10 November 2025

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

NEW THICK HIGH-GRADE GOLD LODES AND EXTENSIONS AT FORREST

Future Battery Minerals Ltd (**ASX: FBM**) (**FBM** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce receipt of the first batch of assay results from the recent gold-focussed Phase 2 Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling programme at its 100%-owned Miriam Project, located in the W.A. Goldfields region of Western Australia.

Highlights

- **Assay results received for first 24 holes (~2,800m) of Phase 2 RC drilling programme comprising all holes targeting the Forrest (22 holes) and Forrest South (2) prospects.**
- **These results demonstrate an emerging multi-lode gold system at Forrest, with extensive oxide and fresh rock mineralisation, which remains open in multiple directions.**
- **Successfully extended significant gold mineralisation over 150m south in multiple oxide and fresh rock lodes, including returning highest grade and gram-metre (gxm) intercept to date. Gold mineralisation now identified over 500m of strike. New intercepts include:**
  - **12m @ 12.18 g/t Au fr 48m (146gxm) (transition-fresh lode) (FGRC027)**
  - **6m @ 10.76g/t Au from 131m within a broader zone of 25m @ 3.28 g/t Au fr 119m to EOH (fresh lode) (FGRC024)**
  - **12m @ 1.25 g/t Au fr 117m (fresh lode) and 16m @ 0.98 g/t Au fr 16m, incl. 8m @ 1.73 g/t Au fr 16m (oxide lode extension to the south) (FGRC025)**
  - **12m @ 1.35 g/t Au fr 16m (oxide lode extension to the south, approx. 150m further than previous intercepts) (FGRC032)**
  - **4m @ 1.83 g/t Au fr 114m (fresh lode), 4m @ 1.15 g/t Au fr 84m (fresh lode) and 2m @ 2.26 g/t Au fr 129m (fresh lode) (FGRC028)**
- **Several fresh rock intercepts modelled as multiple sub-vertical lodes that remain open in multiple directions, representing strong potential for a larger-scale gold system.**
- **Drilling to the north-east and north-west successfully demonstrated continuation of shallow oxide mineralisation and prospective fresh rock lodes:**
  - **21m @ 1.00 g/t Au fr 18m, incl. 6m @ 2.14 g/t Au fr 26m (oxide) (FGRC012)**
  - **16m @ 1.13 g/t Au fr 20m (oxide) and 7m @ 0.81 g/t Au fr 136m, incl. 3m @ 1.27 g/t Au fr 136m (fresh lode) (FGRC013)**
  - **1m @ 8.05 g/t Au fr 35m (oxide) (FGRC014)**
  - **2m @ 3.91 g/t Au fr 41m (oxide) (FGRC023)**
- **Phase 2 assays for Canyon prospect expected in coming weeks.**
- **New Phase 3 drilling programme at Miriam set to commence in late November.**
- **Heritage surveys now complete over the northern half of Miriam, covering the Burbanks Monarch, Goroke, Blue Bell and Grand Junction regional prospects allowing access to targets.**

- **Soil sampling to commence shortly to refine these northern targets, and identify potential new targets, ahead of H1 2026 drill programmes.**
- **FBM remains well-funded to execute all planned exploration activities through 2026, with cash of A$5.3 million and zero debt (as at 30 September 2025).**
- **Upcoming corporate name and ASX ticker change to Ore Resources Ltd (ASX:OR3), pending shareholder approval at FBM Annual General Meeting later this month.**

FBM Managing Director and CEO, Nick Rathjen, commented:

"Our Phase 2 drilling at Forrest has been a resounding success, building on the strong foundation of Phase 1 results and achieving the dual goals of testing shallow gold mineralisation in oxide trends as well as the continuation of identified primary fresh rock lodes.

"The Phase 2 results have unlocked extensions to existing gold mineralisation in multiple directions, successfully demonstrating strong continuation of shallow oxide mineralisation and identifying further high-fresh rock lodes. The results also include FBM's highest gram-metre intercept to date at Miriam, with hole FGRC027 returning 12m @ 12.18 g/t Au from 48m.

"The results are clear: Forrest represents a much larger, higher-grade gold system than originally anticipated. This dynamic mineralised system is now interpreted to possess multiple stacked lodes of gold mineralisation with potentially significant strike lengths.

"We intend to immediately follow-up these results with a planned Phase 3 drilling programme set to commence in late November once all Phase 2 assays results are received. Residual Phase 2 assay results, which pertain to the follow-up drilling from Phase 1 discovery at the Canyon prospect, are expected to be received in coming weeks."

Phase 2 drilling delivers significant extensional growth at Forrest

FBM's Phase 2 RC drilling programme was completed in October 2025 and consisted of 35 holes for over 3,700m.[1,2] The Phase 2 programme was designed to rapidly follow up the substantial exploration success achieved during the Phase 1 programme at the Forrest and Canyon prospects, along with initial drilling at Forrest South.

Forrest prospect

Phase 2 drilling at Forrest consisted of 22 drill holes for approximately 2,800m (refer Figure 1). The Phase 2 programme at Forrest had dual aims. The first objective was further extending the shallow oxide gold lodes identified during the Phase 1 programme. This included a follow-up to hole FGRC004 (Phase 1), which intercepted 33m @ 2.80 g/t Au from 35m. The second objective was to further evaluate and extend the fresh rock gold lode identified in hole FGRC003 (Phase 1), which returned 12m @ 1.56 g/t Au from 75m.[3]

Incorporating the Phase 1 results into FBM's geological model of Miriam highlighted potential extension zones in both the north and south of the Forrest system. Grid drilling was planned to further delineate these trends. The fresh rock lode identified in FGRC003 had limited geological controls. As a result, grid drilling over 150m to the south was conducted to help identify the potential trend of this important lode.

[1] Refer to FBM ASX release dated 17 September 2025, *"Phase 2 RC Drilling Commences at Miriam"*
[2] Refer to FBM ASX release dated 20 October 2025, *"Single-Metre Assays Enhance High-Grade Gold Potential at Miriam"*
[3] Refer to FBM ASX release dated 2 September 2025: *"Thick, High-Grade Gold Intersected at Forrest"*

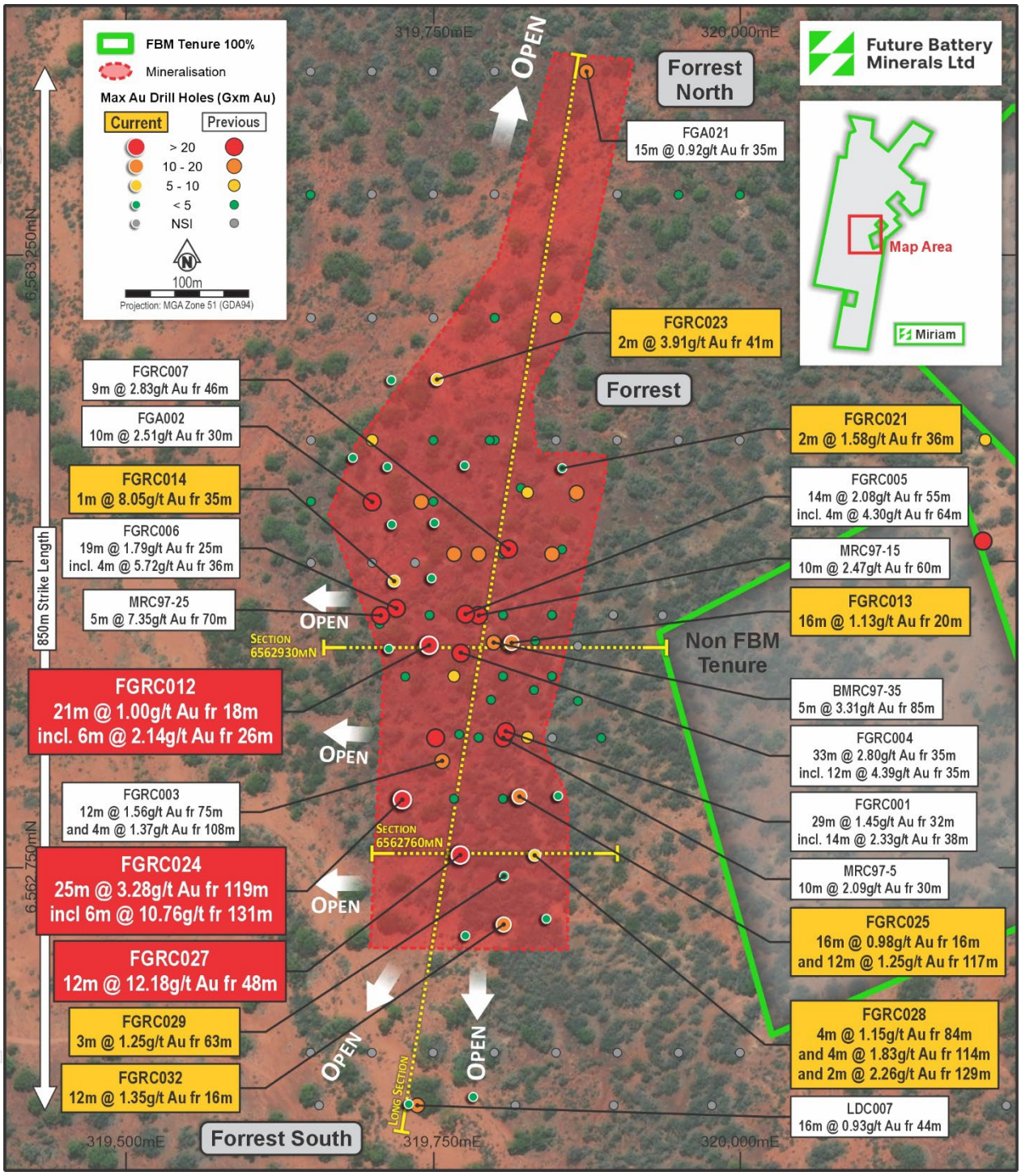

Figure 1: Plan view of Forrest with Phase 2 drill hole results

Significantly, all three fence lines of drilling to the south intercepted gold mineralisation, which suggests a potential stacked, multiple-lode gold system consisting of sub-vertical thick high-grade gold lodes which remain open to the southwest and northeast along strike and at depth (refer Figure 2).

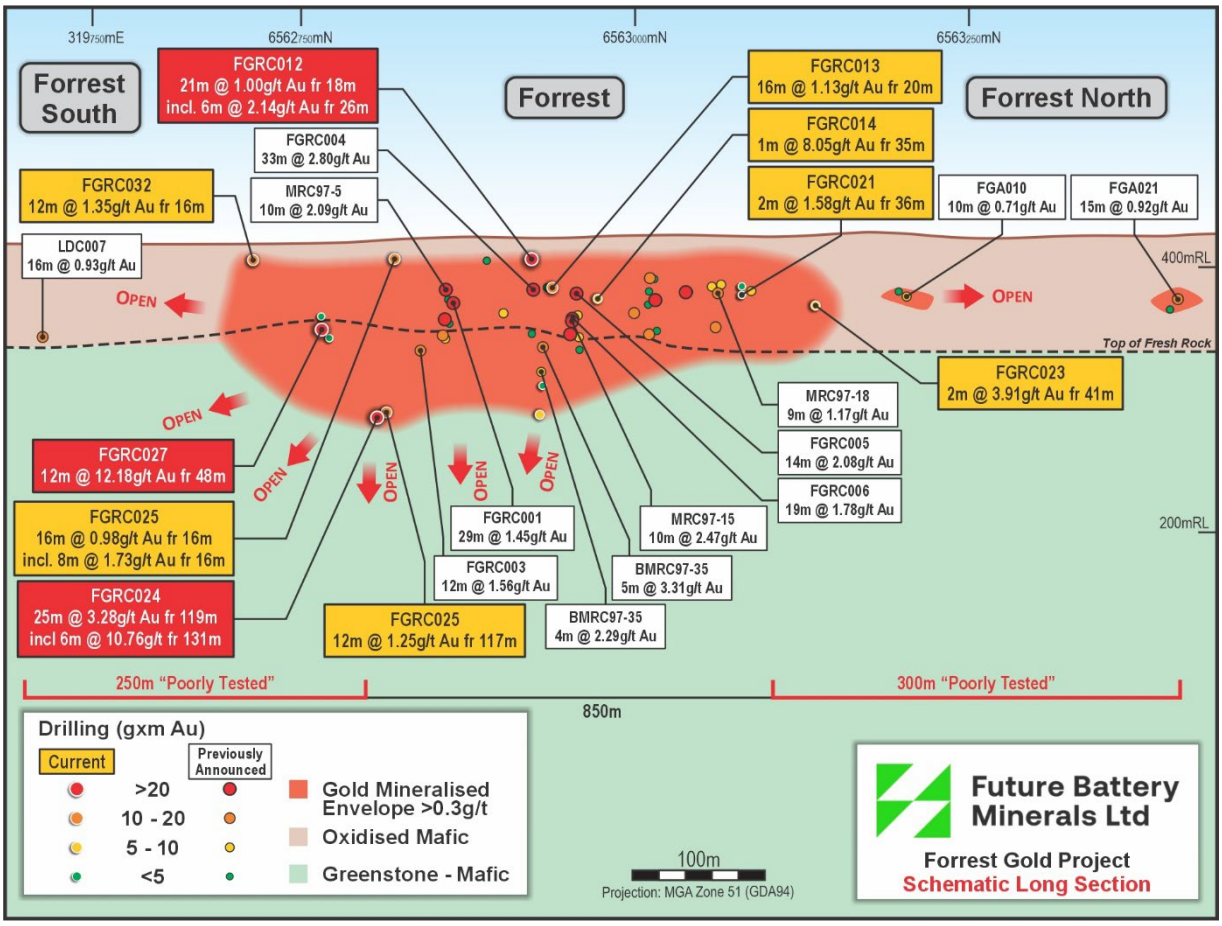

Figure 2: Schematic Long section of the Forrest Prospect

Hole FGRC024, an immediate southern step-out drill hole from FGRC003, achieved 25m @ 3.28 g/t Au from 119m including a high-grade zone of 6m @ 10.76 g/t Au from 131m down hole (refer Figure 3). Importantly, this intercept was mineralised to end of hole, indicating that the Forrest system remains open at depth and up-dip with significant grade and thickness potential remaining to be tested.

Drilling in this area also achieved the single best FBM intercept at Miriam by gram-metres, with hole FGRC027 returning 12m @ 12.18 g/t Au from 48m which intercepted a **mineralised shear within transitional and fresh rock**. This intercept **represents a new thick high-grade primary lode which is open updip and at depth and along strike north-south**.

The southernmost fence line of drilling intercepted 12m @ 1.35 g/t Au from a shallow 16m (FGRC032). This represents a **150m extension of shallow oxide mineralisation at the Forrest prospect**, which **remains open to the south and at depth and also updip in places**.

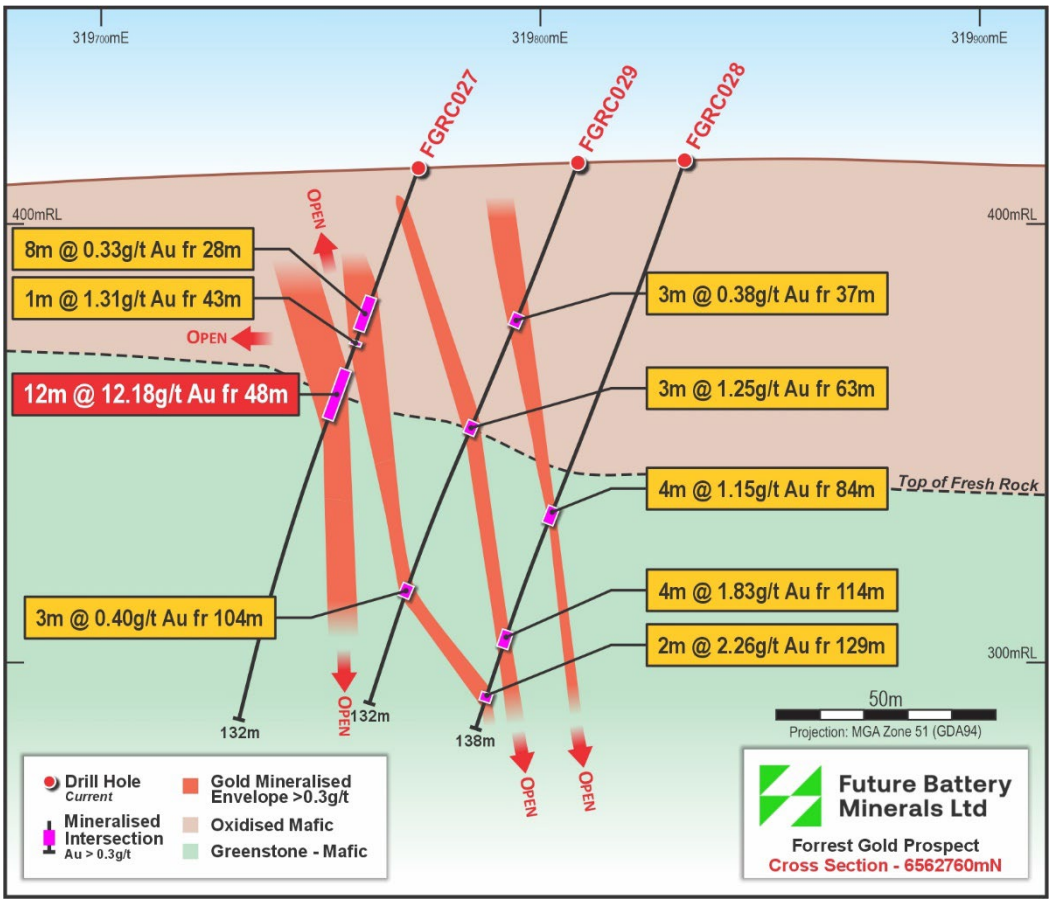

Figure 3: Cross section of FGRC024

To the north, FBM has successfully extended the thick high-grade intercept of hole FGRC004 with immediate step-out drill hole FGRC012 intercepting 21m @ 1.00 g/t Au from 18m including 6m @ 2.14g/t Au from 26m (refer Figure 4). Importantly, this highlights that this **key gold lode extends nearer to surface**. This is highly **complementary to the results of Phase 1**, where holes drilled on the immediate northern section including FGRC005 (14m @ 2.08 g/t Au from 55m) and FGRC006 (19m @ 1.79 g/t Au from 25m) further highlighted the presence of this important thick shallow gold lode.

Additionally, the northernmost line drilled at Forrest in hole FGRC023 continued to intercept mineralisation, returning 2m @ 3.91 g/t Au from 41m. This represents **more than 500m of continuous, consistent gold mineralisation across a north-south strike**.

Other notable intercepts include hole FGRC013, which returned a shallow intercept of 16m @ 1.13 g/t Au from 20m and an additional, encouraging fresh rock intercept of 3m @ 1.27 g/t Au within 7m @ 0.81 g/t Au from 136m.

Refer to Appendix 1 for all drill hole collar locations and assay results.

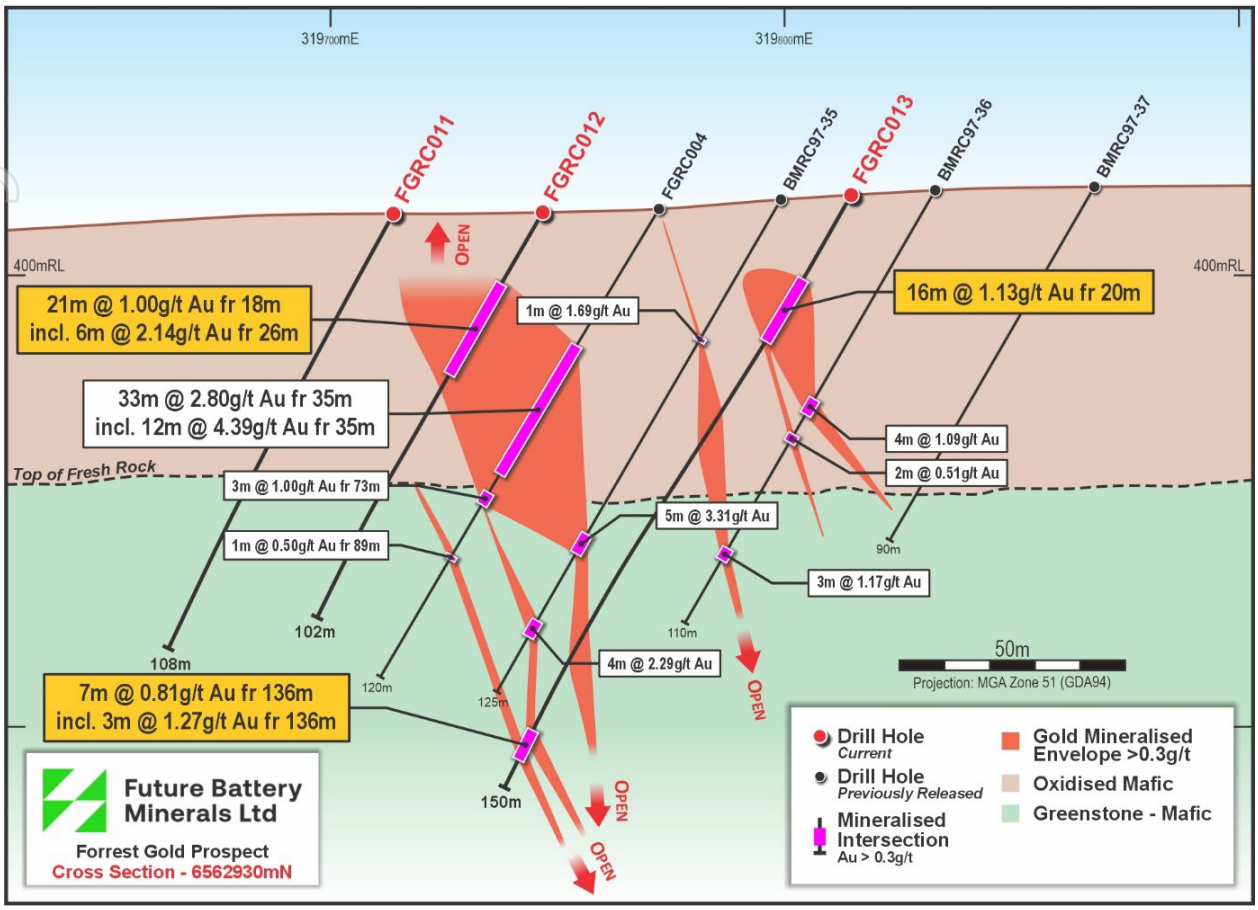

Figure 4: Cross section of FGRC004 – FGRC013

Forrest South prospect

At Forrest South, two Phase 2 holes (FGRC034 and FGRC035) were designed to test the historical intercept of 16m @ 0.93 g/t Au from 44m (LDC007)[4]. Only low-level anomalism was intercepted within these two holes. Further work will be required to better understand the nature of the gold mineralisation in this area.

Next steps

Results from the Phase 2 programme have **significantly increased the scale potential of the Forrest gold system**, which was previously perceived to be limited to predominantly an oxide system. The new high-grade fresh rock intercepts at Forrest reflect a **larger-scale, dynamic gold system with multiple sub-parallel lodes within a system that has a potentially significant strike length**.

Receipt of residual Phase 2 assay results (Canyon prospect holes) is expected in coming weeks. The new Miriam **Phase 3 RC drilling** programme is then scheduled **to commence in late November 2025,** with a **focus on further testing these new lodes at Forrest which remain open..**

With heritage surveys recently completed over the northern half of Miriam – covering the Burbanks Monarch, Goroke, Blue Bell and Grand Junction regional prospects – a soil sampling programme is set to commence to further refine these northern targets and identify potential new high-priority drill targets. These northern targets are planned to be systematically tested in drill programmes across 2026 to further confirm the Miriam shear as a conduit for gold and Miriam's broader gold prospectivity.

[4] Refer to FBM ASX release dated 17 June 2025, *"New Gold Targets Identified at Miriam Project"*

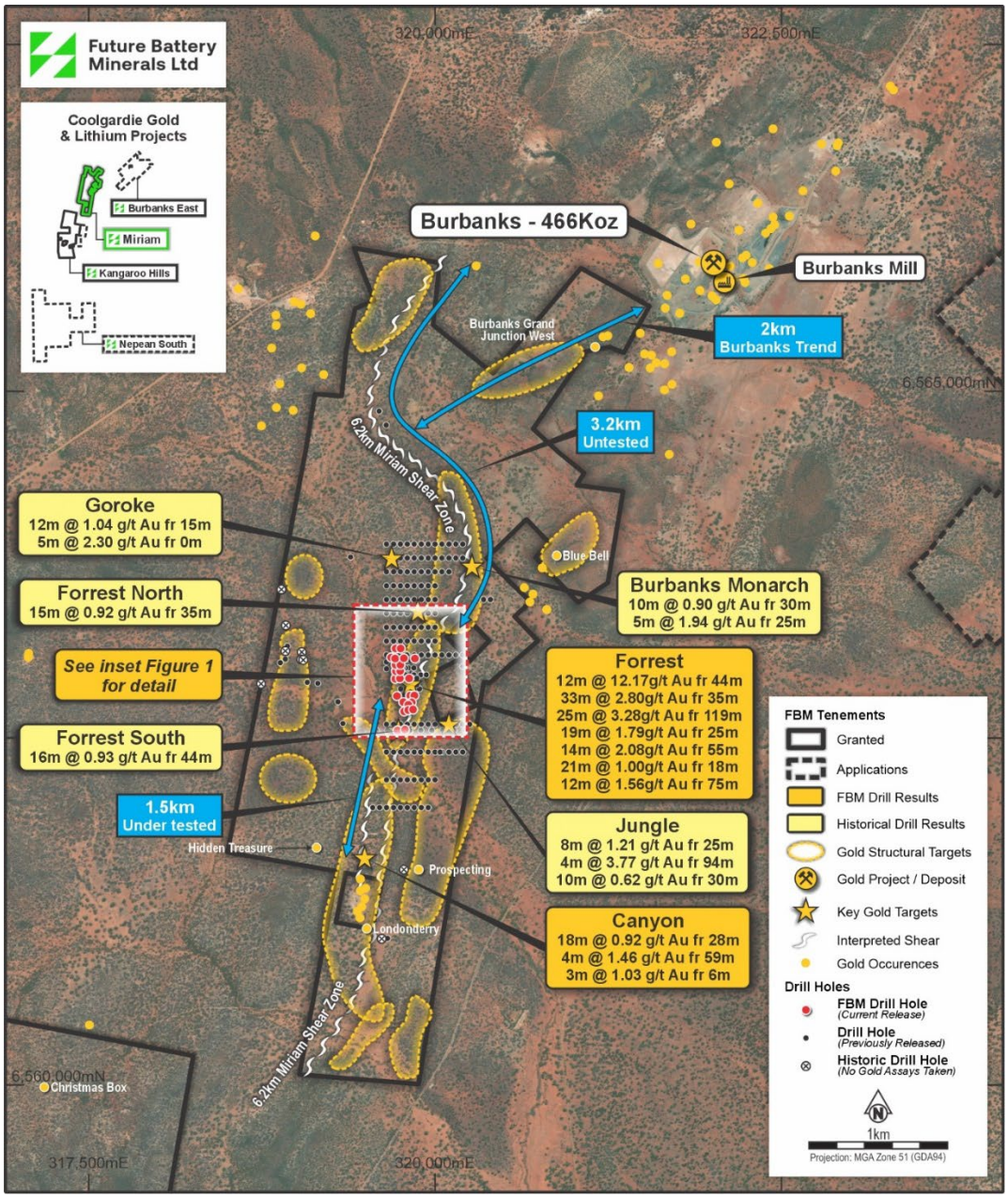

Figure 5: Plan view of Miriam Project

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

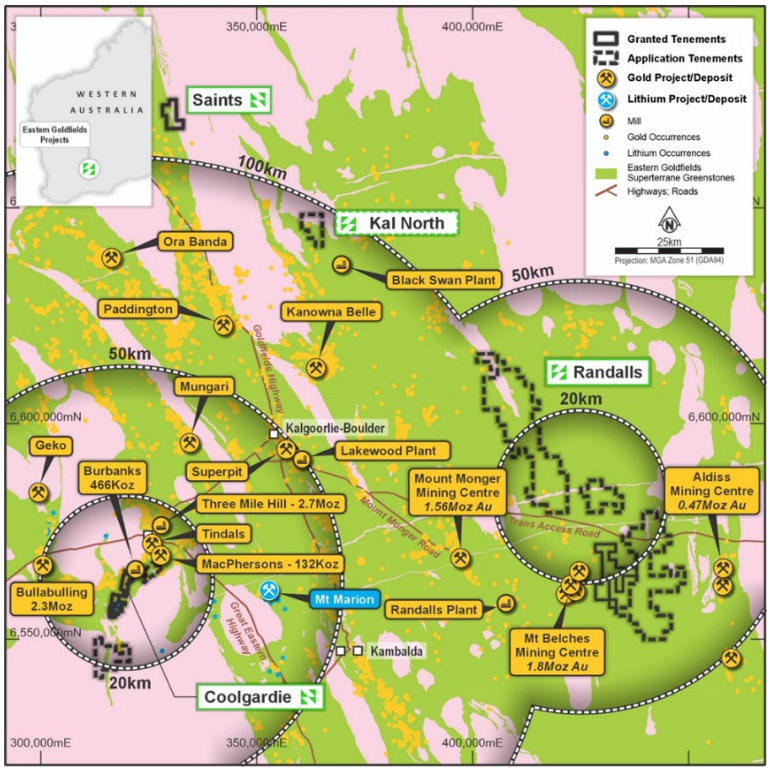
Future Battery Minerals (ASX: FBM) is an exploration and development company focused on rapidly advancing its 100% owned Coolgardie and Randalls Gold and Lithium Projects in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

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.

The Projects are positioned within 50km of the mining hub of Kalgoorlie (via sealed and access roads), 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$5.3 million and zero debt (as at 30 September 2025), we are well-funded to undertake our planned exploration and evaluation work programs.

Appendix 1 – Phase 2 RC Drill Hole Results (Forrest and Forrest South prospects)

Table 1 – Single Metre Drill Hole Significant Intercepts >0.3g/t (Intervals represented as down dole length)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade	Intercept	Gold x Metre
FGRC011	64	65	1	0.38	1m @ 0.38 g/t	0.4
FGRC012	18	39	21	1	**21m @ 1.00 g/t**	21.0
incl	26	32	6	2.14	**6m @ 2.14 g/t**	12.8
FGRC012	40	41	5	0.54	1m @ 0.54 g/t	2.7
FGRC013	20	36	16	1.13	**16m @ 1.13 g/t**	18.1
FGRC013	54	55	1	0.35	1m @ 0.35 g/t	0.4
FGRC013	58	59	1	0.52	1m @ 0.52 g/t	0.5
FGRC013	63	64	1	0.32	1m @ 0.32 g/t	0.3
FGRC013	110	119	9	0.5	9m @ 0.50 g/t	4.5
FGRC013	136	143	7	0.81	7m @ 0.81 g/t	5.7
FGRC013	136	139	3	1.27	3m @ 1.27g/t	3.8
FGRC014	35	36	1	8.05	**1m @ 8.05 g/t**	8.1
FGRC014	59	60	1	0.48	1m @ 0.48 g/t	0.5
FGRC015					NSI	
FGRC017	68	69	1	0.36	1m @ 0.36 g/t	0.4
FGRC018	34	35	1	0.3	1m @ 0.30 g/t	0.3
FGRC019	45	46	1	0.37	1m @ 0.37 g/t	0.4
FGRC019	64	65	1	0.39	1m @ 0.39 g/t	0.4
FGRC020	47	49	2	1.14	2m @ 1.14 g/t	2.3
FGRC021	27	33	6	0.45	6m @ 0.45 g/t	2.7
FGRC021	36	38	2	1.58	2m @ 1.58 g/t	3.2
FGRC021	51	53	2	0.57	2m @ 0.57 g/t	1.1
FGRC021	60	61	1	0.66	1m @ 0.66 g/t	0.7
FGRC021	64	65	1	0.34	1m @ 0.34 g/t	0.3
FGRC021	76	77	1	0.74	1m @ 0.74 g/t	0.7
FGRC021	96	100	4	0.33	4m @ 0.33 g/t	1.3
FGRC022					NSI	
FGRC023	41	43	2	3.91	2m @ 3.91 g/t	7.8
FGRC024	56	59	3	0.62	3m @ 0.62 g/t	1.9
FGRC024	65	66	1	0.94	1m @ 0.94 g/t	0.9
FGRC024	119	144	25	3.28	**25m @ 3.28 g/t**	**82.0**
incl	131	137	6	10.76	**6m @ 10.76 g/t**	**64.6**
FGRC024	143	144	1	0.33	1m @ 0.33 g/t	0.3
FGRC025	16	32	16	0.98	**16m @ 0.98 g/t**	**15.7**
FGRC025	16	24	8	1.73	8m @ 1.73 g/t	13.8
FGRC025	28	32	4	0.34	4m @ 0.34 g/t	1.4
FGRC025	100	104	4	0.75	4m @ 0.75 g/t	3.0
FGRC025	117	129	12	1.25	**12m @ 1.25 g/t**	**15.0**

FGRC025	133	134	1	1.24	1m @ 1.24 g/t	1.2
FGRC026					NSI	
FGRC027	28	36	8	0.33	8m @ 0.33 g/t	2.6
FGRC027	43	44	1	1.31	1m @ 1.31 g/t	1.3
FGRC027	48	60	12	12.18	**12m @ 12.18 g/t**	**146.2**
FGRC028	5	6	1	0.34	1m @ 0.34 g/t	0.3
FGRC028	60	64	4	0.51	4m @ 0.51 g/t	2.0
FGRC028	84	88	4	1.45	4m @ 1.15 g/t	5.8
FGRC028	114	118	4	1.83	4m @ 1.83 g/t	7.3
FGRC028	124	126	2	0.37	2m @ 0.37 g/t	0.7
FGRC028	129	131	2	2.26	2m @ 2.26 g/t	4.5
FGRC029	37	40	3	0.38	3m @ 0.38 g/t	1.1
FGRC029	63	66	3	1.25	3m @ 1.25 g/t	3.8
FGRC029	104	107	3	0.4	3m @ 0.40 g/t	1.2
FGRC030	40	44	4	0.43	4m @ 0.43 g/t	1.7
FGRC032	16	28	12	1.35	**12m @ 1.35 g/t**	**16.2**
FGRC032	36	40	4	0.49	4m @ 0.49 g/t	2.0
FGRC032	60	64	4	0.3	4m @ 0.30 g/t	1.2
FGRC032	68	76	8	0.66	8m @ 0.66 g/t	5.3
FGRC032	128	137	9	0.3	9m @ 0.30g/t	2.7
FGRC033					NSI	
FGRC034					NSI	
FGRC035					NSI	

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

Hole ID	Drill Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Prospect	Results
FGRC011	RC	108	319714	6562930	406	270	-60	Forrest	Received
FGRC012	RC	102	319747	6562933	407	270	-60	Forrest	Received
FGRC013	RC	150	319814	6562935	409	270	-60	Forrest	Received
FGRC014	RC	108	319718	6562985	407	270	-60	Forrest	Received
FGRC015	RC	102	319749	6562987	408	270	-60	Forrest	Received
FGRC016	RC	102	319716	6563031	408	270	-60	Forrest	Received
FGRC017	RC	108	319751	6563032	409	270	-60	Forrest	Received
FGRC018	RC	102	319685	6563085	407	270	-60	Forrest	Received
FGRC019	RC	102	319713	6563078	408	270	-60	Forrest	Received
FGRC020	RC	102	319776	6563079	410	270	-60	Forrest	Received
FGRC021	RC	102	319855	6563077	412	270	-60	Forrest	Received
FGRC022	RC	92	319716	6563149	407	270	-60	Forrest	Received
FGRC023	RC	120	319753	6563150	408	270	-60	Forrest	Received
FGRC024	RC	144	319725	6562807	404	90	-70	Forrest	Received
FGRC025	RC	138	319820	6562810	406	270	-70	Forrest	Received
FGRC026	RC	132	319852	6562810	407	270	-70	Forrest	Received

FGRC027	RC	132	319772	6562762	403	270	-70	Forrest	Received
FGRC028	RC	138	319833	6562762	405	270	-70	Forrest	Received
FGRC029	RC	132	319808	6562744	404	270	-70	Forrest	Received
FGRC030	RC	132	319776	6562696	402	270	-70	Forrest	Received
FGRC032	RC	150	319807	6562705	402	270	-70	Forrest	Received
FGRC033	RC	132	319842	6562710	402	270	-70	Forrest	Received
FGRC034	RC	84	319730	6562558	400	270	-70	Forrerst South	Received
FGRC035	RC	84	319783	6562564	400	270	-70	Forrerst South	Received
CYRC012	RC	138	319513	6561517	402	90	-70	Canyon	Pending
CYRC013	RC	84	319594	6561518	405	90	-60	Canyon	Pending
CYRC014	RC	90	319593	6561556	405	90	-60	Canyon	Pending
CYRC015	RC	84	319643	6561597	406	90	-60	Canyon	Pending
CYRC016	RC	84	319610	6561603	405	90	-60	Canyon	Pending
CYRC017	RC	84	319650	6561559	408	90	-60	Canyon	Pending
CYRC018	RC	96	319650	6561516	405	90	-60	Canyon	Pending
CYRC019	RC	84	319583	6561519	405	270	-60	Canyon	Pending
CYRC020	RC	84	319757	6561521	406	90	-60	Canyon	Pending
CYRC021	RC	84	319705	6561516	407	90	-60	Canyon	Pending

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 proprietary 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 previously 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	• Drill Holes were surveyed utilising a Differential GPS with sub 1cm accuracy including elevation

	other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• 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 30-40m 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 to stratigraphy. • 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 which is currently modelled as steep sub vertical lodes with potential east or west dips. Plunge is currently unknown.
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.	• Given the early stage nature of the project, 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:	• Drill Hole collar tables including location, height and drill direction have been included. (Table 2). • Significant intercepts are specified as down hole lengths.

	○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Maximum Au assay has been represented in the maps. This data is included in the collar table • 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.	• Grade by metre iconology 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	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• 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	• No other substantive data exists.

	test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• FBM 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 November 2025. • Further geochemical and geophysical programmes are also scheduled for the 2025 and 2026. • Refer to figures/diagrams in the main body of text.