OMNIA METALS GROUP LTD

ASX RELEASE

ASX: OM1

25 July 2023

Omnia Metals Group - Exploration & Projects Update

Omnia Metals Group Ltd ("Omnia" or the "Company") provides an update about exploration activities at the Company's Canadian and Australian critical minerals projects.

Lac des Montagnes Project – James Bay

- Assay results from 280 rock chip samples have been returned with the geochemistry showing highly fractionated LCT pegmatite granites, with anomalous pathfinder elements, that have the potential to host lithium mineralisation.
- The rock chips are only ~10% of planned field work completed before wildfire restrictions were imposed, with 90% of rock chip sampling remaining.

Salt Creek Project – Salt Creek

- 4m composite assay results have been returned from aircore drilling completed at the Company's Salt Creek Project in the Albany-Fraser region. Coincidental nickel-copper-platinum anomalism is observed associated a magnetic high and is a high-priority target for future work.
- Due to the extensive cover (up to 80m) the bottom-of-hole aircore results at the Salt Creek Project are considered preliminary in nature and further follow-up work is required.

Ord Basin Project - Kimberley

- A 437 line-km VTEM Max survey over prospective zones at the Junction Prospect, of the Ord Basin Project, has defined a late-time conductor considered a highly prospective target for potential nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation.

Omnia Metals' Executive Director, James Warren, commented:

"We've been working very hard since listing to get to the stage where we are now, so it's exciting to start generating exploration results across our suite of future facing metals Projects. While our primary focus remains on the Lac des Montagnes Project, we will continue to progress and cost effectively explore our Australian assets which have the scale potential to host a Tier 1 deposit.

It's been a frustrating start to the Lac des Montagnes exploration plans with once in a 100-year fire event halting our exploration efforts with only 10% of field mapping being complete to date, so we are raring to go on the remaining 90% of our exploration campaign. The next few months shapes as a defining period for Omnia, so we look forward to providing further results as we advance as a company."

Update on Exploration

Lac des Montagnes Project, Canada

Field work at the Lac des Montagnes Project was suspended in early June due to forest fires and work restrictions imposed throughout Quebec. Prior to the temporary suspension of field activities, APEX geologists had collected 280 rock chip samples and an additional 160 p-XRF sample points, representing ~10% of the planned works (Refer OM1 ASX Release 19 June 2023). The aim of the first phase of exploration is to collect ~2,500 rock chip samples over the 58 pegmatitic granites that have been identified previously by MERN, including 7 highly prospective, large scale "Spodumene Suite" pegmatitic granites that represent huge exploration opportunities for the Company.

Results from the sampling at this stage can only be considered very preliminary in nature, with the geochemistry indicating highly fractionated LCT pegmatite granites, with anomalous pathfinder elements, that have the potential to host rare metal mineralisation (Table 1). The early results highlight the Senay 5, Senay 9, Senay 21 and Poste Albanel West as high-priority areas for follow-up work (Figure 1). The Company will continue to methodically explore the project with the remaining 90% of the campaign to vector into potential spodumene bearing zones within the abundant pegmatite granite targets.

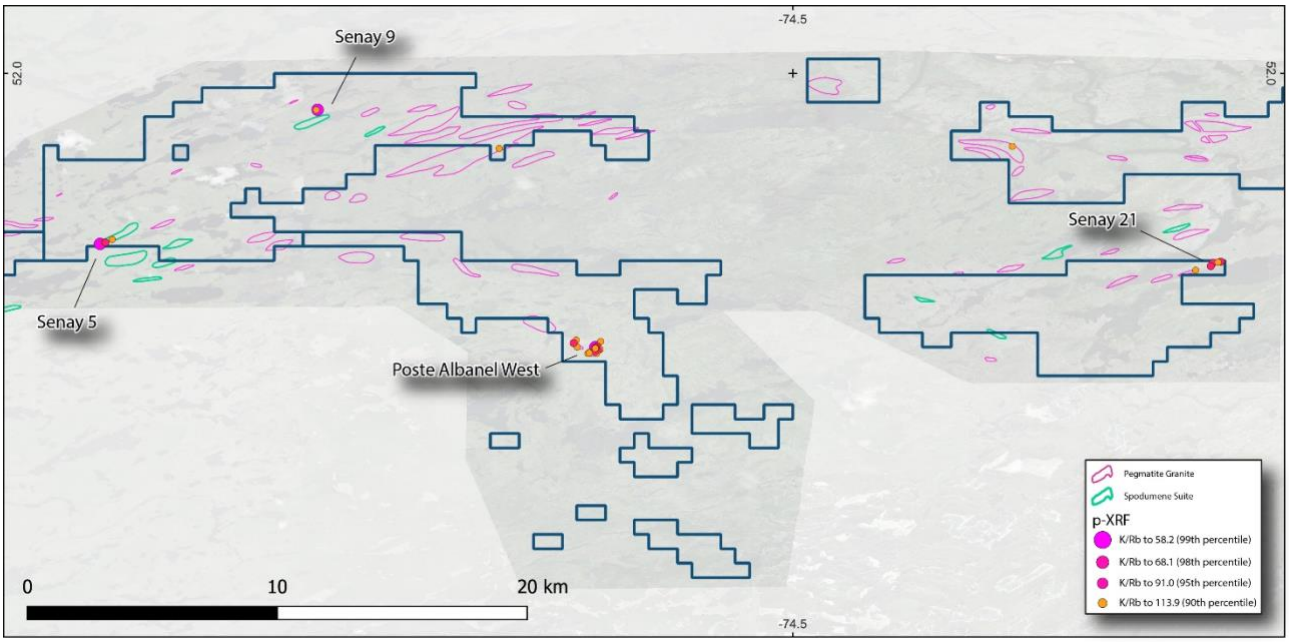

Figure 1: High-priority areas identified from initial 10% of sampling.

Ord Basin Project, Australia

Recently, Omnia successfully completed a 437 line-km VTEM Max survey which partially covered prospective zones at the Junction Prospect, of the Ord Basin Project. The VTEM survey was originally scheduled for November 2022, however the survey was delayed due to obtaining the relevant approvals and weather (Refer OM1 ASX Release 27 Oct 2022).

Additionally, the Company has only been able to complete the southern half of the originally planned survey as it continues to seek the relevant approvals to fly surveys further north.

Southern Geoscience Consultants have completed preliminary review as the Company awaits the final data for full processing and interpretation. Preliminary results from the survey identified a discrete late time anomaly at the northern border of the VTEM survey (Figure 2). The anomaly is a high priority for follow up and could be indicative of conductive mineralisation. The anomaly is interpreted to extend to the north and the Company aims to follow-up in due course and subject to gaining relevant approvals.

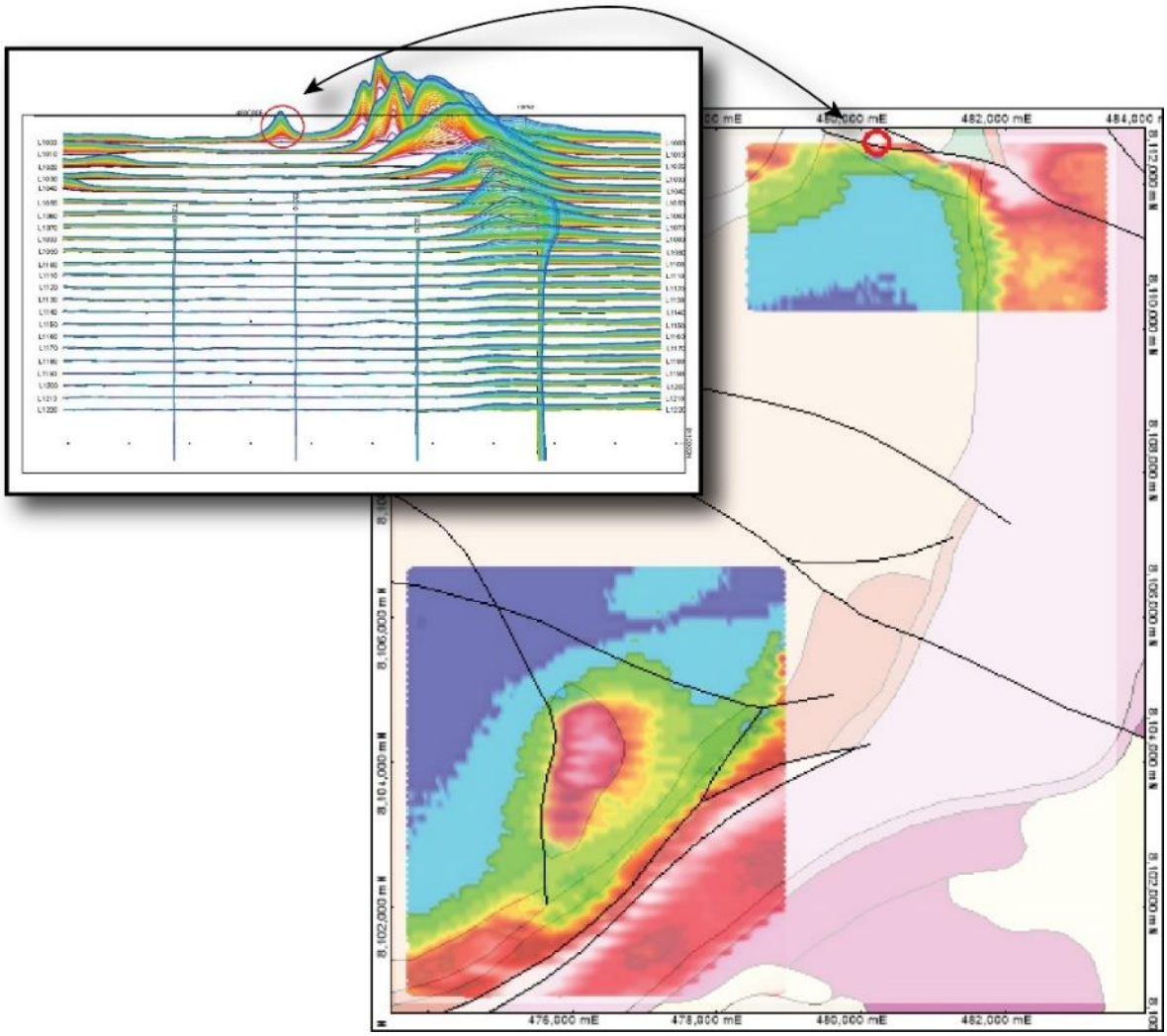

Figure 2: Preliminary VTEM data highlighting discrete, late-time anomaly.

Salt Creek Project, Australia

During the previous quarter, a 45-hole, 3,943m aircore program was completed on tenement E39/2238 of the Salt Creek Project. This program is the first program of a ~9,000m aircore drilling program that is budgeted to be completed at the Project, with the remaining drilling to focus on tenement E28/3149. The Company is still waiting to complete a Heritage Survey over E28/3149 with significant delays resulting from the lack of availability of representatives from the Native Title group. 4m composite assay results have been returned

from the drilling completed on E39/2238. Anomalous gold, copper and nickel values were observed, however due to the extensive cover (up to 80m) the bottom-of-hole aircore results are considered preliminary in nature and further follow-up work is required.

Table 1: Whole-rock assay results from Lac des Montagnes Project (K/Rb < 131).

Sample_ID	UTM_X_Z18	UTM_Y_Z18	K/Rb	Be_ppm	Cs_ppm	Li_ppm	Nb_ppm	Rb_ppm	Sn_ppm	Ta_ppm	Y_ppm
F0029806	507950	5750852	74.8	10	29.7	44.2	18.6	168.5	7.7	6.6	8.2
F0028060	551171	5749126	84.0	1.81	3.67	13.6	13.6	567	6.6	1.06	0.7
F0029628	526669	5743533	86.3	1.17	10.2	8.3	2.3	591	2.2	0.48	1.2
F0028166	506921	5750090	91.5	13.25	29.1	20.4	8	622	5.4	1.73	0.3
F0028195	526577	5743488	92.6	1.25	11.6	9.4	1.1	566	1.5	0.2	0.8
F0029517	525843	5743499	93.9	3.44	6.61	57.3	4.3	180	2.4	0.22	26
F0028059	551444	5749189	97.7	1.34	3.85	3	1.3	565	3.5	0.41	0.7
F0028196	526577	5743486	99.1	1.52	2.28	22.1	13.6	169.5	1.9	1.98	11.4
F0028110	551193	5749133	103.3	1.75	1.84	11.2	2.4	244	3.3	0.17	4.7
F0029625	526545	5744134	106.5	2.31	5.37	104.5	21.4	402	4.3	0.54	18.7
F0028165	506828	5750071	107.5	2.3	134	4.6	0.1	455	2.4	0.1	0.05
F0028198	526579	5743423	108.2	0.79	6.85	11.9	7.6	437	1.8	1.86	2.1
F0029629	526766	5743356	111.7	0.57	3.62	32.5	88.8	247	8.5	6.89	11.8
F0029705	507049	5750212	111.9	3.62	4.66	29.2	23	210	5.9	2.91	1.6
F0029520	525813	5743943	113.6	0.68	26.9	121	4.1	272	2.1	0.33	14.6
F0028168	507007	5750178	116.5	44.9	4.46	19.5	1.2	254	2.2	0.49	2.1
F0028197	526573	5743446	117.9	0.72	5.4	21.4	6.6	425	1.9	0.94	2.8
F0028169	507048	5750165	118.5	49.3	20.8	5	5.3	448	4.8	1.86	0.6
F0029627	526784	5743861	118.6	0.69	2.31	17.7	16.8	307	4.5	0.71	4.7
F0029702	506966	5750197	121.1	29.6	15.15	43.9	2.6	111.5	2.6	0.52	0.9
F0028327	551051	5748899	123.2	1.92	1.49	25.5	2.1	40.6	10.4	0.12	18.4
F0029633	526623	5743086	123.9	0.41	2.1	20.7	102	314	9.8	9.87	11.2
F0029802	506744	5750172	126.5	3.26	2.35	19.3	14	126.5	6.2	1.32	4.2
F0028164	506706	5750019	126.6	3.8	3.45	25.4	18.8	193.5	4.5	2.31	8.2
F0028410	554540	5759987	128.0	1.24	6.96	63.3	18.5	157	1.4	1.21	20.1
F0028117	554477	5760033	129.9	2.36	4.42	24.9	12	311	2.8	0.69	10.5
F0029803	507231	5750354	130.1	7.86	12.4	79.7	18.6	216	13.9	2.07	5.2

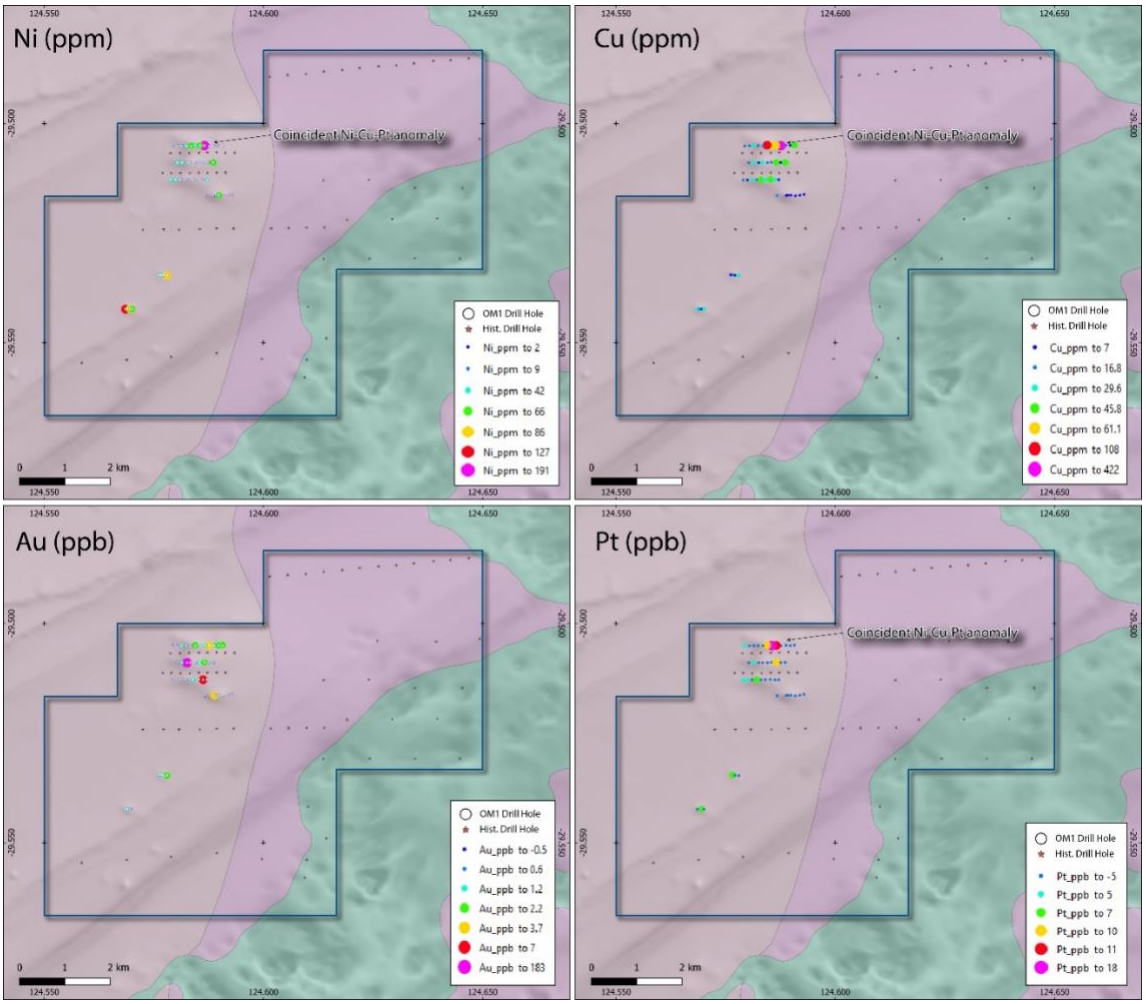

Figure 2: Bottom-of-hole geochemistry results from drilling completed on tenement E39/2238, geology over magnetics.

- 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) 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^2 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.

APPENDIX I – Drill hole Collars from the Salt Creek Project

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Max_Depth	Dip	Azimuth	NAT_Grid_ID	NAT_East	NAT_North	NAT_RL
OMAC001	AC	66	-90	90	MGA94_51	653583	6734578	401
OMAC002	AC	96	-90	90	MGA94_51	653668	6734588	407
OMAC003	AC	83	-90	90	MGA94_51	653779	6734584	412
OMAC004	AC	95	-90	90	MGA94_51	653874	6734579	402
OMAC005	AC	90	-90	90	MGA94_51	653976	6734577	401
OMAC006	AC	120	-90	90	MGA94_51	653470	6734581	406
OMAC007	AC	116	-90	90	MGA94_51	653391	6734582	413
OMAC008	AC	110	-90	90	MGA94_51	653274	6734585	367
OMAC009	AC	112	-90	90	MGA94_51	653171	6734583	408
OMAC010	AC	66	-90	90	MGA94_51	654185	6735016	396
OMAC011	AC	83	-90	90	MGA94_51	654092	6735009	391
OMAC012	AC	83	-90	90	MGA94_51	653998	6735016	401
OMAC013	AC	81	-90	90	MGA94_51	653887	6735005	399
OMAC014	AC	74	-90	90	MGA94_51	653782	6735010	399
OMAC015	AC	70	-90	90	MGA94_51	653682	6735011	399
OMAC016	AC	92	-90	90	MGA94_51	653581	6735022	399
OMAC017	AC	101	-90	90	MGA94_51	653492	6735009	371
OMAC018	AC	105	-90	90	MGA94_51	653385	6735013	371
OMAC019	AC	100	-90	90	MGA94_51	653284	6735015	403
OMAC020	AC	76	-90	90	MGA94_51	653188	6735012	435
OMAC021	AC	102	-90	90	MGA94_51	653087	6735011	444
OMAC022	AC	109	-90	90	MGA94_51	653037	6734148	507
OMAC023	AC	100	-90	90	MGA94_51	653133	6734146	414
OMAC024	AC	111	-90	90	MGA94_51	653237	6734153	416
OMAC025	AC	112	-90	90	MGA94_51	653338	6734152	423
OMAC026	AC	114	-90	90	MGA94_51	653433	6734152	403
OMAC027	AC	110	-90	90	MGA94_51	653527	6734151	405
OMAC028	AC	106	-90	90	MGA94_51	653641	6734157	407
OMAC029	AC	103	-90	90	MGA94_51	653741	6734145	421
OMAC030	AC	99	-90	90	MGA94_51	653827	6734145	387
OMAC031	AC	24	-90	90	MGA94_51	654378	6733763	422
OMAC032	AC	70	-90	90	MGA94_51	654287	6733745	398
OMAC033	AC	71	-90	90	MGA94_51	654187	6733735	414
OMAC034	AC	81	-90	90	MGA94_51	654087	6733748	413
OMAC035	AC	82	-90	90	MGA94_51	653984	6733744	416
OMAC036	AC	80	-90	90	MGA94_51	654023	6733748	371
OMAC037	AC	51	-90	90	MGA94_51	653781	6733744	416
OMAC038	AC	68	-90	90	MGA94_51	652730	6731754	402
OMAC039	AC	83	-90	90	MGA94_51	652775	6731752	397
OMAC040	AC	87	-90	90	MGA94_51	652827	6731742	401
OMAC041	AC	86	-90	90	MGA94_51	652914	6731734	394
OMAC042	AC	56	-90	90	MGA94_51	651981	6730895	384
OMAC043	AC	64	-90	90	MGA94_51	652026	6730898	379
OMAC044	AC	72	-90	90	MGA94_51	652078	6730898	384
OMAC045	AC	66	-90	90	MGA94_51	652129	6730897	380

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	• *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.*	• The Company has completed rock chip sampling and aircore drilling. Rock Chip Sampling. • Geologists have collected 280 rock chip samples and an additional 160 p-XRF samples points were collected with sample locations previously reported (Refer OM1 ASX Release dated 19 June 2023). • The work completed to date is considered reconnaissance and exploratory in nature consisting of outcrop mapping, sampling and prospecting. • Sampling has been focused on felsic intrusive rock types such as granite, pegmatite granite, pegmatite and granitic gneiss units. Aircore drilling. • 45 aircore holes for 3,943m were completed. • Aircore drilling was completed using a 3-inch blade sampling bit. • Drilling was completed to obtain 1m samples from which a 2-3kg composite sample was collected and sent to the laboratory for 64 element geochemical analysis and gold assays. • Drill spoils were collected via the onboard cyclone at intervals of every 1m and placed in piles for sampling by OM1 geologists. • Sampling involved collecting ~2kg of sample material via scoop sampling of the drill spoils and placing the material into numbered calico bags. • 4m composite samples were collected during this program. • Sampling was carried out under the Company's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • Assaying was completed by Labwest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd, 10 Hod Way, Malaga WA 6090. • Samples were dried, crushed (~2mm) and rotary divided where required. Pulverisation is undertaken by LM1 mill, and bowls are barren-washed after each sample. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		analysis, with determination of 64 elements including Rare-Earths by a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-OES.
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).*	• An aircore rig and a reverse-circulation drill rig, owned and operated by K-Drill, were used to collect the samples. • The blade aircore bit has a 3-inch diameter.
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• All samples collected were dry. • No significant groundwater was encountered • Samples recoveries were generally >90%. • Samples are collected through a cyclone and deposited in spoil piles with lab samples up to 3kg collected to enable a full sample pulverisation. • No sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities. There was no discernable change in the sample recoveries between mineralised, and un-mineralised samples.
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.*	• All chips were geologically logged by Company geologists using the Omnia logging scheme. • No geotechnical logging was undertaken. • Logging of drill chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. • Representative samples, not for assay samples, are wet-sieved and stored in a chip trays for geological reference.
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.*	• After collection of the sample from the rig mounted cyclone, samples are split using a riffle splitter to produce a 1kg sample, collected in a numbered calico bag, and ~5kg of spoils. • 4m composite samples were collected via scooping ~4kg of sample from drill spoil piles. • All company samples submitted for analysis underwent drying and were pulverized to 85 % passing 75 microns each, from which a 0.25 g charge was taken for four-acid digest and ICP analysis. • This sample preparation technique is considered appropriate for the type and tenor of mineralisation. • The laboratory inserted certified reference material and blanks into the analytical sequence and analysed lab duplicates. These appear to confirm accuracy and precision of the sample assays.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*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.*	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 from the historical reports.
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.*	• Data was recorded digitally and in hard copy by on-site Company field staff. • All field data is directly recorded in hard copy, then sent electronically to the Chief Technical Officer 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. • All results have been collated and checked by the Competent Person.
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.*	Rock chip sampling • The coordinate reference system used is NAD83 / UTM zone 18N (EPSG: 26918). Aircore drilling. • The coordinate system used is MGA94 / MGA Zone 51 (EPSG: 28351)
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 data spacing and distribution is variable due to the early staged nature of exploration.
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 orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Rock chip sampling is biased towards felsic intrusive rock types such as granite, pegmatite granite and granitic gneiss.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The Company and its representatives ensure samples are securely delivered to the lab.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews beyond what has been completed by the Competent Person have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *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.*	• Information pertaining to mineral claims for the Lac des Montagnes Project have been previously announced, refer to OM1 ASX Release dated 7th February 2023. • Aircore drilling was completed on E39/2238 held by the Company's subsidiary OMNIA MCINTOSH PTY LTD. • VTEM Max surveying was completed on E80/5353, held by the Company
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Ord Basin & Salt Creek Projects • Exploration completed by other parties is outlined in the Company's Prospectus. Lac des Montagnes Project • Geological and geophysical datasets were sourced from Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts (MERN), the Quebec geological survey. • 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).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Regionally the geology is dominated by Archean and Proterozoic mafic/ultramafic and sedimentary lithologies intruded by granites.
Drill hole Information	• *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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception*	• Tables have been provided in the body of the text and as appendices.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	depth ○ *hole length.* • *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No aggregation methods used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	• Due to the early-stage nature of exploration, no relationships have been established
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Appropriate diagrams are included in the body of the release.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• The reporting is considered to be balanced and representative.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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,*	• All relevant data has been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work plans have been provided in the body of the text. • The Company will update the market with proposed future work programs.