

DIAMOND DRILLING REINFORCES LITHIUM PROSPECTIVITY AND STUDY ADVANCEMENT AT KANGAROO HILLS

Ore Resources Ltd (ASX: OR3) (Ore or the Company) is pleased to announce the results from the diamond core drilling programme conducted 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

- Results received from seven (7) diamond drill holes for 640m completed at Kangaroo Hills in July 2026.
- Drill program designed to collect bulk mineralised HQ and PQ core samples for ore sorting, metallurgical and geotechnical studies, supporting ongoing project development works.
- Results further demonstrate the **shallow, high-grade nature of the Big Red pegmatite system**, with all five (5) targeted holes (the other two being for geotechnical purposes) returning significant intervals:
 - 27m @ 1.33% Li₂O from 4m (KHDD018), including 5m @ 2.01% Li₂O from 11m
 - 25m @ 1.33% Li₂O from 59m (KHDD013)
 - 22m @ 1.43% Li₂O from 54m (KHDD015), including 11m @ 1.70% Li₂O from 62m
 - 29m @ 1.06% Li₂O from 80m (KHRC218D)
 - 22m @ 1.31% Li₂O from 89m (KHDD014)
- Representative core samples collected for upcoming planned ore sorting assessments and metallurgical testwork aimed at optimising project economics and product quality.
- Ore is **advancing delivery of Direct Shipping of Ore (DSO) study** for a near-term, capital-lite operation at Kangaroo Hills, which is **expected to be completed in the coming weeks**.
- The Study is to be supported by declaration of an initial Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for Kangaroo Hills, which forms the basis of the assessment.
- Low intrinsic iron content of Big Red mineralisation also recently confirmed, reinforcing expected DSO product quality and downstream processing amenability.
- **Regional exploration across the broader Coolgardie Lithium Projects continues to progress**, with significant potential for further resource growth and new discoveries across Ore's tenure.
- Results from the recent 3,000m Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling programme targeting Kangaroo Hills and the Miriam Lithium Project are expected to be received in September 2026.
- Ore is **well funded and strongly positioned** to advance all planned exploration at its Coolgardie and Kal East Gold and Lithium Projects, with A\$6.8 million cash and zero debt (as at 30 June 2026).

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

"Our diamond drilling programme at Kangaroo Hills has delivered strong outcomes across two fronts. In addition to providing the representative core samples necessary for planned further metallurgical, ore sorting and geotechnical studies at Kangaroo Hills, the programme has also returned significant lithium mineralisation in all targeted drill holes, further demonstrating the continuity of grade and thickness of the Big Red pegmatite system, highlighted by the intercept of 27m @ 1.33% Li₂O from a near surface depth of 4m."

"Importantly, our recent assessment of potential iron oxide contamination during laboratory sample preparation has also confirmed the low intrinsic iron content of the mineralisation at Big Red. This delivers further confidence in the quality of the deposit and a further positive indication of its suitability for downstream processing."

"With our geological understanding of Kangaroo Hills continuing to strengthen, Ore is advancing a technical study aimed at optimising project economics and enhancing product quality. The samples collected during this diamond drilling will support ore sorting assessments and additional metallurgical testwork, which are expected to further refine our development strategy for the project."

"We remain on track to deliver a DSO Study in the coming weeks. This Study is set to deliver the technical and economic assessment of a potential DSO operation at Kangaroo Hills, in conjunction with declaration of an initial MRE for Kangaroo Hills. Together, these milestones will provide an important foundation for evaluating the project's development potential and supporting future value creation as Kangaroo Hills advances to the next stage of development."

Overview

Following the successful RC drilling programme undertaken in May 2026 at Kangaroo Hills¹, the Company expanded its operational focus at the Coolgardie Lithium Projects through a diamond drilling programme and subsequent 3,000m RC drilling programme at Kangaroo Hills.

The diamond drilling programme was conducted in July 2026 and comprised seven (7) diamond core holes drilled for approximately 640m. The programme was designed to collect metallurgical and geotechnical samples to support the advancement of key economic studies. Notably, bulk mineralised HQ (H-size core) and PQ core (P-size core) were recovered for ore sorting assessments and subsequent metallurgical testwork.

The programme included six diamond holes drilled from surface and one diamond tail extending from a previously completed RC hole. Additionally, two of these holes were strategically located to facilitate potential geotechnical investigations. All drill holes were planned along the Big Red pegmatite to provide representative spatial coverage of the deposit and ensure the collection of suitable material for the proposed testwork programmes.

¹ Refer to OR3 ASX releases dated 5 May 2026, "Coolgardie Lithium Project Update", and 3 June 2026, "New Lithium Drilling Extends Big Red & Potoroo"

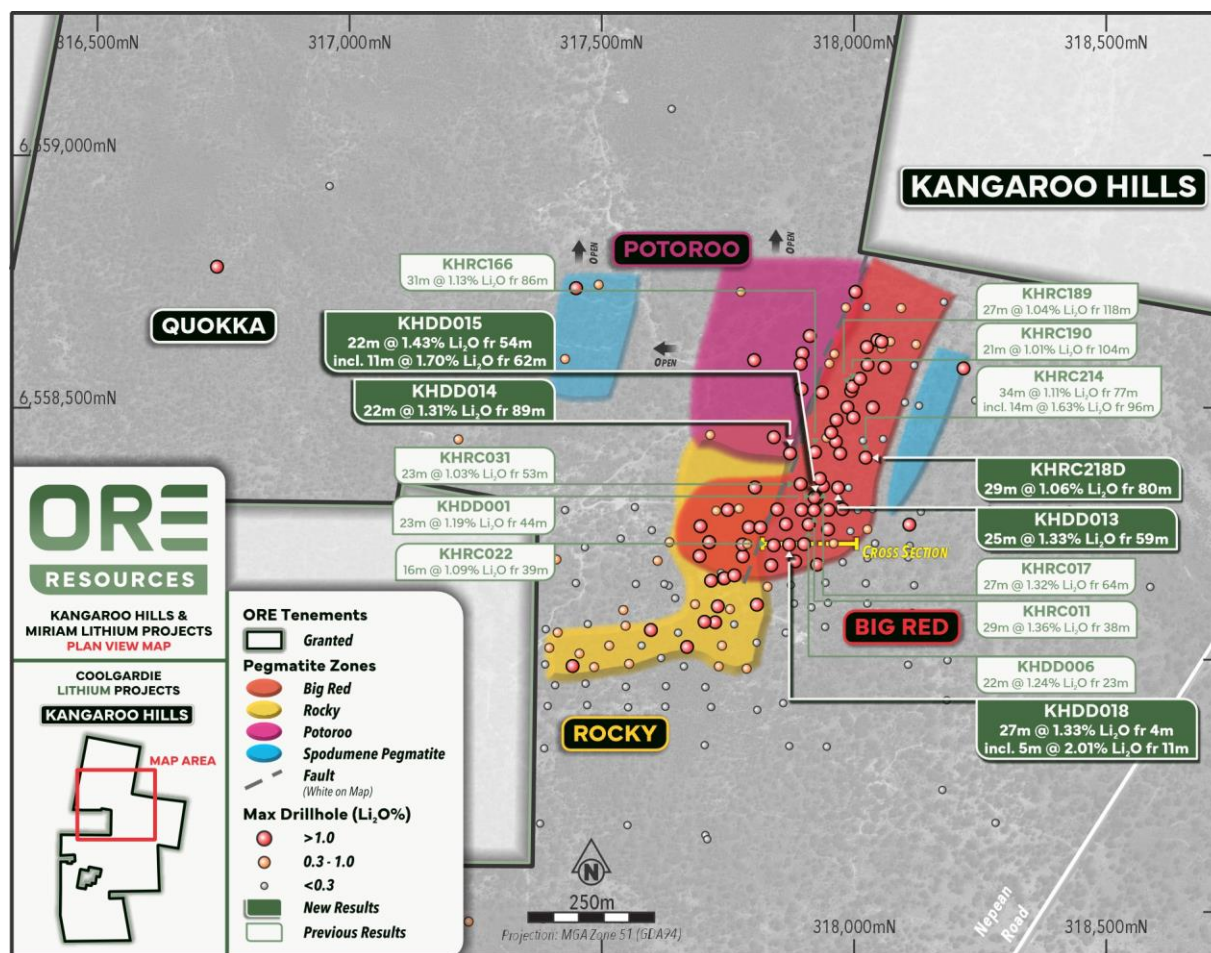


Figure 1: Coolgardie Lithium Projects – Plan View

Diamond drilling further confirms shallow, high-grade mineralisation

The diamond drilling programme has further reinforced the significant underlying lithium prospectivity of Kangaroo Hills, with all five (5) targeted holes intersecting shallow, thick, high-grade lithium mineralisation. Two (2) additional holes, KHDD016 and KHDD017 were drilled for stratigraphic Geotechnical purposes.

The standout result of this programme was returned from Hole KHDD018, which delivered a significantly stronger outcome than anticipated, intersecting **27m @ 1.33% Li₂O from 4m, including a high-grade internal interval of 5m @ 2.01% Li₂O from 11m.**

Importantly, KHDD018 was drilled between two holes completed during the Company's 2023 exploration drilling programmes². These two drill holes previously returned 16m @ 1.09% Li₂O from 11m (KHRC022) and 12m @ 1.02% Li₂O from 8m (KHRC021). The result from KHDD018 clearly exceeded expectations, returning a mineralised intercept approximately double the anticipated thickness, from near surface.

² Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 3 May 2023, "Multiple Thick High Grade Assay Results Extend Lithium Discovery"

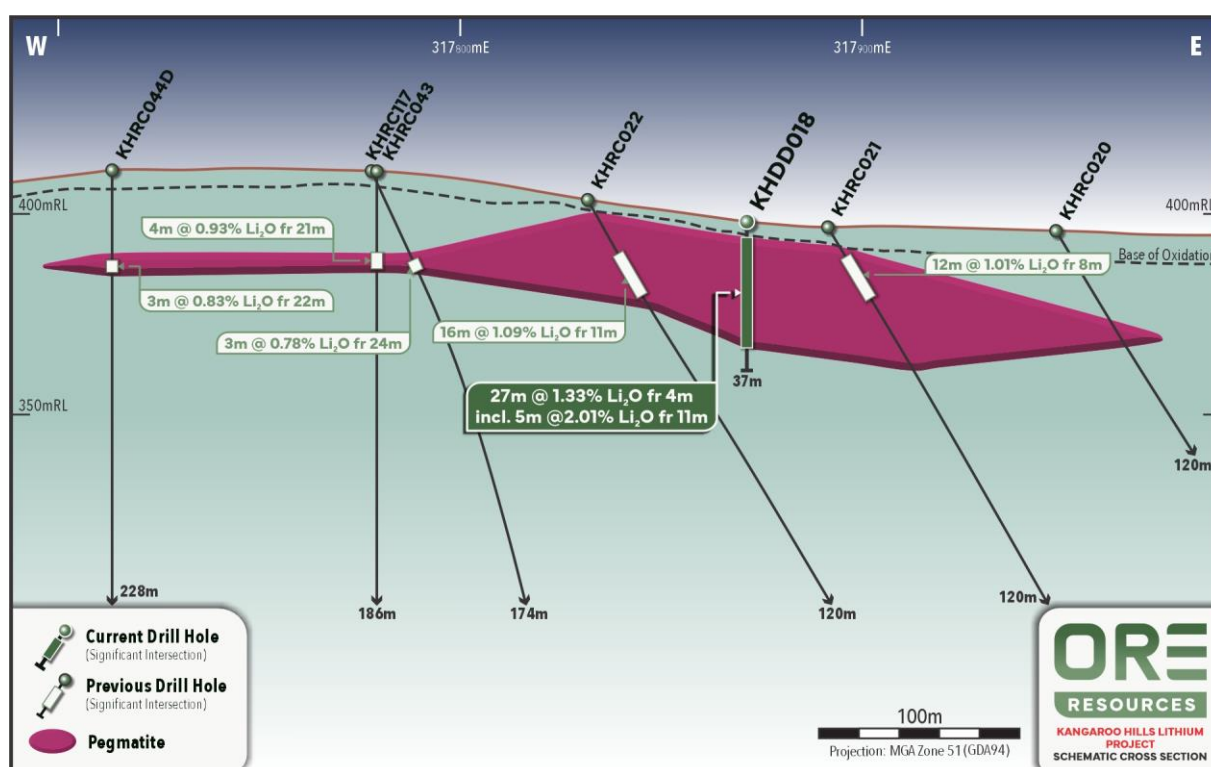


Figure 2: Cross Section – Hole KHDD018

The other four (4) targeted holes also returned significant results, which included:

- 25m @ 1.33% Li_2O from 59m (KHDD013)
- 22m @ 1.43% Li_2O from 54m (KHDD015), including 11m @ 1.70% Li_2O from 62m
- 29m @ 1.06% Li_2O from 80m (KHRC218D)
- 22m @ 1.31% Li_2O from 89m (KHDD014)

Iron oxide contamination assessment confirms low intrinsic iron content of Big Red mineralisation

To support the advancing Scoping Study, Ore completed an assessment of potential iron oxide contamination introduced during laboratory sample preparation. Representative samples were split prior to pulverisation, with duplicate analyses undertaken following preparation using both steel and tungsten crucibles.

Results indicate that steel crucibles, which have been used for all sampling to date, introduce an average Fe_2O_3 contamination factor of approximately 2.5x. Mineralised samples prepared using steel crucibles returned Fe_2O_3 values ranging between 0.79 - 0.9%, compared with 0.31 - 0.43% Fe_2O_3 for corresponding samples prepared using tungsten crucibles.

Understanding the true iron content of the in-situ mineralisation is an important component of evaluating downstream processing suitability and product quality, particularly as iron impurities can adversely affect lithium concentrate and chemical production. This work was therefore designed to validate historical assay results and provide greater confidence in the intrinsic chemical characteristics of the Big Red pegmatite.

Confirmation of the low intrinsic iron content of Big Red mineralisation via this testing method has directly provided further confidence in potential DSO product quality and downstream processing amenability.

Next steps

Regional exploration activities across the broader Coolgardie Lithium Projects are progressing, with RC drilling targeting further growth and new discoveries across the Company's underexplored lithium tenure.

Ore continues to advance the delivery of a Study for Kangaroo Hills, focused on the technical and economic assessment of a potential near-term, capital-lite DSO operation. The Study is set to be underpinned by the declaration of an initial MRE for Kangaroo Hills. Both the Study and MRE are expected to be completed in the coming weeks.

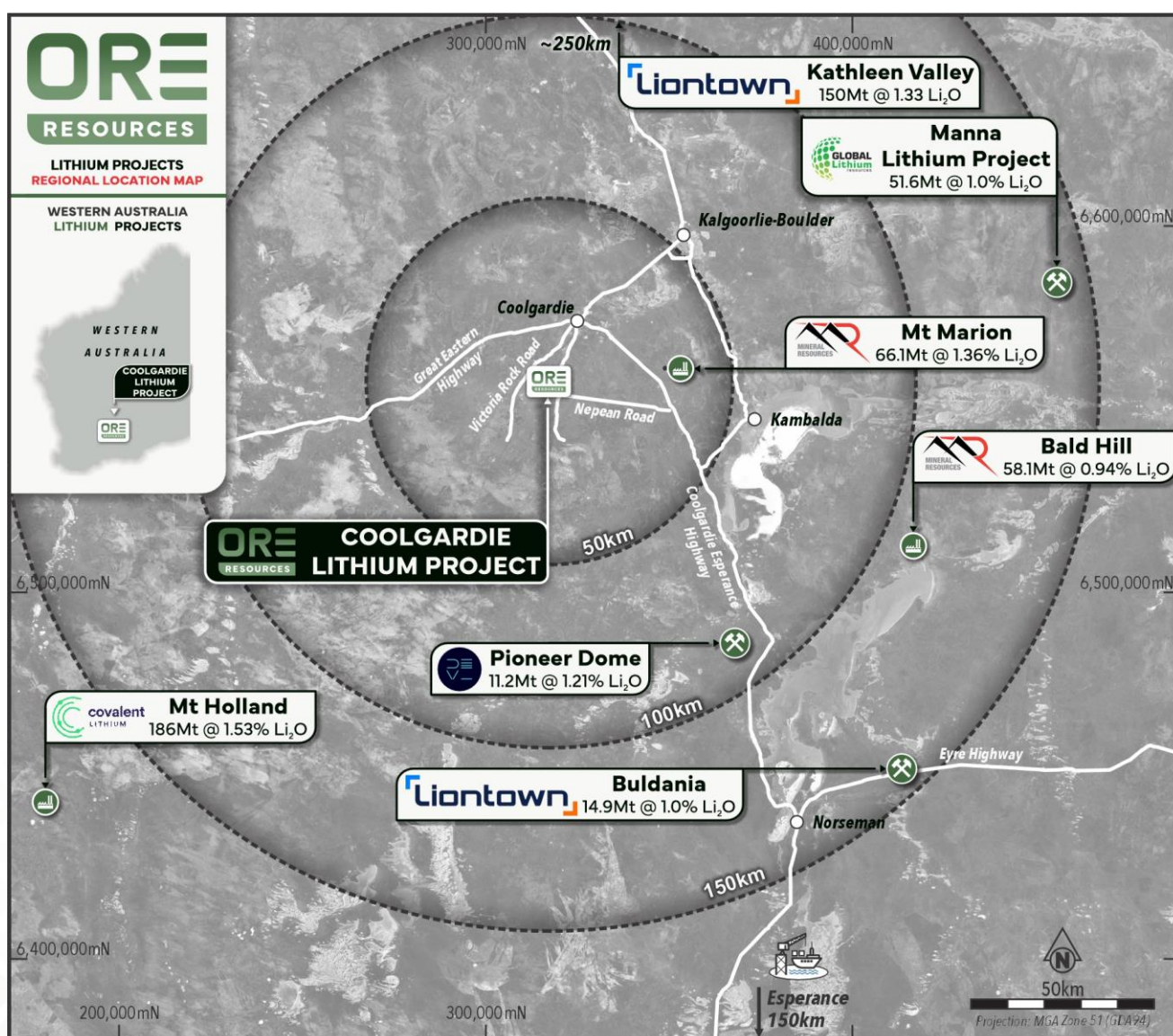


Figure 3: Coolgardie Regional Map

**Table 1 –Drill Hole Significant Intercepts >0.3% Li₂O
(Intervals represented as down hole length)**

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Interval Width	Grade Li ₂ O%	Ta ₂ O ₅ ppm	Fe ₂ O ₃ % Steel	Fe ₂ O ₃ % Tungsten	Intercept Description
KHDD013	59	84	25	1.33	107			25m @ 1.33% Li ₂ O from 59m
KHDD014	89	111	22	1.31	159	0.79	0.27	22m @ 1.31% Li ₂ O from 89m
KHDD015	54	76	22	1.43	100	0.92	0.31	22m @ 1.43% Li ₂ O from 54m
including	62	73	11	1.7	92			11m @ 1.70% Li ₂ O from 62m
KHDD016	123	124	1	1	159	0.99	0.31	1m @ 1.00% Li ₂ O from 123m
KHDD017								NSI
KHDD018	4	31	29	1.33	89	0.91	0.43	27m @ 1.33% Li ₂ O from 4m
including	11	16	5	2.01	87			5m @ 2.01% Li ₂ O from 11m
KHRC218D	80	109	29	1.06	126	0.82	0.38	29m @ 1.06% Li ₂ O from 80m

Table 2 – Drill Hole Location Information

(UTM MGA 94 Zone 51)

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip
KHDD013	DDH	93	317969	6558344	401	300	-70
KHDD014	DDH	117	317873	6558412	403	105	-55
KHDD015	DDH	83.8	317922	6558324	403	40	-80
KHDD016	DDH-Geotech	139.7	317937	6558533	397	60	-70
KHDD017	DDH - Geotech	127.9	317966	6558478	395	270	-70
KHDD018	DDH	37.1	317872	6558231	398	0	-90
KHRC218D	RC_DDT	114.2	318023	6558403	397	283	-60

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

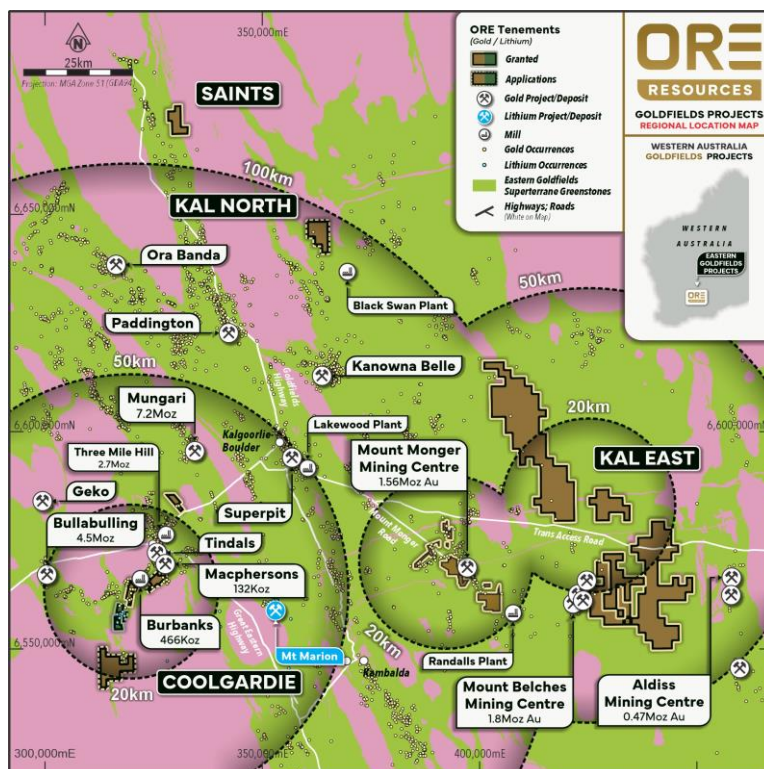
Ore Resources (ASX: OR3) is an exploration and development company focused on rapidly advancing its 100% owned Coolgardie and Kal East Gold and Lithium Projects in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

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.

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.	Drilling - Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) mineralisation at the Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project (KHLP) has been sampled from the following drilling techniques. - Diamond core drilling (DD) reported sampling is conducted on quarter core in order to preserve bulk sample for metallurgical test work.
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).	HQ & PQ Diamond Core drilling was conducted and results are in this announcement
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.	- Diamond core recovery is recorded by both the drilling contractors and measured by FBM geologists - No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been yet observed and no sample bias is believed to have occurred.
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.	- Core is logged lithologically by Geologists in the field. Logging is qualitative in nature. - Natural changes in mineral abundance are recorded

	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
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.	• Certified reference material and blank material are inserted every 20 samples as per company QA/QC procedure for both DD & RC. • Sample weights per metre range between 1-3kg. • Diamond core sampling will consist of cut core with quarter core utilised for geochemical assay.

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.	• ALS Minerals, Lithium samples have been fused with Na_2O_2 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. • A stoichiometric conversion of Li to Li_2O is applied consisting of a factor 2.153. • A stoichiometric conversion of Ta to Ta_2O_5 is applied consisting of a factor of 1.22. • Certified Reference Material (CRM's) and quartz blank (Blanks) samples are inserted 1:20 for DD & RC and 1:30 for AC as part of Ore's QA/QC procedure. Accuracy and performance of CRM's and Blanks are considered after results are received. • Field duplicates collected from the Cyclone and cone splitter are inserted every 30 samples • Potential Fe_2O_3 contamination from laboratory preparation methods was investigated by analysing duplicate samples via Steel crucible and Tungsten crucible pulverization techniques. This test work consisted of a fine crush (CRU-31), Rotary split two portions 100g. Pulverise one sample in tungsten crucible (PUL-33) and one sample in steel crucible (PUL-25e). Both samples are then assayed by MS91-PKG. • X-Ray Diffraction • Semi Quantitative X-Ray Diffraction was carried out on rock chip samples by ALS Laboratories. • The analysis provides both a qualitative assessment of the mineralogy and a quantitative result.
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.	• No third-party verification has been completed to date • Drill holes have not been twinned • All primary paper data is held on site, digitised data is held in a managed database off site. • No adjustments to assays have occurred.
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 collars were surveyed in GDA94/MGA Zone 51 datum by handheld GPS +/-5m accuracy • At completion of programme drill collars will be surveyed using a Differential GPS +/- 0.1m accuracy. • Rock Chip samples are recorded with handheld GPS.

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.	Drill data spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for this stage of exploration and understanding of mineralisation
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.	- Drill holes azimuths are commonly planned perpendicular to stratigraphic strike where practicable. - Drill hole dip is regarded suitable for subvertical stratigraphy and provides a near true width intersection to minimise orientation bias. - The geometry of drill holes relative to the mineralised zones achieves unbiased sampling of this deposit type. - No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Drill samples are collected in labelled polyweave bags and closed with tight zip ties. - Samples are transported within 1-2 days of hole completion by field staff directly to ALS laboratories.
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 Kangaroo Hill Lithium Project consists of 10 prospecting leases and two Mining Lease applications. - 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) - All leases are held by Eastern Coolgardie Goldfields Pty Ltd (ECG), a subsidiary of Future Battery Minerals Ltd - Tenements P15/5741, P15/5963 and P15/5965 overlap the Kangaroo Hills Timber Reserve, a C class multi-purpose reserve - ORE operated under an approved Conservation Management Plan within the reserve.

		- No known royalties exist on the KHLP leases. - There are no material issues with regard to access. - The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Focus Minerals owned the project between 2007-2020. - Data collected by these entities has been reviewed in detail by Ore.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project is regarded as a Lithium Caesium Tantalum (LCT) enriched pegmatite which intrudes older Archaean 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 location tables has been included in this announcement. - Previous results have been supplied in past cross-referenced announcements.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	- Exploration Results were reported by using the weighted average of each sample result by its corresponding interval length, as is industry standard practice. - Grades >0.3% Li₂O are considered significant for mineralisation purposes. - A lower cut-off grade of 0.3% Li₂O has been used to report the Exploration results. Top-cuts were deemed not applicable. - Metal equivalent values have not been used.
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.	Drill holes are both vertical and angled to the East and West so that intersections are orthogonal to the orientation of stratigraphy.

	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').	
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.	All significant intercepts have been previously reported in cross referenced announcements.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No other substantive data exists.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	- Ore is planning to conduct further drilling at the Big Red, Miriam and Potoroo prospects. - Ore is completing a Scoping Study in to a Direct Shipping Ore - Refer to figures/diagrams in the main body of text.