



20 October 2025

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

SINGLE-METRE ASSAYS ENHANCE HIGH-GRADE GOLD POTENTIAL AT MIRIAM

Future Battery Minerals Ltd (ASX: FBM) (FBM or the Company) is pleased to announce the results of single-metre samples taken during the gold-focussed Phase 1 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling programme at its 100%-owned Miriam Project, located in the W.A. Goldfields region of Western Australia.

Highlights

- Return of single metre assays from Phase 1 RC drilling further evidences the success of FBM's initial gold exploration strategy at Miriam.
- Delivered substantial uplift (78% and 67% grade increases, respectively) in:
 - Thick, high-grade mineralisation identified at Forrest in FGRC004: now 33m @ 2.80 g/t Au from 35m, incl. 12m @ 4.39 g/t Au from 35m (previously 33m @ 1.57 g/t Au from 35m)¹.
 - Key discovery intercept returned at Canyon in CYRC001: now 18m @ 0.92 g/t Au from 28m, incl. 3m @ 3.28 g/t Au from 43m (previously 20m @ 0.55 g/t Au from 28m)².
- Results assist FBM in better refining definition of key mineralised zones at both Forrest and Canyon, which further improves targeting for upcoming programs.
- Phase 2 RC drilling now complete, comprising 35 drill holes (over 3,700m) at Forrest, Forrest South and Canyon; assay results are expected from early-mid November 2025.
- Heritage surveys planned for late October to cover Burbanks Monarch, Blue Bell and Burbanks Grand Junction ahead of planned 2026 regional exploration programs at Miriam.
- Soil sampling of newly cleared heritage areas to commence in November to further advance targets ahead of planned drilling.
- FBM remains well-funded to execute all planned exploration activities through the remainder of 2025 and beyond, with cash of A\$6.4 million and zero debt (as at 30 June 2025).

FBM Managing Director and CEO, Nick Rathjen, commented:

"The exceptional results from our more detailed single metre sampling offers further validation of our gold exploration strategy at Miriam. We now have greater confidence in the previous Phase 1 results and additional insight to the scale of opportunity awaiting us at Forrest and Canyon. These new sampling results have significantly upgraded several key Phase 1 intercepts, including the previous standout Forrest intercept in FGRC004, which now sits at 33m @ 2.80 g/t Au from 35m that is a 78% increase in grade, including 12m @ 4.39 g/t from 35m, as well as materially lifting the result in Canyon hole CYRC001 validating our regional target generation model and enhances Canyon's continued prospectivity.

"With Phase 2 drilling complete, we now await the receipt of these assay results, which are expected to be received in batches from early-mid November. The single metre assays from Phase 1, along with the upcoming results from our Phase 2 drilling, are set to inform the delivery of an initial MRE for Miriam. These results will also assist in updating our geological model and refining the design of upcoming drill programs at Miriam."



Phase 1 single-metre assay results produce outstanding intercept upgrades

In July 2025, FBM conducted its Phase 1 RC drilling programme at Miriam, designed to target gold mineralisation at the highly prospective Forrest and Canyon prospects. During Phase 1 drilling, both 4m composite and 1m sampling was completed, with a combination of these results subsequently announced in September 2025^{1,2}.

4m composite samples were taken from areas where oxidation was too intense to visually identify potential gold mineralisation. Following the full release of Phase 1 results from Forrest and Canyon, FBM returned to the field to collect the corresponding 1m cyclone split samples from any 4m composites which returned a value greater than 0.1 g/t Au.

Single-metre sampling is a superior sampling technique, as the sample is collected directly from an onboard cyclone and cone splitter which produces a more representative sample of the 1m down hole length. The information generated from these samples allows for more refined modelling of deposits and is key to subsequent, detailed Mineral Resource estimation efforts.

The single-metre sample assay results have significantly upgraded several of the key intercepts reported from both Forrest and Canyon. These key updated intercepts are highlighted below and in Table 1.

Forrest prospect

At Forrest, the increased grade and/or width of several of the key intercepts highlights the importance of the Forrest prospect as a potential shallow, high-grade deposit to be further defined through upcoming exploration.

Key single-metre sample assay results include:

- **33m @ 2.80 g/t Au from 35m, including 12m @ 4.39 g/t Au from 33m (FGRC004)**
Previously: 33m @ 1.57 g/t Au from 35m, including 16m @ 3.10 g/t Au from 44m
- **14m @ 2.08 g/t Au from 55m, including 4m @ 4.30 g/t Au from 64m (FGRC005)**
Previously: 13m @ 2.21 g/t Au from 56m, including 4m @ 4.30 g/t Au from 64m
- **19m @ 1.79 g/t Au from 25m, including 4m @ 5.72 g/t Au from 37m (FGRC006)**
Previously: 14m @ 2.29 g/t Au from 30m, including 8m @ 3.52 g/t Au from 36m
- **4m @ 1.28 g/t Au from 34m (FGRC010)**
Previously: Not reported

Canyon prospect

The updated intercept from CYRC001 represents a clearly more significant discovery result from Phase 1 testing of this zone, which was previously a conceptual geophysical target supported by elevated gold in soils.

Key single-metre sample assay results include:

18m @ 0.92 g/t from 28m including 3m @ 3.28 g/t from 43m (CYRC001)

Previously 20m @ 0.55 g/t Au from 28m, including 4m @ 1.60 g/t Au from 40m

The improvement of results at both Forrest and Canyon further evidences the growing success of FBM's ongoing gold exploration strategy at Miriam.

¹ Refer to FBM ASX release dated 2 September 2025, "Thick High-Grade Gold Intersected at Forrest"

² Refer to FBM ASX release dated 15 September 2025, "Strong Regolith Gold Anomalism Identified at Canyon"

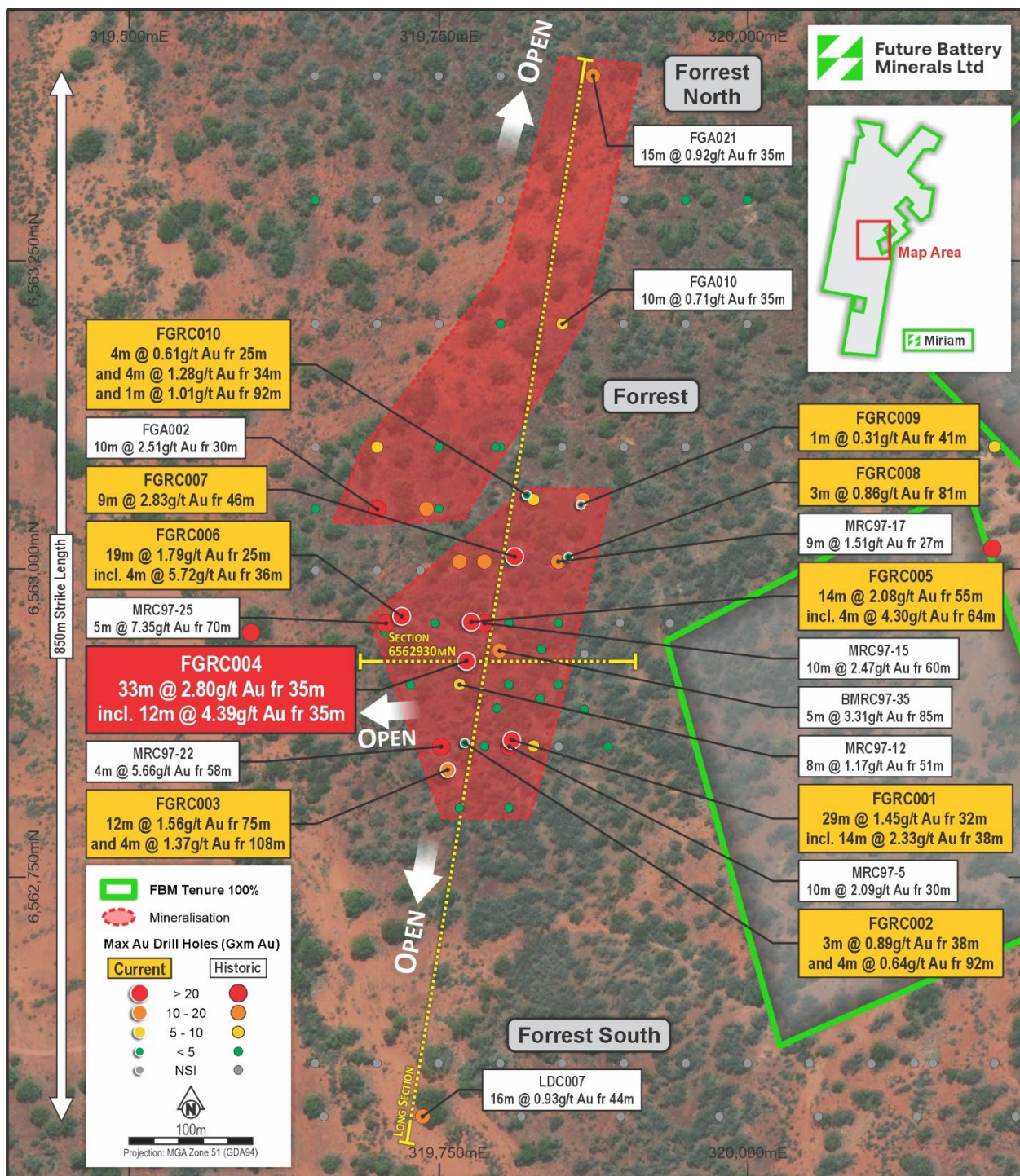


Figure 1: Plan view of Forrest with new drill holes results

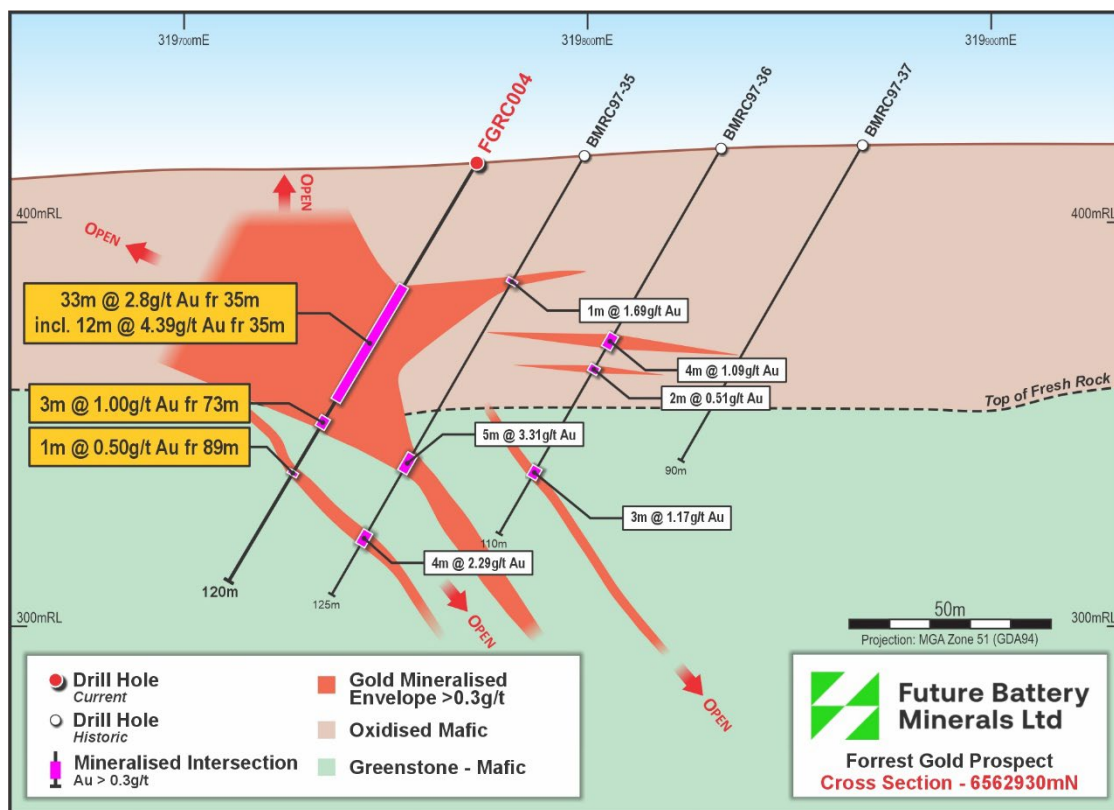


Figure 2: Cross section of FGRC004

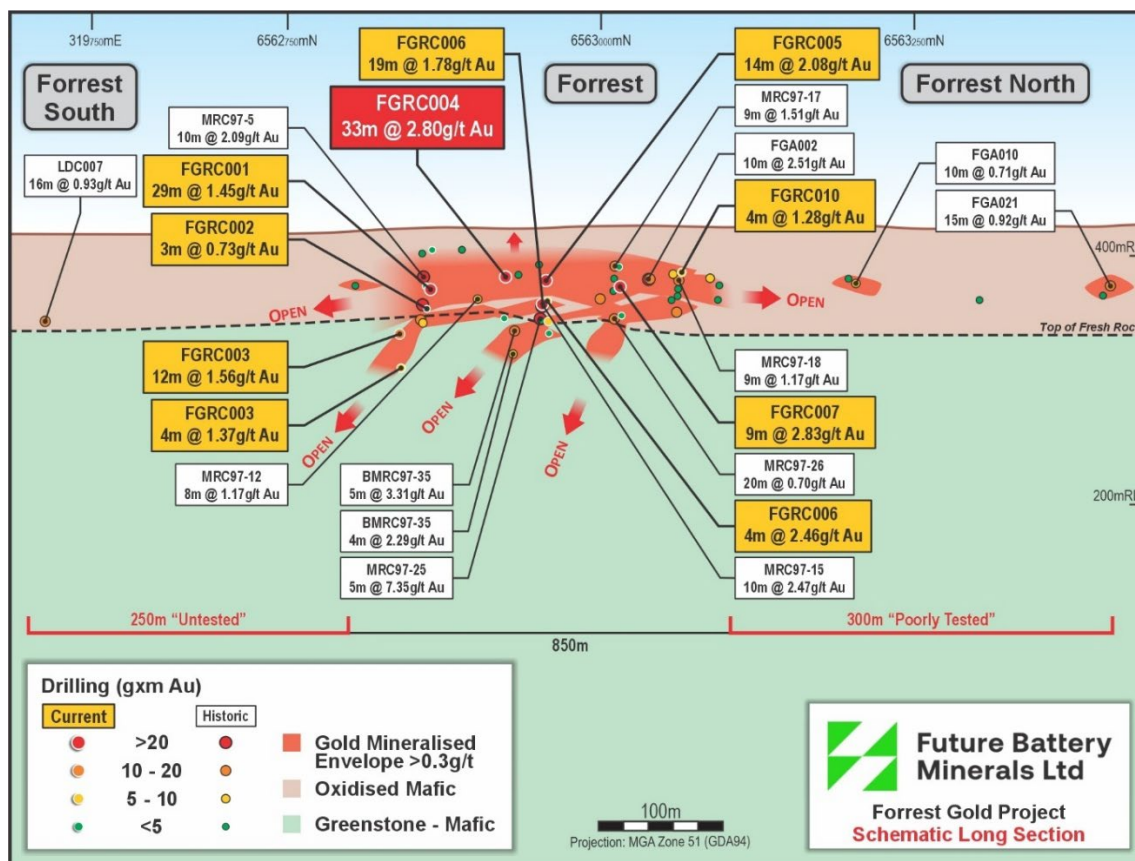


Figure 3: Long section of Forrest gold lodes

Phase 2 drill program completed

Phase 2 RC drilling programme successfully completed at the Miriam Project. The Phase 2 programme was expanded to 35 holes for 3,700m drilled, targeting the Forrest and Canyon prospects along with initial drilling at Forrest South. Drilling at Forrest was targeting:

- Extension the shallow gold mineralisation identified in Phase 1 drill hole FGRC004 (33m @ 2.8 g/t Au from 35m)³ by targeting identified oxide trends to the west and north, as well as testing of fresh rock potential in that zone; and
- Testing the continuation of the primary fresh rock lodes identified in Phase 1 drill hole FGRC003 (12m @ 1.56 g/t Au from 75m, including 1m @ 5.21 g/t Au from 85m)¹, with successful delineation of the primary lodes potentially leading to a significant increase in scale at Forrest.

At Canyon, follow-up drilling focussed on:

- Testing extension to the strong gold anomalism within regolith, including 18m @ 0.92 g/t Au from 28m⁴ (CYRC001), identified within the Miriam Shear Zone in Phase 1.
- Targeting the important mineralised shear to the east of CYRC001 and testing deeper fresh rock intercepts for a potential source of the strong regolith intercept.

Initial testing of Forrest South was aimed to validate the lone historical intercept of 16m @ 0.93 g/t Au from 44m (LDC007)⁵ located over 250m south of Forrest. Successful validation of gold in regolith at Forrest South could significantly increase the strike length potential of the shallow high-grade mineralisation at Forrest.

All samples have been submitted for assay, with preliminary results expected from early November 2025.

³ Refer to ASX release dated 2 September 2025

⁴ Refer to ASX release dated 15 September 2025

⁵ Refer to ASX release dated 27 May 2025

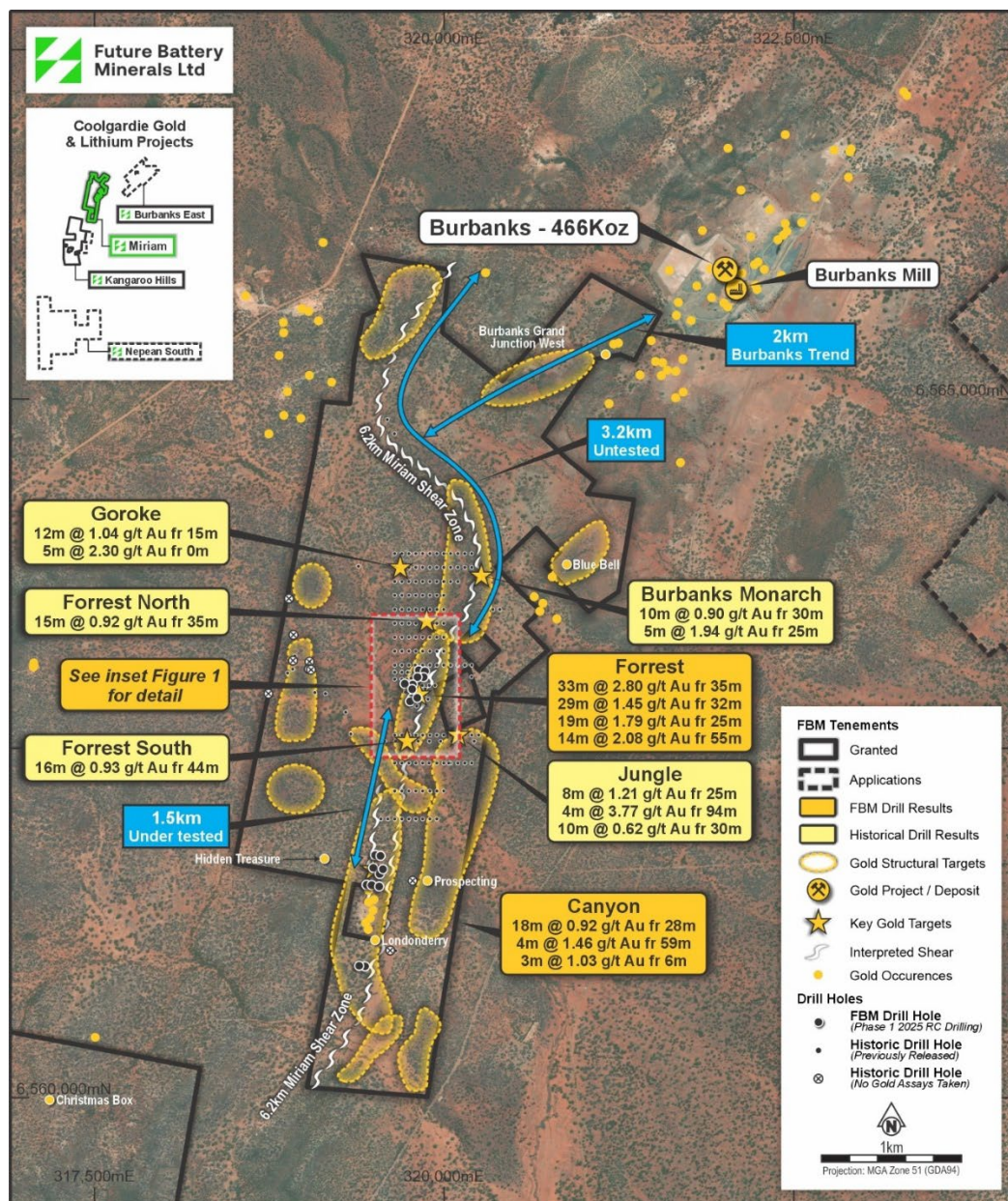


Figure 4: Plan view of Miriam Project including Forrest, Canyon and Forrest South prospects, which were the subject of recently completed Phase 2 drilling activities

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:

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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

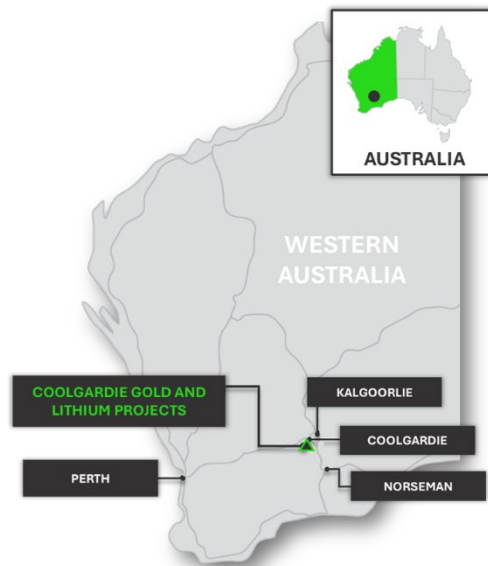
Future Battery Minerals (ASX: FBM) is an exploration and development company focused on rapidly advancing its 100% owned Coolgardie Gold and Lithium project in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

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.

Appendix 1 – Drill Hole Results

Table 1 – Single Metre Drill Hole Significant Intercepts >0.3g/t (Intervals are down hole length)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade g/t	Intercept	Grade x Metre
FGRC001					No change to Significant Intercept	
FGRC002					No change to Significant Intercept	
FGRC003					No change to Significant Intercept	
FGRC004	35	68	33	2.80	33m @ 2.80 g/t	92.4
including	35	47	12	4.37	12m @ 4.39 g/t	52.44
FGRC005	43	44	1	1.77	1m @ 1.77 g/t	1.77
	46	47	1	1.08	1m @ 1.08 g/t	1.08
FGRC005	55	69	14	2.08	14m @ 2.08 g/t	29.12
including	64	68	4	4.3	4m @ 4.30 g/t	17.2
FGRC006	25	44	19	1.79	19m @ 1.79 g/t	34.01
including	37	41	4	5.72	4m @ 5.72 g/t	22.88
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	86	88	2	3.01	2m @ 3.01 g/t	6.02
FGRC007					No change to Significant Intercept	
FGRC008					No change to Significant Intercept	
FGRC009	41	42	1	0.37	1m @ 0.31 g/t	0.31
FGRC010	25	29	4	0.61	4m @ 0.61 g/t	2.44
FGRC010	34	38	4	1.28	4m @ 1.28 g/t	5.12
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
FGRC010	92	93	1	1.01	1m @ 1.01 g/t	1.01
CYRC001	28	48	18	0.92	18m @ 0.92 g/t	16.56
incl	43	46	2	3.28	3m @ 3.28 g/t	6.56
CYRC002	6	9	3	1.03	3m @ 1.03 g/t	3.09
CYRC003	34	38	4	0.31	4m @ 0.31 g/t	1.24
CYRC004	59	63	4	1.46	4m @ 1.46 g/t	5.84
CYRC005					No change to Significant Intercept	
CYRC006	64	65	1	0.53	1m @ 0.53 g/t	0.53
CYRC007	33	41	8	0.72	8m @ 0.72g/t	5.76
incl	33	36	3	1.75	3m @ 1.75 g/t	5.25
CYRC008					No change to Significant Intercept	
CYRC009					No change to Significant Intercept	
CYRC010					NSI	
CYRC011	38	39	1	0.94	1m @ 0.94 g/t	0.94

Table 2 – Previously reported Drill Hole Significant Intercepts >0.3g/t (Intervals are 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
CYRC001	28	48	20	0.55	20m @ 0.55 g/t	11
incl	40	44	4	1.6	4m @ 1.60 g/t	
CYRC002	4	12	8	0.67	8m @ 0.67 g/t	5.36
Incl	8	12	4	1.05	4m @ 1.05 g/t	
CYRC003	36	40	4	0.24	4m @ 0.24 g/t	0.96
CYRC004	56	68	8	0.43	12m @ 0.43 g/t	3.44
CYRC005					NSI	
CYRC006	64	68	4	0.51	4m @ 0.51 g/t	2.04
CYRC007	32	40	8	0.78	8m @ 0.78g/t	6.24

incl	32	36	4	1.4	4m @ 1.40 g/t	
CYRC008					NSI	
CYRC009					NSI	
CYRC010	64	68	4	0.8	4m @ 0.80 g/t	3.2
CYRC011	36	40	4	0.1	4m @ 0.10 g/t	0.4

Table 3 – Drill Hole Location Information
(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
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

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.	- 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 composites 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	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).	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	- 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.	- 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	- 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.	- 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.

	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
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.	- 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 and external consultants 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	- 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.	- 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	- 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.	- 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 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. - 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 of identified lodes to determine accuracy of historic results.

Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- Drill 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	- 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.	- 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	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	- Drilling 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	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- 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 a Perth laboratory for analysis. - All calico sample bags are stored within prelabelled polly weave bags and zip tied for transportation.
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 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 100% subsidiary of Future Battery Minerals Ltd. P15/6135 is held by Limelight Industries Pty Ltd until time of grant - The tenements are located in the Kangaroo Hills Timber Reserve, an approved Conservation Management Plan permits

		conditional access and exploration of the tenure. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Historic data represented in this announcement was culminated from the exploration work conducted the following parties. - 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 - Barminco 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.	- 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	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	- 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

	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.	Significant intercept assay data has been tabled. (Table 1)
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.	- 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 waste 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 are sub assayed to corresponding 1m samples and 1 metre samples will then take priority.
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').	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.	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; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No other substantive data exists.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral	FBM is awaiting drilling results from another prospect within the Miriam project.

	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 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.
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