



LAVRAS GOLD INTERSECTS HIGH-GRADE GOLD AT CANELEIRA, SUPPORTING NEAR-SURFACE CONTINUITY OF THE VEIN SYSTEM

Hole 26CN044 returns 24.30 g/t gold over a drilled width of 9 metres; hole 26CN051 returns 9.31 g/t gold over a drilled width of 4 metres from 10 metres, including 17.29 g/t gold over 2 metres; Caneleira East drilling confirms mineralization up-dip with 2.51 g/t gold over a drilled width of 22 metres*

- Shallow drilling has provided further evidence near-surface continuity of the high-grade, northwest-southeast trending vein system at Caneleira – the primary objective of the infill program (see news release dated May 19, 2026), when the highest-grade intercepts reported to date sat more than 100 metres below surface.
- At Caneleira East (previously referred to by the Company as the Olaria gold discovery), located approximately 3.1 kilometres northeast of the Butia Gold Deposit, new drilling has intersected gold mineralization up-dip and closer to surface than the discovery intercept, advancing the follow-up work identified in the Company's December 2, 2024 news release.
- The highest-grade intersection reported to date at Caneleira was observed from this batch of assays include:
 - Hole 26CN044 intercepted **24.30 grams per tonne ("g/t") gold ("Au") over a drilled width of 9 metres ("m")** from 87m, **including 99.56 g/t Au over a drilled width of 0.85m** from 92.73m.
- Significant near-surface intersections at Caneleira include:
 - Hole 26CN051 intercepted **9.31 g/t Au over a drilled width of 4m** from 10m, **including 17.29 g/t Au over a drilled width of 2m** from 11m;
 - Hole 26CN040 intercepted **6.94 g/t Au over a drilled width of 1m** from 14m, and **4.63 g/t Au over a drilled width of 15.46m** from 71m, **including 21.80 g/t Au over a drilled width of 3m** from 75m; and
 - Hole 26CN047 intercepted **6.71 g/t Au over a drilled width of 1m** from 25m and **6.18 g/t Au over a drilled width of 1m** from 51m.
- Significant intersections at Caneleira East include:
 - Hole 26CNO022 intercepted **2.51 g/t Au over a drilled width of 22m** from 78m, **including 20.08 g/t Au over a drilled width of 1m** from 85m;
 - Hole 26CNO024 intercepted **1.87 g/t Au over a drilled width of 18m** from 49m, **including 6.39 g/t Au over a drilled width of 4m** from 63m, and **including 12.15 g/t Au over a drilled width of 1m** from 66m; and
 - Hole 26CNO021 intercepted **3.10 g/t Au over a drilled width of 13m** from 51m, **including 21.46 g/t Au over a drilled width of 1m** from 61m.
- The Company also discloses, for the first time on a hole-by-hole basis, results from 15 Caneleira East holes drilled during 2024 and 2025, which corroborate the near-surface continuity mentioned above – including 1.48 g/t Au over a drilled width of 10m from surface in hole 25CNO011, and 2.39 g/t Au over a drilled width of 6m from 27m in hole 25CNO015.

****Drilled width, true width not known.***

TORONTO, Canada – August 24, 2026, Lavras Gold Corp. (“Lavras Gold” or the “Company”) (TSX-V: LGC) (OTCQX: LGCFF) is pleased to announce final drill results from its 2026 exploration campaign on the Caneleira Mining Concession, within the Lavras do Sul Project (“LDS Project” or the “Project”) in southern Brazil. The campaign, completed in June 2026, tested both the Caneleira target and the Caneleira East gold discovery located to the northeast.

This news release reports assay results for 23 diamond drill holes (or 2,595.17m) at Caneleira (holes 26CN029 to 26CN051), and for 5 diamond drill holes (or 846.87m) at Caneleira East (holes 26CNO021 to 26CNO025) (see Table 1). Assay results for the final 6 holes (or 524.77m) of the campaign remain pending (26CN052 to 26CN057).

In addition, and in advance of resource work on the Caneleira Mining Concession, the Company is disclosing individual assay results for 15 Caneleira East holes completed during 2024 and 2025 that had not previously been reported on a hole-by-hole basis. These holes form part of the 3,985m in 16 holes drilled at Caneleira East during 2025 as disclosed in the Company's 2025 annual management's discussion (“MD&A”) and analysis (filed on SEDAR+ on March 10, 2026 and reported in the MD&A as Olaria). Results are set out in Table 4 and discussed under “Caneleira East – Consolidated Disclosure of 2024–2025 Drilling” below.

The defining outcome of this campaign is the confirmation of high-grade gold mineralization at shallow depths across both targets. When the Company announced its infill drill program on May 19, 2026, the high-grade intercepts reported to date at Caneleira sat more than 100 metres below surface, and the stated objective of that program was to confirm whether this mineralization projected to surface. Hole 26CN051, which returned 9.31 g/t Au over a drilled width of 4m from 10m downhole, answered this question. At Caneleira East, the 2024 discovery release identified testing for continuity of mineralization up-dip and closer to surface as a priority next step (see news release dated December 2, 2024); holes 26CNO021, 26CNO022 and 26CNO024 have now intersected significant mineralization between approximately 49m and 100m downhole, well above the 152m depth of the 56m discovery intercept in hole 24CNO-002.

The significance of the latest drilling is that we are now seeing high-grade mineralization at much shallower depths at Caneleira, together with additional up-dip mineralization at Caneleira East,” commented Jonathan Hill, Interim Vice President of Exploration, Lavras Gold. “These results improve our geological understanding of both targets and support advancing them toward resource-definition work. Their proximity to Fazenda-Butia also makes them relevant to future project-level studies, subject to establishing mineral resources and completing the appropriate technical and economic evaluation.

“Today’s results are another strong step forward for Lavras. They sharpen the district-scale case that sits alongside our flagship Fazenda-Butia development, which is the first phase of the LDS project. Advancing Fazenda-Butia through permitting remains our core focus,” added Federico Velásquez, President and Chief Executive Officer of Lavras Gold. “What has changed with these results is that we now have further evidence of high-grade gold close to surface across the Caneleira Mining Concession. The Caneleira and Caneleira East targets give us a credible second and third source of gold inventory to feed our future plant; and we intend to move both targets toward resource definition in one global resource model.”

Table 1. Best intersections from 2026 drilling; includes 23 diamond drill holes at Caneleira and 5 diamond drill holes at Caneleira East performed by Lavras Gold

Drill Hole		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
26CN051		10.00	14.00	4.00	9.310
	<i>Including</i>	11.00	13.00	2.00	17.290
26CN040		14.00	15.00	1.00	6.940
		71.00	86.46	15.46	4.632
	<i>Including</i>	75.00	78.00	3.00	21.800
26CN047		25.00	26.00	1.00	6.710
		51.00	52.00	1.00	6.180
26CN037		36.00	37.00	1.00	8.150
26CN044		87.00	96.00	9.00	24.300
	<i>Including</i>	92.73	93.58	0.85	99.560
26CNO021		51.00	64.00	13.00	3.100
	<i>Including</i>	61.00	62.00	1.00	21.460
26CNO022		78.00	100.00	22.00	2.510
	<i>Including</i>	85.00	86.00	1.00	20.080
26CNO024		49.00	67.00	18.00	1.870
	<i>Including</i>	63.00	67.00	4.00	6.390
	<i>Including</i>	66.00	67.00	1.00	12.150

Intervals represent drilled width; true widths have not been determined at this time. Assumes 0.25 g/t gold cut-off grade, no top cut. In hole 26CN044 the two contiguous assayed sub-intervals 92.73–93.10m (151.50 g/t Au) and 93.10–93.58m (59.53 g/t Au) are reported here as a single weighted composite of 99.56 g/t Au over 0.85m; both are tabulated individually in Table 2.

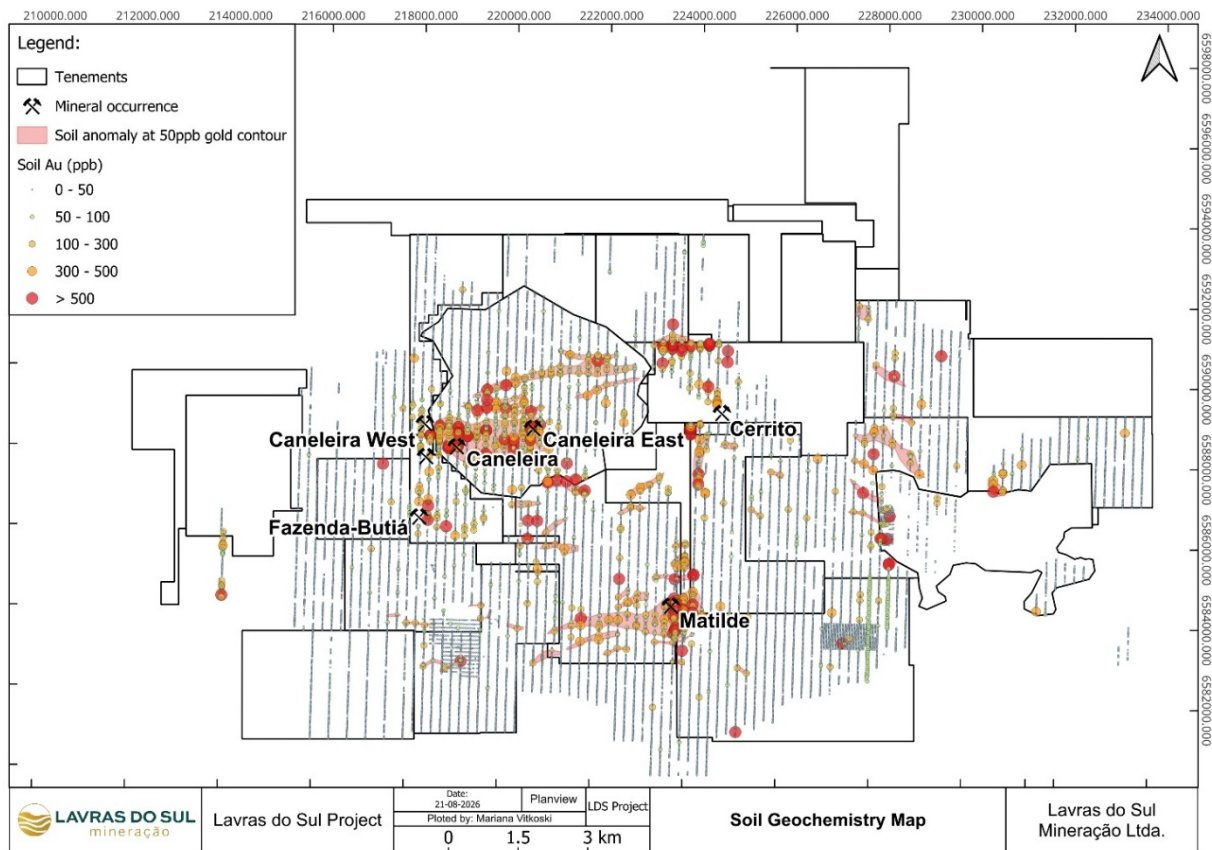


Figure 1 - Target location map showing Fazenda-Butia, Caneleira, Caneleira West Matilde and Cerrito within the Lavras do Sul Project, with gold-in-soil anomalism highlighted.

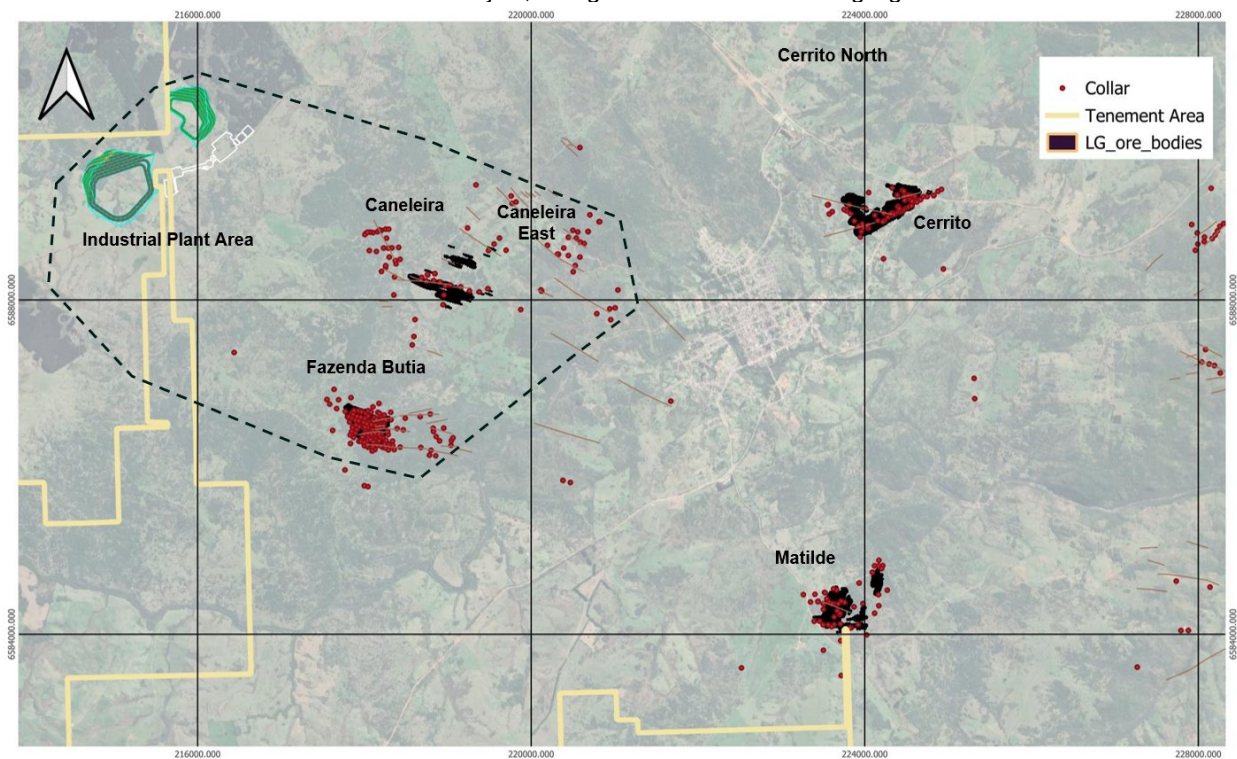


Figure 2 - Location map showing the main Lavras Gold Project deposits, exploration targets and the proposed Industrial Plant Area.

Caneleira Target

Gold mineralization at Caneleira is hosted in NNE-oriented cataclastic zones with strong hydrothermal alteration, quartz veining and sulfide mineralization, locally associated with visible gold, and by the northwest-southeast trending, higher-grade vein system first reported in May 2026, associated with magnesium-rich sphalerite and coarse visible gold within the hanging wall of lamprophyre dykes. Mineralization remains open both along strike and at depth.

The near-surface results are the most significant outcome of recent drilling. Hole 26CN051 returned 9.31 g/t Au over a drilled width of 4m from 10m, including 17.29 g/t Au over 2m from 11m. This is supported by high-grade intercepts at shallow depths in several other holes, including 6.94 g/t Au over 1m from 14m in hole 26CN040, 6.71 g/t Au over 1m from 25m and 6.18 g/t Au over 1m from 51m in hole 26CN047, 8.15 g/t Au over 1m from 36m in hole 26CN037, and 3.18 g/t Au over 1m from 2m in hole 26CN030. Taken together, these intercepts provide evidence that the high-grade vein system extends to substantially shallower depths than previously demonstrated and support the Company's interpretation of continuity between the shallow and deeper portions of the system. The extent and true width of the mineralized structures remain subject to further drilling and geological interpretation.

This release also closes out hole 26CN032, illustrated in Figure 5 of the May 19, 2026 release as a shallow sulphide-mineralized intercept with assays pending. The hole has returned 0.74 g/t Au over 4m from 7m, 1.23 g/t Au over 2m from 40m, 3.02 g/t Au over 1m from 59m and 1.42 g/t Au over 1m from 70m, confirming that the shallow zones logged at the time do represent near-surface expressions of the deeper high-grade structures.

At depth, hole 26CN044 returned the highest-grade interval reported to date at Caneleira, with 24.30 g/t Au over a drilled width of 9m from 87m, including 99.56 g/t Au over a drilled width of 0.85m from 92.73m. Hole 26CN040 returned a broader intercept of 4.63 g/t Au over a drilled width of 15.46m from 71m, including 21.80 g/t Au over 3m, reinforcing the lateral and vertical continuity of the mineralized corridor.

Of the 23 Caneleira holes reported in this release, 22 returned intersections above the Company's 0.25 g/t Au disclosure threshold and one hole (26CN036) did not return a significant result. Assay results remain pending for the final 6 holes of the campaign (26CN052 to 26CN057).

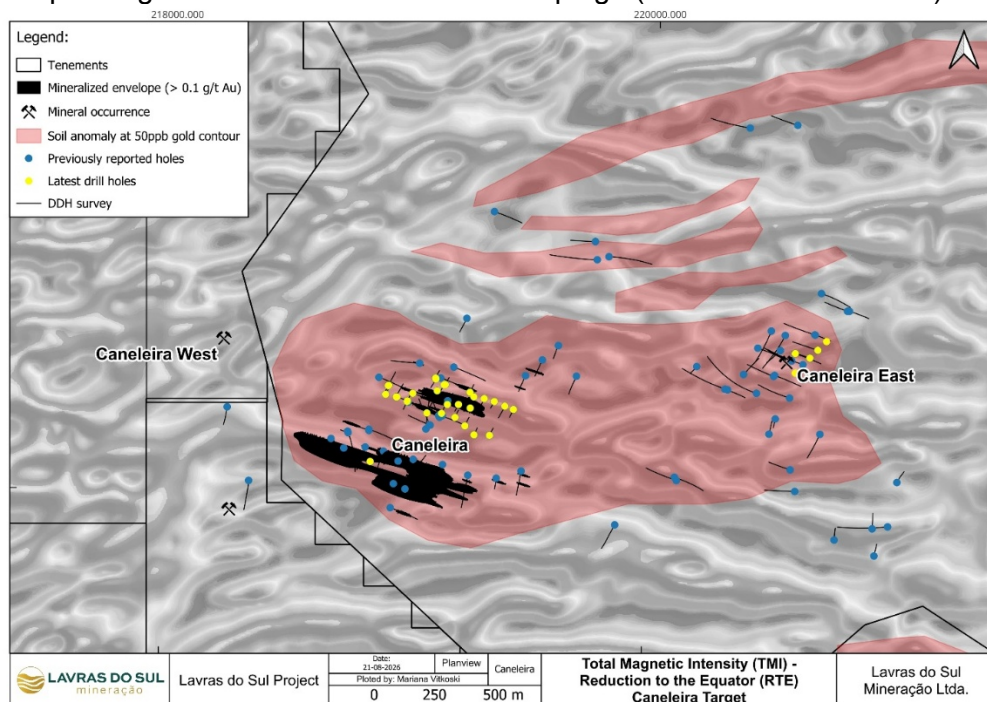


Figure 3 - Plan view of the Caneleira target showing new and previously reported drill hole traces, the mineralized envelope and the NW-SE vein trend over TMI magnetics.

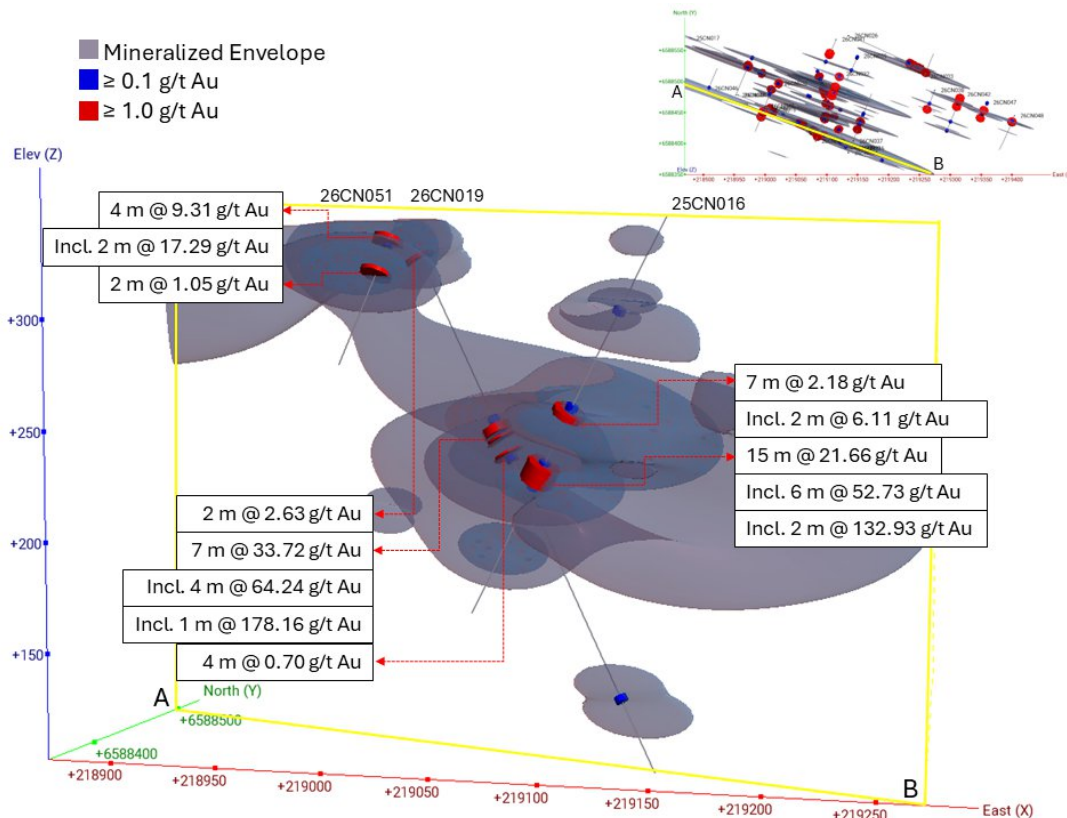


Figure 4.1 - Section showing the near-surface high-grade intercepts (26CN051, 26CN040, 26CN047) projected against the deeper intercepts in 25CN016, 26CN019 and 26CN044.

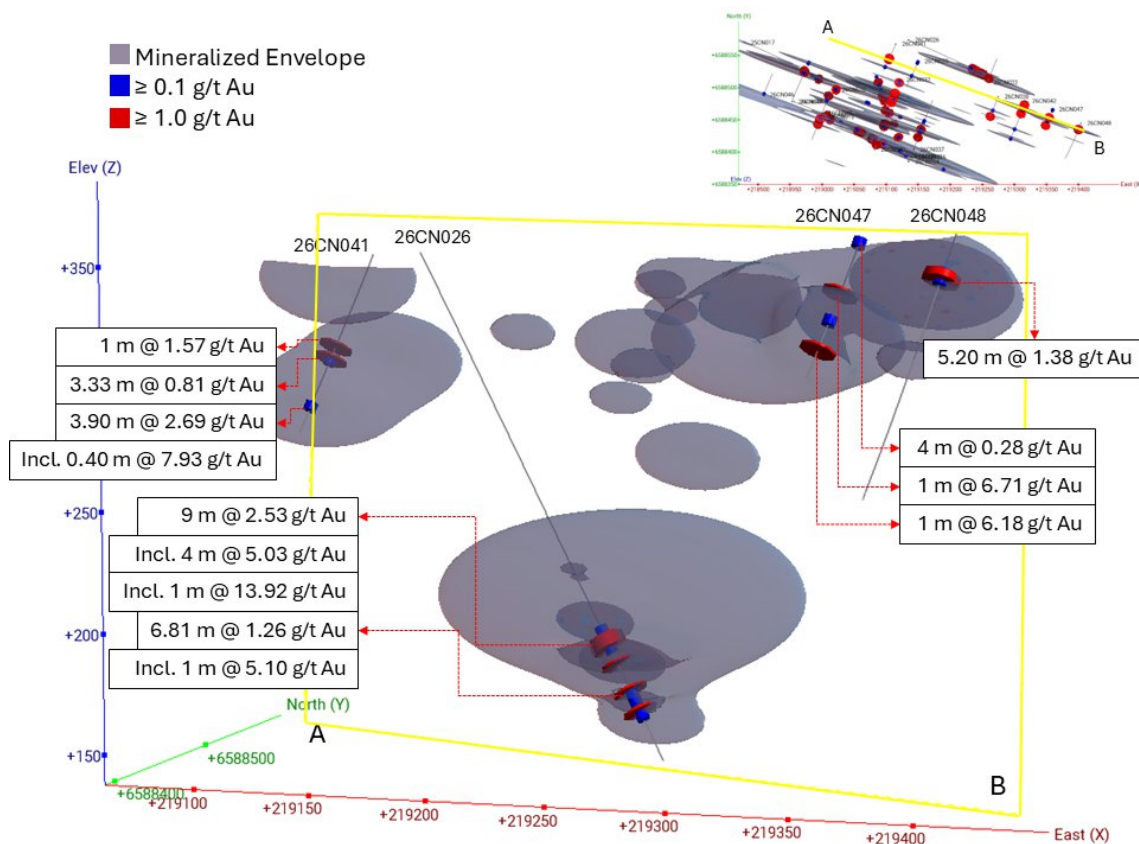


Figure 4.2 - Section showing the near-surface high-grade intercepts (26CN041, 26CN047, 26CN048) projected against the deeper intercepts in 26CN026.

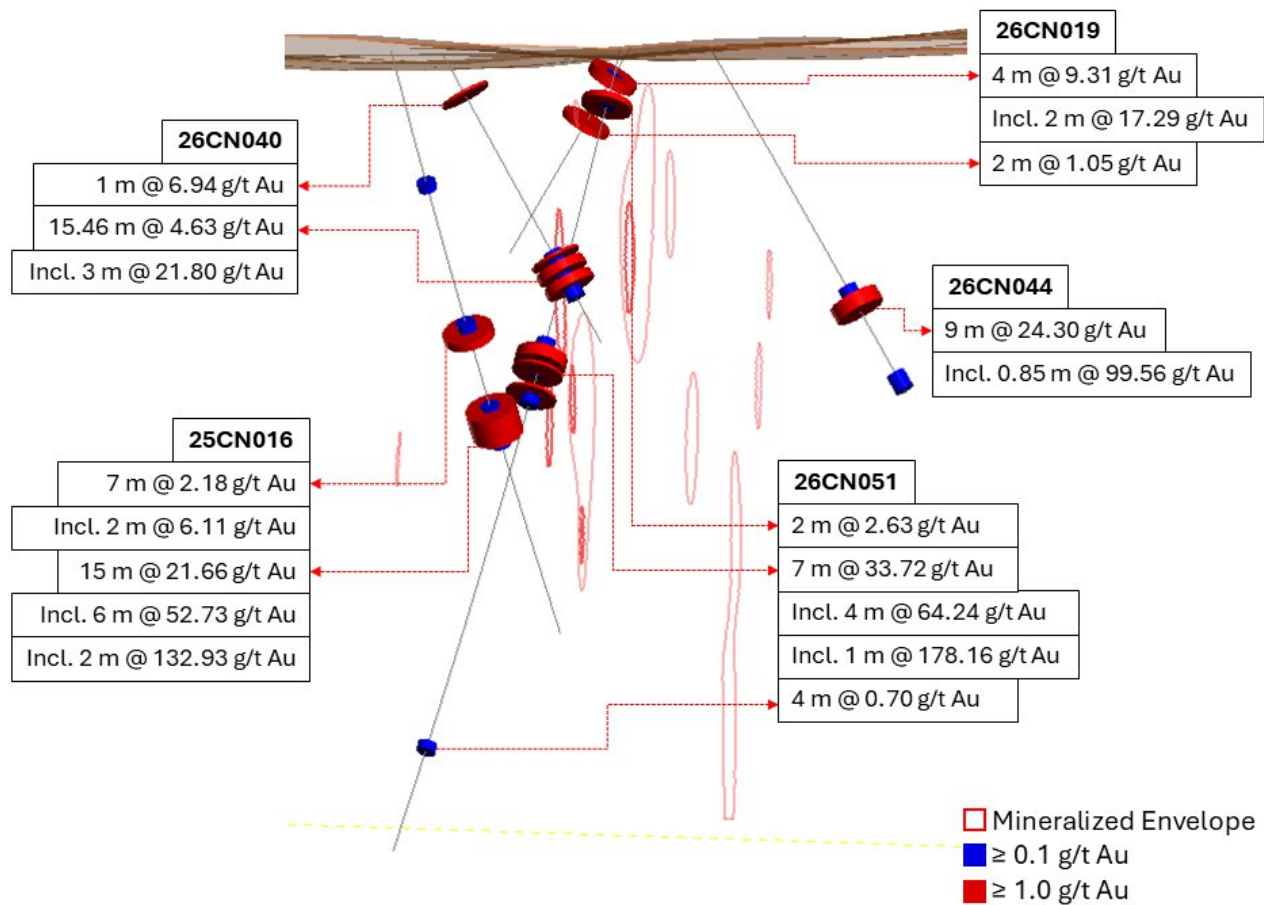


Figure 5 - Section showing the near-surface high-grade intercepts (26CN051, 26CN040, 26CN047) projected against the deeper intercepts in 25CN016, 26CN019 and 26CN044.

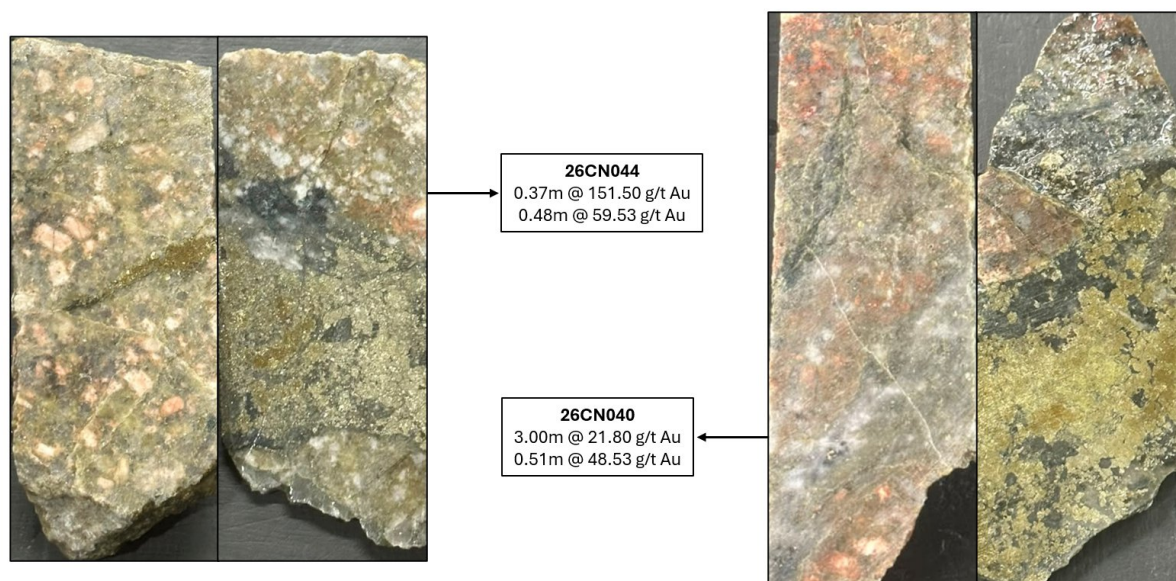


Figure 6 - Drill core from holes 26CN044 and 26CN040, showing the high grade mineralization styles.

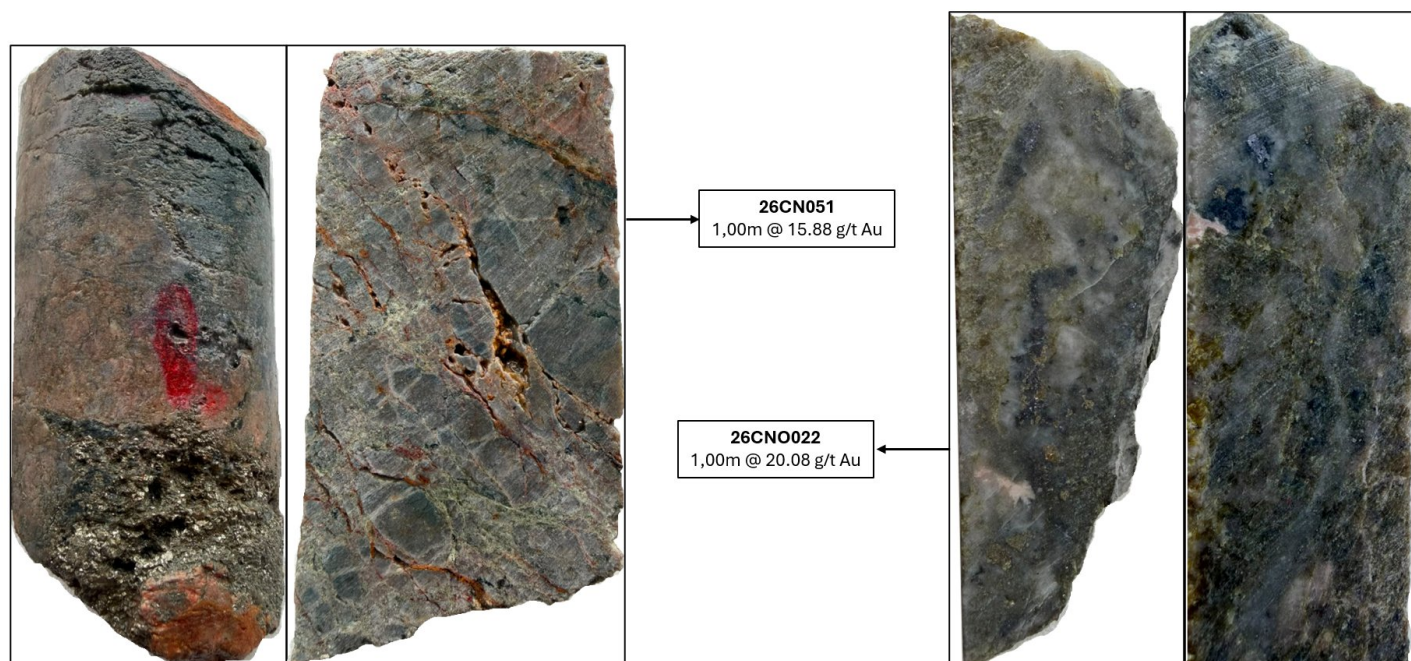


Figure 7 - Drill core from hole 26CN051, interval ~11–13 m, showing the style of near-surface mineralization.

Core logging supported by a hydrothermal alteration study completed in August 2026 has defined a consistent alteration zoning at Caneleira that is being used as a vector towards the higher-grade zones. Three alteration types are recognized in the host monzogranite, each developed in both fissural and pervasive styles and increasing in intensity towards mineralization: a distal zone of K-feldspar (hematite-stained microcline) enriched, desilicified monzogranite; an intermediate zone in which that assemblage has been overprinted by silicification; and a proximal zone where chlorite, with subordinate white mica, is superimposed on the silicified rock. The proximal zone carries the highest gold grades. The sequence is interpreted to record potassium metasomatism accompanied by quartz leaching, which generated dilational space for the deposition of gold-bearing pyrite, followed by re-precipitation of silica as the mineralizing fluid evolved; early desilicification followed by silicification also accounts for the breccia-style textures locally developed in the most intensely altered zones. The same zoning is developed at Fazenda-Butia and Matilde, with two distinctions at Caneleira: chlorite dominates over white mica in the proximal zone, and the sodium-enriched alteration stage recognized at Fazenda-Butia has not been observed.

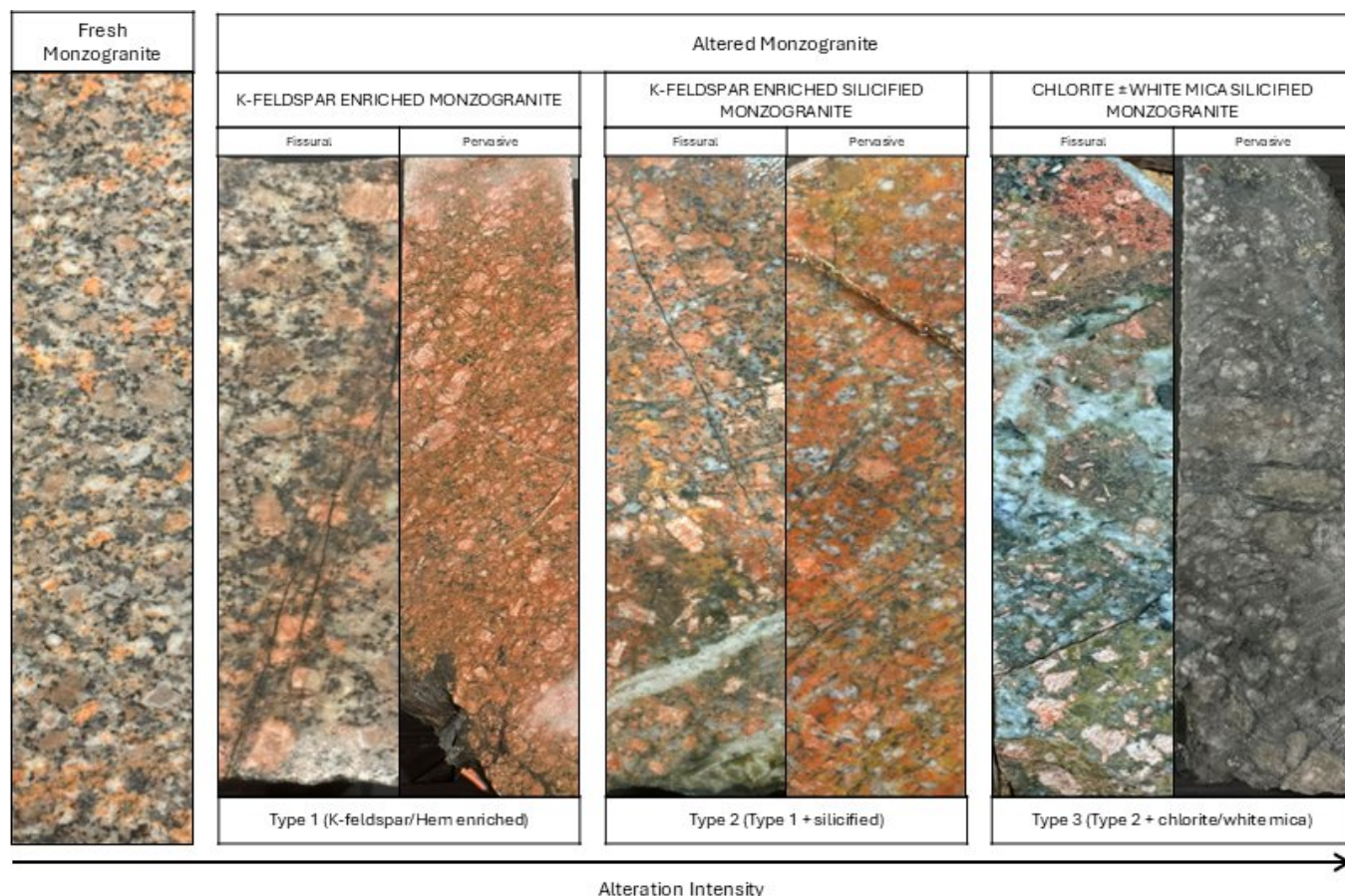


Figure 8 - Hydrothermal alteration sequence at Caneleira, from fresh monzogranite (left) through K-feldspar enriched monzogranite (Type 1, distal), K-feldspar enriched silicified monzogranite (Type 2, intermediate) and chlorite ± white mica silicified monzogranite (Type 3, proximal), each shown in fissural and pervasive styles. Alteration intensity increases to the right, towards the highest gold grades.

Caneleira East Target

Caneleira East was announced under the name Olaria as a new discovery on December 2, 2024, when hole 24CNO-002 returned 56m of continuous gold mineralization grading 0.97 g/t Au from 152m downhole – approximately 134m vertical – including 4.53 g/t Au over 4m and 9.16 g/t Au over 1m. The target is located approximately 3.1 kilometres northeast of the Butia Gold Deposit, within the Caneleira Mining Concession, and is interpreted as a structurally controlled cataclastic gold system associated with northeast-southwest trending structures.

Caneleira East – 2026 Drilling

The five holes completed at Caneleira East in 2026 delivered on the December 2024 objective of testing for continuity of gold mineralization up-dip, closer to surface (see news release dated December 2, 2024) as seen by:

- Hole 26CNO022 returned **2.51 g/t Au over a drilled width of 22m** from 78m, including 20.08 g/t Au over 1m from 85m;
- Hole 26CNO024, the northeastern-most hole of the group, returned **1.87 g/t Au over a drilled width of 18m** from 49m, including 6.39 g/t Au over 4m from 63m and 12.15 g/t Au over 1m from 66m
- Hole 26CNO021 returned **3.10 g/t Au over a drilled width of 13m** from 51m, including 21.46 g/t Au over 1m from 61m; and
- Holes 26CNO023 and 26CNO025 returned broader, lower-grade intervals of 0.40 g/t Au over 9m and 0.51 g/t Au over 8.39m respectively.

All five of the 2026 holes intersected gold mineralization. The mineralized intervals in holes 26CNO021, 26CNO022 and 26CNO024 sit between approximately 49m and 100m downhole, substantially shallower than the 152m to 208m discovery interval in hole 24CNO-002, and at grades comparable to or above that intercept. Together with the 2026 results, drilling has now intersected gold mineralization at Caneleira East at depths ranging from surface to approximately 400 metres downhole. These results support the Company's interpretation of a vertically extensive mineralized system, which remains open and subject to further drilling and geological interpretation.

Caneleira East – Consolidated Disclosure of 2024–2025 Drilling

In parallel with reporting the 2026 results above, and in advance of resource work on the Caneleira Mining Concession, the Company is disclosing individual assay results for the Caneleira East holes completed during 2024 and 2025 that had not previously been reported on a hole-by-hole basis. As disclosed in the Company's 2025 annual MD&A, drilling on the Caneleira Mining Concession during 2025 totaled 7,113m in 27 holes, of which Caneleira East accounted for 3,985m in 16 holes – the largest single allocation of drilling on the concession that year. Results for 15 such holes are tabulated in **Table 4**.

These holes were drilled as step-outs along strike to the northeast and southwest of the discovery and as up-dip tests, and are generally characterized by broad, moderate-grade cataclastic mineralization with discrete higher-grade intervals. The results are consistent with, and support, the 2026 drilling reported above. Notable intercepts include:

- Hole 25CNO011 intercepted **1.48 g/t Au over a drilled width of 10m from surface**, and 0.33 g/t Au over a drilled width of 14m from 27m;
- Hole 25CNO015 intercepted **2.39 g/t Au over a drilled width of 6m from 27m, including 4.32 g/t Au over a drilled width of 2m from 30m**;
- Hole 25CNO020 intercepted **11.00 g/t Au over a drilled width of 1m from 26m**;
- Hole 25CNO008 intercepted **2.60 g/t Au over a drilled width of 3m from 58m**; and
- Hole 25CNO014 intercepted **0.79 g/t Au over a drilled width of 18m from 380m, including 11.00 g/t Au over a drilled width of 1m from 389m**, extending the system to depth.

The shallow intercepts in holes 25CNO011, 25CNO015 and 25CNO020 – all within 33m of surface – corroborate the up-dip continuity demonstrated by the 2026 drilling, while hole 25CNO014 confirms the system persists to at least 390m downhole. Together with the 2026 results, drilling now defines gold mineralization at Caneleira East from surface to approximately 400m depth.

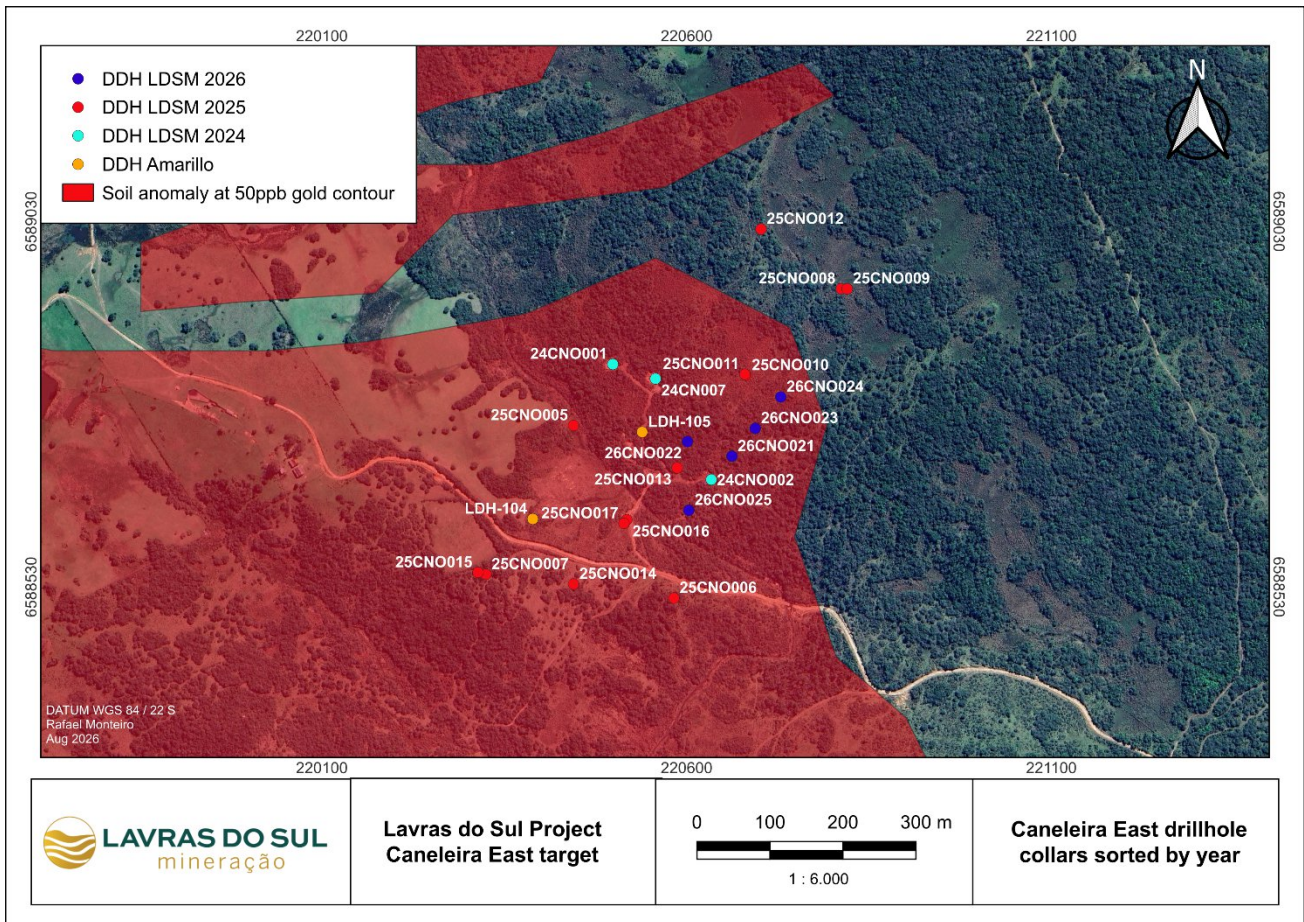


Figure 9 - Plan view of Caneleira East showing all drill collars: the 2024 discovery holes (24CNO-001, 24CNO-002, 24CNO-007, LDH-105), the 2024–2025 holes now disclosed, and the 2026 holes 26CNO021 to 26CNO025.

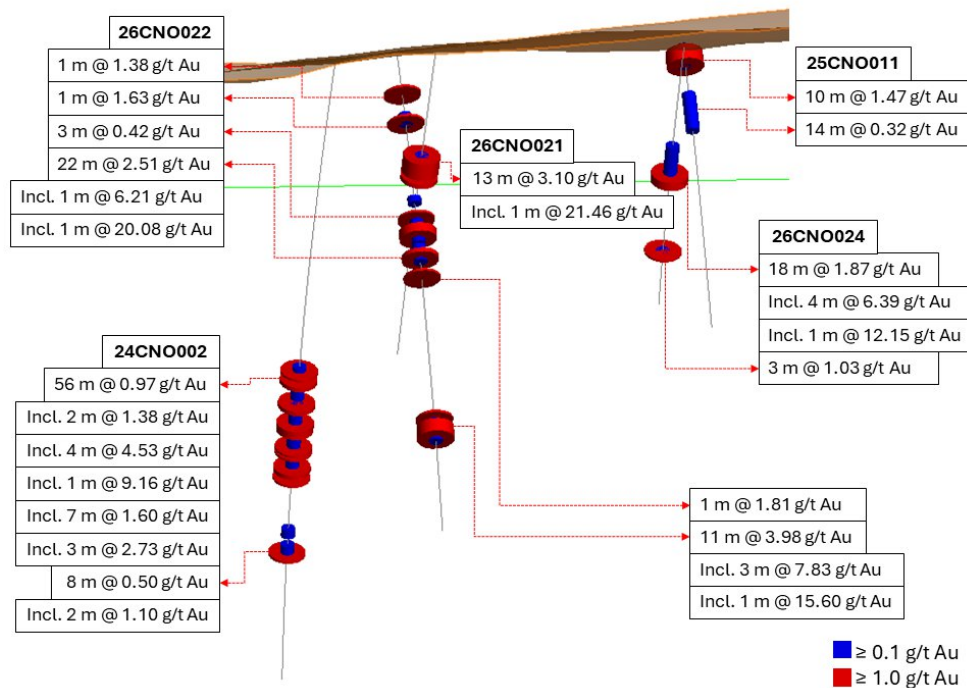


Figure 10 - Section through Caneleira East showing up-dip continuity from the 24CNO-002 discovery intercept to the near-surface intercepts in 25CNO011, 25CNO015 and 26CNO021/022/024.



Figure 11 - Drill core from hole 26CNO022, interval ~85–86 m.

Caneleira and Caneleira East Geology

The Lavras do Sul Intrusive Complex comprises multiple intrusive bodies with varied compositions, mainly biotite-granodiorites and biotite-monzogranites, plus perthitic granites, syenites and ultramafic rocks including lamprophyre bodies. The complex has experienced multiple hydrothermal alteration cycles along NNE-trending structures, locally overprinted by the northwest-southeast trending, higher-grade vein system associated with magnesium-rich sphalerite and visible gold identified at Caneleira.

Pyrite remains the dominant sulfide across both targets, with galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite also present. Caneleira East is characterized by structurally controlled cataclastic mineralization associated with northeast-southwest trending structures, a style distinct from the northwest-southeast vein system at Caneleira. Both sit within the same Caneleira Mining Concession and within the largest and most coherent gold-in-soil anomaly on the Company's approximately 20,300-hectare property, supporting the interpretation of a district-scale hydrothermal system capable of hosting multiple discrete high-grade zones across more than one structural orientation.

Ongoing and Planned Work

The 2026 drill campaign on the Caneleira Mining Concession was completed in June 2026. The infill program announced on May 19, 2026 met its stated objective of confirming near-surface continuity of high-grade mineralization at Caneleira, and drilling at Caneleira East has confirmed mineralization up-dip of the 2024 discovery intercept.

The Company plans to use the results of the current drilling, together with the existing geological database, to support an initial Mineral Resource Estimate for Caneleira. The Company also plans to update the Mineral Resource Estimates for Fazenda-Butia and Cerrito and prepare an initial Mineral Resource Estimate for Matilde as part of a consolidated review of the LDS Project's mineral resource inventory. Assay results for the final 6 pending Caneleira holes (26CN052 to 26CN057), representing the last results of the current drill campaign, will be released as received from the laboratory and incorporated into this work as appropriate.

Qualified Person

Jonathan Hill, Director and Interim Vice President of Exploration for Lavras Gold Corp., is the “Qualified Person” as defined under National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and has reviewed and approved the technical information contained in this release.

QA/QC

Quality Assurance & Quality Control: Sample handling, preparation, and analysis are monitored through the implementation of formal chain-of-custody procedures and quality assurance/quality control programs designed to follow industry best practices.

All drill hole samples in this drilling program consist of split NQ diamond drill core. Drill core is logged and sampled in a secure facility located in Lavras do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul State, Brazil. Drill core samples for gold assay are cut in half using a diamond saw and submitted to ALS Laboratories Inc. in Goiania, Goiás State, Brazil for preparation by crushing to 85% passing 1.0 mm, riffle splitting to obtain 500g aliquots, and pulverizing to 85% passing 75 microns.

Pulps are shipped to ALS Laboratories Inc. in Lima, Peru and analyzed by a 50g fire assay and AAS finish. Three 50g aliquots are taken for samples in the mineralized zone and one aliquot is taken in fresh rocks. The average grade of the three aliquots is used to determine the final grade of the mineralized sample.

Certified standards, non-certified blanks and field duplicates are inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals, so that QA/QC accounted for about 10% of the total samples. Results are routinely evaluated for accuracy, precision, and contamination.

Lavras Gold has been targeting larger intersections of greater than 0.25 g/t gold. Intersections that are lower than this threshold may provide exploration insight and may therefore be disclosed. The Company maintains a robust QA/QC program that includes the collection and analysis of duplicate samples and the insertion of blanks and standards (certified reference material).

About the LDS Project

The LDS Project is centred on the town of Lavras do Sul in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. It is approximately 320 kilometres, or a 4.5-hour drive, from the state capital of Porto Alegre. The Company, through its subsidiary, holds, directly or indirectly, contractual interests over 31 mineral rights covering approximately 20,300 hectares.

The LDS intrusive complex is a multiphase intrusive centre surrounded by coeval volcanic rocks to the east. Geologically, LDS lies in the far south of the Neoproterozoic Mantiqueira Province, a 2,700-kilometre-long belt of tectonically and magmatically accreted terrains stretching as far south as the coastline of central Uruguay and north into southern Bahia State in Brazil. The most advanced targets are the Butia and Cerrito gold deposits. Butia hosts Measured mineral resources of 4.6 million tonnes grading 0.88 g/t gold containing 132,000 ounces of gold and Indicated mineral resources of 8.3 million tonnes grading 0.92 g/t gold containing 246,000 ounces of gold (total Measured and Indicated mineral resources of 12.9 million tonnes grading 0.91 g/t gold containing 377,000 ounces of gold), and Inferred mineral resources of 3.7 million tonnes grading 0.97 g/t gold containing 115,000 ounces of gold. Cerrito hosts Indicated mineral resources of 8.3 million tonnes grading 0.70 g/t gold containing 188,000 ounces of gold and Inferred mineral resources of 13.2 million tonnes grading 0.69 g/t gold containing 293,000 ounces of gold. Mineral resources are reported at a gold cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t. Numbers may not sum due to rounding. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. The Caneleira Mining Concession is 100% controlled by the Company and forms part of the LDS Project.

1. NI 43-101 Technical Report Mineral Resource for the Butia Gold Prospect, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil. Prepared by VMG Consultoria e Soluções Ltda., effective date January 25, 2022, amended report date November 15, 2024.

2. NI 43-101 Technical Report Mineral Resource for the Cerrito Gold Prospect, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil. Prepared by VMG Consultoria e Soluções Ltda., effective date May 31, 2022, amended report date November 15, 2024. These reports are available on the Company's website and at www.sedarplus.ca under Lavras Gold's issuer profile.

About Lavras Gold Corp.

Lavras Gold Corp. is a Canadian exploration company focused on realizing the potential of its LDS Project situated in a highly prospective gold district in southern Brazil. The LDS Project is located near the town of Lavras do Sul in Rio Grande do Sul State, Brazil, and is primarily an intrusive-hosted gold system of possible alkaline affinity. More than 24 gold prospects centred on historic gold workings have been identified on the LDS Project properties, which span approximately 20,300 hectares. For more information on Lavras Gold visit www.lavrasgold.com.

On Behalf of Lavras Gold Corp.

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Forward looking statements: This news release includes certain “forward-looking information” within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation and “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (collectively “forward looking statements”). Forward-looking information in this news release includes, but is not limited to, statements regarding the timing and receipt of pending assay results; the Company’s plans to complete further drilling, geological interpretation and resource-definition work at Caneleira and Caneleira East; the preparation and timing of an initial Mineral Resource Estimate for Caneleira, updated Mineral Resource Estimates for Fazenda-Butia and Cerrito and an initial Mineral Resource Estimate for Matilde; the incorporation of pending results into that work; the advancement and permitting of Fazenda-Butia; and the potential future evaluation of Caneleira and Caneleira East in project-level technical studies. Forward-looking information is based on management’s current expectations and assumptions, including assumptions regarding exploration results, geological continuity, availability of personnel and equipment, laboratory turnaround times, regulatory approvals, financing, commodity prices and the Company’s ability to execute its exploration and development plans. Actual results may differ materially as a result of exploration risk, the possibility that further drilling does not confirm current geological interpretations, changes in project parameters, results of future mineral resource estimates and technical studies, availability and cost of capital, changes in commodity prices, delays in laboratory results or regulatory approvals, title risks, environmental risks and other risks described in the Company’s continuous disclosure filings. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Except as required by applicable securities laws, the Company undertakes no obligation to update such information.

Table 2. Results for 23 diamond drill intersections at Caneleira performed by Lavras Gold since its last disclosure of May 19, 2026 (holes 26CN029 – 26CN051; holes 26CN052 – 26CN057 pending assay)

Drill Hole		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
26CN029		27.00	32.00	5.00	0.325
		61.00	63.00	2.00	2.730
		112.00	129.00	17.00	0.460
		206.00	211.00	5.00	1.350
26CN030		0.00	4.00	4.00	1.020
	<i>Including</i>	2.00	3.00	1.00	3.180
		103.00	112.00	9.00	0.200
		164.00	166.00	2.00	4.310
	<i>Including</i>	164.00	165.00	1.00	7.710
		199.00	201.00	2.00	0.450
		214.00	215.85	1.85	0.400
26CN031		97.00	99.00	2.00	0.200
		107.00	108.00	1.00	2.210
		151.00	154.00	3.00	0.300
26CN032		7.00	11.00	4.00	0.740
		40.00	42.00	2.00	1.230
		59.00	60.00	1.00	3.020
		70.00	71.00	1.00	1.420
26CN033		12.00	13.00	1.00	1.060
		26.00	28.00	2.00	0.720
26CN034		1.00	2.00	1.00	0.210
26CN035		13.00	14.00	1.00	0.280
26CN036		—	—	—	No significant results
26CN037		36.00	37.00	1.00	8.150
		48.00	62.00	14.00	0.570
26CN038		7.00	8.00	1.00	0.525
		38.00	38.50	0.50	2.630
		64.00	66.00	2.00	0.870
26CN039		0.00	7.00	7.00	0.380
		45.81	49.00	3.19	0.308
		72.77	74.00	1.23	6.190
26CN040		14.00	15.00	1.00	6.940
		71.00	86.46	15.46	4.632
	<i>Including</i>	75.00	78.00	3.00	21.800
	<i>Including</i>	75.49	76.00	0.51	48.530
26CN041		46.00	47.00	1.00	1.570

Drill Hole		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
		52.00	55.33	3.33	0.810
		74.25	78.15	3.90	2.690
	<i>Including</i>	76.00	76.40	0.40	7.930
26CN042		11.00	12.00	1.00	1.980
		19.00	22.00	3.00	0.880
		26.00	32.00	6.00	0.255
		41.00	42.00	1.00	7.430
		91.00	94.00	3.00	0.555
		115.84	118.00	2.16	0.628
		122.00	125.40	3.40	0.546
26CN043		31.00	33.00	2.00	0.389
		38.00	39.00	1.00	0.549
26CN044		87.00	96.00	9.00	24.300
	<i>Including</i>	92.73	93.10	0.37	151.500
	<i>Including</i>	93.10	93.58	0.48	59.530
		118.00	122.00	4.00	0.393
26CN045		12.00	13.72	1.72	0.579
		18.00	19.00	1.00	0.394
		50.00	52.00	2.00	0.298
26CN046		53.00	54.00	1.00	0.285
26CN047		0.00	4.00	4.00	0.287
		25.00	26.00	1.00	6.710
		51.00	52.00	1.00	6.180
26CN048		1.00	3.00	2.00	0.224
		18.00	23.20	5.20	1.385
26CN049		43.00	44.00	1.00	0.721
		57.00	61.00	4.00	2.470
	<i>Including</i>	57.00	58.00	1.00	6.000
		70.30	70.65	0.35	1.145
26CN050		48.25	48.86	0.61	1.975
26CN051		10.00	14.00	4.00	9.310
	<i>Including</i>	11.00	13.00	2.00	17.290
		27.00	29.00	2.00	1.050
		62.21	64.00	1.79	0.767
26CN052		—	—	—	Assays pending
26CN053		—	—	—	Assays pending
26CN054		—	—	—	Assays pending
26CN055		—	—	—	Assays pending
26CN056		—	—	—	Assays pending

Drill Hole		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
26CN057		—	—	—	Assays pending

Intervals represent drilled width; true widths have not been determined at this time. Assumes 0.25 g/t gold cut-off grade, no top cut.

Table 3. Results for 5 diamond drill intersections at Caneleira East performed by Lavras Gold in 2026 (holes 26CNO021 – 26CNO025)

Drill Hole		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
26CNO021		51.00	64.00	13.00	3.100
	Including	61.00	62.00	1.00	21.460
		72.00	74.00	2.00	0.330
26CNO022		19.00	20.00	1.00	1.380
		33.00	34.00	1.00	1.630
		69.00	72.00	3.00	0.424
		78.00	100.00	22.00	2.510
	Including	79.00	80.00	1.00	6.210
	Including	85.00	86.00	1.00	20.080
		107.00	108.00	1.00	1.810
		175.00	186.00	11.00	3.980
	Including	180.00	183.00	3.00	7.830
	Including	180.00	181.00	1.00	15.600
26CNO023		165.00	174.00	9.00	0.404
26CNO024		49.00	67.00	18.00	1.870
	Including	63.00	67.00	4.00	6.390
	Including	66.00	67.00	1.00	12.150
		102.00	105.00	3.00	1.030
26CNO025		82.00	91.00	9.00	0.400
		106.00	114.39	8.39	0.510

Intervals represent drilled width; true widths have not been determined at this time. Assumes 0.25 g/t gold cut-off grade, no top cut.

Table 4. Results for Caneleira East diamond drill holes completed in 2024 and 2025 not previously reported on a hole-by-hole basis

Drill Hole		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
25CNO011		0.00	10.00	10.00	1.478
		27.00	41.00	14.00	0.326
25CNO015		27.00	33.00	6.00	2.393
	Including	30.00	32.00	2.00	4.315
25CNO020		26.00	27.00	1.00	11.000
25CNO008		58.00	61.00	3.00	2.597
25CNO017		84.00	86.00	2.00	1.555
		110.00	122.00	12.00	0.752

Drill Hole		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
	<i>Including</i>	114.00	116.00	2.00	2.230
		173.00	174.00	1.00	1.740
25CNO013		57.00	63.00	6.00	0.872
		70.00	75.00	5.00	0.299
		117.00	123.00	6.00	0.255
		132.00	140.00	8.00	0.293
		144.00	149.00	5.00	0.453
		170.00	178.00	8.00	0.432
		204.00	208.00	4.00	0.972
		259.00	266.00	7.00	0.881
	<i>Including</i>	265.00	266.00	1.00	3.140
		288.00	289.00	1.00	0.836
		309.00	310.00	1.00	1.730
25CNO014		107.00	117.00	10.00	0.627
		171.00	183.00	12.00	0.391
		201.00	204.00	3.00	0.298
		235.00	239.00	4.00	0.425
		290.00	291.00	1.00	2.810
		380.00	398.00	18.00	0.792
	<i>Including</i>	389.00	390.00	1.00	11.000
25CNO005		137.00	160.00	23.00	0.378
		172.00	175.00	3.00	0.534
25CNO006		46.00	57.00	11.00	0.640
		139.00	166.00	27.00	0.316
25CNO007		12.00	16.00	4.00	0.528
		33.00	44.00	11.00	0.203
		276.00	294.00	18.00	0.218
25CNO012		187.00	191.00	4.00	0.520
		203.00	207.00	4.00	0.307
25CNO016		59.00	61.00	2.00	0.611
		69.00	79.00	10.00	0.284
25CNO019		0.00	1.00	1.00	0.433
		37.00	44.00	7.00	0.279
		73.00	75.00	2.00	0.959
		159.00	164.00	5.00	0.456
		195.00	201.00	6.00	0.187
24CNO003		182.00	189.00	7.00	0.281
		249.00	253.00	4.00	0.212
24CNO004		38.00	40.00	2.00	0.220

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
	218.00	222.00	4.00	0.182

Intervals represent drilled width; true widths have not been determined at this time. Assumes 0.25 g/t gold cut-off grade, no top cut; intervals below this threshold are disclosed where they provide exploration insight. Holes are listed in order of significance, not sequentially.

Table 5. Diamond drill hole location data – Caneleira (holes 26CN029 – 26CN057)

Drill Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Start Depth (m)	Final Depth (m)
26CN029	218853	6588165	340	290	-60	0	295.24
26CN030	219021	6588497	351	110	-60	0	215.85
26CN031	218956	6588478	342	110	-60	0	273.90
26CN032	219122	6588512	343	200	-60	0	87.45
26CN033	219258	6588508	347	020	-60	0	77.40
26CN034	219155	6588542	343	020	-60	0	69.93
26CN035	219166	6588447	367	020	-60	0	106.80
26CN036	219114	6588573	321	020	-60	0	72.11
26CN037	219143	6588404	346	020	-60	0	151.50
26CN038	219275	6588486	324	200	-60	0	72.53
26CN039	219150	6588541	346	200	-60	0	78.14
26CN040	219082	6588404	341	020	-60	0	102.34
26CN041	219115	6588568	347	200	-60	0	89.05
26CN042	219318	6588479	382	200	-60	0	132.64
26CN043	219212	6588448	354	020	-60	0	68.98
26CN044	218953	6588478	324	020	-60	0	125.20
26CN045	219261	6588432	352	020	-60	0	76.85
26CN046	218909	6588489	328	020	-60	0	67.39
26CN047	219360	6588466	357	200	-60	0	64.07
26CN048	219404	6588445	365	200	-60	0	119.31
26CN049	219000	6588460	341	020	-60	0	93.54
26CN050	219440	6588430	364	200	-60	0	78.80
26CN051	218999	6588457	347	200	-60	0	76.15
26CN052	219199	6588386	351	020	-60	0	72.94
26CN053	218921	6588533	338	020	-60	0	129.00
26CN054	219241	6588346	352	020	-60	0	86.96
26CN055	218919	6588531	332	200	-60	0	91.62
26CN056	219280	6588304	332	020	-60	0	71.14
26CN057	219344	6588303	342	020	-60	0	73.11

Coordinates as supplied by site and rounded to the nearest metre.

Table 6. Diamond drill hole location data – Caneleira East

Drill Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Start Depth (m)	Final Depth (m)
24CNO003	220124	6588107	294	290	-60	0	227.28
24CNO004	220115	6588122	337	110	-60	0	264.95
25CNO005	220445	6588751	309	110	-55	0	211.08
25CNO006	220583	6588515	318	290	-60	0	267.48

Drill Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Start Depth (m)	Final Depth (m)
25CNO007	220325	6588547	336	290	-60	0	405.85
25CNO008	220812	6588938	328	290	-60	0	195.63
25CNO011	220680	6588821	327	110	-60	0	136.09
25CNO012	220702	6589020	340	110	-60	0	237.95
25CNO013	220587	6588693	313	290	-70	0	346.18
25CNO014	220445	6588534	320	290	-60	0	474.79
25CNO015	220314	6588550	321	110	-60	0	174.42
25CNO016	220518	6588622	301	110	-60	0	220.17
25CNO017	220514	6588617	314	290	-60	0	22.00
25CNO019	220616	6588067	298	270	-60	0	240.92
25CNO020	220713	6588344	309	200	-60	0	177.59
26CNO021	220662	6588709	315	290	-60	0	150.88
26CNO022	220601	6588729	357	110	-60	0	229.17
26CNO023	220694	6588747	293	290	-60	0	222.89
26CNO024	220729	6588790	317	290	-60	0	129.54
26CNO025	220603	6588635	304	290	-60	0	114.39

Coordinates as supplied by site and rounded to the nearest metre. Final depths, and collar data for holes 26CNO022 to 26CNO025, to be supplied and verified against the final compiled survey dataset before publication. Coordinates for holes 24CNO-001, 24CNO-002 and 24CNO-007 were disclosed in the December 2, 2024 release and are not repeated here.