

## NEW LITHIUM DRILLING EXTENDS BIG RED & POTOROO

Ore Resources Ltd (ASX: OR3) (Ore or the Company) is pleased to announce assay results from the Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling programme completed at its 100%-owned Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project (Kangaroo Hills), part of the broader Coolgardie Lithium Projects, located in the Goldfields region of Western Australia.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Twenty (20) RC holes for 3,300m completed at Kangaroo Hills across April and May 2026, with the programme having both step-out and infill objectives.
- **Successful new extensions defined at both the Big Red and Potoroo pegmatite systems.**
- Key intercepts included:
  - **34m @ 1.11% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 77m including 14m @ 1.63% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 96m** (KHRC214) (Big Red infill)
  - 18m @ 1.03 % Li<sub>2</sub>O from 103m including 10m @ 1.49% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 103m (KHRC211) (Big Red infill)
  - 28m @ 0.89% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 68m including 12m @ 1.01 % Li<sub>2</sub>O from 82m and 9m @ 1.06% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 68m (KHRC209) (Big Red infill)
  - 12m @ 1.05% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 147m (KHRC216) (Big Red extension)
  - 10m @ 1.02% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 145m (KHRC200) (Big Red extension)
  - 11m @ 1.05% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 111m and 5m @ 1.09% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 158m (KHRC199) (Potoroo infill)
  - 8m @ 1.08% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 130m (KHRC201) (Potoroo extension)
- Infill drilling at Big Red confirmed consistent grades and widths over a 500m NE-SW strike, with further work required to better define higher-grade zones and thickening mineralisation to the north.
- Potoroo remains open and continues to exhibit a N-S strike, highlighting its further growth potential.
- **Assessment of near-term project development and commercialisation options** for Kangaroo Hills in progress, including potential export Direct Shipped Ore (DSO) or domestic ore sales.
- Further lithium-focussed activities in planning for H2 2026, including additional drilling of Big Red and Potoroo, testing of regional targets at Kangaroo Hills, follow-up metallurgical test work, and initial lithium drilling at Miriam. Update to be provided in coming weeks.
- Ore is **well funded and strongly positioned** to advance all planned exploration at its Coolgardie and Kal East Lithium and Gold Projects, with A\$9.6 million cash and zero debt (as at 31 March 2026).

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

*“Our recent RC drilling programme at Kangaroo Hills builds directly on the success of our 2024 exploration programmes, combining both step-out and infill drilling to expand the existing mineralised footprint, improve geological confidence and support future project development. This programme has delivered on all fronts, including defining new, material strike extensions at both the Big Red and Potoroo pegmatites.”*

*“The results of this programme provide increased confidence in the scale and continuity potential of Kangaroo Hills. In line with improving lithium market conditions and increasing activity in the region surrounding our Coolgardie projects, we are assessing several near-term project development and commercialisation pathways aimed at unlocking significant value at Kangaroo Hills. Options under consideration include the clear potential for export direct shipped ore or domestic ore sales. Kangaroo Hills is one of the few remaining lithium projects in Australia either not in development, production or subject to existing offtake arrangements.”*

*“Follow-up exploration is also under consideration across our broader Coolgardie Lithium Projects portfolio. Potential lithium-focussed activities in H2 2026 include additional drilling at Big Red and Potoroo, testing of regional targets at Kangaroo Hills, follow-up metallurgical test work at Kangaroo Hills, along with initial drilling at the Miriam Lithium Project. A further Lithium update to be provided in the coming weeks”*

**Overview**

Between April and May 2026, Ore completed an RC drilling programme at the Coolgardie Lithium Projects aimed at expanding the known mineralised footprint at Kangaroo Hills. The programme comprised 20 holes for a total of over 3,300 metres drilled, including strategic step-out drilling targeting extensions to the Big Red and Potoroo pegmatites, along with limited infill drilling to support potential future resource delineation and project advancement.

Drilling at Kangaroo Hills to date has primarily focused on Big Red, a near-surface, shallow dipping pegmatite system characterised by thick, laterally continuous mineralisation and consistently strong lithium grades. Big Red is interpreted to form part of a large, coherent lithium-caesium-tantalum (**LCT**) pegmatite system, highlighting the broader prospectivity of Kangaroo Hills and the wider Coolgardie Lithium Projects.

The recent RC drilling programme was designed to further extend the Big Red pegmatite system, which remains open along-strike to the north and down-dip. Targeted follow-up drilling was also undertaken at the highly prospective and underexplored Potoroo pegmatite system. Potoroo represents a priority target, with strong potential to host additional regional-scale mineralisation. It is located immediately north of, and is complementary to, the Big Red system.

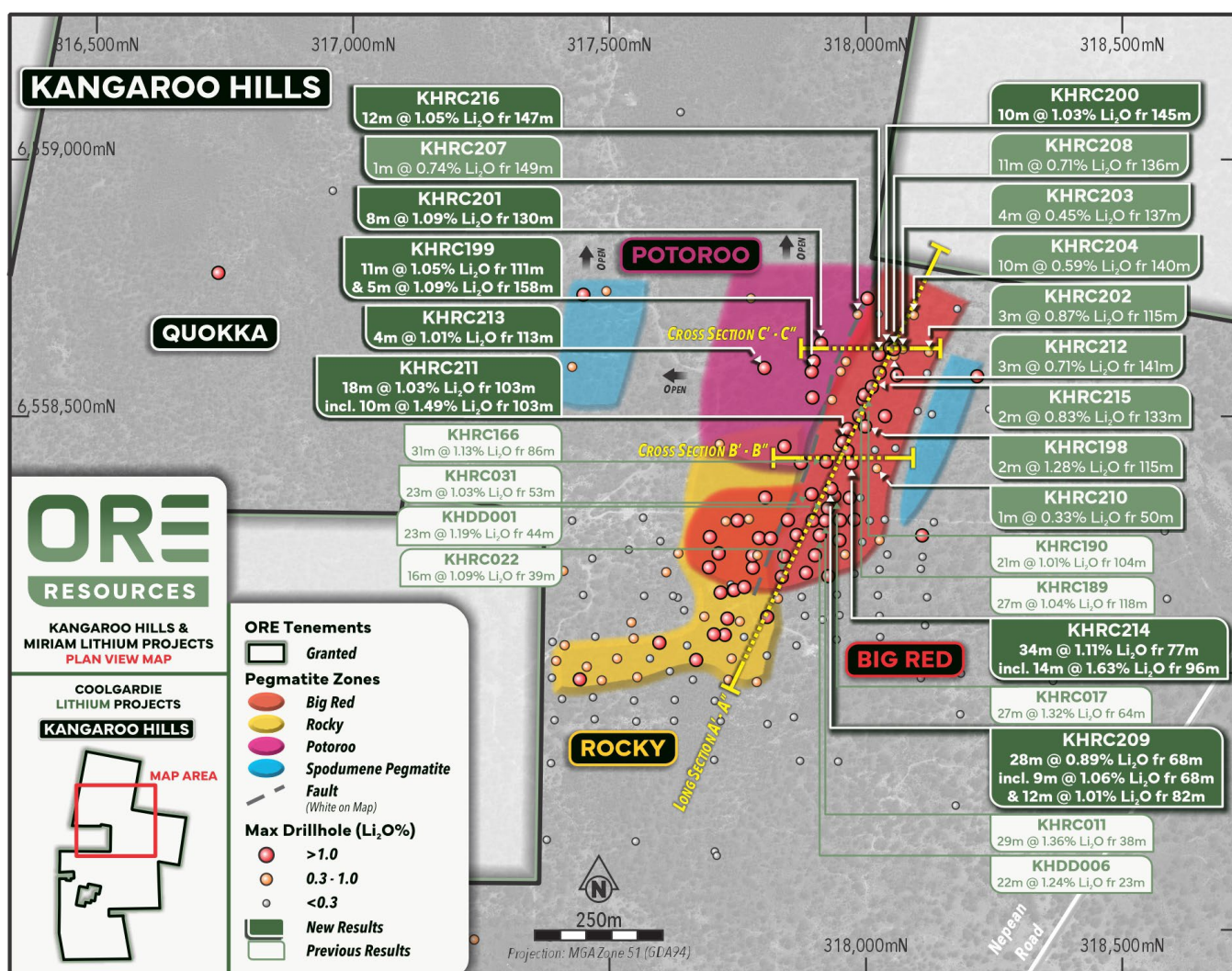


Figure 1: Kangaroo Hills Plan View

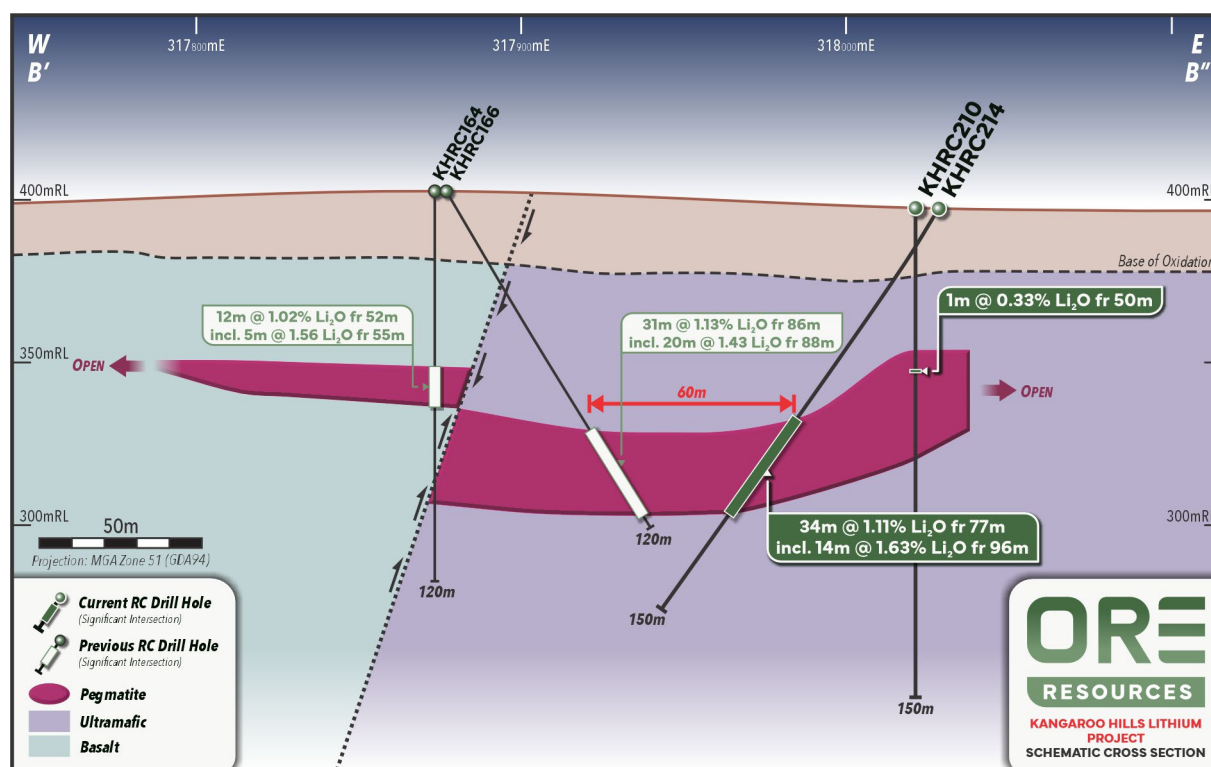
### RC drilling further expands Kangaroo Hills lithium mineralisation

The RC drilling programme successfully achieved its goal of defining infill and significant strike extensions to both the Big Red Projects and Potoroo pegmatite systems.

#### Big Red

Infill drilling at Big Red successfully demonstrated consistent grades and thickness through drill holes KHRC214, KHRC211 and KHRC209. These drill holes intercepted:

- 34m @ 1.11% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 77m including 14m @ 1.63% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 96m (KHRC214)
- 18m @ 1.03 % Li<sub>2</sub>O from 103m including 10m @ 1.49% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 103m (KHRC211)
- 28m @ 0.89% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 68m including 12m @ 1.01 % Li<sub>2</sub>O from 82m and 9m @ 1.06% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 68m (KHRC209)



**Figure 2: Cross Section – KHRC214**

At Big Red, step-out drilling north of the 2024 drill lines successfully intersected lithium mineralisation, returning encouraging widths and grades. This includes a 60m northern extension of Phase 4B drill hole KHRC194 (previously returned 20m @ 0.81% Li<sub>2</sub>O).<sup>1</sup> confirmed by drill holes KHRC216 and KHRC200. These holes returned:

- 12m @ 1.05% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 147m (KHRC216).
- 10m @ 1.02% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 145m (KHRC200).

A single drill hole approximately 150m north of KHRC194 intersected spodumene-bearing pegmatites in KHRC204, which returned 10m @ 0.58% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 142m. While this intercept confirms continuation of the Big Red system, it did not fully test the thickest or most mineralised zone of the pegmatite. The higher-grade zone is currently interpreted to deviate further to the northeast and remains open. Follow-up drilling will be required to test these northern extensions to better define the high-grade trend and controls on the pegmatite system.

Importantly, these results increase confidence in the continuity of mineralisation across the central and southern zones of Big Red, now demonstrated to extend over a 500m strike length.

### Potoroo

At Potoroo, drilling successfully extended the pegmatite a further 50m north through KHRC201, which intercepted 8m @ 1.08% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 130m. To the west, KHRC213 successfully defined continuity of mineralisation with a 90m western extension, returning 4m @ 1.01% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 113m.

Importantly, Potoroo continues to exhibit a north-south (N-S) strike of mineralisation, highlighting significant opportunity for further growth within the Kangaroo Hills tenure footprint.

<sup>1</sup> Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 9 July 2024, "Drilling Extends Big Red Pegmatite"

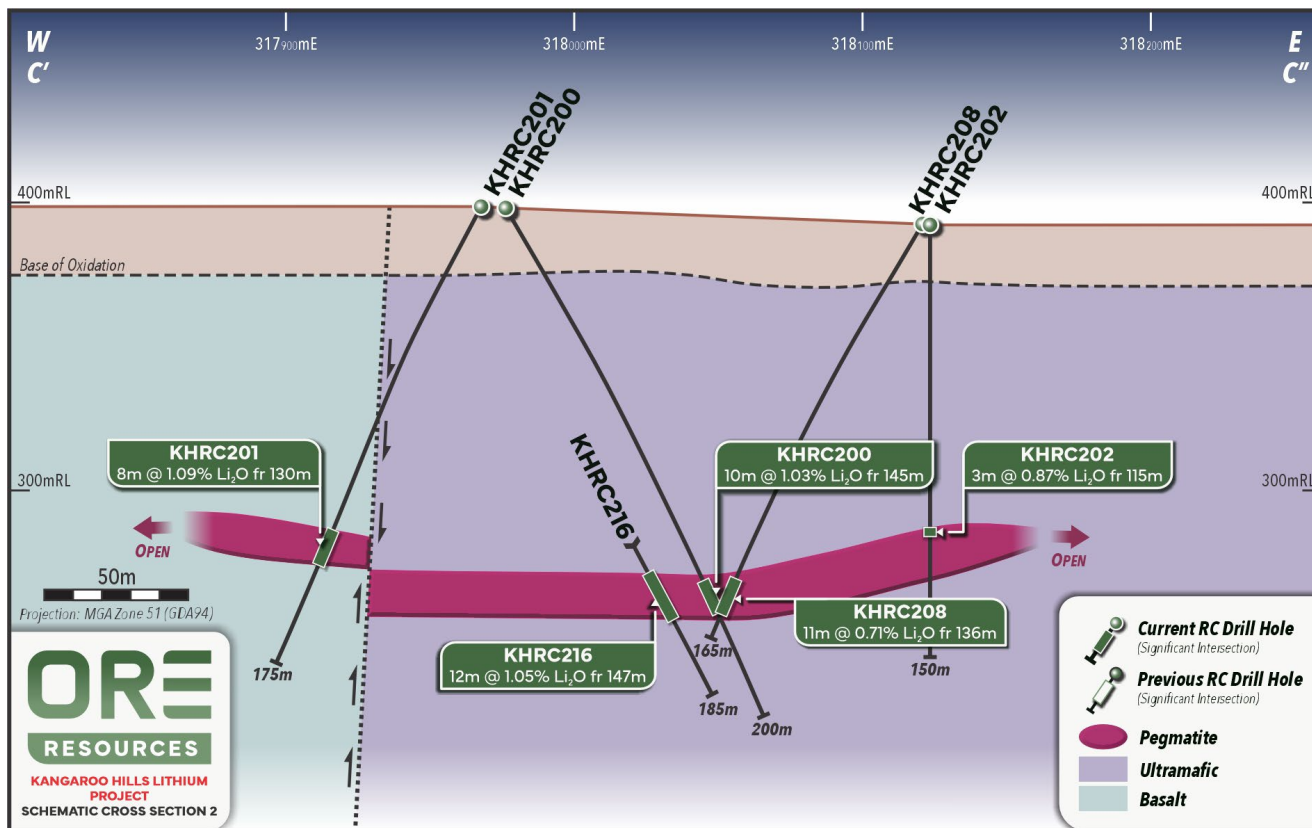


Figure 3: Cross Section – KHRC201 - KHRC208

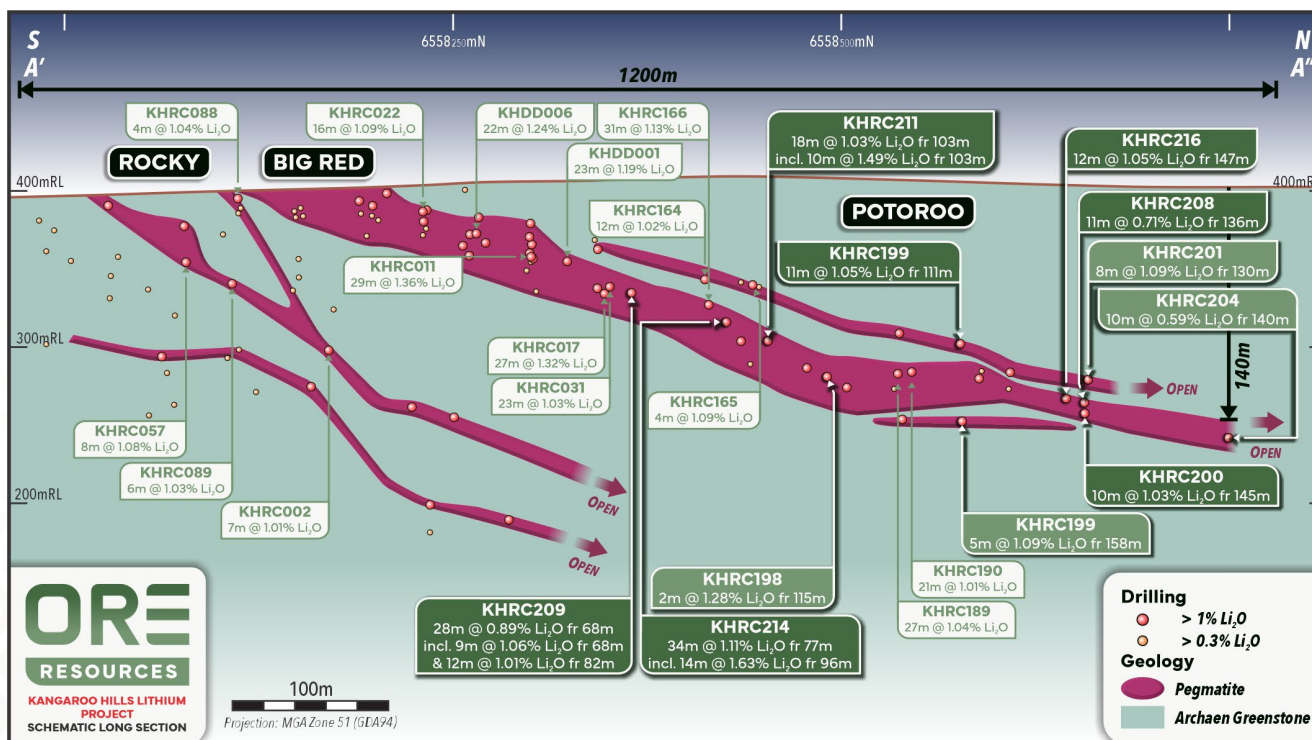


Figure 4: Kangaroo Hills – Schematic Long Section

## Next steps

The results of this drilling programme are highly encouraging, highlighting immediate potential for further extensions to Big Red and Potoroo further north. Ore is currently considering follow-up exploration activities at its Coolgardie Lithium Projects in H2 2026. This includes additional drilling at both Big Red and Potoroo, potential first-pass drill testing of regional targets, as well as initial drilling at the Miriam Lithium Project. Additional metallurgical testwork at Kangaroo Hills is also under consideration to support further project advancement.

Ore is currently evaluating near-term development and commercialisation pathways for Kangaroo Hills, including potential export Direct Shipped Ore (DSO) or domestic ore sales. This strongly aligned with improving lithium market conditions and increasing activity from neighbouring developers and producers.

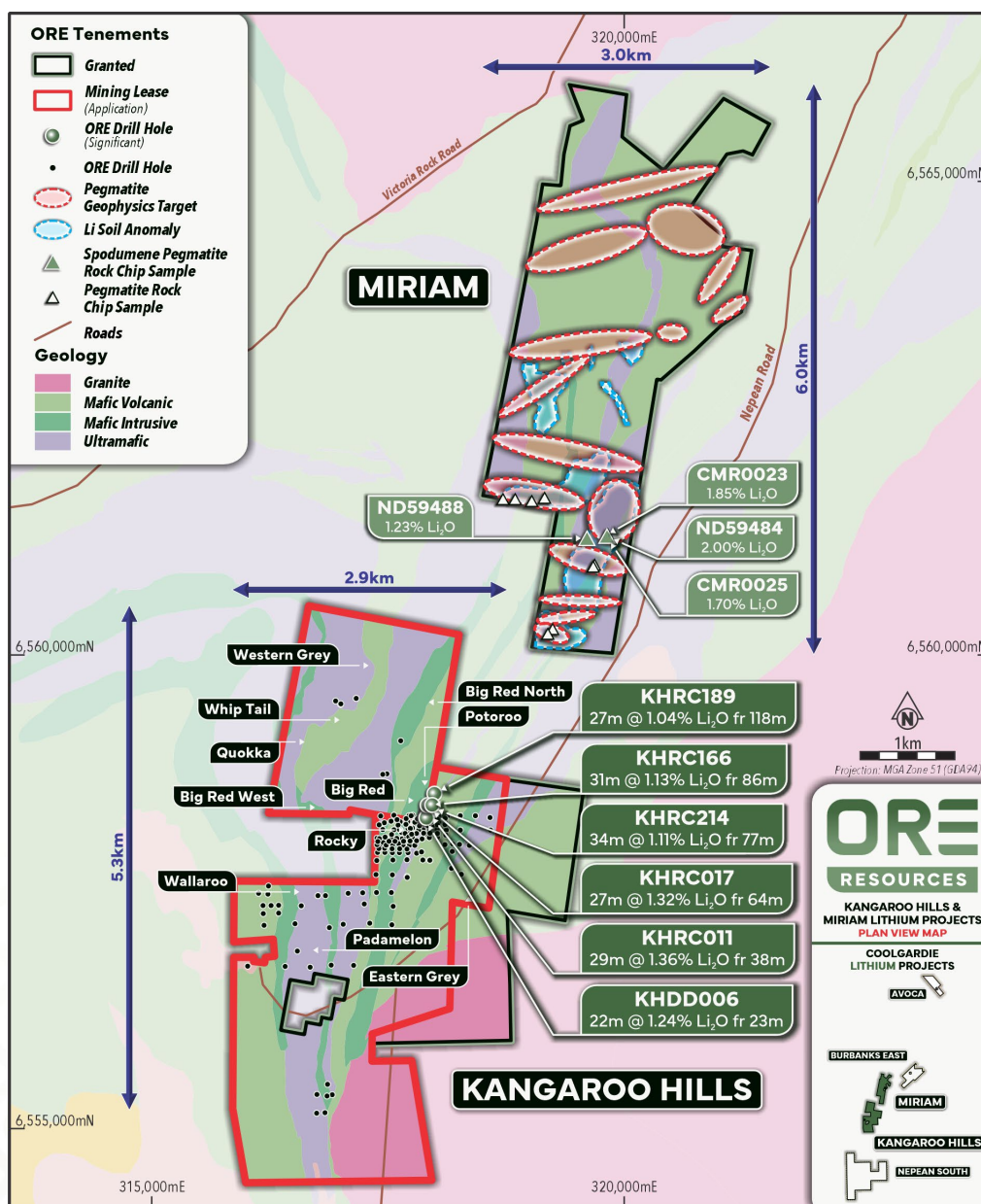
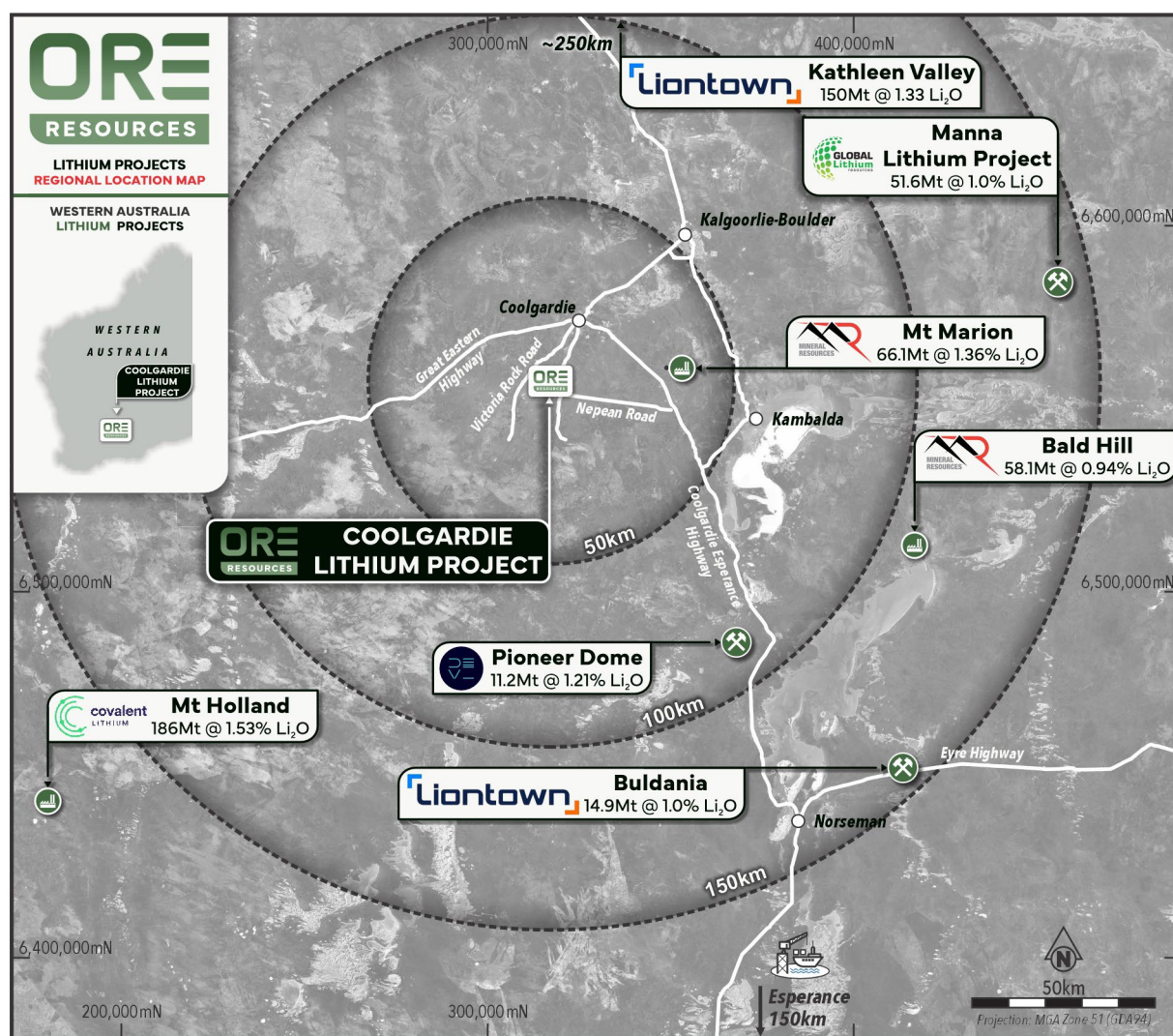


Figure 5: Kangaroo Hills and Miriam Lithium Projects – Plan View



**Figure 6: Coolgardie Lithium Project – 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](http://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

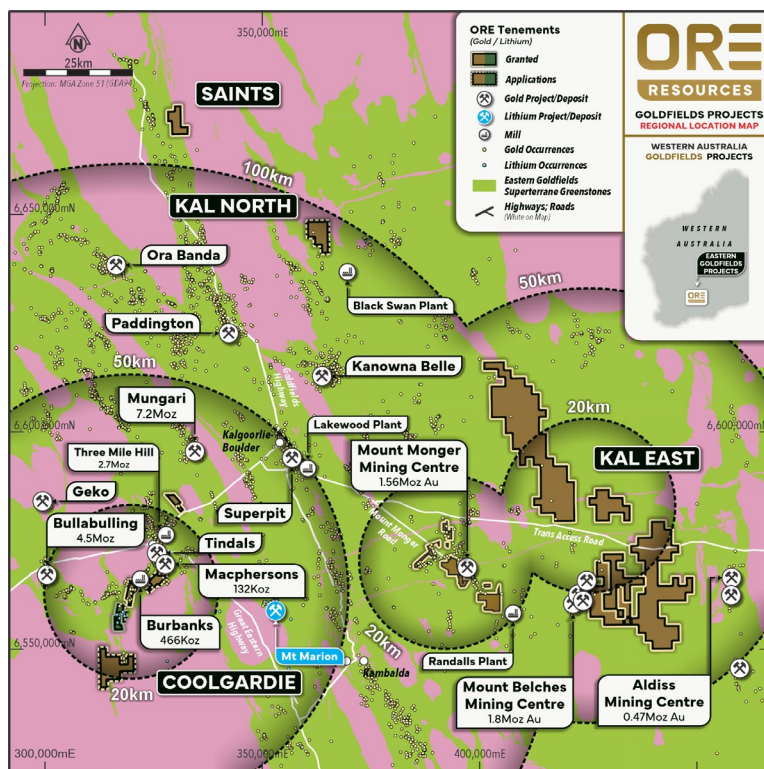
Ore Resources (ASX: OR3) is an exploration and development company focused on rapidly advancing its 100% owned Coolgardie and Kal East Gold and Lithium Projects in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

### 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 >0.3% Li2O  
(Intervals represented as down dole length)**

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Grade Li2O%	Intercept Description
KHRC198	115	117	2	1.28	2m @ 1.28 % fr 115
KHRC199	111	122	11	1.05	<b>11m @ 1.05 % fr 111</b>
KHRC199	158	163	5	1.09	5m @ 1.09 % fr 158
KHRC200	105	106	1	0.34	1m @ 0.34 % fr 105
KHRC200	132	134	2	0.62	2m @ 0.62 % fr 132
KHRC200	138	142	4	0.5	4m @ 0.50 % fr 138
KHRC200	145	155	10	1.03	<b>10m @ 1.03 % fr 145</b>
KHRC201	130	138	8	1.09	8m @ 1.09 % fr 130
KHRC202	115	118	3	0.87	3m @ 0.87 % fr 115
KHRC203	123	124	1	0.39	1m @ 0.39 % fr 123
KHRC203	127	129	2	0.5	2m @ 0.50 % fr 127
KHRC203	137	141	4	0.45	4m @ 0.45 % fr 137
KHRC204	140	150	10	0.59	10m @ 0.59 % fr 140
KHRC207	116	117	1	0.31	1m @ 0.31 % fr 116
KHRC207	149	150	1	0.74	1m @ 0.74 % fr 149
KHRC208	136	147	11	0.71	11m @ 0.71 % fr 136
incl	141	145	4	1	4m @ 1.00 % fr 141
KHRC208	155	156	1	0.36	1m @ 0.36 % fr 155
KHRC209	68	96	28	0.89	<b>28m @ 0.89% fr 68</b>
incl	68	77	9	1.06	<b>9m @ 1.06 % fr 68</b>
and incl	82	94	12	1.01	<b>12m @ 1.01 % fr 82</b>
KHRC210	50	51	1	0.33	1m @ 0.33 % fr 50
KHRC211	81	82	1	0.3	1m @ 0.30 % fr 81
KHRC211	103	121	18	1.03	<b>18m @ 1.03 % fr 103</b>
incl	103	113	10	1.49	<b>10m @ 1.49 % fr 103</b>
KHRC212	141	144	3	0.71	3m @ 0.71 % fr 141
KHRC212	147	151	4	0.34	4m @ 0.34 % fr 147
KHRC213	113	117	4	1.01	4m @ 1.01 % fr 113
KHRC214	77	111	34	1.11	<b>34m @ 1.11 % fr 77</b>
incl	96	110	14	1.63	<b>14m @ 1.63 % fr 96</b>
KHRC215	113	119	6	0.44	6m @ 0.44 % fr 113
KHRC215	128	130	2	0.34	2m @ 0.34 % fr 128
KHRC215	133	135	2	0.83	2m @ 0.83 % fr 133
KHRC216	133	138	5	0.35	5m @ 0.35 % fr 133
KHRC216	147	159	12	1.05	<b>12m @ 1.05 % fr 147</b>
KHRC216	165	167	2	0.53	2m @ 0.53 % fr 2
KHRC217					NSI

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

Hole ID	Hole Type	Max Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip
KHRC198	RC	150	317968.4	6558480	396.684	90	-75
KHRC199	RC	180	317949.5	6558588	397.708	270	-60
KHRC200	RC	198	317976	6558637	397.887	90	-60
KHRC201	RC	174	317968.3	6558642	398.447	270	-60
KHRC202	RC	150	318123	6558627	392.172	0	-90
KHRC203	RC	149	318123.7	6558629	392.416	270	-60
KHRC204	RC	166	318093.6	6558699	392.433	0	-90
KHRC205	RC	216	318091.9	6558699	392.469	270	-60
KHRC206	RC	192	318097.9	6558705	392.207	90	-60
KHRC207	RC	162	317984	6558699	394.851	0	-90
KHRC208	RC	162	318120.9	6558626	392.565	270	-60
KHRC209	RC	114	317896.4	6558344	405.543	65	-60
KHRC210	RC	150	318021.4	6558399	397.097	0	-90
KHRC211	RC	198	318004.9	6558436	397.065	290	-60
KHRC212	RC	158	318113.6	6558586	393.422	300	-60
KHRC213	RC	168	317742	6558595	399.346	90	-60
KHRC214	RC	150	318028.3	6558403	396.87	280	-60
KHRC215	RC	198	317957.6	6558584	397.53	115	-60
KHRC216	RC	198	317951.9	6558589	397.528	70	-60
KHRC217	RC	150	318194.3	6558504	396.674	90	-60

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

## Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) mineralisation at the Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project (KHLP) has been sampled from the following drilling techniques.</li> <li>Reverse circulation (RC) drilling creates 1m samples of pulverised chips, approximately 3kg's is collected in individual calico bags</li> <li>Diamond core drilling (DD) reported sampling is conducted on quarter core in order to preserve bulk sample for metallurgical test work.</li> <li>Rock Chip samples are collected from out crop, sub crop in the field.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC drilling was conducted on reported results in this announcement</li> <li>HQ Diamond Core drilling results have previously been reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample recovery is noted in the field for each individual sample. Sample is collected via a cyclone and cone splitter attached to the drill rig, which is considered standard for RC sampling.</li> <li>Diamond core recovery is recorded by both the drilling contractors and measured by FBM geologists</li> <li>No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been yet observed and no sample bias is believed to have occurred.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill chips are lithologically logged by Geologists in the field</li> <li>Logging is qualitative, recording rock type and mineral abundance</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Logging of RC chips is conducted on a 1 metre sample size.</li> <li>• Core is logged lithologically by Geologists in the field.</li> <li>• Natural changes in mineral abundance are recorded</li> </ul>
<p><b><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1m RC percussion, sample is split via a cyclone and cone splitter attached to the drill rig to produce a bagged 3kg sample.</li> <li>• Certified reference material and blank material are inserted every 20 samples as per company QA/QC procedure for both DD &amp; RC.</li> <li>• Field duplicates collected from the Cyclone and cone splitter are inserted every 60 samples</li> <li>• Sample weights per metre range between 1-3kg.</li> <li>• Diamond core sampling will consist of cut core with quarter core utilised for geochemical assay.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ALS Minerals, Lithium samples have been fused with Na<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and digested in hydrochloric acid, the solution is analysed by ICP; laboratory package code ME-MS81 ICP-AES, ME-MS91. The method is considered a whole rock analysis.</li> <li>• A stoichiometric conversion of Li to Li<sub>2</sub>O is applied consisting of a factor 2.153.</li> <li>• Certified Reference Material (CRM's) and quartz blank (Blanks) samples are inserted 1:20 for DD &amp; RC and 1:30 for AC as part of Future Battery's QA/QC procedure. Accuracy and performance of CRM's and Blanks are considered after results are received.</li> <li>• Field duplicates collected from the Cyclone and cone splitter are inserted every 30 samples</li> <li>• Rock Chip samples for Lithium Investigation have been fused with Na<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and digested in hydrochloric acid, the solution is analysed by ICP ALS Minerals Laboratories ME-MS81 ICP-AES, ME-MS91. The method is considered a whole rock analysis.</li> </ul> <p>X-Ray Diffraction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Semi Quantitative X-Ray Diffraction was carried out on rock chip samples by ALS Laboratories.</li> <li>• The analysis provides both a qualitative assessment of the mineralogy and a quantitative result.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>• The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No third-party verification has been completed to date</li> <li>• Drill holes have not been twinned</li> <li>• All primary paper data is held on site, digitised data is held in a managed database off site.</li> <li>• No adjustments to assays have occurred.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Location of data points</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill collars were surveyed in GDA94/MGA Zone 51 datum by handheld GPS +-5m accuracy</li> <li>• At completion of programme drill collars will be surveyed using a Differential GPS +- 0.1m accuracy.</li> <li>• Rock Chip samples are recoded with handheld GPS.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Data spacing and distribution</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill data spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for this stage of exploration and understanding of mineralisation</li> </ul>
<p><b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill holes azimuths are commonly planned perpendicular to stratigraphic strike where practicable.</li> <li>• Drill hole dip is regarded suitable for subvertical stratigraphy and provides a near true width intersection to minimise orientation bias.</li> <li>• The geometry of drill holes relative to the mineralised zones achieves unbiased sampling of this deposit type.</li> <li>• No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sample security</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill samples are collected in labelled polyweave bags and closed with tight zip ties.</li> <li>• Samples are transported within 1-2days of hole completion by field staff directly to ALS laboratories.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Audits or reviews</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No independent audit or review has been undertaken.</li> </ul>

## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<p><b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The Kangaroo Hill Lithium Project consists of 8 prospecting leases.</b></li> <li>• P15/5740, P15/5741, P15/5742, P15/5743, P15/5749, P15/5750, P15/5963, P15/5965, M15/1887 (in application), M15/1905 (in application), P15/6681 (in application), P15/6813 (in application)</li> <li>• All leases are held by Eastern Coolgardie Goldfields Pty Ltd (ECG), a subsidiary of Future Battery Minerals Ltd</li> <li>• Tenements P15/5741, P15/5963 and P15/5965 overlap the Kangaroo Hills Timber Reserve, a C class multi-purpose reserve</li> <li>• FBM operated under an approved Conservation Management Plan within the reserve.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● No known royalties exist on the KHLP leases.</li> <li>● There are no material issues with regard to access.</li> <li>● The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.</li> <li>▪ <b>The Miriam Project consists of 5 prospecting leases.</b></li> <li>▪ Granted leases are P15/6136, P15/6137, P15/6138 and P15/6139. P15/6135 remains in application</li> <li>▪ Leases P15/6136-6139 are held by Coolgardie Nickel Pty Ltd, now an 85% subsidiary of Future Battery Minerals Ltd. P15/6135 is held by Limelight Industries Pty Ltd until time of grant</li> <li>▪ The tenements are located in the Kangaroo Hills Timber Reserve, an approved Conservation Management Plan provides conditional access to the tenure.</li> <li>▪ The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Focus Minerals owned the project between 2007-2020.</li> <li>● Data collected by these entities has been reviewed in detail by FBM.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project is regarded as a Lithium Caesium Tantalum (LCT) enriched pegmatite which intrudes older Archaean aged greenstone lithologies.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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"> <li>● easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>● elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>● dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>● down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>● hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Drill hole location tables has been included in this announcement.</li> <li>● Previous results have been supplied in past cross-referenced announcements.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Exploration Results were reported by using the weighted average of each sample result by its corresponding interval length, as is industry standard practice.</li> <li>● Grades &gt;0.3% Li<sub>2</sub>O are considered significant for mineralisation purposes.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A lower cut-off grade of 0.3% Li<sub>2</sub>O has been used to report the Exploration results. Top-cuts were deemed not applicable.</li> <li>Metal equivalent values have not been used.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill holes are both vertical and angled to the East and West so that intersections are orthogonal to the orientation of stratigraphy.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant diagrams have been included within the announcement.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All significant intercepts have been previously reported in cross referenced announcements.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No other substantive data exists.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ore is planning to conduct follow up drilling at the Big Red, Miriam and Potoroo prospects.</li> <li>Refer to figures/diagrams in the main body of text.</li> </ul>