Maiden Gravity Survey Completed at the Junction Prospect

HIGHLIGHTS

- XCalibur Multiphysics have completed a 1,311-line km Falcon Plus Airborne Gravity survey at the Junction Prospect, part of the Ord Basin Project in WA.
- Results highlight the complex structural geology and favourable architecture for targeting intrusion related orebodies at the Junction prospect.
- The gravity survey provides context to historically defined electromagnetic (EM) anomalies with multiple, discrete EM anomalies coincident with newly identified gravity anomalies.
- Omnia has attended on-country meetings with the Malarngowem and Purnululu Native Title groups with the completion of the gravity survey the first step in a concerted exploration push 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 completed a 1,311-line km Falcon Plus aerial gravity survey over the Junction Prospect, which has defined a structurally complex, "transfer-zone" geometry that is an ideal architecture for targeting mafic-ultramafic intrusion related mineral systems.

Omnia has been active in engaging the local stakeholders and the gravity survey was completed following extensive consultation with the Malarngowem and Purnululu Native Title Groups. Completion of the gravity survey is a major milestone for the Company and paves the way for a concerted exploration push in 2H-2022 and mutually beneficial relationships with the local communities.

Omnia Metals' Executive Director, James Warren, commented:

"We have been very active in developing the relationships that will enable us to undertake extensive exploration over the coming years, the importance of which cannot be understated. The Ord Basin Project has been neglected by previous operators over the years due to access difficulties, so to complete this important first step in our exploration story is a major milestone for the Company.

"No detailed gravity, magnetics or electromagnetic surveys have ever been completed over the Project, so our knowledge of the geology and controls on mineralisation will grow exponentially over the coming months as we begin to unlock the story. With the blessing of the traditional landowners, Omnia is well placed to generate and test genuine greenfields targets in the upcoming exploration programs.

"The gravity data shows that the Junction Prospect sits within a 'transfer-zone' at the intersection of the Negri Fault and Osmond Valley Faults, highlighting a complex structural architecture and an ideal location for the formation of mafic-ultramafic intrusion related mineral systems. Utilising the most modern geophysical survey techniques, Omnia will cost effectively and rapidly generate high quality targets for drill testing in upcoming exploration programs."

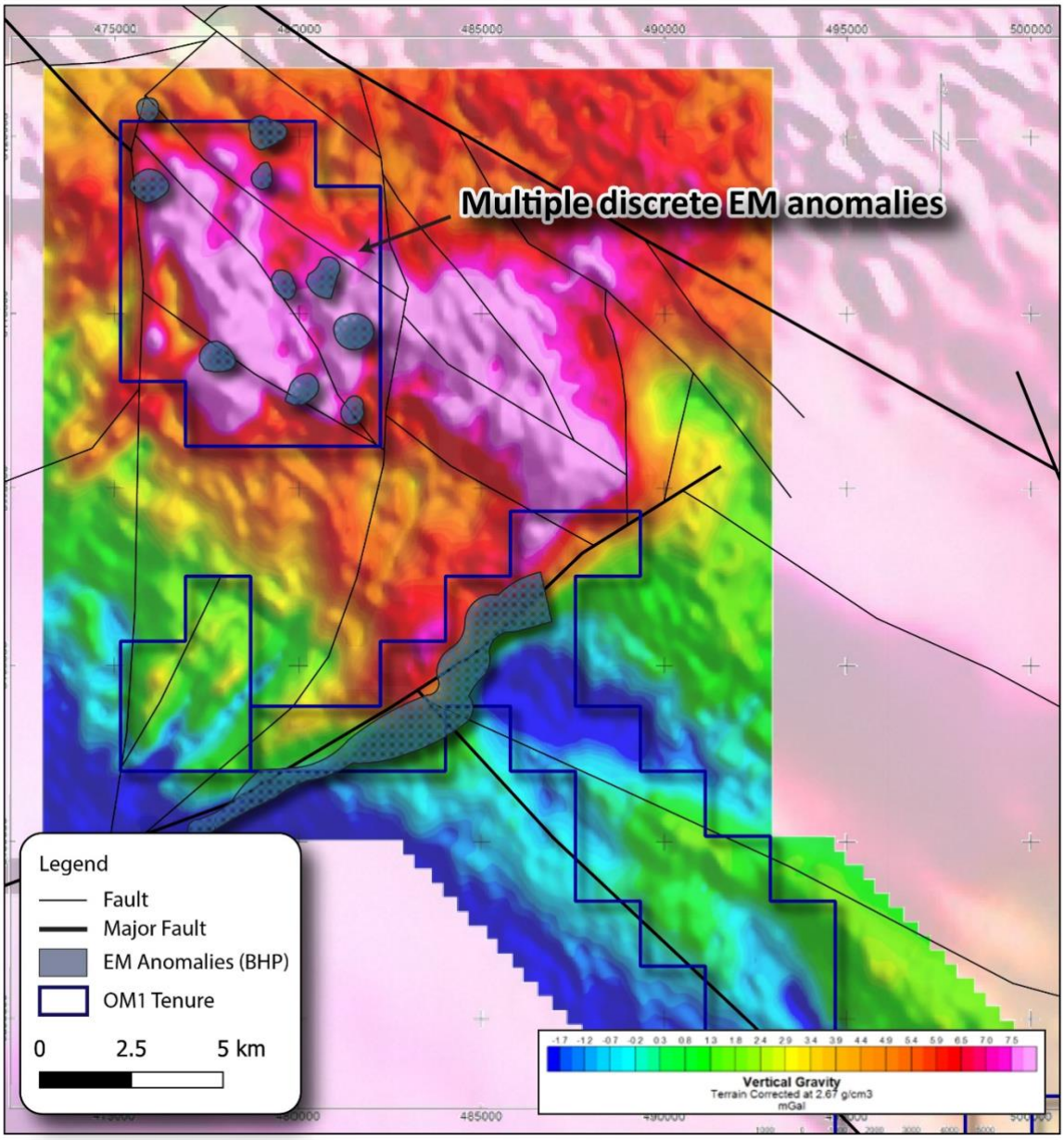

Figure 1: Vertical Gravity Image and Interpretation – Junction Prospect

Exploration Update

XCalibur Multiphysics completed an airborne gravity survey using the FalconPlus Airborne Gravity Gradiometer (AGG) survey system. High-resolution FalconPlus AGG gravity data was effective in mapping the subsurface architecture where regionally acquired magnetics and gravity datasets have been ineffective. The gravity survey consisted of 1,311-line kilometres, flown on 400m traverse spacing, along a 090˚-270˚ (E-W) traverse line direction. No detailed gravity data has historically been acquired over the Ord Basin Project and will be used to target follow-up electromagnetic surveys and diamond drilling.

In 1996, BHP Minerals completed a regional GEOTEM survey over the Birrindudu Basin, with the eastern edge of the historical survey covering parts of the Junction Prospect. Analysis of Geotem 25 Hz airborne TDEM data by BHP identified a number of continuous conductive zones and isolated electromagnetic (EM) targets that were never followed up (Figure 1). Acquisition of the newly acquired gravity data has provided context to the historical EM anomalies, which are associated with interpreted fault structures and high-gravimetric responses. Further data processing is ongoing to identify coincident, discrete gravity and EM anomalies for follow-up detailed EM and drilling. The hypothesis is that discrete gravity-EM anomalies represent mafic-ultramafic intrusive bodies with the potential to host nickel-copper-PGE mineral systems.

The identification of mantle derived mafic-ultramafic rocks (refer OM1 ASX release 25th May 2022) in the Junction Prospect 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 mantle derived 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 2). Inflections in the AusEM profiles highlight structures that are coincident with mapped mafic-ultramafic rocks at surface. Following completion of the gravity survey, detailed EM data acquisition is required to better understand these anomalies, which will be targeted in upcoming drill programs.

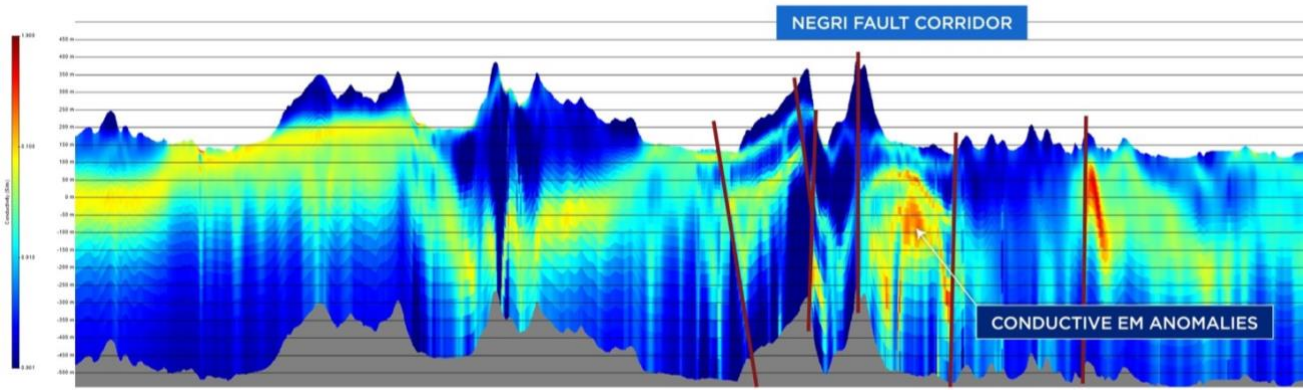

Figure 2. AusEM line 5001002 completed over the Junction area

Next Steps

Consultant geophysicists, Resource Potentials Pty Ltd, have been engaged to further process the gravity data and the Company will now focus on completing detailed EM surveys over the Junction Prospect. From this work, the Company aims to delineate high-priority, coincident gravity-EM targets for drill testing. The Company also plans to follow-up on high-grade rock chips at the Caves Prospect (refer OM1 ASX release 30th March 2022) with further mapping, sampling and geophysical surveys. This work will form part of a concerted exploration push in 2H-2022.

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.

BHP 1997: WAMEX Report A 51406, Final Report for the Period Ending 21 April 1997, Birrindudu Project.

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.

- END -

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

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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 1,305km^2 of tenure in the highly prospective 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, detailed electromagnetic and gravity geophysical surveys, to delineate high-priority drill targets. Following initial geophysical and geochemical surveys, Omnia plans to complete its maiden drilling campaign in 2H-2022.

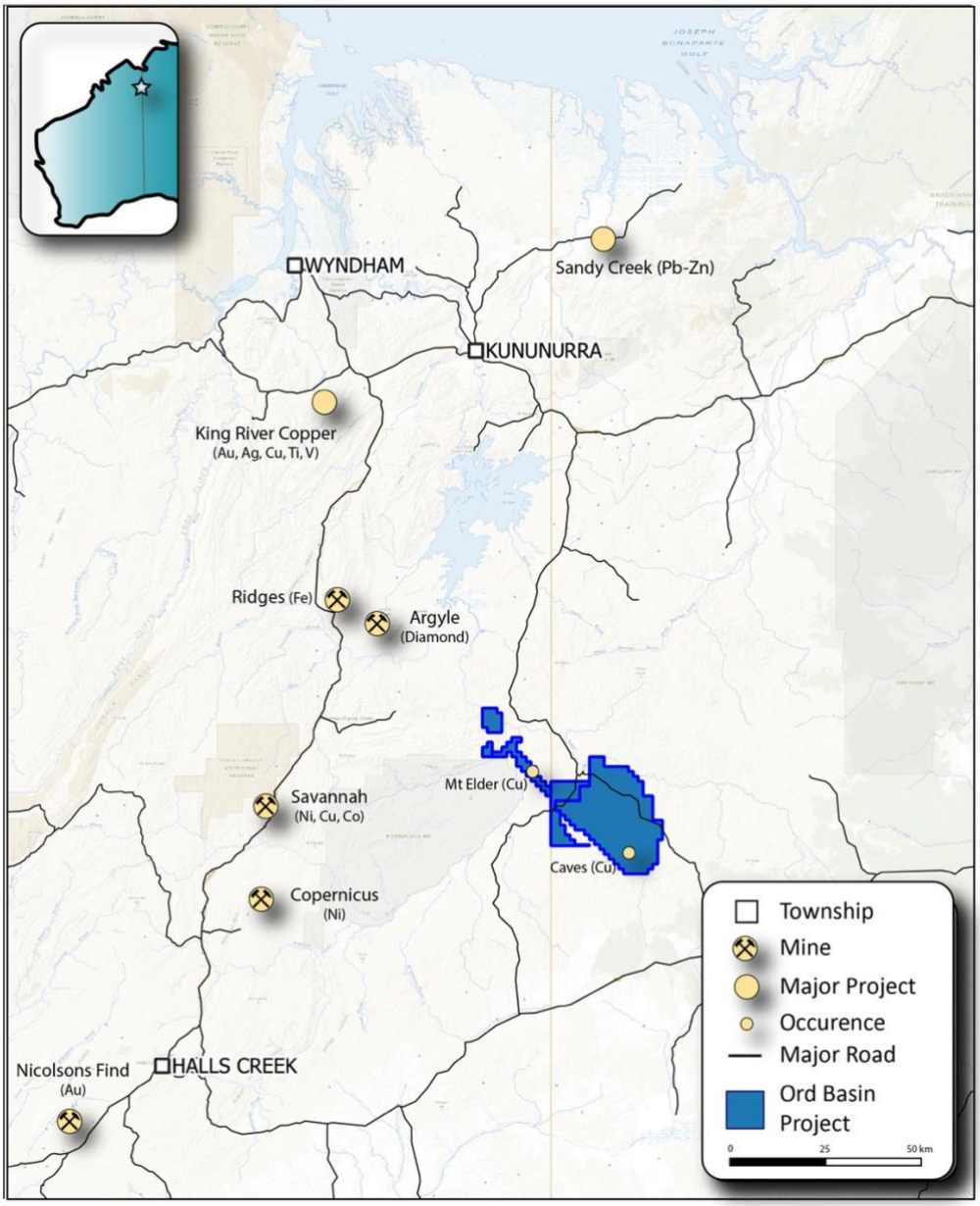

Figure 3: Location of the Ord Basin Project

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.*	• Falcon Airborne Gravity Gradiometer System, including Lockheed Martin Airborne Gravity Gradiometer (AGG) with single near-vertical spin-axis, dual complement Gravity Gradiometer Instrument (GGI). Detailed specifications restricted under International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR). • Gravity data was collected on 400m line spacings on traverse line direction 090º-270º at a sampling rate of 20 scans per second. • Flight height was between 60-80m.
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.*	• N/A
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.*	**Description** / **Specification** Manufacturer /Model: NOVATEL OEMV-3G 14 Channel (or equivalent) Resolution: 0.00001 degrees Accuracy: 0.6-1.8 m Sampling Rate: 1 Hz
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.*	• Gravity data was collected on 400m line spacings on traverse line direction 090º-270º at a sampling rate of 20 scans per second. • Flight height was between 60-80m.
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*	• Flight lines were sub-perpendicular to the targeted structural fabric and is considered suitable for this stage of exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• N/A
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Xcalibur data processors complete daily Quality Control of each of the re-flight specifications (along with other quality indicators) and produce a range of QC products for quality control monitoring. • A bi-weekly QC Processing Report is provided to the Company, and presents a wide range of data quality measures, along with progressive images of flight path (planned and realised), DTM, GDD, GD in a spreadsheet format. • The data is analysed to verify turbulence, speed, position and noise for each data stream and any lines found to exceed specified tolerances are noted for possible reflight.