Adia RESOURCES

February 2023

Forward Looking Statement

This document includes certain statements that constitute “forward-looking statements” and “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable securities laws (collectively, “forward-looking statements”). Forward-looking statements include statements regarding Adia Resources (“Adia”) intent, or the beliefs or current expectations of Adia’s officers and directors. Such forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as “believe”, “anticipate”, “estimate”, “project”, “intend”, “expect”, “may”, “will”, “plan”, “should”, “would”, “contemplate”, “possible”, “attempts”, “seeks” and similar expressions.

Forward-looking statements may relate to future outlook and anticipated events or results. By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve numerous assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, and the risk that predictions and other forward-looking statements will not prove to be accurate. Do not unduly rely on forward-looking statements, as a number of important factors, many of which are beyond Adia’s control, could cause actual results to differ materially from the estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements. These factors include but are not limited to the inability to obtain approval of the proposed plan of arrangement by the court and the other regulatory approvals and the occurrence of any other event, change or other circumstance that could give rise to the termination of the Arrangement Agreement, or the delay of consummation of the transaction or failure to complete the arrangement for any other reason.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date those statements are made. Except as required by applicable law, Adia does not assume any obligation to update, or to publicly announce the results of any change to, any forward-looking statement contained herein to reflect actual results, future events or developments, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting the forward-looking statements.

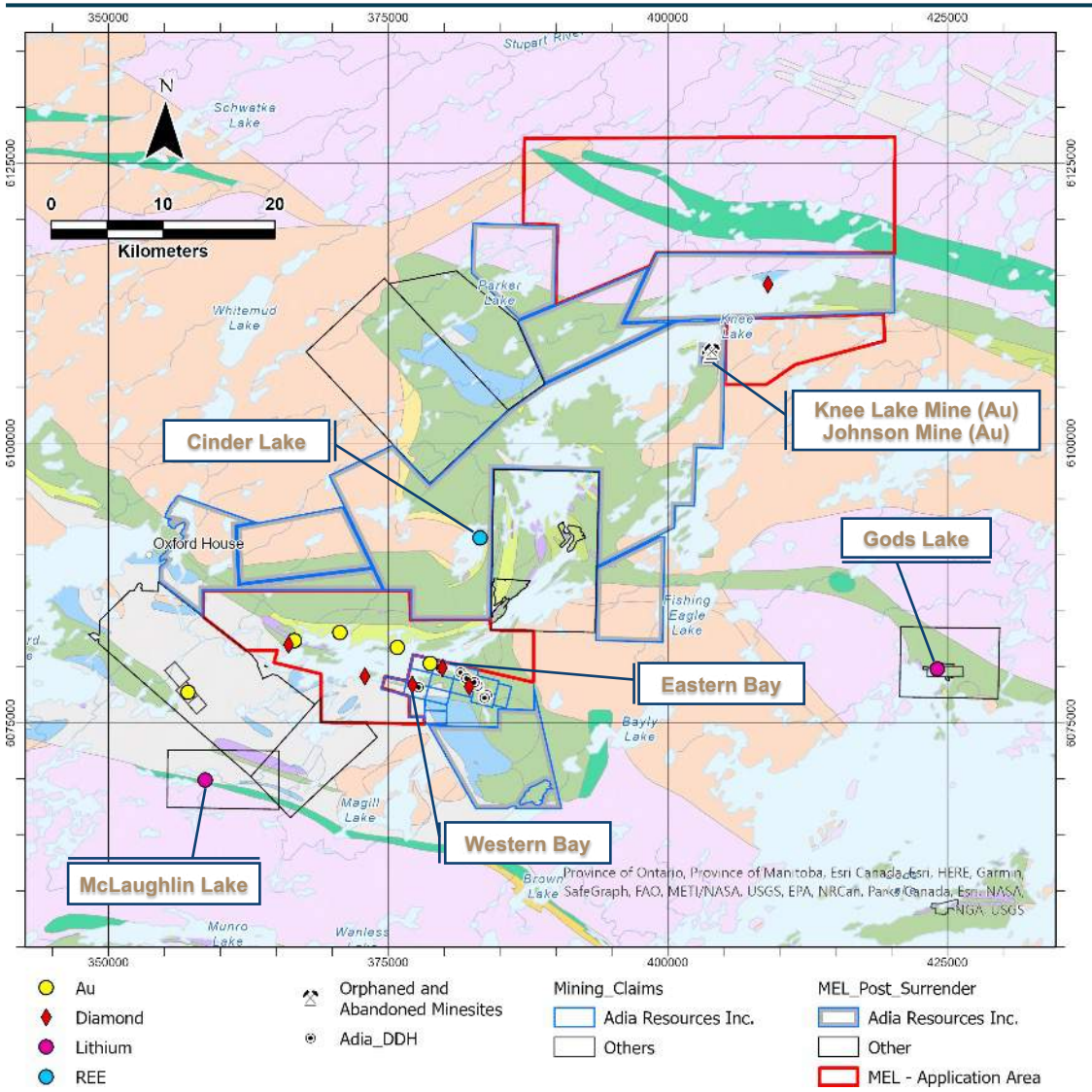
About Adia

- Adia Resources Inc. is a private company started in 2018 and focused on exploration of its 100% owned Lynx Project near Oxford House, Manitoba.
- Altius Minerals Corp. (TSX: ALS; OTCQX: ATUSF) is Adia's largest shareholder.

Property Location

- 580 km N-NE of Winnipeg & 220 km E-SE of Thompson
- 30 km E-SE of Oxford House (Population ~2500)
- Daily flights from Winnipeg/Thompson to Oxford House
- Grid Power (138 kV) at Oxford House
- Annual winter road access to Oxford House from Thompson via Berens River or Rossville

Land Package



145,000+

Hectares of Prospective Greenstone Belt

- The Lynx property is located within the Oxford Lake - Gods Lake Greenstone Belt of the Superior Province of Manitoba.
- The property hosts significant mineral potential for multiple deposit types including

✓ Lithium

✓ Rare earth elements

✓ Gold

✓ Diamonds

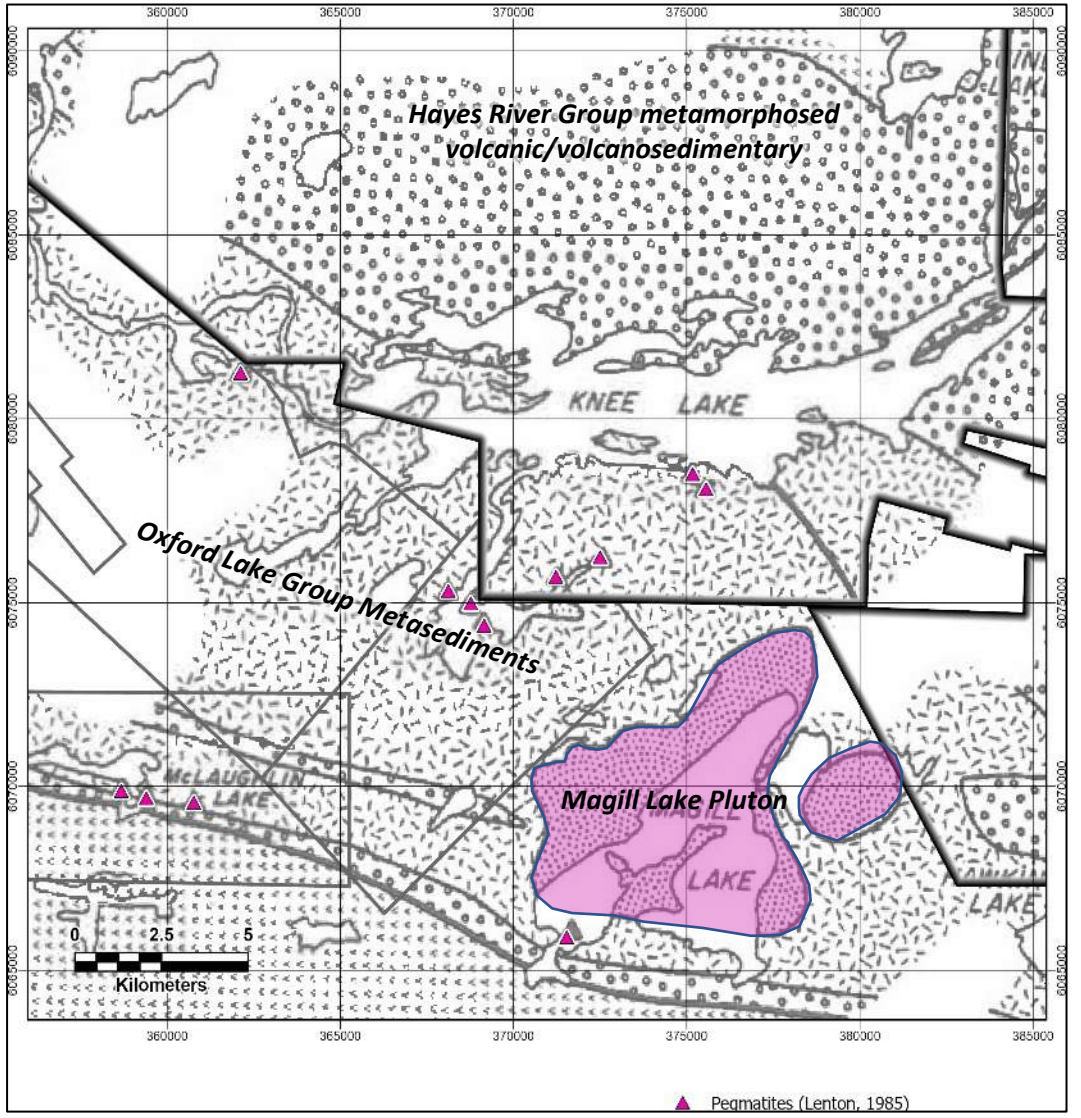
✓ Base metals

- Adia Resources owns a 100% interest in 145,798 Ha of the prospective greenstone belt.

Lynx Project - Lithium

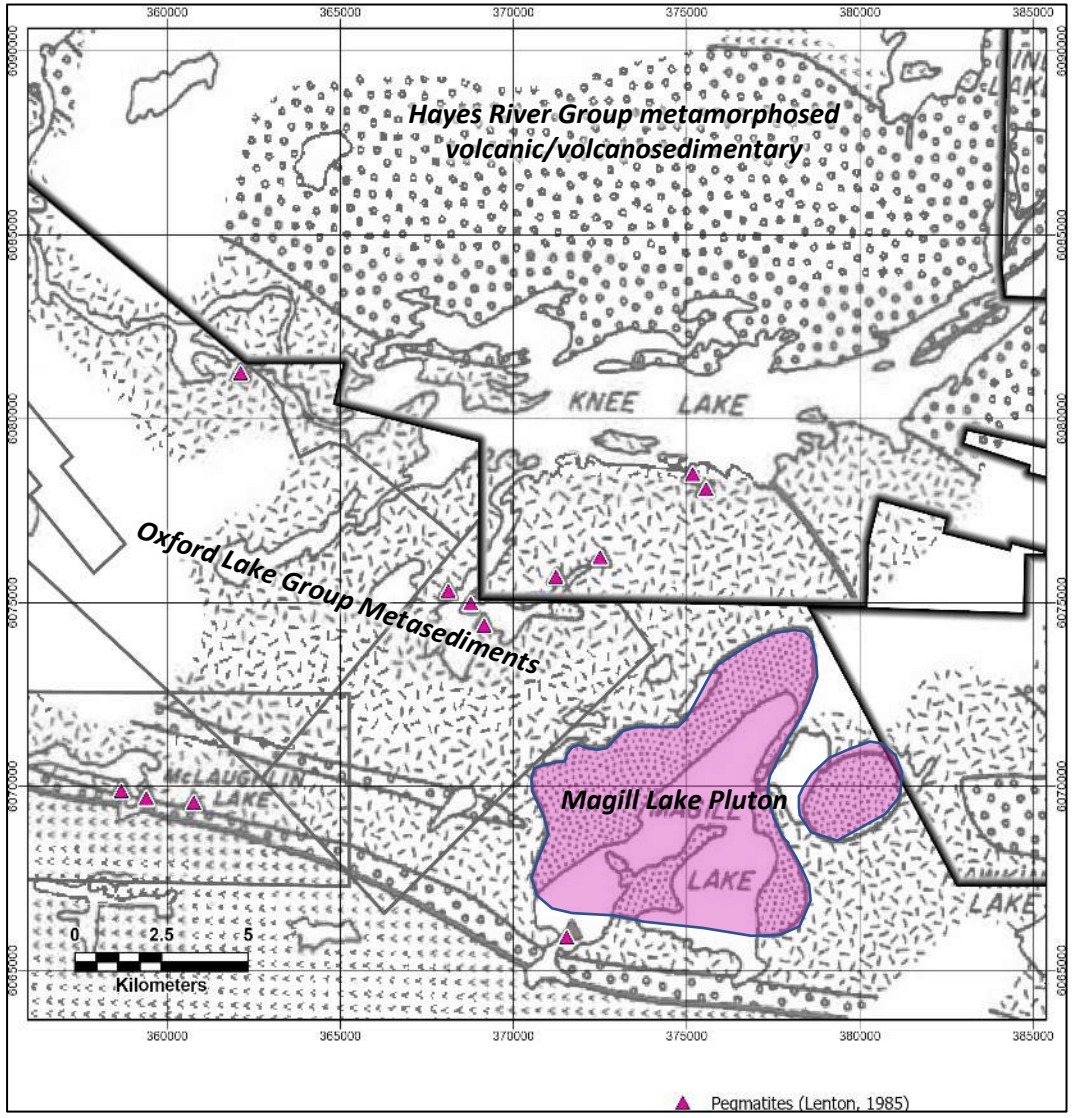
Lithium Potential

- The Magill Lake pluton is emplaced within amphibolite grade metasedimentary rocks of the Oxford Lake Group approximately 10 km south of southern Knee Lake.
- The Magill Lake pluton contains abnormally high Rb (8 samples range from 238 to 692 ppm Rb), and a high degree of fractionation is inferred (Cerny, 1983); the associated pegmatites therefore have a potential for rare-element mineralization (Gilbert, 1985).
- The Magill pluton, and an adjacent ovoid stock to the east, is zoned and consists of (1) fine grained, foliated biotite granite, (2) coarse to very coarse, peraluminous, leucocratic granite with biotite, garnet, tourmaline and muscovite; (3) pegmatitic leucocratic granite comprising graphic microcline-quartz intergrowth, plagioclase and accessory biotite, garnet, tourmaline and muscovite; (4) fine grained, garnetiferous, sodic aplite with accessory tourmaline and (5) pegmatite consisting of blocky non-graphic microcline and quartz surrounding a quartz core with common accessories of biotite, muscovite, garnet and tourmaline.
- Related coarse grained to pegmatitic dykes are abundant between Magill Lake and southern Knee Lake.



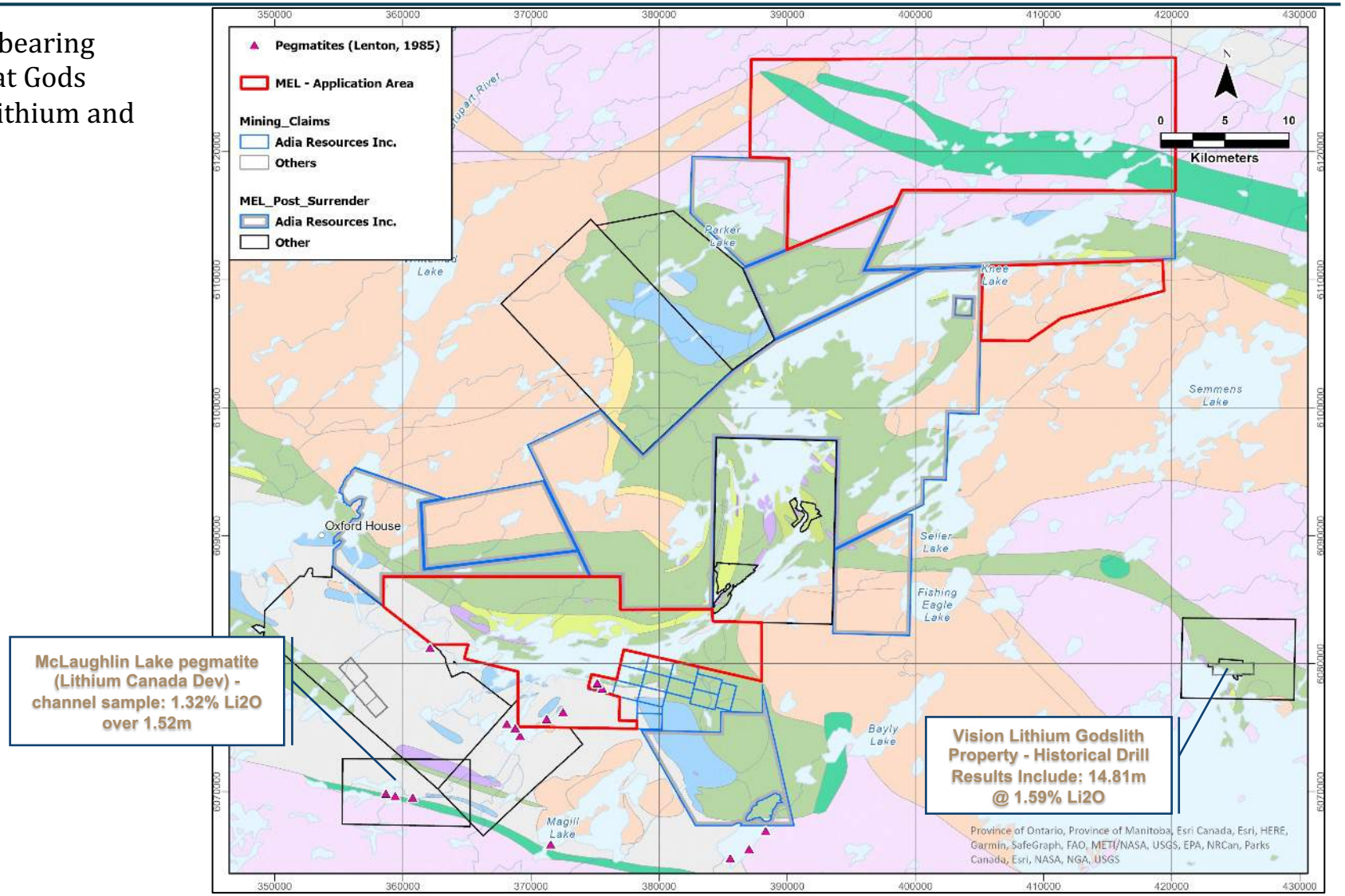
Lithium Potential

- Gilbert (1985) noted that the pegmatite dykes in the Knee Lake area show some increase in differentiation along a northeast trend.
- The dyke mapped farthest to the east appears to represent the highest level of differentiation. It is 1m thick, steeply dipping and parallel to the west-trending foliation. The dyke is symmetrically zoned with garnetiferous sodic aplite on both margins. Intermediate zones are coarse microcline-albite-quartz-garnet-tourmaline pegmatite surrounding a core of euhedral, blocky, pink and grey mottled microcline crystals in a quartz matrix. The intermediate zone and sodic aplite contain abundant subhedral, pale green beryl.
- Spodumene bearing pegmatites related to the Magill Pluton have been identified at **McLaughlin Lake** (currently held by Lithium Canada Development Inc.). A channel sample taken across the dyke assayed 1.32% Li_2O over 1.52m (Barry, 1962) and two representative grab samples taken from a second spodumene bearing dyke in the area assayed 2.87% and 0.98% Li_2O (Barry, 1962).



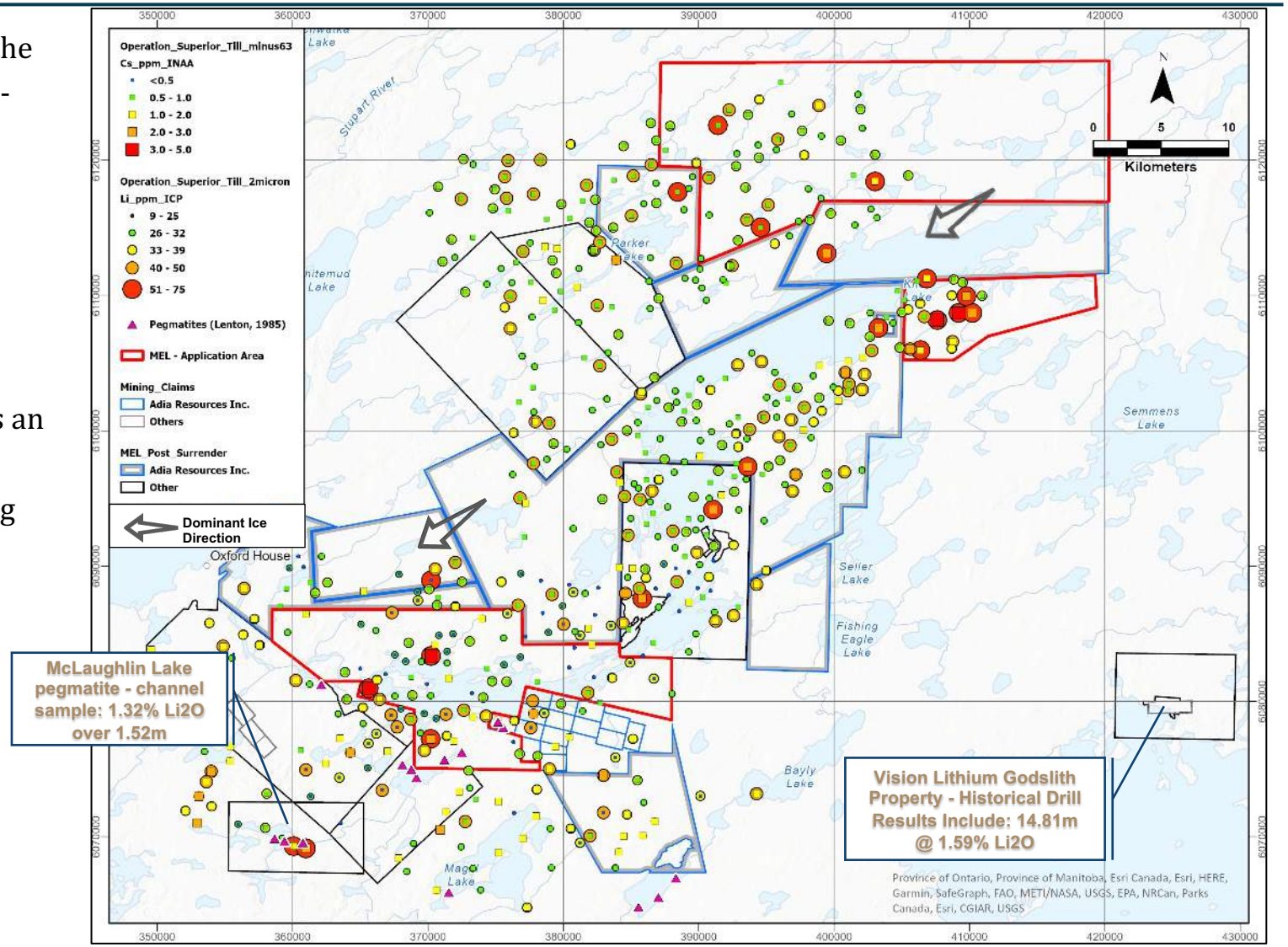
Lithium Potential

- Further to the east, another lithium bearing pegmatite within the region occurs at Gods Lake. The project is held by Vision Lithium and previous drilling intersected:
  - 14.81m @ 1.59% Li2O
  - 12.16m @ 1.49% Li2O
  - 6.92m @ 1.42% Li2O
  - 9.94m @ 1.63% Li2O
  - 9.88m @ 1.79% Li2O
  - 9.63m @ 1.40% Li2O
  - 9.36m @ 1.40% Li2O



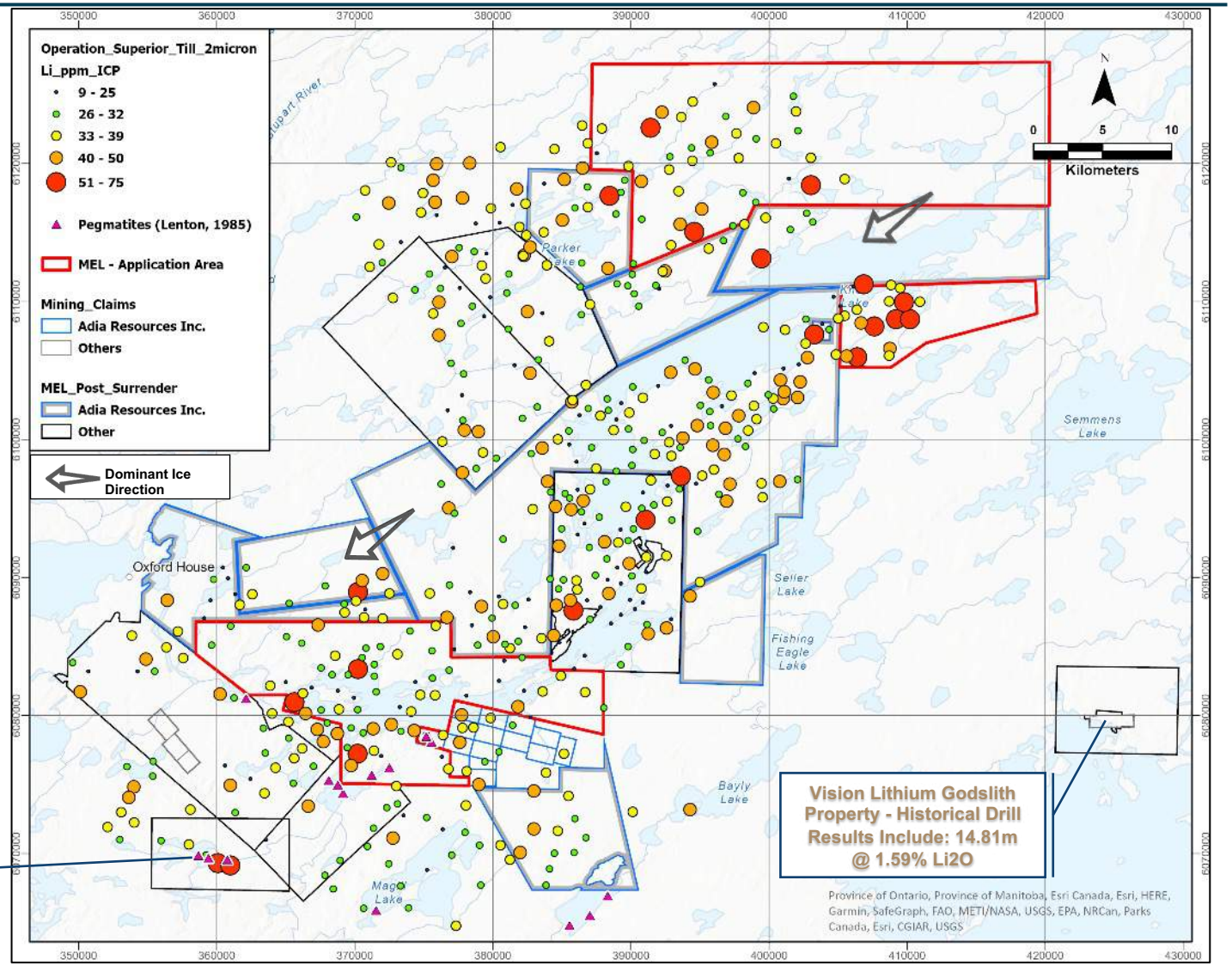
Lithium Potential

- Analysis of the <2 µm and <63 µm fraction of the regional tills returned several coincident Li-Cs-Rb anomalies.
- Some of these anomalies are coincident with mapped pegmatite occurrences.
- Also of note is that the spodumene bearing pegmatite located at McLaughlin Lake also has an associated Li-Cs-Rb anomaly that is not far removed from the actual occurrence, indicating the effectiveness of the till sampling.
- Notable is the fact that the till geochem data post-dates any of the previous mapping of pegmatite.
- Adia has done no follow up exploration work targeting Li-bearing pegmatites.



Lithium Potential

- Li ppm in the ≤2 micron (clay) till fraction.

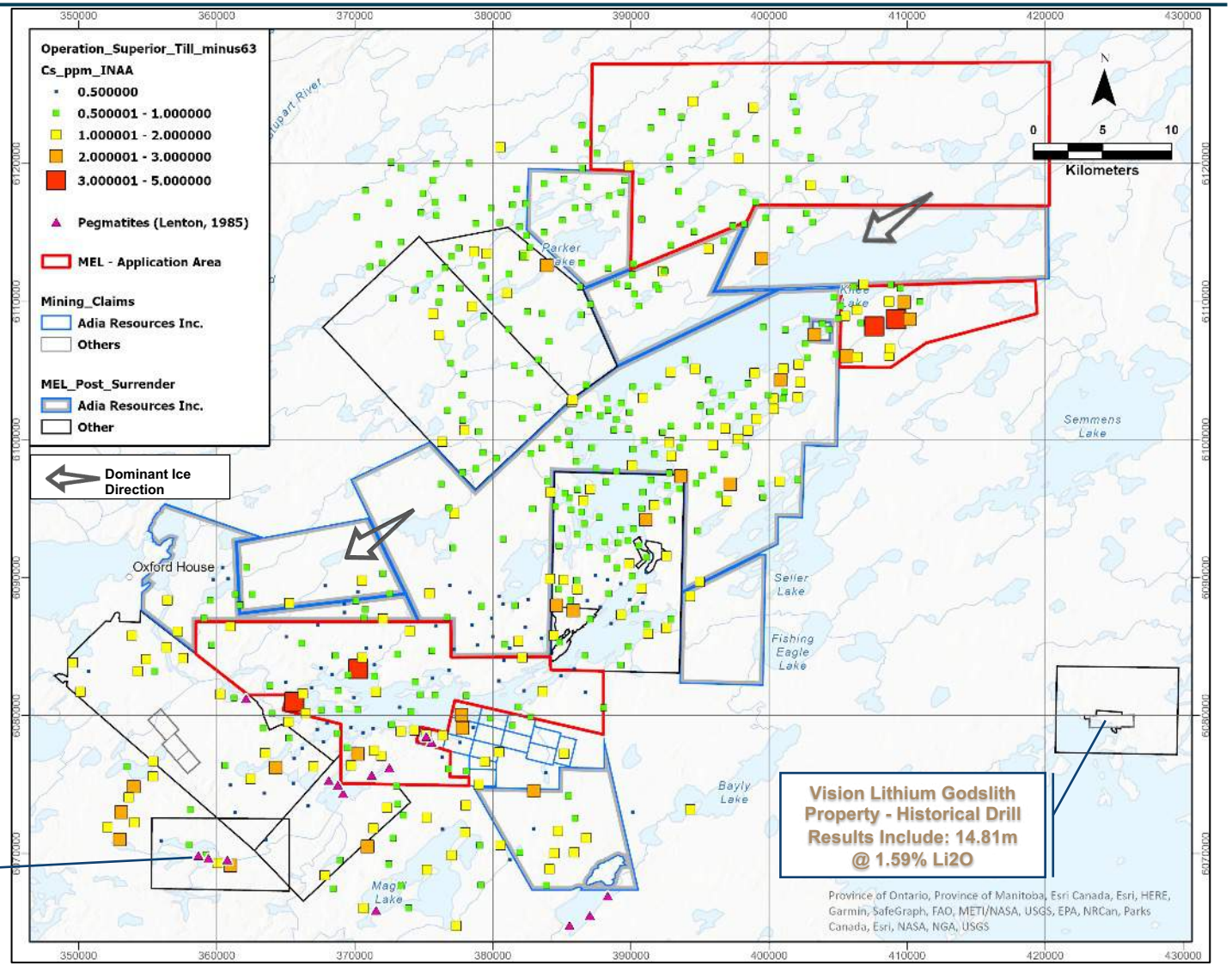


McLaughlin Lake pegmatite - channel sample: 1.32% Li2O over 1.52m

Vision Lithium Godslith Property - Historical Drill Results Include: 14.81m @ 1.59% Li2O

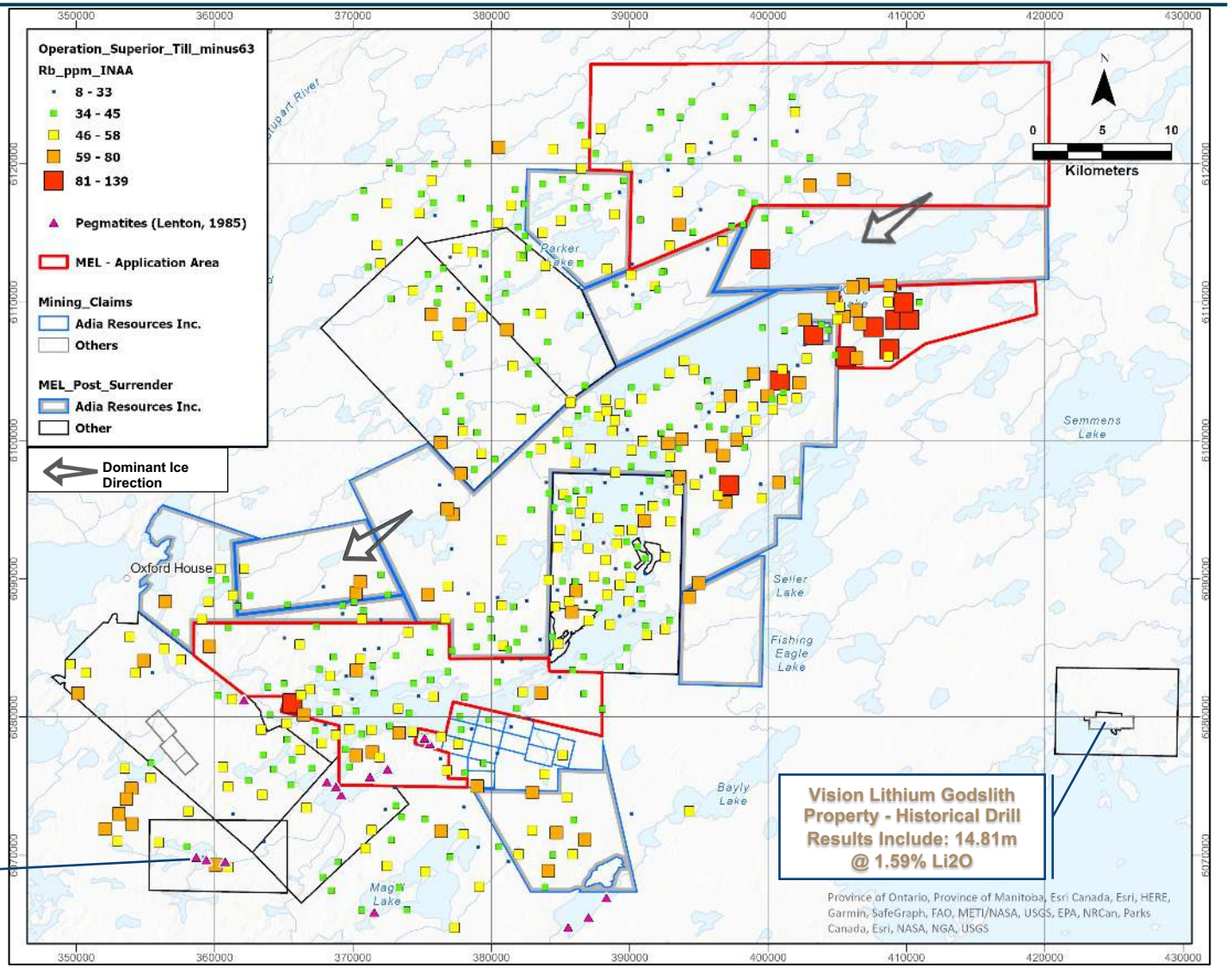
Lithium Potential

- Cs ppm in the ≤63 micron till fraction.



Lithium Potential

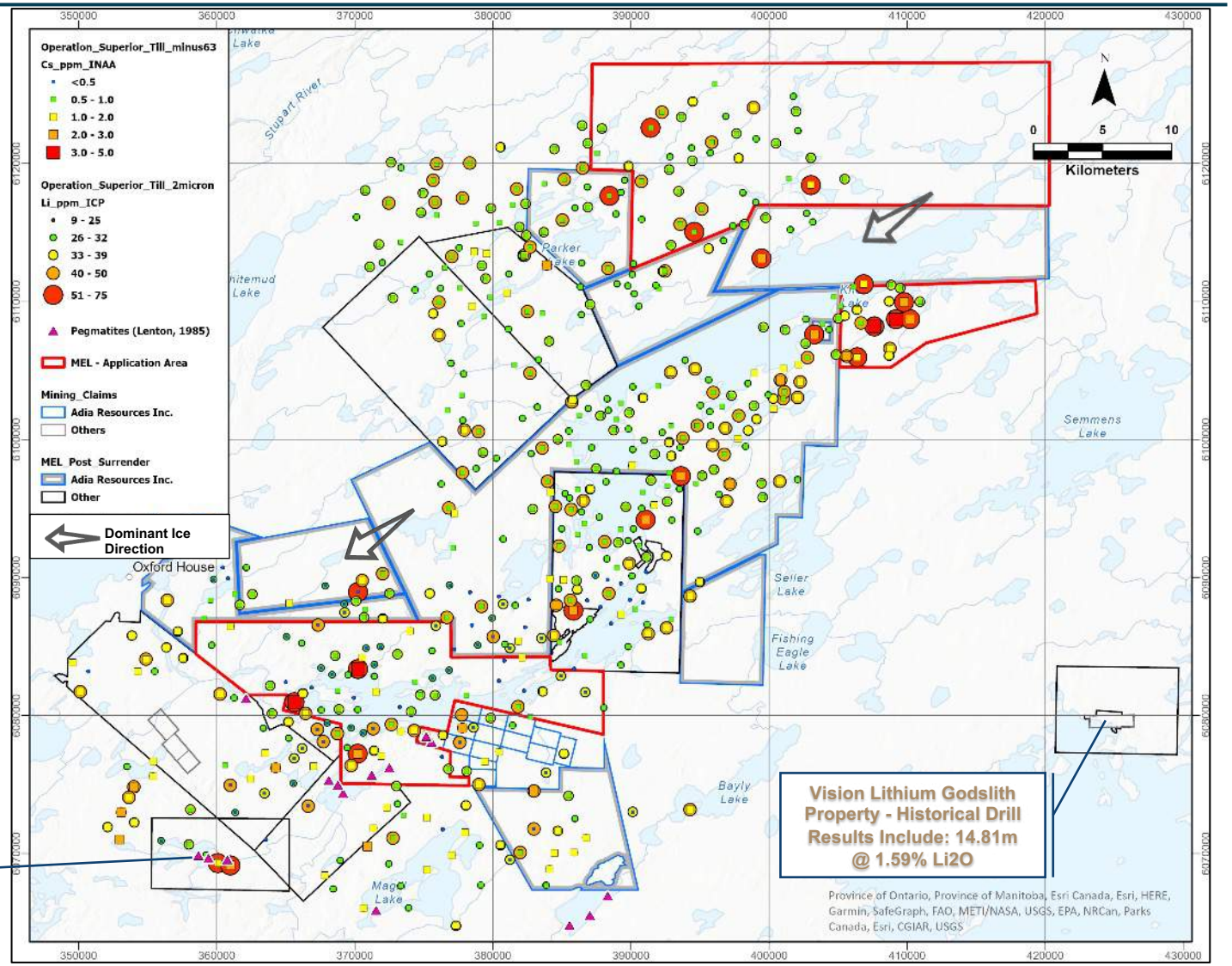
- Rb ppm in the ≤63 micron till fraction.



Lithium Potential

- Adia has applied for two Mineral Exploration Licenses (MELs) over a particularly anomalous area at the northeast end of Knee Lake.

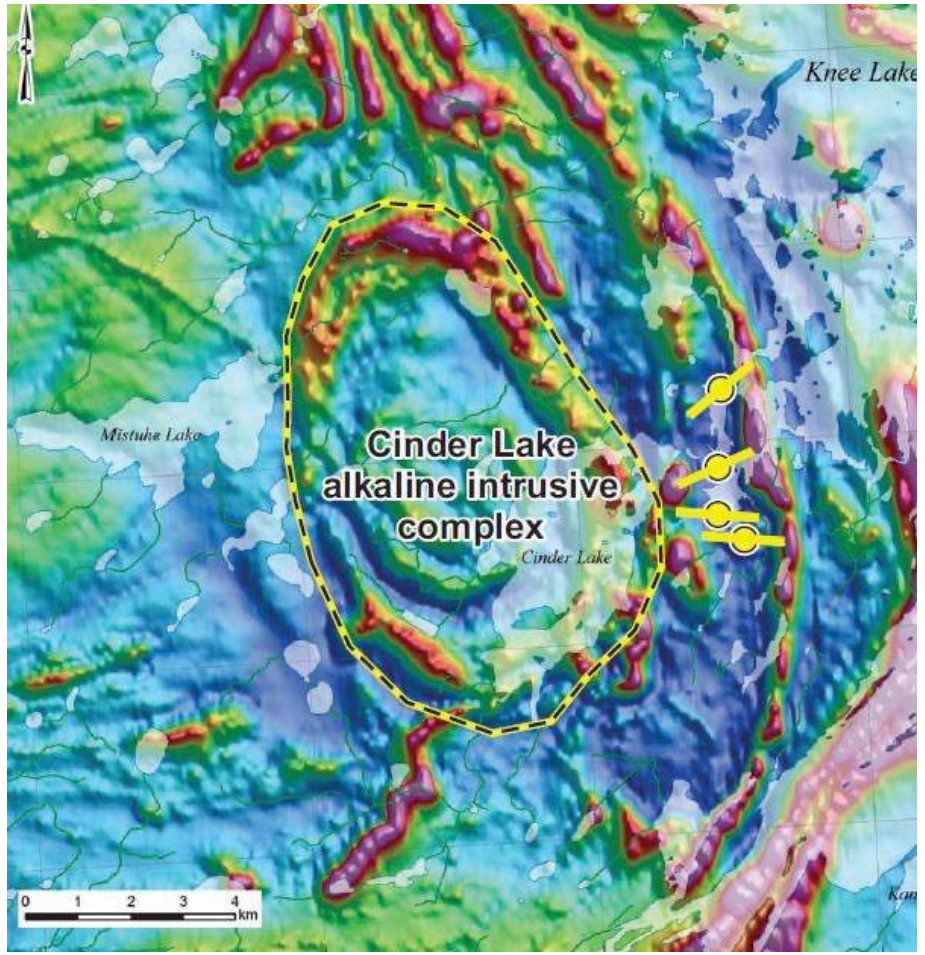
- Adia also has pending MEL applications over the area of known pegmatites and anomalous till geochemistry in southern Knee Lake.



Lynx Project - REEs

REE Potential

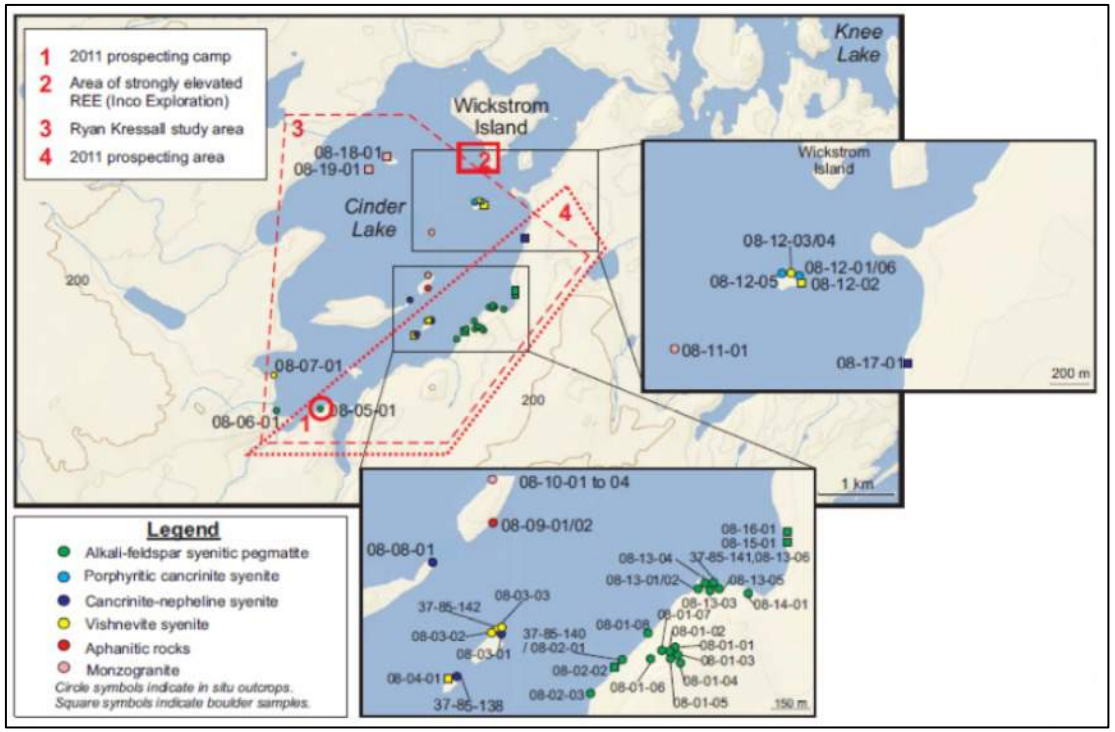
- The Cinder Lake Alkaline Intrusive Complex comprises a suite of silica-undersaturated syenites and feldspathoid-free alkali-feldspar syenitic pegmatite dykes (Kressall, 2012).
- Mapping conducted by MGS in the Knee Lake area led to the discovery of a swarm of calcite carbonatite dikes in the western most bay of south-central Knee Lake, immediately east of Cinder Lake (Anderson, 2016).
- The extent and proximity of the Knee Lake dikes to the Cinder Lake alkaline complex (Kressall, 2012), coupled with the occurrence of carbonatite roughly 60 km to the west at Oxford Lake (Reimer, 2014), suggest that carbonatitic magmatism may have been regionally extensive in the Oxford Lake-Knee Lake greenstone belt.
- REE minerals have been identified in several different rock types at Cinder Lake, including the fine-grained silica-undersaturated syenite, the metasomatized pegmatite and within calcite veining.
- No mineral exploration for REEs has been undertaken in the area since the discovery of the outcropping carbonatite dykes.



Aeromagnetic pattern over Cinder Lake, showing the probable concentric ring structure of the complex and the location of carbonatite dykes (after Anderson, 2016a).

REE Potential

- The Cinder Lake alkaline intrusive complex, and specifically its potential for REE mineralization, has not been the focus of extensive exploration.
- Rock channel sampling by INCO during base metal exploration in the area during the 1990's identified elevated REEs on Wickstrom Island in Cinder Lake. INCO's samples yielded ΣREE_2O_3 concentrations (excluding Gd, Dy, Ho, Er and Tm) greater than 0.10 wt. %, with the highest value exceeding 0.9 wt. %.
- In 2011, Quantum Minerals Corp. (QMC) carried out a REE targeted exploration program at Cinder Lake and the area was subject to a M.Sc. Thesis (Kressall, 2012) and other academic studies.
- QMC's work on the property comprised geochemical orientation surveys including rock, soil and vegetation (alder twig) samples. The surveys identified several areas with elevated REEs, including a particularly elevated area on Wickstrom Island in Cinder Lake that corresponds to the area sampled by INCO.

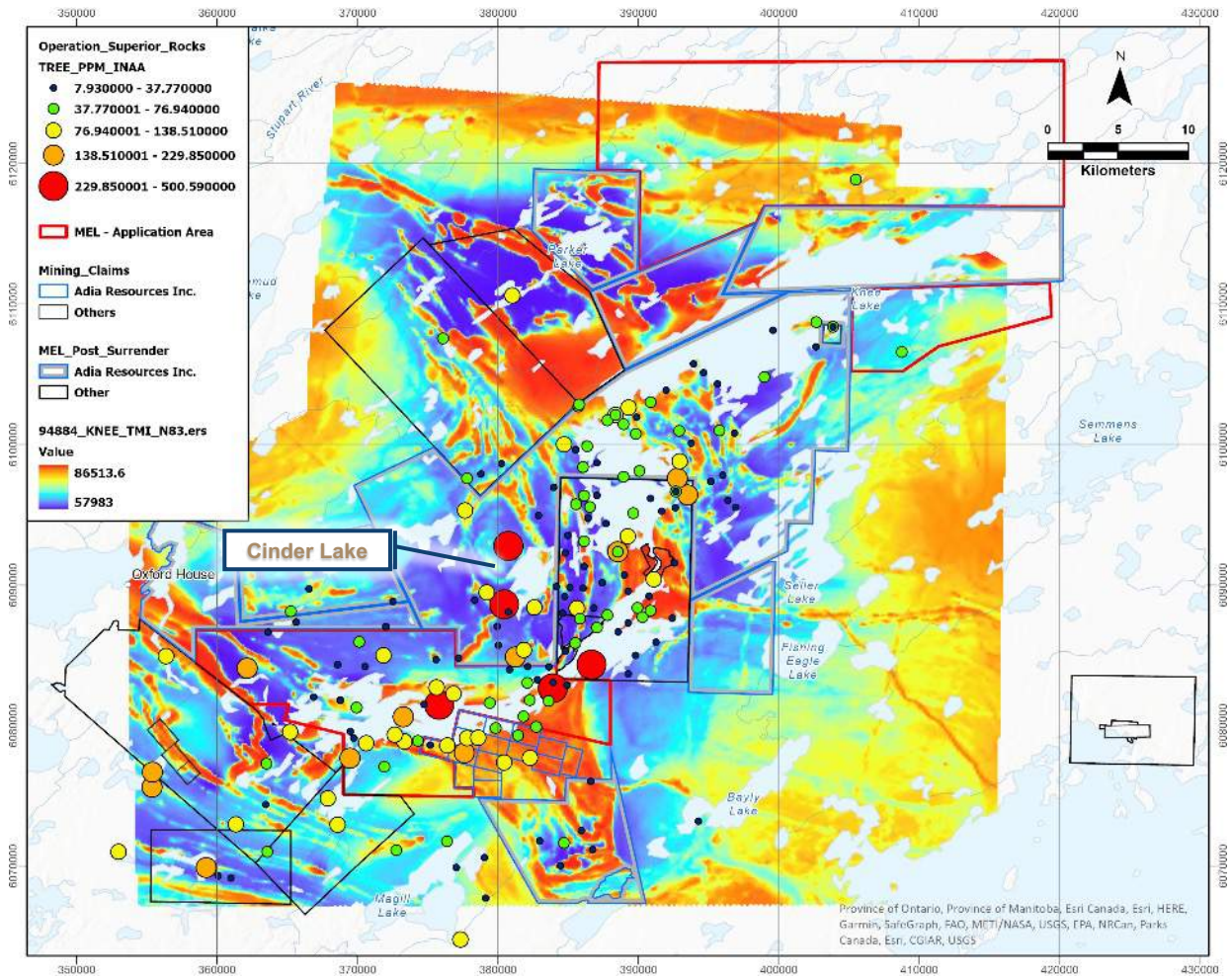


QMC 2011 prospecting, historic area of exploration by INCO where elevated REE concentrations were documented and Kressall (2012) thesis area.

REE Potential

- Regional rock sample geochemistry shows anomalous TREE values from rocks collected in the Cinder Lake area.
- Regional geochemical survey coverage does not extend to the west (down-ice) of Cinder Lake.

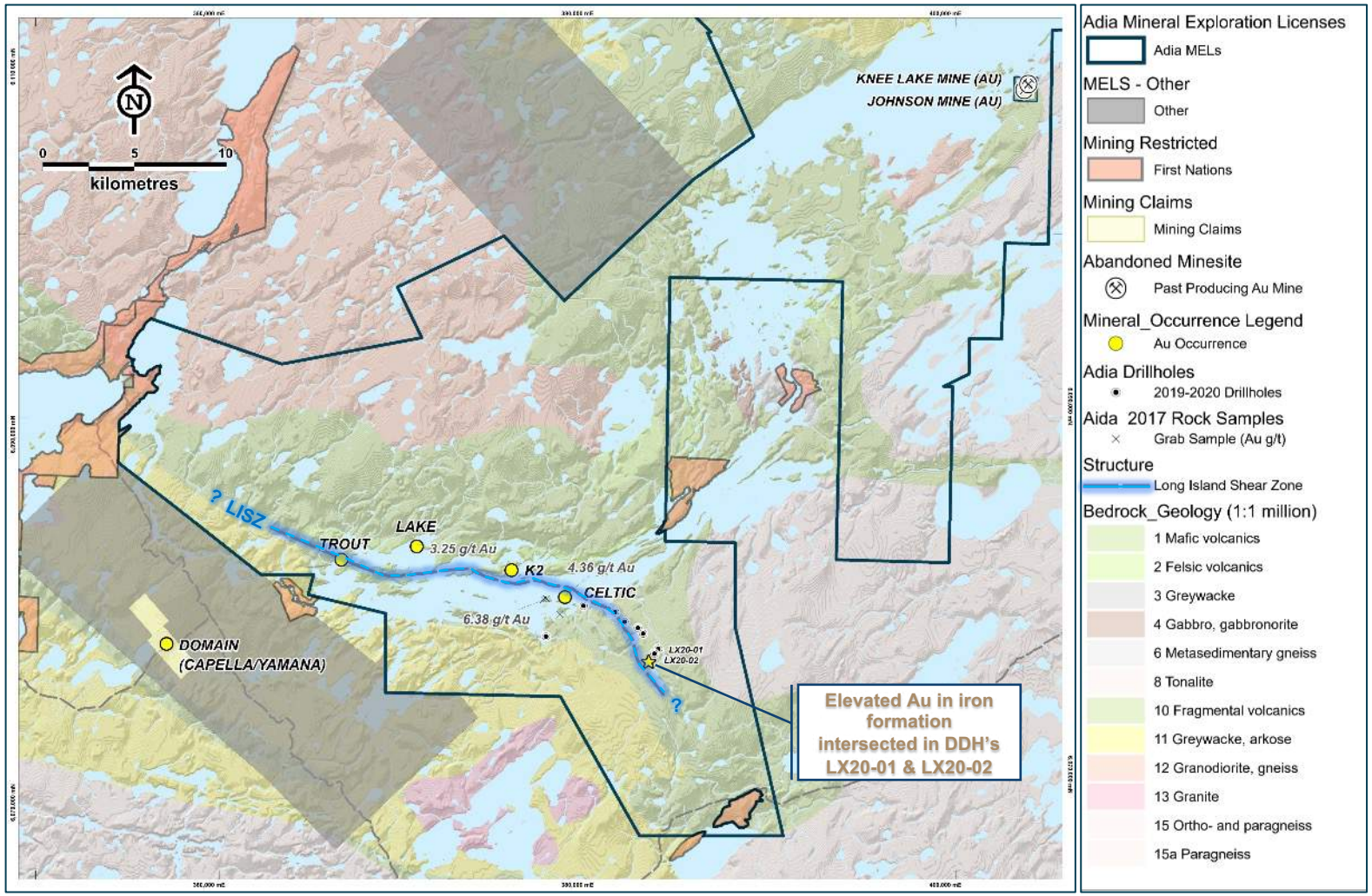
Discrete swarm of thin carbonate dikes, tentatively interpreted as carbonatite, cutting Hayes River group pillowed basalt in the southwest panel (arrows indicate pillow selvages); note dark green metasomatic halo surrounding the dikes (Anderson, 2016).



Lynx Project - Gold

Gold and Local Geology

- The Long Island Shear Zone ("LISZ"), which marks the boundary between the Hayes River Group (HRG) and Oxford Lake Group (OLG), is one of the principal structures in southern Knee Lake and is spatially associated with several notable gold occurrences, including the Celtic, K2, Lake and Trout showings.
- In addition to the shear zone and its associated splays, key guides to mineralization appear to be sericite alteration and arsenic enrichment, in keeping with numerous other orogenic gold systems in the Superior craton and elsewhere.



Gold Occurrences on the Lynx Project

Trout Showing

Mineralization is associated with quartz veins in a 20 m wide shear zone that was exposed in several trenches in 1996. Chip samples reportedly returned values of up to 6.03 g/t Au

Lake Showing

The showing is part of a 13 m wide zone of mineralization that is traceable along strike for at least 600 meters. Characterized by iron carbonate, sericite, epidote, and silica alteration with minor disseminated pyrite and locally intense brecciation and quartz-pyrite ± tourmaline veins. A late-stage quartz-pyrite vein sampled in 1987 assayed 103 g/t Au, while host rock samples returned values up to 1.72 g/t Au.

Altius' sample 13315, collected from this showing, assayed 3.25 g/t Au and 6.82 g/t Ag.

Site of Altius sample 13315 (Lake Showing)

Gold Occurrences on the Lynx Project

Celtic Showing

Mineralization associated with gossanous shears and pyrite-arsenopyrite bearing, silicified sericite schists in a structurally complex part of southern Knee Lake. Noranda reported values of up to 5.1 g/t Au from surface sampling and 1.45 g/t Au over 13.7 metres from diamond drilling.

Altius' sample 13318, collected from this showing, assayed 4.36 g/t Au.

The **Celtic Extension Zone**, located approximately 130 metres to the east, returned values including 1.1 g/t Au over 2.0 meters and 0.64 g/t Au over 6.0 meters from channel samples cutting chloritized, sheared, argillaceous greywacke containing 3-5% acicular arsenopyrite in a breccia.

Altius' sample 13320, assaying 6.38 g/t Au, was collected from a small island located approximately 1 kilometre west from the Celtic Showing, and appears to be a **new** showing.

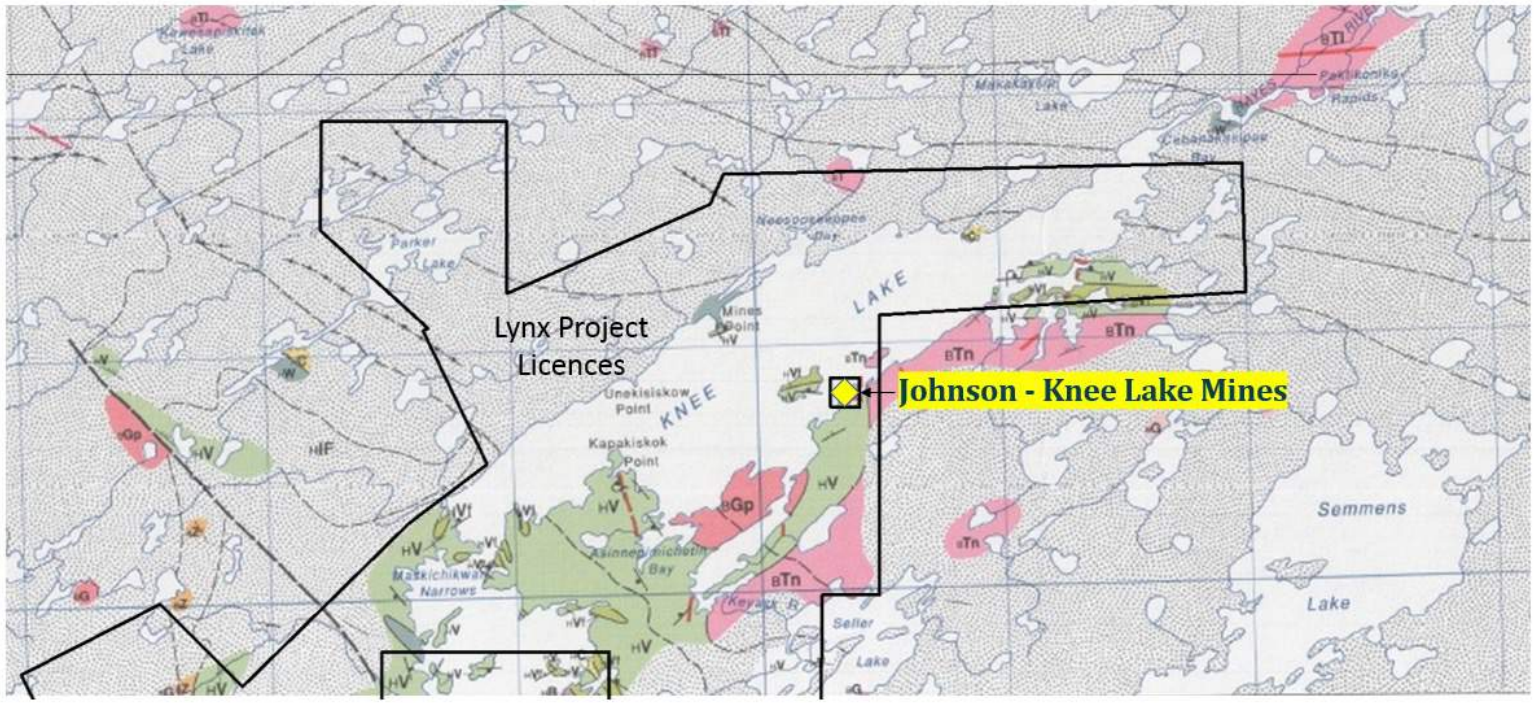
Site of Altius sample 13318 (Celtic Showing)

Gold Occurrences on the Lynx Project

Knee Lake – Johnson Knee Lake Mines
(historic)

Mineralization at the historic Knee Lake Gold Mines and Johnson Knee Lake Mines occurs in a sheared and locally silicified, 2-metre thick 'tuff' unit at the contact between pillow basalts and a quartz porphyry dyke; visible gold occurs in a ≤15 cm thick quartz vein at the contact with the dyke.

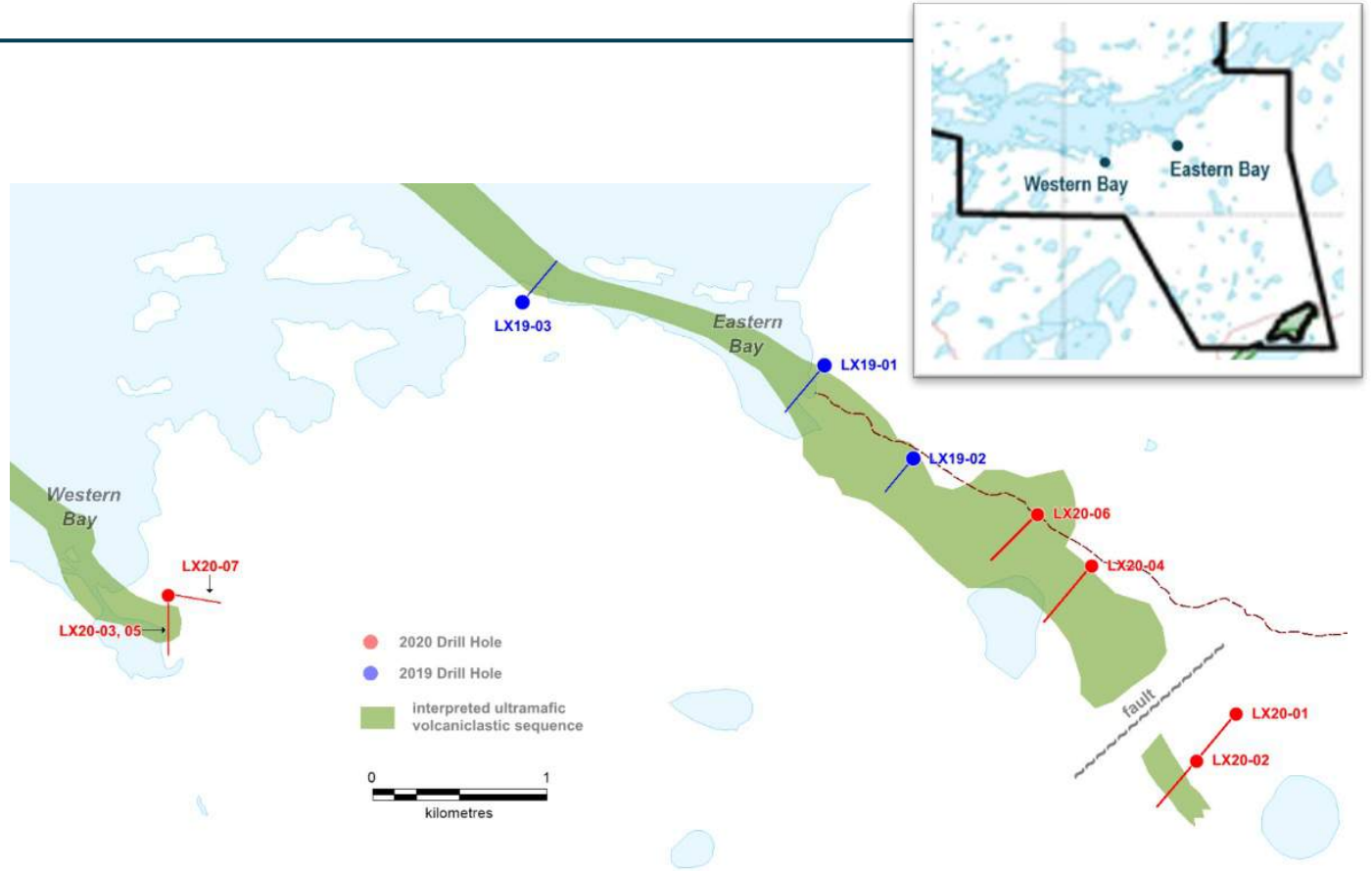
Historic reported grades up to 2.65 oz. Au/ton and 0.45 oz. Ag/ton on the Knee Lake Gold Mines dump. Underground work begun in 1935 at Knee Lake Gold Mines (shaft sinking **to 99 m**, crosscutting, drifting) failed to prove mineable grades; ore shoots were structurally complicated and poorly understood and were not correlated with diamond drill values. A similar exploration and development history characterized the nearby (350 m west) Johnson Knee Lake Mines operation.



Gold Occurrences on the Lynx Project

- Recent drill holes targeting diamonds at Lynx intersected iron formation where no mapping had previously been conducted (and where there is limited to no outcrop); mostly in hole LX20-01 but also LX20-02.
- The iron formation locally exhibited minor quartz-carbonate veining and sulphidation.
- Samples returned 100's of ppb gold indicating that gold bearing fluids had some interaction with these rocks.
- The mag expression of the iron formation suggests the unit extends for 8-10 km on Adia's concession and had not been previously detected/mapped.
- The unit represents a discrete target area for further follow up with prospecting and soil/till geochemical sampling.

More details are shown in the following 2 slides.



Gold Occurrences Adjacent Lynx: Domain Gold Project – Yamana

High-grade iron formation-hosted gold mineralization

62 DDH (9,660m) completed to date

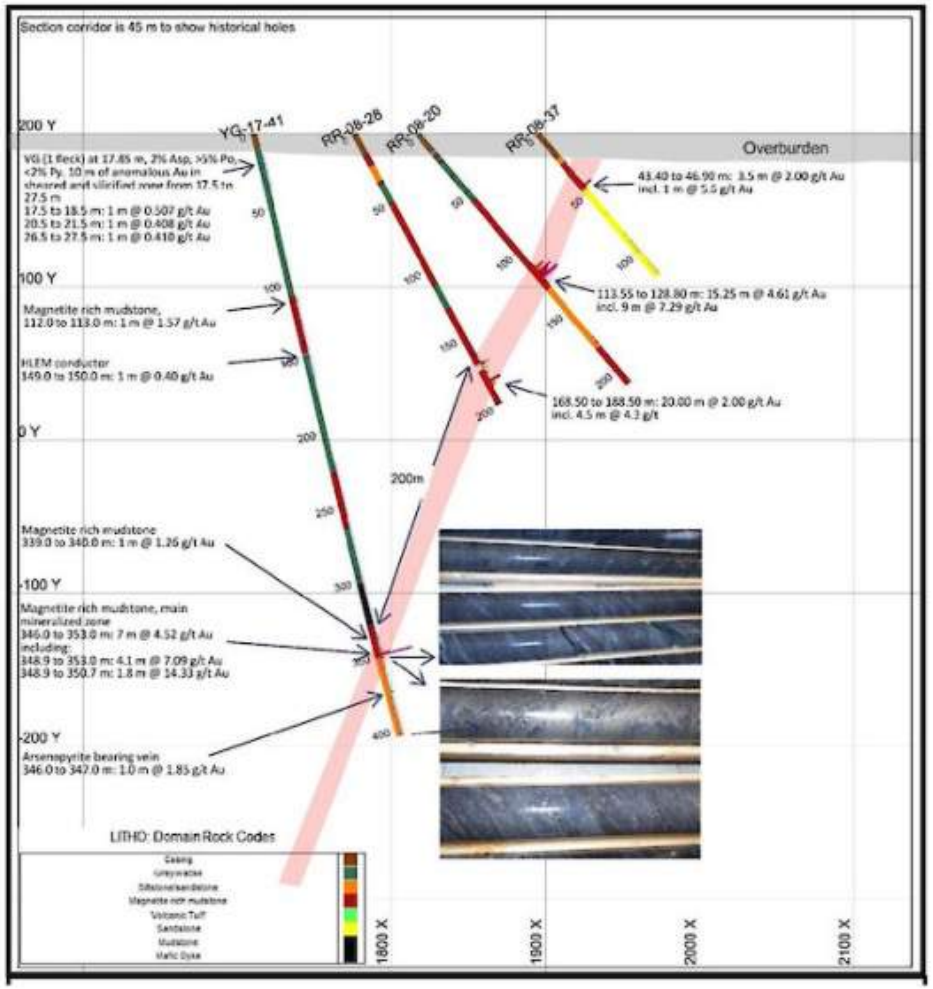
Drilling focused on the "Main Zone", where mineralization has been partially tested along some 800m of strike and remains open at both depth and along strike

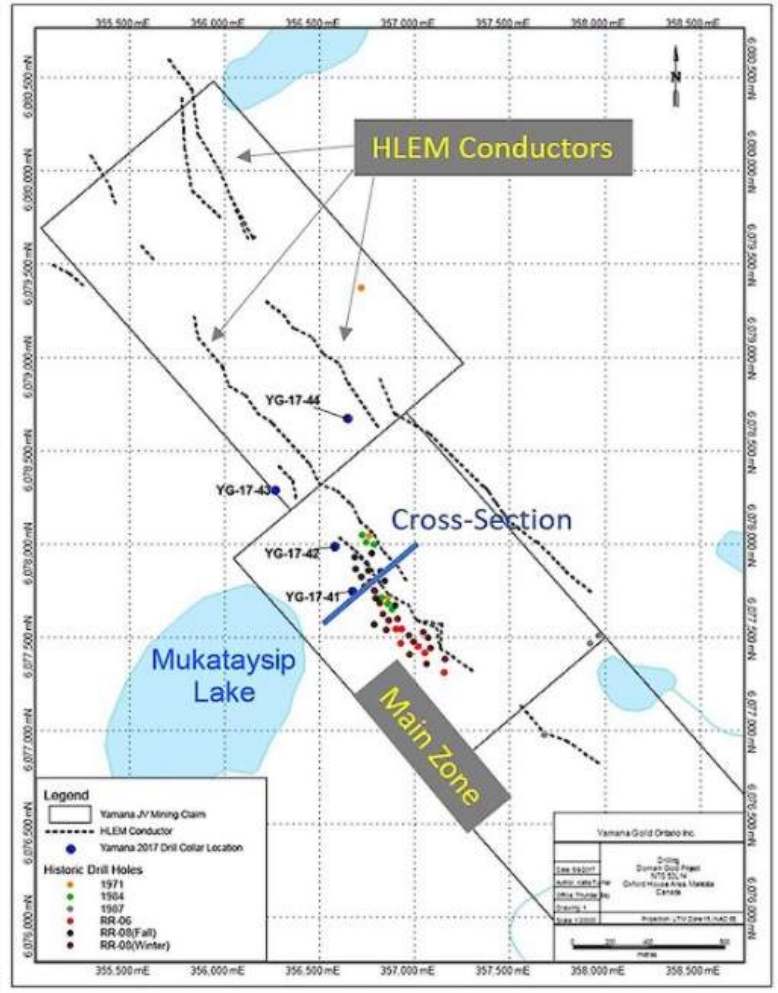
Notable intercepts from the Main Zone include:

RR-08-20: 9.0m at 7.29 g/t Au;

RR-08-21: 2.70m at 15.16 g/t Au;

RR-08-23: 2.65m at 17.44 g/t Au and 2.67m at 10.43 g/t Au



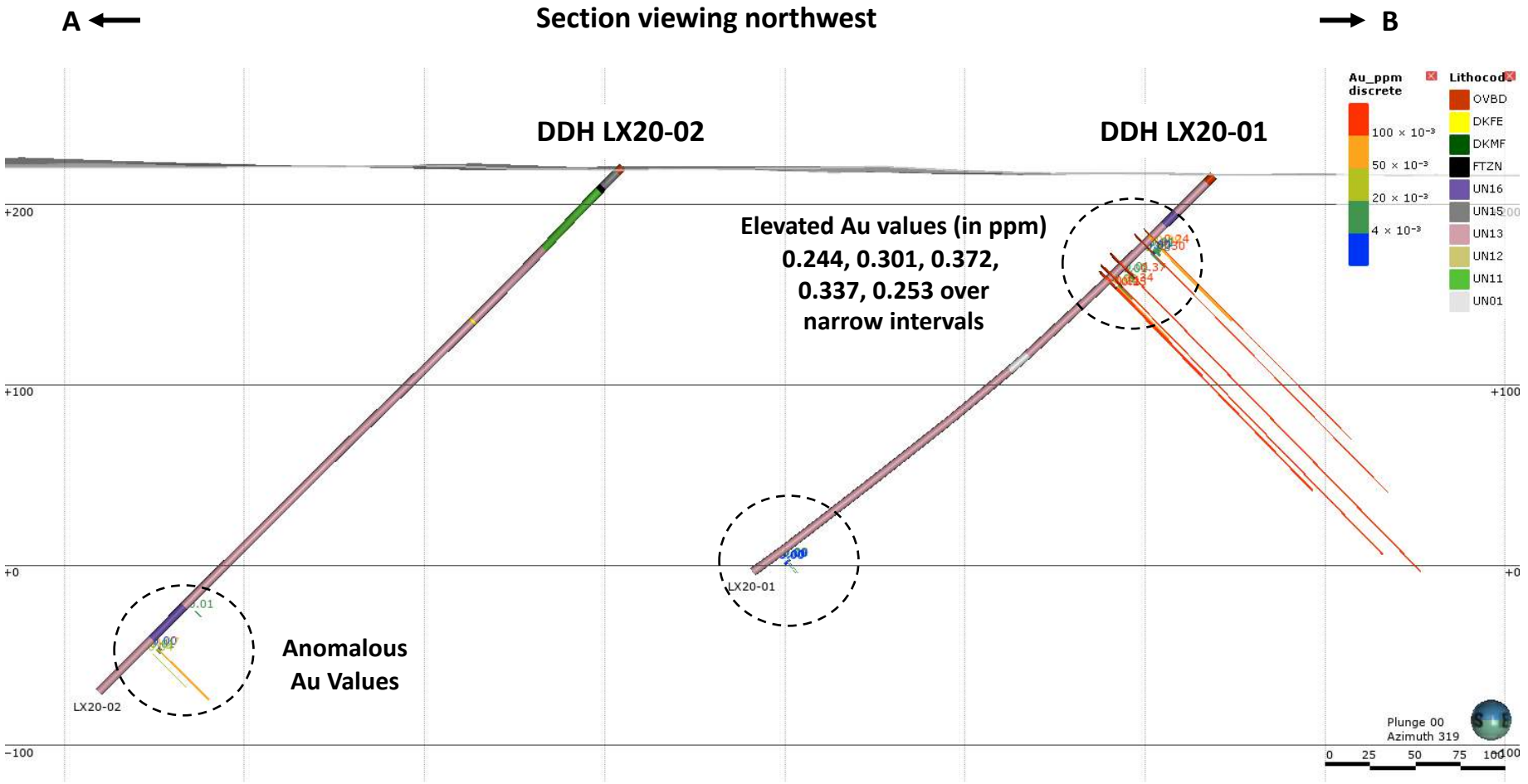


https://capellaminerals.com/projects/canadian-gold-projects/domain-jv/

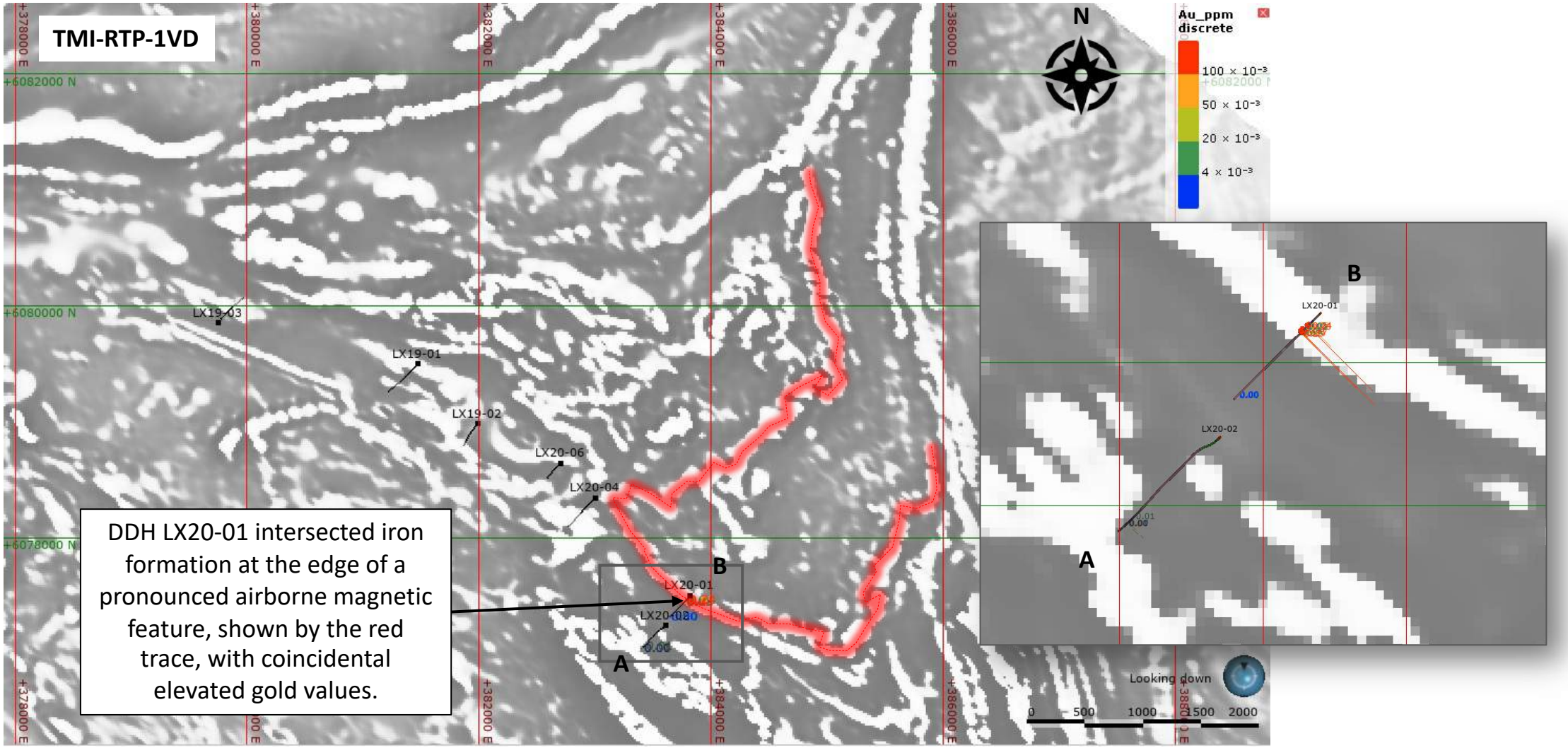
Gold Occurrences on the Lynx Project

Lynx sample table with Au assays

Hole ID	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
LX20-01	12101	48.15	48.45	0.3	**0.244**
LX20-01	12102	48.45	50	1.55	0.094
LX20-01	12103	50	51.5	1.5	0.005
LX20-01	12104	51.5	53	1.5	0.008
LX20-01	12105	53	53.8	0.8	0.003
LX20-01	12106	53.8	54.45	0.65	**0.301**
LX20-01	12107	54.45	55.5	1.05	0.018
LX20-01	12108	70	70.77	0.77	0.005
LX20-01	12109	70.77	71.58	0.81	**0.372**
LX20-01	12110	71.58	72.5	0.92	0.006
LX20-01	12111	79	79.75	0.75	**0.337**
LX20-01	12112	79.75	80.75	1	0.018
LX20-01	12113	80.75	81.5	0.75	0.067
LX20-01	12114	81.5	81.96	0.46	0.11
LX20-01	12115	81.96	82.96	1	**0.253**
LX20-01	12116	317.3	318.3	1	0.002
LX20-01	12117	318.3	318.55	0.25	0.016
LX20-01	12118	318.55	319.2	0.65	0.002
LX20-01	12119	319.2	319.55	0.35	0.015
LX20-01	12120	319.55	320.78	1.23	0.003
LX20-01	12121	320.78	321.3	0.52	0.004
LX20-02	12122	342.9	343.9	1	0.008
LX20-02	12123	371.4	372.4	1	0.004
LX20-02	12124	372.4	373.4	1	0.065
LX20-02	12125	373.4	374.33	0.93	0.005
LX20-02	12126	376.6	377.1	0.5	0.043

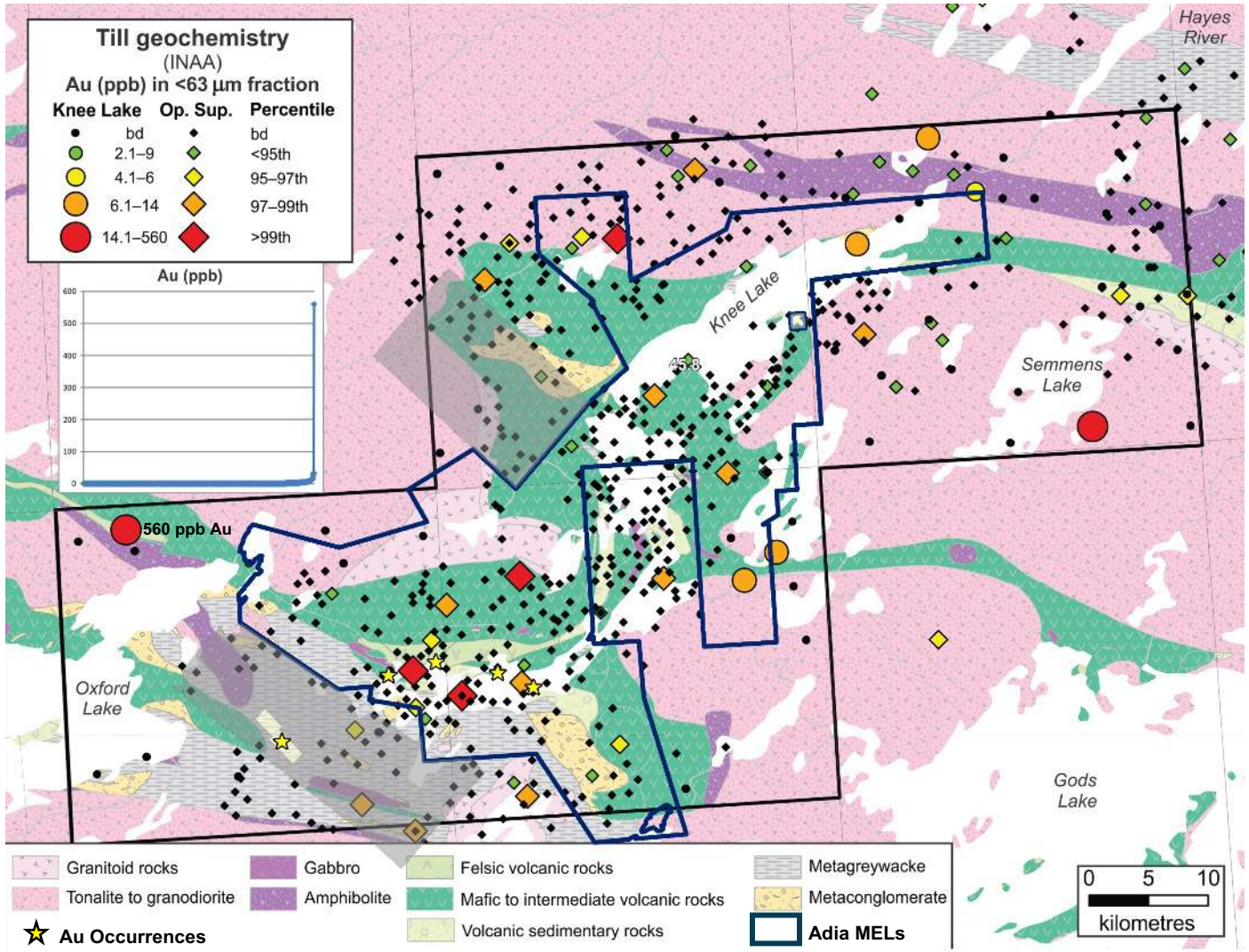


Gold Occurrences on the Lynx Project



Gold in Tills

Analysis of the <63µm fraction of the regional tills returned several anomalous gold values from the property area.



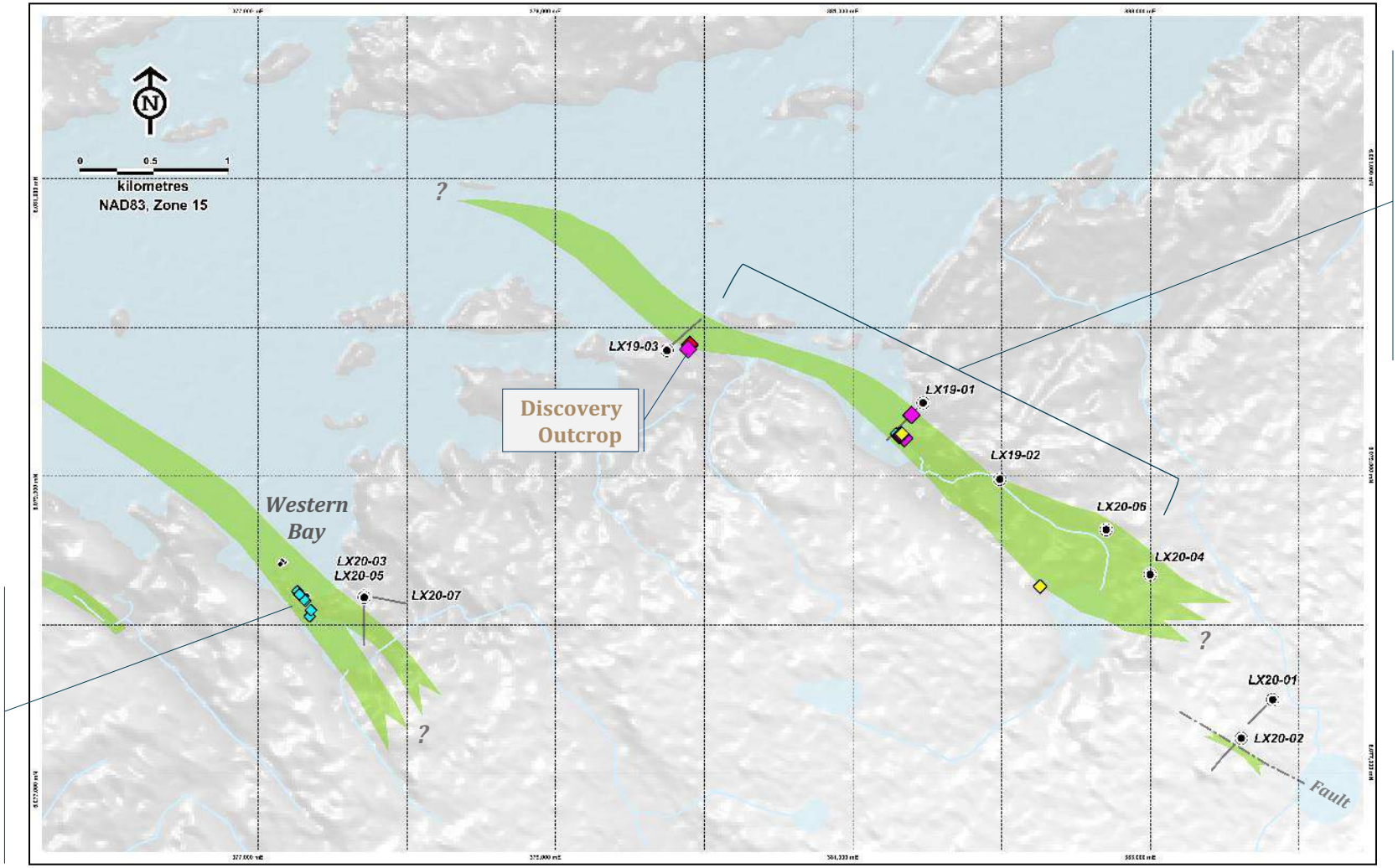
Till-matrix geochemistry (including Operation Superior 1999–2001): <63 µm size-fraction by INAA, Au (Trommelen, 2013; GP2013-3)

Lynx Project - Diamonds

Diamond Highlights

- Microdiamonds are hosted in Archean volcaniclastic rocks (not conventional kimberlite pipes)
- Large tonnage potential with defined strike of +3 km at Eastern Bay based on drilling
- Fifteen outcrop samples from the Eastern Bay zone collectively returned a total of 1,693 microdiamonds in the +0.106 mm to -0.850mm size fraction (from a total of 240 kg of sample material)
- Twelve stones reported as macros (>0.5 mm in two dimensions) were also recovered, the largest measuring 1.42 x 0.82 x 0.60 mm
- 2019-20 Winter Drilling: In the +0.106mm to -0.850mm sieve classes, a total of 29,467 microdiamonds from 3,537 kg of drill core were recovered. The results include 24 stones in the +0.6mm sieve class.

Discovery History



Eastern Bay

Fifteen outcrop samples (16 kg each) along 3 km strike length of the favourable unit all returned microdiamonds, ranging from 34 to 303 microdiamonds per sample

Western Bay

Five grab samples (20 kg each) taken of a coarse volcaniclastic unit collectively returned 36 microdiamonds from 97.11 kg of material

Interpreted Ultramafic Volcaniclastic Sequence

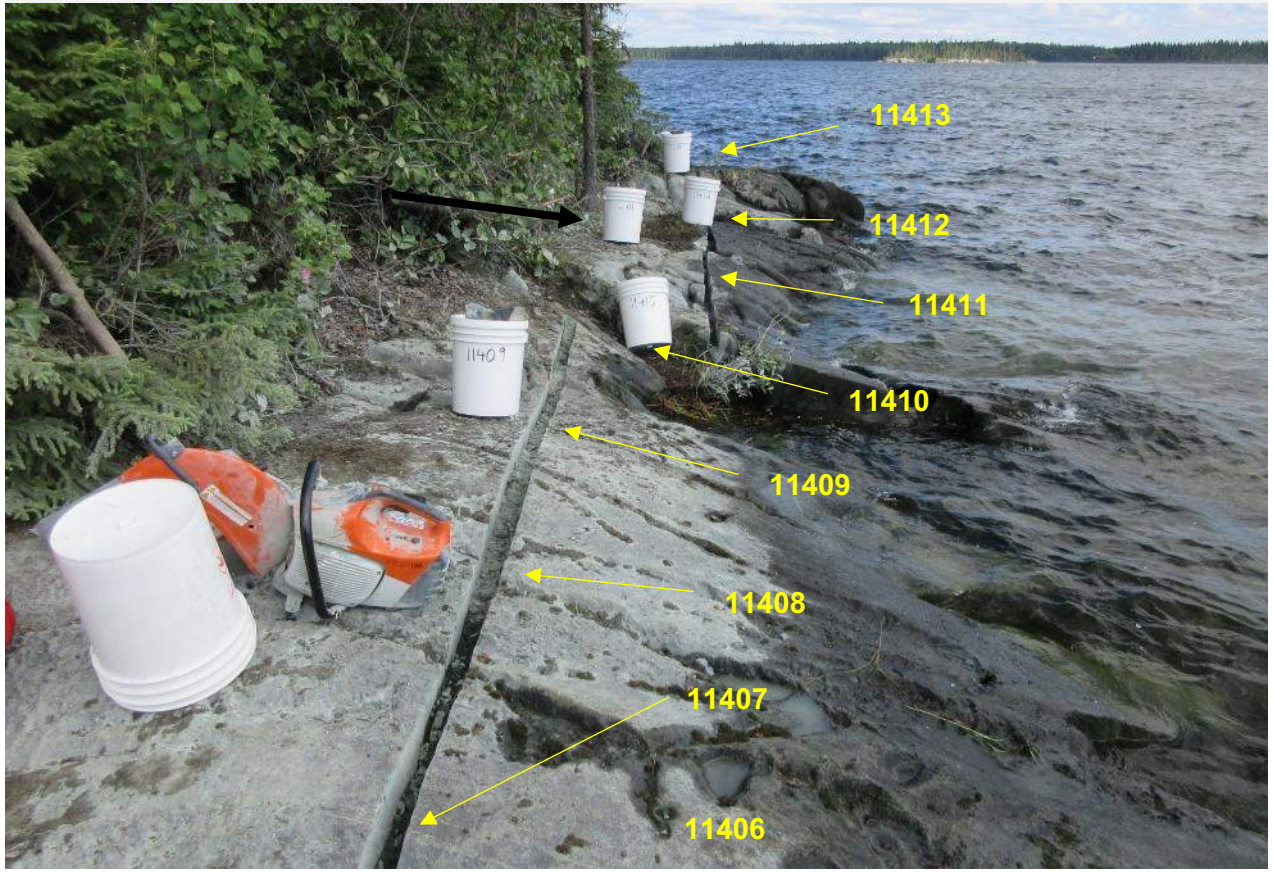
Lynx Diamond Drill Hole

2017_2018 Rock Samples
microdiamond couints

- 115 to 303
- 75 to 115
- 35 to 75
- 2 to 35
- all others

Discovery Outcrop Results

2016 MGS sample site
(144 microdiamonds)



ALTIUS 2017 SAMPLING RESULTS

Sample	Channel Width	Macro Count	Micro Count
11406	1.7 m	1	66
11407	1.5 m	1	94
11408	1.5 m	1	74
11409	1.4 m	0	112
11410	1.6 m	0	99
11411	1.3 m	3	117
11412	1.8 m	0	88
11413	2.1 m	1	100

MICRODIAMONDS FOUND IN **ALL** SAMPLES OF THE CHANNEL CUT

Discovery Outcrop and Selected Recovered Diamonds

Selected Macros

11406: +0.600 mm.

1.42 x 0.82 x 0.60 mm. Off White, Transparent, Noticeable Inclusions, Tetra Hexahedron, Resorption Class 2, Distorted

11411: +0.600 mm.

1.04 x 0.80 x 0.62 mm. Fragment, Off White, Transparent, No Inclusions

11408: +0.425 mm.

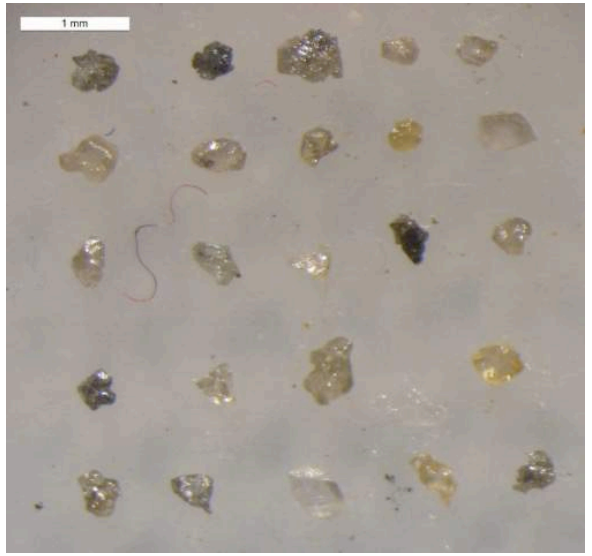
0.88 x 0.56 x 0.46 mm. White/Colourless, Transparent, No Inclusions, Octahedral, Resorption Class 5, Twin, Distorted

2018 Beach Sand Sample Results

Sample	Description	+0.3 - 0.5 mm			+0.5 - 1.0 mm		
		Conc. (grams)	Number of Diamonds	Diamond Weight (ct)	Conc. (grams)	Number of Diamonds	Diamond Weight (ct)
AR129618	Eastern Bay	40.75	40	0.03230	6.79	3	0.01230
AR129718	Discovery Outcrop	84.83	123	0.09555	25.71	4	0.01175
Totals		**125.58**	**163**	**0.12785**	**32.5**	**7**	**0.02405**

AR129618

AR129718



2019-20 Drilling

- 2019: 1,258 meters of drilling completed in 3 holes at Eastern Bay
- 2020: 2,822 meters of drilling completed in 7 holes, including 4 at Eastern Bay and 3 at Western Bay
- Significant thicknesses of the diamond-bearing volcaniclastic unit were intercepted in 8 of 10 holes (true thickness estimated to be up to 360 meters)
- The volcaniclastic unit was intersected at vertical depths up to 400 meters

2019-20 Drilling Results

- Results from the 2019 and 2020 drilling support the interpretation of the ultramafic unit as a continuous diamond-bearing sequence at least 3.5 kilometers in strike length, which remains open to the northwest, southeast and at depth.
- The ultramafic unit ranges between 200 meters and 360 meters in true width and contains few intercalations of non-diamond bearing volcanic rocks or dykes. The unit has been tested to a maximum of 400 meters vertical depth.
- The western (lower) contact of the ultramafic unit at Eastern Bay has not been fully delineated along strike as most holes were drilled from the eastern side and were terminated for various reasons before intersecting the lower contact of the unit.
- Diamondiferous syn-volcanic ultramafic sills(?), compositionally similar to the volcaniclastic unit, were also intersected in hole LX19-02.

Area	Hole	Total Weight (kg)	Numbers of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)							Number of Stones + 0.106mm	Number of Carats + 0.106mm
			+ 0.106 - 0.15	+ 0.15 - 0.212	+ 0.212 - 0.3	+ 0.3 - 0.425	+ 0.425 - 0.6	+ 0.6 - 0.85	+ 0.850 - 1.156		
Eastern Bay	LX-19-01	678	3,745	1,072	367	80	20	4		5,288	0.2927
	LX-19-02	459	4,638	1,513	424	104	22	2		6,703	0.3416
	LX-19-03	599	3,349	1,839	558	115	22	6		5,889	0.4032
	LX-20-02	24	71	27	10					108	0.0045
	LX-20-04	824	5,130	2,186	661	174	24	6		8,181	0.4821
	LX-20-06	360	813	328	105	28	3			1,277	0.0674
Western Bay	LX-20-03	529	794	580	210	73	13	2	2	1,674	0.1709
	LX-20-05	64	166	102	44	26	7	2		347	0.0432
	Total	**3,537**	**18,706**	**7,647**	**2,379**	**600**	**111**	**22**	**2**	**29,467**	**1.8056**

Drilling Results

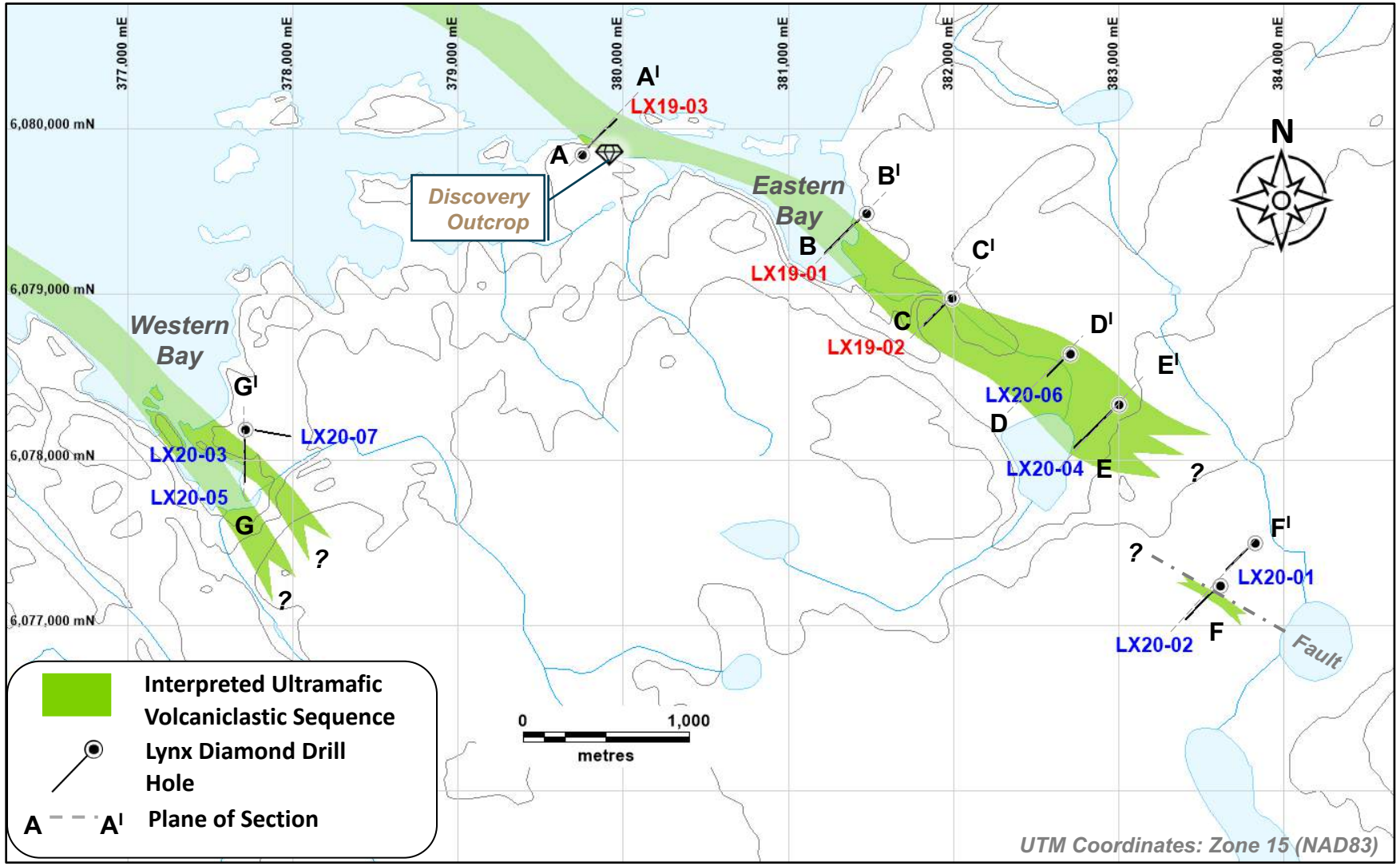
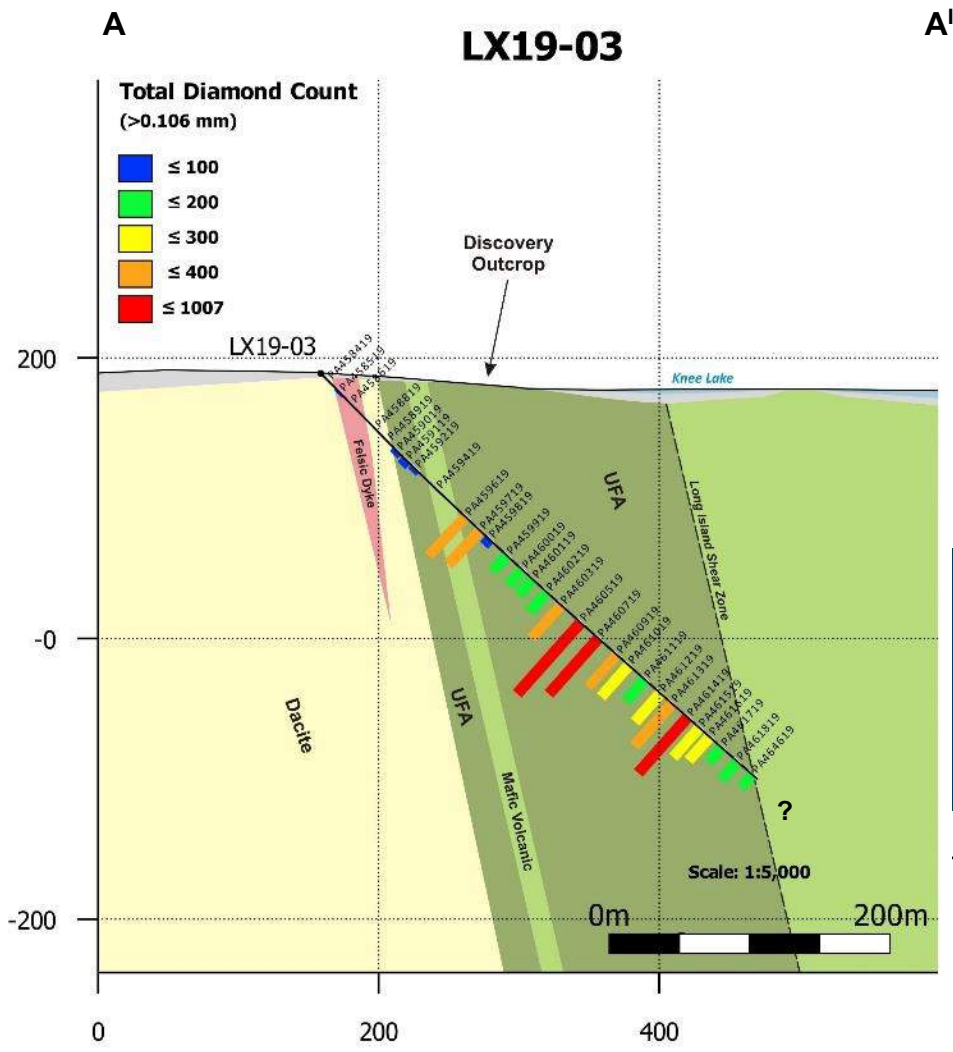


Image: Coarse volcaniclastic unit near the top of DDH LX19-02 (Eastern Bay)

Image: Coarse volcaniclastic material from DDH LX19-03 (Discovery Outcrop)

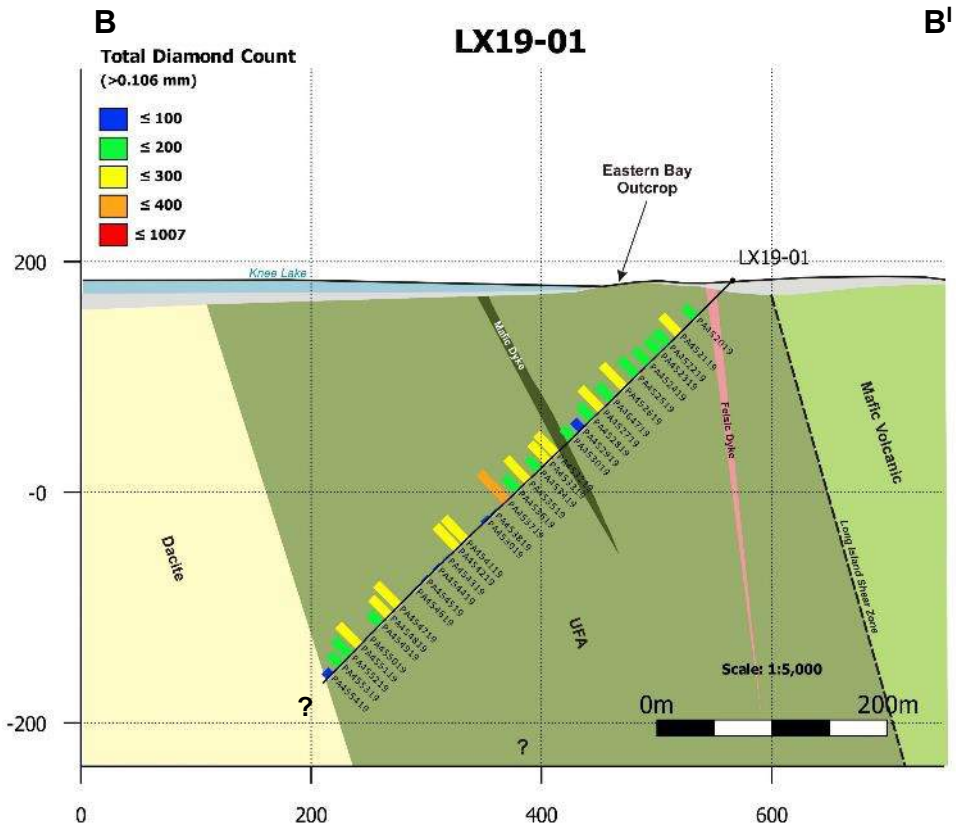
Drill Hole LX19-03 (2019 Winter Drilling Results)



LX19-03 tested the Discovery Outcrop and intersected diamond bearing ultramafic host rock from approximately 74 meters to the end of the hole at 427 meters.

Hole	Total Weight (kg)	Numbers of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)						Number of Stones + 0.106mm to - 0.85mm	Number of Carats + 0.106mm to - 0.85mm
		+ 0.106 - 0.15	+ 0.15 - 0.212	+ 0.212 - 0.3	+ 0.3 - 0.425	+ 0.425 - 0.6	+ 0.6 - 0.85		
LX-19-03	599	3,349	1,839	558	115	22	6	5,889	0.4390

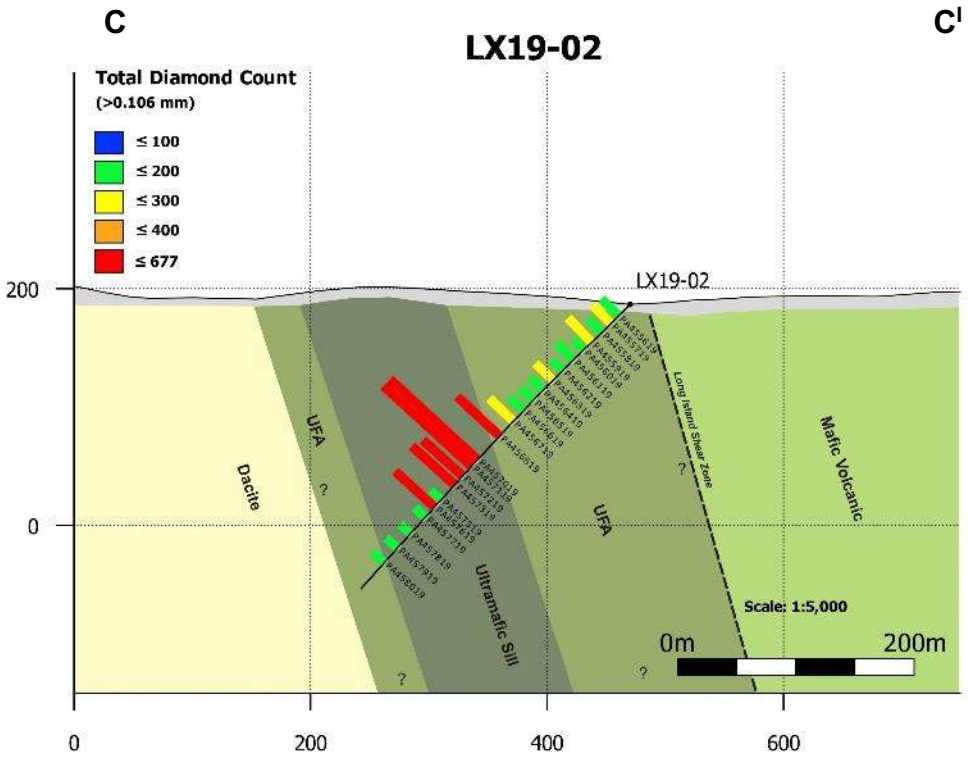
Drill Hole LX19-01 (2019 Winter Drilling Results)



LX19-01 tested the diamond bearing exposures in Eastern Bay. It collared in ultramafic host rock and remained in the diamond bearing unit to the end of the hole at 499 meters.

Hole	Total Weight (kg)	Numbers of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)						Number of Stones + 0.106mm to - 0.85mm	Number of Carats + 0.106mm to - 0.85mm
		+ 0.106 - 0.15	+ 0.15 - 0.212	+ 0.212 - 0.3	+ 0.3 - 0.425	+ 0.425 - 0.6	+ 0.6 - 0.85		
LX-19-01	678	3,745	1,072	367	80	20	4	5,288	0.2927

Drill Hole LX19-02 (2019 Winter Drilling Results)



LX19-02 also tested the Eastern Bay zone approximately 750 meters southeast of LX19-01. It also collared in ultramafic host rock and remained in diamond bearing units to the end of the hole at 332 meters.

Hole	Total Weight (kg)	Numbers of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)						Number of Stones + 0.106mm to - 0.85mm	Number of Carats + 0.106mm to - 0.85mm
		+ 0.106 - 0.15	+ 0.15 - 0.212	+ 0.212 - 0.3	+ 0.3 - 0.425	+ 0.425 - 0.6	+ 0.6 - 0.85		
LX-19-02	459	4,638	1,513	424	104	22	2	6,703	0.3416

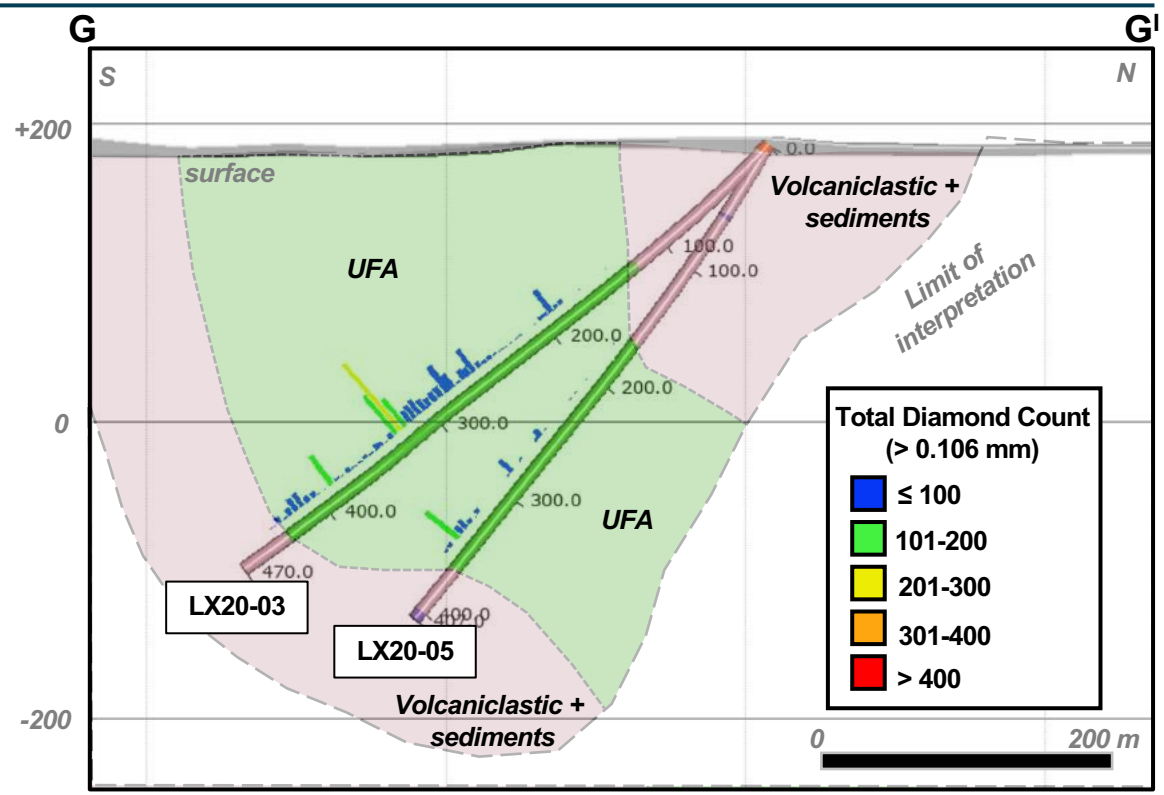
Drill Hole LX20-03 & 05 (2020 Winter Drilling Results)

LX20-03 and **LX20-05** intersected of a thick sequence of diamond-bearing UFA

The diamond-bearing interval in **LX20-03** occurs within a broad ultramafic volcaniclastic sequence from approximately 125 to 434 meters down hole (309 meters total interval; true thickness is unknown). Diamond counts from this hole included 7 macrodiamonds

LX20-05 was drilled beneath LX-20-03 from the same collar on the same section and contained ultramafic volcaniclastic rocks from approximately 164 to 364 meters down hole. The interval between 250 to 360 meters down hole contained the highest number of microdiamonds relative to other samples from the drill hole. Similar to LX20-03 diamond counts from this hole included 5 macrodiamonds.

Macrodiamonds were concentrated in certain intervals around 250 meters and 330-340 meters down hole and correlate with ultramafic conglomerate and breccia containing primary volcanic clasts.



Hole	Total Weight (kg)	According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)							Number of Stones + 0.106mm	Number of Carats + 0.106mm
		+ 0.106 - 0.15	+ 0.15 - 0.212	+ 0.212 - 0.3	+ 0.3 - 0.425	+ 0.425 - 0.6	+ 0.6 - 0.85	+ 0.850 - 1.156		
LX-20-03	529	794	580	210	73	13	2	2	1,674	0.1709
LX-20-05	64	166	102	44	26	7	2		347	0.0432

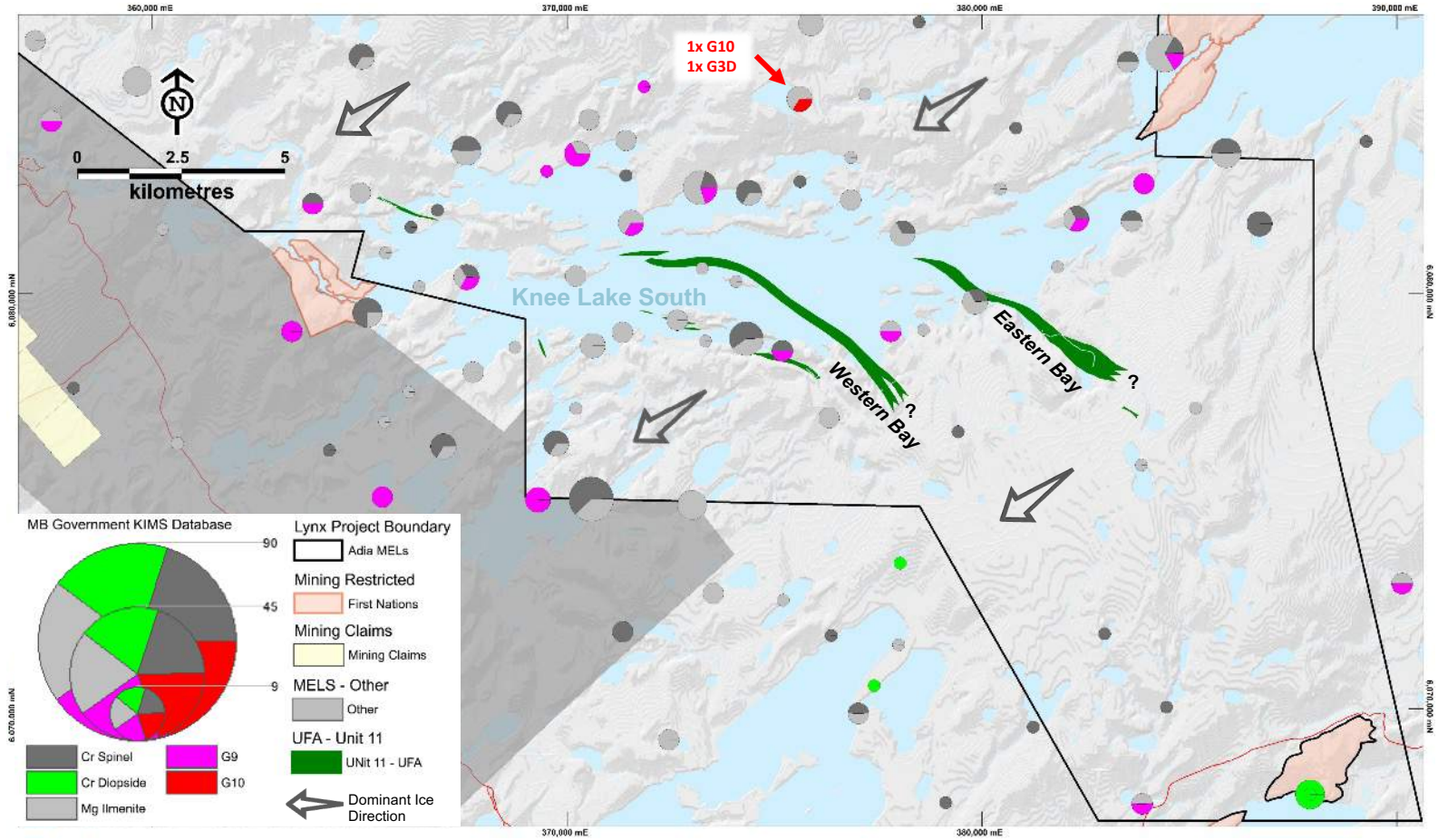
Regional Diamond Potential

At Knee Lake South the Manitoba Geological Survey Kimberlite Indicator Minerals (KIM) Database shows a weak correlation between the UFA (Unit 11) and chromite counts in the west, considering the possibly dominant south-westerly glacial dispersal direction.

The two chrome diopsides (CD) down-ice from the inferred UFA unit may be significant, given the CD content of that unit.

The higher KIM counts near the Knee Lake shoreline may reflect thinner than average drift thickness.

The association of a G10D garnet and a G3D garnet (both diamond-inclusion types) with the Grid AW magnetic diatreme target drilled by De Beers is encouraging. Several other garnets were recovered down-ice from this target.

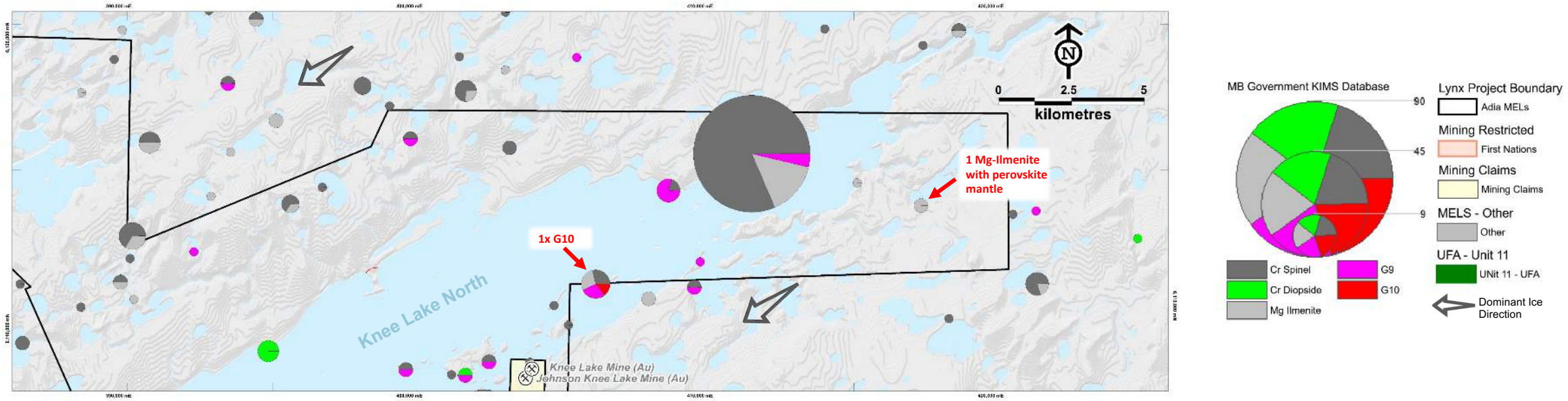


Manitoba Geological Survey Kimberlite Indicator Minerals (KIM) Database presented as pie plots

Regional Diamond Potential

At Knee Lake North, the only G10 garnet in the map area was recovered from a sample collected from an island 3.7 km southwest (down-ice) from Rock Sample KL-1 (Unit 4a of Quinn, 1955), which also contained a G10. Unfortunately, much of the inferred strike extent of Unit 4a down-ice is beneath the lake.

East of Knee Lake, an Mg-Ilmenite with a perovskite mantle (indicating close proximity to source) was recovered at the northern contact of the inferred Unit 4a. West of the lake, chromite plumes may be associated with inferred Unit 4a or with De Beers Grid AJ magnetic diatreme target in the northwest corner of MEL.

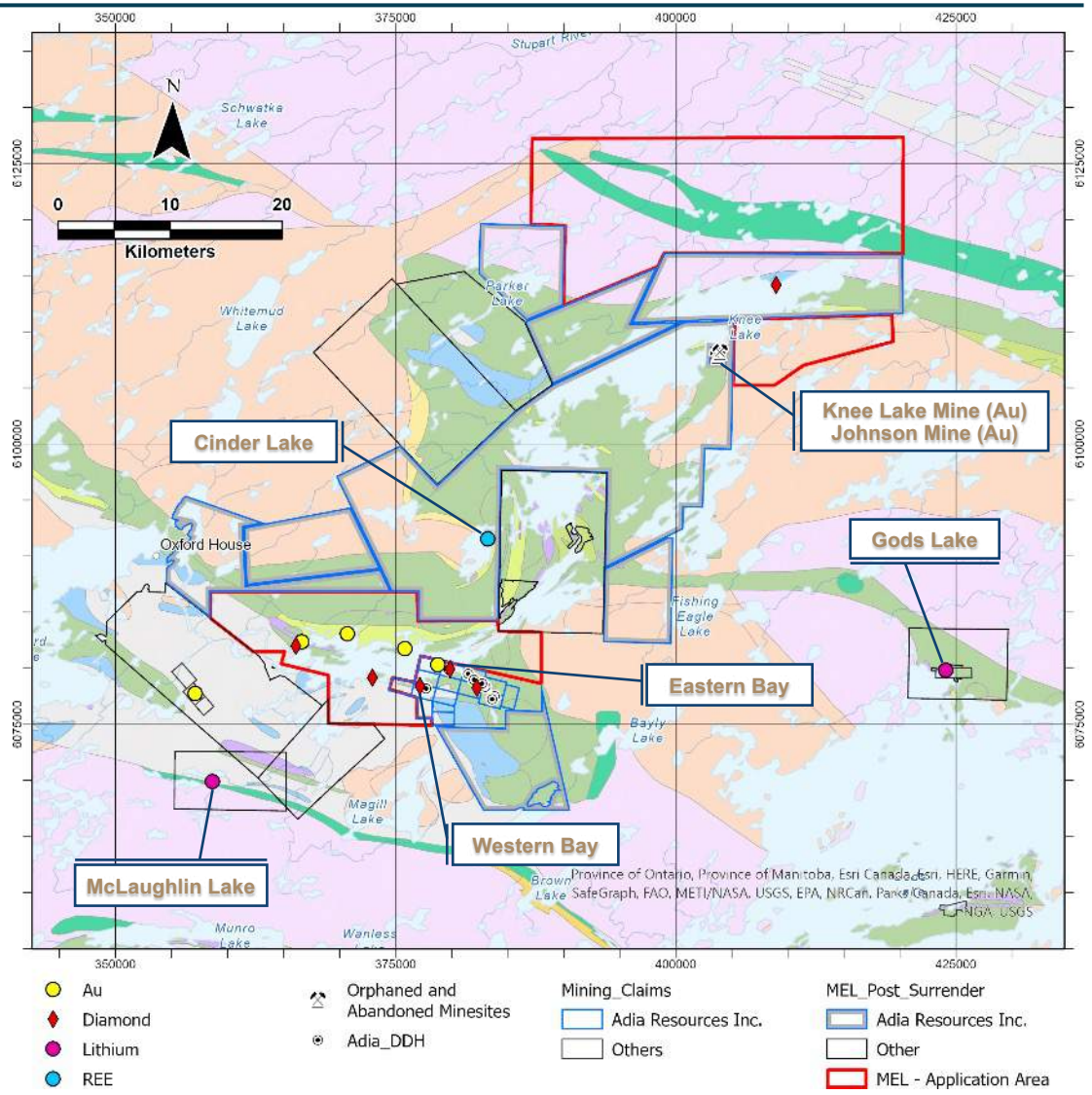


Manitoba Geological Survey Kimberlite Indicator Minerals (KIM) Database presented as pie plots.

Exploration Strategy

Exploration Strategy

- Property wide high res mag (+/- radiometrics) surveys and detailed interpretation are required to support a property-scale geological interpretation; no mapping has been done away from the lake shore.
- **Lithium:** Complete reconnaissance soil surveys over the areas between Magill Lake- southern Knee Lake and around till anomalies in northern Knee Lake, with follow up mapping. prospecting and trenching. Follow up mapping and sampling on the reported pegmatite dykes.
- **REE:** Complete a soil survey in the area surrounding Cinder Lake, with follow up mapping, prospecting and trenching. No follow up work has been completed on the Cinder Lake Alkaline Complex and associated carbonatite dykes.
- **Gold:** Complete a soil survey over the extensions of the iron formation around Eastern Bay to identify new Au targets. Follow up sampling of gold prospects in and around Knee Lake (which received only cursory review during the previous programs).
- **Diamonds:** Further drilling of the Western and Eastern Bay units; Eastern Bay lower section and contact only tested in one hole while outcrop results suggest lower section is most prospective. Both Eastern and Western bay units not tested along strike. Other diamond-bearing formations not studied or drill tested.
- We also note that VMS prospects and potential Ni-sulphide potential in the greenstone belt.



Corporate

Social License

First Nation Support

- Exploration agreement in place with Bunibonibee Cree Nation ("BCN")
- Adia seeks to engage local labor and services whenever possible
- Adia has committed to obtain community approval for all exploration programs by submitting plans to BCN and hosting public forums to address community concerns
- BCN entitled to an environmental monitor to observe environmental impact of Adia's programs

"We are pleased that Altius was willing to work with us to craft an agreement that is respectful of our rights. Because of their respect and understanding, we can feel comfortable supporting their project. I encourage…other mining and mineral exploration companies to look to this agreement as an example of best practice going forward."

Chief Timothy Muskego

Bunibonibee Cree Nation

Phase I Community Involvement

Cultivating a Beneficial Partnership
Adia will continue to build strong relationships with BCN through engagement, open communication and the development of a mutually beneficial partnership.

Economic Benefit
The community has been actively engaged during all exploration programs to share benefits of Adia's presence in the community with employment opportunities, road building contracts, equipment rental and supplies sourced locally to benefit community.

Future Plans
Adia will continue to seek opportunities to bring benefits to BCN. Possible future initiatives include educational seminars, job training, and commercial capacity development

Background

2018: Foundation Laid By Canadian Project Generation Leader

Spin out from Altius Minerals focusing on the Lynx Project in Manitoba

2018: Strategic Partnership and Community Support

In-kind investment and support agreement with De Beers; Exploration Agreement with BCN

2019-20: Promising Initial Drill Results

Abundant microdiamonds at surface and depth confirmed by initial drilling

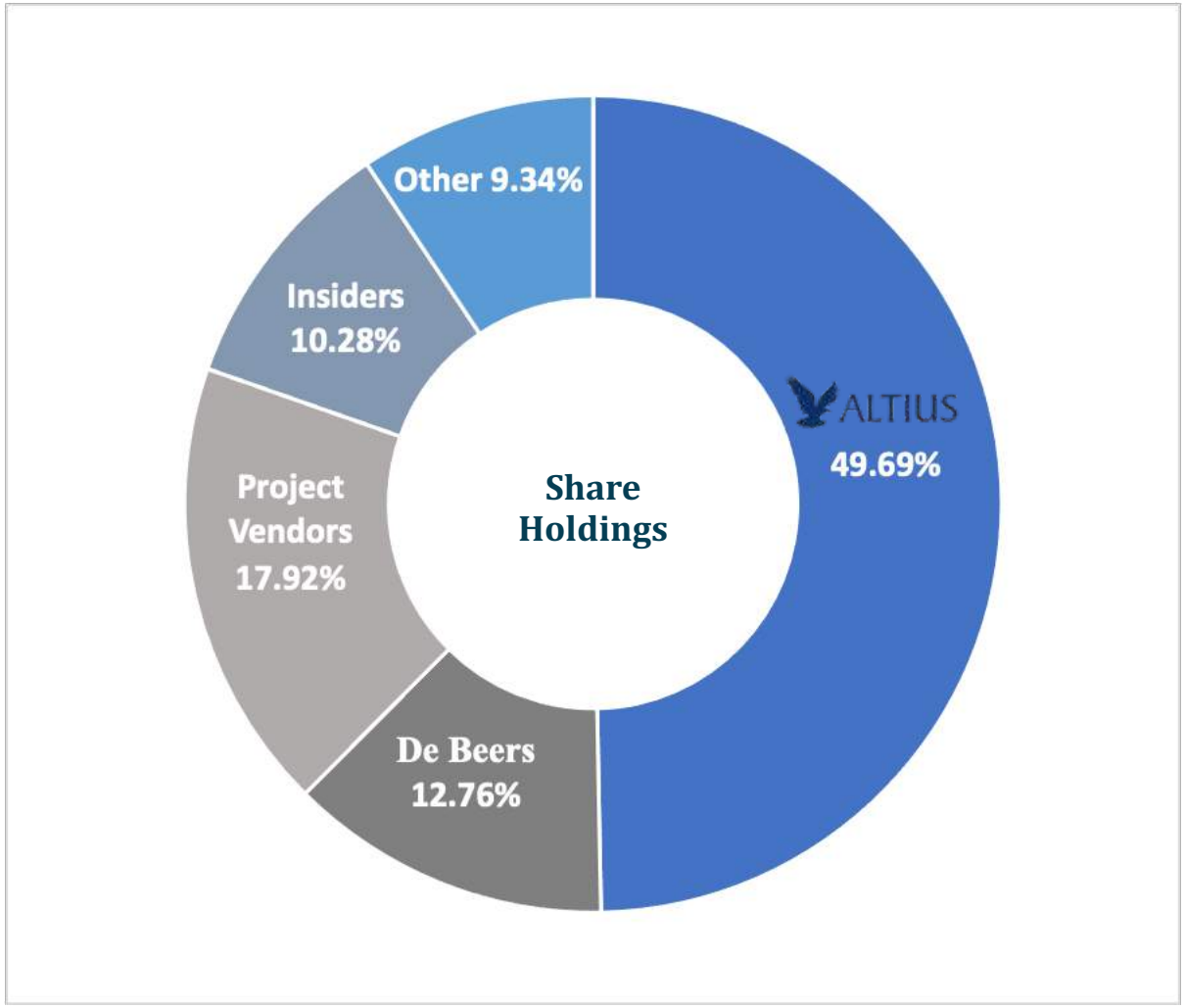
Present: Regional Targets Identified for Lithium, Critical REE, Gold and Diamonds

Potential for lithium bearing pegmatites and rare earth mineralization; 4 known microdiamond-bearing formational units; abundant gold prospects

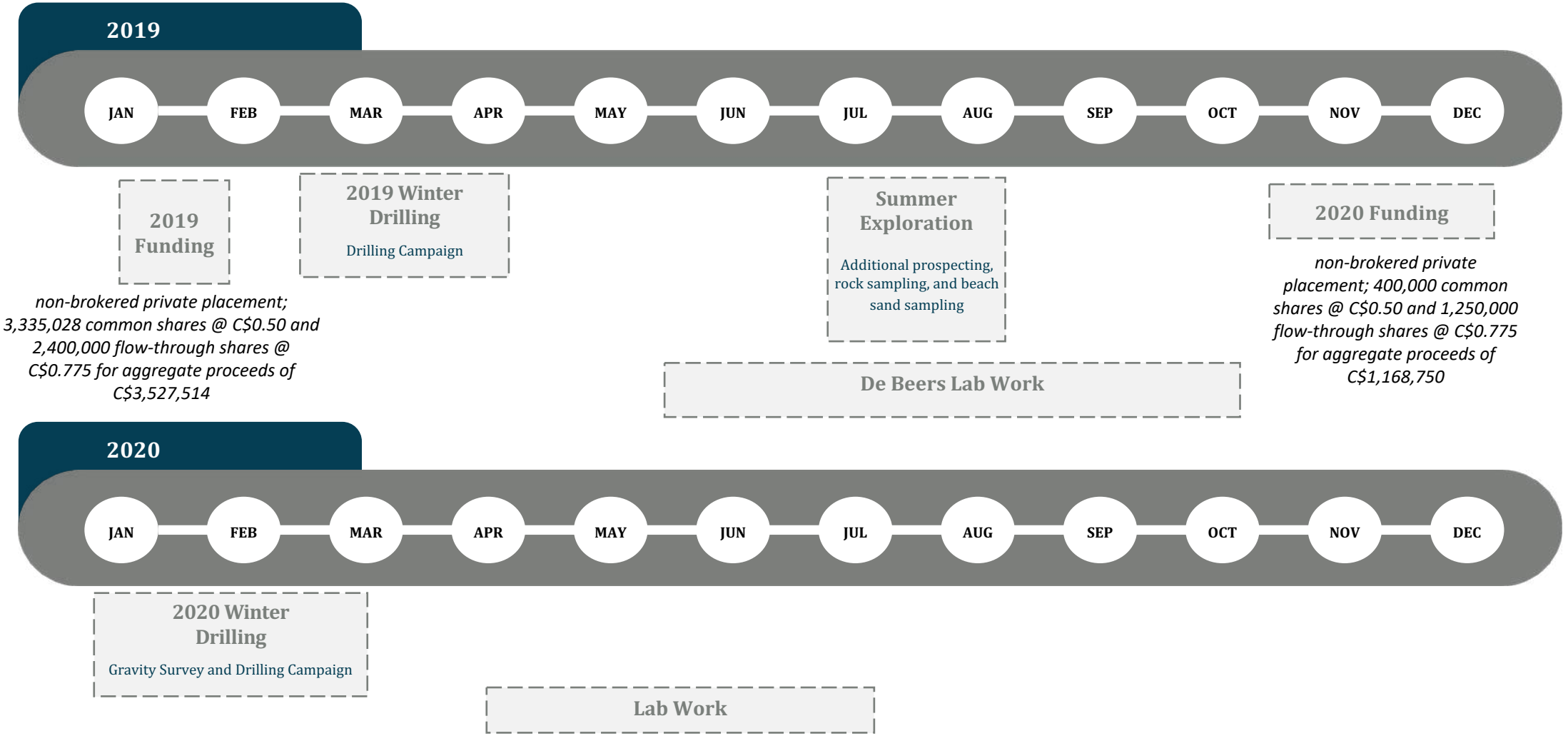
Capital Structure

Issued Common Shares		24,552,976
Fully Diluted		27,202,976
Options*		2,650,000
Cash	$	100,000
* in lieu of comp for former directors and CEO; priced @ $0.25		

$4.7M raised since inception.



Work History



Board of Directors

Roland Butler

Roland was the co-founder and former CFO and COO of Altius Minerals. Roland is currently a director of Orogen Royalties , Millrock Resources and Aurum Global Exploration. He was also a CEO of Callinan Royalties Corporation. He has a B.Sc. in Geology from Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Lawrence Winter

Lawrence is present VP Exploration for Altius Minerals. He is a graduate of Memorial University (B.Sc. Hons, M.Sc.) and the University of British Columbia (Ph.D.), a registered Professional Geoscientist (PEGNL) and a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists. Lawrence leads Altius's project generation business.

Chris Wallace

Chris is Business Support and Assurance Manager at De Beers Canada Inc (DBCI) for De Beers Canada, and has held various other roles such as discipline lead for Group Exploration Geophysics since 1996. Chris holds a B.Sc. in geophysics from the University of Saskatchewan and is a a registered Professional Geoscientist (ON).

Marco LoCascio

Marco was formerly a Portfolio Manager and Analyst for mining equities at Equinox Partners. He is currently VP Corp Development for Orogen Royalties and serves on the board of directors at Orezone Gold Corp and was former CEO of Adia. He is a graduate of Amherst College with a B.A. in economics.

2019-20 Winter Drilling Program