

OMNIA REACHES MAJOR MILESTONE WITH EXECUTION OF HERITAGE AGREEMENTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Omnia signs Heritage Protection Agreements with the Malarngowem and Purnululu Native Title groups in Western Australia.
- The Heritage Protection Agreements pave the way for the first exploration on the Western Australian tenure in 26 years.
- Geophysics contractors engaged to commence data acquisition immediately upon receipt of final approvals.
- Recently completed field trip identifies further surficial copper-stained rocks and mafic intrusive units.

Omnia Metals Group Ltd (“Omnia” or “Company”) is pleased to announce it has successfully negotiated and signed Heritage Protection Agreements (“**HPA**”) with the Malarngowem and Purnululu people for its 100% owned Ord Basin Project (the “**Project**”), located 140km south of Kununurra. The HPA are related to the Company’s Western Australian tenure (EL80/5353 & ELA80/5630) with negotiations facilitated and overseen by the Kimberley Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (“**KLCAC**”).

The successful negotiation of the HPA is a key milestone for the Company as it paves the way for tenement grant and a significant exploration push in a district that has been dormant for 30 years.

Omnia Metals’ Executive Director, James Warren, commented:

“We have been in discussions with the Traditional Owners and their representative body for nearly 12 months, so the execution of this agreement highlights the close working relationship we are establishing with the local communities. The Ord Basin Project also has the potential to lead to improved community engagement and employment opportunities for the Malarngowem and Purnululu people who live in the region.”

“The signing of the HPA is a significant step forward for Omnia and marks the beginning of our extensive and sustained exploration strategy that we will execute over the coming years. We have engaged the world’s largest geophysical contractors to complete gravity and electromagnetic surveys, as soon as we receive the final approvals, so we’re really excited about unlocking the potential of Ord Basin Project.”

Following an initial site visit conducted in October 2021 (refer OM1 ASX Release 30th March 2022), the Company recently completed additional, helicopter assisted, reconnaissance mapping and sampling over the remainder of the key target areas of the Ord Basin Project (Figure 1) with samples enroute to the laboratory for full suite multi-element analysis and results expected in 4-6 weeks.

The next stage of exploration at the Ord Basin Project will comprise aerial magnetic, gravity and electromagnetic (“**EM**”) surveys, geological mapping and methodical surface geochemistry. The initial

work programs will be followed by ground-based EM surveys and a maiden drilling campaign in H2 2022.

At the Caves Prospect, the contact between the APV and Headleys Limestone outcrops over an area of approximately 90m x 180m before dipping undercover. Abundant malachite mineralisation, associated with high-grade Cu-Ag mineralisation, is observed to be associated with dark grey to black brecciated or fragmental sideritic masses, which directly overlie the top basalt of the APV, and mineralised agglomerate or amygdaloidal flow tops of the APV (Figure 2).

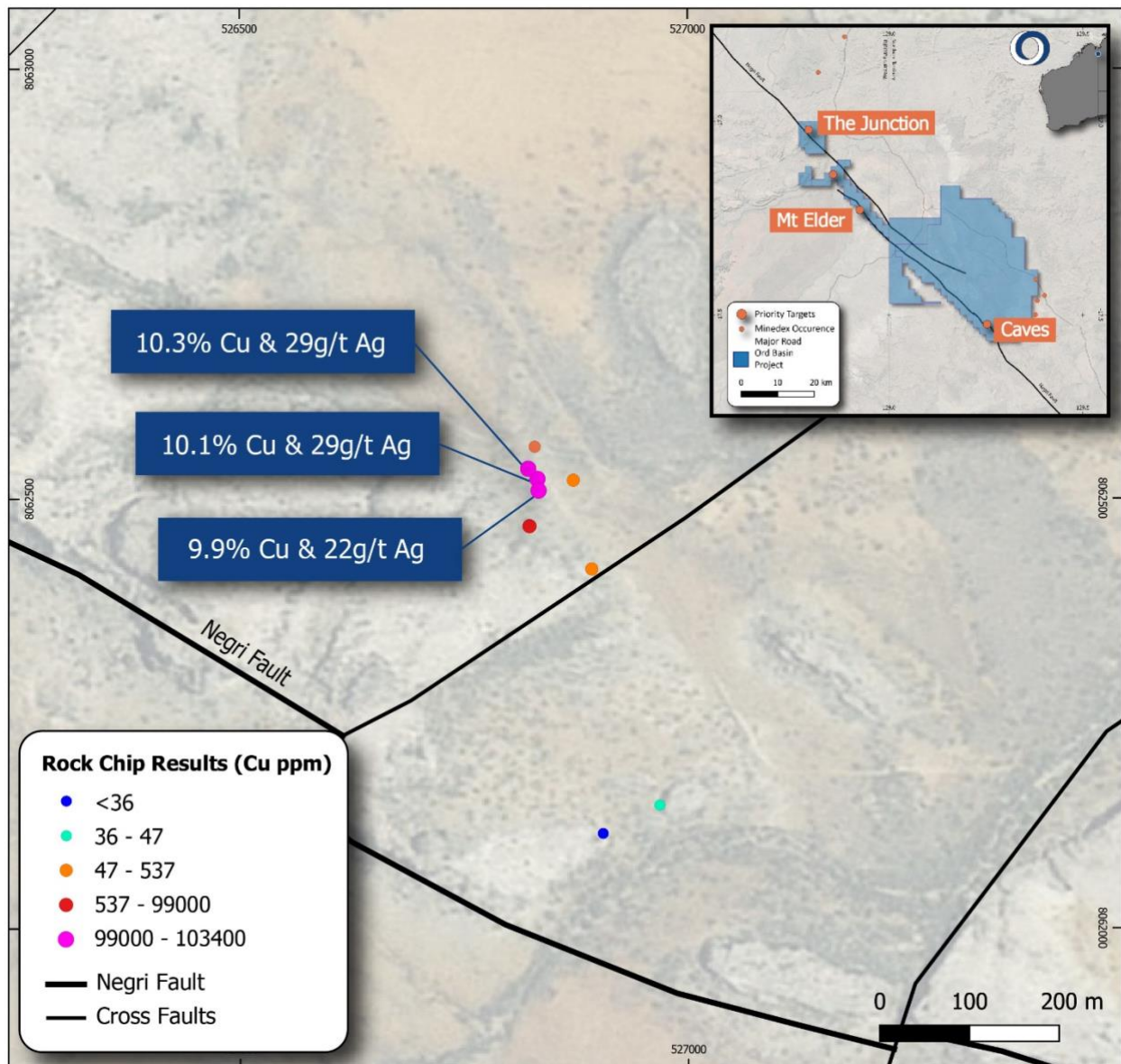


Figure 1. Location of reconnaissance rock chip samples from the Caves Prospect

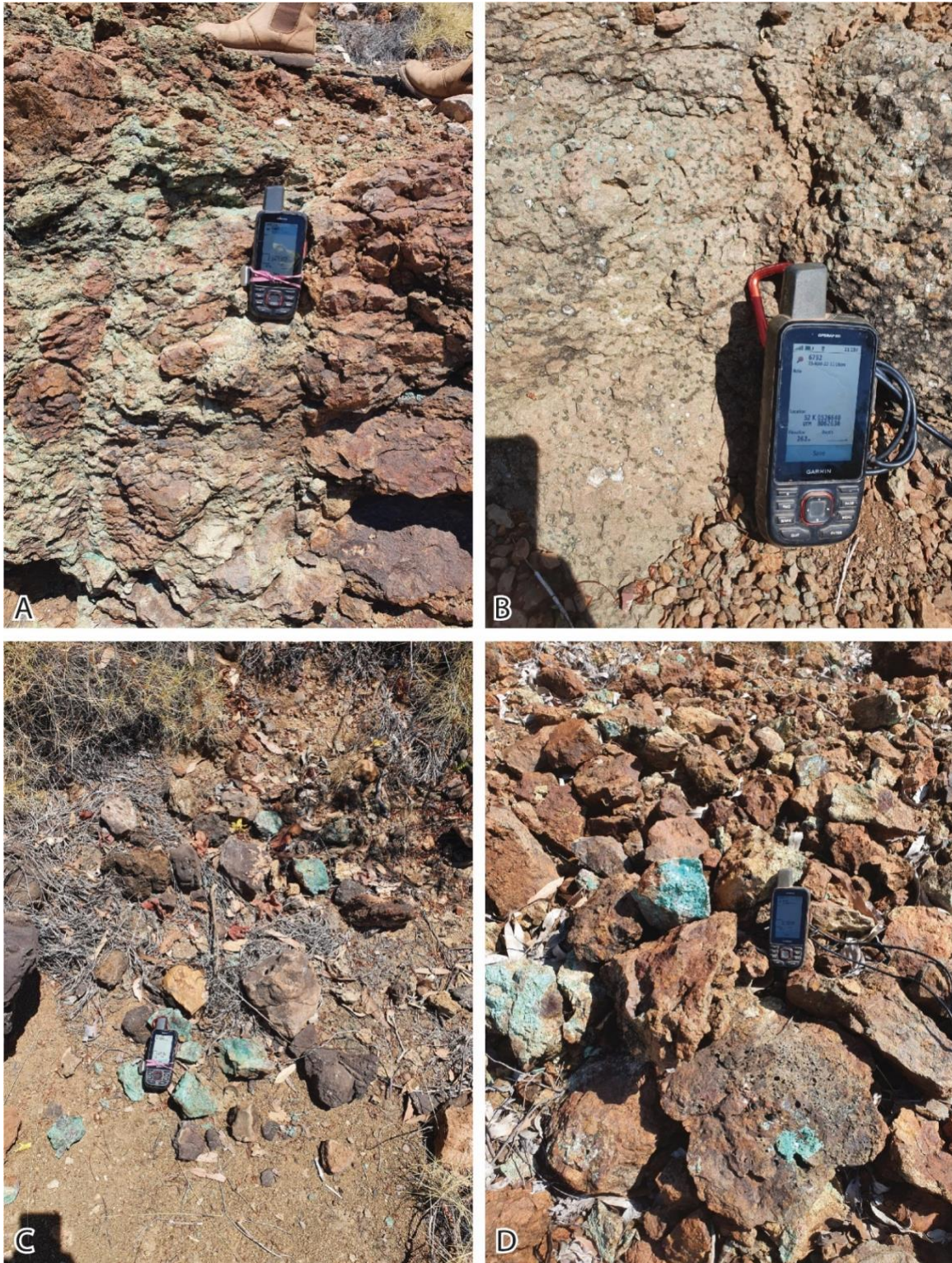


Figure 2. Outcrop photos from the Caves Prospect highlighting surficial malachite mineralisation. A) Brecciated mineralisation overlying the top of the APV. B) Mineralised amygdaloidal flow top of the APV. C) & D) Copper stained, sub-cropping rocks observed in the Caves Prospect area.

Table 1: Caves Prospect rock chip results. Coordinates in GDA94 Zone 52

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Ag (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Au (ppb)
OMRK001	526832	8062523	29	13.8	103400	8.6	104	28.8	4.1
OMRK002	526821	8062535	29	13.8	103400	8.6	104	28.8	4.1
OMRK003	526833	8062509	22	5.5	99050	3	67	2.7	4.1
OMRK004	526823	8062468	0.25	5.2	935.4	7.8	22.4	51.3	2.6
OMRK005	526892	8062418	0.53	3.2	537.4	4.1	81.9	89.4	8.2
OMRK006	526872	8062521	0.06	38	354.7	23.2	7.9	41.4	3.2
OMRK007	526968	8062143	0.13	2.6	47.4	4.1	31.2	26	2.3
OMRK008	526905	8062110	-0.01	5.4	35.8	6.2	13.7	28	2.7

About the Ord Basin Project

The Ord Basin Project comprises a 1,305 km² tenement package located ~ 140 km south of Kununurra. Access is via the unsealed Duncan Road and to the west, the Great Northern Highway is a major arterial road that services numerous mining operations in the Kimberley region.

The Ord Basin Project is situated in a rapidly emerging district prospective for Michigan-style stratigraphic copper and Norilsk-style nickel copper-PGE mineral systems.

At the Caves Prospect, historical mapping and sampling completed in 1969 identified outcropping mineralisation over an area of approximately 90m x 180m before dipping under cover.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr. James Warren, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr. Warren is the Managing Director of Omnia Metals Group Ltd. Dr. Warren has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr. Warren consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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This announcement is approved for release by the Board of Omnia Metals Group

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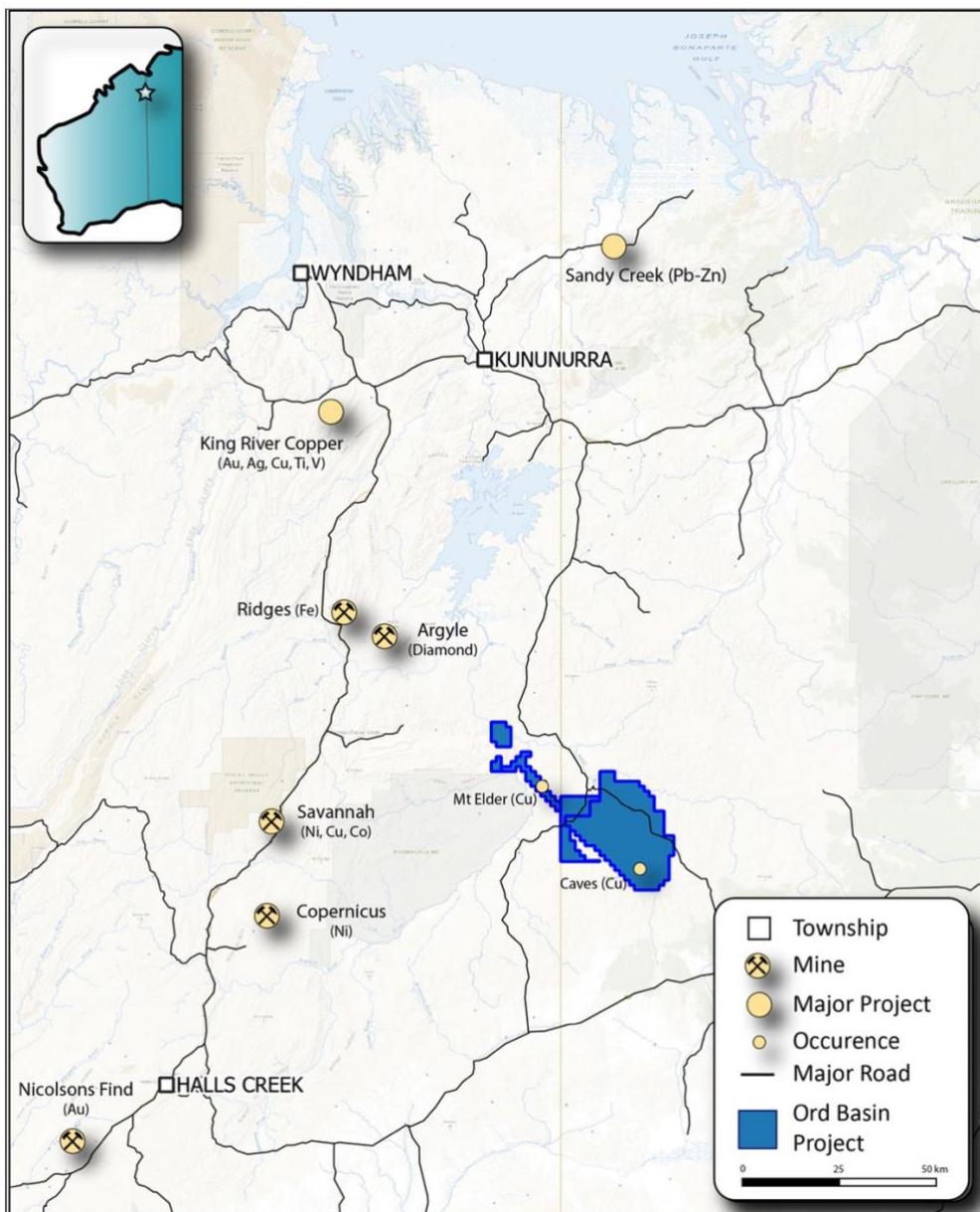
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ABOUT OMNIA

Omnia Metals Group Ltd (ASX:OM1) is focussed on exploring for future facing commodities used in advanced technologies, with a focus on nickel, copper and platinum group elements.

Omnia's primary focus is 1,305km² of tenure in the highly Ord Basin Project, which is situated in a rapidly emerging district prospective for Norilsk-style nickel-copper-PGE and stratigraphic copper mineral systems. Historical exploration has been limited in the region, as such the Ord Basin Project represents a district scale, greenfields exploration opportunity.

Omnia's exploration strategy is to complete high-powered electromagnetic and ground gravity geophysical surveys, which will be complimented by regional geochemical sampling, to delineate high-priority drill targets. Following initial geophysical and geochemical surveys, Omnia plans to complete its maiden drilling campaign in H2 2022.



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Random rock chip samples were collected from outcropping to sub-cropping mineralised areas at the Caves Prospect. • Approximately 2kg of rock chips were collected from each sample location and were sent to the laboratory for full suite multielement analysis.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological observations about the rock chip samples and the sample localities were recorded. • All samples were photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assaying was completed by Labwest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd, 10 Hod Way, Malaga WA 6090. • For gold analysis (WAR-25); A 25g portion of pulverised sample is analysed for gold content using aqua-regia digestion, with determination by ICP-MS to achieve high recovery and low detection limits (0.5ppb). • For 64 element geochemical analysis (MMA-04); the MMA technique is a microwave-assisted, HF-based digestion that effectively offers total recovery for all but the most refractory of minerals. A portion of sample is digested in an HF-based acid mixture under high pressure and temperature in microwave apparatus for analysis, with determination of 64 elements including Rare-Earths by a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-OES.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>established.</i>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results were collated and reported by the Competent Person. • All field logging is directly entered into a notebook, then electronically to the Database Manager in the office. • Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. • All data is stored in an Access database system, and maintained by the Database Manager • No assay data was adjusted.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample locations were determined by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 4 metres. • Grid Projection GDA94, MGA Zone 52. • No RL's were measured with the aid of a differential GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sampling was considered reconnaissance in nature.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock chip samples were collected in calico sample bags, sealed, and transported by the Company to the laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.