

Amendment to ASX Announcement

Adelong Gold Limited (ASX:ADG) (**Adelong Gold** or the **Company**) refers to the announcement released on 13 February 2025 titled “Adelong Gold Acquires Advanced, High-Grade Gold Project Victoria, Australia”.

The attached amended announcement includes the additional disclosure requirements under Listing Rule 5.7, specifically:

- **JORC Table 1** – Addressing all relevant criteria under Sections 1 & 2.
- **Plan View of Drill Holes** – A geological map and drill hole location plan have been incorporated.
- **Drill Hole Collars Table** – Providing complete collar details for all drill holes.
- **Significant Intercepts Table** – Listing all key intercepts along with cut-off grades used.

These amendments ensure full compliance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7 and enhance transparency for investors.

-Ends-

Released with the authority of the board of Adelong Gold Limited.

For further information on the Company and our projects, please visit: adelonggold.com

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Adelong Gold Acquires Advanced, High-Grade Gold Project Victoria, Australia

HIGHLIGHTS

- Adelong Gold has executed a binding purchase agreement to acquire a 100% interest in EL006430, to be renamed the Apollo Gold Project in Victoria, Australia
 - The project is located within the highly prospective “Melbourne Zone” that hosts Southern Cross Gold’s Sunday Creek project and features multiple zones of thick, high-grade gold mineralisation, presenting an immediate exploration and development opportunity
 - Exceptional high-grade drill results highlight the potential for bulk tonnage gold mineralisation, including:
 - 77m at 1.14 g/t Au, from surface in 22GMRC12, including:
 - 35m at 1.85 g/t Au, from Surface⁶
 - 39.5m at 7.25 g/t Au, from 118.6m to 158.1m in GMDH28, including:
 - 10.6m at 17.1 g/t Au, from 137.85m to 148.45m¹
 - 27.6m at 6.7 g/t Au, from 59m to 86.6m in GMDH30, including:
 - 8.0m at 11.9 g/t Au, from 71m to 79m²
 - 28m at 10.2 g/t Au, from 138m to 166m in GMDH36, including:
 - 13m at 17.5 g/t Au, from 139m to 152m³
 - 55.1m at 3.06 g/t Au, from 210m to 266.8m in GMDH45, including:
 - 15.9m at 6.93 g/t Au, from 219.1m to 235m⁵
 - 47m at 2.7 g/t Au, from 68m to 115m in GMDH35, including:
 - 4m at 11.8 g/t Au, from 91 to 95m³
 - 5.8m at 18.4 g/t Au, from 91.8m to 97.6m in GMDH26, including:
 - 4.6m at 22.68 g/t Au from 93m¹
 - The mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike, providing strong potential for further large-scale high-grade discoveries
 - Adelong Gold is sufficiently funded and will move rapidly to commence further exploration drilling and resource definition, targeting high-grade extensions and untested fault zones
 - The tenement features multiple occurrences of antimony in massive stibnite and is consistent with other Au-Sb projects in the region, such as the Costerfield mine, Sunday Creek
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Adelong Gold Limited (ASX:ADG) (Adelong Gold or the Company) is pleased to announce that it has executed a binding purchase agreement with Currawong Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Great Pacific Gold Corporation (TSXV:GPAC), to acquire a 100% interest in Exploration Licence 006430 (EL006430) in Victoria, Australia.

The Project (to be renamed the Apollo Gold Project) is highly prospective for gold and presents an opportunity for Adelong Gold to expand its footprint in a region with a strong history of gold mineralisation. The acquisition represents a strategic addition to the Company's portfolio, enhancing its asset base and supporting its long-term growth strategy.

Adelong Gold's Managing Director, Ian Holland, commented:

"The acquisition of the Apollo Gold Project is a strategic addition to Adelong Gold's portfolio, complementing our existing assets in Australia. With our existing expertise and technical capabilities, we aim to fast-track exploration and unlock the project's full potential."

This project presents significant exploration potential in a highly prospective region, and we look forward to advancing our exploration efforts to unlock value for our shareholders."

About the Project

The Apollo Gold Project, covered by EL006430, encompasses approximately 102 km² at the under-explored northern end of the Walhalla Gold Belt, situated about 120 km northeast of Melbourne, Victoria. The licence, originally granted on 8th May 2018, has been extended for an additional five years, now valid until 2028.

Geological Setting & Exploration Potential

- The Apollo Gold Project features a north-south striking near-vertical fault zone (N-S Zone) with gold mineralisation controlled by both east-west faults and granitic dykes.
- The intersection of the Southwest Fault with the N-S Zone has created wide zones of fracturing and gold mineralisation.
- The east-west striking granitic dyke swarm (E-W Zone) runs near the Strathbogie granite contact, a known host for significant mineralisation.
- Several additional fault zones, including those at Wolfe's and Faulk's historic open cuts, remain largely untested, with recently approved drill permits targeting these zones for future exploration.
- The tenement is also enriched in antimony, a key indicator of epizonal gold systems, with historical rock chip samples and drill intersections confirming Sb mineralisation. This is consistent with mineralisation at nearby Costerfield and Sunday Creek, which are known for their high-grade Au-Sb systems.

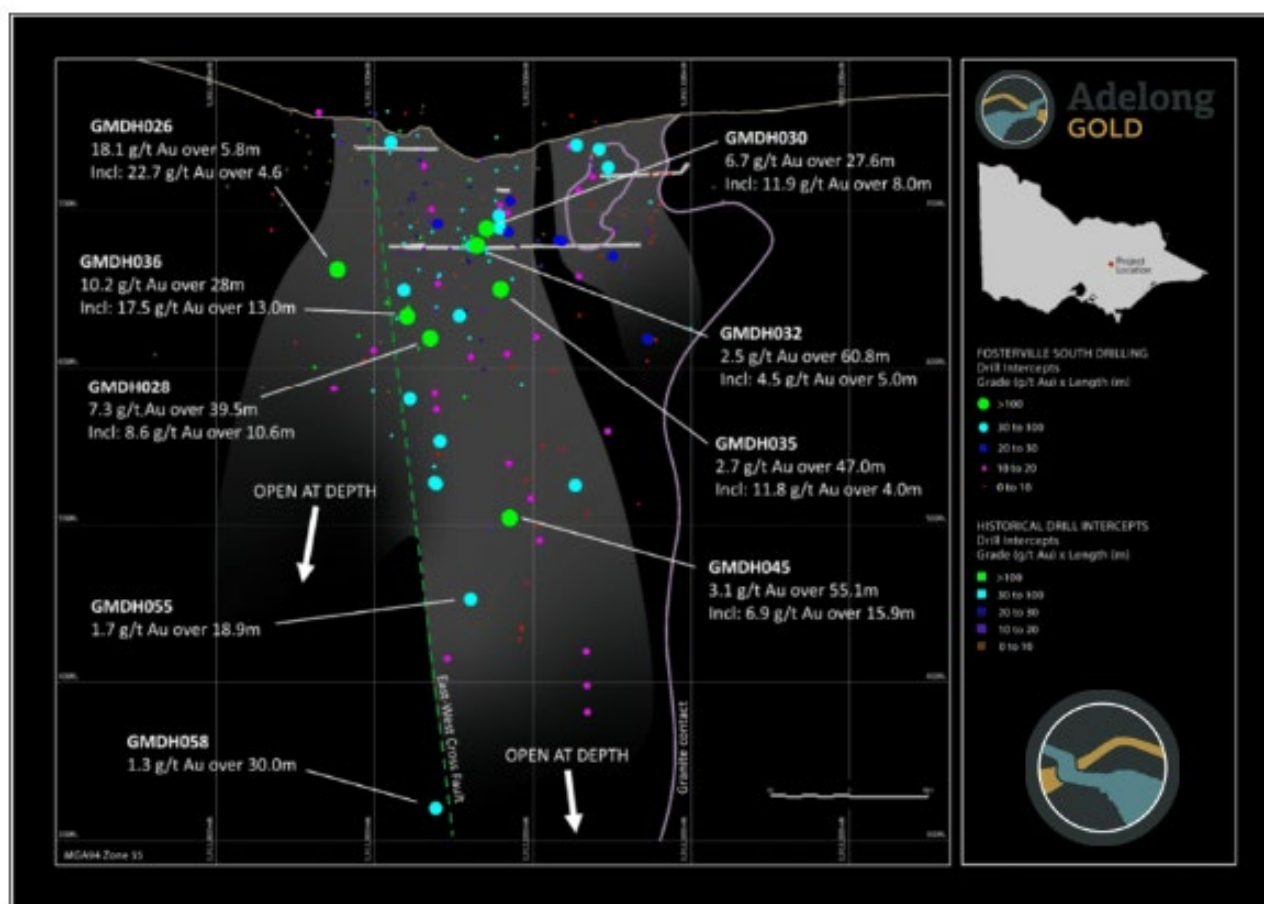


Figure 1: Apollo Gold Project Longitudinal section of the "Dig Fault" zone (Source: Great Pacific Gold Corp)

High-Grade Gold Results from Previous Drilling:

Recent drilling at the Apollo Gold Project has returned multiple high-grade gold intercepts, confirming the project's significant exploration potential. Notable drill results from Fosterville South Corporation (Great Pacific Gold Corp) include:

- **GMDH26: 5.8 metres at 18.4 g/t Au**, including 4.6 metres at 22.68 g/t Au¹
- **GMDH28: 39.5 meters at 7.25 g/t Au**, including 10.6 meters at 17.1 g/t Au¹
- **GMDH30: 27.6 meters at 6.7 g/t Au**, including 8.0 meters at 11.9 g/t Au²
- **GMDH35: 47 meters at 2.67 g/t Au**, including 4 meters at 11.8 g/t Au³
- **GMDH36: 28 meters at 10.2 g/t Au**, including 13 meters at 17.5 g/t Au⁴
- **GMDH43: 36.2 meters at 1.9 g/t Au**, including 7.1 meters at 4.93 g/t Au⁵
- **GMDH44: 12.2 meters at 3.35 g/t Au**, including 5.2 meters at 5.12 g/t Au⁵
- **GMDH45: 55.1 meters at 3.06 g/t Au**, including 15.9 meters at 6.93 g/t Au⁵
- **22GMRC12: 77 meters at 1.14 g/t Au**, including 35 metres at 1.85 g/t Au⁶ from surface

These results underscore the project's potential for both high-grade and bulk-tonnage gold mineralisation, enhancing its attractiveness for future exploration and development.

¹ See TSXV Release – 29 July 2020

² See TSXV Release – 3 September 2020

³ See TSXV Release – 15 September 2023

⁴ See TSXV Release – 1 October 2020

⁵ See TSXV Release – 18 December 2020

⁶ See TSXV Release – 22 September 2022



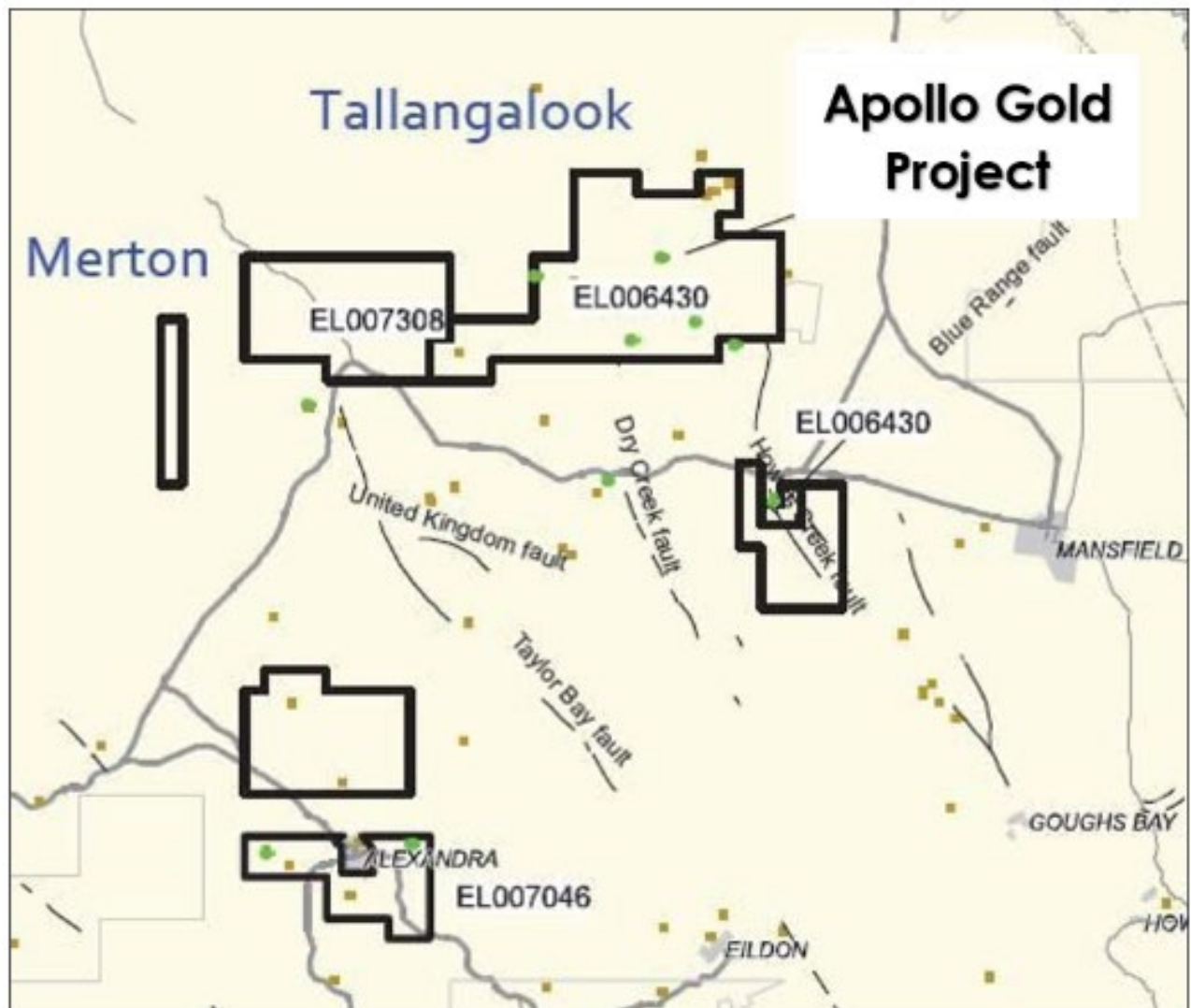


Figure 2: Apollo Gold Project Tenement Map (Source: Great Pacific Gold Corp)

Transaction Details

Under the terms of the agreement, Adelong Gold will acquire a 100% interest in EL006430 on the following terms:

- **Cash Payment:** \$350,000 payable within five (5) business days following satisfaction of all conditions precedent.
- **Share Consideration:** Subject to shareholder approval, Adelong Gold will issue \$350,000 worth of fully paid ordinary shares, to be issued six (6) months post-completion at a deemed price based on the five-day volume-weighted average price (VWAP) at the time of issue.

The Apollo Gold Project is located in a highly prospective region of Victoria, adjacent to known gold deposits. The acquisition adds further exploration upside to Adelong Gold's growing portfolio.

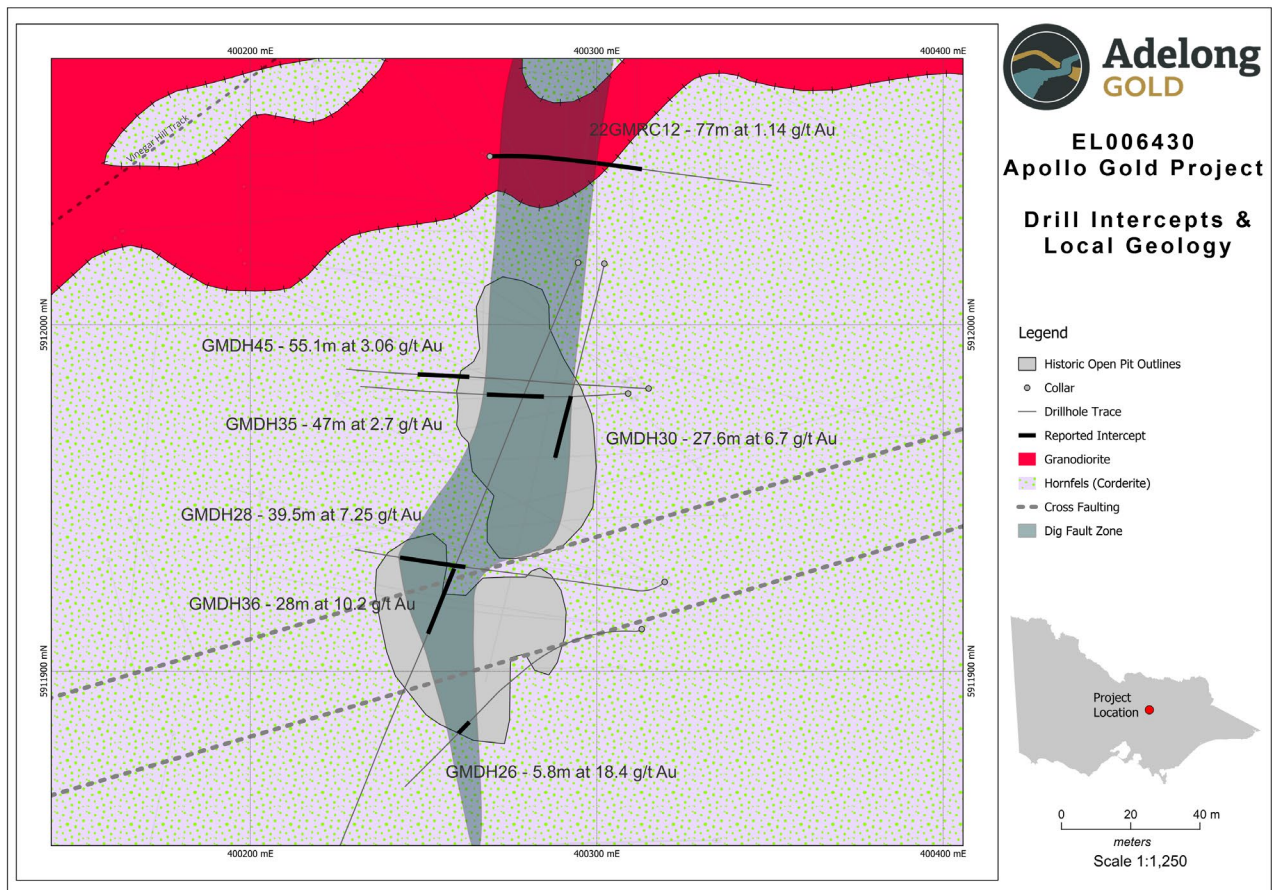


Figure 3: Apollo Gold Project - Drill Intercepts and Local Geology

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ABOUT ADELONG GOLD

Adelong Gold Limited (ASX:ADG) is a mineral exploration company advancing towards gold production at its flagship Adelong Goldfield Project in southern New South Wales (NSW). The Company also owns highly prospective lithium tenement packages in the prolific 'Lithium Valley' of Minas Gerais and in Paraíba Province within the Borborema Region, both located in Brazil.

Acquired in May 2020, the Adelong Goldfield spans 70km² and 188,000oz, following a maiden JORC Resource for the Perkins West deposit at Gibraltar of 18,300oz. With significant potential for resource expansion at depth and along strike, the project represents a key growth opportunity for the Company.

In October 2024, Adelong Gold entered a **binding farm-in agreement** with Great Divide Mining (ASX:GDM) for a staged acquisition of a **51% interest** in the Adelong Gold Project. GDM completed due diligence in January 2025 and will invest **\$300,000** for an initial **15% stake** in Challenger Gold Mines Pty Ltd (CGM), the project operator. GDM will increase its stake to **51%** upon achieving first gold production within 12 months, while Adelong will retain a **49% interest** with no cash contributions required until production commences.

Operationally, the focus is on rapidly restarting the modern Adelong Gold Plant, constructed in 2016/17, with the goal of resuming production within 12 months. Concurrently, exploration and feasibility studies aim to expand the resource base beyond the current estimate, bolstering the project's long-term potential. GDM's role as operator ensures hands-on management to fast-track production and position the Adelong Gold Project as a regional hub for gold production.

This partnership with GDM represents a pivotal step forward for Adelong Gold. By combining GDM's operational expertise with Adelong's established resource base, the project is well-positioned to achieve near-term production and unlock significant value for shareholders.

In December 2023, Adelong acquired a 100% interest in three lithium exploration permits for the Santa Rita do Aracuai Lithium Project in the renowned 'Lithium Valley' of Minas Gerais, Brazil. This acquisition secures a strategic foothold in a globally significant, mining-friendly region known for its hard-rock lithium spodumene deposits, alongside major discoveries by Sigma Lithium, Latin Resources, and Lithium Ionic.

Exploration at Santa Rita commenced in December 2023, with an initial reconnaissance program completed in February 2024 identifying two key areas for further investigation. Geological assessments highlighted potential lithium mineralisation within Neoproterozoic formations, including the Macaúbas Group and Salinas Formation, with plans for detailed mapping and geochemical analysis to identify pegmatitic bodies and lithium indicators.

In March 2024, Adelong expanded its Brazilian portfolio by securing ten additional licenses at the Paraíba Province Project, increasing its exploration area by 162.8km². These licenses target lithium pegmatites within the Borborema Region, known for its Proterozoic rock formations hosting tantalum, beryl, niobium, aquamarine, and lithium-associated pegmatites.



COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

Information in this “ASX Announcement” relating to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and geological data has been compiled by Mr. Ian Holland. Mr Ian Holland is a Fellow (#210118) of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He is the Managing Director of Adelong Gold Ltd. Ian Holland has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person (CP) as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’ (the JORC Code).

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information as at the date of this announcement that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Company’s previous announcement continue to apply and have not material changed.

Table 1: Total JORC Resources for the Adelong Gold Project (>1g/tAu Cut Off)

RESOURCE STATEMENT (JORC 2012) based on 1g/tAu Cutoff				TABLE 2
Challenger	Gold	Tonnes	Grade(g/t Au)	Gold (oz)
Measured	60%	357,000	4.17	47,900
Indicated	23%	163,000	3.5	18,300
Inferred	17%	144,000	3.07	14,100
Total	100%	664,000	3.77	80,300
Currajong West & Currajong East				
Measured				
Indicated	24%	126,000	2.57	10,400
Inferred	76%	407,000	2.63	34,400
Total	100%	533,000	2.62	44,800
Donkey Hill				
Measured				
Indicated				
Inferred	100%	103,000	5.03	16,600
Total	100%	103,000	5.03	16,600
Caledonian				
Measured				
Indicated	57%	127,000	3.90	15,900
Inferred	43%	123,000	3.04	12,100
Total	100%	250,000	3.48	28,000
Perkins West, Gibraltar				
Measured				
Indicated				
Inferred	100%	270,000	2.1	18,300
Total	100%	270,000	2.1	18,300
Measured	20%	357,000	4.17	47,900
Indicated	23%	416,000	3.33	44,600
Inferred	58%	1,047,000	2.84	95,500
TOTAL PROJECT RESOURCES	100%	1,820,000	3.21	188,000
ADELONG GOLD PROJECT RESOURCES				
Measured	20%	357,000	4.17	47,900
Indicated	23%	416,000	3.33	44,600
Inferred	58%	1,047,000	2.84	95,500

TABLE 2: DRILL HOLE COLLARS TABLE

HoleID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH
GMDH26	400313	5911912	742.58	224	-60	125.2
GMDH27	400306.8	5911901	746.03	267	-56	130.4
GMDH28	400319.6	5911926	739.67	277	-60	185.2
GMDH30	400302.2	5912018	743	193.2	-47.9	87.4
GMDH31	400320	5911926	739.53	276	-70	250.5
GMDH32	400295	5912018	742.75	190	-50	189.5
GMDH33	400308.7	5911980	735.81	267	-60	138.6
GMDH34	400313.8	5911913	742.58	270	-60	201.1
GMDH35	400309.1	5911980	735.75	270	-70	213.8
GMDH36	400294.6	5912018	742.67	200	-47	279.5
GMDH37	400314.3	5911913	742.41	270	-70	241.2
GMDH38	400297.2	5911927	747.02	280	-45	147.5
GMDH40	400294.3	5912019	742.68	361	-65	170.3
GMDH41	400290.1	5912018	742.66	316	-65	175.2
GMDH42	400309.7	5911984	735.94	295	-75	200.4
GMDH43	400320.8	5911925	739.66	280	-75	346.2
GMDH44	400320.3	5911926	739.72	295	-65	222.1
GMDH45	400315	5911982	735.56	270	-77	343.5
22GMRC12	400269.1	5912049	760.349	90	-55	150

TABLE 3: SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS TABLE

HoleID	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)	COG (g/t)
GMDH26	91.8	97.6	5.8	18.14	0.5
Includes	93	97.6	4.6	22.68	2
GMDH27	83	88	5	1.65	0.5
Includes	83	84	1	6.25	2
GMDH28	118.6	158.1	39.5	7.25	0.5
Includes	124	134.6	10.6	8.63	2
	137.85	148.85	10.6	17.11	2
GMDH30	59	86.6	27.6	6.7	0.5
Includes	71	79	8	11.9	2
GMDH31	185	214	29	2.2	0.5
Includes	194	200	6	5.3	2
GMDH32	54	115	60.8	2.5	0.5
Includes	72	77	5	4.5	2
	80	83.7	3.7	4.9	2
	90.8	94.6	3.8	4.3	2
GMDH33	35	41	6	3.3	0.5
and	44	65	21	1.5	0.5
GMDH34	97	120	23	3.1	0.5
Includes	114.05	118	3.95	6.3	2
GMDH35	68	115	47	2.7	0.5
Includes	91	95	4	11.8	2
GMDH36	58.5	66.8	8.3	6.9	0.5
Includes	58.5	60.2	1.7	30.7	2
and	75	103	28	3	0.5
Incudes	86	91	5	4.7	2
and	138	166	28	10.2	0.5
Includes	139	152	13	17.5	2
GMDH37	153.7	195	41.3	2.36	0.5
GMDH38	69	87	18	1.61	0.5
GMDH40	134	141	7	1.3	0.5
GMDH41	24	42	18	0.67	0.5
GMDH42	114	126.7	12.7	1.33	0.5
GMDH43	205	241.2	36.2	1.9	0.5
Includes	225.7	241.2	15.5	3.47	2
GMDH44	114.7	126.9	12.2	3.35	0.5
GMDH45	210	266.8	55.1	3.06	0.5
Includes	219.1	235	15.9	6.93	2
22GMRC12	2	79	77	1.14	0.5
Includes	3	38	35	1.85	1

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE

1.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drill holes were geologically logged and sampled to appropriate geology/mineralisation boundaries. Drill core was sawn in half with one side submitted to the laboratory. All assays were undertaken at Onsite Laboratory Services Ltd (ISO: 9001), located in Bendigo, Victoria. Fire assay techniques included a 50g charge and AAS finish. Samples from RC holes were taken at regular 1 metre intervals. Samples were split at the rig using a cone splitter to typically ~5kg. Samples were pulverised at the laboratory, fire assay techniques including a 50g charge and AAS finish were then applied.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes with GMDH in HoleID were diamond drillholes (HQ in size). All drill core used oriented core techniques. Drill hole with GMRC in HoleID was a reverse circulation drillhole.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill core and RC samples were photographed. Overall drilling recovery was generally very good.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No relationship is believed to exist between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill core and RC samples were geologically logged including lithology, mineralisation and alteration. The entirety of the relevant intersections were logged. All drill core and chip samples were photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core was sawn on geological/mineralisation boundaries with half-core submitted for assay. Entire half-core sample was pulverised at laboratory. Samples from RC holes were taken at regular 1 metre intervals. Samples were split at the rig using a cone splitter to typically ~5kg. Samples were riffle split by laboratory to 2-3kg and then pulverised.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples were submitted to Onsite Laboratory Services Ltd (ISO: 9001) located in Bendigo, Victoria.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>total.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were analysed using fire assay techniques with a 50g charge and AAS finish. All assays were subject to appropriate quality control measures including duplicates, blanks and commercially available standards. The quality control results were consistent with the expected results from the samples submitted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All geochemical data is compiled into an in-house relational database. Original laboratory supplied pdf reports and spreadsheets are retained and checked against the relational database input. Sample and assay data have been reviewed by an experienced geologist, No adjustments to assay data have been made.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GPS was used to survey collar locations and down-hole cameras used to survey drill hole trajectory. Datum used was UTM GDA94, Zone 55. The quality and adequacy are considered appropriate for the program.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing and distribution are variable and are considered to be not sufficient currently to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity or for resource reporting. In announcing results, a composite result was generated representing the weighted averages of grades from individual samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geological interpretation of the mineralisation is that the central zone consists of a north-south

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<p>striking, near vertical fault zone. The majority of the drilling has been oriented on an east-basis basis for optimum intersection angles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is however some variability noted with some north-south drilling to test east-west trending structures/mineralisation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were in the secure custody of company staff and contractors until shipped by a commercial contractor to Onsite Laboratory Services in Bendigo, Victoria. Best practices were undertaken at the time.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None undertaken.

1.3 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is located on EL006430 which is currently held by Currawong Resources Pty Ltd and subject to a binding agreement for Adelong Gold to acquire. The tenement is in good standing and is valid until 2028.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling reported in this release has been undertaken by the vendor – Great Pacific Gold Corporation (GPAC: TSXV) over the period 2020-2022
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of the mineralisation consists of a sediment hosted/stockwork deposit within the contact metamorphic aureole on the margin of the Strathbogie Granite. The tenement also hosts structurally controlled epizonal Au-Sb mineralisation hosted in sediments.
Sample Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All details as required are tabulated in the report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The wider composite intercepts use a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off and carry a maximum of 2.0 metres of internal waste. For the higher-grade intervals, a 3.0 g/t Au cut-off is applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the majority of drilling in the central vertical mineralised zone, the true widths are approximately half of the down-hole intervals presented in the table.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See main body of report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reporting is considered to be balanced given the nature of the acquisition and further exploration being planned by Adelong Gold.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant exploration data related to the current sampling has been included in this report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project has just been acquired by Adelong Gold and further exploration work is in the process of being planned.