

2.3km Outcropping Pegmatite Target Identified with Mapped “Spodumene Suite” Pegmatite Granites

Omnia Metals Group Ltd (“Omnia” or the “Company”) is pleased to update the market with early results of the due diligence that is being completed on the Lac des Montagnes Project. Review of geological data and aerial imagery has highlighted extensive outcrop of the prospective Senay Suite and have been identified as highly prospective for lithium.

HIGHLIGHTS

- A detailed review as part of Omnia’s due diligence process has highlighted an exciting, high priority target with extensive “Spodumene Suite” pegmatite granites outcropping at the Senay 5 target.
- The Senay 5 target is **2.3km in length and 440m in width** (Figure 3).
- The mapped pegmatites have been identified and termed the “Spodumene Suite” by the Government of Quebec’s, Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et des Forêts (“MERN”) and are highly prospective for lithium based on striking geological similarities with the world class Wabouchi lithium deposit (36.7Mt @ 1.16% Li₂O), which is located 38 km along strike from Omnia’s Senay project.
- Over forty (40) pegmatite granites have been mapped within the Project area, **seven (7) of which have been identified by MERN as a high priority and highly prospective to be spodumene hosting.** Omnia continues to review each priority target as part of its due diligence and is buoyed by the early results.
- These previously unrecognised pegmatite granites, recently mapped and studied by MERN geologists, have geological features relevant to exploration including their age, mineralogy, amphibolite-facies metamorphic setting, syn-metamorphic timing, and 3D geometry that match other such world-class pegmatites globally.
- The Lac des Montagnes Belt is a world class lithium belt, in a world class lithium district (James Bay) of which **Omnia is acquiring a 540 km² package with a 110 km of strike length** (Figure 1).
- Omnia will keep its shareholders informed of its findings as it continues its due diligence process over the extensive tenement package which is split in 3 areas:
 - Property 1 - Senay Lithium (136 km²)
 - Property 2 - Lac des Montagnes Lithium West Zone (98 km²)
 - Property 3 - Lac des Montagnes Lithium East Zone (306 km²)



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Omnia Metals' Executive Director, James Warren, commented:

"We are buoyed by the early results of our due diligence process which highlights significant outcropping, prospective pegmatite granites of the Senay Suite. We know the Lac Des Montagnes Project has the right geology to host world-class lithium deposits, so we are excited by the outcomes of the early targeting work that has been completed. The Company will continue to methodically review all the available data across this extensive land package with a view to commence field testing as soon as practicably possible."

"We are excited to begin the discovery journey on this exciting belt-scale exploration opportunity with one of the largest land packages in the exciting James Bay Area for a junior on the ASX."

The Senay Property Area

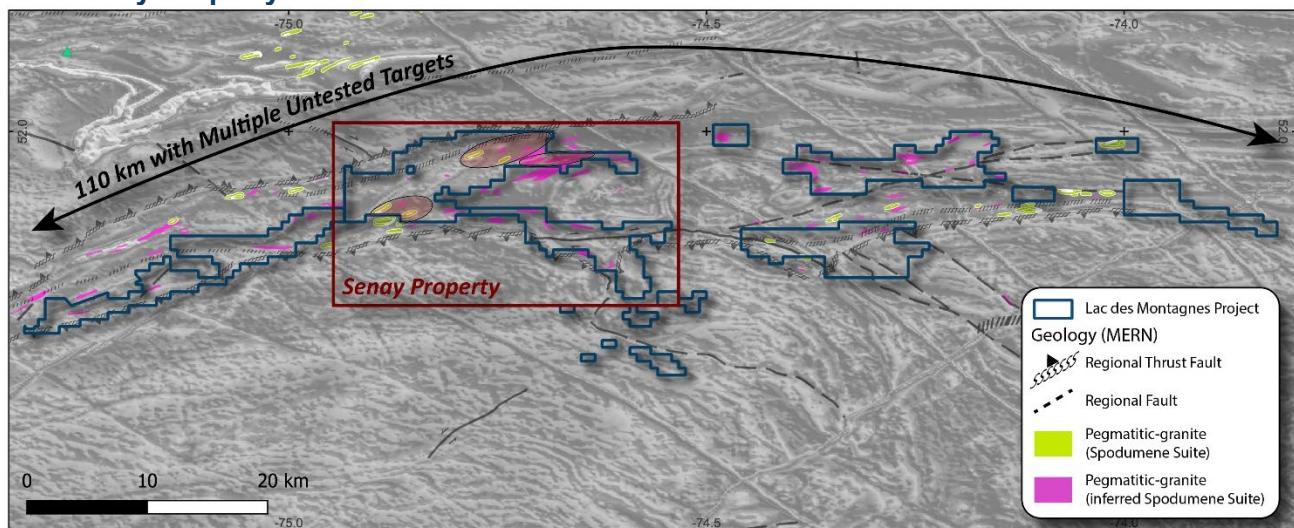


Figure 1: Distribution of pegmatitic granites (as mapped by MERN) over the Lac des Montagnes Project highlighting the Senay Property area.

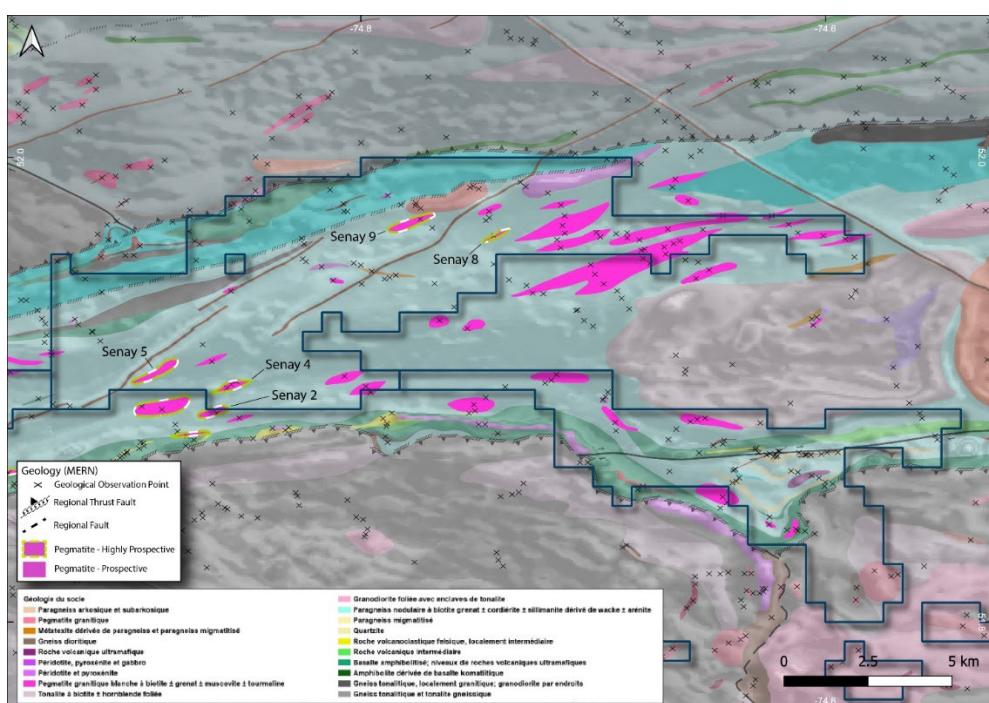


Figure 2: Geology of the Senay Property highlighting the location of "highly-prospective" lithium zones, as defined by MERN.

OMNIA METALS GROUP LTD

ACN: 648 187 651

22 Townshend Road, SUBIACO, WA, AUSTRALIA, 6008

www.omniametals.com.au

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Omnia's initial focus of its due diligence efforts has been the Senay Property located in the centre of the Lac des Montagnes Project (Figure 1). The Senay Property area has an abundance (>20) of mapped pegmatites of the Senay Suite which are locally enriched in tourmaline, garnet and muscovite. Five (5) of the mapped pegmatites have been defined by MERN as the "Spodumene Suite" and are considered highly prospective based on geological analogies with adjacent lithium discoveries.

Review of geophysical data, aerial imagery and mapping data highlights the Senay 5 prospect outcrops over an area **2.3 km in length and 440 m width** (Figure 3). The Company will target the Senay 5 Prospect and other highly prospective zones with planned mapping and sampling programs to begin following completion of the acquisition. Following systematic testing of the pegmatite granites, any identified mineralisation will be followed up immediately with drill testing.

The Company continues to complete a thorough geological review of all available data and will update the market as more information comes to light. Omnia believes the chance of discovery success in the Lac des Montagnes Project is high for spodumene hosted lithium mineralisation.

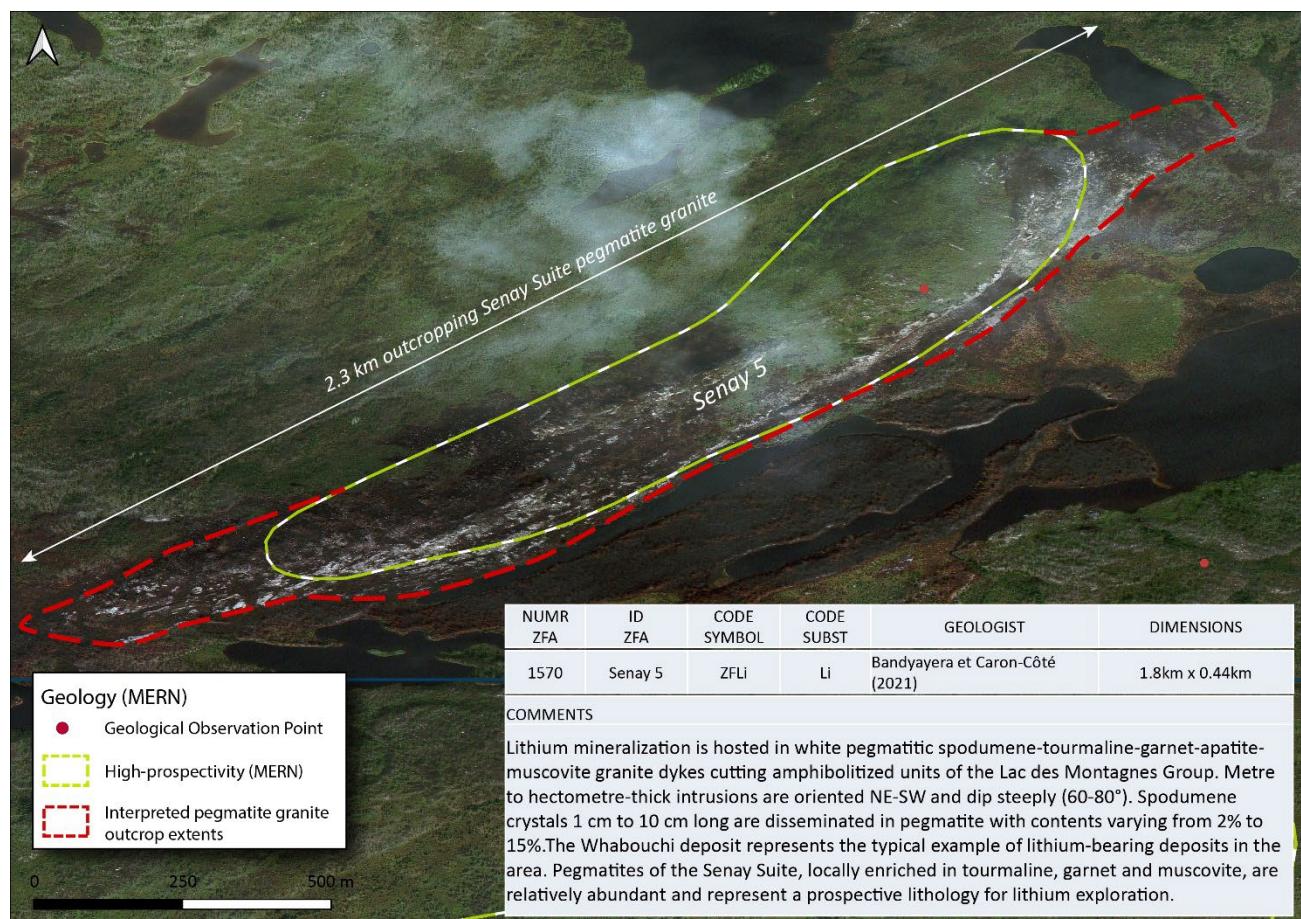


Figure 3: Aerial imagery of the Senay 5 Target.



The Lac des Montagnes Project

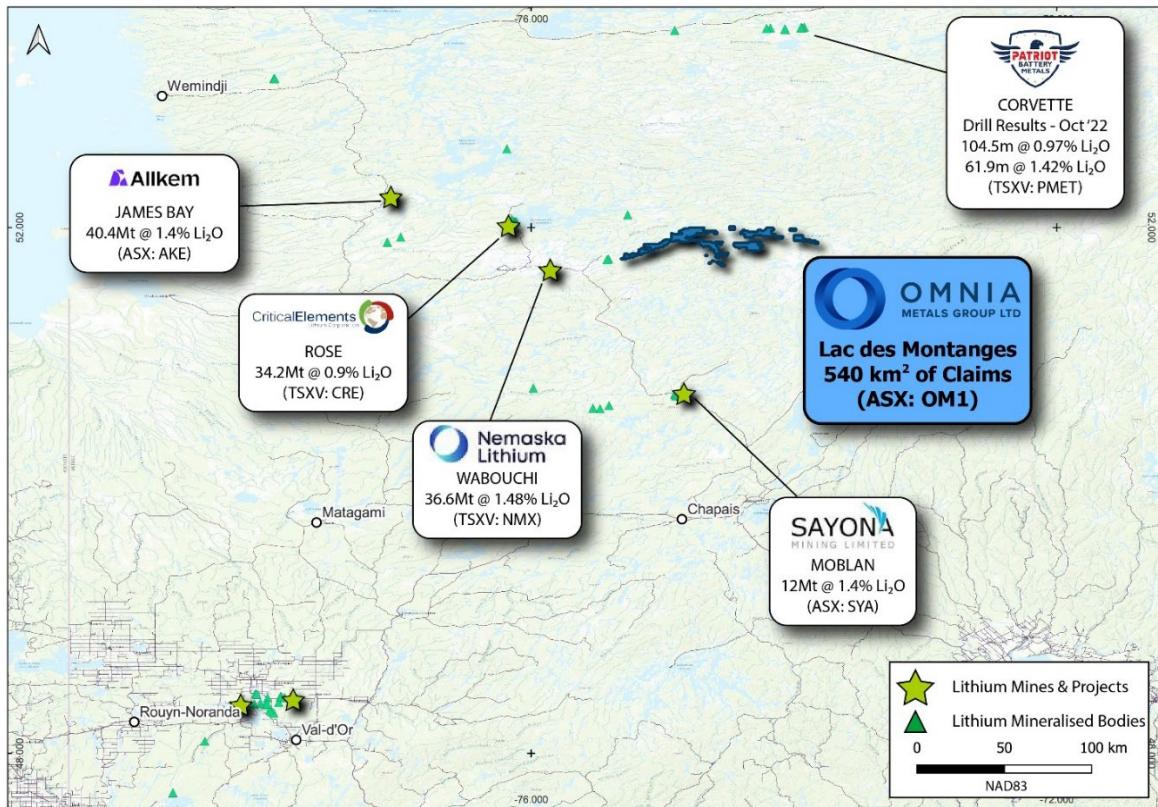


Figure 3: Location of the Lac des Montagnes Project, Quebec, Canada.

The Lac des Montagnes Project is situated within the rapidly emerging James Bay region, Québec, Canada (Figure 3). Québec is a highly attractive investment destination for lithium exploration and production due to its supportive resource development sector, access to skilled labour and its proximity to high-growth electric vehicle markets in North America and Europe. Additionally, through its recently announced Critical Minerals Strategy, the Canadian government is committed to becoming the global supplier of choice for sustainably and responsibly sourced critical minerals, such as lithium. The Project is well serviced by key infrastructure and is accessed via the all-weather Route du Nord and a network of roads that service the Hydro-Québec power stations in the region. The Project is situated within the Eeyou Istchee, a Québec territory governed by the Cree Nations people.

The Project consists of 1,030 granted mineral claims covering 540 km² of the Lac des Montagnes Belt, an Archean aged greenstone belt situated in Canada's Superior Province. The Lac des Montagnes Belt has long been recognised as a prospective lithium corridor with the presence of spodumene deposits known in the region since the Quebec geological survey completed mapping work in 1962 (Valiquette, 1963).

The Lac des Montagnes Belt is host to Nemaska Lithium's (TSXV: NMX) world class Wabouchi lithium deposit (36.7Mt @ 1.16% Li₂O) which is located 38 km along strike from the Project. Recently, MERN released a new 1:50,000 scale geological map of the Lac des Montagnes region which has defined several new stratigraphic units and sub-units and led to significantly enhanced understanding of the economic geology of the belt (Bandyayera, 2022). Prospective analysis, for a variety of commodities was completed as part of the process with prospective areas for lithium, gold and base metal mineralisation identified.

Other Projects



Omnia reaffirms its commitment to complete the exploration programs on its existing Salt Creek Project and Ord Basin Project, as outlined in the Company's Prospectus dated 20 January 2022. A 9,000m drilling program is underway at the Salt Creek Project and the Company is continuing to progress towards on-ground exploration at the Ord Basin Project.

Further details regarding completed and planned exploration programs is set out in the Company's quarterly activities report released to ASX on 30 January 2023

- END -

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

Anna MacKintosh
Company Secretary
anna@omniametals.com.au

About Omnia

Omnia Metals Group Ltd (ASX:OM1) goal is to become a leader in the exploration, and development, of future facing commodities used in advanced technologies and essential to the global energy transition.

Omnia continues to progress its highly prospective Ord Basin Project through extensive approval process in consultation with the local Native Title groups and relevant stakeholders. The Ord Basin Project consists of 1,305km² of tenure situated in an emerging district prospective for Norilsk-style nickel-copper-PGE and stratigraphic copper mineral systems. Due to the impact of the extensive flooding in the Kimberley region (which does not materially impact the Company's intentions with respect to the Projects), Omnia expects further delays in conducting on-ground exploration at the Ord Basin Project. The Company will continue to monitor the situation over the coming weeks and months and will update the market as more information comes to light.

The Salt Creek Project covers an area of approximately 223km² and is prospective for copper, nickel and gold mineral systems. The Company is currently completing a 9,000m drilling program at the Salt Creek Project targeting gold and nickel-copper mineralisation.

Omnia reaffirms its commitment to complete the exploration programs as outlined in the Company Prospectus.

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 Omnia Metals Group 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.

References

BANDYAYERA, B. 2022. Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN). Lac des Montagnes Group. Quebec Stratigraphic Lexicon. https://gq.mines.gouv.qc.ca/lexique-stratigraphique/province-du-superieur/groupe-du-lac-des-montagnes_en

BANDYAYERA, D., CARON-CÔTÉ, E., 2019. Geology of the Montagnes Lake area, La Grande, Nemiscau and Opatica subprovinces, Eeyou Istchee James Bay, Quebec, Canada. MERN; [BG 2019-03](#), 1 plan.

BELAND, C. 2011. Geochemistry and Geochronology of the Whabouchi Pegmatite Dykes as Revealed Through Zircon. University of Toronto; end of study project, 103 pages.

VALIQUETTE, G. 1963. Geology of the Lac des Montagnes region, Mistassini territory. MNR. [RP 500](#), 12 pages, 1 plan.

APPENDIX I – MERN outcrop mapping data

GEOF C ID	UTM ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	CODE ROCH1	QUALF1	MINR1	CODE ROCH2	QUALF2	MINR2	DATE OBSR	DESCRIPTION
456159	18	505586	5755229	M4	T2	CD GR BO	IIB	T2	GR BO	20210611	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456160	18	506076	5754597	M4	S3	BO	IIB		BO	20210611	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456238	18	512818	5759509	M4	S2C	HB BO	IIG	IIB	BO	20210617	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456241	18	508817	5757052	M4	S3	GR BO	IIB	HM*	BO	20210617	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456252	18	505806	5752691	M4	S3	BO	XXXX		QZ	20210623	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456283	18	511984	5757188	M4	S3	BO	IIG	IIB		20210626	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456284	18	512015	5756201	M4	S3	BO	IIB	IIG	BO	20210626	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456285	18	512112	5756067	M4	S3	BO	IIB	IIG		20210626	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456288	18	513766	5755003	M4	S3	BO	IIB	IIG	BO GR	20210626	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456290	18	509064	5752094	M4	S3	GR BO	IIG	IIB	GR	20210626	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456294	18	521321	5748002	M4	S3	BO GR	IIG	IIB	GR	20210628	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456297	18	521075	5749849	M4		BO	IIG	IIB	GR	20210628	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456298	18	521007	5749629	M4			IIG	IIB		20210628	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456308	18	513526	5756003	M4	S1E	BO HB				20210628	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456312	18	514597	5755312	M4	S3	GR BO	IIG	IIB	GR BO	20210628	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456314	18	515929	5755032	M4	S3	HB BO GR	IIG		MV GR BO	20210628	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456327	18	517532	5758194	M4	S3	BO GR	IIB		GR BO	20210629	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456328	18	517433	5758056	M4	S3	GR BO	IIG	IIB	MV	20210629	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456332	18	523851	5757646	M4	S3	GR BO	IIG	IIB	GR BO	20210629	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456340	18	521615	5757484	M4	S3	GR BO	IIB		BO GR	20210629	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456353	18	524984	5745773	M4	T2	GR BO	IIG	IIB	BO MV	20210630	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456354	18	524820	5746129	M4		SM	IIG	IIB		20210630	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456362	18	524493	5747396	M4	S3	BO	V3B	M16	HB	20210630	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456365	18	522930	5746063	M4	S3	BO	IIB			20210630	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456376	18	526750	5746983	M4		BO	BO	IIG	BO	20210702	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456390	18	526128	5747058	M4			IIB			20210702	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456392	18	525891	5746926	M4			IIB			20210702	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456398	18	526726	5746044	M4	S3	BO	IIB		GR	20210702	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456430	18	518032	5750093	M4	S3	BO	IIG	IIB		20210707	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456432	18	519215	5750277	M4	S3	BO	IIG	IIB	BO GR	20210707	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456444	18	525552	5746968	M4	S3	BO	IIG			20210710	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456456	18	526666	5757503	M4	M22	GR BO	IIB		GR BO	20210723	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456459	18	528342	5756356	M4	S3	BO	IIB			20210723	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456470	18	521253	5760975	M4	S3	BO MG	IIB	IIG		20210724	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456489	18	519541	5757141	M4	S3	BO	IIB	IIG	BO	20210727	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456515	18	515846	5757694	M4	M22		IIB			20210727	Paragneiss à biotite ± grenat dérivé de wacke ± arénite
456380	18	527417	5746911	S9B		PY	S9D		GN	20210702	Formation de fer à oxydes et formation de fer à silicates
456442	18	525498	5747192	V1D			IIG			20210710	Roche volcanoclastique felsique, localement intermédiaire
456443	18	525461	5747133	V2J	V1D		V3B	M16	HB	20210710	Roche volcanique intermédiaire
456145	18	526951	5743216	V3B	M16	HB	IIG	IIB	BO HB	20210610	Basalte amphibolitique; niveaux de roches volcaniques ultramafiques
456251	18	505782	5752713	V3B	M16					20210623	Basalte amphibolitique; niveaux de roches volcaniques ultramafiques
456448	18	527520	5745373	V3B	M16	HB				20210710	Basalte amphibolitique; niveaux de roches volcaniques ultramafiques
456146	18	526735	5743249	V3F	M16	HB AC TM TC PH				20210610	Basalte amphibolitique; niveaux de roches volcaniques ultramafiques
456445	18	527135	5745886	V4A			IIG			20210710	Basalte amphibolitique; niveaux de roches volcaniques ultramafiques

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<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"> • No sampling completed by the Company. • Work pertaining to the release has involved geological interpretation of publicly available datasets which are available through sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca • Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts (MERN), the Quebec geological survey, has completed mapping with rock types descriptions made publicly available and provided in Appendix I. • Sample locations are outlined in Appendix 1. • No assay data is available for MERN rock samples referred to in the body of the text. • The Company is to complete reconnaissance work to verify publicly available data.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling completed.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geophysical datasets and aerial imagery was sourced from Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts (MERN), the Quebec geological survey. • Interpretation of the geophysical dataset and aerial imagery was completed by the Competent Person, • No new geophysical or geological data has been collected at this stage. • MERN has completed mapping with rock type descriptions and geological maps made publicly available through sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca • The Company is to complete reconnaissance work to verify publicly available data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company continues to undertake due diligence on the Project. • Review of geological and geophysical maps and imagery was completed by the competent person.