Haranga Resources

FIRST HOLE OF PHASE 2 DRILLING AT LINCOLN DELIVERS HIGH-GRADE GOLD

HIGHLIGHTS

DDH0294 Results and Phase 2 Underground Drilling Program Progress

- Strong result from first hole underground Phase 2 diamond drilling with DDH0294 returning a highlight interval of **32m at 10.4g/t Au from 143m.**[1]
- The highlighted interval returned **13 assays exceeding 10g/t Au, with peak of 1m at 51.4g/t Au**, confirming the genuine high-grade nature of the mineralisation. The outcome enhances and potentially merges thinner modelled zones in the vicinity.
- More than half of the planned metres in Phase 2 have now been drilled, with program completion anticipated in early November 2026.

Phase 2 Drilling Program Objectives[2]

- The **16-hole, 1,500m** Phase 2 program targets the southern portion of the Lincoln resource and an under-drilled area between the Lincoln and Comet mineralised zones.
- The program's primary goal is to improve resource confidence, supporting the potential re-classification of Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated.
- Lincoln currently hosts a Mineral Resource Estimate of **2.46Mt at 5.1g/t Au for 402koz Au**, of which 77% of contained gold ounces are classified as Inferred.[3]
- Higher resource confidence will strengthen Lincoln's technical foundation, with a planned preliminary feasibility study (PFS) to support the conversion of Indicated Resources to Ore Reserves.
- The drilling program forms part of Haranga's systematic approach to the re-development of the Lincoln project, including attracting project development financing options and unlocking Lincoln's full value potential for shareholders.

Resource Growth Initiatives & Additional Exploration Targets

- A secondary objective of the Phase 2 drilling program is the expansion of Lincoln's Mineral Resources by identifying extensions of current mineralisation and/or new mineralised intercepts.[4]

[1] Intercept is reported as uphole length and not true width.
[2] Refer to ASX release *"Phase 2 Underground Drilling at Lincoln Commenced"* dated 22 September 2026.
[3] Refer to ASX release "*Lincoln Delivers 402koz @ 5.1 g/t Gold Maiden JORC Resource*" dated 25 May 2026.
[4] Refer to ASX release "*Phase 2 Underground Drilling at Lincoln Commenced*" dated 22 September 2026.

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- Haranga is assessing the potential conversion of the previously reported South Spring Hill Exploration Target of **1.16-1.64Mt at 5.4-5.8g/t Au for 202-308koz Au (2.0g/t Au cut-off)**[5] to an Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate without the need for further drilling. The outcome is expected to be reported in late Q4 CY2026.
- Haranga is also investigating the potential to define additional Exploration Targets at Old Lincoln, Wildman-Mahoney and Keystone Deeps.

Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of the South Spring Hill Exploration Target is 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 24 March 2026 ASX release for further information.

Haranga Resources Limited (ASX: HAR; FRA: 65E0) ("**Haranga**" or "the Company") is pleased to report a high-grade gold intersection in the first hole of its Phase 2 underground diamond drilling program at the Lincoln Gold Project ("**Lincoln**" or the "**Project**"), located in the Mother Lode Gold Belt in California, U.S.A.

Managing Director & CEO, Patrick Mutz commented: *"The Phase 2 drilling program is off to a strong start with the first hole returning a substantial high-grade intersection in the southern part of the Lincoln Resource. Our priority with this program is to improve resource confidence needed for mine planning and potential Ore Reserve estimation as part of a planned Pre-Feasibility Study. This drilling program is an important prerequisite to the technical work which we continue to advance while also working to finalise our broader re-development strategy for Lincoln.*

The de-watering and restoration of services along the Stringbean Alley decline have made this drilling program possible. Having this underground access restored provides a significant exploration and development advantage as we continue to work towards improving the confidence level of the Lincoln Mineral Resources and the feasibility studies that will support the sustainable re-development of the Lincoln project.

While our principal strategy will be to focus on existing Mineral Resources for the transition to sustainable production, we are also evaluating low risk and relatively lower cost options to grow our overall Mineral Resources base. These options include the potential to convert the South Spring Hill Exploration Target to Inferred Mineral Resources and investigating opportunities to establish additional Exploration Targets at Old Lincoln, Wildman-Mahoney and Keystone Deeps. Such options continue to stoke our ambition to unlock a high-grade, multi-million-ounce gold resource at the Lincoln Gold Project and across the Mother Lode Gold belt, for the benefit of shareholders.

I look forward to providing additional results on the Phase 2 drilling program as well as information regarding strategic plans for the sustainable re-development of the Lincoln Project."

[5] Refer to ASX release "*EXPLORATION TARGET HIGHLIGHTS RESOURCE GROWTH POTENTIAL AT LINCOLN GOLD PROJECT*" dated 24 March 2026.

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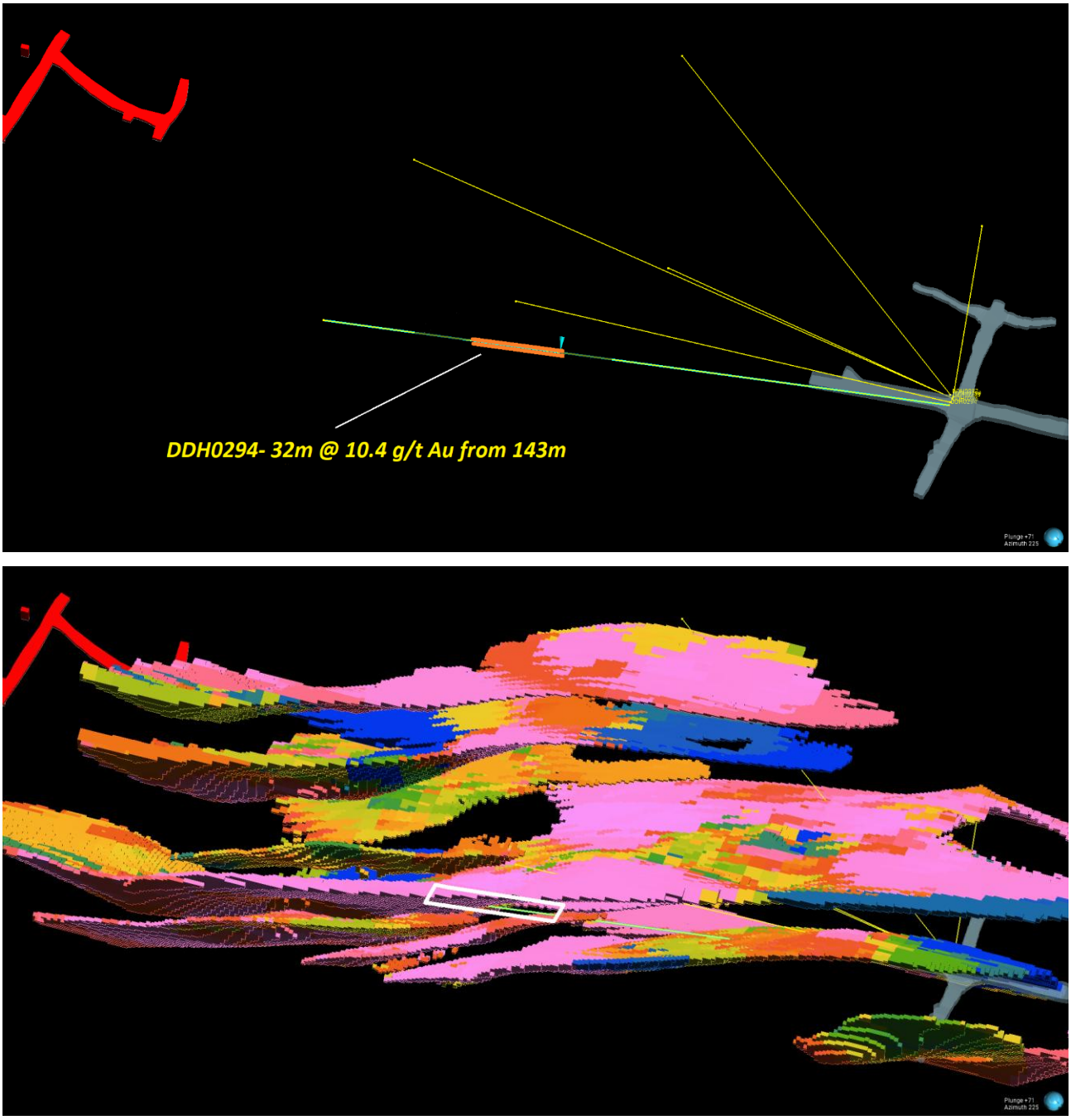

Figure 1a & b: Spatial position of highlighted intercept, viewed from above @ 71°, 225 azimuth in both images, current block model added to second image, mineralised part of hole denoted by white box in second image. The intersect shows mineralisation starts within and potentially combines two previously independent lode shapes, before exiting at the modelled position.

PHASE 2 DRILLING OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the Phase 2 drilling program is to improve geological confidence and knowledge of Lincoln's JORC Mineral Resources. This is anticipated to enable, in time, the reclassification of portions of the JORC Inferred Resources to Indicated Resources. Presently, 77% of Lincoln's total Mineral Resource Estimate falls within the Inferred Resources category, while the remaining 23% of contained metal is classified as Indicated Resources. Per the JORC Code 2012, Indicated Resources are the minimum classification

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of Mineral Resources that can be converted to Ore Reserves with the completion of a minimum of a Preliminary Feasibility Study (PFS). As previously announced,[6] the Company has recently decided to fold Scoping Study workstreams, as well as previous Scoping work into a PFS in an effort to reduce the overall study time for Lincoln.

The secondary objective of the drilling program is to incrementally expand total Mineral Resources and support potential future Ore Reserve growth, with the aim of establishing sufficient mine life to justify and attract project capital funding.

PHASE 2 DRILLING DETAILS

The Phase 2 drilling program consists of 16 HQ diamond holes for 1500m total (DDH0294-DDH0309; refer to Figure 2 and Annexure 1) and focuses on the southern portion of the Lincoln Resource and addresses an under-drilled area between the Lincoln and Comet zones.

Access to XC11 level at Lincoln has only become available for underground drilling following the completion of successful dewatering of the underground workings, which commenced during September 2025 and was completed in September 2026. Drilling commenced at XC11 on 17 September with Hole DDH0294. The Company is currently completing DDH0299, the last of the planned Phase 2 holes at XC11.

Phase 2 drilling is now over 50% complete and will shortly retreat out to XC10 and XC9 to complete shorter fan holes, targeting an under-drilled section of the model between the Lincoln and Comet zones. No underground drilling has previously been completed from XC10, resulting in comparatively limited drill information in this part of the current model.

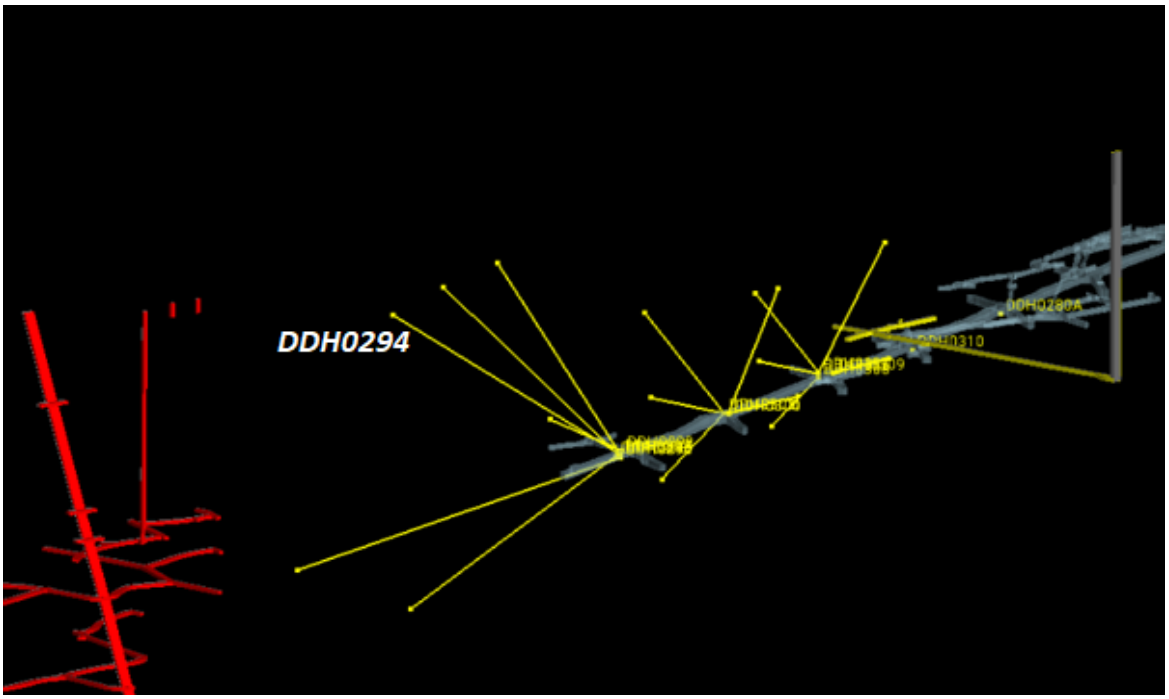

Figure 2: Phase 2 Drilling Program – viewed towards an azimuth of 283°. Stringbean Alley Decline in grey, Old Lincoln workings in Red, Mutual shaft and crosscut in grey and yellow, DDH0294 position highlighted.

[6] Refer to ASX release "*Phase 2 Underground Drilling at Lincoln Commenced*" dated 22 September 2026.

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The Phase 2 drilling program has been designed to:

- Intersect multiple interpreted mineralised lodes within the southern portion of the Lincoln Resource,[7]
- Improve confidence in the geological model approaching the historical Old Lincoln workings; and,
- Provide additional information on the orientation of mineralisation and the relationship between the interpreted structural domains.

The drilling program forms part of Haranga's broader plan to systematically redevelop the Lincoln Gold Project.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The potential for increasing resources close to the Stringbean Alley Decline through the conversion of the recently reported Exploration Target at South Spring Hill to an Inferred Resource is nearing completion, with all available contributing core and pulps for historical drill data having now been submitted to ALS laboratory in Reno. The Company intends to report this outcome in late Q4 CY2026.

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).[8]

Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade mentioned of the South Spring Hill Exploration Target is 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.

Haranga is investigating the potential for additional Exploration Targets at Old Lincoln, Wildman-Mahoney, and Keystone Deeps, highlighting the significant scale of the opportunity ahead.

The Company will shortly take receipt of replicate Phase 1 assays of high-grade Screen fire assay by testing the balance of available sample by Chrysos PhotonAssay™ (approx. 500gram charge where available). A previous check of selected high grade Screen Fire results with Chrysos PhotonAssay™ (PA) showed excellent correlation of between 94-102% with Screen fires, and accurate assaying of CRM's. This technique may assist with improved assaying and confidence in resource grades going forward. The Company expects to report on this outcome shortly.

[7] Refer to ASX release "*Lincoln Delivers 402koz @ 5.1 g/t Gold Maiden JORC Resource*" dated 25 May 2026
[8] Refer to ASX release "*EXPLORATION TARGET HIGHLIGHTS RESOURCE GROWTH POTENTIAL AT LINCOLN GOLD PROJECT*" dated 24 March 2026

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

Kyla Garic

Company Secretary

HARANGA RESOURCES LIMITED

Competent Person 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.

Lincoln - Mineral Resource[9]

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. 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[10]

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

Area	Classification	Volume (m^3)	Density (g/cm^3)	Tonnage	Grade (g/t Au)	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: Lincoln Gold Project MRE Summary Table; 2026 Kriged Model, reported at 2.0 g/t cutoff.
NB. All resources are reported depleted for mining voids.

[9] Refer to ASX release "*Lincoln Delivers 402koz @ 5.1 g/t Gold Maiden JORC Resource*" dated 25 May 2026
[10] Refer to ASX release "*Lincoln Delivers 402koz @ 5.1 g/t Gold Maiden JORC Resource*" dated 25 May 2026

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Saraya - Mineral Resource[11]

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. 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[12]

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 – 250ppm cutoff, Indicator Kriging

ASX Announcements directly referenced in this release

- 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/
- Information taken from the report titled "Phase 2 Underground Drilling at Lincoln Commenced", 22 September 2026 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/
- Exploration Target information taken from the report titled "EXPLORATION TARGET HIGHLIGHTS RESOURCE GROWTH POTENTIAL AT LINCOLN GOLD PROJECT" released on the ASX on 24 March 2026 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/
- 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/

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

[11] Refer to ASX release "*Saraya Uranium Mineral Resource Approaches 20 Mlb eU3O8*" dated 27 August 2024
[12] Refer to ASX release "*Saraya Uranium Mineral Resource Approaches 20 Mlb eU3O8*" dated 27 August 2024

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 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 – Phase 2 Drill Program results

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Cross Cut
DDH0294	2104083	582459.4	261.7	34.5	130	230	75.4	77.4	2	4.46	XC11
and							**143**	**175**	**32**	**10.41**	XC11
and							185.1	188.5	3.4	2.16	XC11
and							192.1	194	1.9	1.74	XC11
DDH0295	2104079.7	582457.7	258	-11.5	164	185				***awaited***	XC11
DDH0296	2104082	582459	261.6	44.5	130	185				***awaited***	XC11
DDH0297	2104080.2	582457.3	261.4	35	180	140				***awaited***	XC11
DDH0298	2104079.7	582457.7	258	-33.5	173	130				***awaited***	XC11
DDH0299	2104079.7	582458	260	10	235	50				**drilling**	XC11
DDH0300	2104049	582519	269	20	55	50				planned	XC10
DDH0301	2104049	582519	269	65	55	80				planned	XC10
DDH0302	2104044	582518	268	-45	235	60				planned	XC10
DDH0303	2104044	582518	268	0	235	50				planned	XC10
DDH0304	2104044	582518	268	40	235	70				planned	XC10
DDH0305	2104010.6	582573.8	279	40	235	55				planned	XC9
DDH0306	2104010.6	582573.8	278	0	235	40				planned	XC9
DDH0307	2104010.6	582573.8	276	-45	235	45				planned	XC9
DDH0308	2104014	582580.7	279	20	55	40				planned	XC9
DDH0309	2104010.6	582573.8	278	60	55	90				planned	XC9

N.B.-Cut off- 1.0 g/t Au; Minimum interval length 1.8m; Max internal dilution 2.0m

Mineralised intervals from DDH0294- 298 will be oblique to mineralisation due to access constraints and cannot be considered indicative of true width. True width for highlight interval in DDH0294 to be determined.

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Annexure 2 – Detailed results 32m @ 10.4 g/t Au from 143m- DDH0294

hole_ID	samp_ID	CrossCut	depth_from_m	depth_to_m	sample_length_m	Au_ppm
DDH0294	101325	XC11	139.8	140.8	1.0	0.04
DDH0294	101326	XC11	140.8	142.2	1.4	0.54
DDH0294	101327	XC11	142.2	143	0.8	0.28
DDH0294	101328	XC11	143	144	1	1.28
DDH0294	101329	XC11	144	144.8	0.8	**10.45**
DDH0294	101330	XC11	144.8	145.4	0.6	5.97
DDH0294	101331	XC11	145.4	146.1	0.7	0.38
DDH0294	101332	XC11	146.1	147.2	1.1	**11.5**
DDH0294	101333	XC11	147.2	148.5	1.3	**21**
DDH0294	101334	XC11	148.5	149.6	1.1	**47.7**
DDH0294	101335	XC11	149.6	151	1.4	**10.15**
DDH0294	101336	XC11	151	152	1	**26.3**
DDH0294	101337	XC11	152	153	1	**51.4**
DDH0294	101339	XC11	153	154	1	1.5
DDH0294	101340	XC11	154	154.9	0.9	0.57
DDH0294	101341	XC11	154.9	155.8	0.9	4.42
DDH0294	101342	XC11	155.8	156.8	1	2.08
DDH0294	101343	XC11	156.8	158	1.2	2.65
DDH0294	101344	XC11	158	159	1	5.34
DDH0294	101345	XC11	159	160.5	1.5	1.46
DDH0294	101346	XC11	160.5	161.5	1	**10.9**
DDH0294	101347	XC11	161.5	162.4	0.9	1.94
DDH0294	101348	XC11	162.4	163.5	1.1	0.36
DDH0294	101349	XC11	163.5	164.7	1.2	5.82
DDH0294	101350	XC11	164.7	165.7	1	4.89
DDH0294	101351	XC11	165.7	166.7	1	3.6
DDH0294	101352	XC11	166.7	167.7	1	**24.4**
DDH0294	101353	XC11	167.7	168.5	0.8	**12.1**
DDH0294	101354	XC11	168.5	169.5	1	**11.9**
DDH0294	101355	XC11	169.5	170.7	1.2	1.27
DDH0294	101356	XC11	170.7	172	1.3	**14**
DDH0294	101357	XC11	172	173	1	4.02
DDH0294	101359	XC11	173	174	1	**10.3**
DDH0294	101360	XC11	174	175	1	8.09
DDH0294	101361	XC11	175	176	1	0.97
DDH0294	101362	XC11	176	177	1	0.96
DDH0294	101363	XC11	177	178.4	1.4	0.05

Accompanying tray photos for DDH0294 follow: Trays 79-96 respectively; samples 101325-101363 (excluding CRMs 101338 & 101358)- pre half core cutting

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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 programs to address QA/QC relating to coarse gold. All sample analysis is by Fire assay, with various programs 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: DDH251-309)*** 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Screen fires will be replicated by testing balance of available sample by Chrysos PhotonAssay™ (approx. 500gram charge)
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	***Historical Drilling*** *Summarised by drilling type below, separated by deposit:*

Hole_ID	Year	Deposit	Drill Type	Holes	m
DDH-001-002	1983	Lincoln-Comet	RC	2	142
DDH-003- DDH-0015	1984-1985	Lincoln-Comet	Diamond	13	2,072
DDH-0016-DDH-0030	1986	Lincoln-Comet	Diamond	15	2,969
DDH-0031-DDH-0088; 0104	1987-1990	Lincoln-Comet	Diamond	59	9,245
DDH-0089-DDH-0162 *(excl. 0104)*	1990	Lincoln-Comet	UG diamond	74	5,569
DDH-0163-DDH-0195	2006	Lincoln-Comet	UG diamond	33	2,782
DDH-0196-DDH-0221	2012	Lincoln-Comet	Diamond	26	3,122
DDH-0222-DDH-0250	2012	Lincoln-Comet	UG diamond	29	697
				251	26598

Hole_ID	Year	Deposit	Drill Type	Holes	m
KDH-0001r-0005r, 0007r-0008r	1983-1984	Medean/SS Hill	RC	7	1,346
KDH-0006; KDH-0009	1983	Medean/SS Hill	Diamond	2	447
KDH-0010-KDH-0020	1988-1989	Medean/SS Hill	Diamond	11	2,799
KDH-0021-KDH-0030	2006-2007	Medean/SS Hill	Diamond	10	3,176
				23	6422

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

Current Drilling and Sampling (2025-26: DDH251-309)
Phase 1 & 2 drilling by Haranga is HQ Diamond drilling from underground, all core is orientated using an IMDEX digital orientation tool

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	***Historical Drilling*** DD recovery data from all drillholes except 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: DDH251-309)*** 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: DDH251-309)*** 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.* *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*	***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 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.

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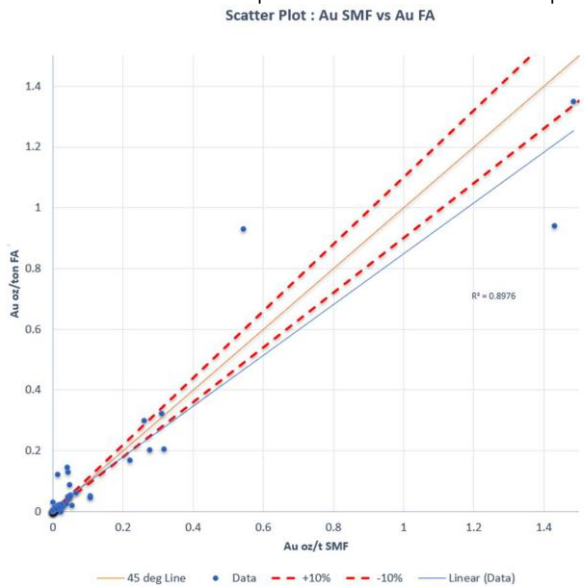
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	During the 2012 drilling, mineralised intervals were identified during logging 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.  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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Current Drilling (2025-26: DDH251-309) 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 typically intended to be cut to lengths of up to 1m, but occasionally up to 1.5m, 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™ (PA- approx. 500gram charge). Mineralised high grade intervals (as pulps) from Phase 1 & 2 drilling are intended to be replicated with PA.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	***Historical Drilling*** All assaying of core has been Fire Assay of variable charge, with some screen fires summarised in the table below. The technique is considered a total assay technique, and considered appropriate for the material being analysed. A small selection of historical high grade pulps were subjected to Chrysos PhotonAssay™, and returned values very consistent with due diligence screen fires (this release). Both values were typically not consistent with the original database value derived from FA30 gram charges. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been supported by new drilling where previous QA/QC is absent. *A more detailed discussion of historical laboratory procedures are discussed in the report entitled "Updated Technical Report on the Lincoln Mine Project, Amador Co., CA, Sutter Gold Mining Inc." created on 2nd July 2015 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/; but summarised below:*

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

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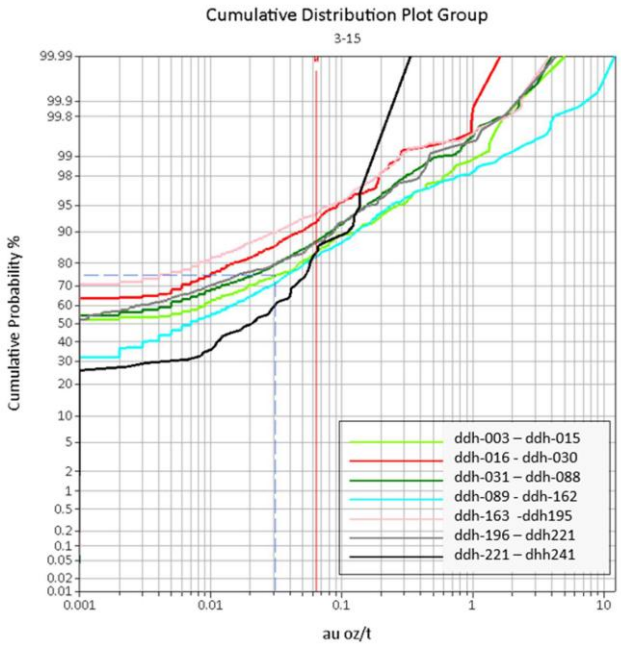
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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



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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 sample 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. The Company is continuing to investigate the usefulness of Photon Assay to aid the replication of high grade results in a high grade gold environment.

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	0.14	0.17	0.11	
PA002	0.521	96794	36.34	17.35	16.28	94%
PA003	0.521	69832	30.17	8.03	7.71	96%

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

PA004	0.52	96834	62.74	11.4	11.32	99%
PA005	0.501	96879	132.34	59.4	58.86	99%
PA006	0.461	96887	45.94	17.25	16.45	95%
PA007	0.341	115842	39.43	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: DDH251-309)
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 storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay 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. 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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: DDH251-309)*** 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 program, backed by industry standard procedures. No adjustment to assay data was undertaken except as noted for DDH0276 in Phase 1 where the reported interval contains a retained 15cm specimen of visible gold occurrences (95.7-95.85m) conservatively estimated at 60 g/t Au.
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.*	***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.

Hole_ID	DH Survey	Original files	Collar Surveys
ddh-003- ddh-0015	Eastman every 100'	yes	unknown
ddh-0016-ddh-0030	Eastman every 100'	yes	unknown
ddh-0031-ddh-0073; 0104	Eastman every 100'	yes	unknown
ddh-0074-ddh-0162 *(excl. 0104)*	Eastman every 100'	yes	unknown
ddh-0163-ddh-0195	Reflex EZ every 100'	yes	Professionally
ddh-0196-ddh-0221	Reflex EZ every 100'	yes	Professionally
ddh-0222-ddh-0250	Reflex EZ every 100'	yes	Professionally

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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Current Drilling (2025-26: DDH251-309) 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 program. 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 the 2026 MRE.
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. It is not possible to achieve this with drilling from the base of the decline, and drilling by necessity is oblique and occasionally subparallel to lodes south of the decline. 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 programs- post 1990. **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: DDH251-309)*** 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:

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. The Maiden 25 May 2026 JORC estimate constituted the Company's first independent review and culmination of work undertaken-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 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.

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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*	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 was a key milestone within the term sheet between Seduli and Haranga. The Company finalised a process of rebuilding a database from first principles, and substantially confirmed the data, which formed the basis for the 2026 JORC MRE. Phase 2 drilling is subsequent to this outcome. Annexure 1 contains all current information pertaining to Phase 2 drilling.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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. In addition drilling south of the decline at XC11 is oblique by necessity. Readers are advised to refer to previously released Lincoln Gold Project announcements discussed in this release. Readers are also advised to note the discussion of true width in Annexure 1, and to note that mineralised lodes at Lincoln Gold Project are typically between 0.5 -6 metres in true width, but may attain greater local widths.
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. An oblique figure is included in this report, in an effort to describe the significance of DDH0294.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	No relevant information has been omitted from this report.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Significant metallurgical and preliminary economic assessment has been completed at the Project. 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. The 2026 MRE and South Spring Hill Exploration Target supplants all previous substantive exploration data, and constitutes the pool of available drilling data to the Lincoln Gold Project