



DALMACIA DRILLING DELIVERS STEP-OUT HOLE OF 14 METERS AT 2.44% COPPER AT BATTERY MINERAL RESOURCES PUNITAQUI MINE

Vancouver, British Columbia – (December 7, 2021) – Battery Mineral Resources Corp. (TSXV: BMR) (OTCQB: BTRMF) ("**Battery**" or "**BMR**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce encouraging drill core assay results from the on-going 2021 exploration and in-fill Dalmacia drill program at the Punitaqui mine complex ("Punitaqui") in Chile. Punitaqui is slated for resumption of copper concentrate production in mid to late-2022. Dalmacia is located in the southern portion of the Punitaqui area about 6 kilometers south of the Punitaqui copper processing plant. The Dalmacia target is the second of several historic zones drilled by BMR with partially delineated mineralized zones and established underground access.

Highlights

- Complete final assay results from two Dalmacia drillholes (DS-21-03 and DS-21-06 see Table 1) have been returned with encouraging results as follows:

Drillhole DS-21-03 (Infill):

- **15 meters ("m") grading 1.01% copper ("Cu"), 1.2g/t silver ("Ag") and 0.02g/t gold ("Au") including 4m at 2.47% Cu, 3.1g/t Ag and 0.05g/t Au.**

Drillhole DS-21-06 (Step-out):

- **32m grading 0.73% Cu and 0.5g/t Ag including 16m at 1.15% Cu, 0.6g/t Ag and 0.06g/t Au and also including 7m at 1.75% Cu, 0.8g/t Ag and 0.08g/t Au from 37m.**
- **3m at 2.14% Cu, 0.60g/t Ag and 0.03g/t Au from 112m.**
- **5m at 1.58% Cu, 0.4g/t Ag and 0.02g/t Au from 134m.**
- **95m at 0.78% Cu and 0.5g/t Ag from 167m including**
 - **3m at 1.84% Cu, 0.8g/t Ag and 0.10g/t Au from 167m**
 - **4m at 1.75% Cu, 0.6g/t Ag and 0.07g/t Au from 183m**
 - **65m at 0.93% Cu and 0.5g/t Ag including 14m at 2.44% Cu, 0.7g/t Ag and 0.04g/t Au from 197m**
 - **19m at 1.10% Cu, 0.6g/t Ag and 0.02g/t Au from 243m including 8m at 1.88% Cu, 0.7g/t Ag and 0.03g/t Au from 243m and 2m at 1.79% Cu, 0.7g/t Ag and 0.06g/t Au from 260m.**
- **19 holes completed at Dalmacia have reached target depth and 18 holes have intersected significant visible copper mineralization.**

- The Dalmacia drill program is designed to confirm mineralized zones identified by previous drilling programs and expand these mineralized zones north and south, along strike and at also depth.
- Earlier results from the Dalmacia 2021 drilling program include (see Table 2):
 - **Drillhole DS-21-01:**
 - **12m grading 1.79% Cu and 2.5g/t Ag including 8m at 2.44% Cu, 3.2g/t Ag and 0.04g/t Au**
 - **23m at 1.16% Cu and 1.7g/t Ag including 13m at 1.56% Cu and 2.1g/t Ag and including 7m at 2.32% Cu, 3.1g/t Ag and 0.04g/t Au**
 - **2m at 1.06% Cu, 0.7g/t Ag and 0.03g/t Au**
 - **4m at 0.89% Cu and 0.4g/t Ag**
 - **4.9m at 0.72% Cu and 0.6g/t Ag**
 - **Drillhole DS-21-02:**
 - **7m grading 1.67% Cu, 2.6g/t Ag and 0.08g/t Au**
 - **10m at 1.03% Cu and 2.1g/t Ag including 3m at 1.49% Cu and 2.3g/t Ag**
 - **2m at 2.34% Cu and 5g/t Ag**
 - **7m at 2.58% Cu and 2.7g/t Ag**
 - **11m at 1.08% Cu, 0.9g/t Ag and 0.08g/t Au including 4.0m at 2.32% Cu, 1.4g/t Ag and 0.17g/t Au and including 3.0m at 2.90% Cu, 1.7g/t Ag and 0.22g/t Au.**

Battery CEO Martin Kostuik states; *"Our recent acquisition of the former producing Punitaqui copper mine in Chile will give our investors an opportunity to participate in a potentially significant re-rating in BMR's valuation as we transition from development to operations and positive cash-flowing. The development of Punitaqui towards a restart is progressing well on all fronts such as drilling, engineering and permit modifications and we look forward to presenting the restart plan for the mine in Q1 2022. In addition, as the drilling program progresses across the various mineralized zones, we are excited to report the first of many results for Dalmacia. These new step-out drilling results demonstrate that previously defined mineralized zone remains open to the north and the 2021 infill drilling has confirmed the presence of a number of high-grade shoots.*

This program has the potential to provide the Company with an additional source of copper ore along with existing ore at the Cinabrio mine and the mineralization at the San Andres target. We look forward to providing further exciting updates for the drill program as we progress towards a potential near term resumption of operations and cashflow at Punitaqui"

Punitaqui Copper Mine

Punitaqui is a former producing copper mine located in the Coquimbo region of Chile with an eight-plus year operating history within which produced up to 25 million pounds of copper in concentrate annually. Punitaqui was recently acquired by BMR

via a private placement equity financing announced on July 13, 2021. BMR began developing the project immediately by initiating a drilling program, operating and environmental permit modifications and engineering studies.

Dalmacia Drill Program

- Program comprises both confirmation and step-out diamond core drilling
- Currently, two diamond core drills are in operation at Dalmacia.
- Nineteen holes have been completed for 3,892 meters of diamond core drilling and the program continues

The Dalmacia target is located in the southern portion of the Punitaqui area about 6 kilometers south of the Punitaqui processing plant (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). The first drilling occurred in 1993-1994 when 49 reverse circulation ("RC") holes totaling 9,972m were completed. Historic exploration drilling at Dalmacia North has been completed at a grid spacing of 25m x 25m and at a spacing 15m x 15m in the south. In total, 229 drill holes (98 RC holes and 131 diamond core holes) have been drilled for a total of 53,294m.

The geological setting of the Dalmacia target is different from both the Cinabrio mine and San Andres target which are located 20 kilometers to the north. Dalmacia is situated within a roof-pendant of volcanic rocks, with minor calcareous intercalations of Middle to Upper Jurassic age. This volcano-sedimentary complex is intruded by younger aged granites located in a reverse fault.

The current drill program is designed to infill and confirm the continuity of mineralization between previous drilling and includes a series of step-out holes to test the potential adjacent to the main zone of copper-gold mineralization as defined by historic drilling. The infill drilling results to date have defined several steep dipping shoots of high-grade mineralization. Step-out drilling has identified high-grade mineralization beyond the northern edge of the main drilling grid.

Drillhole DS-21-03 was designed as an infill drill hole to test Dalmacia mineralization in the south-central portion of the target 100m northeast of the mine portal. It was drilled in a northeast direction between drill holes DS-14-09 (**9m at 1.62% Cu**) and DAL-09 (**7.0m at 1.66% Cu**). DS-21-03 resulted in one intercept; **15m grading 1.01% Cu and 1.2g/t Ag** from 46m downhole including **4m at 2.47% Cu, 3.1g/t Ag and 0.05g/t Au** from 46m.

Drillhole DS-21-06 was designed to test Dalmacia mineralization beyond the northern edge of the known mineralized zone. The hole was drilled north of drill hole DAL-38 which intersected **16 meters of 1.24% Cu** from 59 meters and DS-11-04 which intersected **12 meters of 1.94% Cu** from 22 meters and **11.4 meters of 1.01% Cu** from 205 meters. Drillhole DS-21-06 resulted in numerous intercepts of mineralization between 37 and 262 meters downhole. These include **16m grading 1.15% Cu, 0.6g/t Ag and 0.06g/t Au** from 37m downhole, **95m at 0.78% Cu** from 167m downhole including **14m at 2.44% Cu and 0.7g/t Ag** from 197m and **19m at 1.10% Cu and 0.6g/t Ag** from 243m downhole.

The results from DS-21-06 indicate that high-grade mineralization at Dalmacia is open to the north. Follow-up drilling is underway to further define the mineralization discovered in DS-21-06. Sample assay results, reported herein, are from DS-21-03 & DS-21-06 from the Dalmacia target (see Table 1 and Figure 2).

Table 1: Dalmacia Drilling New December Significant Assay Results

Drillhole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Sample Interval (m)	Copper Cu (%)	Silver Ag (g/t)	Gold Au (g/t)
DS-21-03	46.0	61.0	15.0	1.01	1.2	0.017
including	46.0	50.0	4.0	2.47	3.1	0.05
DS-21-06	37.0	69.0	32.0	0.73	0.5	-
including	37.0	53.0	16.0	1.15	0.6	0.06
including	37.0	44.0	7.0	1.75	0.8	0.079
and	112.0	115.0	3.0	2.14	0.6	0.03
and	134.0	139.0	5.0	1.58	0.4	0.019
and	167.0	262.0	95.0	0.78	0.5	-
including	167.0	170.0	3.0	1.84	0.8	0.096
and	183.0	187.0	4.0	1.75	0.6	0.071
and	197.0	262.0	65.0	0.93	0.5	-
including	197.0	211.0	14.0	2.44	0.7	0.039
and	243.0	262.0	19.0	1.10	0.6	0.022
including	243.0	251.0	8.0	1.88	0.7	0.029
and	260.0	262.0	2.0	1.79	0.7	0.06

Table 2: Dalmacia 2021 Drilling Significant Assays Results – November 2021

Drillhole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Sample Interval (m)	Copper Cu (%)	Silver Ag (g/t)	Gold Au (g/t)
DS-21-01	79.0	91.0	12.0	1.79	2.5	-
including	80.0	88.0	8.0	2.44	3.2	0.04
and	105.0	128.0	23.0	1.16	1.7	-
including	115.0	128.0	13.0	1.56	2.1	0.04
including	115.0	122.0	7.0	1.67	2.6	0.08
and	137.0	139.0	2.0	1.06	0.7	0.03
and	180.0	184.0	4.0	0.89	0.4	-
and	220.0	224.9	4.9	0.72	0.03	-
DS-21-02	22.0	29.0	7.0	1.67	2.6	0.08
and	64.0	74.0	10.0	1.03	2.1	-
including	64.0	67.0	3.0	1.49	2.3	-
and	71.0	73.0	2.0	2.34	5.0	-
and	99.0	106.0	7.0	2.58	2.7	-
and	177.0	188.0	11.0	1.08	0.9	0.08
including	177.0	181.0	4.0	2.32	1.4	0.17
Including	177.0	180.0	3.0	2.90	1.7	0.22

Note: All Intercepts reported as downhole core intervals

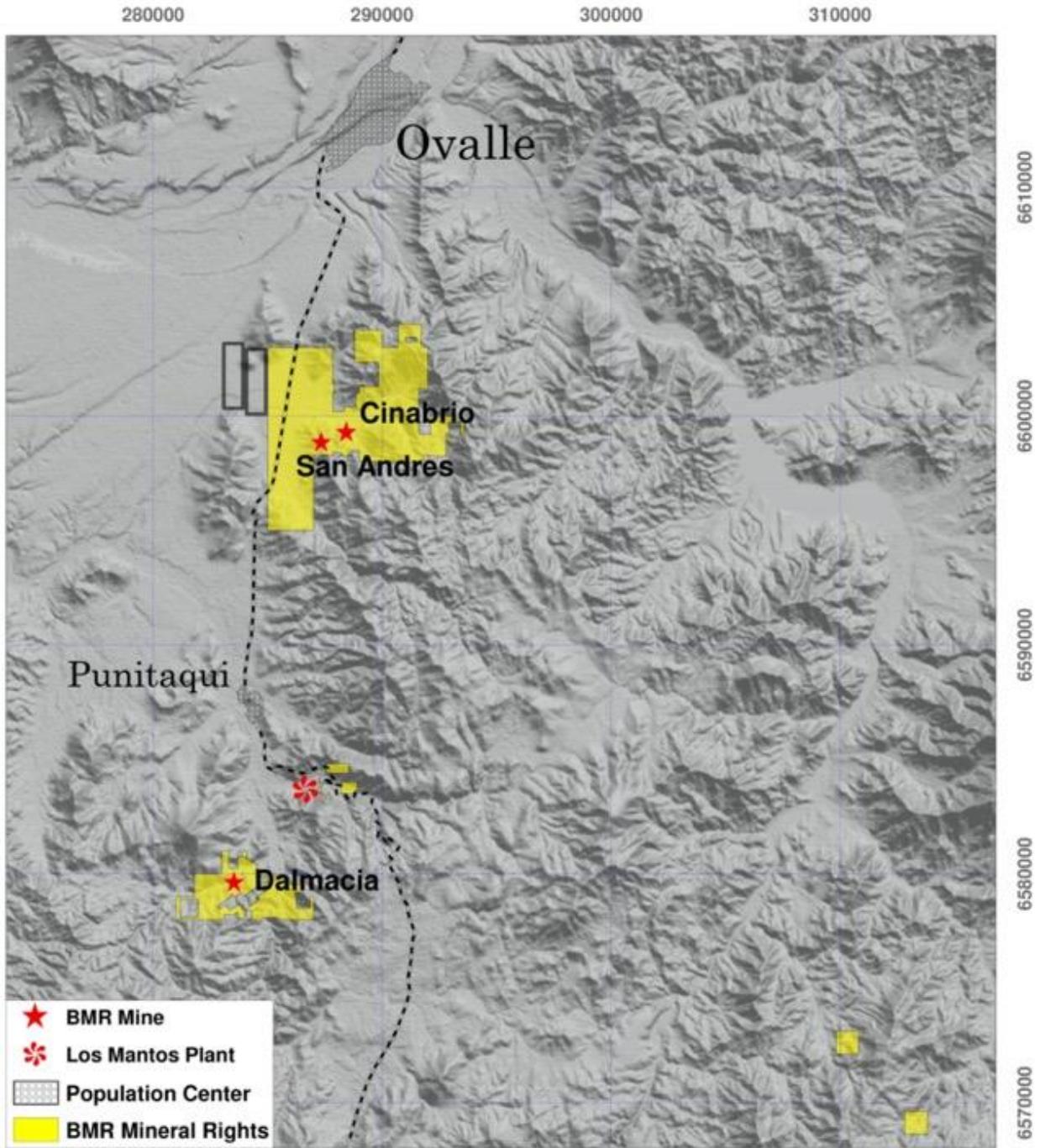


Figure 1: Dalmacia Target Location Map

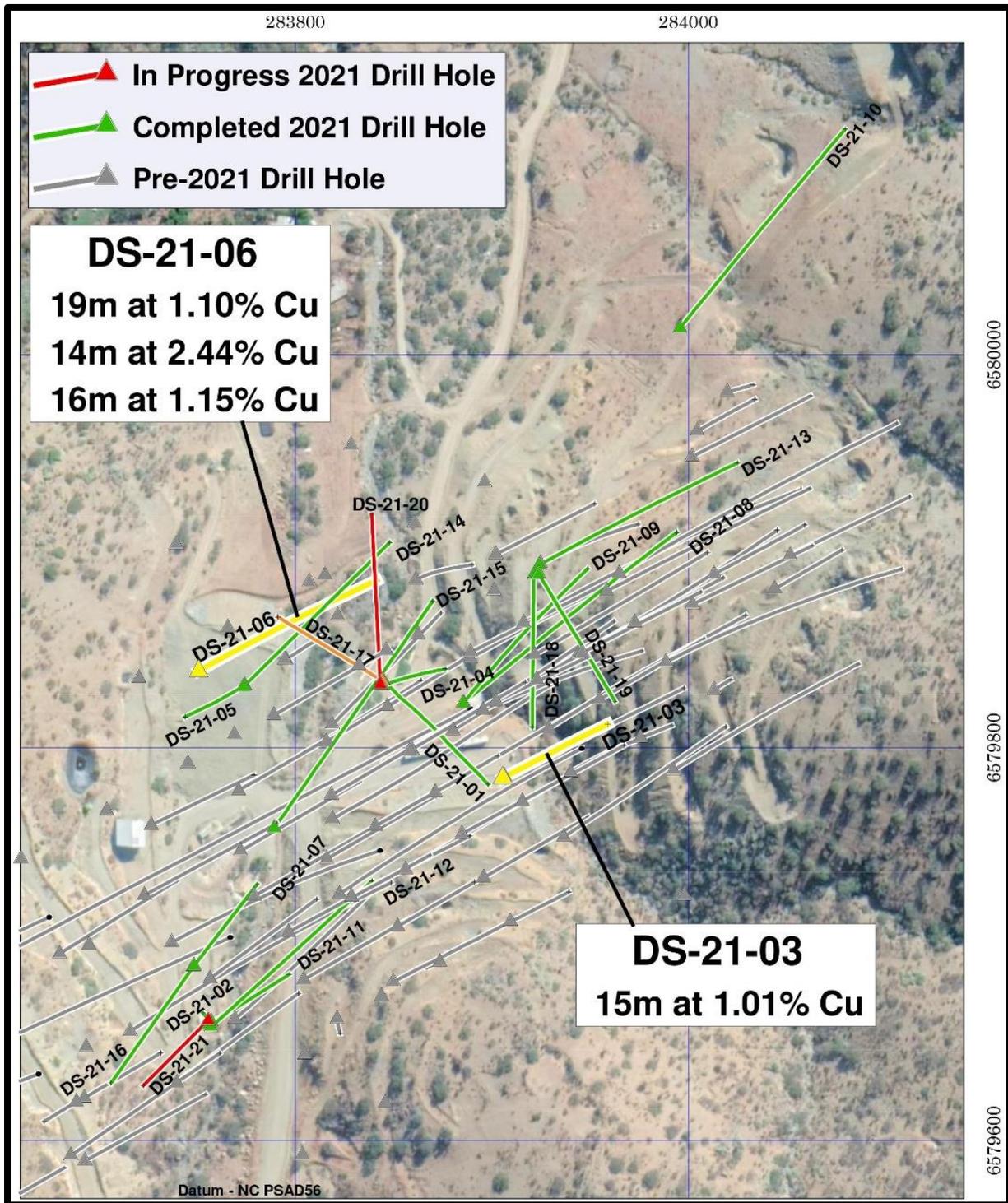


Figure 2: Dalmacia Target Drill Plan

Background – Dalmacia Target

The first modern drilling of the Dalmacia target occurred in 1993-1994 when 49 reverse circulation (“RC”) holes totaling 9,972m were completed.

In 2007, Compañía Minera Punitaqui carried out ground magnetics and induced polarization surveys followed by RC drilling program (49 holes/11,473m). Between 2011 – 2018 a total of 131 diamond core drillholes were completed at Dalmacia for a total of 31,849m.

The Dalmacia exploration drilling has been completed at a grid spacing of 25m x 25m in the north and at 15m x 15m in the south. In total, 229 drill holes (98 RC holes and 131 diamond core holes) have been drilled for a total of 53,294m with 35,201 samples analysed.

The Dalmacia target is located within a roof-pendant of volcanic rocks, with minor calcareous intercalations of Middle to Upper Jurassic age. This volcano-sedimentary complex is intruded by 105-130Ma granitoids located in a reverse fault.

The Dalmacia copper-gold mineralization is hosted in the Agua Salada Complex, consisting of andesites, ocoites (porphyritic andesites) with white phenocrysts and ocoites with black phenocrysts. The ocoites are conformable to stratigraphy ("sill-type") and in plan show an elliptical to sub-circular morphology.

The copper-gold mineralization occurs as veins, fracture infillings and disseminated oxides and sulphides. The known strike length of the mineralized zone is at least 1,500m and up to 300m wide with depths greater than 500m. Additionally, mineralization is related to regional structures and deformation zones, developed mainly in the contacts between granitoids and volcano-sedimentary rocks.

The mineralisation at Dalmacia is hosted in andesites, and andesitic porphyry dykes with both black and white phenocrysts. The copper-gold mineralization is structurally controlled and occurs as veins, fracture infillings and disseminated oxides and sulphides. The known strike length of the mineralised zone is at least 1,500m and up to 300m wide with depths greater than 500m.

At Dalmacia, oxide mineralisation includes chrysocolla, atacamite, neotocite and cuprite. Primary mineralisation consists of chalcopyrite and bornite with pyrite. Secondary mineralisation includes chalcocite and bornite.

Locally, the copper mineralization at Dalmacia is hosted within a stratigraphic package that includes sedimentary rocks, andesites, and tuffs, intruded by ocoites and late intrusive diorite (dykes and stocks), which have generated hornfels. The alteration related with the mineralization varies from potassium feldspar, actinolite, secondary biotite, chlorite, green sericite to sericite-quartz/sericite.

The main copper mineralization occurs immediately after the ocoites undergo a late phase of chalcosodic alteration (quartz-albite-actinolite-epidote, "white" ocoites) with the destruction of magnetite and superimposed onto an earlier event of black albite, magnetite and silicates (black ocoites).

The upper portion of the Dalmacia target is accessed via a portal and a limited underground ramp and level development.

At Dalmacia, the copper-gold mineralization is hosted by andesitic volcanic rocks, with minor sandstone layers, intruded by subvolcanic dikes, sills and small stocks of porphyritic andesite (ocoites), and diorite. The mineralization is interpreted to be controlled by both lithologies and fault structures. Lithologies favorable to mineralization include vesicular porphyritic andesites and sandstone units. At least two sets of steeply dipping shear zones are thought to be fluid pathway for the hydrothermal fluids which produced the mineralization. Zones of moderate to intense biotite alteration are commonly associated with the copper mineralization and locally contain moderate grade disseminated chalcopyrite-bornite mineralization.

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 ensure high quality collection and management of samples resulting in reliable exploration assay data. BMR has implemented formal analytical quality control monitoring for all field sampling and drilling programs by inserting blanks and certified reference materials into every sample sequence dispatched.

Sample preparation is performed ALS Global - Geochemistry Analytical Lab in La Serena, Chile and sample analyses by ALS in Lima, Peru. 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. Samples are logged in a sophisticated laboratory information management system for sample tracking, scheduling, quality control, and electronic reporting. Samples are dried then 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 Lima Peru 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 ("ICP") mass spectrometry 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.

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

Additional Information

Michael Schuler, Battery Mineral Resources Corp. Chile Exploration Manager, supervised the preparation of and approved the scientific and technical information in this press release pertaining to the Punitaqui Exploration Drill Program. Mr. Schuler is a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

About Battery Mineral Resources Corp.

A battery mineral company with high-quality assets providing shareholders exposure to the global mega-trend of electrification and focused on growth through cash-flow, exploration and acquisitions in the world's top mining jurisdictions. Battery is currently developing the Punitaqui Mining Complex and pursuing the potential near term resumption of operations for second half of 2022 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.

Battery is engaged in the discovery, acquisition, and development of battery metals (cobalt, lithium, graphite, nickel and 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 high grade 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., also known as Ozzie's, a pipeline equipment rental and sales company with operations in Leduc, Alberta and Phoenix, Arizona.

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This news release includes certain "forward-looking statements" under applicable Canadian securities legislation. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Forward-looking statements reflect the beliefs, opinions and projections of the Company on the date the statements are made and are based upon a number of assumptions and estimates that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors, both known and unknown, could cause actual results, performance, or achievements to be materially different from the results, performance or achievements that are or may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements and the parties have made assumptions and estimates based on or related to many of these factors. Such factors include, without limitation, the ability of the Company to obtain sufficient financing to complete exploration and development activities, risks related to share price and market conditions, the inherent risks involved in the mining, exploration

and development of mineral properties, government regulation and fluctuating metal prices. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Battery undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements contained herein, whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law.