Report on Diamond Drilling at the McAra Project, SK4 Prospect, North Williams Township, Ontario, Canada

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. OVERVIEW 4
1.1 PROJECT NAME 4
1.2 SUMMARY 4
1.3 PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN 5
2. LOCATION DETAILS 6
2.1 LOCATION 6
2.2 ACCESS 6
2.3 MINING CLAIMS 7
2.4 PROPERTY & EXPLORATION HISTORY 8
2.5 REGIONAL & LOCAL GEOLOGY 12
2.6 MINERAL DEPOSIT TYPES 12
2.7 TARGET OF INTEREST 13
3. DRILLING 14
3.1 PERMITS 14
3.2 DRILLING 14
3.3 INTERPRETATION 14
3.4 RECOMMENDATIONS 16
4. REFERENCES CITED 17
5. QUALIFICATIONS 19
6. INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS 21
7. APPENDIX 27

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: DRILL HOLE METADATA
APPENDIX 2: DRILL HOLE TEXT LOGS
APPENDIX 3: ASSAY DATA
APPENDIX 4: CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS
APPENDIX 5: PLAN MAPS WITH ASSAY DATA
APPENDIX 6: CROSS SECTION

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

Figure 1: Location of the McAra Project (Map data ©2019 Google) 6
Figure 2: Claim Map with Drill Hole Locations 7
Figure 3: BMR's broader McAra project (yellow squares), and drill permit (red square) overlain on a satellite image. The project area is southwest of Elk Lake and is transected by the Beauty Lake Road. 8

Table 1: Physical Activity Details 5
Table 2: Mining Lands and Cells Information 7
Table 3: Data on holes drilled by BMR in 2019. 14
Table 4: Highest cobalt assays from BMR SK4 drilling in 2019.. 14

1. OVERVIEW

1.1 PROJECT NAME

This project is known as the **McAra Project.**

1.2 SUMMARY

Battery Mineral Resources Ltd. (BMR) undertook a diamond drilling campaign at the McAra project, SK4 prospect from February 28th, 2019 to March 11th, 2019, comprising 12 days of drilling. Five holes totaling 1227 meters were drilled. Drill holes targeted a large geophysical EM conductor and IP chargeability anomalies with the focus on finding cross-cutting cobalt mineralized veins similar to those found at the McAra resource. The drilling was completed by G4 Forage (G4) of Val-d'Or, Quebec, and support services were provided by Canadian Exploration Services (CXS) of Larder Lake, Ontario. Project supervision was provided by Peter Doyle, FAusIMM.

Each drill pad was cleared and leveled by CXS, and a sump was made to capture tailings from each hole and backfilled by G4 after drilling was completed. Core was packaged and transported to a quick logging trailer on Beauty Lake Road by G4, then quick logged and further transported by CXS to its processing facility in Larder Lake. Core samples were transported by CXS to ALS Ltd in Sudbury, Ontario.

No significant cobalt values were intercepted during this first pass of drilling at the SK4 prospect (Table 4). All holes intercepted a healed fault breccia like that found at the McAra resource. This structure was void of cobalt mineralization. The intercepted EM conductors are interpreted as resulting from increased amounts of disseminated sulphide minerals and the IP chargeability is interpreted as being caused by lenses of graphite altered argillites.

Further drilling could be warranted to target the healed fault breccia towards the McAra resource where cobalt mineralization is known to be hosted in such structural traps. Drill large geophysical IP chargeability and EM conductor anomalies which fall outside the current drill permit. Further detailed field mapping with a focus on identifying and tracking possible structural traps that cobalt mineralization may be hosted in. Continued modeling and interpretation of the geophysics and drill hole data.

All coordinates presented in this report are in UTM NAD83 Z17N.

1.3 Physical Activities Undertaken

Work Performed	Dates	Total Holes Drilled / Samples Taken
Diamond Drilling	February 28 to March 11, 2019	5 holes
Assaying	April 29 to May 2. 2019	366 samples

Table 1: Physical Activity Details

2. LOCATION DETAILS

2.1 LOCATION

The BMR McAra property comprises 1298 cells and one lease in Browning, Dufferin, Leckie, Leith, Leonard, North Williams, Ogilvie and Ray townships. The area of exploration drilling reported here was confined to a small part of the property in North Williams township, on claims 178570 and 119194. The McAra project area is 100% owned by BMR.

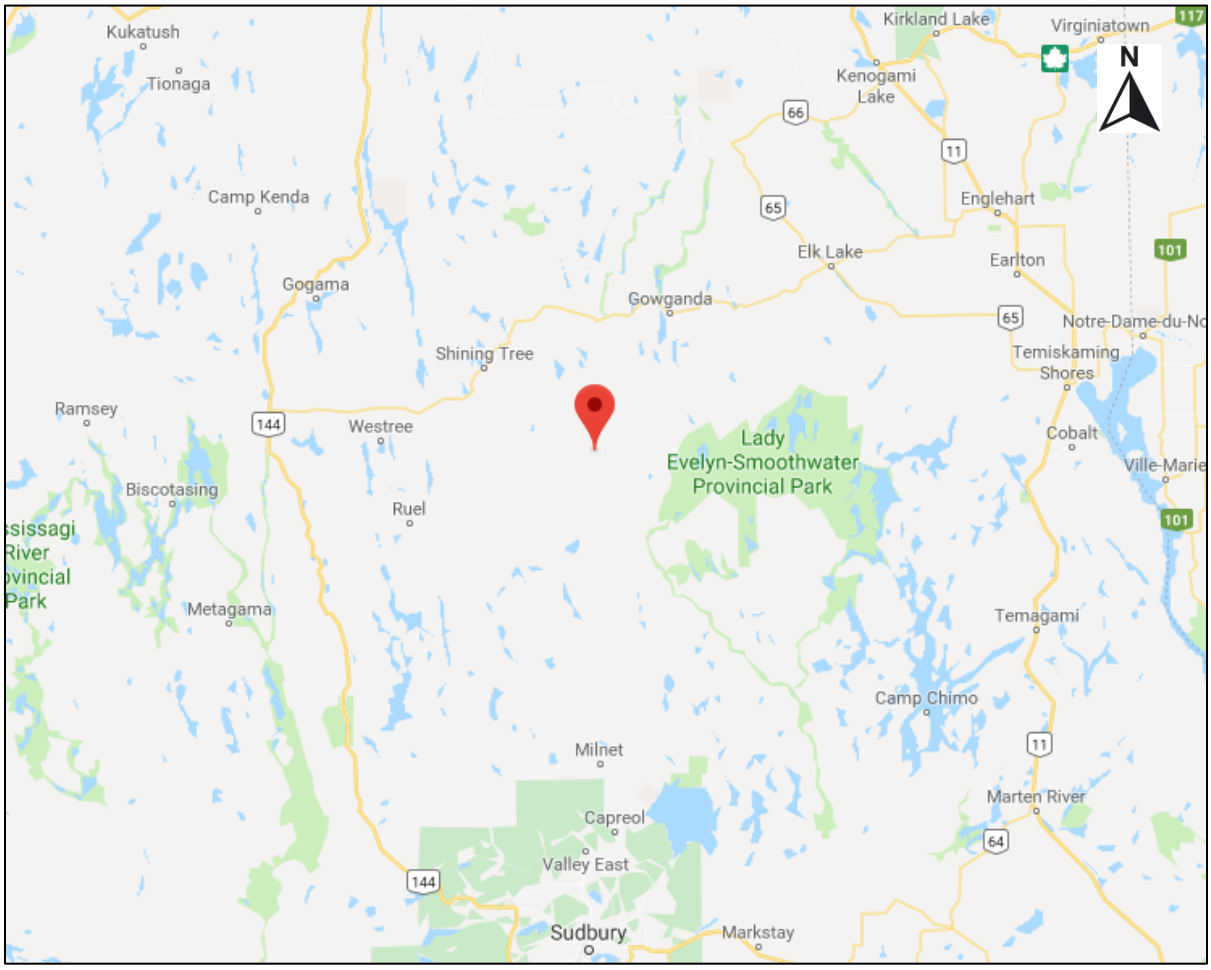

Figure 1: Location of the McAra Project (Map data ©2019 Google)

2.2 ACCESS

Access to the property can be made by taking HWY 560 west from Elk Lake, Ontario for 23km to Beauty Lake road. Beauty Lake road can be taken for ~50 km south to an ~2 km long road that provides truck access to the project.

2.3 Mining Claims

The area of exploration drilling reported here was confined to a small part of the property in North Williams township, on claims 178570 and 119194. The McAra project area is 100% owned by BMR.

Claim Cell Number	Provincial Grid Cell ID	Ownership of Land	Township
178570	41P07E026	Battery Mineral Resources Limited	North Williams
119194	41P07E026	Battery Mineral Resources Limited	North Williams

Table 2: Mining Lands and Cells Information

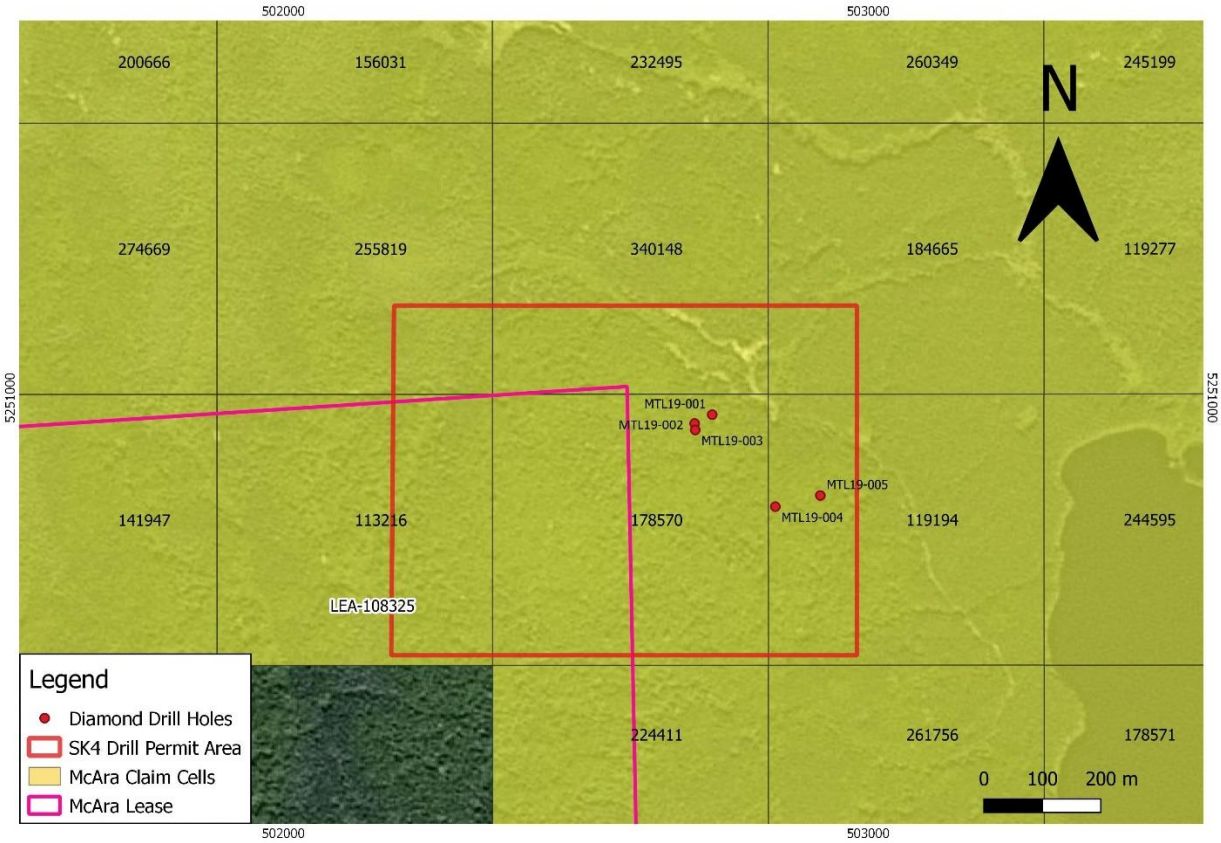

Figure 2: Claim Map with Drill Hole Locations

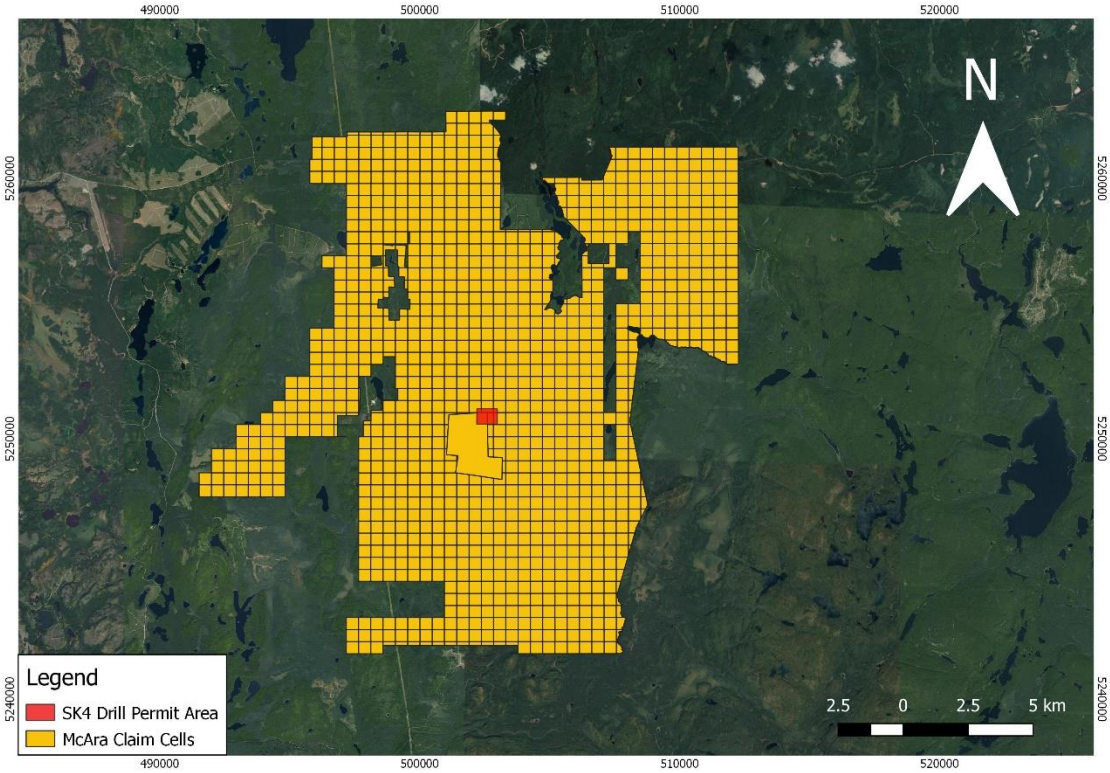

Figure 3: BMR's broader McAra project (yellow squares), and SK4 prospect drill permit (red square) overlain on a satellite image. The project area is southwest of Elk Lake and is transected by the Beauty Lake Road.

2.4 Property & Exploration History

The following project history and exploration history was taken in part from Page (2018), who compiled information from Randall (2007), Robinson (2006), Anderson (2005), and Pringle (2016).

PROPERTY HISTORY

1910-1982: Early Exploration

Exploration in the region started in the 1910s and was focused on Ag-Co veins, with no significant silver deposits discovered in the McAra area. Copper-zinc (VMS-type?) mineralized zones were discovered in Archean volcanic rocks in the southern part of North Williams Township by Metron Explorations Limited in 1970 (Randall, 2007). The mineralized zone and surrounding area were evaluated with a HLEM survey and drilled with 2 core drill holes (totaling 61.3 m) that did not intercept significantly mineralized rocks (Willars, 1971 in Randall, 2007). In 1982, perceived Witwatersrand-type

gold deposit potential caused a major staking rush in the area, with exploration focused on conglomeratic units in the Paleoproterozoic Lorrain Formation of the Cobalt Group that forms the upper part of the Huronian Supergroup. Exploration was unsuccessful, and the claims were quickly abandoned (Randall, 2007).

Mid-1980s: Falconbridge Nickel

Falconbridge Nickel explored for base-metal VMS deposits in the mid-1980s in the nearby Sheard, Browning, and Amyot townships. The highest amplitude conductors interpreted from airborne data were evaluated with ground geophysical surveys and drill tested with poor results for VMS deposits.

1996-1997: Roy Annett

Roy Annett discovered two gossanous zones near McAra Lake in 1996. The Annett #1 zone comprised an approximately 30 m wide and over 1,000 m long sulphide mineralized section and the Annett #2 zone was estimated to be 25 m wide and longer than 400 m in strike length. Samples taken by Minescape Exploration Inc. at these mineralized zones in 1997 contained up to 1.48 % Zn and 3.5 g/t Au, along with anomalous Ag and Cu values (Hunter, 1998 in Randall, 2007).

1997: Wallbridge

Wallbridge Mining Company acquired an option on a contiguous block of 148 claim units in both Dufferin and North Williams townships in late 1997. They completed geophysical surveys and subsequently drilled the Annett #2 zone. Analyses indicated sub-economic concentrations of Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au occurred in mineralized sedimentary (exhalate?) rock, with most base metal values less than 1%, gold values less than 0.5 g/t Au and silver values less than 30 g/t Ag. Cobalt mineralized zones were intersected in core drill holes WM-2, 3, 10 (Randall, 2007).

2002-2003: Wallbridge and Mustang Minerals

In October 2002, Wallbridge and Mustang Minerals Corp. sampled 1 meter long, continuous intervals from an east-west striking trench, which contained an average of 2.1% Cu, 1.1% Zn, 0.7% Pb, 34 g/t Ag and 0.03 g/t Au over 9 m. In November 2002, Mustang optioned the McAra Lake property (80 claim units) from Wallbridge and in December 2002, JML Resources Ltd. (an affiliate of Mustang) optioned 76 claim units located north and adjacent to the McAra Lake property. Mustang acquired the right to hold a 50% interest in the 76 units by assuming the obligations of the underlying option agreement with the optioning party. They completed geophysical surveys over the area and drill tested targets with mediocre to poor results. Mustang terminated its option on the property in June 2003, citing low base and precious metal values from drill core samples (Mustang, 2003).

2003-2006: Liberty Mineral Exploration and Liberty Mines

Liberty companies conducted drilling campaigns for cobalt. In 2003-2004 Liberty completed 18 holes totaling 1528.5 meters (Robinson, 2006).

2005-2010: Liberty Cobalt Inc.
Liberty Cobalt Inc. contracted a ground magnetic survey on the project in 2005 and drilled five core drill holes on the property totaling 1,047 meters in 2007. Drilling did not intercept significant cobalt mineralized zones. In 2010, Liberty drilled VMS targets with poor results.

2014: Northern Sun Mining Inc.
Northern Sun completed limiting prospecting and survey work on the property in 2014 (Mathieu, 2015).

2016-2019: Battery Mineral Resources Ltd.
BMR purchased mining claims and a mining lease from Northern Sun Mining Corp., a claim from Mr. Larry Salo and staked its own claims for a now overall total of 1298 cells and one lease.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

The McAra project area has been trenched and sampled, and evaluated with magnetic, electromagnetic, and electrical geophysical methods.

Falconbridge Nickel
Falconbridge Nickel explored for base metal VMS deposits in the mid-1980s in the nearby Sheard, Browning, and Amyot Townships. The highest amplitude conductors interpreted from airborne data were evaluated with ground geophysical surveys and drill tested with poor results (Randall, 2007).

Roy Annett
The Annett #2 and Annett #1 zones are located to the northeast of McAra Lake, 400m and 500m meters respectively, and were power washed, trenched, and sampled. Interpretations from geological mapping suggested that Annett #1 comprised an approximately 30 m wide and over 1,000 m long mineralized zone. The Annett # 2 zone was estimated to be 25 m wide and longer than 400 m in strike length. Samples taken by Minescape Exploration Inc. in the trenched areas in 1997 contained up to 1.48 % Zn and 3.5.g/t Au, along with anomalous Ag and Cu values (Hunter, 1998 in Randall, 2007).

Wallbridge Mining Company
Wallbridge conducted a helicopter AEM and AMAG survey over their property in January 1998, at a flight line direction of 70° and a line spacing of 100 m. This survey outlined three widely spaced conductors; the McAra Lake, Kite Lake, and Theodore Lake anomalies. Magnetic data indicated that the Archean rocks trend N20E and span approximately 4 km to the south and ultimately beyond the survey area. Diabase dikes that trend SSE are prominent in the contoured magnetic data, whereas north-trending diabase dikes have a comparatively weak magnetic signature (Randall, 2007).

In February 1998, IPIRES II and HLEM surveys were flown on north-south oriented lines at 100 m spacing over the area. The IPIRES survey defined a 600-m long chargeability anomaly over the Annett # 1 and # 2 mineralized zones. HLEM data, however, did not outline the conductive horizons, owing to the survey direction that was subparallel with host rock orientation (Randall, 2007).

Wallbridge and Mustang Minerals

Wallbridge and Mustang Minerals Corp. sampled 1 meter long, continuous intervals from an east-west striking trench, which contained an average of 2.1% Cu, 1.1% Zn, 0.7% Pb, 34 g/t Ag and 0.03 g/t Au over 9 m. In January 2003, Mustang contracted Quantec Geoscience Inc. to conduct MAG, HLEM and IP/RES surveys over the area, with a 1,050 m long, N30W lines spaced 50-100 m apart (totaling approximately 20 line-km; Warne et al, 2003). Magnetic data were collected at 25 m intervals, and the HLEM survey included 440 Hz, 1760 Hz and 3520 Hz frequencies with a 150-m cable. Parameters for the pole-dipole IPIRES survey were: n=1 to 8 and a=50 m along secant chained survey lines.

The HLEM data outlined moderate amplitude, 4-20 m wide conductor that is flanked by highly resistive rocks over a strike length of 1 km. The resistive anomaly may be due to silicification of the host rocks or primary lithology. The north-south oriented conductor is interpreted to dip 20-70° to the west and plunges to the south. The conductor axis occurs ~50 west of the mineralized trench and curves to the west at its northern limit. The IP data outlined a 600-m diameter ovoid shaped resistivity anomaly (100,000+ ohm-metres), indicating the corresponding rocks are strongly silicified. Chargeability anomalies ranging from 20 to 30 V are coincident with the HLEM survey data. However, additional untested chargeability anomalies are present over a 300-m distance both to the east and west of the conductor axis.

Liberty Mineral Exploration Inc.

Liberty Mineral Exploration Inc. conducted MMI geochemical sampling, but results are not available (Liberty Mineral Exploration Inc., 2005).

Liberty Cobalt Inc.

Liberty Cobalt Inc. contracted a ground magnetic survey from Vision Exploration in 2005, covering mining claims 1223344 and 1212541 (pre-2018 claim numbers). Vision cut 19.8 km of survey lines and completed 9.3 line-km of magnetometer readings. Five lines spaced 100 m apart were picketed every 25 meters and the total magnetic field was measured every 12.5 meters on each line. The survey utilized a GEM GSMT-19 magnetometer that was synchronized with an identical base station to diurnally correct the data acquired on the lines, resulting in 1.0 nT data resolution. These data outline the magnetic cobalt veins and indicate similar untested magnetic anomalies occur in the area (Anderson, 2005).

Northern Sun Mining Inc.

Northern Sun completed limiting prospecting and survey work on the property in 2014 (Mathieu, 2015), but failed to expose the high-grade cobaltite in the main trench.

2016-2018: Battery Mineral Resources Ltd.

Battery Mineral Resources completed two phases of drilling where thirty-five holes totaling 6088.3 meters were drilled to define a 43-101 compliant cobalt resource, and to explore the immediate area for additional cobalt mineralized zones (Ploeger, 2019). A grass roots prospecting campaign at the McAra project from July 1, 2018 to July 31, 2018. The prospecting work was non-continuous over the reported time interval due to forest fires and was focused on finding mineralized zones in areas prospective for hosting cobalt deposits, namely Archean rocks and the contacts between the Nipissing gabbro and Huronian sediments. AMIS and MDI locations were also checked for significant cobalt occurrences.

BMR contracted Precision GeoSurveys Inc. to conduct regional scale Airborne mag and radiometric surveys in 2016 and 2018. LiDAR was also flown over all properties in 2018 and contracted through Airborne Imaging Inc. Ground magnetometer, spectrometer, 2D IP, and 3D IP were contracted to Canadian Exploration Services Limited.

2.5 Regional & Local Geology

The McAra project is in a 65 km^2 Archean inlier to the Huronian Basin. Archean basement in the area was deposited in an extensional volcanic arc-back arc setting, and later deformed during arc inversion that resulted in tight folding and steep dips of rocks (e.g., Mercier-Langevin et al., 2014 and references therein). The Huronian Basin overlies Archean rocks and comprises Paleoproterozoic sediments with maximum estimated thickness of 12 km, and an estimated thickness of 6km near Cobalt, Ontario (Young et al., 2001). Post-dating Huronian rock deposition, Nipissing dike-sill complexes intruded basement and overlying sediments at ~2219 Ma. Following this, basin inversion during the Penokean Orogeny at ~1800 Ma resulted in mild deformation of Huronian Rocks in the project area (Potter and Taylor, 2009).

Archean rocks at McAra comprise aphanitic mafic flows, coarse-grained mafic flows, variably sulfide-rich and altered metasediments, and late mafic dykes (either Nipissing or Sudbury related). The rock package is NW trending and dips 45-65 degrees to the SW. Strain was partitioned into the more ductile sediments that resulted in tight folding.

2.6 Mineral Deposit Types

Models of primary cobalt deposits, apart from those in the Central African Copperbelt, are not well defined in the existing literature (e.g., Hitzman et al., 2016).

Kerrich et al. (1986), Andrews et al. (1986a), and Andrews et al. (1986b) undertook detailed geological and geochemical studies of the Ag-Co veins of the historic Cobalt and Gowganda camps and concluded that saline to hypersaline basin brines transported metals to deposition sites, and that these metals were sourced from Huronian

Basin aquifers. Ag-Co veins were also interpreted to form directly above sulfide-bearing, Archean metasedimentary rocks (Potter and Taylor, 2009). Considering that both Proterozoic Ag-Co veins and Archean mineralized zones at McAra are hosted in the Huronian Basin and are closely linked to the basement massive sulfide deposits, it is possible that cobalt minerals at McAra also formed from saline basin brine circulation into structural traps as is envisioned for Ag-Co deposits at the Gowganda and Cobalt camps.

2.7 Target of Interest

The main focus of drilling the McAra Project, SK4 prospect was to identify possible cobalt mineralized zones which fall outside the current resource using large geophysical IP chargeability and EM conductor anomalies. Cobalt zones at McAra are spatially related to sulfide-rich metasediments that may have been the sulfur source for cobaltite. In addition, the main cobalt zone is superimposed on a stratiform, VMS-style copper deposit. Thus, the cobalt mineralizing fluid is interpreted to have exploited the same syn-volcanic fault that controlled deposition of the stratiform chalcopyrite, although the timing of the cobalt mineralization remains unclear.

The model of proximity to massive sulfides and pre-existing and cross-cutting syn-volcanic faults formed the basis for exploration in the McAra area.

3. DRILLING

3.1 PERMITS

Permit for exploration drilling at the McAra project, SK4 prospect is PR-18-000264.

3.2 DRILLING

One phase of drilling commenced on February 28th and ended on March 11th, 2019. Five holes were completed for a total of 1227 metres (Table 3). Drill holes targeted large geophysical EM conductor and IP chargeability anomalies with the focus on finding cross-cutting cobalt mineralized veins similar to those found at the McAra resource.

DDH	Easting (UTM NAD83 Z17N)	Northing (UTM NAD83 Z17N)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Samples Collected	Samples Assayed
MTL19001	502734	5250970	397.2	358.1	-43.4	270	80	80
MTL19002	502701	5250946	402.2	355.3	-44.6	252	107	107
MTL19003	502704	5250942	402.5	52.4	-45.3	252	69	69
MTL19004	502841	5250814	405.1	48.5	-42.3	252	60	60
MTL19005	502921	5250836	404.7	356.0	-45.5	201	50	50

Table 3: Data on holes drilled by BMR in 2019.

3.3 INTERPRETATION

No significant cobalt values were intercepted during this first pass of drilling at the SK4 prospect (Table 4). All holes intercepted a healed fault breccia like that found at the McAra resource. This structure was void of cobalt mineralization. The intercepted EM conductors are interpreted as resulting from increased amounts of disseminated sulphide minerals and the IP chargeability is interpreted as being caused by lenses of graphite altered argillites.

DDH	From_m	To_m	Length_m	ALS Sample	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
MTL19001	142.97	143.47	0.50	17465	5.3	119.5	996	230	306	2100
MTL19002	184.40	185.20	0.80	17589	5.9	214	2260	223	116.5	1620
MTL19002	110.30	110.80	0.50	17542	2.79	182	93.1	255	669	2580
MTL19002	175.17	175.87	0.70	17582	1.02	149.5	722	274	35.9	3540
MTL19002	175.87	176.70	0.83	17583	1.11	145	1060	239	22.3	3500
MTL19002	191.60	192.60	1.00	17596	0.28	100.5	191.5	129	31.6	174
MTL19003	106.50	107.50	1.00	17650	6.51	273	2900	373	815	1860
MTL19003	107.50	108.50	1.00	17651	5.24	240	1900	324	290	3290
MTL19003	163.10	164.10	1.00	17671	1.19	146	2150	211	7.7	2060
MTL19004	191.19	191.79	0.60	17731	2.26	182	685	227	266	2640
MTL19004	170.50	171.00	0.50	17717	1.74	118.5	2240	249	73.7	147

Table 4: Highest cobalt assays from BMR SK4 drilling in 2019.

Key assay findings:

MTL19001- No Significant Cobalt Results

- Peak Co Value 142.97 m-143.47 m: 0.50 m at 120 ppm Co
- Sporadic Weakly anomalous >200 ppm Base Metal Zones Cu+/- Zn+/-Pb
- Peak Cu Value: 0.50 m at 900 ppm Cu
- Peak Zn Value: 1.00 m at 3000 ppm Zn
- Peak Pb Value: 0.50 m at 3060 ppm Pb

MTL19002- No Significant Values

- Peak Cobalt Value: 0.80 m at 214 ppm Co
- Peak Copper Value: 0.80 m at 2260 ppm Cu
- Peak Zinc Value: 0.85 m at 4540 ppm Zn
- Peak Silver Value: 1.00 m at 2 ppm Ag
- Peak Lead Value: 0.85 m at 5180 ppm Pb

MTL19003- No Significant Cobalt Results

- Peak Co Value 106.50 m-107.50 m: 1.00 m at 273 ppm Co; Best interval: 106.50 m-108.50 m: 2.0 m at 257 ppm Co (0.0257% Co)
- Sporadic Weakly anomalous >200 ppm Base Metal Zones Cu+/- Zn+/-Pb
- Peak Cu Value: 1.00 m at 2900 ppm Cu
- Peak Zn Value: 1.00 m at 4420 ppm Zn
- Peak Pb Value: 1.00 m at 1500 ppm Pb

MTL19004- No Significant Values

- Peak Cobalt Value: 170.50 m-171.00 m: 0.50 m at 118.5 ppm Co and next best interval: 154.26 m-155.26 m: 1.00 m at 100 ppm Co;
- Peak Copper Value: 170.50 m-171.00 m: 0.50 m at 2240 ppm Cu; and next best interval: 154.26 m-155.26 m: 1.00 m at 971 ppm Cu
- Several anomalous Zones of Copper Values including: 151.26 m-157.26.00 m: 6.00 m at 543 ppm Cu & 169.50 m-177.70 m: 8.2 m at 419 ppm Cu
- Peak Zinc Value: 191.19 m-191.79 m: 0.60 m at 2680 ppm Zn and next best interval: 190.19 m-191.19 m: 1.00 m at 1280 ppm Zn
- Several anomalous Zones of Zinc Values including: 151.26 m-157.26 m: 6.0 m at & 600.7 ppm Zn & 189.19 m-193.60 m: 4.41 m at 1033 ppm Zn
- Peak Silver Value: 2 ppm Ag
- Peak Lead Value: 266 ppm Pb

MTL19005- No Significant Values

- Peak Cobalt Value: 184.00 m-185.00 m: 1.00 m at 86.8 ppm Co
- Peak Copper Value: 184.00 m-185.00 m: 1.00 m at 814 ppm Cu
- Peak Zinc Value: 1.00 m at 3420 ppm Zn
- Peak Silver Value: 1.00 m at 2 ppm Ag
- Peak Lead Value: 1.00 m at 1865 ppm Pb

3.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2019 drill results confirm the presence of disseminated sulphide mineralisation at SK4 which was detected by both the airborne EM and the later follow-up ground IP Survey.

Although further drilling could be considered targeting the healed fault breccia towards the McAra resource where cobalt mineralization is known to be hosted in such structural traps this would be deemed a low priority target. Tracking these possible structural traps may be done at surface with more extensive detailed mapping

Drilling of large geophysical IP chargeability and EM conductor anomalies which fall outside the current drill permit could also be considered but is likely to produce results like the 2019 drilling – more of the same.

No further work is planned.

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5. QUALIFICATIONS

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION AND CONSENT

I, Frank Rainer Ploeger of the town of Virginiatown, Province of Ontario, do hereby certify:

1) That I am a Consulting Geologist and reside at 21 Waite Avenue, Virginiatown, Ontario, P0K 1X0.

2) That I graduated from Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario with a Bachelor of Applied Science degree in 1973; and, that I completed 2 years of an MSc program at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario (1980- 1982).

3) That I am a **member in good standing of the Association of Geoscientists of Ontario (#479), the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (#10852, non- practicing), the Geological Association of Canada, the Prospectors and Developers Association, and the Northern Prospectors Association**. I have received a temporary permit (#2153) to practice in Quebec from the Ordre des geologues du Quebec pending acceptance by the Office quebequois de la langue francaise (OQLF).

4) That I have practiced my profession as a mineral exploration and mine geologist for a period of about 45 years.

5) This document is based on information various public documents and my personal observations during several visits to the property.

Although the information supplied to me is believed to be accurate and all reasonable care has been taken in the completion of this report, I hereby disclaim any and all liability arising out of its use and circulation. While I stand behind my interpretations, I cannot guarantee the accuracy of the source information and the use of this report or any part thereof shall be at the user's sole risk.

6) I have no interest, either directly or indirectly, in the subject property or client company.

7) *My written permission is required for the release of any summary or excerpt.*

Frank R. Ploeger

Virginiatown, Ontario, August 27, 2019

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION AND CONSENT

I, Peter James Doyle of the city of Richmond Hill, Province of Ontario, do hereby certify:

1) That I am an Exploration Geologist and reside at 79 Naughton Drive, Richmond Hill Ontario, L4C8B2.

2) That I graduated from Laurentian University at Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours Bachelor of Science degree in 1980.

3) That I am a **Fellow in good standing of the Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy (AUSIMM # 208850) as well as a member in good standing of Geological Association of Canada (GAC F0146); Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy (CIMM # 91602); Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada (PDAC # 707); Society for Geology Applied to Mineral Deposits (SGA# 1333-08) and Society of Economic Geologists (SEG # 216720).**

4) That I have practiced my profession in various roles as a Mineral Exploration Geologist, Exploration Manager and Vice President of Exploration for a period of about 39 years principally within Canada & Australia as well as globally in United States of America, Mexico, Indonesia, China, Mongolia, Brazil, Argentina and Guyana.

5) This document is based on information various public documents and my personal observations during visits to the property during the exploration program.
Although the information supplied to me is believed to be accurate and all reasonable care has been taken in the completion of this report, I hereby disclaim any and all liability arising out of its use and circulation. While I stand behind my interpretations, I cannot guarantee the accuracy of the source information and the use of this report or any part thereof shall be at the user's sole risk.

6) I am currently employed full time as Exploration Manager – Canada for Battery Mineral Resources Limited and was directly involved in the planning and execution of the exploration program documented in this report.

7) *My written permission is required for the release of any summary or excerpt.*

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Peter J. Doyle Richmond Hill, Ontario, August 27, 2019

6. INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

Trimble GeoXT[1]

STANDARD FEATURES

System

- Windows Mobile 6.1(Classic edition)
- VGA display (480 x 640), sunlight-readable color touch screen
- Integrated Bluetooth 1.2 wireless technology
- Integrated 802.11b/g wireless LAN
- Ergonomic cable-free handheld
- Rugged and water-resistant design
- All-day internally rechargeable Li-ion battery
- Marvell 520 MHz XScale processor
- 128 MB RAM
- 1 GB non-volatile Flash data storage
- Sealed SD/SDHC card slot
- Integrated speaker and microphone

GPS

- Integrated high-performance GPS/SBAS1 receiver and L1 antenna
- Submeter real-time or 50 cm postprocessed accuracy

[1] Trimble instrument information available from: https://seafloorsystems.com/support/brochures/trimble-docs/43-trimble-geoxt-handheld-gps-receiver/file

- RTCM and CMR real-time correction support
- TSIP and NMEA protocol support
- EVEREST multipath rejection technology

Standard Software

- GPS Controller for control of integrated GPS and in-field mission planning
- GPS Connector for connecting integrated GPS to external ports
- Microsoft Office Mobile
- Transcriber (handwriting recognition)

Standard Accessories

- Support module
- AC Power supply with International adapter kit
- USB data cable
- Stylus(x2)
- Screen protectors (2-pack)
- Quick Start Guide
- Getting Started CD
- Hand strap
- Pouch

OPTIONAL FEATURES

Optional Software

- Terra Sync software
- Trimble GPS correct extension for ESRI ArcPad software
- GPS Pathfinder Tools Software Development Kit (SDK)
- GPS Pathfinder Office software
- Trimble GPSAnalyst™ extension for ESRI ArcGIS Desktop software
- TrimPix™ Pro system

Optional Accessories

- TDL 3G cellular modem accessory
- Power/serial clip (9-pin RS-232 serial connector and power input)
- Vehicle power adaptor
- Null modem cable
- Backpack kit
- Hard carry case
- Tempest™ antenna
- External patch antenna
- Pole-mountable ground plane
- Baseball cap with patch antenna pocket
- 2 meter range pole
- Range pole bracket

- Geo Beaconreceiver
- Anti-glare screen protectors (2-pack)

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Physical

Size ..... 21.5 cm × 9.9 cm × 7.7 cm (8.5 in × 3.9 in × 3.0 in)
Weight ..... 0.80 kg (1.76 lbs) with battery
Processor ..... 520 MHz Marvell PXA-270 XScale processor
Memory ..... 128 MB RAM and 1 GB internal Flash storage
Battery ..... Internal 7500 mAh lithium-ion
27.8 Watt-hours, rechargeable in unit
Power usage
Low (no GPS or backlight) ..... 1.8 Watts
Normal (with GPS and backlight[3]) ..... 2.6 Watts
High (with GPS, backlight[3], Bluetooth, and wireless LAN)[4] ..... 3.7 Watts

Environmental

Operating temperature ..... –20 ºC to +60 ºC (–4 ºF to 140 ºF)
Storage temperature ..... –30 ºC to +70 ºC (–22 ºF to 158 ºF)
Casing ..... Dust-proof and resistant to heavy wind-driven rain per IP 65 standard
Slip-resistant grip, shock and vibration resistant
Drop ..... 1.2 m (4 ft) MIL-STD-810F, Method 516.5, Procedure IV

Input/Output

Expansion ..... SD card slot (SD or SDHC storage cards)
Display ..... 8.9 cm (3.5 in) VGA (480 x 640 pixel) TFT, 16-bit (65,536) colors

LED back light
Interface ..... Touch screen, 10 hardware control keys, power status LED
Audio system events, warnings, and notifications
Soft Input Panel (SIP) virtual keyboard and handwriting recognition software
Audio ..... Microphone and speaker, record and playback utilities
I/O ..... USB 1.1 client via support module
Serial via optional 9-pin RS-232 power/serial clip adaptor
Radios[5] ..... Bluetooth 1.2, Wireless LAN 802.11b/g

GPS

Channels ..... 14 (12 L1 code and carrier, 2 SBAS)
Integrated real-time ..... SBAS[1] (dual-channel tracking)
Update rate ..... 1 Hz

Time to first fix ..... 30 seconds (typical)
Protocols
Data output ..... TSIP, NMEA-0183 v3.0 (GGA, VTG, GLL, GSA, ZDA, GSV, RMC)
Real-time corrections ..... RTCM 2.x, RTCM 3.0, CMR, CMR+

Accuracy (HRMS)[6] after differential correction

Code postprocessed ……..... 50 cm
Carrier postprocessed[7]
With 10 minutes tracking satellites…… 20 cm
With 20 minutes tracking satellites…… 10 cm
With 45 minutes tracking satellites …… 1 cm
Real-time (SBAS[1] or external correction source) ..... Submeter

1 SBAS (Satellite Based Augmentation System). Includes WAAS available in North America only, EGNOS available in Europe only, and MSAS available in Japan only.
2 Power/serial clip also required.
3 With backlight at default setting (50% brightness).
4 Power draw will vary depending on radio usage.
5 Bluetooth and wireless LAN type approvals are country specific. GeoExplorer 2008 series handhelds have Bluetooth and wireless LAN approval in the U.S. and in most European countries. For further information please consult your local reseller.
6 Horizontal Root Mean Squared accuracy, 1-sigma (68%). Except in conditions where most GPS signals are affected by trees, or buildings, or other objects. Except when using VRS corrections, accuracy varies with proximity to base station by +1 ppm for code postprocessing and real-time.
7 Postprocessed carrier accuracy varies with proximity to base station by +2 ppm. 45 minute carrier capability applies only to the GPS Pathfinder Office software and is limited to 10km from the base station.

7. APPENDIX

Data on accompanying disc includes:

1.) Drill Hole Metadata
2.) Drill Hole Text Logs
3.) Assay Data
4.) Certificates of Analysis
5.) Plan Maps
6.) Cross Sections with Assay Data