ANNOUNCEMENT

AUGUST 2026

ANNAMITE RESOURCES

SOKDEE PROJECT

FOLLOW-UP DRILLING AT SPINE TARGET DELIVERS POSITIVE RESULTS

Beginning in May 2026, Annamite subsidiary Lao Hyundai Black Stone (LHBS) has been drilling inclined core holes at Spine intermediate sulphidation gold target on a nominal 50m-by-50m pattern, to follow up on an intersection of **2 m @ 8.7g/t Au, 0.29% Cu, 40g/t Ag and 6.1% Zn from 32.6m** in inclined core hole NT22-007DD, the Spine discovery hole, and part of LHBS' initial scout drilling program in 2022. During 2022, two inclined core holes (NT22-004DD and NT22-007DD) were drilled at Spine, for a total of 232.7m.

Drilling in 2026 is also following up on an intersection of **32 m @ 0.81g/t** Au from surface in inclined reverse circulation percussion hole NT23-016RC. During 2023, four inclined RC percussion holes NT23-014 – 017 (for a total of 239m) were drilled at Spine.

At the time of completion of drilling in 2023, the drill intersections at Spine were interpreted as occupying a single, northerly striking vein (Central vein). The 2026 drilling program was designed to test not only for possible oxide gold associated with that vein, but also to test for additional gold-mineralized quartz-sulphide veins to the west and east of the original Central vein.

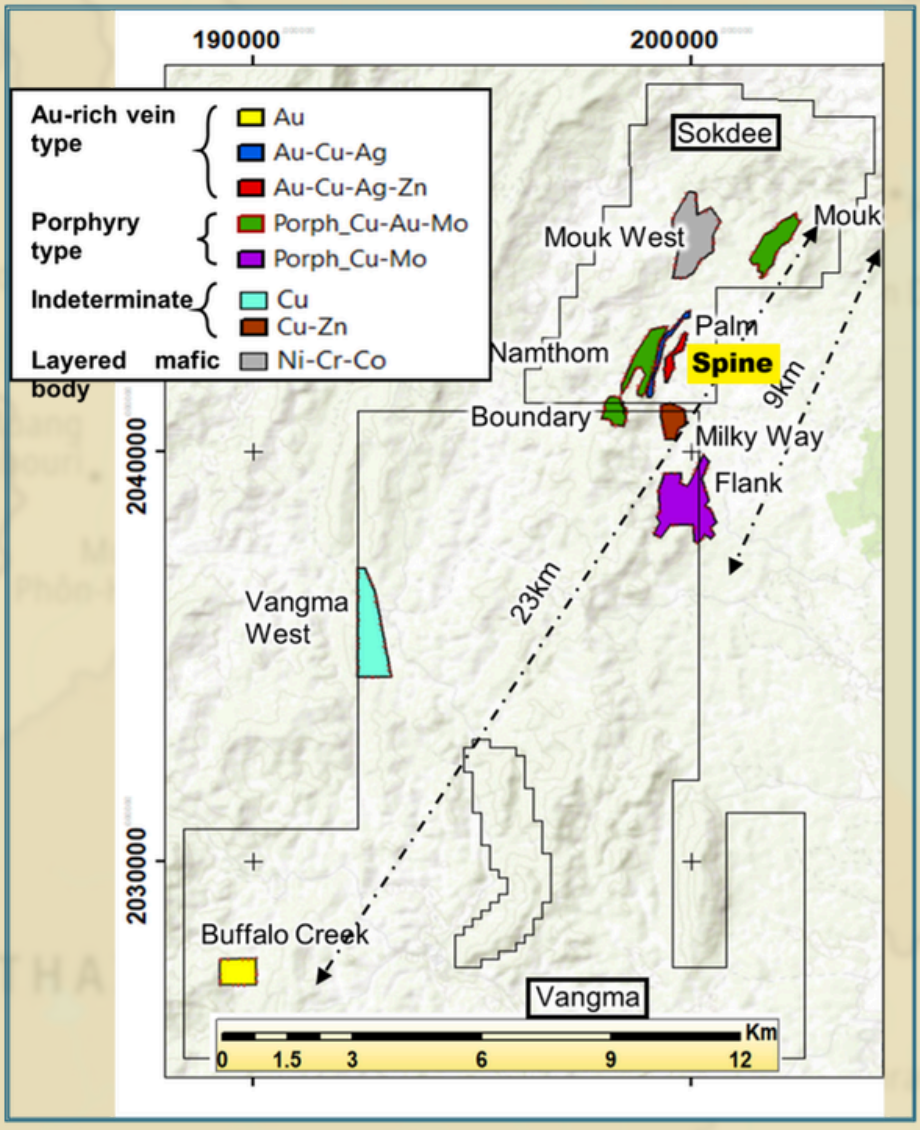

Figure 1 Target locations on Sokdee and Vangma properties

Drilling in 2026 has now confirmed the presence of **at least three additional gold-mineralized veins**, of intermediate sulphidation epithermal style, and associated with varying amounts of pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and magnetite, including the following examples:

- **3 m @ 4.12 g/t Au, 2.7% Cu, 4.5 ppm Mo and 39 g/t Ag from 25m** (oxide, NT26-032DD)
  - including **1 m @ 10.6 g/t Au, 7.4 % Cu and 93 g/t Ag from 26m,** and
- **26.3 m @ 0.73 g/t Au from 40m** (primary, NT26-036DD)
  - including **4.3 m @ 2.13 g/t Au and 3.5 g/t Ag from 46.6m.**

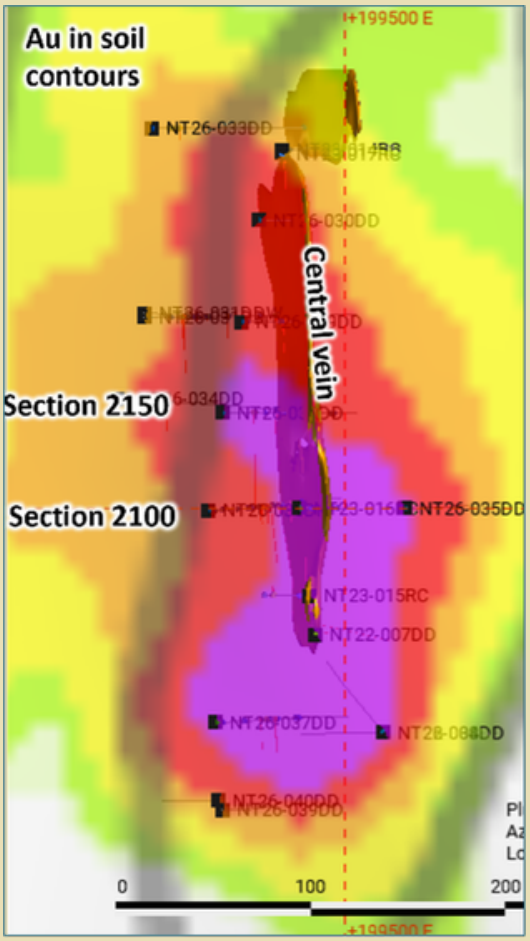

Figure 2 Spine drill sections on image-processed Au-in-soils

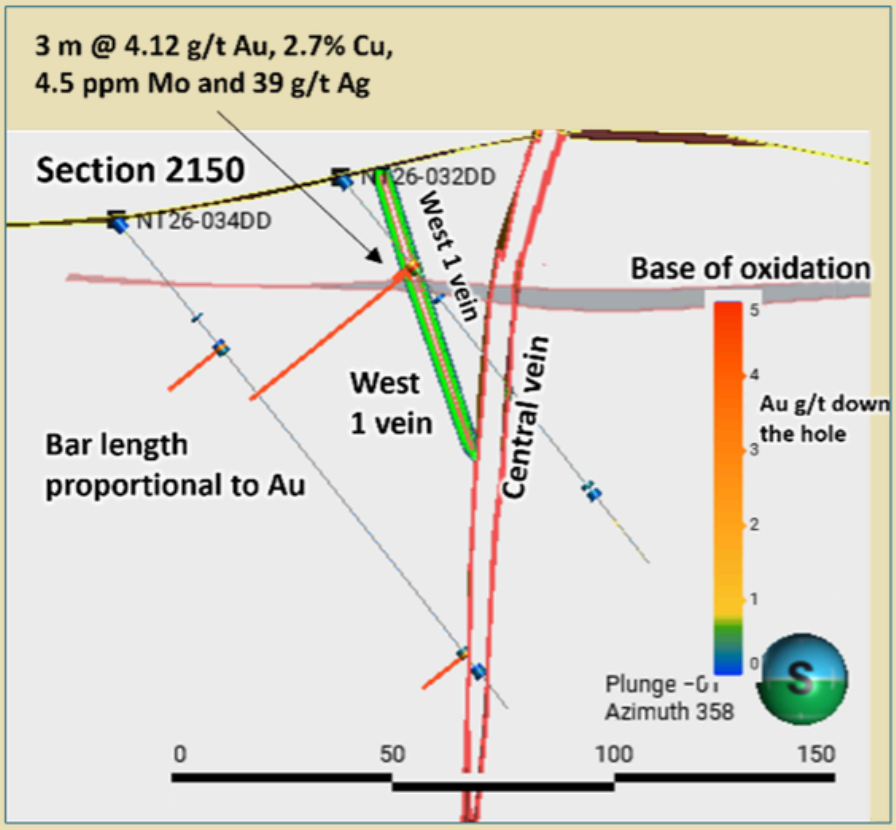

Figure 3 Significant intersection in NT26-032DD

Figure 4 Mineralized oxide zone at 25.2m in NT26-032DD

Figure 5 Significant intersection in NT26-036DD

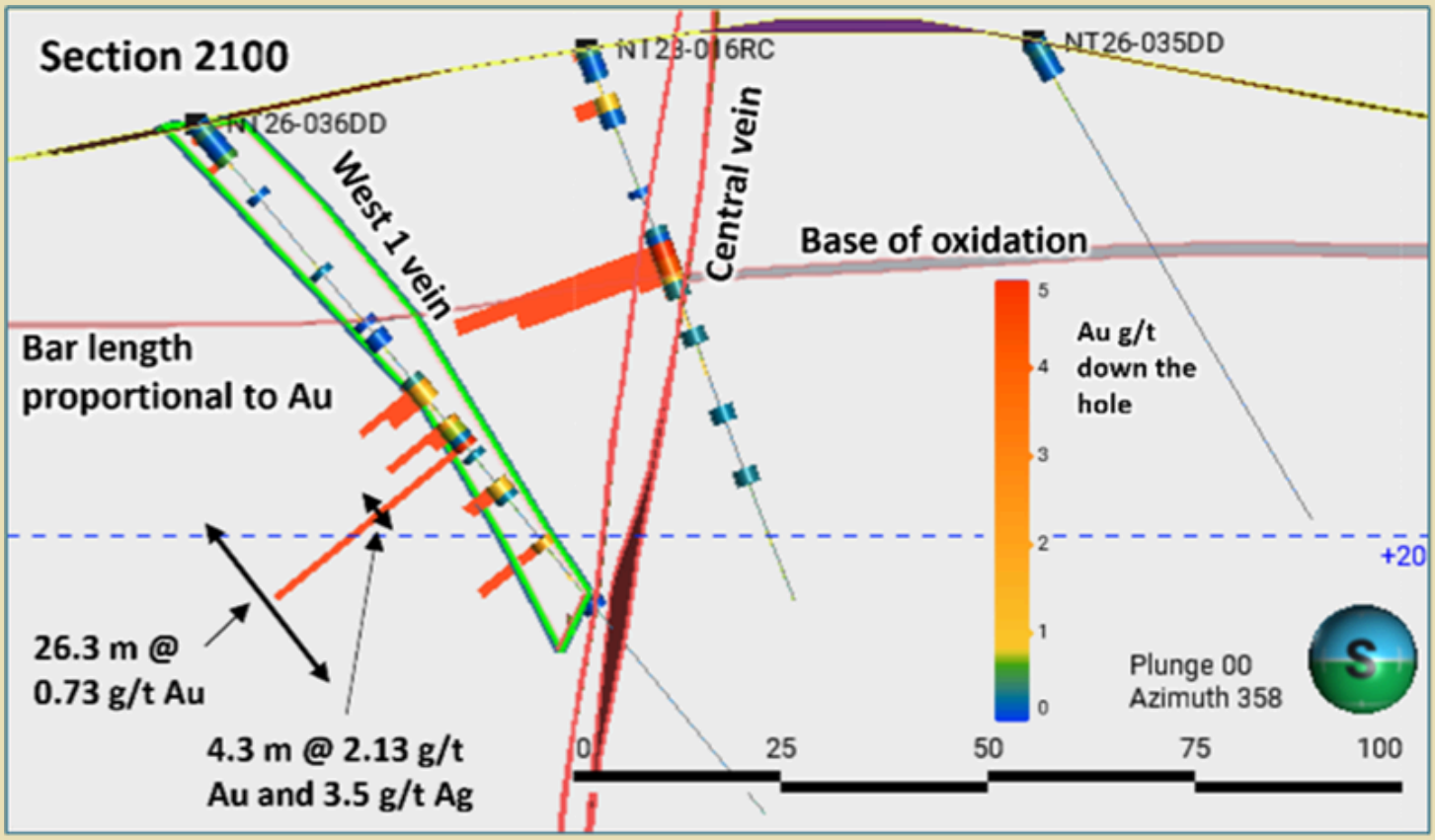

Figure 6 Mineralized primary zone at 47m in NT26-036DD

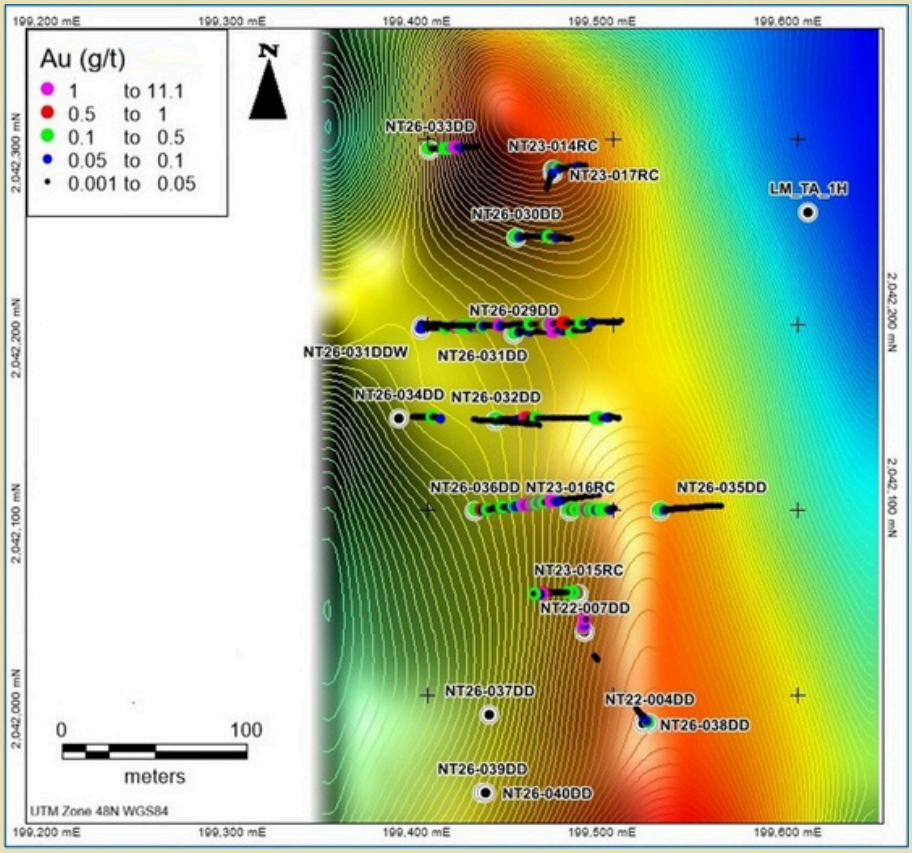

Figure 7 Plan view of downhole Au values on reduced-to-the-pole drone magnetics

Total drilling at Spine this year currently stands at 1,222 m with 13 holes.
Summary of best intersections is provided in table below

Spine 2026-drill results as at 11Aug2026		From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Cu %	Mo ppm	Ag g/t	Zn %	Comments
NT26-029DD		0	4	4	0.14					
		17	25	8					0.14	
		33	35.1	2.1	2.53			7.8	0.16	
		49	51	2	0.24				0.71	
NT26-030DD		0	4	4	0.32					
		37	38	1	0.18				0.17	
		61	64	3	-				0.13	
NT26-031DD		29	35	6	1.76	0.15		3.8		
		37	42	5	0.22					
	including	*37*	*38*	*1*	*0.11*	*0.32*				
		48	50	2	0.34					
		65	66	1	2.55			7.2		
		90	91	1	0.12				0.50	
		103	109.25	6.25	0.69			2.2	0.22	
		118	120.5	2.5	0.52				2.50	
		140	144	4	-		28			
NT26-031DDW		44	46	2	-		7.5			
NT26-032DD		0	3	3	0.17					
		12	13	1				8.1		
		25	28	3	4.12	2.7	4.5	39		
	including	***26***	***27***	***1***	***10.6***	***7.4***		***93***		
		89	92	3	0.18				0.12	
NT26-033DD		0	1.8	1.8	0.12					
		13	23	10	0.39					
	including	*13*	*14*	*1*	*0.24*	*0.15*				
	including	*20*	*23*	*3*	*1.02*			2.5	*0.54*	16-23 7m @ 0.35% Zn
		119	120	1	0.26				0.34	
NT26-034DD		0	2	2	0.13					
		28.5	29	0.5	0.2				0.53	
		37	39	2	1.8					
NT26-035DD		0	5	5	0.21					
		56.5	57.5	1			10			
NT26-036DD		0	6	6	0.26					
		40	66.3	26.3	0.73					
	including	40	43.7	3.7	1.19			3.1	0.21	
	including	46.6	50.9	4.3	2.13		3.2	3.5	0.13	
	including	56.2	59	2.8	0.78		3.8	4.9	0.44	
	including	65	66.3	1.3	2.2			9.5	0.33	
NT26-037DD		0	2	2	0.41		2.5			
		36.8	52.4	15.6	0.61			3.0		
	including	36.8	37.3	0.5	3.81	0.1	2	11	0.15	
	including	41	45	4	0.58					
	including	48.7	52.4	3.7	1.41			5.7	0.16	
NT26-038DD		0	2	2	0.25	*multielements awaited*				
		28	30	2	0.89	*multielements awaited*				
NT26-039DD		0	4	4	0.18	multielements awaited				
		15	16	1	0.39	multielements awaited				
NT26-040DD		0	5	5	0.40	*multielements awaited*				

NEXT STEPS

More drilling at Spine, Namthom West, Boundary, and also Palm

The 2026 drilling has highlighted the complex nature of the gold-mineralized veins at Spine. Drilling from west to east (the most efficient way to test steeply westerly-dipping veins, including the Central vein) has meant that moderately easterly-dipping veins have been undersampled. Consequently there are likely a number of west-dipping gold-mineralized veins not yet intersected by drilling within the rock volume underlying the soil geochemical anomaly at Spine

Additional drilling at Spine, probably on a 25m-by-25m pattern and incorporating more drilling from east to west, will be designed once all analyses are available and the work is modeled in 3-D.

It is important to note that Spine is not the only area being targeted for oxide gold. Drilling has already commenced at the earlier-stage Boundary and Namthom West targets. Follow-up drilling is also planned during August-September at Palm, where in 2022, discovery hole **NT22-006DD intersected 3m @ 9.2g/t Au, 49g/t Ag, 0.51% Cu from 64m.** The first holes into surface gold anomalies at Mouk target will be drilled after the monsoon.

Annamite expects an initial assessment of the gold potential at Sokdee by end of 2026.

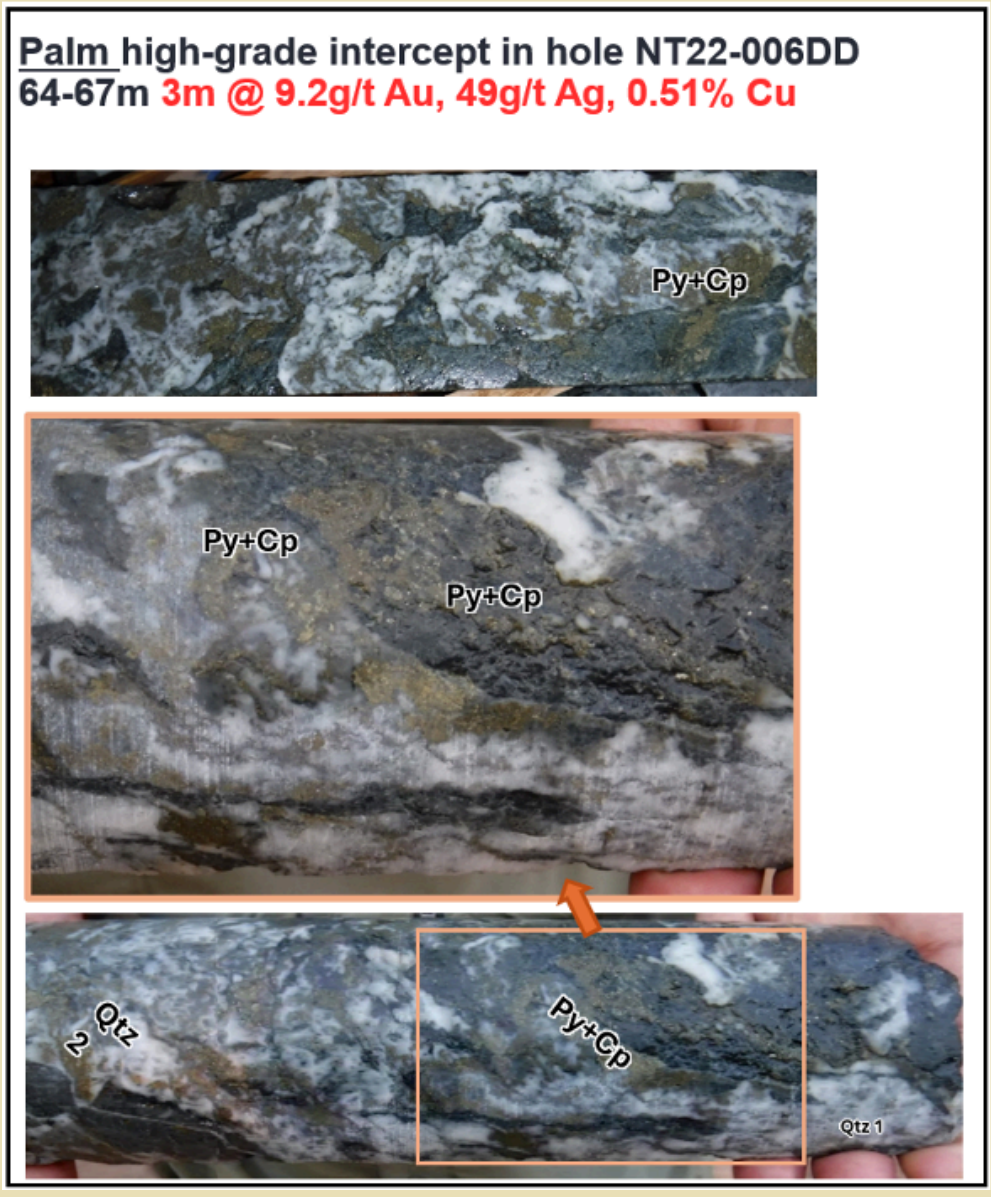

Figure 8 Palm target discovery intersection (2022) – Py (pyrite), Cp (chalcopyrite) and Qtz (quartz)

APPENDIX: SECTION 1 JORC TABLE 1

For transparency, the data supporting this announcement is presented in a JORC-standardized tabulated format ((JORC tables 1 and 2).

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.	Diamond core drilling was used to obtain core, from which 0.5m to 1m composite samples were collected, for an average of 4 kg, then crushed, pulverized and split at a commercial laboratory to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay and a pulp for multi-element analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES)
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).	NT- and HT-sized core, standard tube, maximum hole length 168.6m, orientation by spear
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.	• Core recovery was measured per drill run and assessed in spreadsheet format • Recovery was maximized by instructing drill crews to drill at an appropriate rate, to achieve both efficient operations and good recovery • No apparent relationship between sample recovery and grade, and no known bias
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.	• Core samples have been geologically logged to lithological and vein contacts, and as such, are at an appropriate level of detail to support future Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies • Logging is both qualitative (lithology) and quantitative (mineral and vein percentage estimates), all core photographed whole • Relevant intersections were logged in their entirety

SECTION 1 JORC TABLE

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Core was sawn in half and one half was sampled • 1-in-20 field duplicates (quarter-core) • Sample sizes are appropriate to the fine grain size of the gold
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• 30g fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish is appropriate for fine grain size gold, and the technique is considered total, ICP-AES involves aqua regia digest, so is considered total for elements in ore-grade quantities • 1-in-20 pulp blanks, 1-in-20 standards, acceptable accuracy and precision established
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Significant intersections verified by independent director and in-country consultant • No twinned holes as yet • Primary data stored in spreadsheets on secure server and leapfrog 3D • All primary data values retained in original element and method columns, preferred column used for reporting, in which all values below detection have been converted to half the detection limit
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill collars located by hand-held GPS (+/- 3m), downhole surveys done with a KXP-2DX survey tool • Grid system used is UTM Zone 48N, WGS84 datum • Topographic control is Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM)

SECTION 1 JORC TABLE

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Data spacing is nominally 50m • Data spacing is first-pass, nominal spacing of 25m may be sufficient for definition of an Exploration Target • No sample compositing has been applied
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	Drilling from west to east (the most efficient way to test steeply westerly-dipping veins, including the Central vein) probably meant that moderately easterly-dipping veins have been under sampled. This means that there are most likely, considerable volumes of gold-mineralized vein material not yet tested by drilling.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples are housed in a secure core shed, which is only accessible to company employees, and locked at night
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	In-house reviews of QA/QC have indicated no issues

APPENDIX SECTION 2 JORC TABLE 1

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.	• In November 2021, Annamite Resources acquired a 70% stake in Lao Hyundae Blackstone Lao Co., Ltd (LHBS), the company with the exploration concession of the Sokdee copper-gold porphyry systems, located in Hinherb District, Vientiane Province. A Share Transfer Agreement has been signed in March 2022 between the original owners HBS (13%), a Lao investor NRBC (17%) and Annamite Resources (70%). • Tenure is currently secure and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area

SECTION 2 JORC TABLE

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties	During 2014, the original Korean holder of the property drilled a vertical core hole (LM_TA_1H) to 200m on the western slopes of the hill that contains the main soil anomaly at Spine. LM_TA_1H intersected no obvious gold-mineralized zones.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Deposit type is considered to be intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold, hosted in tholeiitic basalt of at least Ordovician age, narrow-vein style
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • downhole 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.	Maps and sections attached
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.	• Length-weighted average used, 0.2g/t Au cut-off, no cutting of high grades • Length-weighted average used • No reporting of metal equivalent values
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').	• Veins in the West 1 vein zone run sub-parallel to the core axis of the holes that contain the zone, including NT26-036DD, and in these holes, the true width of the West 1 vein zone is not known • True width of the Central vein zone is known • Down hole lengths only are reported for the West 1 vein zone
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 attached

SECTION 2 JORC TABLE

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.	Representative reporting of both low and high grades
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Spine target is well-defined by soil sampling, and the central vein runs parallel to a magnetic high, which may represent a controlling lithology or structure
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Planned further work includes drilling, probably on a 25m-by-25m pattern and incorporating more drilling from east to west