17 October 2023

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

KANGAROO HILLS HIGH-GRADE LITHIUM SYSTEM CONTINUES TO GROW

Highlights

- **First assay results received from the expanded Phase 3 drill program at Kangaroo Hills confirm extensive near-surface lithium pegmatite swarm at the Big Red and Rocky prospects**
- **Significant new assay results include:**
  - **22m @ 1.24% Li_2O from 23m (KHDD006; Big Red)**
  - **8m @ 1.08% Li_2O from 40m (KHRC057; Rocky)**
  - **6m @ 1.03% Li_2O from 60m (KHRC089; Rocky)**
- **Assays remain outstanding for a further 43 holes with drilling continuing with one rig.**
- **The outstanding assays include numerous further extensional intercepts of visual spodumene-bearing pegmatite drilled at the Rocky Prospect (Table 1).**
- **Current drilling focus remains testing shallow strike extensions of the Big Red and Rocky pegmatite system, along with scout evaluation of regional targets including Wallaroo.**
- **DD program to test potential down-dip extension / thickening at Rocky expected to commence during November.**
- **Planned drilling of key targets moving north from Big Red, including the regional Western Grey target, pending the grant of final environmental permitting.**

Future Battery Minerals Ltd (**ASX: FBM**) (**FBM** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise of assay results returned for the first batch of holes from the Phase 3 reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) program at its 100% owned Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project (KHLP) in Western Australia.

FBM Technical Director, Robin Cox, commented:

"The initial set of assays from the recent RC and DD program at Big Red and Rocky have delivered further excellent results and confirms the early visual spodumene observations of this emerging LCT pegmatite system. ***In particular, the result from KHDD006 at Big Red provides further support to the relative consistency in that area of the system in terms of shallow, thick intervals (+20m) at a high lithium grade (+1.2% Li_2O)****.*

"Recent RC drilling at Rocky (assays pending) has also returned many shallow, substantial intercepts of visual spodumene bearing pegmatites that have significantly increased the scale of this system with assays outstanding. The focus of drilling at Rocky will move shortly to a diamond tail program to commence testing for extension at depth, including the potential for a thickening of mineralisation.

"In terms of ongoing scout target drilling, we are seeing encouraging early signs at Wallaroo (West) and further drilling is planned to test the identified pegmatites in this area. The grant of final environmental permitting will also allow us to commence drilling north from Big Red, including other attractive combined resistivity/structural target areas such as Western Grey."

Initial Phase 3 assay results and new visual intercepts from Kangaroo Hills

Assays have been received for an initial 41 holes from the Phase 3 RC and DD program at the KHLP (refer Table 2 and Table 3). These holes were focussed on continuity testing of Big Red, grid drilling of the Rocky Prospect, and wide-spaced scout drilling of select regional targets including Pademelon, Eastern Grey, and Wallaroo.

Big Red Prospect

Key drill intercepts returned from the limited Big Red holes in the first batch of assays include:

- **22m @ 1.24% Li_2O from 23m (KHDD006)**

The result in hole KHDD006 is particularly significant in confirming the relative consistency of the Big Red system in that area with respect to thickness and grade (refer Figure 1 and Figure 2). Step-out drilling to the east of that area is being undertaken over the next few weeks.

Rocky Prospect

Drilling at the Rocky Prospect previously identified numerous pegmatites semi-parallel to the Big Red pegmatite[1]. The visual observations of spodumene within these pegmatites at Rocky led FBM to significantly expand the Phase 3 RC and DD program.

Assay results returned from the first batch of Phase 3 holes drilled at Rocky have confirmed visual observations with significant intercepts (refer Figure 1 and Figure 2) including:

- **8m @ 1.08% Li_2O from 40m (KHRC057);**
- **6m @ 1.03% Li_2O from 60m (KHRC089); and**
- **9m @ 0.80% Li_2O from 147m (KHRC043).**

The initial interpretation of Rocky was of a stacked system (with spodumene mineralisation identified in numerous intercepts), with recent results suggesting the geometry of the Rocky pegmatite is north-east striking/plunging and north-west dipping. With assay results from KHRC043 and KHRC044D, the plunge is confirmed below the Big Red pegmatite.

Drilling to date has continued to intercept pegmatites of robust widths along strike at Rocky (for which assays remain pending). Strong visual spodumene observations in many of these holes (refer Table 1) has significantly increased the scale of the Rocky mineralised system.

[1] Refer to ASX announcement on 12 September 2023 – "Further Spodumene Bearing Pegmatites Intercepted at Kangaroo Hills".

Table 1 - Recent intercepts at Rocky with significant visual spodumene (pending assays)

Hole ID	Pegmatite intercept from (m)	Pegmatite intercept to (m)	Interval width (m)	Visible spodumene percentage
KHRC092	131	137	**6**	**20%**
KHRC093	0	12	**12**	**10%**
KHRC094	6	10	**4**	**20%**
KHRC095	211	215	**4**	**20%**
KHRC096	101	114	**13**	**10%**
KHRC099	34	39	**5**	**10%**
KHRC106	35	39	**4**	**20%**
KHRC109	59	74	**15**	**10%**
KHRC114	24	32	**8**	**10%**
KHRC115	31	41	**10**	**20%**
KHRC117	22	28	**6**	**25%**
KHRC117	136	152	**16**	**20%**

Cautionary Statement – Visual estimates of spodumene should not be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis, which are required to determine the widths and grade of mineralisation. Assays will be received in the coming 6-8 weeks.

A DD tail program is currently being planned to test for extension of the Rocky pegmatites at depth (including potential thickening). This program is scheduled to commence during November.

Regional Targets

Reconnaissance drilling to the west of regional target Wallaroo (Wallaroo West) intercepted encouraging thin mineralised pegmatites with lower grade lithium results, highlighting the potential for further lithium mineralisation at higher grade along strike (refer Figure 3). Mineralogy is being conducted on these samples to better understand this possibility. Further drilling is planned in this area in coming weeks.

Wide-spaced section drilling to the east of the Wallaroo and Pademelon targets intercepted thick continuous pegmatites up to 46m (down-hole thickness). While assay results returned to date from this area have been relatively low grade, the identification of a significant pegmatite system in this area speaks well of the ongoing success of the Company's target generation work in identifying blind hidden pegmatites.

Figure 1: KHLP North – Big Red and Rocky Prospects In Plan View

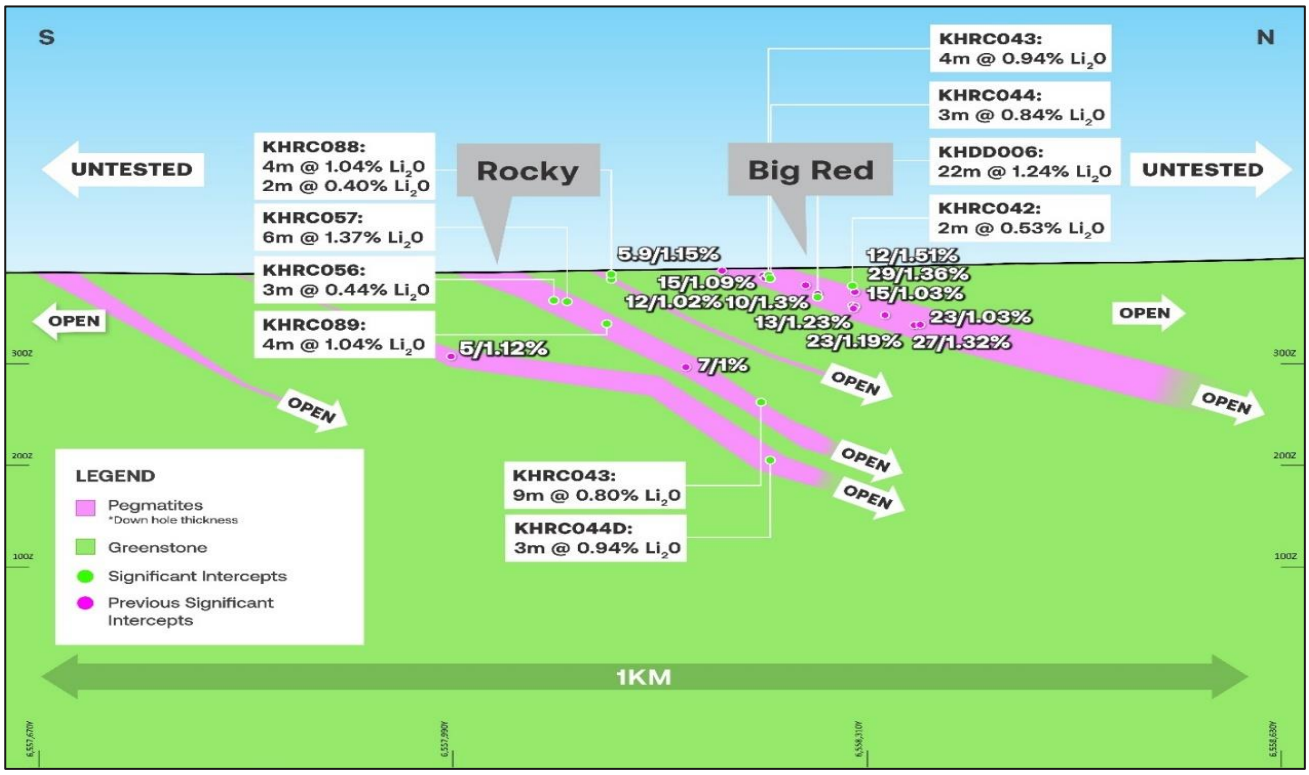

Figure 2*: KHLP North – Long Section*

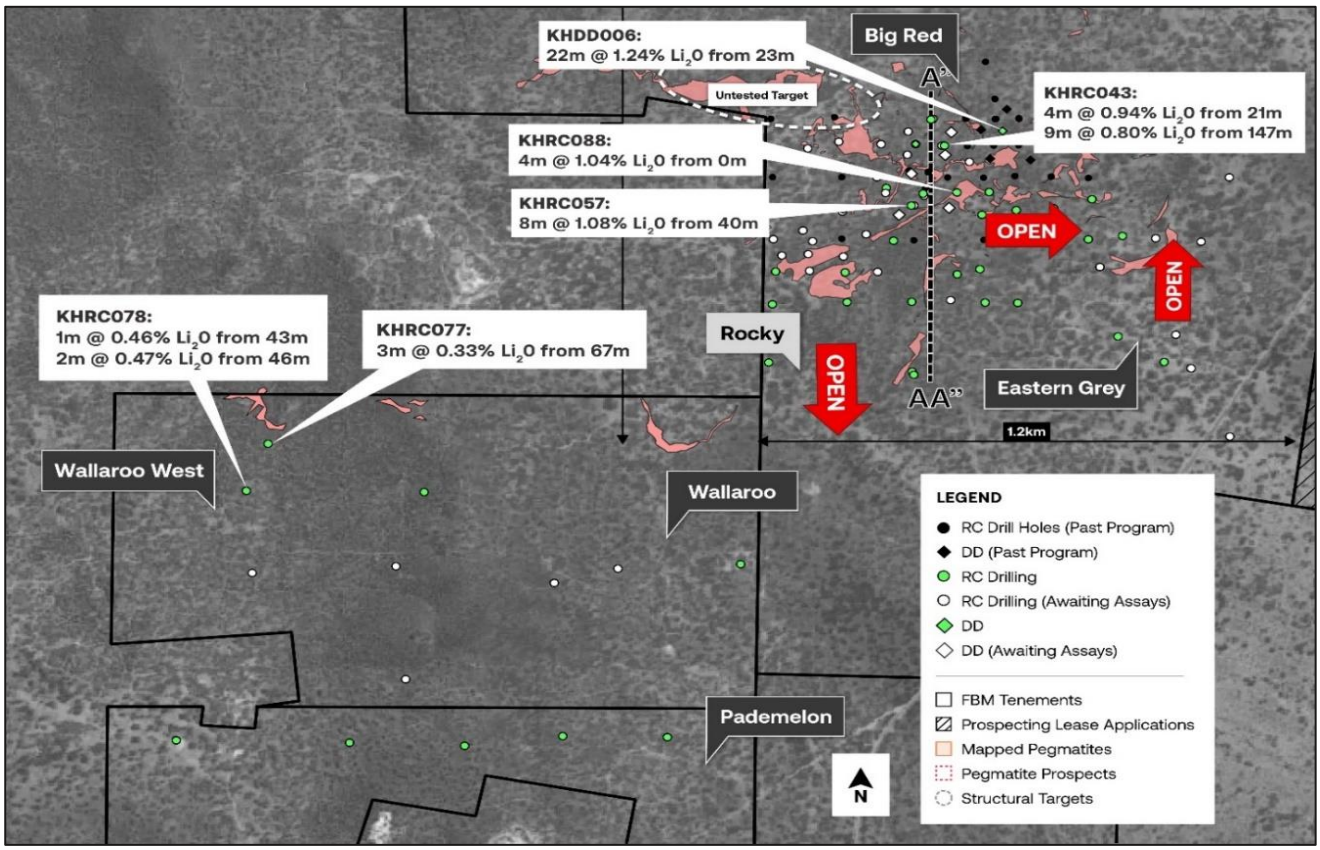

Figure 3: KHLP – Wallaroo and Pademelon Targets in Plan View

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 program 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

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 12 September 2023. Other than those disclosed in the announcement, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original ASX announcement.

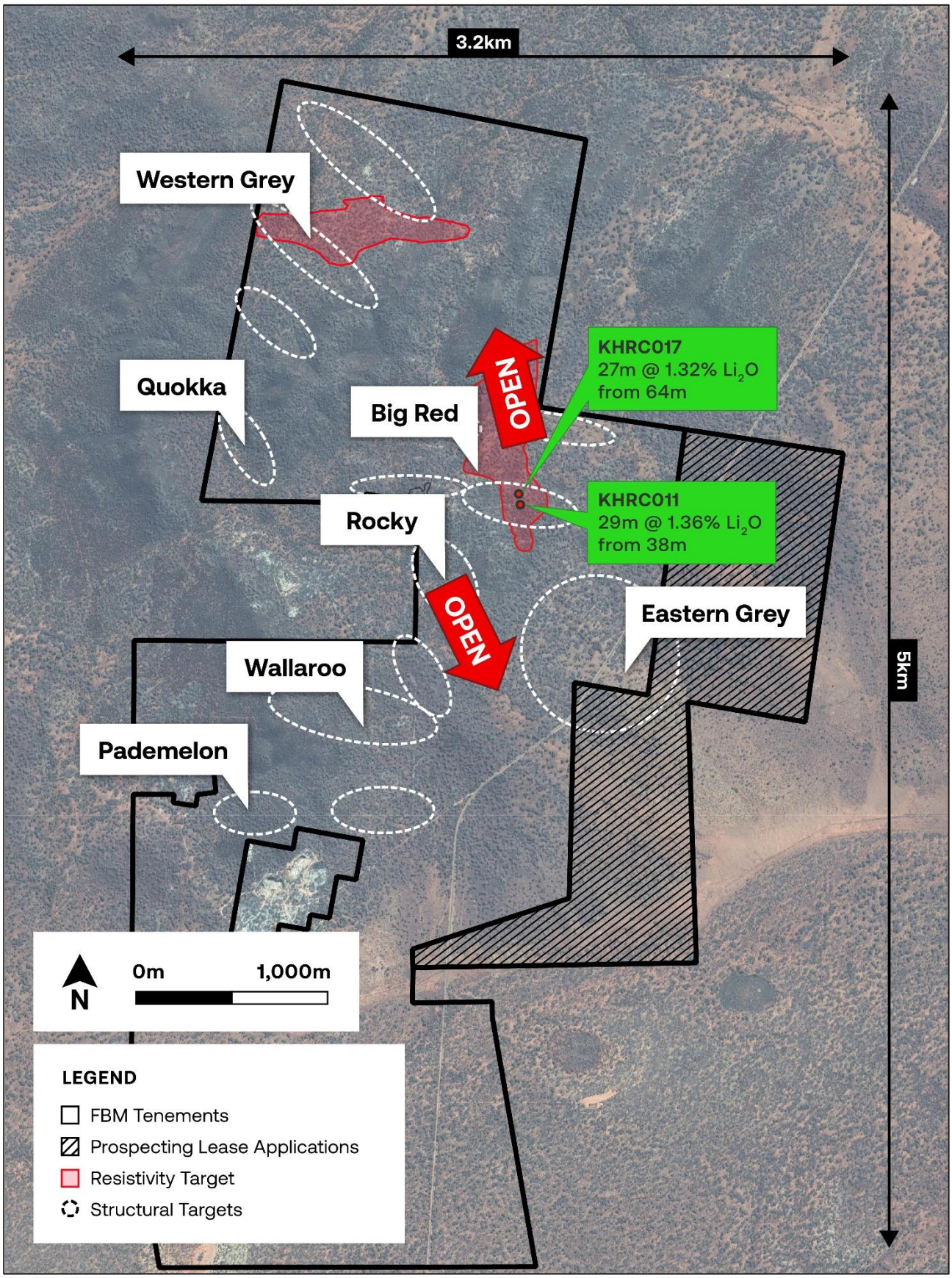

Figure 4: KHLP – Prospects and Regional Targets Location Plan

Table 2: KHLP – Phase 3 significant Intercepts, Li_2O >0.2%, Ta >50ppm, Cs >200ppm, [Max. 2m internal dilution]

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li2O%	Ta ppm	Cs ppm	Sn ppm	Intercept
Big Red	KHDD006	23.02	44.91	22	1.24	81.8	84.8	39.2	22m @ 1.24 %
Big Red	KHRC042	43	45	2	0.53	42.9	63.0	40.5	2m @ 0.53 %
Big Red	KHRC043	21	25	4	0.94	69.98	101.1	37.0	4m @ 0.94 %
Big Red	KHRC043	147	156	9	0.8	96.22	82.6	51.0	9m @ 0.80 %
Rocky	KHRC044D	22	25	3	0.84	36.67	60.4	25.3	3m @ 0.84 %
Rocky	KHRC044D	210.08	213.42	3	0.94	51.75	95.3	37.7	3m @ 0.94 %
Rocky	KHRC056	28	31	3	0.44	5.57	177.0	8.3	3m @ 0.44 %
Rocky	KHRC057	40	48	8	1.07	149.67	103.9	45.3	8m @ 1.07 %
Wallaroo	KHRC077	67	70	3	0.33	136.07	599.7	102.3	3m @ 0.33 %
Wallaroo	KHRC078	43	44	1	0.46	11.2	95.8	31.0	1m @ 0.46 %
Wallaroo	KHRC078	46	48	2	0.47	111.8	307.1	121.0	2m @ 0.47 %
Rocky	KHRC088	0	4	4	1.04	39.6	94.1	44.8	4m @ 1.04 %
Rocky	KHRC088	9	11	2	0.4	15.8	405.5	12.0	2m @ 0.40 %
Rocky	KHRC089	60	66	6	1.03	112.23	92.5	43.5	6m @ 1.03 %
Big Red	KHDD007	**NSI**							
Rocky	KHRC045								
Pademelon	KHRC047								
Pademelon	KHRC048								
Pademelon	KHRC049								
Pademelon	KHRC050								
Pademelon	KHRC051								
Eastern Grey	KHRC052								
Eastern Grey	KHRC054								
Rocky	KHRC058								
Rocky	KHRC059								
Rocky	KHRC060								
Rocky	KHRC061								
Rocky	KHRC062								
Eastern Grey	KHRC064								
Eastern Grey	KHRC065								
Eastern Grey	KHRC066								
Eastern Grey	KHRC067								
Rocky	KHRC068								
Rocky	KHRC070								
Rocky	KHRC071								
Wallaroo	KHRC072								
Wallaroo	KHRC076								
Eastern Grey	KHRC081								
Eastern Grey	KHRC082								

Eastern Grey	KHRC083	
Eastern Grey	KHRC084	
Eastern Grey	KHRC085	
Eastern Grey	KHRC086	
Big Red	KHRC087	
Rocky	KHRC091	
Big Red/Rocky	KHDD008	**Assays Pending**
Big Red/Rocky	KHDD009	
Rocky	KHDD010	
Rocky	KHDD011	
Big Red/Rocky	KHDD012	
Eastern Grey	KHRC046	
Eastern Grey	KHRC053	
Eastern Grey	KHRC055	
Eastern Grey	KHRC063	
Rocky	KHRC069	
Wallaroo	KHRC073	
Wallaroo	KHRC074	
Wallaroo	KHRC075	
Wallaroo	KHRC079	
Pademelon	KHRC080	
Big Red/Rocky	KHRC089	
Big Red/Rocky	KHRC090	
Rocky	KHRC092	
Big Red/Rocky	KHRC093	
Big Red/Rocky	KHRC094	
Big Red/Rocky	KHRC095	
Big Red/Rocky	KHRC096	
Big Red	KHRC097	
Big Red	KHRC098	
Big Red/Rocky	KHRC099	
Eastern Grey	KHRC100	
Eastern Grey	KHRC101	
Eastern Grey	KHRC102	
Rocky	KHRC103	
Rocky	KHRC104	
Rocky	KHRC105	
Rocky	KHRC106	
Rocky	KHRC107	
Rocky	KHRC108	
Rocky	KHRC109	
Rocky	KHRC110	
Rocky	KHRC111	
Rocky	KHRC112	
Rocky	KHRC113	

Rocky	KHRC114	
Rocky	KHRC115	
Rocky	KHRC116	
Rocky	KHRC117	

NSI – no significant intercept

Table 3: KHLP Drillhole Location Table – RC drilling [Project MGA 94 UTM Zone 51]

Hole ID	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	End of hole Depth (m)	Prospect ID
KHRC042	317750	6558300	408	270	-60	150	Big Red
KHRC043	317790	6558230	410	0	-90	186	Big Red
KHRC044	317710	6558230	410	0	-90	198	Big Red
KHRC045	317390	6558070	396	0	-90	204	Rocky
KHRC046	318430	6557480	374	0	-90	150	Eastern Grey
KHRC047	317150	6556710	381	0	-90	198	Pademelon
KHRC048	316910	6556710	398	0	-90	204	Pademelon
KHRC049	316670	6556710	418	0	-90	198	Pademelon
KHRC050	316430	6556710	394	0	-90	210	Pademelon
KHRC051	316032	6556710	379	0	-90	204	Pademelon
KHRC052	318270	6557670	377	0	-90	204	Eastern Grey
KHRC053	318350	6557670	377	0	-90	173	Eastern Grey
KHRC054	318190	6557750	379	0	-90	182	Eastern Grey
KHRC055	318310	6557750	378	0	-90	144	Eastern Grey
KHRC056	317550	6558070	394	0	-90	186	Rocky
KHRC057	317710	6558070	400	0	-90	156	Rocky
KHRC058	317550	6557910	393	0	-90	198	Rocky
KHRC059	317390	6557910	388	0	-90	176	Rocky
KHRC060	317390	6557830	387	0	-90	223	Rocky
KHRC061	317550	6557830	396	0	-90	156	Rocky
KHRC062	317710	6557830	392	0	-90	150	Rocky
KHRC063	317790	6557830	387	0	-90	150	Rocky
KHRC064	317870	6557830	386	0	-90	150	Rocky
KHRC065	317810	6557904	392	0	-90	150	Rocky
KHRC066	317949	6557828	384	0	-90	168	Rocky
KHRC067	317870	6557915	389	0	-90	150	Rocky
KHRC068	317383	6557683	387	0	-90	174	Rocky
KHRC069	317551	6557673	391	0	-90	150	Rocky
KHRC070	317706	6557653	389	0	-90	77	Rocky
KHRC071	317709	6557645	389	0	-90	150	Rocky
KHRC072	317312	6557161	385	0	-90	200	Wallaroo
KHRC073	317031	6557151	392	0	-90	192	Wallaroo
KHRC074	316885	6557115	403	0	-90	198	Wallaroo
KHRC075	316523	6557156	399	0	-90	264	Wallaroo
KHRC076	316588	6557347	400	0	-90	224	Wallaroo
KHRC077	316235	6557471	391	0	-90	198	Wallaroo
KHRC078	316183	6557348	390	0	-90	198	Wallaroo
KHRC079	316194	6557138	385	0	-90	192	Wallaroo
KHRC080	316547	6556866	403	0	-90	260	Wallaroo
KHRC081	317865	6558054	397	0	-90	150	Eastern Grey
KHRC082	317943	6558066	393	0	-90	150	Eastern Grey
KHRC083	318029	6558071	389	0	-90	150	Eastern Grey

Hole ID	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	End of hole Depth (m)	Prospect ID
KHRC084	318116	6558094	386	0	-90	150	Eastern Grey
KHRC085	318108	6557991	386	0	-90	150	Eastern Grey
KHRC086	318186	6558000	383	0	-90	150	Eastern Grey
KHRC087	317882	6558112	394	0	-90	150	Rocky
KHRC088	317808	6558111	399	0	-90	175	Rocky
KHRC089	317731	6558108	404	0	-90	180	Rocky
KHRC090	317646	6558122	401	0	-90	180	Rocky
KHRC091	317663	6557988	397	0	-90	120	Rocky
KHRC092	317456	6558014	395	0	-90	150	Rocky
KHRC093	317836	6558190	399	0	-90	150	Rocky
KHRC094	317695	6558208	408	0	-90	204	Rocky
KHRC095	317697	6558267	408	0	-90	276	Rocky
KHRC096	317635	6558235	408	0	-90	240	Rocky
KHRC097	317538	6558241	402	0	-90	150	Rocky
KHRC098	317467	6558224	398	0	-90	150	Rocky
KHRC099	317750	6558299	408	0	-90	204	Rocky
KHRC100	318262	6557994	383	0	-90	138	Eastern Grey
KHRC101	318365	6557985	382	0	-90	150	Eastern Grey
KHRC102	318134	6557921	382	0	-90	150	Eastern Grey
KHRC103	317627	6557908	398	0	-90	96	Rocky
KHRC104	317471	6557911	389	0	-90	120	Rocky
KHRC105	317549	6557947	391	0	-90	120	Rocky
KHRC106	317468	6557954	390	0	-90	120	Rocky
KHRC107	317408	6557950	390	0	-90	120	Rocky
KHRC108	317601	6558004	393	90	-65	66	Rocky
KHRC109	317478	6557986	393	90	-65	138	Rocky
KHRC110	317389	6557992	393	0	-90	102	Rocky
KHRC111	317546	6558062	393	90	-60	144	Rocky
KHRC112	317394	65580655	395	90	-65	122	Rocky
KHRC113	317639	6558110	401	90	-65	132	Rocky
KHRC114	317709	6558076	400	90	-55	80	Rocky
KHRC115	317735	6558103	404	90	-60	80	Rocky
KHRC116	317624	6558151	403	0	-90	162	Rocky
KHRC117	317778	6558231	410	90	-65	174	Rocky
KHRC118	318269	6558299	389	0	-90	150	Eastern Grey
KHRC119	318430	6558300	387	0	-90	147	Eastern Grey
KHDD006	317907	6558262	399	90	-85	72	Big Red
KHRC044D	317714	6558235	217	0	-90	228.8	Big Red
KHDD007	318026	6558299	398	270	-70	70	Big Red
KHDD008	317800	6558265	409	270	-85	250	Big Red
KHDD009	317781	6558207	410	270	-85	201.1	Big Red
KHDD010	317676	6558054	397	270	-70	155.9	Rocky
KHDD011	317790	6558072	401	270	-80	160	Rocky

Hole ID	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	End of hole Depth (m)	Prospect ID
KHDD012	317704	6558159	404	90	-85	156.4	Rocky

Table 4: KHLP – Phase 3 Pegmatite Intercepts awaiting assay results

Hole ID	Pegmatite intercept from (m)	Pegmatite intercept to (m)	Interval width (m)	Visible spodumene percentage
KHRC090	3	4	1	-
KHRC090	9	11	2	-
KHRC090	53	54	1	-
KHRC090	60	61	1	-
KHRC090	102	104	2	-
KHRC090	130	134	4	-
KHRC091	32	35	3	-
KHRC091	94	95	1	-
KHRC092	17	24	7	-
KHRC092	27	29	2	-
KHRC092	31	35	4	-
KHRC092	39	42	3	-
KHRC092	49	51	2	-
KHRC092	114	116	2	-
KHRC092	131	137	6	20%
KHRC093	0	12	12	10%
KHRC093	19	21	2	-
KHRC093	45	50	5	-
KHRC093	86	90	4	-
KHRC093	92	93	1	-
KHRC093	116	118	2	-
KHRC094	6	10	4	20%
KHRC094	14	16	2	-
KHRC094	45	48	3	-
KHRC094	58	62	4	-
KHRC094	67	69	2	-
KHRC094	93	95	2	-
KHRC094	192	198	6	-
KHRC095	22	27	5	5%
KHRC095	79	81	2	1%
KHRC095	82	83	1	-
KHRC095	86	88	2	-
KHRC095	95	96	1	-
KHRC095	98	100	2	-
KHRC095	113	114	1	-
KHRC095	118	120	2	-
KHRC095	211	215	4	20%
KHRC095	243	247	4	-
KHRC096	4	6	2	-
KHRC096	9	12	3	-
KHRC096	22	23	1	-

Hole ID	Pegmatite intercept from (m)	Pegmatite intercept to (m)	Interval width (m)	Visible spodumene percentage
KHRC096	58	60	2	-
KHRC096	101	114	13	10%
KHRC096	220	227	7	-
KHRC097	5	10	5	-
KHRC097	26	29	3	-
KHRC097	73	75	2	-
KHRC097	118	123	5	-
KHRC098	5	7	2	-
KHRC098	8	12	4	-
KHRC098	59	61	2	-
KHRC098	66	67	1	-
KHRC098	68	69	1	-
KHRC098	76	77	1	-
KHRC099	34	39	5	10%
KHRC099	60	61	1	-
KHRC099	77	78	1	-
KHRC099	113	115	2	-
KHRC099	118	119	1	-
KHRC099	201	204	3	-
KHRC103	14	16	2	-
KHRC103	71	72	1	-
KHRC104	1	7	6	-
KHRC104	32	37	5	-
KHRC104	63	64	1	-
KHRC104	66	67	1	-
KHRC105	21	31	10	-
KHRC105	32	34	2	-
KHRC105	80	83	3	-
KHRC106	7	28	21	-
KHRC106	28	29	1	5%
KHRC106	29	35	6	-
KHRC106	35	39	4	20%
KHRC106	39	46	7	-
KHRC107	3	8	5	-
KHRC107	12	20	8	-
KHRC107	23	24	1	-
KHRC107	38	58	20	-
KHRC108	17	22	5	-
KHRC108	31	33	2	-
KHRC108	38	43	5	-
KHRC109	7	11	4	-
KHRC109	15	22	7	-

Hole ID	Pegmatite intercept from (m)	Pegmatite intercept to (m)	Interval width (m)	Visible spodumene percentage
KHRC109	25	27	2	-
KHRC109	29	30	1	-
KHRC109	38	41	3	-
KHRC109	59	74	15	10%
KHRC109	112	114	2	-
KHRC110	21	23	2	-
KHRC110	52	55	3	-
KHRC110	65	71	6	-
KHRC111	14	15	1	-
KHRC111	16	17	1	-
KHRC111	23	24	1	-
KHRC111	28	30	2	-
KHRC111	32	40	8	-
KHRC111	105	115	10	5%
KHRC112	6	7	1	-
KHRC112	41	44	3	-
KHRC112	62	69	7	-
KHRC112	87	89	2	-
KHRC113	12	13	1	-
KHRC113	72	75	3	-
KHRC114	2	5	3	-
KHRC114	10	16	6	-
KHRC114	24	32	8	10%
KHRC114	73	75	2	-
KHRC115	3	6	3	-
KHRC115	31	41	10	20%
KHRC115	53	54	1	-
KHRC115	73	78	5	-
KHRC116	1	2	1	-
KHRC116	13	15	2	-
KHRC116	60	69	9	-
KHRC117	6	8	2	-
KHRC117	22	28	6	25%
KHRC117	48	50	2	-
KHRC117	115	119	4	-
KHRC117	136	152	16	20%
KHRC118	23	26	3	-
KHRC118	39	41	2	-
KHRC118	41	43	2	-

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 (Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project)

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.	Drilling Future Battery Minerals Limited (FBM): • Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) mineralisation at the Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project (KHLP) has been sampled from the following drilling techniques. • Reverse circulation (RC) drilling creates 1m samples of pulverised chips, approximately 3kg's is collected in individual calico bags • Diamond core drilling (DD) reported is yet to be sampled. Sampling will be conducted on quarter core in order to preserve bulk sample for metallurgical test work. • Rock Chip samples are collected from out crop, sub crop in the field. Air Magnetic Survey Contractor: UTS Client: St Francis Mining Ltd Year: 1996 Aircraft: Fletcher Instrumentation: Cesium Vapour Sample Interval: ~5m Flight Line Spacing: 50 and 100m Flight Line Direction: 068º-248º, 158º-338º, 090º-270º Tie Line Spacing: 500m and 1000m Mean Terrain Clearance: 25m Navigation: Differential GPS **IP Parameters** Contractor: Vortex Geophysics Receiver: 1-2x GDD 16 channel IP Receiver Transmitter: Vortex VIP-30 transmitter system rated at 1500V, 30A and 15KVA Configuration: Dipole-Dipole Line Spacing: 200m Dipole spacing: 100m Domain/Cycle: Time domain – 2 seconds or 0.125Hz
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).	FBM: • RC drilling was conducted on reported results in this announcement • HQ Diamond Core drilling is reported in this announcement.
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	FBM. • Sample recovery is noted in the field for each individual sample. Sample is collected via a cyclone and cone splitter attached to the drill rig, which is considered standard for RC sampling. • Diamond core recovery is recorded by both the drilling contractors and

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	measured by FBM geologists • No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been yet observed and no sample bias is believed to have occurred.
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. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	FBM: • Drill chips are lithologically logged by Geologists in the field • Logging is qualitative, recording rock type and mineral abundance • Logging of RC chips is conducted on a 1 metre sample size. • Core is logged lithologically by Geologists in the field. • Natural changes in mineral abundance are recorded
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.	FBM: • 1m RC percussion, sample is split via a cyclone and cone splitter attached to the drill rig to produce a bagged 3kg sample. • Certified reference material and blank material are inserted every 20 samples as per company QA/QC procedure for both DD & RC. • Field duplicates collected from the Cyclone and cone splitter are inserted every 60 samples • Sample weights per metre range between 1-3kg. • Diamond core sampling will consist of cut core with quarter core utilised for geochemical assay.
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.	FBM: • ALS Minerals, multi element analysis method ME-ICP89 utilised for all pegmatite samples, consisting of Sodium Peroxide fusion with ME-MS91additonalanalysis. Methods are considered suitable for the style of mineralisation targeted. • Certified Reference Material (CRM's)and quartz blank (Blanks) samples are inserted 1:20 for DD & RC and 1:30 for AC as part of Future Battery's QA/QC procedure. Accuracy and performance of CRM's and Blanks are considered after results are received. • Field duplicates collected from the Cyclone and cone splitter are inserted every 60 samples • Rock Chip samples and RC pulps for Lithium Investigation have been fused with Na2O2 and digested in hydrochloric acid, the solution is analysed by ICP by Nagrom

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Mineral Processors ICP004&ICP005 & ALS Minerals Laboratories ME-MS81 ICP-AES, ME-MS91. The method is considered a whole rock analysis. • A stoichiometric conversion of Li to Li_2O is applied consisting of a factor 2.153. X-Ray Difraction • Semi Quantitative X-Ray Difraction was caried out on rock chip samples by ALS Laboratories. • The analysis provides both a qualitative assessment of the mineralogy and a quantitative result.
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.	FBM: • No third-party verification has been completed to date • Drill holes have not been twinned • All primary paper data is held on site, digitised data is held in a managed database off site. • No adjustments to assays have occurred.
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.	FBM: • Drill collars were surveyed in GDA94/MGA Zone 51 datum by handheld GPS +-5m accuracy • At completion of programme drill collars will be surveyed using a Differential GPS +-0.1m accuracy. • Rock Chip samples are recoded with handheld GPS.
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.	FBM: • Drill data spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for this stage of exploration and understanding of mineralisation
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.	FBM: • Drill holes azimuth is perpendicular to stratigraphic strike • Drill hole dip is regarded suitable for subvertical stratigraphy and provides a near too true width intersection to minimise orientation bias. • The geometry of drill holes relative to the mineralised zones achieves unbiased sampling of this deposit type. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample	FBM:

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	security.	• Drill samples are collected in labelled polyweave bags and closed with tight zip ties. • Samples are transported within 1-2days of hole completion by field staff directly to ALS laboratories.
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 Kangaroo Hill Lithium Project consists of 8 prospecting leases. • P15/5740, P15/5741, P15/5742, P15/5743, P15/5749, P15/5750, P15/5963, P15/5965, M15/1887 (in application), P15/6681 (in application), P15/6813 (in application) • All leases are held by Eastern Coolgardie Goldfields Pty Ltd (ECG), a joint venture company of Future Battery Minerals Ltd (80%) and Lodestar Resources Ltd (20%). • No known royalties exist on the leases. • There are no material issues with regard to access. • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Exploration drilling has been conducted by the previous lease holders, Metals Exploration NL, Endeavour, St Francis Mining, Anaconda, Spinifex Nickel, Ausminex NL - Consolidated Nickel Pty Ltd. • Focus Minerals owned the project between 2007-2020. • Data collected by these entities has been reviewed in detail by FBM.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project is regarded as a Lithium Caesium Tantalum (LCT) enriched pegmatite which intrudes older archaen aged greenstone lithologies.

Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
	  • easting and northing of the drill hole collar
	  • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
	  • dip and azimuth 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
		• References to the drill hole locations have been supplied in previous cross-referenced announcements.

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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.	
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.	• Exploration Results were reported by using the weighted average of each sample result by its corresponding interval length, as is industry standard practice. • Grades >0.3% Li2O are considered significant for mineralisation purposes. • A lower cut-off grade of 0.3% Li2O has been used to report the Exploration results. Top-cuts were deemed not applicable. • Metal equivalent values have not been used.
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').	• Most drill holes were angled to the East so that intersections are orthogonal to the orientation of stratigraphy.
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.	• All significant intercepts have been previously reported in cross referenced announcements.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• No other substantive data exists.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral 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	• FBM is currently reviewing data to determine if further drilling is warranted. If it is determined that additional drilling is required, the Company will announce such plans in due course. • Metallurgical and mineralogical test work has been noted, exact test work and scale of work is yet to be designed.

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	not commercially sensitive.	• Refer to figures/diagrams in the main body of text.