ASX Release

31 August 2021
ASX: FME

Directors

Greg Bandy; Chairman

Justin Tremain, Corporate Director

Allan Mulligan, Technical Director

Aaron Bertolatti, Finance Director

Robert Mosig, Independent Non-Exec Director

Investment Highlights

- 100% ownership of the Panton PGM Project in Western Australia
- Panton JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (refer Appendix One)
  - 14.32Mt @ 4.89g/t PGM, 0.31g/t Au, 0.27% Ni
  - 2.4Moz contained PGM's & Gold
  - Palladium dominant (~50% of contained ounces) with full suite of PGMs, gold and base metals
- Resource outcrops | Mineralisation from surface
- Granted Mining Leases
- Metallurgical test work of >80% PGM recoveries to ultra high grade PGM concentrate (crush, grind and flotation)
- 10,000m step-out drilling program
- $9.6m cash (30 June 2021)

Contact Details

Future Metals NL
Level 1, 35 Richardson Street
West Perth, WA, 6005
T: +61 8 9480 0414
E: info@future-metals.com.au

W: https://future-metals.com.au/
@_FutureMetals

Drilling Confirming Panton Growth Potential

Highlights

- **First hole drilled (PS380) intersects multiple chromitite reefs (known host to high-grade PGM mineralisation at Panton) 300 metres down dip from historical drilling (refer Figure One).**
- **Logging also indicates the presence of chalcopyrite and pentlandite, confirming the potential for nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation within the Panton intrusive, particularly at depth.**
- **+10,000 metre diamond drilling program proceeding as planned with over 600 metres already completed.**
- **Drilling is testing the continuity and depth extensions to the existing 2.4Moz JORC Resource (refer Appendix One), along with testing of strike extensions and parallel zones.**
- **Assay results expected to commence late this quarter to early next quarter with regular results thereafter.**

Future Metals NL ('**Future Metals**' or the '**Company**', **ASX | FME**) is pleased to report the +10,000m diamond drilling program at the Panton PGM Project in northern Western Australia has commenced and is progressing as expected with the first step-out hole completed at 471m and second hole nearing completion. The Panton PGM Project has a JORC Mineral Resource Estimate ('MRE') of 14.32Mt @ 5.20g/t for 2.4Moz PGM and Gold (refer Appendix One).

The current +10,000m drilling program is planned to continue until late December 2021. The program is designed to:

- Test continuity and depth extensions to the MRE
- Strike extensions to the MRE
- Parallel zones of outcropping chromitite reef supported with highly anomalous PGM soil geochemistry
- Provide samples for further metallurgical test work

Director, Mr Justin Tremain commented: **"The 10,000m diamond drilling program is progressing as planned with over 600m already completed. The first hole drilled has intersected the projected mineralisation 300m down-dip to historical drilling. The logging of nickel and copper sulphides provides further encouragement of the exploration potential at Panton. The exploration team is doing an excellent job in planning and implementing the program."**

The first hole completed was drilled to 471m targeting the projected down dip position of the chromitite reefs intersected in historical drilling at the 'D Zone' within the existing MRE (refer Figure Two). Hole PS380 successfully intersected the 'Top' and 'Middle' reefs at 407m and 431m, being approximately 300m down dip to historical hole PS230 (refer Figure One).'

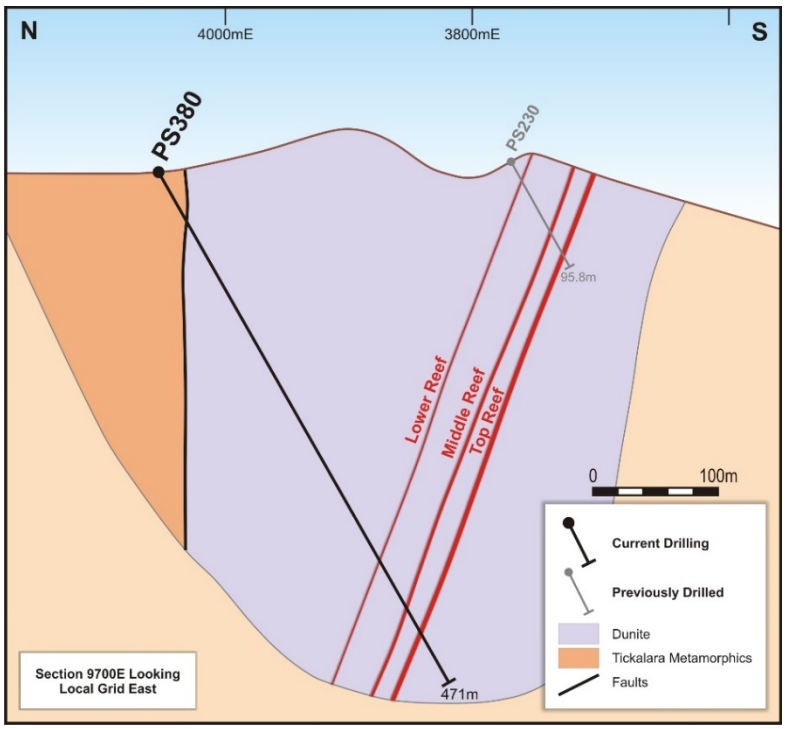


Figure One | Cross Section PS380

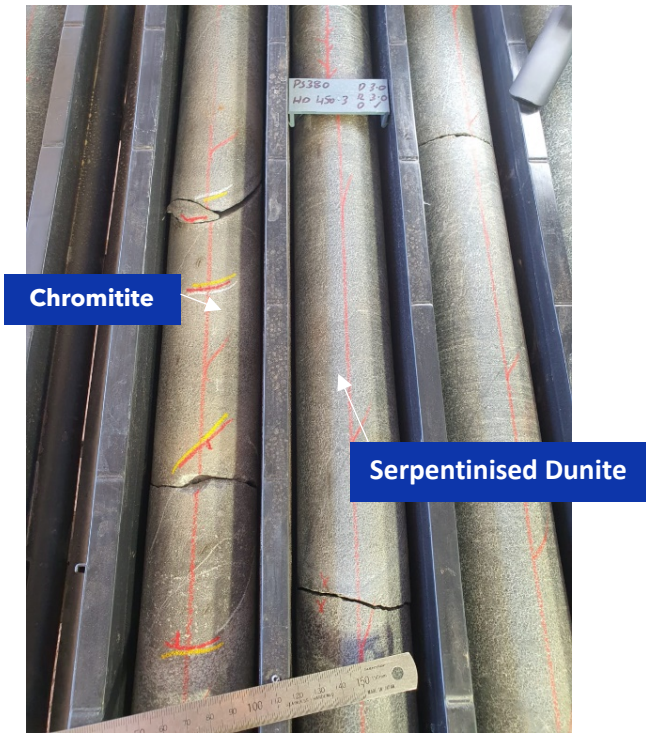


Photo One | Chromitite in PS380 at 440m to 450m

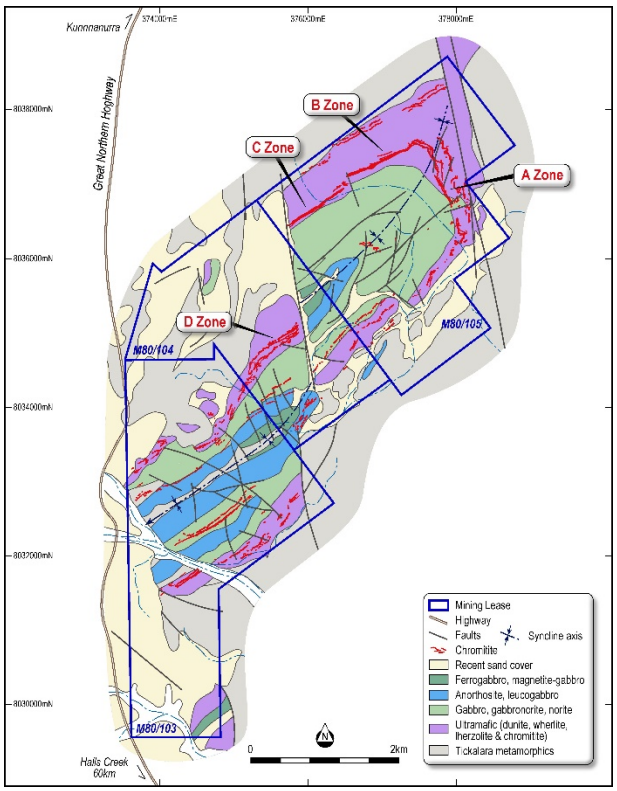
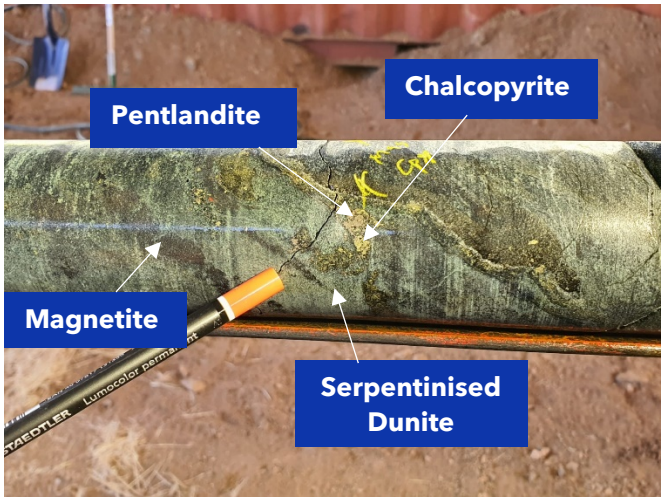
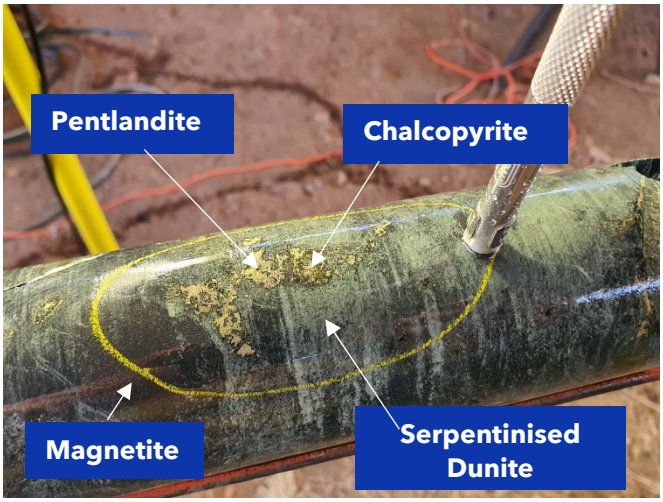


Figure Two | Panton Geology Showing the A, B, C and D Zones

Chalcopyrite and pentlandite have also been logged in hole PS380 (refer Photos Two and Three) and this appears to correlate to a zone of gold, nickel and copper mineralisation in historical hole PS230. It has long been recognised that there is potential for sulphide nickel-copper mineralisation within the Panton intrusives, particularly the deeper areas. The copper-nickel sulphide logged in this drill hole at a depth of 435m occurs in roughly equal amounts. Overall, the sulphide mineralisation is less than 10% over a one metre interval. It is interesting as it may provide a vector to more significant mineralisation.





Photos Two and Three | Drill core from hole PS380 indicating the presence of chalcopyrite and pentlandite

A second step-out hole is currently being drilled at the 'A Zone' to a targeted depth of 300 metres. Following completion of this hole, shallow metallurgical holes will be drilled before further step-out exploration drilling will be undertaken.

The Company is expected to commence receiving assay results late this quarter or early next quarter, with a regular flow of drilling results thereafter.

Photos Four and Five | Drilling Underway at Panton PGM Project, Western Australia

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Future Metals NL.

For further information, please contact:

Future Metals Ltd
T: +61 8 9480 0414
E: info@future-metals.com.au

Competent Person's Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Shane Hibbird, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Hibbird is the Company's Exploration Manager and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Hibbird consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

References may have been made in this announcement to certain past ASX announcements, including references regarding exploration results. For full details, refer to the referenced ASX announcement on the said date. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these earlier market announcements.

The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resources was stated in the Company's Prospectus dated 18 May 2021. The Company confirms that is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Prospectus relating to Mineral Resources, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Resource Estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to Metallurgical Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Dr Evan Kirby, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Kirby is a full-time employee of Metallurgical Management Services (MMS) a specialist metallurgical consultancy and an independent consultant of the Company. Dr Kirby has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Dr Kirby consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Panton PGM Project

The 100% owned Panton PGM project is located 60 kilometres north of the town of Halls Creek in the eastern Kimberly region of Western Australia, a tier one mining jurisdiction. The project is located on three granted mining licences and situated just 1 kilometre off the Great North Highway which accesses the Port of Wyndham (refer Figure Three).

The Panton PGM Project has a JORC Mineral Resource estimate of 14.32Mt @ 4.89g/t PGM, 0.31g/t Au, 0.27% Ni (refer Appendix One).

The Panton mineralisation occurs within a layered, differentiated mafic-ultramafic intrusion referred to as the Panton intrusive which is a 10km long and 3km wide, south-west plunging synclinal intrusion. PGM mineralisation is hosted within two stratiform chromite reefs, the Top and Middle reefs, within the ultramafic sequence.

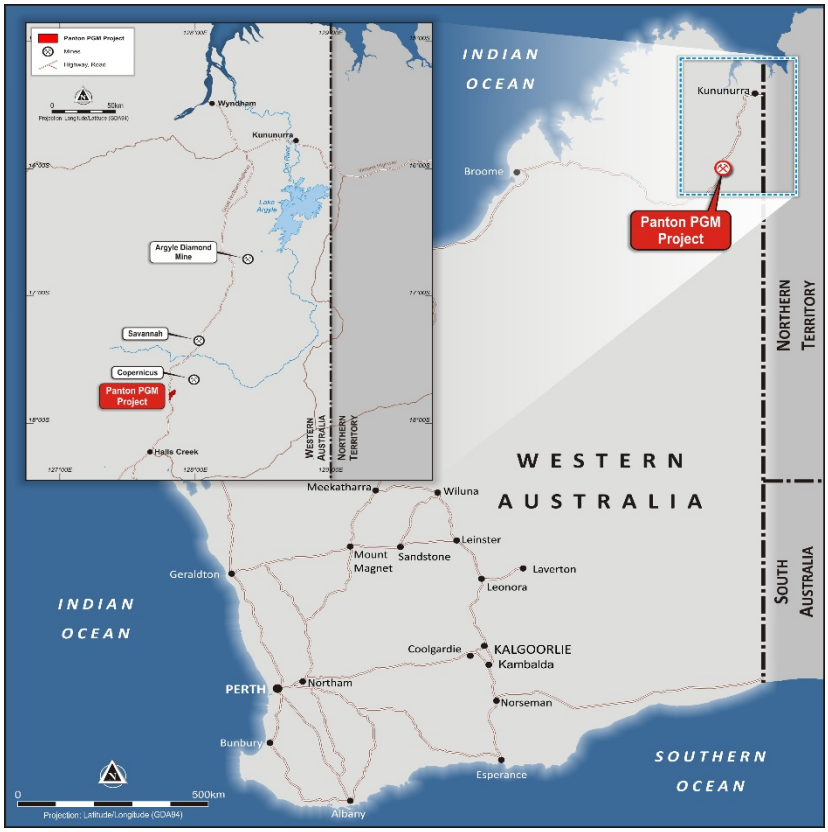


Figure Three | Panton PGM Project Location

About Platinum Group Metals (PGMs)

PGMs are a group of six precious metals being Platinum (Pt), palladium (Pd), iridium (Ir), osmium (Os), rhodium (Rh), and ruthenium (Ru). Exceptionally rare, they have similar physical and chemical properties and tend to occur, in varying proportions, together in the same geological deposit. The usefulness of PGMs is determined by their unique and specific shared chemical and physical properties.

PGMs have many desirable properties and as such have a wide variety of applications. Most notably, they are used as auto-catalysts (pollution control devices for vehicles), but are also used in jewellery, electronics, hydrogen production / purification and in hydrogen fuel cells. The unique properties of PGMs help convert harmful exhaust pollutant emissions to harmless compounds, improving air quality and thereby enhancing health and wellbeing.

Appendix One

Panton JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate

	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade					Contained	
		PGM (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (ppm)	PGM ('000oz)	Ni (t)
Top Reef								
Measured	4.40	5.58	0.42	0.28	0.08	209	850	12,214
Indicated	4.13	6.26	0.38	0.31	0.09	232	880	12,745
Inferred	1.56	4.72	0.38	0.36	0.13	233	260	5,619
	10.09	**5.73**	**0.40**	**0.30**	**0.09**	**222**	**1,990**	**30,579**
Middle Reef								
Measured	2.13	2.76	0.10	0.18	0.03	186	200	3,783
Indicated	1.50	3.17	0.10	0.19	0.04	199	160	2,858
Inferred	0.60	2.58	0.10	0.19	0.05	195	50	1,161
	4.23	**2.90**	**0.10**	**0.19**	**0.04**	**193**	**410**	**7,840**
Total	**14.32**	**4.89**	**0.31**	**0.27**	**0.08**	**214**	**2,400**	**38,492**

Appendix Two

Drill Hole Details

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94 Zone 52)	Northing (MGA94 Zone 52)	RL (AHD)	Depth	Dip	Azi
PS380	375531	8035124	414m	471m	-60	145

Appendix Three | JORC Code (2012) Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code 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 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g 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.	▪ Not Applicable. No drilling results reported.
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).	▪ All drilling is by HQ diamond coring by Terra Drilling. Triple tubes are utilized in the weathered horizon (less than 10m) and standard tubes for the remainder of the drill hole. Core diameter is 63.5mm.
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.	▪ Each core run is measured and checked against drillers core blocks. Any core loss is noted. To date core recoveries have been excellent with no core loss reported. ▪ Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralization to get representative samples of the mineralization. ▪ Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralization to get representative samples of the mineralization.
Logging	▪ Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. ▪ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. ▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	▪ All drill core are logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. ▪ Logging is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, alteration, veining and sulphides. Core is digitally photographed. ▪ All holes are logged in full.
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.	▪ Not Applicable. No drilling results reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	▪ Not Applicable. No drilling results reported.
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.	▪ Not Applicable. No drilling results reported.
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 hole collars are located using a hand-held GPS. Down hole surveys are taken with a north seeking gyroscope at regular intervals of 30m down hole. ▪ Grid system used is Map Grid of Australia 1994, Zone 52. ▪ The topographic control is considered better than <3m and is considered adequate.
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.	▪ Not Applicable. No drill results reported.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	▪ Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. ▪ If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	▪ Drilling is designed to be as close to orthogonal as practicable to the dip and strike of the mineralized chromitite reefs within the Panton Intrusion.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ Not Applicable.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ The Company employed industry-standard protocols. No independent audit has been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code 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 Panton PGM Project is located on three granted mining licenses M80/103, M80/104 and M80/105 ('MLs'). The MLs are held 100% by Panton Sill Pty Ltd which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Future Metals. ▪ The MLs were granted on 17 March 1986 and are currently valid until 16 March 2028. ▪ A 0.5% net smelter return royalty is payable to Elemental Royalties Australia Pty Ltd in respect of any future production of chrome, cobalt, copper, gold, iridium, palladium, platinum, nickel, rhodium and ruthenium.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ A 2.0% net smelter return royalty is payable to Maverix Metals (Australia) Pty Ltd on any PGMs produced from the MLs. ▪ There are no impediments to working in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ The Panton deposit was discovered by the Geological Survey of Western Australia from surface mapping conducted in the early 1960s. ▪ Pickland Mather and Co. drilled the first hole to test the mafic-ultramafic complex in 1970, followed by Minsaco Resources which drilled 30 diamond holes between 1976 and 1987. ▪ In 1989, Pancontinental Mining Limited and Degussa Exploration drilled a further 32 drill holes and defined a non-JORC compliant resource. ▪ Platinum Australia Ltd acquired the project in 2000 and conducted the majority of the drilling, comprising 166 holes for 34,410 metres, leading to the delineation of a maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate. ▪ Panoramic Resources Ltd subsequently purchased the Panton PGM Project from Platinum Australia Ltd in May 2012 and conducted a wide range of metallurgical test work programmes on the Panton ore.
Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	▪ The Panton intrusive is a layered, differentiated mafic to ultramafic body that has been intruded into the sediments of the Proterozoic Lamboo Complex in the Kimberley Region of Western Australia. The Panton intrusive has undergone several folding and faulting events that have resulted in a south westerly plunging synclinal structure some 10km long and 3km wide. ▪ PGM mineralisation is associated with several thin cumulate Chromitite reefs within the ultramafic sequence. In all there are three chromite horizons, the Upper group Chromitite (situated within the upper gabbroic sequence), the Middle group Chromitite (situated in the upper portion of the ultramafic cumulate sequence) and the Lower group Chromitite (situated toward the base of the ultramafic cumulate sequence). The top reef mineralised zone has been mapped over approximately 12km.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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.	▪ Details of rock chip samples are included in Appendix Two
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.	▪ Not Applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	▪ 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.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	▪ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ▪ If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	▪ Not Applicable.
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.	▪ Appropriate section included in the body of this announcement at Figure One.
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.	▪ No results reported.
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 exploration data is relevant.
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.	▪ Next stage of work will consist of further diamond core drilling and additional mineralogical and metallurgical test work.