

05 September 2023

# Exploration Update – Lac des Montagnes Project

---

## Highlights

- The first phase of rock chip sampling has been successfully completed at the Lac des Montagnes Project, James Bay, Quebec.
- 10 high-priority target areas have been identified based on geology, geophysics and geochemical indicators (from p-XRF analysis), such as Low-K/Rb ratios and anomalous pathfinder elements (Nb, Sn, Ta & W).
- Rock chip samples delivered to the lab with results expected in 4-6 weeks.
- Omnia has begun planning for its maiden drill campaign which is scheduled to begin in November 2023.

---

**Omnia Metals Group Ltd (“Omnia” or the “Company”)** provides an update on exploration activities at the **Company’s Lac des Montagnes Lithium Project, Quebec, Canada**. Following the recommencement of field work on **1 August 2023**, the Company is pleased to advise that the first phase of mapping and rock chip sampling has been completed. A total of 1,113 rock chip samples have undergone preliminary portable-XRF (p-XRF) analysis and have been sent to the laboratory for multi-element analysis with a further 292 p-XRF sample points taken in the field on glacially rounded outcrops. Additionally, a trial soil sampling program and ground magnetics survey were conducted to determine the effectiveness of the techniques in targeting ‘blind’ orebodies.

10 high-priority target areas have been identified based on geology, geophysics and geochemical indicators (from p-XRF analysis) such as Low-K/Rb ratios and anomalous pathfinder elements (Nb, Sn, Ta & W). While awaiting the results of rock chip assays, the Company is preparing to undertake its maiden drilling campaign. The drilling is expected to begin in November and discussions with drilling contractors and stakeholders is well advanced.

### **Omnia Metals’ Executive Director, James Warren, commented:**

*“We’re extremely pleased to have completed the first program of a systematic exploration strategy that is to be completed over the coming months and years. This work is the first time a company has undertaken any field work over the large and highly prospective package, so it’s exciting to see the story unfold and to generate high-priority target areas to vector in on. We are now working towards completing our maiden drilling program, to be undertaken towards the end of the year.”*

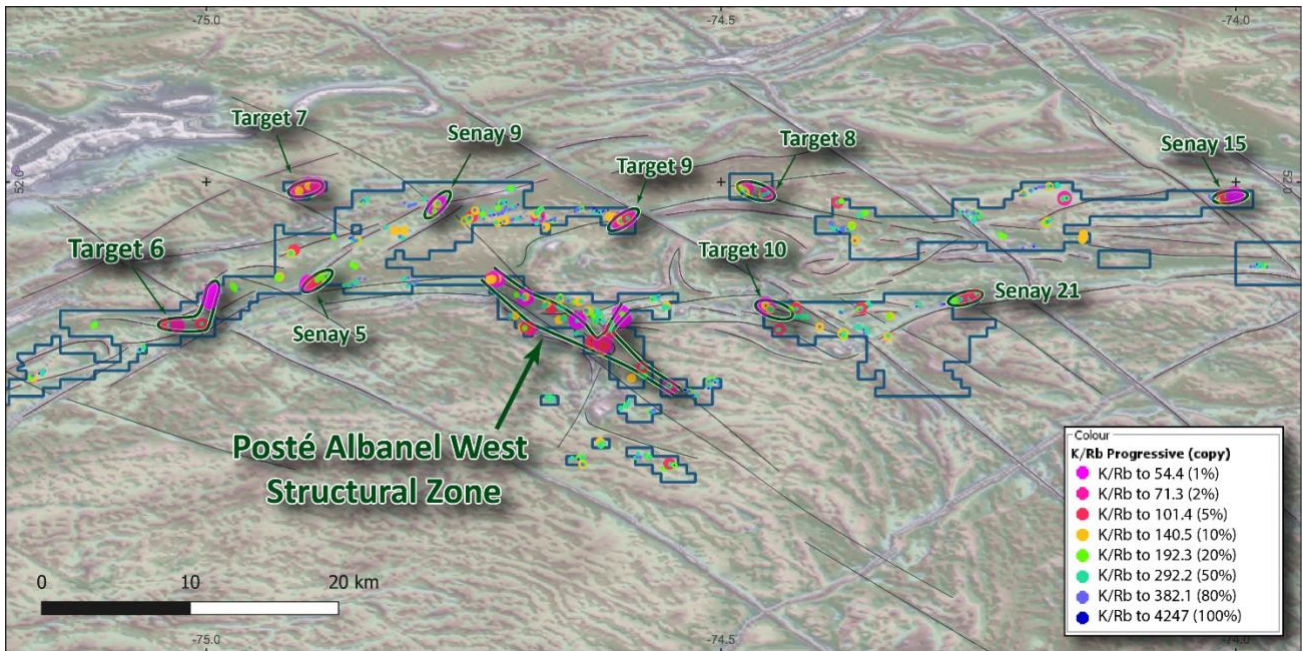


Figure 1: p-XRF K/Rb map of the Lac des Montagnes Project

## Update on Exploration

### Lac des Montagnes Project, Canada

The objective of the rock chip sampling program is to initially determine the most fertile and prospective outcropping pegmatite granites over the vast Project area, and then vector in on these areas with tighter spaced sampling and subsequently drilling. The exploration strategy focussed on sampling as many outcropping pegmatite granites as possible, as opposed to only the “Spodumene Suite” pegmatites identified by MERN. The pegmatite granites were either identified historically by MERN geologists or have recently been identified by the company from aerial imagery, Sentinel-2 imagery or during aerial reconnaissance. The strategy has been justified with some of the most prospective targets identified from outside the MERN “Spodumene Suite” pegmatites.

Throughout the work program, the Company has developed an enhanced understanding of the geology of the Lac des Montagnes Project and, in turn, the areas which are considered the most fertile and prospective. Targets have been generated from geophysical and geological interpretation coupled with preliminary p-XRF data, with **10 high-priority target areas** generated from this round of work. The Company will now turn it’s focus to vectoring in on these areas and effectively sampling beneath the moss and glacial till cover which mask hidden or ‘blind’ mineralisation.

In preparation for Omnia’s future exploration programs focussing on areas that are under cover, the Company completed a trial soil sampling survey and ground magnetics survey over a key target area. Soil samples were taken at multiple horizons in the soil profile and will be tested using different analytical techniques to determine the best method for future programs. The use of geophysics and remote sensing techniques will also form key parts to future exploration endeavours.

Laboratory results from rock chip sampling are expected in 4-6 weeks which will assist in the further delineation of targets and areas. In the meantime, the Company is progressing talks with drilling contractors and stakeholders with a view to embark on its maiden drilling campaign in November 2023.

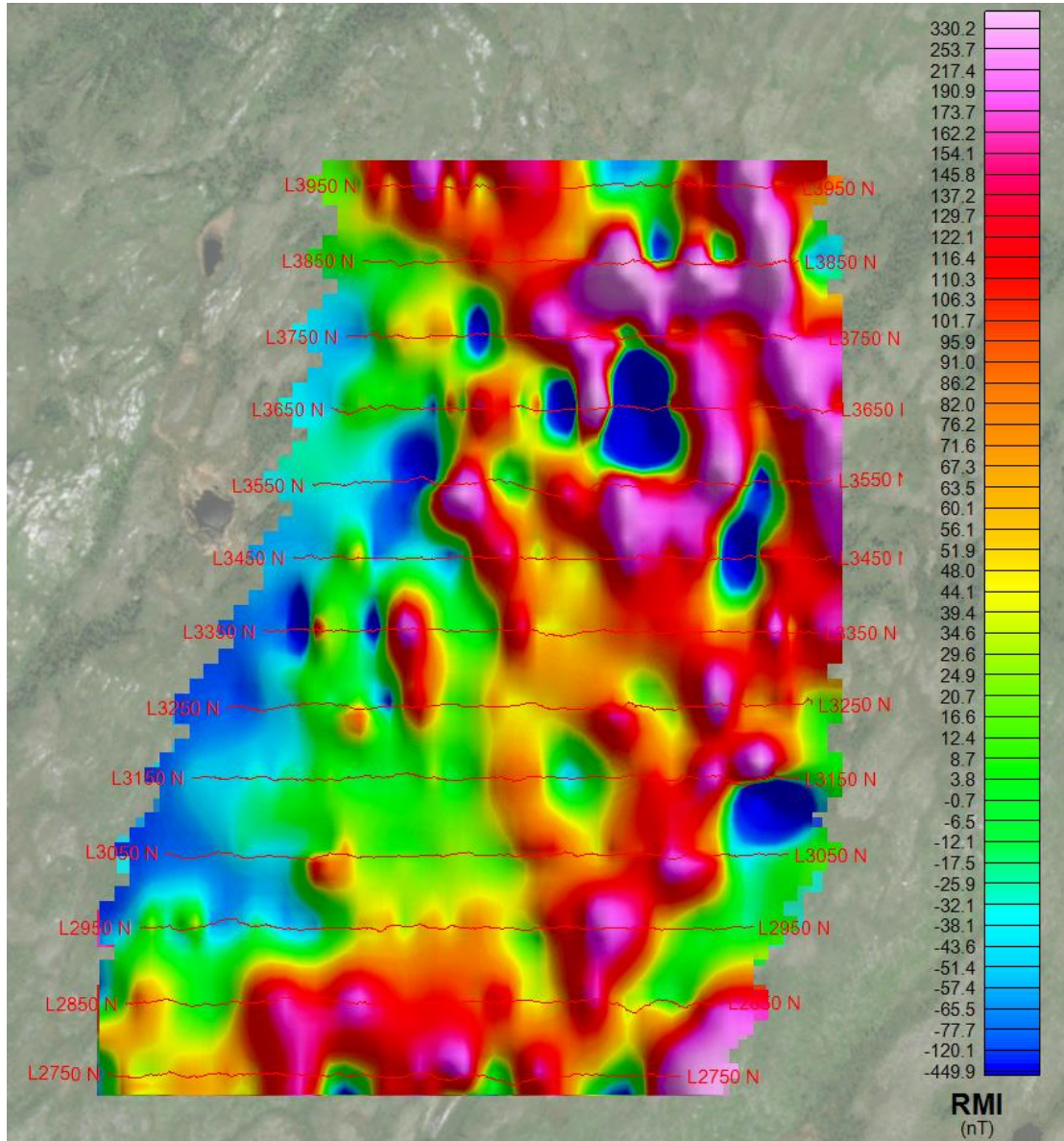


Figure 2: Ground magnetic survey completed in the Posté Albanel West area. Trial soil samples were collected at 50m spacings along line L3450N

- 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.



Recently, the Company completed due diligence on the Lac des Montagnes Project and entered an Earn-In Agreement (**"Agreement"**) to acquire up to 100% interest in 540km<sup>2</sup> of granted claims considered highly prospective for lithium mineralisation as defined by the Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et des Forêts (MERN).

### **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.

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

## 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"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Company has completed rock chip sampling and mapping.</li> <li>• Geologists have collected 1113 rock chip samples (which have had p-XRF analysis completed and have been submitted to the lab for multi-element analysis).</li> <li>• Laboratory results are expected in 4-6 weeks.</li> <li>• An additional 292 p-XRF samples points have been collected during field mapping.</li> <li>• Sample locations are highlighted in images in the text.</li> <li>• The work completed to date is considered reconnaissance and exploratory in nature consisting of outcrop mapping, sampling and prospecting.</li> <li>• Sampling has been focused on felsic intrusive rock types such as granite, pegmatite granite, pegmatite and granitic gneiss units.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling completed</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All rock chips have been qualitatively logged and stored in FULCRUM geological logging software.</li> <li>• Logging consists of lithology, mineralogy, structural and textural information.</li> <li>• 1113 rock chip samples have been photographed and submitted to the laboratory.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geologists completed mapping and sampling over targets identified from MERN datasets and high-resolution satellite imagery.</li> <li>• Helicopter assisted rock chip sampling was completed over several targets throughout the Project area.</li> <li>• Fresh rock chip samples were collected from outcropping pegmatite granite targets.</li> <li>• The rock chip samples were systematically analysed using the Vanta p-XRF prior to submission to the laboratory.</li> <li>• Additional p-XRF analyses were conducted in the field where glacial rounding made rock chip sampling difficult.</li> <li>• A fresh surface was chipped at the rock face and a p-XRF analysis taken.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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 established.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• p-XRF results should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis which is required to validate p-XRF results and determine if there exists the potential for lithium or rare metal mineralisation.</li> <li>• The p-XRF data is exploratory in nature and is used to assist in target prioritisation through an exploration program.</li> <li>• No visual mineralisation has been reported to date.</li> <li>• p-XRF results of rock chip samples were reported using an Olympus Vanta M Series portable XRF in Geochem mode (3 beam) and a 20 second read time for each beam.</li> <li>• No calibration factors were applied.</li> <li>• No previous comparisons of p-XRF and laboratory data at the project have been undertaken to date.</li> <li>• Duplicate p-XRF readings were taken at ~50 readings. A blank p-XRF reading was taken at the start and end of each day.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The information pertaining to the release has been verified by the Competent Person.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location of data points has been recorded using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3m.</li> <li>• The location of data points referred to in the release have been verified by the Competent Person and APEX Geoscience geologists.</li> </ul>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The data spacing and distribution is variable due to the early staged nature of exploration.</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sampling is biased towards felsic intrusive rock types such as granite, pegmatite granite and granitic gneiss.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• p-XRF samples were taken by APEX geologists in conjunction with a mapping and rock chip sampling campaign.</li> <li>• 1113 rock chip samples were securely tagged and submitted via courier to ALS Laboratories, Val D'Or.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Company has undertaken extensive due diligence on the Project, in consultation with APEX Geoscience, and believes the property to be highly prospective for LCT pegmatites.</li> <li>• The Company will be recommencing rock chip sampling and mapping programs in the coming months to test the prospectivity of the interpreted pegmatite targets.</li> <li>• Review of geochemical datasets was completed by the Competent Person.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information pertaining to mineral claims under the proposed Acquisition have been previously announced, refer to OM1 ASX Release dated 7<sup>th</sup></li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	<p>third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</li> </ul>	February 2023.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geological and geophysical datasets were sourced from Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts (MERN), the Quebec geological survey.</li> <li>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. Prospectivity analysis, for a variety of commodities was completed as part of the process with prospective areas for lithium, gold and base metal mineralisation identified (Bandyayera, 2022).</li> <li>References are provided within the announcement.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regionally the geology is dominated by Archean mafic/ultramafic and sedimentary lithologies intruded by granites.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample localities have been highlighted in Figures within the body of the release.</li> <li>The coordinate reference system used is NAD83 / UTM zone 18N (EPSG: 26918).</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> <li>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No data aggregation methods have been applied to the p-XRF data.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No visual mineralisation has been reported.</li> <li>• The exploration conducted at this stage is exploratory in nature.</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate diagrams are included in the body of the release.</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All data relevant to the release has been reported.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All data available to the Company has been reported.</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Company plans to continue field work with drilling planned to commence in November 2023.</li> </ul>