NI43-101 Technical Report
on

Horne Property
British Columbia
at
-124.69° Longitude
and
49.29” Latitude
NTS
MAP 92F/07

For
Adonis Minerals Corp.
By
Derrick Strickland P.Geo. (1000315)

Date April 11, 2024

Table of Contents

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

1 SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by Adonis Minerals Corp. (or the “Company”) and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Horne Property (or the “Property”). This technical report was prepared to support an Initial Public Offering and property acquisition for a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE). The author visited the Horne Property on February 12, 2024.

The Horne Property consists of five - non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 1748.33 hectares located on NTS maps 92F/07 centered at -124.69° Longitude and 49.29° Latitude. The Company can acquire 100% of the Property from Nick Rodway by paying $17,500.

Access to the Property is eight kilometres to the east of the town of Port Alberni along highway 4. Highway 4 is at the southern end of the Property. An extensive network of active and deactivated forest access and logging roads exist within the Property boundaries and provide excellent access to many portions of the Property.

Port Alberni is located in the Wrangellia Terrain of south-central Vancouver Island and is surrounded by some of the most varied and structurally complex geology on the island. Port Alberni also sits between two major uplifts exposing the island’s oldest Paleozoic volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Sicker and Buttle Lake Groups, the Cowichan Uplift to the southeast, and the Myra Falls Uplift to the northwest. Small stocks of the Triassic Mount Hall Gabbro suite occasionally intrude the Paleozoic rocks southeast of Port Alberni. The immediate area of Port Alberni is mainly underlain by Triassic mafic volcanic rocks of the Karmutsen Formation of the Vancouver Group. These are commonly intruded by large granodiorite sills, stocks, and dikes of the Jurassic Island plutonic suite. Locally, inliers consist of Triassic Quatsino Formation sedimentary limestones of the Vancouver Group that are overlain by Jurassic volcanics of the Bonanza Group, sandstones, shales, and conglomerates of the Cretaceous Nanaimo Group. All units are occasionally intruded by small quartz diorite stocks and dikes of the Tertiary-Eocene Mount Washington plutonic suite.

The Buttle Lake Arch, Cowichan-Horne Lake Arch, and Nanoose Uplift are north-northwesterly trending axial uplifts and are believed to be among the oldest structural elements in south central Vancouver Island. Folding and uplift occurred before the late Cretaceous, and possibly before the Mesozoic (Muller and Carson, 1969), and more tilting, folding, and uplift occurred after the late Cretaceous. Sicker Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks occur at the cores of these uplifts.

The highly complex geology of Vancouver Island and the Port Alberni area specifically has resulted in the discovery of diverse mineral deposit types containing varied metallic, industrial, and energy minerals. According to the B.C. Ministry of Energy Mines MINFILE database, mineral deposits of economic significance on Vancouver Island are as follows: Porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold-silver, Volcanic massive sulphide copper-zinc-lead-silver-gold, Gold-silver Skarns, and Gold-silver-copper quartz veins.

Adonis Minerals Corp. conducted an exploration program on the Horne Property from January 19, 2024, to February 13, 2024. The program consisted of the collection of 903 soil samples from two grids, the collection of property wide 13 silt samples, 49 rock samples, and three rock samples for petrographic analysis. The two geochemical grids were established to identify possible buried mineralization in areas of possible anomalous gold, copper, and other minerals.

The 2024 sampling program also revealed noteworthy copper concentrations, with 4 samples showing significant mineralization and 8 samples showing anomalous levels of Cu. Sample 906192 had the highest copper concentration at 1990 ppm Cu. Samples 906185 (1260 ppm Cu), along with samples 906181 to 906187, form a trend of significant and anomalous copper mineralization indicative of a robust copper-bearing geological framework.

Sample 906185 displays a high concentration of gold returning 5,940 ppb (5.94 g/t Au). Other notable samples include 906180 (977 ppb Au), 906181 (405 ppb Au), 906182 (154 ppb Au), and 906183 (397 ppb Au), showcasing varying degrees of gold concentrations and geological features such as quartz veins, chlorite, and epidote alteration, and disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite.

The suggested work program includes a compilation of all historical geological, geophysical, and geochemical data available for the Horne Property and the rendering of this data into a digital database in GIS formats for further interpretation. The subsequent exploration programs should expand the geochemical grids, undertake prospecting, mapping, resampling historical samples, staking, and undertake 3D induced polarization ground geophysics in the areas of interest. The estimated cost of the programme is $256,148 CDN.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by Adonis Minerals Corp. (or the "Company") and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Horne Property (or the "Property"). This technical report was prepared to support an Initial Public Offering of Adonis Minerals Corp. on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE).

In the preparation of this report, the author utilized both British Columbia and Federal Government of Canada geological maps, geological reports, and claim maps. Information was also obtained from British Columbia Government websites such as:

- Map Place - www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace;
- Mineral Titles Online - www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca; and
- Geoscience BC - www.geosciencebc.com
- IMAP BC.

Mineral Assessment work reports (ARIS reports) from the Horne Property area historically filed by various companies were also reviewed. A list of reports, maps, and other information examined is provided in Section 27 of this report.

The author visited the Horne Property on February 12, 2024, during which time the author reviewed the geological setting. Unless otherwise stated, maps in this report were created by the author. The author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by Adonis Minerals Corp.

This evaluation of the Horne Property is partially based on historical data derived from British Columbia Mineral Assessment Files and other regional reports. Rock sampling and assay results are critical elements of this review. The description of sampling techniques utilized by previous workers is poorly described in the assessment reports and, therefore, the historical assay results must be considered with prudence.

The author reserves the right but will not be obliged to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

The information, opinions, and conclusions contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report

As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

2.1 UNITS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table 1: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Conversions

Units of Measure	Abbreviation	Units of Measure	Abbreviation
Above mean sea level	amsl	Micrometre (micron)	µm
Billion years ago,	Ga	Milligram	mg
Centimetre	cm	Milligrams per litre	mg/L
Cubic centimetre	cm3	Millilitre	mL
Cubic metre	m3	Millimetre	mm
Days per week	d/wk	Million tonnes	Mt
Days per year (annum)	d/a	Minute (plane angle)	'
Degree	°	Month	mo
Degrees Celsius	°C	Ounce	oz.
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Parts per billion	ppb
Diameter	ø	Parts per million	ppm
Gram	g	%	%
Greater than	>	Pound(s)	lb.
Hectare (10,000 m^2)	ha	Power factor	pF
Gram	g	Specific gravity	SG
Grams per litre	g/L	Square centimetre	cm^2
Grams per tonne	g/t	Square inch	in^2
Greater than	>	Square kilometre	km^2
Kilo (thousand)	k	Square metre	m^2
Kilogram	kg	Thousand tonnes	kt
Kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m^3	Tonne (1,000kg)	t
Kilograms per hour	kg/h	Tonnes per day	t/d
Kilometre	km	Tonnes per hour	t/h
Less than	<	Tonnes per year	t/a
Litre	L	Total dissolved solids	TDS
Litres per minute	L/m	Week	wk
Metre	m	Weight/weight	w/w
Metres above sea level	masl	Wet metric tonne	wmt
Copper	Cu	Yard	yd.
Gold	Au	Year (annum)	a
Zinc	Zn	Molybdenum	Mo
Sodium	Na	Lead	Pb
Antimony	Sb	Potassium	K
Silver	Ag	Arsenic	As
Platinum	Pt	Barium	Ba

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purposes of this report, the author has reviewed and relied on ownership information provided by Gordon Lam, director of Adonis Minerals Corp. in an email date January 1, 2024, which to the author's knowledge is correct. A search of tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) web site confirms the data supplied.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Horne Property consists of five non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 1,748.33 hectares located on NTS maps 92F/07 centered at -124.69° Longitude and 49.29°' Latitude. The Mineral claims are shown in Figures 1 and 2, and the claim details are illustrated in the following table:

Table 2: Mineral Claims

Title Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1099438	HORNE 1	2022/NOV/23	2031/JAN/01	716.27
1099439	HORNE 2	2022/NOV/23	2031/JAN/01	379.21
1103811	Horne 3	2023/APR/17	2031/JAN/01	21.07
1109797	Horne 3	2023/DEC/31	2031/JAN/01	315.88
1109798	Horne 4	2023/DEC/31	2031/JAN/01	315.90
Total				**1748.33**

The author did not observe any environmental liabilities that have potentially accrued from any historical activity. The author is not aware of any permits obtained for the Property for the recommend work.

The author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website which confirms the geospatial locations of the claim boundaries and the Adonis Minerals Corp. ownership as of March 11, 2024. BC Mineral Titles online indicates that Nicholas Rodway is the current registered 100% owner of all tenured listed above. A review of the MTO website indicates that surface rights for entire Horne Property are privately held. However, this does not constitute as a legal opinion as to the status of the mineral claims that make up the Horne Property.

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim acquires the right to the minerals that were available at the time of claim location and as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights and placer rights are not included. Claims are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of record (the staking completion date of the claim).

To maintain a claim in good standing the claim holder must, on or before the anniversary date of the claim, pay the prescribed recording fee and either: (a) record the exploration and development work carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year; or (b) pay cash in lieu of work. The amount of work required in years one and two is $5 per hectare per year, years three and four $10 per hectare, years five and six $15 per hectare, and $20 per hectare for each subsequent year. Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral claim may be applied toward that claim unit. If the value of work performed in any year exceeds the required minimum, the value of the excess work can be applied, in full year multiples, to cover work requirements for that claim for additional years (subject to the regulations). A report detailing work done and expenditures must be filed with, and approved by, the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines. No work permits would be required to undertake the proposed work program. No permits have been currently applied for.

The Company or author is unaware of any significant factors or risks, besides what is not noted in the technical report, which may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Horne Property. The reported historical work and the proposed work is on private forestry land.

All work carried out on a claim that disturbs the surface by mechanical means (including drilling, trenching, excavating, blasting, construction or demolishment of a camp or access, induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes and site reclamation) requires a Notice of Work permit under the Mines Act and the owner must receive written approval from the District Inspector of Mines prior to undertaking the work. The Notice of Work must include: the pertinent information as outlined in the Mines Act; additional information as required by the Inspector; maps and schedules for the proposed work; applicable land use designation; up to date tenure information; and details of actions that will minimize any adverse impacts of the proposed activity. The claim owner must outline the scope and type of work to be conducted, and approval generally takes 8 or 24 months.

Exploration activities that do not require a Notice of Work permit include prospecting with hand tools, geological/geochemical surveys, airborne geophysical surveys, ground geophysics without exposed electrodes, hand trenching (no explosives) and the establishment of grids (no tree cutting). These activities and those that require permits are outlined and governed by the Mines Act of British Columbia.

The Chief Inspector of Mines makes the decision whether or not land access will be permitted. Other agencies, principally the Ministry of Forests, determine where and how the access may be constructed and used. With the Chief Inspector's authorization, a mineral tenure holder must be issued the appropriate "Special Use Permit" by the Ministry of Forests, subject to specified terms and conditions. The Ministry of Energy and Mines makes the decision whether land access is appropriate, and the Ministry of Forests must issue a Special Use Permit. However, three ministries, namely the Ministry of Energy and Mines; Forests; and Environment, Lands and Parks, jointly determine the location, design, and maintenance provisions of the approved road.

Notification must be provided before entering private land for any mining activity, including non-intrusive forms of mineral exploration such as mapping surface features, and collecting rock, water, or soil samples. Notification may be hand delivered to the owner shown on the British Columbia Assessment Authority records or the Land Title Office records. Alternatively, notice may be mailed to the address shown on these records or sent by email or facsimile to an address provided by the owner. Mining activities cannot start sooner than eight days after notice has been served. Notice must include a description or map of where the work will be conducted and a description of what type of work will be done, when it will take place and approximately how many people will be on the site. It must include the name and address of the person serving the notice and the name and address of the onsite person responsible for operations.

Small portions of the Horne 2 and 3 claims overlap MacMillan Provincial Park (Cathedral Grove). Mining exploration is not allowed within the park boundaries (Figure 2).

A small portion of Horne 4 designated Ungulate winter range (Figure 2). Ungulate Winter Range is a designated area as being necessary for the winter survival of an ungulate species such as moose, deer, caribou, and mountain goats. Mineral exploration in this area is restricted during the winter months.

An agreement provided to the author and dated January 1, 2024, between Nicholas Rodway and Adonis Minerals Corp., states that Adonis Minerals Corp. can acquire 100% interest by paying Rodway the following:

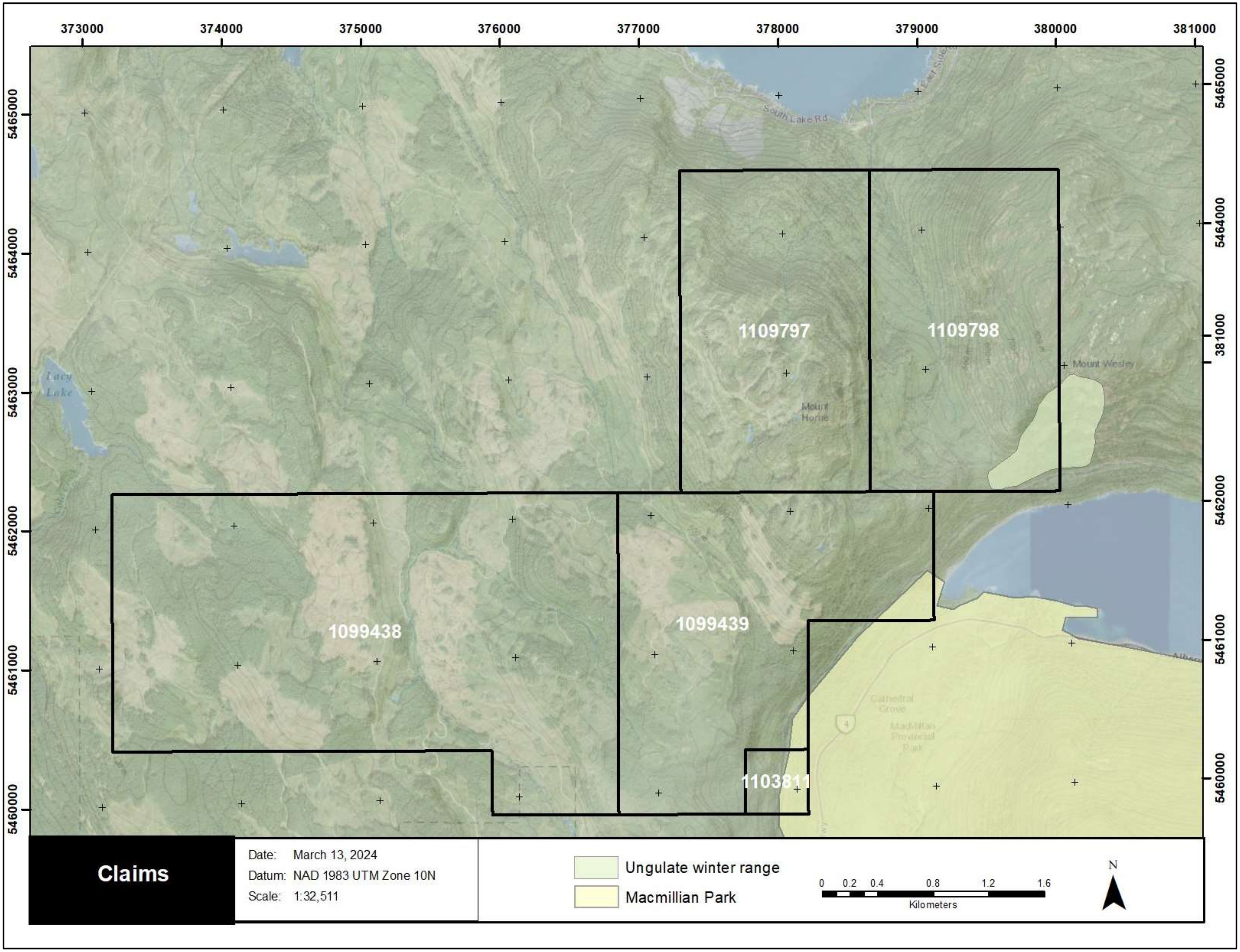
$5,000 by February 1, 2024
$7,500 upon listing on the Canadian Stock Exchange
$12,500 before June 1, 2025

There is no mention of a Royality in the agreement provided to the author.

To the best of the author's knowledge approval from local First Nations communities may also be required to carry out exploration work. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to obtain approval from local First Nations. However, the author is not aware of any problems encountered by other junior mining companies in obtaining approval to carry out similar programs in nearby areas.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

Figure 2: Claim Map



5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the Horne Property is eight kilometres to the east of the town of Port Alberni along highway 4. Highway 4 passes through the southern end of the Property.

Port Alberni is a resource-based community of approximately 18,000 people with a sheltered deep-sea port accessing the Pacific Ocean and a paved highway accessing the rest of Vancouver Island. An underutilized railway network also exists between most of the major communities on the island, including Port Alberni. Various companies are actively logging portions of the property area and one of them holds surface rights over the north-east and eastern mineral claims of the Property, as well as foreshore leases for booming cut logs along the shores of Alberni Inlet. Main haul roads and forest access roads throughout the property are maintained by various logging companies and the BC Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations.

The area is an active logging region with plenty of heavy equipment and operators available for hire. Most of these operators live in Lake Cowichan, Duncan, or Port Alberni. Duncan and Port Alberni are major population centres and are within a 15 minute-to-two-hour drive of the project and provide all amenities including police, hospitals, groceries, fuel, helicopter services, hardware, and other necessary items. Drilling companies are present in these communities, while assay facilities are located in Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Property is located along the eastern side of the Vancouver Island Mountain Range. Rainfall on this side of the mountains, though less than on the Pacific Coast side, can be considerable. Severe winter storms can result in back country roads being blocked and washed out. Most heavy rainfall occurs between October and April with November being the wettest month. Based on Port Alberni weather data (sea level), annual rainfall is in the order of 127 centimetres and snowfall about 15 centimetres annually (Source: https://climate.weather.gc.ca/). The mean monthly temperature ranges from a low of 3º in January to 18º in August. Winds are predominantly from the southeast and blow, on average, 20 km per hour. The windiest months are April and October, and the least windy month is July. Exploration on the Property is best done from May to October, due to the higher elevations within the Property and steep logging roads.

The Property is in the Coastal Western Hemlock biogeoclimatic zone which is more commonly known as the Temperate Rainforest of B.C. The forests within this zone such as those in the Cameron River area, are highly productive and are dominated by western hemlock and pacific silver fir tree species. There are also varying amounts of western red cedar, yellow cedar, and Pacific yew. The hemlock forests have been logged, sometimes twice, and a wide network of old alder covered roads mark the earlier logging efforts. Old overgrown road metal quarries are located along some of these roads. Much of the area has been replanted. Off road, the landscape is rugged and the forest litter deep and difficult to traverse.

6 HISTORY

Government geological work in the area includes mapping by C.H. Clapp (1912 and 1914), J.E. Muller and D.J.T. Carson (1969), J.E. Muller (1977 and 1980), and A. Sutherland Brown (1986).

A geochemical regional sampling program by Gunnex Ltd. in 1960's for Total Heavy Metals (THM), mostly along roads, outlined several moderately anomalous areas, extending in a roughly outlined belt about 6 km long and up to several km wide, toward southeast from the south end of Lacy Lake. This larger anomalous area contains a number of clusters and "spot highs" of medium to high range values.

A helicopter-borne magnetometer survey was carried out in 1962 by Hunting Survey Corporation Limited for Department of National Resources of the C.P. Railway Company (Calgary), prior to the 1960s joint partnership program with Gunnex Ltd. on the E & N Railway Land Grant, between latitudes 40° N and 40° 20' N. The purpose of this survey was to locate magnetite bodies of economic size and grade and to assist in (preliminary) geological mapping of the Land Grant area. Only deposits containing high concentrations of magnetite would be detectable. The results of this survey are shown now on the Geological Survey of Canada aeromagnetic map 5323G, the Port Alberni Sheet.

Reward Resources Ltd. completed a program of reconnaissance geological mapping and rock and silt sampling on the Horne claim group in 1986 (Hawkins, 1986). Nothing of significance was noted on this portion of the Horne property. Reward subsequently optioned the ground to Nexus Resource Corporation, who carried out further exploration in 1987 (Cope and Hawkins, 1987) and 1988 (Cope, 1988). Again, nothing of significance was noted on this portion of the Horne property. This property was subsequently restaked and prospected in 1989-1990 (Hayes, 1990).

Villebon Resources Ltd./ Victoria Diego Resources Corporation 1984 1985:

In June 1984, Villebon Resources/Victoria Diego Resource Corporation carried out a reconnaissance geological mapping and lithogeochemical rock sampling program. They recommended a geological mapping, soil sampling, and geophysical program. A total of 9 grab rock samples were collected. One sample returned 270 ppm Cu.

A 1985 survey consisted of reconnaissance type geological mapping and prospecting and the collection of 199 soil samples and 10 rock samples. Samples were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, and Au and the lab results were plotted for each metal.

The resulting geochemical maps indicate an anomalous area, largely caused by copper but with some support from gold and other metals occurring east of the major geological contact and the limestone lens, in basal or near-basal Karmutsen volcanics. These basaltic rocks are highly sheared and brecciated (agglomeratic), strongly weathered and rusty or limonite stained. Locally, minor copper mineralization was seen in some roadcuts.

Copper had the widest distribution range in soils, from 6 - 450 ppm. The background also has a wide range, from 30 - 80 ppm. The higher background values tend to occur in Karmutsen volcanics to the east of contact, while the Cu values in Sicker volcanics tend to be generally lower both in background and anomalous values. Above 120 ppm was considered to be "possibly" anomalous.

Reward Resources Ltd. 1986:

In 1986 Reward Resources Ltd. collected 10 rock samples. Lithogeochemical values of up to 0.6 ppm Ag, 210 ppm As, 132 ppm Cu, and 100 ppm Zn were obtained in various grab samples.

Six silt samples were collected and returned an anomalous gold value of 40 ppb and 300 ppm As in a background of less than 10 ppm.

Ashworth Exploration Limited 1987:

In 1987, Ashworth Expiration Limited undertook geophysical surveys consisting of VLF-EM and ground magnetics. These surveys revealed a number of similarly trending anomalies, or zones consisting of several, closely parallel anomalies. Some of these are associated with geochemical soil anomalies, while others appear to be associated with fault zones (VLF and mag) or mafic bodies (mag.)

A total of 1,625 B-horizon soil samples were collected along grid lines using 50 metre sample intervals in most parts of the grid, and 25 metre intervals in detailed grid areas. The same grid was also used for control of geological mapping and prospecting.

VLF-EM and magnetic surveys were also run along these lines at 25 metre station intervals. Instruments used were a VLF-2 EM receiver (tuned to Seattle, Washington, transmitter at 24.8 KHz) and a Scintrex MP-2 proton precession magnetometer, respectively. In both cases, reliable readings could not be taken close to the power line due to strong interference from it. Only the in-phase readings were taken during the VLF-EM survey.

Nexus Resource Corporation 1987-88:

Work completed by Nexus Resources Corporation in 1986 and 1987 included geological mapping, rock sampling, and prospecting over the southern portion of the property. Of the collection of 21 rock samples, two samples returned gold values of 50 ppb and 120 ppb. One silt sample was collected and returned values of 11.0 ppm Ag, 220 ppm Zn, 318 ppm Pb, and 819 ppm Cr.

Hayes 1990:

Hayes in 1990 collected seven rock samples and undertook minor mapping. The gold values ranged from 30 ppb to 80 ppb.

Paul Sauinier 2009-2012:

Between 2009 and 2012, Paul Sauinier undertook an exploration program consisting of road soil sampling and rock sampling. A total of 179 soils and 58 rocks were taken, broken down as follows: Lacey Block: 43 rock and 147 soils, Limestone Block: 15 rock and 15 soils. The rock samples were grab samples of alteration and limited mineralization.

The road soil sampling was confined to areas of alteration with samples spaced at 10 metres to 50 metres along the road. The sample locations were measured using a hip chain and recorded as waypoints on Garmin GPS units in the NAD 83 datum. At each sample location, a 500 to 1000-gram sample of the soil from the “B” horizon was taken from the high bank road cut and placed in the corresponding soil bag.

Nicholas Rodway 2023:

In 2023, Nicholas Rodway collected four silt samples. Gold values ranged from 11 ppb to 13 ppb, copper values ranged from 27.8 ppm to 35.5 ppm, and Zinc values from 51 ppm to 76 ppm.

7 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Vancouver Island consists of three tectonic terranes: the Wrangellia, Pacific Rim, and Crescent. Wrangellia covers the northern 90% of the island, which also extends to the coastal mainland and the Queen Charlotte Islands. The Pacific Rim and Crescent terranes each cover about 5% of the south end of Vancouver Island and are thought to represent exotic tectonic plates, which collided with and became attached to Vancouver Island. Narrow slivers of the Pacific Rim terrane also exist along the southwest coast of the island. The terrane boundaries are marked by pronounced, east-west trending and north-dipping regional fault structures that contain major river systems on the southern island (Figure 3).

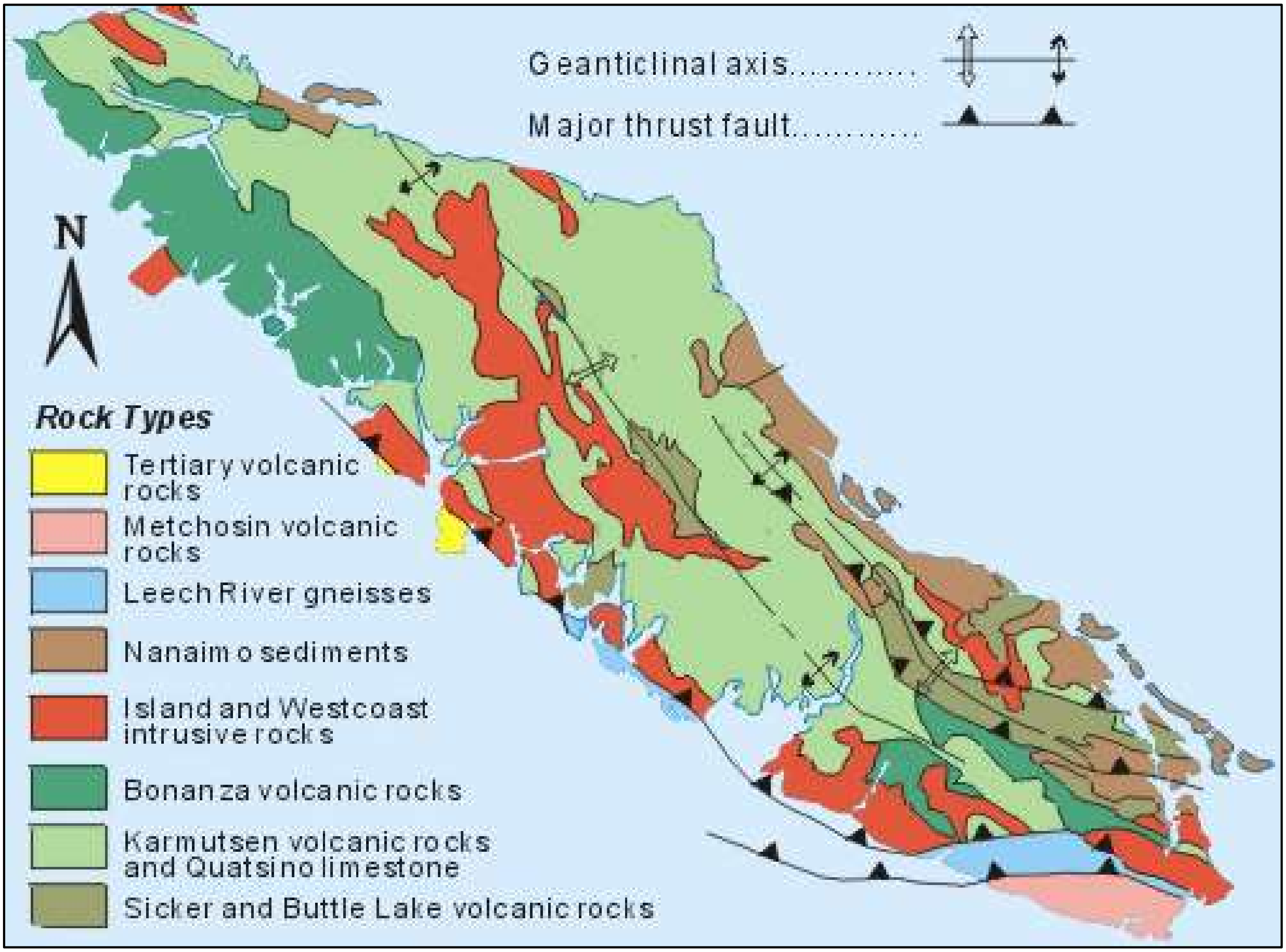
The rocks that make up Vancouver Island range in age from Paleozoic to Pliocene and represent three major volcano-sedimentary events (Paleozoic, Triassic, and Jurassic), one major sedimentary event (Cretaceous) and four major intrusive events (Triassic, Jurassic, Eocene, and Miocene/Pliocene). Major structural features consist of northwest-trending, north-south trending and north-east trending faults and folds. This includes many northwest-trending, low-angle thrust faults and fold axes. The oldest rocks are generally the most structurally disrupted, and areas of high metamorphic grades occur within and locally near the Pacific Rim terrane in the south and along the southwest coast of the island.

Port Alberni is located in Wrangellia in south-central Vancouver Island and is surrounded by some of the most varied and structurally complex geology on the island. Port Alberni also sits between two major uplifts exposing the island's oldest Paleozoic volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Sicker and Buttle Lake Groups, the Cowichan Uplift to the southeast and the Myra Falls Uplift to the northwest. Small stocks of the Triassic Mount Hall Gabbro suite occasionally intrude the Paleozoic rocks southeast of Port Alberni. The immediate Port Alberni area is mainly underlain by Triassic mafic volcanic rocks of the Karmutsen Formation of the Vancouver Group. These are commonly intruded by large granodiorite sills, stocks, and dikes of the Jurassic Island plutonic suite. Locally inliers consist of Triassic Quatsino Formation sedimentary limestones of the Vancouver Group that are overlain by Jurassic volcanics of the Bonanza Group, sandstones, shales, and conglomerates of the Cretaceous Nanaimo Group. All units are occasionally intruded by small quartz diorite stocks and dikes of the Tertiary-Eocene Mount Washington plutonic suite.

Southern Vancouver Island has a complex structural history with frequent rejuvenation of previous structures. All Paleozoic rocks are affected by a series of southeast-trending, upright to overturned, southwest-verging folds. Associated schistosity and lineation are absent from most of the area, only occurring to the west of the Mineral Creek fault. Regional-scale warping of Vancouver Island occurred during the Early to Middle Jurassic, facilitating the emplacement of the Island Plutonic Suite intrusions and producing the geanticlinal Cowichan uplift. The present map pattern is dominated by the northwesterly trending contractional faults of the Tertiary Cowichan fold and thrust system.

These are high angle reverse faults that become listric at mid-crustal levels. They generally place older rocks over younger. The deformation probably took place during the crustal shortening accompanying the formation and emplacement of the Pacific Rim and Crescent terranes out-board of Wrangellia. The north-trending Mineral Creek fault and associated northwest-trending faults, such as the Stokes fault, are subvertical with small, apparently sinistral offsets. They may have formed during minor extension accompanying late-stage post contractional relaxation.

Figure 3: Vancouver Island Simplified Geology



After Unknown, 1999

7.1 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

7.2 Vancouver Group- Karmutsen Formation

The Karmutsen Formation volcanic rocks unconformably to para-conformably overlie the Buttle Lake Formation limestone forming the base of the Vancouver Group. This is the thickest and most widely distributed sequence of rocks on Vancouver Island. The formation which is well exposed southeast of Port Alberni consists mainly of dark grey to black or dark green tholeiitic pillow basalt massive basalt and pillow breccia Flows are commonly aphanitic feldspar porphyritic and amygdaloidal pillow lavas generally occur near the base of the section (Figure 3).

The lower Karmutsen Formation basalts rest unconformably on the underlying Paleozoic rocks. The basalts form pillowed flows, pillow breccias, and hyaloclastite breccias interbedded with massive flows and sills. There is a tendency for the massive flows to dominate the sequence towards the top and the pillowed flows the lower parts. The Karmutsen Formation basalts show amygdule infillings and alteration assemblages typical of the prehnite pumpellyite facies.

7.3 Nanaimo Group

Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group sedimentary rocks are scattered throughout the area. Extensive exposures occur near Port Alberni, Patlicant Mountain and south and northwest of Mount Moriarty. The formations present comprise the basal portions of the Nanaimo Group. The Comox Formation consists mainly of quartzofeldspathic, cross- j bedded beach facies sandstone and lesser conglomerate. Numerous intercalations of carbonaceous and fossiliferous shale and coal are characteristic.

Clastic sediments of the Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group lie unconformably on the older rocks. They are most thickly developed in the Alberni Valley, though only exposed around the margins due to Quaternary cover. The lower Benson Formation comprises basal conglomerates and overlying medium to coarse-grained sandstones. These are succeeded by the black argillites and siltstones of the Haslam Formation. Younger formations of the Nanaimo Group are absent.

7.4 Fourth Lake Formation

The base of the Fourth Lake Formation is marked by a sequence of radiolarian ribbon cherts, laminated cherts, and cherty tuffs with thin argillite interbeds 100 to 200 metres thick, informally called the Shaw Creek chert member. This sequence continues westward into the Cowichan Lake area. The cherts pass upwards into monotonous, thinly bedded, turbiditic sandstone-siltstone-argillite intercalations that exhibit graded bedding, flame structures, argillite rip-ups, small-scale sandstone dikes and slump folds. Thicker beds of sandstone, granule sandstone and conglomerate containing clasts of cherty material, volcanic lithic clasts and feldspar and pyroxene crystals are found on the north slope of Hill 60 Ridge and occasionally north of the Chemainus River.

The sedimentary facies of the lower Fourth Lake Formation are suggestive. The radiolarian cherts of the Shaw Creek member, sitting unconformably on the Sicker Group volcanics, probably developed on the open ocean side of the arc. In contrast, the conformable, clastic-dominated sediments exposed on the northeast limb of the Cowichan uplift appear to have accumulated in the marginal basin adjacent to and behind the arc. As erosion proceeded, clastic sediment was shed to both sides of the extinct arc and buried it. Minor, though significant, volcanic rocks are found interbedded with the sediments on the northeast limb of the Cowichan uplift.

7.5 Mount Mark Formation

The Mount Mark Formation conformably overlies and laterally interfingers with the Cameron River Formation. However, in places along the southwest limb of the uplift. for example, west of Rift Creek and on the south slopes of Douglas Peak, it lies directly and unconformably on the lower Sicker Group volcanics. The formation consists of massive limestone beds with minor argillite and chert interbeds. The limestones are well bedded, varying from about 15 centimetres up to about 5 metres thick. They are predominantly bio clastic calcarenites and calcirudites, rich in broken crinoid stems ranging up to 2 centimetres in diameter. Fossil clasts are often replaced by silica and weather positively. Some limestone outcrops contain many thin chert beds developed by siliceous replacement of limestone. Thin black argillite and shale beds are developed in places, and maroon tuffaceous shales are seen in the basal part of the sequence in the Horne Lake area. The Mount Mark Formation is the equivalent of the Buttle Lake Formation of Muller (1980) and other authors (for example, Yole, 1969).

7.5.1 Sicker Group

The oldest rocks in the area are those of the Sicker Group. Muller (1980) proposed the following subdivision of the group from youngest to oldest: Buttle Lake Formation, Sediment-Sill Unit, Myra Formation, McLaughlin Ridge Formation, Duck Lake Formation, Mount Mark Formation, and Nitinat Formation.

7.5.2 McLaughlin Ridge Formation

The Nitinat Formation passes upwards transitionally into the McLaughlin Ridge Formation, a sequence of volcaniclastic sediments dominated by thickly bedded, massive tuffites and lithic tuffites with interbedded laminated tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, and argillite. Associated breccias and lapilli tuffs are usually heterolithic and include aphyric and porphyritic (feldspar, pyroxene, hornblende) lithologies, commonly mafic to intermediate in composition. Felsic tuffs are rare. The McLaughlin Ridge Formation is equivalent to the lower parts of the Myra Formation of Muller (1980).

7.5.3 The Nitinat Formation

The Nitinat Formation consists predominantly of basic volcanic rocks, most commonly flow-breccias, including some massive flows and rare pillow basalts or agglomerates. Locally, medium-grained, generally massive basaltic tuff is interbedded with the flows. The flow-breccia is composed of fragments of basalt up to 30 cm in length containing uralite phenocrysts and black or white amygdules, both from 1 mm to more than 1 cm in size, in a matrix of finer grained, similar basalt(?). Thin sections show that the uralite is replacing diopside. Uralitized gabbroic rocks underlie and intrude the volcanics and are believed to represent feeder dykes, sills, and magma chambers to the volcanics. The Nitinat Formation may be distinguished from the similar Karmutsen Formation by the usual lack of pillow basalts, the abundance of uralite phenocrysts, the pervasive shear foliation, and lower greenschist or higher metamorphic grade.

7.5.4 Duck Lake Formation

The Duck Lake Formation consists dominantly of grey to maroon pillowed and massive basaltic flows. They show significant lithological differences to the younger Karmutsen Formation pillow lavas. Typically, the Duck Lake flows are aphyric and amygdaloidal, although variolitic and feldspar-phyric varieties are common. Pillows, although usually uniform in size within a particular flow, range from 30 centimetres to 3 metres in diameter. Shapes vary from spherical to ellipsoidal and elongate. Amygdules often form concentric zones which are thicker in the curved tops of pillows and are infilled with calcite, chlorite, epidote, and quartz. Veins of quartz and epidote are also common Epidote alteration patches may occur within some pillows and along selvages. Variolitic zones are coincident with, or inside the amygdaloidal zones. Pillow selvages are thin, 50 to 100 millimetres, and chloritic. The pillows are usually tightly packed with very little space between them. Where present, the space is infilled with chert, jasper, tuff, or rarely hyaloclastite.

7.6 Structure

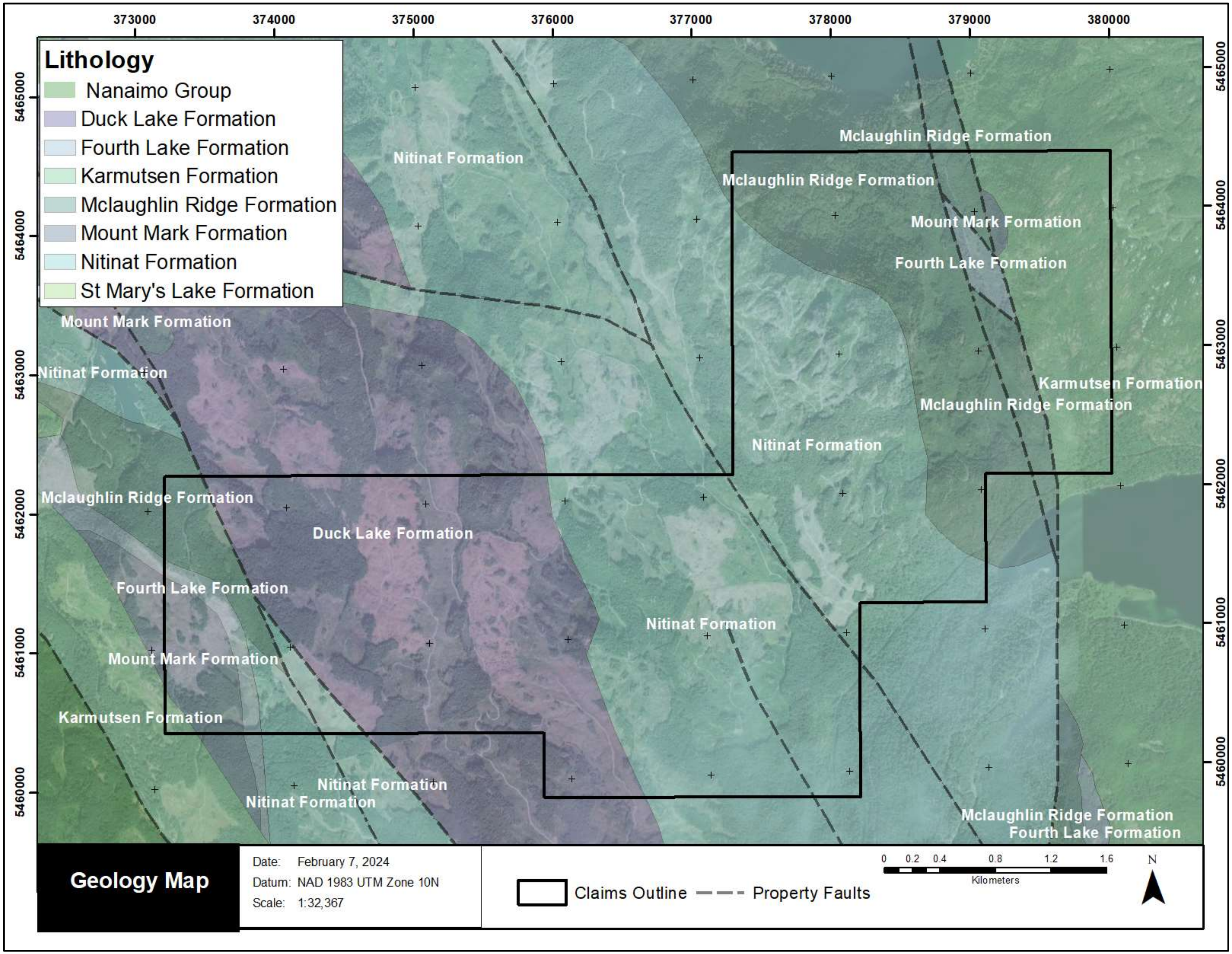
The Buttle Lake Arch, Cowichan-Horne Lake Arch and Nanoose Uplift are north-northwesterly trending axial uplifts and are believed to be among the oldest structural elements in south central Vancouver Island. Folding and uplift occurred before the late Cretaceous, and possibly before the Mesozoic (Muller and Carson, 1969), and more tilting, folding, and uplift occurred after the late Cretaceous. Sicker Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks occur at the cores of these uplifts.

Asymmetric southwest-verging, northwest-trending antiformal fold structures characterized by subvertical southwest limbs and moderately dipping northeast limbs are reported at Buttle Lake, in the Cameron-Nitinat River area, and north of Cowichan Lake. Well-developed foliation developed during metamorphism to chlorite-actinolite and chlorite-sericite schist in steep and overturned limbs of folds. Folding may have occurred prior to intrusion of Triassic(?) mafic sills along axial planar surfaces in folded Sediment-Sill unit rocks. Evidence from K-Ar dating also suggests Jurassic folding. Buttle Lake Formation limestones are relatively undeformed in some places, although in others, as in the Chemainus River Canyon, they are highly deformed, along with other Sicker Group rocks (Brandon and others, 1986).

Vancouver Group units are not as intensely folded; gentle monoclinal and domal structures have been mapped. However, Karmutsen Formation volcanic rocks locally conform to the attitude of underlying Myra and Buttle Lake Formations (Muller, 1980a).

Some early Mesozoic faulting occurred in the area prior to emplacement of Island Intrusions. Middle to Upper Jurassic intrusive activity (Island Intrusions) occurred along north-westerly trends. Extensive west-northwest trending faulting occurred during the Tertiary and is best illustrated by large displacements of Nanaimo Group sediments in some areas, such as the north side of the Chemainus River valley, placing Sicker Group rocks above Nanaimo Group rocks. These faults have been traced for up to 100 km. Such structures may represent large scale under-thrusting from the southwest, in a regime of long-term semi-continual northeast-southwest compression. Nanaimo Group sediments are tilted up to at least 60° from paleohorizontal where they are overlying folded Sicker Group rocks with angular unconformity such as on the south side of the Chemainus River Valley. Minor late north and northeasterly trending tear-faults and block faults offset northwest-trending faults locally. The north trending Alberni Valley fault is traced over 70 km and displaces a section of Karmutsen Formation approximately 1500 m (Muller and Carson, 1969).

Figure 4: Property Geology



7.7 Mineralization

There are three (3) documented MinFile showings on the Property: the Horne, Mount Westley, and Old Cu-Ag (Figure 5).

Horne Showing 092F 573:

The area is underlain mainly by Paleozoic Sicker Group rocks of the Nitinat, Myra and Buttle Lake formations and lesser amounts of Triassic basaltic rocks of the Karmutsen Formation. A major north westerly striking fault zone runs through the property with associated local shear deformation and listwanite alteration in Sicker Group volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks.

Mineralization includes pyrite associated with listwanite (quartz carbonate alteration), common disseminated sulphides and fracture-controlled sulphides. Iron bearing sedimentary rocks are also noted.

In 1984, the area was explored as a part of the Comedy Group and was restaked as the Mero 1 3 claims in 1985. In 1987 and 1988, Nexus Resources Corp. completed programs of geochemical sampling, geological mapping, prospecting, geophysical surveys and 1557 metres of diamond drilling on the property, now a part of the Horne claims and Cathedral Group. Rock samples have returned values up to 120 parts per billion gold, 494 parts per million lead, 5.4 parts per million silver and 1424 parts per million zinc (Cope 1988).

Mount Westley Showing 092F 559:

Locally, rusty, altered limestone was initially reported to host veins and some malachite specks. Later prospecting located numerous quartz stringers from 1 to 10 centimetres wide and randomly oriented within rusty, fractured, and sheared basalt. Some minute specks of chalcopyrite and bornite were present. This showing occurs in a fault zone exposed in a roadcut just east of the limestone lenses.

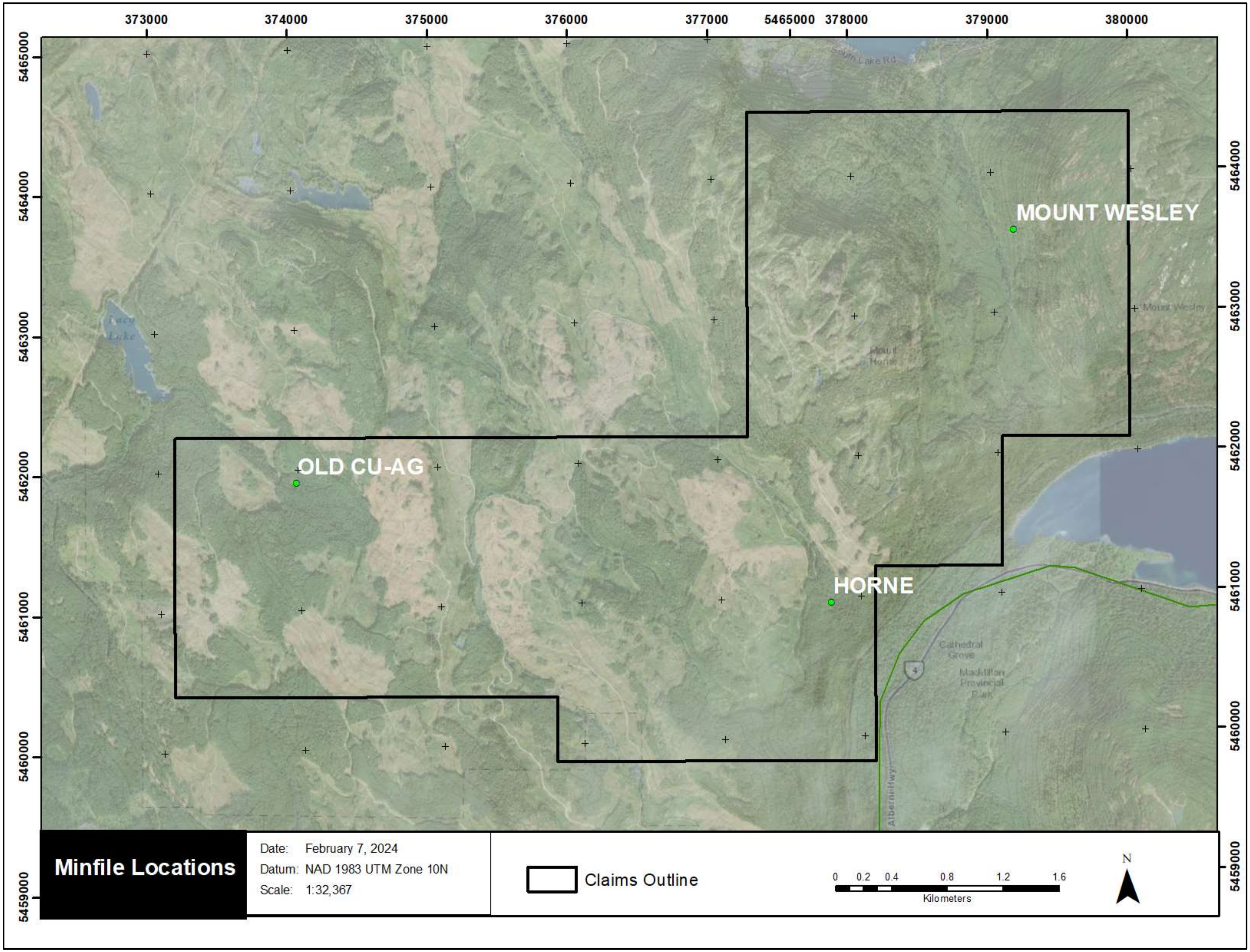
Old Cu-Ag 092F 453:

The Cowichan uplift consists mainly of northwest trending volcanic volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks of the Paleozoic Sicker and Buttle Lake groups. These are bounded by younger mafic volcanics of the Vancouver Group and sediments of the Nanaimo Group. The stratigraphy is very complex with numerous intercalations and rapid lateral facies changes. The rocks are commonly schistose in the vicinity of faults with associated carbonatization and silicification.

Two small copper-stained pits (1 by 1 metre) occur 130 metres apart in silicified volcanics. A north trending fault cuts the volcanics, which are porphyritic andesites. Mineralization consists of numerous quartz veinlets with trace chalcopyrite, bornite, azurite and pyrite.

Sampling of the northern pit assayed 8.57 grams per tonne silver and sampling of the southern pit assayed 76.1 grams per tonne silver. Another sample of the southern pit assayed 17.1 grams per tonne silver and 0.05 per cent copper (Laanela, H. 1987).

Figure 5: Minfile



8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The highly complex geology of Vancouver Island and the Port Alberni area specifically has resulted in the discovery of diverse mineral deposit types containing varied metallic, industrial, and energy minerals. According to the B.C. Ministry of Energy Mines MINFILE database, mineral deposits of economic significance on Vancouver Island are as follows: Porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold-silver, Volcanic massive sulphide copper-zinc-lead-silver-gold, Gold-silver Skarns, and Gold-silver-copper quartz veins.

Gold Copper Vein Model:

Gold-Copper Veins are an example of a vein-type mineralization model. A vein-type deposit is a fairly well-defined zone of mineralization, usually inclined and discordant, and is typically narrow compared to its length and depth. Most vein deposits occur in fault or fissure openings or in shear zones within country rock. A vein deposit is sometimes referred to as a (metalliferous) lode deposit. A great many valuable ore minerals, such as native gold or silver or metal sulphides are deposited along with gangue minerals, mainly quartz and/or calcite, in a vein structure.

As hot (hydrothermal) fluids rise towards the surface from cooling intrusive rocks (magma charged with water, various acids, and metals in small concentrations) through fractures, faults, brecciated rocks, porous layers, and other channels (like a plumbing system), they cool or react chemically with the country rock. Some metal-bearing fluids create ore deposits, particularly if the fluids are directed through a structure where the temperature, pressure, and other chemical conditions are favourable for the precipitation and deposition of ore (metallic) minerals. Moving metal-bearing fluids can also react with the rocks they are passing through to produce an alteration zone with distinctive, new mineralogy.

Epigenetic veins containing sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, and silver in a carbonate and quartz gangue are associated with either a metasediment or igneous host. The emplacement of metasediment hosted veins can occur along structures in sedimentary basins that have been deformed and later intruded by igneous rocks. Igneous hosted veins typically occur along tectonic structures marginal to an intrusive stock. Polymetallic veins are often characterized by a set of steeply dipping parallel to offset veins that can vary from a few centimetres to more than 3 m wide. Alteration of polymetallic vein deposits is typically minimal. Exploration for polymetallic veins should consist of geochemical data analysis with identification of elevated zinc, lead, silver, copper, and arsenic values within alteration aureoles. Geophysical exploration methods include locating zones of low magnetic, electromagnetic, and induced polarization responses.

Gold Bearing Skarns

Gold-dominant mineralization genetically associated with a skarn is often intimately associated with bismuth (Bi) or Au-tellurides, and commonly occurs as minute blebs (<40 microns) that lie within or on sulphide grains. The vast majority of Au skarns are hosted by calcareous rocks (calcic subtype). The much rarer magnesian subtype is hosted by dolomites or Mg-rich volcanics. On the basis of gangue mineralogy, the calcic Au skarns can be separated into either pyroxene-rich, garnet-rich, or epidote-rich types; these contrasting mineral assemblages reflect differences in the host rock lithologies as well as the oxidation and sulphidation conditions in which the skarns developed.

Most Au skarns form in orogenic belts at convergent plate margins. They tend to be associated with syn – to late island arc intrusions emplaced into calcareous sequences in arc or back-arc environments (Ray G.E., 1997).

Volcanogenic Massive Sulphides (VMS)

Information in this section describing shallow-marine hot spring VMS deposits was largely obtained from papers by Barrett and Sherlock (1996), Hannington (1999), and Sherlock et al. (1999). VMS deposits occur worldwide, and examples include: Eskay Creek and Equity Silver (British Columbia), Bousquet, Selbaie and La Rondes (Quebec), Greens Creek (Alaska), Boliden and Petinas North (Sweden), Lerokis and Kali Kuning (Indonesia), Hellyer and Roseberry (Tasmania), Iron King (Arizona), and Turner Albright (California).

These deposits range in age from Archean (such as the Bousquet deposits in Quebec) to Miocene (e.g., the Lerokis and Kali Kuning deposits in Indonesia). Eskay Creek in British Columbia is Jurassic in age while Equity Silver is believed to have originally been laid down during the Cretaceous, but to have been extensively remobilized during a younger Eocene plutonic event (Alldrick et al., 2007).

The model for this type of deposit is that the sulphides are laid down on the sea floor at shallow to medium water depths (generally <750 metres and commonly <500 metres). They tend to occur in tectonically active areas where extensional brittle fracturing is accompanied by periods of high- and lower-energy sedimentation with intervening episodes of mafic to felsic submarine volcanism and the expulsion of exhalative, metal-rich fluids onto the sea floor. The sulphides can be laid down either as relatively thick, restricted mounds or as thinner stratiform lenses that may extend hundreds of metres from the vent source. Where sea-floor rifting occurs, the heavy metal-rich sediments may accumulate in topographic lows, and the resulting ore bodies are then often narrow and elongate, having a ruler-like morphology. Since certain areas of the tectonically active sea floor may have numerous hydrothermal systems discharging onto the sea floor coevally, it is common for these deposits to occur in clusters. Likewise, as sedimentation and volcanism proceeds, the hydrothermal vents may often restart at higher stratigraphic levels, resulting in a number of “nested” or “stacked” mineralized bodies.

The deposits tend to comprise concordant, massive to banded, sulphide lenses which are typically several metres to tens of metres thick and hundreds of metres in horizontal dimension; sometimes there is a peripheral apron of “clastic” massive sulphides, with an underlying crosscutting “stringer” or “feeder” zone of intense alteration and stockwork veining. Textures include massive to well-layered sulphides (typically chemically zoned vertically and laterally), as well as sulphides with a quartz, chert, or barite gangue (more common near top of deposit). Disseminated, stockwork and vein sulphides occur in the footwall. Although many examples share a number of features with epithermal, they differ from the subaerial systems by having abundant base metals and extensive exhalate alteration and mineralization, such as massive pyrite lenses and stratiform barite or manganiferous horizons.

The principal sulphides include pyrite, sphalerite, galena with lesser chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite. They may often contain significant amounts of sulfosalts (e.g. tetrahedrite-tennantite), as well as arsenopyrite, and high sulphidation minerals such as enargite. In contrast to the classical deep-water Cu-Zn VMS deposits, the shallow marine variety are strongly enriched in the epithermal suite of elements, including Ag, As, Sb and Hg (as is seen at Eskay Creek).

The styles of mineralization can be highly variable. The styles include massive to layered sulphide lenses, breccia-hosted stockworks, disseminated sulphides and epithermal-style veins with open-space-filling textures, as is seen at the Selbaie deposit in Quebec. The mineralization is commonly associated with a distinctive alteration containing abundant carbonate, K-feldspar, or aluminous minerals such as quartz-kaolinite-pyrophyllite, or their metamorphosed equivalents. The latter is seen at the Equity Silver Mine where thermal overprinting has resulted in an advance argillic suite that includes andalusite, corundum, tourmaline and scorzalite.

9 EXPLORATION

Adonis Minerals Corp. conducted an exploration program on the Horne Property from January 19, 2024, to February 13, 2024. The program consisted of the collection of 903 soil samples from two grids (Figure 6 to Figure 10), the collection of 13 property wide silt samples (Figure 11), the collection of 49 rock samples (Figure 12), and three rock samples for petrographic for analysis (Figure 12).

The two geochemical grids were established to identify possible buried mineralization in areas of possible anomalous gold, copper, and other minerals. Grid lines on the Main Grid are 1000 meters in length and are spaced 50 to 100 meters apart and samples were taken on 50-meter centers (Figure 6). On the Cameron Grid, lines are 500 meters in length, are spaced 100 meters apart, and samples were taken on 50-meter centers (Figure 6).

9.1 Soil Results

Gold

On the Central Grid, 5 elevated Au in soil values form a linear features trending north (along the 347800m Easting) with a possible slight offset in the north due to faulting (Figure 6). The majority of the Au anomalies only occur on one line except for the 599 ppb Au sample on line 60700m N which contains a 140 ppb Au sample directly 50m south. 2 sample sites in the northern portion of the grid are also strong showing 201 ppb Au anomaly. This anomaly corresponds to the high gold in rock sample 906185. Further work consisting of trenching could be done to uncover more outcrop of this showing and determine structural parameters. The three high Au in soil values of 298, 156, and 229 ppb Au are located on the northernmost grid lines and are not supported by shoulder anomalies but may represent targets for gold bearing mineralization.

On the Cameron grid, gold samples that contained anomalous concentrations (over 40 ppb Au) occurred across the grid. A 75 ppb Au sample occurs on line 61000N but does not have any shoulder sites. Samples with 45, 41, 36, and 35 ppb Au occur in a coarse north trending pattern but are not supported by shoulder samples.

Copper

19 samples run above average copper values (>128 ppm Cu) in soils and across the Central grid (Figure 7). The strongest anomaly on line 61400N ran 253 ppm Cu and contains a 129 ppm Cu sample south of it. This is in the vicinity of the 1990 ppm Cu in rock sample 906192. This area warrants further follow up with prospecting and mapping.

On the Cameron Grid, 10 samples returned over 60 ppm Cu with the highest being 100 ppm Cu on the eastern portion of line 60400N. Overall, there appears to be a northwest trend within the soils with the strongest response in the southeast portion of the grid.

Manganese

On the Central Grid, numerous samples ran over 5000 ppm Mn. (Figure 8). This could be associated with the pyrolusite noted in the rock samples. The strongest anomaly with shoulders that also returned over 4000 ppm Mn is associated with significant copper results around samples

906192, 906191, and 906188. This area requires further work to delineate the copper occurrences along this trend.

On the Cameron Grid, two samples run over 4000 ppm Mn. One sample in the southeast of the grid returned >10000ppm Mn. This could be associated with significant pyrolusite mineralization.

Vanadium
On the Central Grid, numerous occurrences of over 180 ppm V are reported (Figure 10) . The greatest anomaly occurs in the northwestern area of the grid. Further work in this area of mapping and prospecting is warranted to determine the source of the Vanadium anomalies.

On the Cameron Grid, 6 areas of anomalous vanadium occur. The strongest of which occurs in the southeast with several samples with shoulders above 120 ppm V. Further work in this area of mapping and prospecting is warranted to determine the source of the Vanadium anomaly.

Zinc
On the Central Grid 3, samples of over 600 ppm Zn occur in the vicinity of gold sample 906185 (Figure 9). While these samples lack shoulder sites of significant value, the areas themselves warrant further work to find potential multi - element veins.

On the Cameron Grid, one sample returned 131 ppm Zn. This area is on the southeastern portion of the grid.

9.2 Silt Results

Based on the silt sample data, the analysis spans across multiple elements including gold (Au), chromium (Cr), copper (Cu), manganese (Mn), nickel (Ni), vanadium (V), and zinc (Zn) (Figure 11).

Gold (Au) concentrations ranged up to 16 ppb (sample 8191), highlighting potential areas of interest for further exploration in the southeast portion of the property proximal to the Cameron Grid. Chromium (Cr) levels reached up to 62 ppm (sample 8202). Copper (Cu) showed values up to 56.7 ppm (sample 8198). Manganese (Mn) levels were exceptionally high, exceeding 10,000 ppm (sample 8201) in certain areas, pointing towards significant pyrolusite mineralization. Nickel (Ni) concentrations peaked at 43.9 ppm (8202), which, along with the data on copper, may suggest the presence of magmatic sulfide mineralization. Vanadium (V) values up to 83 ppm (8201) were returned. Additionally, zinc (Zn) levels of up to 188 ppm (8201) signal the possibility of zinc-rich mineralization often associated with lead and silver.

9.3 Rock Sample Results

Gold Results

The geological sampling has revealed several samples with significant gold (Au) concentrations, with numerous samples (906177-906187) underscoring the potential for mineralization within this area (Figure 12). Among these, sample 906185 is particularly noteworthy, exhibiting an exceptionally high gold concentration of 5940 ppb (5.94 g/t Au). This sample also ran 1260 ppm Cu (copper) with malachite noted in the sample along with chalcopyrite and possible bornite in samples proximal to it. For silver, this sample ran 22.5 ppm Ag. This sample is located along strike with samples 906180-906183 which ran anomalous gold (154-977 ppb Au) and contains semi-massive pyrite forming along the selvage of a quartz carbonate vein across a 15m exposure indicative of a highly mineralized zone. The mineralization occurs within silicified, chloritized, and minor epidote altered andesite, along with disseminated pyrite throughout, suggesting a substantial gold-bearing system.

Other notable samples include 906180, with a gold concentration of 977 ppb, characterized by semi-massive pyrite pods 10cm thick by 70cm long, displaying strong chlorite and epidote alteration. Samples 906181 and 906182, with gold concentrations of 405 ppb and 154 ppb respectively, further contribute to the understanding of the mineralization pattern, showing rusty quartz veins and wallrock alteration with disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. Additionally, sample 906183, located east of sample 906182, returned 397 ppb of gold, featuring a quartz vein with silica alteration.

Copper results

Geological sampling has unveiled noteworthy copper (Cu) concentrations indicating the substantial presence of copper mineralization. 4 samples returned significant copper mineralization while 8 samples returned anomalous copper mineralization ((Figure 12).

The highest value of copper of 1990ppm Cu in sample 906192 was retrieved from a material that was used to build road base for a recent clear cut. Numerous sugary quartz veins cutting chloritic andesite with ~4% covellite (possible Azurite) with bornite rimming it at trace percent. Sample 906191 ran 417 ppm Cu which occurred in a quartz boudin that is 20cm wide by 40cm long in a siliceous andesite with chlorite, sericite, and epidote alteration which is in a moderately sheared outcrop. Mineralization consisted of 1-10% locally medium grained to coarse grained cubic pyrite and trace malachite. Sample 906188, which was sampled 9m southeast of 906191, returned 100 ppm Cu from a quartz vein along the same shear zone that is 20cm wide trending 300° and dipping -50° northeast. This sample had 5% coarse grained disseminated cubic pyrite and trace malachite.

Together, samples 906191, 906188, and the proximity of sample 906192 occurs along a rough north-northwest trend which is along trend with the Old Cu-Ag showing illustrated in maps in Assessment Report 16138 (Laanela, 1987). These three samples warrant follow up work to locate the source of the float/road base that sample 9061191 is from and the trend the shear zone follows north and south, which could be economically significant.

Sample 906185 ran 1260 ppm Cu and was mentioned previously in the gold results, along a north trend of samples: 906181 (506 ppm Cu), 906183 (215 ppm Cu), 906184 (168 ppm Cu), 906182 (138 ppm Cu), 906187 (115 ppm Cu), 906180 (107 ppm Cu), and 906167 (100ppm Cu) of which form a 565m long trend of significant and anomalous copper mineralization. Several of these samples mention malachite mineralization as well as possible chalcopyrite and bornite. They all form in a siliceous andesite along the selvage of a quartz vein. This distinct copper occurrence, particularly when juxtaposed with the previously mentioned gold concentrations, accentuates the area's potential for multi-commodity mineralization necessitating further investigative and evaluative efforts to ascertain the full scope and economic feasibility of the mineral showings present.

Manganese Results

15 samples ran over 1000 ppm Mn with the highest being sample 906180 with 1900 ppm Mn. Samples 906157 (1030 ppm Mn) and 906172 (1070 ppm Mn) both had visible pyrolusite. Pyrolusite forms as manganese dioxide and along with romanechite are the most common manganese minerals. Samples: 906176 (1140 ppm Mn, 115 ppm Cu); 906167 (1070 ppm Mn, 100 ppm Cu) and 906182 (1040 ppm Mn, 138 ppm Cu) display a weakly anomalous correlation with copper. Sample 906176 was taken proximal to the Horne Showing which was not located during the program and may have been buried by recent logging activity (Figure 12).

Zinc Results

Sample 906185 returned 1680 ppm Zn, this sample has been discussed in copper and gold results.

Nickle, chromium, and vanadium ran typically below the anomalous threshold however, sample (906171) returned 154 ppm Ni as well as 207 ppm Cr, and 110 ppm V, and sample 906176 returned 171 ppm Cr. *

9.4 Petrographic Samples

Three rock samples were sent for petrographic analysis, below is a summary of this analysis (Figure 12).

P-01. This sample (906157) was labelled as an Andesitic tuff to possible Dacite and noted for being siliceous and chloritic. Trace disseminated pyrite was noted and a black coarse grained nonmagnetic mineral was noted. From the petrographic report it was noted as dominated by mudstone with minor to accessory plagioclase fragments and lesser latite crystal tuff. It contains veinlets of sericite, quartz, chlorite-(calcite), and minor limonite. For texture and alteration, it is noted as featuring soft-sediment deformation with various veinlets and replacement patches indicating mineral alterations. Plagioclase crystals are a notable component, altered to sericite in some instances.

P-02. This sample (906170) was labelled as a siliceous chert with disseminated medium grained euhedral to blebby 1-3% pyrite. From the petrographic report it was noted to be characterized by bedded latite tuffaceous siltstone/mudstone with two sills of porphyritic latite. It contains plagioclase, quartz, sericite, calcite, and minor pyrite. For texture and alteration, it is noted to exhibit layers of tuffaceous sedimentary rock and porphyritic latite sills with alterations including sericite and pyrite. Veinlets of pyrite, quartz, and calcite are also present.

P-03. This sample (STN-MH-24-14) was labelled as a mafic dyke. From the petrographic report its composition was noted as “basalt A” with abundant plagioclase and clinopyroxene phenocrysts, altered to sericite, chlorite, epidote, and contains leucoxene. Includes fragments of Basalt B and C, show casing a variety of textures and mineral inclusions. Its texture was noted as amygdaloidal and alteration that were highlighted as sericite and epidote, and veins or veinlets of epidote-calcite-(quartz) and tremolite, with associated calcite fillings.

Figure 13 is a road cut is butted up against a cliff with below being a possible fault. This area contains the most significant mineralization seen on the property to date. Semi massive sulphide pods and quartz veining was observed. Samples 906183 could be on a north limb while sample 906184 and 906185 are on the south limb. It is possible that the andesite in this region is folded with the axial plane of the hinge trending 326°. The current hypothesis’ is that the semi massive sulphide pods seem to converge. This area could contain a series of anticlines and synclines. Quartz veining was noted as trending in the east west regime which was also seen in the mafic dyke to the east. This area could be a possible confluence of a northwest-southeast trending structure and intersecting the east west veining. Regional structures could follow this trend and would serve useful on other portions of the property. Mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite, and possible arsenopyrite. Pyrite is at the greatest percentage in pods adjacent to the quartz veining which is >1m in thickness. The pods are discontinuous along vertical strike extent as well as quartz veining. Chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite occur in trace quantities. Malachite was noted along the outer edges of samples and “bleed” over the rock. Wallrock adjacent to these zones is mineralized with disseminated blebby pyrite. Sample 906165 (located to the northwest) could be proximal to a similar structure due to the high content of pyrite noted in the andesite. Mineralization dies off ~100m south of the outcrop.

Figure 6: Gold in Soils

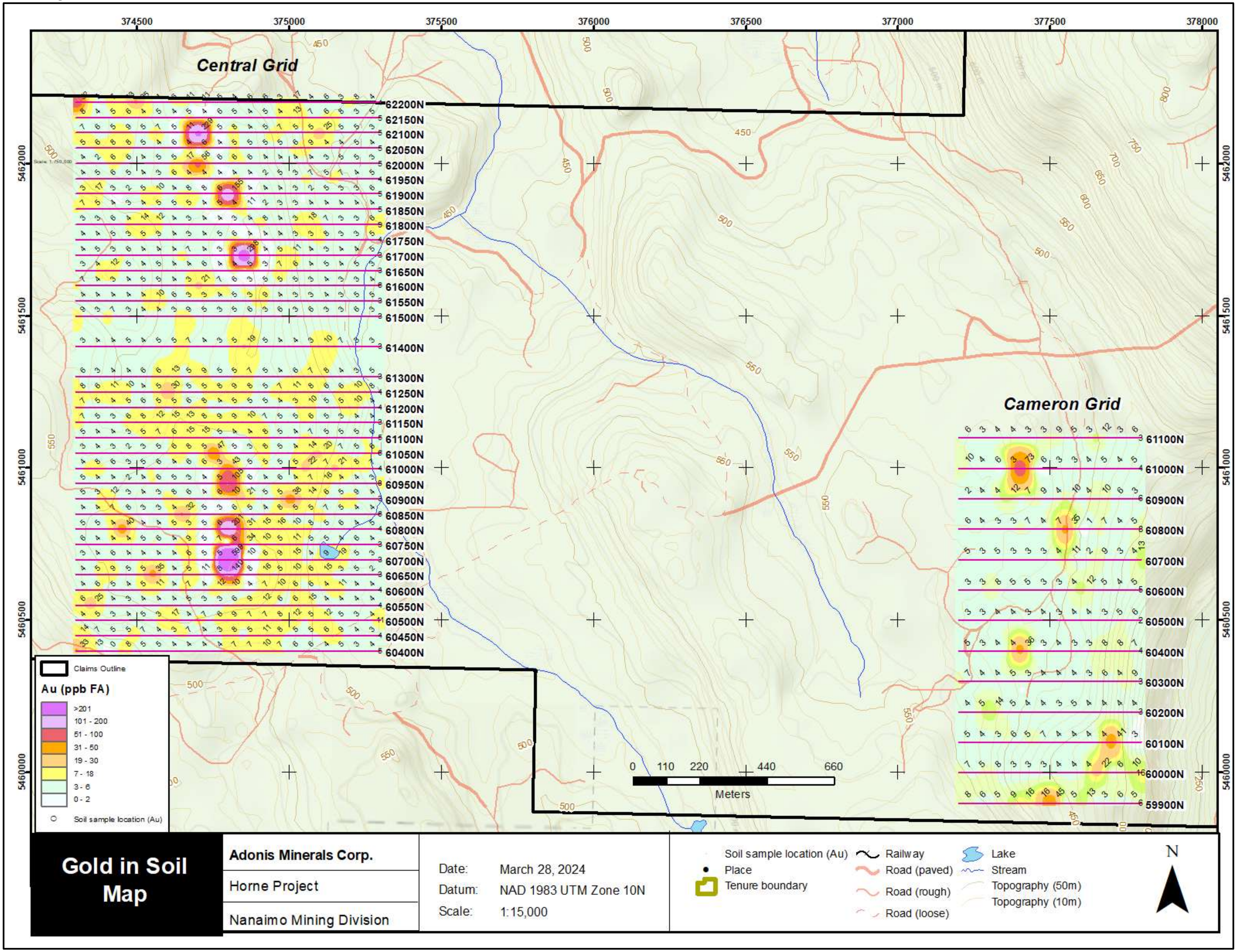


Figure 7: Copper in Soils

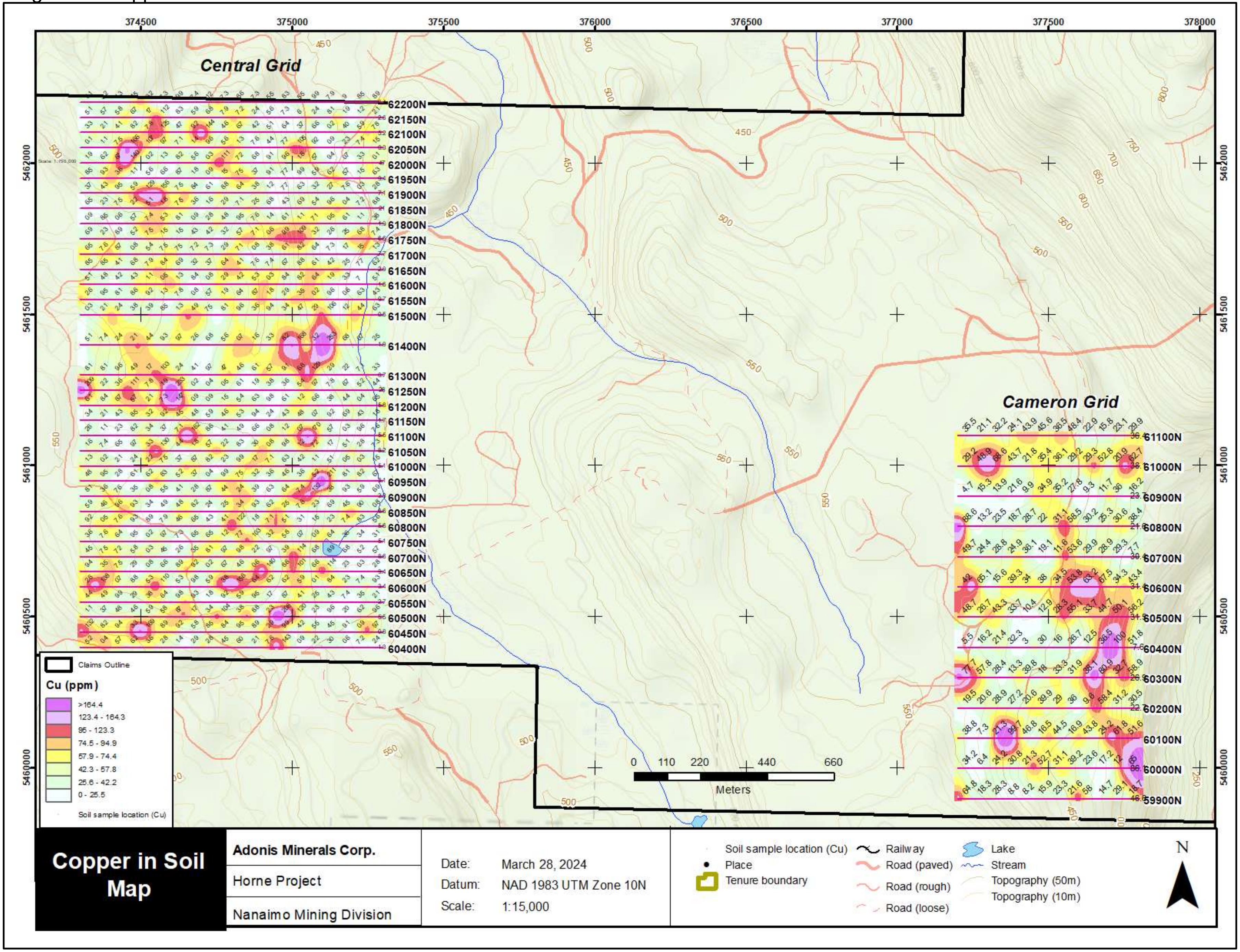
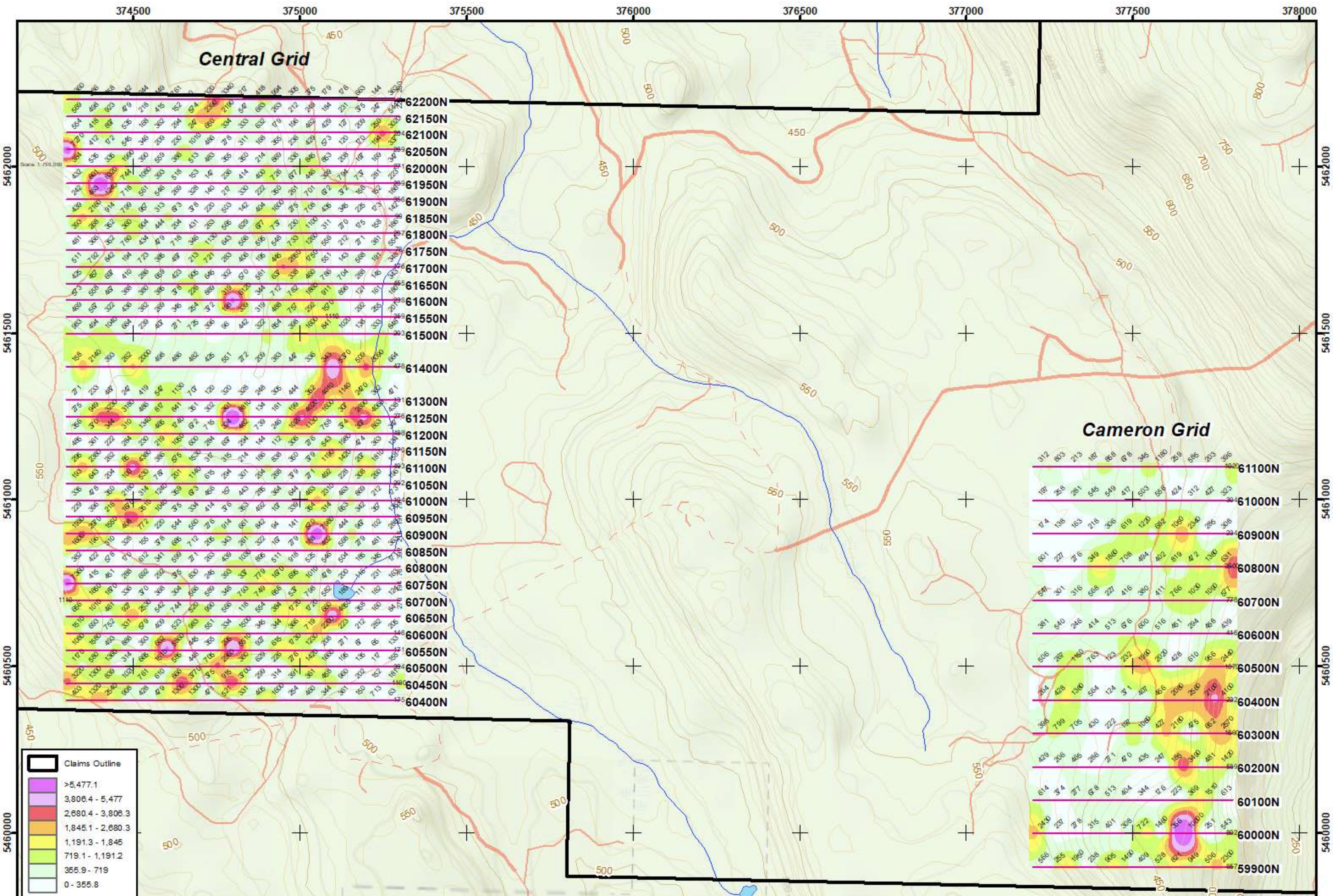


Figure 8: Manganese in Soils



Manganese in Soil Map

Adonis Minerals Corp.	Date:	March 28, 2024
Horne Project	Datum:	NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
Nanaimo Mining Division	Scale:	1:15,000

Soil sample location (Mn)
Place
Tenure boundary
Railway
Road (paved)
Road (rough)
Road (loose)
Lake
Stream
Topography (50m)
Topography (10m)

Figure 9: Zinc in Soils

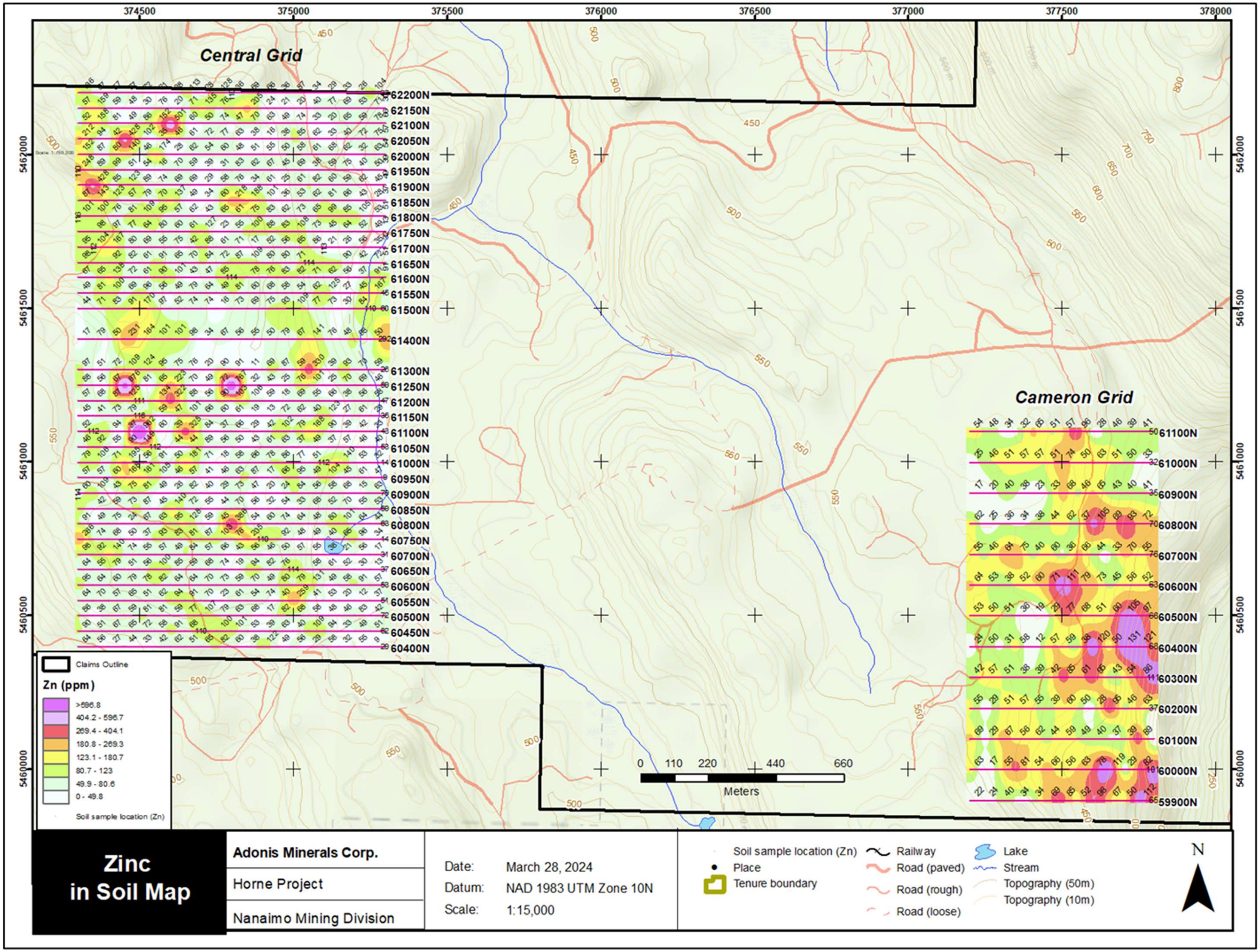


Figure 10: Vanadium in Soils

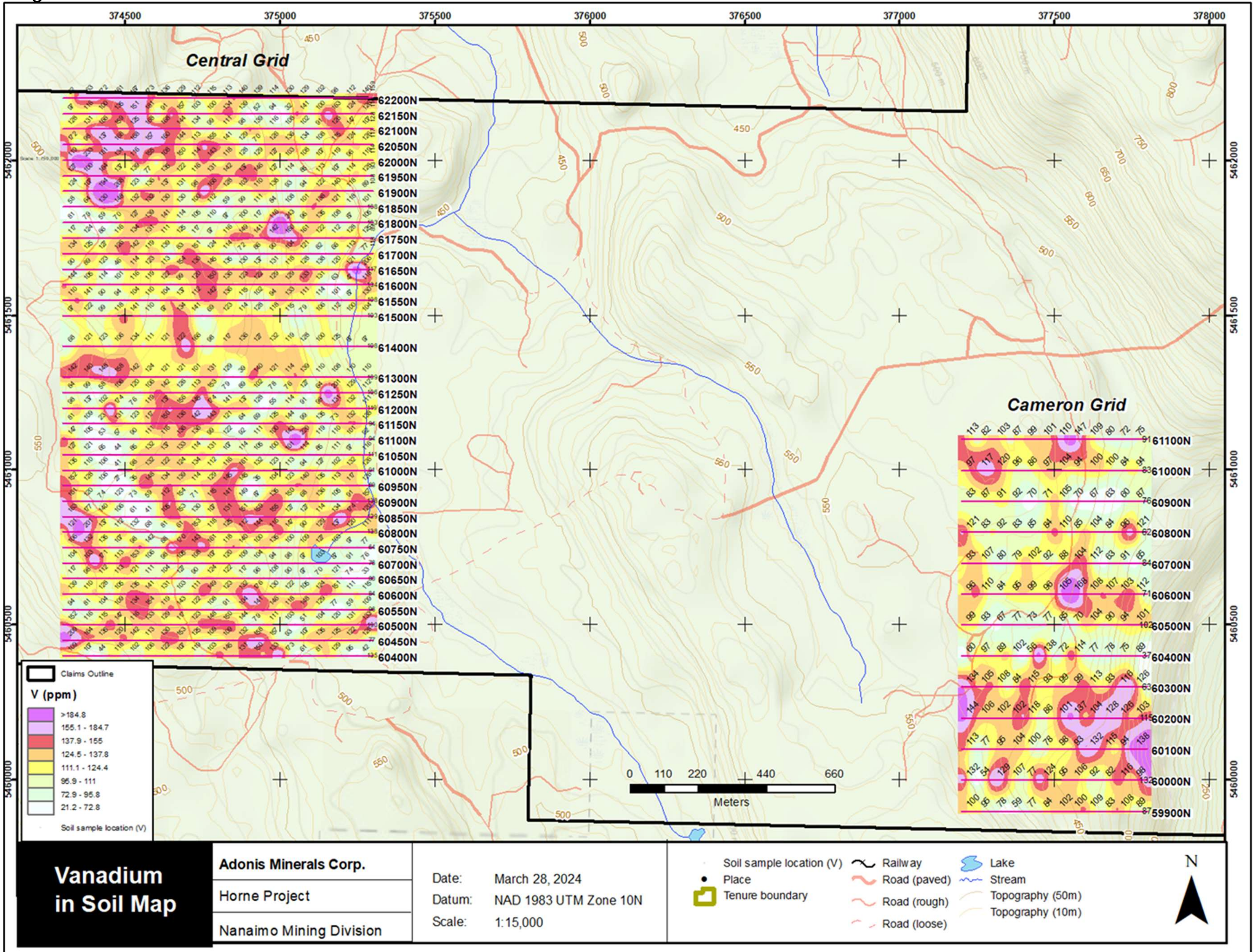
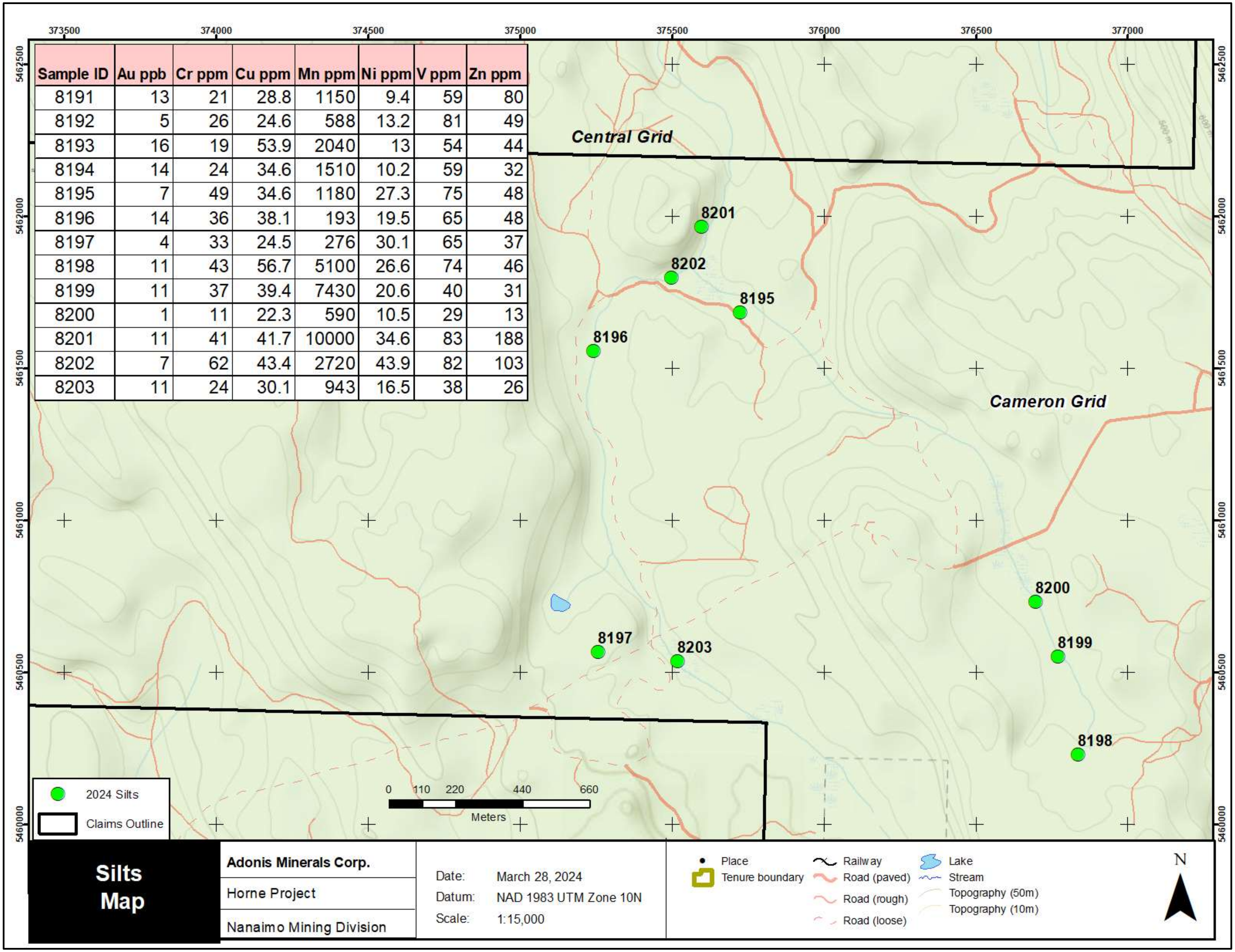
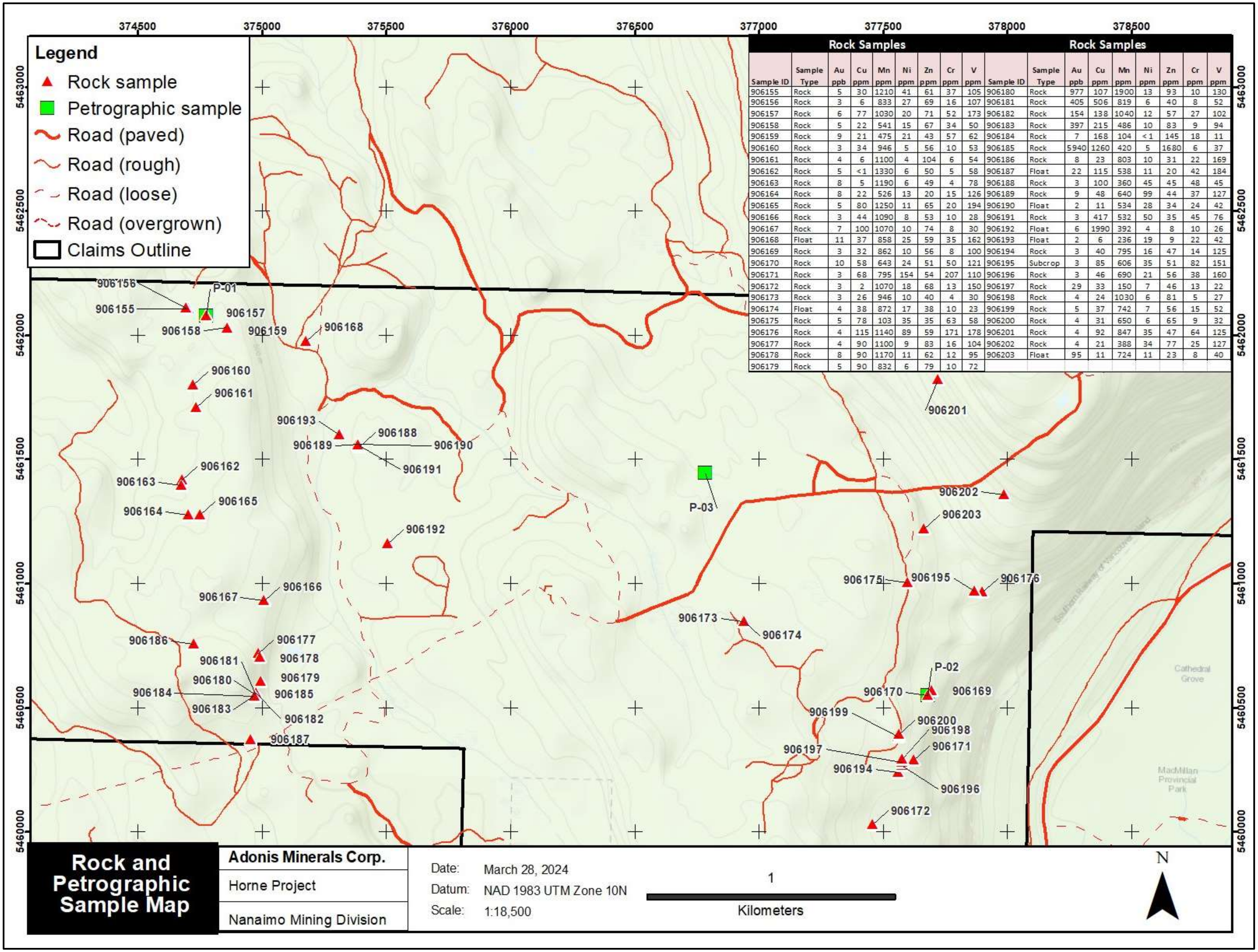


Figure 11: 2024 Silt Sample Locations



Sample ID	Au ppb	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Mn ppm	Ni ppm	V ppm	Zn ppm
8191	13	21	28.8	1150	9.4	59	80
8192	5	26	24.6	588	13.2	81	49
8193	16	19	53.9	2040	13	54	44
8194	14	24	34.6	1510	10.2	59	32
8195	7	49	34.6	1180	27.3	75	48
8196	14	36	38.1	193	19.5	65	48
8197	4	33	24.5	276	30.1	65	37
8198	11	43	56.7	5100	26.6	74	46
8199	11	37	39.4	7430	20.6	40	31
8200	1	11	22.3	590	10.5	29	13
8201	11	41	41.7	10000	34.6	83	188
8202	7	62	43.4	2720	43.9	82	103
8203	11	24	30.1	943	16.5	38	26

Figure 12: 2024 Rock and Petrography Sample Locations



Rock Samples

Sample ID	Sample Type	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Mn ppm	Ni ppm	Zn ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Sample ID	Sample Type	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Mn ppm	Ni ppm	Zn ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm
906155	Rock	5	30	1210	41	61	37	105	906180	Rock	977	107	1900	13	93	10	130
906156	Rock	3	6	833	27	69	16	107	906181	Rock	405	506	819	6	40	8	52
906157	Rock	6	77	1030	20	71	52	173	906182	Rock	154	138	1040	12	57	27	102
906158	Rock	5	22	541	15	67	34	50	906183	Rock	397	215	486	10	83	9	94
906159	Rock	9	21	475	21	43	57	62	906184	Rock	7	168	104	<1	145	18	11
906160	Rock	3	34	946	5	56	10	53	906185	Rock	5940	1260	420	5	1680	6	37
906161	Rock	4	6	1100	4	104	6	54	906186	Rock	8	23	803	10	31	22	169
906162	Rock	5	<1	1330	6	50	5	58	906187	Float	22	115	538	11	20	42	184
906163	Rock	8	5	1190	6	49	4	78	906188	Rock	3	100	360	45	45	48	45
906164	Rock	8	22	526	13	20	15	126	906189	Rock	9	48	640	99	44	37	127
906165	Rock	5	80	1250	11	65	20	194	906190	Float	2	11	534	28	34	24	42
906166	Rock	3	44	1090	8	53	10	28	906191	Rock	3	417	532	50	35	45	76
906167	Rock	7	100	1070	10	74	8	30	906192	Float	6	1990	392	4	8	10	26
906168	Float	11	37	858	25	59	35	162	906193	Float	2	6	236	19	9	22	42
906169	Rock	3	32	862	10	56	8	100	906194	Rock	3	40	795	16	47	14	125
906170	Rock	10	58	643	24	51	50	121	906195	Subcrop	3	85	606	35	51	82	151
906171	Rock	3	68	795	154	54	207	110	906196	Rock	3	46	690	21	56	38	160
906172	Rock	3	2	1070	18	68	13	150	906197	Rock	29	33	150	7	46	13	22
906173	Rock	3	26	946	10	40	4	30	906198	Rock	4	24	1030	6	81	5	27
906174	Float	4	38	872	17	38	10	23	906199	Rock	5	37	742	7	56	15	52
906175	Rock	5	78	103	35	35	63	58	906200	Rock	4	31	650	6	65	9	32
906176	Rock	4	115	1140	89	59	171	178	906201	Rock	4	92	847	35	47	64	125
906177	Rock	4	90	1100	9	83	16	104	906202	Rock	4	21	388	34	77	25	127
906178	Rock	8	90	1170	11	62	12	95	906203	Float	95	11	724	11	23	8	40
906179	Rock	5	90	832	6	79	10	72									

Figure 13: Semi Massive sulphide pods in outcrop. Samples 906183, 84, and 85

10 DRILLING

Adonis Minerals Corp. has not performed drilling on the Property to date.

11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

Adonis Minerals Corp. conducted an exploration program on the Horne Property from January 19 to February 13, 2024.

A total of 42,750 meters of GPS surveyed grid was located over two separate locations. The grids were established to identify possible buried mineralization in areas of possible anomalous gold, copper, and other minerals. Lines range from 500 -1000 meters in length and are spaced 50 and 100 meters apart on the Main Grid and 100 meters apart on the Cameron Grid. The grid lines were located by compass and GPS. A total of 904 four soil samples, 13 stream sediment, 49 rock samples, and three petrographic samples were taken on the property during the 2024 programme.

On the Main Grid, 35 soil lines 1000 meters in length were surveyed on an east - west orientation and spaced 50 to 100 meters apart for a total of 35,000 meters of grid. 735 soil samples were taken along the grid lines every 50 meters from the “B” Horizon from a consistent depth of 30 to 35 cm with a shovel and spoon. The soil was placed in standard Kraft soil sample bags and labeled with the last five digits of their relative NAD 83 grid location, example – H - 24: 61300N, 36500E.

On the Cameron Grid, thirteen lines, 500 meters in length, spaced 100 meters apart were surveyed and sampled. 168 soil samples were taken along the grid lines every 50 meters from the “B” Horizon from a consistent depth of 30 to 35 cm with a shovel and spoon. The soil was placed in standard Kraft soil sample bags and labeled with the last five digits of their relative NAD 83 grid location, example – H – 24: 60100N, 77500E.

A total of 49 rock samples were collected from various sites within the property boundaries which contained visual indications of alteration. The rock samples consisted of grab and chip samples up to 200 cm in length. Data such as UTM location and the characteristics of the sample site and material collected were noted and were recorded in an excel format. Photographs were taken of each sample and a witness sample for each individual sample was retained and is available for viewing.

The sample material was placed in marked poly bags, zap strapped, placed in large rice bags, zap strapped, and hand-delivered to Activation Laboratories located on Versatile Drive in Kamloops, BC (ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited laboratory).

Thirteen silt samples were collected from 1st and 2nd order creeks draining the property. The focus of a stream sample collection program was to collect and analyze the finest grained material within active stream channels. The finer fraction of sediment deposited following strong stream flow is found at the edges of the stream channel stranded on or along the banks, behind boulders or bushes, or on the inner flanks of bends. Most of the creeks sampled within the property boundary contained such characteristics and were thus sampled.

Material was collected with a long-handled spoon and placed in marked Hubco Sentry sample bags. These bags were then tied shut and photographed in location. Data such as UTM location and the characteristics of the sample which include altitude, stream description, components, compaction, depth, colour, texture, type of drainage (seasonal perennial), direction of drainage, flow rate, drainage width, and trap description were noted and recorded in excel format. All stations are marked in the field in blue and orange flagging with their respective UTM locations marked on the orange flag with permanent marker. Metal tags with the sample number and Project Identifier (H-24 8194) were also hung at each sample location. Two photographs were taken of each sample.

The Hubco silt sample bags were then placed in marked poly bags which were then placed in rice bags, zap strapped, and couriered to Activation Laboratories located on Dallas Drive in Kamloops, BC for 1C-OES 30g Fire Assay and UT1M 1E3-ICP analysis.

Three petrographic samples were taken as duplicates of rock samples taken on the Property during the 2024 program. Samples are identified as a series, example: H-24: P-01 to P-03 and duplicate the rock sample location number, example: H-24 P-01 = H-24 906157. These samples were prepared and reported by Vancouver Petrographics of Langley, BC.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

During the Property visit, the author collected samples to test the repeatability of sample results obtained from previous sampling campaigns. The author designed the sampling program as a verification measure. The author examined the Horne Property on February 12, 2024, and examined several locations on the Property to determine the overall geological setting.

The author is of the opinion that the historical data descriptions of sampling methods and details of location, number, type, nature, and spacing or density of samples collected, and the size of the area covered are all adequate for the current stage of exploration for the Property.

During the site visit the author observed the rock sampling activity by the Company (Figure 14 and Figure 16). In addition, the author observed the recent logging and road building activity undertaken by the logging company (Figure 15).

The author took eight rock samples on the visit. The author collected approximately 1-2 kg of material for each rock sample. The samples were all delivered to Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) in Kamloops, British Columbia. Activation Laboratories Ltd. In Kamloops, BC. Actlabs is ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited (Lab 790) by the Standards Council of Canada. All samples underwent assay package 1E3 which includes a 36 element ICP-OES analysis and Gold Fire Assay ICP-OES code 1A2-ICP. Activation Laboratories Ltd. Is independent of Adonis Minerals Corp. and the Author.

Figure 12 shows the location of the authors samples and the 2024 program sample location. Table 3 illustrates select assays from the authors' site visit and the samples collected by Adonis Minerals Corp. The author collected samples appear to demonstrate repeatability of the data collected by Adonis Minerals Corp.

The author randomly reviewed and compared 20 assays in electronic data provided by the company against the assay certificates provided by Actlabs from the 2024 exploration program. The author did not detect any discrepancies.

Table 3: Author Collected Samples and Results

Author Sample No.	Original Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mn ppm	Zn ppm	V ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mn ppm	Zn ppm	V ppm
H24-01	906155	5	< 0.2	30	1210	61	105	23	< 0.2	32	1940	80	110
H24-02	906163	8	< 0.2	5	1190	49	78	15	< 0.2	10	759	32	53
H24-03	906164	8	< 0.2	22	526	20	126	11	< 0.2	31	619	27	141
H24-04	906182	154	0.3	138	1040	57	102	380	0.7	290	765	54	68
H24-05	906183	397	1.6	215	486	83	94	1050	0.5	66	1240	62	83
H24-07	906184	7	< 0.2	168	104	145	11	488	3.1	599	612	270	84
H24-08	906191	3	0.3	417	532	35	76	5	0.2	266	520	28	89
H24-09	906203	95	< 0.2	11	724	23	40	71	< 0.2	7	738	31	55
		Company Samples						Author Samples					

The author collected samples are generally congruent with the samples taken by the Company.

Figure 14: Evidence of 2024 Rock Sampling.

Figure 16: Evidence of 2024 Rock Sampling.

Figure 15: Recent Logging on the Property.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This is an early-stage exploration project and to date no metallurgical testing has been undertaken.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

There are no current mineral resources on the Property.

15 THROUGH 22 ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS REPORT

Items 15 through 22 of Form 43-101F1 do not apply to the Property that is the subject of this technical report as this is not an advanced property.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

As of March 11, 2024 a check on the British Columbia Mineral Title Online website indicates the Lacy Property owned by Lakewood Resource Corp. is located directly southwest of the Property.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the authors knowledge, there is no other relevant data or information.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

This report was commissioned by Adonis Minerals Corp. and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Horne Property. This technical report was prepared to support an Initial Public Offering of Adonis Minerals Corp. on the Canadian Stock Exchange (CSE).

The Horne Property covers the northernmost end of the Paleozoic Cowichan Lake - Horne Lake Uplift area, consisting of Sicker Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks. This area is known for its mineralogically favorable conditions for massive volcanogenic sulfide type, potentially carrying gold and silver.

Sample 906185 displays an exceptionally high concentration of 5940 ppb (5.94 g/t Au). This area is highlighted by the presence of semi-massive pyrite along the selvage of a quartz-carbonate vein within silicified, chloritized, and minor epidote-altered andesite. Other notable samples include 906180 (977 ppb Au), 906181 (405 ppb Au), 906182 (154 ppb Au), and 906183 (397 ppb Au), which showcase varying degrees of gold concentrations and geological features such as quartz veins, chlorite and epidote alteration, and disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite.

The 2024 sampling program also revealed noteworthy copper concentrations, with 4 samples showing significant mineralization and 8 samples showing anomalous levels of mineralization. Sample 906192 had the highest copper concentration of 1990 ppm Cu, characterized by quartz veins cutting chloritic andesite with covellite and possible azurite and bornite, indicating higher temperatures. Samples 906185 (1260 ppm Cu), along with samples 906181 to 906187, form a trend of significant and anomalous copper mineralization indicative of a robust copper-bearing geological framework. In the southeast portion of the Cameron Grid, strong Cu anomalies are present and warrant further prospecting and geological sampling.

Vanadium in soil anomalies is present across both the Central and Cameron grids. Further work is required to establish the significance of these results.

Geological sampling has identified new and anomalous zones of gold and copper mineralization, warranting further exploration to define the extent and continuity of mineralization.

Following up work on sample 906185 to the north in the areas of recent logging could have exposed untested ground. In the north portion of the Central grid, Au in soil anomalies need to be prospected and mapped as well.

Follow up prospecting and mapping of the area of sample 906192 should be performed and should include the Cu anomalies from the soil survey in the Central and southeast portion of the Cameron Grid.

Significant vanadium anomalies in both the soil grids need to be followed up with geological mapping to establish the source of vanadium results.

The above areas selected for further work should also be mapped in greater detail and prospected. All outcrops should be checked and, where warranted, sampled for assay.

Claims 1109797 and 1109798 and the eastern half of claim 1099439 should be visited and prospected for prospective mineralization. Soil sampling grids could also be established if favorable mineralization is discovered. Silt sampling in the creeks can also be done in conjunction with prospecting.

The author's review of the publicly available data indicated that the unstaked ground directly to the northwest has known historical mineralization. The author is suggesting that this ground be acquired.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The suggested work program includes a compilation of all historical geological, geophysical, and geochemical data available for the Horne Property and the rendering of this data into a digital database in GIS formats for further interpretation. This work will include georeferencing historical survey grids, samples, trenches, geophysical survey locations, and detailed Horne Property geological maps.

The exploration program should include expanding the geochemical grids, prospecting, mapping, resampling historical sites, staking, and to undertake 3D induced polarization ground geophysics in the areas of interest. The estimated cost of the programme is $268,345 CDN.

Table 4: Proposed Budget

Item	Unit	Rate	Number of Units	Total ($)
Creation of GIS Database	Lump Sum	$10,000	1	$ 10,000
Geological mapping and Prospecting 4 person crew	days	$2,500	15	$ 37,500
Geologist Mapping	days	$1,000	15	$ 15,000
Assaying rock samples/Soils	sample	$53	650	$ 34,450
Accommodation and Meals	days	$200	75	$ 15,000
Vehicle 2 truck	days	$175	40	$ 7,000
3D Induced Polarization	days	$6,500	15	$ 97,500
Supplies	Lump Sum	$3,500	1	$ 3,500
Staking	Lump Sum	$4,000		$ 4,000
Reports	Lump Sum	$20,000	1	$ 20,000
Contingency 5%				$ 12,198
Total				$ 256,148

27 REFERENCES

Alldrick D., MacIntyre, G.G., and Villeneuve, M. (2007): Geology and Mineral Deposits and Exploration Potential of the Skeena Group. In Geological Fieldwork 2006, B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, Paper 2007-1, pages 1-18.

Barrett, T.J., and Sherlock, R.L. 1996: Geology, Lithochemistry and Volcanic Setting of the Eskay Creek Au-Ag-Cu-Zn Deposit, north-western British Columbia. Exploration and Mining Geology, Volume 5, Number 4, pages 339-368.

Benvenuto, G. 1984. Thistle Mine Summary of 1983, 1984 Exploration for Westmin Resources Ltd.

Brandon, M.T, Orchard, M.J., Parrish, R.R., Sutherland Brown, A. and Yorath, C.J. 1986. Fossil ages and isotopic dates from the Paleozoic Sicker Group and associated intrusive rocks, Vancouver Island, British Columbia; in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 86-1A, p 683-696.

British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 09126. Saulnier, P. (2002). Physical Work Report on the HV Mineral Claim. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 26919.

Bullis, A.R. 1981. Report Geochemical Survey Joy and Sandy Claims. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 09986.

Carson, D.J.T. 1968. Metallogenic Study of Vancouver with Emphasis on the Relationships of Island Mineral Deposits to Plutonic Rocks; Ph.D. Thesis, University of Carleton.

Clapp, C.H. 1912. Southern Vancouver Island; G.S.C. Memoir 13. 1914. Geology of the Nanaimo Map Area; G.S.C. Memoir 51.

Cope, G.R.1988 Geological Assessment of Horne 1-4 Claims (Cathedral Property). British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 17474.

Cope, G.R. and Hawkins, T.G. 1987: Geological Assessment of Horne 1-4 claims (Cathedral Property), for Nexus Resource Corporation, February 28, 1987.

Cowley, P. 1979. Correlation of Rhodonite Deposits on Vancouver Island and Salt spring Island, British Columbia; UBC B.Sc. Thesis, April 1979.

Getsinger, J.S. (1987). Assessment Report on 1987 Rock Sampling and Soil Sampling on the April Claim. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 15953.

Getsinger, J.S. 1987: Geological Assessment of Mero 1, 2, 3 Claims (Cathedral Property), for Nexus Resource Corporation, January 14, 1987.

Gunnex Ltd. 1966. Mineral Occurrences (Mines, Surface Workings, and Showings), E&N Land Grant, Vancouver Island, B.C.; internal company report.

Hannington, M.D. 1999: Submarine Epithermal Deposits and the VMS-Epithermal Transition: A new Exploration Target. Short Course Proceedings, Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, Toronto, March 13th, 1999, pages 101-123.

Hawkins, T.G. 1986. Reconnaissance Geological Mapping, Rock Sampling and Silt Sampling on the Cathedral Property. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 14941.

Hayes, E.W. 1990. 1989-1990 Prospecting of the Ho 1 – Ho 4 Mineral Claims. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 20067.

Isachsen, C. 1984. Geology, Geochemistry, and Geochronology of the Westcoast Crystalline Complex and Related Rocks, Vancouver Island, British Columbia; UBC M.Sc. Thesis, September 1984.

Isachsen, C. 1984. Geology, Geochemistry, and Geochronology of the Westcoast Crystalline Complex and Related Rocks, Vancouver Island, British Columbia; UBC M.Sc. Thesis, September 1984 P.31.

Laanela, H. 1987. Assessment Report on the Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Surveys on Lacy and Stokes Claim Groups. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 16138.

Laanela, Hugo. Ashworth Explorations Ltd. Report on the Geological – Geochemical Assessment of the Wes Claim. 1985. AR 14443.

Lefebure, D.V. and Church, B. N. 1996: Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au, in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 2 – Metallic Deposits, Lefebure, D.V. and Hõy, T, Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Energy of Employment and Investment, Open File 1996- 13, pages 67-70.

Massey, N.W.D. 1995: Geology of the Alberni-Nanaimo Lakes Area, B.C. Geological Survey Paper 1992-2.

Massey, N.W.D. and Friday, S.J. 1988. Geology of the Alberni – Nanaimo Lakes Area, Vancouver Island. (092F/1W, 092F/2E and part of 092F/7). British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Fieldwork, 1988. Pp. 61-74.

Massey, N.W.D. Compiler 1989 Geology of the Port Alberni – Nanaimo Lakes area, Vancouver Island; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Open File map 1989-6.

McLelland, D. 2012 Satellite Remote Sensing Survey and Analyses of the Macktush Group of Mineral Claims for Nahminto Resources Ltd.; report dated July 7, 2012.

McLelland, D.J. 2005. Assessment Report for Tenure 516540. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 28290.

Muller, J.E. 1977. Geology of Vancouver Island (West Half); GSC Open file 463.

Muller, J.E. 1980a. The Paleozoic Sicker Group of Vancouver Island, British Columbia; GSC Paper 79-30.

Muller, J.E. 1980b. Geology, Victoria Map Area, Island and Gulf Islands, British Columbia; File Map 701.

Muller, J.E. 1981. Insular and Pacific Belts; GAC-MAC-CGU, Annual Meeting, 1981, Calgary. Field Guides to Geology and Mineral Deposits, pp 316- 334.

Muller, J.E. 1982. Geology of Nitinat Lake Map Area, British Columbia; GSC Open File 821.

Muller, J.E. and D.J.T. Carson. 1969. Geology and Mineral Deposits of Alberni Map-Area, British Columbia (92F); GSC Paper 68-50.

Neale, T., and Hawkins, T.G. (1984). Report on Geochemical Sampling April Claim. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 12696.

Neale, T., and Hawkins, T.G. (1986). Assessment Report on Reconnaissance Geological Mapping, Rock Sampling and Soil Sampling on the April Claim. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 15288.

Neale, T., and T.G. Hawkins. 1984. Preliminary Assessment and Recommended Work Program, Comedy Group, for Sunfield Management Ltd., July 25, 1984.

Pezzot, E.T. and White, G.E. 1981 Geophysical Report on an Airborne VLF-Electro Magnetometer and Magnetometer Survey on the Crow, Levi, Sue, Mar, Jan, Rand, Remy claims.

Ruks, T., Mortensen, J.K., and Cordey, E. 2010: New results of geological map ping, micropaleontological and lead isotopic studies of volcanogenic massive sulphide–hosting stratigraphy of the middle and late Paleozoic Sicker and Buttle Lake groups on Vancouver Island, British Columbia (NTS 092B/13, 092C/16, 092E/09, /16, 092F/02, /05, /07); in Geoscience BC Summary of Activities 2009, Geoscience BC, Report 2010-1, p. 149–170.

Saulnier, P. 2007. Physical Work Report on the HV Mineral Claim. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 29053.

Saulnier, P. 2011. Physical Report for Statement of Work Claims 700664, 700827, 701146, 705562, 705563, 705712, 700683. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 32090.

Saulnier, P. 2011b. Report on Prospecting and Geochemical Survey Lime Claims. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 32685. Wilson, R. and Bradish, L. (1985). Report on Geophysics and Geochemistry on the Oets Group. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 13743

Sherlock, R.L., Roth, T., Spooner, E.T.C., and Bray, C.J. (1999): Origin of the Eskay Creek Precious Metal-Rich Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Deposit: Fluid Inclusion and Stable Isotope Evidence. Economic Geology, Volume 94, pages 803-824.

Stevenson, J.S. 1945. Geology and Ore Deposits of the China Creek Area, Vancouver Island, British Columbia; Annual Report of the Minister of Mines of the Province of British Columbia, 1944, pp Al43-Al61.

Sutherland-Brown, A. 1988: Mineral Resources of the Alberni Region, Vancouver Island, British Columbia (NTS 92C, 92F), British Colombia Geological Survey Open file 1988-24 http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca /Mining/Geoscience/Publications Catalogue/Open Files/1988/Documents/OF1988-24.pdf.

Sutherland-Brown, A., and Yorath, C.J. 1987: Superposed arc-rift-arc Sequences on Vancouver Island, Geological Association of Canada/Mineralogical Association of Canada, Program with Abstracts, Volume 12, page 93.

Sutherland-Brown, A., Anderson, R.G., Yorath, C.J. and Dom, K. 1986: Geological Maps of Southern Vancouver Island: LITHOPROBE 1 (92C/11, C/15, F/2, F/7 and parts of C/10, C/14, C/16, and F/8, 1:50, 000), Geological Survey of Canada, Open File Report 1272.

28 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Derrick Strickland, do hereby certify as follows:

I am a consulting geologist at 1251 Cardero Street, Vancouver, B.C.

This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 on the Horne Property, British Columbia, at -124.69° Longitude and 49.29" Latitude NTS MAP 92F/07," with an effective date April 11 2024

I am a graduate of Concordia University of Montreal, Quebec, with a B.Sc. in Geology, 1993. I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists, British Columbia, license number 1000315, since 2002. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993 and have been working in mineral exploration since 1986 in gold, precious, base metals, coal minerals, and diamond exploration, during which time I have used applied geophysics and geochemistry across multiple deposit types. I have worked throughout Canada, the United States, China, Mongolia, South America, Jamaica, Bolivia, Ireland, Southeast Asia, Europe, West Africa, Papua New Guinea, and Pakistan.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" as set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization (as defined in NI 43-101), and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

The author visited the Horne Property on February 12, 2024, during which time the author reviewed the geological setting.. I have no prior involvement with the Horne Property that is the subject of this Technical Report. The author has worked in the area over the past several years.

I am responsible for and have read all sections of the report entitled "NI 43-101 on the Horne Property, British Columbia, At -124.69° Longitude and 49.29" Latitude NTS MAP 92F/07," dated April 11, 2024.

I am independent of Adonis Minerals Corp. and the vendor in applying the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. For greater clarity, I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities of any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the Horne Property that is the subject of this report, nor do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with Company and vendor. I do not hold any securities in any corporate entity that is any part of the subject Horne Property.

I have no prior involvement with the Horne Property that is the subject of this Technical Report. I have worked on several projects in the area, but not on the current Horne Property.

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1, and this technical report and this report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.

As of the effective date of this technical report, I am not aware of any information or omission of such information that would make this Technical Report misleading. This Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

NI 43-101 on the Horne Property, British Columbia, At -124.69° Longitude and 49.29" Latitude NTS MAP 92F/07, with a signature and effective date of April 11 2024.

"Original Signed and Sealed"

On this Aprile 11, 2024

Derrick Strickland P. Geo. (1000315)