

# SPECTACULAR BROAD SHALLOW HIGH GRADE GOLD DRILL RESULTS CONFIRM POTENTIAL AT IBEL SOUTH PROJECT

## Highlights

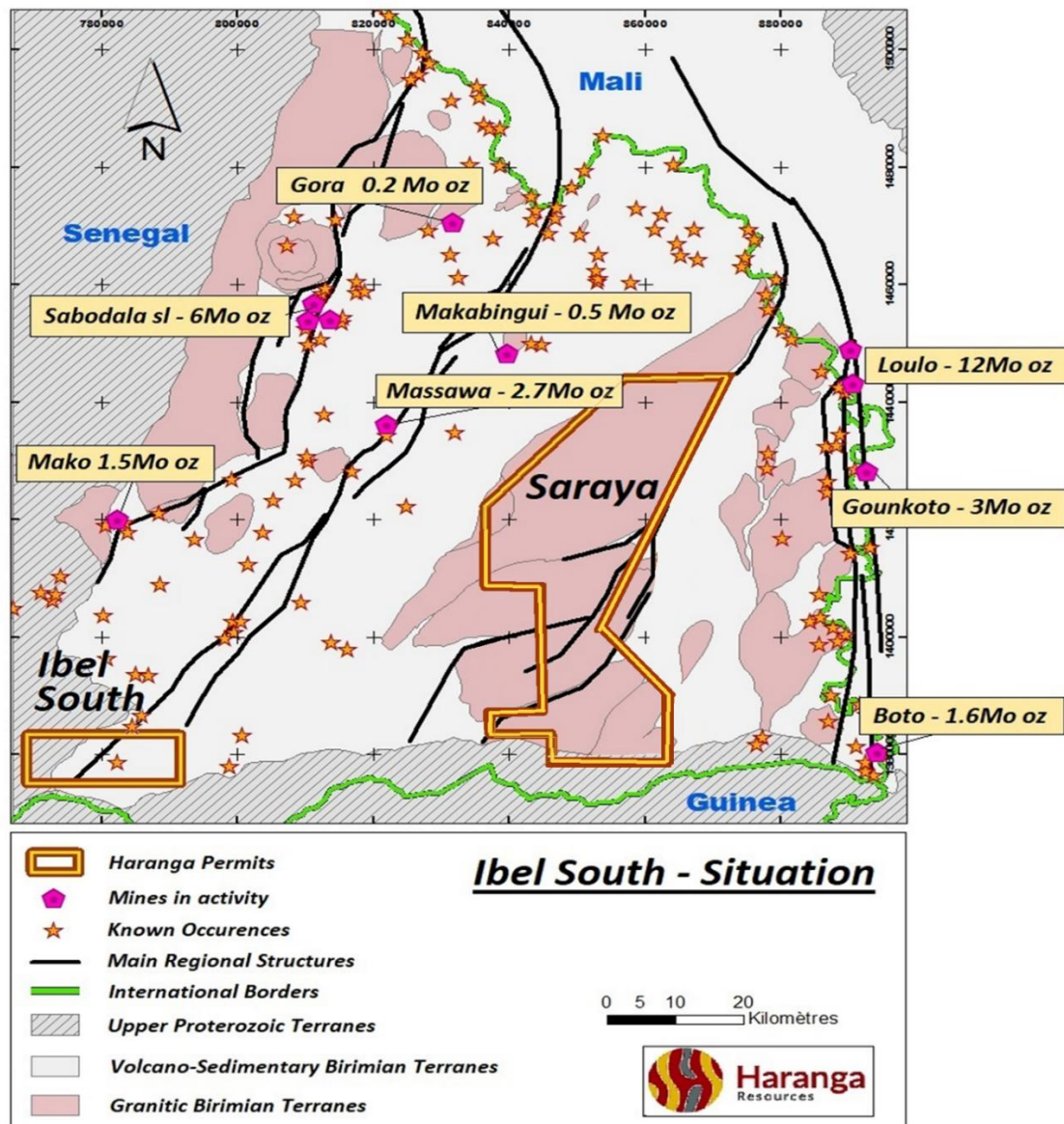
- **Maiden drilling identifies strong near-surface mineralisation** following successful Air Core drilling program completed in July.
- 2,000 metres of Air Core drilling across four lines at the Ibel South Gold Project, with 41 drillholes completed along lines oriented N300°E to N320°E, targeting termite mound gold anomalies<sup>1</sup> and artisanal workings.
- Select drill assays confirm broad, shallow and high-grade gold zones:
  - 25-IBS-AC-008: **20m @ 6.54 g/t Au** from 12m, incl. **4m @ 14.64 g/t Au**
  - 25-IBS-AC-016: **10m @ 6.35 g/t Au** from 44m, incl. **6m @ 8.55 g/t Au - (Hole ended in mineralisation)**
  - 25-IBS-AC-017: **4m @ 14.83 g/t** from 8m,
  - 25-IBS-AC-007: **4m @ 4.92 g/t Au** from 4m,
  - 25-IBS-AC-010: **8m @ 1.58 g/t Au** from 24m,
  - 25-IBS-AC-005: **12m @ 1.30 g/t Au** from 32m, incl. **4m @ 1.96 g/t Au**,
  - 25-IBS-AC-011: **28m @ 0.82 g/t Au** from 16m, incl. **4m @ 2.68 g/t Au**
- **Drilling indicates mineralisation may extend laterally over 700m+, with potential for greater strike length if zones connect.**
- Drilling passed through 4 to 8 metres of laterite overlying 30 to 50 metres of deeply weathered saprolite. Sedimentary lithologies intersected, including silicified greywacke units with quartz veining and visible sulphides, consistent with regional mineralised lithologies.
- **Large termite mound anomalies West and North were not covered by this campaign and remain open.**
- Samples composited at 4m intervals, fire assayed by certified SGS laboratory. All mineralised samples to be re-assayed at 1m intervals, results expected at the end of September.

**Haranga Resources Limited (ASX:HAR; FRA:65E0; 'Haranga' or 'the Company')** is pleased to report initial assay results from its maiden Aircore (AC) drilling program at the Ibel South Gold Project, located in southeastern Senegal (Figure 1). The campaign was completed safely and swiftly, with results confirming the gold anomalism previously identified through Termite Mound Sampling (TMS).

**Managing Director Mr. Peter Batten commented** *"These are exciting results from our maiden drill program and exceed the Company's expectations. Indicated in these results are broad, high-grade zones with strike continuity from the first group of TMS anomalies drill tested at the Ibel South Gold Project, which is located in a major gold district with known multi-million ounce mines. Future work will include strike extension drilling and depth testing of these new intercepts, including drilling of the remaining TMS anomalies on the lower plateaus to the north-east of these intercepts, which could not be drilled in this campaign. The logging showed fractured and sulphidised greywackes, the target lithology for gold mineralisation in this region of the Birimian.*

*Although we are very pleased with these results, the Company is now focusing on drilling its very high grade Lincoln Gold Project, in California USA, which is permitted to mine and includes a historical gold resource reported in 2015 under NI 43-101 (Non JORC) of Total Indicated & Inferred resources 286,000oz @ 9.3 g/t Au".*

The Mineral Resource estimates relating to the Lincoln Gold Project contained in this announcement were prepared in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI-43-101") standards and have not been reported in accordance with the 2012 Joint Ore Reserves Committee's Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code"). Refer to Haranga's website at <https://www.haranga.com/> for information in relation to the Mineral Resource estimates prepared for Lincoln. A competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code and it is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the estimate will be able to be reported as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve in accordance with the JORC Code. Please refer to further disclosure required by the ASX Listing Rules in the announcement referenced below at schedule 1.



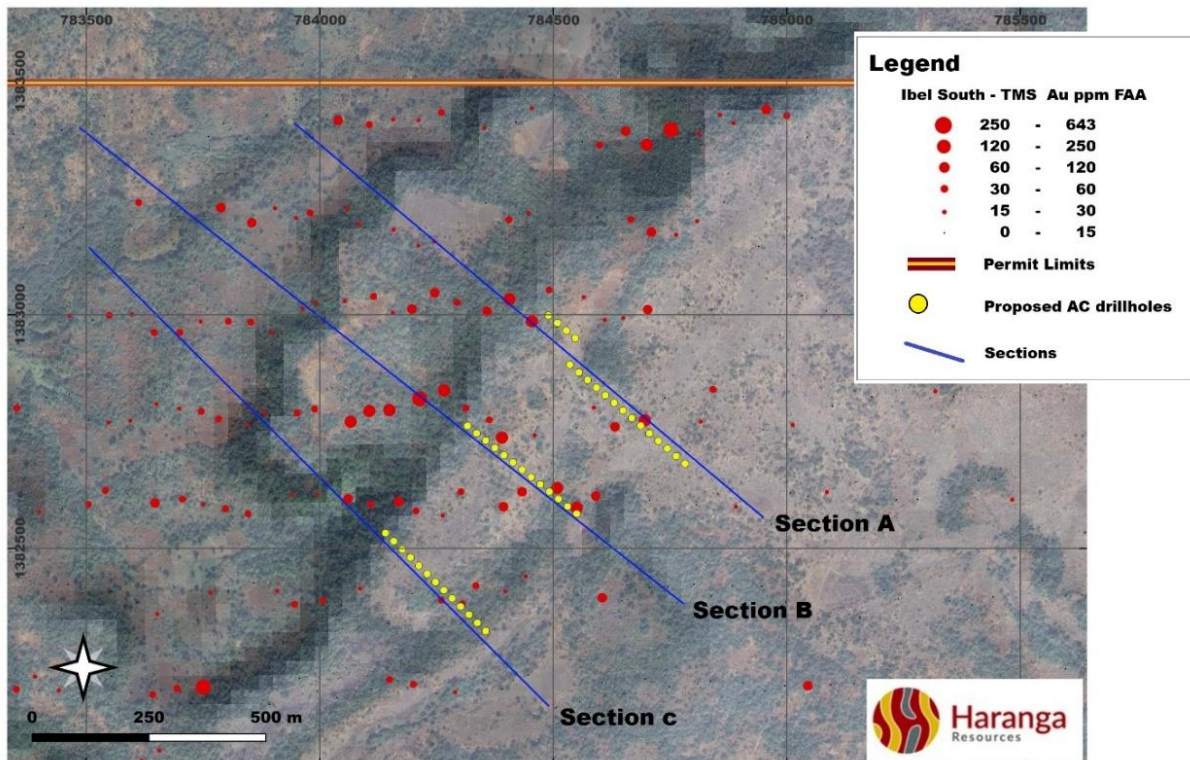
**Figure 1:** Ibel South Gold Project location in relation to Haranga's Saraya Uranium Project and regional gold mines and gold occurrences.

### The Air Core Drilling Program

In July, Haranga Resources successfully completed its 2,000m maiden Aircore drilling program at the Ibel South Gold Project, located in southeastern Senegal within the highly prospective Kedougou-Kéniéba Inlier<sup>1</sup>.

The program comprised 41 holes for a total of 2,000 metres, drilled across four NW-SE oriented lines (Figure 2). Drillholes were inclined at 60° toward the northwest, specifically targeting gold-in-termite anomalies delineated in 2023 on the elevated lateritic plateau. Drill collars were positioned to minimise environmental impact, avoiding major vegetation and ensuring safe access. Collar locations were also limited to top of the plateau due to weather conditions as the rainy season prevented working on slopes and sub plateau: **large termite mound gold**

anomalies to the West and North were not covered by this campaign and remain open (Figure 2).



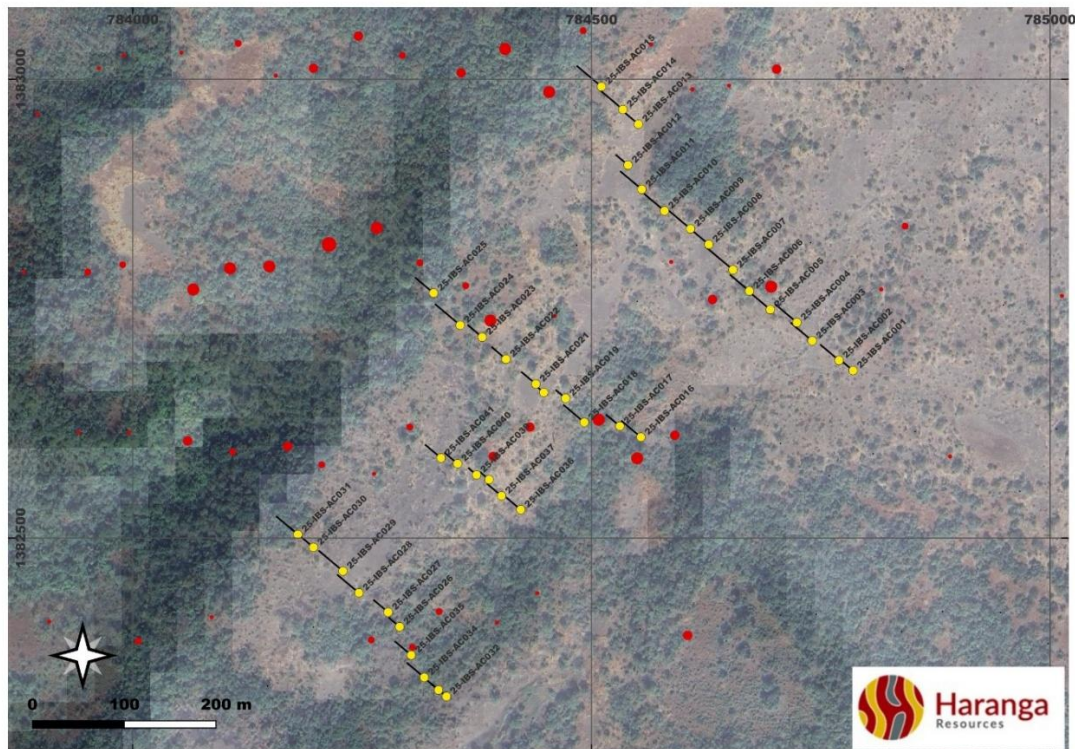
**Figure 2:** Proposed Aircore drill lines for testing of the termite mound sampling gold anomalies at the Ibel South Gold Project. Limited access during the rainy season prevents to cover the full length of the TMS anomalies.

The campaign was completed ahead of schedule, within just ten days of double-shift drilling, and successfully drilled through the thick laterite cover and saprolite zones into fresh bedrock. Logging confirmed the presence of a consistent weathering profile comprising 4 to 8 metres of laterite, underlain by 30 to up to 50 metres of saprolite. Beneath this, drilling intersected altered sedimentary units, notably a silicified greywacke horizon veined with quartz and containing visible sulphide mineralisation, including pyrite and arsenopyrite.

### Strong Assay Results

The assay results from the Ibel South campaign have confirmed the presence of significant and coherent gold mineralisation within the targeted greywacke unit. Several holes returned wide intervals of anomalous to high-grade gold (Table 1), with grades exceeding 1 g/t Au in multiple 4-metre composites.





**Figure 3:** Drillhole collar plan (yellow circle: hole collars) and hole traces at Ibel South Gold Project.

The following Table presents the significant (Au >0.5 g/t) gold intercepts:

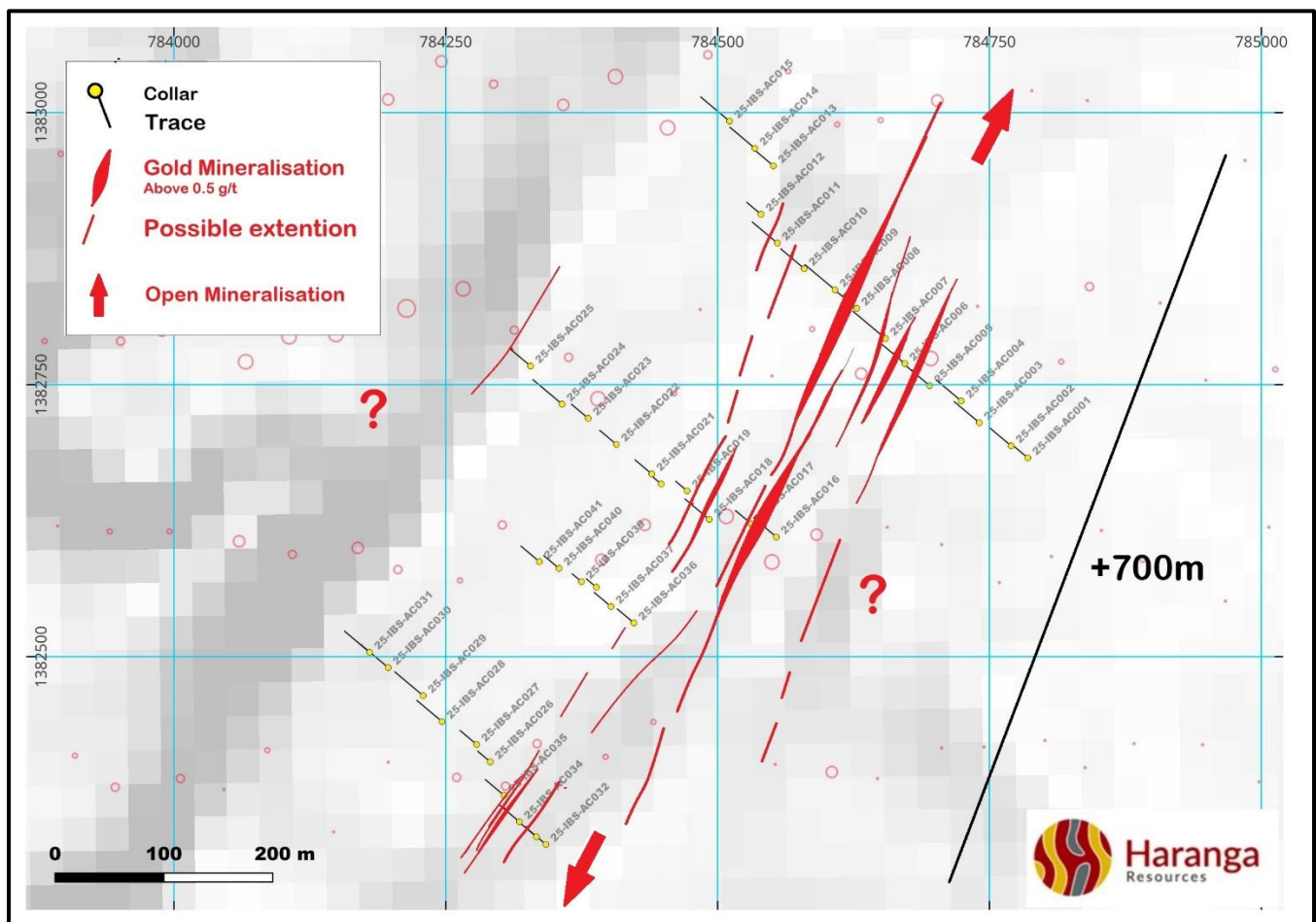
Hole-ID	Interval	From	Comment
25-IBS-AC-005	<b>12m @ 1.3 Au g/t</b>	32m	
25-IBS-AC-006	8m @ 0.97 Au g/t	20m	
25-IBS-AC-007	<b>4m @ 4.92 Au g/t</b>	4m	In laterite
25-IBS-AC-008	<b>20m @ 6.54 Au g/t</b>	12m	<b>Incl. 4m @ 14.64 Au g/t</b>
25-IBS-AC-010	<b>8m @ 1.58 Au g/t</b>	24m	
25-IBS-AC-011	28m @ 0.82 Au g/t	16m	<b>Incl. 4m @ 2.68 Au g/t</b>
25-IBS-AC-016	20m @ 0.54 Au g/t	24m	
25-IBS-AC-016	<b>10m @ 6.35 Au g/t</b>	44m	<b>Hole ended in mineralisation</b>
25-IBS-AC-017	<b>4m @ 14.83 Au g/t</b>	8m	Sub-Laterite
25-IBS-AC-018	12m @ 0.65 Au g/t	8m	Sub-Laterite
25-IBS-AC-018	<b>8m @ 1.57 Au g/t</b>	28m	
25-IBS-AC-025	7m @ 0.58 Au g/t	44m	
25-IBS-AC-033	4m @ 0.62 Au g/t	20m	
25-IBS-AC-034	12m @ 0.71 Au g/t	28m	

**Table 1:** All Gold Intercepts at Ibel South (above 0.5 g/t), 4m composite samples.

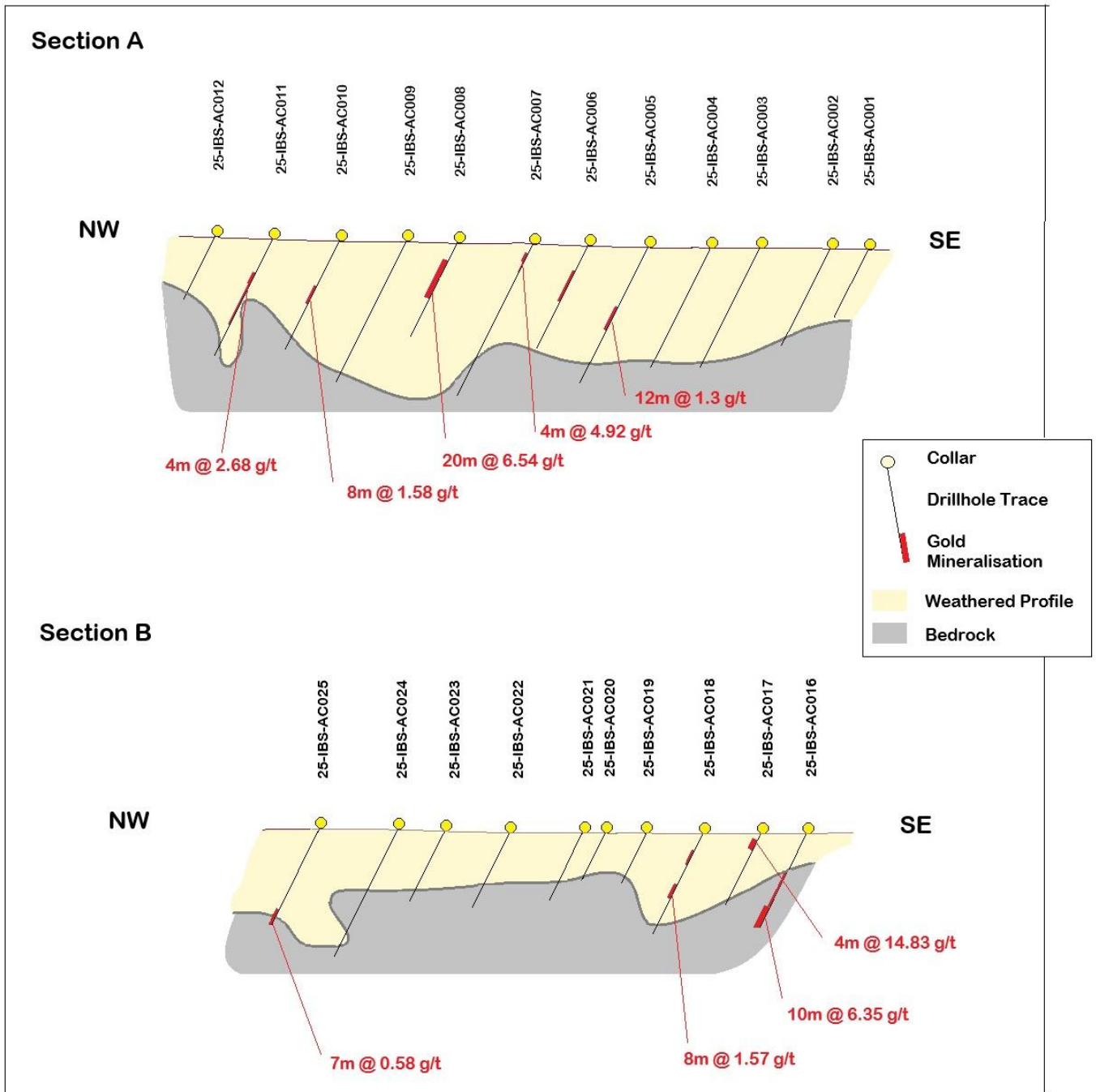
These intercepts are hosted within altered and veined zones within the greywacke, containing visible sulphides, suggesting hydrothermal processes along structurally prepared horizons.

Importantly, the mineralised zones were intersected across the two first lines with some smaller intercepts on line 3, suggesting laterally continuous mineralisation over +700m strike length. The anomalous gold values align within a N15°E-trending structural corridor and extensions will be a focus of further drilling programmes. The trend of this line of mineralisation is southwest of the next line but may connect with the last line (holes 25-IBS-AC-033 and 034), a possible strike distance in excess of 700m (Figure 4).

The eastern most hole drilled (line 2, 25-IBS-AC-025, Figure 4) intercepted lower grade mineralisation. Lines 1 and 3 did not extend to test the projected position of this potential line of mineralisation. This AC program was designed over termite mound sampling (TMS) anomalies and returned positive results. This program was restricted to the upper plateau of the topography due to accessibility issues at this time of year and further TMS anomalies remain untested on the lower sections of the permit.



**Figure 4:** Planview interpretation of the Gold intercepts at +0.5g/t over the prospect. The mineralisation seems orientated N15°E along a possible 700m strike length and largely untested to the South, North and also West.



**Figure 5:** Section A and B of the AC drilling campaign, results showing the Au intercepts above +0.5 g/t.

### Sampling and Assay Protocols

Samples were collected systematically at one-metre intervals downhole, then composited into four-metre intervals for initial gold analysis in our workshop. All composite samples were submitted to SGS certified laboratory, where they underwent standard preparation, including drying, crushing and pulverisation, followed by 50-gram Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish.

All of the original one-metre samples will be scanned on-site using Haranga's portable XRF analyser to assist with multi-element geochemical screening and the mapping of hydrothermal alteration zones.

### **Next Steps**

The immediate focus is on re-assaying the original one-metre samples corresponding to all composite intervals that returned gold grades above 0.25 g/t, in order to refine the mineralised boundaries and confirm internal grade distribution.

These sample are being sorted and will be transported to the laboratory immediately.

The Company will continue interpreting the full assay dataset, integrating multi-element and portable XRF results with geological logging and geochemical data. This integrated analysis will define the drilling targets required to test the depth and strike continuity and extent of the mineralised zones identified during this maiden campaign. These results are expected at the end of September.

Field operations are expected to resume following the end of the wet season, with fieldwork anticipated to recommence in the fourth quarter of 2025.

-ends

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

**Kyla Garic**

Company Secretary

**HARANGA RESOURCES LIMITED**



Hole ID	UtmE Z29N	UtmN Z29N	UtmZ Z29N	EOH	Azimuth	Dip
25-IBS-AC001	784785	1382683	174	42	315	-60
25-IBS-AC002	784770	1382694	174	52	315	-60
25-IBS-AC003	784741	1382715	172	60	315	-60
25-IBS-AC004	784724	1382735	175	60	315	-60
25-IBS-AC005	784695	1382749	173	66	315	-60
25-IBS-AC006	784672	1382769	172	54	315	-60
25-IBS-AC007	784654	1382792	168	78	315	-60
25-IBS-AC008	784628	1382820	169	52	315	-60
25-IBS-AC009	784608	1382837	170	72	315	-60
25-IBS-AC010	784580	1382857	175	56	315	-60
25-IBS-AC011	784555	1382880	171	60	315	-60
25-IBS-AC012	784540	1382906	173	34	315	-60
25-IBS-AC013	784551	1382951	177	42	315	-60
25-IBS-AC014	784534	1382967	170	60	315	-60
25-IBS-AC015	784511	1382992	180	69	315	-60
25-IBS-AC016	784554	1382610	163	54	315	-60
25-IBS-AC017	784531	1382622	169	38	315	-60
25-IBS-AC018	784492	1382626	193	58	315	-60
25-IBS-AC019	784472	1382652	171	27	315	-60
25-IBS-AC020	784448	1382659	174	22	315	-60
25-IBS-AC021	784439	1382668	172	40	315	-60
25-IBS-AC022	784407	1382695	172	40	315	-60
25-IBS-AC023	784381	1382719	176	40	315	-60
25-IBS-AC024	784357	1382732	175	70	315	-60
25-IBS-AC025	784328	1382767	174	51	315	-60
25-IBS-AC026	784291	1382403	167	30	315	-60
25-IBS-AC027	784278	1382419	167	40	315	-60
25-IBS-AC028	784247	1382440	169	60	315	-60
25-IBS-AC029	784229	1382464	167	68	315	-60
25-IBS-AC030	784197	1382490	170	66	315	-60
25-IBS-AC031	784180	1382504	179	60	315	-60
25-IBS-AC032	784342	1382327	160	40	315	-60
25-IBS-AC033	784333	1382335	151	40	315	-60
25-IBS-AC034	784318	1382348	181	48	315	-60
25-IBS-AC035	784304	1382373	161	45	315	-60
25-IBS-AC036	784423	1382531	164	40	315	-60
25-IBS-AC037	784402	1382546	162	40	315	-60
25-IBS-AC038	784388	1382564	167	24	315	-60
25-IBS-AC039	784375	1382569	166	22	315	-60
25-IBS-AC040	784354	1382581	171	36	315	-60
25-IBS-AC041	784336	1382587	173	44	315	-60

**Table 2:** Ibel South drillhole collars and orientation

## Competent Person's and Compliance Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Peter Batten, a Competent Person, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Batten 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 Batten is the Managing Director of Haranga Resources Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this announcement that are footnoted below (1-3) relates to exploration results and mineral resources that have been released previously on the ASX. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that, in the case of mineral resources estimates (including foreign estimates), all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's finding is presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

## Saraya - Mineral Resource

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 24 August 2024<sup>2</sup>. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's finding is presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

## Saraya - Mineral Resource Estimate

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

Classification	Tonnage	Grade	Contained eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	
	Mt	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> ppm	Mlbs	Tonnes
Indicated	4.1	740	6.7	3,038
Inferred	10.4	475	10.9	4,946
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>7,984</b>

**Table 1: Saraya Mineral Resource Estimate<sup>2</sup> - 250ppm cutoff, Indicator Kriging**

## ASX Announcements directly referenced in this release.

- Information relating to the commencement of drilling at the Company's Ibel South Gold Project taken from the report titled "Maiden Drill Program at Ibel South Gold Project to Commence" released on the ASX on 9th of July 2025 and available to view on <https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/>

2. Mineral Resource Estimate results taken from the report titled "Saraya Uranium Mineral Resource Approaches 20 Mlb eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>" released on the ASX on 27<sup>th</sup> of August 2024 and available to view on <https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/>
3. Information confirming acquisition of the Lincoln Gold Project taken from the report titled "Haranga completes acquisition of the Lincoln Gold Project" released on the ASX on 30<sup>th</sup> of July 2025 and available to view on <https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/>

## Disclaimer

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

## About Haranga Resources

*Haranga Resources is a multi-commodity company focused on Gold and Uranium. The Company's most advanced project is the Saraya Uranium Project in Senegal, previously owned by Uranium giant Orano (previously Areva) and which has in excess of 65,000m of historical drilling and a defined a mineral resource of 14.5Mt @ 550ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> for 17.6 Mlbs contained eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> Indicated and Inferred. In addition, Haranga has a brownfield gold project in Senegal within a prolific geological gold province in close proximity to well-defined resources and producing mines. Both projects are serviced from its 40-man exploration camp.*

*The Company has recently finalised the acquisition of the advanced high grade Lincoln Gold Project in California<sup>3</sup>, which has significant infrastructure and is fully permitted for mining. The Company is currently making significant steps on site towards accessing the String Bean Alley Decline for our initial underground diamond*

*drilling programme, intended to assist in the delivery of a maiden JORC resource for the Project.*

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

### **Schedule 1 - Lincoln Gold Project<sup>3</sup> - Foreign Estimate Disclosures**

The NI 43-101 Mineral Resources for the Lincoln Gold Project, as at 2 July 2015, are estimated at 958,910 tonnes at 9.29g/t Au for 286,000 ounces of gold.

The information in this announcement relating to the Lincoln Gold Project Mineral Resources is reported in accordance with the requirements applying to foreign estimates in the ASX Listing Rules and, as such, are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code.

A Competent Person has not yet completed sufficient work to classify the NI 43-101 Mineral Resources as JORC Code Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

It is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the NI 43-101 Mineral Resources will be able to be reported as Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code.

The information in this announcement that relates to the NI 43-101 Mineral Resources and of the Lincoln Gold Project has been extracted from the unpublished report entitled "Updated Technical Report on the Lincoln Mine Project, Amador County, California, prepared for Sutter Gold Mining Inc" dated 2 July 2015 (the "Report"), which sets out the Mineral Resources of the Lincoln Gold Project as at 2 July 2015.

The Mineral Resource estimates for the Lincoln Gold Project have been prepared using the National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators (the "Canadian NI 43-101 Standards").

The Mineral Resources estimates for the Lincoln Gold Project are not, and do not purport to be, compliant with the JORC Code and are therefore classified as "foreign estimates" under the ASX Listing Rules.



## JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Metric samples are produced at the RC drill rig owned and operated by FTE Drilling. Each metric sample is collected in a 90l plastic bag and transported to the Haranga Workshop.</li> <li>In the workshop, the sample bags are weighed, then split using a large sample splitter. A 2 to 3kg sample is collected.</li> <li>Single metre samples are kept for future assays.</li> <li>A composite sample is made by mixing a quarter of four metric sample.</li> <li>For this, each of the four metric sample is quartered using a riffle splitter, then mixed together in a new sample bag.</li> <li>Mixed samples have been sent to the SGS assay laboratory for sample preparation and Fire Assay analyses on 50gr samples.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AirCore drilling is the technique called for this drilling campaign, the drilling company, FTE Drilling, provided a Schramm RC rig to do the job (4.5" rods).</li> <li>Face-sampling Aircore, nominal 3-3.5" bit, to refusal. Holes inclined -60° toward 315° azimuth. Depths typically penetrate 4-8 m laterite, 30-50 m saprolite, then fresh bedrock.</li> <li>Average depth of hole is 48m with hole depths from 22 to 78m. Holes are drilled at -60° angle from surface.</li> <li>No downhole survey done.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recoveries monitored by sample bag volume/consistency; no systematic bias observed between high/low grades. Moisture noted in laterite/saprolite where applicable.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All intervals geologically logged (qualitative and quantitative where relevant), capturing lithology, veining, alteration and sulphides (pyrite/arsenopyrite) consistent with Birimian greywacke-hosted mineralisation. Representative chips retained in trays.</li> <li>Intersections are defined using the Au ppm data from the SGS laboratory.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preliminary intersections of gold values are defined using the data from the Certified SGS laboratory on 4x4 composite samples.</li> <li>1 m AC samples riffle-split (or scoop/quarter if low mass; state method used) to ~2-3 kg for lab submission (as 4 m comps). SGS prep: dry, crush, pulverise to industry standard (e.g., 85% passing 75 µm).</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gold by 50 g FA-AAS at SGS. Internal lab QAQC includes repeats, standards and blanks.</li> <li>Company QAQC: insertion rate ~3 per hole (1 blank, 1 certified reference material (standard), 1 field duplicate per hole). QAQC outcomes satisfactory; CRMs plot within control limits; blanks show no material contamination;</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>duplicates show acceptable precision for AC. (Add CRM names/batches if you want extra rigor).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample preparation at the SGS laboratory will be reviewed and an extra 40 samples will be re-prepared and re-assayed to verify representativity of the sample.</li> <li>• The FAA assaying at SGS is considered complete and total.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sampling process is verified daily by 4 technicians (2 at the rig, 2 at the workshop) under supervision of the field geologist and the project site manager.</li> <li>• Significant intercepts verified by senior geologists against logs and assay certificates. No independent twinning at this early stage. Data captured in database with validation checks prior to reporting.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All drilling locations have been located using a handheld GPS.</li> <li>• The grid system is Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 28N (WGS84).</li> <li>• A topographic control has been carried out using georeferenced high resolution satellite images of the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AirCore holes have been initially spaced on 3 lines orientated NW-SE (between 300 and 320°E). Lines are spaced 250 to 300m apart.</li> <li>• During drilling, collars have been adjusted according to the previous hole depth following the "collar to toe" technique.</li> <li>• The drilling is targeted at anomalies resulting from the Termite Mound Sample surface geochemistry. This is the maiden drilling program.</li> <li>• Collar positions recorded by handheld Garmin GPS (<math>\pm 3-5</math></li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		m). Grid: UTM Zone 28N; datum WGS84. Collar table with Easting/Northing, azimuth, dip and EOH provided.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gold mineralisation was thought to be oriented N25-30°E aligned with the regional structural trend, dipping toward the East based on mapped lithologies outcropping in the area.</li> <li>Holes drilled -60° NW toward interpreted NE-trending mineralised corridor; orientation considered appropriate to intersect steep to moderate dips. Early results indicate a <b>N15°E</b> structural trend with ~<b>700 m</b> strike indicated to date.</li> <li>No confirmation of the direction of the sedimentary formation could be confirmed.</li> <li>Relation between the drilling and mineralisation orientation is unknown on this first orientation drilling campaign.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples are collected in large 90l bags at the drill rig and sent to the workshop at the camp for sample preparation.</li> <li>The original bag is preserved for safety at the workshop as well as the first division product of 2 to 3kg. Mixed sample rejects have been recovered from the laboratory for storage.</li> <li>Samples sealed in labelled plastic bags; transported by company personnel to SGS.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal reviews of procedures and data completed by Company personnel.</li> </ul>



## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The AC drilling of the Ibel South Gold Project was wholly on permit number PR 03473 granted to Haranga Resources via Decree of 18 August 2022 and to be renewed in August 2026. Haranga Resources Ltd of Australia fully own the Ibel South permit.</li> <li>There are no impediments known to the project.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A preliminary surface geochemistry campaign was carried out over the area by Sonko and Son, a Senegalese company who owned the exploration rights over the Dindefello Permit who was covering the area prior to 2022. No other work is known to have been carried out over the Ibel South permit.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Birimian orogenic gold mineralisation at Ibel South and regionally lies within volcano-sedimentary and sedimentary units within the Mako formation of the Kedougou-Kenieba inlier.</li> <li>Typical mineralisation occurs within structural traps along major shear zones within regional structures. Ibel South area is located within the zone of the Mako shear zone and the Main Transcurrent zone, known for their large scale world class deposits.</li> <li>Historical data for Mako type mineralisation indicates potassic alteration (biotite/albite) with silicification and sulphide mineralisation. At Ibel, silicification and sulphide mineralisation are known in the brecciated greywacke.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>41 AC Holes for a total of 2000m have been drilled by Haranga at Ibel South in this July 2025 campaign. A summary of hole locations, orientation, and length is provided in Table 1 of the present announcement.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>o elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>o dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>o down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>o hole length.</li> <li>• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The present announcement refers to the drillholes drilled at the Ibel South project in July 2025.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reported FAA Gold Assay results values have not been cut.</li> <li>• All FAA Gold value intervals are arithmetic averages of the stated intervals at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3 m maximal internal dilution, and</li> <li>- cut-off grade of 0.5 ppb Au.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• No relevance for metal equivalent values.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mineralisation is interpreted as mainly oriented along a N15E sheared zone with subvertical (-85°E) dip for most of the targeted area. To be verified by future drilling, logging and mapping. Holes drilled at 60° angle intercept at an angle depending on the hole dip deviation. Intercepts presented in the announcement do not represent true widths.</li> <li>• Full geometry of the mineralisation is still unknown but assumed to be associated with subvertical structural features.</li> <li>• True width of the intercepted mineralisation is unknown.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The text of the announcement contains a collar plan view of the drillholes referred in this announcement.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results from this drilling program are detailed in this announcement.</li> <li>Significant intercepts reported at <math>\geq 0.5</math> g/t Au on 4 m composites; intervals are downhole lengths (true widths unknown at this stage). Examples include: 20 m @ 6.54 g/t from 12 m (25-IBS-AC-008); 10 m @ 6.35 g/t from 44 m (25-IBS-AC-016); 4 m @ 14.83 g/t from 8 m (25-IBS-AC-017).</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ground termite mound sampling has yielded significant results to the extent of the Ibel South Prospect and has been reported in previous announcements.</li> <li>Regional magnetic and spectrometry survey carried out by National Authorities have produced regional scale maps that details the regional tectonic setting.</li> <li>Historical data from Sonko and Son company (surface geochemistry) have produced 200 samples over the prospect.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Composite sample intervals that returned gold grades <math>&gt;0.25</math> gpt Au from FAA assaying of the intercepted 4m composite samples will be re-assayed for the single metre samples.</li> <li>Extension of the AC drilling campaign to the North, South and South east as well as West is planned.</li> <li>Deeper RC holes may be planned to test deeper mineralisation.</li> </ul>