200 estimated during Pass 1 of the kriging process, where drill spacing and geological continuity support a moderate level of confidence. All lodes other than portions of Domains 100 and 200 have been classified as Inferred, where geological and grade continuity are assumed but not sufficiently verified.
		• The entire Medean Mineral Resource has been classified as Inferred due to the relatively limited drilling density and lower level of geological confidence.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The adopted classification appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit and the current level of confidence in the geological interpretation and grade estimation.
Audits or Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• There have not been any published audits or reviews of mineral resource estimates. Multiple resource estimates have been completed and are discussed in various previous reporting, and this release provides a comparison to the most recent NI43-101 resource, which it replaces.

Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.
		• The reported Mineral Resources for the Lincoln-Comet and Medean deposits represent in-situ global estimates of tonnage and gold grade.
		• The relative accuracy and confidence of the Mineral Resource estimates are considered consistent with those generally accepted for the respective Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource categories under the JORC Code (2012 Edition).
		• Confidence in the estimates has been assessed qualitatively, informed by the Competent Person's experience with comparable structurally controlled gold deposits worldwide
		• No formal statistical or geostatistical quantification of relative accuracy has been undertaken at this stage.
		• Factors that may affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the Mineral Resource estimates include:
		  ○ the completeness and accuracy of the geological and assay database; and
		  ○ the quality and reliability of historical analytical methods utilised during earlier drilling programs.
		• The Competent Person considers that the potential for material variation is limited, and that any such variation is unlikely to materially impact the overall Mineral Resource estimate.
		• The block models provide localised estimates at a scale considered appropriate for technical and preliminary economic evaluation, with tonnages reported within either the Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource classifications.
		• No mine production data are available for reconciliation or independent validation of the Mineral Resource estimate.