



24 November 2025

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

FINAL MIRIAM PHASE 2 ASSAYS CONFIRM FERTILE GOLD SYSTEM AT CANYON

Future Battery Minerals Ltd (ASX: FBM) (FBM or the Company) is pleased to announce receipt of all remaining 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

- Final assay results received from Phase 2 RC drilling programme at Miriam, comprising the 10 holes (approx. 900m) drilled at the Canyon prospect.
- Results confirm a fertile mineralised system which remains open to the north and at depth, with significant intercepts from Phase 2 drilling at Canyon include:
 - 4m @ 1.33 g/t Au fr 120m (CYRC012)
 - 12m @ 0.95 g/t Au fr 52m (CYRC019), incl. 4m @ 1.92 g/t Au from 52m
- These intercepts represent down-dip extensions of Phase 1 drill hole CYRC001, which returned 18m @ 0.92 g/t Au fr 28m.
- Mineralisation at Canyon remains open to the north, where shallow drilling previously intercepted gold within regolith across consecutive drill lines extending 120m northward.
- Only 200m of the 1.7km Canyon prospect tested, leaving 1.5km for further testing scheduled for 2026 via cost-effective aircore drilling.
- Phase 3 RC drilling at Miriam (approx. 3,000m) set to commence in the coming week, focused on extending recently identified fresh rock gold lodes at the Forrest prospect.
- Previously reported fresh rock intercepts returned from Phase 2 drilling at Forrest include:¹
 - 12m @ 12.18 g/t Au fr 48m (FGRC027)
 - 25m @ 3.28 g/t Au fr 119m (FGRC024), incl. 6m @ 10.76 g/t Au fr 131m to end of hole
- Phase 3 is also set to test for extensions to key shallow oxide lodes at Forrest, including the zone identified in Phase 1 drill hole FGRC004, which intercepted 33m @ 2.80 g/t Au fr 35m.²
- Extensive 2026 regional exploration drilling programme set to commence in late Q1 2026, targeting the Jungle, Burbanks Monarch and Goroke prospects.
- Soil sampling results over northern targets expected late December, with geophysical work programmes and ground gravity surveys, scheduled for Q1 2026.
- 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).
- Corporate name and ASX ticker change to Ore Resources Ltd (ASX:OR3) approved at FBM's Annual General Meeting and expected to be implemented over the next few weeks.

¹ Refer to FBM ASX release dated 10 November 2025, "New, Thick High-Grade Gold Lodes and Extensions at Forrest"

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

FBM Managing Director and CEO, Nick Rathjen, commented:

“The receipt of full assays for Canyon rounds out results from the highly successful Phase 2 drilling programme at Miriam. The Phase 2 Canyon results confirm a fertile gold mineralised system that remains open to the north and at depth. In particular, they suggest a growing gold zone parallel to the 6.2km Miriam shear as well as highlighting the growing potential for a larger-scale gold mineralised system extending from the Forrest prospect to the north. We intend to further target the 1.7km Canyon prospect with cost-effective aircore drilling in 2026.

“We now have significant motivation to rapidly commence our Phase 3 RC drilling programme at Miriam, which is set to focus solely on Forrest. Similarly to Phase 2, the upcoming Phase 3 programme will have the dual aims of further extending shallow gold mineralisation in oxide trends and expanding on the multiple, high-potential primary fresh rock lodes identified in Phase 2 drilling. This programme represents FBM’s last exploration drilling programme for 2025 and is expected to conclude in December, with receipt of assay results expected from late January to early February 2026.

“Complementing these Phase 3 drilling workstreams, we have a robust pipeline of residual exploration results and other new work programmes scheduled over the coming months. We recently completed a soil sampling programme at Miriam regional prospects, Burbanks Monarch and Goroke, with results expected in late December to early January 2026. These results are expected to support the commencement of an extensive regional drilling programme in Q1 2026, which is planned to focus on initial drilling of these two northern prospects, along with the Jungle prospect located between Forrest and Canyon.

“We also intend to ensure that we hit the ground running in 2026 with the commencement of broader, expansive exploration work programmes at Miriam and Randalls, including geochemical soil sampling and ground-based magnetic geophysics – which is naturally planned to lead into regional first-pass aircore drilling and targeted RC. There is much to be excited for as FBM, soon to be Ore Resources, continues to rapidly unlock new gold prospectivity across our growing portfolio in the W.A. Goldfields.”

Residual Phase 2 assay results confirm a fertile mineralised system at Canyon

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

The first batch of assay results, which included the 22 holes drilled at the Forrest prospect¹ were received in early November 2025. The results reported in this release comprises assays for the 10 drill holes (for approximately 900m drilled) drilled at Canyon during Phase 2.

Canyon prospect

The Canyon prospect is defined by a coincident 1.7km geophysical and geochemical anomaly overlying the highly prospective Miriam shear zone – a wide, mineralised shear zone previously intercepted during the Phase 1 programme.⁴

Phase 2 assay results have confirmed a fertile mineralised system at Canyon, with further down-dip gold intercepts achieved within both regolith and fresh rock lithologies. The results highlight a steep dipping mineralised system identified in three fence lines over 120m, which remains open to the north.

Several drill holes were positioned to test the eastern flank of Canyon. These holes returned no significant intercepts, which suggests that the mineralised system possesses a clear north-south orientation running parallel to the 6.2km Miriam shear zone. At present only 200m of the 1.7km target strike have been significantly tested leaving 1.5km undertested. FBM intends to further test the Canyon prospect through a dedicated aircore drilling programme in 2026.

³ Refer to FBM ASX release dated 20 October 2025, “Single-Metre Assays Enhance High-Grade Gold Potential at Miriam”

⁴ Refer to FBM ASX release dated 16 September 2025, “Strong Regolith Gold Anomalism Identified at Canyon”

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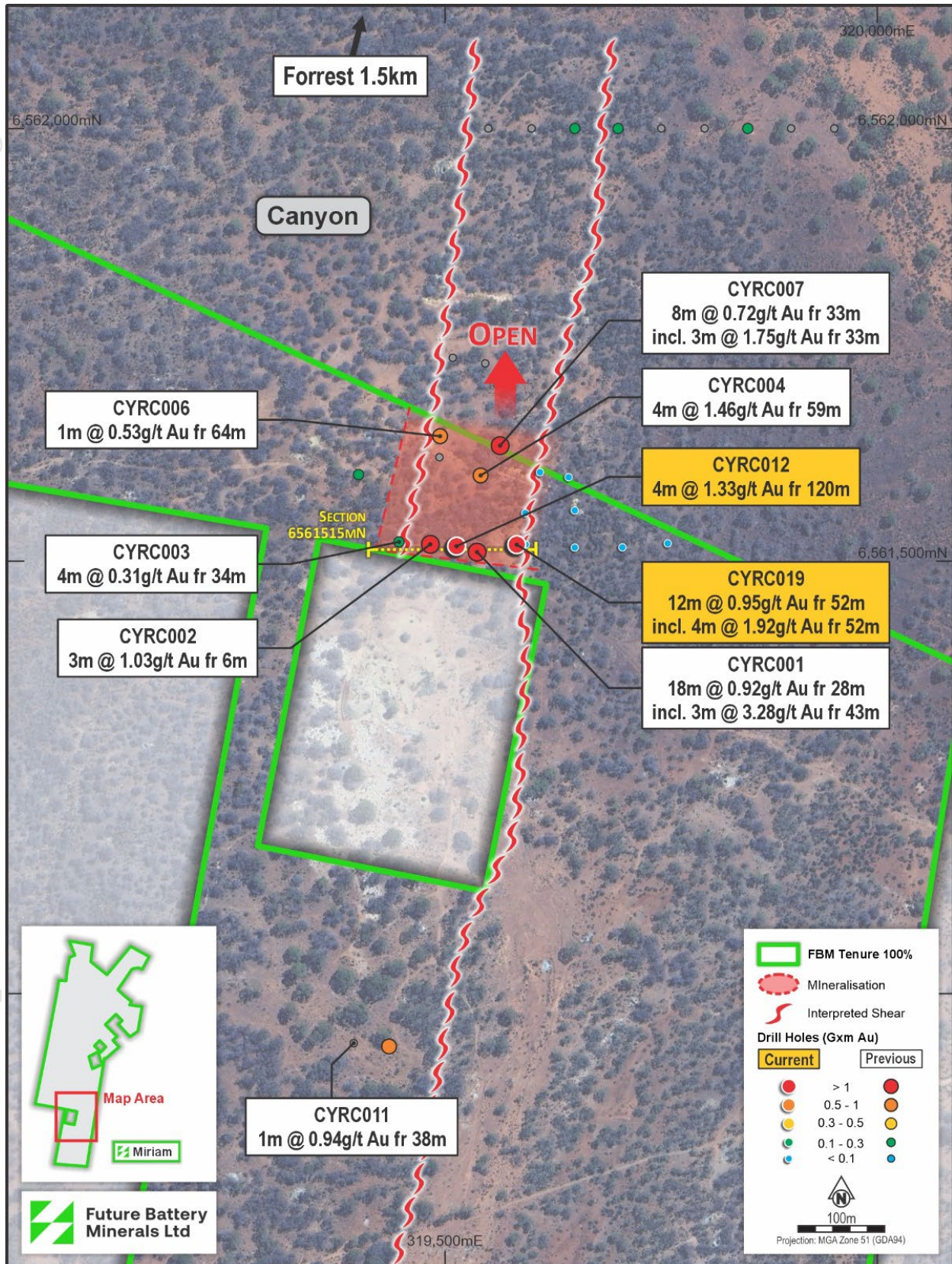


Figure 1: Plan view of Canyon with Phase 2 drill hole results

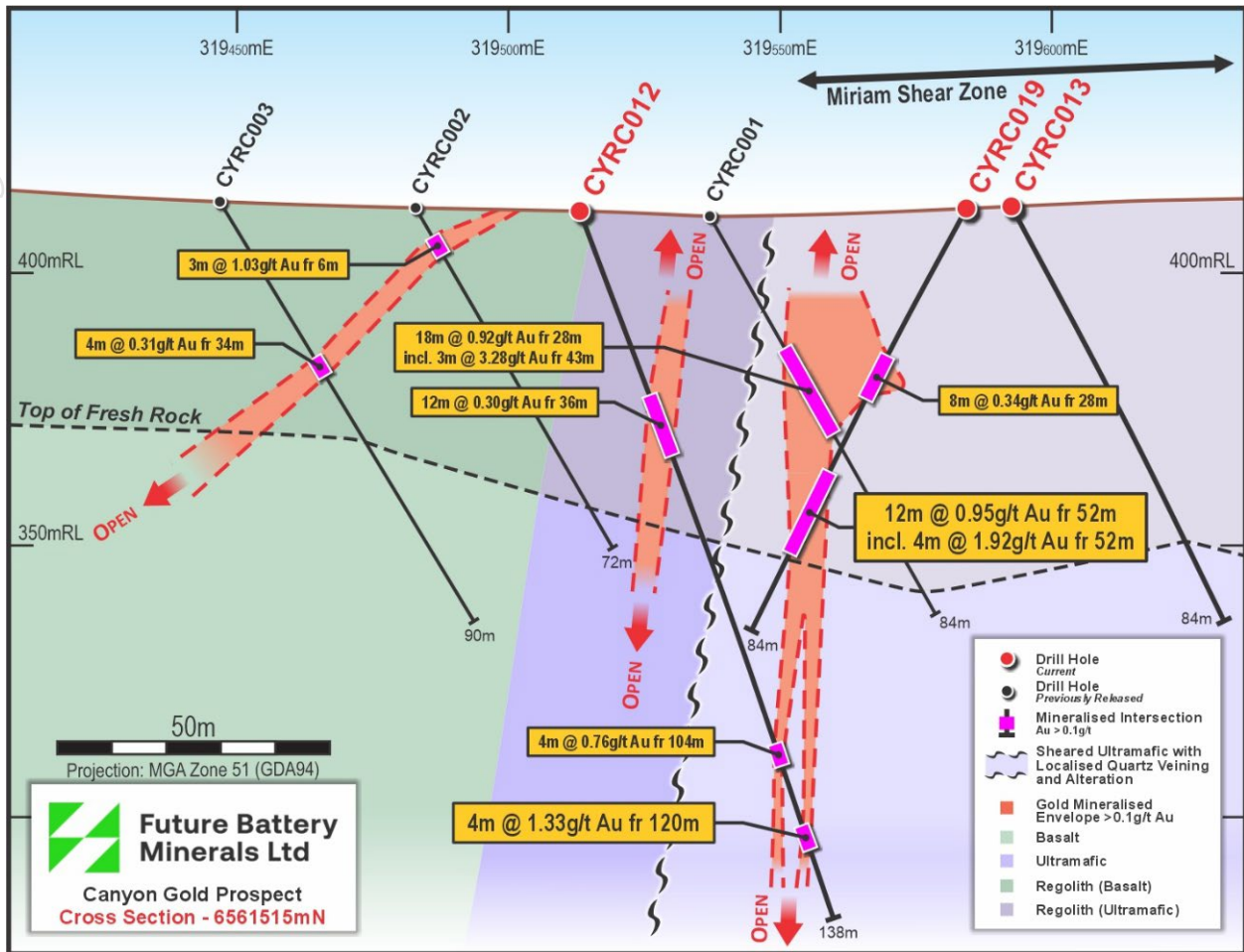


Figure 2: Cross section of the Canyon prospect

Phase 3 RC drilling focussed on rapidly emerging Forrest discovery

FBM's Phase 3 RC drilling programme is expected to commence in the coming week. This programme, consisting of approximately 3,000m, is set to focus solely on the Forrest prospect.

Phase 3 drilling aims to further expand the current mineralised footprint at Forrest by targeting the newly identified fresh rock gold lodes identified during the Phase 2 programme, along with follow-up extensional testing of key shallow oxide gold lodes. This will include further drill testing of the of the oxide gold zone first intercepted by Phase 1 drill hole FGRC004 which returned 33m @ 2.80 g/t Au from 35m.²

The Phase 3 programme is scheduled to be completed prior to the end of the year, with assay results expected to be received from late January to early February 2026.

Miriam regional exploration set to ramp up

FBM is planning an extensive regional gold exploration programme at Miriam in early 2026. First-pass aircore and initial targeted RC drilling for the Jungle, Burbanks Monarch and Goroke prospects is scheduled to commence in late Q1 2026. Ground-based magnetic geophysics and geochemical soil sampling programmes are also scheduled for Q1 2026 across key regional prospects.

A soil sampling programme has recently been completed for the northern section of Miriam covering the Burbanks Monarch and Goroke prospects, with results expected in late December / early January. The drilling of these two northern targets in Q1 2026 is expected to assist in validating the Miriam shear as a conduit for gold and to continue expanding on the gold prospectivity that remains waiting to be unlocked at Miriam.

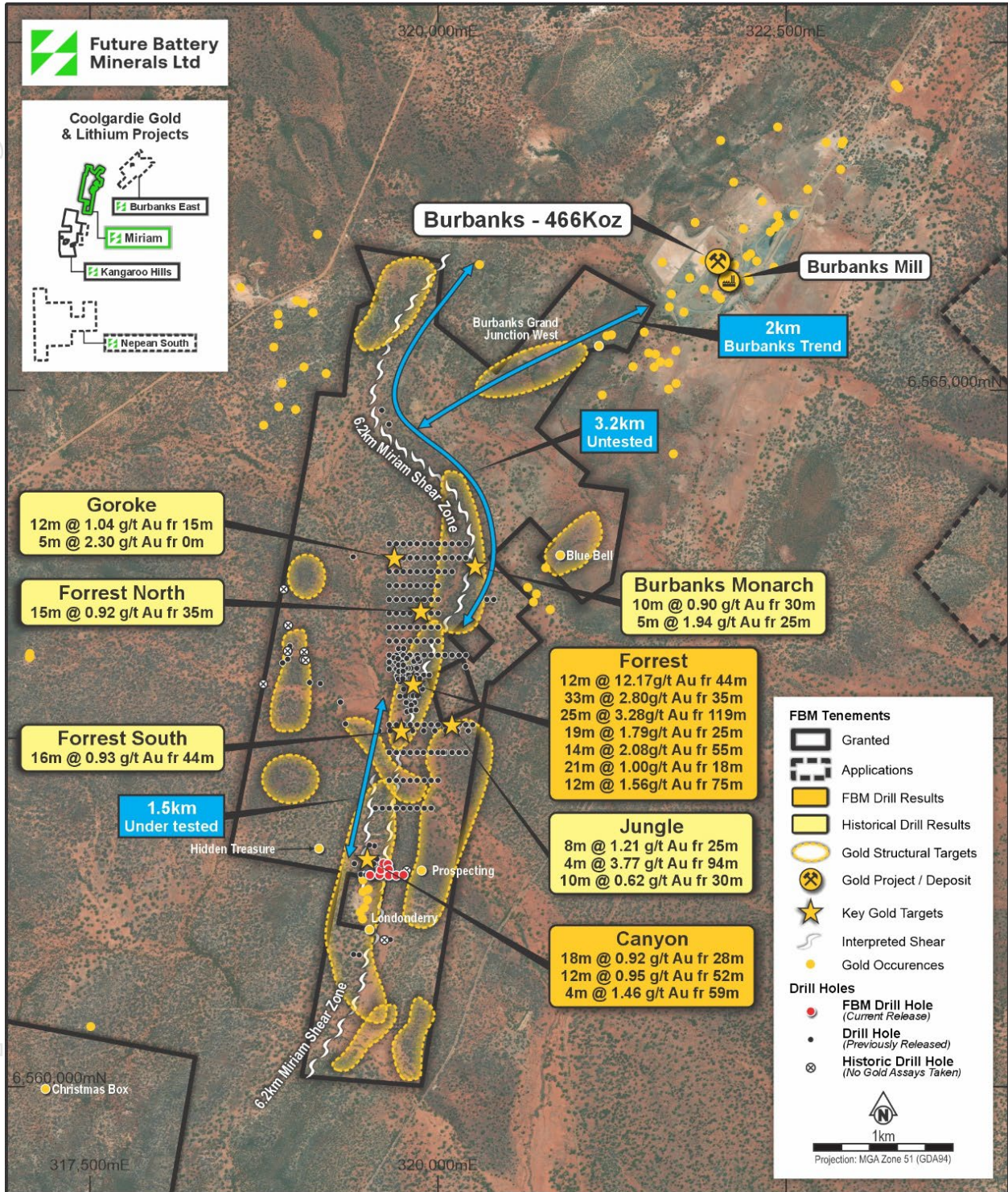


Figure 3: Plan view of Miriam Project

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 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.

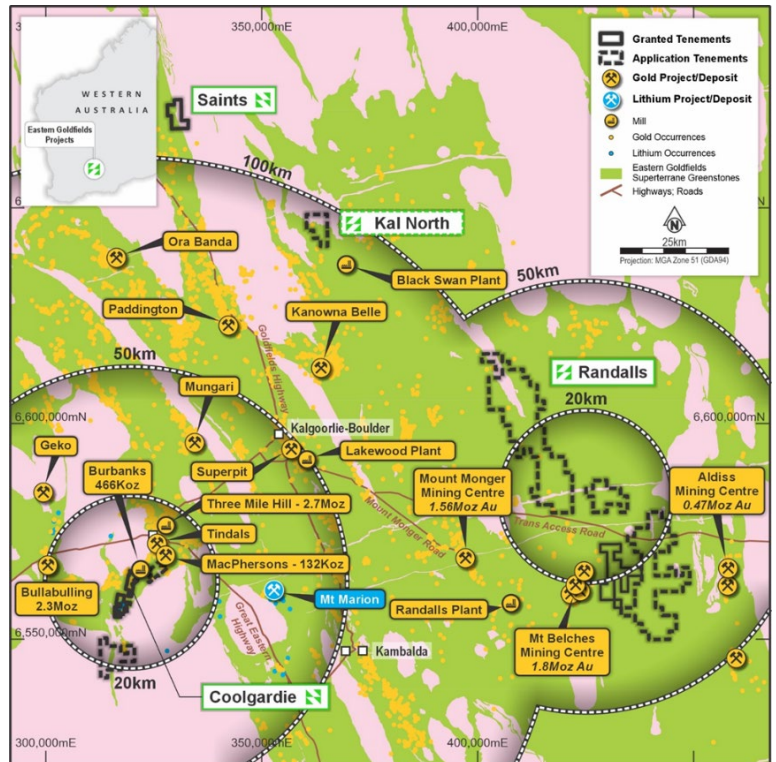
This available range of potential commercialisation options, including standalone development, positions us well to monetise current and future success.

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.



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Appendix 1 – Phase 2 RC Drill Hole Results (Canyon prospect)

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

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade	Intercept	Gold x Metre
CYRC012	36	48	12	0.30	12m @ 0.30 g/t	3.6
CYRC012	104	108	4	0.76	4m @ 0.76g/t	3
CYRC012	120	124	4	1.33	4m @ 1.33 g/t	5.3
CYRC013					NSI	
CYRC014					NSI	
CYRC015					NSI	
CYRC016					NSI	
CYRC017					NSI	
CYRC018					NSI	
CYRC019	28	36	8	0.34	8m @ 0.34g/t	2.7
CYRC019	52	64	12	0.95	12m @ 0.95g/t	11.4
CYRC020					NSI	
CYRC021					NSI	

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

Hole ID	Drill Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Results
CYRC012	RC	138	319513	6561517	402	90	-70	Received
CYRC013	RC	84	319594	6561518	405	90	-60	Received
CYRC014	RC	90	319593	6561556	405	90	-60	Received
CYRC015	RC	84	319643	6561597	406	90	-60	Received
CYRC016	RC	84	319610	6561603	405	90	-60	Received
CYRC017	RC	84	319650	6561559	408	90	-60	Received
CYRC018	RC	96	319650	6561516	405	90	-60	Received
CYRC019	RC	84	319583	6561519	405	270	-60	Received
CYRC020	RC	84	319757	6561521	406	90	-60	Received
CYRC021	RC	84	319705	6561516	407	90	-60	Received

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation drilling collects a 1m bulk sample. A 2-3kg sample is cone split from the drill rig and collected in a pre-marked calico bag. 4m composite samples are collected proportionally via spear from the 1m bulk sample. Both 1 metre and 4 metre composites are selected for fire assay purpose producing a 50g homogenised split for assay. When anomalous 4m composite samples intercepts >0.1g/t Au are received the corresponding zone is then sub assayed to their 1m sample. Certified reference material, including known standards and blank material are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 for primary samples, field duplicates are collected at 1 in 30. Analysis of QA/QC results is undertaken by the company to ensure sampling accuracy. Laboratory (ALS) also perform internal Qa/Qc sampling at a rate of 1 to 25.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation uses 5.5 inch pneumatic hammer to pulverise oxidised and fresh rock which is then delivered to the cyclone and cone splitter via compressed air.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 1m samples and 4m composite samples are weighed and recorded in the FBM database. Bulk sample recovery was measured/commented in sample logs. No sample bias relationship has been identified.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes have been geologically logged by geologists in the field, recording lithology, oxidation, weathering, texture, structure and mineralogy Geological data has been recorded on FBM database. Logging is a qualitative nature.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling of drill chips included compositing by spear sample on 4m composites. • Single metre samples were cone split to obtain an approximate 2-3kg sample. • Certified reference material, including known standards and blank material are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 for primary samples, field duplicates are collected at 1 in 30. • Analysis of QA/QC results is undertaken by the company and external consultants to ensure sampling accuracy. • Laboratory (ALS) also perform internal Qa/Qc sampling at a rate of 1 to 25.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were prepared and assayed by ALS in Perth • Samples preparation included weighing, pulverising and splitting. • A 50g split was then assayed via Fire Assay and Atomic Absorption Spectrometer under ALS code Au-AA26 • The methodology is considered an industry standard in determining gold grades in known gold bearing systems. • Internal laboratory Qa/Qc processes were conducted including the insertion of Certified reference material, blanks and duplicates. • Qa/Qc results are acceptable
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intercepts are calculated by database algorithm and verified by FBM staff and Database contractors. • All field data is imported to the FBM geochemistry database utilising industry data logging software LogChief. This is uploaded sequel server database hosted on Maxwell Geoservices proprietry 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.

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Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill Holes were surveyed utilising a Differential GPS with sub 1cm accuracy including elevation All drill hole collar information has been supplied and projected to UTM MGA 94 Zone 51
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Forrest, holes were drilled on 30m spacing, 60m line spacing. Data spacing is appropriate for identifying continuous and non-continuous geochemical anomalies and future Mineral Resource estimates.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling has been conducted on E-W grid lines. Geological units in the region have a dominantly N-S to NE-SW strike. As such the E-W drilling provides relative oblique interceptions. Drilling intercepted both oxide/supergene mineralisation and fresh bedrock intercepts. More drilling is required to better determine the dip and direction of the fresh bedrock gold mineralisation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples are collected in the field on the day of drilling and transported directly to an ALS laboratory located 40km's away in Kalgoorlie Samples are delivered daily to the Kalgoorlie ALS laboratory ALS transport the samples to a Perth laboratory for analysis. All calico sample bags are stored within prelabelled polly weave bags and zip tied for transportation.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No independent audit or review has been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<p>The Miriam Project consists of 5 prospecting leases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Granted leases are P15/6136, P15/6137, 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

		<p>conditional access and exploration of the tenure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>The Historic data represented in this announcement was culminated from the exploration work conducted the following parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mt Kersey Mining conducted Reverse Circulation drilling in 1996 consisting of 9 holes. Samples were assayed via Fire Assay for gold and aqua regia digest for other elements at AAL Kalgoorlie Crest Mining conducted Reverse Circulation drilling in 1996 and 1997 consisting of 38 holes. Samples were assayed via PM203 at ALS laboratories Barmenco 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
<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Miriam project is prospective for Lithium, Caesium, Tantalum (LCT) enriched pegmatites which intrudes older Archean aged greenstone lithologies. The tenements are prospective for lode and structurally hosted gold mineralisation hosted within Archean aged greenstone lithologies.
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill Hole collar tables including location, height and drill direction have been included. (Table 2). Significant intercepts are specified as down hole lengths. Maximum Au assay has been represented in the maps. This data is included in the collar table

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intercept assay data has been tabled. (Table 1)
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results are reported as down hole length only. Mineralisation is interpreted as flat lying lodes however geological understanding is still insufficient and further drilling planned by FBM aims to address the uncertainty.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant diagrams have been included within the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay data has been represented for all holes drilled in the project area including holes with no significant intercept.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other substantive data exists.

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	rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FBM will conduct further drill testing of the Miriam project which is scheduled for late November 2025. Refer to figures/diagrams in the main body of text.

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