15 May 2024

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

BIG RED EXTENDED WITH BEST INTERCEPT TO DATE AND NEW POTOROO DISCOVERY

Highlights

- **Assays received from Phase 4A Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling of key northern targets at Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project (KHLP).**
- **Program comprised 15 holes for 2,630m, focussed on testing the northern continuity of Big Red (Big Red Extension target) and other high-potential optimised resistivity anomaly targets.**
- **Results from Big Red Extension drilling demonstrate northern continuity of Big Red pegmatite, with best intercept to date returned:**
  - **31m @ 1.13% Li_2O from 86m, including 20m @ 1.43% Li_2O from 88m (KHRC166); and**
  - **12m @ 1.02% Li_2O from 52m (KHRC164)**
- **New pegmatites discovery (to be named "Potoroo") in step-out drilling starting from approx. 200m north of Big Red Extension intercepts:**
  - **14m @ 1.04% Li_2O from 108m (KHRC178); and**
  - **8m @ 0.51% Li_2O from 155m (KHRC172)**
- **Limited testing of other key northern resistivity targets warrants follow-up drilling.**
- **Critically, Phase 4A results have extended the overall KHLP lithium mineralised system footprint approx. 400m to the north, now totalling over 900m in length.**
- **Phase 4B RC program (3,000m) set to commence in the coming weeks, testing the north-east continuity of Big Red Extension.**

Future Battery Minerals Ltd (**ASX: FBM**) (**FBM** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise of the receipt of assay results from Phase 4A drilling activities in the northern area of its 100%-owned Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project (**KHLP**) in Western Australia.

FBM Managing Director and CEO, Nick Rathjen, commented:

"We are excited with the results from Phase 4A drilling at Kangaroo Hills. Big Red Extension has been a walk-up growth target that we have patiently waited for permitting to drill. It is therefore satisfying to have this wait validated with the demonstrated extension of the thick, shallow, high-grade Big Red mineralisation to the north and achieving the best intercept to date at the Project.

"The drilling of the Big Red Extension has also identified faulting that has altered our interpretation of Big Red's geometry to the north. We believe that the larger Big Red pegmatite (inclusive of Big Red Extension) remains open to the north-east, rather than to the north/north-west coincident with the resistivity feature in this area. The resistivity may be highlighting shallower pegmatites in addition to Big Red, such as the newly discovered Potoroo, which will be investigated further in future drill programs.

"The newly discovered pegmatites at Potoroo are also highly significant. Not only do they extend the overall mineralised footprint of the KHLP, but they clearly represent further scale potential at the Project. The north-east extension of Big Red is set to be tested with the Phase 4B program, commencing in the coming weeks."

Extension of Big Red and substantial KHLP scale increase via Potoroo discovery

Big Red Extension

The Phase 4A program initially focussed on testing the interpreted mineralised continuity of Big Red immediately to the north. This involved a step-out hole drilled approximately 65m to the north of the previous most northern mineralised intercept at Big Red (which was 27m @ 1.32% Li_2O from 64m in KHRC017), followed by larger 160m step-outs to the north-west along the resistivity anomaly feature in this area.

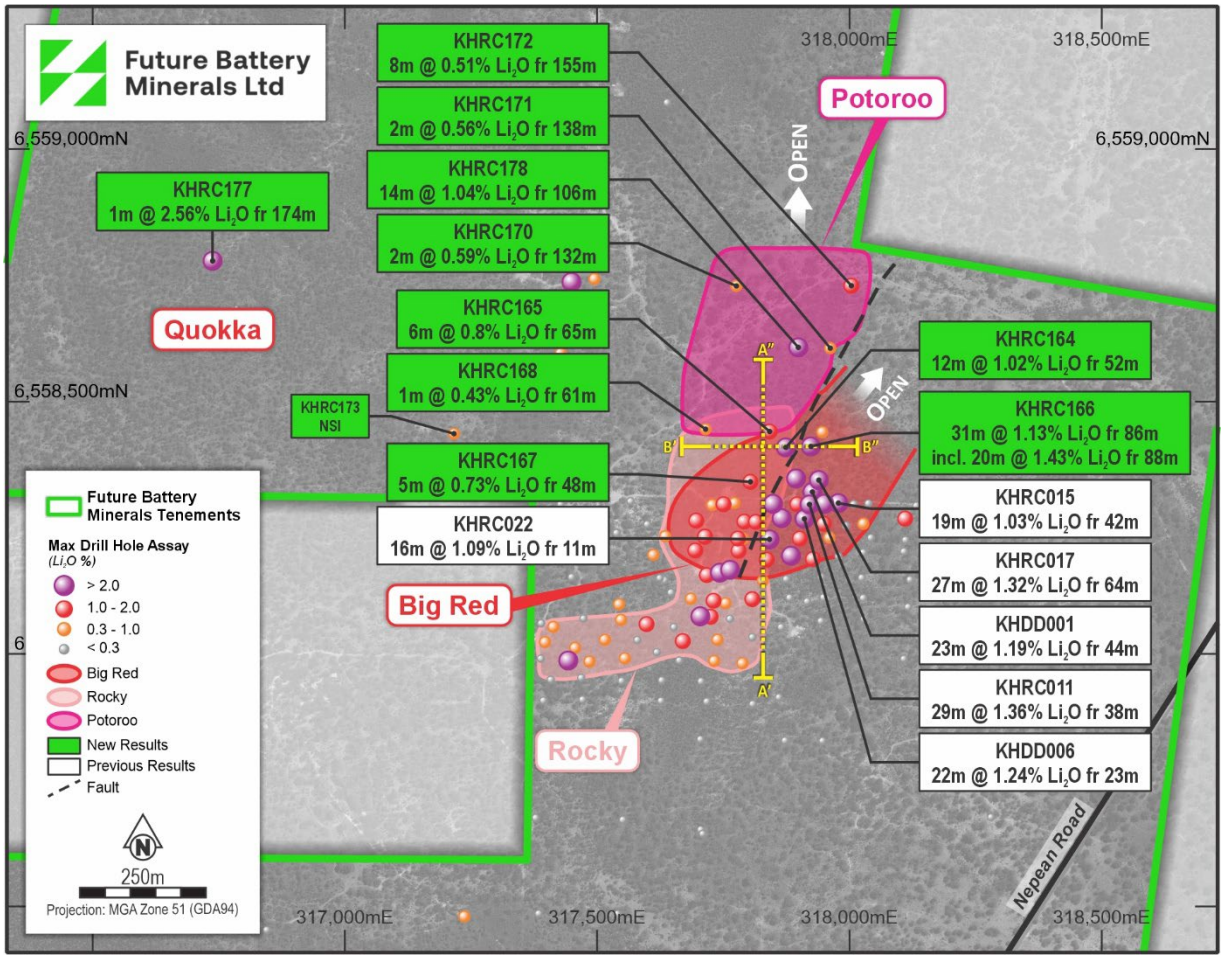

Figure 1: Plan view of KHLP drilling activities

The immediate step-out hole (KHRC166, angled -60 degrees to the east) produced a best-to-date KHLP intercept of 31m @ 1.13% Li_2O from 86m, including 20m @ 1.43% Li_2O from 88m (refer Table 1 for full drill hole details and results). A further hole drilled vertically at the same location delivered a shallower intercept of 12m @ 1.02% Li_2O from 52m.

The drilling of KHRC166 and KHRC164 enabled identification of a NE/SW normal fault on a mafic-ultramafic contact. This fault appears to displace/down-drop the Big Red pegmatite and highlights a potential controlling factor on the plunge and direction of this thick high-grade pegmatite.

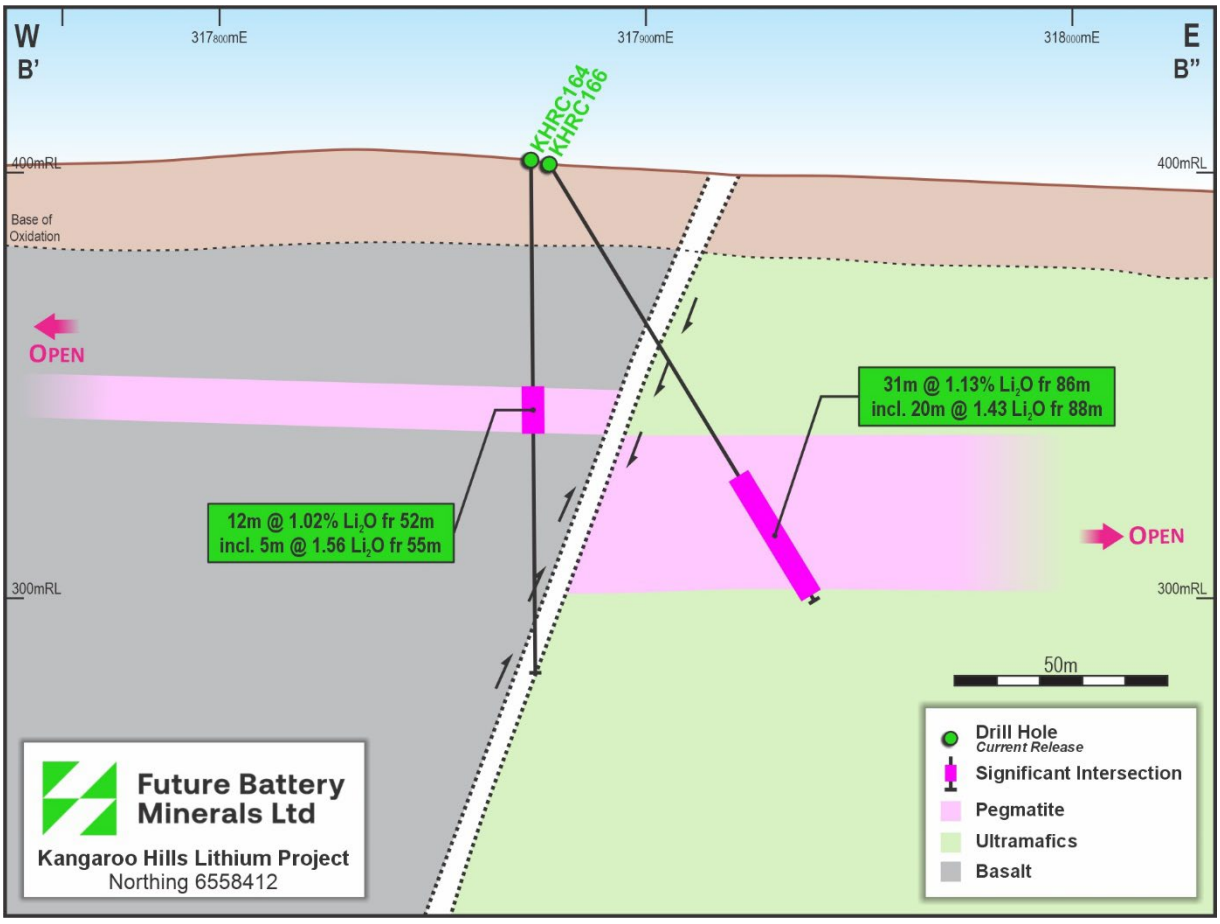

Figure 2: Cross section of KHRC164 and KHRC166

The thickest and most consistent grades of the Big Red pegmatite appear to be hosted within the ultramafic unit on the eastern side of the observed NE/SW fault, which coincidentally hosts the mineralised outcrops located approximately 2km north at FBM's recently acquired Miriam Project.

The Big Red pegmatite intrudes the ultramafic and plunges north-east, demonstrating that the larger Big Red pegmatite (inclusive of Big Red Extension) likely remains open to the north-east. This interpretation will be tested promptly via Phase 4B drilling activities.

Potoroo discovery

The Phase 4A program then progressed to testing along the resistivity feature located in this area towards the north / north-west.

Approximately 200m to the north of the Big Red Extension intercepts in KHRC164/166, drill hole KHRC178 successfully intercepted 14m @ 1.04% Li_2O from 108m. Thinner, lower grade intercepts in this northern zone were also recorded in KHRC170, KHRC171 and KHRC172 – with these results to be used as proxies in delineating the thicker high-grade core of pegmatite in this region.

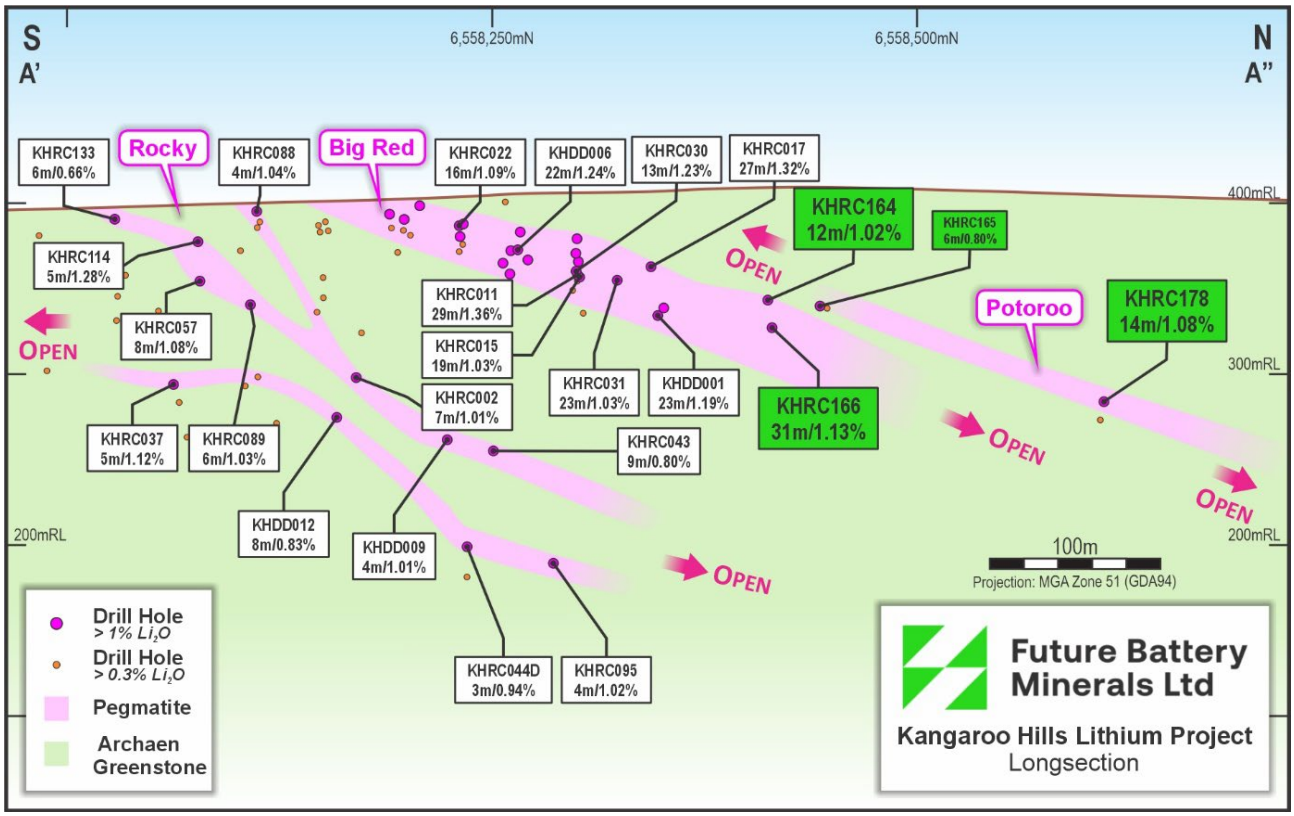

Figure 3: Updated Big Red long section

Importantly, these intercepts to the north / north-west of Big Red Extension are interpreted to represent newly discovered pegmatite units (broadly associated with the stacked system of Big Red and Rocky), as opposed to being the originally targeted Big Red pegmatite. This is evidenced by the relative depths of the intercepts, the thickness and grades of the pegmatite, along with differences in key elemental ratios (K:Rb, Ta:Nb and Cs:K).

FBM has elected to name these newly discovered mineralised pegmatites the “Potoroo” target. The discovery of Potoroo has extended the overall mineralised footprint of the KHLP (Big Red/Big Red Extension, Rocky, and Potoroo) to approximately 900m in strike length.

Regional resistivity targets

Quokka

Wet conditions experienced prior to and during the Phase 4A programme prevented FBM from accessing much of the Quokka target area (which is located on hilly, elevated terrain). Due to this, planned hole locations were relocated to account for conditions.

Two holes were drilled into the large Quokka resistivity anomaly feature (KHRC177 and KHRC176). A thin spodumene-bearing pegmatite was intercepted in KHRC177, which returned 1m @ 2.56% Li_2O from 174m.

Western Grey

Two holes were drilled to test the large Western Grey resistivity anomaly target (KHRC174 and KHRC175).

Both holes intercepted thin pegmatite intervals with no significant lithium content. Both holes were drilled vertical on the same northing line, testing the extension of a known pegmatite outcrop.

Big Red West

A single hole was drilled to test for down-dip extension of the outcropping pegmatite at Big Red West (KHRC173). The hole intercepted a 17m thick pegmatite (down hole) from 41m, with no significant lithium content returned.

The Quokka, Western Grey and Big Red West targets remains largely untested with further drilling testing of these targets planned for later programs.

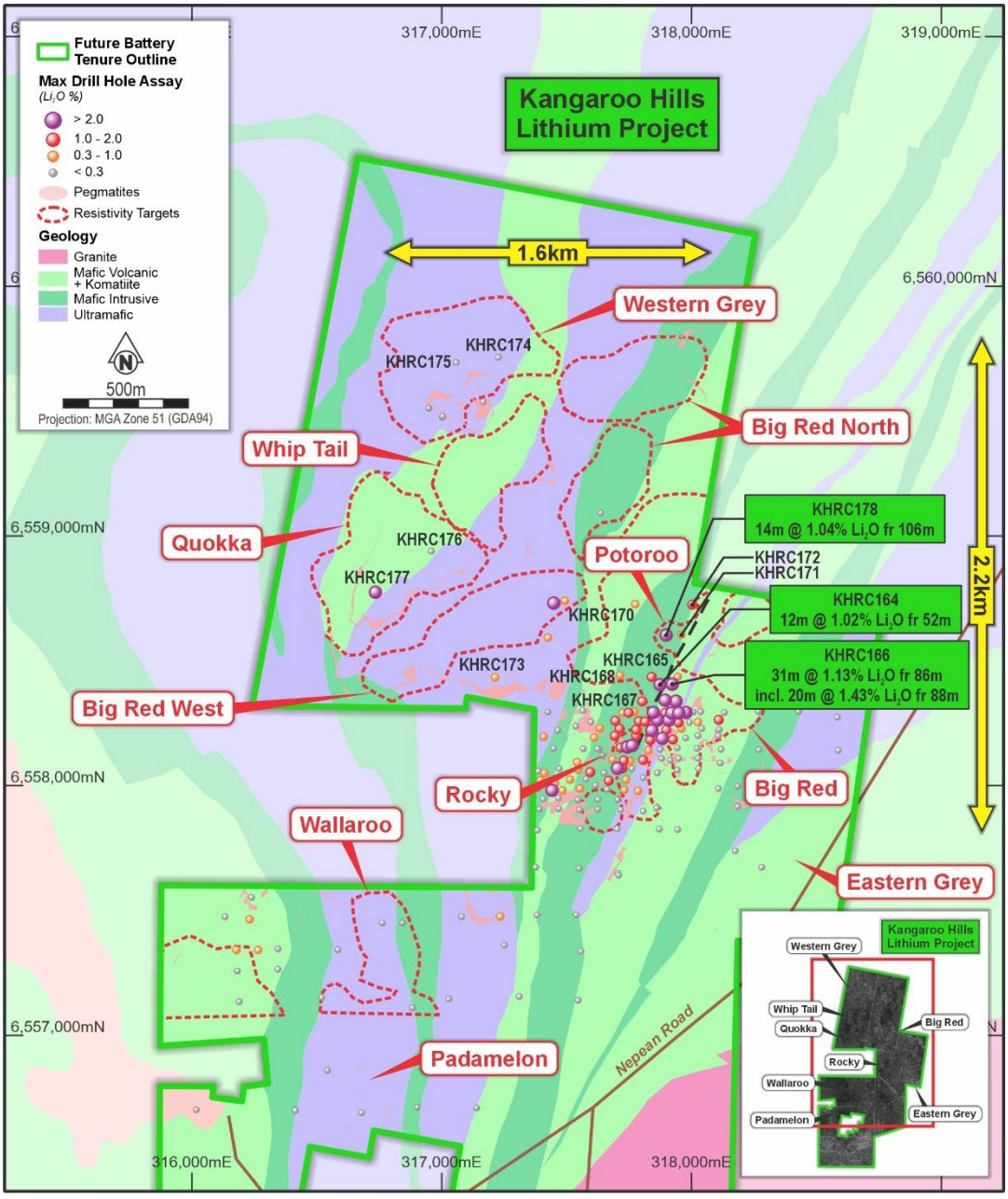

Figure 4: Updated Project Plan View

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li2O %	Ta ppm	Sn ppm	Cs ppm	Significant Intercept
KHRC164	52	64	12	1.02%	139	40	127	**12m @ 1.02% Li2O**
incl	55	60	5	1.56%				5m @ 1.56% Li2O
KHRC165	65	71	6	0.80%	77	26	100	6m @ 0.8% Li2O
incl	66	70	4	1.09%				4m @ 1.09% Li20
KHRC166	86	117	31	1.13%	127	46	123	**31m @ 1.13% Li2O**
incl	88	108	20	1.43%				20m @ 1.43% Li2O
KHRC167	48	53	5	0.73%	38	30	153	5m @ 0.73% Li2O
KHRC168	61	62	1	0.43%	164	35	80	1m @ 0.43% Li2O
KHRC169								NSI
KHRC170	132	134	2	0.59%	150	53	82	2m @ 0.59% Li20
KHRC170	156	165	9	0.43%	29	15	50	9m @ 0.43% Li20
KHRC171	138	140	2	0.56%	116	40	83	2m @ 0.56% Li2O
KHRC171	153	154	1	0.44%	97	40	56	1m @ 0.44% Li2O
KHRC172	155	163	8	0.51%	53	19	68	8m @ 0.51% Li2O
KHRC173								NSI
KHRC174								NSI
KHRC175								NSI
KHRC176								NSI
KHRC177	174	175	1	2.56%	6	78	94	1m @ 2.56% Li2O
KHRC178	106	120	14	1.04%	94	35	97	**14m @ 1.04% Li2O**
incl	110	118	8	1.58%				8m @ 1.58% Li2O
KHRC178	143	150	7	0.73%	112	40	117	7m @ 0.73% Li2O

Table 1 – Drill hole intercepts

Hole ID	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	End of hole Depth (m)	Prospect ID
KHRC164	317873.4	6558412.1	402.7	0	-90	120	Big Red
KHRC165	317873.6	6558445.0	398.9	270	-60	120	Big Red North
KHRC166	317877.4	6558411.6	401.8	90	-60	120	Big Red
KHRC167	317778.5	6558343.3	405.6	90	-60	120	Big Red
KHRC168	317715.2	6558447.3	400.2	0	-90	150	Big Red North
KHRC169	317731.6	6558594.6	399.3	0	-90	200	Potoroo
KHRC170	317776.1	6558731.0	399.2	0	-90	204	Potoroo
KHRC171	317901.2	6558603.4	398.6	90	-60	186	Potoroo
KHRC172	317940.2	6558723.4	395.3	90	-60	222	Potoroo
KHRC173	317216.5	6558438.4	398.8	0	-90	150	Big Red West
KHRC174	317230.0	6559714.9	428.9	0	-90	180	Western Grey
KHRC175	317061.6	6559695.9	428.3	0	-90	204	Western Grey
KHRC176	316961.1	6558940.5	455.3	0	-90	252	Quokka
KHRC177	316737.4	6558781.9	456.2	0	-90	222	Quokka
KHRC178	317898.1	6558610.1	398.9	0	-90	180	Potoroo

Table 2 – Drill hole locations

Phase 4B drilling program commencing shortly

Follow-up up drilling in the northern area of the KHLP is set to commence this month, with the contracted RC rig scheduled to arrive on site within the next few weeks.

The Phase 4B programme is planned to comprise a further 3,000m of drilling, testing the interpreted north-east extension of Big Red.

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

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For further information visit www.futurebatteryminerals.com or contact:

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Robin Cox BSc (E.Geol), a Competent Person, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Cox is the Company's Chief Geologist and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Cox consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Future Battery Minerals Limited's planned exploration 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

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is extracted from the ASX announcements (Original Announcements), as referenced, which are available at www.futurebatteryminerals.com.au. FBM confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Original Announcements and, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Original Announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. FBM confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

About Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project (KHLP) – 100% FBM

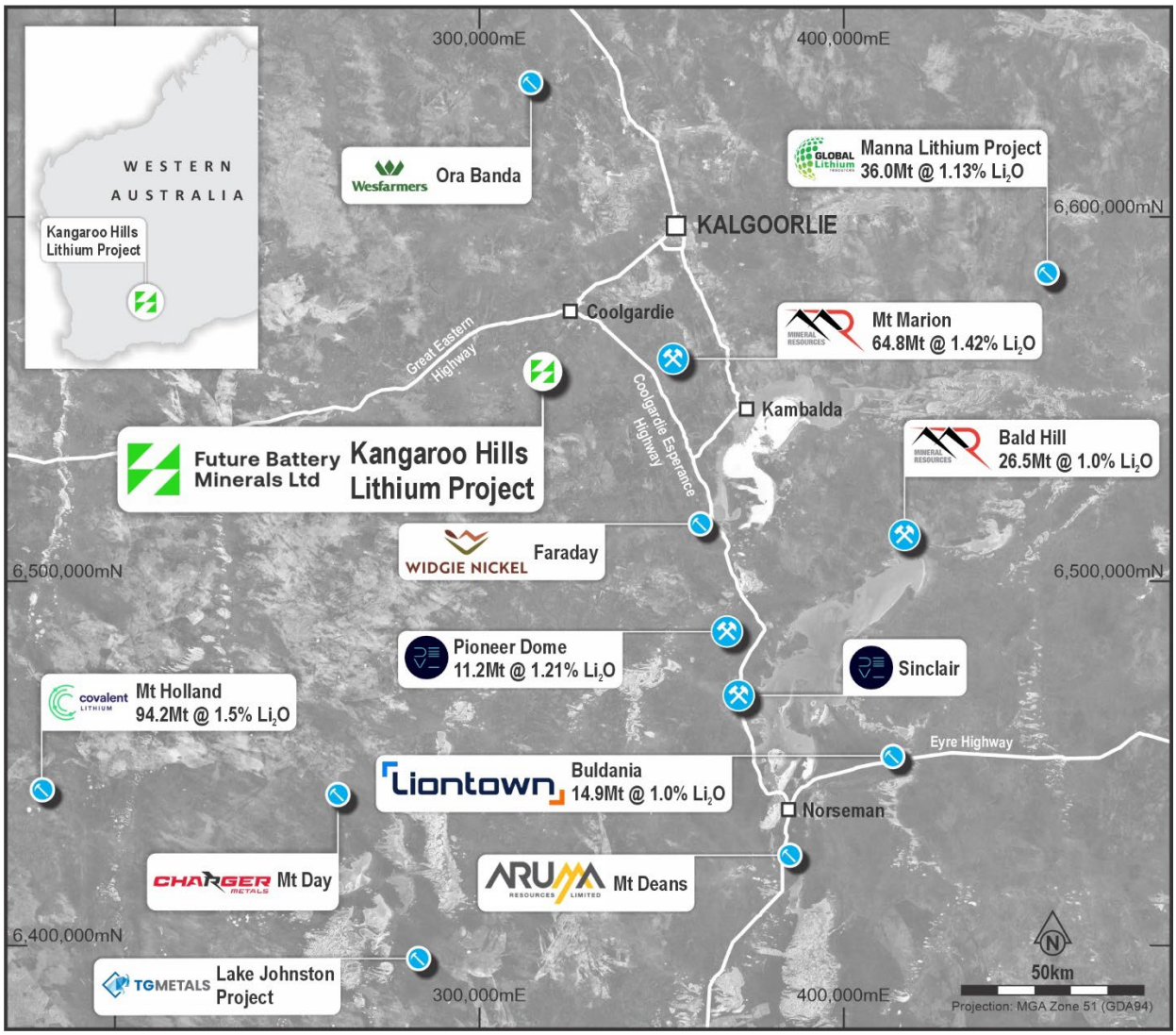
The KHLP is a recent and exciting hard rock lithium discovery located in the Goldfields of Western Australia, approximately 17km south of the major township of Coolgardie.

High-grade spodumene mineralisation within Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatites was discovered during regional exploration drilling in late 2022. Exploration efforts to date have significantly expanded on these initial results, with four drilling programs totalling 178 holes for over 28,000m.

The location of the KHLP 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 the KHLP), host a professional mining and exploration workforce. This provides FBM with ready access to skilled labour and regional infrastructure critical to the development of any future mining project.

The Goldfields region is also a notably lithium endowed province of Western Australia, with numerous operating and developing lithium projects. Notably, the KHLP is only 30km west of the Mt Marion Lithium Mine operated by Mineral Resources (ASX: MIN).

The KHLP site is accessible via a sealed road leading south from Coolgardie, ensuring FBM has continuous access all year-round.



JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	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. **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 sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	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 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, Lithium samples have been fused with Na2O2 and digested in hydrochloric acid, the solution is analysed by ICP b 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. • 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 forLithium Investigation have been fused with Na2O2 and digested in hydrochloric acid, the solution is analysed by ICP ALS Minerals Laboratories ME-MS81 ICP-AES, ME-MS91. The method is considered a whole rock analysis. 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 security.	FBM: • 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), M15/1905 (in application), P15/6681 (in application), P15/6813 (in application) • All leases are held by Eastern Coolgardie Goldfields Pty Ltd (ECG), a subsidiary of Future Battery Minerals Ltd • Tenements P15/5741, P15/5963 and P15/5965 overlap the Kangaroo Hills Timber Reserve, a C class multi-purpose reserve • FBM operated under an approved Conservation Management Plan within the reserve. • 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 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.
		• 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').	• Drill holes are both vertical and 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 not commercially sensitive.	• FBM is planning to conduct follow up drilling at the Big Red and Potoroo prospects. • Refer to figures/diagrams in the main body of text.