ASX Announcement
10 September 2026

DRILLING EXTENDS LITHIUM MINERALISATION BEYOND MINERAL RESOURCE

Ore Resources Ltd (**ASX: OR3**) (**Ore** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the results from the regional Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling programme conducted at its 100%-owned Coolgardie Lithium Projects, located in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Results received from 26 RC drill holes for approximately 3,300m completed at the Coolgardie Lithium Projects during July and August 2026, comprising eleven (11) holes at the Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project (**Kangaroo Hills**) and fifteen (15) holes at the Miriam Lithium Project (**Miriam**).
- Drilling targeted extensions to the Big Red and Potoroo pegmatite systems, while also testing regional targets at the Big Red West and Western Grey prospects along with first-pass drill testing of Miriam.
- Results successfully extend the Big Red and Potoroo pegmatite systems beyond the current Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) boundaries, with mineralisation remaining open to the north and west.
- Significant intercepts include:
    - 15m @ 1.14% Li_2O from 68m (KHRC219), including 6m @ 1.60% Li_2O (Potoroo)
    - 15m @ 1.00% Li_2O from 142m, including 3m @ 1.82% Li_2O (KHRC225) (Big Red)
    - 10m @ 1.04% Li_2O from 155m (KHRC224), within 18m @ 0.83% Li_2O from 147m (Big Red)
    - 6m @ 1.00% Li_2O from 59m (KHRC220) (Potoroo)
- Demonstrates further near-term upside to the Company's Direct Shipping Ore (**DSO**) development strategy at Kangaroo Hills through additional resource growth, resource classification upgrades and potential mine life extensions beyond the current DSO Scoping Study assumptions[1].
- Drilling at Big Red West has identified a thickening pegmatite system, representing a compelling exploration target with the potential to host mineralisation similar to Big Red and Potoroo.
- Twelve (12) pegmatite targets yet to be drill tested at Miriam, warranting systematic follow-up drilling to unlock lithium resource potential.
- Following the release of the Lithium DSO study, Ore is progressing discussions with strategic parties to advance the KHLP to production.
- Upcoming drill programme to recommence in early October 2026 across the Coolgardie Gold Projects, focused on RC programme at Forrest and Burbanks Monarch prospects, with first pass air core at Avoca to expand existing mineralisation and unlock new gold discovery potential.
- Ore is **well funded and strongly positioned** to advance all planned exploration across its WA Goldfields portfolio, with a robust cash balance of A$6.8 million and zero debt (as at 30 June 2026).

[1] Refer to OR3 ASX release dated 26 August 2026, *"Lithium DSO Study Positions Kangaroo Hills for Rapid Lithium Production and Cash Flow"*

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

"These latest RC drilling results continue to highlight the significant growth potential at Kangaroo Hills, confirming extensions to mineralisation beyond the current MRE boundary, while also returning strong results from areas currently classified as Inferred Resources. These outcomes have increased our confidence in the Kangaroo Hills geological model by demonstrating the continuity, grade and thickness of mineralisation, providing a strong foundation for future resource growth and classification upgrades."

"Drilling has continued to reinforce the quality, scale and continuity of the Big Red and Potoroo pegmatite systems, which importantly remain open to the north and west. Beyond the resource area, regional exploration also delivered encouraging first-pass results, with drilling at Big Red West intersecting a 44m-thick pegmatite system. These results also suggest the system remains open and may be thickening towards the east, providing further evidence of lithium prospectivity within the broader project area."

"While initial drilling at Miriam did not return significant lithium mineralisation, the project remains highly prospective, with only one of thirteen identified pegmatite targets tested to date. With twelve additional targets remaining untested, the project remains at an early stage of evaluation and continues to offer significant lithium discovery potential, complementing other priority targets at Kangaroo Hills that are ready for immediate follow-up drilling."

"We are excited to recommence drilling in early October 2026 with a focus on expanding the highly prospective Forrest and Burbanks Monarch gold prospects within the Miriam Gold Project. In addition, first pass drilling at Avoca is planned and we expect a strong pipeline of news flow as we continue to unlock value across our lithium and gold portfolio through the remainder of 2026 and into next year."

Overview

Following the successful RC drilling programme undertaken in May 2026 at Kangaroo Hills[2], the Company expanded its operational focus at the Coolgardie Lithium Projects through further targeted exploration drilling. Following the completion of a diamond drilling programme, Ore completed a subsequent RC drilling programme at Kangaroo Hills over late July to August 2026.

The programme was designed to test potential extensions of the Big Red and Potoroo pegmatite systems while also evaluating several regional targets, including Big Red West and Western Grey. Additionally, the programme included first-pass drill testing of the Miriam Lithium Project.

The regional RC programme comprised approximately 3,300m of drilling across 26 holes, including 11 drill holes at Kangaroo Hills and 15 drill holes at Miriam. The objective of the programme was to assess resource growth opportunities beyond the current MRE footprint, improve geological understanding of known pegmatite systems, and evaluate the prospectivity of several regional targets within the broader Coolgardie Lithium Project area.

Results have now been received for this drilling at both Kangaroo Hills and Miriam. Refer to Appendix 1 for full details on assay results and drill hole collar locations.

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

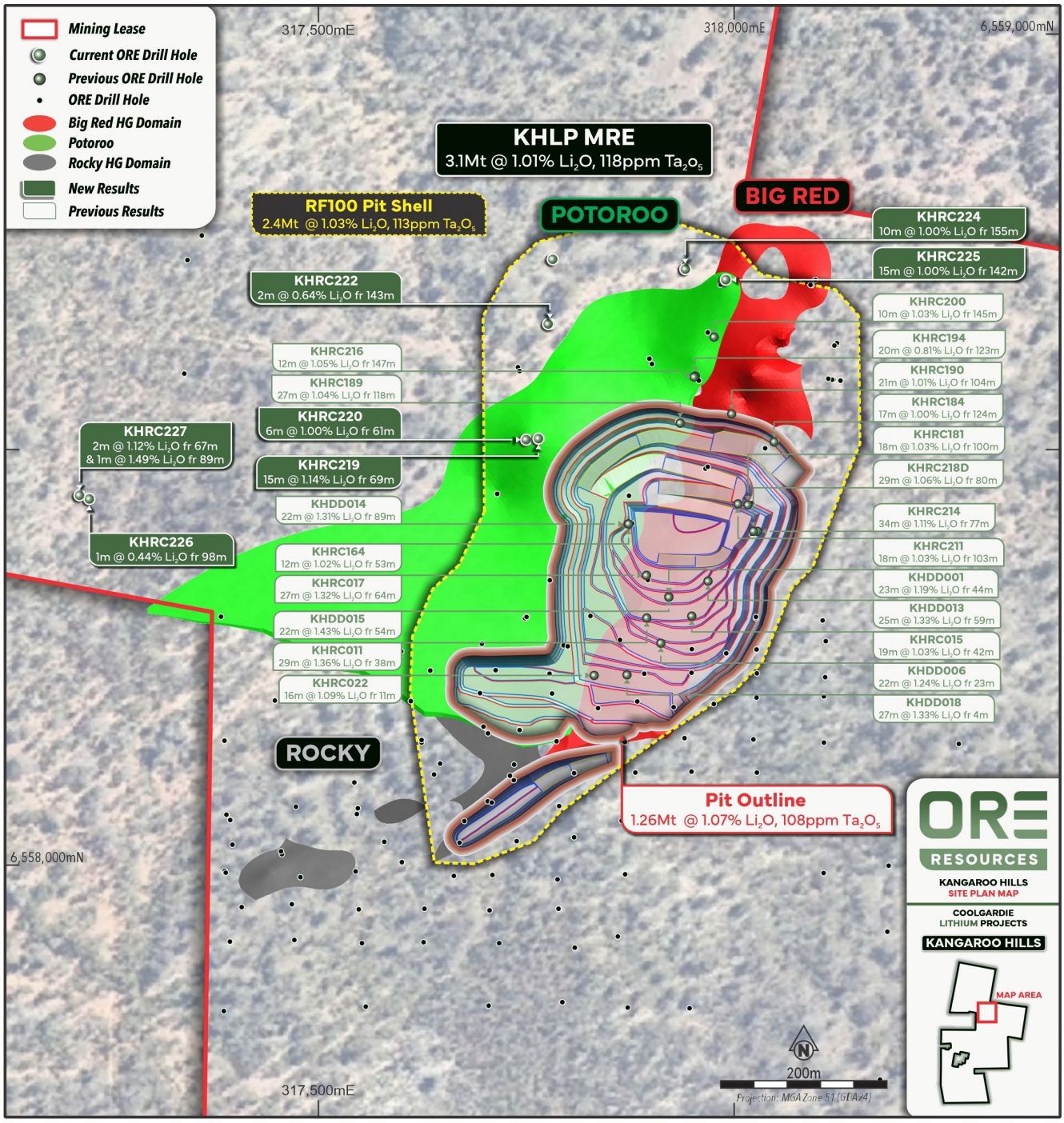

Figure 1: Coolgardie Lithium Projects – Plan View

Regional drilling extends lithium footprint at Kangaroo Hills

Big Red and Potoroo

Drilling at the Big Red and Potoroo deposits targeted mineralised extensions beyond the current MRE boundaries and areas currently classified as Inferred Resources. Additionally, the programme was designed to

improve geological confidence in the Kangaroo Hills resource model by confirming the continuity of pegmatite mineralisation and validating grade and thickness distributions.

The results of this drilling successfully achieved these objectives, demonstrating the potential for further resource growth and providing a solid foundation for future upgrades to the Kangaroo Hills MRE.

At Potoroo, drill holes KHRC219 and KHRC220 intersected thick zones of mineralised pegmatite within the western portions of the deposit, where Inferred Resources have been defined. Importantly, both holes returned significant intercepts at higher grades than previously modelled at Potoroo:

- 15m @ 1.14% Li_2O from 68m (KHRC219), including 6m @ 1.60% Li_2O from 76m
- 6m @ 1.00% Li_2O from 59m (KHRC220)

At Big Red, drill holes KHRC225 and KHRC224 also returned significant intercepts outside the MRE boundary:

- 15m @ 1.00% Li_2O from 142m (KHRC225), including 3m @ 1.82% Li_2O from 150m
- 10m @ 1.04% Li_2O from 155m, within a broader intercept of 18m @ 0.83% Li_2O from 147m (KHRC224)

These results confirm a northern extension of the Big Red pegmatite system beyond the current MRE boundary with grades and thickness consistent with the existing resource, reinforcing the scale and continuity of this key pegmatite system. Notably, mineralisation remains open further to the north, highlighting significant potential for further resource growth.

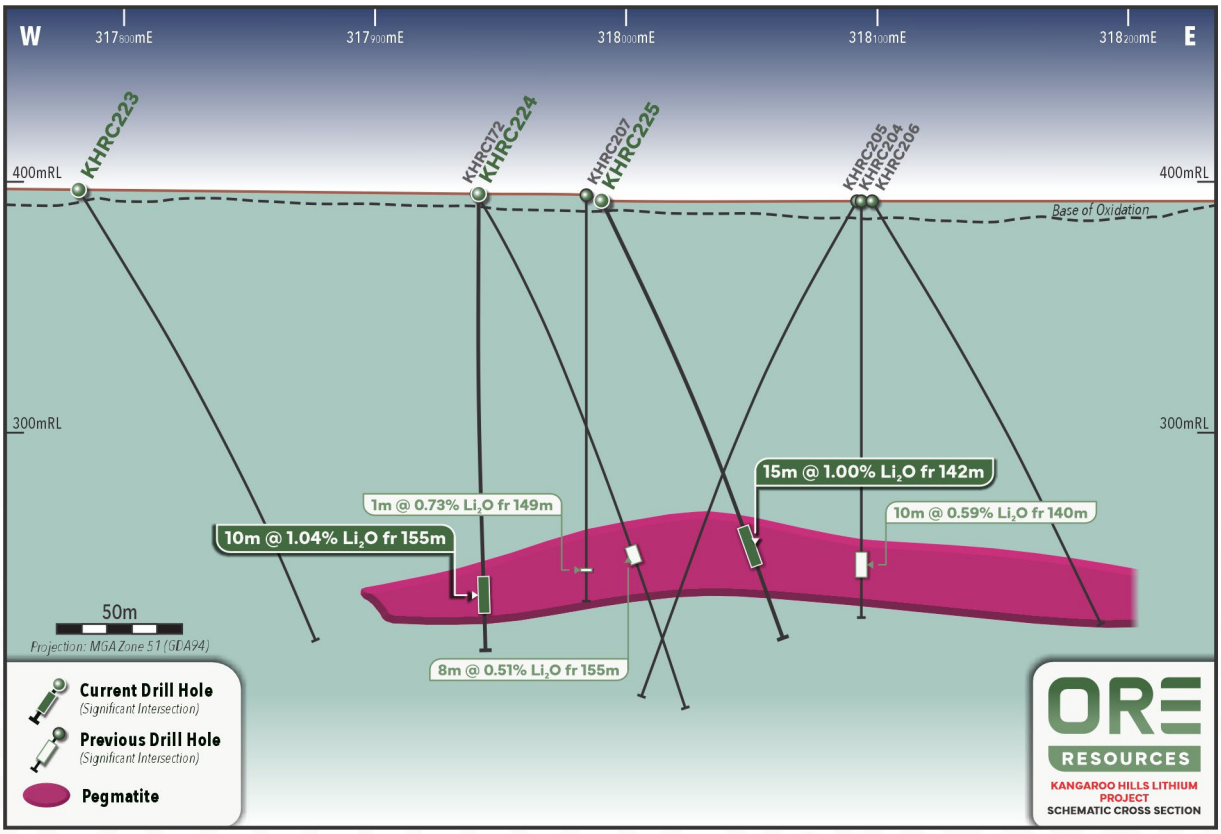

Figure 2: Cross Section – KHRC224 to KHRC225

Regional targets

At Big Red West, drilling was designed to follow up a 17m-thick pegmatite previously intersected during Ore's drilling programmes in 2024. To better understand the geometry and mineral potential of the system, Ore completed angled drill holes to the east and west of the original intercept. Drill hole KHRC227, drilled towards the west, intersected a **44m-thick pegmatite** returning 2m @ 1.12% Li_2O from 67m, and 1m @ 1.48% Li_2O from 89m.

These results indicate that the pegmatite system remains open and may be thickening towards the east, with encouraging evidence of lithium mineralisation. These outcomes provide increased confidence in the prospectivity of this target and support further follow-up drilling to assess its potential scale and grade. Given its geological setting, Big Red West represents a compelling exploration target with the potential to host mineralisation analogous to that observed at the nearby Big Red and Potoroo deposits.

Drilling at the Western Grey prospect and the Miriam Lithium Project did not return any significant lithium intercepts. At Miriam, initial drilling targeting one (1) of thirteen (13) identified outcropping pegmatite targets, intersecting pegmatite zones of up to 2m in width. With twelve (12) pegmatite targets yet to be drill tested, the project retains significant exploration potential and warrants further systematic assessment.

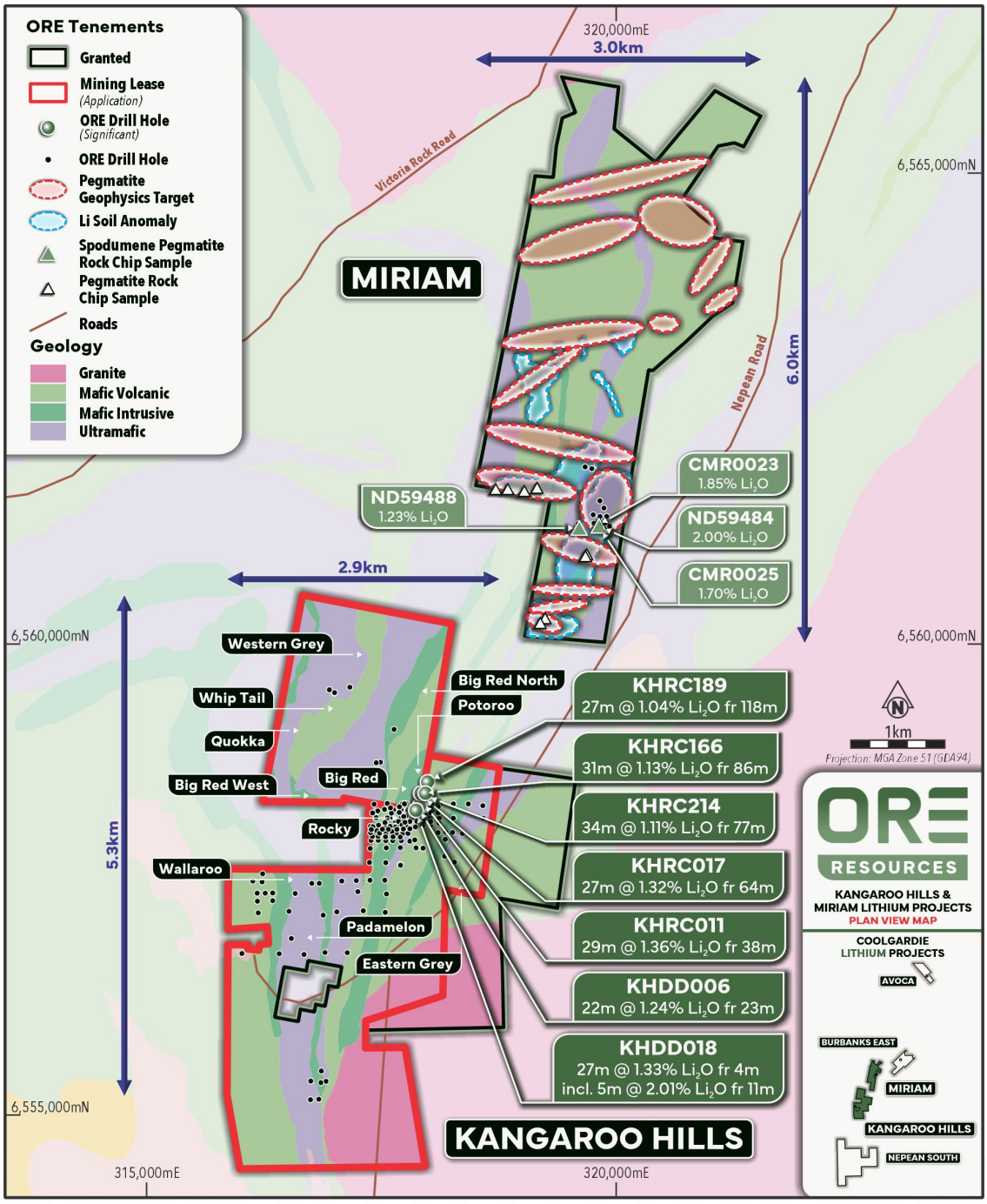

Figure 3: Coolgardie Lithium Regional Map

Next steps

The results of this regional RC drilling programme further demonstrate the significant resource growth potential waiting to be unlocked within the broader Coolgardie Lithium Projects. In line with the recent DSO study, The Ore Board endorses the outcomes of the Study, which present a strong business case for the commercial development of Kangaroo Hills. The Study provides a strong foundation for advancing discussions with potential strategic and commercial partners, including negotiations relating to offtake arrangements and project funding

solutions. As these discussions continue to advance, Ore intends to progress additional project works to support further optimisation of the mine plan and forecast economics.

In parallel, the Company is advancing its Mining Licence applications towards grant, as well as progressing all necessary workstreams for requisite environmental approvals for the Project. Subject to receipt of requisite approvals and finalisation of project funding, a Final Investment Decision (FID) on the Project is targeted for mid-2027.

Drilling programme to recommence in early October 2026 across the Coolgardie Gold Projects, focused on RC drilling at Forrest and Burbanks Monarch prospects, with first pass air core drilling at Avoca to expand existing mineralisation and unlock new gold discovery potential.

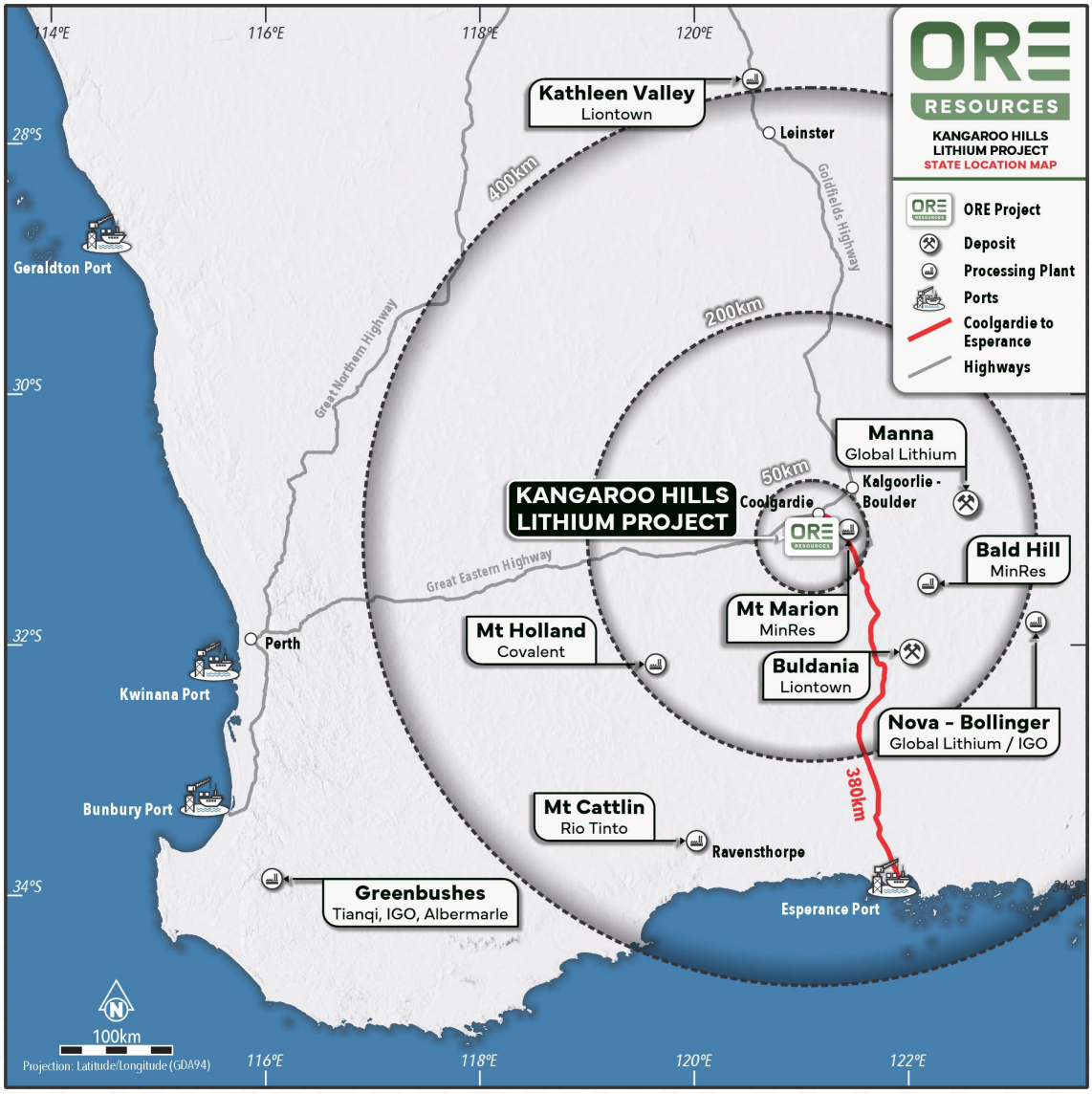

Figure 3: WA Regional Lithium Map

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 pertaining to the tenements the subject of the Agreement 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 executive Technical Director 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 Resources 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 previously reported Exploration Results and Estimates of Mineral Resources is extracted from the ASX announcements as noted in the 'References' and referenced in the text (Original Announcements). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the relevant information included in the Original Announcements and, in the case of Estimates of Mineral Resources, 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

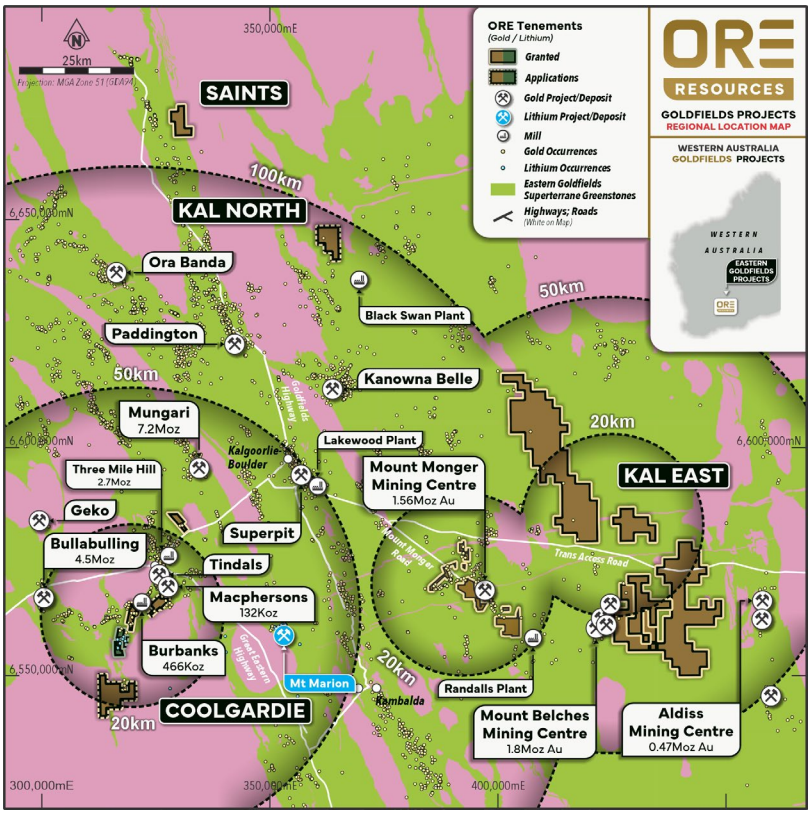
Ore Resources (ASX: OR3) is an exploration and development company focused on rapidly advancing its 100% owned Coolgardie and Kal East Gold and Lithium Projects in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

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.

Appendix 1

Table 1 – Drill Hole Significant Intercepts >0.3% Li_2O
(Intervals represented as down dole length)

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Interval Width	Li2O (%)	Ta (ppm)	Intercept
KHRC219	69	84	15	1.14	97	15m @ 1.14 %
including	76	82	6	1.60	123	6m @ 1.60 %
KHRC220	61	67	6	0.92	110	6m @ 1.00 %
KHRC222	143	145	2	0.64	89	2m @ 0.64 %
KHRC224	147	165	18	0.84	84	18m @ 0.84 %
including	155	165	10	1.04	87	10m @ 1.00 %
including	160	163	3	1.53	87	3m @ 1.53%
KHRC225	142	157	15	1	85	15m @ 1.00 %
including	150	153	3	1.82	109	3m @ 1.82 %
KHRC227	53	54	1	0.31	49	1m @ 0.31 %
KHRC227	67	69	2	1.12	40	2m @ 1.12 %
KHRC227	89	90	1	1.49	217	1m @ 1.49 %

Table 2 – Drill Hole Location Information
(UTM MGA94 Zone 51)

Project	Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth
KHLP	KHRC219	RC	174	317764.9	6558514	399.619	-60	90
KHLP	KHRC220	RC	180	317750.1	6558513	399.238	-90	0
KHLP	KHRC221	RC	180	317776.2	6558651	396.69	-90	0
KHLP	KHRC222	RC	216	317778.3	6558651	396.773	-60	90
KHLP	KHRC223	RC	204	317781.8	6558729	397.123	-60	90
KHLP	KHRC224	RC	180	317941.3	6558717	392.957	-90	0
KHLP	KHRC225	RC	189	317990	6558704	392.574	-65	90
KHLP	KHRC226	RC	120	317224.4	6558441	397.862	-60	270
KHLP	KHRC227	RC	120	317212.5	6558445	398.31	-60	90
KHLP	KHRC228	RC	126	317109	6560052	419.704	-60	90
KHLP	KHRC229	RC	150	317005.7	6560038	418.42	-60	90
Miriam	MGRC001	RC	108	319879.7	6561223	397.263	-60	90
Miriam	MGRC002	RC	102	319808.7	6561213	398.173	-60	90
Miriam	MGRC003	RC	102	319757.2	6561211	397.526	-60	90
Miriam	MGRC004	RC	102	319874.4	6561271	396.739	-60	90
Miriam	MGRC005	RC	102	319817.9	6561281	397.223	-60	90
Miriam	MGRC006	RC	108	319759.6	6561271	397.776	-60	90
Miriam	MGRC007	RC	102	319590.1	6561264	396.591	-60	90
Miriam	MGRC008	RC	102	319894	6561344	397.614	-60	90
Miriam	MGRC009	RC	102	319823.2	6561342	398.492	-60	90
Miriam	MGRC010	RC	108	319750.7	6561361	399.858	-60	90

Miriam	MGRC011	RC	114	319923.4	6561240	395.594	-60	90
Miriam	MGRC012	RC	108	319736.6	6561849	402.174	-60	90
Miriam	MGRC013	RC	102	319664.8	6561867	400.388	-60	90
Miriam	MGRC014	RC	126	319864.4	6561432	402.446	-60	90
Miriam	MGRC015	RC	54	319822.1	6561508	403.432	-60	90

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Drilling • Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) mineralisation at the Coolgardie Lithium Project (KHLP) has been sampled from the following drilling techniques. • Reverse circulation (RC) drilling creates 1m samples of pulverised chips, approximately 3kg's is collected in individual calico bags
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).	• RC drilling was conducted on reported results
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.	• 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. • 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.	• Drill chips are lithologically logged by Geologists in the field • Logging is qualitative, recording rock type and mineral abundance • Logging of RC chips is conducted on a 1 metre sample size.

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Natural changes in mineral abundance are recorded
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.	• 1m RC percussion, sample is split via a cyclone and cone splitter attached to the drill rig to produce a bagged 3kg sample. • Certified reference material and blank material are inserted every 20 samples as per company QA/QC procedure for both DD & RC. • Field duplicates collected from the Cyclone and cone splitter are inserted every 30 samples • Sample weights per metre range between 1-3kg.
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 (e.g. 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 Na2O2 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. • 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 Future Battery'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
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.	• Drill collars were surveyed in GDA94/MGA Zone 51 datum by handheld GPS +-5m accuracy • At completion of programme drill collars were then surveyed using a Differential GPS +- 0.1m accuracy.

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
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 too 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 1-2days 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 3 Mining Lease Applications.** • P15/5740, P15/5741, P15/5742, P15/5743, P15/5749, P15/5750, P15/5963, P15/5965, P15/6813, P15/6681, M15/1887 (in application), M15/1905 (in application), M15/1920 (in application). • All leases are held by Eastern Coolgardie Goldfields Pty Ltd (ECG), a subsidiary of Ore Resources Ltd • Tenements P15/5741, P15/5963 and P15/5965 and the Miriam tenements overlap the Kangaroo Hills Timber Reserve, a C class multi-purpose reserve • Ore operate under an approved Conservation Management Plan within the reserve. • For the purposes of a DSO operation, a total royalty of 8.25% has been applied.

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		• There are no material issues with regard to access. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. **The Miriam Project consists of 5 prospecting leases and 3 Granted Minin Leases.** • Granted leases are P15/6136, P15/6137, P156138, P15/6139, M15/1255, M15/1819, M15/1818 M15/1352 and applications P15/6135 P15/5775 and P15/5768-S. • 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Focus Minerals owned the project between 2007-2020. No lithium targeted exploration was completed. • Data collected by these entities has been reviewed in detail by Ore.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Coolgardie 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 published Ore ASX announcements.
		• 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	• Exploration Results were reported by using the weighted average of each

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	truncations (e.g. 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.	sample result by its corresponding interval length, as is industry standard practice. • Grades >0.3% Li_2O are considered significant for mineralisation purposes. • A lower cut-off grade of 0.3% Li_2O 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. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Drill holes are both vertical and angled to the East and West so that intersections are orthogonal to the orientation of stratigraphy.
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 report and published Ore ASX announcements.
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 published Ore ASX 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 (e.g. 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 follow up drilling at the Big Red, Miriam and Potoroo prospects. • Refer to figures/diagrams in the main body of text.