Arras Minerals Drills 935.9m Grading 0.71% Cueq From Surface Including 214.9m Grading 1.42% Cueq Starting At 162.1m Depth From The Berezski North Porphyry Target, Elemes Project In Kazakhstan

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Arras Minerals Corp. (TSXV: ARK) (OTCQB: ARRKF) ("Arras" or "Arras Minerals" or "the Company") is pleased to repo results from the Berezski North Target, Elemes Project, Northeast Kazakhstan.

Highlights include:

EL26032

- 935.9m grading 0.71% Copper Equivalent ("CuEq" - 0.51 g/t Au and 0.19% Cu) from surface, including 214.9m g CuEq (1.01 g/t Au and 0.41% Cu) starting at 162.1m depth. Hole terminated in mineralization.
- High-grade breccia mineralization returned 4.41% CuEq (3.27 g/t Au and 1.22% Cu) over 55.0m from 216.0m dep

EL26033

- 52m grading 1.75% CuEq (1.14 g/t Au and 0.64% Cu) from 259.0m depth, within a zone grading 181.0m at 0.66% g/t Au and 0.24 % Cu) from 170.0m depth
- Hole terminates in distal porphyry-style mineralization grading 0.15% CuEq (0.11 g/t Au and 0.04% Cu) over 127. 503.0m depth.

These holes were designed to explore the shallow breccias and determine the extents of the underlying porphyry miner discovered in drill-hole EL24005 and expanded by hole EL25027. To date, 8 holes have been completed at the Berezsk target since drilling recommenced in Q1, 2026, and the results from these two holes confirm the presence of a preserve well-developed porphyry system that is open in multiple directions and to depths exceeding 900m. In addition, these ho extended the strike length of the high-grade breccias to be in excess of 600m.

Tim Barry, CEO of Arras Minerals, commented, "These latest results from Berezski North represent a step-change for t Company. Intersecting more than 900 metres of porphyry-style mineralization from surface is a very significant result th materially advanced our understanding of the scale and potential of this target. This drilling also confirmed the near-sur high-grade breccias, and has extended their strike length to now over 600 metres. Importantly the system remains open directions and at depth. These drill results combined with the coincident 3 km x 2 km geophysical and geochemical foot observe in the data, suggests there is still significant potential to be unlocked at the Berezski North Target. An additiona have been drilled with assays pending, and once these results are received and interpreted, we expect to bring the drill Berezski North to follow up on additional targets."

Mr. Barry went on to say, "Looking at the bigger picture along the entire 8.8-kilometer Berezski Trend, it is important to Berezski North target sits more than 5 km north of both the "Berezski East target", where we recently announced 115.7 1.44 g/t Au and 0.24% Cu, and the "Berezski Central Target", where we previously announced 261 m grading 0.64% C surface. At the K-Ozek target that runs along the eastern margin of the Berezski Trend, a series of quartz veins are exp 2 km strike length by historic Soviet trenching. Previously reported sampling returned 27 grab samples grading greater Au. Over the past month, drilling has tested portions of the K-Ozek area, with three holes completed and one underway pending. The drilling has intersected a series of quartz-sulphide veins surrounded by a wide zone of stockwork sulphide Arras currently has four diamond drill rigs on site focused on the Berezski Trend as part of its ongoing 20,000 m drill pr year."

Drilling Summary:
Berezski North consists of two interrelated mineralized zones, a near-surface, high-grade breccia zone, underlain by a porphyry system. The breccia zone has been defined over more than a 600m strike length and remains open to the NW consists of sulphide and quartz-tourmaline cemented andesite breccias with patchy and disseminated pyrite and chalco tetrahedrite and minor enargite.

The underlying porphyry occurs in potassic altered diorites and mineralization is found as zones of intense sheeted vei localized brecciation, and disseminations. Primary copper minerals are chalcopyrite with minor bornite. Drilling has outl porphyry mineralization to depths more than 900m and is open laterally and to depth.

EL26032 was drilled to explore the near surface breccias and the underlying porphyry mineralization intersected by hol and EL25027. The hole was collared in phyllic and propylitic altered and mineralized diorite breccias to 70m, where the

intersected a fault zone and passed into weakly altered diorites. At 162.1m the hole intersected mineralized diorite brec
patches of k-feldspar and tourmaline to a depth of 285.9m. At 380.8m it intersected strongly potassic altered diorites wi
silicification and with sheeted quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins, with molybdenite and minor bornite, that continued to the
hole at 935.9m depth.

EL26033 is located approximately 200m to the west of hole EL26032, it was designed to follow-up on the high-grade m
intersected in hole EL25014A. The hole drilled a sequence of generally fine- to medium-grained andesites, with propylit
that is progressively overprinted by potassic alteration at depth. At 259m depth the hole intersected a zone of brecciate
that were strongly mineralized and altered, before returning to andesites at 315m. At 505m depth the hole intersected m
diorites to the end of the hole at 630.2m depth.

Mineralization starts at approximately 100m depth with disseminated pyrite and minor chalcopyrite in veinlets, and fillin
At 259m depth a zone of strongly mineralized tourmaline breccias was intersected at 259m depth and is characterized
K-feldspar-quartz-tourmaline alteration with blebs, clots, veinlets, and disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite. From 505m
the end of the hole, it intersected distal porphyry style mineralization consisting of disseminated pyrite, with chalcopyrite
bornite found in quartz-sulphide B-type veins and sulphide veinlets hosted in diorites.

Results from this news release include:

Notes: For copper and gold equivalent calculations the following metal process were used: US$3.75/lb. Copper, US$3,
US$35/oz Silver, US$30/lb Molybdenum, and metallurgical recoveries have been updated to Cu 90%, Au 85%, Ag 75%
All intervals are presented as core lengths as the true thicknesses of mineralization is currently unknown.

Table 2. Drill-hole locations

Hole_ID	Coordinates (UTM)					
	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)
EL26032	508274	5717493	229	230	-80	935.9
EL26033	508063	5717512	229	050	-70	630.2

Berezski North Porphyry System

The Company believes that there is a large, preserved porphyry system at Berezski North. Work conducted to date has
three distinct datasets that support this theory:

Induced Polarization Survey

The Induced polarization (IP) survey conducted in 2024 highlighted a prominent 2km x 2km chargeability high anomaly
the current drilling area. The anomaly begins at surface and shows a strong increase in intensity at approximately 100m
surface, reaching values greater than 12 mV/V.

The Company strongly believes that this broad chargeability high envelope represents a zone of disseminated sulphide
zones of phyllic alteration surrounding a large, mineralized porphyry system, as supported by the drill results received t

Ground Magnetic Survey

The ground magnetic data shows a strong, 2km x 2km doughnut-shaped magnetic-low response that almost perfectly c
with the IP chargeability high envelope at Berezski North. The Company believes that these magnetic lows are mapping
areas of magnetite-destructive phyllic alteration surrounding a large potassic core that drilling demonstrates hosts porp
and gold mineralization, and indicates the presence of a large porphyry deposit.

Geochemistry

The Company has collected over 35,000 soil samples from the Elemes property. These samples have been analysed with a portable XRF unit to collect measurements for 33 elements. However, the lower detection limit for many of the porphyry pathfinder elements isn't low enough to detect buried porphyry systems.

There is a distinct zonation of metals in porphyry deposits (Figure 7) upward and outward from the copper-rich core in the general sequence Mo, W, Sn, Se, Te, Bi, Sb, As, Li, and Tl (Halley et al., 2015). We can use this zonation to determine the erosional level of the system and provide a lateral vector towards the core of the system.

The Company submitted approximately 1,500 soil samples to ALS Chemex for gold and multi-element analysis over the 2025/26 winter period, to accurately map the vertical and lateral zonation of porphyry pathfinder elements along the Berezski Trend, and used the The University of British Columbia ("UBC") Mineral Deposit Research Unit (" MDRU") porphyry index ("MPIx" - Bouzari et al., 2026) to compare the elements (Cu, Mo, Sn, W) found in the deeper, high-temperature core of the porphyry, with low temperature elements (Sb, As, Ag, Tl) found at shallower levels in the system.

It is calculated using the following formula:

A higher MPIx number indicates closer proximity to porphyry-type mineralization, and it identified two large zones to the south and north from the drilled area that are emerging with the highest MPIx values, indicating proximity of porphyry mineralization over a very large area. Both zones are highlighted on the map below by MPIx vertical contour (blue).

The combined data from the geophysical and geochemical surveys have expanded the Berezski North Cu-Au porphyry target to an area 3 km x 2 km. The drill results to date are demonstrating the presence of a very large-scale porphyry system (Figure 8) at this target.

All the data collected so far by Arras at Berezski North shows a very large, robust hydrothermal system. Recent drilling has intersected high-grade gold-copper mineralization from surface to depths greater than 900m, and the Company is focusing on systematically exploring this target to determine its size while at the same time, commencing definition of known mineralized zones.

Exploration Update

Four diamond drill rigs are now operating at Elemes. Two rigs are currently located at the Berezski Central Target, one rig is exploring the Novii Target and the fourth rig is drilling at K-Ozek. The Company recently completed a 362-hole KGK program, totalling over 6,000m, over the Berezski and Aimandai trends to identify additional exploration targets for follow-up exploration. Assay results from the KGK program are expected in July and will inform follow-up drill targeting in the Berezski East Target area.

Elemes Phase II Drill Program: Since June of last year, Arras Minerals has been advancing its 20,000m Phase II diamond drill program at the Elemes Project. Drilling was paused in late December for a scheduled winter break and recommenced in February. Nearly 10,000m were completed in 2025, and the strength of the results has prompted Arras to plan an expansion of the program to 30,000m, with completion targeted by the end of 2026.

Elemes Project Overview: The Elemes Project comprises two exploration licences covering 531 square kilometres in northeast Kazakhstan, located approximately 13 km southwest of Ekibastuz and just 20 km from Arras's operational base. The project benefits from exceptional infrastructure, with a paved highway crossing the licence, and access to 1100 KVA power lines, heavy rail, and other utilities within a 15 km radius.

Situated within the prolific Bozshakol-Chingiz metallogenic belt, Elemes lies near significant regional deposits, including the Beskauga porphyry copper-gold-silver deposit (~80 km east) and KAZ Minerals' Bozshakol copper-gold mine (~60 km northwest), which reported mined grades in Q1 2025 of 0.39% Copper and 0.19 g/t gold.[1]

Geologically, the property is underlain by interbedded intermediate volcanic and sedimentary rocks intruded by multiple phases of diorite and monzodiorite porphyry. Copper-gold mineralization occurs in sheeted and stockwork quartz-chalcopyrite veins associated with these intrusions. In addition, high-grade low-sulphidation epithermal veins have been mapped on the property, representing a secondary exploration target.

Property-wide soil sampling programs defined two extensive Cu-Mo-As geochemical anomalies: the Berezski and Aimandai Trends, both considered priority targets for follow-up exploration drilling. A Phase 1 drill program on the Berezski Trend in late 2024 returned high-grade porphyry/epithermal copper and gold mineralization in results announced in Q1 2025. A 20,000m Phase 2 drill program commenced in May 2025 which was expanded to 30,000m in January 2026 and is expected to be completed by the end of 2026.

References

[1]KAZ Minerals Q4 2025 Production Report.

https://www.kazminerals.com/app/uploads/2026/02/Q4-2025-Production-report_FINAL_ENG.pdf

Bouzari, F; Lee, R; Hart, C; Barker, S; van Straaten, B, "Mineralogical and Geochemical Vectors Within and Around Advanced Argillic-Altered Rocks of British Columbia", Economic Geology, March, 2026

Halley, S; Dilles, J; Tosdal, R, "Footprints: Hydrothermal Alteration and Geochemical Dispersion Around Porphyry Copper Deposits", SEG Newsletter, January 2015

Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The Company adheres to CIM Best Practices Guidelines for exploration related activities conducted on its property. Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures are overseen by the Qualified Person.

Arras Minerals QA/QC protocols are maintained through the insertion of certified reference material (standards), blanks and field duplicates within the sample stream. Drill core is cut at Arras Minerals operations base in Ekibastuz, Kazakhstan by Company personnel. Diamond drill core was sawed in-half with a diamond saw, and then sampled in maximum 2-meter intervals, stopping at geological boundaries, with one-half placed in sealed bags and shipped to the laboratory and the other half retained on site.

Each bagged core sample was shipped to ALS Laboratory in Karaganda, Kazakhstan. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverized to >80% passing -200 mesh. The prepared sample splits were sent to the ALS Chemex's geochemical analysis laboratories in Loughrea, County Galway, Ireland and Lima, Peru for multi-element analysis. Multielement analyses were analyzed with ICP-MS following a four-acid digestion (method ME-MS61) and samples containing >1.0% copper were analyzed via method Cu-OG62.

Gold analysis was conducted by ALS Chemex at the analytical laboratory in Karaganda, Kazakhstan. Gold was analyzed by fire assay (30 g) with an AA (atomic absorption) finish (method Au-AA23) with detection limits of 0.005 g/t gold. Samples containing greater than 10.0 g/t gold were analyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish (method Au-GRA21).

ALS is an accredited laboratory which is independent of the Company. Chain of custody is maintained from the drill to the submittal into the laboratory preparation facility.

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical disclosure for this news release has been prepared under the supervision of and approved by Matthew Booth, Vice President of Exploration, of Arras Minerals Corp., a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101. Mr. Booth has reviewed and approved this release. Mr. Booth has over 20 years of mineral exploration experience and is a Qualified Person member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (CPG 12044).

Gold, copper and other mineral equivalents are calculated on the basis specifically set forth in this news release and are based upon the reasonable assumptions as to the prices of various metals and their recoveries assumed by management of the Company on a project-by-project basis as converted metal. All drill-hole intervals are reported as drill widths, as true thicknesses are unknown. Assumed metal prices are: US$3.75/lb. Copper, US$3,000/oz Gold, US$35/oz Silver, & US$30/lb Molybdenum.

The Company has updated metal recoveries: 90% for copper, 85% for gold, 75% for silver, and 80% for molybdenum. These figures are based on a review of published data from advanced-stage porphyry projects (including Vizcachitas, Los Andes Copper; Copper Creek, Faraday Copper; Valeriano, ATEX Copper; Los Helados, NGEx Resources Inc.; Opemiska, XXIX Metal Corp; Costa Fuego, Hot Chili Limited; Moonlight-Superior, US Copper Corp; Warintza, Solaris Resources Inc.; Chita Valley, Minsud Resources Corp.; Hat, Doubleview Gold Corp.)

Copper Equivalent ("CuEq") grades reported for the drill holes at Elemes were calculated using the following formula: CuEq % = ((Copper (%)) x 0.9) + ((Gold (g/t) x 0.8571) x 0.85) + ((Silver (g/t) x 0.0117) x 0.75) + ((Molybdenum (ppm) x 6.8568) x 0.80).

Gold Equivalent ("AuEq") grades reported for the drill holes at Elemes were calculated using the following formula: AuEq g/t = ((Gold (g/t) x 0.85) + ((Copper (%) x 1.1667) x 0.9) + ((Silver (g/t) x 0.0136) x 0.75) + ((Molybdenum (ppm) x 8.0) x 0.80).

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

"Tim Barry"
Tim Barry, MAusIMM CP(Geo)
Chief Executive Officer and Director

Further information can be found on:

- the Company's website https://www.arrasminerals.com or
- follow us on LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/company/arrasminerals or
- follow us on X (formerly Twitter): https://twitter.com/arrasminerals

About Arras Minerals Corp: Arras is a Canadian exploration and development company advancing a portfolio of copper and gold assets in northeastern Kazakhstan, including the Elemes copper-gold porphyry project where initial drill results in 2025 identified porphyry style mineralization across a 10km line of strike. The Company has established one of the largest land packages in the country prospective for copper and gold. The Company's shares are listed on the TSX-V under the trading symbol "ARK" and on the OTCQB under the trading symbol "ARRKF".

Cautionary note regarding forward-looking statements: This news release contains forward-looking statements regarding future events and Arras' future results that are subject to the safe harbors created under the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Exchange Act, and applicable Canadian securities laws. Forward-looking statements include, among others, statements regarding plans and expectations of the exploration program Arras is in the process of undertaking, the timing, scope, nature, breadth and other information related to Arras' exploration program, any results that may be derived from the Arras' exploration program, the prospects of Arras' business plans, and any expectations with respect to any permitting, development or other work that may be required to bring any of the projects into development or production. These statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections about Arras' exploration projects, the industry in which Arras operates and the beliefs and assumptions of Arras' management. Words such as "expects," "anticipates," "targets," "goals," "projects," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates," "continues," "may," variations of such words, and similar expressions and references to future periods, are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of assumptions that, while considered reasonable by management at the time, are inherently subject to business, market and economic risks, uncertainties and contingencies that may cause actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. Such assumptions include, but are not limited to, assumptions that the anticipated benefits of

Arras' proposed exploration program will be realized, that no additional permit or licences will be required in connection with Arras' exploration programs, the ability of Arras' to complete its exploration activities as currently expected and on the current anticipated timelines, that Arras' will be able to execute on its current plans, that Arras' proposed explorations will yield results as expected, and that general business and economic conditions will not change in a material adverse manner. Although Arras has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Such statements represent the current view of Arras with respect to future events and are necessarily based upon a number of assumptions and estimates that, while considered reasonable by Arras, are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, political and social risks, contingencies and uncertainties. Risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to the following: inability of Arras to realize the benefits anticipated from the exploration and drilling targets described herein or elsewhere; inability of Arras to complete current exploration plans as presently anticipated or at all; inability for Arras to economically realize on the benefits, if any, derived from the exploration program; failure to complete business plans as currently anticipated; overdiversification of Arras' portfolio; failure to realize on benefits, if any, of a diversified portfolio; unanticipated changes in market price for Arras shares; changes to Arras' current and future business and exploration plans and the strategic alternatives available thereto; growth prospects and outlook of the business of Arras; and the ability to advance Arras' projects and its proposed exploration program; risks inherent in mineral exploration including risks related to worker safety, weather and other natural occurrences, accidents, availability of personnel and equipment, and other factors; aboriginal title; failure to obtain regulatory and permitting approvals; no known mineral resources/reserves; reliance on key management and other personnel; competition; changes in laws and regulations; uninsurable risks; delays in governmental and other approvals, community relations; stock market conditions generally; demand, supply and pricing for uranium; and general economic and political conditions in Canada, Kazakhstan and other jurisdictions where Arras conducts business. Other factors which could materially affect such forward-looking information are described in the filings of Arras with the Canadian securities regulators which are available on Arras' profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and that actual results or developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statement made by Arras in this release is based only on information currently available and speaks only as of the date on which it is made. Arras undertakes no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time, whether as a result of new information, future developments, or otherwise.

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