



15 September 2025

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

STRONG REGOLITH GOLD ANOMALISM IDENTIFIED AT CANYON

Future Battery Minerals Ltd (**ASX: FBM**) (**FBM** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce further drilling results from its 100%-owned Miriam Project (**Miriam**), located in the Coolgardie region of Western Australia. The results in this release relate to the final eleven (11) holes of the twenty-one holes (21) drilled under the Company's Phase 1 Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling programme at Miriam. These drill holes targeted the Canyon prospect, located approximately 1.5 km south of Forrest.

Highlights

- Assays returned for final 11 holes totalling 880m of Phase 1 Miriam drilling, targeting the Canyon prospect.
- Strong gold anomalism has been identified at Canyon within regolith, with key intercepts (from 4m composite samples) including:
 - 20m @ 0.55 g/t Au from 28m (CYRC001), including 4m @ 1.60 g/t Au from 40m
 - 8m @ 0.78 g/t Au from 32m (CYRC007), including 4m @ 1.40 g/t Au from 32m
 - 12m @ 0.43 g/t Au from 56m (CYRC004)
- Canyon represents an interpreted shear zone within a 1.75 km coincident geochemical and geophysical anomaly, located approx. 1.5 km south of the Forrest prospect.
- Drilling has successfully located a wide, mineralised shear zone (named the Miriam Shear), containing thick gold intercepts and quartz veining within shallow oxidised rock.
- The Miriam Shear zone was intercepted on the eastern-most drill holes at Canyon and remains open to the east, north and at depth.
- The greater Miriam Shear extends for 6.2 km through the centre of the Miriam tenure, and is coincident with Forrest and other regional targets. Limited drilling has been undertaken across the 6.2km strike.
- Exploration success from Phase 1 has resulted in the expansion of the planned Phase 2 RC drilling programme (to 3,000m), which is set to commence in the next week.
- Phase 2 will follow-up and target further thick, high-grade oxide extensions to the west and north at Forrest, fresh rock lode extensions at Forrest, and the Canyon mineralised shear to the east, north and at depth.
- 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:

“Building on the success at Forrest, the Canyon results highlight a much larger potential gold system at Miriam and set the stage for further growth-focused exploration drilling over the next 12 months. The identified Miriam Shear zone was intercepted on the eastern fringe of the Phase 1 Canyon drilling area. It delivered strong gold anomalism within the regolith, returning 20m @ 0.55 g/t Au, and remains open to the east, north and at depth. We are now sending the 4m composite samples for single metre assays to better understand the true grade and thickness of the mineralisation.

“Substantial further gold prospectivity may be unlocked through focused drilling of this significant gold bearing structure, with clear potential for oxide zones along strike to exhibit supergene gold mineralisation like Forrest and for grades to increase within fresh rock at depth. Critically, the Miriam Shear and contact zone extends along a 6.2 km strike through the centre of the Miriam tenure and is coincident with the Forrest prospect and other regional targets including Forrest South, Burbanks Monarch and now Canyon.

“We are very pleased with the full results from our Phase 1 drilling programme at Miriam. This modest initial programme has delivered a breadth of exploration success that strongly validates the current gold-focused strategy within our Coolgardie project portfolio. We intend to rapidly build on this steady foundation of results with the rapid commencement of a Phase 2 RC drilling programme, which has now been expanded to consist of more than 3,000m of drilling.

“This programme has been designed to target thick, high-grade oxide and fresh rock extensions at Forrest and follow-up on the prospectivity of the Miriam Shear at Canyon, which remains largely untested.”

Further excellent results from Phase 1 drilling at Miriam

In July 2025, FBM commenced its first gold-focused **RC** drilling programme at Miriam, consisting of twenty-one (21) holes for approximately 1,900m drilled. This programme was designed to target gold mineralisation at the highly prospective **Forrest and Canyon prospects**¹.

FBM recently released the first batch of assay results from this programme, which pertained to the 10 drill holes targeting Forrest. These assay results returned numerous thick, high-grade gold intercepts within shallow oxidised areas and delivered significant extensions to known gold zones identified through historical drilling².

Canyon prospect

Phase 1 drilling at Canyon consisted of 11 holes for approximately 880m targeting specific geophysical zones within the large 1.75 km target defined by both elevated gold in surface soil samples and geophysical anomalies. Nine (9) of the holes targeted a portion (approximately 200m) of an interpreted shear zone located approximately 1.5 km south of the Forrest prospect.

The 9 holes tested a strike length of 200m of the interpreted shear where magnetic features had a high coincidence to the Forrest magnetic signature. The shear zone was successfully located and intercepted within three (3) holes: CYRC001, CYRC004 and CYRC007. Notably, all 3 holes were drilled on the eastern most boundary of their respective fence lines and all resulted in anomalous gold intercepts within upper oxide zones.

All results detailed within this ASX release include 4m composite samples only. All anomalous intercepts >0.1 g/t Au have been single metre sampled and submitted for assaying, with results due in early October 2025. Selective multi-element assaying is also underway with results expected during Q4 2025.

¹ Refer to FBM ASX announcement dated 14 July 2025.

² Refer to FBM ASX announcement dated 2 September 2025

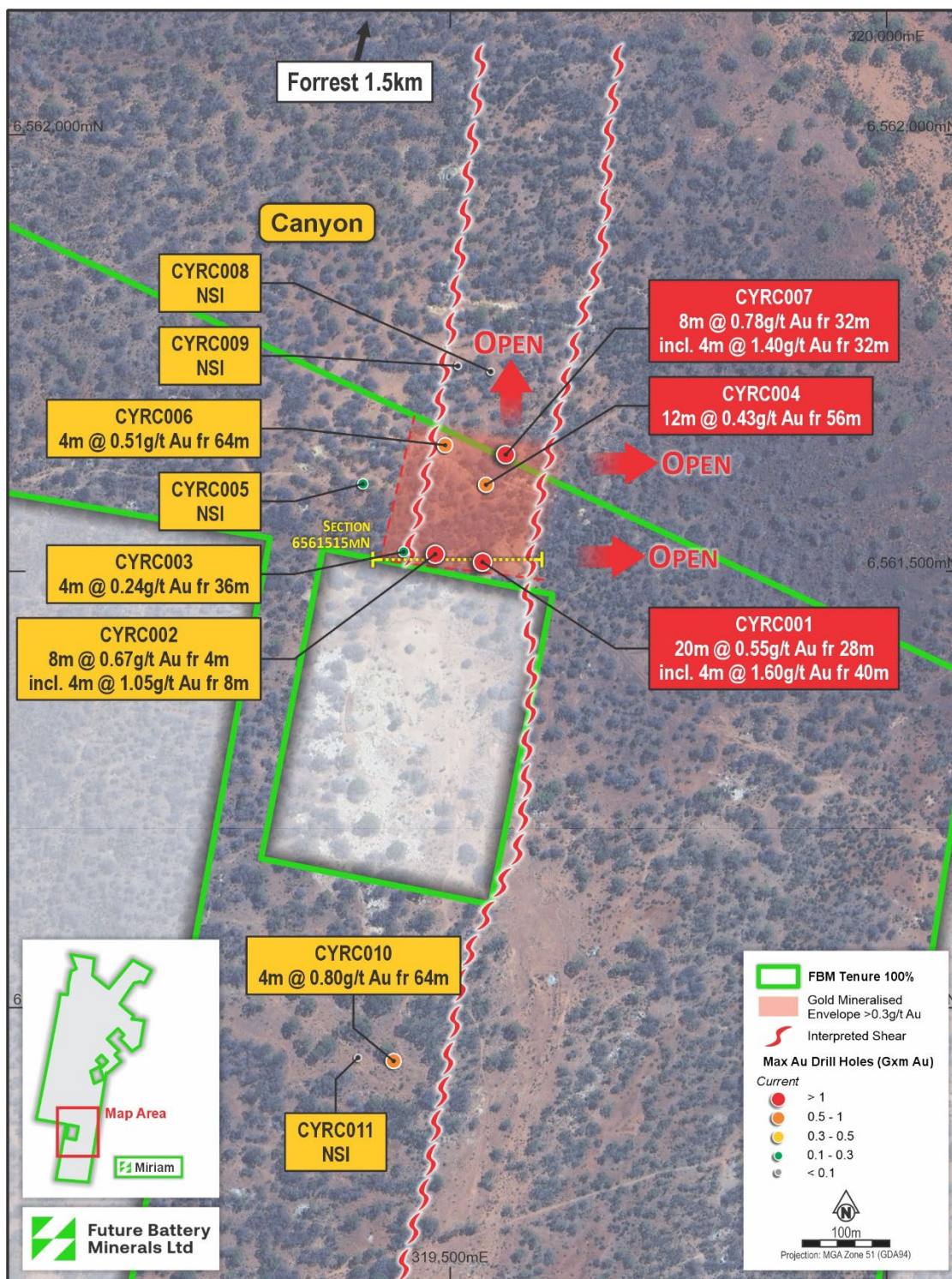


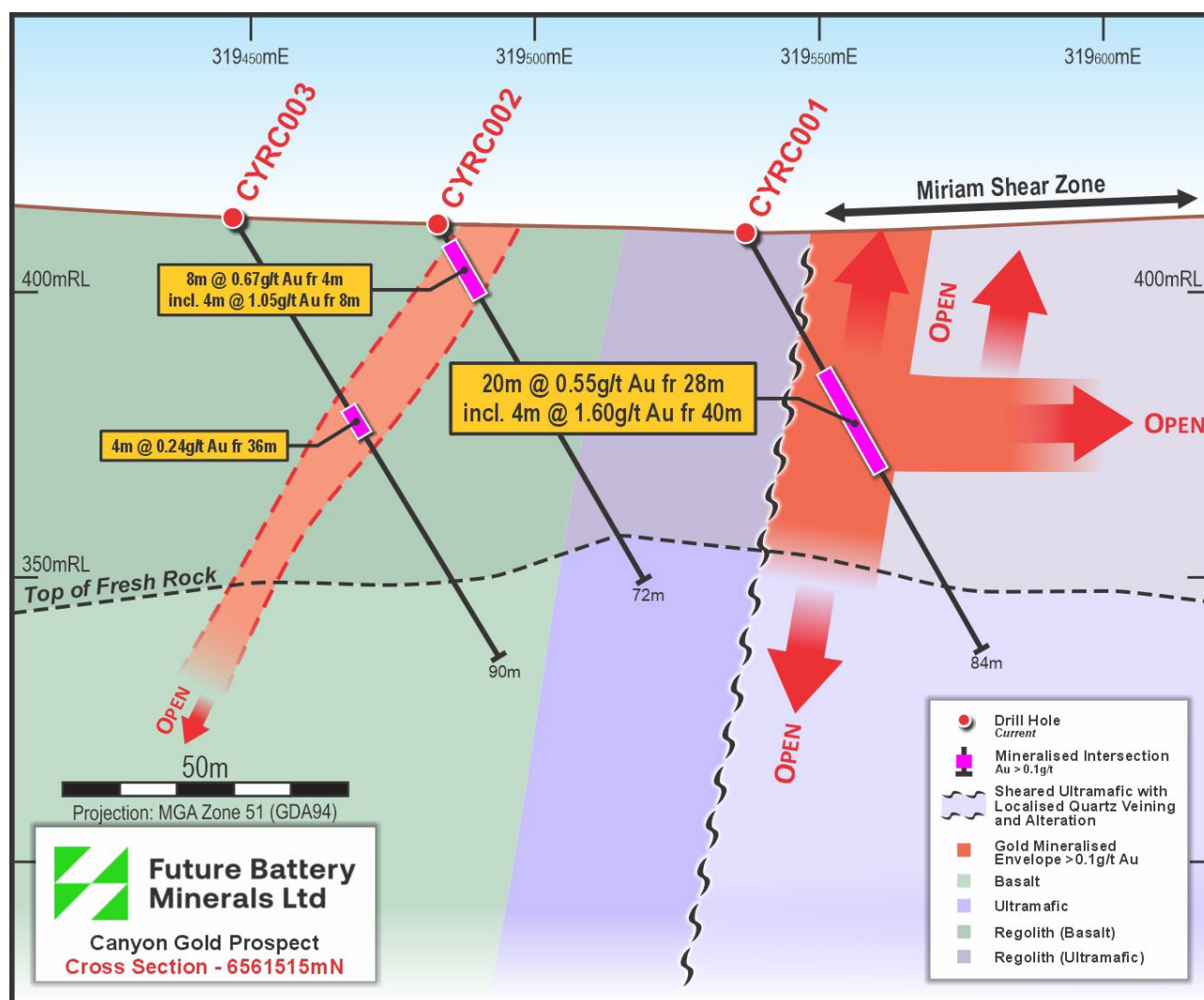
Figure 1: Plan view of Canyon prospect with Phase 1 drill hole results

Hole CYRC001 produced the best result from Canyon, returning **20m @ 0.55 g/t Au from 28m**. Both quartz veining and remnant alteration was observed within the oxide intercept. Importantly, this highlights the successful location of a gold bearing shear zone now termed the *Miriam Shear*, which remains open to the east, north, and at depth.

As FBM further explores this significant gold bearing structure, substantial potential remains for zones along strike to exhibit supergene enrichment of gold within the upper oxide zones similarly observed at Forrest and for grades to increase within fresh rock at depth.

Drilling initially tested magnetic features located slightly west of the apparent Miriam Shear zone which were believed to be the targeted structure. However, this has now been confirmed as a parallel gold-bearing structure where drilling intercepted **8m @ 0.67 g/t Au from 4m (CYRC002)** and **4m @ 0.51 g/t Au from 64m (CYRC005)**. This structure, although presently lower in grade, is highly prospective and remains open to the north where FBM plans to conduct further drill testing. This zone is also yet to be tested within fresh rock.

Two holes, CYRC0010 and CYRC011, initially tested a discrete magnetic feature in the south of the Canyon prospect. CYRC010 produced the best result with **4m @ 0.80 g/t Au from 64m (downhole)**. This area of Canyon remains largely underexplored and future drill testing is expected to target additional, undertested geochemical and geophysical anomalism.



The Phase 1 RC drilling programme has been very successful in expanding FBM's understanding of the geology at Miriam and in the identification of the Miriam Shear zone, validating previous interpretations derived from desktop evaluation of magnetic geophysics.

The Miriam Shear has been interpreted from drill chips exhibiting a strong mylonitic fabric dominantly present within the more ductile ultramafic lithologies and are present proximally adjacent to the contact of more brittle mafic units or basalt. The Miriam Shear and contact between the mafics and ultramafics can be traced along a meandering 6.2 km strike through the centre of the Miriam tenure. Critically, this shear zone is coincident with the Forrest prospect and other regional targets including Forrest South and Burbanks Monarch.

From a regional perspective, the Miriam Shear zone is located on the contact between the Lindsays Formation to the west and the Brilliant Formation to the east. The contact and rheology of these two units is significant as the Lindsays Formation consists of metamorphosed tholeiitic basalts which are typically more brittle in nature while the Brilliant Formation consists of komatiitic ultramafics and high magnesium basalts which are typically more ductile.

FBM has interpreted this sheared contact to be a prospective conduit for gold. Additionally, any sites of cross cutting faults or potential intrusions also possess strong prospectivity for gold deposition. The Lindsays and Brilliant Formations form part of the larger Coolgardie Greenstone Domain which hosts numerous large scale gold deposits.

Next steps

Phase 2 RC drilling programme

Following the success of the Phase 1 programme at both Forrest and Canyon, FBM has elected to expand its upcoming Phase 2 RC programme to over 3,000m of drilling signifying a doubling of previous planned drilling. This programme is set to commence in the next week.

Phase 2 will further test high-grade extensions at the Forrest prospect, where Phase 1 drilling intercepted thick extensions to oxide gold mineralisation including 33m @ 1.57 g/t Au from 28m (FGRC004) and new primary bedrock gold lodes including 12m @ 1.56 g/t Au from 75m, including 1m @ 5.2 g/t Au (FGRC003)¹.

Within this programme, FBM will also focus on further defining the mineralised Miriam Shear zone at Canyon with drilling to test mineralisation along strike as well as easterly extensions and fresh bedrock projections at the 20m intercept @ 0.55 g/t Au from 28m (CYRC001). This programme is also set to test the Forrest South regional prospect, where historical drilling returned 16m @ 0.93 g/t Au from 44m (LDC-7)³.

The Phase 2 programme is expected to be completed by late September with first assay results expected between late October to early November 2025.

Advancing regional prospects for future drill testing

Heritage surveys completed in August 2025 have cleared the Jungle and Forrest South prospects (with the latter set to be tested as part of the Phase 2 drilling), which are two prospective zones located further to the south of Forrest. Wide spaced historical regolith drilling identified gold mineralisation at both prospect, which remains open. Further drilling is required to understand the potential scale and grade potential of this mineralisation. Key historical intercepts at Jungle include²:

- 4m @ 3.77 g/t Au from 94m (FGC001)
- 10m @ 0.62 g/t Au from 30m (DPR022)

Limited regolith drilling has tested the occurrences at Goroke and Burbanks Monarch, and more work is required to better evaluate the potential of these two prospects. Key historical intercepts include²:

- 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 Au from 30m (FGA050) – Burbanks Monarch

³ Refer to FBM ASX announcement 27 May 2025

An additional heritage survey is scheduled for October 2025 to clear the northern section of Miriam covering the Burbanks Monarch, Goroke, and Burbanks Grand Junction West prospects. Having these surveys in place will enable further evaluation and exploration of the untested northern regions of the Miriam Shear zone.

FBM plans to commence testing of these regional targets in subsequent drill programmes and further refinement via surface geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys.

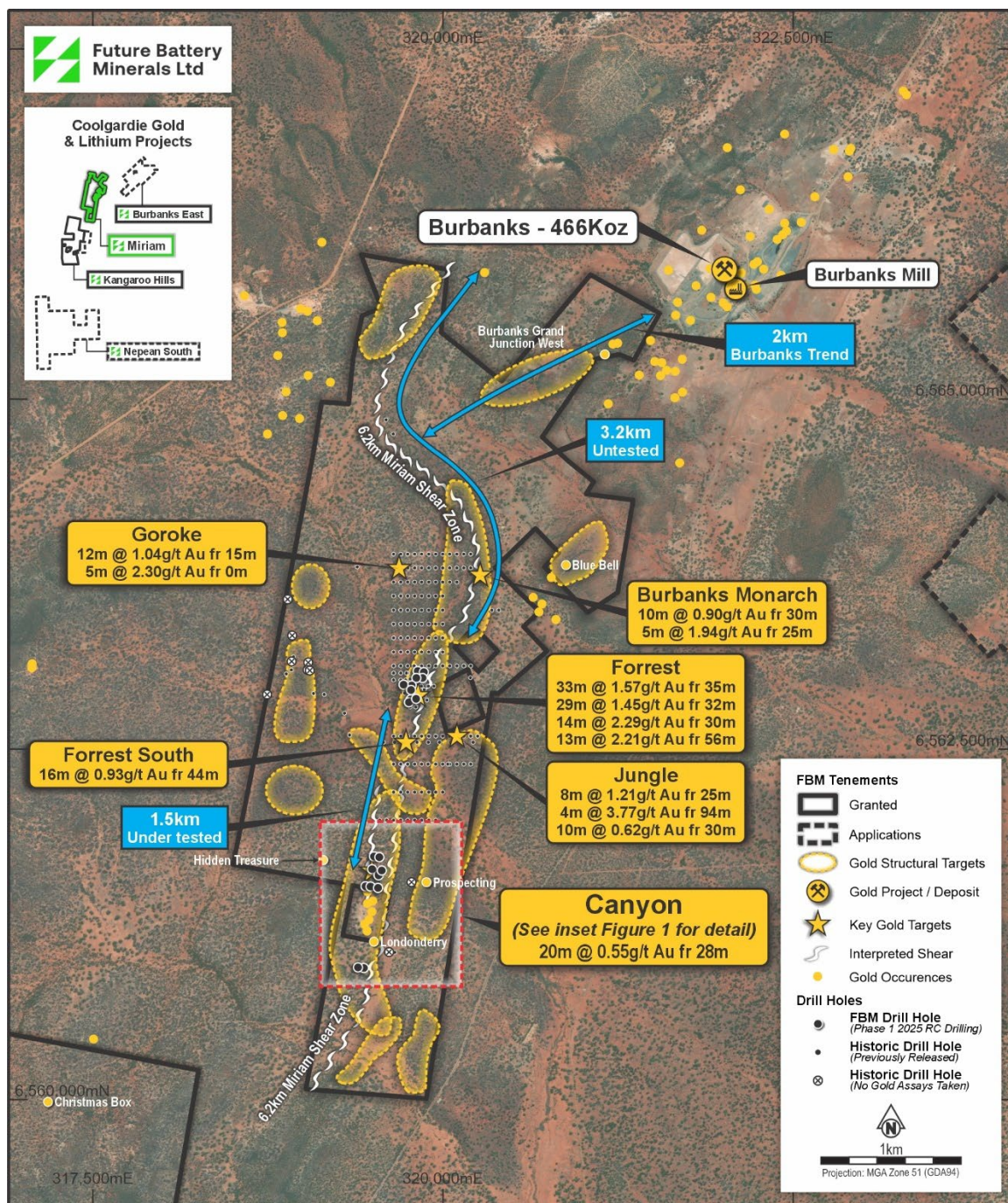


Figure 3: Plan view of Miriam with projected Miriam Shear zone

Regional geology

The Miriam 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).⁴

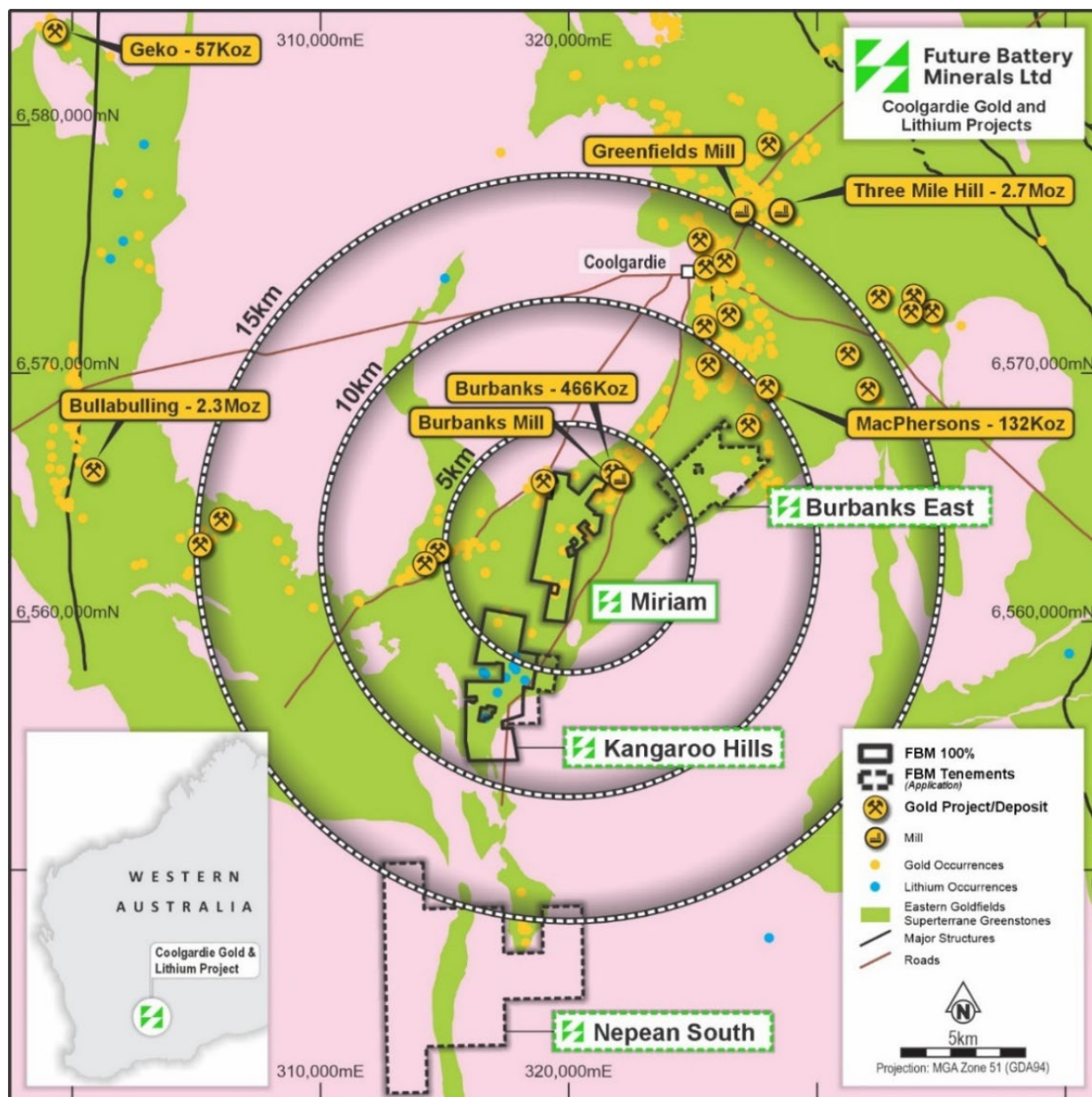


Figure 4: Regional map of FBM's Coolgardie projects and other nearby operations²

⁴ 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

Table 1 – Drill Hole Significant Intercepts >0.1g/t
(Intervals represented as down hole length)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold g/t	Intercept	Grade x Metre
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 2 – Drill Hole Location Information – Assays Received
(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.

-END-

For further information visit or contact:

Nicholas Rathjen

CEO & Managing Director

E: nrathjen@futurebatteryminerals.com.au

Robin Cox

Technical Director

E: rcox@futurebatteryminerals.com.au

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

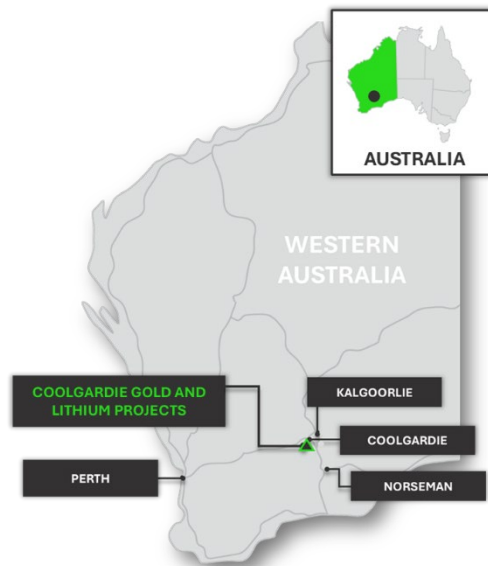
Future Battery Minerals (ASX: FBM) is an exploration and development company focused on rapidly advancing its 100% owned Coolgardie Gold and Lithium project in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

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	- 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 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	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 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 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	- 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 the Perth laboratory for analysis. - All calico sample bags are stored within prelabelled Pollyweave 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, 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

		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 - 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.	- 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	- 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

	- 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.	Significant intercept assay data has been tabled. (Table1)
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 in single metre samples and >0.1g/t Au in 4m composites. Zones of single metre sampling include up to 2m internal dilution, zones of 4m composites allow up 4m of internal dilution (1 sample). 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	- 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;	No other substantive data exists.

	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.	
<i>Further work</i>	• 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 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.