13 July 2023

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

DRILLING INTERCEPTS POTENTIAL EXTENSIONS OF LITHIUM CLAYSTONE IN NEVADA

Highlights

- **Phase 2 RC drilling at the Nevada Lithium Project (NLP) has successfully intersected the host formation to the Lithium Claystone at Western Flats and Lone Mountain Prospects indicating potential extensions to lithium mineralisation identified in the Phase 1 program. Assays are pending.**
- **Drilling intercepted the target horizon "Siebert Formation" which hosts the Lithium Claystone unit south of the Phase 1 discovery hole which intercepted:**
    - **109.7m @ 766ppm Li** from 135.6m depth to end of hole, including **29m @ 1,010ppm Li** from a depth of 210.3m (WF23-011)[1]
- **The intercepts of the target horizon range from a significant 76m to 204m and are similar thickness to the discovery hole WF23-011.**
- **The intercepts indicate that potential extension of Lithium Claystone exist across a strike of at least 3.7km north east–south west and 2.6km east-west, and are shallowing within the Lone Mountain Prospect. Importantly, the potential extension remains open in multiple directions.**
- **All intercepts of Siebert Formation lithologies have been submitted for assay with results expected in 4-6 weeks.**
- **Planning of Phase 3 drilling underway – programme to commence circa mid-Q3 2023.**

Future Battery Minerals Ltd (ASX: FBM) (FBM or the Company) is pleased to announce the completion of Phase 2 reverse circulation (RC) drilling at the Nevada Lithium Project (NLP), located near Tonopah in Nevada, USA (Future Battery Minerals 80%).

The Phase 2 programme was aimed at extending the known Lithium (Li) claystone horizon intercepted during the Phase 1 programme in drill hole WF23-011 at the Western Flats Prospect, as detailed in the Company's announcement on 13 April 2023. **Importantly, the intercept of 109.7m @ 766ppm Li from a down-hole depth of 135m which remains open in multiple directions**. The Phase 2 programme drilled six (6) holes at the Western Flats and adjacent to the Lone Mountain Prospects testing the prospective Siebert Formation which host the Li bearing claystone unit. **The drilling successfully intercepted the target horizon in four of the six holes, suggesting a southerly trend including a shallowing of the target horizon moving closer to surface**. **Thicknesses of the Siebert formation ranged from 76m and up to a maximum of 204m which are analogous to that observed in WF23-011, where the Siebert was identified at a depth of 134m through to end of hole. This represents a potential strike length of 3.7km north east–south west and 2.6km east-west, remaining open to the south and east.** The Western Flats and Lone Mountain Prospects neighbour American Lithium Corp's (TSXV: LI) TLC deposit and American Battery Technology Corps' (ABTC) (OTCQB: ABM) Tonopah Flats deposit.

FBM Technical Director Robin Cox commented:

"FBM has now completed its second round of drilling at the NLP. Geological observations are highly encouraging with the lithium claystone host formation successfully intercepted in four out of six holes

[1] Refer to ASX Announcement dated 13 April 2023 – High Grade Lithium Claystone Discovered in Nevada

at the Western Flats and Lone Mountain prospects. The Company's strong view is for an extension of the standout results in the Phase 1 drilling to continue and potentially shallow to the south onto the Lone Mountain Prospect. While the Company eagerly awaits the return of assay results, plans are already underway for a Phase 3 drilling programme to commence once permitting is approved."

While drilling successfully intercepted the target horizon, there is no confirmation of the presence of Li or grade until assays are returned. The Phase 2 drilling also encountered some difficulties with overlying transported gravels when attempting to reach planned hole depths. The drilling technique was adjusted accordingly to take into account of this delay. Considering the challenges encountered and the significance of the prospect area, the upcoming Phase 3 drilling programme will be modified to include a combination of a more suitable RC drill rig and potentially diamond core (DD) drilling.

In addition to the drilling at Western Flats, three holes were drilled at the regional Heller Prospect. While sequences of sediments and volcanics lithologies were intercepted, assays will be required to determine the prospectivity of the area.

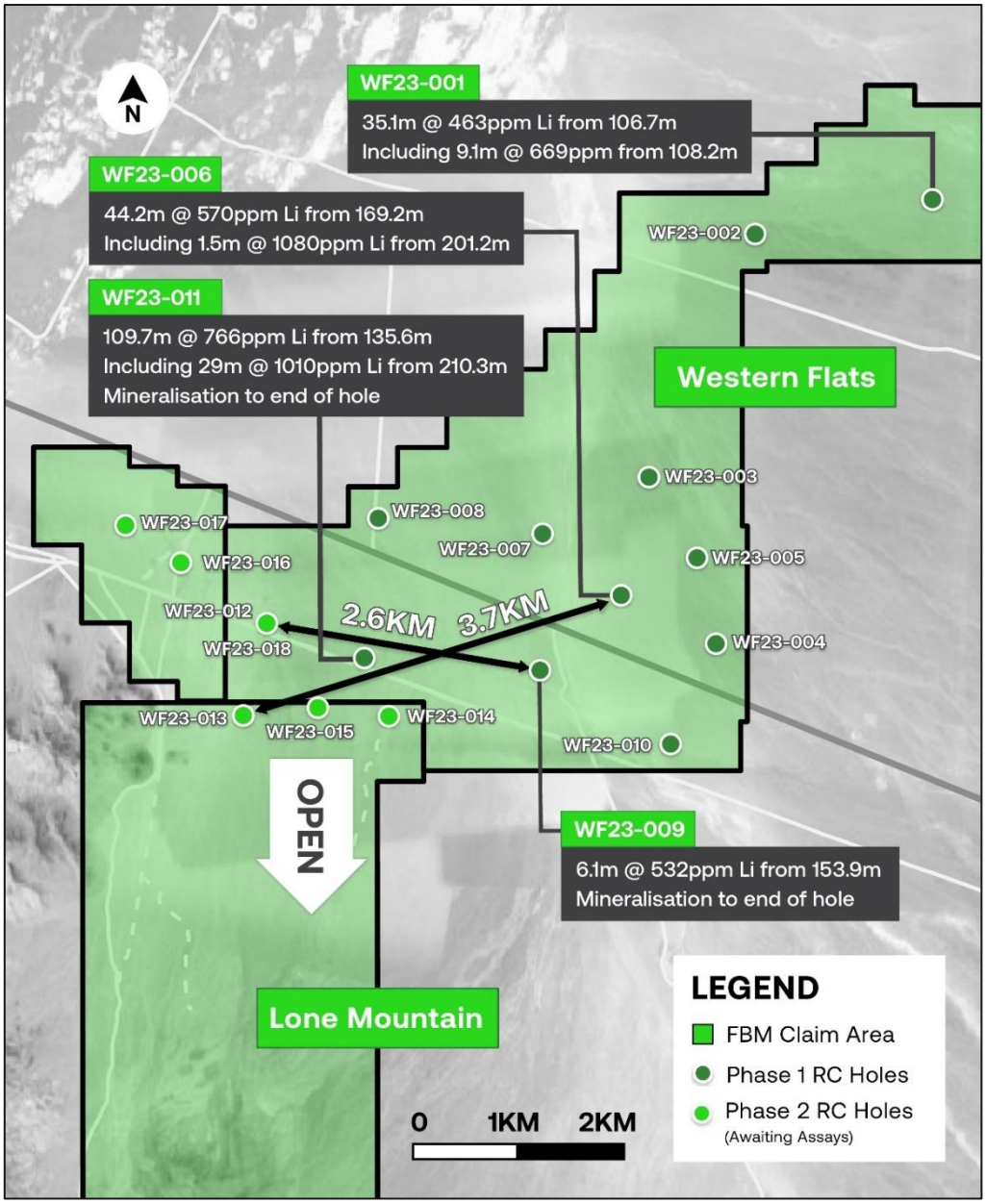

Figure 1: Drill Hole Locations at Western Flats and Lone Mountain

FBM Planned Works and Update

FBM planned works and update across the Company projects is as follows:

Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project (KHLP) (80%):

- Phase 3 RC drilling – ***Underway***
- Metallurgical and mineralogical assessment - ***Underway***
- Diamond drill (DD) hole assay results – ***Expected shortly***
- Target generative geophysics – ***On going***

Nevada Lithium Project (NLP) (80%):

- Phase 2 RC drilling – ***Completed***
- Phase 2 Assays – **Due in 4-6 weeks**
- Phase 3 drill planning **– *Underway***

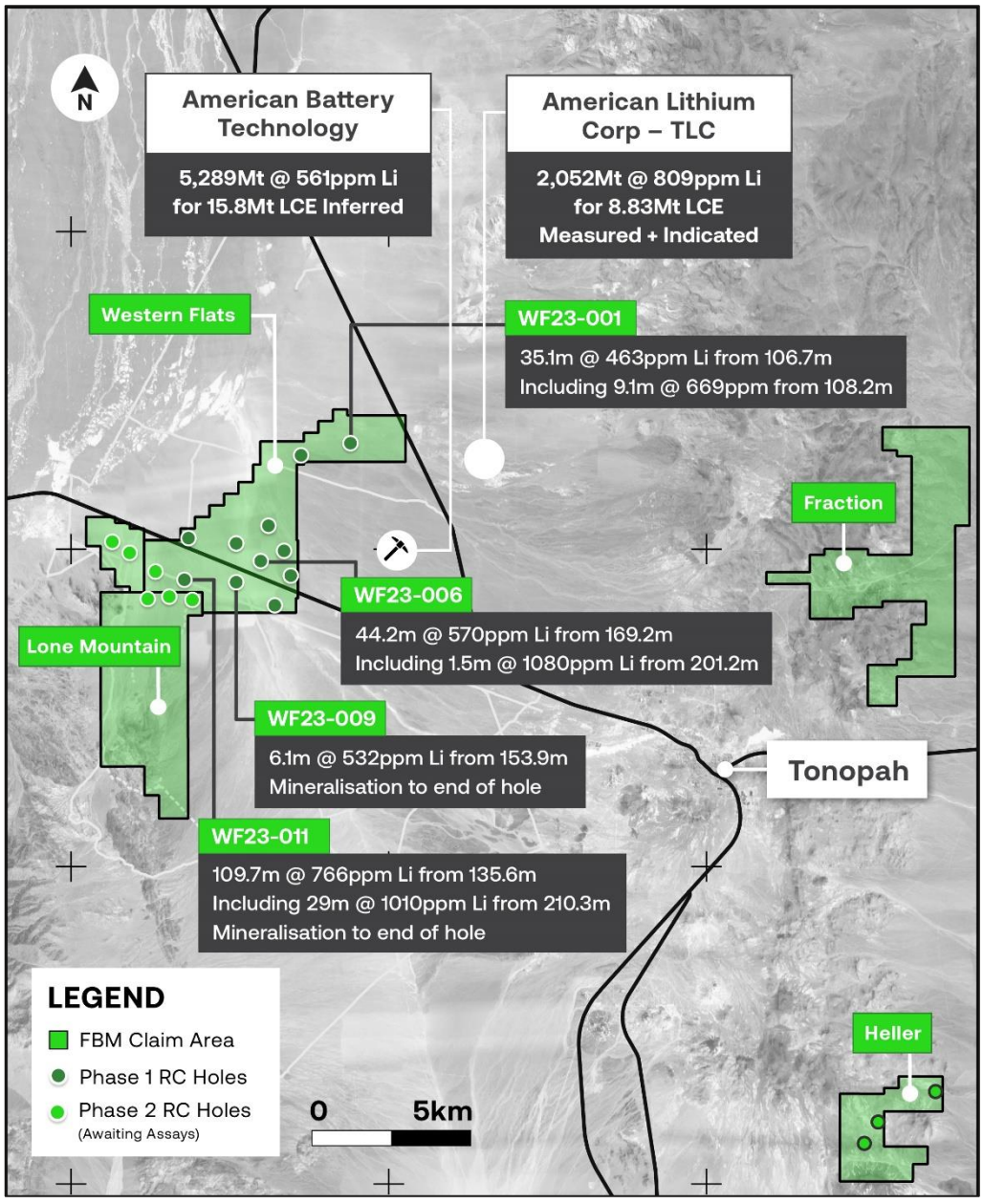

Figure 2: NLP Prospects - RC drill hole Locations – Western Flats, Lone Mountain and Heller Prospects

About the Nevada Lithium Project (NLP) – 80%

The Nevada Lithium Project (NLP) consists of five key prospects, Traction, San Antone, Heller, Lone Mountain and Western Flats comprising >90km^2 of ground that is considered highly prospective for larger sedimentary-hosted lithium deposits.

The region is home to several large sedimentary-hosted lithium deposits including Ioneer Resources' (ASX: INR) Rhyolite Ridge and American Lithium Corporation's (TSX.V: LI) (US OTC: LIACF) (Frankfurt: 5LA1) TLC Lithium Project. Albemarle Corporation's (NYSE: ALB) Silver Peak Lithium Mine, currently the only producing lithium mine in North America, lies approximately 45 km to the west of the NLP.

The Company completed its Phase 1 maiden 2,900m reverse circulation (RC) programme in March 2023, which successfully discovered Lithium (Li) bearing claystone lithologies of the Siebert Formation highlighted by the intercept of 109.7m @ 766ppm Li from 135.6m WF23-011. Significantly, thick high-grade Li–claystone was intersected in three additional drill holes at Western Flats Prospect.

The Company is systematically testing the five prospects of the NLP.

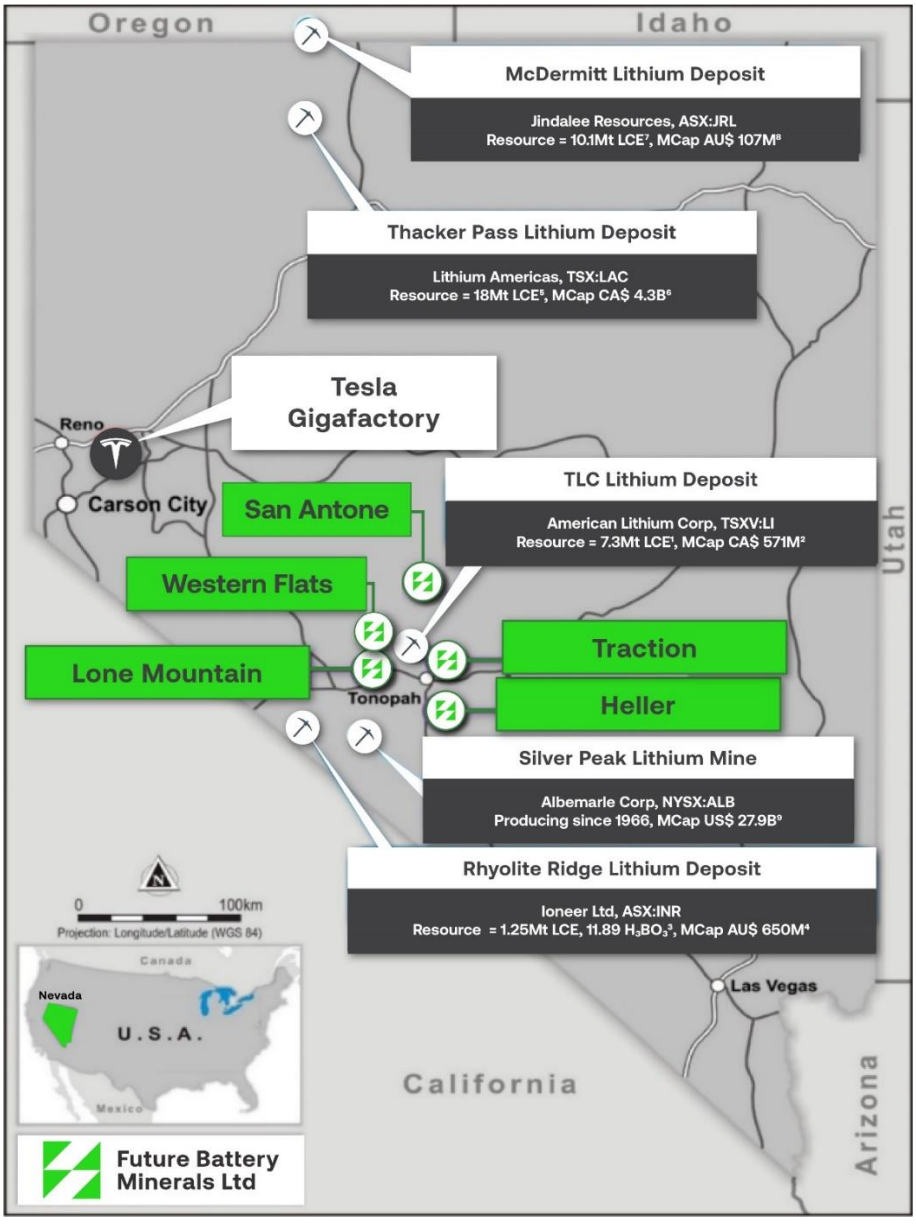

Figure 3 - NLP - Prospect location map

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of the Company.

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For further information visit www.futurebatteryminerals.com or contact:

Robin Cox
Technical Director
E: rcox@futurebatteryminerals.com

Mike Edwards
Executive Chairman
E: mike.edwards@futurebatteryminerals.com

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 Future Battery Minerals Limited's planned exploration program 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 Future Battery Minerals 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
There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 13 April 2023. Other than those disclosed in the announcement, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

Table 1 - Geological Summary

Hole ID	Depth to Siebert Formation (m)	Depth to base of Siebert Formation (m)	Total Siebert intercept (m)	Geological Drill Hole Comments
WF23-012	--		--	Hole abandoned due to gravel cave in, redrilled with WF23-018
WF23-013	76.2	182.9	106.7	Sibert intercepted from 76.2m down hole depth to basement intercept at 192m down hole depth.
WF23-014	65.5	237.7	172.2	Seibert intercepted at 65.5m down hole depth; Hole ended at 237.7m within Seibert due to upper gravel cave in.
WF23-015	39.6	243.8	204.2	Seibert intercepted at 39.6m down hole depth; Hole ended at 243.8m in Seibert due to upper gravel cave in.
WF23-016	--		--	Volcanics/basement intercepted under transported gravel cover
WF23-017	--		--	Volcanics/basement intercepted under transported gravel cover
WF23-018	118.9	195.1	76.2	Seibert intercepted at 118.9m down hole depth to basement intercepted at 176.8m down hole depth
H23-001	--		--	Hole intercepted andesite and tuffaceous sediments, geochemical assays required to further evaluate prospectivity
H23-002	--			Hole intercepted andesite and tuffaceous sediments, geochemical assays required to further evaluate prospectivity
H23-003	--			Hole intercepted andesite and tuffaceous sediments, geochemical assays required to further evaluate prospectivity

Table 2 - Drill hole location table, RC drilling at Nevada Li Project, project NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N

Hole ID	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	RL (m)	Max Depth (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)
WF23-012	462633	4219352	1490	85.3	-90	0
WF23-013	462425	4218485	1490	213.4	-90	0
WF23-014	463792	4218482	1490	237.7	-90	0
WF23-015	463120	4218565	1490	243.8	-90	0
WF23-016	461848	4219927	1490	73.2	-90	0
WF23-017	461317	4220278	1490	79.2	-90	0
WF23-018	462642	4219353	1490	195.1	-90	0
H23-001	487244	4202932	1490	79.2	-90	0
H23-002	485449	4201967	1490	121.9	-90	0
H23-003	484975	4201244	1490	105.2	-90	0

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.	**Soil Samples** • At each prospect, soil samples were taken at all claim corners, on approximately 183 x 457 m rectangular grid. • At each site the sampling crew collected ~0.5 kg samples from the bottom of the B horizon, at 20 - 25 cm depth. Samples were coarsely (~5 mm) screened in the field, and then placed into 5" x 7" polyethylene bags for transport and delivery to the assay lab. • No duplicates at this time. **Rock Chip Samples** At the Traction & Lone Mountain properties soil anomalies sites were visited by NV Resources geologists in November 2021 & January 2022 • Outcrops were chip sampled along ~1-2 m channels – with efforts made to cross-cut bedding at the steepest possible angle. • Where only subcrop was present, representative samples were gathered across ~1-2 m^2 areas. • Samples were placed in 7" x 12.5" poly-cotton bags for transport and delivery to the assay lab. • No duplicates at this time. **RC Drilling Samples** • RC drill Samples create a 1.5m down hole sample; and • Sample weights range between 3-5kg
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.	**RC Drilling.** • Sample recovery is noted in the field for each individual sample and weighed at the laboratory during sample preparation. Sample is collected via a cyclone and 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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	**Future Battery Minerals Limited (FBM):** • Drill chips are lithologically logged by Geologists in the field; • Logging is qualitative, recording rock type and mineral abundance; and • Logging of RC chips is conducted on a 1.5 metre sample size.

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• 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.	**Soil Samples -**: • Dry samples. • Soils in this semi-arid to arid region are sandy; 0.5 kg samples should capture a representative range of soil at all sites. • The sampling protocol conformed to standard practice in the region. • ALS Minerals, prep package PREP-41 was used for all soils submittals. **Rock Chip Samples -**: • Dry samples. • ~1-2 kg average sample weight. • Sampling protocol & QC as described above. Sampling technique was optimized to obtain representative samples of very weakly indurated claystone, ash tuffs, & compacted fine-grained siliciclastic sediments. • ALS Minerals, prep package PREP-31 was used for all rock chip submittals. **RC Chip Samples** • 1.5m RC percussion, sample is split via a cyclone and splitter attached to the drill rig to produce a bagged 3-5kg sample. • Certified reference material and blank material are inserted every 20 samples as per company QA/QC procedure for RC. • Field duplicates collected from the Cyclone and cone splitter are inserted every 60 samples • No further sub sampling has been conducted • Certified reference material is inserted every 20 samples as per the company QA/QC procedure.
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, multi element analysis method ME-MS63 utilised for all samples, consisting of 4-acid digestion with ICP-MS and ICP-AES analysis. • No duplicates or blanks were submitted in the sampling procedure. • QC Laboratory Blanks and Standards were inserted at a ratio 1:10.
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.	• A CP conducted a site visit of the anomalous (>500ppm Li) soil samples and rock chip samples to verify that claystone is present. Mineralisation is not visible in hand sample. • Samples have not been duplicated. • All primary paper data is held at NV Resources office; digitised data is backed up onto an online cloud storage

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		(Dropbox). • 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.	• Soil samples were surveyed in UTM coordinates, NAD83 UTM zone 11N datum, by handheld GPS • Rock chip samples were surveyed in UTM coordinates, NAD83 UTM zone 11N datum, by handheld GPS • Drill collars were surveyed in UTM coordinates, NAD83 UTM zone 11N datum, by 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.	• **Soil** sample spacing is sufficient to establish lithium anomaly clustering & to delineate sites for more advanced exploration • **Rock chip** sampling has supported soils lithium anomaly results at Traction & Lone Mountain prospects • **Drill Holes** were designed with consideration to accessibility and to test stratigraphy across select portions of the prospects. Drilling was not at this stage designed for resource estimation purposes.
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.	• **Soils**: Structural controls were not delineated by surface grid sampling • **Rock chips**: rock chip sampling targeted assessment of favourable stratigraphy & confirmation of soils grid results. Structural framework has not been addressed in surface sampling. • **Drill Holes**: Stratigraphic units are considered to be relatively flat laying hence drilling has been conducted vertically.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• **Soils**: soil samples were kept in bags on the back of the samplers truck until delivery to the transportation and/or laboratory facility. • **Rock chips**: samples were kept locked in consultant geologist's truck from time of sampling to delivery at ALS assay lab in Reno, NV • **Drill Holes**: Samples collected in marked calico bags and immediately stored in sealed bulka bags for transport to ALS assay Lab in Reno NV post drill hole.
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.	FBM owns 80% of the Nevada Lithium Project (NLP). All mining claims are filed as BLM claims. The Project is made up of the following unpatented BLM mining claims: • Heller Prospect consists of 82 filed lode claims • Lone Mountain Prospect consists of 242 filed lode claims • San Antone Prospect consists of 243 filed lode claims • Traction Prospect consists of 204 filed lode claims • There are no known issues with regard to access or environment. • The lode claims are in good standing and no known encumbrances exist. • Western Flats consists of 253 filed lode claims
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• At all four prospects, previous work has been conducted by NV Resources and its consultants, being the vendors of the NLP to FBM. • Data collected by this entity has been reviewed in detail by FBM.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Heller, Lone Mountain, San Antone, Western Flats and Traction Prospects are considered prospective for lithium clay mineralisation. • Lithium anomalism/mineralisation is hosted in weakly indurated Tertiary lacustrine claystone & ashfall units, in the Basin and Range Province of Nevada, USA

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.
		• Relevant historical drill-hole information is included in this announcement however data is limited.
		• All location data from FBM recently completed drilling has been provided in Table 1.

Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material	• No data aggregation used • Metal equivalent values have not been used.

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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.	
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').	• Reported results are down hole intercepts only • Geological interpretation of the unit assumes a flat lying lithology • Further drilling will be required to confirm this.
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 results from the programme have been reported in Table 1.
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.	• Further drilling (Phase 3) is currently being planned.