8 June 2023

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

NEW HIGH PRIORITY LCT PEGMATITE DRILL TARGETS HIGHLIGHT POTENTIAL SCALE AT KANGAROO HILLS

Highlights

- **On-going target generative work has identified multiple new large scale LCT pegmatite targets at the Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project (KHLP) to be drill tested over coming exploration phases.**
- **Seven new high priority targets identified over a total strike length of more than 3km**
- **The Big Red Prospect, which hosts recently discovered thick high-grade spodumene pegmatite, is shown to be coincident with a large scale ~1km strike length resistivity anomaly, providing strong potential for targeted drilling to expand on the previous intercepts of:**
    - **27m @ 1.32% Li_2O from 64m[1] (KHRC017)**
    - **29m @ 1.36% Li_2O from 38m[2] (KHRC011)**
- **Prospects have been identified via analysis of regional scale geophysical, geochemical and mapping work including:**
    - **Mapping and rock chip sampling of outcropping pegmatites;**
    - **Magnetic litho-structural interpretation; and**
    - **Resistivity survey review and correlation with drill hole data.**
- **Phase 3 reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme to test the multiple new targets to commence shortly**.
- **Assays for circa 23 holes from Phase 2 drilling at the Big Red discovery remain outstanding with follow up drilling to commence on completion of permitting which is expected to be received shortly.**
- **Passive seismic and ground gravity trial is currently underway.**

Future Battery Minerals Ltd (**ASX: FBM**) (**FBM** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce **that multiple new large scale spodumene pegmatite targets have been identified at the Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project (KHLP) in Western Australia (WA)** (FBM 80%, Lodestar Minerals Ltd 20% (ASX: LSR)**.**

Seven large scale targets, with a combined total strike length of over 3km, have been identified from the Company's on-going target generative field and geophysical work to date. These consist of the Big Red Prospect (Big Red), which hosts the recently identified thick high-grade spodumene bearing pegmatites, Western Grey, Eastern Grey, Rocky, Quokka, Wallaroo and Pademelon prospects which have all been identified as high priority drill targets with the potential to host further lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites as either flat lying sheets similar to the Big Red Prospect pegmatite or swarms.

[1] Refer to 3 May 2023 ASX Announcement – Multiple thick high grade assay results extend lithium discovery
[2] Refer to 20 March 2023 ASX Announcement – LCT – Pegmatite Discovery Confirmed at Kangaroo Hills

At Big Red, modelling of the geology and a review of the 2022 Induced Polarisation (IP) Survey has identified a large scale ~1km resistivity anomaly which is coincident with the thick spodumene bearing pegmatite. The anomaly extends north-northwest from the outcropping pegmatite, with 700m of the feature remaining untested.

The Phase 2 drill hole KHRC032 appears to have only partially tested the eastern margin of the resistive target, suggesting a continuation west and north. The Company is currently awaiting permit approval to test this high priority target.

FBM Technical Director Robin Cox commented:

"The target generation work completed to date has successfully identified seven prospect scale targets within the KHLP. Specifically, the thick mineralisation intercepted in April 2023 has been named the Big Red Prospect and shows strong potential to extend west and north. This generative work reviewed multiple layers of data, including geophysics, geochemistry, mapping and drill hole data to produce these high priority drill targets. While target generation remains an important and on-going exercise in the exploration of the KHLP, the FBM team has prioritised a new exciting Phase 3 RC drilling programme on several of these named prospects, with a commencement date to be notified shortly."

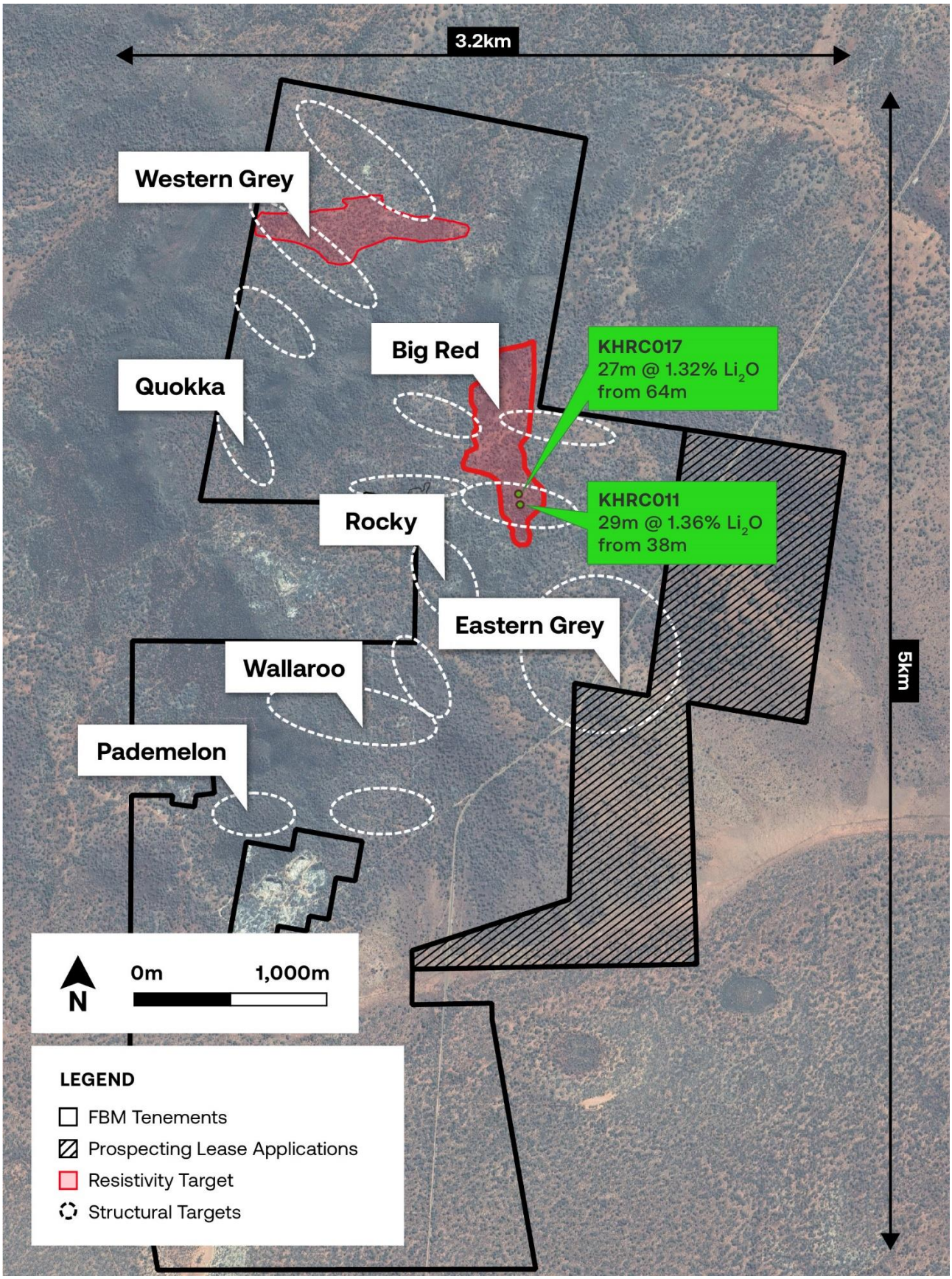

Figure 1: KHLP – Location of Regional LCT Pegmatite Targets

Discussion of Results

The on-going target generative analysis at KHLP was first initiated in January 2023. Complementing the drilling and field mapping, the analysis included an investigation into suitable geophysical methods for identifying and targeting pegmatites. The work included a regional scale magnetic litho-structural review of the existing magnetic data to identify structures within the host greenstone units that could potentially act as conduits for the intrusive pegmatite units. In addition, the Company selectively identified resistivity anomalies where drilling or surface sampling support the presence of pegmatites and is able to add to the ranking of the targets.

The Company is also pleased to announce that a trial passive Seismic and Ground Gravity Survey is underway at Big Red, testing the methods suitability for a larger scale survey to be designed across the project tenure. Additionally, approximately 300 soil samples have recently been collected from locations with limited historic geochemical data. **Results of the soil sampling have the potential to generate new regional pegmatite targets and as continued exploration efforts increase the overall understanding of the KHLP geological system, there remains a strong potential for further Li bearing pegmatite occurrences to be identified**.

Big Red

The Big Red Prospect hosts the recently discovered thick high grade LCT pegmatite and is located centrally within the KHLP. This pegmatite was discovered via mapping and drilling and exhibits a narrow outcrop with visible spodumene in places and current drilling defines it to be gently dipping at -20 degrees to the north. At its thickest 20-30m, the pegmatite hosts multiple high-grade intercepts including:

- **27m @ 1.32% Li_2O from 64m (KHRC017);**
- **29m @ 1.36% Li_2O from 38m[2] (KHRC011);**
- **19m @ 1.03% Li_2O from 42m (KHRC015);**
- **16m @ 1.09% Li_2O from 11m (KHRC022); and**
- **12m @ 1.02% Li_2O from 8m (KHRC021).**

The pegmatite sits within a coincidently striking demagnetised zone suggesting the potential host structure. Additionally, in conjunction with the outcropping pegmatite and drilled intercepts, there is a **resistivity anomaly that extends approximately 1km to the north.** The resistivity has been derived from the IP Survey completed in early 2022. The Survey was originally planned and designed to detect chargeable anomalies, potentially representing the presence of nickel sulphides. The resistivity is also measured with the IP. The resistivity is thought to detect a change in the country rock lithologies and potentially differentiate the pegmatite unit from the surrounding Mafic-Ultra Mafic greenstone units.

As the Survey originally focussed on chargeability anomalism, regional resistivity anomalies had not been ranked as pegmatite targets until further correlation was identified. This has now been achieved with the Phase reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) producing a remarkable correlation. Further drilling will now be required to test the resistivity anomaly and to better understand relationship/signature of the pegmatite.

The current resistive data at Big Red presents a high priority drill target with the potential to significantly grow the known Li occurrence. Importantly, the Phase 2 drill hole KHRC032 appears to have only tested the eastern margin of the resistivity anomaly, however, it did not adequately test the width of the resistivity anomaly. **Given the high level of correlation, a close spaced resistivity survey is currently being designed to test the wider KHLP tenement ground.** Once permitting has been received, the Company plans to commence a Phase 3 RC drilling programme to test the northern extension of Big Red.

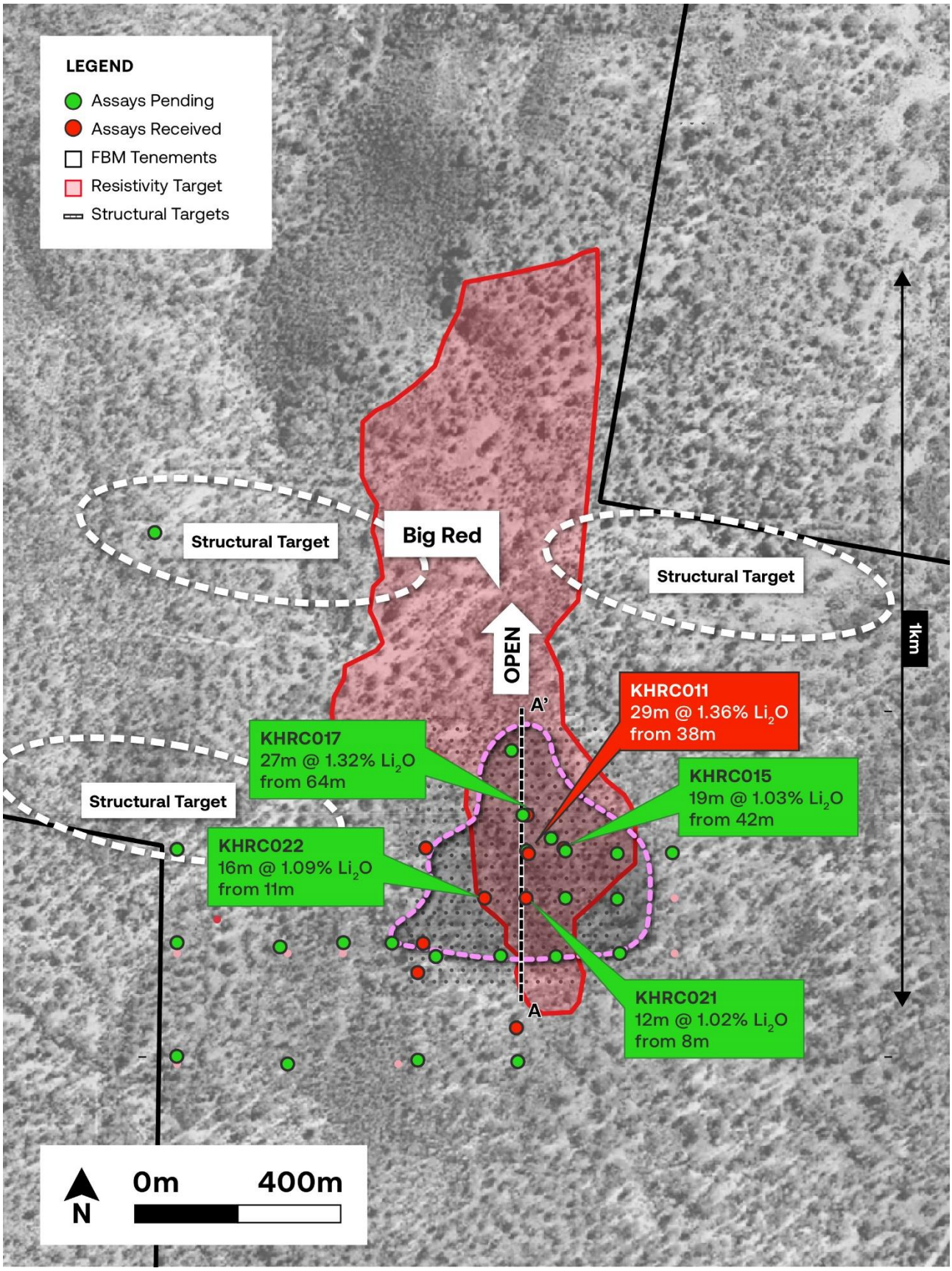

Figure 2: KHLP – Big Red Prospect Drill Hole Location

Eastern Grey

The Company's technical team recently conducted a thorough mapping exercise, which led to the identification of the Eastern Grey prospect. The Prospect is a large sub cropping coarse crystalline pegmatite located approximately 600m south-east of the April 2023 Big Red discovery hole, KHRC011. The surface expression is highly weathered and the potential thickness of the pegmatite is still unknown. The prospect sits within a demagnetised zone, although the structure and extent of the structure is yet unknown. Surface sampling of the sub-crop has been conducted and rock chip samples taken are awaiting assays. Given the level of weathering, high Li values are not expected, but other LCT pathfinder metals, tantalum, tin, tungsten, caesium will be assayed for to further evaluate this prospect.

The location of this pegmatite to the Li mineralisation at the Big Red prospect classifies it as a high priority drill target for testing in the Phase 3 RC drilling programme. Permitting for limited drilling in this area has been approved, however, additional permitting is still required for the extended prospect area.

Western Grey

Located 1.7km north-west of Big Red, the Western Grey Prospect consists of three parallel pegmatite targets defined by surface mapping, geochemical anomalies and interpreted structural demagnetised zones conducive to hosting pegmatite units. Mapping conducted in late 2022 have identified outcropping pegmatites with anomalous tin (100ppm) and tantalum (164ppm) in taken rock chips. The outcropping units were subject to limited testing in Phase 1 drilling, with results indicated the need for additional follow-up work was required. **The magnetic litho-structural interpretation identified three structures as the potential host or source of the outcropping pegmatites and there remains potential for the pegmatites to thicken under cover and to host for further LCT minerals. The central target is also coincident with a resistivity anomaly identified by the 2022 Survey that dips to the north**. Permitting for further drilling at the Western Grey Prospect has been applied for and is pending approval.

Quokka

Located south of Western Grey and west of Big Red, **the Quokka Prospect is defined by anomalous rock chip samples with elevated caesium (243-350ppm) in outcropping pegmatites and potential host structure identified in the magnetic litho-structural interpretation**. The demagnetised structure suggests a strike extension of the outcropping pegmatite below cover providing more accurate drill hole targeting. A resistivity anomaly from the 2022 Survey is coincident with the south-eastern end of the anomaly and dips to the north.

Rocky

Located south-west approximately 600m from Big Red, **the Rocky Prospect has outcropping pegmatites with high fractionation trends and anomalous lithium, that were identified in the geochemical review**. During the Phase 2 drilling programme pegmatites were intercepted in proximal holes with assay results pending. The scale of the prospect will require further drilling to better define the current pegmatites. Permitting for limited drilling in this area has been approved and it will be carried out in the Phase 3 drilling programme.

Wallaroo

The Wallaroo Prospect is defined by significant cross cutting structures identified in the magnetic litho-structural interpretation. **The potential pegmatite host structures are within proximity to drilling undertaken during 2021 that identified anomalous Li within pegmatites at NPRC051[3] (2m @ 0.19% Li_2O from 118m).** While the intercept represents low level mineralisation, it highlights the potential for pegmatites in this region to host economic grade of LCT mineralisation. Permitting for drilling in this area is approved.

Pademelon

The Pademelon Prospect hosts two contiguous east-west linear structures, located directly north of the historic Londonderry mine (not on FBM's tenure). The Londonderry mine is known for hosting mineralisation in the form of lepidolite and petalite, as well as occurrences of beryl and zinnwaldite. **The identified structures at Pademelon suggest the potential for the deeper source of the mineralisation at Londonderry with localised zonation of Li providing potential for economic mineral spodumene to occur.** Permitting for drilling in this area has been approved.

[3]Refer to 7 April 2022 ASX Announcement – Drilling Intersects Lithium Mineralisation at Nepean

Passive Seismic and Ground Gravity Survey

A trial survey is currently underway testing the known pegmatites at the Big Red. In addition, velocity measurements of the recent diamond drill (DD) core were taken to assist in the processing of the passive Seismic and Ground Gravity Survey data. If the trial survey produces material results, a large-scale Survey will be undertaken across the Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project.

Figure 3: KHLP - Passive Seismic and Ground Gravity Trial Survey work

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

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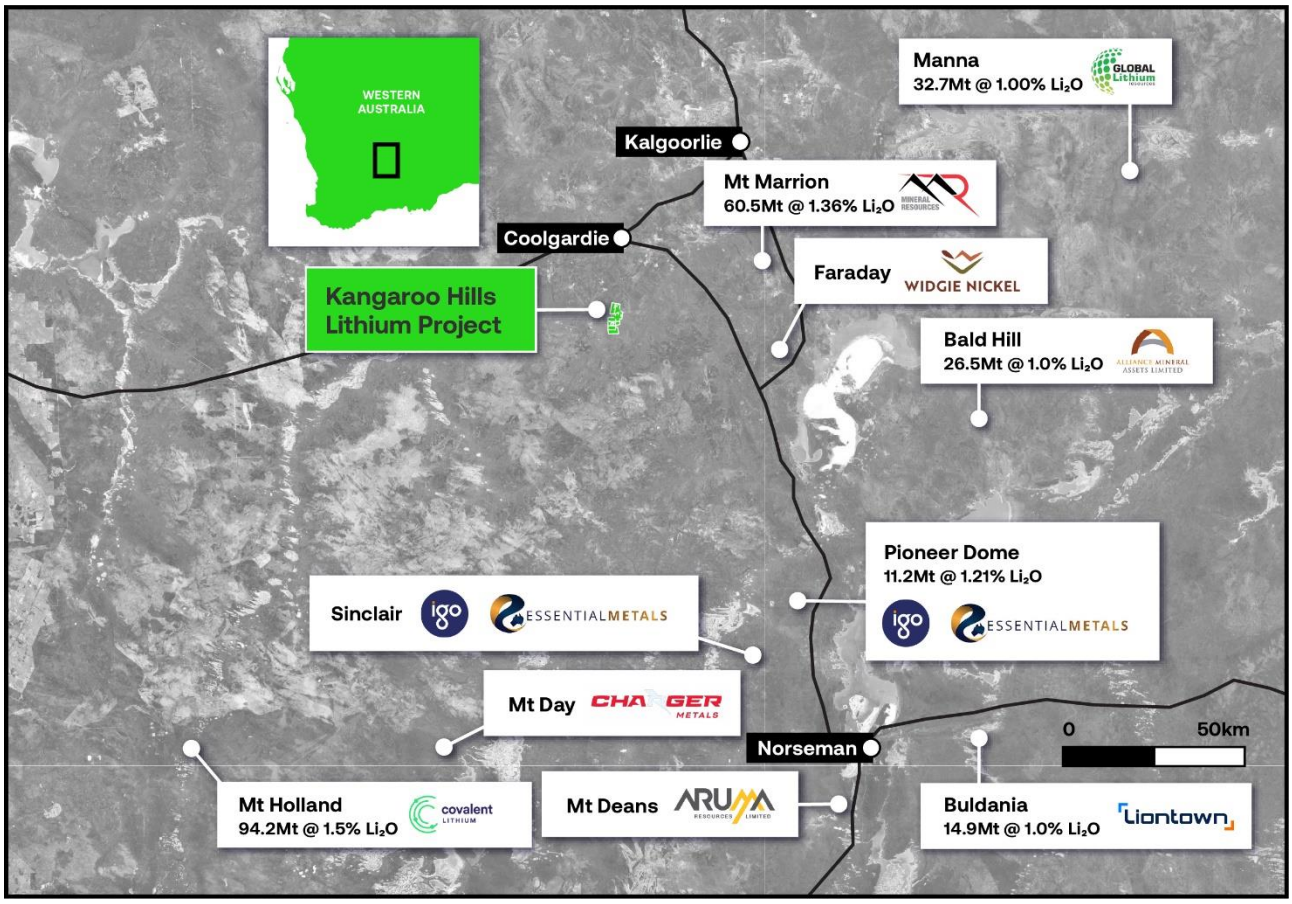

Figure 4: KHLP Location Map

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.

The information in this announcement that relates to Geophysical Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Matthew Hutchens (BSc. Hons. (Geophysics) Principal Geophysicist at Southern Geoscience, a Competent Person, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Hutchens is a consultant to the company 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 Hutchens 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 7 April 2022, 20 March 2023, and 3 May 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.

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: • LCT mineralisation at the Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project (KHLP) has been sampled from the following drilling techniques. • RC drilling creates 1m samples of pulverised chips, approximately 3kg's is collected in individual calico bags • Diamond core drilling 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).	Future Battery Minerals Limited: • Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was conducted on reported results in this announcement • HQ Diamond Core drilling is reported in this announcement.

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Future Battery Minerals Limited. • 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 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.	Future Battery Minerals Limited: • 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.	Future Battery Minerals Limited: • 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.	Future Battery Minerals Limited: • 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.

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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 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. 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.	Future Battery Minerals Limited: • 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.	Future Battery Minerals Limited: • 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

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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.	Future Battery Minerals Limited: • 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.	Future Battery Minerals Limited: • 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 security.	Future Battery Minerals Limited: • 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.

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		• Focus Minerals owned the project between 2007-2020. • Data collected by these entities has been reviewed in detail by Future Battery.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project is regarded as a Lithium Caesium Tantalum 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 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	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the announcement.

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 not commercially sensitive.	• Future Battery 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 diagrams in the main body of text.