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Amended - Geophysics Contractor Secured for Ord Basin Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- XCalibur Multiphysics engaged to complete an extensive gravity survey over the Negri Fault corridor.
- The gravity survey will target intrusive bodies for follow up electromagnetic surveys and drill testing.
- Recent field trip identified mafic intrusive rocks, interpreted to be prospective for nickel sulphide ore bodies and further outcropping copper mineralisation.
- Omnia continues to engage the traditional landowners and various stakeholders in preparation for aggressive exploration in 2H-2022.

Omnia Metals Group Ltd (**"Omnia" or "Company"**) is pleased to provide an update on activities at its 100% owned Ord Basin Project (the "**Project**"), located 140km south of Kununurra. XCalibur Multiphysics (**"XCalibur"**) have been engaged to complete a 2,316-line kilometre aerial gravity survey over the Negri Fault corridor with survey works expected to begin early-July. Further mapping and sampling during a recently completed field trip has identified mafic intrusive rock types, interpreted to be prospective for nickel sulphide ore bodies, and further areas of outcropping copper mineralisation.

XCalibur will complete an airborne gravity survey using the FalconPlus Airborne Gravity Gradiometer (AGG) survey system. High-resolution FalconPlus AGG gravity data will map the extents of targeted intrusive bodies in addition to providing information on the structural and lithological framework of the project area. The survey will consist of 2,316-line kilometres to be flown on 400m traverse spacing, along a 090˚-270˚ (E-W) traverse line direction (Figure 1). The gravity survey will be the first of its kind to have been flown over the Ord Basin Project and will be used to target follow-up electromagnetic surveys and diamond drilling.

Additional, helicopter assisted, reconnaissance sampling was conducted during a recent site visit with mafic intrusive rocks mapped at multiple locations through The Junction exploration area and further surficial copper mineralisation observed in the Caves region (Figure 2).

Omnia Metals' Executive Director, James Warren, commented:

"We have developed an exploration strategy that will give us the best chance of success in the shortest possible timeframe. This involves utilising high-quality, direct geophysical survey techniques to identify targets which will be followed up with drilling.

"With every site trip our confidence in the prospectivity of the project increases and we look forward to being able to generate and test genuine greenfields targets in the upcoming exploration programs.

"Our objective is to explore for Tier-1 orebodies and the initial reconnaissance and targeting work suggests the Negri Fault corridor has the right structural and tectonic ingredients to host major nickel sulphide and stratigraphic copper systems. This is a new frontier in exploration, and we will use the most modern techniques to unlock the potential of the Ord Basin Project."

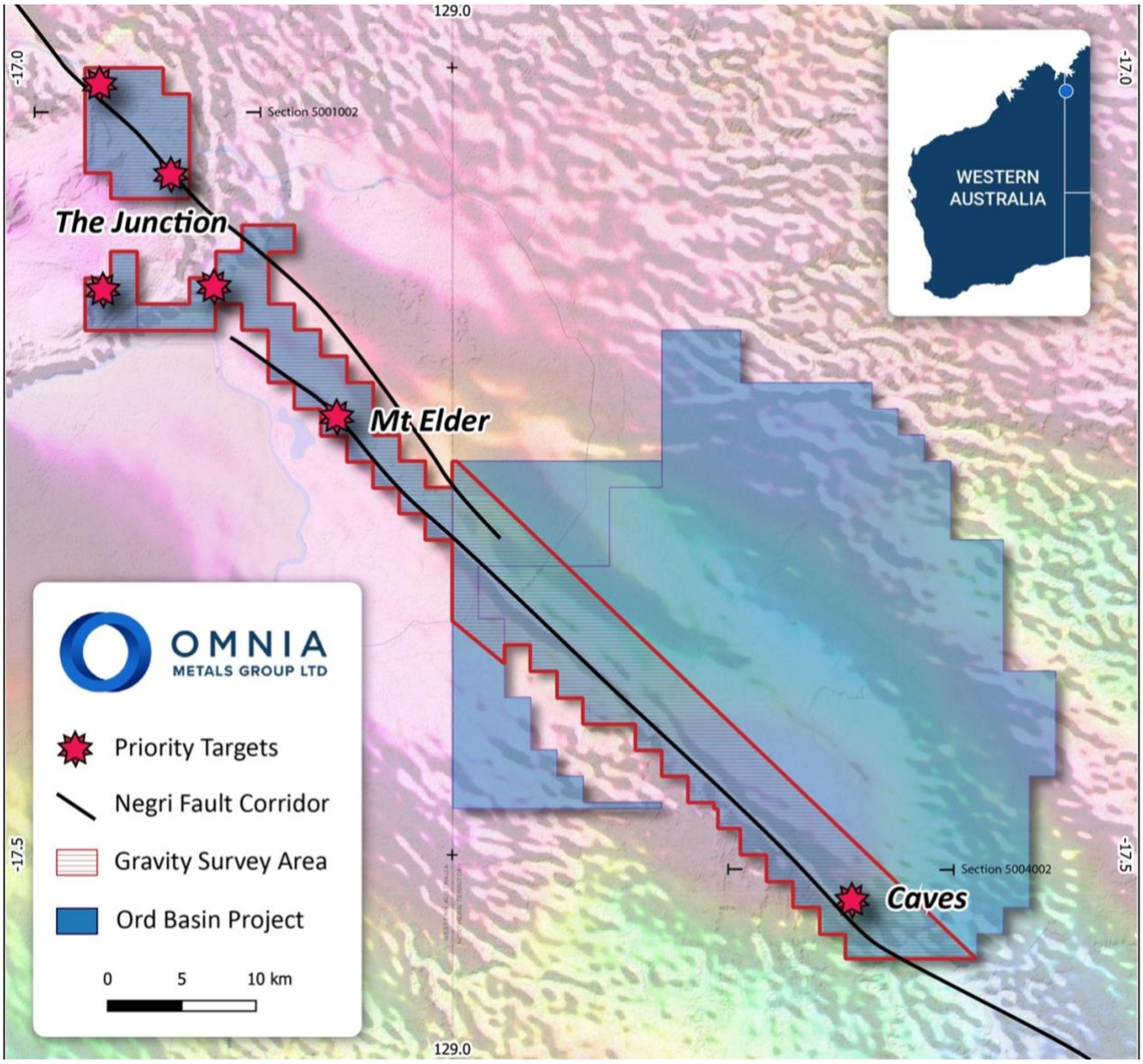

Figure 1: Ord Basin Project Exploration Targets

Figure 2: Clockwise from top – Omnia Chairman Mark Connelly and Executive Director James Warren onsite at the Ord Basin Project, Outcropping copper-rich iron-oxide, malachite gossan found along the Negri Fault corridor, Outcropping doleritic rocks observed at key targets within the Junction area.

Samples were taken from numerous locations within the Ord Basin Project area as outlined in Table 1. At the broader Caves area surficial copper mineralisation was observed as disseminated malachite stained basaltic rocks with up to 40% malachite abundance. Minor gossanoues material was observed with abundant massive iron-sulfides (up tp 80%), malachite (15%) and minor azurite (<5%).

The three most crucial factors for the formation of large and super-large magmatic sulfide deposits are: (1) a large volume of mantle-derived mafic-ultramafic magmas that participated in the formation of the deposits; (2) fractional crystallization and crustal contamination, particularly the input of sulfur from crustal rocks, resulting in sulfide immiscibility and segregation; and (3) the timing of sulfide concentration in the intrusion. The super-large magmatic Ni-Cu sulphide deposits around the world have been found in small mafic-ultramafic intrusions. Studies in the past decade indicated that the intrusions hosting large and super-large magmatic sulfide deposits occur in magma conduits, focussed along deep regional faults that provide a perfect environment for extensive concentration of sulphide melts (Song et al. 2011).

The identification of mantle derived mafic-ultramafic rocks in the Junction project area highlights the Negri Fault corridor as a major, mantle tapping structure and a potential magma conduit for the formation of Ni-Cu-(PGE) sulphide mineral systems. Leucrocratic gabbro rock types were mapped at surface with the mineralogy dominated by clinopyroxene and plagioclase, primary and secondary quartz and potassium feldspar, with lesser ilmenite, titanomagnetite. These rock types are considered to indicate a mntle derived other tholeiitic mafic–ultramafic intrusion hosted deposits globally (Glass. 2002). In Addition, further investigation of AusEM electromagnetic data over the Junction district shows a zone of structural complexity with a number of large conductive EM anomalies from 50 – 450m depth (Figure 3). Inflections in the AusEM profiles highlight structures which are coincident with mapped mafic-ultramafic rocks at surface. Detailed gravity and EM data acquisition is required to better understand these anomalies which will be targeted in upcoming drill programs.

Table 1: Location of Rock Chip Samples.

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Comments
OM6789	526808	8062581	Caves - malachite (~20%) stained vesicular basalt
OM6790	526815	8062597	Caves - malachite (~35%) stained vesicular basalt
OM6791	526665	8062609	Caves - malachite (~15%) stained vesicular basalt
OM6792	526639	8062635	Caves - malachite (~40%) stained vesicular basalt
OM6793	492443	8095780	Mt Elder - Iron-stained felsic volcaniclastics
OM6794	483785	8104906	T Junction - Goethitic iron caprock with minor malachite (5%)
OM6795	483753	8104946	T Junction - Goethitic iron caprock with minor malachite (5%)

OM6796	483764	8104970	T Junction - Goethitic iron caprock with minor malachite (5%)
OM6797	483799	8104994	T Junction - Goethitic iron caprock with minor malachite (5%)
OM6798	476123	8118178	Junction North -Leucrocratic Gabbro
OM6799	476215	8118234	Junction North -Leucrocratic Gabbro
OM6800	476197	8118237	Junction North -Leucrocratic Gabbro
OM6807	493745	8095728	Mt Elder - Iron rich felsic volcaniclastics
OM6808	480339	8112472	Junction South - Leucrocratic gabbro
OM6809	480321	8112457	Junction South - Leucrocratic gabbro
OM6810	480305	8112443	Junction South - Leucrocratic gabbro
OM6811	480384	8112452	Junction South - Leucrocratic gabbro
OM6812	480411	8112437	Junction South - Leucrocratic gabbro
OM6813	476026	8118765	Junction North -Leucrocratic Gabbro

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide and oxide material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and the grade of visual mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

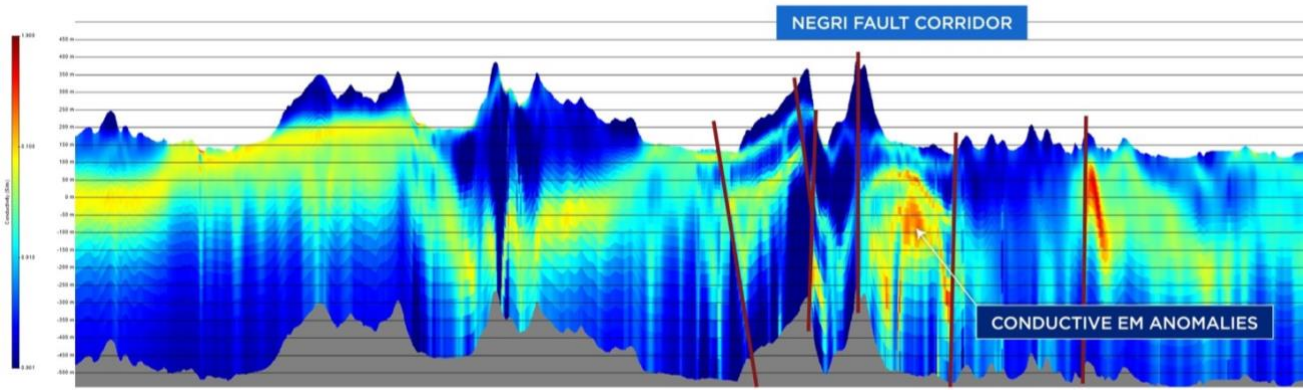

Figure 3. AusEM line 5001002 completed over the Junction area

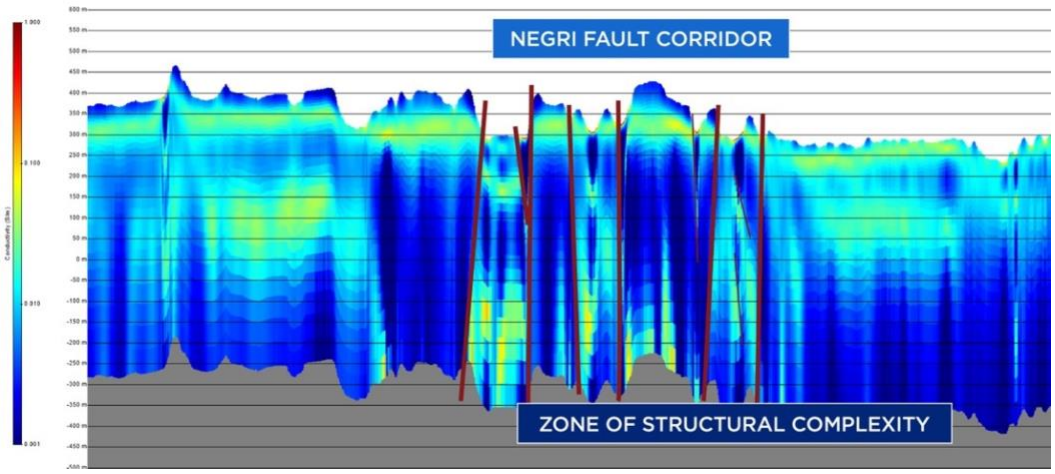

Figure 4: AusEM line 5004002 completed over the Caves area.

About the Ord Basin Project

The Ord Basin Project comprises a 1,305 km^2 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.

References

Song, X., Wang, Y. & Chen, L. 2011: Magmatic Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits in magma plumbing systems: Features, formation and exploration. Geoscience Frontiers 2 (3) 375-384

Glass, L.M., 2002. Petrogenesis and Geochronology of the north Australian Kalkarindji low-Ti Continental Flood Basalt Province. PhD Thesis, Research School of Earth Sciences, Australian National University, Canberra.

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.

Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Marquee Resources Limited, are, or may be, forward looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors.

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

For further information please contact:

James Warren
Managing Director
james@omniametals.com.au

Amalie Schreurs
White Noise Communications
T: +61 431 636 033
amalie@whitenoisecomms.com

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 1,305km^2 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.

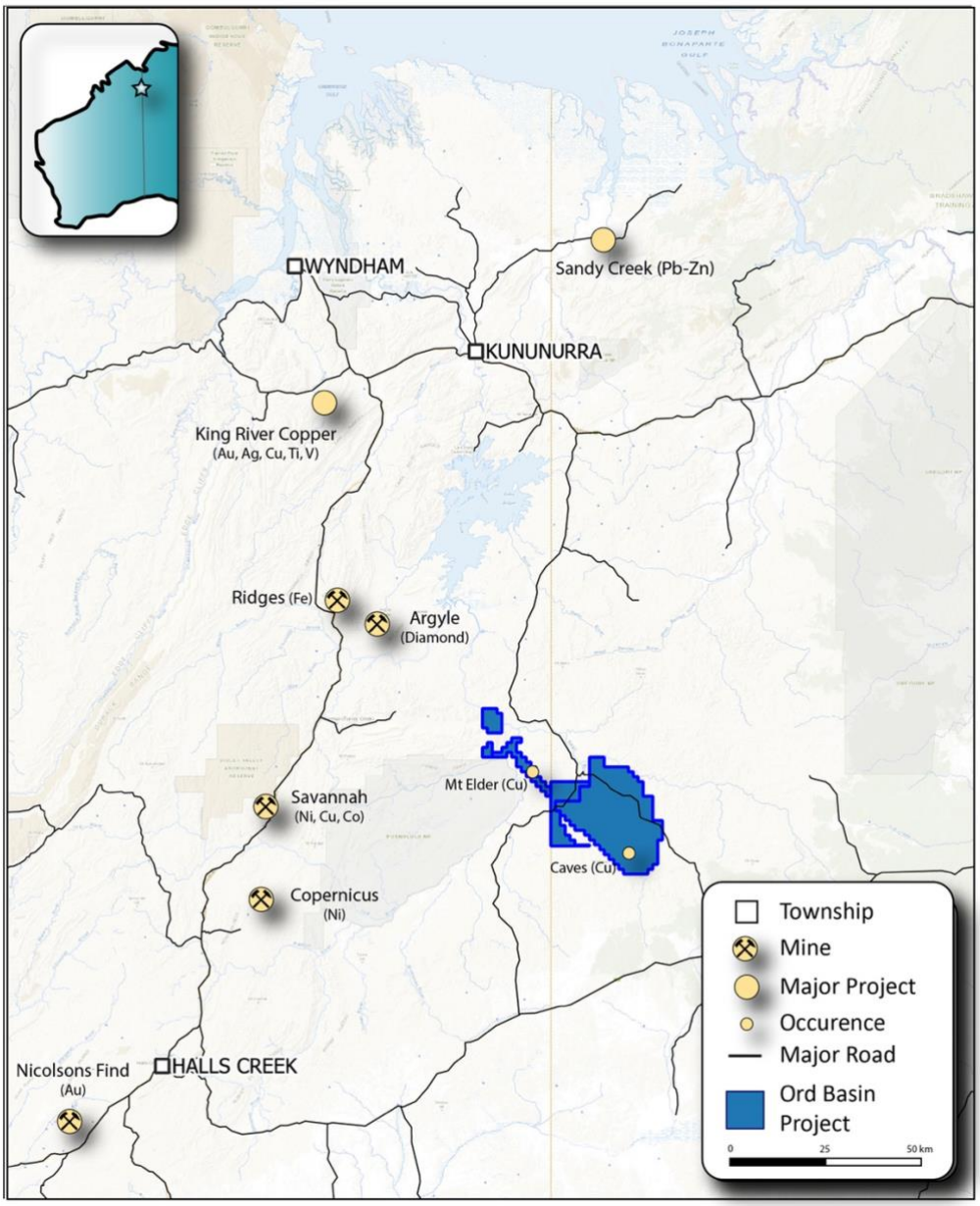

Figure 5: Location of the Ord Basin Project

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	• *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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *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.*	• Random rock chip samples were collected from throughout the Ord Basin Project as outline in Table 1.. • Approximately 2kg of rock chips were collected from each sample location and were sent to the laboratory for full suite multielement analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• N/A
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	
Logging	• *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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological observations about the rock chip samples and the sample localities were recorded. • All samples were photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• N/A
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining*	• No assay results have been reported in this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *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 established.*	
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• N/A
Location of data points	• *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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The sampling was considered reconnaissance in nature.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Rock chip samples were collected in calico sample bags, sealed, and transported by the Company to the laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.