PHASE 2 DRILLING RETURNS FURTHER EXCEPTIONAL GOLD GRADES AT LINCOLN

HIGHLIGHTS

New Results from Phase 2 Underground Drilling Program

- Drilling from Crosscut 11 (XC11) into the Lincoln deposit has returned new high-grade assay results:[1]
  - DDH0297: **7.5m at 19.21 g/t Au from 60m**
    including **0.6m at 221g/t Au from 63.6m *(highest-grade reported to-date)*[2]**
  - DDH0295: **14.3m at 7.16 g/t Au from 151.2m**
  - DDH0296: **30.5m at 6.65 g/t Au from 127m**
  - DDH0298: **2.8m at 7.91 g/t Au from 91.2m**
- These results are from holes 2-6 of the 18-hole Phase 2 program and build on reported results of the first hole of the program (DDH0294), which returned **32m at 10.69g/t Au from 143m**.[3]
- Results from the final 12 holes from Phase 2 are outstanding pending analysis.

Phase 2 Program Drilling Now Complete

- **18 holes completed for 1,861.3m,** representing a two-hole expansion of the original 16 hole and 1,500m drill program (DDH0310[4] and DDH0309A[5]).
- Assays for all initial XC11 holes have been received. Outstanding assay results are anticipated over the coming month ahead of the resource model update.
- The objectives of the Phase 2 program are:[6]
  - Primary goal: **Improve resource confidence**, supporting the potential reclassification of Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated. Currently, only 33% of the contained gold ounces in Lincoln-Comet portion of the Mineral Resource Estimate of **1.50Mt at 5.7g/t Au for 275koz Au** fall within the Indicated category. Lincoln-Comet forms part of the total Lincoln Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate of **2.46Mt at 5.1g/t Au for 402koz Au**.[7]
  - Secondary goal: Incremental expansion of total Mineral Resources and support potential future Ore Reserve growth.

[1] Intercepts are reported as up or downhole length and not true width. Refer Annexure 1 for full details.
[2] Highest grade gold assay to-date from Haranga's Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling.
[3] Intercept is reported as uphole length and not true width. Refer to ASX release *"First Hole of Phase 2 Drilling Delivers High-Grade Gold"* dated 16 October 2026.
[4] A 366.1m hole from XC11 targeted deeper southerly extensions of high-grade DDH0295 mineralisation beyond historical drilling and current resource model. Target not reached at limit of available drill string capacity. Hole capped for potential extension in future drilling program.
[5] Re-drill of DDH0309 to minimise safety concerns drilling proximal to water-filled historical Mutual workings.
[6] Refer to ASX release *"Phase 2 Underground Drilling at Lincoln Commenced"* dated 22 September 2026.
[7] Refer to Table 4.

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South Spring Hill Resource Conversion

- Historical assay verification completed by Haranga and received from ALS laboratory in Reno, included 86 pulp samples, 34 quarter-core samples from KDH021 and 19 duplicate pulp checks. **The results support the suitability of the Northern Block dataset for estimating an Inferred Mineral Resource.**
- 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)[8,*]** to an Inferred Mineral Resource remains under review, with the outcome expected to be reported over the next month.
- **PhotonAssay™** New PhotonAssay testing of selected Phase 1 samples and retained fine fractions from screen-fire assays generally shows satisfactory agreement with conventional fire assays, supporting continued evaluation as a potentially faster and more cost-effective primary assay method.
- Approximately 20% of the tested screen-fire fine-fraction residues returned significantly higher PhotonAssay values than the corresponding averaged fire assays. Further investigation is required to resolve these differences.

***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 additional high-grade gold intersections from 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: *"We are pleased with the further high-grade results from the Phase 2 drill program. With drilling now complete, our focus is on receipt of final assays and then incorporating all Phase 2 assays into an updated resource model. The model will then be assessed for potential upgrades from Inferred to Indicated Resources in accordance with the JORC Code 2012, which will support mine planning and a Pre-Feasibility Study.*

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

"In addition to drill results, verification work regarding the South Spring Hill Exploration Target has been completed and the results provide greater confidence in the near-term conversion to additional Inferred Mineral Resources.

"Upgrading Inferred Resources to Indicated Resources and later converting Indicated Resources to Ore Reserves through the completion of a Pre-liminary Feasibility Study are fundamental steps in the overall systematic approach to the redevelopment of the Lincoln Gold Project.

"I look forward to updating shareholders on the final Phase 2 assay results, the South Spring Hill Exploration Target conversion to Inferred Resources, and the overall upgrade of the Lincoln Mineral Resource Estimate."

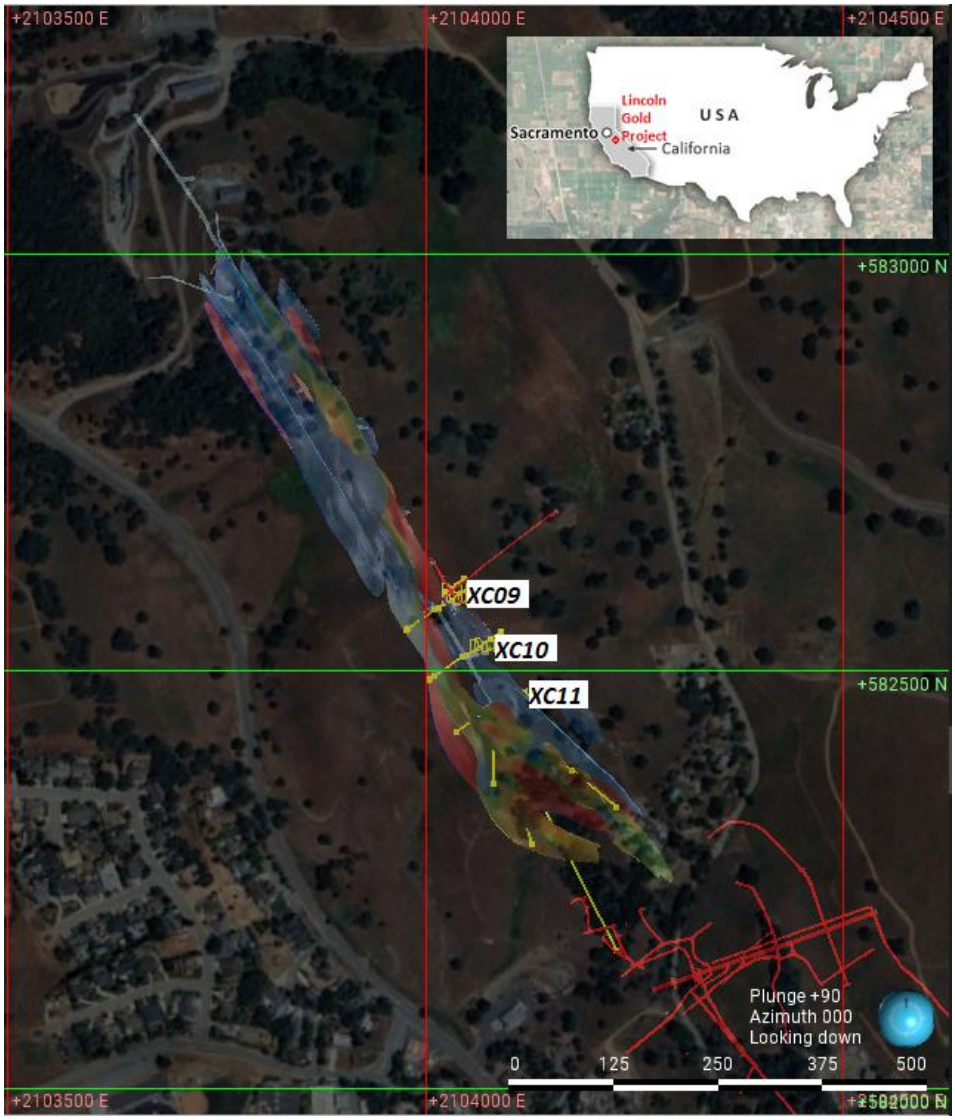


Figure 1: Plan view Phase 2 drilling locations and decline location, local metric mine grid. Position of Old Lincoln workings denoted in red, with Mutual workings also in red, near XC9. Added long hole DDH0310 shown relative to currently modelled lode positions (various colours).

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Figure 2: Plan view of reported **Significant Intercepts** drilled from XC11, local metric mine grid. Position of Old Lincoln workings denoted in red. Additional long hole DDH0310 attempted to test the significant mineralised zone from DDH0295 at depth but could not reach final target position; assays awaited.

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PHASE 2 UNDERGROUND DRILLING PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Drilling in the Stringbean Alley decline commenced at Cross Cut 11 (**XC11**) on 17 September and was completed on the 14 November after the addition of a long (>350m) hole (DDH0310) at the end of the program. Eighteen holes (DDH0294-310, including a redrill of DDH0309) were completed for 1861.3m drill advance from XC9, XC10 and XC11 (Refer to Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 4 and Annexure 1).

Drilling focused on the southern portion of the Lincoln Resource and addressed an under-drilled area between the Lincoln and Comet zones. Access to XC11 level at Lincoln became available for underground drilling following the recent completion of successful dewatering of the underground workings, allowing oblique holes to be drilled into the Lincoln resource (Refer to Figure 3).

Sectional drilling at XC10 and XC9 comprised 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.

Results to date continue to confirm the genuine high-grade nature of the mineralisation, with all results now returned from drilling at XC11. The Company looks forward to reporting results from XC10 and XC9 over the course of the next month before updating the current Lincoln-Comet resource model.

DDH0310 Discussion:

The Company took the opportunity to add an additional long (>350m) 26.5° downhole (DDH0310) subparallel to the decline at the end of the program, in an attempt to test the significant mineralised zone from DDH0295 (mineralised vein position returning **14.3m at 7.16 g/t Au** at and just in front of the main greenstone/shale contact) at depth and further south, which was projected at around 325m from the available data, though the target was some 60m past the limit of current drilling.

The hole intersected multiple zones of interest before passing into a less-altered competent greenstone from about 270m. Despite the Company and drill contractor's best efforts the final target position could not be reached, despite the hole swinging slightly west and up, meaning that the shale contact is further west than modelled in this position, opening up the prospective horizon. The hole was abandoned at 366.1m with effectively no more drill string capacity and muds to assist penetration, in a zone of increased carbonate alteration and more frequent veining. The hole was left ungrouted and capped to be re-entered in a future program. Final samples from this hole (>170m) will be delivered to the laboratory this week, with further assay results to follow.

DDH0309A Discussion:

Re-drilling of DDH0309 was undertaken due to safety concerns while drilling proximal to the water-filled historical Mutual workings. The hole was intended to be the last in the planned program to manage the risk against drilling into old water, which characteristically can be expected to carry hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) gas. The hole intersected small water flows at 37.2m just past the expected position of a small drive off

the historic Mutual crosscut, with H_2S gas apparent but below detection with monitors. The hole was abandoned and grouted, and re-sited approximately 10m south, and DDH0309A was drilled without incident to completion. The Company intends to drill and drain the Mutual workings at a point in the future at the completion of a drill program when the site has spare dewatering capacity (outside of winter) and even more improved ventilation. The Mutual workings volume represents around 2 weeks of pumping capacity.



Figure 3: View of accessed drill collars from XC11 at the base of Stringbean Alley Decline, post-Phase 2 drilling. The base of the decline is the currently designated sump to dewater the workings. Active pump in background behind barrier. Increased ground water inflows during winter and pumping limits during and after rainfall events can result in higher levels in the sump.

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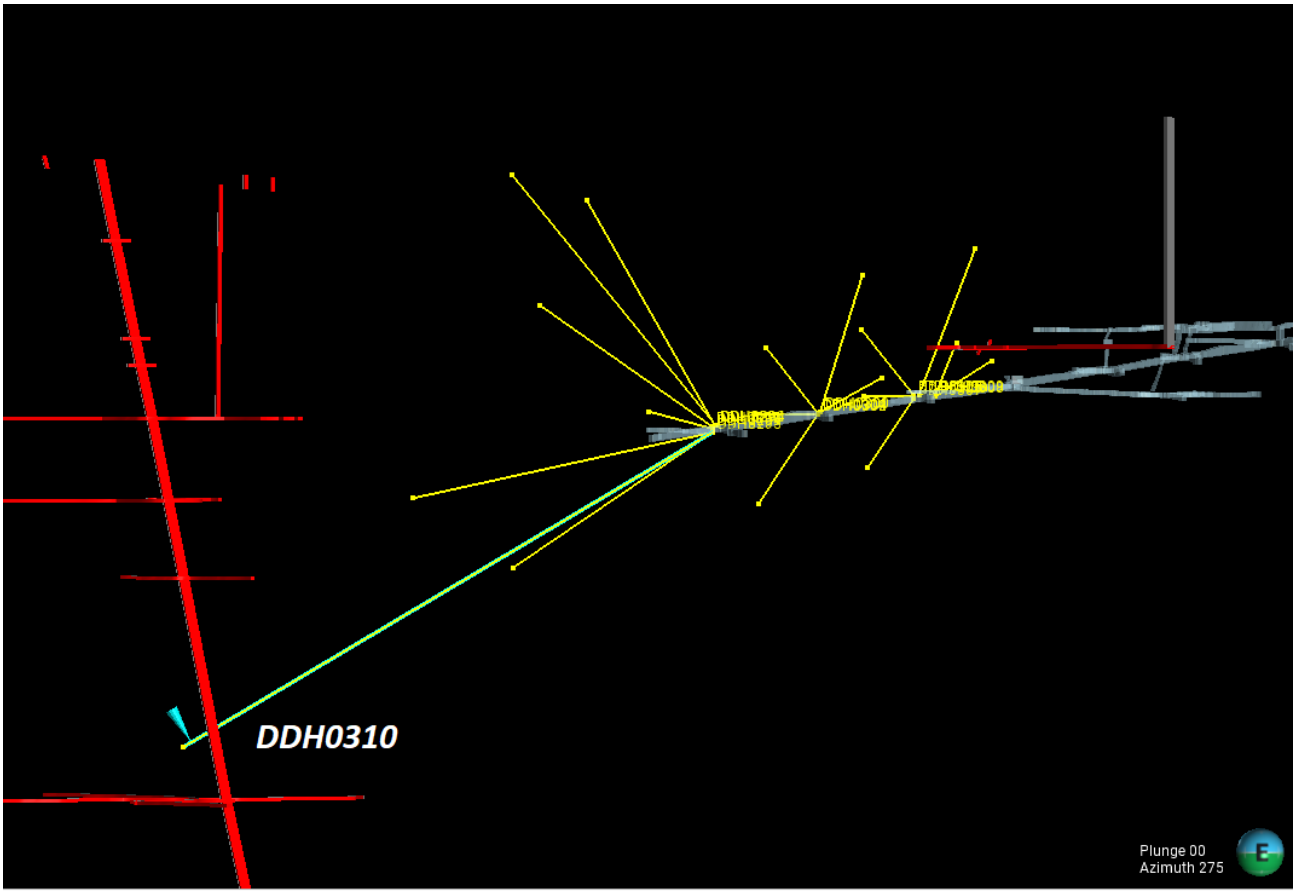


Figure 4: Phase 2 Drilling Program – viewed towards west at azimuth of 275°. Stringbean Alley Decline in grey, Old Lincoln workings in Red, Mutual shaft and crosscut in grey and red, DDH0310 (366.1m length) position highlighted in green, labelled. Oblique section, no scale.

PHASE 2 DRILLING PROGRAM 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, 33% of the contained gold ounces of the Lincoln-Comet portion of the Mineral Resource Estimate falls within the Indicated Resources category. Per the JORC Code 2012, Indicated Resources are the minimum classification 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,[9] 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.

[9] 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,[10]
- 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.

RESOURCE GROWTH INITIATIVES

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 received from the ALS laboratory in Reno. The Company intends to report this outcome within the next month.

Haranga is also continuing to investigate the potential for additional Exploration Targets at Old Lincoln, Wildman-Mahoney, and Keystone Deeps, highlighting the significant scale of the opportunity ahead. The Company is currently reviewing available sources of data to compile more detailed production volumes and grades to assist this work.

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).[11]

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.

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

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

DISCUSSION OF SOUTH SPRING HILL RESULTS

A total 86 pulps were retrieved for available contributing holes for the South Spring Hill Exploration Target with contributing holes listed below in Table 1:

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

Table1: Significant Intersections Used in the Calculation of the Exploration Target (0.5g/tAu cut off, Min. length 0.3m, Max internal waste 2m)- taken from South Spring Hill Exploration Target ASX Release dated 24th March 2026.

Results supporting the dataset are shown in Figure 5. In addition, the Company was able to retrieve skeletonised (retaining mineralised half-core only) material from KDH021, the most significant contributing hole from the data, and process it as quarter-core, delivering 34 samples from the primary material. The footwall mineralised zone is contact veining at the greenstone-shale interface, with a later zone in shale. Comparison results with the database are shown in Figure 6.

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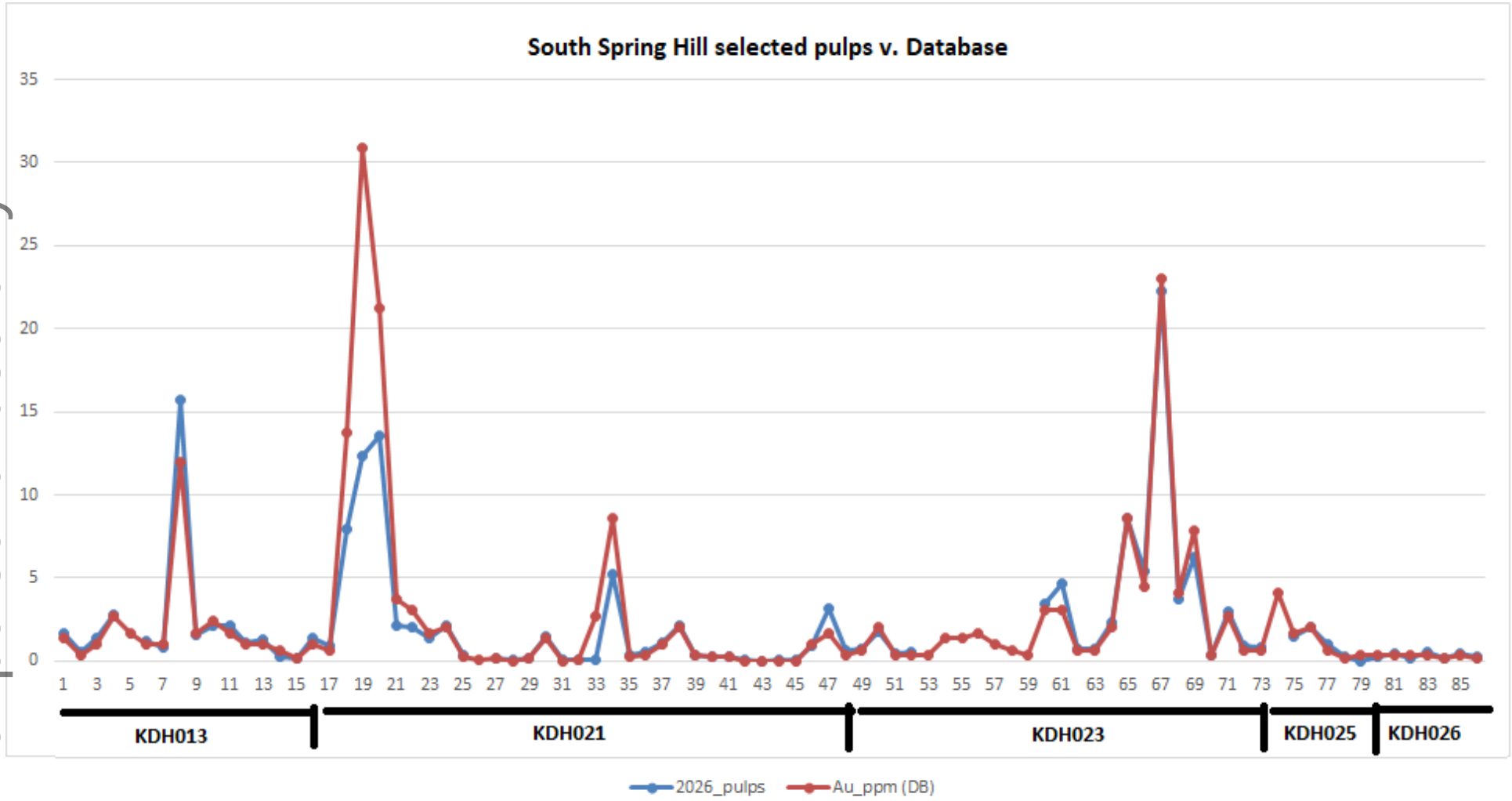


Figure 5: Comparison of re-assayed pulps from available mineralised pulps, contributing South Spring Hill drilling to the Exploration Target. Results generally support the dataset, with one questionable return at point 33,(KDH021: 322.72-323.73) where 2.74g/t Au in DB (logged as 'K26' vein phyllonite with quartz stringers with sulphides and expected to return gold values) returned as 0.05g/t Au in pulps. Quarter-core sampling of the zone returned a value of 1.56 g/t Au. Lower peak values from pulps in KDH021 returned higher values from quarter-core sampling as highlighted in Figure 6.

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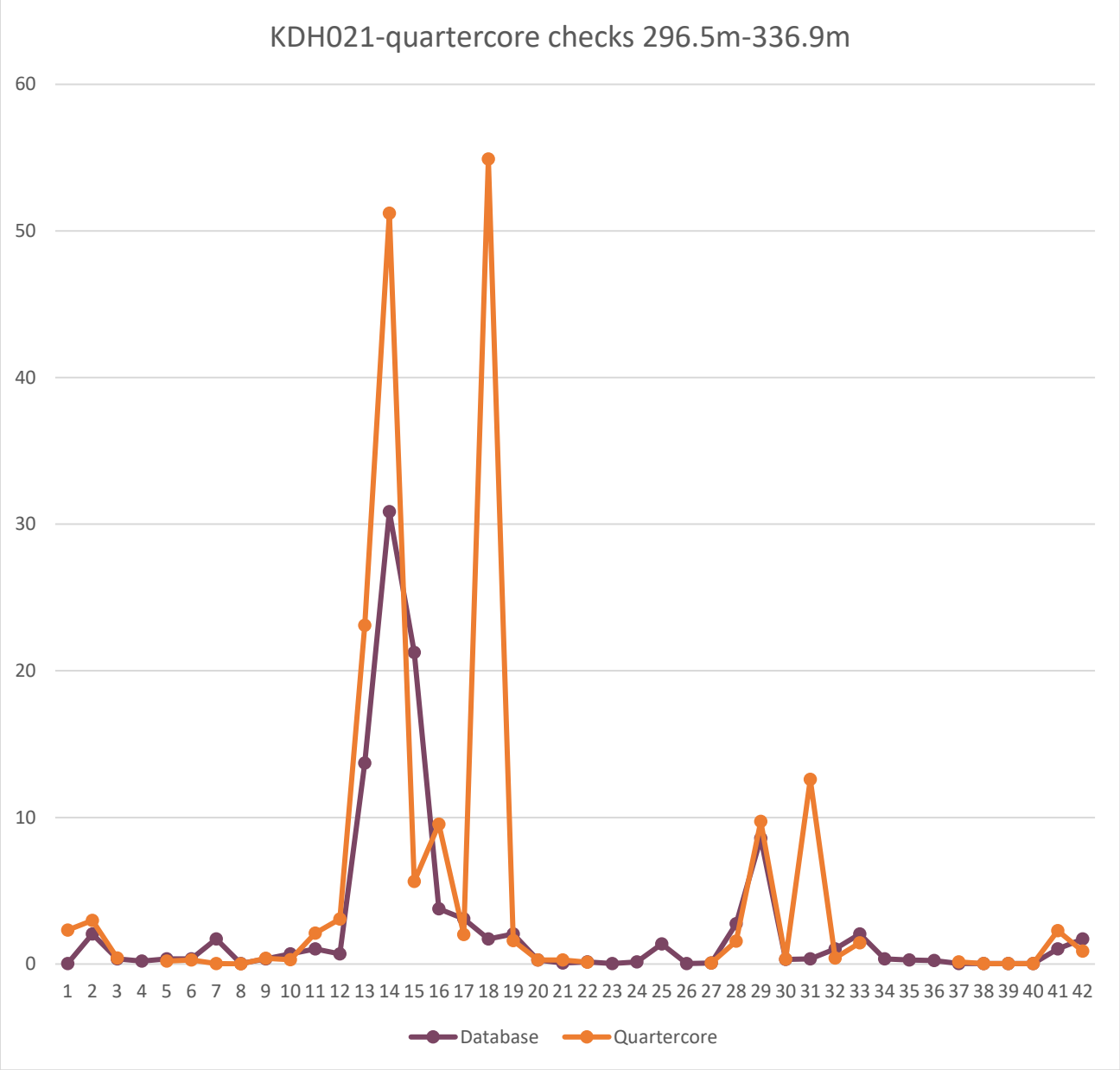


Figure 6: Quarter-core checks, KDH021- 296.54m to 336.9m, South Spring Hill. While pulps showed depressed high-grade values against the database (Figure 5), quarter-core resamples outperformed expected values from the database.

Comparative significant intervals for KDH021 are listed below:

- Database: **9.2m @ 9.79 g/t Au from 306.11m,** and **2.01m @ 5.69 g/t Au from 322.72m**
- Pulp re-assay **9.2m @ 5.47 g/t Au from 306.11m,** and **2.01m @ 2.66 g/t Au from 322.72m**
- Quarter-core: **9.2m @ 18.45 g/t Au from 306.11m** and **2.01m @ 5.67 g/t Au from 322.72m**

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In addition, a duplicate program from 19 retained mineralised duplicate pulps was run, with satisfactory results returned (refer to Figure 7).

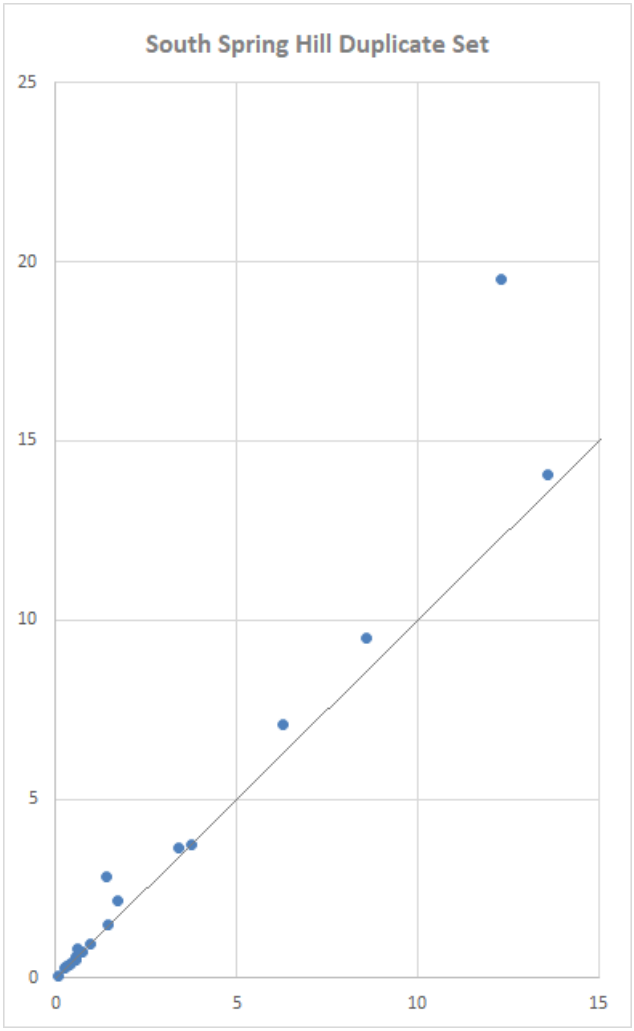


Figure 7: Data set of retained duplicate pulps from South Spring Hill, assayed by ALS Method Au-AA26

The spread of data supports the original assay dataset used to generate the 'Northern Block' of the South Spring Hill Exploration target being fit for purpose to generate an inferred resource, with further drilling required to improve confidence levels.

PHOTON ASSAY OVERVIEW

A previous trial of seven selected high grade Screen Fire results with Chrysos PhotonAssay™ ("PA") from the Company's 2025 Due Diligence program showed excellent correlation of between 94-102% with screen fire values. These results supported further evaluation of the technique's potential to reduce assaying costs, improve turn-around times and support confidence in resource grades.[12]

[12] Refer to ASX release, "*Lincoln Gold Project Operational and Drilling Update*" dated 20 January 2026

The Company recently provided a small selection of pulp samples of Phase 1 drilling to Paragon Geochemical's laboratory in Sparks, Nevada for analysis by Photon Assay, and have subsequently received results, shown below in Table 2 & Figure 8.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

As can be seen from the data and graphs, comparative values between the initial 50-gram Fire Assay charge (ALS method Au-AA26 or 'FA50') and the Photon Assay values show satisfactory correlation. Expected variation in higher grade values is intended to be resolved by the routine assaying of initial values FA50 results above 10ppm by screen fire techniques. All results above 1.0 g/t Au return within 26% of each other.

Results support possible use of Photon Assay as a primary assay method, which is promoted as faster, non-destructive, and of similar cost to Fire Assay.

Table 2: Comparison of initial FA50 v Photon Assay results, including CRMs.

Phase	HOLE_ID	SAMPLE_ID	PA_ID	weight PA gm	depth from	depth to	FA50 (or CRM)	Photon
CRM	**BLANK**	**GLG 912-2**	PA008	556			**0.003**	**< 0.015**
CRM	**BLANK**	**GBM913-3**	PA009	507.8			**0.001**	**< 0.015**
CRM	**CRM**	**G323-1**	PA010	496.8			**5.74**	**5.75**
CRM	**CRM**	**G910-9**	PA011	500.1			**1.51**	**1.48**
CRM	**CRM**	**G317-1**	PA012	500.1			**11.03**	**11.20**
CRM	**CRM**	**G921-3**	PA013	490.6			**13.01**	**13.42**
CRM	**CRM**	**G324-7**	PA014	500			**3.64**	**3.66**
Phase_1	DDH0291	101180	PA015	512.1	3.85	4.25	**26.9**	**21.61**
Phase_1	DDH0290	101208	PA016	79.1	5.5	5.9	**84.7**	**106.80****
Phase_1	DDH0286	101219	PA017	503.1	22.4	22.8	**11.45**	**12.62**
Phase_1	DDH0287	101220	PA018	539.8	22.8	24	1.17	1.11
Phase_1	DDH0288	101221	PA019	504.2	24	25	**17**	**14.49**
Phase_1	DDH0289	101247	PA020	503.6	23.7	24.5	**17.2**	**15.52**
Phase_1	DDH0289	101256	PA021	507.7	30.5	31.1	**44.3**	**41.02**
Phase_1	DDH0253	101281	PA022	512.6	10.7	11.15	**45.9**	**47.94**
Phase_1	DDH0267	100256	PA026	522.7	6.2	7.3	**9.96**	**11.28**
Phase_1	DDH0267	100258	PA028	531.5	8.3	8.8	0.75	0.62
Phase_1	DDH0267	100293	PA030	560.8	38	38.5	**24.5**	**19.51**
Phase_1	DDH0267	100296	PA031	511.7	40.3	41.3	**7.53**	**5.90**
Phase_1	DDH0270	100471	PA042	521.8	32	33	0.83	1.00
Phase_1	DDH0270	100473	PA044	559.3	34	35	1.14	1.43
Phase_1	DDH0270	100474	PA045	508.7	35	36	0.15	0.20
Phase_1	DDH0274	100660	PA049	524.1	27	28	**63.8**	**77.49**
Phase_1	DDH0274	100661	PA050	506.5	28	28.65	**40.5**	**39.84**
Phase_1	DDH0274	100690	PA051	521.7	56	57	**40.6**	**36.43**
Phase_1	DDH0285	101031	PA061	507	0	0.6	**11.3**	**11.14**
Phase_1	DDH0285	101032	PA062	516.2	0.6	1.5	**33.2**	**41.60**
Phase_1	DDH0285	101033	PA063	559.8	1.5	2.6	**40.4**	**35.73**
Phase_1	DDH0286	101040	PA064	552.9	0	1.2	**59**	**57.09**
Phase_1	DDH0287	101047	PA065	585.9	2	3	**17.2**	**16.01**

****PA016 is by gravimetric method (Paragon Geochemical Method GRAV30) due to insufficient sample size for PA

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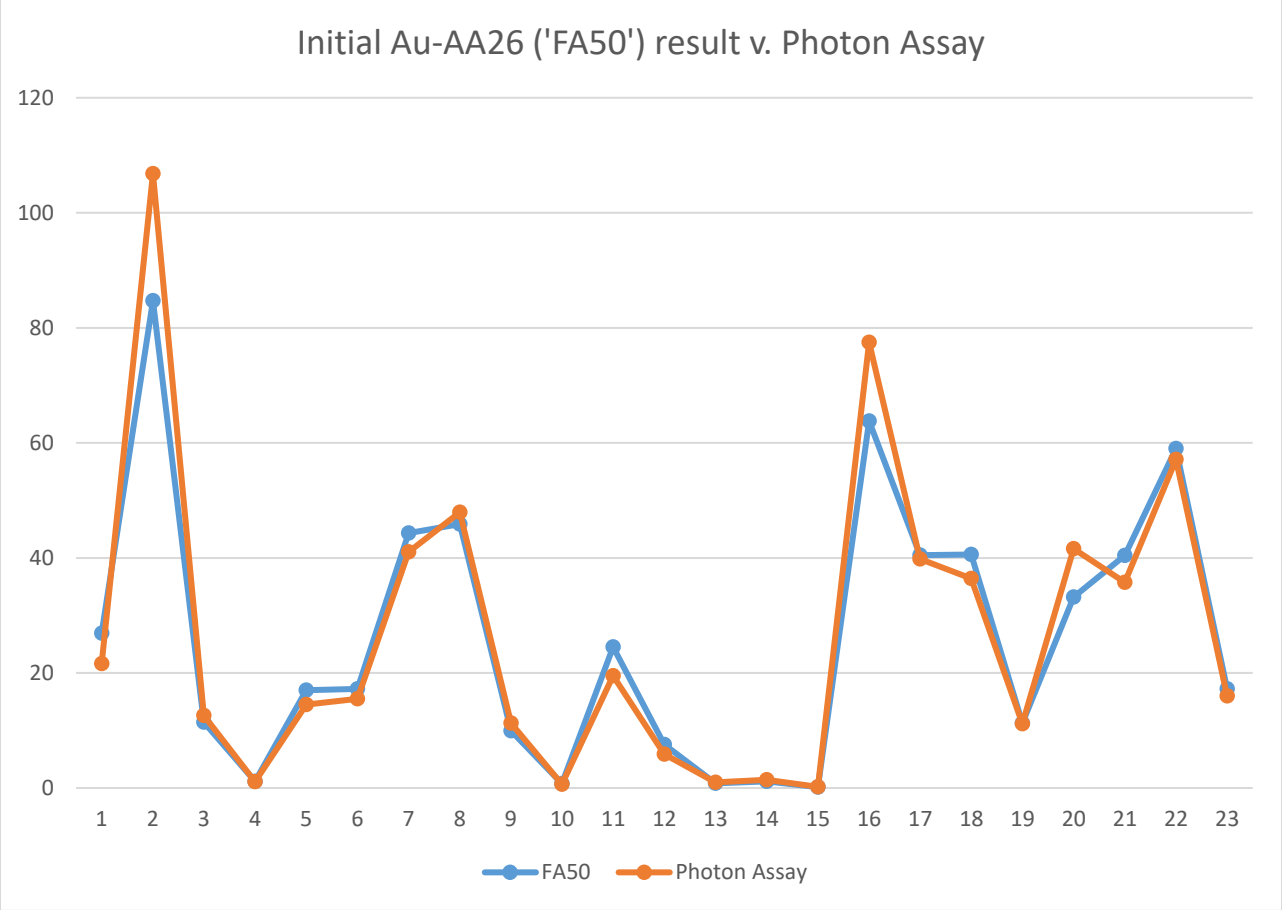


Figure 8: FA50 (blue) v Photon Assay (orange) results; showing suitable correlation before Screen Fire checks on +10 ppm Au material.

SCREEN FIRE OBSERVATIONS

The Company currently routinely fire assays all samples at ALS Laboratory in Reno, Nevada, using a 50gram ("FA50') sample charge (ALS Method Au-AA26) after homogenisation of the submitted sample.

Results returning values higher than 10 g/t Au are then referred to a screen fire process (ALS Method Au-SCR24) which returns to the balance of available pulverised sample (a 'Bulk Master' of usually ~900grams) and separates a smaller coarse fraction (typically 20-40 grams) of the material via a metallic screen, usually 106-micron mesh, while retaining the larger fine fraction.

The entire "oversize" (usually higher grade) fraction remaining on top of the screen is assayed to completion, usually via gravimetric fire assay, intended to capture all the coarse gold particles. The "undersize" material passing through the screen is thoroughly homogenised and duplicate 50gram fire assays performed on the lower grade undersize, and a reported grade taken from the average. The final screen fire assay combines the weights and gold concentrations of both fractions to report a final, total weighted average gold content for the entire sample.

Screen Fires are considered the best analytical procedure for analysing gold content in high grade and coarse gold environments, and Screen Fire values were preferentially used

within the maiden 2026 JORC Resource, supplanting the respective FA50 result in the database. Assays within the resource were cut to 75 g/t Au, determined from log probability analysis.

The Company recently checked a subset of available residual samples from the undersize fraction of Screen Fire results with PhotonAssay. Those results are shown below in Table 3 and Figure 9a &b.

DISCUSSION OF PHOTON ASSAY RESULTS

Pulverised residual 'undersize' fraction returned from ALS in the original 'Bulk Master' samples were prepared for submission to Paragon Geochemical's laboratory in Sparks, Nevada for analysis by PhotonAssay. Samples provided were typically >500grams, tightly tamped into Chrysos PhotonAssay™ sample containers by Company representatives.

Results were again supportive of the Photon Assay technique, with typical results correlating with the averaged Fire Assay (2 x 50gram charges- pairs shown in Figure 9b, with acceptable repeatability) result for the undersize. However around 20% of the PhotonAssay results returned values significantly higher (Figure 9a) than the averaged Fire Assay grade used to calculate screen fire values.

The results may suggest that the 500gram sample from Photon Assay could be better at outlining high grade gold concentrations in the undersize fraction than two duplicate fire assays, which effectively tests 100grams of the homogenised material. Alternately the provided samples may have de-homogenised in preparation, although the balance of pulverised sample remaining untested in the residual 'Bulk Master' in these examples is typically ~0-150grams.

The Company considers that significant further investigation is required to resolve this observation to industry satisfaction, including gravimetric methods to fire assay sample sizes to extinction.

However, the Company currently maintains that the likelihood that Photon Assay can replace the current Screen Fire Method and other gravimetric methods in this high-grade gold environment appears unlikely, with the larger sample size of Screen Fires (ca. 850grams) offering an increased ability to capture coarse gold.

The Company plans to continue to build the Photon Assay database to a point where routine Photon Assay analysis might be considered as the primary assay tool in future work, **which should be faster and potentially more cost-effective**.

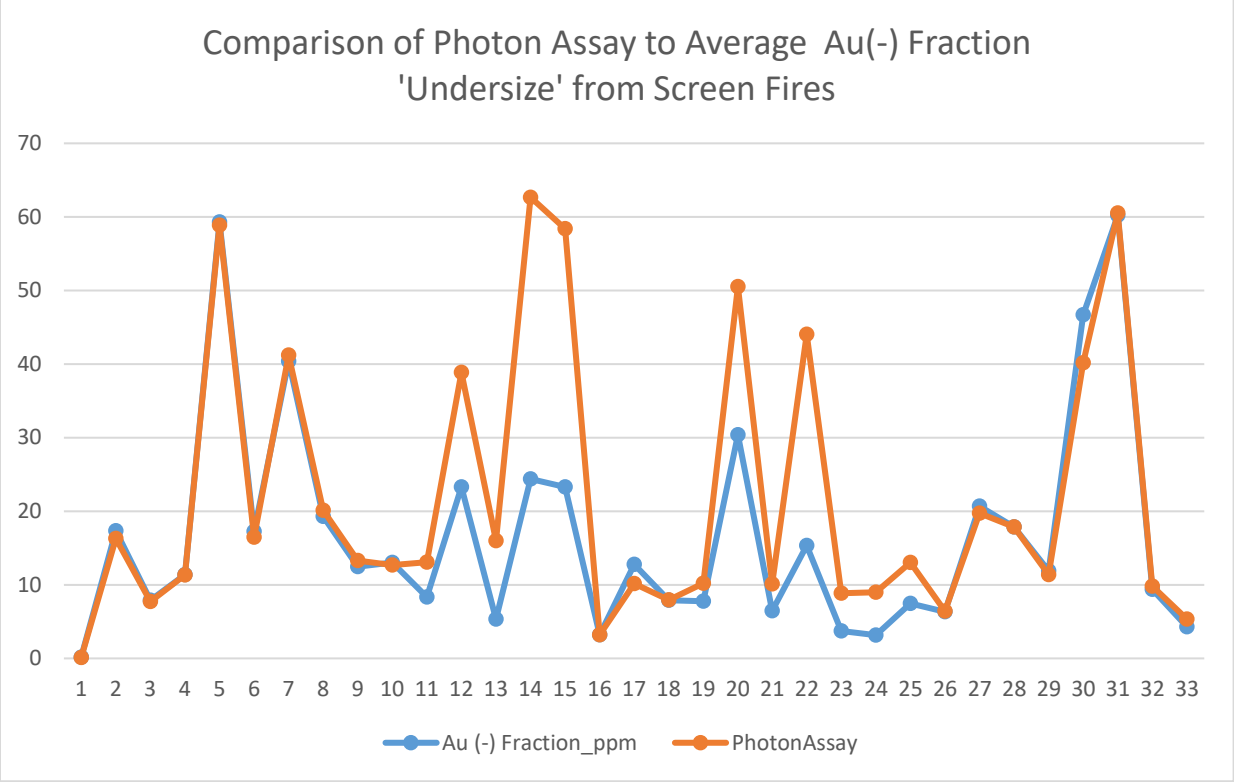
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Table 3: Subset of Screen Fire Contributing Values plus Comparison of residual 'Undersize' (-106 micron) v Photon Assay

Photon_ID	SAMPLE_ID	**Au-SCR24_ppm**	Au (+) Fraction_ppm	WT. + Frac Entire_gm	WT. - Frac Entire_gm	**Au (-) Fraction_ppm**	Au-AA26_ppm	Au-AA26D_ppm	**PhotonAssay**	PhotonAssay Weight (gm)
PA001	96793	**0.17**	0.22	32.19	883.8	**0.17**	0.14	0.19	**0.11**	540.1
PA002	96794	**17.35**	18.3	30.62	724.4	**17.35**	17.35	17.3	**16.28**	521.1
PA003	96832	**8.03**	12.1	29.34	772.7	**7.88**	7.83	7.93	**7.71**	521.1
PA004	96834	**11.4**	11.6	28.51	757.5	**11.4**	10.95	11.8	**11.32**	520.1
PA005	96879	**59.4**	62.7	29.25	733.8	**59.3**	60.8	57.8	**58.86**	501.1
PA006	96887	**17.25**	16.65	25.8	714.2	**17.25**	17.05	17.45	**16.45**	461.1
PA007	115842	**40.6**	45.9	33.7	596.3	**40.4**	39.4	41.3	**41.21**	341.1
PA023	100062	**22**	89.8	36.22	908	**19.3**	20.1	18.5	**20.13**	498.6
PA024	100208	**13.75**	49.1	30.26	834.8	**12.45**	12.6	12.3	**13.29**	408.1
PA025	100236	**13.05**	13.35	26.52	937.8	**13.05**	13.05	13	**12.69**	497.8
PA027	100257	**9.57**	47.1	30.95	948	**8.35**	8.6	8.09	**13.09**	611.9
PA032	100297	**59.4**	1175	27.98	863.4	**23.3**	23.5	23.1	**38.87**	548
PA033	100298	**18.55**	426	28.24	868.5	**5.33**	5.05	5.61	**15.98**	514.4
PA034	100300	**59.6**	1195	27	871.4	**24.4**	24.1	24.7	**62.67**	510
PA035	100413	**46.6**	875	26.88	957.9	**23.3**	22.7	23.9	**58.41**	504.6
PA036	100845	**5.19**	67.8	31.1	989.5	**3.22**	3.41	3.03	**3.22**	535.4
PA037	100848	**14.2**	53.2	36.97	964.6	**12.75**	12.35	13.1	**10.15**	605.1
PA038	100467	**10.5**	94	29.79	953.7	**7.88**	8.25	7.51	**7.96**	501.2
PA039	100468	**10.25**	75.7	28.12	753	**7.79**	8.51	7.06	**10.22**	508.8
PA040	100469	**64.5**	1115	30.7	944.7	**30.4**	29.5	31.3	**50.53**	516.8
PA041	100470	**9.5**	117	27.21	970.6	**6.48**	6.95	6.01	**10.13**	453.3
PA043	100472	**45.2**	993	30.24	960.9	**15.35**	15.7	14.95	**44.04**	577.6
PA046	100475	**10.45**	173	27.3	658.4	**3.74**	3.92	3.56	**8.87**	510.5
PA047	100485	**8.7**	182.5	30.7	960.6	**3.14**	3.32	2.95	**8.98**	507.5
PA052	100774	**10.8**	114.5	30.44	931.6	**7.45**	7.69	7.2	**13.03**	524.1
PA053	100884	**15.65**	395	25.01	1016	**6.32**	6.54	6.09	**6.43**	517.7
PA054	100899	**46.9**	928	29.24	980.2	**20.7**	21	20.3	**19.73**	567.8
PA055	100901	**49.5**	902	36.2	975.3	**17.85**	17.7	18	**17.85**	588.7
PA056	100904	**11.9**	12.6	32.83	983.2	**11.9**	11.5	12.25	**11.37**	552.5
PA057	100908	**77.9**	1030	32.97	1005.5	**46.7**	48.4	45	**40.18**	550.2
PA058	100913	**110.5**	1490	35.27	966.9	**60.2**	64.6	55.8	**60.50**	601.3
PA059	100936	**37.9**	856	29.86	857.8	**9.37**	9.4	9.33	**9.83**	523.4
PA060	100938	**4.78**	21.5	28.61	963.9	**4.29**	4.28	4.29	**5.32**	555.3

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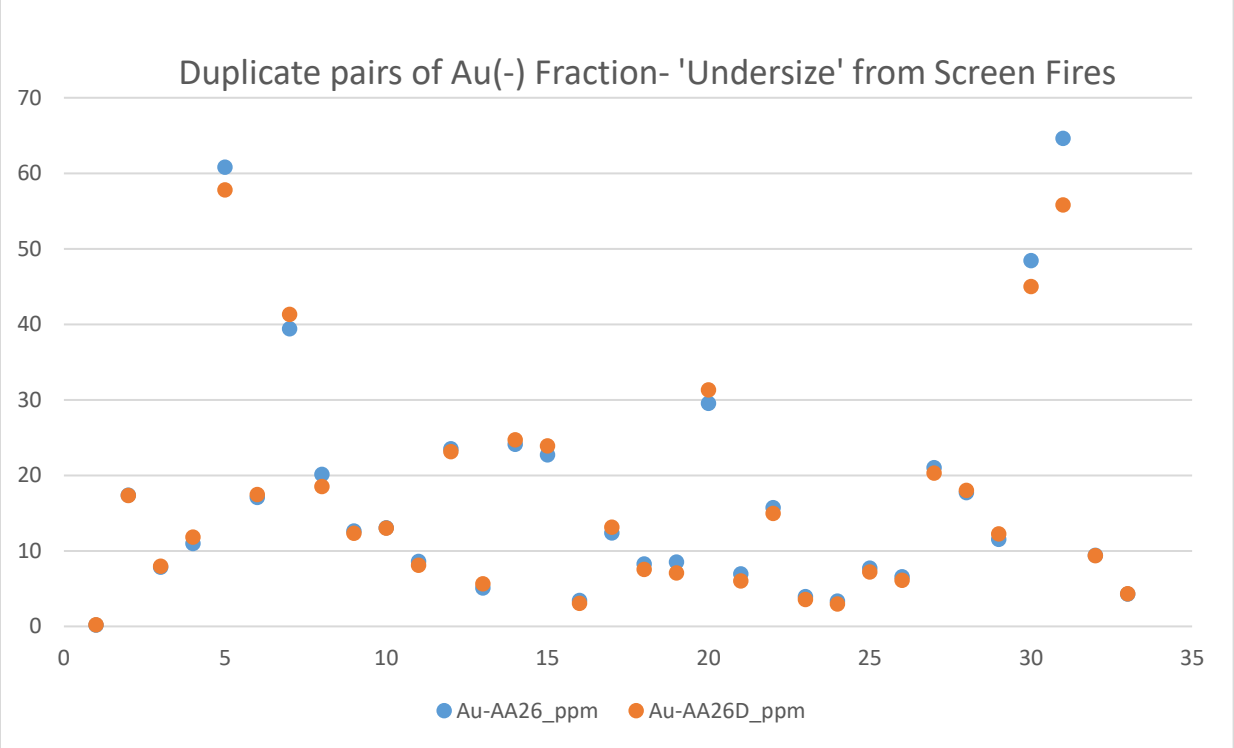


Figure 9a & b: Phase 1 drilling Screen Fire residual 'Undersize' (blue) v Photon Assay (orange) results; showing Photon Assay values occasionally outperforming the average of the duplicate 50-gram fire assays estimating the undersize grade: Contributing pairs of 50-gram fire assays providing the average for the blue line above are shown immediately below.

ABOUT CHRYSOS PHOTONASSAY™

Chrysos PhotonAssay™ is a non-destructive mineral analysis technology developed from CSIRO research and commercialised by Chrysos Corporation. It uses high-energy X-rays to activate gold atoms within a sample, then measures their characteristic emissions to determine the gold concentration. The automated process can analyse approximately 500g of material in minutes, providing an alternative to conventional fire assay while preserving the sample for further testing.

For an overview of the PhotonAssay™ technology, view the following video explainers "*Introduction to PhotonAssay*™" and "*How PhotonAssay™ Works*".

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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[13]

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.

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

Lincoln - Mineral Resource Estimate[14]

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 4: 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.

Saraya - Mineral Resource[15]

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[16]

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 5: Saraya Mineral Resource Estimate – 250ppm cutoff, Indicator Kriging

ASX Announcements directly referenced in this release

- Drilling results taken from the report titled "First Hole of Phase 2 Drilling Delivers High-Grade Gold", released on the ASX on 16 October 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/
- Mineral Resource Estimate information taken from the report titled "Lincoln Delivers 402koz @ 5.1 g/t Gold Maiden JORC Resource", released on the ASX on 25 May 2026 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/

[14] Refer to ASX release "*Lincoln Delivers 402koz @ 5.1 g/t Gold Maiden JORC Resource*" dated 25 May 2026
[15] Refer to ASX release "*Saraya Uranium Mineral Resource Approaches 20 Mlb eU3O8*" dated 27 August 2024
[16] Refer to ASX release "*Saraya Uranium Mineral Resource Approaches 20 Mlb eU3O8*" dated 27 August 2024

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- 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/
- Operational and drilling information taken from the report titled "Lincoln Gold Project Operational and Drilling Update", released on the ASX on 20 January 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 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	262	34.5	130	230	75.4	77.4	2	4.46	XC11
and							**143**	**175**	**32**	**10.69**	XC11
and							185.1	188.5	3.4	2.16	XC11
and							192.1	194	1.9	1.74	XC11
DDH0295	2104080	582458	258	-11.5	164	174	133.75	135.7	1.95	1.45	XC11
and							**151.2**	**165.5**	**14.3**	**7.16**	XC11
DDH0296	2104082	582459	262	44.5	130	169.2	80.05	82.1	2.05	3.21	XC11
and							**127**	**157.5**	**30.5**	**6.65**	XC11
DDH0297	2104080	582457	261	35	180	112.1	**60**	**67.5**	**7.5**	**19.21**	XC11
DDH0298	2104080	582458	258	-33.5	173	130	**91.2**	**94**	**2.8**	**7.91**	XC11
DDH0299	2104080	582458	260	10	235	53				NSI	XC11
DDH0300	2104049	582519	269	20	55	52.5				***assays awaited***	XC10
DDH0301	2104049	582519	269	65	55	80				***assays awaited***	XC10
DDH0302	2104044	582518	268	-45	235	67.2				***assays awaited***	XC10
DDH0303	2104044	582518	268	0	235	50				***assays awaited***	XC10
DDH0304	2104044	582518	268	40	235	70				***assays awaited***	XC10
DDH0305	2104011	582574	279	40	235	55				***assays awaited***	XC9
DDH0306	2104011	582574	278	0	235	40				***assays awaited***	XC9
DDH0307	2104011	582574	276	-45	235	45				***assays awaited***	XC9
DDH0308	2104014	582581	279	23	55	40				***assays awaited***	XC9
DDH0309	2104011	582574	278	60	53	37.2				***assays awaited***	XC9
DDH0309A	2104016	582576	278	60	55	90				***assays awaited***	XC9
DDH0310	2104080	582578	278	-26.5	153	366.1				***partially awaited***	XC11

N.B.-Cut off- 1.0 g/t Au; Minimum interval length 1.8m; Max internal dilution 2.0m;
Assays by 50gm charge Fire Assay, ALS Method Au-AA26
DDH0294, DDH0295 incorporate screenfire values (ALS Method Au-SCR24) returned for initial results >10ppm Au
DDH00297 63.6-64.2m assayed 221g/t via ALS method Au-GRA22, maximum assay received in current program.

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 intervals are approximately 0.2x to 0.4x for130° azimuth holes; and approximately 0.4x to 0.5x for >160° azimuth oblique holes in XC11.

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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)

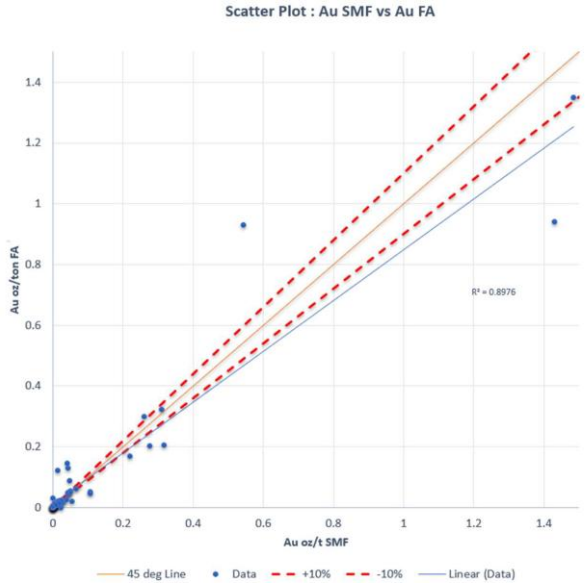
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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Current Drilling and Sampling (2025-26: DDH251-310)
Current drilling by Haranga is HQ Diamond drilling, sampling intervals are half-cored, wholly fine crushed to -70% <2mm ; Pulverize to 85% <75 um; Split with Boyd Rotary Splitter. Samples then assayed by Au-AA26 Ore Grade Au 50g FA with AA finish; IF Au >= 100.0 ppm then sample is screen fired via Au-GRA22. IF Au >= 10.0 ppm then sample is screen fired via Au-SCR24. Screen fires are intended to be replicated by testing balance of available sample by Chrysos PhotonAssay™ (approx. 500gram charge)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</td><td>Historical Drilling
Summarised by drilling type below, separated by deposit:
<table>
<tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>Year</th><th>Deposit</th><th>Drill Type</th><th>Holes</th><th>m</th></tr>
<tr><td>DDH-001-002</td><td>1983</td><td>Lincoln-Comet</td><td>RC</td><td>2</td><td>142</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH-003- DDH-0015</td><td>1984-1985</td><td>Lincoln-Comet</td><td>Diamond</td><td>13</td><td>2,072</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH-0016-DDH-0030</td><td>1986</td><td>Lincoln-Comet</td><td>Diamond</td><td>15</td><td>2,969</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH-0031-DDH-0088; 0104</td><td>1987-1990</td><td>Lincoln-Comet</td><td>Diamond</td><td>59</td><td>9,245</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH-0089-DDH-0162 (excl. 0104)</td><td>1990</td><td>Lincoln-Comet</td><td>UG diamond</td><td>74</td><td>5,569</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH-0163-DDH-0195</td><td>2006</td><td>Lincoln-Comet</td><td>UG diamond</td><td>33</td><td>2,782</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH-0196-DDH-0221</td><td>2012</td><td>Lincoln-Comet</td><td>Diamond</td><td>26</td><td>3,122</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH-0222-DDH-0250</td><td>2012</td><td>Lincoln-Comet</td><td>UG diamond</td><td>29</td><td>697</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>251</td><td>26598</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>Year</th><th>Deposit</th><th>Drill Type</th><th>Holes</th><th>m</th></tr>
<tr><td>KDH-0001r-0005r, 0007r-0008r</td><td>1983-1984</td><td>Medean/SS Hill</td><td>RC</td><td>7</td><td>1,346</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>KDH-0006; KDH-0009</td><td>1983</td><td>Medean/SS Hill</td><td>Diamond</td><td>2</td><td>447</td></tr>
<tr><td>KDH-0010-KDH-0020</td><td>1988-1989</td><td>Medean/SS Hill</td><td>Diamond</td><td>11</td><td>2,799</td></tr>
<tr><td>KDH-0021-KDH-0030</td><td>2006-2007</td><td>Medean/SS Hill</td><td>Diamond</td><td>10</td><td>3,176</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>23</td><td>6422</td></tr>
</table>
The diameter of the diamond holes varies from HQ for surface drilling, to NQ For underground.
Historical core was not oriented.</td></tr>
</table>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Current Drilling and Sampling (2025-26: DDH251-310) Phase 1 & 2 drilling by Haranga is HQ Diamond drilling from underground, all core is orientated using an IMDEX digital orientation tool
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	***Historical Drilling*** DD recovery data from all drillholes 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: DDH251-310)*** 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: DDH251-310)*** 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.*	***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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Between 1994 and 2007, samples were selected based on the presence of visible gold, abundant arsenopyrite, the presence of vein quartz, or sulphide-replacement mineralisation. These samples were cut to lengths of between 0.88 and 1.37 m and submitted for screen assay. Other areas of altered rock considered to potentially host mineralisation were submitted for fire assay. During the 2012 drilling, mineralised intervals were identified during logging and analysed by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. The remaining mineralised core was retained and the unmineralised core was discarded. Samples from the 2013 pre-production drilling were analysed by fire assay. Sample Sizes are generally considered appropriate to the material being sampled. However studies exist analysing pulp duplicates, pulp replicates (newly pulverised sample from coarse reject) and field duplicates (or twins where the remaining core existed) was analysed. The study encompassed drill core, underground chip sample data and muck samples and was conducted to try to determine the inherent variability of mineralisation at Lincoln-Comet. Findings unsurprisingly showed high variability between samples at all subsample stages. The information suggests that this variability is reduced for metallic screen assay (SMF) when compared with routine fire assay (1ATF) suggesting that SMF is the preferred assay technique for the style of mineralisation found at Lincoln-Comet (refer scatter plot of available comparison from 2006 drilling below). Ideally all samples should be crushed and pulverised before sub-sampling occurs.  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.

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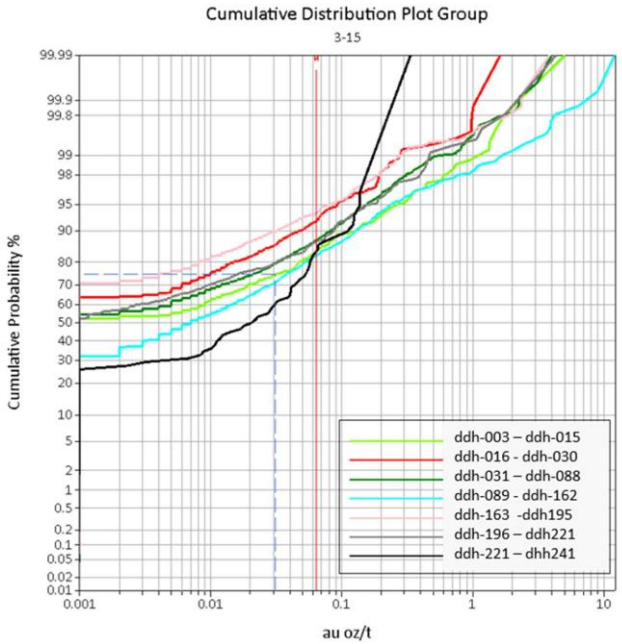
<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Haranga conducted tests on available source material, utilizing both Fire Assay with a 50gram charge, and Screen Fire to extinction for comparison with database values where possible, which supported larger sampling sizes.

Current Drilling (2025-26: DDH251-310)
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 are being replicated by testing balance of available pulverised 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.in the longer term before a decision to consider PA as a primary assay technique can be made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.
For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.
Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</td><td>Historical Drilling
All assaying of core has been Fire Assay of variable charge, with some screen fires summarised in the table below. The technique is considered a total assay technique, and considered appropriate for the material being analysed.
A sinitial 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:
<table>
<tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>Assay Type</th><th>Laboratory</th><th>Original Assay files</th><th>QA/QC</th></tr>
<tr><td>DDH-003- DDH-0015</td><td>Fire Assay</td><td>Shasta</td><td>Yes</td><td>Some</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH-0016-DDH-0030</td><td>Fire Assay</td><td>Barringer</td><td>Yes</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH-0031-DDH-0073; 0104</td><td>FA30gm</td><td>Barringer</td><td>Yes</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH-0074-DDH-0162 (excl. 0104)</td><td>FA30gm</td><td>Chemex</td><td>Yes</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
		DDH-0163-DDH-0195	Screen Fire	American Assay	Yes	Yes
		DDH-0196-DDH-0221	FA50gm	ALS	Digital File only	Yes
		DDH-0222-DDH-0234	Fire Assay	ALS	Digital File only	Yes
		DDH-0236-DDH-0250	Fire Assay	Onsite SGM	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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 For Lincoln-Comet, with the exception of the final drill program which consisted of short, underground production-type holes, all campaigns show comparable Au analyses with some differences caused by the different levels of selective assaying implemented. **Quality of Laboratory Data: 2025 Due diligence** Samples were submitted to ALS laboratory in Reno Nevada, which holds multiple accreditations, including ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for testing and calibration laboratories. It was a participating laboratory in the April 2024 round robin for WA-based Geostats Pty Ltd. Over 200 samples were hand delivered some 250km distance to ALS laboratory in Reno, Nevada for the following sample streams: • Homogenisation of pulps as required (Method HOM-01- homogenise by light pulverising) • Fire assay by 50 gram charge (ALS Method Au-AA26), • Screen fire assay on known high grade results and proximal material (ALS Method Au-SCR24), • Fire assay by 50 gram charge to extinction (ALS Method Au-GRA22) instead of screen fire when sample weight was <250grams. • both ME-MS and ICP-AES on quarter core cut from selected gold-bearing intervals within ddh-203; crushed and all sample pulverised before sample selection.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 checks of selected high grade Screen Fire results with Chrysos PhotonAssay™ have shown results the Company considers reliable, along with accurate assaying of CRM's. The Company is continuing to investigate the usefulness of Photon Assay to aid the replication of high grade gold results in a high grade gold environment. ***Current Drilling (2025-26: DDH251-310)*** All assaying consisted of Fire Assay utilising 50gram charge, with screen fires followup on assays >10ppm. These techniques are considered a total assay technique and considered appropriate for the material being analysed. Screen fires will be replicated by testing balance of available sample by Chrysos PhotonAssay™ (approx. 500gram charge). Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for gold are expected to be achieved by submission of a range of Certified Reference materials (CRM's) and blanks provided by Geostats, specifically GLG 912-2 (0.002ppm); GBM913-3 (0.001ppm); G910-9 (1.51ppm); G324-7 (3.64ppm); G323-1 (5.74ppm); G317-1 (11.03ppm); and G921-3 (13.01ppm) inserted into the sampling sequence, targeted at mineralisation. Assays from the laboratory are currently passing acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data*	***Historical Drilling*** Haranga personnel and consultants have made a site visit to review primary source data and to undertake work to verify significant intersections from both core and stored pulps. Intentionally twinned holes are not present in the historical database. 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.

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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>storage (physical and electronic) protocols.
Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</td><td>Some historical assay data has been adjusted from ounce per short ton and ounce per metric tonne, to parts per million/grams per tonne as required. Sample intervals have been converted from imperial feet to metric

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

Current Drilling (2025-26: DDH251-310)
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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of data points</td><td>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.
Specification of the grid system used.
Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</td><td>Historical Drilling
Comparison of original paper logs and digital data shows a concerted effort to relocate collars to topography and position. Estimates of inaccuracy of early surface drilling collars is considered to be less than 3m at most. After professional surveying of development early UG collars were matched to position, changing from original estimated coordinates by up to 15m.
<table>
<tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>DH Survey</th><th>Original files</th><th>Collar Surveys</th></tr>
<tr><td>ddh-003- ddh-0015</td><td>Eastman every 100'</td><td>yes</td><td>unknown</td></tr>
<tr><td>ddh-0016-ddh-0030</td><td>Eastman every 100'</td><td>yes</td><td>unknown</td></tr>
<tr><td>ddh-0031-ddh-0073; 0104</td><td>Eastman every 100'</td><td>yes</td><td>unknown</td></tr>
<tr><td>ddh-0074-ddh-0162 (excl. 0104)</td><td>Eastman every 100'</td><td>yes</td><td>unknown</td></tr>
<tr><td>ddh-0163-ddh-0195</td><td>Reflex EZ every 100'</td><td>yes</td><td>Professionally</td></tr>
<tr><td>ddh-0196-ddh-0221</td><td>Reflex EZ every 100'</td><td>yes</td><td>Professionally</td></tr>
<tr><td>ddh-0222-ddh-0250</td><td>Reflex EZ every 100'</td><td>yes</td><td>Professionally</td></tr>
</table>
Collar surveys only are available and downhole survey information for ddh-0031, 0032; and 0104, 0110, 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.</td></tr>
</table>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All coordinates are reported relative to the NAD83/California Zone 2 coordinate system (expressed in metres) Topographic control is reported via the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). Topographic control of the data is considered adequate for the majority of database. Early drilling has lesser location control but is not material to the resource, and superseded by subsequent drilling. The Company is assessing a height error of up to 0.8m in some locations which is not considered material to the MRE. ***Current Drilling (2025-26: DDH251-310)*** 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Current Drilling (2025-26: DDH251-310) Samples are processed onsite within the current Mine workshop, with 24 hr observation. Samples are then transported by independent contractor directly to ALS Reno for submission on average weekly.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Seduli (vendors of the Project to Haranga) commissioned reviews of the database by Mining Plus in 2023 in the form of a Gap Analysis and Drillhole Audit. Amongst recommendations it states: **Collar Verification**: Mining Plus considers the lack of collar verification to be low risk to the integrity of the drillhole database due to the existence of underground development that verifies the position **Survey Verification**: Of the total 249 diamond drill holes in the Lincoln-Comet deposit, 44 holes do not contain any downhole surveys (or 18% of diamond drill holes). The majority of these holes are short length holes with only 6 holes over 50m in length that are missing surveys. Mining Plus considers the lack of downhole surveys available for checks to be low risk to the integrity of the drillhole database particularly in areas proximal to existing underground development. While the quality of surveys in some of the deeper holes may not accurately define the exact location of mineralised lodes, this would have a limited impact on the thickness of the mineralisation and overall volume. **Assay Verification**- Mining Plus considered the lack of QAQC information and poor quality of the existing assay information to be a moderate risk to the integrity of the drillhole database as the accuracy and precision of the available assay data cannot be verified. 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 49 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 346 Ha, comprising 87 Ha (65 Ha owned) of surface rights and 309 Ha (81 Ha owned) of mineral rights. This includes the recent 2026 purchase of land and minerals rights from Land Club Sutter Creek. 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. Previous releases footnoted in this release contains all information pertaining to historical and Phase 1 and 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.*	Not applicable 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 previous releases, 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. Further images, including plans, cross sections, long sections and oblique sections have been provided in subsequent reports. Annexure 1 outlines significant intersections from current drilling.

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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