



18 July 2023

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

FURTHER HIGH-GRADE LITHIUM RESULTS AT KANGAROO HILLS

Highlights

- Diamond drilling (DD) component of the Phase 2 exploration drilling at Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project (KHLP) (80% FBM) has returned high-grade lithium (Li) assay results.
- Results from the five (5) DD holes at the Bid Red Prospect show a continuation of high-grade Li from spodumene bearing pegmatites, and significant results including:
 - 23m @ 1.19% Li₂O from 44m (KHDD001);
 - 10m @ 1.30% Li₂O from 25m (KHDD002); and
 - 5.9m @ 1.15% Li₂O from 0m (KHDD004).
- Selective samples from the DD core have been submitted for early-stage metallurgical test work and ongoing mineralogical assessment.
- The new results round off the highly successful Phase 1 and 2 programmes where the previously announced¹²³ results highlight the significance of the Big Red discovery:
 - 29m @ 1.36% Li₂O from 38m (KHRC011);
 - 27m @ 1.32% Li₂O from 64m (KHRC017);
 - 23m @ 1.03% Li₂O from 53m (KHRC031);
 - 15m @ 1.03% Li₂O from 39m (KHRC029);
 - 19m @ 1.03% Li₂O from 42m (KHRC015);
 - 16m @ 1.09% Li₂O from 11m (KHRC022);
 - 13m @ 1.23% Li₂O from 41m (KHRC030); and
 - 12m @ 1.02% Li₂O from 8m (KHRC021).
- Additional diamond drilling (DD) planned to compliment the Phase 3 reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme which is currently underway.
- Diamond Drilling to commence within the next two weeks.

Future Battery Minerals Ltd (ASX: FBM) (FBM or the Company) is extremely pleased to announce high-grade lithium (Li) assay results from the diamond drilling (DD) component of the Phase 2 programme at the Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project (KHLP) in Western Australia (WA) (FBM 80%, Lodestar Minerals Ltd ASX: LSR 20%).

¹ Refer to 20 March 2023 ASX Announcement – LCT-Pegmatite Discovery Confirmed at Kangaroo Hills

² Refer to 3 May 2023 ASX Announcement – Multiple High Grade Assay Results Extend Lithium Discovery

³ Refer to 22 June 2023 ASX Announcement – More High Grade Lithium Assays, New Pegmatite Uncovered

The (5) diamond core holes were drilled at the Big Red Prospect (Big Red) in May following the discovery of shallow-thick high-grade lithium pegmatites from the earlier RC drilling in March 2023 at the KHLF. **The assay results include:**

- **23m @ 1.19% Li₂O from 44m (KHDD001);**
- **10m @ 1.30% Li₂O from 25m (KHDD002); and**
- **5.9m @ 1.15% Li₂O from 0m (KHDD004).**

The DD core component of the Phase 2 drilling programme was undertaken to gather further geological information on Big Red, which will be utilised in the company's early stage metallurgical and mineralogy investigation work. **Significantly, the DD core produced thick intercepts of spodumene bearing pegmatite with thick high-grade lithium assays returned from three of the five diamond holes.**

FBM Technical Director Robin Cox commented:

"Wrapping up the Phase 2 drilling programme, the assay results of the DD component support the significant discovery at the Big Red Prospect within the Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project. The diamond drilling has been invaluable at this early stage of the project, providing the team with the ability to conduct detailed geological and mineralogy logging of the spodumene pegmatite and provide sample for metallurgical test work. As the Company proceeds with drilling the Phase 3 RC programme, preparations are underway to mobilise a diamond core rig to the site within the next fortnight. This rig will complement the current drilling programme at the KHLF".

KHLF Phase 3 Drilling Programme

Currently the phase 3 RC drilling programme is currently underway. Testing the Big Red and the exciting regional prospects at Rocky, Eastern Grey, Wallaroo and Pademelon. Consisting of ~5,000m the programme is now to be expanded to include additional diamond drilling. The core samples will provide the ability to undertake detailed geological assessments, including important structural measurements to understand the geometry of the pegmatite.

The Company is currently awaiting approval for drilling to the north of Big Red, Western Grey and Quokka prospects. These prospects encroach on the Kangaroo Hills Timber Reserve (Timber Reserve) and require the assessment of the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) for approval of a new Programme of Works (POW) (drilling permits) in addition to the assessments made by the Department of Mines, Industry, Regulation and Safety (DMIRS). The Company has applied for both RC drilling and diamond core drilling to the north of Big Red, and is to include drill spacing suitable for resource definition. The Company has consulted with DBCA regarding its planned works within the timber reserves and is currently submitting further details and risk assessments to assist with DBCA's assessment. this approval process is expected to take approximately three months. Throughout this period, the Company will continue refining its targets through non ground disturbing activities. This approach ensures that once drilling is approved, the programme can test the highest priority targets immediately.

It is important to note that exploration activities outside of the Timber Reserve at the Big Red, Rocky, Eastern Grey, Pademelon and Wallaroo Prospects will continue to progress as planned. In addition to the Phase 3 drilling, further ground geophysics including gravity and infill resistivity surveys are scheduled to commence as part of the Company's ongoing target generative work.

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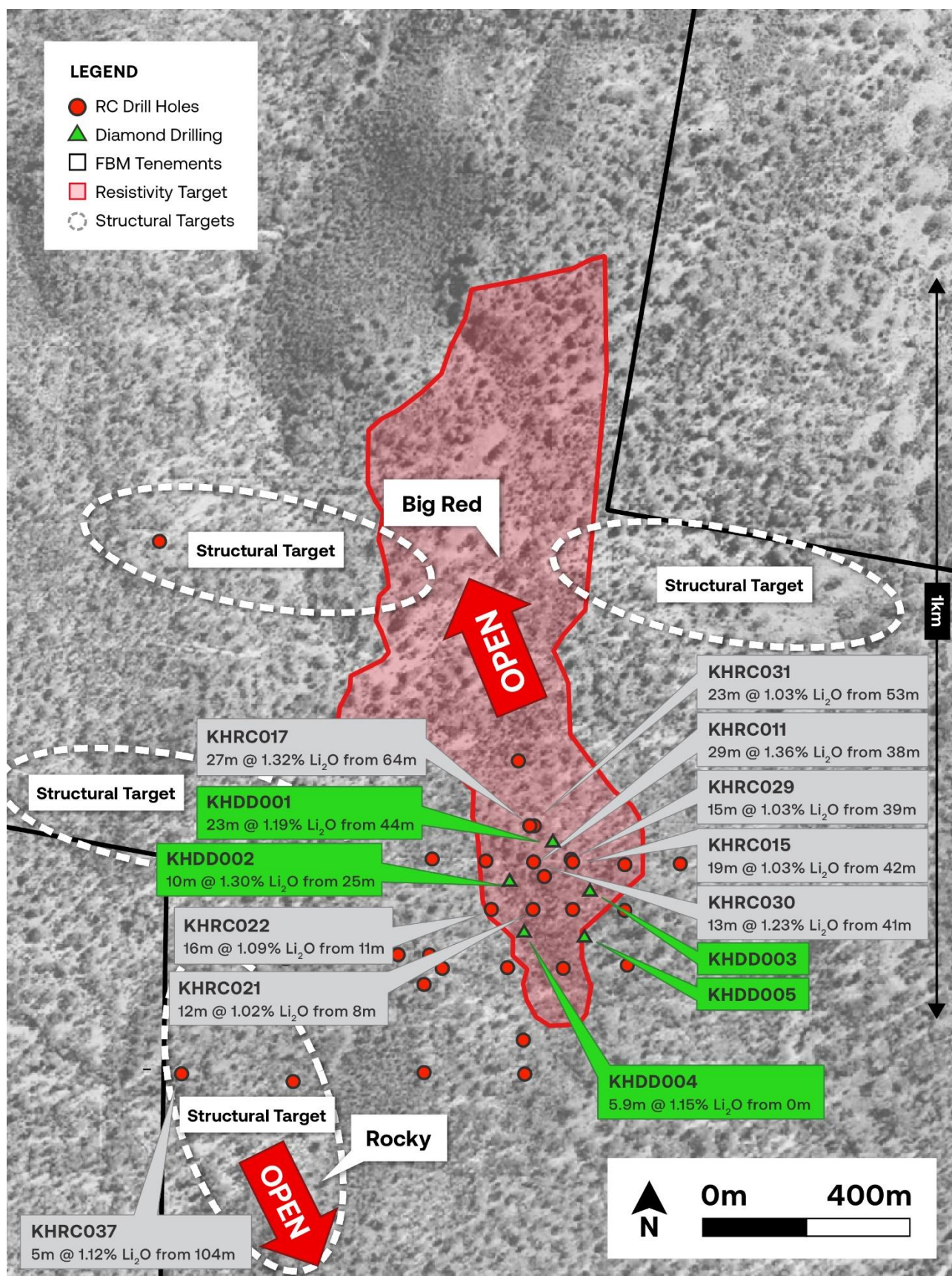


Figure 1: KHLP – Big Red Prospect Drill Holes Plan View



Image 1: KHDD001 showing of coarse spodumene in drill core at 64.9-65.1m down hole depth (pale green elongated phenocrysts) – 23m @ 1.19% Li₂O from 44m⁴

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of the Company.

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⁴ Refer to 17 May 2023 ASX Announcement – Further Thick Spodumene Intersections at Kangaroo Hills

About Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project (KHLP) – 80%

The KHLP is a recent and exciting hard rock Lithium discovery located in the Goldfields of Western Australia only 17km's south of the township of Coolgardie. Spodumene mineralisation within Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatites was discovered during regional exploration drilling of the Nepean Nickel project in late 2022. Exploration efforts to date have significantly expanded on these initial results, as the Company has now conducted two rounds of drilling totalling 47 holes and over 6,000m. Drilling to date has identified the Big Red prospect an outcropping shallow north dipping Pegmatite with peak intercepts of 29m @ 1.36% Li₂O from 38m with the economic lithium mineral Spodumene noted as the dominant mineral. Through the implementation of regional target generative work, which involved mapping, geophysics and geochemistry, six additional high priority prospects have been identified. These high priority prospects have the potential to host further LCT pegmatites.

The location of the project provides significant advantages to FBM. Located on the doorstep of a premier mining district, the Goldfields of Western Australia and specifically Kalgoorlie (50km East of KHLP) host a professional mining and exploration workforce. This provides the company with access to skilled labour and infrastructure critical to the development of any future mining project. The Goldfields are also a Lithium endowed province of Western Australia, with numerous operating and developing Lithium projects. Notably the KHLP is only 30km's west of the Mt Murrumbidgee Lithium Mine operated by Mineral Resources Ltd (ASX: MRL). The site is accessible via a sealed road leading south from Coolgardie, ensuring the Company has continuous access all year-round.

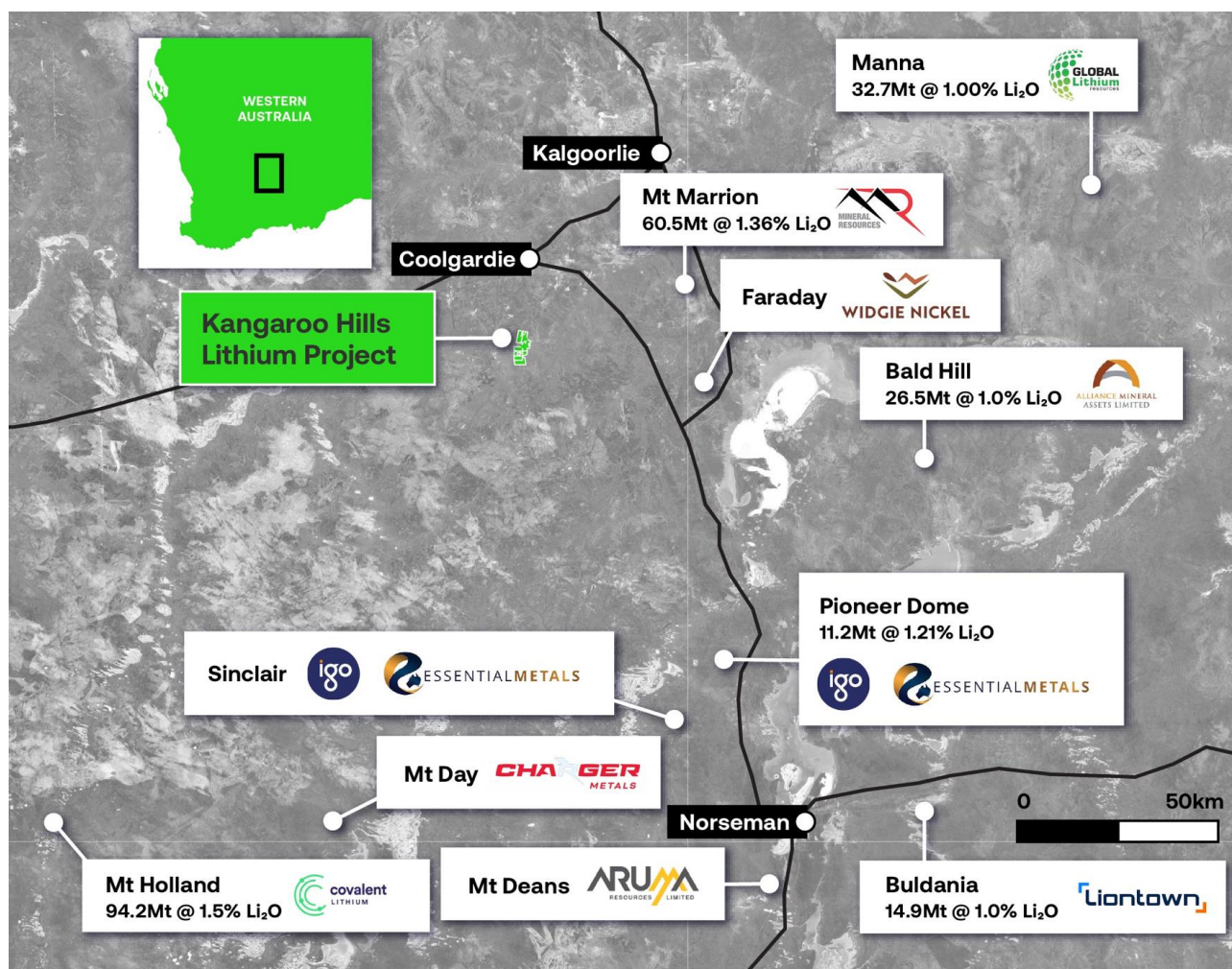


Figure 2 – KHLP Location

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 20 March 2023, 3 May 2023, 17 May 2023, and 22 June 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 market announcement.

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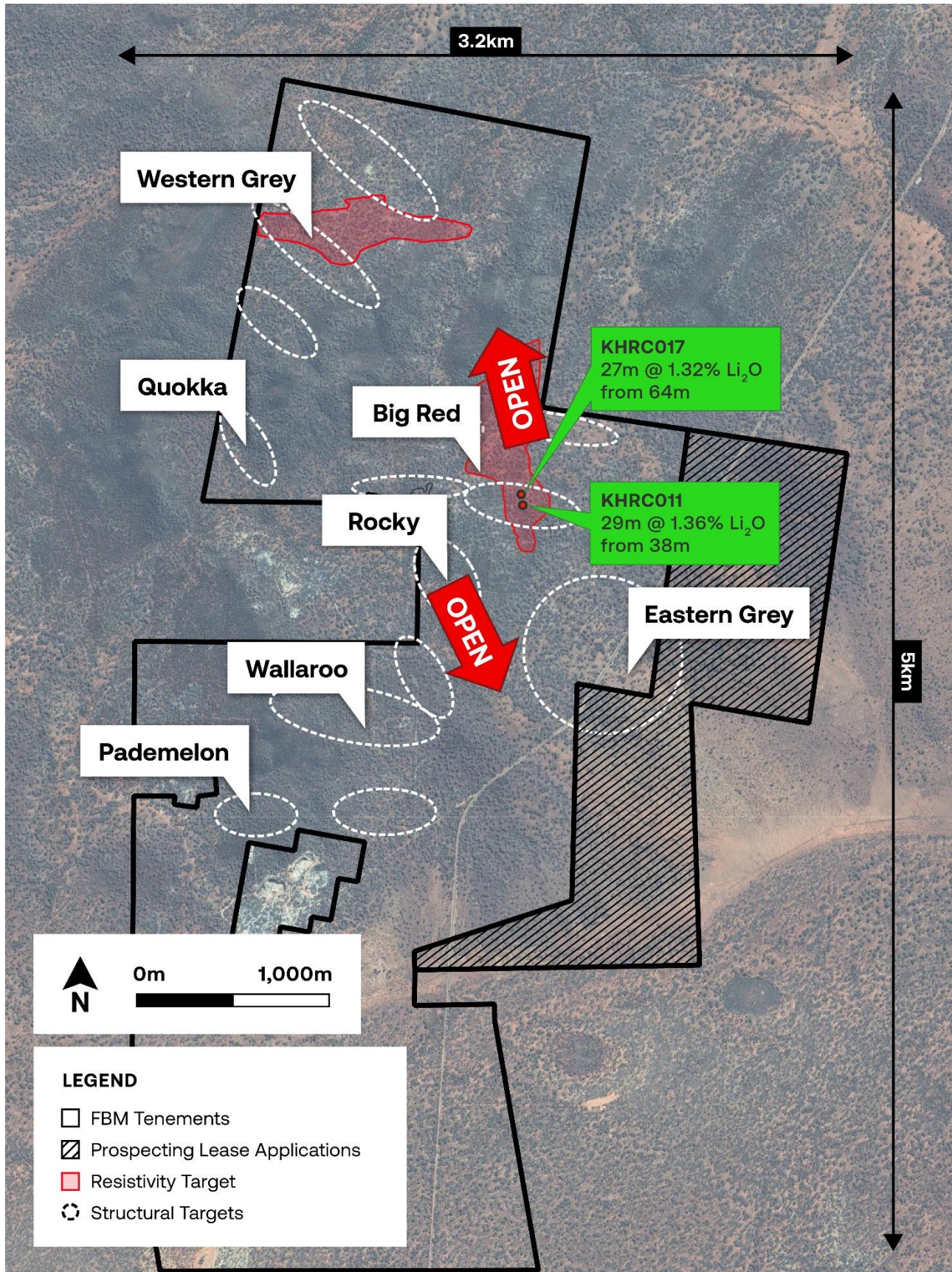


Figure 3: KHLP - Regional Target Location Plan

**Table 1 – Table of Significant Intercepts, Li₂O > 0.3%, Ta >50ppm, Cs >200ppm,
[Maximum 2m internal dilution]**

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li ₂ O%	Ta ppm	Cs ppm	Intercept
KHDD001	44	67	23	1.19	76	78	23m @ 1.19 %
KHDD002	13	17	4	0.36	98	71	4m @ 0.36%
KHDD002	20.8	23	2.2	0.31	3	1770	2m @ 0.31%
KHDD002	25	35	10	1.3	111	311	10m @ 1.3%
KHDD004	0	5.9	5.9	1.15	189	54	5.9m @ 1.15%
KHDD003	30.86	35.47	4.6	NSI	64	NSI	Li NSI
KHDD005	22	25.04	3.04	NSI	56	NSI	Li NSI

Table 2 – Drill hole Location Table – KHLP RC drilling [Project MGA 94 UTM Zone 51]

	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
Phase 2 Diamond	KHDD001	317921	6558324	402	78	-85	90
	KHDD002	317862	6558271	398	51	-85	90
	KHDD003	317990	6558255	394	50	-85	90
	KHDD004	317883	6558197	394	84	-85	90
	KHDD005	317975	6558194	396	50	-85	90

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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: 068°-248°, 158°-338°, 090°-270° 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

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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-ICP61 utilised for all samples, consisting of multi acid digestion with HF and ICP-AES analysis. Over limit method Ni-OG62H for ore grade Ni consisting of four acid digestion with ICP-AES analysis. PGM-ICP23 fire assay ICP-AES finish method used selectively for samples considered to contain Pt, Pd & Au. All 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

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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 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 Li₂O is applied consisting of a factor 2.153. X-Ray Diffraction - Semi Quantitative X-Ray Diffraction was carried out on rock chip samples by ALS Laboratories. - The analysis provides both a qualitative assessment of the mineralogy and a quantitative result. Raman Spectrometer - Bruker Raman Spectrometer was utilised on all pegmatite RC chip samples from with returned laboratory assays. - Raman spectroscopy is a spectroscopic tool that enables rapid raw material identification. With the aid of custom-built reference libraries, it can be used to verify or identify unknown materials in a matter of minutes. It is a non-destructive technique that requires limited to no sample preparation in order to perform analysis. - Qualitative mineralogical identification - Laser excitation wavelength 700-100nm
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	FBM: Drill data spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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.	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 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 security.	FBM: - Drill samples are collected in labelled polyweave bags and closed with tight zip ties. - Samples are transported within 1-2 days 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.

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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 archaean 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 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.	A drill hole locations referenced have been supplied in previous cross-referenced announcements.
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,	All significant intercepts have been previously reported in cross referenced

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	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 not commercially sensitive.	- 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. - Refer to figures/diagrams in the main body of text.