



INITIAL DIAMOND DRILLING ON THE BALD ROCK COBALT-SILVER TARGET YIELDS ENCOURAGING ASSAY RESULTS

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Vancouver, British Columbia – (July 29, 2021) – Battery Mineral Resources Corp. (TSXV: BMR) ("**Battery**" or "**BMR**" or the "**Company**") recently completed a seven hole – 687 metre diamond drill program on its 100%-owned Bald Rock target in the Gowanda Project area (Figure 1).

Assay results for the first five holes (189 samples) have been received. Encouraging assay results include:

- GBR21001: **3.0m @ 0.63% Cobalt & 3.61g/t Silver;**
- GBR21004: **2.5m @ 0.28% Cobalt & 1.01g/t Silver;**
- GBR21005: **2.0m @ 0.12% Cobalt, 6.22g/t Silver & 0.17% Copper**

These intercepts occur in holes drilled into the southern end of the outcrop zone and along strike under sand overburden. The drilling confirmed mineralization extends vertically below and along strike to the south under sand overburden. The extent of the mineralization remains open at depth and along strike to the south of the recently drilled area.

Highlights

- The Bald Rock target comprises an area of extensive historic stripping and channel sampling that yielded intervals grading **51.60** grams per tonne silver ("g/t Ag"), **>1.00** percent cobalt ("% Co") and **1.37** percent copper ("% Cu") over 0.58 metres ("m"), and **4.19g/t Ag, >0.30% Co, and 1.13% Cu** over 2.05m;
- 2020 Rock sampling by BMR field crews of the stripped outcrop returned assays of **41.30g/t Ag, 1.53% Co and 7.65% Cu;**
- There is no record or field evidence of any historic diamond drilling under the stripped area prior to the June 2021 BMR drilling;
- Five holes,(GBR21001-005) tested the strike and depth extent of the known 10m wide altered and mineralized zone exposed in the main stripped area;
- GBR21006 targeted the projected intersection of the Bald Rock shaft vein, the 10m wide main zone, and a central vein;
- GBR21007 was drilled to test the vertical continuity of high-grade silver vein mineralisation identified in an historic rock grab sample (**102,842g/t silver** assay) in the central vein northwest of the stripped outcrop.

- In addition to the intercepts reported above, anomalous cobalt results were also returned from the faulted contact of the Nipissing Diabase with the underlying Huronian sediments including:
 - GBR21001: 1.0m @ 0.04% Co and 0.30% Cu;
 - GBR21002: 0.70m @ 0.05% Co, 1.56g/t Ag, and 0.11% Cu;
 - GBR21004: 1.5m @ 0.25% Co and 2.94g/t Ag;
- Drill core assays for holes GBR21006 and GBR21007, totalling 10 samples are pending.

About the Bald Rock program

The Bald Rock target is situated in Lawson Township and is also referred to as the LaCarte or Silver Leaf showing. It consists of a shaft that was sunk in the 1930's and numerous pits and mechanically stripped outcrops which have been periodically examined over the years.

In 2010-2011, a stripped outcrop 250m south of the shaft was grab sampled and yielded an assay of **102,842g/t Ag**. In 2011, follow-up exploration consisted of a channel sampling program on the main Bald Rock showing located approximately 500.0m south of the shaft. The channel sampling returned several anomalous mineralized zones including;

- 4.19g/t Ag, >0.30% Co, and 1.13% Cu over 2.1m including 51.60g/t Ag, >1.00% Co and 1.37% Cu over 0.6m.
- 3.60g/t Ag, >0.35% Co and 0.21% Cu over 0.9m,

Reconnaissance rock grab samples collected by BMR from a prospect pit adjacent to the 2011 channel samples yielded assays of 41.30g/t Ag, **1.53% Co and 7.65% Cu**. Stripping and detailed mapping of the outcrop revealed that the altered and mineralized corridor is at least 10.0m wide, extends over a strike length of 40.0m, and is open along strike in both directions.

The vein at the shaft, which was exposed by a pit and stripping, strikes N330°E and yielded an assay of 0.93% cobalt and 5.68g/t silver from a BMR rock grab sample of the vein. The orientation of the vein exposed by the stripping that produced the **102,842g/t Ag** assay is located 250m south of the shaft and strikes N350°E, while the main Bald Rock vein system located further south strikes N050°E.

A seven-hole, 687m diamond drill program (Table 1, Figure 2) was completed in late June 2021 to follow up on the significant values obtained from the surface sampling. Five holes tested the depth and strike extent of the Bald Rock vein exposed in the stripped outcrop. The sixth hole targeted the intersection of three mineralised vein sets and a seventh hole targeted an historic high-grade silver rock sample result.

A total of 199 drillcore samples were submitted for assay.

Results from the first five holes (Table 2) indicate that the main outcrop vein zone extends to depth and along strike returning:

- GBR21001: 3.0m @ 0.63% Co and 3.61g/t Ag;

- GBR21004: 2.5m @ 0.28% Co and 1.01g/t Ag.
- GBR21005: 2.0m @ 0.12% Co, 6.22g/t Ag and 0.17% Cu.

Furthermore, the brecciated, fault contact of the Nipissing Diabase with the underlying Huronian sediments yielded:

- GBR21001: 1.0m @ 0.03% Co and 0.30% Cu.
- GBR21002: 0.70m @ 0.05% Co, 1.56g/t Ag, and 0.11% Cu.
- GBR21004: 1.5m @ 0.25% Co and 2.94g/t Ag.

Battery Minerals Resources CEO Martin Kostuik states; “The detailed mapping and sampling at the Bald Rock prospect identified a previously undrilled, 10-metre wide altered and mineralized zone that is open along strike and at depth. BMR’s recent drilling confirmed that the main vein zone of cobalt-silver mineralization extends to depth and along strike. In addition, the anomalous cobalt-silver mineralization identified at the faulted contact of the diabase and sediments indicates that the structure formed contemporaneously with the veining and maybe a conduit for the mineralization, thereby providing an additional target for further exploration.”

Figure 1: Gowganda Project – Bald Rock Location Map

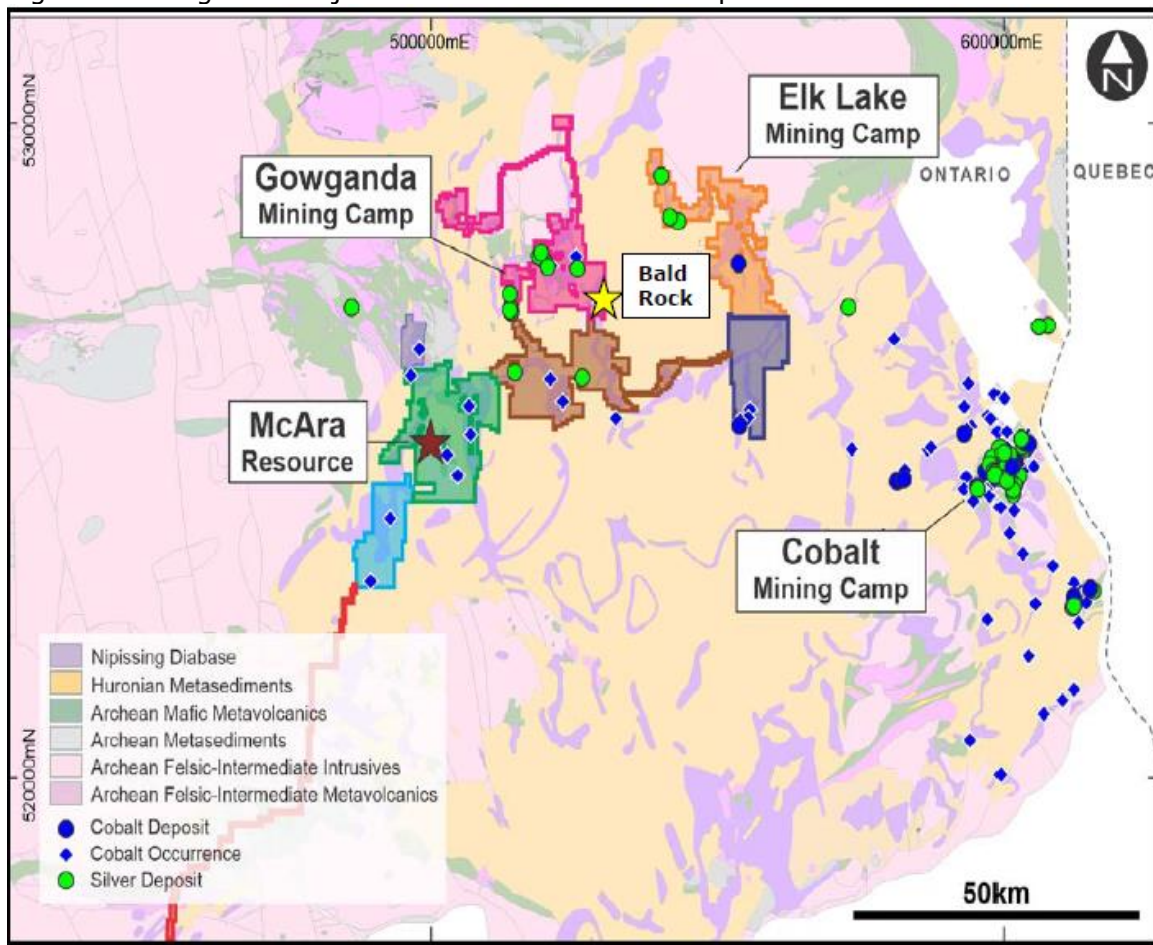


Table 1: Details of the Bald Rock Drill Holes

| Drillhole Number | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | Depth (m) | Dip | Azimuth |
|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| GBR21001 | 529419.50 | 5272483.00 | 132.00 | -45.73° | N313.51°E |
| GBR21002 | 529440.50 | 5272529.00 | 78.00 | -46.13° | N316.58°E |
| GBR21003 | 529441.70 | 5272556.00 | 60.00 | -44.61° | N315.18°E |
| GBR21004 | 529419.60 | 5272483.00 | 123.00 | -60.93° | N312.76°E |
| GBR21005 | 529328.70 | 5272520.00 | 162.00 | -44.88° | N132.13°E |
| GBR21006 | 529636.20 | 5272689.00 | 81.00 | -45.07° | N311.64°E |
| GBR21007 | 529565.60 | 5272803.00 | 51.00 | -45.12° | N075.86°E |
| TOTALS: | 7 HOLES TALLING: 687.00m | | | | |

Figure 2: LiDAR image showing Bald Rock diamond drill hole locations. Inset (in red) highlights the drill holes around the main stripped area. Vein zones (red dashed lines) are projected from measured orientations on stripped outcrop areas

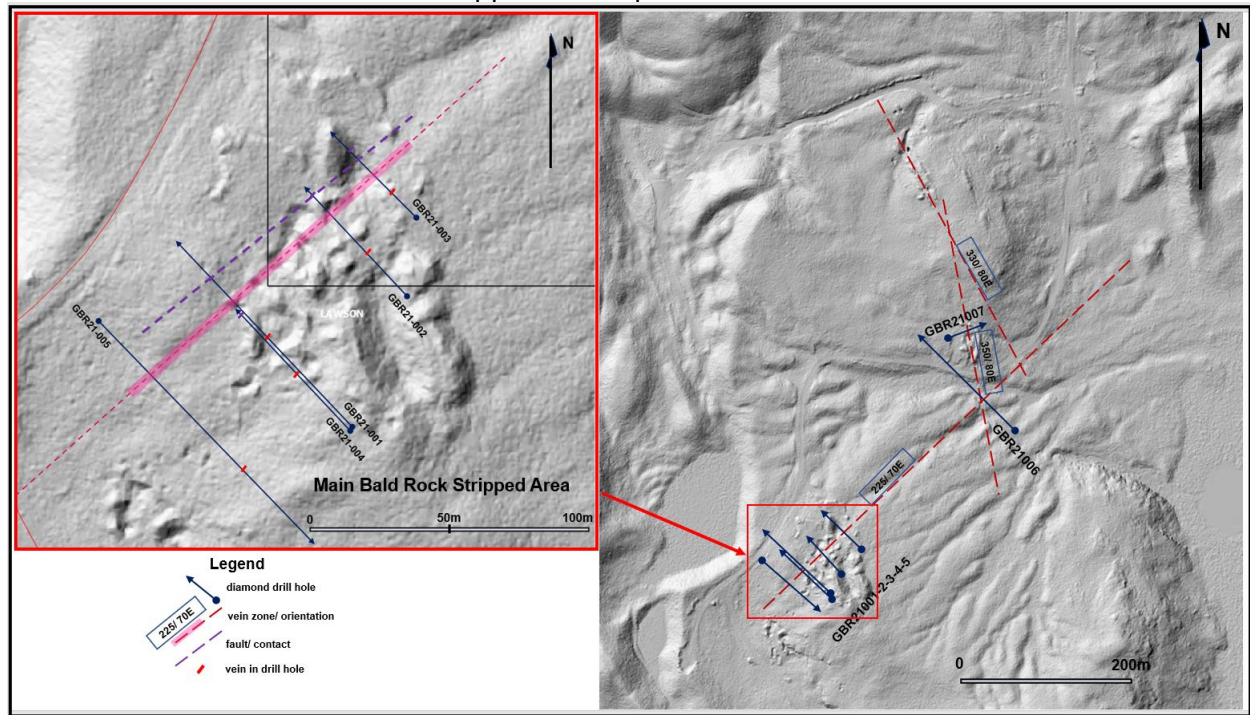


Table 2: Table showing the significant results from holes GBR21001- 005
(Assays for holes GBR21006 and 007 are pending).

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Sample Interval (m) | Cobalt Co (%) | Silver Ag (g/t) | Copper Cu (%) |
|------------------|----------|--------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| GBR21001 | 56.00 | 57.00 | 1.00 | 0.05 | 0.46 | 0.09 |
| | 59.00 | 62.00 | 3.00 | 0.63 | 3.61 | 0.02 |
| <i>including</i> | 59.00 | 59.50 | 0.50 | 0.43 | 0.90 | 0.01 |
| | 59.50 | 60.00 | 0.50 | 0.18 | 0.66 | 0.02 |
| | 60.00 | 60.75 | 0.75 | 1.62 | 7.64 | 0.01 |
| | 60.75 | 61.25 | 0.50 | 0.29 | 2.15 | 0.01 |
| | 61.25 | 62.00 | 0.75 | 0.31 | 4.32 | 0.04 |
| | 103.50 | 104.50 | 1.00 | 0.04 | 0.58 | 0.30 |
| | | | | | | |
| GBR21002 | 37.70 | 38.50 | 0.80 | 0.05 | 0.81 | 0.07 |
| | 71.30 | 72.00 | 0.70 | 0.05 | 1.56 | 0.11 |
| | | | | | | |
| GBR21003 | 17.00 | 17.80 | 0.80 | 0.06 | 0.52 | 0.02 |
| | 32.10 | 32.70 | 0.60 | 0.05 | 0.48 | 0.03 |
| | | | | | | |
| GBR21004 | 65.75 | 68.25 | 2.50 | 0.28 | 1.01 | 0.05 |
| <i>including</i> | 65.75 | 66.75 | 1.00 | 0.64 | 1.32 | 0.01 |
| | 66.75 | 67.75 | 1.00 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| | 67.75 | 68.25 | 0.50 | 0.12 | 2.32 | 0.22 |
| | 81.80 | 82.30 | 0.50 | 0.08 | 1.00 | 0.38 |
| | 87.90 | 88.40 | 0.50 | 0.19 | 1.03 | 0.12 |
| | 114.75 | 115.50 | 0.75 | 0.11 | 5.35 | 0.04 |
| | | | | | | |
| GBR21004 | 117.50 | 119.00 | 1.50 | 0.25 | 2.94 | 0.04 |
| <i>including</i> | 117.50 | 118.50 | 1.00 | 0.11 | 1.22 | 0.03 |
| | 118.50 | 119.00 | 0.50 | 0.53 | 6.38 | 0.06 |
| | | | | | | |
| GBR21005 | 107.50 | 109.50 | 2.00 | 0.12 | 6.22 | 0.17 |

Note: All Sample Intervals are downhole core lengths

Quality Control

Sample preparation, analysis and security procedures applied on the BMR exploration projects is aligned with industry best practice. BMR has implemented protocols and procedures to insure high quality collection and management of samples resulting in reliable exploration assay data. BMR has implemented formal analytical quality

control monitoring for all of its field sampling and drilling programs by inserting blanks and certified reference materials into every sample sequence dispatched.

Sample preparation is performed by ALS Minerals Laboratories ("ALS") in Sudbury, Ontario and sample analyses by ALS in North Vancouver, British Columbia. ALS analytical facilities are commercial laboratories and are independent from BMR. All BMR samples are collected and packaged by BMR staff and delivered upon receipt at the ALS Laboratory in Sudbury. Samples are logged in a sophisticated laboratory information management system (LIMS) for sample tracking, scheduling, quality control, and electronic reporting. Samples are dried prior to crushing. The samples are crushed to 70% < -2 millimeters and a riffle split of 250 grams is then pulverized to 85% of the material achieving a size of <75 microns. These prepared samples are then shipped to the ALS Laboratory in North Vancouver for analyses by the following methods:

- ME-MS61: A high precision, multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids. Analysed by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry ("ICP") that produces results for 48 elements.
- ME-OG62: Aqua-Regia digest: Analysed by ICP-AES (Atomic Emission Spectrometry) or sometimes called optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) for high levels of Co, Cu, Ni and Ag.
- Ag-GRA21: Silver by fire assay and gravimetric finish; 30-gram charge. Weight. Used when samples contain > 1500 g/t silver.
- Au-AA25: Gold was analysed by a 30-gram fire assay method, followed by AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy).

Certified international standards are inserted into sample batches by ALS. Blanks and duplicates are inserted within each analytical run. The blank is inserted at the beginning, internationally certified standards are inserted at random intervals, and duplicates are analysed at the end of the batch.

Additional Information

P. J. Doyle, FAusIMM (#208850), Battery Mineral Resources Corp. - Vice President Exploration - Canada, supervised the preparation of and approved the scientific and technical information in this press release pertaining to the Canada Exploration Program. Scientific and technical information pertaining to the cobalt resource at McAra was extracted from the Company's NI 43-101 "Technical report on Cobalt Exploration Assets in Canada" dated as of May 26, 2020 with an effective date of March 31, 2020, prepared by Glen Cole (P. Geo) of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.

About Battery Mineral Resources Corp.

Battery is a multi-commodity resource company which provides investors with exposure to the world-wide trend towards electrification. Battery is engaged in the discovery, acquisition, and development of battery metals (cobalt, lithium, graphite, nickel & copper), in North and South America and South Korea with the intention of becoming a premier and sustainable supplier of battery minerals to the electrification marketplace. Battery is the largest mineral claim holder in the historic Gowganda Cobalt-Silver Camp, Canada and continues to pursue a focused program to build on the recently announced, +1 million pound cobalt resource at McAra by testing over 50 high-grade primary cobalt silver-nickel-copper targets. In addition, Battery owns

100% of ESI Energy Services, Inc., a pipeline equipment rental and sales company with operations in Leduc, Alberta and Phoenix, Arizona. Finally, Battery is currently developing the Punitaqui Mining Complex, and pursuing the potential near term resumption of operations at the prior producing Punitaqui copper-gold mine. The Punitaqui copper-gold mine most recently produced approximately 21,000 tonnes of copper concentrate in 2019 and is located in the Coquimbo region of Chile.

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