

INITIAL PHASE 4 RC DRILLING RESULTS EXTEND FORREST HIGH GRADE GOLD MINERALISATION AT DEPTH

Ore Resources Ltd (ASX: OR3) (Ore or the Company) is pleased to announce initial results from its Phase 4 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling programme conducted at its Miriam Gold Project (Miriam), part of the Company's 100%-owned Coolgardie Gold Project located in the Goldfields region of Western Australia.

HIGHLIGHTS

- First batch of Phase 4 drilling results from Miriam, comprising 12 of the 23 RC drill holes completed at the Forrest prospect (Forrest) from January to February 2026.
- 3 RC pre-collar holes are reported in this release of the total 5 pre-collar holes for diamond core drilling, designed to target deeper extensions of the emerging gold system at Forrest.
- Results confirm **multiple new extensions** at depth in fresh rock and along strike in oxide gold lodes.
- Standout intercept in hole FGRC055 returned **25m @ 2.82 g/t Au from 170m including 5m @ 11.22 g/t Au from 186m**, representing a **90m down dip extension** to FGRC027¹ (12m @ 12 g/t from 48m).
- Other significant extensions to fresh rock gold lodes includes:
 - **27m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 135m including 9m @ 3.14 g/t Au from 153m to EOH where it remains open (FGRC056)** representing a **40m down dip extension** of FGRC003². A diamond core tail has subsequently **extended this hole to 292.4m with assays pending**.
 - **9m @ 3.55 g/t Au from 78m** (FGRC066)
 - **8m @ 2.63 g/t Au from 48m** (FGRC067)
- Single-metre resampling of Phase 3 RC hole FGRC038³ delivered a higher-grade result of **24m @ 4.04g/t from 37m**.
- Phase 4 drilling and exploration programmes continue to advance at the Coolgardie Gold Projects:
 - A second batch of assays containing all remaining RC drill results, targeting southerly strike extensions and further down dip extensions, are expected to be released in the coming weeks.
 - Sub-Audio Magnetics (SAM) survey results expected in the coming weeks.
 - Diamond core sampling underway, with assay results expected to be released in mid-May 2026.
 - Aircore (AC) drilling at Coolgardie Gold Project to commence in late April, targeting key regional prospects at Miriam and first pass drilling at Burbanks East, with results expected from late May 2026.
- Ore is **well funded and strongly positioned** to advance all planned exploration at its Coolgardie and Kal East Gold Projects over 2026, with A\$10.7 million cash and zero debt (as at 31 December 2025).

¹ Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 10 November 2025, "New Thick High-Grade Gold Lodes and Extensions at Forrest"

² Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 2 September 2025, "Thick High-Grade Gold Intersected at Forrest"

³ Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 20 January 2026, "Miriam Phase 3 Assays Expand the Emerging Gold System at Forrest"

Ore Resources' Managing Director and CEO, Nick Rathjen, commented:

"Consistent with the exploration success achieved to date at Forrest, initial results from our Phase 4 RC drilling programme have delivered further meaningful growth to the emerging multi-lode gold system. This first batch of RC drilling results contains new high-grade gold intercepts that confirm continuity of mineralisation along strike and importantly, demonstrate further extensions at depth of fresh rock gold lodes.

"A second batch containing all remaining RC drilling results, which target southern strike extensions and additional down-dip extensions at Forrest, is expected to be received in the coming weeks. Encouragingly, several of the RC drill holes completed as pre-collars to diamond drilling have returned significant high-grade intercepts, providing strong confidence ahead of our recently completed 1,000m diamond drilling programme at Forrest. This diamond drilling was specifically designed to test deeper extensions beyond the limits of RC drilling, and we look forward to receiving these results which are expected in mid-May 2026.

"The Phase 4 drilling programme continues to progress across the broader Coolgardie Gold Projects, with multiple exploration workstreams advancing in parallel. With a strong pipeline of near-term RC and diamond drilling results and upcoming first-pass regional AC drill testing to commence in the coming weeks, Ore remains well-positioned to continue expanding its gold footprint and advancing new discovery opportunities across the W.A. Goldfields."

Overview

Ore's Phase 4 drilling programme comprises a combined 30,000m of RC, diamond core and AC drilling, designed to materially advance gold prospectivity and new discovery potential across the Coolgardie Gold Projects. A key focus of the Phase 4 programme is the delineation of new gold resources at Miriam, with particular emphasis on extending the emerging gold system at Forrest, both along strike and down-dip.

Phase 4 drilling commenced with the completion of an RC drilling programme at Forrest, with the completion of twenty-three (23) RC drill holes for approximately 3,900m drilled.⁴ These RC drill holes were designed to specifically target extensions to high-grade lodes and to test their geometry through off-section, oriented drilling. Several of the RC holes were also completed as pre-collars for subsequent diamond drilling, which was conducted over March 2026 following completion of the RC programme.⁵

The Phase 4 RC drilling results reported in this release pertain to twelve (12) of the 23 RC holes completed, for approx. 1,900m. This batch includes three (3) holes drilled as pre-collars for diamond drilling. Full details of drill hole collar locations and assay results are provided in Appendix 1 below.

⁴ Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 3 February 2026, "30,000m Phase 4 Drilling Programme Commenced at Coolgardie Gold Project"

⁵ Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 5 March 2026, "Diamond Drilling Commenced at Forrest"



Initial Phase 4 RC drilling results

The initial results from this Phase 4 programme have identified further extensions to the Forrest gold system, particularly at depth in key fresh rock lodes and along strike in oxide lodes.

The standout intercept of this batch was returned from hole FGRC055, which returned 25m @ 2.82 g/t Au from 170m including 5m @ 11.22 g/t Au from 186m. This drill hole successfully produced a 90m down-dip mineralised extension to Phase 2 drill hole FGRC027 (which previously reported 12m @ 12.18g/t Au from 48m)⁶, highlighting a significant depth extension and demonstrating strong continuity of this key high-grade gold lode. The hole collar was positioned on a northern traverse line and angled at an azimuth of 245 degrees to the south-west. The purpose of the off-section angling was to help provide geometry controls through a new point of intercept of the lode and further assist Ore with its developing geological model at Forrest.

⁶ Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 10 November 2025, *"New Thick High-Grade Gold Lodes and Extensions at Forrest"*

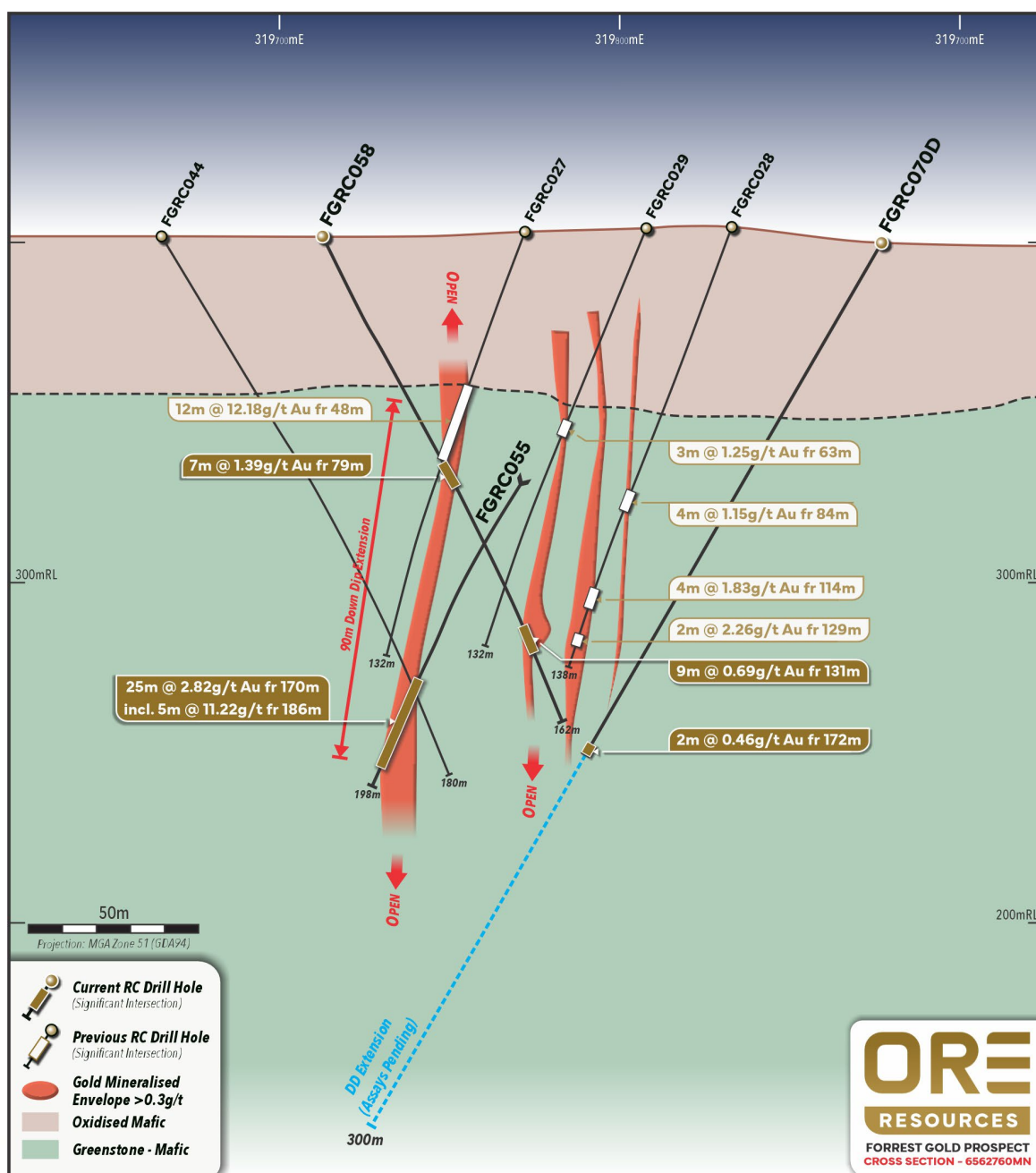


Figure 2: Cross Section – Drill holes FGRC055 - FGRC027

Additionally, hole FGRC056 intercepted 27m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 135m, including 9m @ 3.14 g/t Au from 153m to EOH where the mineralisation remains open. This drill hole produced a 40m down-dip extension to Phase 1 FGRC003 (which previously reported 12m @ 1.56 g/t Au from 75m)⁷, ending in mineralisation. Notably, this hole was re-entered with the diamond drill rig after failing to reach target depth and was recategorised as a pre-collar. A diamond drill rig extended the hole to 292.4m depth and tested possible extensions to multiple lodes. The assay results for this diamond drill hole remain pending.

⁷ Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 2 September 2025, "Thick High-Grade Gold Intersected at Forrest"

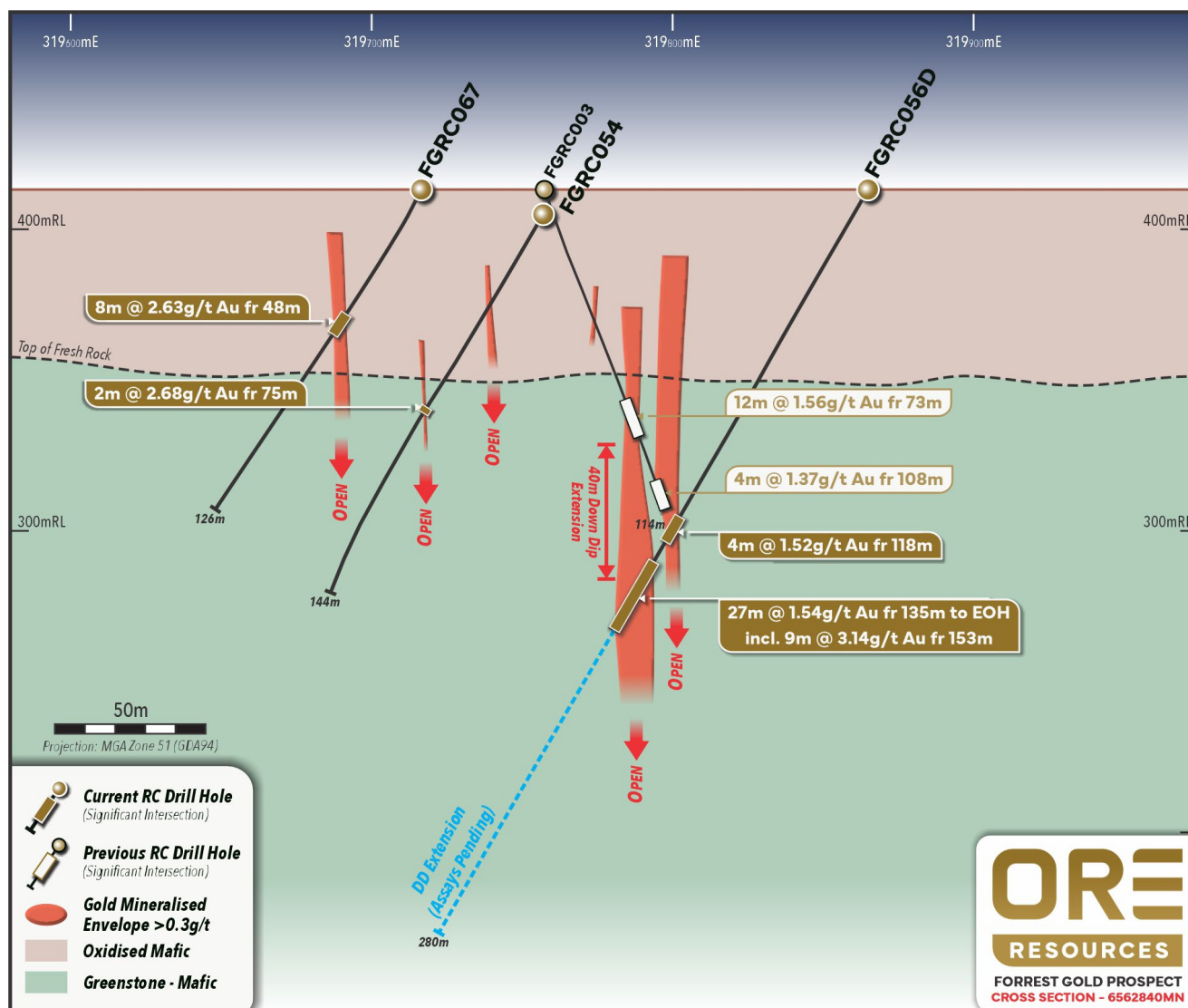


Figure 3: Cross Section – FGRC056

Drill holes FGRC066 successfully intercepted the fresh rock lode previously identified during Phase 3 drilling⁸. FGRC066 intercepted 9m @ 3.55 g/t Au from 78m, extending mineralisation from the oxide lode identified in hole FGRC038 (24m @ 4.01g/t from 37m) through to fresh rock. In addition, FGRC067 intercepted 8m @ 2.63 g/t Au from 48m (FGRC067) within the upper oxide zone, producing a 50m southern strike extension of the western lode identified in holes FGRC036 and FGRC037.

In addition, Ore completed single metre resampling of Phase 3 RC hole FGRC038 (which previously returned 25m @ 3.01g/t Au from 36m). The resampling resulted in an increase in grade, with this drill hole now returning 24m @ 4.04g/t Au from 37m.

⁸ Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 20 January 2026, "Miriam Phase 3 Assays Expand the Emerging Gold System at Forrest"

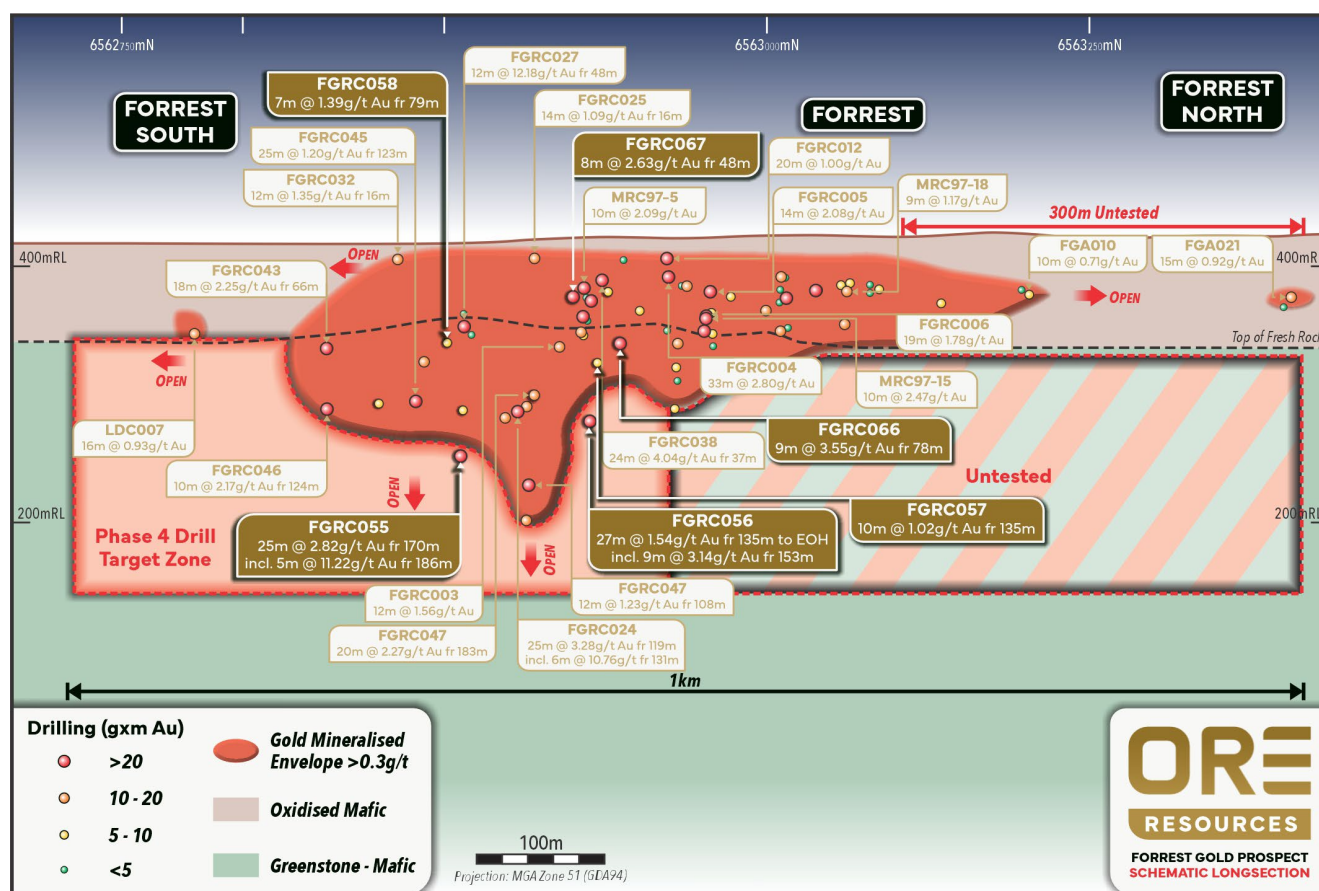


Figure 4: Forrest Schematic – Long Section

Next steps

While only approximately half of the assay results have been received to date, the Phase 4 RC drilling programme has already demonstrated considerable success with significant down-dip extensions intersected at several key fresh rock and oxide gold lodes.

A second batch of assay results pertaining to the remaining eleven (11) RC drill holes (including the final two (2) diamond pre-collars) is expected to be received in the coming weeks. These remaining drill holes comprise drill lines targeting potential southerly strike extensions and additional down-dip extensions to known gold lodes.

Following the completion of RC drilling at Forrest, Ore conducted a 1,000m diamond drilling programme during March 2026. This programme was designed to define key structural and lithological controls, in addition to collecting mineralogy and density information to support expansion of the existing gold footprint at Forrest and inform future resource estimations. Five RC holes from the phase 4 programme were utilized as pre-collars, one hole from phase 3 (FGRC039) was re-entered to extend to targeted lodes and one diamond hole was drilled from surface.

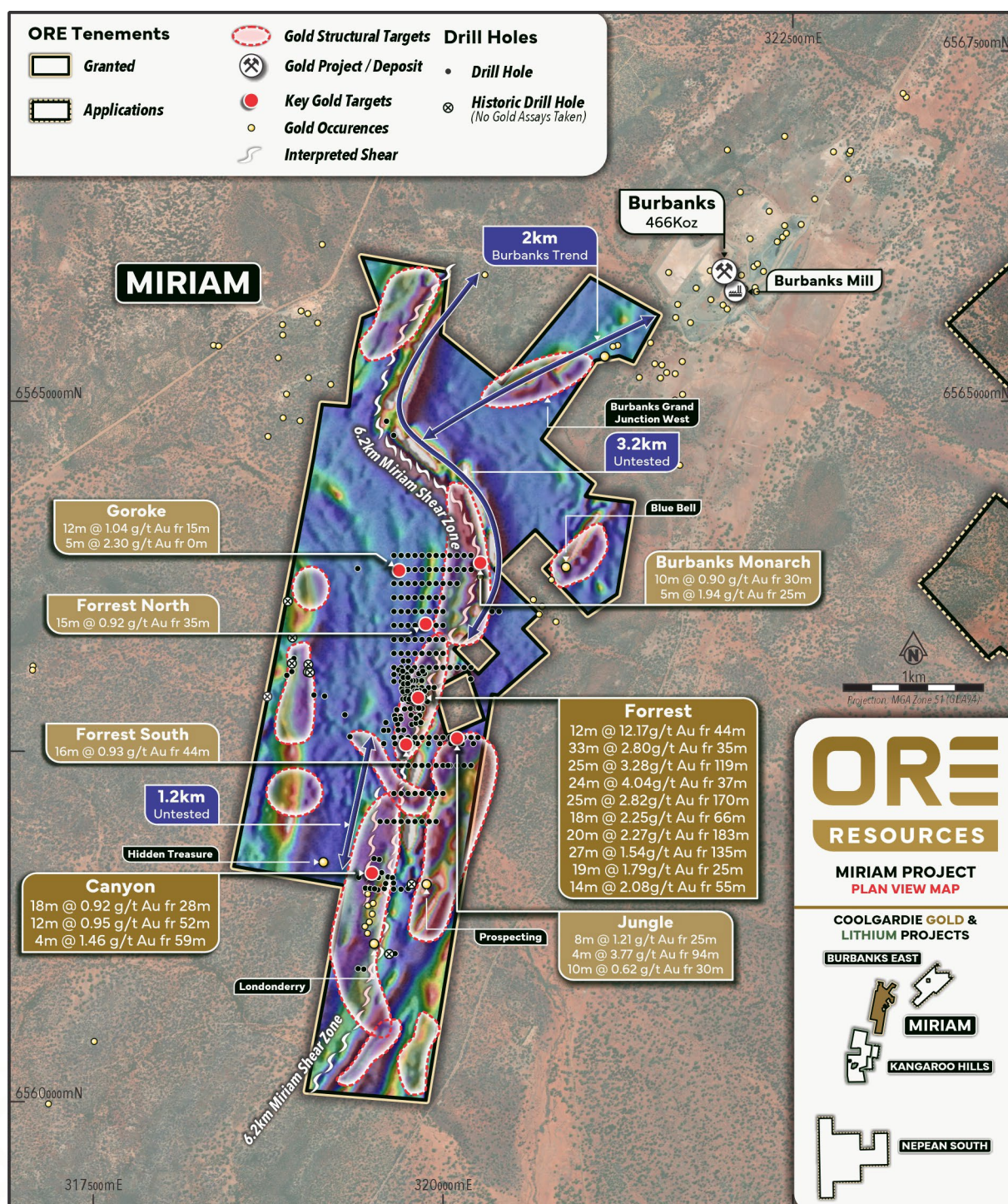


Figure 5: Miriam Plan View

All diamond core drill holes have now been processed, and samples are now being cut and submitted for assay. The results of this programme are expected to be returned in mid-May 2026.

In addition to these results, Ore continues to advance its Phase 4 programme with the following workstreams:

- SAM geophysical survey completed at Forrest with data currently undergoing processing. Results are expected to be released in the coming weeks.
- Heritage survey clearances completed at Burbanks East for the commencement of first-pass AC drill testing.
- Regional AC drilling commencing in late-April. This programme will further test key Miriam regional prospects along with first pass drilling at Burbanks East and Mt Monger (part of the Kal East Gold Projects). The results from this programme are expected to be released from mid-to-late May 2026.

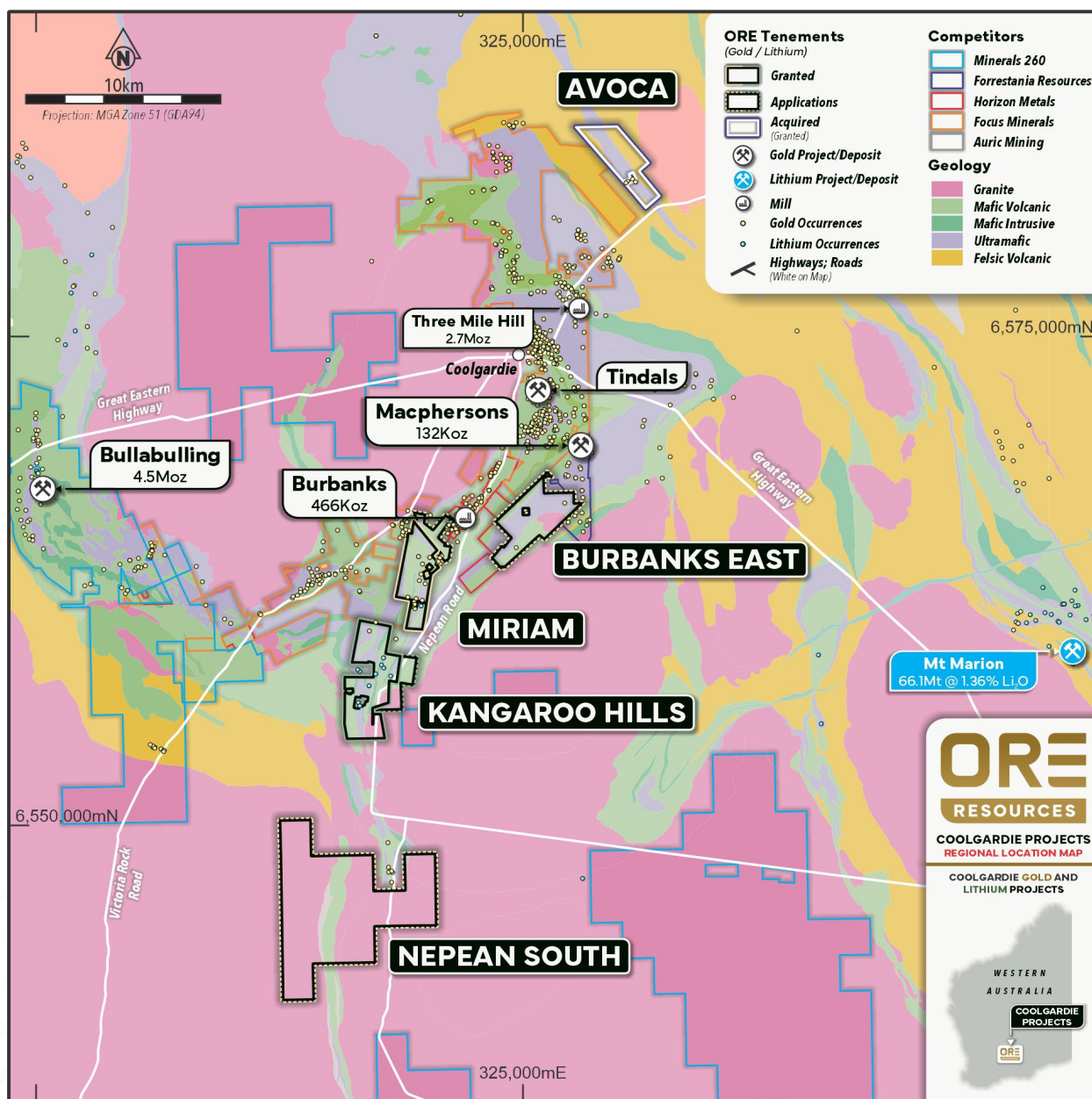


Figure 6: Coolgardie Regional Map⁹

⁹ Three Mile Hill refer to Focus Minerals ASX Announcement dated 1st December 2023, MacPhersons and Geko refer to Beacon Minerals' [Resource and Reserves](#). Burbanks refer to Horizon Minerals [Reserves & Resources](#) and Bullabulling refer to Minerals 260 ASX Announcement dated 14th January 2025

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of the Company.

For further information, visit <http://www.oreresources.com.au/> or contact:

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Robin Cox BSc (E.Geol), a Competent Person, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Cox is the Company's Chief Geologist and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Cox consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Ore Resource Limited's planned exploration programme and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential", "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Ore Resources Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties, and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Previously Reported Results

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is extracted from the ASX announcements (Original Announcements), as referenced, which are available at www.oreresources.com.au. Ore confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Original Announcements and, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Original Announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. Ore confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

About Ore Resources Ltd (ASX:OR3)

THE BUSINESS: Gold and lithium exploration and development

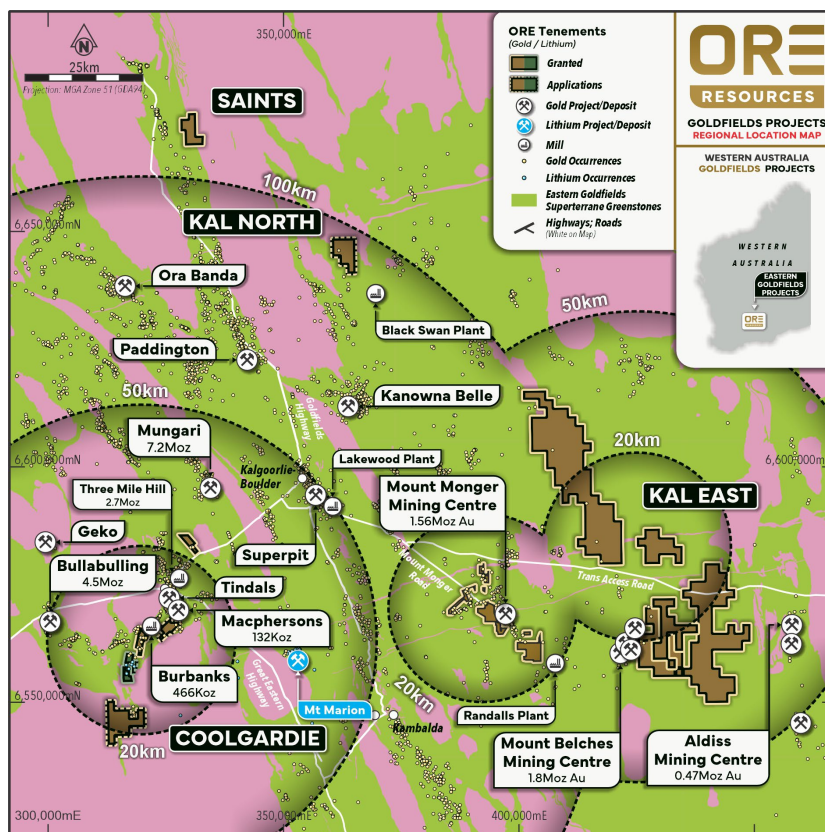
Ore Resources (ASX: OR3) is an exploration and development company focused on rapidly advancing its 100% owned Coolgardie and Kal East Gold and Lithium Projects in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

THE LOCATION: Infrastructure-rich project setting

The Eastern W.A. Goldfields is an outstanding location in which to explore for, build, and operate gold and lithium mines. It is a long-established mining province with all the accompanying benefits, including all-year land access, skilled labour, mining services and infrastructure.

The Projects are positioned within 50km of the mining hub of Kalgoorlie (via sealed and access roads), approximately 370km to the port of Esperance and approximately 550km to Perth via road and rail. We are proximal to multiple gold and lithium mining and processing operations and development projects of substantial scale.

This available range of potential commercialisation options, including standalone development, positions us well to monetise current and future success.



THE TEAM: Proven value generators

Our carefully assembled team has an extensive track record of exploration success, project stewardship, development expertise and operating excellence that has repeatedly resulted in the delivery of substantial shareholder value: Nick Rathjen (MD), Robin Cox (Technical Director), Nev Power (Chairman), Rob Waugh (NED).

THE CAPACITY: Balance sheet strength and runway

We are a business and team that is resolutely focussed on the stewardship of our shareholders' capital and the astute application of this capital for maximal return. We are well-funded to undertake our extensive planned exploration and evaluation work programs throughout 2026 and beyond.

Table 1 –Drill Hole Significant Intercepts >0.3g/t
 (Intervals represented as down hole length)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Grade Au (g/t)	Intercept	Gram X M
FGRC052	64	65	1	2.21	1.00m @ 2.21 g/t	2.21
FGRC052	69	72	3	0.81	3.00m @ 0.81 g/t	2.43
FGRC052	92	93	1	0.34	1.00m @ 0.34 g/t	0.34
FGRC052	114	118	4	0.57	4.00m @ 0.57 g/t	2.28
FGRC052	122	123	1	0.46	1.00m @ 0.46 g/t	0.46
FGRC052	138	139	1	0.45	1.00m @ 0.45 g/t	0.45
FGRC052	155	161	6	0.81	6.00m @ 0.81 g/t	4.86
FGRC053	12	16	4	0.7	4.00m @ 0.70 g/t	2.8
FGRC053	20	24	4	0.77	4.00m @ 0.77 g/t	3.08
FGRC053	42	52	10	0.5	10.00m @ 0.50 g/t	5
FGRC053	91	92	1	0.34	1.00m @ 0.34 g/t	0.34
FGRC054	28	29	1	1.4	1.00m @ 1.40 g/t	1.4
FGRC054	34	38	4	0.52	4.00m @ 0.52 g/t	2.08
FGRC054	75	77	2	2.68	2.00m @ 2.68 g/t	5.36
FGRC054	139	140	1	0.49	1.00m @ 0.49 g/t	0.49
FGRC055	12	20	8	0.39	8.00m @ 0.39 g/t	3.12
FGRC055	32	40	8	1.22	8.00m @ 1.22 g/t	9.76
FGRC055	48	52	4	0.31	4.00m @ 0.31 g/t	1.24
FGRC055	161	162	1	0.59	1.00m @ 0.59 g/t	0.59
FGRC055	170	192	25	2.82	25.00m @ 2.82 g/t	70.5
including	186	191	5	11.22	5.00m @ 11.22 g/t	56.1
FGRC056	118	122	4	1.52	4.00m @ 1.52 g/t	6.08
FGRC056	135	162	27	1.54	27.00m @ 1.54 g/t	41.58
including	153	162	9	3.14	9.00m @ 3.14 g/t	28.26
FGRC057	92	96	4	0.71	4.00m @ 0.71 g/t	2.84
FGRC057	101	106	5	0.46	5.00m @ 0.46 g/t	2.3
FGRC057	131	132	1	0.35	1.00m @ 0.35 g/t	0.35
FGRC057	135	145	10	1.02	10.00m @ 1.02 g/t	10.2
FGRC057	151	158	7	0.38	7.00m @ 0.38 g/t	2.66
FGRC058	60	61	1	0.66	1.00m @ 0.66 g/t	0.66
FGRC058	79	86	7	1.39	7.00m @ 1.39 g/t	9.73
FGRC058	108	109	1	2.81	1.00m @ 2.81 g/t	2.81
FGRC058	131	140	9	0.69	9.00m @ 0.69 g/t	6.21
FGRC058	154	157	3	0.57	3.00m @ 0.57 g/t	1.71
FGRC065	68	72	4	0.37	4.00m @ 0.37 g/t	1.48
FGRC066	16	20	4	0.36	4.00m @ 0.36 g/t	1.44
FGRC066	78	87	9	3.55	9.00m @ 3.55 g/t	31.95
FGRC066	85	86	1	4.3	1.00m @ 4.30 g/t	4.3
FGRC066	104	107	3	0.78	3.00m @ 0.78 g/t	2.34

FGRC066	116	121	5	0.44	5.00m @ 0.44 g/t	2.2
FGRC066	149	150	1	0.53	1.00m @ 0.53 g/t	0.53
FGRC067	48	56	8	2.63	8.00m @ 2.63 g/t	21.04
FGRC070	146	147	1	0.55	1.00m @ 0.55 g/t	0.55
FGRC070	172	174	2	0.46	2.00m @ 0.46 g/t	0.92
FGRC038 (new single metre sampling results)	37	61	24	4.04	24.00m @ 4.04 g/t	96.96

Table 2 – Drill Hole Location Information
(UTM MGA 94 Zone 51)

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Assay Status	Hole Design	Diamond Extension depth
FGRC052	RC	174	319707.9	6562764	402.5	-50	70	Received		
FGRC053	RC	144	319763	6562856	405.4	-60	270	Received		
FGRC054	RC	144	319756.7	6562837	405.	-60	270	Received		
FGRC055	RC	198	319817.6	6562809	407.	-60	245	Received		
FGRC056	RC/DD	162	319862.4	6562840	409.1	-60	270	Received	PC	292.4
FGRC057	RC	180	319855.9	6562870	409.9	-60	270	Received		
FGRC058	RC	162	319711.7	6562741	402.2	-60	70	Received		
FGRC065	RC	180	319770.2	6562520	410.2	-60	90	Received		
FGRC066	RC	150	319807.8	6562888	413.8	-60	270	Received		
FGRC067	RC	126	319716.6	6562837	412.9	-60	270	Received		
FGRC070	RC/DD	174	319877	6562754	408	-60	270	Received	PC	309.4
FGRC071	RC/DD	132	319897	6562703	408	-60	270	Received	PC	297.5
FGRC072	RC	198	319650	6562611	406.5	-60	90	Awaiting		
FGRC073	RC/DD	150	319690.3	6562520	405.9	-60	90	Awaiting	PC	201.6
FGRC074	RC/DD	138	319609.8	6562518	412.9	-60	90	Awaiting	PC	277
FGRC059	RC	180	319766	6562654	402.	-60	90	Awaiting		
FGRC060	RC	150	319806.2	6562663	402.7	-60	90	Awaiting		
FGRC061	RC	180	319807.8	6562608	401.9	-60	90	Awaiting		
FGRC062	RC	180	319767.1	6562610	400.9	-60	90	Awaiting		
FGRC063	RC	180	319725.8	6562610	400.7	-60	90	Awaiting		
FGRC064	RC	210	319695.4	6562612	401.	-60	90	Awaiting		
FGRC068	RC	177	319686.1	6562704	401.1	-65	110	Awaiting		
FGRC069	RC	204	319816.5	6562746	404.7	-60	245	Awaiting		
FGRC039D	RC/DD	204	319679.4	6562806.8	409.8	-65	90	Awaiting	PC	301.4
FGDD001	DD	252.3	319679.4	6562806.8	409.8	-55	90	Awaiting	DD	

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.	- Reverse Circulation drilling collects a 1m bulk sample. A 2-3kg sample is cone split from the drill rig and collected in a pre-marked calico bag. 4m composites samples are collected proportionally via spear from the 1m bulk sample. Both 1 metre and 4 metre composites are selected for fire assay purpose producing a 50g homogenised split for assay. When anomalous 4m composite samples intercepts >0.1g/t Au are received the corresponding zone is then sub assayed to their 1m sample. - Certified reference material, including known standards and blank material are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 for primary samples, field duplicates are collected at 1 in 30. - Analysis of QA/QC results is undertaken by the company to ensure sampling accuracy. - Laboratory (ALS) also perform internal Qa/Qc sampling at a rate of 1 to 25.
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).	Reverse Circulation uses 5.5 inch pneumatic hammer to pulverise oxidised and fresh rock which is then delivered to the cyclone and cone splitter via compressed air.
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.	- All 1m samples and 4m composite samples are weighed and recorded in the Ore database. - Bulk sample recovery was measured/commented in sample logs. - No sample bias relationship has been identified.
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.	Drill holes have been geologically logged by geologists in the field, recording lithology, oxidation, weathering, texture, structure and mineralogy

	- Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Geological data has been recorded on Ore database. Logging is a qualitative nature.
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.	- Sampling of drill chips included compositing by spear sample on 4m composites. - Single metre samples were cone split to obtain an approximate 2-3kg sample. - Certified reference material, including known standards and blank material are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 for primary samples, field duplicates are collected at 1 in 30. - Analysis of QA/QC results is undertaken by the company and external consultants to ensure sampling accuracy. - Laboratory (ALS) also perform internal Qa/Qc sampling at a rate of 1 to 25.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- All samples were prepared and assayed by ALS in Perth - Samples preparation included weighing, pulverising and splitting. - A 50g split was then assayed via Fire Assay and Atomic Absorption Spectrometer under ALS code Au-AA26 - The methodology is considered an industry standard in determining gold grades in known gold bearing systems. - Internal laboratory Qa/Qc processes were conducted including the insertion of Certified reference material, blanks and duplicates. - Qa/Qc results are acceptable
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 intercepts are calculated by database algorithm and verified by Ore staff and Database contractors. - All field data is imported to the Ore geochemistry database utilising industry data logging software LogChief. This is uploaded to sequel server database hosted on Maxwell Geoservices propriety software and managed for Ore by an external database company Mitchell River Group Pty Ltd. - No adjustments are made to assay data - Gold significant intercepts are calculated using a 0.3g/t lower cut off. - Grade by metre calculations are a simple multiplication of the gold grade by the width of the intercept and this is used to weight the significance of an intercept.

		Ore twinned selective historic drill holes of identified lodes to determine accuracy of historic results.
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 Holes were surveyed utilising a Differential GPS with sub 1cm accuracy including elevation - All drill hole collar information has been supplied and projected to UTM MGA 94 Zone 51
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.	- At Forrest, holes were drilled on 30m spacing, 60m line spacing. - Data spacing is appropriate for identifying continuous and non-continuous geochemical anomalies and future Mineral Resource estimates.
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 has been conducted on E-W grid lines. Geological units in the region have a dominantly N-S to NE-SW strike. As such the E-W drilling provides relative oblique interceptions. - Drilling intercepted both oxide/supergene mineralisation and fresh bedrock intercepts. More drilling is required to better determine the dip and direction of the fresh bedrock gold mineralisation.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- All samples are collected in the field on the day of drilling and transported directly to an ALS laboratory located 40km's away in Kalgoorlie - Samples are delivered daily to the Kalgoorlie ALS laboratory - ALS transport the samples to a Perth laboratory for analysis. - All calico sample bags are stored within prelabelled poly weave bags and zip tied for transportation.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No independent audit or review has been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such	The Miriam Project consists of 5 prospecting leases.

	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.	- Granted leases are P15/6136, P15/6137, P15/6138 and P15/6139. P15/6135 remains in application - Leases P15/6136-6139 are held by Coolgardie Nickel Pty Ltd, now an 100% subsidiary of Future Battery Minerals Ltd. P15/6135 is held by Limelight Industries Pty Ltd until time of grant - The tenements are located in the Kangaroo Hills Timber Reserve, an approved Conservation Management Plan permits conditional access and exploration of the tenure. - The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Historic data represented in this announcement was culminated from the exploration work conducted the following parties. - Mt Kersey Mining conducted Reverse Circulation drilling in 1996 consisting of 9 holes. Samples were assayed via Fire Assay for gold and aqua regia digest for other elements at AAL Kalgoorlie - Crest Mining conducted Reverse Circulation drilling in 1996 and 1997 consisting of 38 holes. Samples were assayed via PM203 at ALS laboratories - Barmenco conducted Reverse Circulation drilling in 1997 consisting of 6 holes. Samples were assayed via Fire Assay FA1 at Amdel laboratories. - Spinifex Resources conducted 3 diamond core holes targeting the Miriam Nickel prospect in 2000. Samples containing gold were assayed via fire assay at Analabs - Berkeley Resources conducted 3 diamond core and 1 RC hole targeting the Miriam Nickel prospect in 2004. Samples containing gold were assayed via fire assay at Analabs. - Sipa Resources conducted Air Core (73 holes), RAB (63 holes) and RC (8 holes) drilling between 2005 and 2007. Samples were assayed by Ultratrace laboratories utilising methods, ICP101, ICP102, ICP302 and fire assay FA002 and FA003 - All results were reported by Ore on the 27th of May 2025
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Miriam project is prospective for Lithium, Caesium, Tantalum (LCT) enriched pegmatites which intrudes

		older Archean aged greenstone lithologies. The tenements are prospective for lode and structurally hosted gold mineralisation hosted within Archean aged greenstone lithologies.
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 - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	- Drill Hole collar tables including location, height and drill direction have been included. (Table 2). - Significant intercepts are specified as down hole lengths. - Maximum Au assay has been represented in the maps. This data is included in the collar table - Significant intercept assay data has been tabled. (Table1)
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.	- Grade by metre iconology have been included in maps. Cutoff ranges are shown in legends - Significant intercepts are considered as intercepts >0.3g/t Au and include up to 2m internal dilution. This is considered a significant intercept for a known gold bearing system. - Significant intercepts which include both 1m samples and 4 metre composites are calculated via a length weighted average. - All 4 metre composites which return results >0.1g/t will be sub assayed to corresponding 1m samples and 1 metre samples will then take priority once results are received. b.
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').	All results are reported as down hole length only. Mineralisation is interpreted as semi-vertical lodes however geological understanding is still insufficient and further drilling planned by Ore aims to address the uncertainty.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but	Relevant diagrams have been included within the announcement.

	not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.	Assay data has been represented for all holes drilled in the project area including holes with no significant intercept.
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 substantive data exists.
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.	- Ore is awaiting Ground gravity Geophysical Results and surface soil sampling results. - Ore will conduct further drill testing of the Miriam project which is scheduled for Q3 2026. - Refer to figures/diagrams in the main body of text.