ASX Announcement
20 January 2026

MIRIAM PHASE 3 ASSAYS FURTHER EXPAND THE EMERGING GOLD SYSTEM AT FORREST

Ore Resources Ltd (**ASX: OR3**) (**Ore** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce receipt of assay results from the recent gold-focused Phase 3 Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling programme at its 100%-owned Miriam Project (**Miriam**) located in the W.A. Goldfields region of Western Australia.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results received for all 16 holes (approx. 3,000m) from Phase 3 RC drilling at Forrest prospect.
- Results confirm multiple extensions to previously identified fresh rock gold lodes, with mineralisation remaining open in multiple directions:
  - **Stand-out intercept at hole FGRC047** extends two previous Phase 2 drill holes, returning **20m @ 2.27 g/t Au from 183m** (+50m down dip extension of hole FGRC024), and **12m @ 1.23 g/t Au from 108m** (~90m down dip extension of hole FGRC025)
  - 18m @ 2.25 g/t Au from 66m (FGRC043) including 6m @ 5.05 g/t Au from 72m
  - 25m @ 1.20 g/t Au from 123m (FGRC045) including 4m @ 3.57 g/t Au from 123m
  - 10m @ 2.17 g/t Au from 124m (FGRC046)
- Holes FGRC043 and FGRC046 represent the southernmost drill holes at Forrest, extending the strike of Forrest by a further 100m and indicating that the system remains open along strike and at depth.
- Key oxide extension of hole FGRC004 (previously intersected 33m @ 2.80 g/t Au from 35m) identified 50m to the south and remains open:
  - **25m @ 3.01 g/t Au from 36m (FGRC038) including 3m @ 8.45 g/t Au from 57m**
- Several new fresh rock gold lodes identified at depth, with notable results including:
  - 4m @ 2.92 g/t Au from 213m (FGRC047)
  - 4m @ 2.12 g/t Au from 74m (FGRC036)
  - 4m @ 3.05 g/t Au from 115m (FGRC037)
- Drilling to recommence at Miriam in February 2026 with its 3,000m Phase 4 RC drilling programme targeting further oxide and fresh rock extensions at Forrest.
- Soil sampling results over Miriam's regional prospects expected in the coming weeks.
- Ore to commence Aircore (**AC**) drilling of prospective drill ready regional prospects late March 2026.
- Ore is well funded to advance all planned exploration programmes at its Coolgardie and Randalls Projects in 2026, with a pro-forma cash balance of approx. A$10.69M[1].

[1] Pro-forma cash balance is based on the current cash position including proceeds received from completion of Tranche 1 Placement (unaudited).

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

"Our Phase 3 RC drilling programme at Miriam has once again delivered on all fronts, returning exceptional gold intercepts that reinforce the scale and growth potential of the emerging multi-lode gold system at Forrest.

"Phase 3 has confirmed multiple new extensions to previously defined fresh rock gold lodes, including standout hole FGRC047, which extended two Phase 2 intercepts and uncovered new fresh rock mineralisation at depth. The significant shallow oxide trend first identified in Phase 1 has also been extended by more than 50m to the southwest into currently untested ground at Forrest, suggesting greater oxide mineralisation growth potential. Importantly, Phase 3 has also identified several new fresh rock gold lodes highlighting meaningful upside still to be unlocked across the broader Forrest tenure.

"Looking ahead, our primary goal for 2026 is to continue building value at our Coolgardie Gold Project. Drilling is set to recommence at Miriam in February 2026 with a 3,000m Phase 4 RC drilling programme targeting further extensions to both new and existing high-grade gold lodes within the Forrest system. In parallel, we are advancing a substantial regional exploration programme at Coolgardie, incorporating magnetic geophysics, geochemical sampling and close-spaced gravity work across Miriam and Burbanks East, ahead of the of AC drilling at priority regional targets in late March 2026."

Phase 3 RC Drilling Programme Overview

Since mid-2025, Ore has achieved significant exploration success at Miriam with its Phase 1 and Phase 2 RC drilling programmes returning both shallow oxide and high-grade primary fresh rock gold lodes, demonstrating an emerging multi-lode gold mineralised system at Forrest. The Phase 3 RC drilling programme was designed to further evaluate and expand on these highly encouraging results.

Phase 3 drilling was completed in late December 2025, comprising 16 holes for approximately 3,000m drilled.[2] Several holes were designed to follow-up and extend key Phase 2 fresh rock intercepts in FGRC024, FGRC025, and FGRC027. This drilling was conducted in a grid layout to delineate the strike and dip direction of these lodes (Figure 1) ahead of future targeted drilling.

These Phase 2 drill holes previously returned significant gold intercepts, including:[3]

- 12m @ 12.18 g/t Au from 48m (FGRC027)
- 25m @ 3.28 g/t Au from 119m to EOH (FGRC024), including 6m @ 10.76g/t Au from 131m
- 12m @ 1.25 g/t Au from 117m (FGRC025) and 14m @ 1.09 g/t Au from 16m

Additionally, a fence line of drill holes (FGRC036–FGRC038) tested the extension of shallow oxide mineralization previously intersected in Phase 1 drill hole FGRC004, which returned 33m @ 2.80 g/t Au from 35m.[4, 5]

All Phase 3 assay results have now been received, returning outstanding new gold intercepts.

[2] Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 17 December 2025, *"Completion of Miriam Phase 3 Gold Drilling"*
[3] Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 10 November 2025, *"New Thick High-Grade Gold Lodes and Extensions at Forrest"*
[4] Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 2 September 2025, *"Thick, High-Grade Gold Intersected at Forrest"*
[5] Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 20 October 2025, *"Single-Metre Assays Enhance High-Grade Gold Potential at Miriam"*

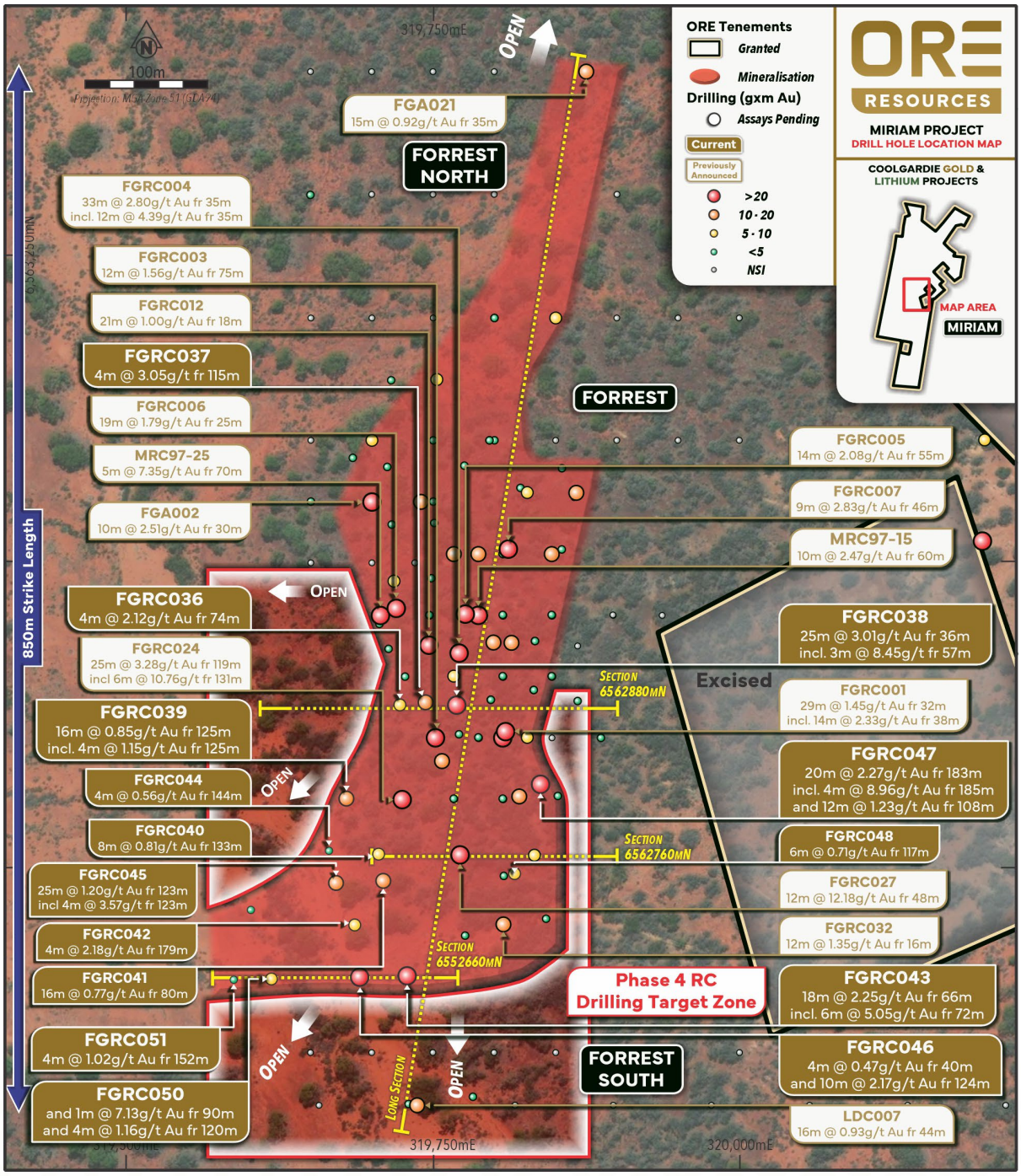

Figure 1: Forrest Plan View with significant Phase 3 drill results

The stand-out Phase 3 result was returned from hole FGRC047, which successfully produced down-dip mineralised extensions to two Phase 2 drill holes at FGRC024 and FGRC025. Hole FGRC047 delivered an extension of more than 50m to hole FGRC024, returning 20m @ 2.27 g/t Au from 183m, and extended hole FGRC025 by more than 90m, returning 12m @ 1.23g/t Au from 119m.

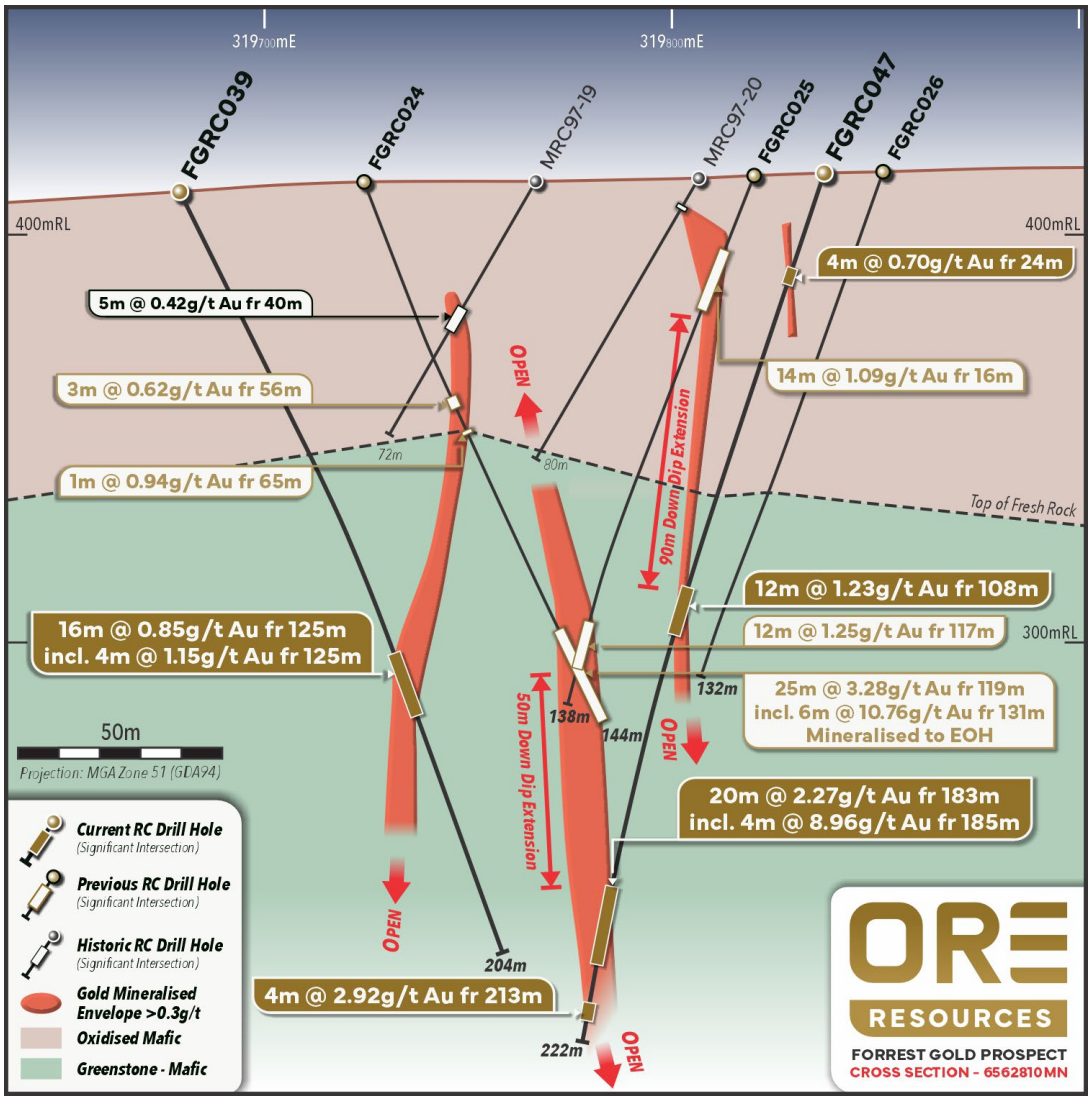

Figure 2: Cross section – Hole FGRC047 representing a high-grade down-dip extension

Additionally, hole FGRC045 intercepted 25m @ 1.20 g/t Au from 123m representing an approximate 80m strike and dip extension to the previously reported Phase 2 drill hole FGRC027 (which returned the previous stand-out intercept of 12m @ 12.18g/t Au from 48m).

It remains uncertain whether FGRC045 has adequately tested the geometry and high-grade portion of this lode. The new intercept however provides an important marker for further testing of this thick high-grade lode and follow-up testing is scheduled to commence during the upcoming Phase 4 RC drilling programme.

Lastly, the final line in this Phase 3 grid drilling delivered a significant strike extension of over 100m in fresh rock, with drill holes FGRC043 and FGRC046 intercepting 18m @ 2.25 g/t Au from 66m and 10m @ 2.17 g/t Au from 124m, respectively. These results confirm continued strike continuity, indicating that the Forrest gold system remains open to the south.

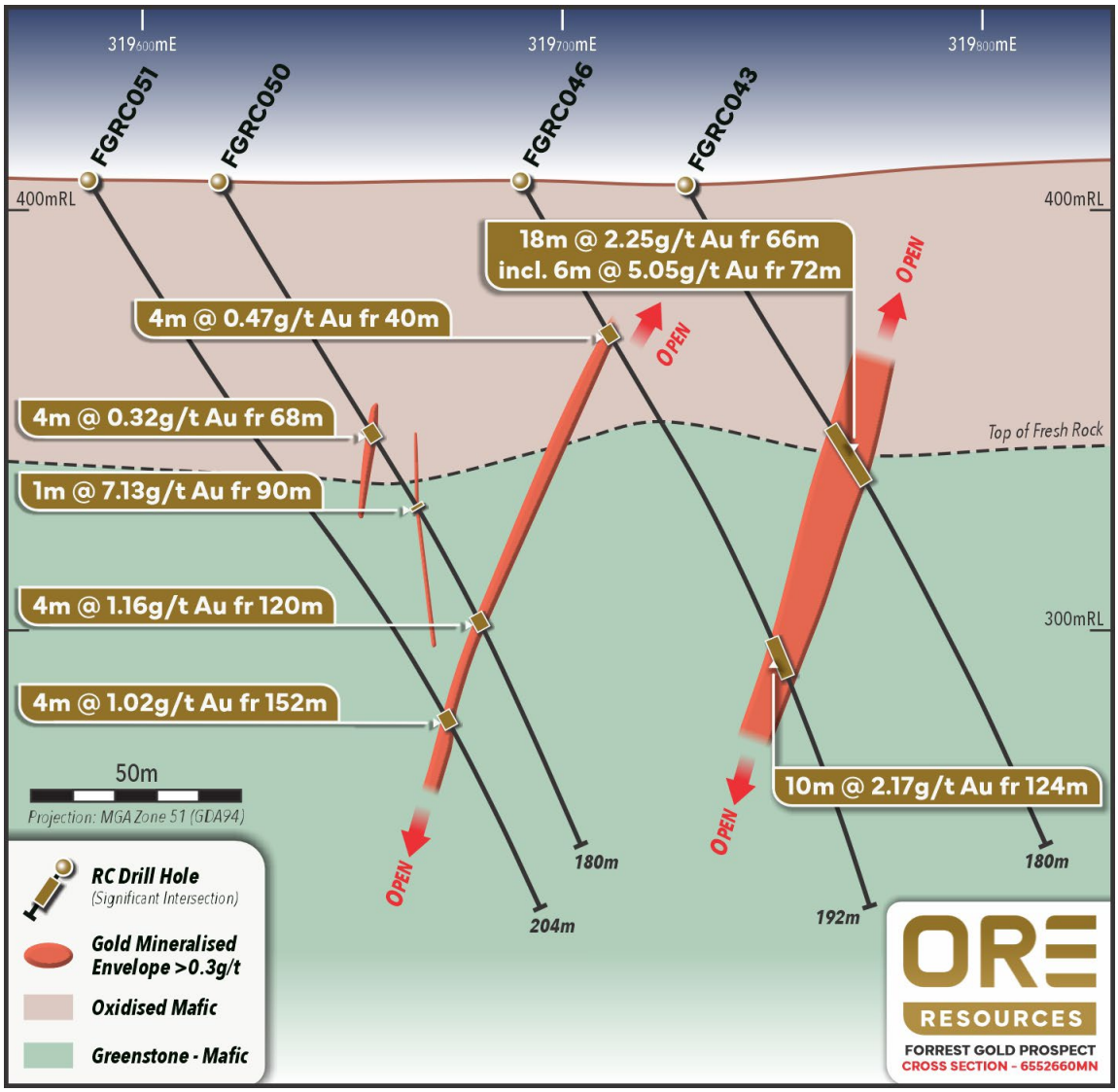

Figure 3: Cross section – Hole FGRC043 and new gold lodes in the west of Forrest

Phase 3 drilling has also successfully extended the strike extension of the key shallow oxide gold lode previously identified with Phase 1 drill hole FGRC004 with the fence line consisting of holes FGRC036-038 all returning significant intercepts. Notably, hole FGRC038 confirmed a strike extension of over 50m to this key oxide lode, returning 25m @ 3.01 g/t Au from 36m.

With these new results, this lode is now interpreted to project in a south-westerly (SW) direction into an untested area of the Forrest tenure. This structural orientation highlights potential for further shallow, high-grade oxide gold mineralization growth at Forrest.

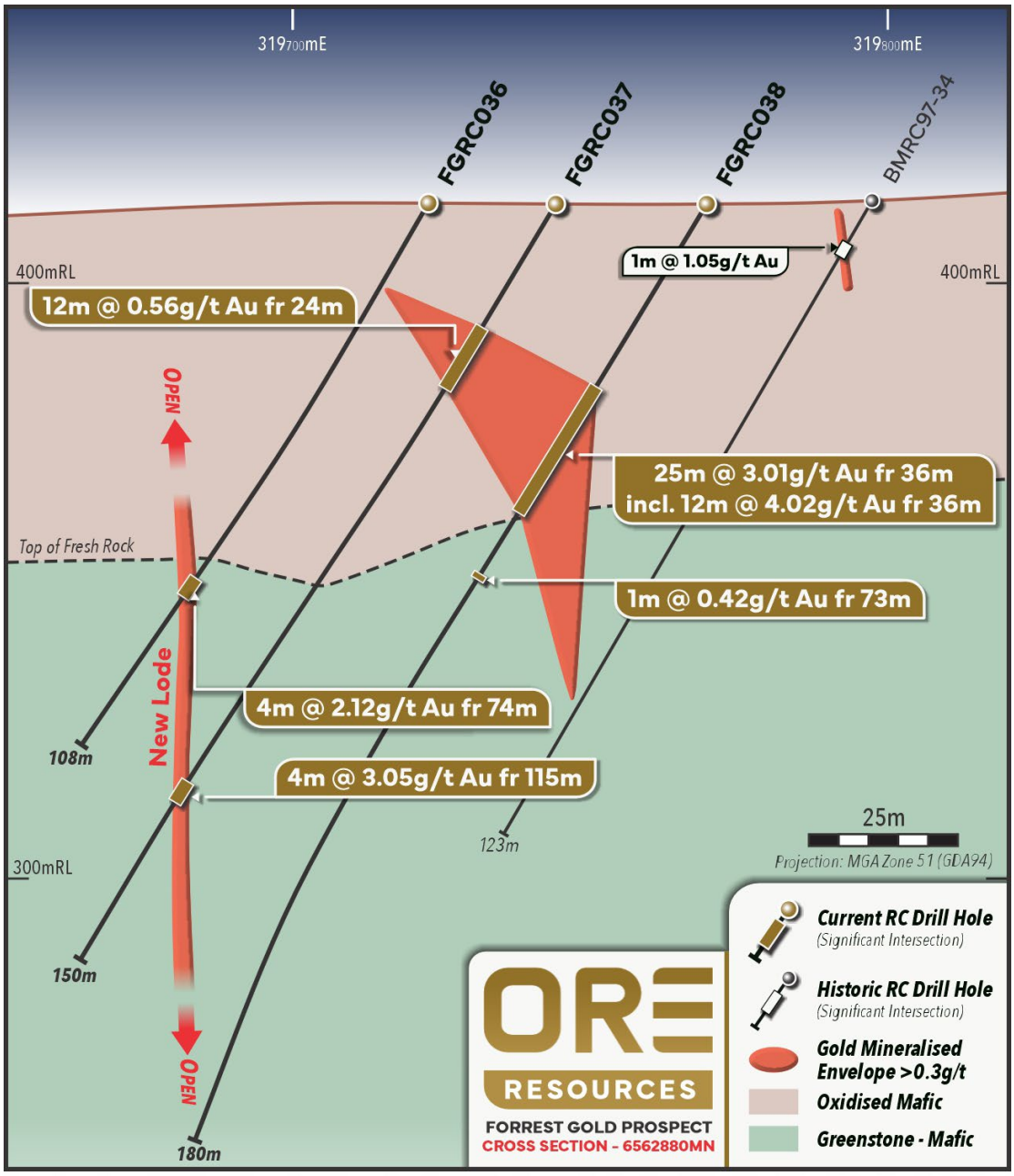

Figure 4: Cross section – Hole FGRC038 oxide extension & New Lode Discovery

Importantly, Ore has also identified several new gold lodes at depth. In addition to the extensions of fresh rock lodes, Hole FGRC047 also intersected a new fresh rock lode, returning 4m @ 2.92 g/t Au from 213m. To the west, scout drill holes FGRC049-051 each intercepted gold grades of > 1g/t over 4m intervals.

Additionally, holes FGRC036-037 intercepted a new, continuous, high-grade zone of 4m @ 3.05 g/t from 115m (FGRC037) and 4m @ 2.12 g/t Au from 74m (FGRC036) adjacent to the extended shallow oxide trend.

Refer to Appendix 1 for all drill hole collar locations and assay results.

Next steps

With the receipt of all Phase 3 results, Ore intends to commence its Phase 4 RC drilling programme in early February 2026 with 3,000m of RC drilling targeting further oxide and fresh rock extensions at Forrest. Much of the currently identified 850m mineralized strike at Forrest remains undertested and Ore will target further strike and dip extensions to the system.

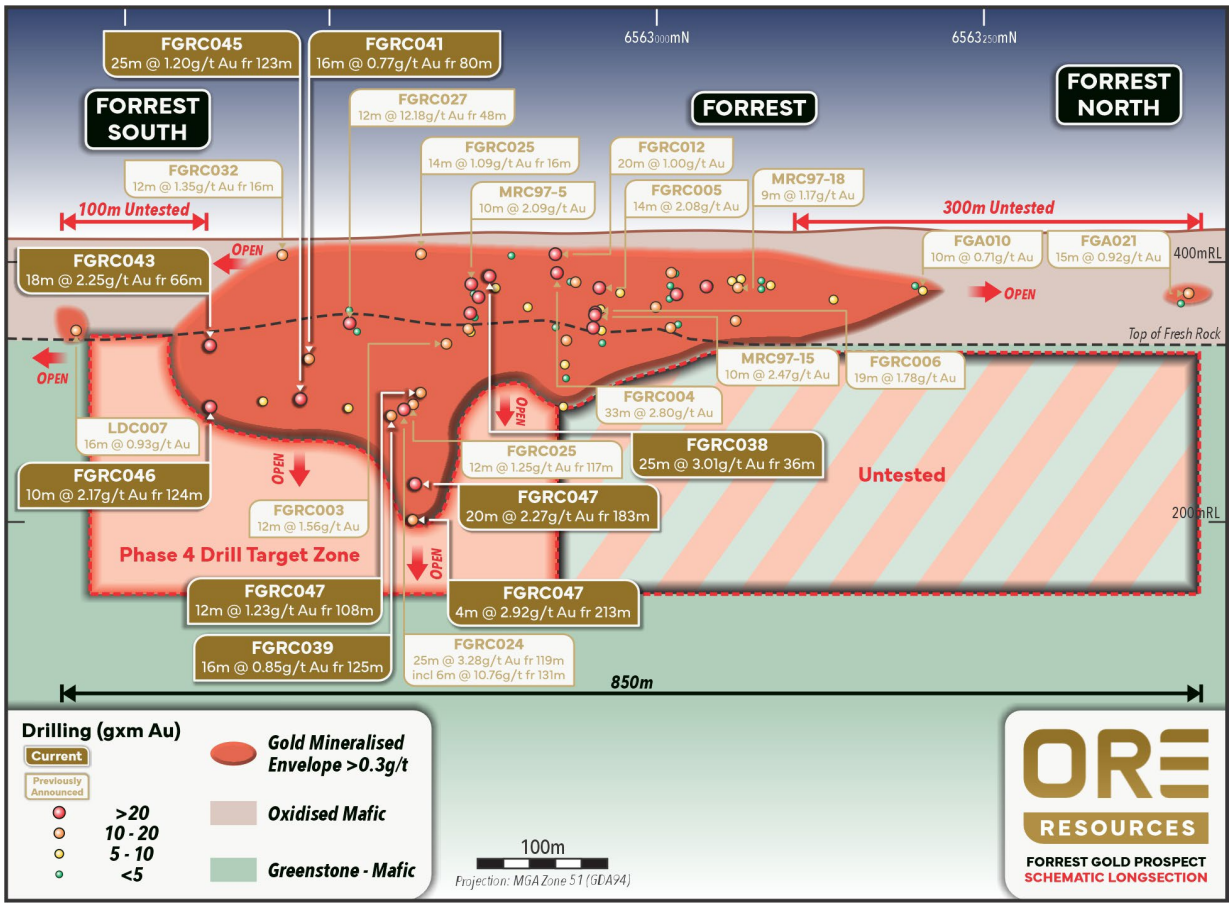

Figure 5: Forrest Schematic Long Section

An expansive regional exploration programme has also been planned at Miriam for 2026, targeting new and underexplored regional prospects adjacent to and surrounding the growing gold system at Forrest. Importantly, Ore plans to drill over 30,000m in 2026 at the Coolgardie Project, consisting of a combination of regional AC, targeted RC and Diamond core. The multi-phase programme will aim to further expand the Forrest footprint and produce new discoveries in the Coolgardie tenure.

The results from the previously completed soil sampling programme are expected in January 2026, covering the vast majority of the northern part of Miriam, previously never sampled. Additionally, close-spaced ground gravity surveying is underway at the Forrest, Burbanks Monarch, Jungle and Goroke prospects, with results expected to be returned by late February 2026.

Historical wide spaced drilling conducted at Jungle, Burbanks Monarch and Goroke intercepted prospective mineralised zones. Only limited drilling has tested these occurrences and more work is required to better evaluate their potential. Following the completion of these target generative activities, Ore intends to commence its first phase of AC drilling at regional prospects from late-March 2026.

Key intercepts include[6]:

- 4m @ 3.77g/t Au from 94m (FGC001) Jungle
- 10m @ 0.62g/t from 30m (DPR022) Jungle
- 5m @ 2.3 g/t Au from surface (MID014) Goroke
- 12m @ 1.04g/t Au from 15m (FGA059) Goroke
- 5m @ 1.94g/t Au from 25m (FGA073) Burbanks Monarch
- 10m @ 0.90g/t from 30m (FGA050) Burbanks Monarch

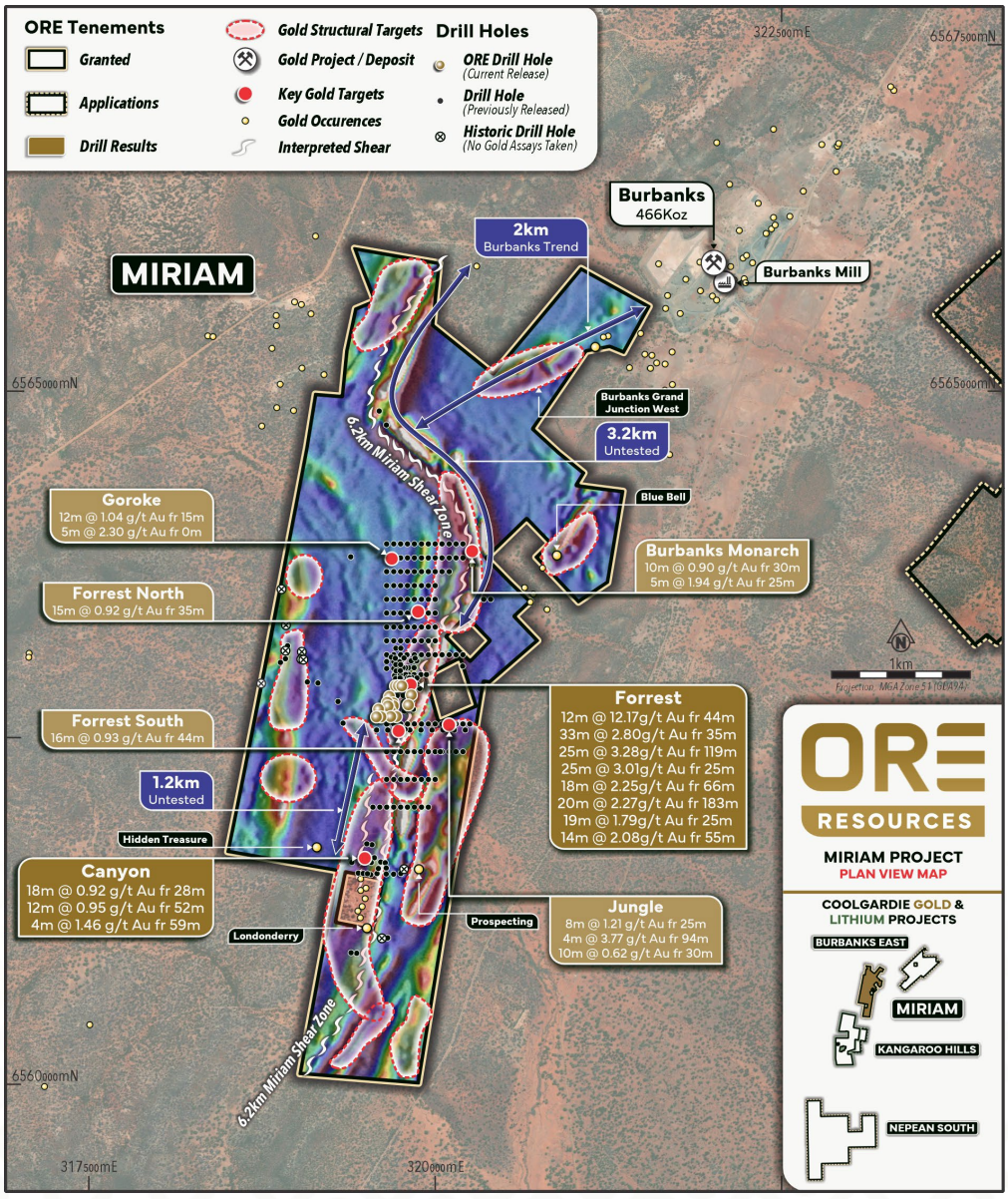

Figure 5: Miriam Project Map

[6] Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 27 May 2025, *"Key Gold Prospects Identified at Miriam"*

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

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Grade Au (g/t)	Intercept	Gram X M
FGRC036	74	78	4	2.12	**4.00m @ 2.12 g/t**	8.48
FGRC037	24	36	12	0.56	12.00m @ 0.56 g/t	6.72
FGRC037	115	119	4	3.05	**4.00m @ 3.05 g/t**	**12.2**
FGRC038	36	61	25	3.01	**25.00m @ 3.01 g/t**	**75.25**
including	57	60	3	8.45	**3m @ 8.45g/t57m**	**25.35**
FGRC038	73	74	1	0.42	1.00m @ 0.42 g/t	0.42
FGRC039	125	141	16	0.85	**16.00m @ 0.85 g/t**	**13.6**
including	125	129	4	1.52	**4m @ 1.52g/t125m**	**6.08**
FGRC040	46	48	2	0.5	2.00m @ 0.50 g/t	1
FGRC040	52	53	1	0.74	1.00m @ 0.74 g/t	0.74
FGRC040	80	85	5	0.91	5.00m @ 0.91 g/t	4.55
FGRC040	133	141	8	0.81	8.00m @ 0.81 g/t	6.48
FGRC040	145	153	8	0.47	8.00m @ 0.47 g/t	3.76
FGRC041	80	96	16	0.77	16.00m @ 0.77 g/t	12.32
FGRC041	106	116	10	0.44	10.00m @ 0.44 g/t	4.4
FGRC041	121	122	1	1.01	1.00m @ 1.01 g/t	1.01
FGRC041	130	131	1	1.39	1.00m @ 1.39 g/t	1.39
FGRC042	124	129	5	1.05	5.00m @ 1.05 g/t	5.25
FGRC042	137	138	1	0.64	1.00m @ 0.64 g/t	0.64
FGRC042	179	183	4	2.18	4.00m @ 2.18 g/t	8.72
FGRC043	53	54	1	0.42	1.00m @ 0.42 g/t	0.42
FGRC043	66	84	18	2.25	**18.00m @ 2.25 g/t**	**40.5**
including	72	78	6	5.05	**6m @ 5.05g/t**	**30.3**
FGRC044	69	71	2	0.84	2.00m @ 0.84 g/t	1.68
FGRC044	118	119	1	0.38	1.00m @ 0.38 g/t	0.38
FGRC044	144	148	4	0.56	4.00m @ 0.56 g/t	2.24
FGRC044	173	174	1	0.55	1.00m @ 0.55 g/t	0.55
FGRC045	123	144	25	1.2	**25.00m @ 1.20 g/t**	**30**
including	123	127	4	3.57	**4.00m @ 3.57 g/t**	**14.28**
FGRC046	40	44	4	0.47	4.00m @ 0.47 g/t	1.88
FGRC046	124	134	10	2.17	**10.00m @ 2.17 g/t**	**21.7**
FGRC047	24	28	4	0.7	4.00m @ 0.7 g/t	2.8
FGRC047	108	120	12	1.23	**12.00m @ 1.23 g/t**	**14.76**
FGRC047	183	203	20	2.27	**20.00m @ 2.27 g/t**	**45.4**
FGRC047	213	217	4	2.92	**4.00m @ 2.92 g/t**	**11.68**
FGRC048	28	36	8	0.5	**8.00m @ 0.50 g/t**	**4**
FGRC048	117	123	6	0.71	**6.00m @ 0.71 g/t**	**4.26**
FGRC049	96	100	4	1.15	4.00m @ 1.15 g/t	4.6
FGRC049	122	127	5	0.52	5.00m @ 0.52 g/t	2.6

FGRC050	68	72	4	0.32	4.00m @ 0.32 g/t	1.28
FGRC050	90	91	1	7.13	1.00m @ 7.13 g/t	7.13
FGRC050	120	124	4	1.16	4.00m @ 1.16 g/t	4.64
FGRC051	152	156	4	1.02	4.00m @ 1.02 g/t	4.08

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

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL
FGRC036	RC	108	319722.9	6562883	405.187
FGRC037	RC	150	319744	6562885	405.907
FGRC038	RC	180	319769.4	6562883	405.229
FGRC039	RC	204	319679.4	6562807	402.705
FGRC040	RC	186	319705.6	6562761	402.309
FGRC041	RC	180	319709.4	6562740	401.76
FGRC042	RC	186	319686.1	6562704	401.14
FGRC043	RC	180	319728.9	6562662	400.847
FGRC044	RC	180	319665.2	6562764	401.735
FGRC045	RC	186	319670.8	6562738	401.591
FGRC046	RC	192	319690.2	6562661	401.123
FGRC047	RC	222	319837.6	6562818	407.765
FGRC048	RC	222	319816.5	6562746	404.789
FGRC049	RC	180	319601.5	6562716	401.586
FGRC050	RC	180	319618.2	6562660	401.31
FGRC051	RC	204	319587.4	6562659	402.016

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

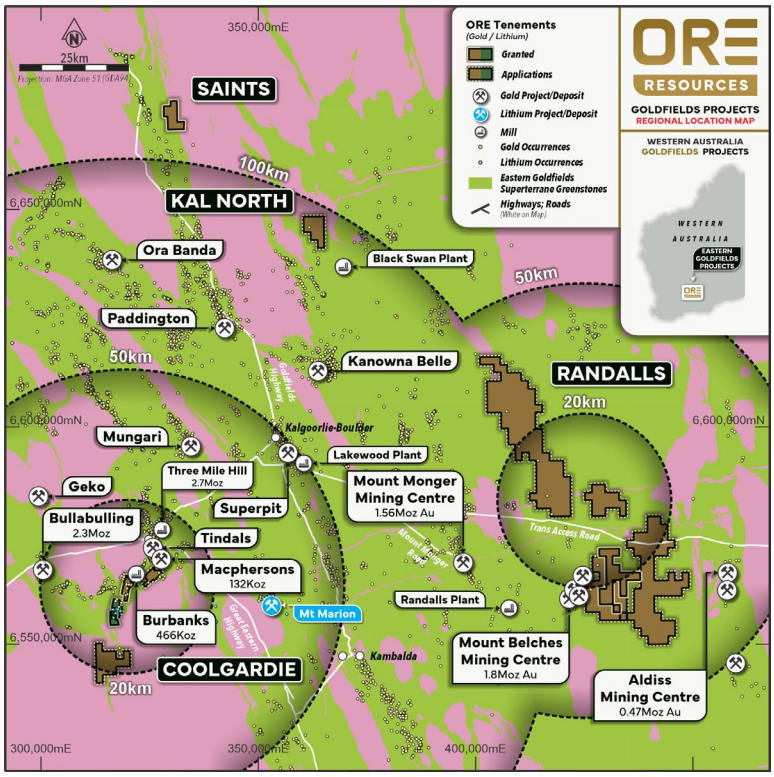
Ore Resources (ASX: OR3) is an exploration and development company focused on rapidly advancing its 100% owned Coolgardie and Randalls Gold and Lithium Projects in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

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.

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 proprietry 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. a.
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 polly 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, P156138 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 • Barminco 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 February 2026. • Refer to figures/diagrams in the main body of text.