5 August 2024

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

FBM SIGNIFICANTLY EXPANDS FOOTPRINT IN THE GOLDFIELDS

Highlights

- **FBM expands landholding in highly prospective zones of the W.A. Goldfields by 160%.**
- **New applications in proximity to existing Kangaroo Hills and Miriam Lithium Projects.**
- **Excellent discovery potential offered for both lithium and gold mineralisation.**

Future Battery Minerals Ltd (**ASX: FBM**) (**FBM** or the **Company**) announces the submission of additional Exploration and Prospecting Lease Applications over several areas proximate to its Kangaroo Hills and Miriam Lithium Projects in the Western Australian Goldfields region. These areas of new tenure application are considered highly prospective by FBM for both lithium and gold mineralisation.

FBM Managing Director and CEO, Nick Rathjen, commented:

"We are pleased to have identified and pegged this attractive ground holding so close to our existing footprint in the region. Its prospectivity lies squarely within our core skillset and focus areas of lithium whist also having gold exploration potential.

"FBM's plans for the ongoing exploration and advancement of the Kangaroo Hills and Miriam Lithium Projects are materially unchanged, as is the continued prioritisation of evaluation expenditure to its Western Australian projects. Initial low-cost field exploration activities are planned to commence on the newly acquired ground as tenements are granted. Desktop target generative exercises will also be conducted on the tenure during the application phase to allow fast-tracking and testing of prospective targets."

Expansion of FBM landholding in W.A. Goldfields

FBM has recently staked and submitted applications to the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (**DEMIRS**) for two (2) Exploration Leases and five (5) Prospecting Leases totalling approximately 65km^2. The ground subject of these applications is considered highly prospective for both lithium and gold mineralisation and is proximate to the Company's existing W.A. Goldfields projects, being the Kangaroo Hills and Miriam Lithium Projects (refer Figure 1). The applications significantly expand FBM's landholding in the W.A. Goldfields region by approximately 160%, building on the existing footprint of the Kangaroo Hills and Miriam Lithium Projects (approx. 19km^2) and non-core Saints Nickel Project (approx. 20km^2).

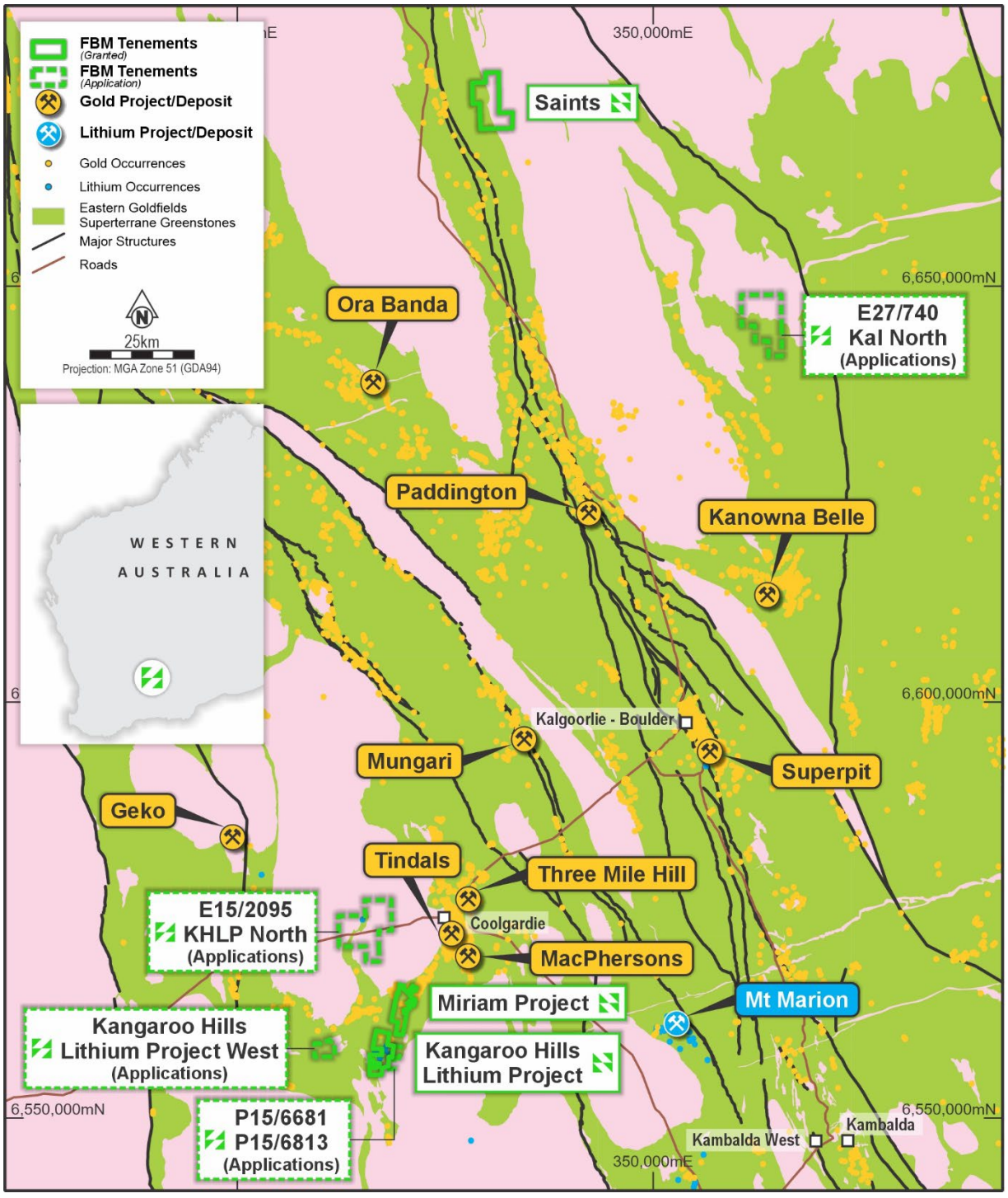

Figure 1: New FBM tenure applications in the WA Goldfields region

All tenure overlies Archean Greenstone lithologies of the Eastern Goldfields Super Terrane and is considered highly prospective for LCT pegmatites and gold mineralisation (refer Figure 1). The ground has been applied for following ongoing technical investigations into LCT pegmatite potential across the broader W.A. Goldfields region.

FBM has progressed third party objections to the new tenure applications and is now negotiating Heritage Protection Agreements (HPA) with relevant native title parties. Granting of the tenure is expected on completion of the relevant HPA's.

Expansion of Kangaroo Hills Footprint

Three separate project-scale land parcels have been staked and include the newly coined Kangaroo Hills West and Kangaroo Hills North Projects, along with the Kalgoorlie North Project. Additionally, two applications P15/6813 and P15/6681 are contiguous to the Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project, offering both further prospectivity for LCT pegmatites and a larger land holding for optimal future development of the Kangaroo Hills lithium system. This brings total land holding in the Kangaroo Hills region to 56.7km2 providing further exploration upside.

KHLP North overlies an extension of the same greenstone unit which hosts the KHLP and Miriam spodumene bearing pegmatites. The tenement is approximately 4km northwest of the Miriam project and is well accessed by the Great Eastern highway. Previous tenement holders identified a 4km +80ppm Li anomaly in soil samples which still remains untested. The Li anomaly is coincident with underlying greenstone lithologies and only one pegmatite outcrop has been located in the area. FBM eye's similar characteristics to the KHLP and Miriam LCT pegmatites highlighting this area as a high priority target when granted.

The KHLP West project is located approximately 6km directly east of the Big Red Lithium pegmatite. The area has been subject to limited historic exploration work, however a wide spaced drilling programme conducted by Jervois Mining Ltd in 2008 intercepted lithologies logged as pegmatite in one drill hole plotting within the current application area. LCT elements were not assayed and FBM will commence work to identify the LCT potential of pegmatites in this region, this work will include mapping and surface sampling to aid in future drill hole targeting. No current known gold occurrences exist within the application area, however the ground is in close proximity to the Gibraltar and Gibraltar East historic gold mines and is located on the same underlying greenstone unit as the Bullabulling Gold Mine (3.2Moz)[1] operated by Norton Goldfields Pty Ltd. FBM will further evaluate the ground for potential gold mineralisation in tandem with the LCT pegmatite exploration.

[1] Refer to Norton Goldfields website – Bullabulling Gold Project

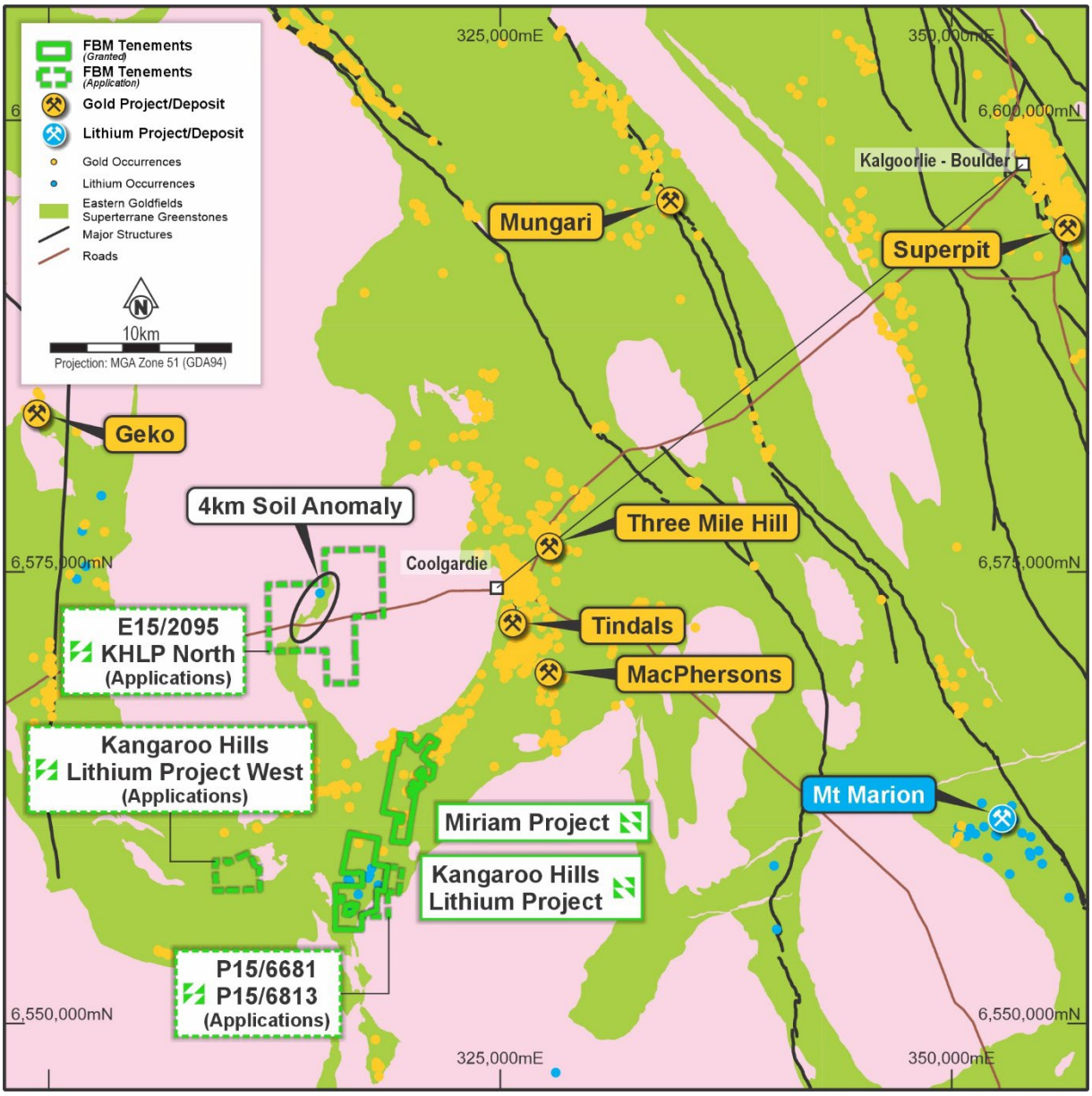

Figure 2 – Kangaroo Hills Tenure Location

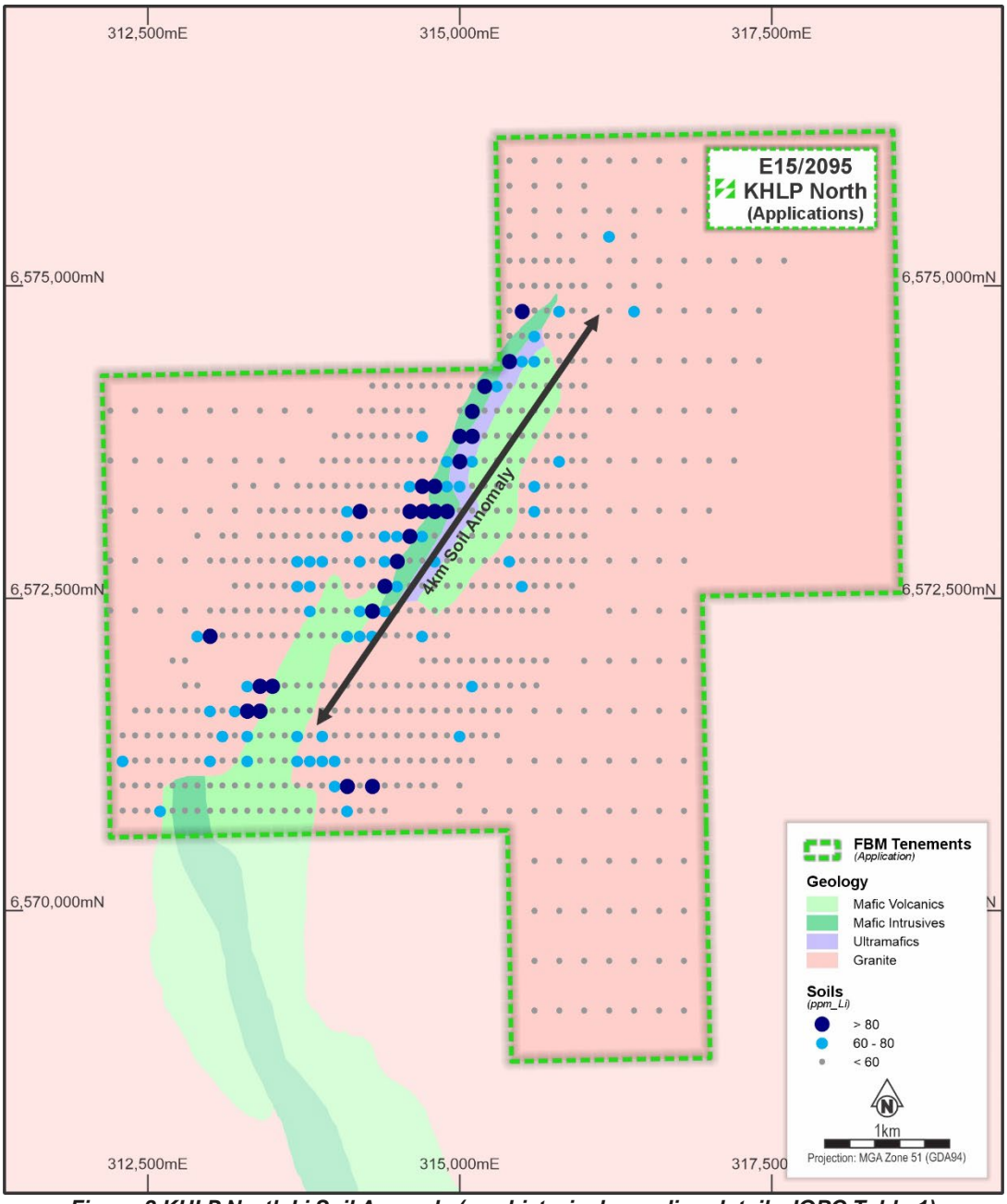

Figure 3 KHLP North Li Soil Anomaly (see historical sampling details JORC Table 1)

Broader Goldfield Region

The Kalgoorlie North project consists of one exploration lease application totalling an area of 27.9km2 located 45km northeast of Kalgoorlie. The north Kalgoorlie region is home to numerous operating and historic gold mines including Kanowna Belle, currently operated by Northern Star Resources Ltd and has produced 5.4Moz gold since 1993[2]. Smaller operations such as the Gordon Sirdar mine operated by FMR Investment Pty Ltd are located only 11km south. The tenement is well accessed by roads leading to these operations and numerous station and exploration tracks.

The tenure has been poorly tested for gold or LCT pegmatites, the underlying geology consists of Archean greenstone lithologies and is flanked to the north by granite, this highlights the potential for LCT pegmatite occurrences providing adequate host geology and granitic source rock. In addition, FBM identified numerous

[2] Refer to NST ASX announcement 24 May 2016

+10ppb gold soil anomalies in historic vacuum sampling data which appear to have never been adequately followed up.

Upon grant, FBM aims to further investigate the soil anomalies and conduct mapping and surface sampling to define Lithium and gold drill targets.

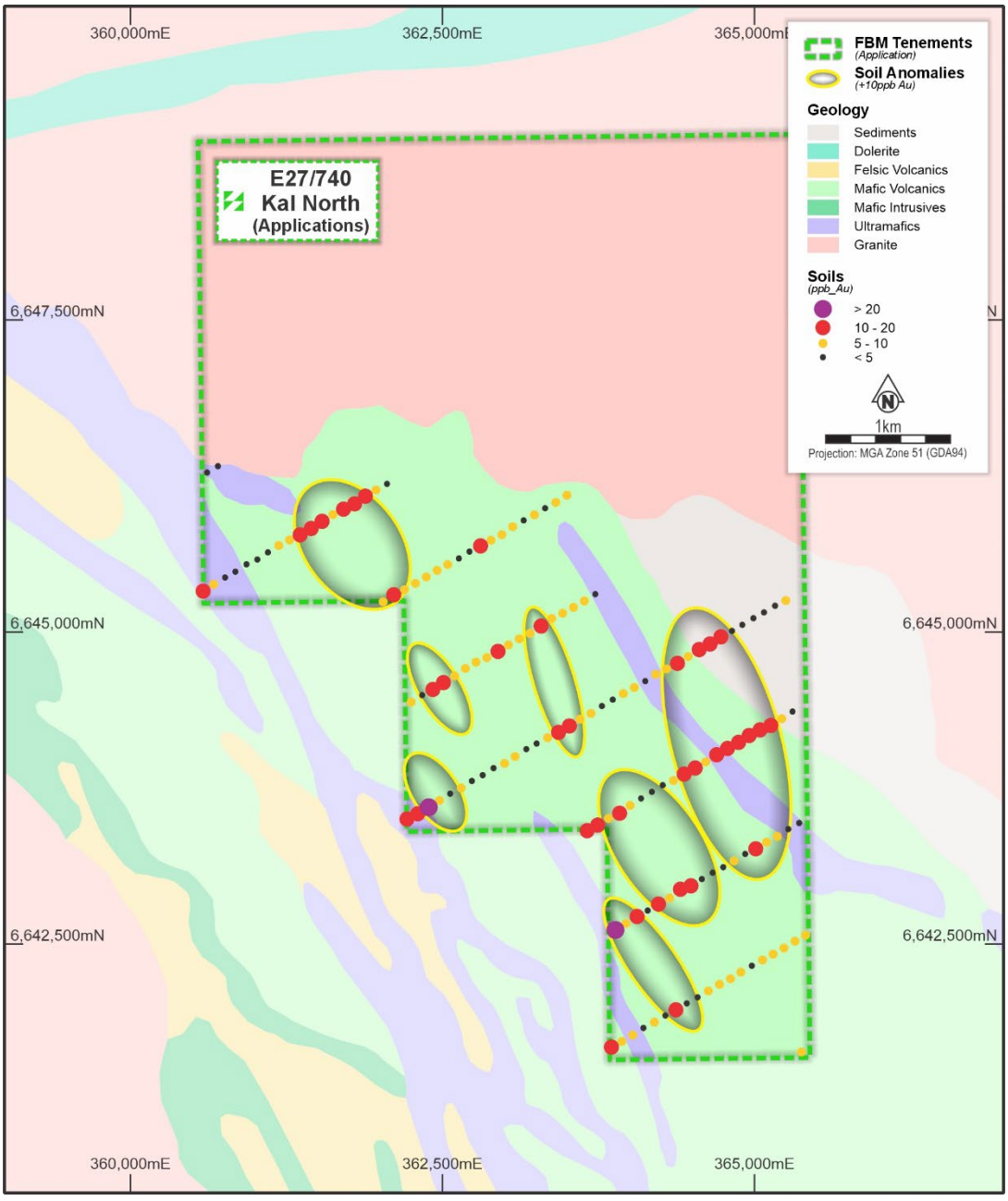

Figure 4 Kal North Project Au soil anomalies (+10ppb Au) (see historical sampling details JORC Table 1)

Prospectivity on existing tenure

FBM notes that much of its existing land holding is also prospective for gold mineralisation, given its location over favourable geology and structural settings. Since 2019, the company has been focused on the exploration and advancement of its Lithium and Nickel projects in Western Australia and Nevada. FBM now has a significant landholding in both WA and Nevada which overlies geology prospective for precious metal mineralisation. As such, the Company also plans to initiate a gold and multi-commodity review of its broader project portfolio, including its South Australian assets, this includes both desktop evaluation and low-cost ground exploration to further progress these opportunities within the portfolio.

Table 1 – Tenement Details

Tenement	Tenement ID	Status	Area (Km2)
KHLP	P15/6681	Pending	1.2
KHLP	P15/6813	Pending	1.1
KHLP West	P15/6814	Pending	1.7
KHLP West	P15/6815	Pending	1.6
KHLP West	P15/6816	Pending	0.8
KHLP North	E15/2095	Pending	31
Kal North	E27/740	Pending	28
Total			**65.4**

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

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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 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

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.futurebatteryminerals.com.au. FBM 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. FBM confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

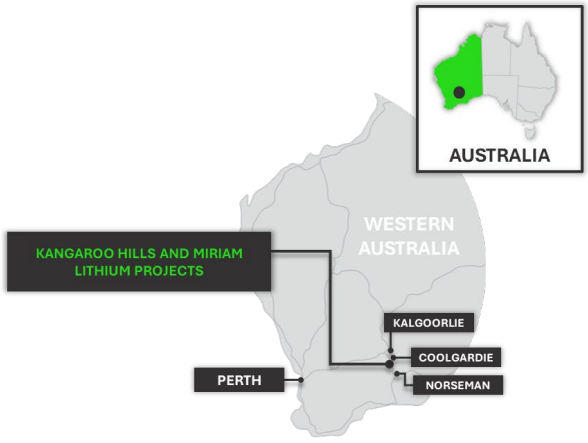
About Future Battery Minerals (ASX: FBM)

Future Battery Minerals (ASX: FBM) is a future-facing minerals exploration and development company focused on rapidly advancing its two new world-class lithium discoveries.

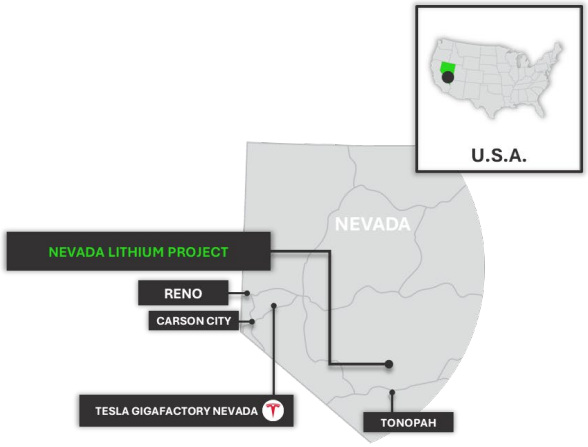
Our flagship asset is the 100%-owned Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project (KHLP). The KHLP is located in the Goldfields of Western Australia, approximately 17km south of the major township of Coolgardie, and hosts the exciting Big Red, Rocky and Potoroo hard rock lithium discoveries. Immediately north to the KHLP is the Miriam Project, the recent acquisition of which doubled our regional footprint. Miriam is located immediately along strike from the KHLP and holds a large historic lithium soil anomaly extending from an outcropping spodumene-rich pegmatite, providing a significant opportunity for future discovery success. These project areas are being rapidly advanced in parallel by FBM's experienced team, focusing on resource growth, metallurgical test work and development readiness.

The Goldfields are a lithium endowed province of Western Australia, with numerous operating and developing Lithium projects. Notably, the KHLP is only 30km's west of the Mt Marrion Lithium Mine operated by Mineral Resources Ltd (ASX: MIN). KHLP and Miriam are accessible via a sealed road leading south from Coolgardie, ensuring the Company has continuous access all year-round.

Our other key portfolio asset is the Nevada Lithium Project (NLP). A large-scale, high-grade maiden lithium claystone Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) was recently declared for the Lone Mountain deposit within the NLP, with this MRE being delivered less than 12 months from discovery. The business is evaluating a range of potential commercialisation routes for the NLP.



KANGAROO HILLS AND MIRIAM LITHIUM PROJECTS
High-grade LCT pegmatite discovery
31m at 1.13% Li_2O, including 20m at 1.43% Li_2O



NEVADA LITHIUM PROJECT
Large-scale initial Mineral Resource Estimate
1.5 Bt at 783 ppm Li for 6.2 Mt LCE

Refer to FBM ASX announcements on 15 May 2024 and 15 April 2024

About Lithium

Lithium is a soft silvery-white metal which is highly reactive and does not occur in nature in its elemental form. In nature it occurs as compounds within hard rock deposits, salt brines and claystone. Lithium and its chemical compounds have a wide range of industrial applications resulting in numerous chemical and technical uses. Lithium has the highest electrochemical potential of all metals, a key property in its role in lithium-ion batteries.

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.	No sampling 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).	No Drilling results reported
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.	No Drilling reported
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.	No logging results reported

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.	No sampling results reported
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.	No sampling 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.	No sampling 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.	No sampling results reported
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.	No sampling results reported
Orientation of data in relation to	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible	No sampling results reported

geological structure	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.	
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No sampling results reported
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 8 prospecting leases.** • 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 • FBM 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. **The Miriam Project consists of 5 prospecting leases.** • Granted leases are P15/6136, P15/6137, P156138 and P15/6139. P15/6135 remains in application • Leases P15/6136-6139 are held by Coolgardie Nickel Pty Ltd, now an 85% subsidiary of Future Battery Minerals Ltd. P15/6135 is held by Limelight Industries Pty Ltd until time of grant • A 2% NSR is held by Limelight Industries Pty Ltd over all Miriam tenure. • The tenements are located in the Kangaroo Hills Timber Reserve, an approved Conservation Management Plan provides conditional access to the tenure. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. **Regional Tenement Applications.**

		KHLP West • Consists of three (3) prospecting lease applications P15/6814, P15/6815 & P15/6816 • All leases are held by Altia Resources Pty Ltd (Altia), a 100% owned subsidiary of Future Battery Minerals Ltd • No known royalties exist on the KHLP West leases. • There are no material issues with regard to access. **KHLP North** • Consists of one (1) exploration lease application E15/2095 • All leases are held by Eastern Coolgardie Goldfields Pty Ltd (ECG), a 100% owned subsidiary of Future Battery Minerals Ltd • No known royalties exist on the KHLP North lease. • There are no material issues with regard to access. **Kal North** • Consists of one (1) exploration lease application E15/740 • All leases are held by Eastern Coolgardie Goldfields Pty Ltd (ECG), a 100% owned subsidiary of Future Battery Minerals Ltd • No known royalties exist on the Kal North lease. • There are no material issues with regard to access.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	KHLP North Soil Sampling • Sampling conducted by Lodestar Resources Ltd (asx;LSR), announced to asx on 11 February 2022 • Sampling conducted on a 200m x 100m grid sieving soil 10cm below surface • Lab assay conducted by Lab West, in Perth WA. Aqua Regia digest ICP-MS/OES analysis KAL North Vacuum Sampling • Sampling conducted by Delta Gold Ltd, was released publicly on DEMIRS domain Wamex in January 2001 • The report details a Vacuum surface sampling programme on tenure now covered by FBM's application E15/740 • Assays include Au at PPB level detection and As at PPM level detection • Assays are reported to have been carried out by Genalysis laboratories by method Digest B (AAS/ETA) with lower detection limit of 1ppb Au and 5ppm As KHLP West Drilling • Drilling conducted by Jervois Mining Ltd, was released publicly on DEMIRS domain Wamex in 2008 • Drilling was conducted on regional Nickel and Gold targets

		No further verification work has been conducted by FBM in relation to these historic exploration results.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The new tenement applications are prospective for Lithium, Caesium, Tantalum (LCT) enriched pegmatites which intrudes older Archean aged greenstone lithologies. • The tenements are prospective for lode and structurally hosted gold mineralisation hosted within Archean 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.	No drill holes are reported.
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.	No data aggregation methods are reported
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').	N/A
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be	Relevant diagrams have been included within the announcement.

	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.	
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.	N/A
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.	• FBM plans to conduct further target generative exploration at completion post granting of the tenure, this may consist of, mapping, sampling and geophysical surveys. Drilling will be conducted on a campaign basis testing identified targets. • Refer to figures/diagrams in the main body of text.