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14 September 2026

MORCK WELL AIR CORE DRILLING RESULTS

Highlights

- **Initial 5m composite results received from 22 Air Core drill holes for 1,861m completed at the Frenchys South and Jacques East gold prospects, within the Morck Well Project.**
- **16 Air core holes for 1,273m completed at Jacques East to assess the extent of previously intersected high-grade supergene mineralisation and assist in the definition of potential structural and geological controls.**
- **6 Air core holes for 588m completed at Frenchys South to further evaluate the distribution and tenor of gold mineralisation at a closer drill spacing along the 1.4km of gold mineralised trend.**
- **Previous drilling at Jacques East and Frenchys South returned maximum results of 15m @ 4.11g/t Au from 35m including 4m @ 12.8g/t Au from 38m (JEAC0001)[4] and 18m @ 1.09g/t Au from 35m (MWAC1703), respectively[2].**
- **Significant (≥0.1g/t Au) results returned from current composite sampling include maximum results of:**
  - **Frenchys South: 10 metres at 0.50g/t Au from 35 metres (FRAC0014).**
  - **Jacques East: 15 metres at 0.54g/t Au from 25 metres (JEAC0030).**
- **Auris will collect more than 100 one-metre samples from the current significant (≥0.1g/t Au) 5m composite intersections to further characterise the nature of the gold mineralisation.**

Gold and Base Metals explorer Auris Minerals Limited ("Auris" or "the Company") (ASX: AUR) is pleased to announce that all 5m composite sample results have been received from follow-up air core drilling completed during August 2026 at the Company's Morck Well Project, located 130km north of Meekatharra in the Bryah Basin, Western Australia.

Auris Managing Director, Mike Hendriks, commented:
"We are encouraged by the latest drilling. Further sampling of the significant 5m composite intervals at one metre intervals is currently underway which will to give the company a better understanding of any high grade - nuggety gold mineralisation due to the ability to take a larger, more representative sample at 1m intervals."

Jacques East Air Core Drilling and Results

Historical high grade gold results from drilling completed at the Jacques East gold prospect include:

- ***7m @ 6.09g/t Au from 48m including 3m @ 10.6g/t Au from 49m (MWAC2225)[1]***
- ***5m @ 1.63g/t Au from 70m (MWAC1001)[3]***
- ***1m @ 8.47g/t Au from 76m (MWAC2226)[1]***
- ***15m @ 4.11g/t AU from 35m including 4m @ 12.8g/t Au from 38m (JEAC0001)[4]***

[1] Refer ASX Announcement 17 July 2020
[2] Refer ASX Announcement 16 April 2019
[3] Refer ASX Announcement 29 January 2019
[4] Refer ASX Announcement 8 August 2023

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Gold mineralisation intersected at the Jacques East Prospect is interpreted as having a flat-lying supergene component associated with regolith boundaries, and a -65° northwest dipping primary component, interpreted to parallel interpreted geological contacts. The high grade, flat lying, supergene enrichment is interpreted over approximately 70 metres in lateral extent on section, and open along strike to the northeast and southwest.

The current drilling campaign comprised 16 Air core drill holes (JEAC0027 – JEAC0042) for 1,273 metres. Drilling was completed along the interpreted strike of the high-grade gold mineralisation to further evaluate the extent of the high-grade supergene enriched zone; test for high-grade bedrock sources to the supergene mineralisation and further understand potential structural/geological controls on the mineralisation.

Results indicate potential strike extensions to previously reported high-grade supergene mineralisation. All significant 5m composite intersections from the recent drilling will be re-sampled at 1m intervals, providing larger and more representative 2–3kg samples per metre compared with the initial 0.5–0.8kg samples used to compile the 5m composites.

All significant 5m composite results from the recent air core drilling at Jacques East are tabulated below, (Table 1). All collar details are tabulated at the end of the report, (Table 3).

Table 1- Jacques East Air Core Drilling
Significant (≥0.1g/t Au) Intersections – August 2026

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Intersection			
					Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Jacques East	JEAC0028	60	65	5	0.119	48.9	-0.2	36
	JEAC0029	10	15	5	0.491	71	13.4	11
	JEAC0029	65	70	5	0.658	142	1	59
	JEAC0029	80	85	5	0.113	110.5	1.5	66
	JEAC0030	10	15	5	0.167	75.4	2.8	15
	JEAC0030	25	40	15	0.54	86.6	0.4	61
	JEAC0033	40	45	5	0.164	106.5	0.9	82
	JEAC0034	45	55	10	0.51	111	0.8	100
	JEAC0035	90	95	5	0.231	72.4	0.7	82
	JEAC0039	55	60	5	0.249	183.5	1	116
	JEAC0039	75	79	4	0.647	152	3.3	88
	JEAC0041	10	15	5	0.164	102.5	5	10
	JEAC0042	5	10	5	0.501	39.3	14	19
	JEAC0042	10	11	1	0.179	114.5	7	6

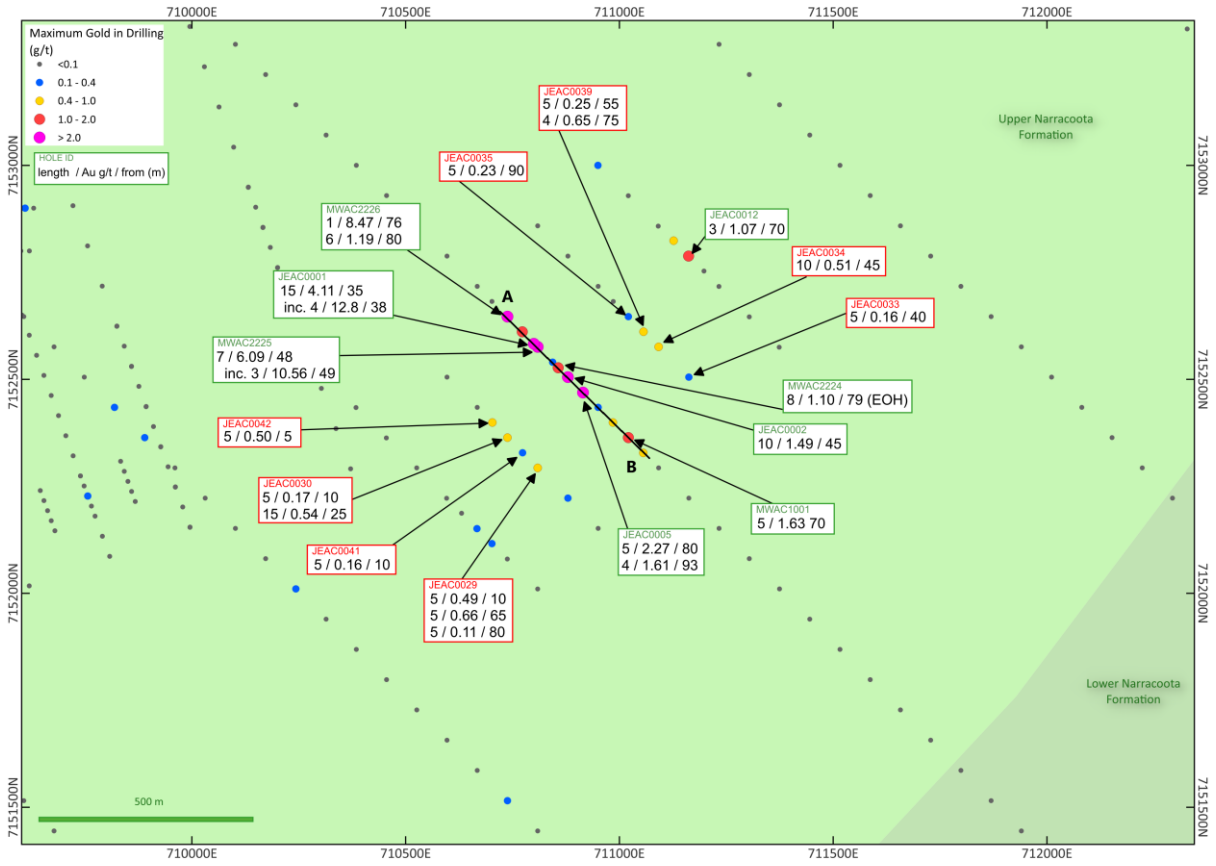


Figure 1: Jacques East Prospect Drilling Plan, (recent results highlighted in red)

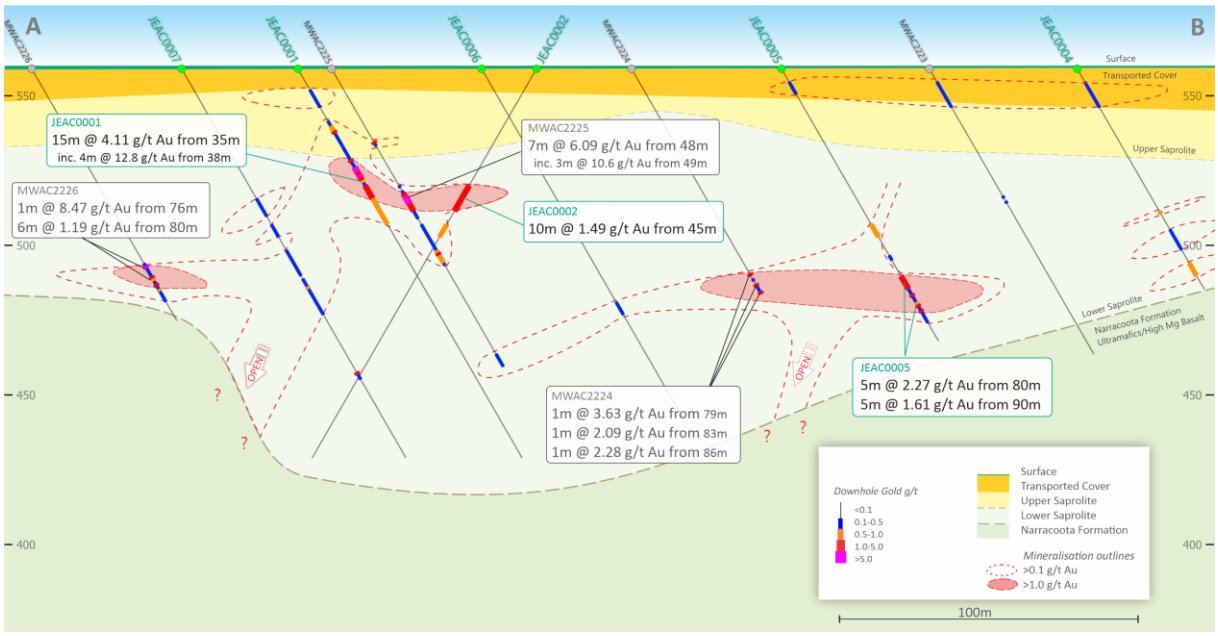


Figure2. Drilling Cross Section – Jacques East Prospect

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Frenchys South Air Core Drilling and Results

Previous drilling at the Frenchys South gold prospect identified a 1.4km gold anomalous trend immediately to the south and west of excised Frenchy's mining lease. Historically reported significant gold intersections within the trend include:

- ***18m @ 1.09g/t Au from 35m (MWAC1703)[2]***
- ***5m @ 1.14g/t Au from 70m (MWAC1629)[2]***
- ***3m @ 1.22g/t Au from 70m to EOH (MWAC1715)[2]***

The current program consisted of 6 Air core drill holes (FRAC0011 – FRAC0016) for 588 metres. Drilling was completed to further evaluate the distribution and tenor of gold mineralisation at a closer drill spacing along the interpreted mineralised trend. Drilling was completed at a 25m drill spacing either side of three gold anomalous drill holes namely MWAC1595, MWAC1703 and MWAC1706 (Refer ASX Announcement 16 April 2019) which intersected gold mineralisation at a variety of depths within the weathering profile, (Figure 3).

All significant 5m composite results from the recent air core drilling at Frenchys South are tabulated below, (Table 2). All collar details are tabulated at the end of the report, (Table 3).

Table 2- Frenchys South Air Core Drilling
Significant (≥0.1g/t Au) Intersections – August 2026

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Intersection			
					Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Frenchys South	FRAC0012	50	55	5	0.41	63.1	14.4	81
	FRAC0013	15	20	5	0.108	46.2	12.6	24
	FRAC0014	35	45	10	0.5	60	3.6	50
	FRAC0014	55	60	5	0.478	16.6	1.5	77
	FRAC0014	70	75	5	0.289	11.6	1	47

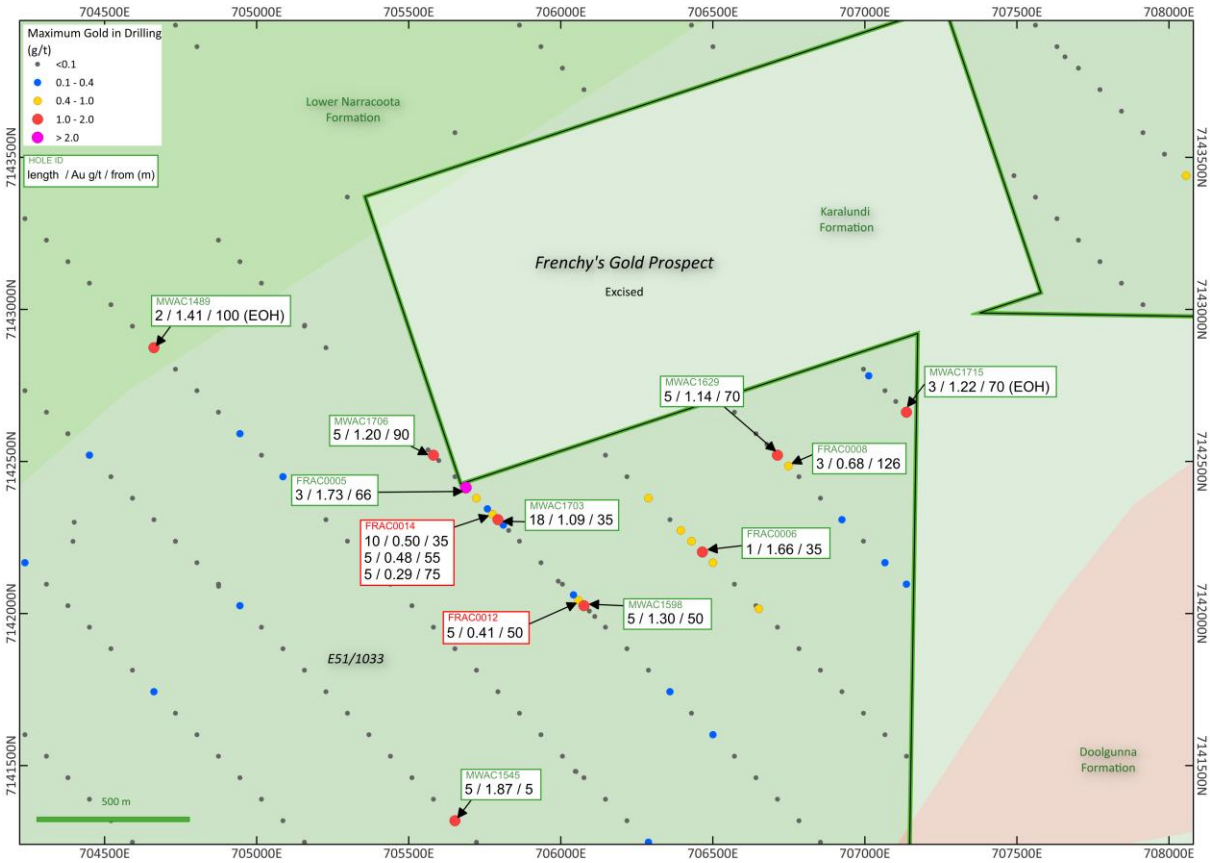


Figure 3: Frenchy's South Prospect Drilling Plan, (recent results highlighted in red)

Future Exploration

Collection of more than 100 one-metre samples is underway from the significant (≥0.1g/t Au) 5m composite intersections returned from the reported drilling. Results from this detailed sampling will provide a better understanding of the nature and distribution of gold mineralisation across both prospects.

The Company looks forward to providing an update in due course.

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Table 3 - Air Core Drilling (August 2026) Collar Details

Prospect	Tenement Number	Hole Number	Hole Depth	Easting (MGA94 Zone 50)	Northing (MGA94 Zone 50)	Dip	Azimuth
Frenchys South	E51/1033	FRAC0011	92	706094	7142007	-60	135
Frenchys South	E51/1033	FRAC0012	101	706058	7142043	-60	135
Frenchys South	E51/1033	FRAC0013	95	705811	7142290	-60	135
Frenchys South	E51/1033	FRAC0014	85	705775	7142326	-60	135
Frenchys South	E51/1033	FRAC0015	99	705599	7142502	-60	135
Frenchys South	E51/1033	FRAC0016	116	705563	7142538	-60	135
Jacques East	E52/1672	JEAC0027	65	710950	7152151	-60	135
Jacques East	E52/1672	JEAC0028	68	710879	7152222	-60	135
Jacques East	E52/1672	JEAC0029	102	710809	7152292	-60	135
Jacques East	E52/1672	JEAC0030	119	710738	7152363	-60	135
Jacques East	E52/1672	JEAC0031	60	710667	7152434	-60	135
Jacques East	E52/1672	JEAC0032	58	710596.	7152505	-60	135
Jacques East	E52/1672	JEAC0033	81	711162	7152505	-60	135
Jacques East	E52/1672	JEAC0034	73	711091	7152575	-60	135
Jacques East	E52/1672	JEAC0035	102	711021	7152646	-60	135
Jacques East	E52/1672	JEAC0036	43	710950	7152717	-60	135
Jacques East	E52/1672	JEAC0037	57	710879	7152787	-60	135
Jacques East	E52/1672	JEAC0038	60	710809	7152858	-60	135
Jacques East	E52/1672	JEAC0039	79	711056	7152611	-60	135
Jacques East	E52/1672	JEAC0040	88	710985	7152681	-60	135
Jacques East	E52/1672	JEAC0041	80	710773	7152328	-60	135
Jacques East	E52/1672	JEAC0042	138	710702	7152399	-60	135

-ENDS-

For and on behalf of the Board.

Mike Hendriks
Managing Director

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ABOUT AURIS MINERALS LIMITED

Auris is exploring for base metals and gold in the Bryah Basin of Western Australia. Auris has consolidated a tenement portfolio of ~223km², which is divided into two well-defined project areas: Forrest and Morck Well, (Figure 4).

Auris manages exploration on all tenements, including those that are subject to arrangements with third parties.

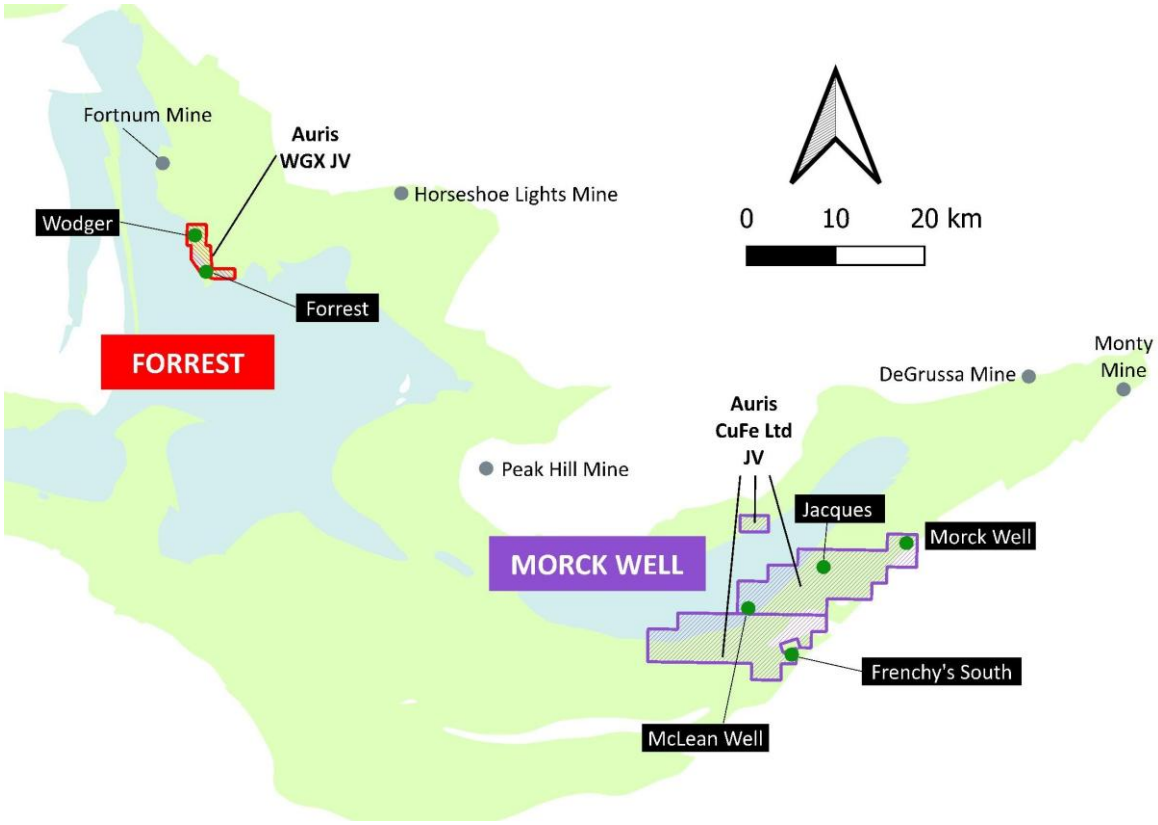


Figure 4: Auris' copper-gold exploration tenement portfolio, with Westgold (WGX) and CuFe Ltd JV areas indicated

Notes:

1. The Forrest Project tenement R52/10 has the following outside interests
   - Auris 80%; Westgold Resources Ltd 20% (ASX:WGX). Westgold Resources Ltd interest is free carried until a Decision to Mine
   - Westgold Resources Ltd own the gold rights over the Auris interest
2. The Morck Well Project tenements E51/1033 and E52/1672 have the following outside interests:
   - Auris 80%; CuFe Ltd 20% (ASX:CUF). CuFe Ltd interest is free carried until a Decision to Mine

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Mr Matthew Svensson, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Svensson is Exploration Manager for Auris Minerals Limited. Mr Svensson has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Svensson consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information
Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results and Mineral Resource estimates, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the results and/or estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward Looking Statements
This announcement has been prepared by Auris Minerals Limited. This document contains background information about Auris Minerals Limited and its related entities current at the date of this announcement. This is in summary form and does not purport to be all inclusive or complete. Recipients should conduct their own investigations and perform their own analysis in order to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy and completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in this announcement. This announcement is for information purposes only. Neither this document nor the information contained in it constitutes an offer, invitation, solicitation or recommendation in relation to the purchase or sale of shares in any jurisdiction.

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Any forward-looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and ASX Listing Rules, Auris Minerals Limited does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this document or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward-looking statement is based.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• A geologist is always on hand to supervise all drilling. • All drill samples are collected and logged at 1m intervals • Samples are 5m composites, collected by spear technique. Selected 1m spear samples are collected in lieu of composite sample based on the intersection of significant veining, geology and/or mineralisation. • Standard sampling protocols/procedures have been written to ensure all sampling is done properly and consistently.
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).*	• All holes drilled via Air Core Blade (Diameter 85-87mm) to refusal or to a point where water ingress significantly impacts sample condition. Air Core hammer utilized to get through hard bands in weathering profile or to extend holes pass blade refusal.
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.*	• Any drill sample loss is recorded in sample table.
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.*	• All holes have been logged for lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation and colour using a standard set of in-house logging codes. The logging method is quantitative. • Holes not able to be used with a mineral resource estimate due to sample type.
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.*	• Samples are 5m composites, collected by spear technique. Selected 1m spear samples are collected in lieu of composite sample based on the intersection of significant veining, geology and/or mineralisation. • Samples submitted to the ALS laboratory in Perth are oven dried and pulverised until a minimum of 90% passes -75µm, prior to analysis

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	• All samples are submitted to the ALS Laboratory in Perth for gold and a comprehensive multi-element analysis by ICP-MS (AuME-TL44 - Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Fe, S, Sb, Bi, Mo, Re, Mn, Co, Cd, Cr, Ni, Se, Te, Ti, Zr, V, Sn, W and Ba) after a aqua regia digest. These are appropriate methods of analysis/assay for VMS and orogenic gold-type mineralisation in the weathering environment. • Quality control samples include certified reference materials (CRMs) or standards (of an appropriate low level of contained copper and gold), sourced from OREAS, quartz sand used as a blank, and field duplicate samples. At least one QC sample is added every 20 samples in a batch.
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.*	• All logs and analytical data reports are validated and reviewed by the database managers prior to import. Significant intercepts are verified by other geologists within Auris. • If adjustments or amendments are ever necessary, the original data are preserved in the database. • No holes have been twinned.
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.*	• All holes are located prior to drilling via GPS with an estimated accuracy of ±. 5 metres. • Grid is Map Grid of Australia Zone 50. • Nominal value attributed to RL. DTM will be used to determine more accurate RL prior to loading data into database.
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.*	• Drilling was completed on targeted drill lines drill lines 400m or 800m along strike from previous mineralisation. • Holes spacing along the drill lines is predominantly 100m however infill to 50m was undertaken if anomalaous geology or pXRF readings were encountered. • Results not appropriate for use in Resource or Reserve estimations.
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.*	• It is interpreted that the drilling has been completed perpendicular to lithological contacts. • Further results and drilling are required in order to determine the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Appropriate security measures are taken to ensure the chain of custody between drill rig and laboratory. Samples are stored on-site until they are transported to the laboratory

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		by Teams Global Express. The location of the samples is closely monitored during transport. The laboratory keep the samples in a secure location until sample prep/analysis commences.
.Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Other geologists and experts are consulted, as required, from time to time

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 license to operate in the area.*	• The Morck Well Project is located 95 kilometres north of Meekatharra in WA.and includes tenements E52/1672 and E51/1033. • Auris has a 80% interest in all tenements which make up the Morck Well Project. • There are no issues present relating to the security of the above tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Aside from Sandfire Resources and Auris Minerals Limited there has been no recent exploration undertaken on the Morck Well Project. • Exploration work completed prior to Auris's tenure included geochemical soil, stream sediment, laterite and rock chip sampling combined with geological mapping.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Morck Well Project lies within the Proterozoic-aged Bryah rift basin enclosed between the Archaean Marymia Inlier to the north and the Proterozoic Yerrida basin to the south. • The principal exploration targets in the Morck Well Project area are Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits located within the Proterozoic Bryah Basin of Western Australia. Secondary targets include orogenic gold deposits.The exploration targets in the Projects are Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits and orogenic gold deposits.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on*
		• All Collar coordinates for the completed drilling are included in the announcement.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• The following lower grade cut-offs were applied to generate significant drill intercepts Gold (Au) = 0.1g/t All calculated significant intercepts are at least two metres downhole width and include a minimum of 2 metres internal consecutive dilution.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The relationship between down hole width and true width of intersected mineralisation is unknown.
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.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of the announcement.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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 down hole surveying of the drilling was undertaken. • Drill collars are located with a handheld GPS unit with an applied error of up to 5 metres.
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.*	• No other exploration data reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth*	• Infill and extensional Air Core drilling to further evaluate/extent identified gold

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	mineralisation/trends.

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