DIAMOND DRILLING CONFIRMS SIGNIFICANT DEPTH AND STRIKE EXTENSIONS AT FORREST

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Full results received from Phase 4 initial diamond drilling at Miriam, comprising seven (7) drill holes for 1,000m completed at the Forrest prospect (**Forrest**) in March 2026.
- Results confirm significant down-dip and southern strike extensions to the emerging gold system at Forrest, which now extends across a north-south (N-S) **strike of approximately 1km** and to a **vertical depth of 250m**, **remaining open both along strike and at depth.**
- Key results include:
  - **33m @ 1.44 g/t Au from 135m** (FGRC056D) expanding on the previously reported 27m @ 1.54g/t Au ending in mineralisation)
  - 11m @ 1.26 g/t Au from 244m (FGRC039D), including 6m @ 2.00 g/t Au from 249m (70m extension down-dip) and 4m @ 1.58g/t from 268m (155m extension down-dip)
  - 11m @ 1.12 g/t Au from 212m (FGDD001) (80m extension down-dip)
  - 11m @ 0.93 g/t Au from 290m (FGRC070D) (110m extension down-dip)
  - 5m @ 1.28 g/t Au from 187m (FGRC073D) (100m strike extension to the south)
- This initial diamond drilling has significantly enhanced Ore's geological and structural understanding of Forrest, confirming that gold mineralisation is hosted within strongly sheared and altered mafic units associated with the regional-scale Miriam Shear Zone (**Miriam Shear**).
- Locally mineralisation is controlled by steeply dipping to vertical altered shear zones while high-grade mineralised shoots potentially exhibit subtle plunge or boudinage controls.
- Sub Audio Magnetic (**SAM**) and ground gravity geophysical surveys, conducted in parallel with diamond drilling, have highlighted structures coincident with known mineralisation extending beyond the current drilling footprint, demonstrating strong potential for further growth at Forrest. With four additional structures identified for future drill testing.
- Phase 4 drilling and exploration programmes continue at the Coolgardie Gold Projects with Aircore (**AC**) drilling currently advancing at Miriam testing key regional prospects, with results expected July.
- 3,000m Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling programme at the Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project completed, with results expected in the coming weeks.
- Ore is **well funded and strongly positioned** to advance all planned exploration at its Coolgardie and Kal East Gold Projects over 2026, with A$9.6 million cash and zero debt (as at 31 March 2026).

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

"Building on the strong foundation established by our previous RC drilling, our initial diamond drilling programme at Forrest has delivered highly encouraging results, confirming both significant down-dip continuity below RC drilling and a further 100m extension of the gold system to the south. Overall, we now see a coherent gold system extending over approximately 1km on a north-south strike length and to a vertical depth of at least 250m."

"Importantly, the Forrest system remains open along strike and at depth, highlighting strong potential for continued growth and scale. It should be noted that this diamond drilling did not fully test the interpreted high-grade primary shoots, which are considered likely to exhibit subtle plunge characteristics requiring more targeted follow-up drilling."

"Additionally, results from SAM and ground gravity geophysical surveying, conducted in parallel with the diamond drilling programme, have identified mineralised structures extending beyond the current drilling footprint, further highlighting the growth potential at Forrest. These datasets will be integrated into ongoing structural interpretations of the Forrest system to support target generation and guide the next phase of drilling."

"Our exploration activities at the Coolgardie Gold Projects continue to progress with AC drilling now testing key Miriam regional prospects at Forrest South, Burbanks Monarch, Goroke and Jungle, along with follow-up drill testing at Canyon. Following the completion of our regional AC programme and the receipt of all assays, we look forward to turning our attention back to Forrest, with targeted follow-up drilling aimed at defining the geometry and controls of the high-grade shoots and continuing to grow what is shaping up to be a significant high-grade gold system."

Overview

Ore's Phase 4 drilling programme comprises a combined 30,000m of Reverse Circulation (**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 a 3,900m RC drilling programme at Forrest over January to February 2026, targeting extensions to high-grade lodes and testing their geometry through off-section, oriented drilling.[1] Five (5) of these RC drill holes were completed as pre-collars for subsequent diamond drilling.

Following the completion of RC drilling, Ore conducted a 1,000m diamond drilling programme over March 2026.[2] This programme was targeted at defining key structural and lithological controls, as well as collecting mineralogical and density data across the existing mineralised footprint to support future resource estimation.

A total of seven (7) diamond core drill holes were strategically positioned across the Forrest gold system, particularly in areas where structural or mineralisation controls were not well understood. These included re-entry and extension of the 5 RC pre-collar holes, supplemented by the re-entry and extension of a Phase 3 drill hole (FGRC039) to test deeper lodes, and the completion of one hole fully diamond drilled from surface.

[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"*

In parallel with the diamond drilling programme, Ore engaged a structural consultant from Model Earth Pty Ltd to undertake a structural review of the gold system. Working in conjunction with Ore's technical team, this review has confirmed that mineralisation at Forrest is hosted within near-vertical, highly strained and altered mafic units.

The protolith comprises tholeiitic basalts, locally preserving remnant pillow textures, with gold grades exhibiting a strong correlation with increased strain (shearing), biotite-amphibole-carbonate alteration, silicification, and sulphide mineralisation. Structural measurements of shear foliations and associated quartz veining indicate a near-vertical dip with a north-south (N-S) strike orientation.

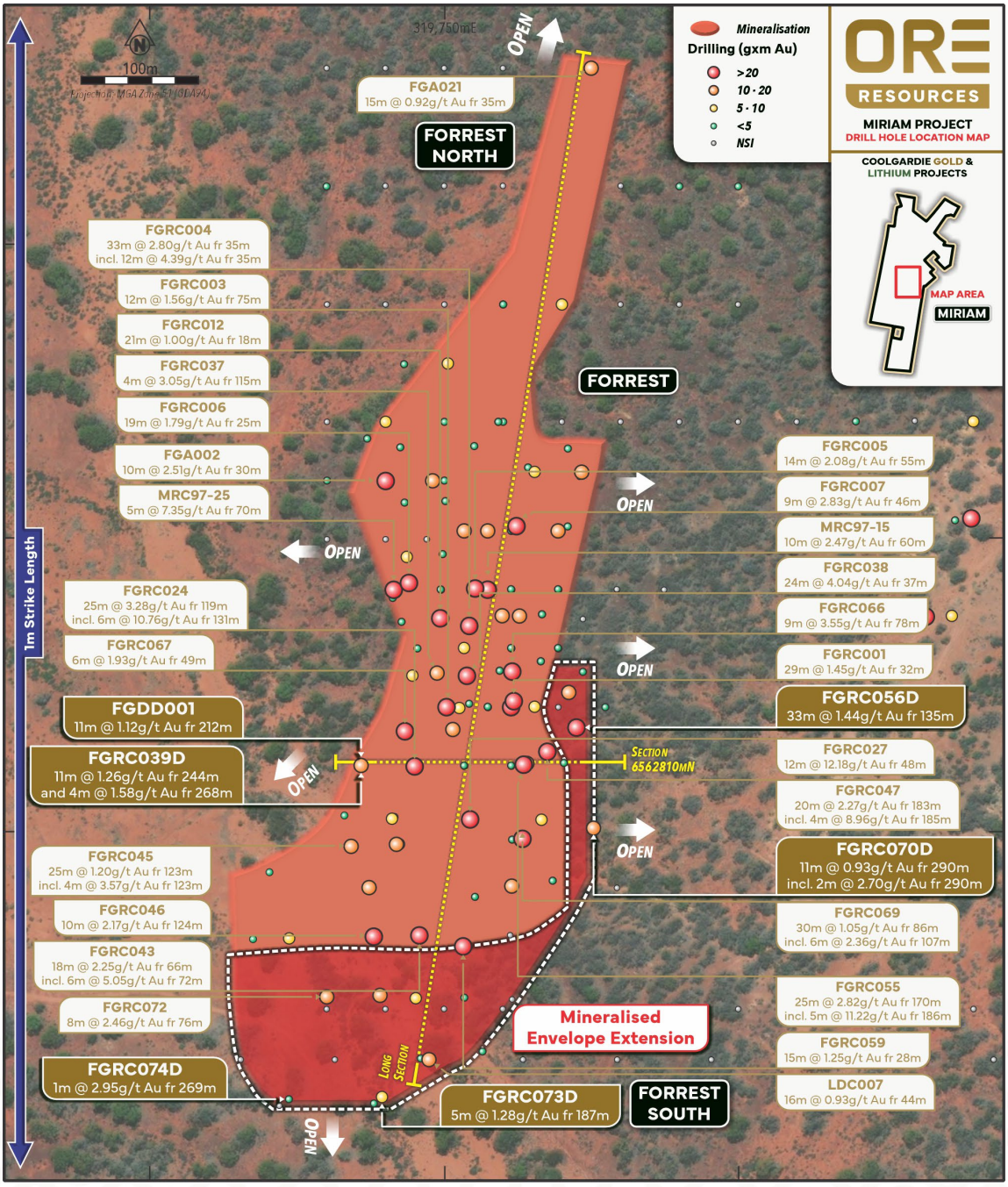

Figure 1: Forrest Plan View with significant RC drill results

Initial Phase 4 diamond drilling results

The Phase 4 diamond drilling programme has delivered encouraging results, confirming a significant emerging gold system at Forrest with mineralisation defined to a vertical depth of approximately 250m and extending across a strike length of over 1km. The system remains open both along strike and at depth.

The most notable result from this batch was returned from hole FGRC056D, which intercepted 33m @ 1.44 g/t Au from 135m. This diamond drill hole was a re-entry and extension of Phase 4 RC drill hole FGRC056 (which previously intercepted 27m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 135m, including 9m @ 3.14 g/t Au from 153m to EOH).

Hole FGRC039D intercepted 11m @ 1.26 g/t Au from 244m, including 6m @ 2.00g/t from 249m. This drill hole successfully extended the mineralisation 70m down-dip from Phase 4 RC drill hole FGRC047 (which previously intercepted 20m @ 2.27g/t Au from 183m). During drilling the hole deviated significantly to the south intercepting the same sheared mineralised structure but approximately 20m south of the planned pierce point. The deviation of the hole is thought to have played some role in the decrease in grade and width, potentially missing the centre of the main mineralised shoot within the shear. This also indicates that there are potentially more subtle plunge controls or internal boudinage controls to these high grade shoots at Forrest.

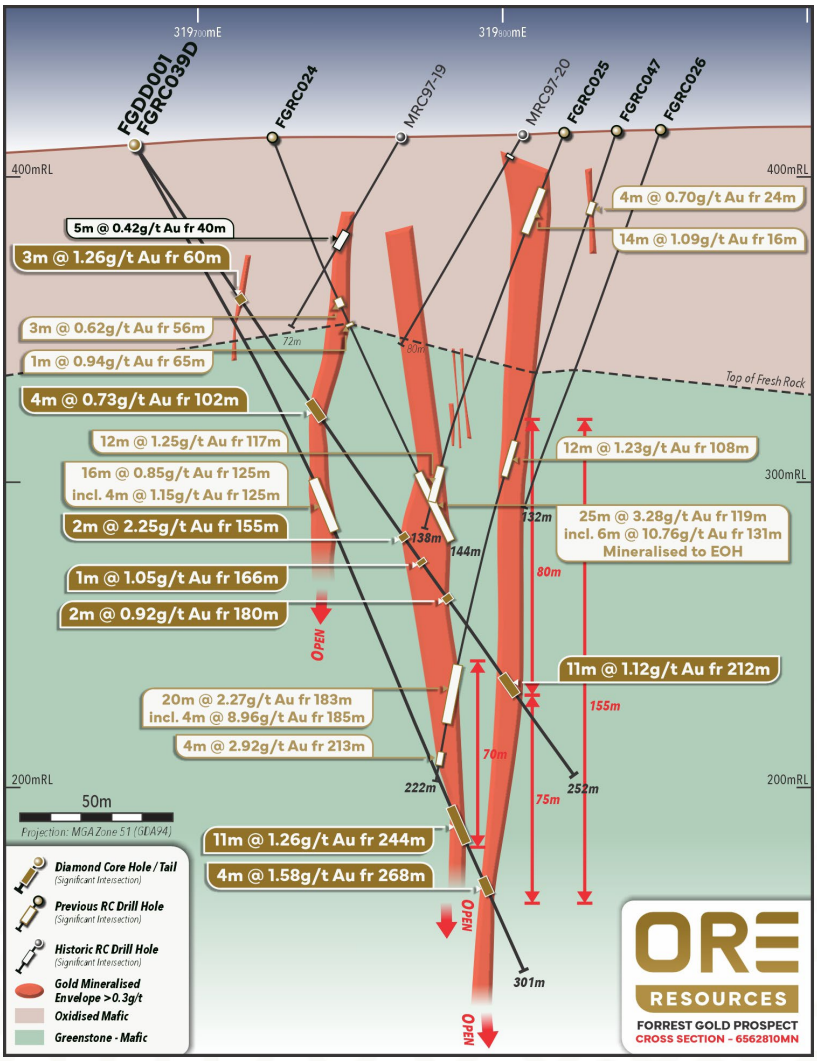

Figure 2: Cross Section – FGDD001 – FGRC026

Importantly FGRC039D and FGDD001 which were drilled from the same collar position, provided a detailed visualisation of the multiple mineralised shear zones at Forrest, allowing for structural logging and confirmation of the subvertical nature of the shears. Both holes intercepted three mineralised shear zones, with FGDD001 best intercept of 11m @ 1. 12g/t Au from 212m, representing a 80m down dip extension to the previously announced 12m @ 1.23 g/t Au from 117m (FGRC047). Following which FGRC039D intercepted another 75m extension of the same structure resulting in 4m @ 1.58g/t Au 268m representing an approximate 155m total down dip extension of the mineralised shear.

To the southwest, Hole FGRC070D intercepted 11m @ 0.93 g/t Au from 290m, producing a 110m down-dip extension of 21m @ 1.20g/t from 123m including 4m @ 3.57g/t from 123m (FGRC045). Importantly this hole indicates continuity of mineralisation to a vertical depth of 250m.

Lastly, hole FGRC073D and FGRC074D returned a significant intercepts of 5m @ 1.28 g/t Au from 187m and 1m @ 2.95g/t from 26m. These two drill hole sits on the southernmost drill line at Forrest and were designed to follow-up Phase 4 RC holes FGRC073 and FGRC074, which previously failed to reach target depth due to groundwater limitations.[3]

Importantly both FGRC073D and FGRC074D have successfully extended the Forrest system along strike by approximately 100m to the south, beyond the limits of previous RC drilling and past the Forrest South prospect.

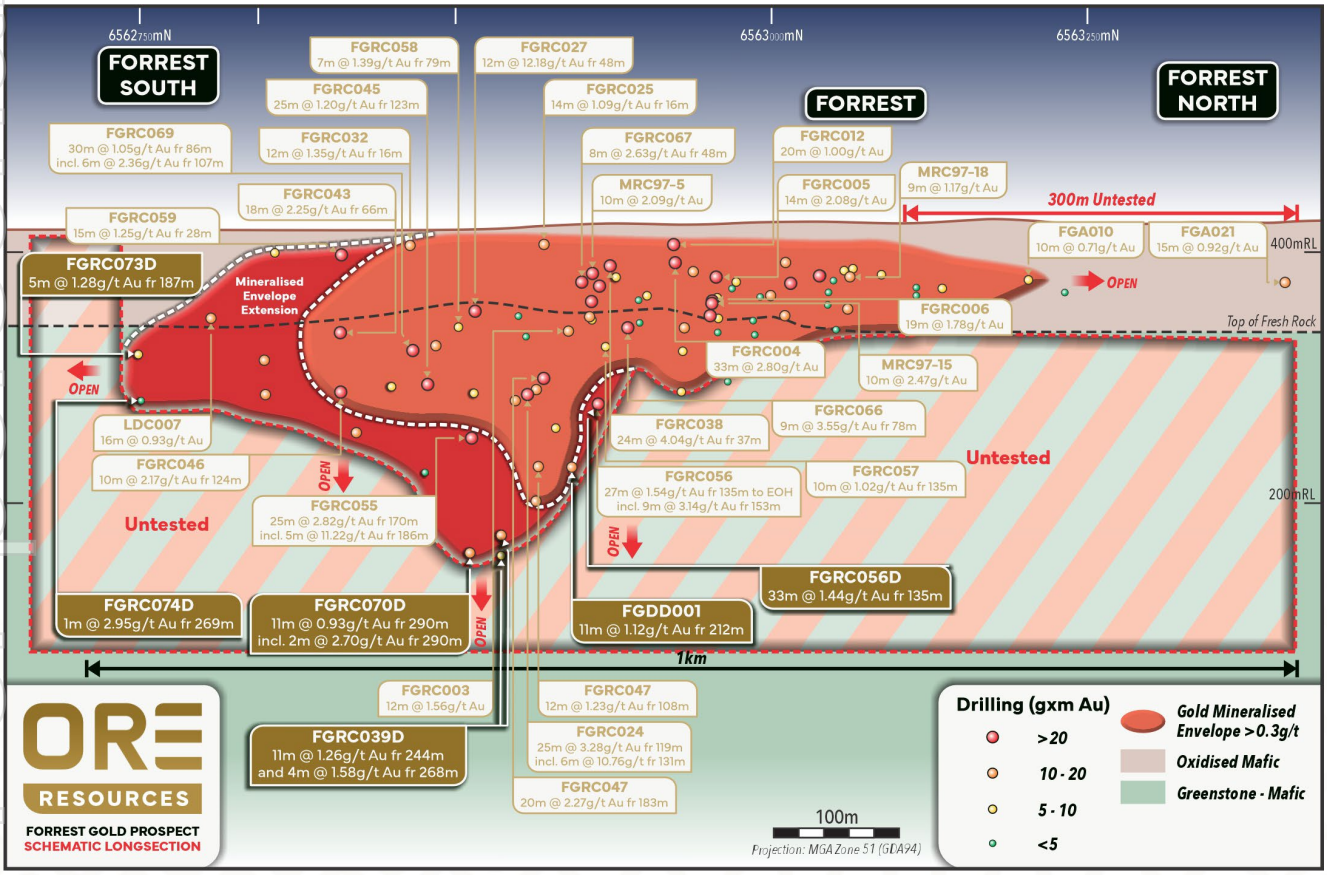

Figure 3: Forrest Schematic – Long Section

[3] Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 23 April 2026, *"Continued Extension of Forrest at Depth and Along Strike"*

While the Phase 4 diamond drilling programme has confirmed the dip orientation and structural characteristics of the Forrest gold system, the diamond core drilling does not appear to have intersected the highest grade portions of the shoots.

Several diamond holes deviated from their planned pierce points, primarily due to the presence of highly foliated lithologies which appear to have caused the drill holes to deviate from the planned direction.

Based on current interpretations, the high-grade shoots are considered likely to exhibit a more subtle plunge or boudinage control that has not been fully resolved by the relatively limited deeper drilling completed to date.

Further drilling and analysis will be required to better define the controls on the high-grade plunging shoots, where previous RC drilling has returned significant intercepts including: [4, 5, 6]

- 12m @ 12.17 g/t from 44m (FGRC027) (Phase 2)
- 25m @ 3.28 g/t from 119m (FGRC024) (Phase 2)
- 25m @ 2.82 g/t from 170m (FGRC055) (Phase 4)
- 18m @ 2.25 g/t from 66m (FGRC043) (Phase 3)
- 20m @ 2.27 g/t from 183m (FGRC047) (Phase 3)

Ore plans to conduct follow-up drilling to better constrain the geometry and potential plunge orientation of these high-grade shoots.

Importantly, the Forrest deposit remains open along strike and at depth, highlighting strong potential for future drilling to further expand this emerging high-grade gold system.

For full details of drill hole collar locations and assay results, refer to Appendix 1 below.

SAM and ground gravity surveying extend Forrest potential

In parallel with the diamond drilling programme, Ore conducted geophysical surveys consisting of both SAM and ground gravity surveys to potentially identify controlling structures. The results of these programmes have now been received.

The SAM survey covered a target area from Forrest South through to Forrest North and Burbanks Monarch And focused on these known mineralised trends to test the validity of the geophysical methods. High-resolution data was collected over the Forrest prospect using 25m line spacing while line spacing expanded to 50m from Forrest North to Burbanks Monarch. Ore has conducted litho-structural interpretation of the survey data to better identify potential mineralised trends. The interpretation relied upon both Magnetometric Conductivity (**MMC**) readings and ground gravity total height derivative supporting detailed structural interpretation.

MMC is highly sensitive to linear, vertical or sub-vertical geological features and is commonly used to map shear zones and faults. If no conductor is present, the electromagnetic field is generally uniform across the survey area. If a conductor is present, current will channel into it. The electromagnetic field produced by the increased current flow along the conductor will result in an anomalous electromagnetic field. By surveying

[4] Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 10 November 2025, *"New Thick High-Grade Gold Lodes and Extensions at Forrest"*
[5] Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 20 January 2026, *"Miriam Phase 3 Assays Further Expand the Emerging Gold System at Forrest"*
[6] Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 15 April 2026, *"Phase 4 RC Drilling Results Extend Forrest High Grade Gold Mineralisation at Depth"*

across the strike direction, it is possible to determine where the electrical current is flowing and produce an image of the electrical properties of the sub-surface.
Ore's interpretation of the MMC data has identified a prominent linear conductive low coincident with downhole drill intercepts at Forrest abutting a conductive high. This feature is interpreted to represent the mineralised shear zone and extends approximately 250m south beyond the most recent drilling to the survey boundary, indicating potential strike extensions at Forrest and the broader Miriam Gold Project tenure. The total strike length of this feature is 650m with mineralisation associated with both the low and contact to the abutting conductive high.

Additionally, Ore has identified four structural targets within the SAM survey area which have limited to no drill testing. These are defined by numerous cross cutting faults associated with linear conductive lows similar to the known mineralisation at Forrest. These potentially represent fluid pathways with potential for localised gold mineralisation on cross cutting structures.

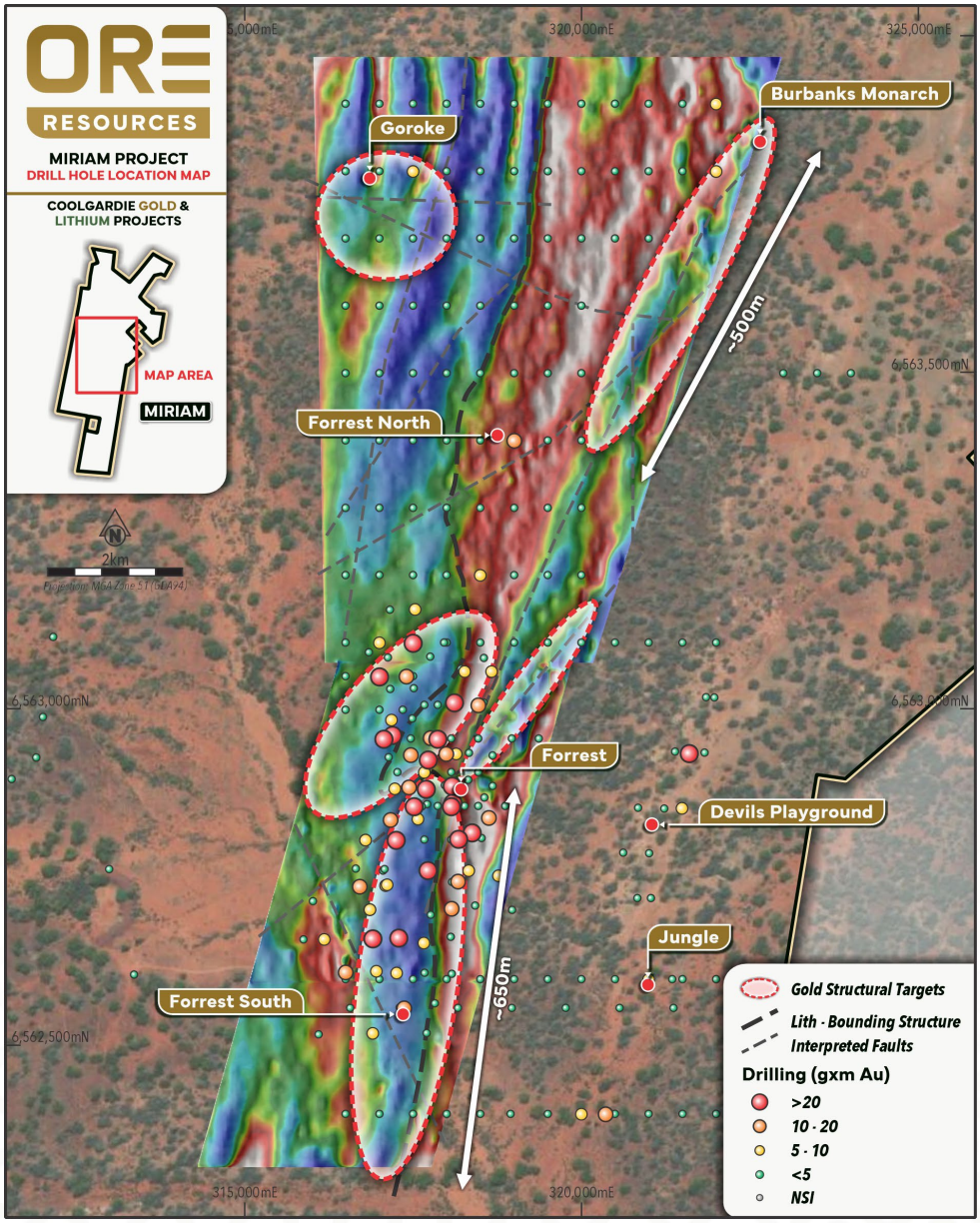

Figure 4: Sub Audio Magnetic Survey – MMC 1st Vertical Derivative East Shade Non-Linear

Single Metre Assays of Reported Composite Samples

Following receipt of the phase 4 RC drilling assay results[7], four metre composite samples which returned >0.1g/t Au had corresponding single metre samples collected from the field and submitted for assay. The new single metre assays highlighted three holes with a material change to the previously reported significant intercept these being;

- FGRC059 new intercept 15m @ 1.28g/t from 28m, previously reported 20m @ 1.88g/t Au from 28m
- FGRC067 new intercept 6m @ 1.93 g/t Au from 49m, previously reported 8m @ 2.63 g/t Au from 48m
- FGRC053 new intercept 1m @ 3.2 g/t Au from 14m, previously reported 4m @ 0.70g/t Au from 12m
- FGRC053 new intercept 2m @ 1.59 g/t Au from 20m, previously reported 4m @ 0.77g/t from 16m
- FGRC053 new intercept 3m @ 1.13 g/t Au from 45m, previously reported 10m @ 0.50g/t from 42m

All intercepts were within oxidised lithologies.

Next steps

Ore's exploration programmes are progressing rapidly across the Coolgardie Gold and Lithium Projects. The Company's regional AC drilling programme is currently focused on targeting key regional prospects at Miriam, including first-pass drill testing of Jungle, Forrest North, Burbanks Monarch and Goroke. This programme also includes follow-up drill testing of Canyon.

Following completion of the AC drilling programme and the receipt of all assay results, Ore intends to undertake targeted follow-up drilling at Forrest as part of its broader Phase 4 drilling programme across the Coolgardie Gold Projects during H2 2026.

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

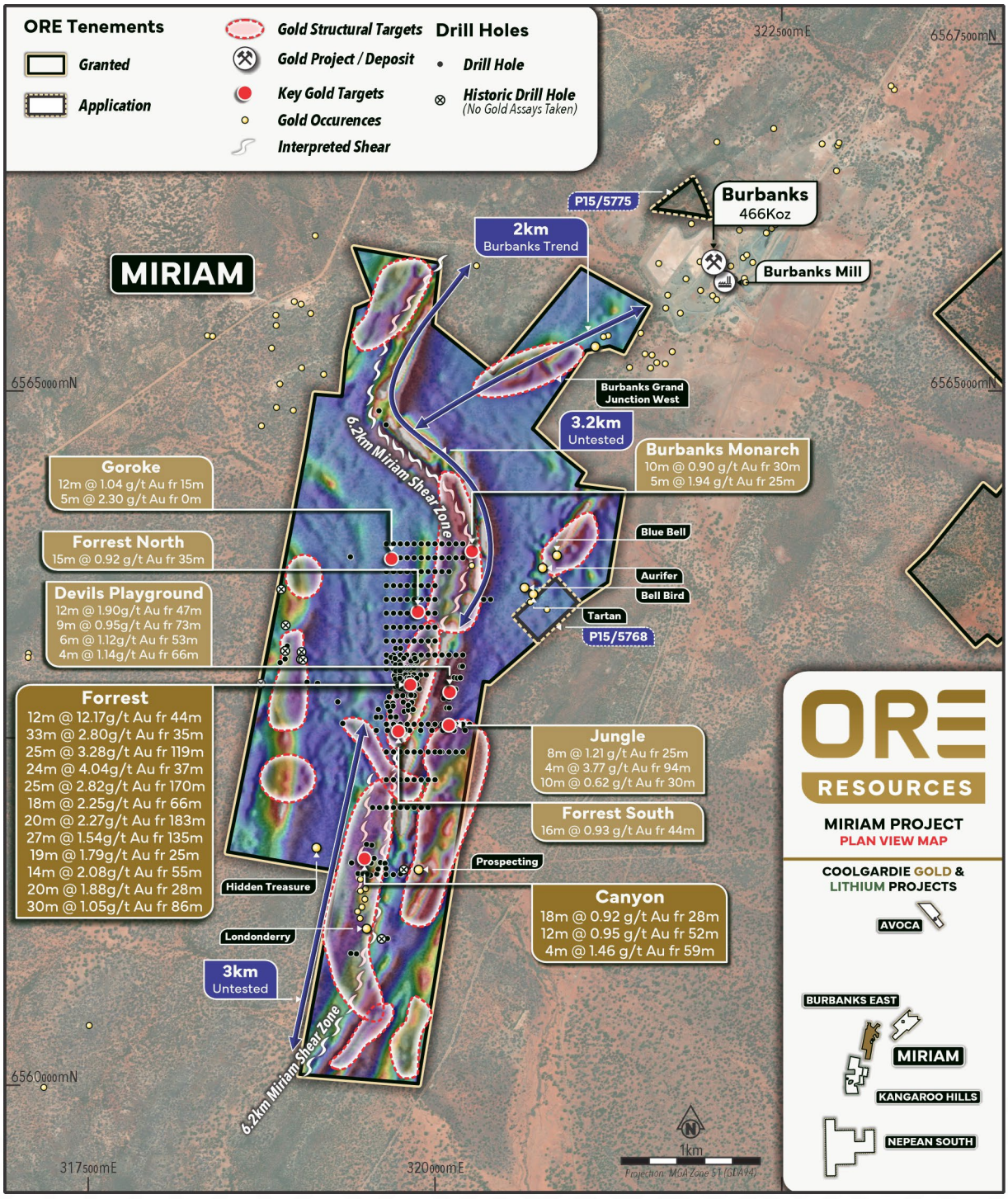

Figure 5: Miriam Plan View

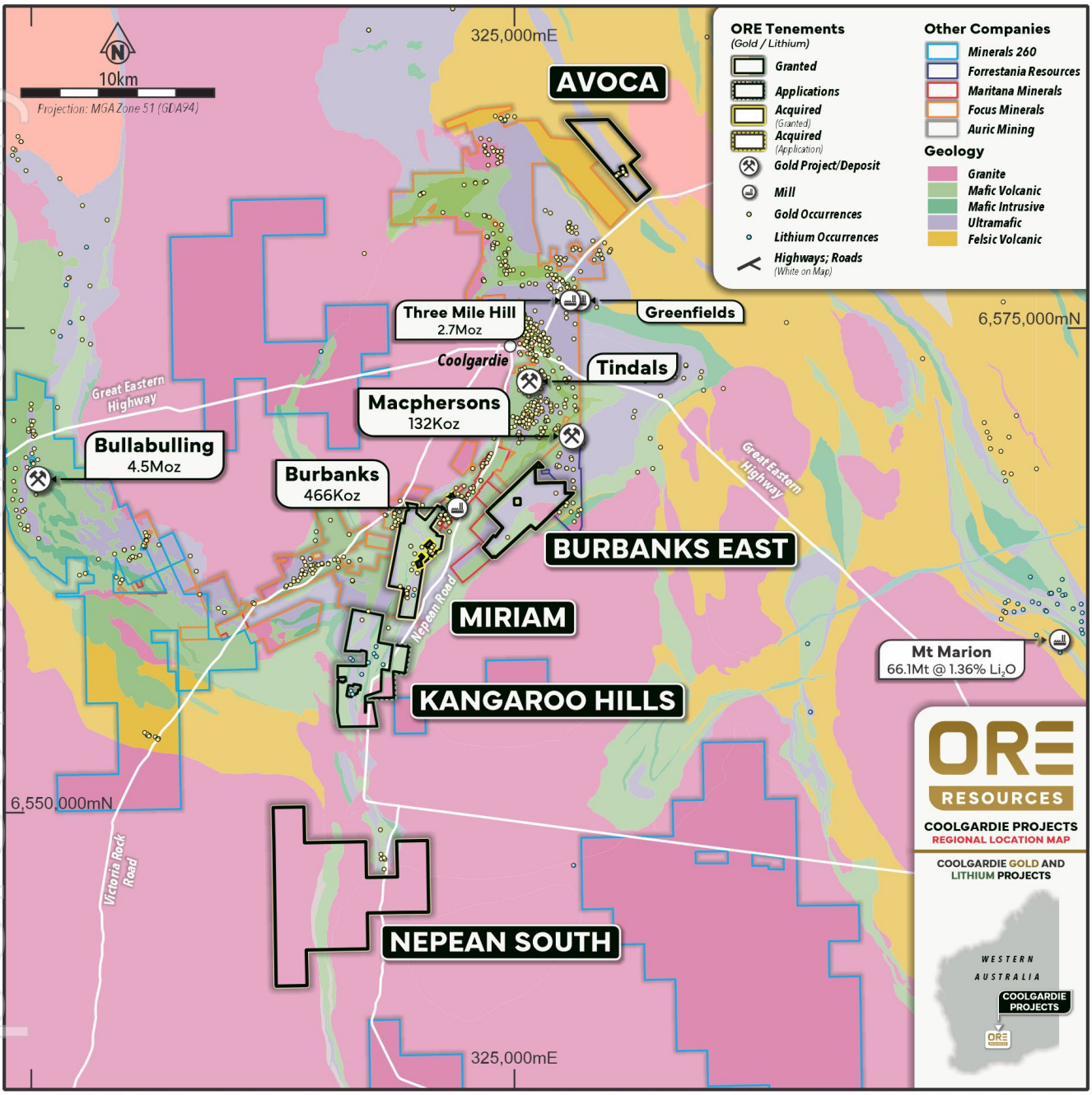

Figure 6: Coolgardie Regional Map

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

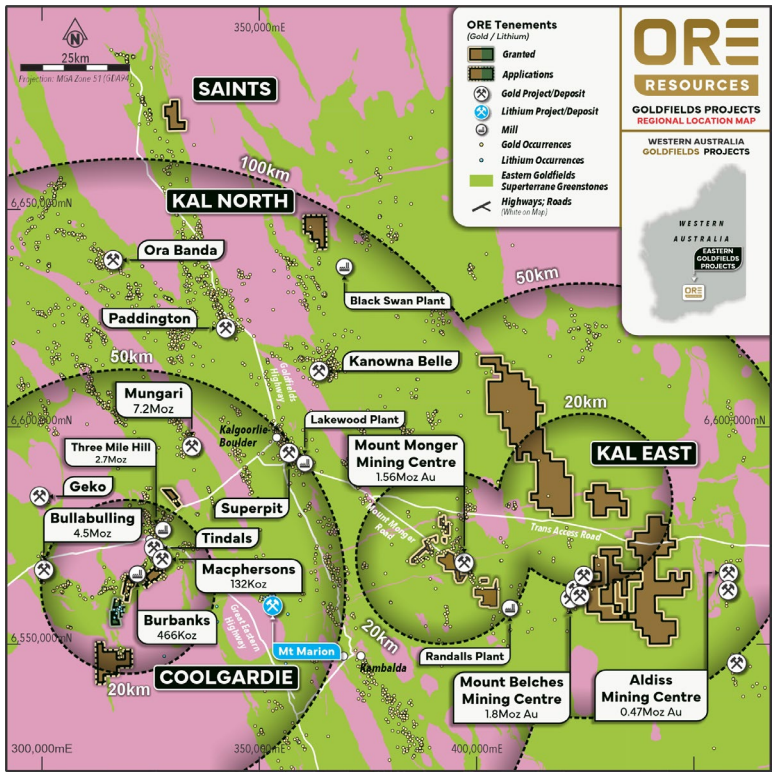
Ore Resources (ASX: OR3) is an exploration and development company focused on rapidly advancing its 100% owned Coolgardie and Kal East Gold and Lithium Projects in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

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 (m)	Grade	G X M	Intercept
FGDD001	60	63	3	1.26	3.78	3m @ 1.26 g/t Au fr 60m
FGDD001	102	106	4	0.73	2.92	4m @ 0.73 g/t Au fr 102m
FGDD001	155	157	2	2.25	4.5	2m @ 2.25 g/t Au fr 155m
FGDD001	166	167	1	1.05	1.05	1m @ 1.05 g/t Au fr 166m
FGDD001	180	182	2	0.92	1.84	2m @ 0.92 g/t Au fr 180m
FGDD001	212	221	11	1.12	**12.32**	**11m @ 1.12 g/t Au fr 212m**
FGRC039D	244	255	11	1.26	**13.86**	**11m @ 1.26 g/t Au fr 244m**
FGRC039D	268	272	4	1.58	6.32	4m @ 1.58 g/t Au fr 268m
FGRC056D	135	168	33	1.44	**47.52**	**33m @ 1.44 g/t Au fr 135m**
FGRC056D	183	189	6	1.52	9.12	6m @ 1.52 g/t Au fr 183m
FGRC056D	196	197	1	1.82	1.82	1m @ 1.82 g/t Au fr 196m
FGRC070D	290	301	11	0.93	**10.23**	**11m @ 0.93 g/t Au fr 290m**
including	290	292	2	2.7	5.4	2m @ 2.7 g/t Au fr 290m
FGRC071D						NSI
FGRC073D	187	192	5	1.28	6.4	5m @ 1.28 g/t Au fr 187m
FGRC074D	240	241	1	1.01	1.01	1m @ 1.01 g/t Au fr 240m
FGRC074D	265	266	1	1.24	1.24	1m @ 1.24 g/t Au fr 265m
FGRC074D	269	270	1	2.95	2.95	1m @ 2.95 g/t Au fr 269m
FGRC074D	276	277	1	0.58	0.58	1m @ 0.58 g/t Au fr 276m
FGRC059	28	43	15	1.25	**18.75**	**15m @ 1.25 g/t Au fr 28m**
FGRC067	49	55	6	1.93	11.58	6m @ 1.93 g/t Au fr 49m
FGRC053	14	15	1	3.2	3.2	1m @ 3.2 g/t Au fr 14m
and	20	22	2	1.59	3.18	2m @ 1.59 g/t Au fr 19m
and	45	48	3	1.13	3.39	3m @ 1.13 g/t Au fr 45m

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

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Sample Type	Diamond Extension Depth
FGRC053	RC	144	319763	6562856	405.4	-60	270	Chip Re-Assay	
FGRC056	RC/DD	162	319862.4	6562840	409.1	-60	270	Core	292.4
FGRC067	RC	126	319716.6	6562837	412.9	-60	270	Chip Re-Assay	
FGRC070	RC/DD	174	319877	6562754	408	-60	270	Core	309.4
FGRC071	RC/DD	132	319897	6562703	408	-60	270	Core	297.5
FGRC073	RC/DD	150	319690.3	6562520	405.9	-60	90	Core	201.6
FGRC074	RC/DD	138	319609.8	6562518	412.9	-60	90	Core	277
FGRC059	RC	180	319766	6562654	402.	-60	90	RC Re-Assay	
FGRC039D	RC/DD	204	319679.4	6562806	409.8	-65	90	Core	301.4
FGDD001	DD	252.3	319679.4	6562806	409.8	-55	90	Core	

*Chip Re-Assay refers to single metre assaying of previously reported composite samples.

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. • Core samples are taken from half HQ and NQ sized core. • Core is sampled on lithological boundaries with a maximum length of 1.2m and minimum length of 0.25m • Core is sawn in half preserving orientation lines, metre marks and structural measurements • 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. • Diamond core collects a whole or partially intact rock sample. Core was drilled at both HQ and NQ diameters. • Diamond core was drilled from surface and from re-entering RC drill holes. • Holes drilled from surface drilled at HQ diameter down to competent fresh rock lithologies before switching to NQ diameter for the remainder of the fresh rock section of the hole • Re-entries of RC holes were drilled with NQ diameter core.

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. • Diamond core recovery is measured across entire drill runs. • 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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Drill holes have been geologically logged by geologists in the field, recording lithology, oxidation, weathering, texture, structure and mineralogy • 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. • Sampling of core is produces on a maximum down hole width of 1.2m and minimum width of 0.25m. • Assays of core are length weighted so to not bias small high grade samples. • 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 or Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie • 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 and BV code FA1 • 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 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.	**The Miriam Project consists of 5 prospecting leases.** • 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. • OR3 holds an option agreement over M15/1255, M15/1819, M15/1818 M15/1352 and applications P15/5775 and P15/5768-S • 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.	• 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

	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	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 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.	• 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.	• A ground based gravity survey was completed by Atlas Geophysics on behalf of Ore Resources. Stations were acquired on a regular grid at spacings of 25-100m in the north-south direction and 25-50m in the east-west direction. Relative gravity readings were acquired with accuracy of +/-0.01 mgal and tied to the Australian Fundamental Gravity Network. Elevation control was achieved using GNSS equipment with an accuracy of +/-0.02m. Gravity data from this survey was processed to generate standard Bouguer anomaly and merged with previously acquired gravity data (maybe insert reference to relevant ASX announcements, but not necessary). • A ground based sub-audio magnetic survey was completed by GAP Geophysics on behalf of Ore Resources. Data were acquired along east-west oriented lines spaced 20-25m apart. Current was injected into the ground at a base frequency of 6.25 Hz via a dipole oriented parallel to geological strike at approximately +10 degrees (true). The reference earth magnetic field was recorded by a local base station during the survey. Magnetic and electrical information was recorded by an alkali vapour magnetometer at a sampling rate of 9600 Hz. The magnetic and electrical

		information was stacked to improve signal to noise resulting in a final along line reading spacing of 11m. The survey data was processed by GAP Geophysics to produce total magnetic intensity, magnetometric conductivity in the direction of the dipole and total field electromagnetic response.
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 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.