ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
6 October 2025

Significant Gold Intersections Confirm Mineralisation at Apollo Gold & Antimony Project, Victoria

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Maiden diamond drilling program confirms mineralisation at Apollo within the Dig Fault Zone**
- **Broad mineralised zones and high-grade intercepts beneath historical workings**
- **Results support geological model and provide foundation for resource modelling**
- **Follow-up exploration program to target extensions along the entire granite contact.**
- **Recently lodged tenement application (ASX release 25 Aug 2025) has extended Apollo's strike length, adding further high-priority targets.**
- **Highlight Drill Intercepts include:**
  - **10.9m @ 3.26 g/t Au from 69.1m in AA2504, including**
    - **6.0m @ 5.36 g/t Au from 74.0m**
  - **27.0m @ 1.69 g/t Au from 255.0m in AA2501, including**
    - **1.69 m @ 7.58 g/t Au from 263.31 m**
    - **4.60 m @ 2.99 g/t Au from 267.00 m**
    - **5.13 m @ 2.06 g/t Au from 276.87 m**
  - **5.8m @ 3.26 g/t from 290.2m in AA2501, including**
    - **2.50 m @ 5.43 g/t from 290.20 m**
  - **13.0m @ 1.61 g/t Au from 54.0m in AA2503, including**
    - **3.01m @ 5.26 g/t Au from 63.49m**
- **These results strongly support historical drill results for Apollo (ASX: 13 February 2025)**
  - **77m @ 1.14 g/t Au, from surface in 22GMRC12, including:**
    - **35m @ 1.85 g/t Au from Surface**
  - **39.5m @ 7.25 g/t Au, from 118.6m to 158.1m in GMDH28, including:**
    - **10.6m @ 17.1 g/t Au from 137.85m to 148.45m**
  - **27.6m @ 6.7 g/t Au, from 59m to 86.6m in GMDH30, including:**
    - **8.0m @ 11.9 g/t Au from 71m to 79m**
  - **28m @ 10.2 g/t Au, from 138m to 166m in GMDH36, including:**
    - **13m @ 17.5 g/t Au from 139m to 152m**
  - **55.1m @ 3.06 g/t Au, from 210m to 266.8m in GMDH45, including:**
    - **15.9m @ 6.93 g/t Au from 219.1m to 235m**

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- **47m @ 2.7 g/t Au, from 68m to 115m in GMDH35, including:**
  - **4m @ 11.8 g/t Au, from 91 to 95m**
- **5.8m @ 18.4 g/t Au, from 91.8m to 97.6m in GMDH26, including:**
  - **4.6m @ 22.68 g/t Au from 93m**

- **Also, the Heyfield Reef prospect (within Apollo) demonstrated strong antimony, which the company will follow up on in future, with previous drilling yielding (ASX: 18 March):**
  - **HFRC04: 3m @ 5.2 g/t Au + 3.4% Sb (antimony) from 66m**
  - **HFRC03: 1m @ 26.5 g/t Au from 47m (antimony assays not reported)**

These results support the concept of an epizonal Au–Sb (gold–antimony) system

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Adelong Gold Limited (**ASX:ADG**) (**Adelong Gold** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that initial assay results for the recent diamond drilling at Apollo (refer ASX announcement 5 May 2025) have been received.

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

> *"These maiden assay results at Apollo represent an important step forward for Adelong Gold and validate our geological model within the Dig Fault Zone. The continuity of mineralisation beneath historic workings highlights Apollo's strong potential for significant resource growth. With these results in hand, we are now advancing towards an initial resource model and preparing for follow-up drilling to test depth and strike extensions."*

A total of 4 diamond drill holes were completed for 1054.1 metres, focused on the Meade's Mine area. The drilling was designed to test beneath historical workings and high-grade intercepts, with the aim of confirming the continuity of mineralisation within the broader Dig Fault Zone.

Mineralisation at Apollo is associated with strongly faulted and broken metasediments in a near-vertical, north-south-oriented structure known as the Dig Fault. Historically, gold has been identified as contained in electrum and calaverite (AuTe2), which occur as very fine-grained (15 µm) disseminations in the host rocks, with gold mineralisation appearing to be unrelated to sulphides, chiefly pyrrhotite–pyrite-chalcopyrite. Gold also occurs as free grains (10–50 µm) and is associated with quartz-muscovite veins and stockwork stringers.

The association of gold and tellurium is supportive of an (alkalic) intrusive related system, with disseminated gold similar to Belltopper (Malmsbury), Mt Piper and Myrtle Creek. All of these deposits have geological, geochemical and geochronological characteristics that distinguish them from typical vein-hosted orogenic gold deposits of the central Victorian gold province.

Future drilling at Apollo will target infill areas to inform an initial resource model, as well as down-dip and along-strike extensions of known mineralisation.

Exploration upside

In addition to the strong gold intercepts reported from the maiden program, Apollo offers significant growth potential:

- Granite contact extensions: Recent work confirms gold-bearing shoots extend along the Strathbogie Granite contact. This corridor remains largely untested and will be a major focus of follow-up exploration.

- Strike length expansion: A new exploration licence application, recently lodged and announced to the ASX on 25 Aug 2025, extends Apollo's prospective strike to the south. This enlarges the exploration footprint and provides multiple new drill-ready targets.

- Heyfield Reef program: Upcoming drilling will also test antimony-gold mineralisation at Heyfield Reef. Historical sampling has identified stibnite associated with gold, highlighting the potential for Apollo to host both gold and antimony systems akin to those at Sunday Creek and Costerfield.

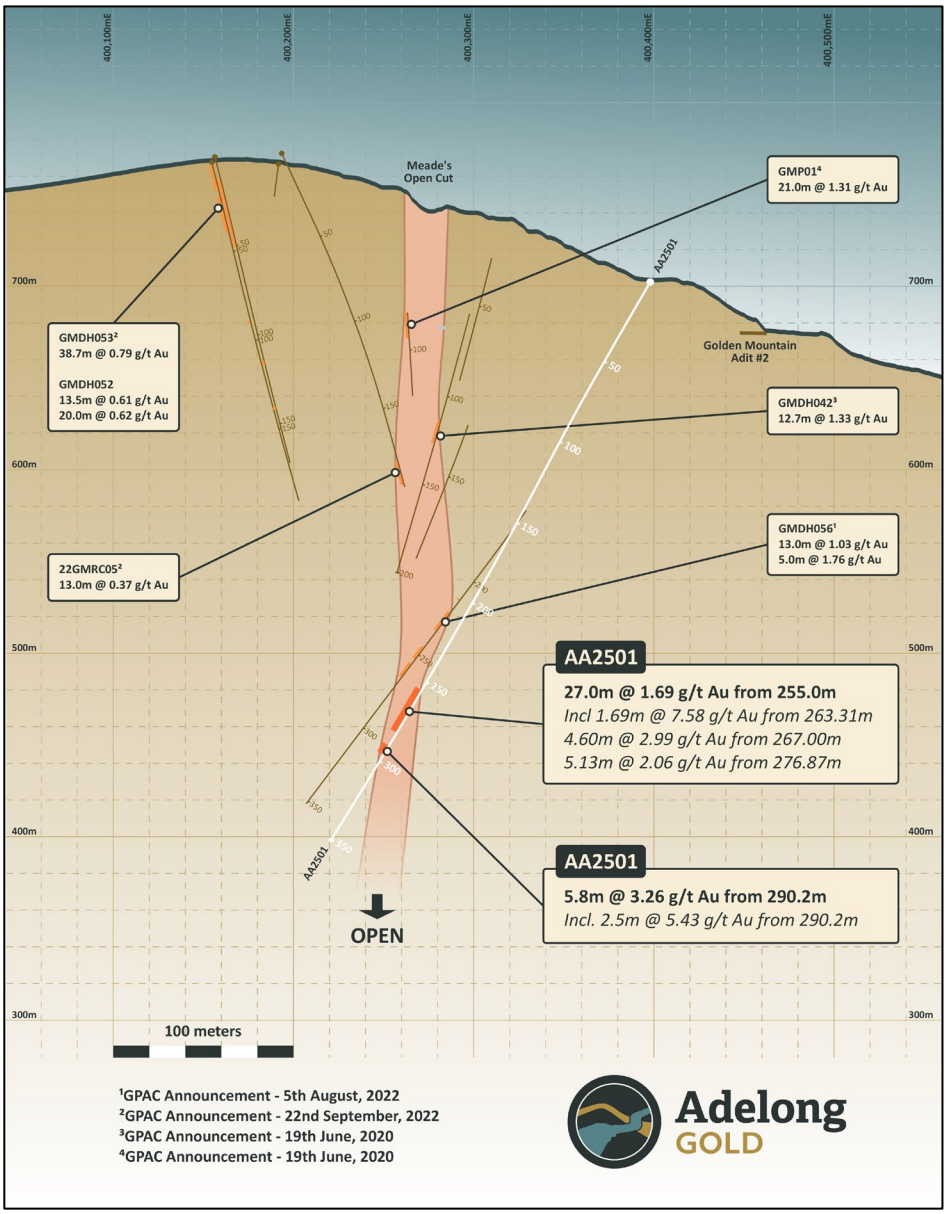

Figure 1: Apollo Gold Project – 5912005N Cross Section – Looking north

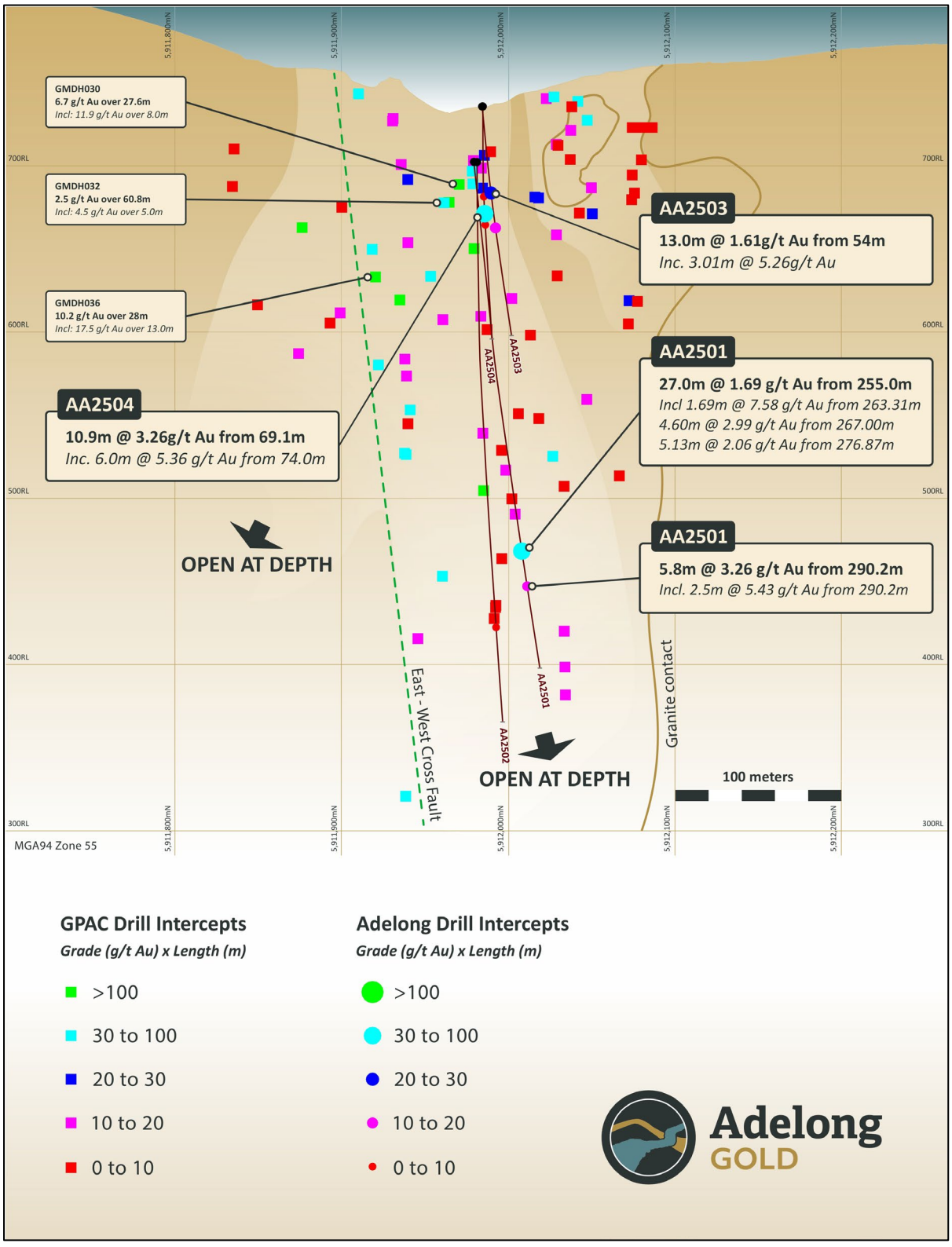

Figure 2: Apollo Gold Project – Long Section

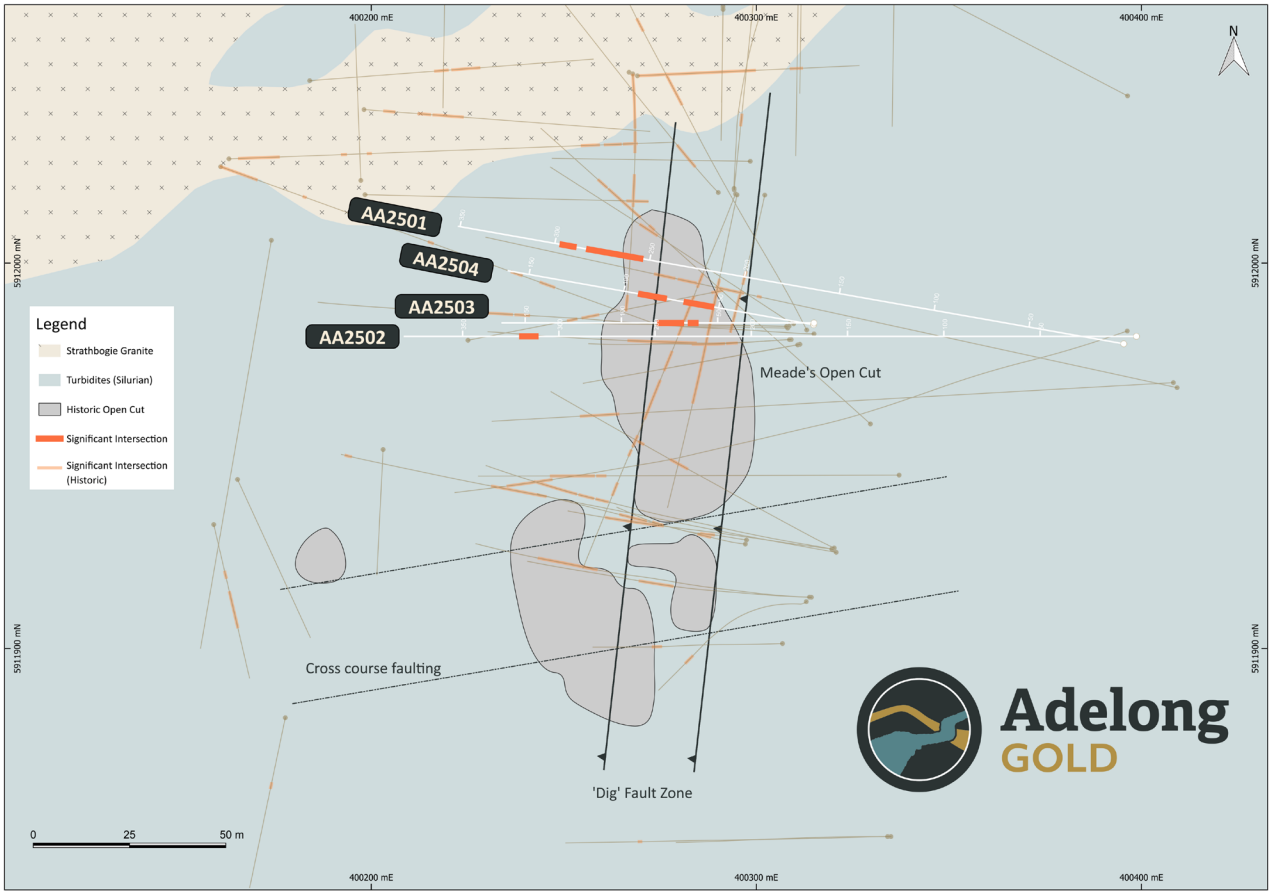

Figure 3: Apollo Gold Project – Drill Intercepts and Local Geology

Table 1 Drillhole Collar Location

HoleID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Grid	Azimuth UTM (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)
AA2501	400395.44	5911979.06	702.32	GDA94z55	280	-60	350.9
AA2502	400398.720	5911981.000	702.190	GDA94z55	270	-60	380.2
AA2503	400314.880	5911984.020	735.670	GDA94z55	280	-60	161
AA2504	400314.990	5911984.470	735.680	GDA94z55	270	-60	162

Project Background

The Apollo Gold Project (EL006430) is situated within Victoria's Walhalla Gold Belt, part of the highly prospective Melbourne Zone and home to major high-grade discoveries, such as Southern Cross Gold's Sunday Creek project (ASX:SX2). Notably, the style of some of the mineralisation observed at Apollo (eg Hayfield Reef) shares key structural and geological similarities with Sunday Creek, where high-grade epizonal mineralisation has delivered strong market recognition and exploration success.

The project hosts multiple mineralised structures and has delivered exceptional historical gold intercepts (ASX Announcement 14 February 2025), including:

- 39.5m at 7.25 g/t Au from 118.6m (GMDH28), including 10.6m at 17.1 g/t Au
- 28m at 10.2 g/t Au from 138m (GMDH36), including 13m at 17.5 g/t Au
- 5.8m at 18.4 g/t Au from 91.8m (GMDH26)

Gold mineralisation remains open at depth and to the south, with strong potential for further high-grade discoveries along the Strathbogie Granite contact. Upcoming programs will specifically target continuity and potential extensions to these zones.

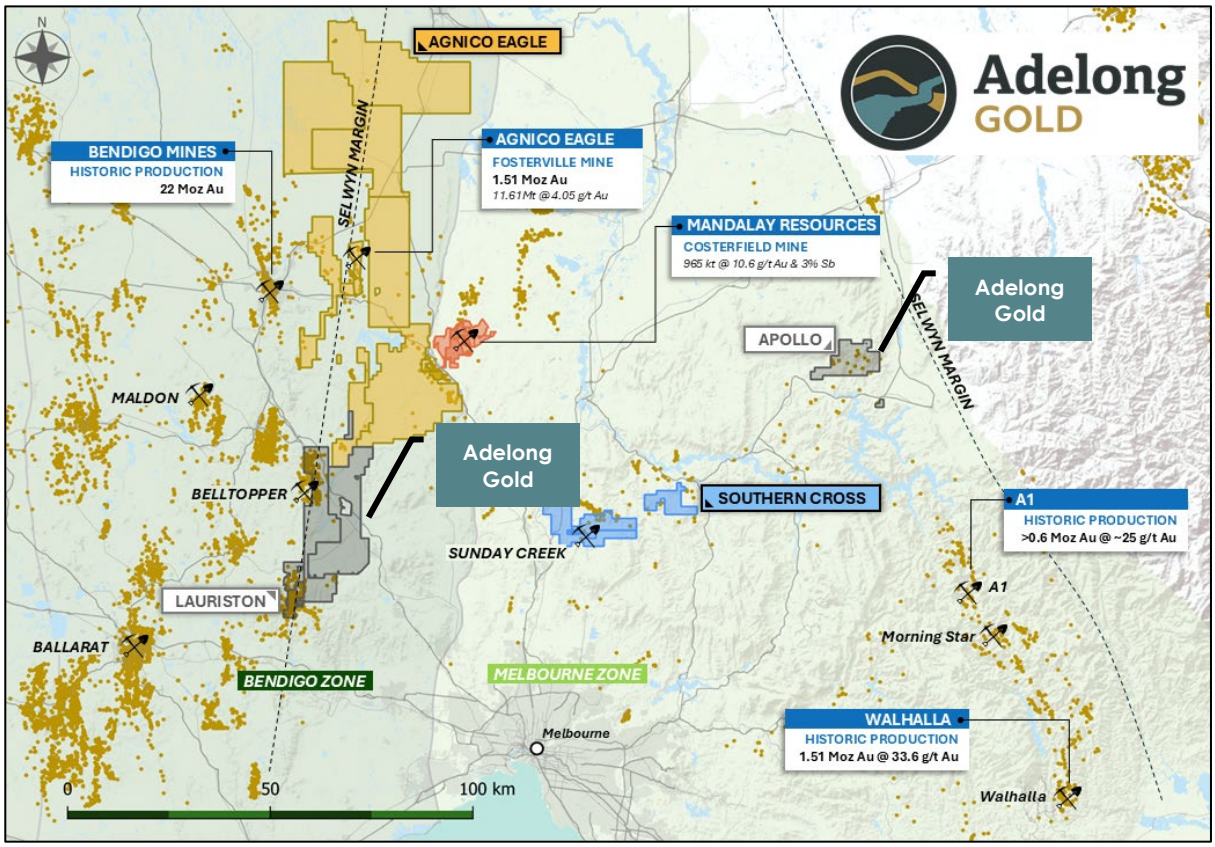

Figure 4: Adelong Victorian Project Locations

-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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ABOUT ADELONG GOLD

Adelong Gold Limited (ASX:ADG) is an Australian mineral exploration company progressing towards gold production at its flagship Adelong Goldfield Project in NSW and advancing high-grade exploration at the recently acquired Apollo and Lauriston Gold Projects in Victoria. The Company also holds a highly prospective lithium portfolio in Brazil.

The **Adelong Goldfield Project** covers 70km² and hosts a 188,000oz gold resource, with expansion potential. A staged farm-in agreement with Great Divide Mining (ASX:GDM) was executed in March 2025, with GDM earning a 51% interest by targeting first gold production within 12 months.

The **Apollo Gold and Antimony Project**, acquired in 2025, lies within Victoria's highly prospective Melbourne Zone and demonstrates strong bulk-tonnage gold potential, with mineralisation open at depth and along strike. The project also hosts antimony-bearing stibnite, akin to the nearby Costerfield and Sunday Creek deposits.

The **Lauriston Gold and Antimony Project,** also acquired in 2025, is a 28,700-hectare tenement adjacent to the Fosterville Mine. It hosts the high-grade Comet discovery, with drill results including 8.0m at 104 g/t Au and 5.9m at 15.3 g/t Au. With minimal historical drilling and a structural setting comparable to Fosterville's Swan Zone, Lauriston offers strong near-term exploration upside.

Complementing its gold strategy, Adelong also holds a strategic lithium portfolio in Brazil, including tenements in the renowned 'Lithium Valley' and the Borborema Region. These assets provide significant exposure to the global energy transition, with early exploration already identifying promising lithium pegmatite targets. With a diversified portfolio and a clear path to production, Adelong Gold is well-positioned for growth and long-term value creation.

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 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). Mr Ian Holland consents to the inclusion of the Exploration Results and Mineral Resources in the form and context it is presented in this market announcement under Listing Rule 5.22.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements. These statements relate to the Company's expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. These statements can be identified by the use of words like "anticipate", "believe", "intend", "estimate", "expect", "may", "plan", "project", "will", "should", "seek" and similar words or expressions containing same. These forward-looking statements reflect the Company's views and assumptions with respect to future events as of the date of this release and are subject to a variety of unpredictable risks, uncertainties, and other unknowns. Actual and future results and trends could differ materially from those set forth in such statements due to various factors, many of which are beyond our ability to control or predict. These include, but are not limited to, risks or uncertainties associated with the acquisition and divestment of projects (including risks associated with completing due diligence and, if favourable results are obtained, proceeding with the acquisition of the Lauriston Gold Project), joint venture and other contractual risks, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, sovereign risks, regulatory risks including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes, availability and terms of capital and general economic and business conditions.

Given these uncertainties, no one should place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements attributable to the Company, or any of its affiliates or persons acting on its behalf. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law the Company disclaims any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward looking statements in this announcement to reflect any change in expectations in relation to any forward looking statements or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based

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

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**

ADELONG GOLD PROJECT RESOURCES		Tonnes	Grade(g/t Au)	Gold (oz)
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**

Table 2: Summary of notable intercepts from AA2501 drill hole at Apollo

HoleID	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
AA2501	AP00197	255	256	1	0.75	**27.0m @ 1.69 g/t Au (~11.5m true width)**
	AP00198	256	257	1	0.33	
	AP00199	257	258	1	0.89	
	AP00200	258	259	1	0.38	
	AP00201	259	260	1	0.54	
	AP00202	260	261	1	0.46	
	AP00203	261	262	1	0.47	
	AP00205	262	262.4	0.4	0.68	
	AP00206	262.4	263.31	0.91	0.82	
	AP00207	263.31	264	0.69	5.13	
	AP00208	264	265	1	9.27	
	AP00209	265	265.7	0.7	0.66	
	AP00210	265.7	266.3	0.6	0.13	
	AP00211	266.3	267	0.7	0.53	
	AP00212	267	268	1	5.52	
	AP00213	268	269	1	0.97	
	AP00214	269	270	1	0.8	
	AP00215	270	271	1	4.62	
	AP00217	271	271.6	0.6	3.11	
	AP00218	271.6	272.2	0.6	0.74	
	AP00219	272.2	273.2	1	0.69	
	AP00220	273.2	274.1	0.9	0.88	
	Core loss	274.1	274.6	0.5	--	
	AP00222	274.6	275.2	0.6	0.83	
	AP00223	275.2	275.5	0.3	1.15	
	AP00224	275.5	276	0.5	0.06	
	AP00225	276	276.87	0.87	0.01	
	AP00226	276.87	278.15	1.28	1.76	
	AP00227	278.15	279	0.85	0.97	
	AP00229	279	280	1	3.7	
	AP00230	280	281	1	1.36	
	AP00231	281	282	1	2.42	
AA2501	AP00242	290.2	291	0.8	1.09	**5.8m @ 3.26 g/t Au (~2.6m true width)**
	AP00243	291	292	1	7.36	
	AP00244	292	292.7	0.7	7.62	
	AP00245	292.7	293.3	0.6	0.45	
	AP00246	293.3	294.1	0.8	0.32	
	AP00248	294.1	295	0.9	4.59	
	AP00249	295	296	1	0.66	

Table 3: Summary of notable intercepts from AA2502 drill hole at Apollo

HoleID	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
AA2502	AP00382	312.5	312.8	0.3	0.5	**7.0m @ 1.16 g/t Au (~2.7m true width)**
	AP00383	312.8	313.7	0.9	1.08	
	AP00385	313.7	314.3	0.6	0.31	
	AP00386	314.3	315.3	1	0.82	
	AP00387	315.3	316.1	0.8	0.4	
	AP00388	316.1	316.5	0.4	3.44	
	AP00389	316.5	317	0.5	1.91	
	AP00390	317	317.9	0.9	0.6	
	AP00391	317.9	318.8	0.9	0.27	
	AP00392	318.8	319.2	0.4	4.73	
	AP00393	319.2	319.5	0.3	2.27	

Table 4: Summary of notable intercepts from AA2503 drill hole at Apollo

HoleID	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
AA2503	AA0349	54	55	1	1.91	**13.0m @ 1.61 g/t Au (~5.7m true width)**
	AA0350	55	56	1	1.3	
	AA0351	56	57	1	0.04	
	AA0352	57	58	1	0.17	
	AA0353	58	59	1	0.35	
	AA0354	59	59.6	0.6	0.05	
	AP00001	59.6	60.2	0.6	0.22	
	AP00002	60.2	61	0.8	0.51	
	AP00003	61	61.6	0.6	0.09	
	AP00004	61.6	62.5	0.9	0.03	
	AP00005	62.5	63.49	0.99	0.19	
	AP00006	63.49	64.5	1.01	7.62	
	AP00007	64.5	65.5	1	3.71	
	AP00008	65.5	66.5	1	4.44	
	AP00009	66.5	67	0.5	0.98	

AA2503	AP00025	79	80	1	1.09	**12.0m @ 0.92 g/t Au (~5.3m true width)**
	AP00026	80	81	1	0.21	
	AP00028	81	82	1	0.05	
	AP00029	82	82.96	0.96	1.72	
	AP00030	82.96	83.8	0.84	0.14	
	AP00031	83.8	84.4	0.6	0.09	
	AP00032	84.4	85	0.6	0.03	
	AP00033	85	86	1	4.75	
	AP00034	86	87	1	1.39	
	AP00035	87	88	1	0.4	
	AP00036	88	88.4	0.4	0.12	
	AP00037	88.4	89.4	1	0.29	
	AP00039	89.4	90	0.6	0.73	
	AP00040	90	91	1	0.53	

Table 5: Summary of notable intercepts from AA2504 drill hole at Apollo

HoleID	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
AA2504	AP00480	61.5	62.3	0.8	0.62	**2.5m @ 1.2 g/t Au (~1.0m true width)**
	AP00481	62.3	63.4	1.1	1.7	
	AP00482	63.4	64	0.6	0.72	
AA2504	AP00486	69.1	70	0.9	1.58	**10.9m @ 3.26 g/t Au (~4.6m true width)**
	AP00487	70	71	1	0.52	
	AP00488	71	71.6	0.6	0.37	
	AP00489	71.6	72	0.4	0.37	
	AP00490	72	73	1	0.1	
	AP00491	73	74	1	0.95	
	AP00492	74	75	1	8.28	
	AP00494	75	76	1	10.3	
	AP00495	76	77	1	2.71	
	AP00496	77	77.45	0.45	2.36	
	AP00497	77.45	78	0.55	4.06	
	AP00498	78	79	1	3.5	
	AP00499	79	80	1	4.08	
AA2504	AP00502	82	82.6	0.6	6.63	**0.6m @ 6.63 g/t Au (~0.25m true width)**

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drill holes were geologically logged and sampled to appropriate geology/mineralisation boundaries with sample length varying between 0.2m and 1.2 in length. • Drill core was sawn in half with one side submitted to the laboratory. When an orientation line is present, core on the right side of the orientation line is sampled. • Samples from RC holes were taken at regular 1 metre intervals. Samples were split at the rig using a cone splitter to obtain ~3kg sub sample.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• All drilling was completed by GMP Drilling Pty Ltd using a multipurpose Hanjin D&B 35 Multi drill rig. • Pre-collars were drilled using reverse circulation with a 4" diameter hammer to a pre-determined depth, or as near as possible given drilling conditions • Diamond tails were drilled using a HQ-sized drill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		bit (96mm diameter) to end of hole • All diamond coring used triple tube to maximise recovery • Core was orientated with a Boart Longyear Truecore digital orientation tool
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC drill recoveries are visually estimated as a quantitative range and recorded in the log whilst drilling is ongoing • Individual recoveries of core samples are recorded on a quantitative basis by the driller during diamond coring and are verified by the supervising geologist • Core recovery is recorded in the log with core loss disclosed in the tabulated drill intersections • Sample recoveries were generally high. No relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade; a potential bias due to loss/gain of a fine/coarse material is not suspected.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill core and RC samples were geologically logged including lithology, mineralisation and alteration. • Drill holes are logged in their entirety • Logging was at an appropriate quantitative standard to support future geological, engineering, and metallurgical studies. • All drill core and chip samples were photographed. •
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Drill core was sawn on geological/mineralisation boundaries with half-core submitted for assay. Entire half-core sample was pulverised at laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Samples from RC holes were taken at regular 1 metre intervals. Samples were split at the rig using a cone splitter to typically ~3kg. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly give an accurate indication of mineralisation given the qualitative nature of the technique and the style of gold mineralisation sought. • Blanks and certified reference materials are submitted with the samples to the laboratory as part of the quality control procedures. • Quality control results were consistent with the expected results from the samples submitted. • No second-half sampling of core has been conducted at this stage. • Field duplicates of RC samples were taken at approximately one in every fifty samples
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were submitted to Onsite Laboratory Services Ltd (ISO: 9001) located in Bendigo, Victoria. • Samples were analysed using fire assay techniques with a 50g charge and AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm. • All assays were subject to appropriate quality control measures including duplicates, blanks and commercially available certified reference material. • The laboratory also uses their own certified reference material and blanks. This data is provided to Adelong • The quality control results were consistent with the expected results from the samples submitted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All 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 the Exploration Manager and Managing Director • No adjustments to assay data received have been made. • No twinned holes have been completed as part of this programme.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill collars were located by an independent surveying contractor using a Trimble S8 1second Theodolite. Survey control was placed no more than 10 metres from located collars • Datum used was UTM GDA94, Zone 55. • Heights are to Australian Height Datum (AHD). • The quality and adequacy are considered appropriate for the program.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 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	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias,*	• The mineralisation has an overall north-south structural control with a steep west-dipping orientation. • Drilling attempts to drill perpendicular to the structural control as possible, given available drill sites

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples remain in the secure custody of company staff and contractors until being delivered to the laboratory by company personnel. • At the laboratory, samples are placed into a assigned holding crate and are then locked within the laboratory's building before being processed and tracked through preparation and analysis
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review or audit has been undertaken.

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	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Apollo Project consists of tenement EL006430 which is currently held by a Great Pacific Gold Corporation subsidiary and is subject to a binding agreement for Adelong Gold to acquire. • The tenement is current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Drilling reported in this release has been conducted by Adelong Gold Pty Ltd. • Mining of the deposit dates back to the 1860's, operating sparodically until the early 1900's • Recent exploration companies that conducted exploratory drilling at the deposit include: J.B. Griffiths & P.A. Management Consultants (1976 – 1981) Calmin Gold Pty Ltd (1984 – 1994) Golden Mount NL (1994 – 2008) Golden Mount Pty Ltd (2008 – 2014) Great Pacific Gold (2020 -2024)
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralisation associated with strongly faulted and broken metasediments in a near vertical, north-south oriented structure known as the Dig Fault. • Historically, gold has been identified as contained in electrum and calaverite (AuTe2) which occur as very fine grained (15 um) disseminations in the host rocks, with gold mineralisation appearing to be unrelated to sulphides, chiefly pyrrhotite–pyrite-chalcopyrite. Gold also occurs as free grains (10–50 um) and associated with quartz-muscovite veins and stockwork stringers. • The association of gold and tellurium is supportive of an (alkalic) intrusive related system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sample Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• All details as required are tabulated in the announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• A length weighted averaging technique has been applied to produce reported drill intersections • The intercepts use a 0.3 g/t Au cut-off and carry a maximum of 2.0 metres of internal waste. • No top cuts have been applied
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• True widths for mineralisation are variable but are approximated from the known orientation of structural controls on mineralisaiton
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view*	• See main body of announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No holes are omitted for which complete results have been received.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All relevant exploration data related to the current sampling has been included in this report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	a. These results will be incorporated into planning for follow-up drilling programs seeking to test extensions at depth and to the south along strike.