IBEL SOUTH RC ASSAYS CONFIRM SHALLOW HIGH-GRADE GOLD WITHIN EXTENSIVE MINERALISED CORRIDOR

HIGHLIGHTS

- Photon Assay results (confirmed by selective Fire Assays) for all selected 864 1-metre samples of the Phase 3 RC drilling programme at the Ibel South Gold Project have been received.
- Samples were selected on the basis of visual hydrothermal alteration and pyrite mineralisation logged in the RC chips.
- Select significant results from the Phase 3 programme include:
  - 26-IBS-RC0001: **14m at 7.29 g/t Au** from 23m, including **1m at 17.10 g/t Au**. The result directly confirms the previously reported high-grade AC intercept 25-IBS-AC-008 **20m @ 6.0 g/t Au from 12m**, including **4m at 14.1 g/t Au**, at the north shoot located at TMS Anomaly 3.[2]
  - 26-IBS-RC0005: **12m at 5.24 g/t Au** from 33m, including **1m at 23.29 g/t Au**, the highest-grade result of the RC programme. The result confirms and extends at depth the south shoot defined by previous drilling 25-IBS-AC-016 (**12m @ 6.12 g/t Au** from 42m, including **7m @ 10.05 g/t Au** (**hole ended in mineralisation**) and 25-IBS-AC-017 (**7m at 9.06 g/t Au from 7m**).[2]
  - 26-IBS-RC0018: **11m at 1.78 g/t Au** from 69m, including **1m at 5.12 g/t Au**, with **brecciated and partially gossanous quartz vein-hosted mineralisation** documented in a transition zone, where partially saprolitised material alternates with fresh bedrock.
- Results have confirmed that the gold-bearing system remains open along strike and at depth, given the following factors:

  #1: Results at Depth
  - 26-IBS-RC0003: **1m at 2.14 g/t Au at 173m down-hole** (~150m vertical), representing isolated low-grade gold intersections reported at **depth**.
  - 26-IBS-RC0017: **1m @ 0.93 g/t Au at 279m down-hole** (~240 m vertical).

  #2: NE Corridor
  - 26-IBS-RC0013: **7m @ 1.23 g/t Au** from 76m, including **1m at 4.85 g/t Au**, extending the defined N10-15°E corridor to the northeast. The corridor remains open beyond 26-IBS-RC0013 as the principal untested extension area.

  #3: Broader Fertile Alteration Corridor
  - RC drilling has defined a broad alteration corridor carrying anomalous gold values, **typically 50-200 ppb Au**, distributed along strongly altered, quartz-veined and pyrite-bearing structures.

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  - Surface geochemistry and structural mapping indicate that these structures and associated gold anomalism extend up to **approximately 2km south** of the drilled prospect area, materially increasing the footprint of the mineralised system to be tested.
- The satellite southwest target associated with 25-IBS-AC-033 (previously returned **1m at 28.93 g/t Au** from 23m)[2] was tested by RC0014. No significant mineralisation was intersected in the direction tested, and the source of the high-grade surface result remains to be resolved by future work.
- The Ibel South permit renewal application has been lodged with the Senegalese authorities.
- During the permit renewal process, a further detailed assessment of all geological data and a follow-up drill plan targeting the open northeast extension of the corridor, the untested down-plunge positions of the high-grade shoots, and the southern extension of the alteration corridor, will be undertaken.

Haranga Resources Limited (ASX: HAR; FRA: 65E0) ("Haranga" or "the Company") is pleased to report the receipt of Photon Assay results for the Phase 3 Reverse Circulation ("**RC**") drilling programme at the Ibel South Gold Project in Senegal ("**Ibel South**", Figure 1).

Chairman, Mr. Michael Davy commented: *"The Phase 3 RC programme has directly confirmed the previously reported shallow high-grade gold mineralisation identified by earlier AC drilling. Further, deeper isolated intersections also provide further evidence of a broader fertile gold system.*

Importantly, the programme has reinforced the scale potential and prospectivity of Ibel South, with gold anomalism defined along a wider alteration corridor and the system remaining open along strike and at depth. While Ibel South remains at an early stage of exploration, these RC results strengthen the technical foundation of the project and provide a clear basis for assessing the next phase of work."

ASSAY RESULTS

The Phase 3 RC programme, comprising 19 holes for a total of 3,244 metres of drilling, was completed in May 2026.[3] As previously reported, the programme intersected extensive hydrothermal alteration corridors and pyrite mineralisation across multiple holes.

A total of 864 one-metre samples were selected from the most intensely altered intervals identified during systematic geological logging of the RC chips, and were dispatched to MSA Labs (Bamako, Mali) for non-destructive Photon Assay analysis. Assay results have now been received for the selected sample population. The remaining intervals along the 3,244 m of drill holes, which were visually identified during logging as showing no significant hydrothermal alteration, were not prioritised for analysis and are not reported in this announcement.

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Table 1 below presents all significant gold intersections returned by the Phase 3 RC drilling programme at a 0.2 g/t Au cutoff, with a maximum of 2 m of consecutive internal dilution (intervals below cutoff but bounded by mineralised material above and below). All depths are downhole.

Hole-ID	Line	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Max Au (g/t)	Context
26-IBS-RC-0001	3	23	37	14	7.29	17.10	Confirms 25-IBS-AC-008 (north shoot, 20m @ 6.0 g/t Au from 12m)
26-IBS-RC0001	3	42	50	8	0.76	1.40	Additional mineralisation below main intercept
26-IBS-RC0003	5C	173	174	1	2.14	2.14	Isolated deep intersection (~150 m vertical)
26-IBS-RC0005	5A	33	45	12	5.24	23.29	Confirms south shoot (25-IBS-AC-016/AC-017); highest grade of programme
26-IBS-RC0013	3	76	83	7	1.23	4.85	Northeast extension of the corridor; remains open
26-IBS-RC0018	4	69	80	11	1.78	5.12	Brecciated/gossanous quartz vein in supergene-to-primary transition zone

Table 1: *Significant gold intersections from the Phase 3 RC drilling programme at Ibel South, at a 0.2 g/t Au cutoff with a maximum of 2 m of consecutive internal dilution. All depths are downhole; true widths are not known (refer to the JORC Code 2012 Table 1 issued separately). All assays performed by MSA Labs (Bamako, Mali) using non-destructive Photon Assay (Chrysos PhotonAssay™). One additional isolated 1 m result of 0.93 g/t Au was returned at 279 m downhole in hole 26-IBS-RC0017 (~240 m vertical depth); this result does not form a composite at the 0.2 g/t Au cutoff, but is reported here for completeness in view of its depth.*

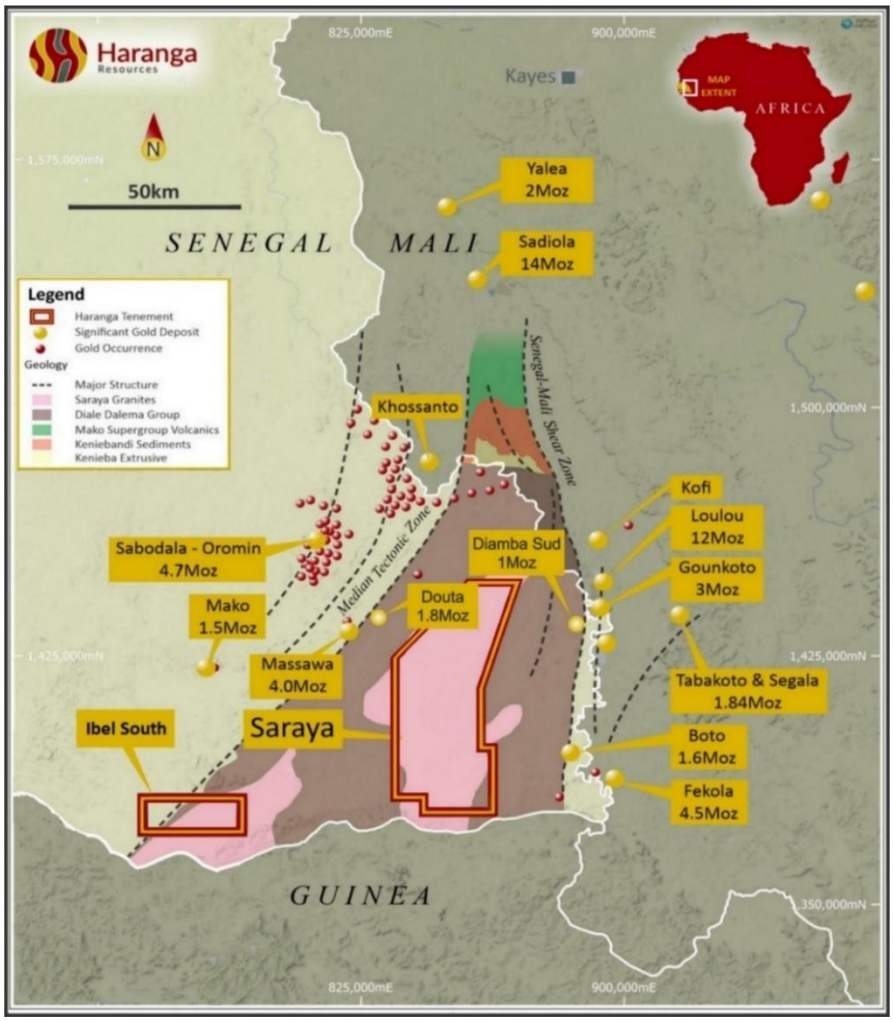

Figure 1: Ibel South location in relation to Haranga's projects and regional gold occurrences.

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GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AND INTERPRETATION

Confirmation of the shallow high-grade mineralisation

RC drilling has directly confirmed, in fresh RC chips, the previously reported shallow high-grade gold mineralisation defined by the Phase 1 and Phase 2 Aircore campaigns. **26-IBS-RC0001** intersects the north shoot at 23–37 m downhole (**14 m at 7.29 g/t Au, including 1m at 17.10 g/t Au**), in immediate proximity to 25-IBS-AC-008 **(20m @ 6.0 g/t Au from 12m, including 4m at 14.1g/t Au).**[2]

26-IBS-RC0005 intersects the south shoot at 33–45 m downhole (**12 m at 5.24 g/t Au, including 1m at 23.29 g/t Au** – the highest grade returned by the present programme), in the same shoot footprint defined by 25-IBS-AC-016 **(12m @ 6.12 g/t Au from 42m, including 7m @ 10.05 g/t Au - hole ended in mineralisation)** and 25-IBS-AC-017 **(7m at 9.06 g/t Au from 7m).**[2]

These two intercepts, together with the previously reported Aircore intersections, confirm the presence of shallow high-grade gold mineralisation within the oxide zone at Ibel South, demonstrating that the high-grade gold mineralisation reported from Aircore drilling is a real, robust feature of the prospect. The high-grade bedrock intersections previously returned by Aircore drilling were not intersected by the present holes and remain open, constituting a priority target for the next drilling campaign.

Depth extension testing

The Phase 3 RC programme was designed to test the depth extensions of the previously identified shoots and of the broader Ibel South corridor below the limit of Aircore drilling. The present assay results indicate that, **at the locations tested by RC drilling and beyond the shallow oxide profile, the gold-bearing system is associated with low-grade anomalous gold values (typically 50–200 ppb Au)**, consistently associated with the intense alteration, quartz veining and pyrite mineralisation documented visually during the campaign.

The most significant depth observation is **26-IBS-RC0018**, which returned **11m at 1.78 g/t Au from 69m** (including **1m at 5.12 g/t Au**). This intersection is hosted in a brecciated and partially gossanous quartz vein, intercepted in a transition zone where partially saprolitised material still alternates with fresh bedrock. The intersection therefore does not represent a definitive primary-zone intercept, but documents the persistence of vein-style gold mineralisation across the supergene-to-primary transition.

Two additional isolated 1 m intercepts have been returned at depth: **26-IBS-RC0003 – 1m at 2.14 g/t Au at 173 m downhole** (~150m vertical), and **26-IBS-RC0017 – 1m at 0.93 g/t Au at 279 m downhole** (~240m vertical). These intercepts confirm that the gold-bearing system extends well below the currently tested shallow zone and that the system remains open at depth; the definition of continuous mineralised structures at depth remains an objective for future drilling.

Northeast extension

26-IBS-RC0013 (Line 3, northern end of the corridor) returned **7m at 1.23 g/t Au from 76m** (including **1m at 4.85 g/t Au**. This intersection extends the defined N10-15°E mineralised corridor a further ~50 m to the northeast of the previously known

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footprint. The corridor **remains open to the northeast beyond 26-IBS-RC0013** and represents the principal untested extension of the system.

Southwest satellite target

The isolated high-grade Aircore intersection at AC-033 (1m at 28.93 g/t Au at the southwest end of the prospect) was tested by **26-IBS-RC0014** (UTM 784,370 E / 1,382,300 N, 141 m EOH, drilled at -60° toward azimuth 315°). 26-IBS-RC0014 returned no significant gold mineralisation - the hole intersected barren greywacke with no significant hydrothermal alteration. The geometric relationship between the isolated 25-IBS-AC-033 surface result and the broader Ibel South structural framework requires further resolution.

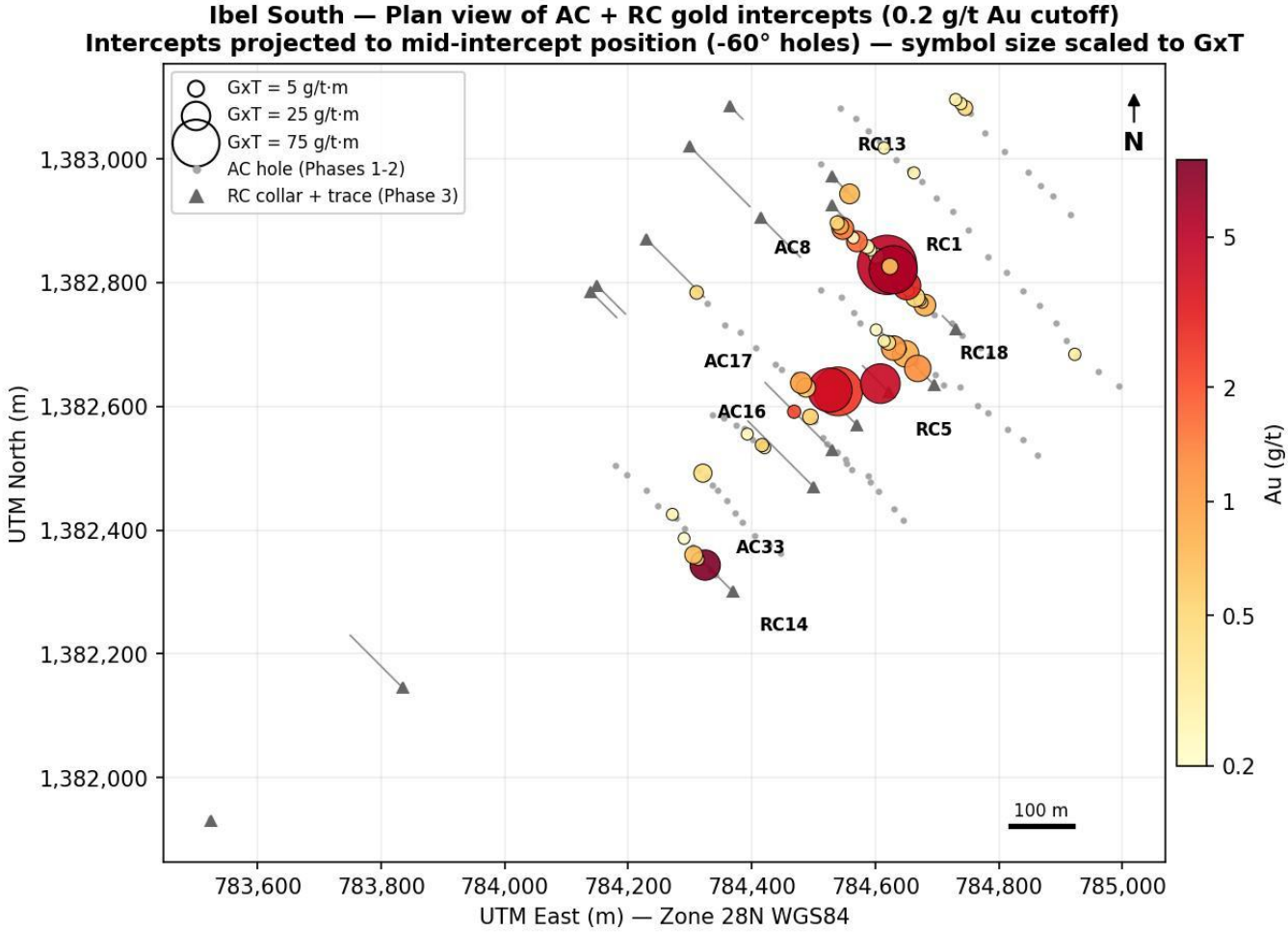

Figure 2 – Plan view of combined Phase 1-2 Aircore and Phase 3 RC gold intercepts (0.2 g/t Au cutoff); symbol size scaled to grade-thickness (GxT, g/t·m), colour scaled to gold grade.

An extensive fertile alteration corridor with anomalous gold

A material observation from the present assay programme is that the RC drilling has defined a broad alteration corridor carrying anomalous gold values, typically in the **50-200 ppb Au range**, distributed along strongly altered, quartz-veined and pyrite-bearing structures. While a number of altered intervals returned values below the 0.2 g/t Au reporting cutoff, the consistent association between hydrothermal alteration and anomalous gold demonstrates that the structures intersected are fertile. The exploration focus is now on locating the higher-grade zones developed

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along these structures, as exemplified by the shallow high-grade shoots already defined. **Importantly, surface geochemistry and structural mapping indicate that these structures and the associated gold anomalism extend up to approximately 2 km south of the drilled prospect area**, materially increasing the footprint of the mineralised system to be tested.

QUALITY ASSURANCE / QUALITY CONTROL (QAQC)

A comprehensive QAQC programme was applied to the Phase 3 RC assay batch, with an aggregate insertion rate of approximately 11%. All samples were analysed by non-destructive Photon Assay (Chrysos PhotonAssay™) at MSA Labs (Bamako, Mali), with a detection limit of 0.015 ppm Au.

Certified Reference Materials: 50 CRM analyses were reported across three OREAS gold standards certified for PhotonAssay and spanning the relevant grade range – OREAS 233b (1.070 g/t Au), OREAS 230 (0.329 g/t Au) and OREAS 239b (3.71 g/t Au). All CRM results returned values within ±2σ of the certified values, with mean biases of −2.5%, +5.0% and −0.1% respectively. No batch required re-analysis.

Blanks: 22 blanks sourced from barren Saraya granite returned values at or near the detection limit (maximum 0.024 ppm Au), well below the 3× detection limit acceptance criterion, indicating no contamination of the sample preparation or analytical chain.

Field duplicates: 23 duplicate pairs, produced as independent splits at the on-site drop-splitter, show no systematic bias (overall −1.8%). The highest-grade pair (4.83 vs 4.64 g/t Au, 4% relative difference) demonstrates excellent splitting reproducibility.

Verification of Photon Assay: 217 check samples were re-assayed by conventional Fire Assay at two independent accredited laboratories – SGS (115 samples) and Bureau Veritas (102 samples) – selected across the full grade range. Correlation with the Photon Assay results is excellent (R^2 = 0.98–0.99), with overall biases of +5.4% and −3.6% respectively, confirming both the shallow high-grade intersections and the low-grade anomalous character of the altered intervals. The verification programme supports the use of the Photon Assay technique for the Ibel South mineralisation.

Full QAQC details are provided in the JORC Code 2012 Table 1 accompanying this announcement.

NEXT STEPS

The Company has **lodged the permit renewal application** for Ibel South with the Senegalese authorities, ahead of the statutory deadline. Renewal of the permit will secure tenure over the full extent of the mineralised corridor and its southern extensions for the next phase of exploration.

During the permit renewal process, the Company will undertake a further review and assessment of all geological data in considering **planning of the next drilling**

campaign at Ibel South. Principal conclusions drawn from the Phase 3 RC programme will directly inform the design of this campaign. Specifically:

- A **follow-up drilling campaign is being planned for the late 2026 / Q1 2027 dry season**. Priority targets include the open northeast extension of the corridor beyond RC0013, the untested down-plunge positions of the high-grade shoots below the Aircore bedrock intersections, the southern extension of the fertile alteration corridor towards the ~2 km gold-anomalous trend, and the resolution of the geometric relationship between the AC-033 anomaly and the broader system.

Further updates on the design and timing of the next Ibel South drilling campaign will be provided in due course.

This ASX Announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Haranga Resources Limited.

Kyla Garic

Company Secretary

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Competent Person's and Compliance Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Jean Kaisin (Joint Chief Operating Officer) working under the supervision of Mr Craig Hall (Joint Chief Operating Officer) 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 Joint Chief Operating Officer for Haranga Resources Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this announcement that is footnoted below (1-4) relates to exploration results and mineral resources that have been released previously on the ASX. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that, in the case of mineral resources estimates (including foreign estimates), all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's finding is presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Lincoln - Mineral Resource[4]

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Mineral Resource estimate and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed when referring to its resource announcement made on 25 May 2026[4]. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's finding is presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Lincoln - Mineral Resource Estimate

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

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

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

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Saraya - Mineral Resource[1]

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Mineral Resource estimate and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed when referring to its resource announcement made on 27 August 2024[1]. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's finding is presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Saraya - Mineral Resource Estimate

The resource as reported at 27 August 2024 is as follows:

Classification	Tonnage	Grade	Contained eU_3O_8	
	Mt	eU_3O_8 ppm	Mlbs	Tonnes
Indicated	4.1	740	6.7	3,038
Inferred	10.4	475	10.9	4,946
Total	14.5	550	17.6	7,984

Table 2: Saraya Mineral Resource Estimate[1] – 250ppm cutoff, Indicator Kriging

ASX Announcements directly referenced in this release

1. Mineral Resource Estimate results taken from the report titled "Saraya Uranium Mineral Resource Approaches 20 Mlb eU_3O_8" released on the ASX on 27th of August 2024 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/
2. Information relating to the drilling at the Company's Ibel South Gold Project from the report titled "Spectacular High-Grade Gold Intercepts Confirmed by Single-Metre Assays at Ibel South" released on the ASX on 8th of October 2025 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/
3. Information relating to the drilling at the Company's Ibel South Gold Project from the report titled "Extensive alteration & pyrite mineralisation intersected" released on the ASX on 29th of May 2026 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/
4. Information regarding the Lincoln Gold Project taken from the report titled "Lincoln Delivers 402koz @ 5.1 g/t Gold Maiden Jorc Resource" on 25 May 2026 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/

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Disclaimer

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

About Haranga Resources

Haranga Resources is a gold exploration and development company with assets across California's legendary Mother Lode Gold Belt and Senegal's Kéniéba Inlier. In California, the Company has recently defined its maiden mineral resource of 2.46Mt @ 5.1 g/t Au for 402koz, at its high-grade Lincoln Gold Project, which benefits from significant existing infrastructure and is fully permitted for mining.

In Senegal, Haranga holds the highly prospective Ibel South Gold Project, which has returned high-grade near-surface high-grade gold mineralisation from drilling. In addition, Haranga holds the Saraya Uranium Project, previously owned by Uranium giant Orano (previously Areva) and which has in excess of 65,000m of historical drilling and a defined mineral resource of 14.5Mt @ 550ppm eU3O8 for 17.6 Mlbs contained eU3O8 Indicated and Inferred.

Haranga's collective expertise includes considerable experience running ASX-listed companies and financing, operating and developing mining and exploration projects in Africa, Australia, and other parts of the world.

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ANNEXURE 1 – DRILLHOLE COLLAR INFORMATION

Table 3 below provides the collar information for the 19 RC drillholes completed during the Phase 3 RC programme at Ibel South. Coordinates UTM Zone 28 N, WGS84. All holes drilled at -60° dip; azimuth expressed in full-circle convention.

Hole-ID	UTM East	UTM North	EOH (m)	Drill Line	Azim. (°)	Dip (°)
26-IBS-RC0001	784645	1382815	210	Line 3	315	-60
26-IBS-RC0002	784734	1382728	60	Line 3	315	-60
26-IBS-RC0003	784533	1382534	306	Line 5C	315	-60
26-IBS-RC0004	784561	1382578	204	Line 5B	315	-60
26-IBS-RC0005	784613	1382632	120	Line 5A	315	-60
26-IBS-RC0006	784289	1383024	273	Line 4	135	-60
26-IBS-RC0007	784232	1382870	264	Line 5	135	-60
26-IBS-RC0008	784141	1382788	117	Line 6	135	-60
26-IBS-RC0009	784127	1382787	129	Line 6	135	-60
26-IBS-RC0010	784365	1383085	58	Line 3	135	-60
26-IBS-RC0011	784415	1382905	180	Line 4	135	-60
26-IBS-RC0012	784539	1382965	59	Line 3	135	-60
26-IBS-RC0013	784542	1382933	103	Line 3	135	-60
26-IBS-RC0014	784370	1382302	141	Line 8	315	-60
26-IBS-RC0015	783835	1382127	240	Line 13	315	-60
26-IBS-RC0016	783525	1381930	120	Line 15	315	-60
26-IBS-RC0017	784495	1382472	300	Line 6	315	-60
26-IBS-RC0018	784691	1382648	96	Line 4	315	-60
26-IBS-RC0019	784725	1382739	264	Line 3	315	-60
TOTAL			**3,244**			

Table 3: Collar information for the 19 Reverse Circulation drillholes completed during the Phase 3 Ibel South RC campaign. Coordinates UTM Zone 28 N, WGS84. Collar positions have been surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS receiver, accuracy approximately ±3–5 m horizontal.

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

Accompanying ASX Announcement "Ibel South RC Assays Confirm Shallow High-Grade Gold Within Extensive Mineralised Corridor" (13 July 2026)

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Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required.	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1m chip samples at the Ibel South Phase 3 programme. At the rig, the entire 1 m sample is recovered via a cyclone into a numbered polyethylene bag (~25–40 kg per metre in bedrock). External labels are protected by transparent tape; sample IDs follow the convention 26-IBS-RC-XXXXX. Each polyethylene bag is transported the same day from the drill rig to the sample preparation workshop. Wet samples (encountered locally in the saprolite trough) are sun-dried on the workshop pad prior to processing. After drying, every 1 m bag is weighed individually to monitor recovery (refer to 'Drill sample recovery'). The full sample is then processed through a drop-splitter (Jones-type) at the workshop. The split produces: • one primary 3–4 kg sub-sample retained as permanent on-site archive, • one field duplicate of equivalent mass (for duplicates inserted in the QA/QC programme), • one 1 kg sub-sample dispatched to the laboratory (1 kg cap applied to optimise international transport). The original 25–40 kg bag is preserved at the workshop for 1–2 months prior to disposal, to allow re-sampling if required. A total of 864 primary 1m samples (visually selected – see 'Sub-sampling techniques') plus 95 QA/QC inserts (50 CRMs, 22 blanks, 23 field duplicates) were dispatched for analysis (959 samples in total). Photon Assay results for the full batch are reported in the accompanying announcement.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out by Forage Technique Eau (FTE), the same drilling contractor that completed the Phase 1 and Phase 2 Aircore campaigns.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Rig: Schramm T450 RC rig. Bit: 4.5″ face-sampling hammer. Rods: 4–4.5″. Drilling injection: compressed air only – no foam, polymer or water injection. Wet zones encountered in the central saprolite trough required casing installation to manage groundwater inflow and to limit blow-out and contamination from overlying wet horizons. All 19 holes were inclined at -60° dip and drilled along two complementary azimuths: 315° (NW-directed) or 135° (SE-directed), selected on a hole-by-hole basis to optimise intersection of the dominant 060°–070° lithological shear corridor and of the secondary 010° brittle-ductile structural family. End-of-hole depths range from 58 m to 306 m. Cumulative drilling: 3,244 m over 19 holes (refer to the collar table in Annexure 1 of the ASX announcement).
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Each 1 m sample bag is weighed systematically at the on-site workshop after sun-drying, providing a quantitative recovery record per metre over the entire programme. Sample recoveries and any drilling anomalies (loss of circulation, blow-outs, water ingress, abnormal cuttings) are noted by the rig geologist in the sample log alongside the routine geological log. Two of the 19 holes encountered abundant groundwater in the upper saprolite. The drillers attempted purging cycles to dry the hole; when saturation prevailed, samples were returned wet and tagged as such in the sample log prior to sun-drying. A limited number of 1 m intervals were marked 'No Sample' where sample loss occurred. Two holes had to be stopped earlier than their planned end-of-hole depth due to contamination from overlying wet saprolite (the partial chip samples have been preserved but flagged in the database). Importantly, all observed sample losses and contamination events occurred within the superficial wet saprolite horizon, NOT within the mineralised altered bedrock. Consequently, no preferential loss or contamination bias is expected on the intervals of interest reported in Table 1 of the announcement. The use of casings was instrumental in protecting the bedrock samples from saprolite contamination. Following receipt of the Photon Assay results, no systematic relationship between sample recovery and gold grade has been identified. The significant intersections reported in Table 1 of the announcement are located within the well-recovered

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		altered bedrock; the wet saprolite zones were not affected by any particular sample losses.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Geological logging is performed both at 1 m resolution (using metric chip trays) and by homogeneous geological intervals (lithological-structural domains). Logging is both qualitative and quantitative and captures: lithology (greywacke coarse / fine facies, saprolite, laterite, transition zone), colour, weathering grade, foliation and structural fabric, quartz veining (type, percent, orientation where measurable), alteration assemblage and intensity (bleaching, silicification, hematitisation), sulphide content and morphology (pyrite – disseminated, cubic, vein-hosted, breccia-hosted) and structural features (crackle breccia, stockwork, faults). All 3,244 m drilled have been logged with the exception of a limited number of 'No Sample' intervals (refer to 'Drill sample recovery'). Logging is therefore essentially 100 % of the recovered material. Logging is carried out by Mr Jean Kaisin (Chief Operating Officer of Haranga Resources), who acted as the sole principal logger across the campaign to ensure logging consistency. Field notes are recorded on paper and/or by audio recording and subsequently transferred into an Excel-based master database. All metric chip trays have been photographed in wet condition (chips moistened to enhance the visibility of alteration and sulphide features). Chip trays are retained at the workshop.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	WORKSHOP SUB-SAMPLING: The full 1 m RC chip sample (~25–30 kg) is processed through a drop-splitter (Jones-type) at the Kedougou workshop after sun-drying. The split produces a 3–4 kg permanent archive sub-sample, an identical 3–4 kg field-duplicate sub-sample (used for QA/QC duplicates), and a 1 kg lab sub-sample (1 kg cap applied for international transport logistics). Sample selection for analysis is based on visual geological criteria: intervals showing hydrothermal alteration (bleaching, silicification, quartz veining, stockwork) and/or pyrite sulphide mineralisation are systematically selected, with margins on each side of the altered/mineralised zone to capture transitions. 864 primary 1 m samples have been selected for analysis out of the 3,244 m drilled (~26.5 % of total metres). No sample compositing has been applied. Each selected metre is analysed individually at the laboratory.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		LABORATORY SAMPLE PREPARATION (MSA Labs, Bamako, Mali): Preparation code CRU-CPA: 'Dry entire sample, crush up to 1 kg to 70 % passing -2 mm, split 500 g' for analysis tube loading. CRMs are loaded directly without preparation (code PLG-100), as is standard practice for certified reference material handling. Crushed coarse rejects are bagged and stored at MSA Labs (code DIS-100) for potential re-analysis. Photon Assay analysis is conducted on the entire 500 g aliquot in a single irradiation, which provides a much larger representative mass than the 30–50 g charge typical of conventional fire assay and materially reduces the nugget effect that can affect coarse-gold mineralisation in Birimian terranes.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Photon Assay results have been received and validated for the full batch of 959 samples (864 primary samples plus 95 QA/QC inserts). The QA/QC performance of the analytical programme is summarised below. ANALYTICAL METHOD: All samples are analysed at MSA Labs in Bamako (Mali) by Photon Assay (Chrysos PhotonAssay™ technology), method code CPA-Au1: 'Gamma ray analysis of sample for gold by photon assay instrument'. Batch reference: MSA-REF-00719. Contract reference: MSA-CSR-F012.001. Photon Assay is a non-destructive, instrumental technique in which a high-energy X-ray source activates the sample. The induced gamma emission from gold atoms is measured to quantify gold content. The method is JORC Code 2012-compliant, is used in standard practice by major Australian gold producers, and is considered a total assay technique for gold (no acid digestion or pulverisation required beyond the -2 mm crush). Detection limit achieved: 0.015 ppm Au.

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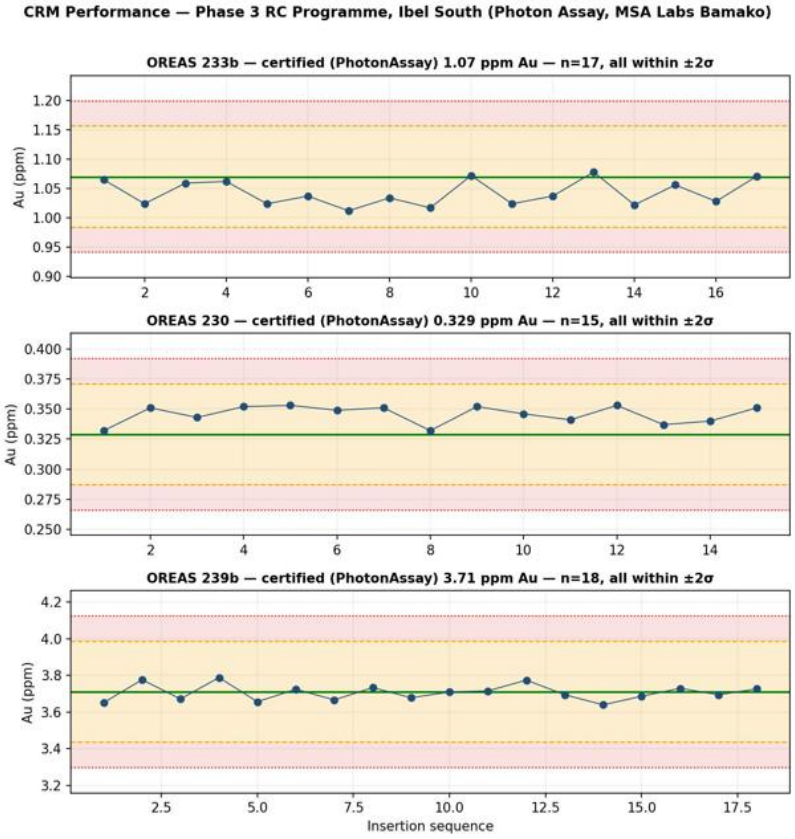
		QA/QC PROGRAMME: An aggregate QA/QC insertion rate of approximately 12 % has been applied (well above the industry typical 5–10 %): • 50 Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) – three OREAS gold standards certified for PhotonAssay, covering the relevant grade range: OREAS 233b (1.070 ppm Au), OREAS 230 (0.329 ppm Au) and OREAS 239b (3.71 ppm Au). A total of 50 CRM analyses were reported (45 client-inserted CRMs plus 5 additional laboratory repeats): OREAS 233b (n=17, mean bias -2.5%), OREAS 230 (n=15, +5.0%) and OREAS 239b (n=18, -0.1%). All CRM results fall within ±2σ of the PhotonAssay-certified values and no batch required re-analysis; 

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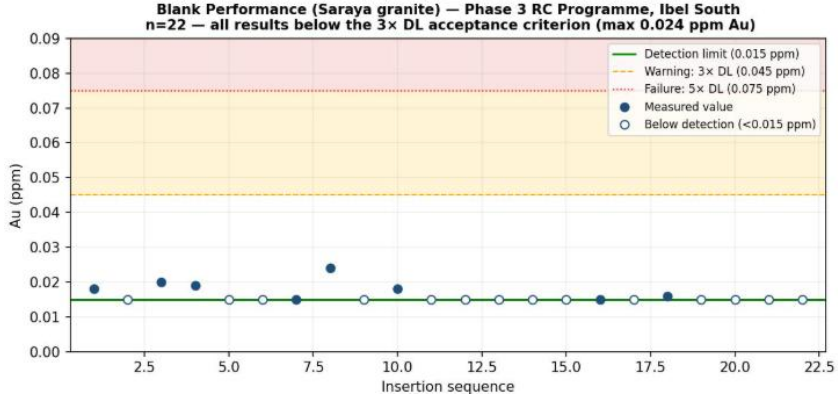
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 22 blanks – sourced internally from Haranga's Saraya granite (geologically equivalent to fresh barren material, validated as gold-free during prior Saraya uranium project work). Of the 22 blank analysed: 14 returned values below the detection limit (<0.015 ppm Au) and 8 returned trace values between 0.015 and 0.024 ppm Au (maximum 1.6× the detection limit), well below the 3× detection limit acceptance criterion. No contamination of the sample preparation or analytical chain is indicated.  • 23 field duplicates – produced at the drop-splitter at the on-site workshop (i.e. two independent splits of the same 1 m chip sample). Of the 23 field duplicates: - ten pairs returned concordant results at or near the detection limit. - of the six pairs with mean grades above 0.05 ppm Au, five (83%) returned relative differences within the ±20% acceptance criterion; the single exception (0.118 vs 0.186 ppm Au) is attributed to nugget effect at low grade. - the highest-grade pair (4.833 vs 4.636 ppm Au, 4% relative difference) demonstrates excellent splitting reproducibility. No systematic bias between original and duplicate samples is observed (overall bias −1.8%).

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		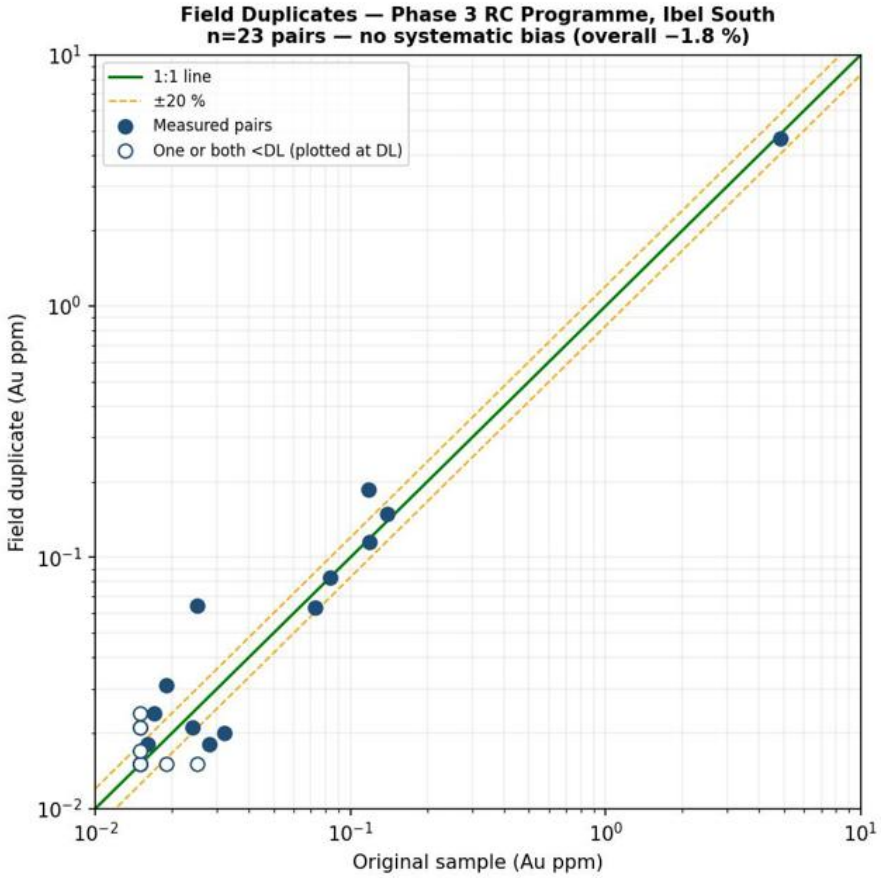 All QA/QC inserts are randomly distributed within the sample stream. QA/QC review was conducted by the Company Chief Operating Officer (Mr Jean Kaisin) using standard JORC-aligned criteria (CRMs accepted within ±2σ of the PhotonAssay-certified value; field duplicates accepted within ±20 % relative difference). No batch failed the QA/QC acceptance criteria and no re-analysis was required.

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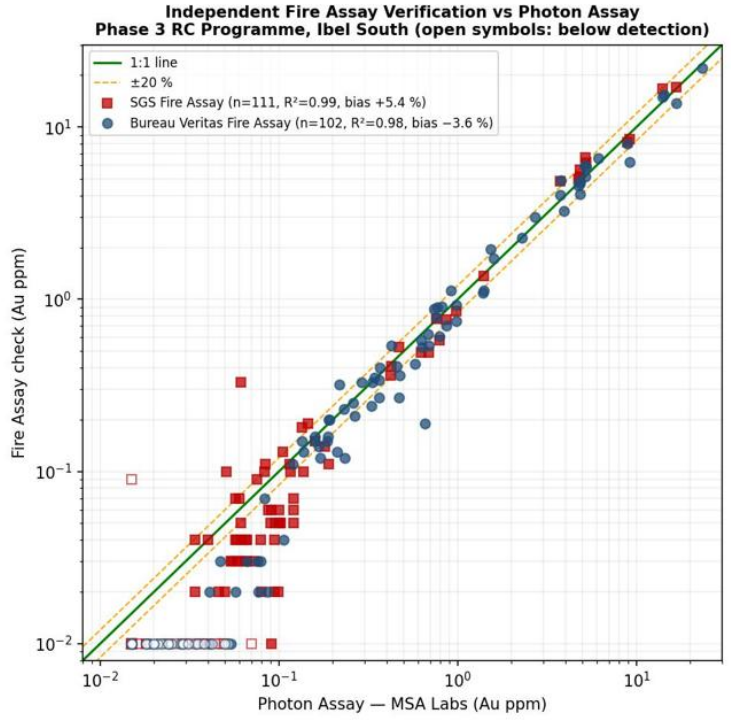
		VERIFICATION ASSAYS:Independent Fire Assay verification was completed at two accredited laboratories: SGS (115 samples, holes RC0001 and RC0011) as sample duplicates from the workshop and, taking advantage of the non-destructive nature of Photon Assay which preserves the original 500 g sample mass and sent to Bureau Veritas lab, Bamako (102 samples across six holes: RC0001, RC0003, RC0004, RC0005, RC0013 and RC0018), selected across high-, medium- and low-grade ranges. Correlation with the Photon Assay results is excellent (R^2 = 0.98–0.99), with overall biases of +5.4 % (SGS) and -3.6 % (BV) and median relative differences of ~10 % for grades above 1 g/t Au. Below-detection results show near-perfect concordance between laboratories (58 of 60 censored pairs confirmed at ≤0.05 ppm Au by Photon Assay). The verification programme supports the use of the Photon Assay technique across the full grade range encountered at Ibel South. 

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	VERIFICATION: Significant intersections have been reviewed by alternate company personnel. TWINNED HOLES: No twinned holes have been drilled. However, several RC holes are positioned in immediate proximity to Phase 1 and Phase 2 Aircore holes: 26-IBS-RC0001 reproduces the 25-IBS-AC-008 intercept at the north shoot (20m @ 6.0g/t Au from 12m, including 4m at 14.1g/t Au) and RC0005 reproduces the south shoot mineralisation defined by AC-016/AC-017 (25-IBS-AC-016 (12m @ 6.12g/t Au from 42m, including 7m @ 10.05g/t Au (hole ended in mineralisation) and 25-IBS-AC-017 (7m at 9.06 g/t Au from 7m). The RC assay results therefore provide a strong implicit verification of the Aircore dataset. DATA MANAGEMENT: Primary geological logs are recorded on paper and/or by audio recording at the time of logging, then transferred to an Excel-based master database structured on a per-hole and per-line basis. Sample dispatch records, chain-of-custody manifests and proforma lab documentation are filed alongside. Data verification is carried out daily by 4 site technicians (2 at the drill rig, 2 at the on-site workshop) under the supervision of the field geologist and the project site manager. Sample-bag tagging, drop-splitter outputs and lab manifest entries are cross-checked. Database backup is performed onto external hard drives. Overall responsibility for the Phase 3 RC database resides with the Chief Operating Officer (Mr Jean Kaisin). ASSAY DATA ADJUSTMENTS: No adjustments or calibrations were applied to the primary assay data. Results below the detection limit (<0.015 ppm Au) are reported as such and were assigned a value of zero for compositing purposes.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	GRID SYSTEM: All locations are expressed in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 28 N, WGS84. COLLAR SURVEYS: Collar positions of the 19 RC drillholes have been surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS receiver, accuracy approximately ±3–5 m horizontal. Planned Drillhole elevations (RL) were derived from a dedicated ground topographic survey carried out by a contracted surveyor covering 100 % of the

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		drill lines, including a digital surface model and cross-sections. This represents a significant improvement on the satellite-image-based topographic control used in earlier phases of the accompanying announcement. DOWN-HOLE SURVEYS: Down-hole surveys have been carried out on the majority of the 19 RC holes using an Imdex Gyro tool. The Imdex Gyro provides north-seeking gyroscopic azimuth and inclination measurements that are unaffected by the strong magnetic anomalies typical of Birimian volcano-sedimentary terranes, and is therefore the appropriate down-hole survey tool for this geological setting.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The 19 RC drillholes are distributed across 11 drill lines (Line 3 through Line 15), with line spacing of approximately 50–100 m through the central and northern portion of the prospect and approximately 300 m in the southern portion (where target priority and access conditions justify a wider initial spacing). Hole spacing within a single line varies between approximately 100 m and 250 m depending on local target priority. The current data spacing is appropriate for first-pass scout drilling of a structurally controlled exploration target, but is NOT sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation at the present stage. Infill drilling on a denser grid on priority targets may be considered as part of the follow-up drilling campaign. No sample compositing has been applied: all selected metres are analysed individually.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Two interpretive structural orientations control the Ibel South prospect: • A dominant 060°–070°-trending lithological / shear corridor (interpreted to be steeply dipping, true dip to be confirmed by ongoing structural review). • A secondary 010°-trending brittle to brittle-ductile structural family, interpreted to be subvertical and possibly slightly SE-dipping. This family is independently expressed in the reprocessed Fugro 2007–2009 aeromagnetic data and in the surface mapping of two GPS-mapped artisanal gold workings carried out by Haranga in parallel to the drilling campaign. All RC holes are inclined at -60° on azimuth 315° or 135°. This drilling geometry intersects the dominant 060°–070° corridor at an angle close to perpendicular (~70°–90°), providing optimal sampling of that structural family. Intersection of the secondary 010° family is at approximately 55°–65° to the drilling direction, which is acceptable but sub-optimal – true widths of intersections relative to the 010° family will be smaller than the apparent down-hole length.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Downhole lengths of intersections are reported in Table 1 of the announcement; true widths are not known and the three-dimensional geometry of the mineralised structures remains to be confirmed. No systematic sampling bias is anticipated. Additional holes drilled along an east–west azimuth may be considered in the follow-up drilling campaign to optimise sampling of the 010° structural family.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Each 1 m RC sample is bagged on the rig in a numbered polyethylene bag. The sample identifier is written directly on the bag, then protected by a layer of transparent adhesive tape applied over the writing to prevent erasure. Sub-samples destined for the laboratory are grouped per dispatch lot into numbered rice big-bags. A detailed sample manifest (bag-by-bag inventory) is prepared in parallel and is held at the workshop, transmitted to the dispatch driver and transmitted to the receiving laboratory. The full sample dispatch is transported from the Ibel South project site to MSA Labs in Bamako (Mali) using an MSA Labs vehicle (shared transport with other client batches). Typical transit time is 3 to 4 days. Cross-border export documentation for the Senegal–Mali leg has been issued by the relevant Senegalese authorities and accompanies the dispatch. Reception at MSA Labs is confirmed by email to the Haranga COO. Physical verification of the batch against the manifest is performed at MSA Bamako upon arrival. Haranga maintains an internal sample register that tracks sample ID → drillhole and depth interval → dispatch date → reception date → status of analytical reporting, ensuring full chain-of-custody traceability. Original 25–40 kg sample bags are retained at the on-site workshop for 1–2 months as a secondary archive; 3–4 kg permanent archive sub-samples are retained indefinitely on site.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Internal reviews of sampling and logging procedures have been completed by Company personnel (Chief Operating Officer and Field Geologist). No external technical audit has been conducted on the Phase 3 RC programme to date.

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Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Phase 3 RC drilling campaign was carried out entirely within the Ibel South Exploration Permit (Senegal), reference PR 03473, granted to Haranga Resources Limited by Senegalese Government Decree dated 18 August 2022. Initial permit term: 4 years. Expiry of initial term: 17 August 2026. The renewal application was lodged with the Senegalese authorities on 10 June 2026, ahead of the statutory submission deadline of 18 June 2026. Permit area: approximately 180 km². A 25 % surface reduction is anticipated at the time of renewal, in line with standard provisions of the Senegalese exploration permit regime. Ownership: 100 % held by Haranga Resources Limited (incorporated in Australia, ASX: HAR; FRA: 65E0). Royalty conditions are subject to the standard provisions of the Senegalese mining code; the underlying mining convention will be reviewed in detail prior to any move to development. All operational authorisations required for the Phase 3 RC campaign have been obtained, including: • Direction des Mines et de la Géologie (DMG) authorisation, • Direction des Eaux et Forêts authorisation, • Local mayoral authorisation, • Prefectural escort and oversight. No environmental, native title or third-party impediments are known to the Company at the date of this announcement.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Prior to the granting of the Ibel South permit to Haranga in 2022, the area was covered by the Dindefello exploration permit held by Sonko et Fils, a Senegalese company. Sonko et Fils carried out surface geochemistry only – soil sampling and termite mound sampling, approximately 200 samples in total. The original Sonko et Fils data are available to Haranga in laboratory report format and in Excel. No other junior explorer is known to have held exploration rights over the present Ibel South area in the recent past.

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		At a regional scale, the 2007–2009 Fugro airborne magnetic and radiometric survey covers the permit area; the dataset is publicly available and has been re-processed in-house by Haranga (refer to 'Other substantive exploration data'). Regional magnetic and spectrometric mapping carried out by the Senegalese mining authorities (DMG/BRGM-style regional surveys) provides the broader tectonic and lithological framework of the Kédougou-Kéniéba Inlier.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	DEPOSIT TYPE: Birimian-style orogenic gold mineralisation. REGIONAL SETTING: The Ibel South prospect is located in the Mako Belt of the Kédougou-Kéniéba Inlier, eastern Senegal, within Paleoproterozoic Birimian volcano-sedimentary units. At regional scale, the prospect lies within the influence of the Main Transcurrent Zone (MTZ) and of the Mako shear zone, both of which are recognised regional first-order gold-controlling structures hosting multiple operating gold mines and advanced projects in adjacent permits. LOCAL SETTING: Mineralisation at Ibel South is interpreted to be structurally controlled at two complementary scales: • A dominant 060°–070° lithological / shear corridor, defining the orientation of the Birimian greywacke pile. • A secondary 010° brittle to brittle-ductile structural family, interpreted as the primary fluid-conducting structures, independently expressed by the reprocessed regional aeromagnetic data and by the surface footprint of two newly identified artisanal gold workings. Two host rock facies have been documented during the Phase 3 RC programme within the Birimian greywacke pile: • A coarse-grained, mechanically competent greywacke facies forming the southeastern base of the pile, which behaves in a brittle manner under deformation and develops fully expressed breccia–stockwork architecture under hydrothermal alteration. • A finer-grained, more ductile greywacke facies forming the northwestern upper part of the pile, in which deformation is accommodated by transposition of the foliation, and in which the same hydrothermal event is expressed as narrower fluid corridors with pervasive silicification, bleaching and foliation-controlled pyritisation.

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		STYLE OF MINERALISATION (confirmed by the Phase 3 RC assay results): Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining (including brecciated and partially gossanous veins), silicification, bleaching of biotite-rich greywacke, and pyrite mineralisation within brecciated and stockwork-developed intervals. High grades are developed within discrete shoots in the oxide zone, within a broader alteration corridor carrying anomalous gold values (typically 50–200 ppb Au). Locally, an additional late hematitic alteration is associated with brittle fractures.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar; • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar; • dip and azimuth of the hole; • down hole length and interception depth; • hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	The present announcement reports on 19 Reverse Circulation drillholes completed during the Phase 3 RC drilling campaign at Ibel South (April–May 2026), for a total of 3,244 metres of drilling. Hole IDs: 26-IBS-RC0001 through 26-IBS-RC0019. Dips: -60° for all 19 holes. Azimuths: 315° (NW-directed) or 135° (SE-directed), as detailed in Annexure 1 of the announcement. End-of-hole depths: range from 58 m to 306 m. Drill lines tested: 11 lines (Line 3 to Line 15). Complete collar information (Hole-ID, UTM easting, UTM northing, RL, EOH, drill line, azimuth, dip) is tabulated in Annexure 1 of the announcement. Reduced Level (RL) values are derived from the dedicated ground topographic survey covering all drill lines. Prior phases: • Phase 1 Aircore (July 2025): 41 AC holes for 2,000 m. • Phase 2 Aircore (November 2025): 65 AC holes for 3,197 m.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Significant intersections are reported at a 0.2 g/t Au cutoff with a maximum of 2 m of consecutive internal dilution. Composites are calculated as length-weighted averages of 1 m samples; below-detection results (<0.015 ppm Au) were assigned a value of zero for compositing. No top-cut has been applied; the highest individual assay (23.29 g/t Au in hole RC0005) is reported uncut. Isolated single-metre results at depth (RC0003, RC0017) that do not form composites at the reporting cutoff are reported individually for completeness. No metal equivalents are reported.

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Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Hydrothermal alteration and pyrite mineralisation observed in the RC chips is interpreted to be developed along the 060°–070° lithological / shear corridor and along the secondary 010° brittle-ductile structural family. The 010° structures are interpreted, based on surface artisanal workings and aeromagnetic signature, to be subvertical and possibly slightly SE-dipping, but their precise three-dimensional geometry remains to be confirmed. All intersections listed in Table 1 of the announcement are reported as DOWNHOLE LENGTHS. True widths are not known at this stage and cannot be reliably calculated until the geometry of the gold-bearing structures has been confirmed by assay results and detailed structural review. For the dominant 060°–070° corridor, the drilling geometry (-60° at 315° or 135°) provides intersections close to perpendicular and downhole intervals are expected to be a reasonable proxy for true thickness. For the 010° structural family, downhole intervals will overestimate true width.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	The accompanying ASX announcement includes: • Figure 1 – Ibel South project location in relation to Haranga's regional portfolio. • Figure 2 – Plan view of combined Phase 1-2 Aircore and Phase 3 RC gold intercepts (0.2 g/t Au cutoff); symbol size scaled to grade-thickness (GxT, g/t·m), colour scaled to gold grade. • Table 1 – Significant gold intersections at a 0.2 g/t Au cutoff, with a maximum of 2 m of consecutive internal dilution. • Annexure 1 – Complete drillhole collar information for the 19 holes (Hole-ID, UTM easting, UTM northing, RL, EOH, drill line, azimuth, dip).
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All 19 drillholes completed during the Phase 3 RC campaign are reported and their full collar information is tabulated in Annexure 1 of the announcement (no holes are omitted). All significant gold intersections returned at the 0.2 g/t Au reporting cutoff are listed in Table 1 of the announcement. Holes that did not return significant visual intersections are not omitted – they are present in Annexure 1 with their complete collar information and end-of-hole depths. Both high-grade and low-grade results are reported, including the barren result of RC0014 (testing the AC-033 surface anomaly), the visually altered intervals

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		returning anomalous but sub-cutoff gold values (typically 50–200 ppb Au), and the isolated deep single-metre intersections reported for completeness, in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 principle of representative reporting of both low and high grades.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	TARGETING DATA THAT INFORMED THE PHASE 3 RC CAMPAIGN: • Termite Mound Sampling (TMS) surface geochemistry — four target anomalies identified (TMS 1, TMS 2, TMS 3 and a southern lateritic corridor anomaly), reported in previous ASX announcements by the Company. • Phase 1 Aircore drilling (July 2025): 41 AC holes for 2,000 m. • Phase 2 Aircore drilling (November 2025): 65 AC holes for 3,197 m. • Reprocessed Fugro 2007–2009 regional airborne magnetic survey: image processing and structural reinterpretation conducted in-house by the Haranga COO; provides the basis for the recognition of the dominant 060°–070° shear corridor and the secondary 010° brittle-ductile structural family. • GPS mapping of two newly identified artisanal gold workings, conducted by the Haranga COO using a handheld Garmin GPS receiver in parallel with the Phase 3 RC campaign; defines two zones of approximately 50 m × 150–160 m, elongated along a 010° direction. • Historical Sonko et Fils surface geochemistry (soil and termite mound sampling, ~200 samples), retained by Haranga in laboratory report and Excel formats. • Regional magnetic and spectrometric maps produced by the Senegalese mining authorities (DMG/BRGM-style regional surveys), providing the broader tectonic-lithological framework. NOT REPORTED IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT: Bulk density, metallurgical test results, groundwater and geotechnical data have not been generated for the Ibel South prospect at this stage; they will be considered as part of future programmes if Photon Assay results justify advancement of the project to the next stage. No potentially deleterious or contaminating substances have been identified to date in the visual logging of the RC chips.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Following receipt and validation of the Photon Assay results, the Company is planning a follow-up Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling campaign, to be undertaken during the late-2026 / Q1-2027 dry season. The proposed campaign will aim to:

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	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Test the northeast extension of the mineralised corridor beyond RC0013 (hole ended in mineralisation), the principal open direction of the system; • Test the down-plunge positions of the high-grade shoots below the Aircore bedrock intersections, which were not closed off by the present programme; • Test the southern extension of the fertile alteration corridor towards the ~2 km gold-anomalous trend defined by surface geochemistry and structural mapping; • Investigate the geometric relationship between the isolated high-grade AC-033 surface anomaly (1 m at 28.93 g/t Au) and the broader system. ADDITIONAL ANALYTICAL WORK: The independent Fire Assay verification programme (SGS and Bureau Veritas) has been completed and validates the Photon Assay results. The full QA/QC compilation (CRMs, blanks and field duplicates) has also been completed and is summarised under 'Quality of assay data and laboratory tests' above; all results meet the acceptance criteria, with no systematic bias identified. Ground geophysical surveys (e.g. IP / resistivity, magnetic ground follow-up) may be considered subject to assay results. PERMIT-RELATED ACTIVITIES: The renewal application for the Ibel South permit was lodged on 10 June 2026, ahead of the statutory deadline of 18 June 2026. The final 4-year permit report, incorporating the geological framework, the structural model and the drilling results established during the Phase 3 RC campaign, has been compiled and submitted with the renewal application.