OMNIA METALS GROUP LTD

ASX: OM1

ASX RELEASE I 25 MAY 2026

HIGH-PRIORITY CARBONATITE REE SYSTEM IDENTIFIED AND HISTORICAL NIOBIUM GRADES UP TO 0.3% Nb, RADIX - MONTANA

Phase 1 study identifies Beaver Creek as the priority in-claim field validation area, supported by three regional study corridors used to refine the district-scale REE-Nb carbonatite exploration model.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Phase targeting study completed for the Radix REE and Gallium Sheep Creek Project in Ravalli County, Montana with Beaver Creek identified as the priority target.**
- **Radix Project is directly adjacent to US Critical Metals (USCM) Sheep Creek Project - the highest-grade REE and Gallium deposit in the United States, with grades up to 20.1% TREE[1] and up to 363 ppm gallium[1].**
- **The Sheep Creek carbonatite system, and by extension the Radix Project on the same carbonatite geological trend, represents the only known economically viable domestic US gallium source.**
- **Validation against three (3) regional targets, defined as West Fork Bitterroot, Sheep Creek and Woods Creek corridors used to inform the broader mineral-system model.**
- **Priority in-claim validation area: Beaver Creek Carbonatite-Nb Zone, where public-domain USGS MRDS records report historical niobium values of up to 0.3% Nb associated with carbonatite and amphibolite.**
- **The next phase of exploration will be to verify and test the above Niobium record, and historical USGS MRDS records on REE values whilst also identifying Gallium targets.**
- **Radix-area NURE stream-sediment data shows a potential drainage-scale REE target and will be followed at the next exploration program.**
- **Regional study corridors: West Fork Bitterroot, Sheep Creek and Woods Creek provide district-scale context, drainage geochemistry, mineral occurrence support and analogues.**
- **Phase two (2) field validation planned: work will focus on confirming priority in-claim geology and any permitted regional context areas for structurally controlled REE-Nb mineralisation, carbonate/carbonatite-style veining, and pathfinder minerals such as monazite, columbite, barite and apatite.**

1 Source: US Critical Metals Corp. (CSE: USCM) and US Critical Materials Corp., news release "Sheep Creek Samples Up to 20.1% TREE" dated 25 March 2024. Grades quoted are from surface rock-chip and channel sampling of the USCM Sheep Creek project (adjacent to, and not on, the Radix tenure); they are not Radix exploration results. Available at https://uscmcorp.com/.

OMNIA METALS' EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, PATRICK GLOVAC, SAID:

"The Phase 1 work has provided Omnia with a disciplined exploration framework for Radix. Importantly, the work differentiates between the Beaver Creek area, which is the priority in-claim field validation target, and the surrounding regional corridors that help us understand the broader REE and niobium carbonatite system.

"Our next step is to conduct a field program designed to confirm whether the public-domain geochemical and mineral occurrence datasets are supported by local bedrock geology, structural preparation and REE-Nb pathfinder mineralisation within the Company's project area."

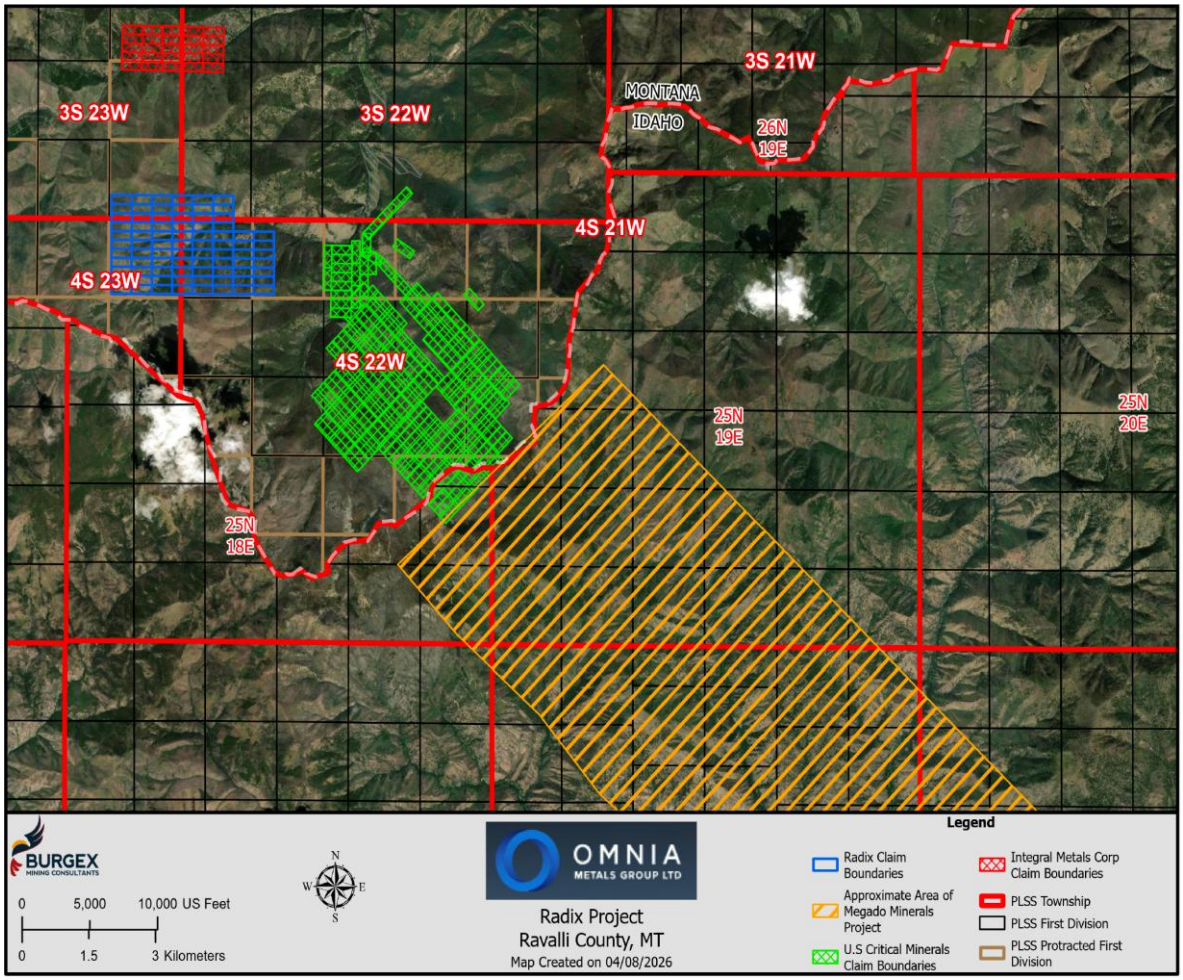

Figure 1: Radix Project Location map with adjacent projects

Omnia Metals Group Ltd ("**Omnia**" or the "**Company**") (ASX: OM1) is pleased to announce the completion of a Phase 1 targeting study for the Radix REE and Gallium Sheep Creek Project ("**Radix**" or the "**Project**"), located in the Alta / Sheep Creek area of Ravalli County, Montana, USA.

The study integrates public-domain USGS Mineral Resource Data System ("**MRDS**") mineral occurrence records, USGS / DOE National Uranium Resource Evaluation ("**NURE**") Hydrogeochemical and Stream Sediment Reconnaissance ("**HSSR**") data, and regional geological analog information from the Mineral Hill district. The work was undertaken to assess whether Radix is sufficiently prospective to justify focused Phase 2 field validation.

The key outcome is a refined exploration framework that identifies Beaver Creek as the priority in-claim field validation area, while recognising West Fork Bitterroot, Sheep Creek and Woods Creek as regional study corridors that support the broader REE-Nb carbonatite system interpretation.

Priority In-Claim Target and Regional Study Corridors (Table 1)

Area	Disclosure classification	Tenure / role in model	Key public-domain evidence	Phase 2 purpose
Beaver Creek Carbonatite-Nb Zone	Priority in-claim field validation target	Within Radix claim block; main area for near-term in-claim validation	MRDS records report historical Nb values of 0.1-0.3% with carbonatite and amphibolite association; NURE pathfinder support includes Ti-Ba-Th association	Confirm historic workings / prospects, verify lithology and geometry, sample carbonate-rich zones, test REE-Nb association in bedrock
West Fork Bitterroot Corridor	Regional study corridor	Regional context area used to refine the Radix structural and geochemical model	NURE REE proxy approximately up to 341 ppm and balanced REE-Th-Ba-Ti profile; interpreted as strong analog-style drainage signature	Assess structural trends and drainage source implications only where access, tenure and permissions allow; use as analog support for in-claim targeting
Sheep Creek System	Regional study corridor	Regional context area and third-party / historical mineral-system reference	NURE REE proxy approximately 397 ppm; MRDS records include an REE + Th producer in gneiss and carbonate host rocks	Use as a system-scale magnitude and source-style reference; avoid implying these grades or records are on Company tenure
Woods Creek System	Regional study corridor	Regional context area for mineralogical and pathfinder comparison	MRDS records report REE + Nb + Ba association including monazite, columbite and barite; NURE REE proxy approximately 386 ppm	Use as a mineralogical variant study area to refine field indicators for the Radix claim block

Priority 1: Beaver Creek Carbonatite-Nb Zone - In-Claim Field Validation Target

Beaver Creek is the priority target area within the Radix claim block. It provides the most direct test of the Radix REE-Nb carbonatite model because public-domain MRDS records report historical niobium values of 0.1-0.3% associated with carbonatite and amphibolite. The Phase 1 study also identifies a supporting REE-pathfinder association in drainage-scale data.

Phase 2 work at Beaver Creek will initially include systematic drainage sediment sampling designed to refine and ground-truth the historical NURE/HSSR drainage-scale geochemical response and assist in vectoring toward potential local bedrock source areas. Where outcrop is encountered, the field team will complete reconnaissance geological mapping and collect selective rock-chip samples from prospective lithologies, alteration zones, carbonate/carbonatite-style veining, structural contacts, historical workings or other mineralised exposures. The program is intended to determine whether the historical public-domain datasets are supported by local bedrock geology and assayable REE-Nb-Ga pathfinder mineralisation within the Radix claim block. Until this work is completed, the historical MRDS and NURE/HSSR information should be treated as unverified and indicative only.

The radiometric survey below, sourced from the Earth Mapping Resources Initiative, shows a much clearer trend, highlighted in dark red, of the radioactive REE mineral belt as suggested by the Thorium–Potassium ratio. Historic mapping in Idaho identifies discrete NW–SE-trending REE structures within a broader mineralised belt, and this survey appears to support the continuation of that trend into Montana.

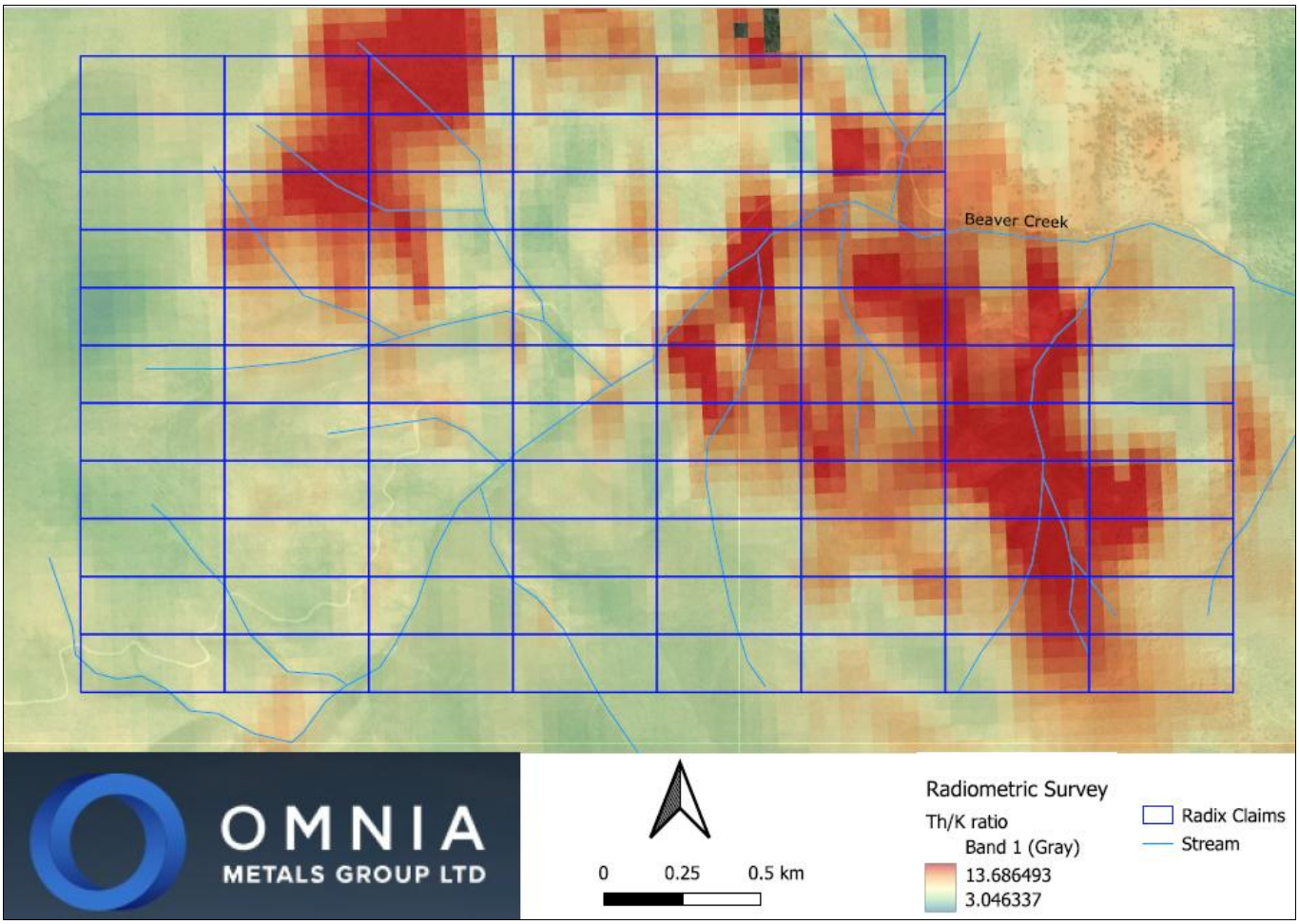

Figure 2: Beaver Creek target area and Radix claims with Radiometric Survey expressing Th/K Ratio

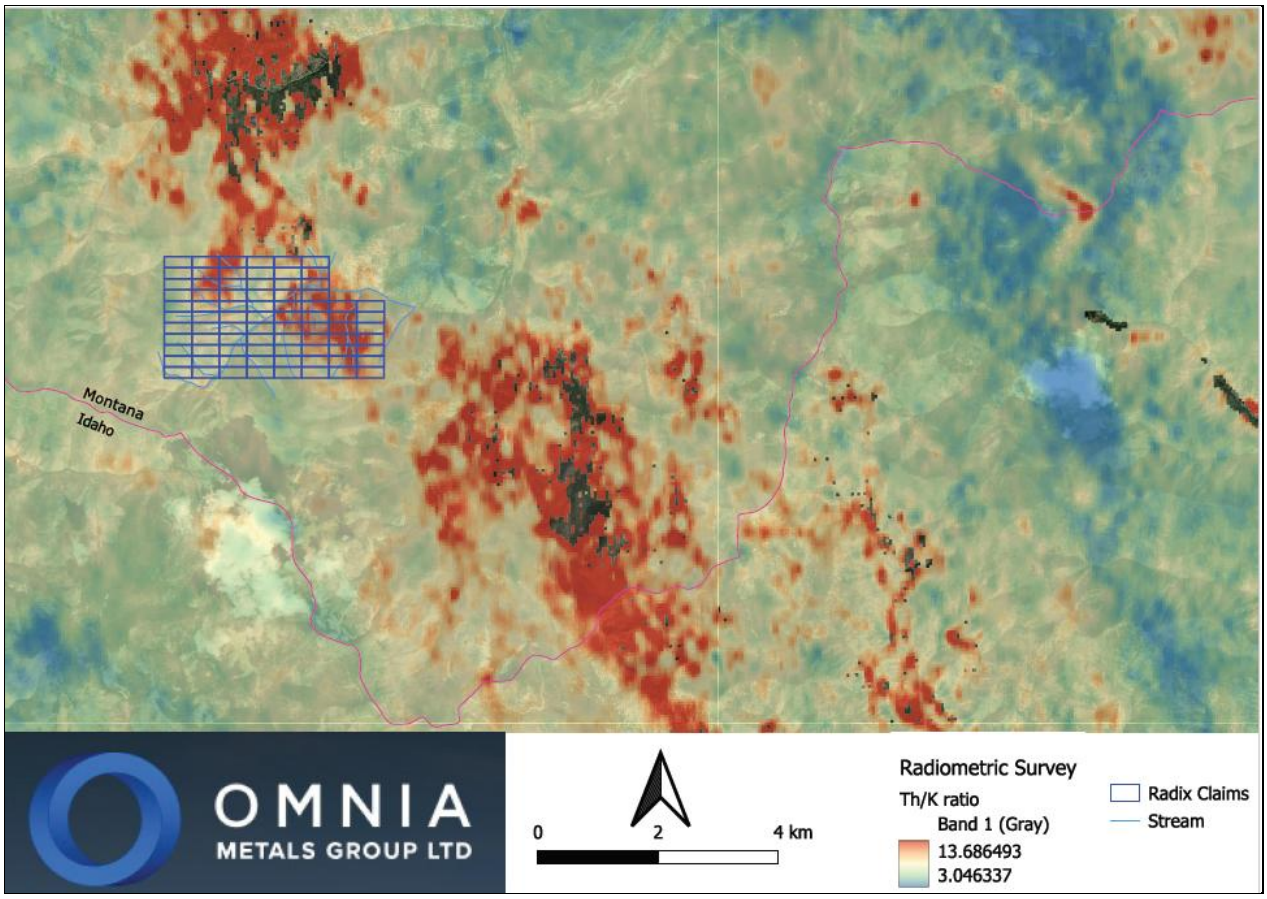

Figure 3: Regional Th/K Ratio Radiometric Survey

Regional Study Corridors Used to Refine the Exploration Model

West Fork Bitterroot Corridor - Analog and Structural-Geochemical Study Area

West Fork Bitterroot is interpreted in the Phase 1 study as the strongest full-system analog-style drainage response, with a balanced REE, thorium, barium and titanium pathfinder profile. In this announcement it is presented as a regional study corridor that informs the Radix targeting model, not as a confirmed in-claim exploration target.

Sheep Creek System - Regional Magnitude and Producer Context

Sheep Creek provides regional context through the highest REE proxy value in the Radix-area NURE dataset and MRDS documentation of an REE + Th producer in gneiss and carbonate. References to Sheep Creek are included to describe the district-scale mineral system and do not imply that reported third-party or historical mineralisation is located on Omnia tenure.

Woods Creek System - Regional Mineralogical Variant Study Area

Woods Creek provides a regional mineralogical reference because MRDS records describe an REE + Nb + Ba association including monazite, columbite and barite. This assemblage is useful for defining field indicators, but Woods Creek is not presented as an in-claim target unless tenure and access are confirmed.

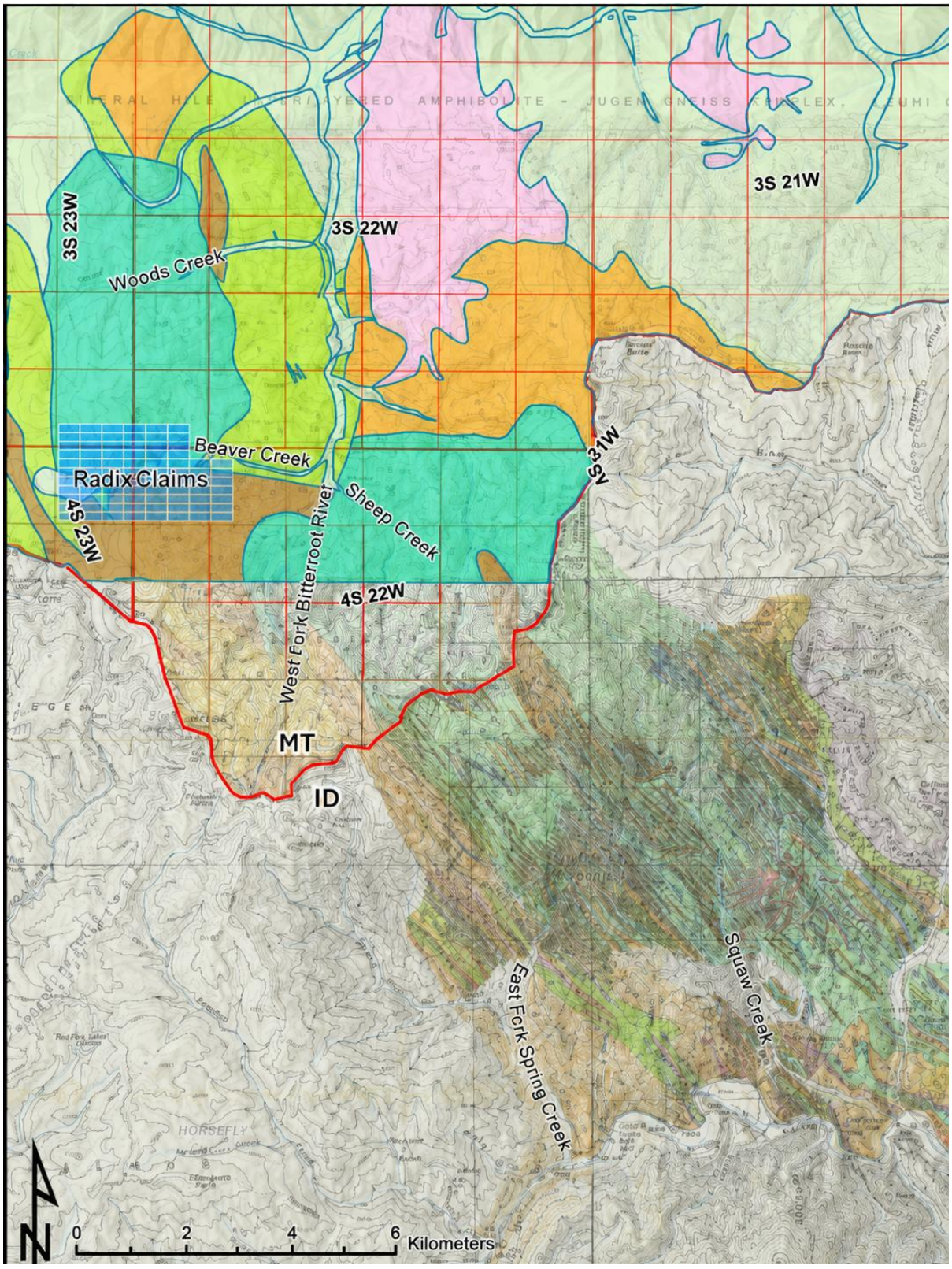

Figure 4: Historic geologic structures map of Idaho Rare Earth Belt and our Montana study regions as well as Radix claim block

Field Validation Program

Omnia plans to undertake a focused Phase 2 field validation program. The objective is to test whether the public-domain datasets correspond to structurally prepared bedrock REE-Nb mineralisation within the Company's project area.

- Confirm the location, geology and accessibility of the Beaver Creek in-claim validation area.
- Complete systematic drainage sediment sampling to refine historical NURE/HSSR drainage-scale geochemical responses and assist in vectoring toward potential bedrock source areas.
- Map northwest-trending structures, fold hinges, flexures, shear zones and lithologic contacts where exposed.
- Prospect for carbonate or carbonatite-style veining, lenses, sills, breccias and altered amphibolite-gneiss contacts.
- Collect selective rock-chip samples from prospective outcrop, alteration zones, structural contacts and historical workings where appropriate.
- Use regional study corridors as analog and context areas only where land status, access and permissions are appropriate.
- Re-define targets after field observations and assay results are received.

Project Location and Strategic Context

The Radix REE and Gallium Sheep Creek Project covers 80 federal lode mining claims (BC 1 to 80) over approximately 1,652 acres, directly staked by Omnia through Earth Elements LLC at no acquisition cost, and held 100%. The Project is located in southern Ravalli County, Montana, along the southwestern flank of the Bitterroot Mountains, with existing road access into a Tier-1 US mining jurisdiction.

Radix sits on the western extension of the Sheep Creek REE district, capturing the Beaver Creek locality and adjacent ground within the same prospective belt. The Project lies within the Montana–Idaho Alkalic Belt, a regionally significant alkaline igneous province hosting multiple REE and niobium systems that extend from Lemhi Pass to the south, through Mineral Hill, and into southwestern Montana. More than 60 surface carbonatite formations have been documented across the district, with government and academic studies confirming high-grade REE mineralisation exceeding 10% TREO in the broader district, and direct continuity of that mineralisation into the Radix claim block.

Most importantly for investors, Radix lies directly adjacent to the USCM Sheep Creek deposit, which is recognised as the highest-grade REE and gallium deposit in the United States. USCM has reported grades of up to 20.1% TREE and gallium values up to 363 ppm in carbonatite rock-chip and channel samples at the adjacent Sheep Creek project[1]. In April 2026, REalloys Inc. (NASDAQ: ALOY) executed a strategic MOU with USCM for up to 10% offtake from the Sheep Creek deposit, providing direct, third-party commercial validation of the district and confirming committed institutional demand for US-domestic heavy REE and gallium supply. Those USCM grades relate to USCM tenure and are not indicative of mineralisation on Omnia's Radix Project, but they establish the proven endowment of the system that Radix is interpreted to be part of.

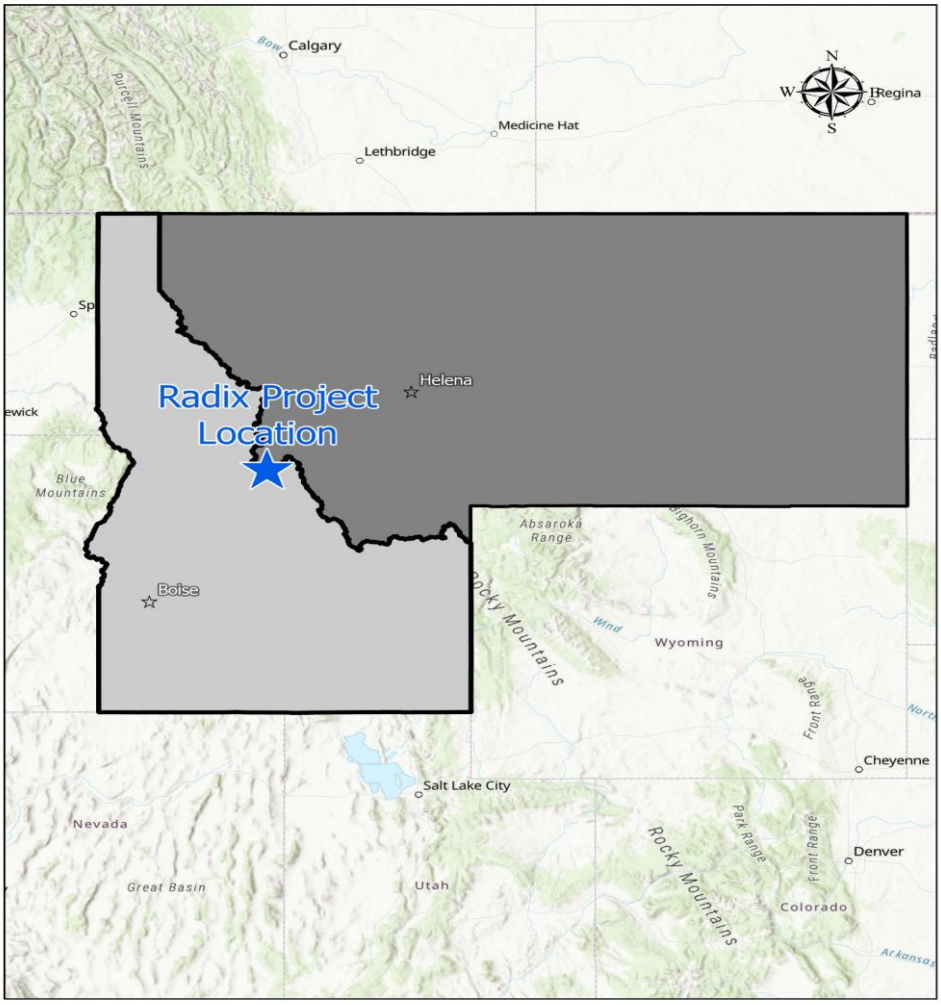

Figure 5: Radix Project Location

Next Steps

- Complete land status, access and field logistics review for the Beaver Creek in-claim area.
- Undertake Phase 2 structural mapping, prospecting and rock sampling with a focus on REE-Nb-Ga.
- Validate and refine the current model based on field evidence.
- Report material field observations and assay results in accordance with ASX Listing Rules and JORC 2012 requirements.

- ENDS -

This announcement is approved for release by Quinton Meyers, Non-executive director, of Omnia Metals Group Ltd.

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ABOUT OMNIA METALS GROUP

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.

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 Ltd, 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.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Selcuk Gokler, who is a Competent Person and a European Geologist (EurGeol), and a member of the European Federation of Geologists (EFG). Mr Gokler is a consultant to Omnia Metals Group Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Gokler consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

All Exploration Results reported in the accompanying announcement are based on publicly available historical information sourced from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), including the Mineral Resource Data System (MRDS) and the National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE) Hydrogeochemical and Stream Sediment Reconnaissance (HSSR) program. No new sampling, drilling or assaying has been undertaken by Omnia Metals Group Ltd or Earth Elements LLC. The information forms the basis of a Phase 1 desktop targeting study only.

Appendix 1 – Supporting Public-Domain Data Tables

The following tables reproduce the public-domain MRDS and NURE/HSSR information used in the Phase 1 targeting study. The tables are included as supporting data tables only. No new sampling, drilling or assaying has been undertaken by Omnia Metals Group Ltd or Earth Elements LLC. For page fit, Tables 2 and 3 have been split into logical column panels; the original table order and source values have been retained.

Calculation convention: LREE = La + Ce + Sm + Eu; HREE = Dy + Yb + Lu; TREE = LREE + HREE. NURE NAA analyses do not report Pr, Nd, Gd, Tb, Ho, Er, Tm or Y, so these are excluded from the totals. Negative source values indicate below detection and are preserved as reported.

Table 1. MRDS Mineral Occurrences – Radix Area (REE–Nb System Indicators and Geological Context) (Coordinates:WGS84)

Location Description	FID	Shape	DEP_ID	Latitude	Longitude	SITE_NAME	DEV_STAT	URL	CODE_LIST
Section 31 of Radix Claims	239738	Point	10246060	45.52738	-114.36204	Titanium Occurrence	Occurrence	https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/show-mrds.php?dep_id=10246060	REE BA NB TH TI
Section 8, South of Radix Claims	286885	Point	10294324	45.50958	-114.35124	Titanium Occurrence	Occurrence	https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/show-mrds.php?dep_id=10294324	REE BA NB TH TI
Ace Mine, Section 32, NE of Radix Claims	9968	Point	10010270	45.53321	-114.34261	Ace Mine	Occurrence	https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/show-mrds.php?dep_id=10010270	AG
Section 4 (PB 40), East of Radix Claims at mouth of Beaver Creek	9965	Point	10010267	45.52349	-114.32594	Beaver Creek	Occurrence	https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/show-mrds.php?dep_id=10010267	NB
Section 4 (PB 40), East of Radix Claims at mouth of Beaver Creek	287462	Point	10294901	45.52158	-114.32374	Murry Grant Claims	Prospect	https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/show-mrds.php?dep_id=10294901	PB CU AU AG
Section 8, W-ForkBitterroot, SE of Radix Claims	8719	Point	10008958	45.49988	-114.33427	Sheep Creek	Producer	https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/show-mrds.php?dep_id=10008958	REE TH
Section 9, W-ForkBitterroot, East of Radix Claims	215895	Point	10221637	45.50458	-114.32284	Columbite	Occurrence	https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/show-mrds.php?dep_id=10221637	NB
Section 9, W-ForkBitterroot, East of Radix Claims	120801	Point	10124281	45.50658	-114.32344	Unnamed Sample Location	Occurrence	https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/show-mrds.php?dep_id=10124281	CA NB
Section 9, W-ForkBitterroot, East of Radix Claims	19350	Point	10019901	45.50071	-114.31233	Unknown	Occurrence	https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/show-mrds.php?dep_id=10019901	NB U TH REE
Section 4 (PB 40), East of Radix Claims in Augen Gniess	192665	Point	10197868	45.51628	-114.32844	Beaver Creek Columbite Deposit	Prospect	https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/show-mrds.php?dep_id=10197868	NB
Section 4 (PB 40), East of Radix Claims in Augen Gniess	121224	Point	10124711	45.51598	-114.32404	Titanium Occurrence	Occurrence	https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/show-mrds.php?dep_id=10124711	TI
Section 4 (PB 40), East of Radix Claims at mouth of Sheep Creek	303089	Point	60000301	45.51988	-114.31954	Mineral Point District	Prospect	https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/show-mrds.php?dep_id=60000301	REE NB AU CU AG REE_CE SR
Section 4 (PB 40), East of Radix Claims at mouth of Sheep Creek	144936	Point	10149011	45.51908	-114.31764	Sheep Creek Columbite Deposits	Prospect	https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/show-mrds.php?dep_id=10149011	NB
Sectioon 33, NE of Radix Claims, along West Fork Bitterroot River	215923	Point	10221665	45.53128	-114.31534	Puff Ball No. 1-17	Prospect	https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/show-mrds.php?dep_id=10221665	REE
Sectioon 33, NE of Radix Claims, along West Fork Bitterroot River	8901	Point	10009160	45.53321	-114.31761	Sheep Creek Deposits	Occurrence	https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/show-mrds.php?dep_id=10009160	NB TA
Sectioon 33, NE of Radix Claims, along West Fork Bitterroot River	88137	Point	10090622	45.53321	-114.31761	Woods Creek Deposits	Occurrence	https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/show-mrds.php?dep_id=10090622	NB REE BA
Sectioon 28, NE of Radix Claims, along West Fork Bitterroot River	9966	Point	10010268	45.54155	-114.31761	Copper Queen	Occurrence	https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/show-mrds.php?dep_id=10010268	CU

1 Source: US Critical Metals Corp. (CSE: USCM) and US Critical Materials Corp., news release “Sheep Creek Samples Up to 20.1% TREE” dated 25 March 2024. Grades quoted are from surface rock-chip and channel sampling of the USCM Sheep Creek project (adjacent to, and not on, the Radix tenure); they are not Radix exploration results. Available at https://uscmcorp.com/.

Table 2A. NURE Sediment Geochemistry – Mineral Hill Baseline: sample metadata (Coordinates:WGS84)

Location Description	FID	Shape	REC_NO	Latitude	Longtitude	SAMPDAT	SAMPSRC	SEDCOND	PRIME_ID	SAMPTYP	DOELAB	SIZEFRXN	METHODS
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	35518	Point	5035520	45.43330	-114.26360	7/9/1979	STREAM	WET	L16323	12	LASL	-100 MESH	LA1, LA3, LA4, LA5
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	35519	Point	5035521	45.43310	-114.26580	7/9/1979	STREAM	WET	L16324	12	LASL	-100 MESH	LA1, LA3, LA4, LA5
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	35520	Point	5035522	45.42080	-114.27030	7/9/1979	STREAM	WET	L16325	12	LASL	-100 MESH	LA1, LA3, LA4, LA5
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	36894	Point	5036896	45.40940	-114.26810	8/17/1979	STREAM	DRY	L17708	15	LASL	-100 MESH	LA1, LA3, LA4, LA5
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	36895	Point	5036897	45.40330	-114.25970	8/17/1979	STREAM	DRY	L17709	15	LASL	-100 MESH	LA1, LA3, LA4, LA5
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	35517	Point	5035519	45.39330	-114.25610	7/8/1979	STREAM	WET	L16322	12	LASL	-100 MESH	LA1, LA3, LA4, LA5
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	35478	Point	5035480	45.46360	-114.22720	8/9/1979	STREAM	WET	L16282	12	LASL	-100 MESH	LA1, LA3, LA4, LA5
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	35477	Point	5035479	45.46140	-114.22390	7/9/1979	STREAM	WET	L16281	12	LASL	-100 MESH	LA1, LA3, LA4, LA5
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	35479	Point	5035481	45.45140	-114.21060	7/9/1979	SPRING	WET	L16283	11	LASL	-100 MESH	LA1, LA3, LA4, LA5
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	36813	Point	5036815	45.43170	-114.21190	8/14/1979	STREAM	DRY	L17626	15	LASL	-100 MESH	LA1, LA3, LA4, LA5
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	35476	Point	5035478	45.43140	-114.20940	7/9/1979	STREAM	WET	L16280	12	LASL	-100 MESH	LA1, LA3, LA4, LA5
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	36812	Point	5036814	45.41190	-114.19720	8/14/1979	STREAM	DRY	L17625	15	LASL	-100 MESH	LA1, LA3, LA4, LA5

Table 2B. NURE Sediment Geochemistry – Mineral Hill Baseline: major/minor elements

Location Description	REC_NO	LI_PPM	BE_PPM	NA_PCT	MG_PCT	AL_PCT	K_PCT	CA_PCT	SC_PPM	TI_PPM	V_PPM	CR_PPM	MN_PPM
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035520	21	1	1.804	2.412	6.468	1.112	4.859	40.1	10880	242	151	1317
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035521	21	2	2.043	1.743	6.888	1.404	3.284	25.7	5913	141	95	855
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035522	34	2	2.145	1.759	7.182	1.476	3.879	27.6	5858	153	116	840
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5036896	86	3	1.816	1.321	6.894	2.081	2.811	23.4	5737	121	92	891
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5036897	42	2	2.115	0.847	6.775	1.801	2.279	15.2	5033	94	32	966
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035519	43	3	1.788	1.142	7.017	1.932	2.329	22	6220	123	86	775
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035480	22	-1	1.722	2.555	6.588	-0.539	4.492	36.3	12900	252	145	1353
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035479	28	-1	1.74	2.452	6.987	0.75	4.784	40.7	9070	281	129	1324
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035481	34	-1	1.169	1.871	5.324	1.155	10.42	19.4	4606	152	85	1527
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5036815	43	-1	2.77	1.421	7.873	2.065	2.301	24.6	5222	144	108	907
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035478	42	2	1.982	2.309	7.991	1.294	3.608	34.2	5060	197	168	933
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5036814	21	-1	1.86	1.985	7.035	1.601	5.204	31.2	5074	184	137	1010

Table 2C. NURE Sediment Geochemistry – Mineral Hill Baseline: base/pathfinder elements

Location Description	REC_NO	FE_PCT	CO_PPM	NI_PPM	CU_PPM	ZN_PPM	SR_PPM	NB_PPM	AG_PPM	BA_PPM
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035520	7.98	34.9	50	47	-58	-347	-20	-5	444
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035521	4.779	21.6	32	29	-47	-275	-20	-5	512
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035522	5.241	22.6	46	25	114	-243	-20	-5	531
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5036896	4.758	21.5	29	31	-52	-314	-20	-5	462
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5036897	3.868	14.1	16	36	122	-309	-20	-5	700
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035519	5.169	17.3	26	42	211	-302	-20	5	721
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035480	7.368	32.4	52	32	-76	-382	-20	-5	468
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035479	8.11	36.5	48	54	-126	-291	-20	-5	499
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035481	4.259	21.1	31	69	-139	-528	-20	-5	552
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5036815	4.644	18.6	42	31	90	-277	-20	-5	1594
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035478	6.481	37.9	56	56	-60	-333	-20	-5	594
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5036814	5.955	27.4	42	42	-56	-321	-20	-5	574

Table 2D. NURE Sediment Geochemistry – Mineral Hill Baseline: REE, Th-U and calculated totals

Location Description	REC_NO	LA_PPM	CE_PPM	SM_PPM	EU_PPM	DY_PPM	YB_PPM	LU_PPM	HF_PPM	W_PPM	AU_PPM	PB_PPM	TH_PPM	U_DN_PPM	LREE (ppm)	HREE (ppm)	TREE (ppm)
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035520	64	125	8.5	1.8	9	8.2	0.8	31.6	-15	-0.11	-5	11.2	2.58	199.3	18	217.3
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035521	63	154	11.2	1.7	12	10.9	1.1	27.2	-15	-0.08	-5	20.8	7.83	229.9	24	253.9
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035522	60	138	11.8	1.8	12	11.6	1.2	31.4	16	-0.08	5	19.2	7.43	211.6	24.8	236.4
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5036896	103	219	19.6	2	20	17.5	1.7	48.2	-15	-0.15	15	28.4	18.71	343.6	39.2	382.8
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5036897	40	80	6.7	1.4	9	5.8	0.6	12	15	-0.12	6	10.8	5.7	128.1	15.4	143.5
East Fork of Spring Creek, West slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035519	93	209	17.9	2.6	19	16.4	1.6	47.8	26	-0.1	56	31.3	16.73	322.5	37	359.5
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035480	82	147	7.6	1.8	9	5.5	0.7	37.3	-15	-0.11	-5	10.5	3.39	238.4	15.2	253.6
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035479	53	108	7.6	1.7	6	6.9	0.7	25.2	-15	-0.09	-5	8.2	2.63	170.3	13.6	183.9
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035481	24	54	3.8	1.1	4	4	0.2	5.5	-15	-0.13	19	5.1	1.71	82.9	8.2	91.1
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5036815	68	152	10	2.1	9	8.2	0.7	14.3	-15	-0.13	7	23.5	3.23	232.1	17.9	250
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5035478	54	115	9	1.9	8	7.4	0.7	10.2	-15	-0.11	-5	17	3.68	179.9	16.1	196
Squaw Creek, East slope of Dutchler Mtn., ID	5036814	32	86	7.6	1.6	8	7.2	0.5	7.8	-15	-0.16	-5	12.1	1.77	127.2	15.7	142.9

Notes: LREE = La + Ce + Sm + Eu; HREE = Dy + Yb + Lu; TREE = LREE + HREE. Negative source values (e.g., -20) indicate 'below detection limit' and are preserved verbatim. All sums treat below-detection values as-is. Replace negatives if a different convention is desired.

Table 3A. NURE Sediment Geochemistry – Radix Area: sample metadata (Coordinates:WGS84)

Location Description	FID	Shape	REC_NO	Latitude	Longtitude	SAMPDAT	SAMPSRC	SEDCOND	PRIME_ID	SAMPTYP	DOELAB	SIZEFRXN	METHODS
Beaver Creek, MT	35293	Point	5035294	45.52060	-114.32390	8/3/1976	STREAM	WET	L16073	12	LASL	-100 MESH	LA1, LA3, LA4, LA5
Sheep Creek, MT	35292	Point	5035293	45.52030	-114.31830	8/3/1976	STREAM	WET	L16072	12	LASL	-100 MESH	LA1, LA3, LA4, LA5
West Fork Bitterroot River, MT	35291	Point	5035292	45.51530	-114.32110	8/3/1976	STREAM	WET	L16071	12	LASL	-100 MESH	LA1, LA3, LA4, LA5
West Fork Bitterroot River, MT	35294	Point	5035295	45.54610	-114.31690	8/3/1976	STREAM	WET	L16076	12	LASL	-100 MESH	LA1, LA3, LA4, LA5
West Fork Bitterroot River, MT	35295	Point	5035296	45.56330	-114.32110	8/3/1976	STREAM	WET	L16077	12	LASL	-100 MESH	LA1, LA3, LA4, LA5
Deer Creek, MT	35305	Point	5035306	45.59170	-114.32780	8/17/1976	STREAM	WET	L16099	12	LASL	-100 MESH	LA1, LA3, LA4, LA5
Woods Creek, MT	35324	Point	5035325	45.54280	-114.40280	9/11/1976	STREAM	WET	L16123	12	LASL	-100 MESH	LA1, LA3, LA4, LA5
Deer Creek, MT	35308	Point	5035309	45.58750	-114.38750	8/18/1976	STREAM	WET	L16103	12	LASL	-100 MESH	LA1, LA3, LA4, LA5

Table 3B. NURE Sediment Geochemistry – Radix Area: major/minor elements

Location Description	REC_NO	LI_PPM	BE_PPM	NA_PCT	MG_PCT	AL_PCT	K_PCT	CA_PCT	SC_PPM	TI_PPM	V_PPM	CR_PPM	MN_PPM
Beaver Creek, MT	5035294	47	2	2.04	2.198	7.084	1.207	3.683	32.4	7231	191	122	979
Sheep Creek, MT	5035293	22	1	1.951	2.498	6.742	0.722	4.489	35.3	9549	204	165	1240
West Fork Bitterroot River, MT	5035292	32	2	2.105	2.232	7.112	0.872	3.894	31.8	6499	176	116	941
West Fork Bitterroot River, MT	5035295	29	2	1.863	1.275	6.732	1.482	2.475	22.4	5968	133	90	730
West Fork Bitterroot River, MT	5035296	31	2	1.948	2.05	6.984	1.161	3.827	31.3	5687	169	123	968
Deer Creek, MT	5035306	48	5	1.967	0.997	6.616	1.769	1.696	13.3	4883	71	75	654
Woods Creek, MT	5035325	22	3	3.016	0.232	7.348	2.263	1.542	2.6	1487	21	14	219
Deer Creek, MT	5035309	38	3	2.691	0.691	7.062	1.831	1.655	5.8	2232	33	66	615

Table 3C. NURE Sediment Geochemistry – Radix Area: base/pathfinder elements

Location Description	REC_NO	FE_PCT	CO_PPM	NI_PPM	CU_PPM	ZN_PPM	SR_PPM	NB_PPM	AG_PPM	BA_PPM
Beaver Creek, MT	5035294	6.151	36.3	35	26	-49	-240	-20	-5	746
Sheep Creek, MT	5035293	6.716	40.6	65	32	-51	-302	-20	-5	488
West Fork Bitterroot River, MT	5035292	5.663	30.9	36	20	-50	-296	-20	-5	582
West Fork Bitterroot River, MT	5035295	5.052	25.4	31	38	127	-243	-20	-5	442
West Fork Bitterroot River, MT	5035296	5.728	35.4	42	32	-56	-302	-20	-5	479
Deer Creek, MT	5035306	3.185	9.9	20	13	-38	-289	-20	-5	468
Woods Creek, MT	5035325	0.842	2.6	-15	11	39	778	-20	-5	1148
Deer Creek, MT	5035309	2.18	7.4	-15	11	-35	547	-20	-5	1024

Table 3D. NURE Sediment Geochemistry – Radix Area: REE, Th-U and calculated totals

Location Description	REC_NO	LA_PPM	CE_PPM	SM_PPM	EU_PPM	DY_PPM	YB_PPM	LU_PPM	HF_PPM	W_PPM	AU_PPM	PB_PPM	TH_PPM	U_DN_PPM	LREE (ppm)	HREE (ppm)	TREE (ppm)
Beaver Creek, MT	5035294	95	171	10.9	2.2	9	9.2	1	32.4	-15	-0.08	-5	18.5	8.9	279.1	19.2	298.3
Sheep Creek, MT	5035293	129	237	12.6	2.4	8	7.5	0.7	24.7	-15	-0.09	-5	12.2	5.6	381	16.2	397.2
West Fork Bitterroot River, MT	5035292	93	215	10.4	2.4	11	8.4	0.8	21.9	-15	-0.09	-5	12.1	9.8	320.8	20.2	341
West Fork Bitterroot River, MT	5035295	50	101	11	2.2	9	6.1	0.7	14.8	-15	-0.08	-5	12.8	11.8	164.2	15.8	180
West Fork Bitterroot River, MT	5035296	74	145	8.9	2	8	7.5	0.7	15.7	-15	-0.09	-5	10.8	8.8	229.9	16.2	246.1
Deer Creek, MT	5035306	87	175	14	1.3	10	8.1	0.9	22.7	-15	-0.1	6	30.7	23.5	277.3	19	296.3
Woods Creek, MT	5035325	119	240	16.6	1.6	5	4.3	0.2	6.9	-15	-0.04	15	31.8	3.8	377.2	9.5	386.7
Deer Creek, MT	5035309	68	147	9.4	1.4	5	3.6	0.2	8	-15	-0.07	13	18.1	4.5	225.8	8.8	234.6

Notes: LREE = La + Ce + Sm + Eu; HREE = Dy + Yb + Lu; TREE = LREE + HREE. Negative source values (e.g., -20) indicate 'below detection limit' and are preserved verbatim. All sums treat below-detection values as-is. Replace negatives if a different convention is desired.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• *No sampling has been undertaken by Omnia Metals Group Ltd (Omnia or the Company) or its wholly owned US subsidiary Earth Elements LLC at the Radix REE & Gallium Sheep Creek Project (Radix or the Project) to the date of this announcement.* • *The geochemical information reported is sourced entirely from the U.S. Department of Energy / U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE) Hydrogeochemical and Stream Sediment Reconnaissance (HSSR) program. NURE samples within the Radix and Mineral Hill (analog) datasets are public-domain stream sediment and spring sediment samples collected by USGS / DOE contractors between 1976 and 1979.* • *NURE field protocols are documented in published USGS NURE/HSSR program manuals. Samples are drainage-integrated stream sediments sieved to a -100 mesh (-150 micron) fraction and are intended to represent the upstream catchment, not bedrock.* • *Mineral occurrence information is sourced from the USGS Mineral Resource Data System (MRDS) and is descriptive only. No bedrock, channel, chip, soil, RC or diamond drill sampling has been carried out by the Company. The historical MRDS and NURE/HSSR information is treated as unverified and indicative only until field-validated in Phase 2.* • *Phase 2 fieldwork will commence with systematic drainage sediment sampling within the Beaver Creek in-claim validation area to refine the historical NURE/HSSR response and vector toward potential bedrock source zones, followed by reconnaissance geological mapping and selective rock-chip sampling of prospective lithologies, alteration zones, carbonate/carbonatite-style veining, structural contacts and any historical workings encountered.*
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).*	• *Not applicable. No drilling has been undertaken on the BC-series claim block by the Company or by Earth Elements LLC to the date of this announcement.*
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.*	• *Not applicable. No drilling has been undertaken on the Project.*
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.*	• *Not applicable. No drill core, costean or channel logging has been undertaken by the Company. MRDS site descriptions used as targeting inputs are qualitative historical USGS records and have not been re-logged. Phase 2 fieldwork will include reconnaissance structural and lithological mapping at outcrop scale where exposure permits.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	• *Not applicable to any Company sampling because no Company sampling has been undertaken.* • *For the historical NURE sediment samples referenced in this announcement, USGS / DOE program documentation states that field samples were collected from active stream drainages, dried, and sieved to a -100 mesh (-150 micron) fraction prior to analysis at the relevant DOE Laboratory (Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory - LASL). Sub-sample sizes and splitting protocols were standardised across the NURE HSSR program and are described in published USGS open-file reports.* • *The Company has relied on these published public-domain procedures and has not re-sampled or independently verified the preparation chain.*
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 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.*	• *Not applicable to any Company analytical work because no Company assays have been commissioned.* • *NURE sediment samples referenced (METHODS codes LA1, LA3, LA4 and LA5) were analysed at LASL using a combination of neutron activation analysis (NAA) and emission spectroscopy / X-ray fluorescence methods as documented in the published NURE program reports. The methods are considered semi-quantitative to quantitative depending on the element and matrix.* • *Niobium in the NURE dataset is reported with a detection limit of 20 ppm and is largely below detection across both the Mineral Hill baseline (n=12) and the Radix-area dataset (n=8). For this reason the Company has relied on USGS MRDS records (not NURE) to characterise niobium occurrence. This limitation is disclosed in the body of the announcement and in the underlying Phase 1 Technical Report (Arkenstone Exploration, April 2026).* • *QA/QC for the historical NURE HSSR program is as documented by USGS / DOE. The Company has not introduced standards, blanks, duplicates or umpire-laboratory checks because no new sampling has been undertaken.*
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.*	• *All NURE and MRDS data used in the Phase 1 study were downloaded directly from public USGS data services (mrdata.usgs.gov) in unmodified form. No adjustments, recalculations or re-levelling have been applied to the underlying assay values.* • *A derived comparative index, REE Proxy = La + Ce + Sm (LREE-dominated), is referenced in the announcement for relative targeting comparison only. The proxy is a simple un-weighted sum of three independently measured NURE elements, in ppm, and involves no adjustment of primary data. It is not a TREO grade, not a resource estimate and not a direct bedrock grade.* • *No twinning of holes is applicable. No significant intercepts are reported. The Phase 1 Technical Report and its data inputs have been reviewed by the Competent Person, Mr Selcuk Gokler (EurGeol, EFG).*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• *NURE sample point locations are sourced from the published USGS NURE HSSR digital archive and are georeferenced in geographic coordinates (WGS84 / NAD83), re-projected to UTM Zone 12N where required.* • *MRDS occurrence locations are sourced from the USGS MRDS shapefile in geographic coordinates. MRDS locations are acknowledged in the underlying USGS documentation as variable in accuracy and, in some cases, represent approximate or section-centroid positions rather than precise workings. This limitation is disclosed in the body of the announcement (the historical MRDS information is treated as unverified and indicative only) and will be addressed by Phase 2 field verification.* • *Claim block boundaries (BC-series federal lode mining claims) are derived from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Mineral & Land Records System (MLRS) and the underlying Public Land Survey System (PLSS) grid. Claim coordinates were established by the Company's US tenure agents at the time of staking.* • *Topographic control is provided by USGS 10 m Digital Elevation Model coverage.*
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 Radix-area NURE dataset comprises 8 archived stream sediment samples across the Beaver Creek, Sheep Creek, West Fork Bitterroot, Deer Creek and Woods Creek drainages. The Mineral Hill (analog) dataset comprises 12 NURE samples across the East Fork of Spring Creek and Squaw Creek drainages.* • *Sample spacing is irregular and reflects the regional, district-scale design of the original NURE HSSR program. The spacing is sufficient for a regional drainage-integrated geochemical comparison between the Radix and Mineral Hill datasets but is not sufficient for resource estimation. No statement of geological or grade continuity is made.* • *No sample compositing has been applied. The REE Proxy (La + Ce + Sm) is a per-sample sum of independently measured elements, not a composite.*
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.*	• *Not applicable in a drilling sense. NURE samples are drainage-integrated stream sediments and do not have an orientation with respect to the interpreted NW-trending mineralised structures. Drainage-scale signals may include both proximal and transported material.* • *Phase 2 fieldwork will use systematic drainage sediment sampling and structural mapping to assess whether anomalous drainages correspond to structurally prepared bedrock sources within the Beaver Creek in-claim validation area.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Not applicable. No physical samples are held or have been handled by the Company. All input data are sourced from publicly accessible USGS digital archives.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *The Phase 1 desktop targeting study (Targeting Framework & System Evaluation, April 2026) was prepared by Arkenstone Exploration on behalf of the Company. The information has been reviewed by Mr Selcuk Gokler (EurGeol, EFG), the Competent Person for this announcement, who has confirmed it fairly represents the underlying data.* • *No independent audit of the underlying USGS MRDS or NURE/HSSR datasets has been commissioned and none is considered warranted at this early targeting stage. The*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		historical public-domain data is treated as unverified and indicative only pending Phase 2 field validation.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	• *The Radix REE & Gallium Sheep Creek Project comprises a contiguous block of BC-series federal unpatented lode mining claims located in southern Ravalli County, Montana, USA, on the southwestern flank of the Bitterroot Mountains within the Mineral Point District.* • *The claims were directly staked by Omnia's wholly owned US subsidiary, Earth Elements LLC, and are held 100% by Earth Elements LLC. They are administered under the U.S. General Mining Law of 1872 by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and are subject to standard annual maintenance fees and BLM compliance requirements.* • *The Project is located on federal land. The Company is not aware of any native title or sacred-site impediments, joint ventures, partnerships or overriding royalties affecting the BC-series claim block at the date of this announcement, and is not aware of any material impediments to maintaining the claims in good standing or to conducting low-impact, non-mechanised surface exploration under the BLM 'Notice' / 'Plan of Operations' framework. Higher levels of disturbance will require additional permitting.* • *The regional study corridors referenced in this announcement (West Fork Bitterroot, Sheep Creek and Woods Creek) extend beyond the Company's claim block and are not presented as in-claim targets. Any field activity in those areas will be conditional on confirmation of land status, access and permissions.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*The Mineral Point District has been the subject of intermittent exploration and mining since the late 19th century, with documented historical workings and prospects across the Sheep Creek, Beaver Creek and Woods Creek areas. The Phase 1 Technical Report references 17 USGS MRDS occurrences within and adjacent to the BC-series claim block, including:* • *Sheep Creek (MRDS DEP_ID 10008958) - historical REE + Th producer in gneiss / carbonate host;* • *Beaver Creek Columbite Deposit (DEP_ID 10197868) and related Nb (columbite) prospects with reported historical grades of 0.1-0.3% Nb in carbonatite + amphibolite host;* • *Woods Creek Deposits (DEP_ID 10090622) - Nb + REE + Ba occurrences with monazite, columbite and barite mineralogy;* • *Puff Ball No. 1-17 (DEP_ID 10221665) - REE prospect along the West Fork Bitterroot corridor;* • *Mineral Point District (DEP_ID 60000301) - district-scale record listing REE, Nb, Au, Cu, Ag, Sr and Ce.* *Regional reconnaissance stream-sediment geochemistry was undertaken between 1976 and 1979 by USGS / DOE contractors under the NURE HSSR program. Samples relevant to the Project were collected from the West Fork Bitterroot River, Beaver Creek, Sheep Creek, Woods Creek and Deer Creek drainages.* *Third-party REE and gallium exploration activity has been reported in the broader district. Any grades, resources, production history or commercial arrangements reported by third parties relate to third-party tenure and are not necessarily indicative of mineralisation on Omnia's Radix Project tenure.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Company has relied on this publicly available historical information as the basis of the Phase 1 desktop targeting study. The information has not been re-sampled or independently re-assayed.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The Project lies within the Montana-Idaho Alkalic Belt, a regionally extensive alkaline igneous province that hosts multiple REE, Nb and Th occurrences from Lemhi Pass (Idaho) in the south through Mineral Hill and into southwestern Montana.* • *The target deposit style is carbonatite-related, structurally controlled REE ± Nb ± Th mineralisation hosted within a Mesoproterozoic meta-igneous complex of interlayered amphibolite and augen gneiss (Belt Supergroup equivalents). The deposit model is informed by the analogous Mineral Hill district to the south, where REE mineralisation occurs as hydrothermal, syntectonic carbonatite veins and sills aligned along NW-trending structural fabric within layered metamorphic host rocks.* • *The interpreted system is best described as a structure-fed, lithology-modulated REE-Nb carbonatite system in which NW-trending structures control fluid pathways, layered amphibolite-gneiss / carbonate-bearing lithologies modulate deposition, and surface stream-sediment geochemistry records the drainage-scale footprint. The presence and continuity of this system on the BC-series claim block has not been field-verified by the Company.*

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 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.*
		• *Not applicable. No drilling has been undertaken on the BC-series claim block by the Company or, to the Company's knowledge, by any predecessor on the current claim package. Exclusion of drill hole information does not detract from the understanding of the announcement, which reports a Phase 1 desktop targeting study only.*

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 grade aggregation, weighted averaging, cut-off grade or metal-equivalent reporting has been used. No intercepts are reported.* • *The REE Proxy index (La + Ce + Sm, in ppm) used in the announcement is a simple un-weighted sum of three independently measured NURE elements, presented for comparative targeting purposes only between the Radix-area dataset and the Mineral Hill analog dataset. It is not a TREO grade, not a resource estimate and not a direct bedrock grade.* • *Reported summary statistics are arithmetic median and arithmetic maximum across the relevant sample population (n=8 Radix area; n=12 Mineral Hill). No high-grade cutting has been applied. No metal equivalents have been calculated.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• *Not applicable. No drilling intercepts or true-width / down-hole length relationships are reported. NURE sediment values represent drainage-integrated catchment signals, not mineralised intervals, and cannot be expressed as widths.*
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.*	*The Phase 1 Technical Report includes three figures which underpin the Phase 1 framework referenced in this announcement:* • *Figure 1 - Regional Project Area Map showing the Radix BC-series claim block within the Mineral Point REE-Nb District, on the Montana-Idaho border;* • *Figure 2 - Mineral Hill Geologic Map showing the structural-lithologic controls on REE-carbonatite mineralisation that underpin the targeting analog;* • *Figure 3 - Integrated Targeting Map showing the priority in-claim Beaver Creek validation area together with the West Fork Bitterroot, Sheep Creek and Woods Creek regional study corridors, MRDS occurrences and NURE sample locations relative to the BC-series claim block.* *No drill collar plans or cross sections are included because no drilling has been undertaken.*
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 announcement reports both median and maximum REE Proxy values for the Radix-area dataset (median ~297 ppm, maximum ~397 ppm) based on the full population of n=8 NURE samples. The Phase 1 Technical Report provides the equivalent Mineral Hill analog statistics (median ~227 ppm, maximum ~383 ppm; n=12). Per-corridor REE Proxy values are reported for the priority in-claim Beaver Creek area (~298 ppm) and for each regional study corridor (West Fork Bitterroot ~341 ppm, Sheep Creek ~397 ppm, Woods Creek ~386 ppm).* • *No high values have been selectively reported and no low values have been excluded. The announcement explicitly identifies Beaver Creek as the priority in-claim validation area and identifies West Fork Bitterroot, Sheep Creek and Woods Creek as regional study corridors used to refine the broader mineral-system model.* • *Known limitations are disclosed in the body of the announcement, including: niobium below detection in NURE; variable MRDS location accuracy; the drainage-integrated nature of NURE data and the possibility of transported signal; and the fact that historical public-domain data is unverified and indicative only pending Phase 2 field validation.* • *Third-party district grades (for example USCM Sheep Creek mineralisation) and broader district grades are not referenced as quantitative results in this announcement; the announcement notes that any third-party grades, resources, production history or commercial arrangements relate to third-party tenure and are not necessarily indicative of mineralisation on Omnia's Radix Project tenure.*
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*	*No geophysical surveys, bulk samples, metallurgical test work, bulk density measurements, hydrogeological work or geotechnical work have been undertaken by the Company on the Project.* *The substantive exploration information underlying the announcement consists of:*

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	density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• *USGS MRDS - 17 documented mineral occurrences within and adjacent to the BC-series claim block, including a documented REE + Th producer (Sheep Creek, on third-party tenure), Nb prospects with reported historical grades of 0.1-0.3% Nb (Beaver Creek) and a Nb-REE-Ba occurrence with monazite, columbite and barite mineralogy (Woods Creek);* • *USGS NURE/HSSR - stream-sediment geochemistry for 8 samples within or adjacent to the Project and 12 samples within the Mineral Hill analog area, reporting La, Ce, Sm, Th, Ba, Ti, Sr, Fe and other elements;* • *Published USGS, BLM and academic geological mapping and literature describing the Mineral Hill REE district and the Montana-Idaho Alkalic Belt;* • *Public BLM and PLSS tenure records.* *No deleterious or contaminating substances are identified at this stage.*
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.*	*The next phase of work is a focused Phase 2 field validation program to be executed by Earth Elements LLC, prioritising the Beaver Creek in-claim validation area, with regional study corridors used as analog and context areas only where land status, access and permissions are confirmed. The recommended program includes*: • *Completing a land status, access and field logistics review for the Beaver Creek in-claim area;* • *Systematic drainage sediment sampling within Beaver Creek to refine the historical NURE/HSSR drainage-scale geochemical response and assist in vectoring toward potential bedrock source areas;* • *Reconnaissance geological mapping of NW-trending structures, fold hinges, flexures, shear zones and lithologic contacts where exposed;* • *Prospecting for carbonate / carbonatite-style veining, lenses, sills, breccias and altered amphibolite-gneiss contacts;* • *Selective rock-chip sampling from prospective outcrop, alteration zones, structural contacts and historical workings where appropriate;* • *Re-defining targets after field observations and assay results are received.* *Drilling is not contemplated until Phase 2 field validation has been assessed. The Company will report material field observations and assay results in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules and the JORC Code (2012 Edition).*