Pitch Deck Narrative

Slide 1. Introduction.

Omnia Resource Development Corporation (ORDC) is a specialized mineral resource delineation company, analogous to a real estate developer for bare land. Rather than building physical infrastructure like roads or pads, ORDC focuses on discovering, delineating (defining the size, quality, and economic viability), and selling mineral deposits—primarily critical minerals, gold, and copper—to larger mining operators who handle extraction and production. This model aims to capture high returns from early-stage value creation while avoiding the capital-intensive and high-risk aspects of full mine development. The company employs a "real options" approach, treating each project stage as a flexible decision point to invest further, divest, or abandon based on data, thereby optimizing risk and returns.

Slide 2. Disclaimer

This is a standard disclaimer clarifying that the document is for informational purposes only and not a solicitation for investment, with no warranties on accuracy or completeness. Recipients are advised to consult independent advisors and refer to public disclosures.

Slide 3. The Idea

The deck is structured around demand drivers, business opportunities, risk management, capitalization, and exit strategies.

Slide 4. Demand

Structural Supply Deficits: Gold and copper demand outstrips supply, creating perpetual pressure on operators to grow reserves. Equity markets reward growth (e.g., stock premiums for reserve expansion) and punish decline (e.g., valuation haircuts).

Transaction Imperative: Large operators must acquire from juniors to bolster balance sheets—it's not optional for capital market support.

Even "Limited Potential" Assets Have Value: Regulations (e.g., NI 43-101 in Canada) require physical assets to justify public valuations. This creates a liquid, fungible secondary market for sub-optimal properties, enabling capital reallocation to high-ROI projects.

Timing: With 2025 commodity prices elevated (gold ~$4,000/oz, copper ~$5.00/lb per recent market data), acquisition activity is accelerating.

Slide 5. Lassonde Stage Valuation

The financier Pierre Lassonde published this graph a number of years ago, showing qualitatively how project values fluctuate over time.

Building on Lassonde's qualitative framework, we have quantified value creation by analyzing real-world transaction data (e.g., property sales, joint ventures, and acquisitions) reported in mining news, databases, and regulatory filings. This approach uses the market approach to valuation—benchmarking against comparable deals—to assign dollar figures to the Lassonde discovery and delineation stages.

Returns escalate exponentially—from 0.5x at initial discovery to over 20x at full delineation—as data reduces uncertainty.

Slide 6. Mitigating Risk

Traditional junior mining investments offer the possibility of returns well above market average but come with significant financial risk. We break this risk down into technical and financial components and present strategies that will significantly mitigate this risk profile.

Mark Osterberg, PhD and Thomas Bidgood, PhD are veteran resource geologists with decades of base and precious metals mining experience and expertise. Mark earned a PhD from the University of Arizona and spend the first half of his career working for Gold Fields Mining Corporation, Cyprus Mining Company, and BHP. Since 2001, he has worked as the founding principal for Mine Mappers, LLC, a geological consulting firm specializing in resource discovery and delineation, working almost entirely within the junior mining sector. Tom earned a PhD from the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology and then spend the first half of his career working for Kerr McGee, Cominco American, Amax Exploration, Amax Gold, and Cyprus-Amax, major U.S. based mining companies. The remaining portion of his career included stints as a professor at Colorado Christian University and as a principal consulting geologist at Mine Mappers, LLC. Both have solid, comprehensive experience in more than 100 discovery stage gold, copper, and base metal projects. Of these, more than 25 advanced from discovery to delineation, 21 advanced through the delineation stages to regulatory compliant resources and reserves and most of these projects reached commercial production.

Slide 7. Spreading the Risk: Project Sequencing.

We use a real options approach to spread the risk in resource delineation: treating each project stage as a decision point to evaluate whether to invest more, abandon, or divest based on emerging data about deposit size (ounces of gold) and richness (implied value per ounce). This minimizes losses on poor deposits while capturing outsized gains on rich ones. It's a classic application of portfolio management in natural resources, where not every bet pays off—but smart pruning ensures overall profitability.

Core Insight: Size + Richness = Value, but data reveals it gradually.

All combinations exist: Small/poor (e.g., 0.5M oz at low grade), small/rich, large/poor, large/rich.

Staged investment acts as a filter: Each quarter's results update probabilities.

Portfolio Strategy: Scale It Up

Target mix: 70% small bets (cheap early stages), 20% medium, 10% stars.

Projected Five-year outcome: 10 projects → 7 divested ($4M each = $28M), 2 middling ($50M), 1 jackpot ($300M) = +$500M net.

Risk hedge: Divest triggers preserve capital.

Real-world analogs: Kinross Gold divested $100M+ in mediocre assets (2019) to fund Tasiast (5M oz, $3B value)

Slide 8. Capitalizing Omnia Resource Development Corporation

A NYSE-American listing is a key component to this strategy, allowing easier institutional and retail investment, access to US based liquidity pools and offering a realistic chance to raise sufficient capital to guarantee the project preferred share component of the hybrid funding strategy.

The Omnia Board of Directors will have broad discretion to craft a designation of the series preferred shares based on project and market forces and there may be a variety of possible structures. Typically, the Board will create a series of preferred shares that will likely include the following attributes:

1. Secured, redeemable, convertible, participating
2. Bear a coupon interest rate, designated by the Board and based on market forces
3. Have a designated face value
4. Have a mandatory redemption date
5. Be convertible at the discretion of the holder into common stock of the Company with respect to principal and unpaid interest
6. Be entitled to the receipt upon redemption of the following:
    a. A special dividend of net proceeds of disposition after deduction for capital return, interest and SG&A
    b. A return of initial capital
    c. The option to convert the face value of the preferred shares plus interest into common stock at a preset price

The preferred shares will be secured by the property and assets comprising the project for which the series was created. All holders of the series will share ratably according to their face value holdings and will rank equally in the event of a liquidation of the security.

In the event of a failure of the project to return the capital there will be an automatic right to convert the face value of the series preferred and the unpaid interest, if any, into common shares at the preset rate granted at the date the certificate of designation for such series is filed. The underlying common shares issuable on conversion of the series preferred will be registered under a S-3 or similar registration statement so that, when issued, such shares will be free-trading in the hands of the holder.

This new strategy provides all of the benefits of a private equity, closed-end fund investment, and after the national listing of the Company, would benefit from added liquidity in the capital markets by way of conversion into common stock and subsequent resale at the election of the holder. It is also attractive because the underlying security goes beyond the assets of the project and includes a fallback to the conversion of the face value of the preferred share investment plus interest into common shares. The common shares have the benefit of valuing the enterprise as a whole and therefore risk is spread across all Company projects, so as to enable the payment of the annualized return. No such right exists for a private equity investment.

In many ways this type of investment is well-suited for a fund of funds as it provides ultimate flexibility and liquidity in the hands of the holder and mitigates risk, delivers enhanced security, and provides hedging opportunities and multiple exits not available in traditional debt or private equity funds.

Slide 9.Project Exit Strategies

Outright Sales: The preferred outcome.

Swaps: Property swaps and other means of asset exchange.

Joint Ventures: Retained interest, advanced royalties.

Public Company Spin-Outs: After listing, a project that undergoes development work can be spun-out quickly as a public company in the event the series preferred holders determine that an enhanced work program to delineate and develop reserves and extraction exists. The shareholders would thus include both

the holders of the project specific preferred shares, as well as Omnia and its shareholders that maintain an override equity position on the project.

Tax-Free Spin-Out Dividend: If the project is held within a corporation that is consolidated with Omnia and reported as such for a period of at least 12 months, then the opportunity exists for Omnia to do a tax-free spin-out to both preferred and common shareholders with little or no cost to Omnia. This decision to do so would be triggered by the same process used to sell or divest the project.

Flow-Through Opportunity: From time to time, tax codes permit the acceleration of certain classes of expenses such that they may be written-off in the year in which they are taken. This is often the case for mining exploration, oil and gas drilling and exploration, biotech/pharmaceutical research and a host of other allowable items. In such case a simple modification of the hybrid structure will be the introduction of an S-Corp or LLC as the issuer of the preferred share (or membership interest in the case of an LLC) such that the allowable tax-loss (from drilling and exploration for example) can be flowed-through to the holder. The interest thus held in this case will be similarly convertible into common shares of the parent Company and saleable in the public market.

Slide 10. Omnia Resource Development Corp.

www.omniardc.com