



2 September 2025

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

THICK HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERSECTED AT FORREST

Future Battery Minerals Ltd (**ASX: FBM**) (**FBM** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on its Phase 1 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill programme at the 100% owned Miriam Project, located in the W.A Goldfields Coolgardie region of Western Australia. The Company has received the first batch of the Phase 1 assay results that relate to the Forrest prospect. These results represent 10 holes of the 21-hole Phase 1 programme. Assays for the remaining 11 holes, which cover the Canyon prospect (1.5km to the south of Forrest prospect), are expected in the coming weeks.

Highlights

- Assays returned for the first ten (10) holes of the initial Miriam drill programme; all 10 holes were drilled at the Forrest prospect, with results significantly exceeding expectations.
- Numerous thick, high-grade gold intercepts were returned within shallow oxidised areas, including significant extensional outcomes to known gold zones.
- Drilling has successfully and substantially expanded a known gold lode to the west, providing further opportunity to target this lode to the north and south where it remains open. Drilling intersected:
 - 33m @ 1.57 g/t Au from 35m downhole in FGRC004, including
 - 16m @ 3.10 g/t Au from 44m downhole
- Discovery of new primary fresh rock gold lodes in the south-west extension of Forrest, intercepted:
 - 12m @ 1.56 g/t Au from 75m downhole in FGRC003,
 - including 1m @ 5.21 g/t Au from 84m downhole; and
 - 4m @ 1.37 g/t Au from 108m downhole
 - Significant upside potential remains at Forest at depth and testing fresh rock below the oxide gold zones.
- Infill results that significantly exceeded thickness and grade expectations across shallow oxidised zones included:
 - 29m @ 1.45 g/t Au from 32m downhole in FGRC001, including:
 - 14m @ 2.33 g/t Au from 38m downhole
 - 14m @ 2.29 g/t Au from 30m downhole in FGRC006, including:
 - 8m @ 3.52 g/t Au from 36m downhole, and
 - 4m @ 2.46 g/t Au from 54m downhole
 - 13m @ 2.21 g/t Au from 56m downhole in FGRC005, including:
 - 4m @ 4.30 g/t Au from 64m downhole
 - 9m @ 2.83 g/t Au from 46m downhole in FGRC007

- These results deliver strong validation and extension of historical Forrest results, plus identifies multiple areas where gold lodes show excellent potential to extend within both oxide and fresh rock where they remain open along strike.
- Assay results from eleven (11) holes drilled at the Canyon prospect, south of Forrest expected to be received in the next two weeks.
- Phase 2 drill programme is set to commence following receipt of all Phase 1 assays, with FBM envisaging a significant follow-up RC programme to extend multiple zones of high-grade gold mineralisation, targeting further extension of Forrest and regional prospects potentially including Canyon, Jungle and Forrest South.
- FBM remains well-funded to undertake all planned exploration activities through 2025 and beyond, with a strong cash balance of A\$6.4 million and zero debt (as at 30 June 2025).

FBM Managing Director and CEO, Nick Rathjen, commented:

“The results from the Forrest prospect have exceeded all expectations. These thick, high-grade gold intercepts returned within shallow oxidised zones have strongly validated our belief in the Miriam area and the substantial body of gold-focused exploration work put into the project over the past few months. This drilling has both confirmed the quality of historical gold lodes and highlighted multiple areas where these lodes offer strong extensional potential.”

“The stand-out intercept received from Forrest of 33m @ 1.57 g/t Au from 35m, including a higher-grade interval of 16m @ 3.10 g/t from 44m, delivered the best result to date at Miriam and a significant westward extension to a known gold lode previously identified through historical drilling. It also excitingly offers significant potential for further extensions to the thick, high-grade zones of this lode to both the north and south.”

“These excellent results at Forrest are to be followed shortly with the expected receipt of assay results from the eleven additional holes drilled at the Canyon prospect. We are eagerly awaiting these results, as Canyon is an untested 1.75km long structural target located on the same sheared contact hosting Forrest and has rapidly emerged as a high priority given extensive coincident gold anomalism in soils.

“FBM’s primary goal is to swiftly and methodically build on these Phase 1 results, which will inform future exploration drilling at Miriam. Once all phase one assays are received, the team will be preparing to commence the second phase, targeting further extensions at Forrest, along with regional targets including Canyon, Jungle and Forrest South.”

Excellent initial results from Phase 1 drill program at Miriam

In July 2025, FBM conducted a gold-focused Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling programme at Miriam. The programme consisted of twenty-one (21) holes for approximately 1,900m drilled and was designed to target gold mineralisation at the highly prospective **Forrest and Canyon prospects**.

Forrest prospect

FBM's drilling at Forrest was designed to confirm and extend historic exploration conducted in the 1990s, where multiple flat-lying lodes of gold mineralisation were identified within regolith but provided limited historical understanding of bedrock potential. This historical drilling resulted in the discovery of shallow oxide gold mineralisation over a strike of 600m and produced numerous shallow intercepts highlighting attractive thicknesses and grades.

FBM previously collated all historical drilling data in May 2025 and found that much of the data lacked detailed geological logging and was missing key details with respect to depth of oxidation, lithology and texture. As a result, only limited interpretation and modelling of the gold mineralisation could be achieved however the upside potential was recognised and a key focus of the current drilling.

Significant historical intersections included¹:

- 12m @ 2.09 g/t from Au from 60m (MRC97-15)
- 10m @ 2.51 g/t from Au from 30m (FGA002)
- 10m @ 2.09 g/t Au from 30m and 4m @ 4.86 g/t Au from 73m (MRC97-5)
- 5m @ 7.35 g/t Au from 70m (MRC97-25)

FBM designed a compact 10-hole program at Forrest to confirm the location, grade and thickness of the identified gold lodes and to test potential dip, strike and plunge extensions. Drilling was also designed to test potential extensions of mineralisation to the north-east and south-west.

¹ Refer to FBM ASX announcement dated 27 May 2025

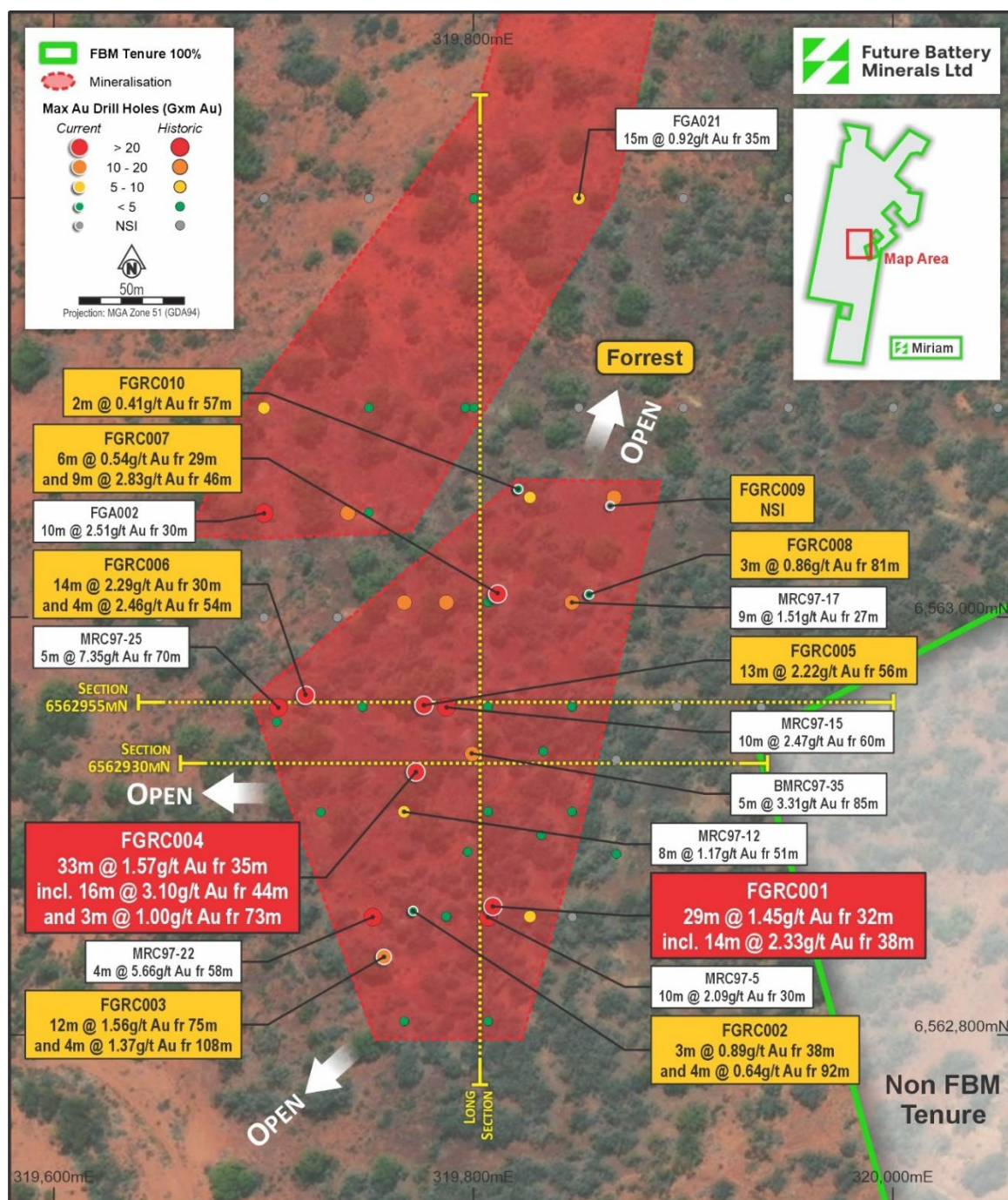


Figure 1: Plan view of Forrest with new drill holes results

Extensions and fresh rock discovery

The best result from the current Forrest drilling was hole FGRC004, which returned a thick gold intercept of **33m @ 1.57 g/t Au from 35m downhole**. This hole was designed to target a historic 30m line extension from where historical hole BMRC97-35 previously intercepted 5m @ 3.31 g/t Au from 85m downhole (refer Figure 2).

Hole FGRC004 exceeded expectations, significantly extending mineralisation further to the west, and included a high-grade section of **16m @ 3.10 g/t Au from 44m downhole**. The result also highlights the prospectivity of this zone at Forrest and indicates that there is further potential for extensions to this significant lode to both the north, south and down dip.

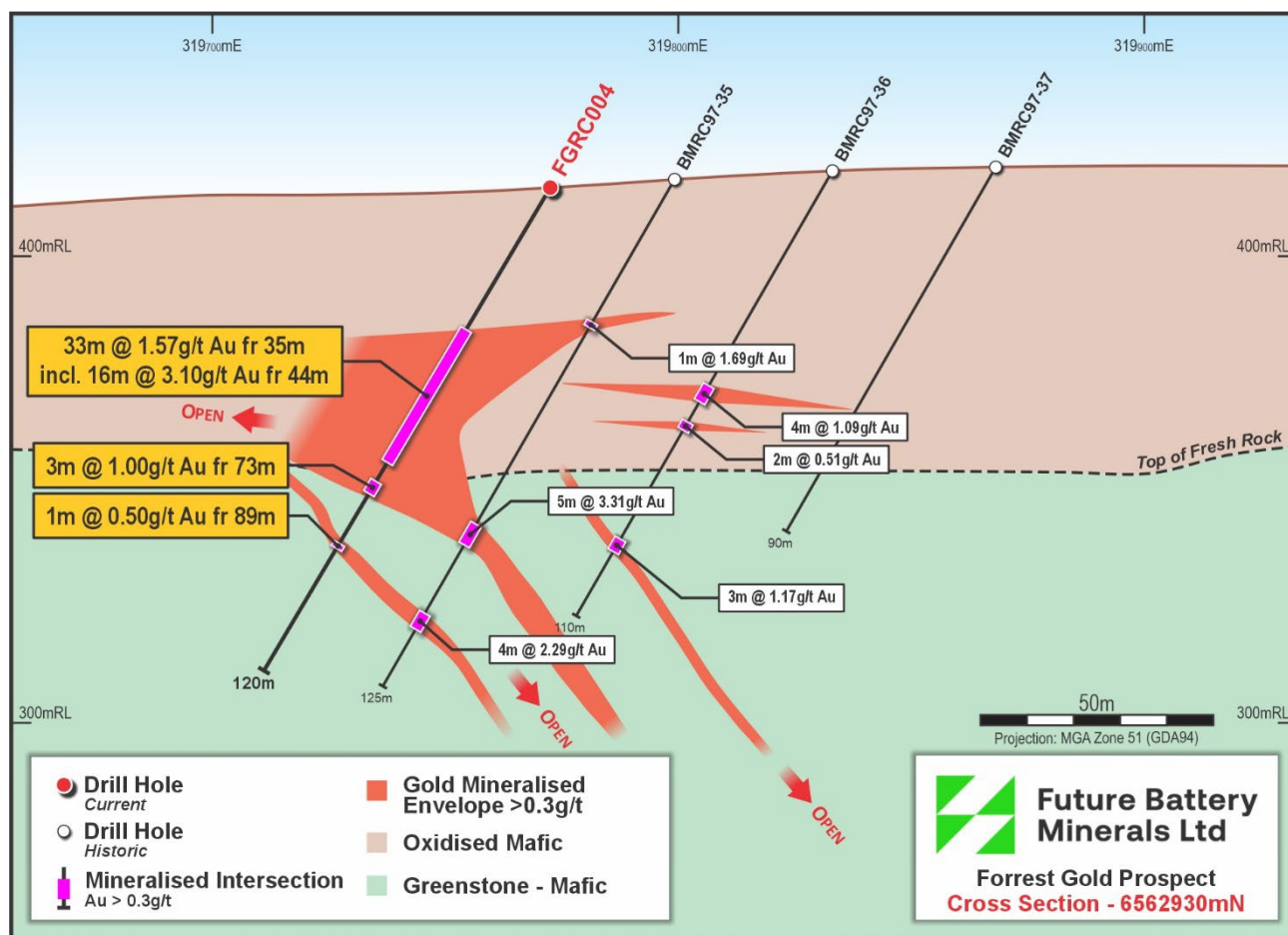


Figure 2: Cross section of FGRC004 6562930N

In the southwest of Forrest, hole FGRC003 was designed to test a potential plunge extension of the modelled lodes. The hole intercepted quartz veining with minor sulphides on the oxide/fresh rock contact at 75m down hole depth and resulted in an intercept of **12m @ 1.56 g/t Au from 75m, including 3m @ 2.87 g/t Au from 79m** downhole – highlighting the successful identification of the primary fresh rock lode at Forrest. Further deeper drilling will be required to track this lode in fresh rock along strike.

Other successful extensional holes included FGRC007 (**9m @ 2.83 g/t Au from 46m downhole**) and FGRC008 (**3m @ 0.86 g/t Au from 81m downhole**), which successfully intercepted a north-east extension of Forrest.

Importantly these results including FGRC004, highlight that the Forest mineralised system remains open in multiple directions. Remodelling of the system has greatly improved FBM's understanding and supports potential to extend the mineralisation to the south, north and west targeting key trends identified in FGRC004, FGRC007 and FGRC008 and surrounding historic holes. Following the program FBM was able to more accurately model the oxidised and fresh rock boundaries at Forrest. This work has helped identify several other potential sites of fresh rock primary gold mineralisation in historic drilling. To date FGRC003 has provided the best confirmed intercepts of fresh rock gold mineralisation, however FBM have identified several zones for potential targeting. Historical air core drilling to the southern extension of Forrest proved to be too shallow and ineffective in identifying this new lode. This represents an additional opportunity for FBM to further test potential fresh rock extensions at Forrest.

Infill intercepts

The historically identified lodes were able to be extended or joined, including hole FGRC001 which intercepted **29m @ 1.45g/t Au from 32m** downhole (which was targeting the historical intercept at hole MRC97-5 of 10m @ 2.09 g/t Au from 30m downhole and 6m @ 0.44 g/t Au from 46m downhole).

The programme has also successfully intercepted the targeted lodes from historical drilling, including the thick high-grade intercepts at holes FGRC005 and FGRC006, which targeted the historical drill hole (MRC97-15) that previously intercepted 12m @ 2.09 g/t Au from 60m downhole (refer Figure 3). Significant results included:

- **13m @ 2.21 g/t Au from 56m downhole, including 4m @ 4.30 g/t Au from 64m downhole (FGRC005)**
- **14m @ 2.29 g/t Au from 30m downhole, including 8m @ 3.52 g/t Au from 36m downhole, and 4m @ 2.46 g/t Au from 54m (FGRC006)**

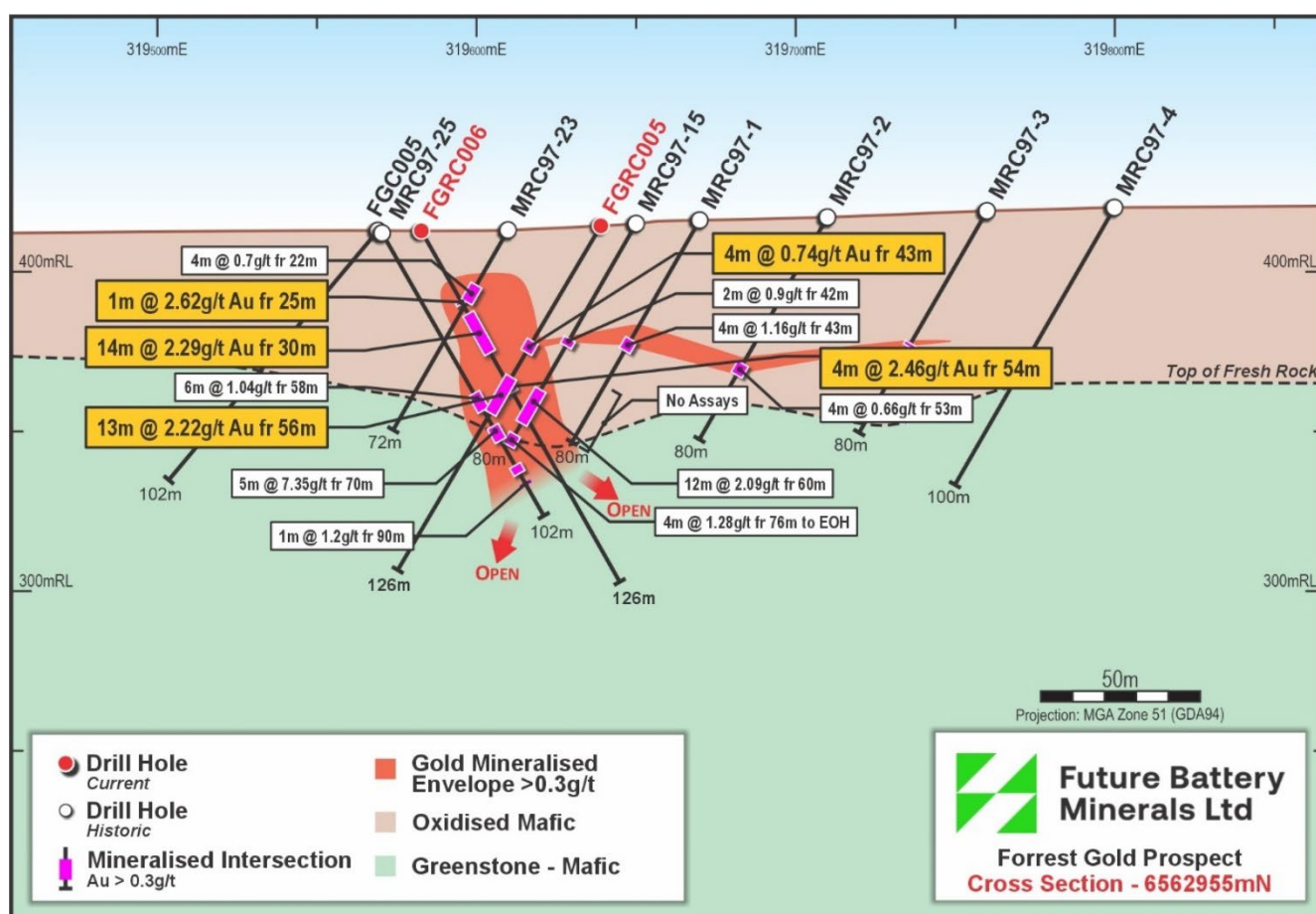


Figure 3: Cross section of FGRC005 and FGRC006 6562955N

Significantly, these intercepts were all contained within weathered and oxidised mafic rock units and associated with quartz veining. In some cases, remnant alteration could also be identified. FBM's sampling activities at Miriam consisted of both single metre cone split samples and 4 metre speared composite samples. The results reported a combination of both sample techniques and further assaying will be conducted on any 4m composite which returns a value of >0.1 g/t Au, and selective multi-element assay will be conducted on zones of interest. Assay results of the corresponding single metre samples will likely be received in early October, these results will further refine the grade and thickness of numerous intercepts.

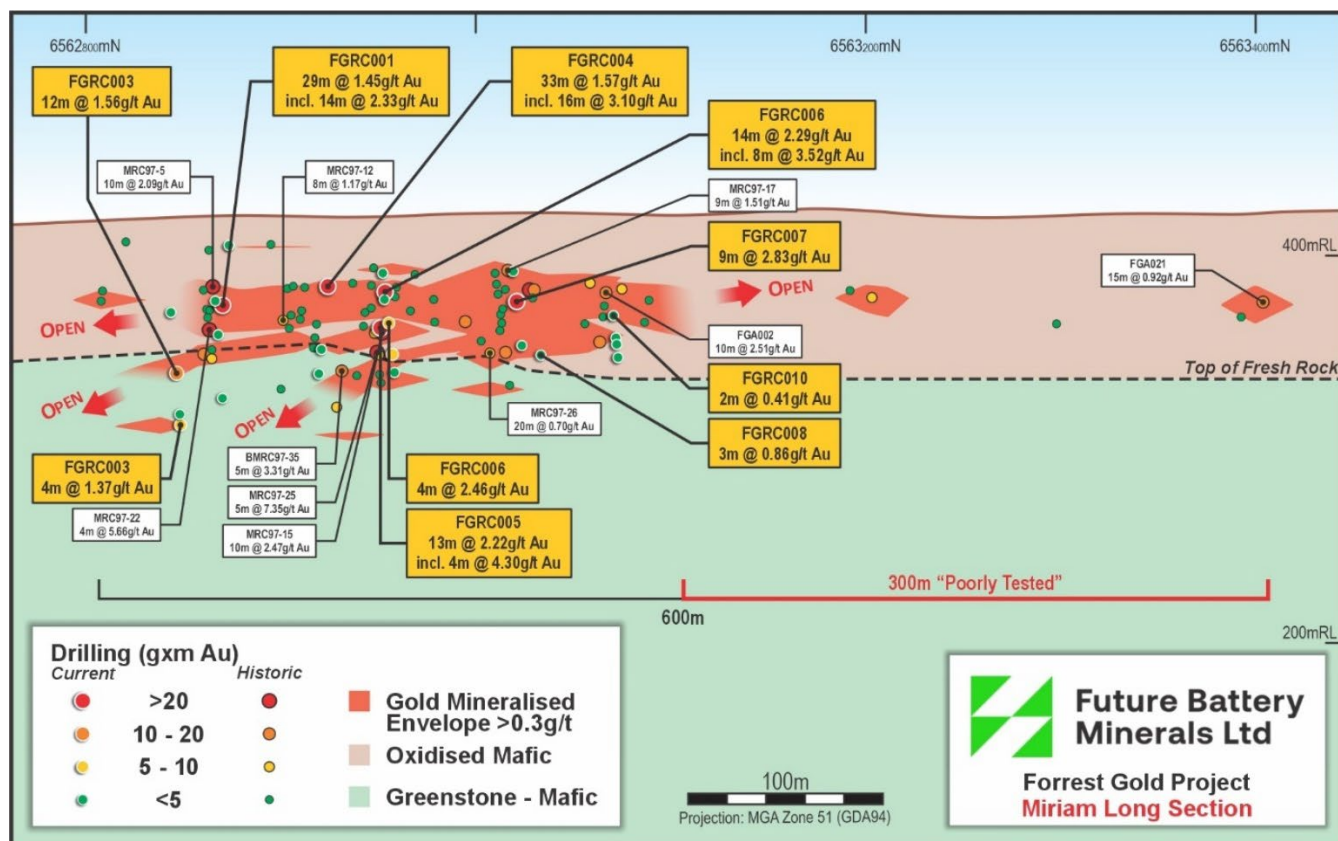


Figure 4: Long section of Forrest gold lodes

Canyon prospect

The remaining 11 holes of the maiden Miriam programme were drilled at the Canyon prospect, 1.5km south of Forrest, testing this high-potential 1.7 km geochemical and geophysical target. Forrest is located on the same sheared contact that hosts the Forrest gold prospect. Assay results for these holes are expected to be received in the next two weeks.

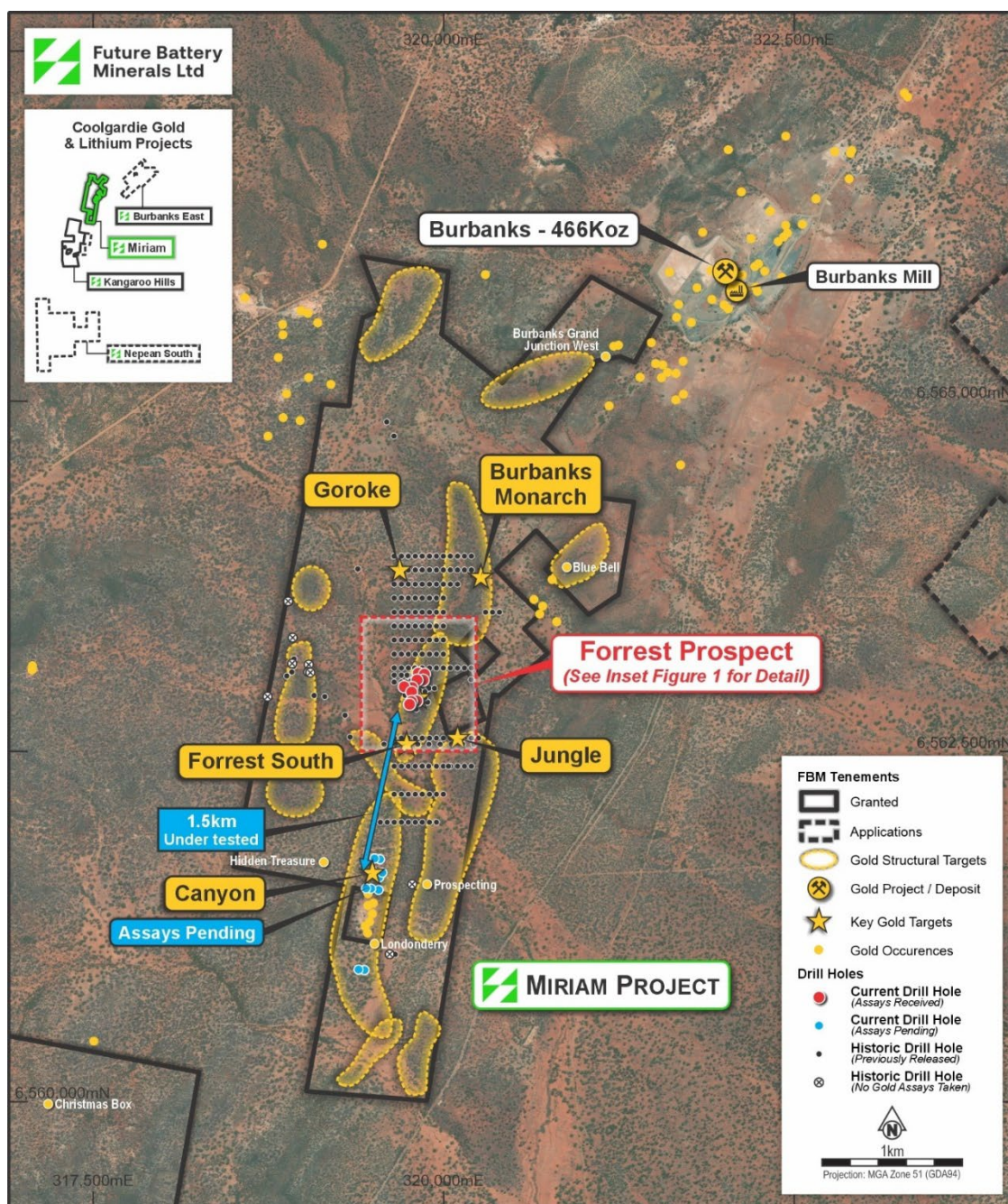


Figure 5: Plan view of Miriam with new drill hole locations

Other prospects for future testing

Historical wide spaced drilling conducted to the south of Forrest intercepted two additional prospective zones known as Forrest South and Jungle. The gold mineralisation at these prospects remains open and further drilling is required to understand the potential scale of mineralisation, however these prospects represent opportunities for further growth. Key intercepts include¹;

- 16m @ 0.93 g/t Au from 44m (LDC7) Forrest South
- 4m @ 3.77 g/t Au from 94m (FGC001) Jungle
- 10m @ 0.62 g/t from 30m (DPR022) Jungle

FBM has also investigated other regional occurrences such as Goroke and Burbanks Monarch. Only limited drilling has tested these occurrences, and more work is required to better evaluate their potential. Key intercepts from Goroke and Burbanks Monarch include¹;

- 5m @ 2.3 g/t Au from surface (MID014) Goroke
- 12m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 15m (FGA059) Goroke
- 5m @ 1.94 g/t Au from 25m (FGA073) Burbanks Monarch
- 10m @ 0.90 g/t from 30m (FGA050) Burbanks Monarch

FBM plans to commence testing of these regional targets in upcoming drill programmes.

Next steps

The Miriam Phase 1 drilling programme was completed mid-July and comprised 21 RC drill holes for 1,900m, with assay results now received for the first 10 holes (Tables 1 and 2). Detailed planning for the Miriam Phase 2 drill programme has commenced and will be finalised once assays for the remaining 11 Phase 1 RC drill holes, targeting the Canyon prospect (drill hole location in Table 3), have been received. At this stage, the Company envisages undertaking follow-up RC drilling to test opportunities to extend the gold mineralisation at Forrest and to further test the upside potential of other gold prospects in the Miriam tenure. Single metre sampling of all anomalous composite samples is underway and assay results are expected early October. FBM is also undertaking heritage surveys to clear regional prospects for future exploration evaluation. Recently FBM completed heritage surveys over the Jungle and Forrest South prospects to elevate these targets to drill ready status.

Regional Geology

The Miriam Project tenure covers a region of the Coolgardie Greenstone Belt overlying a suite of mafic and ultramafic units along with felsic intrusives. Miriam also overlies formations and structural trends that host multiple nearby gold deposits, including Horizon Minerals' Burbanks (466 koz @ 2.4 g/t Au), Beacon Minerals' McPhersons Reward (132 koz @ 1.2 g/t Au) and Focus Minerals' Coolgardie Operations (2.7 Moz @ 1.8 g/t Au).²

² Three Mile Hill refer to Focus Minerals ASX Announcement dated 1st December 2023, MacPhersons and Geko refer to Beacon Minerals' [Resource and Reserves](#). Burbanks refer to Horizon Minerals [Reserves & Resources](#) and Bullabulling refer to Minerals 260 ASX Announcement dated 14th January 2025

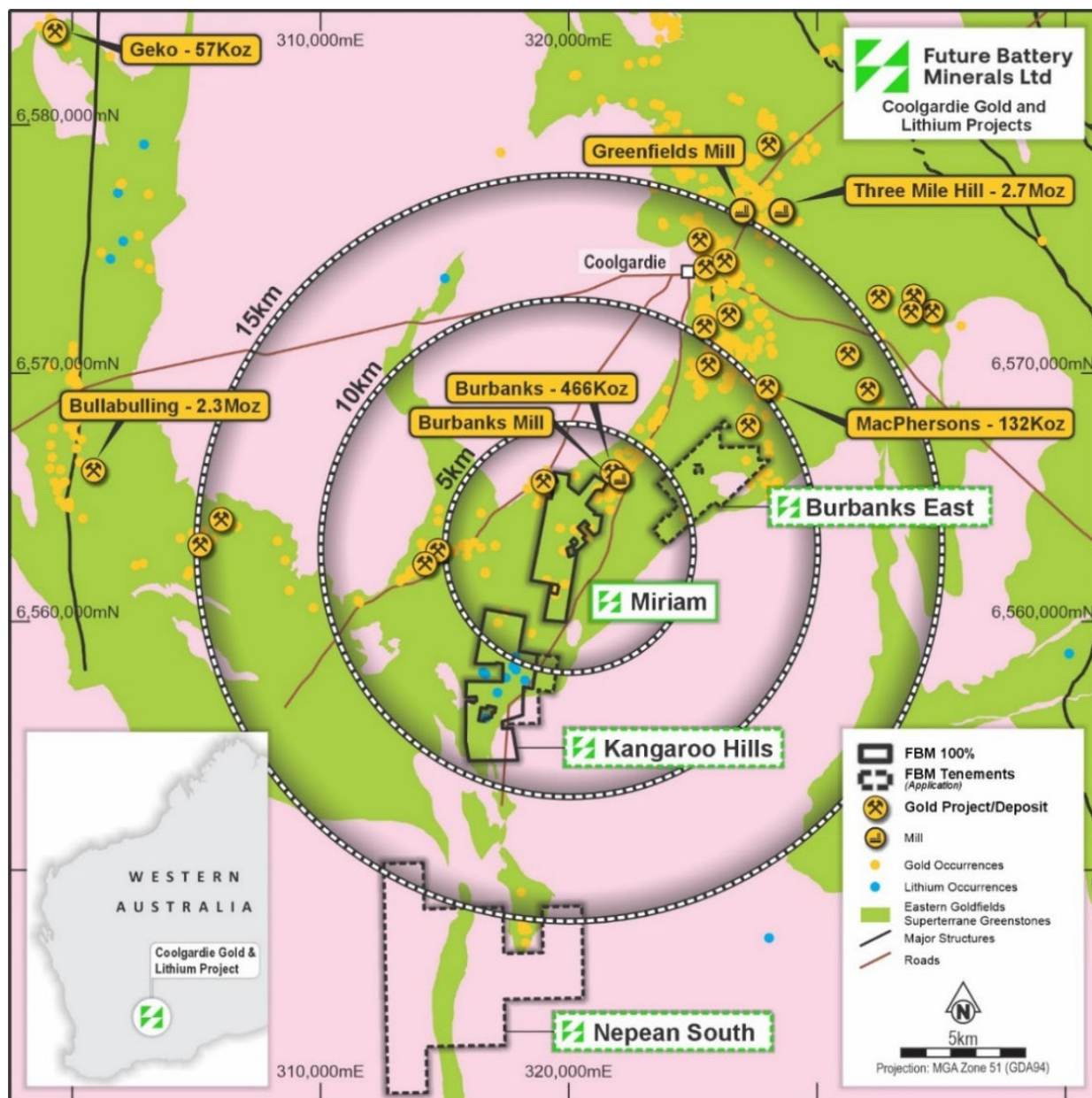


Figure 6: Regional Map of FBM's Coolgardie Projects and Other Nearby Operations²

**Table 1 – Drill Hole Significant Intercepts >0.3g/t
(Intervals represented as down hole length)**

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade g/t	Intercept	Grade x Metre
FGRC001	8	12	4	0.44	4m @ 0.44 g/t	1.76
FGRC001	32	61	29	1.45	29m @ 1.45 g/t	42.05
including	32	46	14	2.33	14m @ 2.33 g/t	32.62
FGRC002	38	41	3	0.89	3m @ 0.89 g/t	2.67
FGRC002	57	60	3	0.73	3m @ 0.73 g/t	2.19
FGRC002	92	96	4	0.64	4m @ 0.64 g/t	2.56
FGRC003	45	48	3	0.34	3m @ 0.34 g/t	1.02
FGRC003	75	87	12	1.56	12m @ 1.56 g/t	18.72
including	85	86	1	5.21	1m @ 5.21 g/t	5.21
FGRC003	103	105	2	0.78	2m @ 0.78 g/t	1.56
FGRC003	108	112	4	1.37	4m @ 1.37 g/t	5.48
FGRC004	35	68	33	1.57	33m @ 1.57 g/t	51.81
including	44	60	16	3.1	16m @ 3.10 g/t	49.6
FGRC004	73	76	3	1	3m @ 1.00 g/t	3
FGRC004	89	90	1	0.5	1m @ 0.50 g/t	0.5
FGRC005	43	47	4	0.74	4m @ 0.74 g/t	2.96
FGRC005	56	69	13	2.22	13m @ 2.22 g/t	28.86
including	64	68	4	4.3	4m @ 4.30 g/t	17.2
FGRC006	25	26	1	2.62	1m @ 2.62 g/t	2.62
FGRC006	30	44	14	2.29	14m @ 2.29 g/t	32.06
including	36	44	8	3.52	8m @ 3.52 g/t	28.16
FGRC006	54	58	4	2.46	4m @ 2.46 g/t	9.84
FGRC006	71	79	8	0.79	8m @ 0.79 g/t	6.32
FGRC006	84	88	4	0.96	4m @ 0.96 g/t	3.84
FGRC007	29	35	6	0.54	6m @ 0.54 g/t	3.24
FGRC007	46	55	9	2.83	9m @ 2.83 g/t	25.47
FGRC007	73	82	9	0.43	9m @ 0.43 g/t	3.87
FGRC008	81	84	3	0.86	3m @ 0.86 g/t	2.58
FGRC009					NSI	
FGRC010	57	59	2	0.41	2m @ 0.41 g/t	0.82
FGRC010	71	72	1	0.34	1m @ 0.34 g/t	0.34
FGRC010	75	76	1	0.62	1m @ 0.62 g/t	0.62
FGRC010	83	84	1	0.74	1m @ 0.74 g/t	0.74

Table 2 – Drill Hole Location Information – Assays Received
(UTM MGA 94 Zone 51)

Hole ID	Hole Type	Max Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip
FGRC001	RC	108	319809	6562862	407	270	-60
FGRC002	RC	108	319771	6562860	405	90	-70
FGRC003	RC	114	319757	6562838	405	90	-70
FGRC004	RC	120	319772	6562927	408	270	-60
FGRC005	RC	126	319776	6562958	408	270	-60
FGRC006	RC	126	319720	6562963	406	90	-60
FGRC007	RC	102	319811	6563012	409	90	-60
FGRC008	RC	102	319855	6563011	411	90	-60
FGRC009	RC	102	319865	6563053	412	90	-60
FGRC010	RC	102	319821	6563061	411	90	-60

Table 3 – Drill Hole Location Information – Assays Pending
(UTM MGA 94 Zone 51)

Hole ID	Hole Type	Max Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip
CYRC001	RC	84	319537	6561510	403	90	-60
CYRC002	RC	72	319483	6561519	404	90	-60
CYRC003	RC	90	319447	6561522	405	90	-60
CYRC004	RC	84	319541	6561599	404	90	-60
CYRC005	RC	72	319493	6561620	406	90	-60
CYRC006	RC	84	319494	6561644	406	285	-60
CYRC007	RC	114	319564	6561634	405	125	-60
CYRC008	RC	72	319546	6561729	404	90	-60
CYRC009	RC	78	319509	6561735	404	90	-60
CYRC010	RC	72	319435	6560939	394	90	-60
CYRC011	RC	66	319394	6560943	395	90	-60

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 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 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)

THE BUSINESS: Gold and lithium exploration and development

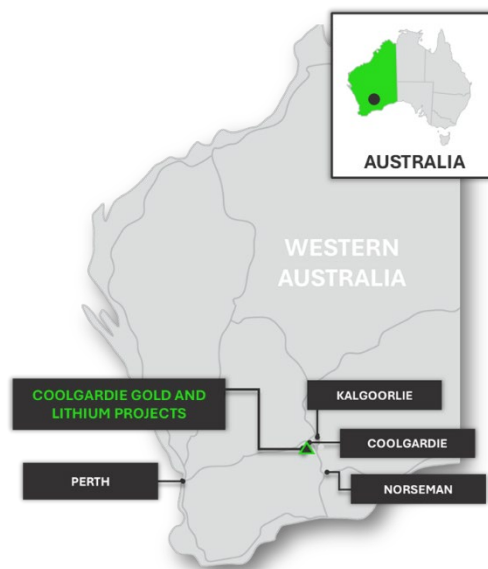
Future Battery Minerals (ASX: FBM) is an exploration and development company focused on rapidly advancing its 100% owned Coolgardie Gold and Lithium project in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

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.

We are positioned just 15km south of the mining hub of Coolgardie (via sealed road), 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. With a cash balance of A\$6.4 million and zero debt (as at 30 June 2025), we are well-funded to undertake our planned exploration and evaluation work programs.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation drilling collects a 1m bulk sample. A 2-3kg sample is cone split from the drill rig and collected in a pre-marked calico bag. 4m composite samples are collected proportionally via spear from the 1m bulk sample. Both 1 metre and 4 metre composites are selected for fire assay purpose producing a 50g homogenised split for assay. When anomalous 4m composite samples intercepts >0.1g/t Au are received the corresponding zone is then sub assayed to their 1m sample. Certified reference material, including known standards and blank material are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 for primary samples, field duplicates are collected at 1 in 30. Analysis of QA/QC results is undertaken by the company to ensure sampling accuracy. Laboratory (ALS) also perform internal Qa/Qc sampling at a rate of 1 to 25.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation uses 5.5 inch pneumatic hammer to pulverise oxidised and fresh rock which is then delivered to the cyclone and cone splitter via compressed air.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 1m samples and 4m composite samples are weighed and recorded in the FBM database. Bulk sample recovery was measured/commented in sample logs. No sample bias relationship has been identified.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes have been geologically logged by geologists in the field, recording lithology, oxidation, weathering, texture, structure and mineralogy Geological data has been recorded on FBM database. Logging is a qualitative nature.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling of drill chips included compositing by spear sample on 4m composites. Single metre samples were cone split to obtain an approximate 2-3kg sample. Certified reference material, including known standards and blank material are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 for primary samples, field duplicates are collected at 1 in 30. Analysis of QA/QC results is undertaken by the company to ensure sampling accuracy. Laboratory (ALS) also perform internal Qa/Qc sampling at a rate of 1 to 25.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were prepared and assayed by ALS in Perth Samples preparation included weighing, pulverising and splitting. A 50g split was then assayed via Fire Assay and Atomic Absorption Spectrometer under ALS code Au-AA26 The methodology is considered an industry standard in determining gold grades in known gold bearing systems. Internal laboratory Qa/Qc processes were conducted including the insertion of Certified reference material, blanks and duplicates. Qa/Qc results are acceptable
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intercepts are calculated by database algorithm and verified by FBM staff and Database contractors. All field data is imported to the FBM geochemistry database utilising industry data logging software LogChief. This is uploaded to a sequel server database hosted on Maxwell Geoservices propriety software and managed for FBM by an external database company Mitchell River Group Pty Ltd. No adjustments are made to assay data Gold significant intercepts are calculated using a 0.3g/t lower cut off and maximum 2m internal waste dilution. Grade by metre calculations are a simple multiplication of the gold grade by the width of the intercept and this is used to weight the significance of an intercept. FBM twinned selective historic drill holes or identified lodes to determine accuracy of historic results.

Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill Holes were surveyed utilising a Differential GPS with sub 1cm accuracy including elevation All drill hole collar information has been supplied and projected to UTM MGA 94 Zone 51
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Forrest, holes were drilled on 30m spacing, 60m line spacing. Data spacing is appropriate for identifying continuous and non-continuous geochemical anomalies and future Mineral Resource estimates.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling has been conducted on E-W grid lines. Geological units in the region have a dominantly N-S to NE-SW strike. As such the E-W drilling provides relative oblique interceptions. Drilling intercepted both oxide/supergene mineralisation and fresh bedrock intercepts. More drilling is required to better determine the dip and direction of the fresh bedrock gold mineralisation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples are collected in the field on the day of drilling and transported directly to an ALS laboratory located 40km's away in Kalgoorlie Samples are delivered daily to the Kalgoorlie ALS laboratory ALS transport the samples to the Perth laboratory for analysis. All calico sample bags are stored within prelabelled Pollyweave bags and zip tied for transportation.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The Miriam Project consists of 5 prospecting leases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Granted leases are P15/6136, P15/6137, P15/6138 and P15/6139. P15/6135 remains in application 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

		<p>conditional access and exploration of the tenure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>The Historic data represented in this announcement was culminated from the exploration work conducted the following parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mt Kersey Mining conducted Reverse Circulation drilling in 1996 consisting of 9 holes. Samples were assayed via Fire Assay for gold and aqua regia digest for other elements at AAL Kalgoorlie Crest Mining conducted Reverse Circulation drilling in 1996 and 1997 consisting of 38 holes. Samples were assayed via PM203 at ALS laboratories Barminto conducted Reverse Circulation drilling in 1997 consisting of 6 holes. Samples were assayed via Fire Assay FA1 at Amdel laboratories. Spinifex Resources conducted 3 diamond core holes targeting the Miriam Nickel prospect in 2000. Samples containing gold were assayed via fire assay at Analabs Berkeley Resources conducted 3 diamond core and 1 RC hole targeting the Miriam Nickel prospect in 2004. Samples containing gold were assayed via fire assay at Analabs. Sipa Resources conducted Air Core (73 holes), RAB (63 holes) and RC (8 holes) drilling between 2005 and 2007. Samples were assayed by Ultratrace laboratories utilising methods, ICP101, ICP102, ICP302 and fire assay FA002 and FA003 All results were reported by FBM on the 27th of May 2025
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Miriam project is 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill Hole collar tables including location, height and drill direction have been included. (Table 2). Significant intercepts are specified as down hole lengths. Maximum Au assay has been represented in the maps. This data is included in the collar table

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intercept assay data has been tabled. (Table1)
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum down hole gold assays and grade by metre have been included in maps. Cutoff ranges are shown in legends Significant intercepts are considered as intercepts >0.3g/t Au and include up to 2m internal dilution. This is considered a significant intercept for a known gold bearing system. Significant intercepts which include both 1m samples and 4 metre composites are calculated via a length weighted average. All 4 metre composites which return results >0.1g/t will be sub assayed to corresponding 1m samples and 1 metre samples will then take priority once results are received.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results are reported as down hole length only. Mineralisation is interpreted as flat lying lodes however geological understanding is still insufficient and further drilling planned by FBM aims to address the uncertainty.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay data has been represented for all holes drilled in the project area including holes with no significant intercept.
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;	No other substantive data exists.

	potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FBM is awaiting drilling results from another prospect within the Miriam project. • FBM will conduct further drill testing of the Miriam project which is scheduled for September 2025. • Refer to figures/diagrams in the main body of text.