Martin Laboratories EMG Commences Exploration on Battery Metals Portfolio in Scandinavia

October 18, 2021 London, England, UK Martin Laboratories EMG is pleased to announce the commencement of exploration activities on its Ni-Cu-Co-PGE projects in Sweden and Norway. Field teams have been deployed to systematically assess geologic potential using various exploration techniques such as soil sampling, mapping, and rock chip sampling. Social outreach and stakeholder engagement have also been key components to the programs.

Ellis Martin, president of Martin Laboratories EMG, states: "We are excited to announce commencement of exploration on our battery metal projects in Sweden and Norway. Not only do these projects show excellent geologic potential, but they are located in premier mining jurisdictions. Sweden and Norway are at the forefront of exploration and development in the battery metal space. They offer Martin Labs exposure to low corporate tax rates, active exploration industry with technical support from the state-run survey, and broad public support for battery technology development in the mining industry."

About Martin Laboratories:

Martin Laboratories Energy Metals Group ("MLEMG") is a vertically integrated exploration, development, and research corporation in the battery metals and minerals space. The company seeks to be part of a sustainable future by providing "mine to market" battery metals in the most technologically advanced and ethically minded energy jurisdictions in the world. Martin Laboratories has launched its new corporate website and branding. Please visit the website at www.martinlabsemg.com.

About the Projects:

Norway:

Flåt Project. The Flåt mine (pronounced like "float" in English) was one of the largest historic nickel producers in Norway, producing over 2.5 million tonnes of mineralized material, and was in operation from 1872 through World War II[2]. The MLEMG project boundaries surround the historic Flåt mine and cover the lateral and downward projections of the body of mineralization that was historically mined. In the 1970's Falconbridge attempted to drill the projection of the mineralization at depth below the mine, but failed to reach the target. Subsequent geophysical surveys defined additional targets that were also never tested.

Bamble Project. The Bamble nickel-copper-cobalt project covers a large area (11,000 hectares) with numerous nickel and copper prospects and historic mine workings. Remarkably, only limited historic drilling has taken place within the project area, and several key mineralized drill intercepts were never followed up. Falconbridge and its JV partner Blackstone Ventures, Inc. made the project a focus between 2004 and 2009, but little to no exploration has since taken place along the project's 20 kilometer trend.

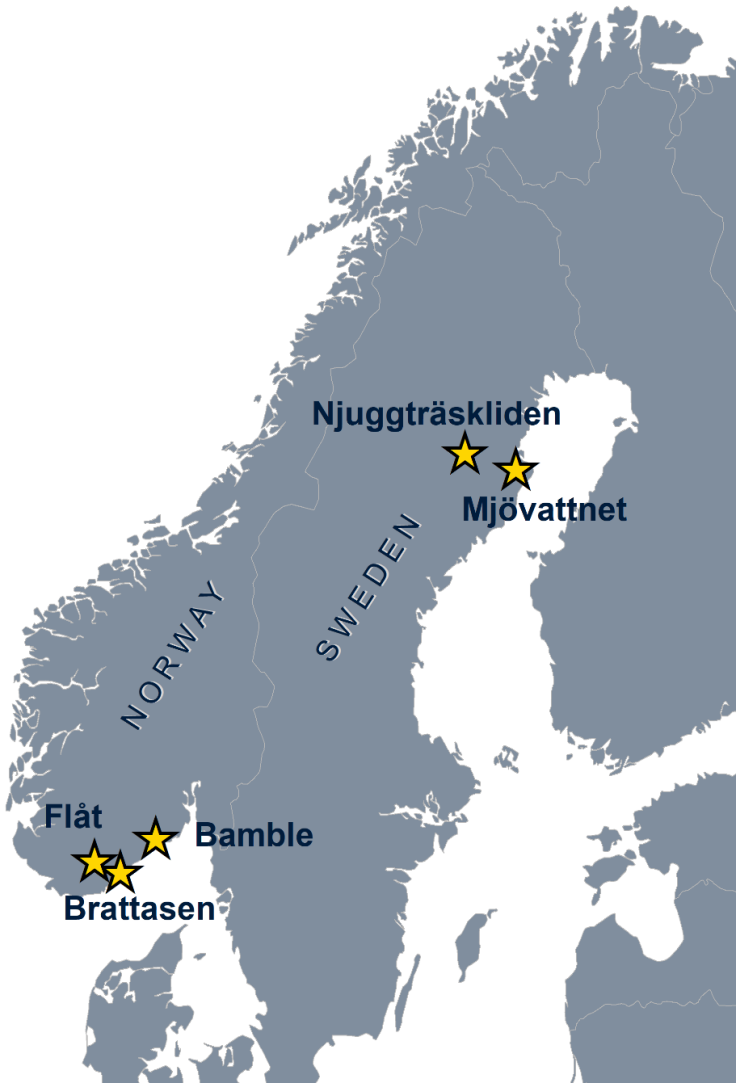
Brattåssen Project. The 5,000 hectare Brattåssen nickel-copper-cobalt project was also advanced by Falconbridge and Blackstone from 2004-2006, including geophysical surveys and 10 diamond drill holes across multiple target areas. Nickel sulfide mineralization was intersected at shallow depths by drilling at the Seljåsen prospect but was never followed up. A significant magnetic anomaly at the Brattåssen prospect was also never drill tested.

Sweden:

Mjövattnet Project. Discovered in 1971, the Mjövattnet nickel sulfide deposit occurs along a structural corridor with multiple drilled defined zones of nickel-copper mineralization, including the Brannorna and Lappbacken zones. The prospects/deposits are along strike and within the same geologic terrain as Gugnir Resources' adjacent Lappvatnet project. In addition to the drill defined zones of mineralization, there are multiple clusters of mineralized boulders with sources that have yet to be discovered. These features underscore the upside exploration potential on the project.

Njuggträskliden Project. Nickel-copper-PGE mineralization was discovered at Njuggträskliden in the early 1970's via boulder tracing, which led to the identification of several mineralized outcrops. Four mineralized bodies were ultimately outlined by historic drilling in early 1980's, all of which remain open at depth and along strike. The Swedish Geological Company ("NSG") noted in their summary report that a 10 kilometer corridor of similar boulder clusters with nickel sulfide mineralization remains to be explored at Njuggträskliden (see Figure 3). Little to no systematic exploration has taken place on the license since 1990's.

Figure 1: Property Overview Map



Contact: Ellis Martin President and CEO

+1-310-430-1388 martinreports@gmail.com

Nancy Massicotte nancy@irprocommunications.com

+1-866-503-3377 +1-604-507-3377

www.martinlabsemg.com

7 St John's Road,
Harrow, Middlesex HA1 2EY
England, United Kingdom

1125 Howe Street, Suite 1400
Vancouver, BC V6Z 2K8
Canada

30765 Pacific Coast Hwy, Suite 441
Malibu, California, USA 90265