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HARANGA SECURES RICHEST SECTION OF LEGENDARY "MOTHER LODE"

Highlights

- **100% Ownership of 5.8km of Exceptionally High-Grade Gold Belt**

  Haranga acquires control over the richest section of the famous "Mother Lode" belt at Sutter Creek, California, with an **historic ~3.4 Moz gold production[1]** from the included leases (*See Table 1*)

- **Gold Resource Reported in 2015 under NI 43-101**[2] (Non JORC)

  Total Indicated & Inferred resources 286,000oz @ 9.3 g/t Au

  Including;
  - **Lincoln & Comet**: 189,000 oz @ **9.9 g/t Au** Indicated and Inferred
  - **Medean**: 97,000 oz @ **8.3 g/t Au** Inferred

- **Extensive Drilling:** 34,771m in 336 holes (RC & diamond)

- **Resource Extension Potential** with gold deposits **open along strike & at depth[1]**

- **Existing Major Infrastructure Provides a Fast Track to Production**

  Over **$90M[1] in sunk capital**,
  including:
  - **880m decline & 900m of level development**
  - **Fully equipped processing plant & underground mine infrastructure**
  - **Offices & workshop**

- **Fully Permitted for Mining[6], Processing and Exploration Drilling**

  The Lincoln Gold Mine is near **production-ready** with all major approvals secured[1]. Conditional Use Permits were granted by Amador County in 2007 and are perpetual. **These allow 315,000 tonnes of ore per year to be processed** with the ability to apply for amendments to increase this amount as the in-situ gold inventory increases

- **Unrivalled District-Scale Expansion Potential**

  The granted Conditional Use Permit places Haranga in a superior position to build its land bank over dormant mines along the Mother Lode

- **~8.4 Moz gold[1,5] produced from Jackson-Plymouth segment of the Mother Lode**

  About half of the gold produced from the Mother Lode came from the left lateral jog between the towns of Jackson and Plymouth.

  The Lincoln Gold Mine lease package covers half of this segment and provides a commanding position of this Tier 1 gold region

- **Path to JORC Resources & Production**

  The Company's goal is to **define at least +1 Million ounces of high-grade gold** and execute a mine plan for large-scale production

- **Next Steps**

  Financial & legal due diligence are in progress, shareholder approval, followed by an **aggressive drilling campaign** shortly after deal completion

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Photo 1: *Aerial photo of the Lincoln Gold Mine infrastructure (Site Photos Appendix 2).*

Haranga Resources Limited (ASX: HAR; FRA: 65E0; "Haranga" or "the Company") is pleased to report the Company has entered into an agreement with Seduli Holdings (Australia) Ltd (**Seduli**) to acquire 100% of the equity of Seduli Sutter Operations Corporation, the owner of the Lincoln Gold Mine (**Lincoln Gold Project**) located in Sutter Creek in California, USA .

Mr. Peter Batten, Managing Director, commented on the progress:

"Haranga is fortunate to have the opportunity to develop an advanced gold project in a Tier 1 gold province. The Mother Lode is famous for its high grades and for being at the centre of the famous California Gold Rush.

The project includes advanced infrastructure, and we have begun preparations that will allow Haranga to hit the ground running, and commence drilling as soon as practicable after the acquisition is completed.

Importantly, Haranga has conducted a site visit, that included meetings with local authorities and consultants, to confirm the permitting status, the environment regulatory framework, and local support for the Lincoln Gold Project.

Mines along strike attest to the project's potential. Many of these mines extend more than 1,000 metres below the surface (compared to the 150 metre depth of drilling at Lincoln and Comet). Historic production rates of well over 1,000 ounces of gold

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per vertical metre demonstrate the potential value of these gold deposits and the potential to expand the resources at the project is significant.

Extensions to known deposits are possible both along strike and down dip, not to mention the possibility of repetitions at depth. There is also potential to extend resources at other mines within the licence area (South Spring Hill, Medean, Eureka, for example).

The granted Conditional Use Permit will also be an advantage when seeking opportunities to expand our footprint along the Mother Lode where there has been limited, or no modern exploration, especially at sites that were closed to aid America's war efforts in the 1940's. Haranga is looking forward to taking this golden opportunity".

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

The Mineral Resource estimates relating to the Lincoln Gold Project contained in this announcement have been 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://haranga.com/investors 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 at the conclusion of this announcement.

Project Overview

The Lincoln Gold Project is in Amador County, approximately 60 km southeast of Sacramento in Central California (Figure 1). It covers a strike length of the Mother Lode of approximately 5.8 km between the towns of Sutter Creek and Amador City and consists of 47 property parcels through a combination of ownership and lease agreements for mineral and surface rights, totalling 322 hectares (Appendix 3).

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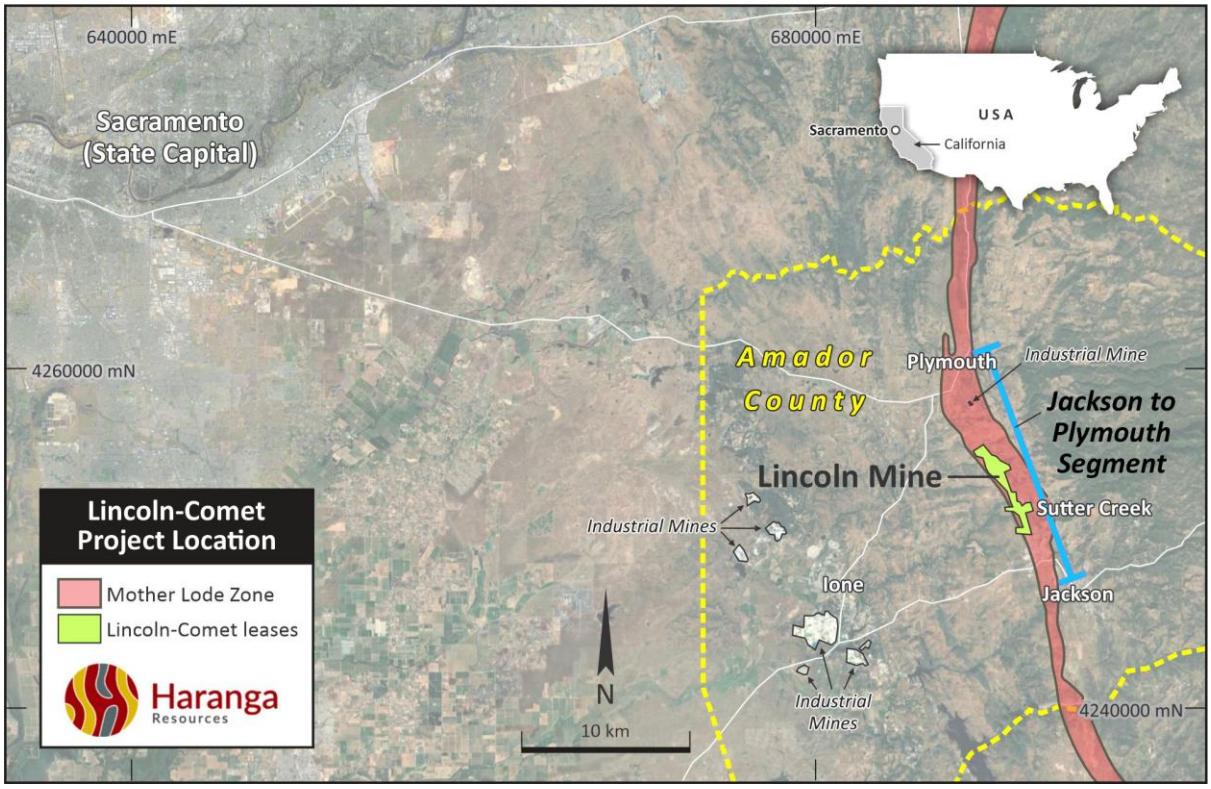


Figure 1: *Project is located Southeast of Sacramento, California, USA[1]. Several significant mines run by US Mine Corporation are active around Ione, where Heavy Mineral Concentrate, Clay and Silica is produced from three separate operations.*

History of the Mother Lode

The California gold rush started in 1849, with the discovery of gold at Sutter Mill. Initial production was predominantly from placer deposits but with about five years these were largely depleted. Production then mostly came from lode (quartz vein) deposits until the industry was closed in the early 1940's by the Federal Government, so labour could be redirected to the war effort. The Central Eureka Mine re-opened after World War II and stayed in production until 1958 (Figure 2). Central Eureka, Wildman and Mahoney, South Spring Hill and Keystone all had large resources reported in place at the time of their closure.[5]

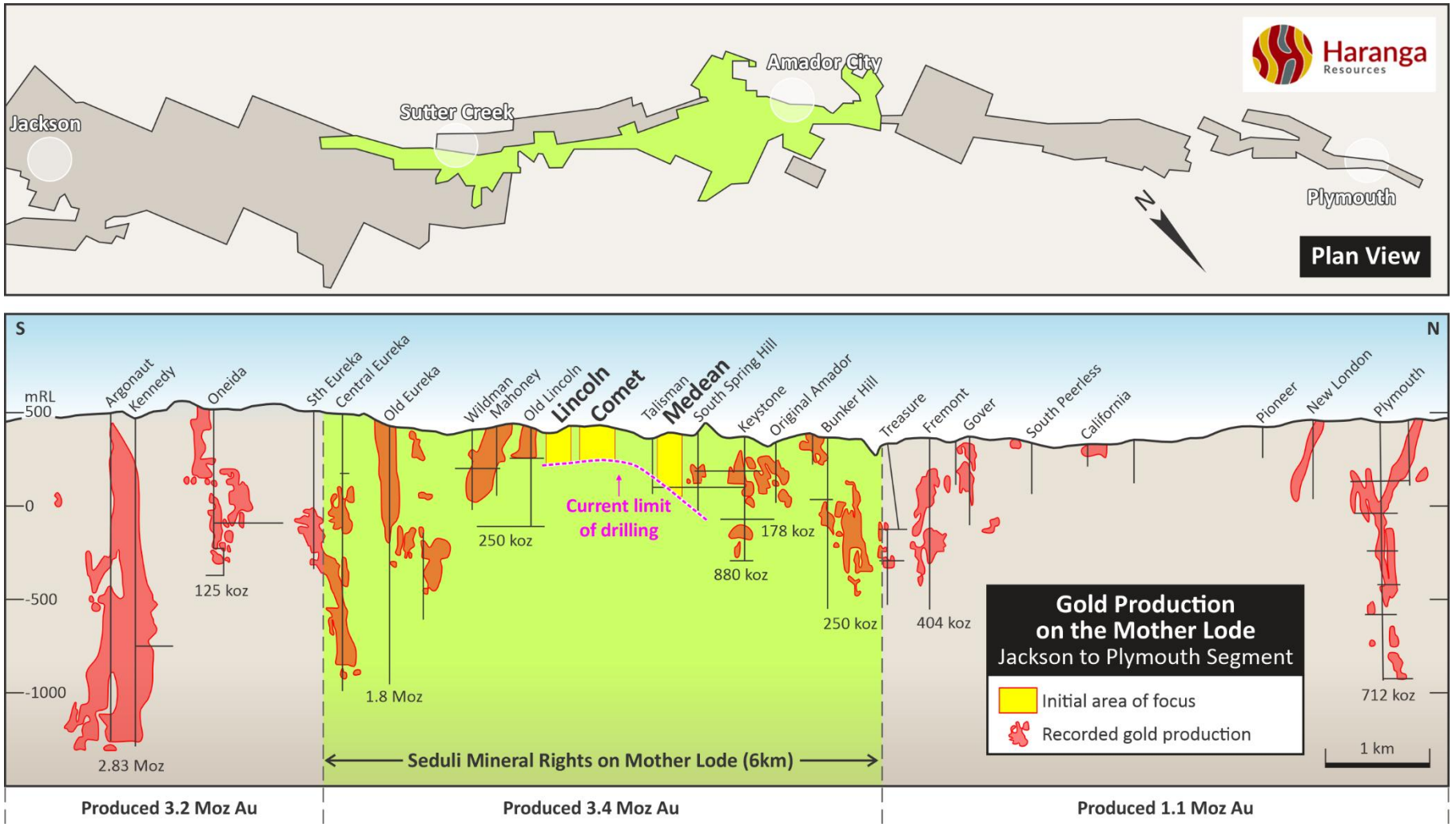


Figure 2: *Long section of the Jackson-Plymouth segment of the Mother Lode with the Lincoln Gold Project area shown in the centre. The plan view shows the leased & owned mineral rights (green) forming part of the acquisition[1,2].*

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History of the Lincoln Gold Project

The Lincoln Gold Project is located within the Jackson-Plymouth segment of the Mother Lode (Figure 1 and Figure 2). About half of the gold produced from the Mother Lode came from this segment. At the same time approximately ~3.4 million ounces of gold has been produced from the project area itself (Table 1).

Mine	Depth (m)	Strike (m)	Production Dates	Gold Production (oz)
Bunker Hill	1097	645	1853-1934	250,000
Original Amador	366	500	1852-1937	169,500
El Dorado	153	123	Unknown	Unknown
Keystone	792	940	1851-1920, 1935-1942	889,300
South Spring Hill	366	555	1878-1894	94,600
Medean	183	134	1894-1899	7,500
Talisman	274	620	1854-1876, 1879-Closure	20,000
North Star	310	570	Unknown	Unknown
Wabash	53	55	Unknown	8,000
Mutual	124	66	Unknown	Unknown
Lincoln	579	814	1851-closure	106,500
Wildman-Mahoney	457	630	1851-1901	158,200
Eureka	1463	152	1852-1952	1,672,000
Total			1851-1952	3,375,600

Table 1: *Summary of gold production within the Project area. Mines are listed from North to South (after Tietz et al., 2015).*

The Lincoln, Comet, and Medean (aka Keystone) deposits are blind and were discovered in the early 1980's by drilling that was testing soil geochemical anomalies. In 1989, an 880 metre-long exploration decline was mined through Comet to conduct further drilling, with sampling and mapping from underground. Between 1983 and 2013, 336 holes, for a total of 34,771 m, were drilled (Figure 3 and Drillhole Tables Appendix 1).

Drilling at the project to date has been confined to the upper part of the Mother Lode structure and there are no holes exceeding 150 vertical metres below the surface, meaning the deposit is open beyond this. The significance of this for exploration potential is highlighted by historic mines along strike, like Central Eureka, extending beyond 1,400m below the surface (Table 1).

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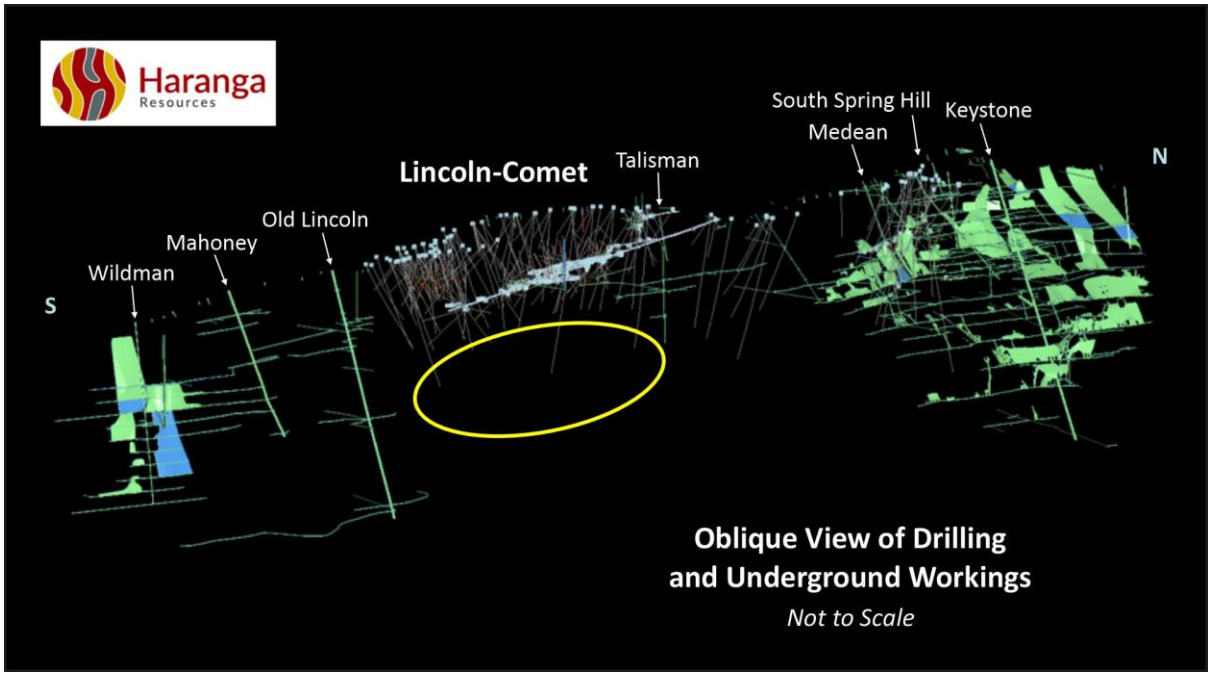


Figure 3: *Leapfrog image of surveyed workings and drillhole data. Target area for additional repetitions of mineralised structures highlighted in yellow.*

Eleven resource estimation studies have been completed at the project using varying methodologies and cutoff grades. The most recent was prepared in 2015 in which most of the deposit was classified as an inferred resource reflecting drill hole spacing and quality control issues from some of the older drilling (Table 2). Additional surface and underground drilling has been completed since then and this data will be incorporated into future mineral resource estimates.

Deposit	Classification	Tonnage	Grade (g/t)	Ounces Au
Lincoln-Comet	**Indicated**	**137,894**	**13.75**	**61,000**
Lincoln-Comet	**Inferred**	**459,043**	**8.71**	**128,000**
Medean (Keystone)	**Inferred**	**361,973**	**8.33**	**97,000**
TOTAL	**Ind/Inf**	**958,910**	**9.29**	**286,000**

Table 2: *Recent (2015), non-JORC NI 43-101 resource estimate, using a 4.2 g/t cut-off for the Lincoln Gold Project (Tietz et al., 2015)[1].*

Numerous metallurgical test programs have been conducted focusing on comminution, gravity, flotation, cyanidation and tailing treatment. Testing indicated recoveries ranging from 64% to 99%, depending on the processing methods and the nature of the ore. The variance between duplicate analyses was typically high and attributed to the presence of coarse particulate gold.

Recent desktop work has included a compilation and validation of historic data, mapping of the geology over the Mother Lode and three-dimensional mapping of quartz veins and shear zones within the resource areas. There has not been any mining since the reporting of the 2015 estimate.

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Regional Geology

The Mother Lode is a 190 km long belt of gold deposits in the Western Foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. The regional geology defines an accretionary orogen formed when Triassic volcanic arcs docked onto the western margin of North America in the mid-Jurassic. Gold mineralisation occurred in the Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous.

Project Geology

The project geology consists of a sequence of steeply ENE-dipping late Jurassic metasedimentary and metavolcanic units. Gold deposits are located where the regional-scale Melones and Gold fault zones that are subparallel stratigraphy traverse metavolcanic units and slates of the Mariposa Formation.

Three deformation events have been identified in the project area. Gold mineralisation occurred in the second event that formed a regional crenulation cleavage and the Gold Fault Zone, which as its name suggests, is associated with all of the major gold deposits in the region.

Deposit Geology

Gold deposits in this part of the Mother Lode are associated with the Gold Fault Zone and classified as Orogenic Lode deposits.

Mineralisation occurred late in the deformation history during folding of the host shear zones. The gold lodes have pinch and swell shapes reflecting intersecting shear zones that predate gold mineralisation and localised high-grade gold shoots within the deposits. The swell part of the deposit can be upwards of 6 m wide and are defined by complex vein arrays. The pinch zones contain more discrete veins.

The gold deposits are hosted within a sequence of metamorphosed basaltic to andesitic flows and tuffs and minor mafic intrusive units (Figures 4 and 5). They consist of quartz-ankerite vein arrays, with trace sulphides and free-gold within shear zone that traverse the host stratigraphy (Photograph 2 and Figures 4 and 5). In places there are sulphide selvages to the veins, referred to as "Gray Ore", which lower grade than the nearby vein arrays (Tietz et al., 2015[2]).

There are three known resource areas in the project area: Lincoln, Comet, and Keystone (Medean/South Spring Hill). The Lincoln and Comet deposits are separated by less than 200m and are discussed together. Mineralisation continues between Lincoln and Comet but is insufficiently defined to date and represents an underexplored zone of interest. The three deposits are roughly northwest-striking, but have different dips. The Lincoln deposit dips moderately- to steeply- southwest, Comet is steeply southwest-dipping and Keystone (Medean/South Spring Hill) dips 60° to the east.

Some of 38 individual gold-bearing quartz-ankerite veins have been identified in the Lincoln and Comet deposit, however the bulk of the resource is within five of them. The veins located in localised shears zones with the Brower Creek metavolcanics, which is a 50-70 m wide basalt unit with black shale to the southwest and foliated tuffs to the north-east (Figures 4, and 5). The veins have a pinch and swell shape, varying in width from 0.3 to 1.2 m.

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Ore shoots within the Lincoln-Comet resource area are spatially associated with the margins of the fault blocks particularly east-dipping faults that segment the blocks, as well as the occurrence of mafic tuffs (Payne 2008). There is evidence that the ore shoots within the Lincoln and Comet orebodies are gently plunging to sub-horizontal, in contrast to the sub-vertical plunge observed in most Mother Lode deposits.



Photograph 2: *Gold bearing quartz vein array in a shear zone at Lincoln-Comet, looking South.*

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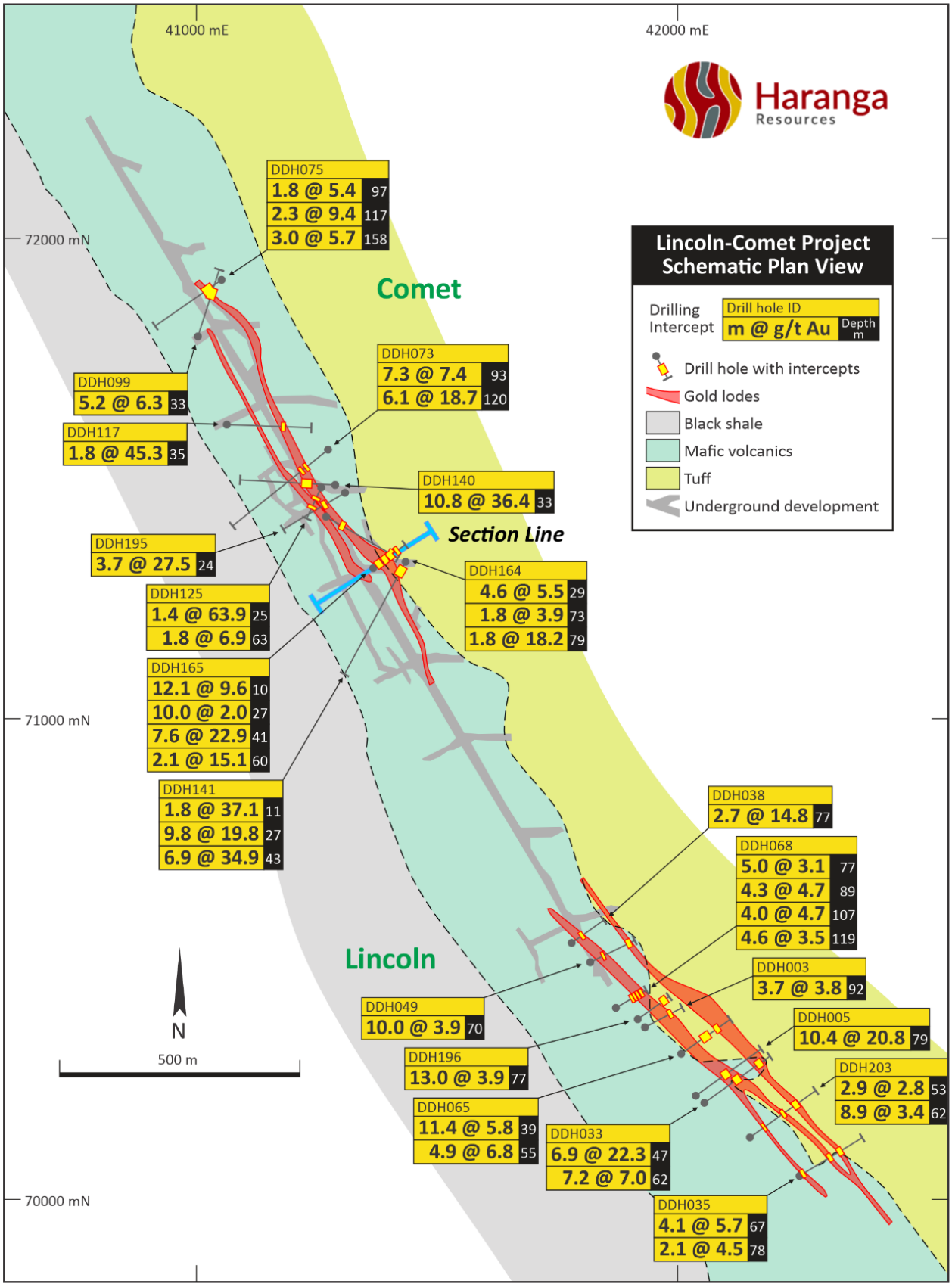


Figure 4: *Plan view of veins hosted within mafic unit, as defined from drilling, with section line – refer figure 6 (Drillhole Table Appendix 1).*

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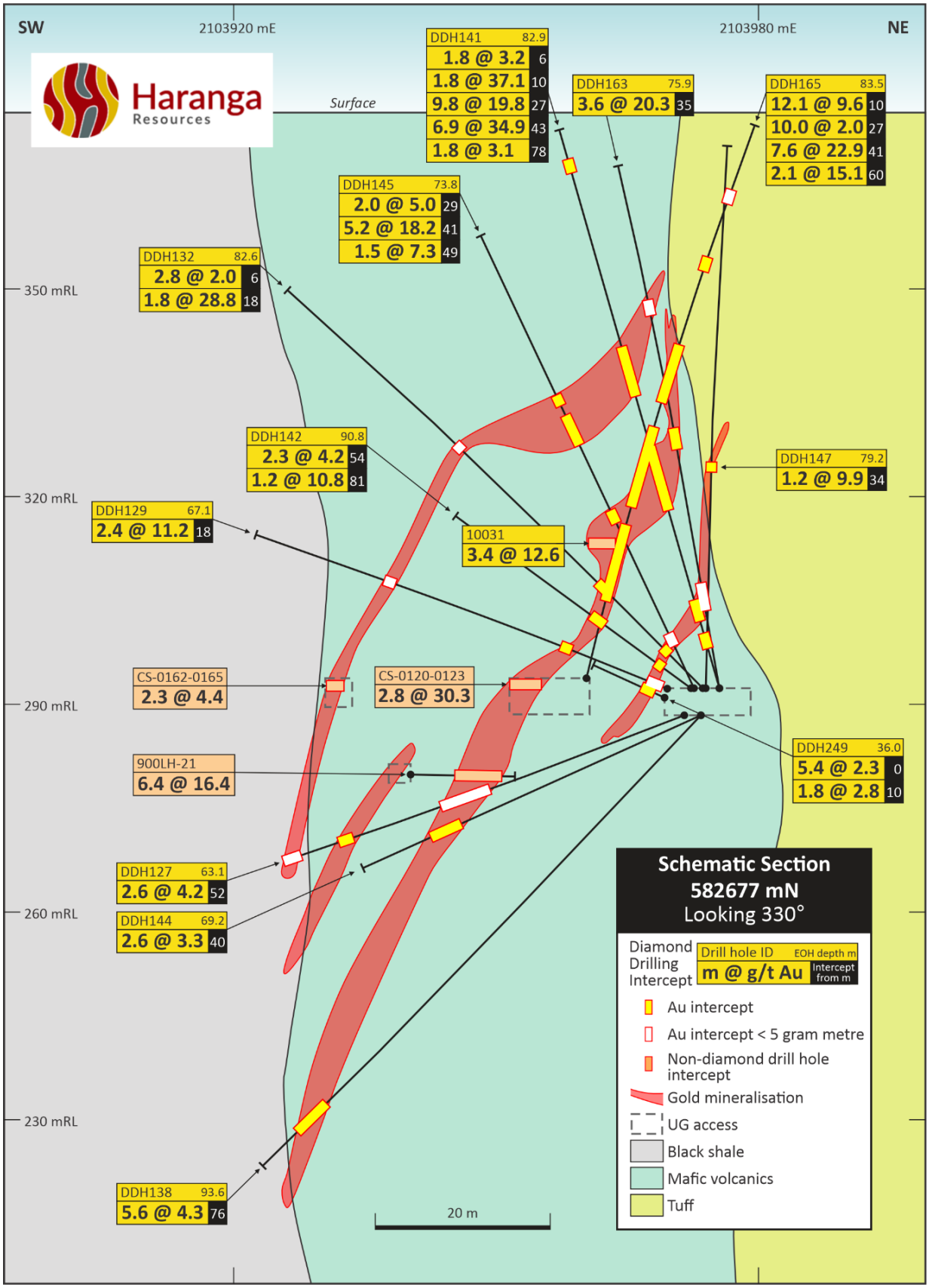


Figure 5: *Section line from figure 4 showing Veins hosted within mafic unit, as defined from drilling (Drillhole Table Appendix 1).*

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Keystone (Medean/South Spring Hill) Deposits

The Keystone resource is 600m north of Comet (Figure 6) and consists of the Medean and South Spring Hill veins.

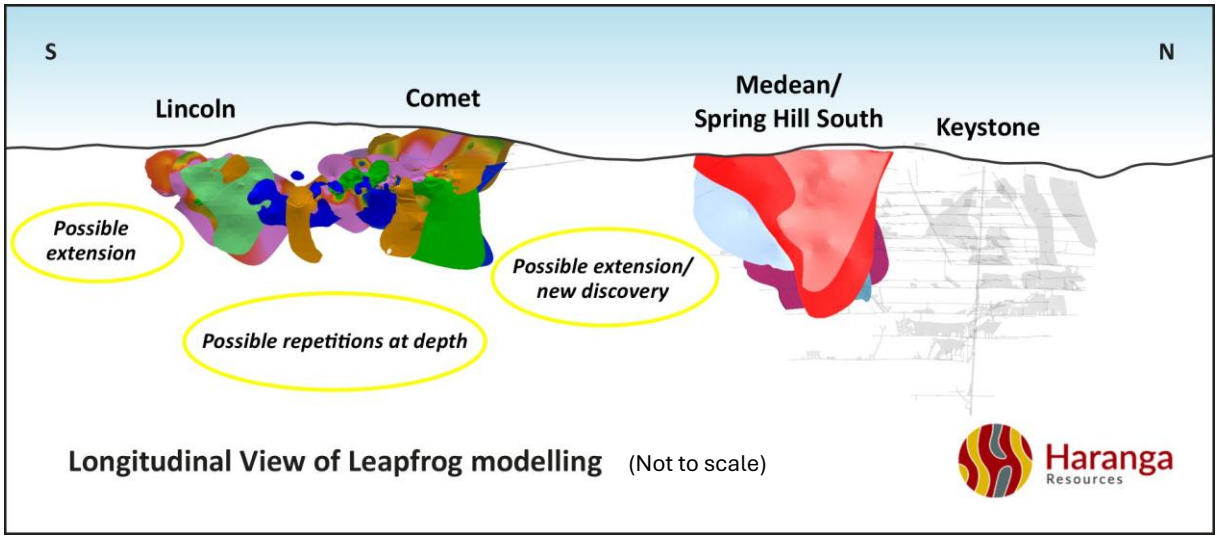


Figure 6: *Leapfrog image of mineralised zones for Lincoln-Comet and Keystone (South Spring Hill).*

These veins are hosted by shear zones within the Gold Fault Zone close to the contact between the meta volcaniclastic and epiclastic sequence and the underlying Brower Creek Member volcanics.

The Medean Vein is easternmost and located along the contact between slate and mafic volcanics. It is north-northwest-striking and there are minor veins in both its hanging wall and footwall. The South Spring Hill Vein is 60m southwest of the Medean Vein and northwest-striking. It also includes several minor hanging wall veins (Figure 7).

There is limited drilling between the Keystone and Comet resource areas. Mineralised veins are intersected in three holes indicating these veins likely extend southwards to within approximately 150 m of the Comet lodes.

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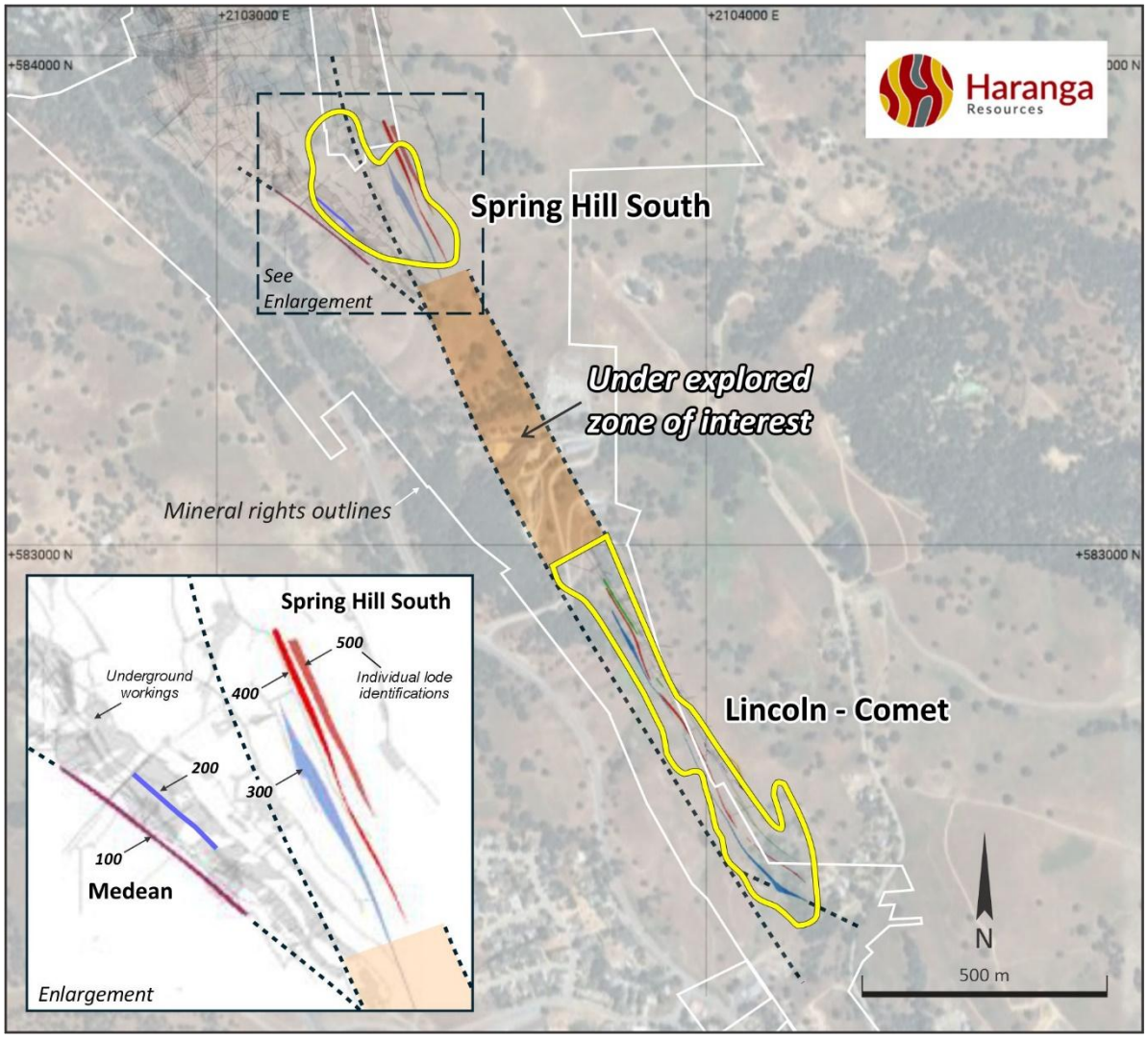


Figure 7: *Plan of modelled mineralised zones for Lincoln-Comet and Keystone (South Spring Hill) highlighting zone of interest.*

Lincoln Gold Project Permitting

The Lincoln Gold Project has been granted the necessary permits and approvals to operate as a gold mine and process ore from the underground mine as well as undertake surface and underground exploration activities.

The Lincoln Gold Project is subject to Federal, State and Local environmental regulations and permitting. Authority for many Federal requirements are delegated to the State of California. Compliance with federal, state and local laws regulations and rules is administered primarily by state and local agencies.

The Lincoln Gold Project has been granted all three Major Permits and Approvals required to operate and an underground mine, process ore and undertake exploration activities underground and on the surface. These are:

1. Approval under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This is required before a Conditional Use Permit (land use permit) is granted. This is a

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Comprehensive approval covering virtually all aspects of project development, operations, reclamation, and closure.

2. Conditional Use Permits (CUPs). Comprehensive permit, including conditions of approval and mitigation measures required under CEQA, covering virtually all aspects of project development, operations, reclamation, and closure.

3. Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs). The Project holds two WDR's. one for Interim land disposal of treated mine water. And the other Comprehensive water quality permit for full scale operations including construction, operation, closure and post-closure monitoring and maintenance of Waste Rock Pile, Surface Fill Unit, and tailings disposal to the underground workings of Waste Piles and Expanded Mining Operations.

Next Steps: Proposed Work Program

The most recent resource estimate was reported in 2015 under NI 43-101 when the gold price was less that half of what it is today (Figure 8). The cutoff grade used in that estimate was 4.1g/t, which is considered high in context of today's gold price and work practices.

As part of due diligence approximately 250 samples (including standards and blanks) were sent to an independent assay laboratory in Nevada. These results will be used to assess the existing database and will lead to a re-evaluation of the resources at the Lincoln Gold Project.

An assay results sensitivity analysis will be undertaken early in the restart of operations and this will be used in the re-evaluation of the database.

1500-2500m of diamond drilling from underground will be completed at Lincoln-Comet to collect material to assist in the estimation of a resource that can be reported under the JORC Code.

The underground workings need to be prepared before drilling can commence. This work includes scaling the decline, preparing drill sites, water monitoring and treatment, and implementation of a Mines Rescue plan and training of a Mines Rescue Team.

The Company anticipates the drilling program will take about 6 weeks to complete after the underground workings and drill sites are prepared.

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Figure 8: *10 Year Gold Price in USD/oz[3], with a low of US$1,050.80 oz when the mine last operated vs. high US$3,036.74 oz on the 21st March 2025, when Haranga entered a trading halt to acquire the project.*

After the initial drilling program and subsequent mineral resource estimate are completed, the Company will work to extend the resource with step-out drilling at Lincoln and Comet as well identification and drilling of exploration targets at other locations within the package of leases. The Company has already identified several high priority locations for drilling, including, the South Spring Hill and Medean (Keystone) veins.

Additional Exploration Upside

Outside of the accessible workings, but still within the Lincoln Gold Project permits are other opportunities. Payne[5] (2008, pp28-34) identified in excess of 20 undrilled targets (SSH Offset, Comet Offset, Stanford Offset, South Extension Lincoln Comet, Strain Shadows (2 targets), North of Lincoln Comet (6 targets), Whisky Fault, Turner Vein System, Highway Link Fault, West Wall Gold Fault, Niagara Fault, Talisman Boudinage Neck, South of Old Lincoln (3 targets), Collins Fault, Joralemaon Offset and Railroad Vein) outside his resource. Some of these would have been tested in the subsequent drilling programmes, but the majority remain untested.

The obvious first target would be the South Spring Hill location, erroneously referred to as the Keystone deposits in the historic reports, but sitting within the Medean and South Spring Hill workings (Refer Figure 2). Payne[5] (2008, pp61) included this mineralisation and other sites known from historic underground sampling in his **Non-Compliant** superseded NI 43-101 (Table 3 and Figure 9).

No mining has occurred in the Sutter Creek district since Payne's report.

Outside of the project permits, remnant resources are known to exist along the Mother Lode structure[1,5] (Refer Figure 2). At the cessation of mining for the majority of the mines in the Amador County/Sutter Creek region, historic unexploited resources are reported to exist. Further opportunities exist in adjacent properties to the Lincoln Comet permits[1, 2, 4, 5].

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Indicated Mineral Resources	Tons	Grade oz/ton	Tonnes	g/t Au	Au (oz)	width (feet)
Lincoln-Comet	511,700	0.37	464,200	12.6	188,480	4.4
Keystone	161,900	0.21	146,900	7.3	34,560	8.5
Total Indicated Resources	**673,600**	**0.33**	**611,100**	**11.4**	**223,040**	**5.4**
Inferred Mineral Resource A	Tons	Grade oz/ton	Tonnes	g/t Au	Au (oz)	width (feet)
Lincoln-Comet	194,100	0.28	176,100	9.5	53,990	4.3
Keystone	559,800	0.2	507,900	6.8	110,780	26.6
Inferred Mineral Resource B						
Keystone area	1,013,000	0.18	919,000	6.2	183,950	27.1
Central Eureka	217,000	0.18	196,900	6.2	39,100	26.5
Lincoln-Wildman-Mahoney	394,000	0.18	357,400	6.2	71,100	66.8
Total Inferred Resources	**2,377,900**	**0.19**	**2,157,300**	**6.6**	**458,920**	**31.6**
Total Ind + Inf Resources	**3,051,500**	**0.22**	**2,768,400**	**7.7**	**681,960**	

Table 3: *Table of Resources* ***(Non-JORC Compliant)*** *taken from Payne[5] (2008, pp62) illustrating the scope of mineralisation identified from historic sampling at Keystone (South Spring Hill).*

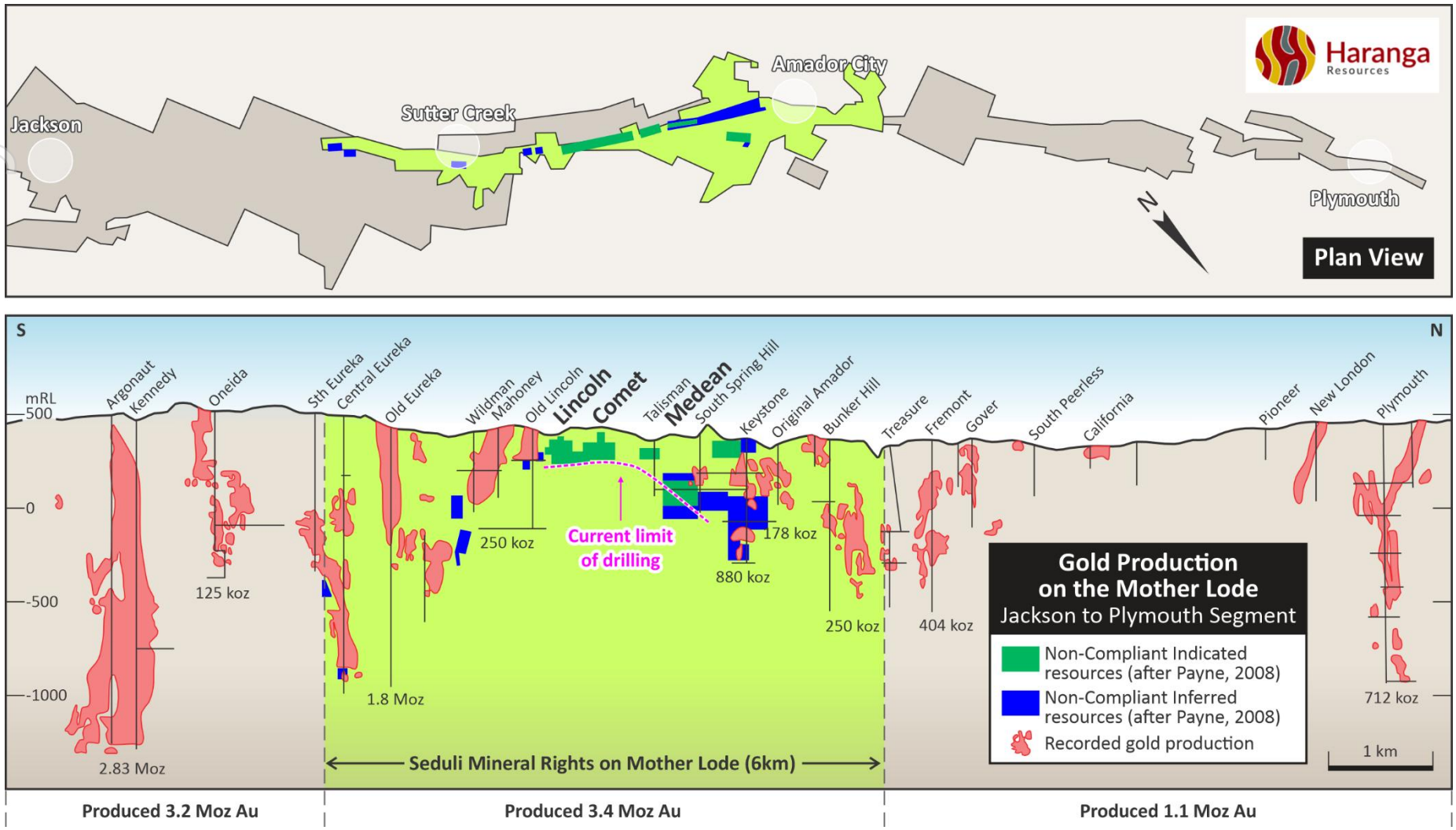


Figure 9: *Plan and Long Section of Resources (**Non-JORC Compliant**) taken from Payne[5] (2008, pp61) illustrating the scope of mineralisation identified from historic sampling at Keystone (South Spring Hill).*

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Acquisition Terms

Haranga has entered into a binding share sale agreement with Seduli Holdings (Australia) Ltd to acquire (**Acquisition**) 100% of its wholly owned subsidiary, Seduli USA LLC (**Seduli USA**). Seduli USA's 100% subsidiary, Sutter Gold Mining Corporation, owns the Lincoln Gold Project and all associated assets.

The Acquisition is subject to conditions precedent customary for a transaction of this nature including financial, technical and legal due diligence and required shareholder and regulatory approvals.

The consideration payable for the Acquisition is in the form of escrowed Haranga scrip (**Upfront Shares**) and escrowed Haranga issued performance rights (**Performance Rights**). Each Performance Right coverts to a fully paid ordinary share of Haranga on a one for one basis. On completion of the Acquisition, Haranga shall issue 40m Upfront Shares to Seduli. Performance Rights shall be made as certain identified project milestones (**Milestones**) are met, namely:

(i) Haranga completing sample re-assaying and a sensitivity analysis of the existing drilling data for the Lincoln Gold Project and an independent competent person being reasonably satisfied that the majority of that database can be used in the estimation of a mineral resource to be reported under the JORC Code (20m Performance Rights),

(ii) commencement of drilling at the Lincoln Gold Project (20m Performance Rights),

(iii) the announcement of a JORC compliant resource of at least 300,000oz Au at no less than 5 grams per tonne (g/t), utilising a cutoff grade of 2 grams per tonne (g/t) (40m Performance Rights); and

(iv) the announcement of a JORC compliant resource of at least 400,000oz Au at no less than 5 grams per tonne (g/t), utilising a cutoff grade of 2 grams per tonne (g/t) **OR** the announcement of a JORC exploration target of 200,000oz to 400,000oz Au at the **Keystone prospect** (40m Performance Rights).

In addition, as part of the transaction, Haranga shall issue to existing debt holders of Seduli $965,000 in fully paid ordinary shares (at the same price as the associated capital raise-refer below) in satisfaction of such debts (**Seduli Debt Shares**).

Haranga shall issue 10m shares to the parties whom introduced the transaction (**Facilitation Shares**) to the Company, subject to shareholder approval.

Escrow

Seduli has agreed in respect of:

- Upfront Shares issued on completion of the Acquisition and Performance Rights referred to in (i) and (ii) above, to a 6 month escrow period to apply (subject to a carve-out of up to $500,000);

- Performance Rights referred to in (iii) and (iv) above, a 4 month escrow period from the date of issue of the conversion shares following achievement of the relevant Milestones.

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Separately, the holders of the Existing Debt Shares have agreed to a 6 month escrow period from the date of issue and the holders of the Facilitation Shares have agreed to a 4 month escrow period from the date of issue.

Other Deal Features:

The Lincoln-Comet mine has benefited from various financing arrangements, including an Offtake and Prepayment arrangement with Geneva based Transamine SA, a deferred production payment agreement with Rand Merchant Bank and a secured debt and royalty funding arrangement.

Haranga has agreed, subject to completion of the Acquisition, to restructure certain of these arrangements:

- Haranga has agreed with Transamine SA, that, subject to completion of the Acquisition, the Transamine Offtake-debt of US$1.5m shall be converted to a capped 0.5% Net Smelter Royalty (**NSR**). Haranga will have the option to buy back the NSR for US$1.75m within 24 months from completion. In addition, Transamine will have the first right to future concentrate offtake only (not dorė), subject to terms being agreed.

- Rand Merchant Bank (**RMB**), currently have an arrangement with Seduli whereby RMB is to receive a dollar per ounce amount payable from production based on various bands of production ounces up to a total of US$8.9m (**RMB Deferred Payment**). Haranga is in discussions with RMB to restructure and simplify this arrangement subject to completion of the Acquisition.

Finally, Seduli owes a 1.5% NSR and royalty debt to a consortium of investors including royalty providers Deterra Royalties. On repayment of the royalty debt of US$1.453m, the NSR will be reduced from 1.5% to a 0.75% NSR. It is Haranga's intention to repay the debt in due course, so that the NSR rate is reduced to 0.75%.

Board Changes

On completion of the Acquisition, the following changes will be effected:

- Dr Hendrik Schloemann shall resign from the Board;
- Mr Jeremy King shall join the Board as Non-Executive Director; and
- Seduli have proposed Mr Bruce McCracken to join the board as a nominee Non-Executive Director on behalf of Seduli.

Mr Peter Batten will remain in his role as Managing Director and Mr Michael Davy will remain in his role as Non-Executive Chairman.

Further details on incoming board members will be provided on appointment.

Capital Raising

The Board is pleased to advise that firm commitments have been received from sophisticated and institutional investors to raise a total of $6m alongside the Acquisition,

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comprised of a $5.28m placement (**Placement**) and $0.72m convertible note (**Placement Convertible Note**) (converting at the same price as the capital raise).

The Placement shall be carried out in two tranches, with the second tranche subject to shareholder approval. A Notice of Meeting shall be despatched to shareholders as soon as practicable.

The Company has received binding firm commitments from sophisticated, professional and institutional investors to raise $5.28m through the issue of 105,600,000 Shares at an issue price of $0.05 per Share. The Placement price of $0.05 per share represents a 12% discount to the last traded price of Shares on 20 March 2025 of $0.056, and a premium to the 15 day VWAP of $0.049 per share.

$1,140,992.20 (22,819,844 Shares) of the Placement will be issued under the Company's existing placement capacity under Listing Rules 7.1 and 7.1A, with the oversubscription amount of $4,139,007.80 (82,780,156 Shares) subject to shareholder approval. The Company plans to hold a General Meeting scheduled to be held in May 2025.

The Placement Shares are expected to be allotted on or around 31st March 2025 and the oversubscription Shares will be issued shortly after the May 2025 General Meeting.

CPS Capital Group Pty Ltd, ARQ Capital Pty Ltd and Lodge Partners Pty Ltd acted as joint lead managers to the Placement (JLMs). Fees are on normal commercial terms being a 6% cash fee. 20 million HAR unlisted options (**Broker Options**), subject to shareholder approval, with an exercise price of $0.08 and expiring three years from the date of issue, will be issued at an issue price of $0.0001 per option.

Capital Structure Post Completion

Haranga Capital Structure Post Completion			
Description	**Shares On Issue At Completion Of Transaction**	**Performance Rights, Seduli Debt Shares & Broker Options**	**Notes**
Haranga Existing Shares on issue	91,279,376		
Haranga Director fees & creditors	4,800,000		1
Haranga Convertible Loan Facility	12,500,000		2
Seduli Upfront Shares	40,000,000		3
Seduli Performance Rights		120,000,000	4
Seduli Debt Shares	19,300,000		5
Placement & Placement Convertible Note	120,000,000		6
Facilitation Shares	10,000,000		7
Unlisted Broker Options		20,000,000	8
Total	**297,879,376**		

1 - Shares in lieu of unpaid Director fees & creditors subject to shareholder approval (**SA**)

2 - Convertible Loan Facility as announced 5/11/24, subject to SA (excludes interest payable)

3 - Seduli Upfront Shares, subject to SA (6 month escrow from date of issue - Carve out up to $500k)

4 - Seduli Performance Rights, subject to SA and Milestones (Refer Escrow section in announcement)

5 - Seduli Debt Shares, subject to SA (Refer Escrow section in announcement)

6 - Placement & Placement Covertible Note (Placement T1 ~22.8m shares under 7.1/7.1A, T2 ~82.7m shares subject to SA and Placement Convertible Note 14.4m shares subject to SA)

7 - Facilitation Shares related to Seduli introducer fee, subject to SA and 4 month escrow

8 - Unlisted Broker Options related to Placement/Placement Convertible Note, subject to SA (Ex @ $0.08, issue price $0.0001 & 3 year expiry from issue)

-ends

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Haranga Resources Limited.

Investor inquiries

Haranga Resources

Peter Batten, Managing Director

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Disclaimer

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

About Haranga

Haranga Resources is a multi-commodity gold and uranium company. The Company has the Saraya Uranium Project (resource stage) and the Ibel South Gold Project (pre-drill stage) in Senegal, West Africa.

The Company has been opportunistic to acquire the Lincoln Gold Project, with the objective of quickly adding gold resources to its portfolio.

Corporately, the Company is continuing to identify and assess additional acquisition targets primarily focused on expanding its portfolio across the clean energy and gold sectors. Haranga's collective expertise includes considerable experience running ASX-listed companies and financing and developing mining and exploration projects in Africa, Australia, USA and other parts of the world.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets 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

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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.

Reports referenced in this release (refer to Haranga website for full details)

1. Geology and drilling information taken from report titled "Technical Report on the Lincoln Gold Project, California prepared for Seduli, June 2023", Kenex available to view on https://haranga.com/investors
2. Geology, permitting and historical data taken from Tietz, P. G., Prenn, N. B., Ristorcelli, S., and Anderson, C., 2015 titled "Updated Technical Report on the Lincoln Mine Project, Amador County, California, prepared for Sutter Gold Mining Inc and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors
3. 10 Year Gold Price in USD/oz as at 21/3/2025, available to view at https://goldprice.org/gold-price-history.html
4. Underground geology information taken from Russell, R. D., and Hazlitt, J. S., 1992, "Preliminary economic exploration and mine planning, Lincoln project, Amador County, California: Report prepared for U.S. Energy Corp." and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors
5. Historical and early resource data taken from Payne, M., 2008, "Mineral resource estimate, Sutter Gold project, Amador County, California: Prepared for Sutter Gold Mining Inc." and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors
6. Environmental and Regulatory Evaluation, Lincoln Mine Project. (2018) Prepared by Golder Associates Inc for Sutter Gold Mining Incorporated and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors.

Haranga Resources Limited

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Directors

Michael Davy (Chairman)

Peter Batten (Managing Director)

Hendrik Schloemann (Non-Executive Director)

Trading Symbols

Australia: ASX:HAR
Frankfurt: FSE:65E0

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Schedule 1 – Lincoln Gold Project – 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 9.3g/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.

ASX Listing Rule 5.12

5.12.1 The source and date of the historical estimates or foreign estimates

The Lincoln Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimates were prepared under the supervision of a Qualified Persons (as defined in the Canadian NI 43101 Standards). The Qualified Persons were employees of Mine Development Associates, an independent resources consulting firm from Reno, Nevada, USA at the time. The Canadian NI 43101 Standards is a national instrument for the Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

These foreign estimates are the latest estimates for the Lincoln Gold Project.

5.12.2 Mineral Resource Categories

Haranga believe that the mineral resource estimates completed under NI43101 at Lincoln Gold Project conform with the categories specified in the JORC guidelines.

Haranga considers the foreign estimates to be NI43101 compliant at the time.

5.12.3 The relevance and materiality of the estimates to the entity

Haranga believes these historical and foreign resource estimates to be relevant and material to the Company in that it justifies the transaction reported and focuses the Company exploration strategy going forward.

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5.12.4 The reliability of the foreign estimates (reference to criteria in Table 1 of Appendix 5A – JORC)

Haranga considers the foreign estimates to be reliable for the following reasons:

- Key criteria, as defined in Table 1 of the JORC Code 2012, has been addressed in the due diligence completed by Haranga
- The foreign resource estimate was completed by Qualified Persons as defined in the Canadian NI43101 Standard

Based on the information received and reviewed during site reviews as part of the due diligence process Haranga believes the assumptions, parameters and methodologies are appropriate for the Mineral Resource Estimate and consistent for this style of mineralisation.

5.12.5 A summary of work programs on which the estimates are based

The key information, assumptions and processes for mineral estimation are consistent with current practices. Numerous programs have been completed and underground development allows access to the orebody (no mining). A sum of US$64 M has been spent on the program since 1986.

5.12.6 More recent estimates available

The foreign resource estimates quoted in this release are the last estimate processed. Further work has been completed but is related to the mill, underground infrastructure and bulk sampling (failed). No significant depletion of the resources has occurred.

5.12.7 The work to be completed to verify the historical, foreign resource estimate under JORC

A program of resampling of core and sample pulps has been undertaken and the samples sent to an independent laboratory to help verify the existing data.

A program of sensitivity analysis is planned to be completed assessing the high grade nature of the data and hoping to verify existing results in the database.

An underground drilling program of 1500m – 2500m will be undertaken immediately after dewatering of the decline is complete and a Mines Rescue Team established. This will test existing drilling and to close the drill spacing within the reported resource.

5.12.8 Timing of any evaluation or exploration planned

The planned drilling will take place as soon as dewatering is complete approximately six weeks from now. The pulps and sample are on the way to the laboratory. Sensitivity analysis as soon as the deal is complete.

5.12.9 A cautionary statement

See beginning of release.

5.12.10 A statement by a named Competent Person

See Competent Person's Statement above.

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Appendix 1 – Table A1-DDH Drilling Data, for Figures 4 & 5

(0.5 ppm Au lower cut, minimum interval of 1.4m, maximum internal dilution of 2.1m; assays to reflect vein interval as appropriate. N.B. intervals converted from footage in database; >25 gram Au x m marked in bold)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
ddh-0003	2104195.7	582442.9	428.9	240	-45	121.9	92.4	3.7	3.8
ddh-0005	2104232.3	582405.1	423.7	232	-47	141.7	**78.6**	**10.4**	**20.8**
ddh-0013	2104260.3	582364.3	419.4	242	-49	100.0	**66.8**	**10.1**	**9.9**
ddh-0033	2104161.3	582353	402.3	60	-55	89.6	**47.1**	**6.9**	**22.3**
ddh-0033						***and***	**62.5**	**7.2**	**7.0**
ddh-0035	2104205.8	582287.2	401.1	57	-50	102.4	66.9	4.12	5.7
ddh-0035						*and*	77.6	2.13	4.51
ddh-0038	2104064.7	582440.2	428.2	57	-70	122.4	**76.7**	**2.7**	**14.8**
ddh-0049	2104083.2	582429.5	428.2	60	-70	146	69.8	2.4	1.5
ddh-0049						***and***	**95.7**	**10.0**	**3.9**
ddh-0065	2104151.5	582379.8	407.8	60	-75	91.1	**39.3**	**11.4**	**5.8**
ddh-0065						***and***	**55.5**	**4.9**	**6.8**
ddh-0068	2104094.2	582396.9	420.3	57	-70	154.5	77.1	5.0	3.1
ddh-0068						*and*	88.7	4.3	4.7
ddh-0068						*and*	106.7	4.0	4.7
ddh-0068						*and*	119.2	4.6	3.5
ddh-0073	2103926	582762.1	452.6	236	-85	417.6	**93.0**	**7.3**	**7.4**
ddh-0073						***and***	**120.4**	**6.1**	**18.7**
ddh-0073						*and*	130.3	9.0	1.5
ddh-0073						*and*	234.4	1.5	3.6
ddh-0075	2103858	582870	439.2	240	-84	264.9	96.9	1.8	5.4
ddh-0075						*and*	116.6	2.3	9.4
ddh-0075						*and*	157.9	3.0	5.7
ddh-0099	2103844.3	582834.9	315.2	15	45	61.87	**33.5**	**5.2**	**6.3**
ddh-0117	2103862.9	582778.8	306.6	98	25	58.83	**35.4**	**1.8**	**45.3**
ddh-0125	2103936	582735.2	299.9	240	50	83.21	17.1	1.7	2.5
ddh-0125						***and***	**25.3**	**1.4**	**63.9**
ddh-0125						*and*	62.5	1.8	6.9
ddh-0127	2103974.4	582687.4	289.3	240	-22	63.1	42.4	1.8	1.9
ddh-0127						*and*	52.1	2.6	4.2
ddh-0129	2103974.4	582687.4	290.8	240	22	67.1	0.6	3.5	1.0
ddh-0129						***and***	**17.7**	**2.4**	**11.2**
ddh-0129						*and*	41.8	1.2	1.5
ddh-0132	2103975.7	582688	291.7	240	46	82.6	6.4	2.8	2.0
ddh-0132						***and***	**18.1**	**1.8**	**28.8**
ddh-0132						*and*	48.5	1.4	2.1
ddh-0138	2103974.4	582687.4	288.3	240	-47	93.6	76.2	5.6	4.3
ddh-0140	2103937.6	582738	296	276	50	108.5	33.2	10.8	36.4
ddh-0141	2103976.3	582688.3	291.7	240	75	82.9	**10.1**	**1.8**	**37.1**
ddh-0141						***and***	**27.1**	**9.8**	**19.8**
ddh-0141						***and***	**43.4**	**6.9**	**34.9**
ddh-0142	2103974.4	582687.4	291.1	208	35	90.8	2.5	1.2	0.7
ddh-0142						*and*	29.9	2.7	1.1
ddh-0142						*and*	43.4	2.6	1.5
ddh-0142						*and*	54.1	2.3	4.2
ddh-0142						*and*	81.4	1.2	10.8
ddh-0144	2103974.4	582687.4	291.4	208	60	69.2	40.2	2.6	3.3
ddh-0145	2103974.4	582687.4	291.4	208	60	73.8	15.5	2.1	1.3
ddh-0145						*and*	28.8	2.0	5.0
ddh-0145						***and***	**40.5**	**5.2**	**18.2**
ddh-0145						*and*	49.4	1.5	7.3
ddh-0147	2103975.3	582687.4	289.9	0	90	79.2	33.8	1.2	9.9
ddh-0163	2103976.3	582690.4	292	208	79	75.9	**35.4**	**3.6**	**20.3**

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
ddh-0163						and	53.8	2.9	0.6
ddh-0164	2103975.7	582690.4	292	303	64	111.2	**29.3**	**4.6**	**5.5**
ddh-0164						*and*	73.2	1.8	3.9
ddh-0164						***and***	**78.6**	**1.8**	**18.2**
ddh-0165	2103955.8	582688	293.5	60	76	83.5	**10.1**	**12.1**	**9.6**
ddh-0165						*and*	26.5	10.0	2.0
ddh-0165						***and***	**41.2**	**7.6**	**22.9**
ddh-0165						***and***	**60.4**	**2.1**	**15.1**
ddh-0195	2103921.1	582736.2	301.1	203	83	76.5	**24.1**	**3.7**	**27.5**
ddh-0196	2104112.2	582382.3	416.1	60	66	101.0	**77.0**	**13.0**	**3.9**
ddh-0203	2104196	582304	401.1	56	-45	79.34	52.7	2.9	2.8
ddh-0203	200852	1421648		310	-60	***and***	**62.1**	**8.9**	**3.4**
ddh-0249	2103972.9	582681	291.1	185	15	36.03	0	5.4	2.3

Table A2-non-DDH Drilling Data, for Figures 4 & 5

(0.5 ppm Au lower cut, minimum interval of 1.4m, maximum internal dilution of 2.1m; assays to reflect vein interval as appropriate. N.B. intervals converted from footage in database; >25 gram Au x m marked in bold). All channel samples except for 900LH-21, which is a Jack leg Long hole.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
10031	2103952.6	582699.6	313	90	0	3.35	**0**	**3.4**	**12.6**
900LH-21	2103931.2	582684.3	279.2	65	0	10.97	**4.6**	**6.4**	**16.4**
CS-0120-0123	2103945.8	582681.6	293.2	60	0	4.6	**1.8**	**2.8**	**30.3**
CS-0162-0165	2103919.9	582675.2	293.2	60	0	3.2	0.9	2.3	4.4

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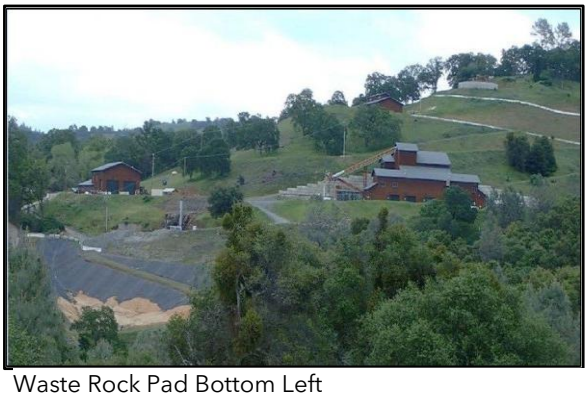
Appendix 2 (Infrastructure photos)



Lincoln Gold Mine Entrance



Drying Shed left And Processing Plant Right



Waste Rock Pad Bottom Left



Workshop With 10 Ton Crane



Ball Mill



Float Cells



Portal and Processing Plant



Portal Entrance

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Appendix 3: Leased and owned Mineral Rights

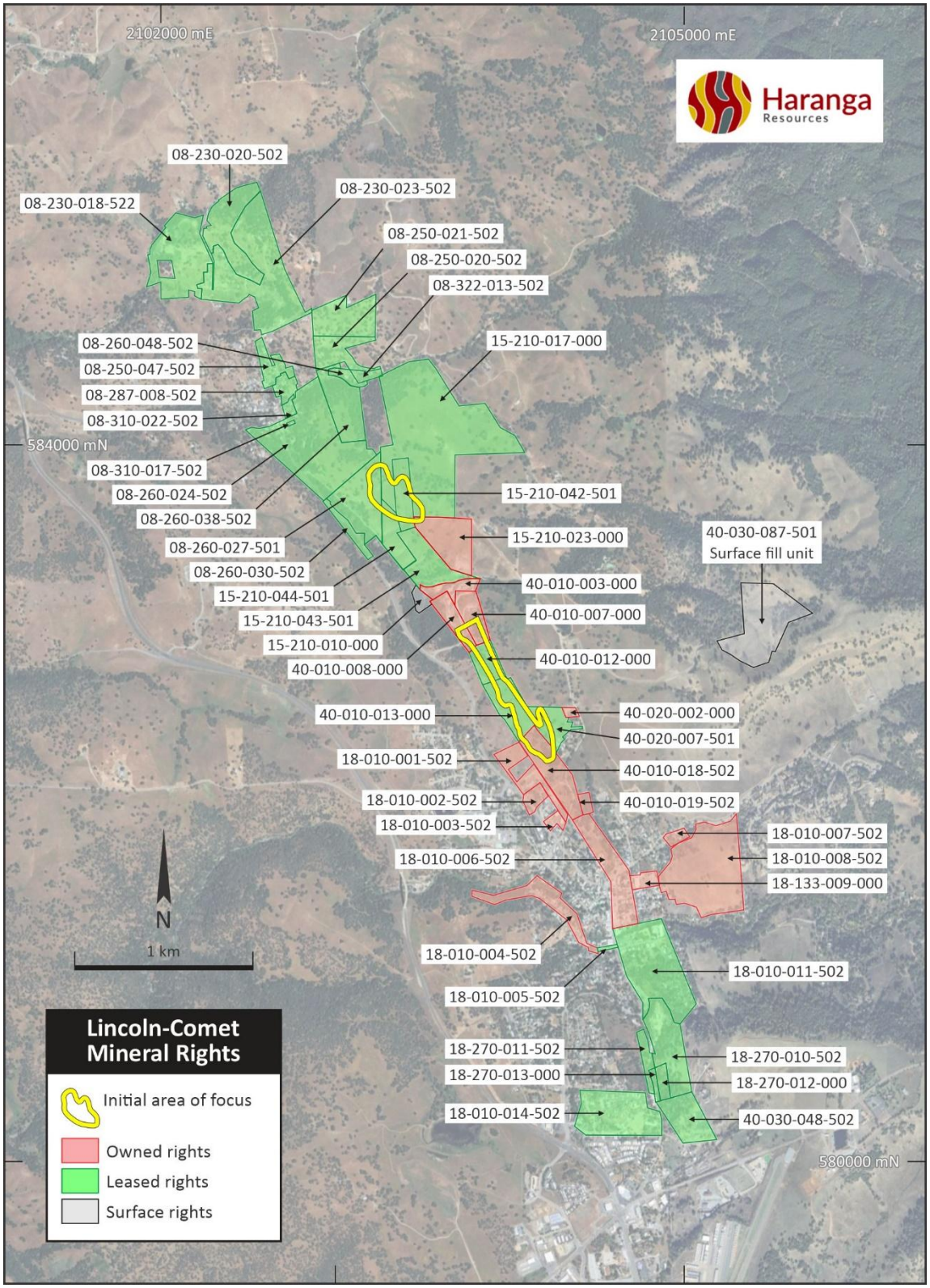


Figure A1: Lincoln Gold Mine leased and owned mineral rights (refer Table A1)*. The Lincoln gold project is located in Amador County, approximately 60 km southeast of Sacramento in Central California. It covers a strike length of approximately 5.8 km between the towns of Sutter Creek and Amador City. The project consists of 47 property parcels, totalling 322 hectares, with a combination of outright ownership and lease agreements for mineral and surface rights.*

Table A3: *Lincoln Comet Gold Project Properties (refer Figure A1)*

Parcel Number	Location	Mine	Surface Owner	Mineral Owner	Mineral Rights	Size (Acres)	Lease Start
008-230-018-522	Bunker Hill Cemetery Area	Bunker Hill	Various	Cecchettini Trust	Leased	6.62	20/05/2009
008-230-020-522	Bunker Hill Mill Site, Mayflower (N por.), Nevada (W por.)	Bunker Hill	Various	Cecchettini Trust	Leased	12.26	20/05/2009
008-230-023-502	Mayflower (S por.), Nevada (E por., S por.), Bunker Hill, Last Chance	Bunker Hill	Various	Cecchettini Trust	Leased	17.5	20/05/2009
008-250-020-502	East Amador (S por.), Great Eastern (S por.)	Original Amador	Various	Cecchettini Trust	Leased	8	20/05/2009
008-250-021-502	East Amador (N por.), Great Eastern (N por.)	Original Amador	Various	Cecchettini Trust	Leased	8.35	20/05/2009
008-250-047-502	Eclipse Extension (NE por.), Original Amador (W por.?) [School Street area]	Original Amador	Various	Cecchettini Trust	Leased	8	20/05/2009
008-260-024-502	Keystone Gold, Spring Hill & Geneva, por. East Keystone	Keystone	Various	Keystone Mines, Inc.	Leased	58.62	24/02/1988
008-260-027-501	S.por. Spring Hill & Geneva, East Keystone, South Spring Hill	Keystone	Sutter Gold Mining Co.			27.62	
008-260-030-502	SpPor. Spring Hill & Geneva, East Keystone, South Spring Hill	Keystone	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Keystone Mines, Inc.	Leased	20.96	24/02/1988
008-260-038-502	Niagara (S por.)	Keystone	?Hope Luxembourg	Keystone Mines, Inc.	Leased	56.52	24/02/1988
008-260-048-502	Niagara (N por.)	Original Amador	Unknown	Cecchettini Trust	Leased	15.25	20/05/2009
008-287-008-502	Eclipse Extension (E por.), Original Amador (W por.?) [School Street area]	Original Amador	Various	Cecchettini Trust	Leased	30.74	20/05/2009
008-310-017-502	Located in Keystone Gold	Keystone		Keystone Mines, Inc.	Leased	1	24/02/1988
008-310-022-502	Eclipse or Keystone por.? [Hotel Alley]	Original Amador	Various	Cecchettini Trust	Leased	1.65	20/05/2009
008-322-013-502	Great Eastern (S por.), Niagara (NE por.), El Dorado (N por.)	Original Amador	Cecchettini Trust	Cecchettini Trust	Leased	2.35	20/05/2009
015-210-010-000	South Keystone (portion)	Keystone	John Koldjeski	Unknown		3.38	17/02/1989
015-210-017-000	Keystone, South Spring Hill (S por.), Medean, Herbertville (Talisman)	Keystone		Keystone Mines, Inc.	Leased	20.86	24/02/1988
015-210-023-000	Parking Lot/ Ronald Little Field	Keystone	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Owned	1.63	
015-210-042-501	Medean	Keystone	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Keystone Mines, Inc.	Leased	148.39	24/02/1988
015-210-043-501	Herbertville, Talisman	Keystone	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Keystone Mines, Inc.?	Leased	50.18	24/02/1988
015-210-044-501	South Spring Hill	Keystone	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Keystone Mines, Inc.	Leased	25.38	24/02/1988
018-010-001-502	Lincoln	Lincoln	Various	Sutter Gold Mining Co	Owned	17.9	
018-010-002-502	Lincoln	Lincoln	Various	Sutter Gold Mining Co	Owned	20.11	
018-010-003-502	Lincoln	Lincoln	Various	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Owned	16.11	
018-010-004-502	Mill Road	Lincoln		Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Owned	16.99	

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Parcel Number	Location	Mine	Surface Owner	Mineral Owner	Mineral Rights	Size (Acres)	Lease Start
018-010-005-502	Mill Road	Central Eureka	Peter Garibaldi	Peter Garibaldi	Leased	9.08	23/12/2004
018-010-006-502	Mahoney, Wildman	Lincoln	Various	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Owned	9.09	
018-010-007-502	Emerson	Lincoln	Unknown	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Owned	0.2	
018-010-008-502	Emerson/Wildman East	Lincoln	Unknown	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Owned	8.13	
018-010-011-502	Maxwell, Railroad	Central Eureka	Peter Garibaldi	Peter Garibaldi	Leased	3.61	23/12/2004
018-010-014-502	West part of Eureka	Central Eureka	Peter Garibaldi	Peter Garibaldi	Leased	1.78	23/12/2004
018-133-009-000	Sutter Creek Grammar School	Lincoln	Local Shire?	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Owned	20.43	
018-270-010-502	Amador Gold	Central Eureka	Peter Garibaldi	Peter Garibaldi	Leased	1.8	23/12/2004
018-270-011-502	Alpha	Central Eureka	Unknown	Peter Garibaldi	Leased	4.14	23/12/2004
018-270-012-000	Amador Gold	Central Eureka	Peter Garibaldi	Peter Garibaldi	Leased	3.02	23/12/2004
018-270-013-000	Alpha	Central Eureka	Peter Garibaldi	Peter Garibaldi	Leased	1.82	23/12/2004
040-010-003-000	Sutter Gold Mine/South Herbertville	Sutter Gold	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Owned	0.86	
040-010-007-000	Wabash	Wabash	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Owned	46.68	
040-010-008-000	North Star	North Star	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Owned	34.42	
040-010-012-000	Comet	Comet	Janet Chisholm Williams Family Partnership & TLC/MHC Ranch	Janet Chisholm Williams Family Partnership & TLC/MHC Ranch	Leased	4.04	01/04/1995
040-010-013-000	Golden Eagle, Triumph	Golden Eagle	Jesus & Christine Salcido Trust	Jesus & Christine Salcido Trust	Leased	13.19	01/04/1993
040-010-018-501	From Sales Doc Exhibit A Lincoln Qtz Mine Lot 42		TLC/MHC Ranch			16.71	
040-010-018-502	Lincoln	Lincoln	TLC/MHC Ranch	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Owned	7.42	
040-010-019-502	Stewart	Lincoln	Var. Boitano Family	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Owned	5.7	
040-020-002-000	13455 Amador Road (old office location)	Lincoln		USECC Gold LLC	Owned	4.5	
040-020-007-501	13449 Amador Rd (mine house), 95685 (-9713.??)	Lincoln	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	Lundlee Beneficiaries,Rayleen Hallum	Leased	5.05	9/03/1984
040-030-048-502	Summit	Central Eureka	Various	Peter Garibaldi	Leased		23/12/2004
040-030-087-501	Surface Fill Unit	NA	Edward & Margaret Swift Trust, Mildred Swift McBride Trust	Sutter Gold Mining Co.	?Owned		1/12/2002
Not confirmed							
040-010-018-501	*From Sales Doc Exhibit A Lincoln Qtz Mine Lot 42*		*TLC/MHC Ranch*			*16.71*	
040-010-021-501	*HWY 49 Entrance - Stroy*						
040-010-022-000	*HWY 49 Entrance - Stroy*					*2.75*	
040-020-007-502							

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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.*	• Drilling Results used as the basis for the 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. • 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 can be confidently anticipated. - A coarse gold component is to be expected in high grade gold mines of the Californian Mother Lode, which have produced at over 10 g/t Au historically, and is confirmed within the Project. Various efforts at duplicate sampling of core are recorded in later drill programmes to address QA/QC relating to coarse gold. - All sample analysis is by Fire assay, with various programmes using (metallic) screen fire assay (SMF) to assist in the accurate sampling of gold in core. Significant gold was confirmed present in the coarse fraction of screening.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	***Historical Drilling*** *Summarised by drilling type below, separated by deposit:*

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

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

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

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

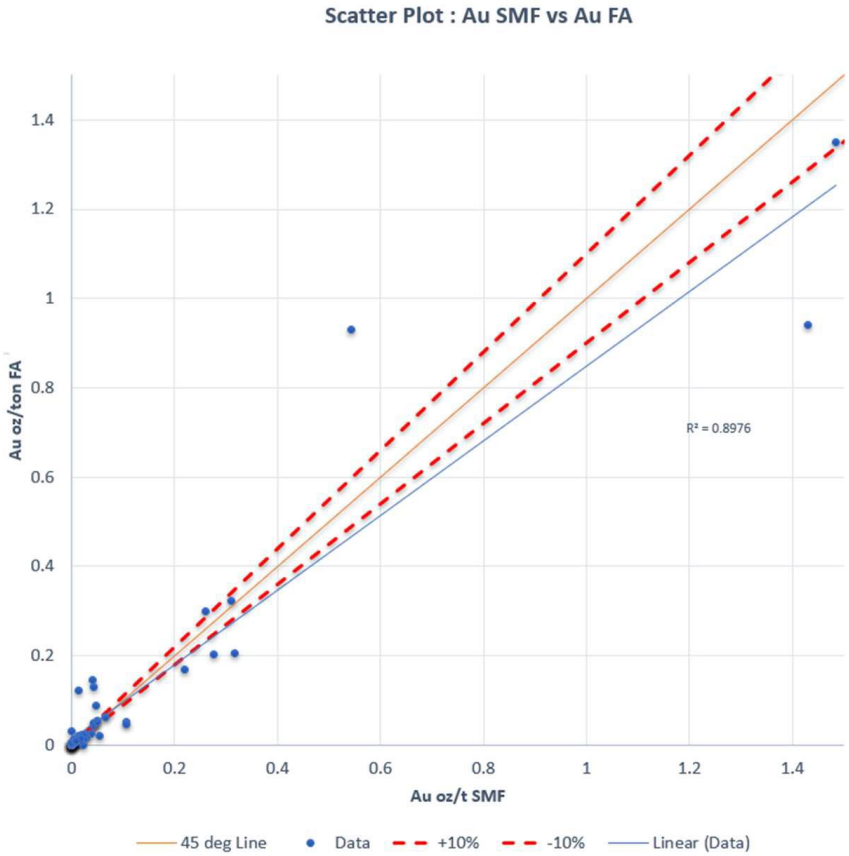
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ddh-0031-ddh-0088; 0104	1987-1990	Lincoln-Comet	Diamond	59	9,245
ddh-0089-ddh-0162 *(excl. 0104)*	1990	Lincoln-Comet	UG diamond	74	5,569
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kdh-0021-kdh-0030	2006-2007	Medean/SS Hill	Diamond	10	3,176
				23	6422

- DD recovery data from all drillholes expect ddh-0003-0027 and 0030; 0036-0038; and 0186. Recoveries where recorded are considered very good to excellent due to the hard rock nature of the core.
- Samples taken from the core are considered representative of the mineralized sections.
- No known sample bias is expected due to the core recovery

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 .
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	***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 core was cut as half core initially: - From 1983 to 1994, core was selectively sampled, with quartz veins and visibly altered and/or mineralised wall rock being selected for assay, with typical sample lengths of between 0.15 and 1.5 m. Samples were also commonly taken on either side of suspected mineralisation. Analyses were typically fire assay, with some samples having a gravimetric finish. - Between 1994 and 2007, samples were selected based on the presence of visible gold, abundant arsenopyrite, the presence of vein quartz, or sulphide-replacement mineralisation. These samples were cut to lengths of between 0.88 and 1.37 m and submitted for screen assay. Other areas of altered rock considered to potentially host mineralisation were submitted for fire assay. - 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		at Lincoln-Comet (refer scatter plot of available comparison from 2006 drilling below). Ideally all samples should be crushed and pulverised before sub-sampling occurs.  • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled, but as in all gold projects with a coarse gold component, the larger sample size the better, including charge for fire assay. Haranga are currently conducting tests on available source material, utilizing both Fire Assay with a 50 gram charge, and Screen Fire to extinction for comparison with database values where possible.
Quality of assay data	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory*	***Historical Drilling*** • All assaying of core has been Fire Assay of variable charge, with some screen fires summarised in the table below.

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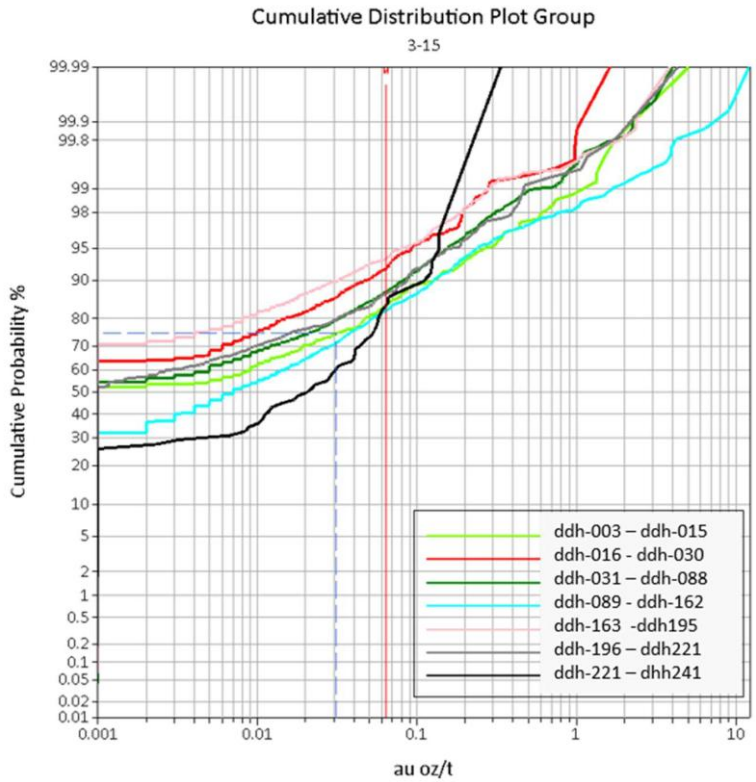
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and laboratory tests	*procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading 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.*	The technique is considered a total assay technique, and considered appropriate for the material being analysed. • Not Applicable, as no additional technique has been applied. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have not currently been established where QA/QC is absent. *A more detailed discussion of laboratory procedures are discussed in the report entitled "Updated Technical Report on the Lincoln Mine Project, Amador Co., CA, Sutter Gold Mining Inc." created on 2nd July 2015 and available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/; but summarised below:*

Hole_ID	Assay Type	Laboratory	Original Assay files	QA/QC
ddh-003- ddh-0015	Fire Assay	Shasta	Yes	Some
ddh-0016-ddh-0030	Fire Assay	Barringer	Yes	Nil
ddh-0031-ddh-0073; 0104	FA30gm	Barringer	Yes	Nil
ddh-0074-ddh-0162 *(excl. 0104)*	FA30gm	Chemex	Yes	Nil
ddh-0163-ddh-0195	Screen Fire	American Assay	Yes	Yes
ddh-0196-ddh-0221	FA50gm	ALS	Digital File only	Yes
ddh-0222-ddh-0234	Fire Assay	ALS	Digital File only	Yes
ddh-0236-ddh-0250	Fire Assay	Onsite SGM	incomplete 242-on	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.
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 database • Full details on data documentation and entry protocols are not known. However, Haranga personnel and

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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>consultants have reviewed scanned copies of hand-written paper logs, scanned data and a digital database of drillholes.
• 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.</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.
• 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 superceded by subsequent drilling.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data spacing and distribution</td><td>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.
• Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the</td><td>• 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.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The 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 future 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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Mineralisation is interpreted to be structurally controlled, dipping to the west at between 50-90 degrees. Development is along the strike of mineralisation and subsequent drill platforms are oriented normal to the strike of mineralisation, and intended to achieve unbiased sampling of mineralised structures. • Any bias in the data from the drilling orientations has not been assessed at this stage.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	***Historical Drilling*** • No specific chain of custody documentation f sample preparation and transport has been presently documented.
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 considers 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

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SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Lincoln Project comprises 47 property parcels that are held as a combination of outright ownership and lease agreements (Figure A1; Table A3). Forty-five of the parcels include mineral rights and 15 include surface rights (leased or owned). The properties total 322 Ha, comprising 63 Ha (41 Ha owned) of surface rights and 285 Ha (57 Ha owned) of mineral rights. • The mineral claims are considered secure, with claims expiring under agreement to roll over to a new term. The Project has a Conditional use permit from Amadoor county permitting mining up to 1000 short tons per day, and processing of 350,000 short tonnes 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%. 731 m 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • 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. • Seduli acquired the asset with the intention to take the Project to IPO on the ASX, but has subquently vended the property to Haranga as per the term sheet within this announcement
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 Paeleozoic 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 190 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:*	• Summary documentation for the foreign resource estimation (to Ni 43-101 standard) is available to view on https://haranga.com/investors/asx-announcements/. • Summary intercept tables are included in the Appendix of this document for Figures 4 and 5.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Material excluded from this report is the part of ongoing review during the Due Diligence period, including validation of the database to support JORC resource estimation by the acting Competent Person, which is a key milestone within the term sheet. Full significant intercept data will be provided at the conclusion of this exercise and reported to the ASX.
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.*	• Reported drill results used in this report use uncut grades (maximum assay in drilling 260 g/t Au from ddh-0244). Intercepts use a 0.5 ppm Au lower cut, minimum interval of 1.4m, maximum internal dilution of 2.1m; and assays were selected to reflect vein interval as appropriate for a mineable unit; >25 gram Au x m are marked in bold in the • Due to the generally high grade nature of intercepts the aggregate intercepts are currently reported • 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. • Readers are advised to refer to respective figures and sections for viewing of intercepts discussed in this release. • Only downhole intercept lengths are reported and true widths are not stated.
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.*	• Maps and sections are included in the body of the report.

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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, however Haranga is currently completing Due Diligence of all aspects of this work. Summary detail *"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/ . • 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 a small 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.

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