

CONTINUED EXTENSION OF FORREST AT DEPTH AND ALONG STRIKE

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Ore has released the final batch of Phase 4 RC drilling results from Miriam, comprising the remaining 11 of 23 RC drill holes completed at the Forrest prospect (**Forrest**) from January to February 2026.
- These RC drill holes targeted southern strike and down-dip extensions and included 2 of the 5 pre-collar holes for diamond core drilling, designed to target deeper extensions of the emerging gold system at Forrest.
- Results confirm the continuity of the oxide, transitional and fresh rock gold system.
- Results extend the Forrest gold system a further 60m to the south and highlight additional down-dip extensions of key oxide and fresh rock gold lodes.
- Key results from the second batch include:
 - **20m @ 1.88 g/t Au from 28m including 4m @ 7.61g/t Au from 44m** (FGRC059), representing a 50m up-dip extension into an oxide zone, and a 60m strike extension of shallow oxide mineralisation to the south. This mineralisation remains open both up and down dip.
 - **30m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 86m including 6m @ 2.36 g/t Au from 107m** (FGRC069)
 - **8m @ 2.46 g/t Au from 76m** (FGRC072) (60m strike extension to the south)
 - **6m @ 1.73 g/t Au from 144m** (FGRC068) (60m strike extension to the south)
 - **7m @ 1.46 g/t Au from 122m** (FGRC064) (30m down-dip extension)
- Phase 4 drilling and exploration programmes continue to advance at the Coolgardie Gold Project:
 - Sub-Audio Magnetics (**SAM**) survey results expected in the coming weeks
 - Diamond core sampling underway, with assay results expected early May 2026.
 - Aircore (**AC**) drilling set to commence in the next few days, 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).

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

"The final results from the first RC drilling within the broader Phase 4 programme have continued to deliver strong outcomes, further extending the Forrest gold system both along strike and at depth. Mineralisation has now been extended a further 60m to the south across both oxide and fresh rock lodes. Notably, these results highlight a significant expansion of shallow oxide mineralisation, reinforcing Forrest as a robust, multi-lode gold system with consistent oxide, transitional and fresh rock mineralisation and strong continuity at depth. With mineralisation remaining open in multiple directions, we see clear and immediate scale with growth potential through further targeted drilling.

"The Phase 4 RC drilling programme has provided a strong foundation for the recently completed 1,000m diamond drilling programme, which was specifically designed to test deeper extensions to the Forrest system below the previous RC drill coverage. The results from this diamond drilling programme will be released progressively as assays are received, in a similar fashion to the RC programme, with the first batch expected in early-May 2026.

"Our broader 30,000m Phase 4 drilling programme continues to progress steadily across our Coolgardie Gold Project. With both RC and diamond drilling programmes now complete at Miriam, we are now preparing to commence the regional AC drilling programme. This AC drilling will target a number of high-priority regional prospects at Miriam, including Forrest South, Burbanks Monarch, Goroke and Jungle, and will also incorporate follow-up drilling at Canyon. The programme will also include first-pass drill testing at Burbanks East.

"With multiple exploration workstreams progressing in parallel, and several high-priority gold targets scheduled for near-term testing, Ore remains well-positioned to unlock new discoveries and continue expanding its emerging gold footprint 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 Project. A key focus of the Phase 4 programme is the delineation of new gold mineralisation at Miriam, with particular emphasis on extending the emerging high grade multi-lode gold system at Forrest, both along strike and down-dip.

Phase 4 drilling commenced with RC drilling at Forrest, twenty-three (23) RC drill holes for approximately 3,900m were drilled over January and February with all results now received.¹ These RC drill holes were designed to specifically target extensions to high-grade lodes and while a limited number of holes tested 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.²

Ore released the first batch of RC drilling results earlier in the month.³ The remaining eleven (11) of the 23 RC holes completed (for approx. 2,000m) under the Phase 4 RC programme are reported in this release. This batch also includes the remaining two (2) holes drilled as pre-collars for diamond drilling FGRC073 and FGRC074 located a further 80m south. Full details of drill hole collar locations and assay results are provided in Appendix 1 below.

¹ Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 3 February 2026, "30,000m Phase 4 Drilling Programme Commenced at Coolgardie Gold Project"

² Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 5 March 2026, "Diamond Drilling Commenced at Forrest"

³ Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 15 April 2026, "Initial Phase 4 RC Drilling Results Extend Forrest High Grade Gold Mineralisation at Depth"

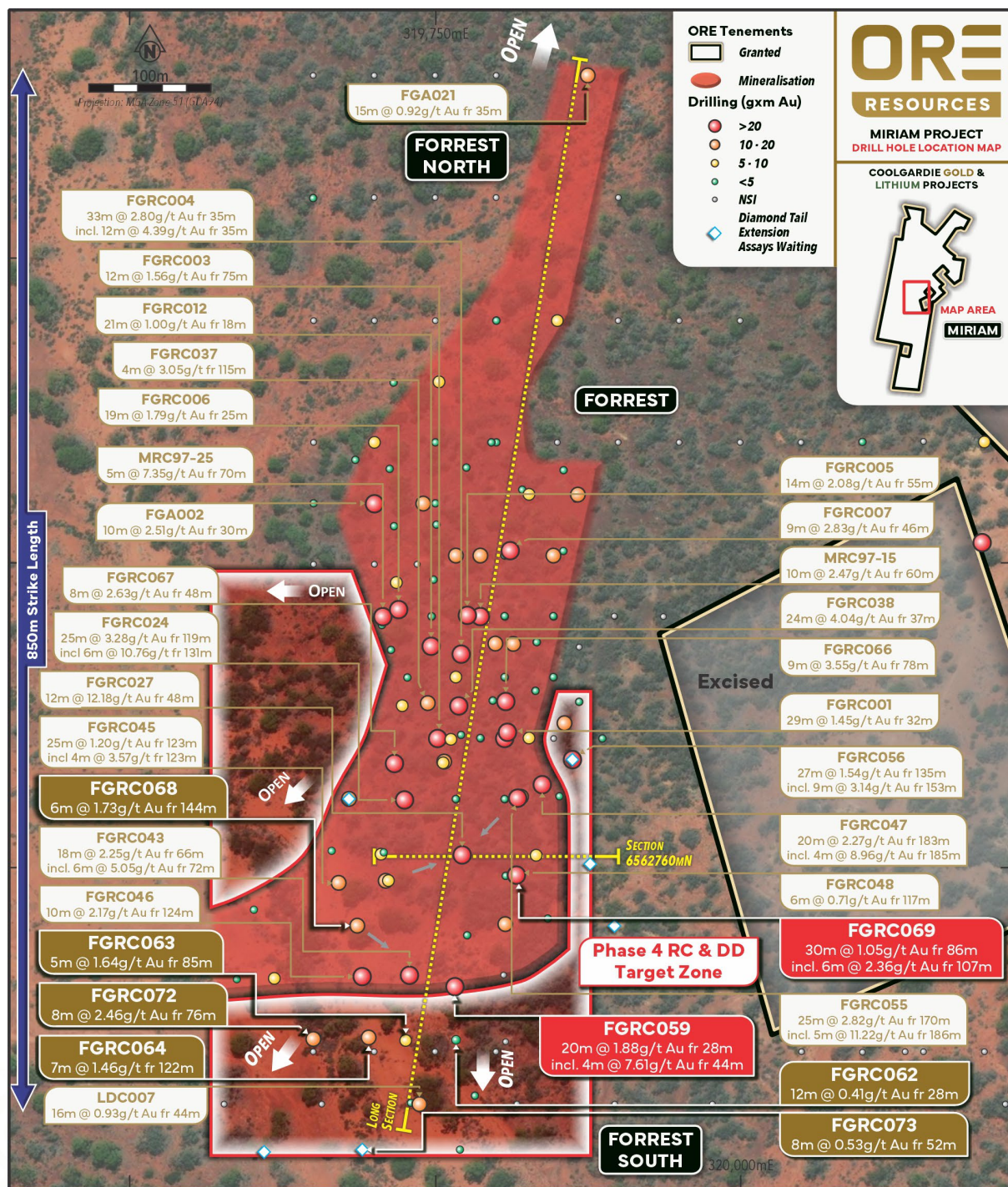


Figure 1: Forrest Plan View with significant RC drill results

Final Phase 4 RC drilling results

The second and final batch of results from this Phase 4 RC drilling programme has confirmed further extensions to the Forrest gold system, with mineralisation intersected in both shallow oxide and fresh rock gold lodes. These results extend both the known extent of these lodes 60m to the south of the Phase 3 drilling limit and continue to return significant widths and grades.

The most notable result from this batch was returned from hole FGRC059, which intercepted 20m @ 1.88 g/t Au from 28m including 4m @ 7.61 g/t Au from 44m. This drill hole successfully produced a 50m up-dip mineralised extension into an oxide gold zone, and a 60m strike extension of shallow oxide mineralisation to the south. This zone remains open.

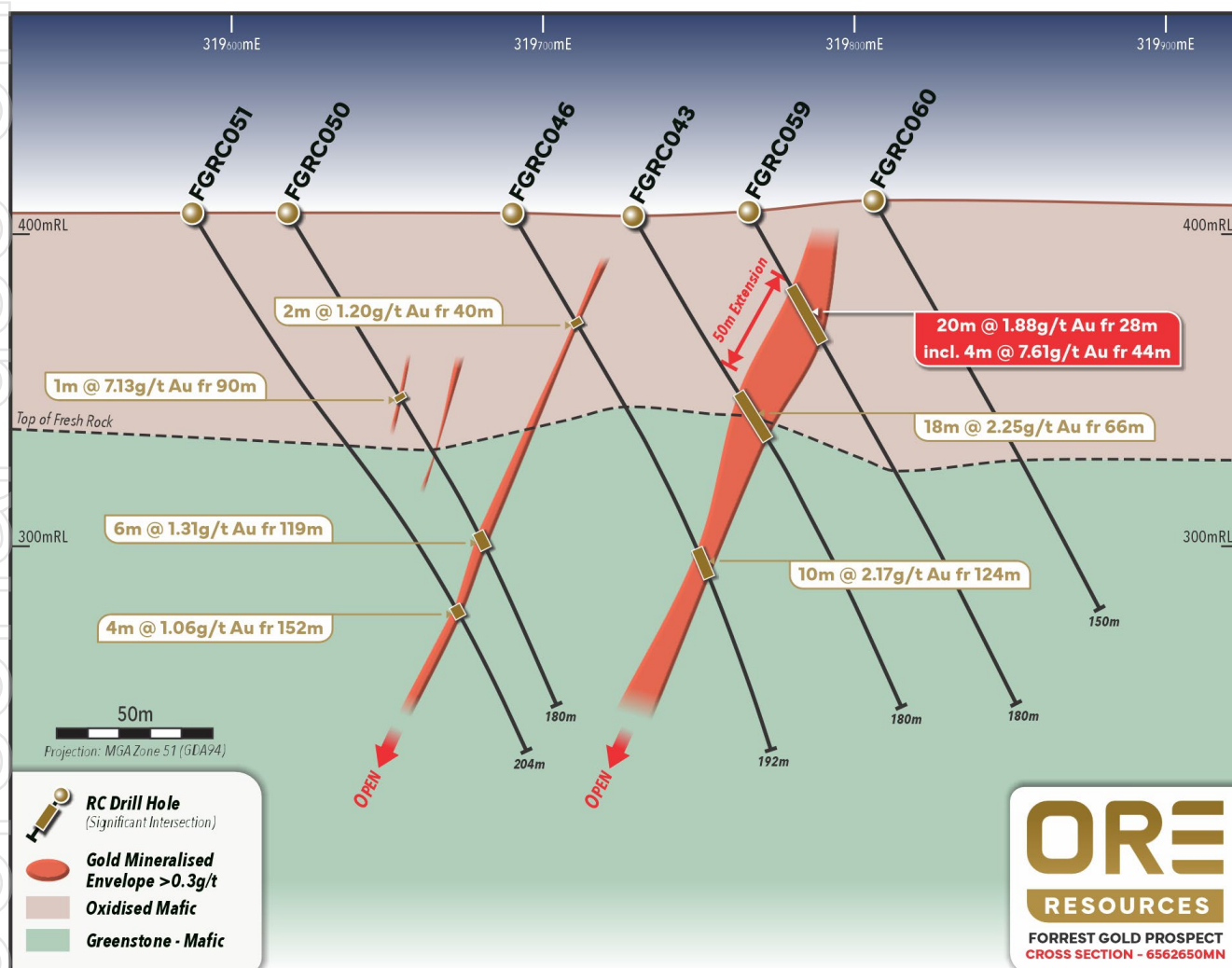


Figure 2: Cross Section – Drill Holes FGRC051 - FGRC060

Holes FGRC072 and FGRC068 intercepted 8m @ 2.46g/t Au from 76m, and 6m @ 1.73g/t Au from 144m, respectively. Both drill holes represent 60m strike extensions to the south of the Forrest system. Additionally hole FGRC064 intercepted 7m @ 1.46g/t Au from 122m, producing a 30m down-dip extension.

Hole FGRC069 also returned a significant intercept of 30m @ 1.05g/t Au from 86m including 6m @ 2.36g/t Au from 107m.

During the drilling programme the geological team observed mineralized features in drill holes FGRC063 and FGRC072 and projected the anticipated intercept to the southern most drill line consisting of holes FGRC073 and FGRC074. At time of drilling, ground water issues made it clear that the target depth was unlikely to be achieved, and the holes were designated as pre-collars. Both holes were successfully re-entered with the diamond drill rig and the holes were extended to target depth. Assays are pending for these diamond tails.

Importantly, the Forrest gold system remains open in multiple directions, highlighting further potential for gold mineralised extensions and resource growth.

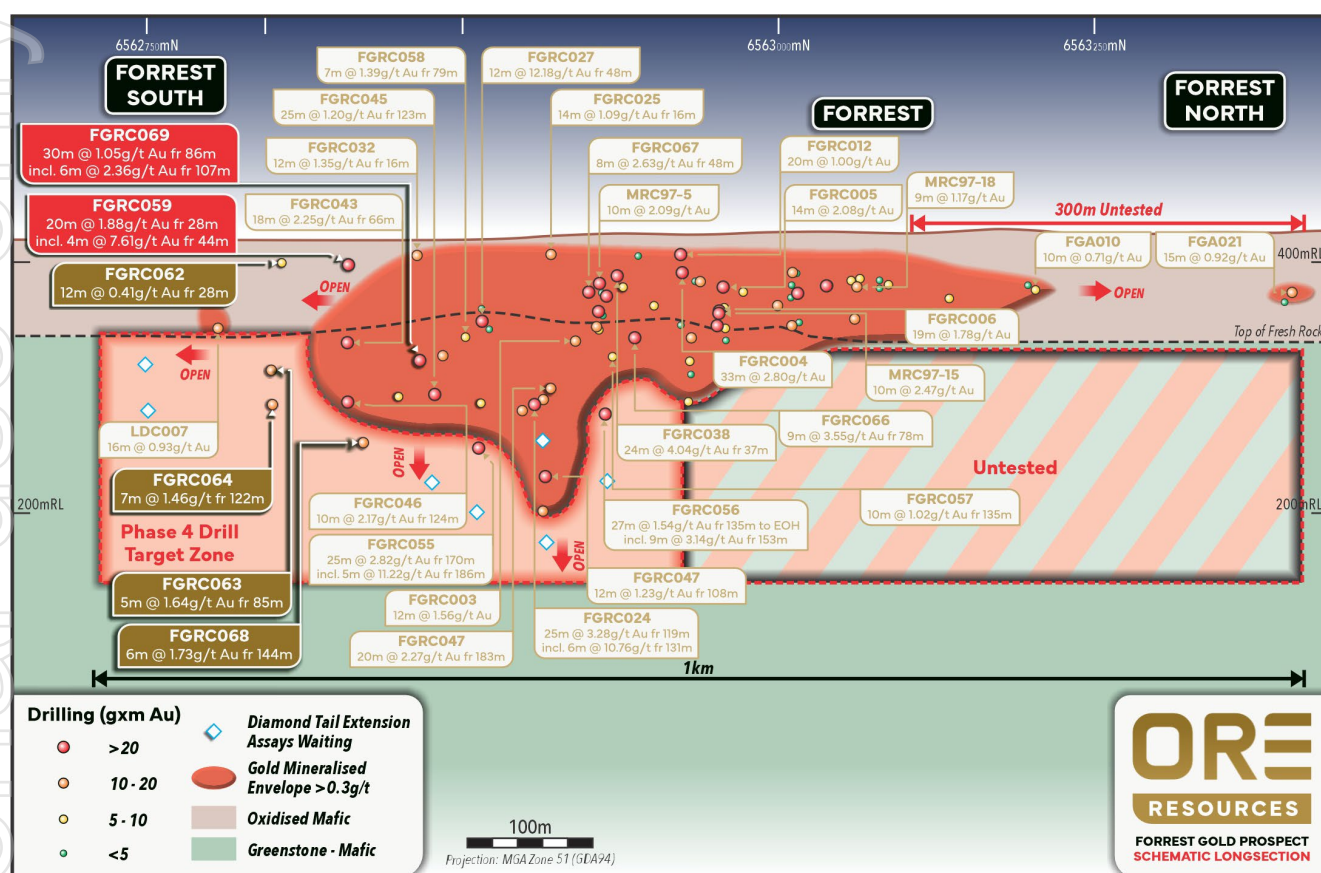


Figure 4: Forrest Schematic – Long Section

Next steps

Following the completion of RC drilling at Forrest, Ore conducted a 1,000m diamond drilling programme over March 2026 to further test both down-dip and strike extensions across the gold system. This programme was specifically designed to improve Ore’s geological understanding of key structural and lithological controls, while also collecting mineralogy and density information to support expansion of the existing gold footprint at Forrest and inform future resource estimation work.

Five RC holes from the Phase 4 programme were utilised as pre-collars, supplemented by the re-entry and extension of a Phase 3 drill hole (FGRC039) to test deeper lodes, and the completion of one diamond hole drilled from surface. In total, six diamond drill holes were completed.

All diamond core drill holes have now been processed, and samples are now being cut and submitted for assay. This includes two holes drilled a further 100m south where RC holes failed to reach target depth due to ground water issues (holes FGRC073D and FGRC074D).

Initial diamond drilling results are expected from early May with the full release of all results targeted by mid to late May 2026.

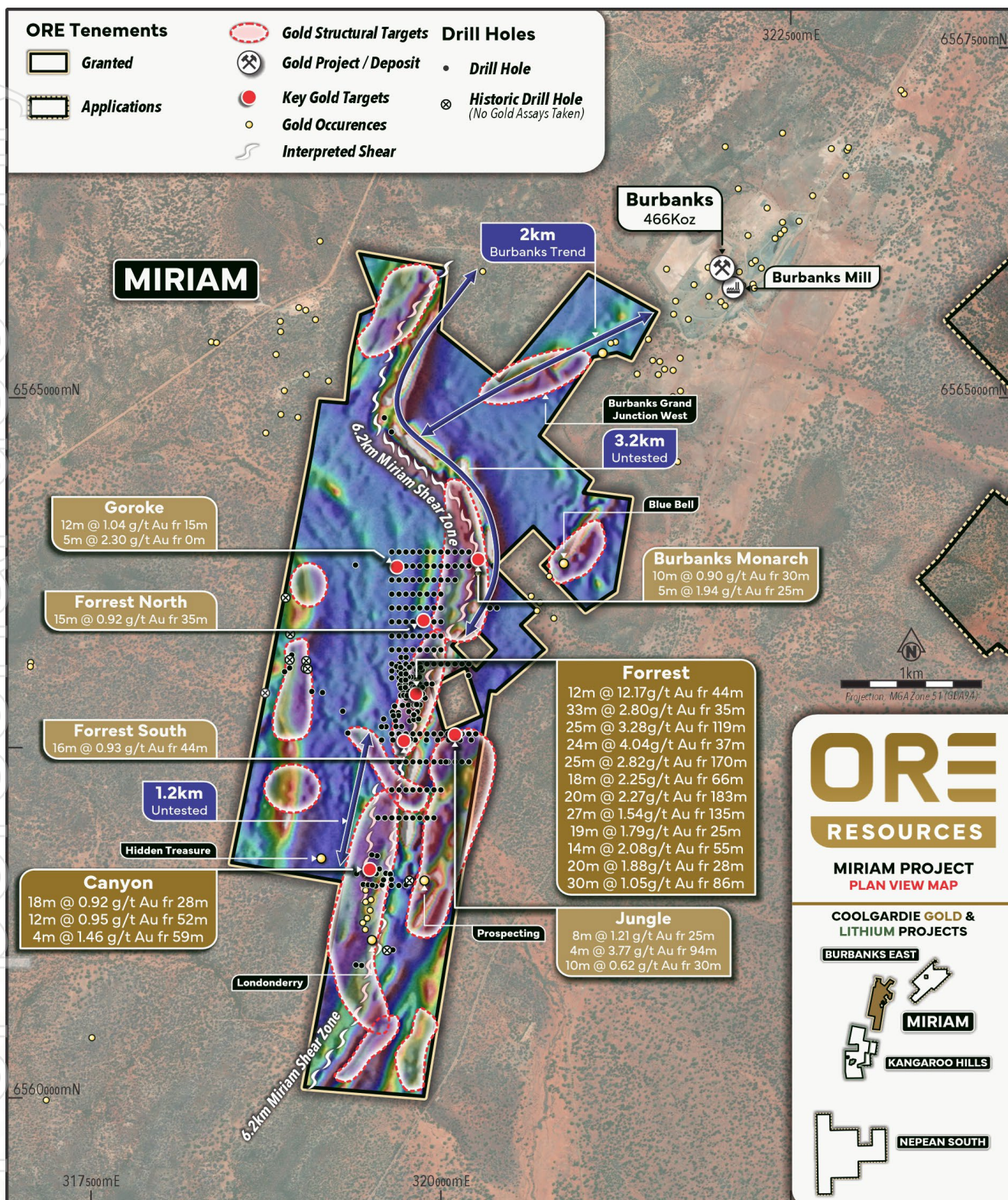


Figure 5: Miriam Plan View

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 in the coming weeks.
- Regional AC drilling to commence in the coming days. This programme will further test key Miriam regional prospects along with first pass drilling at Burbanks East. The results from this programme are expected from mid-to-late May 2026.
- Following up AC, RC and DD drilling at Forrest and regional prospects following receipt of pending diamond results and results from the initial regional AC program.
- Initial AC program across Miriam’s northern regional prospects including Burbanks Grand Junction and Blue following grant of tenure.

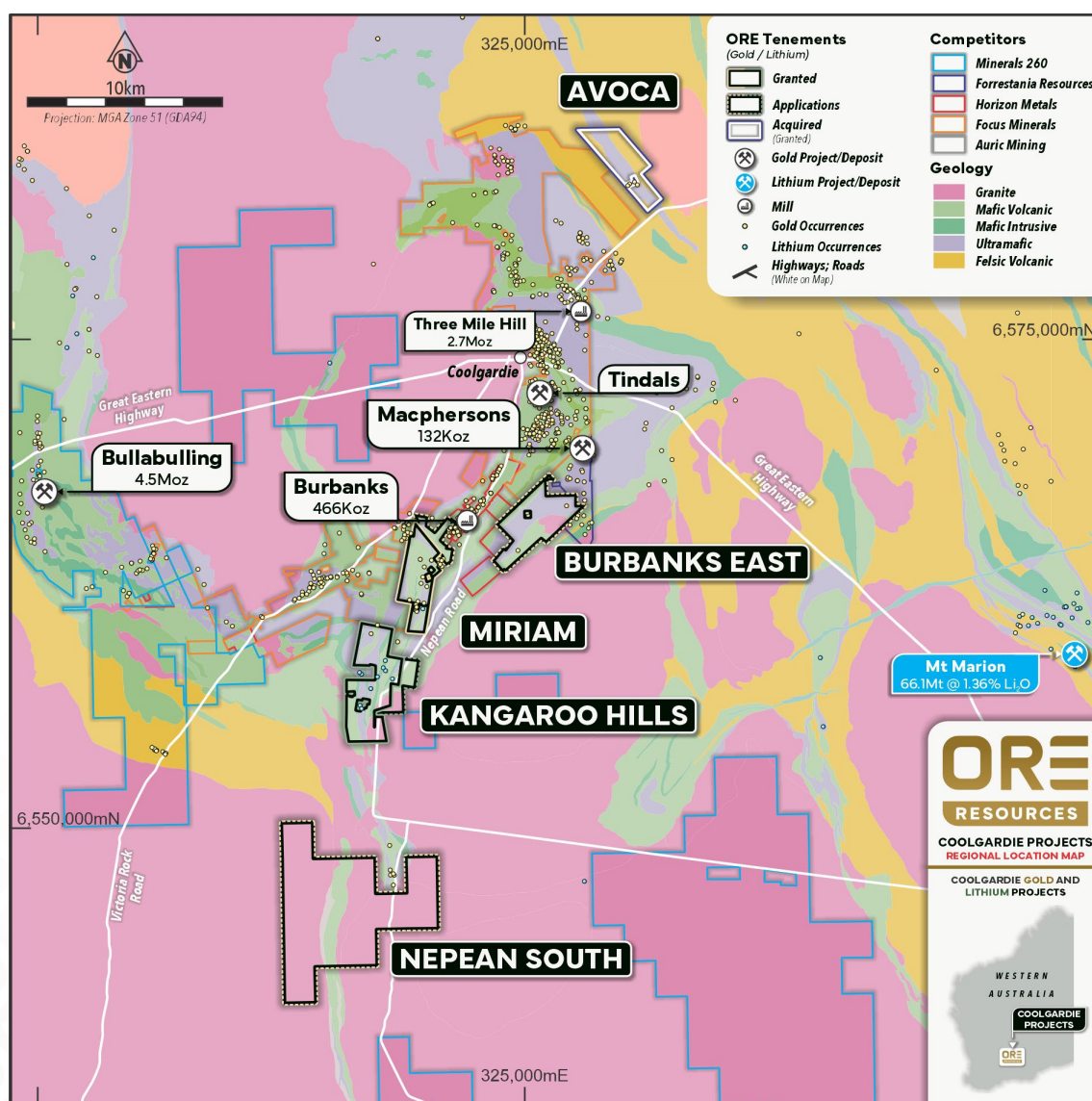


Figure 6: Coolgardie Regional Map

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

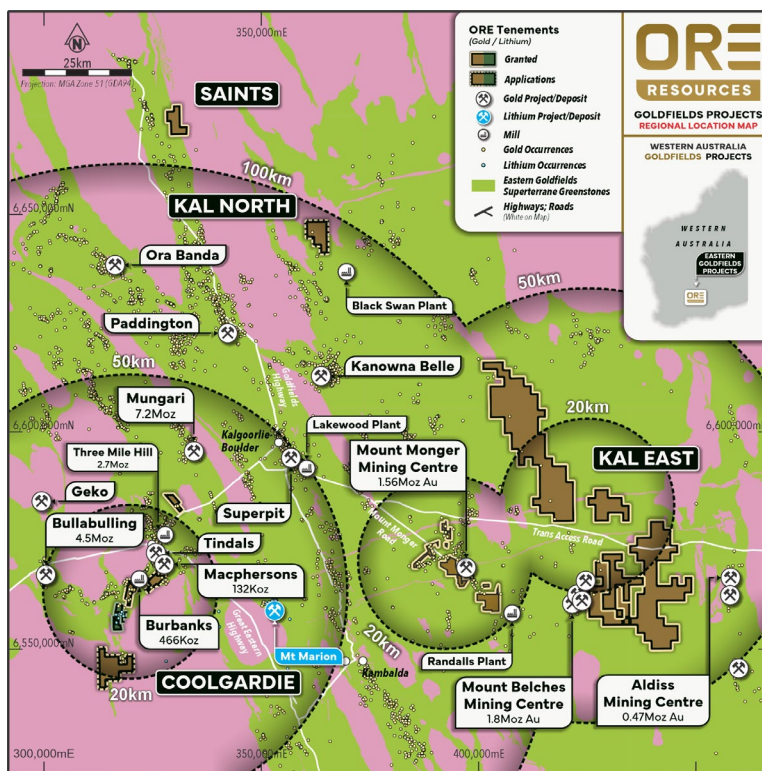
Ore Resources (ASX: OR3) is an exploration and development company focused on rapidly advancing its 100% owned Coolgardie and Kal East Gold and Lithium Projects in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

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 dole length)**

Hole Id	From	To	Interval	Grade Au g/t	Intercept	GXM
FGRC063	85	90	5	1.64	5m @ 1.64g/t Au from 85m	8.2
FGRC064	122	129	7	1.46	7m @ 1.46g/t from 122m	10.22
FGRC072	76	84	8	2.46	8m @ 2.46g/t Au from 76m	19.68
FGRC062	28	40	12	0.41	12m @ 0.41g/t Au from 28m	4.92
FGRC062	68	72	4	0.78	4m @ 0.78g/t Au from 68m	3.12
FGRC059	28	48	20	1.88	20m @ 1.88g/t Au from 28m	37.6
including	44	48	4	7.61	4m @ 7.61g/t Au from 44m	30.44
FGRC068	144	150	6	1.73	6m @ 1.73g/t Au from 144m	10.38
FGRC069	89	116	30	1.05	30m @ 1.05g/t Au from 86m	31.5
including	107	113	6	2.36	6m @ 2.36g/t Au from 107m	14.16
FGRC073	52	60	8	0.53	8m @ 0.53g/t Au from 52m	4.24

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

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Design
FGRC059	RC	180	319766	6562653.999	402.025	-60	90	
FGRC060	RC	150	319806.2	6562662.871	402.724	-60	90	
FGRC061	RC	180	319807.8	6562608.224	401.992	-60	90	
FGRC062	RC	180	319767.1	6562609.723	400.997	-60	90	
FGRC063	RC	180	319725.8	6562609.504	400.759	-60	90	
FGRC064	RC	210	319695.4	6562612.142	401.097	-60	90	
FGRC068	RC	177	319686.1	6562703.685	401.14	-65	110	
FGRC069	RC	204	319816.5	6562745.57	404.789	-60	245	
FGRC072	RC	198	319650	6562610.8	406.57	-60	90	
FGRC073	RC	150	319690.3	6562519.87	405.94	-60	90	Pre collar
FGRC074	RC	138	319609.8	6562518.01	412.98	-60	90	Pre collar

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 composite 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes have been geologically logged by geologists in the field, recording lithology, oxidation, weathering, texture, structure and mineralogy

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological data has been recorded on Ore database. Logging is a qualitative nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ore twinned selective historic drill holes of identified lodes to determine accuracy of historic results.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>a.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<p>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 licence to operate in the area. 	<p>The Miriam Project consists of 5 prospecting leases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<p>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</p>	<p>The Historic data represented in this announcement was culminated from the exploration work conducted the following parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results were reported by Ore on the 27th of May 2025
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>b.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

	be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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 announcement.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.