

Future Metals NL

Developing Australia's Highest-Grade Pt Project

FME is seeking to develop its high-grade Panton PGM Project by leveraging the nearby Savannah Process Plant (owned by Zeta Resources, FME's largest shareholder and 100% owner of Panoramic Resources who owns Savannah). Panton is the highest-grade platinum project in Australia, listed on ASX (and one of the highest-grade ex South Africa), comprising 84Mt @ 1.6g/t PtEq and sitting on existing MLs. With mining to focus on the high-grade zones (Reef grade @ 6.6 g/t PtEq) and combined with the Savannah Plant (on care and maintenance), Panton represents a capital efficient and low risk path to production (~118kozpa PtEq production @ AISC ~US\$812/oz) with attractive project economics at a time when precious metal prices could go higher and Pt supply/demand dynamics remain tight.

Why we like Platinum

Platinum is a precious metal with strong industrial demand as well as investment demand fundamentals and a very tight supply outlook with geopolitical competition. Approximately ~95% of Platinum supply comes from South Africa, Russia and Zimbabwe and with no material new mines in the pipeline, we expect the recent 4-year trend of supply/demand deficits to continue, particularly as investment demand growth for platinum as a precious metal returns (driven by the secular debasement thematic).

Potential for Asymmetric Returns: 1 + 1 = 3

The combination of Panton and Savannah has the potential to deliver highly attractive project economics (low capex, low opex) with significant commodity price upside from a brownfields project that could potentially be in production within three years. While an agreement with Zeta Resources on the relative value of its Savannah plant is yet to be reached to put mine and plant together under FME, we note that the un-risked NPV/share value of 4% (i.e. +20x upside vs FME share price) leaves significant room for a win-win outcome for all FME shareholders. FME is led by Keith Bowes (ex-Anglo, BHP, Lotus) and chaired by Pat Walta (BHM), two highly experienced mining executives.

Figure 1. Indicative Production and Cost Profile



Source: Blue Ocean Equities estimates

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Date	30 July 2026
Ticker	FME
Closing price	\$0.014
Shares on issue (m)	958
Current Market cap (\$m)	13
Enterprise value (m)	11
Panton + Savannah NPV/share, un-risked	\$0.35
Risking factor	50%
Panton + Savannah NPV/share, risked	\$0.18
P / NPV risked	0.08x
Potential return, excl exploration upside	1204%
Avg daily vol (m)	4.26
52 week high	\$0.04
52 week low	\$0.01
GICS Sector	Materials

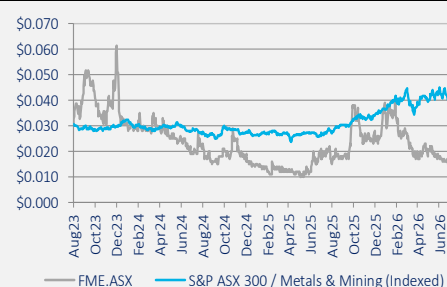
Y/E 30 June, 100% Project Int.	FY29E	FY30E	FY31E	FY32E
Platinum Production (koz)	20.5	43.5	43.5	43.5
Palladium Production (koz)	24.8	52.7	52.7	52.7
Gold Production (koz)	4.2	8.8	8.8	8.8

Revenue (A\$m)	119.2	253.4	253.4	253.4
Platinum %	37.2%	37.2%	37.2%	37.2%
Palladium %	35.5%	35.5%	35.5%	35.5%
Gold %	16.8%	16.8%	16.8%	16.8%
Other %	10.5%	10.5%	10.5%	10.5%

AISC Margin (A\$m)	63.8	136.5	136.5	136.5
FCF (A\$m)	33.5	89.7	89.7	89.7

Top Shareholders	%
Zeta Resources Ltd	12.4%
Dc & Pc Holdings	8.3%
BNP Paribas Nominee	8.1%
Citicorp Nominee	7.4%

Share price



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Company Overview

Overview

Future Metals NL (ASX:FME) is an exploration and development company focused on advancing its Panton PGM project in the eastern Kimberly region of Western Australia. The Panton PGM project is located within 3 granted mining licenses 70km North of Halls Creek and 60km South of Savannah Plant, currently on care and maintenance. Panton is the highest-grade platinum project in Australia listed on the ASX and the availability of nearby processing capacity (held by Zeta Resources, who also holds 12.4% of FME) is expected to drive an accelerated and capital efficient path into production.

Figure 2. Location of Panton Project and Savannah Plant



Source: Company

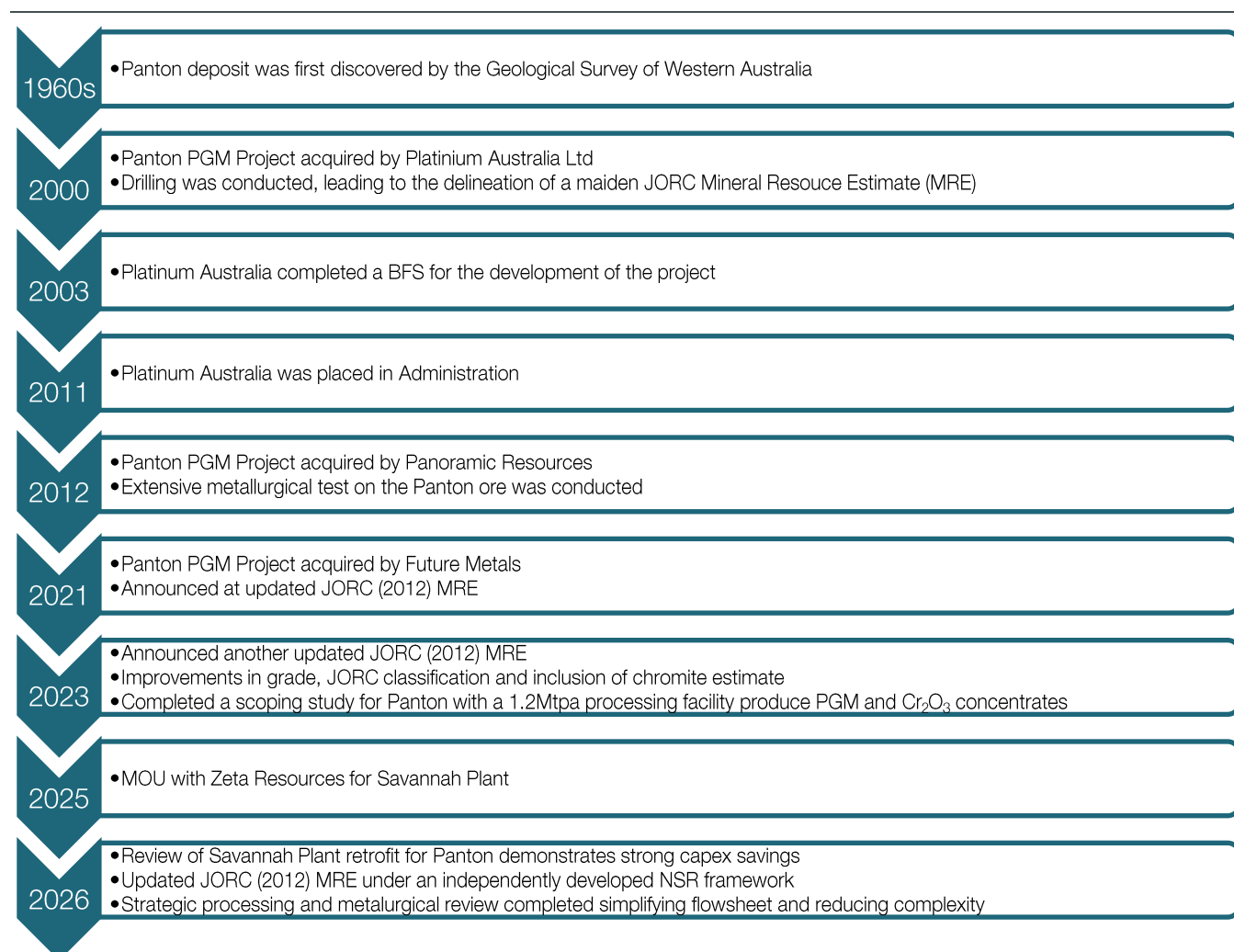
FME is led by Keith Bowes and Chaired by Pat Walta, both experienced mining executives with a track record across major mining companies and emerging miners.

A Brief History of FME

Future Metals NL (ASX:FME) listed on the ASX in 2011 as Red Emperor Resources NL (ASX:RMP). Through the 2010s the company was involved in oil and gas, before pivoting to metals early this decade. In 2021, it completed a reverse takeover of Great Northern Palladium, the unlisted vehicle holding the Panton PGM Project, changed name to Future Metals and raised A\$10 million (100 million shares at A\$0.10).

The Panton deposit was first identified by the Geological Survey of Western Australia through surface mapping in the early 1960s. Follow-up drilling occurred during the 1970s and 1980s. In 1989, Pancontinental Mining Limited and Degussa Exploration completed a further 32 drill holes, defining an initial non-JORC resource. In 2000, Platinum Australia Ltd acquired the Panton PGM Project and undertook most of the historical drilling, adding 166 holes for 34,410 metres. This work led to the first JORC-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate. The company completed a Bankable Feasibility Study for development of the project in September 2003, during a period of historically low PGM prices. Subsequently, Platinum Australia shifted its focus to projects in South Africa and entered administration in 2011. The project was then acquired in 2012 by Panoramic Resources Ltd from the administrator of Platinum Australia. Panoramic carried out extensive metallurgical test work on the Panton ore and updated the Mineral Resource in August 2015 to comply with the JORC (2012) Code. FME acquired the project in June 2021 and has undertaken several updates to the MRE. In 2023, completed a scoping study illustrating strong project economics. In 2025, it entered into an MOU with Zeta Resources to review the suitability of using the Savannah Plant to process Panton ore, with preliminary studies demonstrating a capital efficient path to production.

Figure 3. Summary of Panton Project's Timeline



Source: Company

Key Catalysts

We expect FME to have strong news flow during FY27, including:

- Progress of MOU with Zeta Resources re Savannah Plant
- Commence baseline studies and permitting to re-start mine and plant
- Scoping studies to improve confidence in the development strategy and provide updated project economics
- Drilling to further increase Inferred MRE into Indicated and potentially Measured categories
- Feasibility work to develop combined Panton and Savannah Project

Intro to PGMs

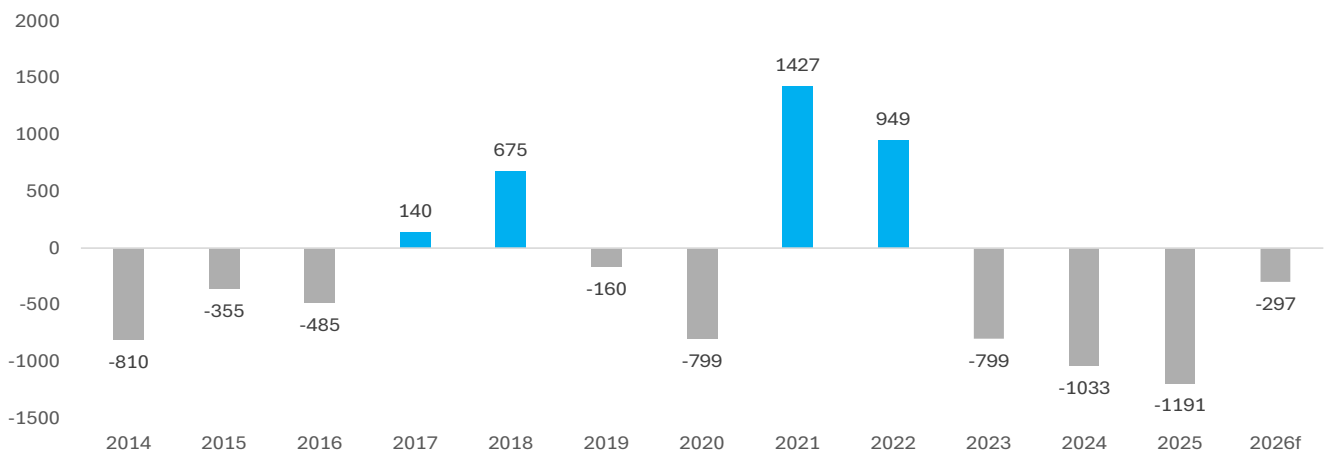
Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) comprise six rare precious metals - platinum (Pt), palladium (Pd), iridium (Ir), osmium (Os), rhodium (Rh) and ruthenium (Ru) - that share similar chemical and physical properties. Classified as "noble metals" for their resistance to corrosion and oxidation, these metals also exhibit resistance to chemical attack, catalytic activity, high melting points, high mechanical strength, ductility and stable electrical properties. These characteristics make PGMs such as Pt and Pd critical industrial inputs as well as store of value, setting their demand profile apart from pure precious or pure industrial metals. Platinum is the most well-known PGM and the key revenue driver at Panton.

Why Platinum?

The platinum market has recently moved into sustained physical deficits, with supply unable to materially respond to an increase in price driven by strong demand (across automotive, industry and investment).

Platinum supply is structurally constrained and slow to respond: Global mine supply is concentrated in South Africa (75% of refined production) with Russia (12%) and Zimbabwe (9%) representing the next largest sources. These countries represent a narrow geographic supply base with elevated operational and geopolitical risk. Critically, supply has failed to grow despite recent price incentive: 2026 global mine supply is forecast broadly flat at 5.6Moz, as public producers guided stable output and greenfield expansions remain scarce (Ivanhoe's Platreef is the first greenfield project commissioned since 2019). Near-term supply growth is therefore limited to recycling, which is more price-responsive but has itself disappointed, growing only single digits against strong positive price actions as recyclers process lower-grade catalysts.

Figure 4. Annual platinum supply-demand balance (2014-2026F)



Source: World Platinum Investment Council

Demand is diversified across three pillars: Automotive (39% of demand) remains the driver - as platinum is used in catalytic converters (help convert harmful exhaust pollutant emissions to harmless compounds), increasingly tighter emissions legislation (Euro 7, US Tier 4, China 7) is expected to lift PGM loadings per vehicle by ~10%, cushioning the structural decline in internal-combustion volumes. Jewellery (26%) and industrial applications (29% - chemical, petroleum, glass, electrical, medical) round out end-use demand, while investment demand (bar, coins, ETFs) adds a swing factor that can move the market sharply quarter-to-quarter. Emerging demand from the hydrogen economy (electrolysers, fuel cells) and AI-related electronics (sputtering targets, HDD/HAMR drives, fibreglass) offers longer-dated optionality.

A tight market: Four consecutive annual deficits have drawn above-ground stocks down to 1.7Moz in 2026 from over 5Moz in 2022. Even with narrower deficits ahead, a series of material surpluses would be required to rebuild inventories to sustainable levels.

Panton Project

Overview

The Panton PGM Project is located in the eastern Kimberly region of Western Australia, a well serviced and active mining region. It is just 1km off the Great Northern Highway, which provides direct access to the Port of Wyndham 300km to the North. Panton is one of the highest grade PGM deposits in Australia and the highest Platinum grade, with mineralisation defined across three sections: the Reef, the High Grade Dunite and the Bulk Dunite. In addition, FME's exploration portfolio holds the Eileen Bore prospect which is located along the Alice Down Corridor, situated within a 20km radius of the Panton Project. This prospect is an advanced exploration target over 5km (60 holes drilled). The drilling confirmed wide zones of consistent Copper, Nickel and PGM mineralisation from the surface along a known strike of ~300m.

A scoping study for the Panton project was carried out in 2023 and it highlighted robust project economics and the potential to be a significant PGM operation. The study reflected a 9-year mine life, processing 9.8Mt of ore through a conventional crush, grind and flotation flowsheet, producing an average of 117koz of PGMs and 134kt of chromite concentrate per year. Pre-production capital was estimated at A\$267m, with the base case returning a post-tax NPV@8% discount rate of A\$153m respectively, at 21% IRR and a 4-year payback. The project's estimated AISC of US\$789/oz positioned it in the second quartile of global PGM producers, illustrating resilient margins in a depressed price environment.

The study only covered 26% of the defined Reef and High Grade Dunite resource, leaving substantial upside through resource expansion, additional payable metals (rhodium, iridium, copper, cobalt), and the untapped near-surface Bulk Dunite mineralisation.

However, FME reviewed original scoping study in the context of alternate opportunities (while also focusing on high grade zones within the Reef and High Grade Dunite sections) and entered into an MOU with Zeta Resources to study the potential to re-furbish and re-purpose the Savannah Nickel Plant to reduce Panton's development capex and timeline to production.

Savannah plant

FME is doing feasibility work to repurpose the Savannah nickel plant, located roughly 70km from the Panton project, for processing its own ore. The Savannah mine and nickel plant are owned by Panoramic Resources, a private company 100% owned by Zeta Resources. Zeta Resources is FME's largest shareholder (12.4%). The Savannah plant was placed into care and maintenance in January 2024 due to low nickel prices. FME and Zeta Resources have entered a Memorandum of Understanding to study the technical, economic, and regulatory feasibility of processing FME's ore at the Savannah plant.

Savannah is fully permitted with camp, power, tailings dams and other infrastructure required for an operating mine.

FME's initial review also concluded that the plant is structurally sound, that there is sufficient space available within the plant footprint to include the additional equipment required to treat the Panton material, that the tailings storage facility is in good condition and can incorporate additional wall raises to increase total capacity and other infrastructure, including power plant, offices and camp are in good condition.

Figure 5. Location of the Savannah Plant



Source: Company

Preliminary work conducted by FME indicates that the Savannah plant could be utilised and modified to treat Panton material, with the potential to deliver material capital savings vs FME's 2023 greenfields capex, reducing the initial Capex estimate from A\$267m to potentially circa A\$190m and with further optimisation, potentially down to circa A\$140m (incl. refurbishment costs). Although the plant was designed for a 1 Mtpa throughput compared to Panton's 1.25Mtpa study assumption, the plant has reportedly achieved higher rates above nameplate. However, further project optimisation, including locating the mobile crusher and potentially ore sorting at Panton (to transport higher grade ore to the plant) and focusing on mining the high-grade Reef and a portion of the high grade Dunite sections of the deposit to feed through the existing flotation circuit at an 850ktpa throughput rate (600ktpa Reef and 250ktpa high grade Dunite) would further reduce the capital required to repurpose the plant. The Savannah plant is fully permitted with power and has existing infrastructure required to operate the mine. This presents the most capital efficient opportunity for FME to accelerate the development timeline of their Panton project compared to the original greenfields scoping study.

Figure 6. Savannah Mine and Plant Footprint



Source: Company

Optimised Panton-Savannah Project

Leveraging Savannah to develop Panton is expected to deliver a project that can be developed by FME due to a more capital efficient and faster timeline to production.

Figure 7. FME Panton PGM Project Overview

	ASX:FME
Company	Future Metals NL
Project	Panton PGM Project + Savannah Plant
Location	Kimberly region of Western Australia
MRE	82.3Mt @ 1.6g/t PtEq, 0.20% Ni, 3.0% Cr ₂ O ₃ ,
Contained Metal	3.5Moz PGM _{3E} , 164kt Ni, 2.6Mt Cr ₂ O ₃
Mining Method	Open pit using conventional drill, blast, load and haul Underground using top-down Long Hole Open Stopping (LHOS)
Mine Scale	850ktpa (4 years OP followed by UG), Average OP strip ratio of 12:1 Mining rate circa 600ktpa Reef material and 250ktpa high grade Dunite material
Concentrate Production	Average 117koz p.a. of PGM Average 118koz p.a. of PtEq
Pre-Production CAPEX	2023 Scoping Study: A\$267m Optimised Project: A\$141m
AISC	US\$789/oz PGM (2023 scoping study) US\$812/oz PGM 2026 (2026 updated parameters, BOEQ)
NPV₈ - Base Case @ Spot	A\$152m, post-tax (2023 Scoping Study) A\$337m, post-tax (2026 updated parameters, BOEQ)

Source: Company, Blue Ocean Equities

Geological Background

The Panton deposit is located in the East Kimberley region of Western Australia, hosted within the Panton layered mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex. The intrusion sits within the central zone of the Halls Creek Orogen, a north-northeast trending belt of highly deformed, medium to high-grade metamorphic rocks that separates the Palaeoproterozoic Kimberley Basin to the northwest from the Australian Craton to the southeast. The Panton intrusion, which has undergone several folding and faulting events, has a large body measuring approximately 9km long, 3km wide and 1.7km thick, deformed by multiple folding and faulting events into a south-westerly plunging synclinal structure.

The intrusion is broadly divided into a basal ultramafic zone (comprising dunite and peridotite cumulate rocks with disseminated sulphides), an overlying ultramafic zone hosting the chromite-rich olivine cumulates that contain the primary PGM reef mineralisation and an upper mafic zone of gabbros, pyroxenites and anorthosites. The primary and most important mineralisation is hosted within thin but continuous chromite-rich seams, which range from just 10cm up to 5m thick, averaging around 0.9m. Where dunite rock is sandwiched between these reef seams, it also carries high-grade PGM mineralisation within its disseminated chromite.

FME recently updated Panton's Mineral Resource Estimate to incorporate updated parameters (underpinned by Net Smelter Returns) and with independent mine optimisation by Cube Consulting. The updated Indicated and Inferred MRE is 82.3Mt @ 1.6 g/t PtEq for 4.24Moz (open pit and underground), comprising 40Mt Indicated (2.1 Moz PtEq) and 42.3Mt Inferred (2.18 Moz PtEq). Reporting of the updated MRE is also done on a PtEq, reflecting platinum as the key value driver for the Panton Project. Panton's updated MRE shows

one of the highest grade PGE3E Mineral Resources in Australia, with the Reef material component showing some of the highest grade PGM3E outside of South Africa.

Figure 8. Panton's MRE 2026 Update (PGM)

PGM Total Resource	Tonnes (Mt)	PtEq (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Au (g/t)	PGM3E (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cr2O3 (%)	PtEq (Moz)	PGM3E Eq (Moz)
Measured										
Indicated	40	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.2%	2.8%	2.06	1.7
Inferred	42.3	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.2%	3.2%	2.18	1.8
Total	82.3	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.2%	3.0%	4.24	3.51

Source: Company

Figure 9. Panton's MRE 2026 – Reef Only

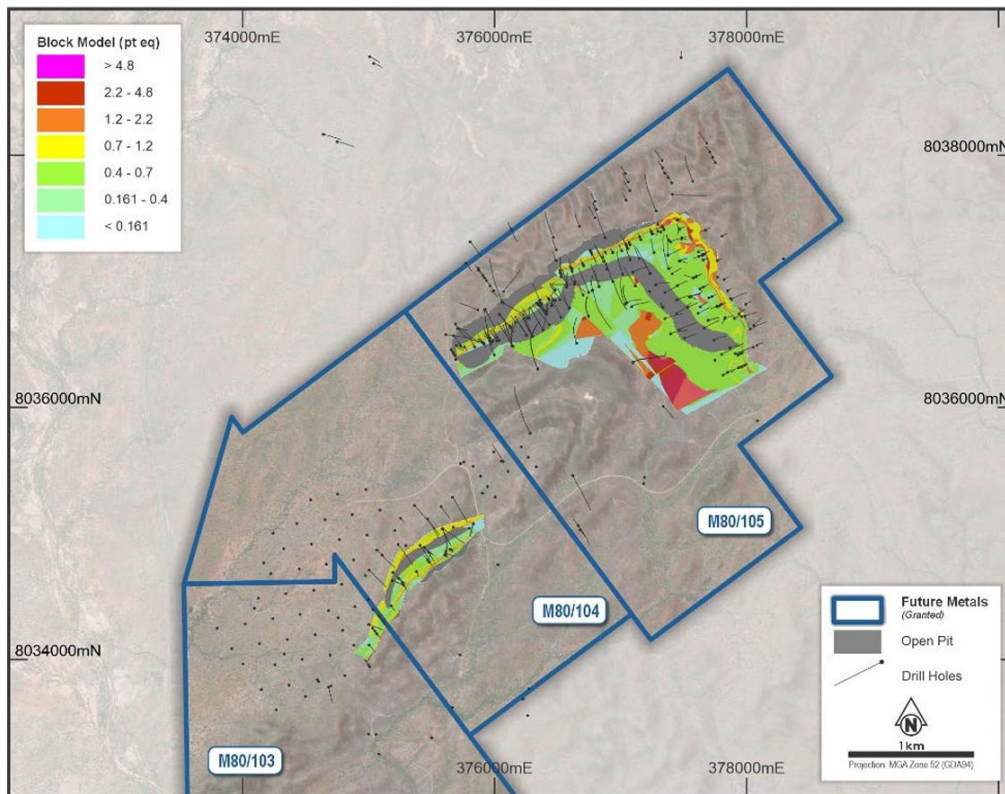
Reef Total Resource	Tonnes (Mt)	PtEq (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Au (g/t)	PGM3E (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cr2O3 (%)	PtEq (Moz)	PGM3E Eq (Moz)
Measured										
Indicated	3.7	6.1	2.8	2.5	0.4	5.7	0.3%	14.2%	0.73	0.68
Inferred	3.8	7.1	3.3	2.8	0.4	6.7	0.3%	16.1%	0.87	0.82
Total	7.5	6.6	3.1	2.7	0.4	6.2	0.3%	15.2%	1.60	1.50

Source: Company

Mining and Processing

Mining at Panton is planned as a two-stage operation combining initial open pit mining with a subsequent transition to underground methods. Open pit mining commences in Year 1, running for approximately two years and extracting a combined 952kt of ore (273kt Reef and 679kt Dunite) at a strip ratio of 12.2:1. This provides the initial feed to the processing plant while underground development is simultaneously progressed. From Year 2, portal and decline development begins in the hanging wall, providing access to three underground mining blocks (A, B and C). Underground mining then forms the primary source of processing feed from Year 3 onwards, continuing for approximately 8.5 years and delivering a total of ~8.9Mt of ore — 3,513kt of Reef grading 6.84g/t PGM3E and 5,365kt of Dunite grading 1.61g/t PGM3E.

Figure 10. Plan view of resource block model (coloured by PtEq)

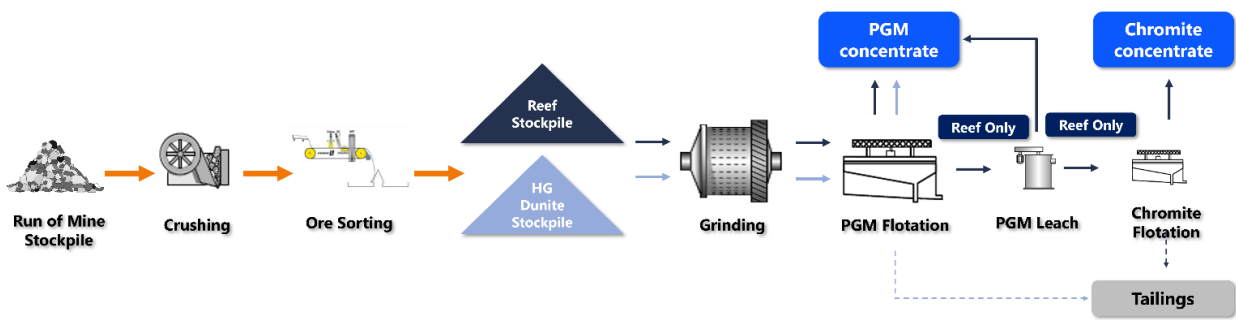


Source: Company

The open cut will be mined via a conventional drill, blast, load and haul cycle. The selected underground mining method is top-down Long Hole Open Stopping (LHOS). Ore would be accessed via a decline system multiple portals, stopes drilled using up-hole long holes and blasted in a top-down sequence. A conventional rubber-tired diesel fleet of approximately 4 jumbos, 3 boggers and 3 trucks will be deployed. Rib pillars of 15% are retained in lower-grade sections to maintain ground stability. A key enabler of the mining approach is ore sorting technology, which separates Reef from Dunite material ahead of processing, allowing miners to focus on ore recovery rather than highly selective extraction, thereby improving productivity and enabling the use of larger mechanised equipment.

The Panton scoping study assumed a process plant designed to treat both high-grade Reef ores and lower grade Dunite ores at a combined throughput rate of 1.25Mtpa from the Panton deposit. Mine Life was 9+ years, at an average of approximately 40:60 Reef to Dunite ore feed ratio. In addition to the PGM3E production, chromite concentrate grading 40% Cr₂O₃ would be produced under the flowsheet consisting of feed preparation, ore sorting, comminution, PGM flotation, PGM RIL cyanide leach and recovery of a chromite flotation concentrate from the Reef RIL tails.

Figure 11. Process Flowsheet



Source: Company

Processing under the scoping study was carried out through a 1.25Mtpa concentrator employing a conventional crush, grind and flotation flowsheet. Run-of-mine ore is crushed in a two-stage jaw crushing circuit before passing through ore sorters that separate the denser, higher-grade Reef material from the lower-density Dunite. Each material type then followed its own dedicated secondary crushing and grinding circuit, targeting a grind size of P80 30µm. Both the Reef and Dunite circuits feed separate PGM flotation circuits, producing a high-grade PGM concentrate. For Reef material, flotation tailings are further treated through a Resin-in-Leach (RIL) cyanide leach circuit to recover residual palladium and gold, boosting overall PGM recoveries to approximately 92% for palladium and 95% for gold. Chromite concentration is then applied to the Reef RIL tailings via flotation, producing a saleable chromite concentrate grading ~40% Cr₂O₃.

The combined result is average annual production of 117,000oz PGM3E and 134,000tpa of chromite concentrate over the 8.5-year processing life, with nickel recovered as a by-product at approximately 1,200tpa. The processing plant, estimated to cost A\$146m of the total A\$267m pre-production capital, is designed to treat a roughly 40:60 blend of Reef to Dunite ore and is similar in approach to several operating South African PGM operations.

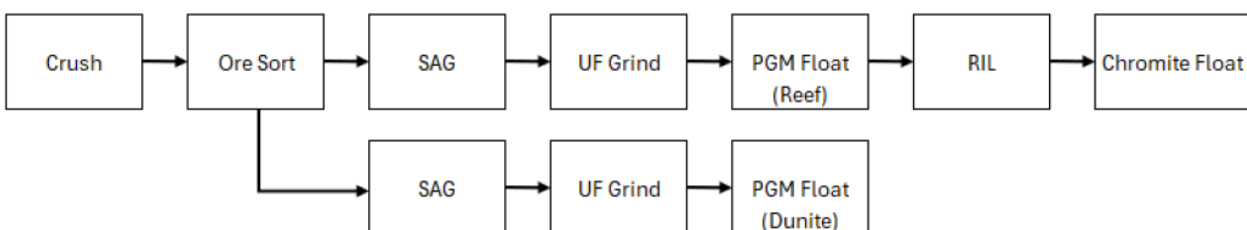
Under the optimised case and leveraging on the Savannah plant, FME would consider utilising only one flotation circuit and would be feeding mostly high-grade material, including all the Reef material mined under the scoping study (600ktpa) and topping up with high grade Dunite material (250ktpa). FME estimates that recoveries for the Reef material do not decrease materially under this flowsheet, which represents the minimum pre-development capital scenario.

Figure 12. Optimised Flowsheet (single float) vs 2023 Scoping Study Flowsheet (double float)

Single Flotation Train (Blended Reef and Dunite material)



Double Flotation Train (Reef and Dunite material)



Source: Company

Strong Board and Management

The Future Metals team is led by Keith Bowes and chaired by Patrick Walta, both of whom are experienced mining executives.

Figure 13. Board and management

Patrick Walta – Non-Executive Chairman



- Metallurgist and mineral economist with both technical and commercial mining experience.
 - Founded and led New Century Resources Ltd, acquiring and restarting the Century Zinc Mine and scaling it into a top global zinc producer.
 - Oversaw New Century Resources growth from feasibility through operations before its 2023 sale to Sibanye-Stillwater.
 - In 2024, co-founded Broken Hill Mines and led the acquisition of the Rasp Mine plus an innovative profit-share JV over the Pinnacles Mine.
 - Previously held senior leadership roles including Managing Director of Carbine Resources, Executive Director of Primary Gold and CEO of Cradle Resources.
-

Keith Bowes - Managing Director and CEO



- Resources executive with 30+ years' experience in project development, metallurgy, and operations across multiple continents.
 - Spent ~20 years at major miners including Anglo American and BHP working on large-scale mining projects.
 - Extensive experience developing junior mining projects across commodities (copper, zinc, nickel, uranium, niobium).
 - Senior leadership roles including work advancing uranium projects at Lotus Resources and board involvement at Matador Mining.
 - Ongoing governance experience, also Non-Executive Director at Peninsula Energy and Atomic Eagle.
-

David Hutton - Non-Executive Director



- Resources executive with 30+ years' experience across discovery, delineation and mining of numerous precious and base metal deposits in Australia and overseas.
 - Held a range of Managing Director roles of ASX mineral exploration companies over the last 18 years and is currently the Managing Director of Rimfire Pacific Mining.
 - Previously worked in the Panton / ADC areas in former roles with LionOre Australia and Breakaway Resources.
 - Has a Bachelor of Science (Honours) degree majoring in Geology from Monash University, Victoria, is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM) and a JORC Competent Person for a range of mineralisation styles.
-

Sam Rodda - Non-Executive Director



- Brings additional operational development expertise to the Board of Future Metals, supporting the planned build-out of future operations at the Panton project.
 - Former Managing Director of Podium Minerals, giving him leadership experience in a listed platinum group metals development company.
 - Extensive background in technical and commercial mining roles, including senior operational responsibility at MMG Limited where he served as General Manager Operations and Technical Excellence.
 - Earlier senior positions at major mining groups including WMC and BHP Billiton, with experience across both underground and open-pit operations in Australia and internationally.
-

Source: Company

Valuation Considerations

We have developed a simple model to assess the value of developing Panton under the most cost-efficient way which includes mining at a lower rate and focusing on the high-grade Reef and some of the high grade Dunite material within Panton, crushing and ore sorting at the mine site, and minimising changes to the existing processing facilities at Savannah to minimise pre-production capex.

The scoping study for Panton as a standalone, greenfields project was completed in 2023 and an update of key parameters, leveraging on the Savannah Plant was published in 2026. Our key assumptions are outlined below, illustrating the more capital efficient development:

- Pre-production capex A\$267m (Scoping Study) can be reduced to A\$193m by utilizing Savannah and optimizing the flowsheet, to A\$173m with a change of configuration (relocating third party crushing circuit and ore sorting to Panton) and further reduced to A\$141m by only utilizing and refurbishing Savannah's existing flotation circuit.
- Annual development and sustaining capex estimated at A\$15m
- Mining inventory based on 8.5Mt, representing circa 10% of the updated MRE and illustrating material LOM upside
- Mining and processing based on optimized parameters (processing 850ktpa, including 600ktpa of Reef Material and 250ktpa of high grade Dunite material for 10 years with ore sorting achieving mass rejection of 10-20% and grade uplift in the order of 15%)
- Metallurgical recoveries to concentrate as illustrated below and based on recent studies
 - Platinum Recovery at Reef/Dunite are 81.9%/75.6% respectively
 - Palladium Recovery at Reef/Dunite are 96.4%/73.1% respectively
 - Gold Recovery at Reef/Dunite are 99.2%/85.8% respectively
 - Nickel Recovery at Reef/Dunite are 42.9%/35% respectively
 - Chromite Concentrate Recovery from Reef is 73%
- Commodity prices based on spot at close of 23 July 2026, which are generally higher vs the 2023 scoping study and we believe conservative following the recent pullback:

Assumption	Platinum	Palladium	Gold	AUD/USD
Scoping Study (Dec23)	US\$1,285 / oz	US\$1,400 / oz	US\$2,000 / oz	0.65
Blue Ocean (July26)	US\$1,650 / oz	US\$1,300 / oz	US\$4,200 / oz	0.70

- Open pit mining cost of A\$26.7/t ore mined and underground mining cost of A\$97.4/t ore
- Surface ore transport at A\$9/t ore to Savannah plant
- Processing cost of A\$37.6/t ore processed
- G&A cost of A\$5/t ore processed
- Transport and logistics cost of A\$44.1/t of concentrate to port
- WA State Royalties: 5%
- Other Royalties (Native Title & Others): 2.5%

A summary of our simple model is illustrated in the next page. Key outputs include:

- NPV@8%, real, post-tax of A\$337m for 100% of Panton leveraging on Savannah

- IRR real, post-tax of 49%
- Payback period of 2.2 years

From a risking perspective, we typically assume a 50% risking factor for Projects at a scoping study stage to take into account feasibility, funding, construction, commissioning and ramp up risks. While we note that the potential acquisition of the Savannah Plant materially de-risks some of these key aspects, we have retained the 50% risking factor to our valuation of Panton, resulting in a risked NPV@8% of A\$167m.

FME has 958 million shares on issue, representing \$0.35 per share on an un-risked basis and \$0.18 per share assuming a 50% risking factor, representing an 11x up-lift to FME's current share price.

This value excludes LOM extensions (large MRE vs Mining Inventory), exploration upside or dilution from shares expected to be issued to Zeta Resources to bring the Savannah Plant into FME.

Figure 14. Panton + Savannah Simple Model

Panton + Savannah Plant Assumptions			Acquire	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
Pre-development Capex	A\$M	119.6												
Plant Refurbishment	A\$M	21.1												
Sustaining Capex	\$	15												
Processing throughput	Mtpa	0.85												
Production start date		2029												
Processing mostly Reef ore	600k													
Including some high grade Dunite ore	250k													
Panton Simple Model (100%)	Scenario	Base Case	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
US\$ Platinum Price	US\$/oz	1,650		1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	
US\$ Palladium Price	US\$/oz	1,300		1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	
US\$ Nickel Price	US\$/t	18,000		18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	
US\$ Chromite Price	US\$/t	175		175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	
US\$ Gold Price	US\$/oz	4,200		4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	
Fx	A\$/US\$	0.70		0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	
A\$ Palladium Price	A\$/oz	1,857		1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	
Platinum Production	koz pa	47.3		20.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	54.7	54.7	54.7	54.7	54.7	48.3	
Palladium Production	koz pa	61.7		24.8	52.7	52.7	52.7	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	65.1	
Gold Production	koz pa	8.6		4.2	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	8.3	
PtEq Production	koz pa	117.8		50.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	136.8	136.8	136.8	136.8	136.8	120.7	
Nickel Production	kt pa	0.8		0.41	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.77	
Chromite Production	kt pa	55.9		28.14	59.79	59.79	59.79	59.79	59.79	59.79	59.79	59.79	52.75	
Operating Cost	A\$/oz			1,066	1,066	1,066	1,066	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	
All-in Sustaining Cost (A\$/oz PGM)	A\$/oz	1,391		1,232	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,464	1,464	1,464	1,464	1,464	1,480	
AISC, Net of Credits	A\$/oz	1,160		955	945	945	945	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,269	
Revenue, A\$m														
Palladium	A\$m	38%		42	90	90	90	126	126	126	126	126	111	
Platinum	A\$m	37%		44	94	94	94	119	119	119	119	119	105	
Gold	A\$m	15%		20	42	42	42	45	45	45	45	45	40	
Chromite	A\$m	5%		7	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	
Nickel	A\$m	4%		6	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	
Total	A\$m	100%		119	253	253	253	316	316	316	316	316	279	
Free Cash Flow														
Initial Capex	A\$m	140.7	141											
Operating Margin	A\$m			71	152	152	152	147	147	147	147	147	130	
Cash Tax	A\$m	30%		15	39	39	39	38	38	38	38	38	32	
Sustaining Capex	A\$m	15		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
Free Cash Flow	A\$m		(141)	34	90	90	90	87	87	87	87	87	75	
Cumulative FCF	A\$m		(141)	(107)	(17)	72	162	249	335	422	509	596	670	
Discount Rate (real)	%	8%												
NPV post tax (100%, un-risked)	A\$m	337												
IRR post tax	%	49.0%												
Payback (from production)	years	2.2												
Unrisked P/NPV		3.8%												
Risking Factor		50.0%												
Risked P/NPV		7.7%												

Source: Company, Blue Ocean estimates

Source: Blue Ocean Equities, Company

We believe that FME with the Panton-Savannah Project represents a highly attractive investment in the PGM space due to the combination of material upside, illustrated by key metrics including NPV/Capex of +2x, very low P/NPV and the lowest EV/PGM Resource multiple as well as the lowest EV/PtEq Resource multiple on the ASX. We also view its risk profile as being one of the lowest due to its location near transport and other infrastructure in Western Australia, location of Panton within MLs, close proximity of existing plant infrastructure and other Project's attractive metrics (high grade, open pit).

Figure 15. Comparable ASX-Listed PGM Peer Group

Company	Ticker	Market Cap (A\$M)	Cash (A\$M)	Debt (A\$M)	Enterprise Value (A\$M)	PGM _{3E} (Moz)	PtEq (Moz)	PtEq Grade (g/t)	%Pt in PtEq	EV/PGM _{3E}	EV/PtEq	Resource
Future Metals	FME	14.4	2.1	0.0	12.2	3.4	4.8	1.80	33%	3.6	2.6	82.3Mt @ 0.6g/t Pd, 0.6g/t Pt, 0.1g/t Au, 0.2% Ni, 3.0% Cr2O3
Podium Minerals	POD	33.7	7.7	0.0	26.0	7.3	8.5	1.44	44%	3.6	3.1	183.0Mt @ 0.6g/t Pd, 0.6g/t Pt, 0.1g/t Au, 0.1% Ni, 0.0% Cr2O3
Southern Palladium	SPD	163.4	20.6	0.0	142.8	33.9	27.9	3.59	47%	4.2	5.1	17.5Mt @ 0.8g/t Pd, 0.2g/t Pt, 0.0g/t Au, 0.2% Ni, 0.0% Cr2O3
Galileo Mining	GAL	21.7	8.2	0.0	13.5	0.6	0.8	1.40	11%	23.7	17.2	660.0Mt @ 0.6g/t Pd, 0.1g/t Pt, 0.0g/t Au, 0.2% Ni, 0.0% Cr2O3
Chalice Mining	CHN	464.3	55.9	0.0	408.4	17.0	23.0	1.08	13%	24.0	17.7	241.9Mt @ 1.7g/t Pd, 2.5g/t Pt, 0.1g/t Au, 0.0% Ni, 0.0% Cr2O3
Terra Metals	TM1	231.9	66.7	0.0	165.3	1.6	2.9	0.62	11%	105.3	56.1	148.0Mt @ 0.1g/t Pd, 0.2g/t Pt, 0.1g/t Au, 0.0% Ni, 0.0% Cr2O3

Source: Company, Blue Ocean Equities

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