ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
23 April 2026

High-Grade Gold Confirmed at Comet; First Antimony Hits at New Trojan

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Comet - Diamond drilling assays**
  - **AC2502 confirms high-grade gold within the Comet Shear: 9.8m @ 2.76 g/t Au from 90.9m, including 0.7m @ 27.1 g/t Au from 100.0m and 0.6m @ 5.33 g/t Au from 91.4m; plus 4.3m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 82.7m.**
  - **AC2504 returned 1.0m @ 3.09 g/t Au from 166.6m and 0.8m @ 1.84 g/t Au from 146.8m.**
- **New Trojan - First diamond drilling assays confirm gold-antimony system, representing an emerging antimony discovery**
  - **AY2608: 1.9m @ 0.48% Sb and 0.88 g/t Au from 103.3m.**
  - **AY2607: 0.3m @ 0.67% Sb and 3.80 g/t Au from 90.9m.**
  - **AY2605: 0.7m @ 1.46% Sb and 0.49 g/t Au from 96.0m; plus 0.4m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 99.8m.**
- **Program status**
  - **First phase, early-stage diamond drilling program: six holes complete at Comet (1,481.6m), four at Yankee, seven at Trojan. Assays have been returned to date for the six holes at Comet, and the first three holes at Trojan, and results for remaining holes are expected within the coming weeks**
  - **All Comet holes intersected the Comet Shear with well-developed arsenic halos, geometry consistent with Fosterville-style epizonal Au-Sb systems[1]**
  - **Significant antimony grades in all three initial holes from New Trojan represent an important development for the Company in outlining the strategic value of the Lauriston project**
  - **All drill samples from the program are being submitted for photon assay to test for coarse gold.**

Adelong Gold Limited (**ASX:ADG**) (**Adelong Gold** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on ongoing diamond drilling at the Lauriston Gold-Antimony Project in Victoria. The program forms part of the broader campaign outlined in the Company's announcement dated 8 October 2025, which detailed the planned 3,000 metre drill program across the Comet and Yankee-Trojan prospects.

Drilling to date has intersected the mineralised structure, the Comet Shear, in all six drillholes, accompanied by well-developed arsenic halos that are characteristic of the upper levels of the major Victorian Au-As-Sb epizonal system. Gold mineralisation is associated with arsenopyrite, pyrite, stibnite, sphalerite and quartz veining within the Comet Shear.

Drilling is ongoing at the Yankee-Trojan prospect, located three kilometres to the north of Comet along the same regional trend.

Adelong Gold Managing Director, Ian Holland, said:

> *"These first assays from Comet confirm high-grade gold within the Comet Shear, validating the historic intercepts that drew us to Lauriston. Just as importantly, the first results from New Trojan confirm the gold-antimony association we expected, with the stibnite-rich veining now supported by assay. This is an early-stage, first-phase program; each hole adds to our understanding of a large, structurally controlled system. We will complete the current program in the coming weeks, rotate to Apollo for the winter months, and return to Lauriston to build on these results."*

Comet Drilling Results and Geological Observations

The first six diamond drillholes of the current program have now been completed for a combined total of 1481.6m. All holes intersected significant zones of shearing and quartz-sulphide veining, with textures and mineral associations consistent with Victorian epizonal Au-Sb systems.

The mineralisation at Comet is hosted by an Ordovician turbidite sequence consisting of shale, mudstone, sandstone, and minor granule-quartz conglomerate sediments, which has been folded into a series of north-south-striking concertina folds and regionally forms part of the Fosterville Sub-Domain, east of Bendigo. The west-dipping shear at Comet, known as the Comet shear, is associated with the gold mineralisation at the prospect.

AC2501 extends the west-dipping Comet Shear down dip by approximately 80m, demonstrating the consistency of the host structure.

AC2502 was observed to contain visible gold (see ASX Announcement 21 November 2025)within a structurally complex interval containing brecciated and styolitic quartz veins with coarse-grained arsenopyrite, pyrite and trace stibnite. (Figure 1).

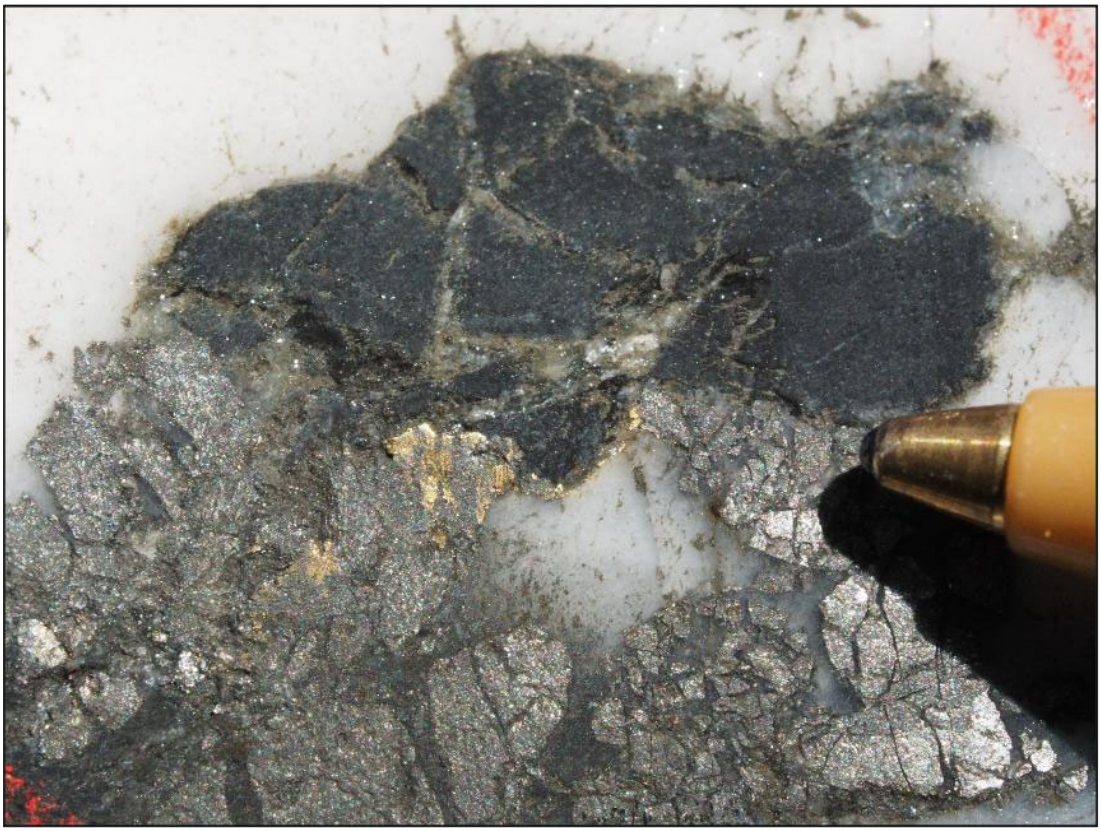

Figure 1: Visible gold observed in AC2502 within a structurally intense interval (21 November 2025)

The presence of visible gold is a visual observation only. Visual estimates are not a reliable indicator of grade and should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses. Assay results for AC2502 are now reported in this announcement and are set out in Table 3.

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

AC2503 was characterised by a thick sequence of sandstone with poorly developed structure and subsequent mineralisation. This is interpreted to be the Comet Anticline beneath the Comet shear. A small zone of shearing and elevated grade near the bottom of AC2503 could suggest a possible "stacked" shear similar to Comet.

AC2504 was similarly dominated by sandstone with grade isolated to tension veins marginal to, but associated with the Comet shear, potentially indicating that mineralisation within the shear is focused down dip of AC2504.

AC2505 intersected large sections of styolitic quartz and associated arsenopyrite (up to 6430ppm As) that contained elevated gold over large drill widths (5.1m @ 0.53 g/t Au) (Figure 2).

AC2506 was very similar in nature to AC2504, with wide zones of tension veins marginal to the Comet shear, again potentially indicating better mineralisation at depth.

The results to date demonstrate that the Comet shear is a major fluid pathway with potential to host significant widths of mineralisation and at high tenor. Additionally, the surrounding sandstones' brittle nature reflects the potential for broad intervals of tension-vein arrays and stockworks that could provide additional upside.

The presence of arsenopyrite halos strongly supports the hypothesis of a "Fosterville-like" zonation to the mineralised system, dominated by low-grade, arsenopyrite-dominant mineralisation in the upper portion of the system, into intermediate-grade, stibnite-dominant middle portion, into gold only at depth. Moving forward, additional work will focus on establishing the structural controls on high-grade mineralisation within the shear and testing for repetitions of high-grade shoots.

Due to the early stage of exploration, reported widths are downhole widths. The relationship between drill angle and mineralisation (true width) is not yet known.

Figure 2: AC2504 Tray #57 (186m – 189m) with an example of tension vein array in sandstones and grits.

Figure 3: AC2505 Tray #47,#48, #49 (151.6m to 162.2m) showing styolitic quartz

Table 1 Drillhole Collar Locations at Comet

HoleID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Grid	Azimuth UTM (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)
AC2501	263365	5850073	588	GDA94z55	085	-55	309.4
AC2502	263522	5850092	607	GDA94z55	092	-73	135.2
AC2503	263491	5850195	601.	GDA94z55	090	-55	259.3
AC2504	263490	5850195	601	GDA94z55	090	-70	308.8
AC2505	263480	5850312	610	GDA94z55	090	-55	198.9
AC2506	263479	5850312	610	GDA94z55	090	-74	270.0

Ongoing Program and Next Steps

The current first-phase diamond drilling program at Lauriston is scheduled to be completed in the coming weeks. The drill rig will then move to the Apollo Gold and Antimony Project in Victoria's Melbourne Zone for winter drilling, before returning to Lauriston for a follow-up program.

Follow-up work at Lauriston will be designed around results from the current program, with a focus on:

- Testing the down-dip and along-strike continuity of the Comet Shear, including stacked shear potential beneath the Comet Anticline.
- Step-out drilling along the 4.5km Comet-Trojan corridor, with priority on the antimony-rich New Trojan-Countess trend.
- Integrating photon assay results to refine sampling and structural interpretation.

The program remains fully funded.

Photon assay program - testing for coarse gold

Given the visible gold observed in AC2502 and the nuggety character typical of Fosterville-style epizonal systems, all drill samples from the current program are being submitted for photon assay in addition to conventional fire assay. Photon assay is a non-destructive technique that screens the full sample mass for gold and is well-suited to detecting coarse gold that conventional fire assay can miss. Results from the photon assay program will be reported as received.

Figure 4: On-site core logging shed and Corewise core cutting facility, Lauriston Project

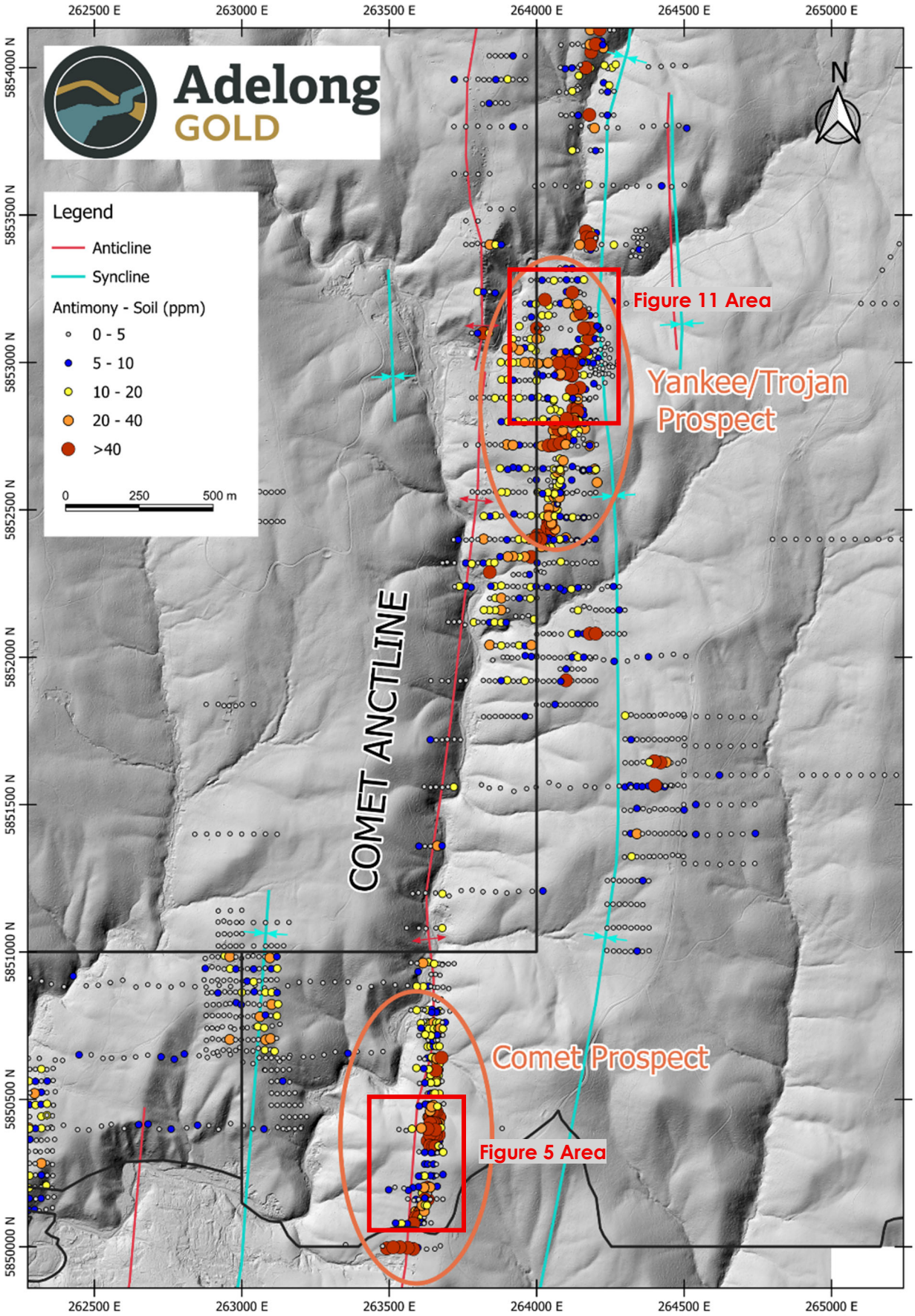

Figure 5: Adelong Gold, Lauriston Gold and Antimony Project - including the Comet and Yankee/Trojan Prospects

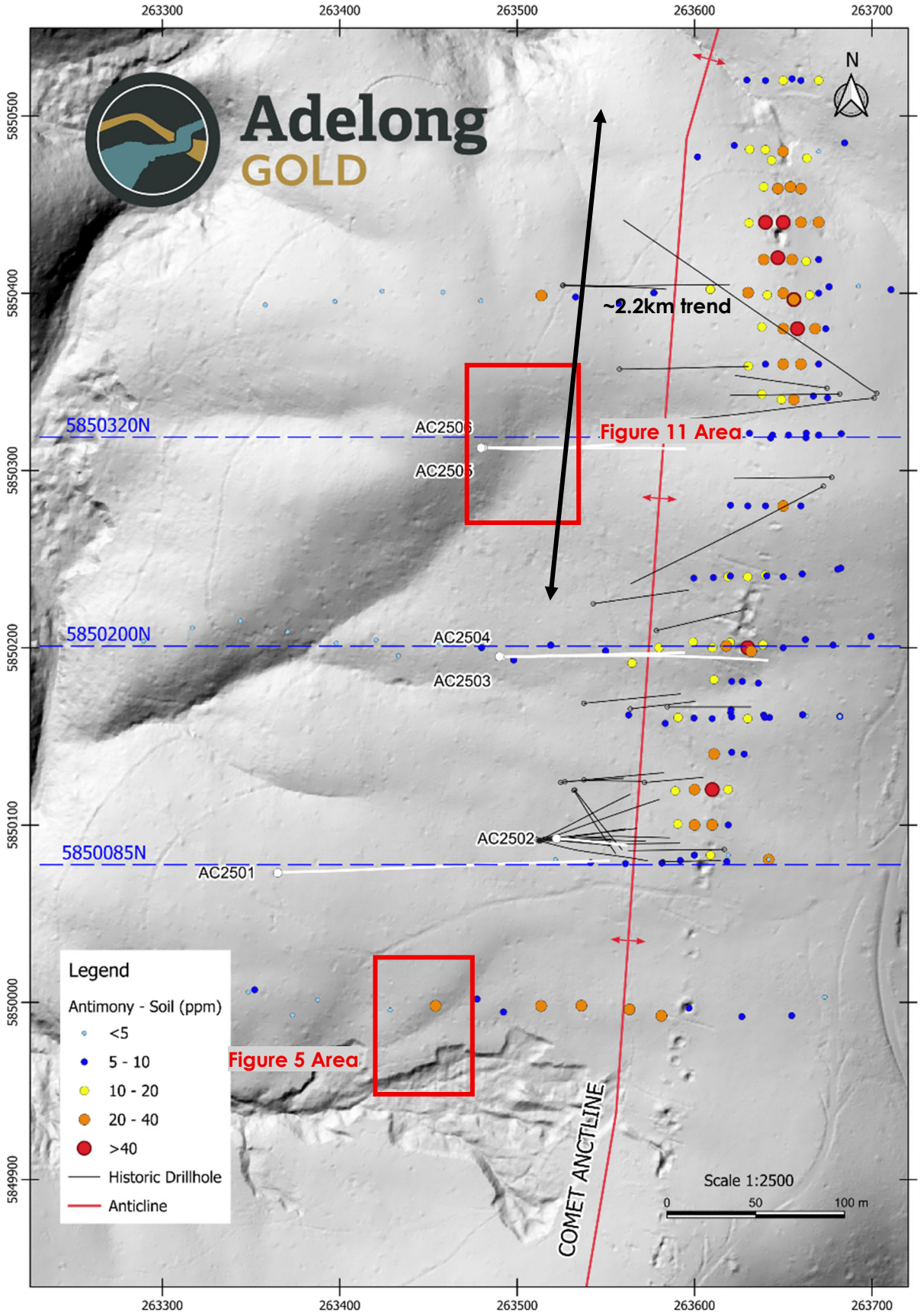

Figure 6: Adelong Gold, Lauriston Gold and Antimony Project – Drill Collar Locations

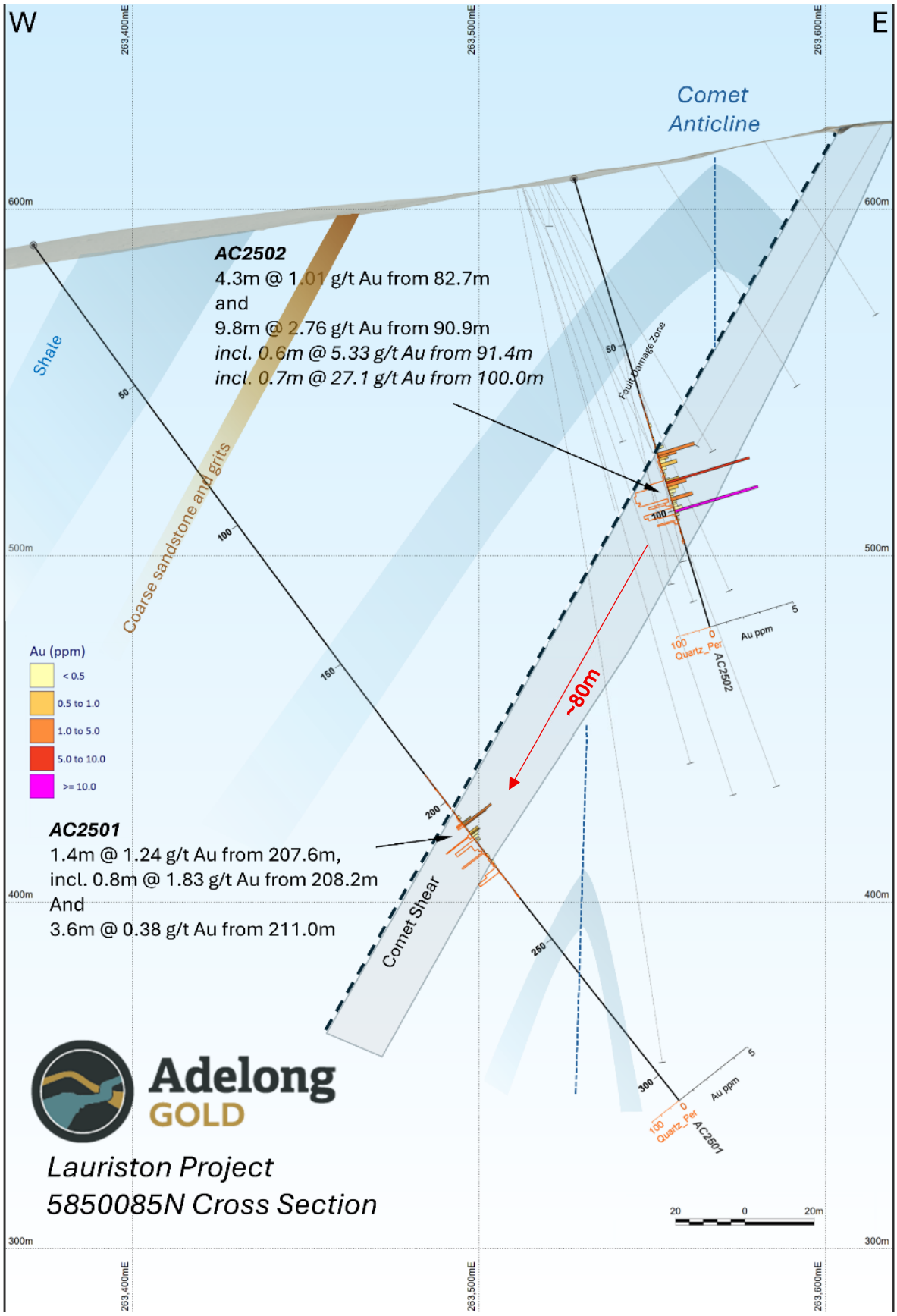

Figure 7: Adelong Gold, Lauriston Gold and Antimony Project – 5850085N Cross section

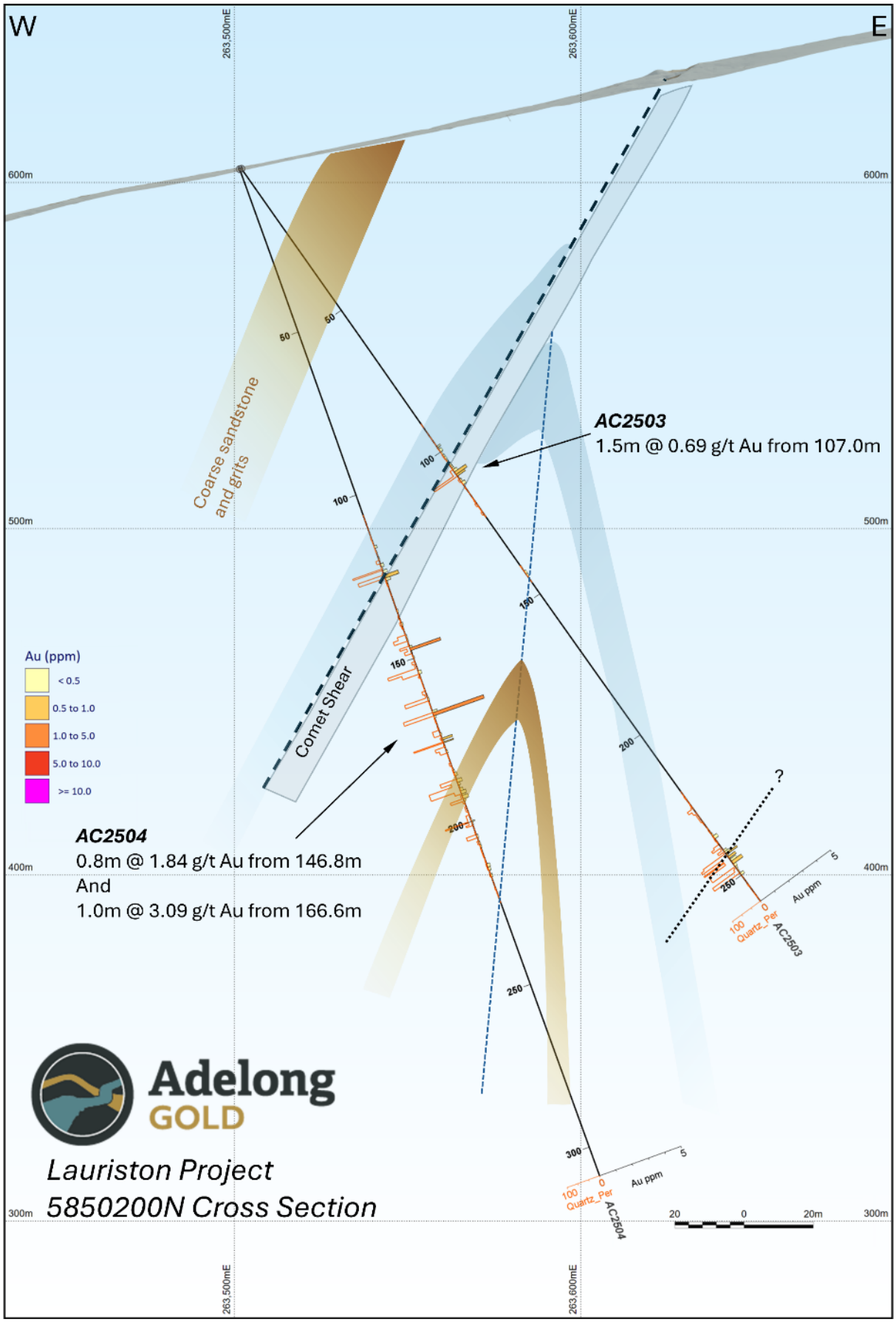

Figure 8: Adelong Gold, Lauriston Gold and Antimony Project – 5850200N Cross section

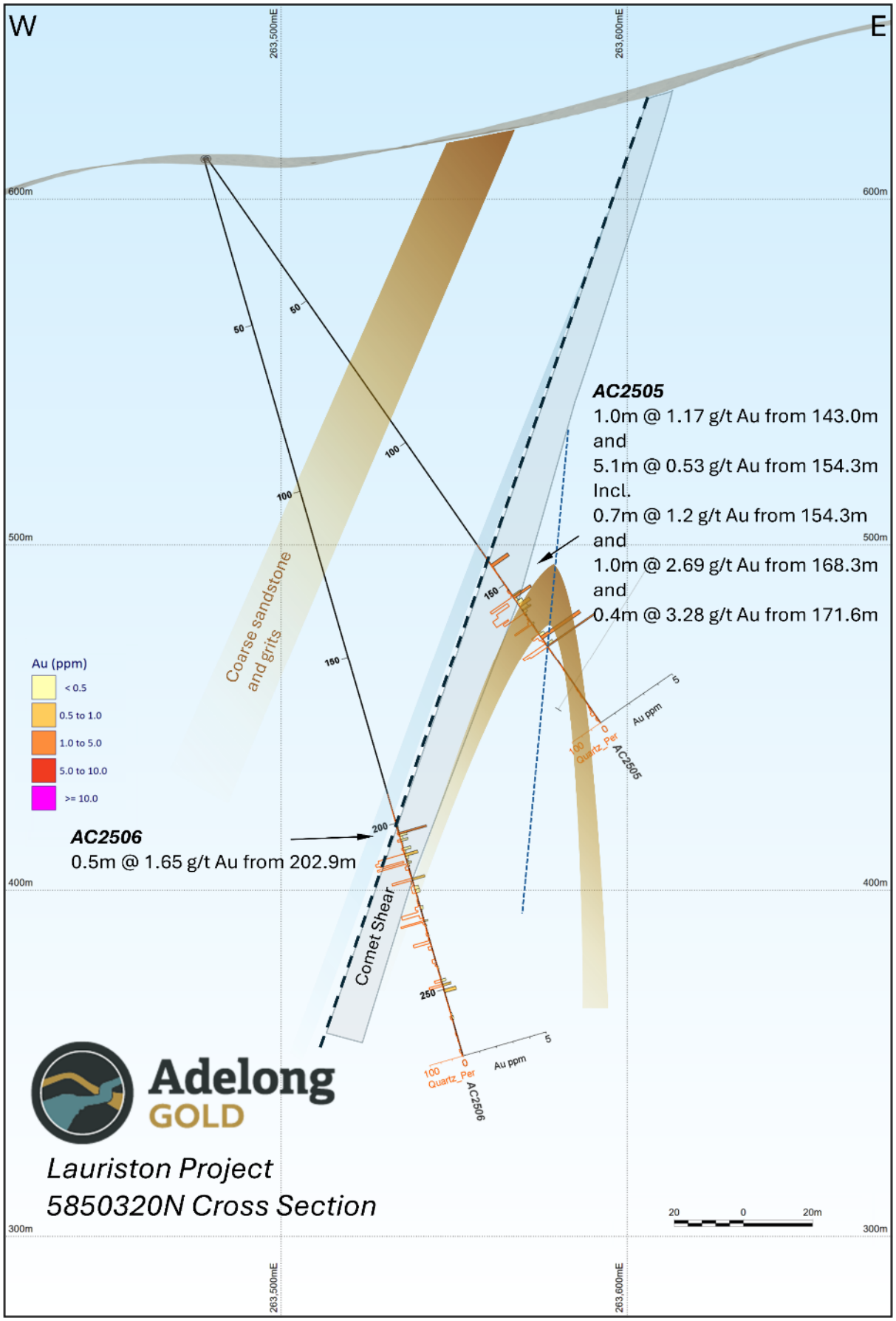

Figure 9: Adelong Gold, Lauriston Gold and Antimony Project – 5850200N Cross section

Yankee/Trojan Drilling Results and Geological Observations

A total of eleven drillholes on a planned twelve have been completed at the Yankee and Trojan prospects for a combined total of 1857.7m, with the final twelfth hole in progress. Mineralisation at Yankee/Trojan is approximately 3km north of Comet and hosted within the same turbidite sequence.

Three holes have been completed successfully at the Yankee prospect, with a fourth hole abandoned after intersecting historic workings. The Yankee prospect is located on the Comet anticline, approximately three kilometres to the north of Comet. Mineralisation is not well described historically, with both east and west, steeply dipping lodes reported as being productive. Drilling to date indicates the prospect is a system of saddle reefs, with both legs of the saddle historically exploited. Assays are pending for drillholes at Yankee.

At Trojan, diamond drilling to date has intersected a west-dipping shear, very similar in nature to Comet, but with a much stronger antimony association with zones of brecciated quartz infilled by stibnite, a sulphide of antimony. This correlates with strong antimony anomalism in soil sampling that extends approximately 1.2km north of Trojan to the Countess prospect, highly suggestive of a large mineralised system up to 2.2km in strike.

Seven holes have been completed at Trojan with drilling ongoing.Due to the early stage of exploration, reported widths are downhole widths. The relationship between drill angle and mineralisation (true width) is not yet known.

Figure 10: AY2608 Tray #32 with an example of quartz breccia with stibnite infill.

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Table 2 Drillhole Collar Locations at Yankee/Trojan

HoleID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Grid	Azimuth UTM (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)
AY2601	263905	585270500	658	GDA94z55	270.00	-50.00	212.60
AY2602	263874	585280300	646	GDA94z55	270.00	-50.00	79.40
AY2603	263874	585280300	646	GDA94z55	270.00	-62.00	165.00
AY2604	263905	585270500	658	GDA94z55	270.00	-65.00	233.60
AY2605	264050	585311000	650	GDA94z55	90.00	-55.00	210.40
AY2606	264050	585311000	650	GDA94z55	90.00	-75.00	164.40
AY2607	264046	585298800	657	GDA94z55	90.00	-50.00	130.30
AY2608	264046	585298800	657	GDA94z55	90.00	-75.00	150.00
AY2609	264002	585304400	645	GDA94z55	90.00	-50.00	200.20
AY2610	264002	585304400	645	GDA94z55	107.00	-75.00	200.90
AY2611	264115	585322600	650	GDA94z55	90.00	-50.00	110.90

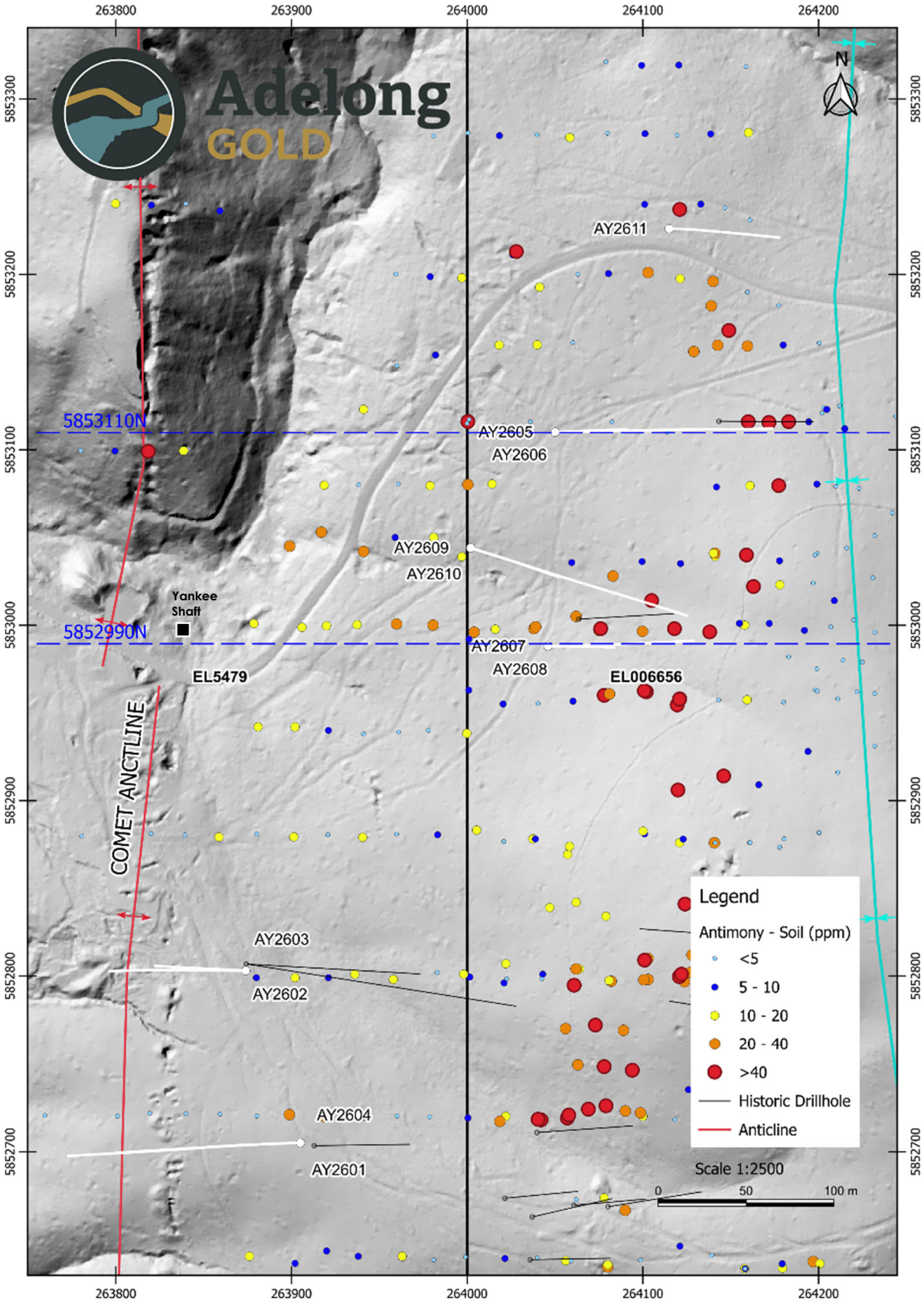

Figure11: Adelong Gold, Lauriston Gold and Antimony Project – Drill Collar Locations

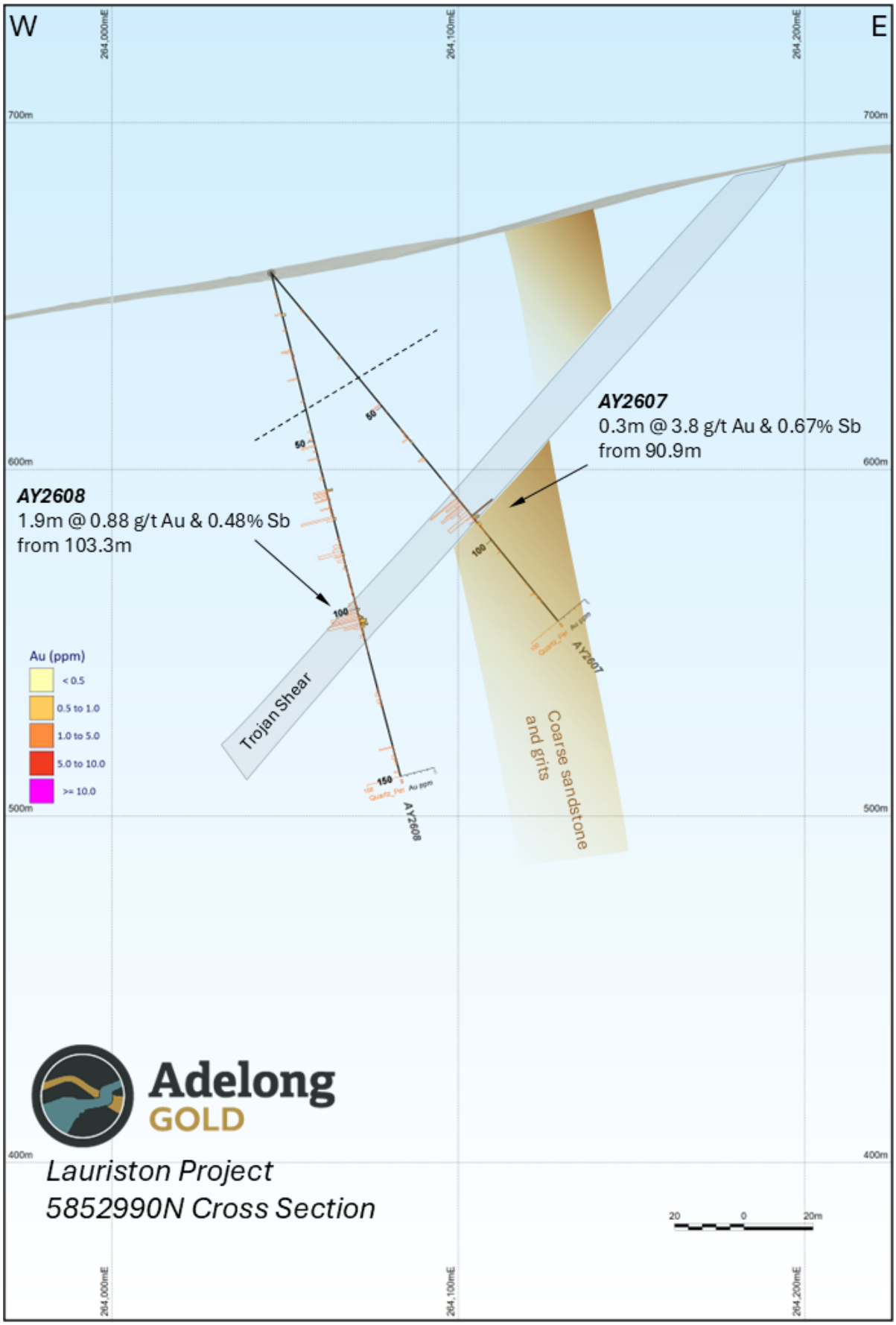

Figure 12: Adelong Gold, Lauriston Gold and Antimony Project – 5852990N Cross section

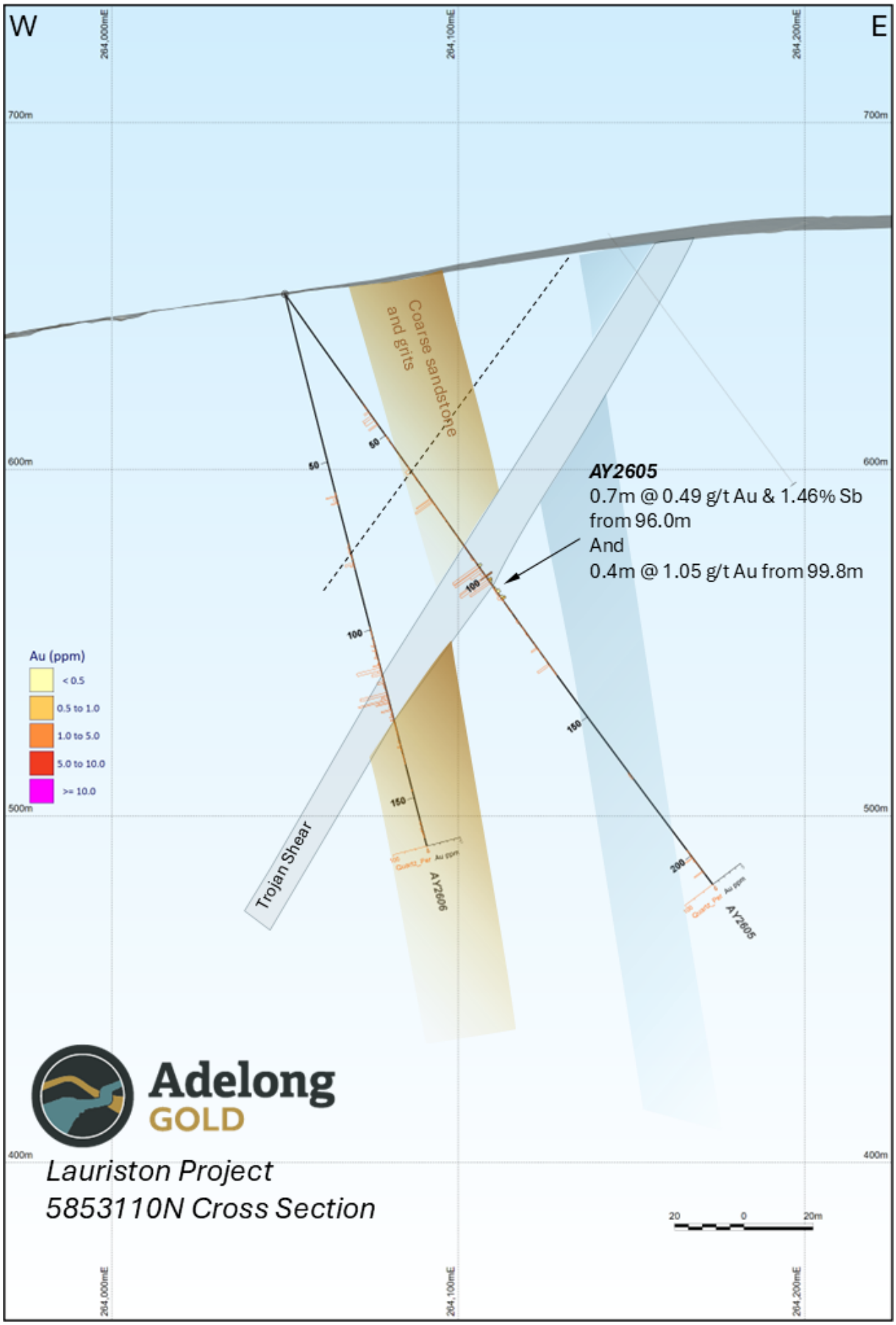

Figure 13: Adelong Gold, Lauriston Gold and Antimony Project – 5853110N Cross section

Important note on analogies

References to Fosterville, Costerfield, and Sunday Creek are geological context only. Mineralisation at those projects does not guarantee similar results at Lauriston.

-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 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 **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, similar to that at 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

APPENDIX 1 – SUMMARY OF NOTABLE INTERCEPTS

Table 3: Summary of notable intercepts from AC2501

HoleID	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Comment
AC2501	AC00008	197	198	1	<0.01	6.5	0.32	
	AC00009	198	199	1	<0.01	19.9	0.46	
	AC00010	199	200	1	0.01	40.4	3.02	
	AC00011	200	201	1	0.01	51.2	7.07	
	AC00012	201	202	1	0.01	33.3	3.68	
	AC00013	202	203	1	<0.01	18.4	0.5	
	AC00014	203	204	1	0.05	122	33.1	
	AC00015	204	204.6	1	<0.01	14.9	1.29	
	AC00016	204.6	205.4	0.6	<0.01	14.6	0.69	
	AC00017	205.4	206.4	0.8	0.13	182	34.7	
	AC00018	206.4	207	1	<0.01	33.1	5.08	
	AC00019	207	207.6	0.6	0.01	35	8.36	
	AC00020	207.6	207.9	0.6	0.62	491	29.1	**1.4m @ 1.24 g/t Au incl.**
	AC00021	207.9	208.2	0.3	0.27	306	29.5	
	AC00022	208.2	208.7	0.3	1.99	628	23.4	**0.8m @ 1.83 g/t Au**
	AC00024	208.7	209	0.5	1.57	1355	8.93	
	AC00025	209	210	0.3	0.05	243	13.15	
	AC00026	210	211	1	0.02	120.5	7.2	
	AC00027	211	211.6	1	0.59	297	64.1	**3.6m @ 0.38 g/t Au**
	AC00028	211.6	211.9	0.6	0.54	153	29.5	
	AC00029	211.9	212.1	0.3	0.64	121	18.3	
	AC00030	212.1	212.8	0.2	0.4	169	14.75	
	AC00031	212.8	213.6	0.7	0.3	204	102.5	
	AC00032	213.6	214	0.8	0.06	50.8	18.95	
	AC00033	214	214.6	0.4	0.28	125.5	18.95	
	AC00034	214.6	215.4	0.6	0.02	35.1	6.26	
	AC00035	215.4	216.4	0.8	0.02	38.8	5.4	
	AC00036	216.4	217.4	1	<0.01	33.1	3.19	
	AC00037	217.4	218	1	0.05	113.5	34	
	AC00038	218	218.4	0.6	0.01	32	2.22	
	AC00039	218.4	219	0.4	0.03	66.9	5.54	
	AC00040	219	220	0.6	0.09	123	16.85	
	AC00041	220	220.5	1	0.06	86.1	10.95	
	AC00042	220.5	221.4	0.5	0.03	25.7	2.47	
	AC00043	221.4	222.4	0.9	0.1	121	39.7	
	AC00044	222.4	222.8	1	0.03	69.1	33.7	
	AC00045	222.8	223.8	0.4	0.06	124	36.5	
	AC00046	223.8	224.6	1	0.03	50	17.8	
	AC00048	224.6	225.5	0.8	0.01	24	3.2	

Table 4: Summary of notable intercepts from AC2502

HoleID	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Comment
AC2502	AC00070	76	77	1	0.02	51.8	15.4	
	AC00071	77	78	1	0.01	47	14.45	
	AC00072	78	79	1	0.06	123	33.6	
	AC00073	79	80	1	0.02	39.6	9.21	
	AC00074	80	81	1	0.05	94.1	12.05	
	AC00075	81	81.7	0.7	0.45	302	24.9	
	AC00076	81.7	82.7	1	0.05	72.3	9.82	
	AC00077	82.7	83.6	0.9	2.19	3240	18.15	**4.3m @ 1.01 g/t Au**
	AC00078	83.6	84.3	0.7	1.06	760	55.7	
	AC00079	84.3	85	0.7	0.52	516	61	
	AC00080	85	86	1	0.32	275	125	
	AC00081	86	87	1	0.94	875	28.5	
	AC00083	87	87.9	0.9	0.24	355	31.3	
	AC00084	87.9	88.6	0.7	0.08	216	14.85	
	AC00085	88.9	89.6	0.7	0.11	348	17.5	
	AC00086	89.6	90.5	0.9	0.03	112	23.7	
	AC00087	90.5	90.9	0.4	0.24	881	28.5	
	AC00088	90.9	91.4	0.5	0.8	3800	33.7	
	AC00089	91.4	92	0.6	5.33	4830	36.8	**9.8m @ 2.76 g/t Au incl.**
	AC00090	92	93	1	1.13	5790	29.8	**0.6m @ 5.33 g/t Au**
	AC00091	93	94	1	0.6	7360	16.9	
	AC00092	94	95	1	0.39	1870	8	
	AC00093	95	95.7	0.7	0.2	1945	9.87	
	AC00094	95.7	96.2	0.5	0.13	2480	17.3	
	AC00095	96.2	97.2	1	1.27	>10000	51	
	AC00096	97.2	97.8	0.6	0.27	6210	25.2	
	AC00097	97.8	98.3	0.5	0.19	2870	39.5	
	AC00098	98.3	99.1	0.8	0.24	6130	41.8	
	AC00099	99.1	100	0.9	0.48	>10000	27.1	**incl.**
	AC00100	100	100.7	0.7	27.1	>10000	25.2	**0.7m @ 27.1 g/t Au**
	AC00103	100.7	101	0.3	0.12	240	22.9	
	AC00104	101	101.7	0.7	0.19	270	31.2	
	AC00105	101.7	102.7	1	0.04	57	13.65	
	AC00106	102.7	103.1	0.4	0.13	69	12.6	
	AC00108	103.1	104	0.9	0.03	69	11.55	
	AC00109	104	105	1	0.02	53.2	11.15	
	AC00110	105	106	1	0.01	48.5	8.96	
	AC00111	106	107	1	0.01	25.9	6.03	
	AC00112	107	108	1	0.01	31.2	5.47	

Table 5: Summary of notable intercepts from AC2503

Holel D	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Comment
AC2503	AC00240	102.6	103	0.4	0.06	144	51.1	
	AC00241	103	104	1	0.09	349	49.4	
	AC00242	104	105	1	0.11	190	67.8	
	AC00243	105	105.6	0.6	0.12	166.5	77.2	
	AC00244	105.6	106.2	0.6	0.13	416	47.4	
	AC00245	106.2	107	0.8	0.24	689	31.1	
	AC00246	107	107.9	0.9	0.77	145	35.5	**1.5m @ 0.69 g/t Au from 107.0m**
	AC00247	107.9	108.5	0.6	0.56	119	31.9	
	AC00249	108.5	109.5	1	0.04	141	17.4	
	AC00250	109.5	110.5	1	0.09	682	18.95	
	AC00251	110.5	111.5	1	0.21	126	31.9	
	AC00252	111.5	112.5	1	0.03	89.3	36.8	
	AC00253	112.5	113	0.5	0.02	30.8	18.3	
	AC00254	113	114	1	0.01	33.6	15.25	
	AC00255	114	115	1	0.01	38.8	25.4	

Table 6: Summary of notable intercepts from AC2504

Holel D	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Comment
AC2504	AC00359	140	141	1	<0.01	26.1	3.27	
	AC00360	141	142	1	<0.01	23.7	3.62	
	AC00361	142	142.8	0.8	0.01	21.6	10.5	
	AC00362	142.8	143.7	0.9	0.06	48.8	12.15	
	AC00363	143.7	144.7	1	0.05	76.4	17.7	
	AC00364	144.7	145.6	0.9	0.01	43.7	21.7	
	AC00365	145.6	146.2	0.6	0.01	37.9	19.15	
	AC00366	146.2	146.8	0.6	0.15	58.7	20.7	
	AC00368	146.8	147.6	0.8	1.84	318	37.3	**0.8m @ 1.84 g/t Au from 146.8m**
	AC00369	147.6	148.5	0.9	0.04	61.3	24.5	
	AC00370	148.5	149.4	0.9	0.02	102	26.1	
	AC00371	149.4	150	0.6	0.07	244	588	
	AC00372	150	151	1	0.01	87.5	22.6	
	AC00373	151	151.7	0.7	0.02	253	21	
	AC00374	151.7	152.5	0.8	0.02	196.5	17.2	
	AC00375	152.5	153	0.5	0.03	6130	16.3	
	AC00376	153	153.8	0.8	0.03	1900	6.37	
	AC00377	153.8	154.8	1	0.17	>10000	14.75	
	AC00378	154.8	155.5	0.7	0.02	814	9.44	
	AC00379	155.5	156	0.5	0.01	34.1	4.07	
	AC00380	156	157	1	0.01	27	6.31	

	AC00381	157	158	1	0.02	453	7.57	
	AC00382	158	159	1	0.02	44.5	5.54	
	AC00383	159	160	1	0.01	22.8	12.1	
	AC00384	160	161	1	0.01	28.8	16.1	
	AC00385	161	162	1	0.04	1310	12.5	
	AC00386	162	163	1	0.07	3730	12.2	
	AC00387	163	164	1	0.01	636	23.6	
	AC00388	164	165	1	<0.01	87.7	28	
	AC00389	165	166	1	<0.01	72.7	21.7	
	AC00390	166	166.6	0.6	0.29	3830	19.55	
	AC00391	166.6	167.6	1	3.09	4660	41	**1.0m @ 3.09 g/t Au from 166.6m**
	AC00392	167.6	168.3	0.7	0.1	75.4	17.05	
	AC00393	168.3	169	0.7	0.01	68.5	26.5	
	AC00394	169	170	1	0.01	73.9	9.78	
	AC00395	170	171	1	0.02	56.7	4.38	
	AC00396	171	172	1	0.02	65.8	5.26	
	AC00397	172	172.8	0.8	0.01	101	6	
	AC00398	172.8	173.6	0.8	0.08	915	5.77	
	AC00400	173.6	174.4	0.8	0.02	177	5.61	
	AC00401	174.4	175	0.6	0.63	930	9.29	
	AC00402	175	175.6	0.6	0.06	231	3.99	
	AC00403	175.6	175.9	0.3	0.63	534	3.63	
	AC00404	175.9	176.6	0.7	0.01	81.1	4.39	
	AC00405	176.6	177.1	0.5	0.04	1825	8.3	
	AC00406	177.1	178	0.9	0.03	1795	2.81	

Table 7: Summary of notable intercepts from AC2505

Holel D	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Comment
AC2505	AC00460	136	137	1	0.01	31.1	2.14	
	AC00461	137	138	1	<0.01	36.9	4.74	
	AC00462	138	138.8	0.8	0.03	120.5	28.4	
	AC00463	139	140	1	0.01	29.1	7.74	
	AC00464	140	141	1	0.01	48.6	10.55	
	AC00465	141	142	1	0.03	81.5	15.45	
	AC00466	142	143	1	0.03	107	28.2	
	AC00467	143	144	1	1.17	487	111.5	
	AC00468	144	145	1	0.05	53.3	50.4	
	AC00469	145	146	1	0.01	59	39.7	
	AC00470	146	147	1	<0.01	54.2	32.6	
	AC00471	147	148	1	<0.01	46.8	20.1	
	AC00472	148	149	1	<0.01	52.5	28.8	
	AC00473	149	150	1	0.03	61.4	33.1	

	AC00474	150	151	1	0.03	65.6	33.8	
	AC00475	151	152	1	0.02	58.6	18.6	
	AC00476	152	153	1	0.02	101	7.86	
	AC00477	153	153.9	0.9	0.02	79.6	3.42	
	AC00478	153.9	154.3	0.4	0.56	709	30	
	AC00479	154.3	155	0.7	1.2	771	30.3	**5.1m @ 0.53 g/t Au from 154.3m**
	AC00480	155	156	1	0.14	2550	10.9	**Incl. 0.7m @ 1.2 g/t from 154.3m**
	AC00481	156	157	1	0.36	5180	16.95	
	AC00483	157	158	1	0.74	6340	15.75	
	AC00484	158	159	1	0.42	3040	5.98	
	AC00485	159	159.4	0.4	0.57	642	6.24	
	AC00486	159.4	160.1	0.7	0.22	101.5	5.85	
	AC00487	160.1	161	0.9	0.06	33.6	3.34	
	AC00488	161	162	1	0.01	32.5	2.02	
	AC00489	162	163	1	0.02	31.9	3.17	
	AC00490	163	163.7	0.7	0.01	49.9	2.76	
	AC00491	163.7	164.1	0.4	0.15	164.5	3.85	
	AC00492	164.1	165	0.9	0.04	109	2.81	
	AC00493	165	166	1	0.01	24.7	1.5	
	AC00494	166	167	1	0.01	24.7	1.9	
	AC00495	167	167.5	0.5	0.15	176.5	6.36	
	AC00496	167.5	168.3	0.8	0.3	4700	11.3	
	AC00497	168.3	169.3	1	2.69	2970	4.25	**1.0m @ 2.69 g/t Au from 168.3m**
	AC00498	169.3	170	0.7	0.01	76.1	3.77	
	AC00499	170	170.9	0.9	0.03	892	4.97	
	AC00500	170.9	171.6	0.7	0.44	2390	4.05	
	AC00501	171.6	172	0.4	3.28	750	4.43	**0.4m @ 3.28 g/t Au from 171.6m**
	AC00502	172	173	1	0.01	394	4.62	
	AC00503	173	174	1	0.01	44.5	8.19	

Table 8: Summary of notable intercepts from AC2506

Holel D	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Comment
AC2506	AC00539	200	200.7	0.7	0.03	99.7	17.45	
	AC00540	201	201.6	0.6	0.06	355	9.26	
	AC00541	201.6	202.2	0.6	<0.01	30.4	5.64	
	AC00542	202.2	202.9	0.7	0.05	173.5	7.9	
	AC00543	202.9	203.4	0.5	1.65	753	33.4	**0.5m @ 1.65 g/t Au from 202.9m**
	AC00544	203.4	204	0.6	0.45	697	13.55	
	AC00545	204	204.9	0.9	0.14	618	13.3	
	AC00546	204.9	205.5	0.6	0.42	169	50.5	
	AC00547	205.5	206.5	1	0.05	96.6	20.6	

	AC00548	206.5	207.5	1	0.03	97.1	20.7	
	AC00549	207.5	208.2	0.7	0.44	1265	27.9	
	AC00550	208.2	209.2	1	0.09	438	7.97	
	AC00551	209.2	210	0.8	0.75	3050	14.8	
	AC00553	210	210.8	0.8	0.16	2340	8.36	
	AC00554	210.8	211.2	0.4	0.03	1605	15.45	
	AC00555	211.2	211.7	0.5	0.09	1905	13.25	
	AC00556	211.7	212.2	0.5	0.24	3930	10.25	
	AC00557	212.2	213	0.8	0.08	4410	8.44	
	AC00558	213	214	1	0.02	1310	4.05	
	AC00559	214	215	1	0.02	93.1	1.02	
	AC00560	215	216	1	0.01	488	1.45	
	AC00561	216	216.6	0.6	0.005	59.7	1.27	
	AC00562	216.6	217.2	0.6	0.76	5030	5.62	
	AC00563	217.2	218	0.8	0.02	1700	2.81	
	AC00564	218	219	1	0.02	1710	3.03	
	AC00565	219	220	1	0.24	4330	4.8	
	AC00566	220	221	1	0.25	1370	2.93	

Table 9: Summary of notable intercepts from AY2605

Holel D	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Comment
AY2605	AY00255	91	92	1	0.01	34	19.5	
	AY00256	92	93	1	0.01	27.3	17.6	
	AY00257	93	94	1	0.02	65.4	29.7	
	AY00258	94	95	1	0.04	119	39.7	
	AY00259	95	96	1	0.03	94.4	19.4	
	AY00260	96	96.7	0.7	0.49	3130	14550	**0.7m @ 0.49 g/t Au & 1.46% Sb from 96.0m**
		96.7	96.9	0.2				Core loss
	AY00261	96.9	97.6	0.7	0.04	201	22.1	
	AY00262	97.6	98.4	0.8	0.05	486	19.45	
	AY00263	98.4	99.4	1	0.06	548	24.3	
	AY00264	99.4	99.8	0.4	0.08	665	66.6	
	AY00265	99.8	100.2	0.4	1.05	4140	110	**0.4m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 99.8m**
	AY00266	100.2	101	0.8	0.1	606	19.65	
	AY00267	101	101.7	0.7	0.53	8940	35.3	
	AY00268	101.7	102.3	0.6	0.34	3970	21.3	
	AY00269	102.3	103	0.7	0.08	440	51.5	
	AY00271	103	104	1	0.11	241	57.5	
	AY00272	104	105	1	0.2	352	84	
	AY00273	105	106	1	0.48	1950	59.8	
	AY00274	106	107	1	0.09	184	24.1	

	AY00275	107	107.7	0.7	0.38	962	53	
	AY00276	107.7	108.3	0.6	0.6	1245	64.6	
	AY00277	108.3	109	0.7	0.02	68.9	44.9	
	AY00278	109	110	1	0.02	53.8	29.6	

Table 10: Summary of notable intercepts from AY2608

Holel D	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Comment
AY2608	AY00534	97	98	1	0.02	68.4	26.2	
	AY00535	98	98.8	0.8	0.02	96.4	22.4	
	AY00536	98.8	99.4	0.6	0.08	1420	31.1	
	AY00537	99.4	100	0.6	0.05	671	44	
	AY00538	100	100.5	0.5	0.38	5570	27.2	
	AY00539	100.5	101	0.5	0.03	284	26.4	
	AY00540	101	101.4	0.4	0.01	186.5	43.5	
	AY00541	101.4	102	0.6	0.01	271	274	
	AY00542	102	102.5	0.5	0.22	4620	23.5	
	AY00544	102.5	103	0.5	0.56	8580	28.1	
	AY00545	103	103.3	0.3	0.13	2400	19.8	
	AY00546	103.3	104.2	0.9	0.93	4340	9980	**1.9m @ 0.88 g/t Au & 0.48% Sb from 103.3m**
	AY00547	104.2	104.7	0.5	0.67	855	254	
	AY00548	104.7	105.2	0.5	0.99	659	146.5	
	AY00549	105.2	105.8	0.6	0.44	370	33.5	
	AY00550	105.8	106.7	0.9	0.13	271	91.1	
	AY00551	106.7	107.7	1	0.14	448	32.2	
	AY00552	107.7	108.4	0.7	0.01	98.7	38.5	
	AY00553	108.4	109	0.6	0.01	62.5	31.4	
	AY00554	109	110	1	0.01	49.4	32.5	
	AY00555	110	111	1	0.01	47.3	20.9	

Table 11: Summary of notable intercepts from AY2607

Holel D	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Comment
AY2607	AY00432	82	83		<0.01	52.6	19.6	
	AY00434	83	83.7		<0.01	108.5	24.7	
	NS	83.7	84.2					Lost core
	AY00435	84.2	84.5		0.04	488	20.3	
	NS	84.5	85.2					Lost core
	AY00436	85.2	85.7		<0.01	66.5	9.08	
	AY00437	85.7	86.5		0.02	61.4	11.4	
	AY00438	86.5	86.8		<0.01	43.5	5.56	
	AY00439	86.8	87.4		0.03	1140	7.86	
	AY00440	87.4	88		0.02	230	18.9	

	AY00441	88	89		0.01	67.5	16.5	
	AY00442	89	89.9		0.11	1055	33	
	AY00443	89.9	90.9		0.08	1550	65.1	
	AY00444	90.9	91.2		3.8	7730	6670	**0.3m @ 0.67% Sb and 3.80 g/t Au from 90.9m**
	AY00445	91.2	91.8		0.37	1200	16.1	
	AY00446	91.8	92.4		0.86	2130	37.9	
	AY00447	92.4	92.7		0.02	138	11.2	
	AY00448	92.7	93.7		<0.01	80.3	15.9	
	AY00449	93.7	94.6		0.34	1260	9.83	
	AY00450	94.6	95		<0.01	51.5	8.81	

APPENDIX 2 - 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. • Representative sampling is ensured by a combination of Company procedures regarding quality control (QC) and quality assurance/Testing (QA). • Certified standards and blanks are routinely inserted into assay batches
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. • All diamond drilling was completed using a HQ-sized drill bit (96mm diameter) to end of hole • Core was orientated with a Boart Longyear

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• 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 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 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.* • *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.*	• Drill core was sawn on geological/mineralisation boundaries with half-core submitted for assay. Entire half-core sample was crushed at the laboratory. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• 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.
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 ALS Laboratories located in Orange, NSW. • Samples were analysed using fire assay (Au-AA25) techniques with a 30g charge and AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm. Fire Assay is considered a total digest method. • Multielement determinations is via aqua regia digestion of a 50g charge and ICP-AES and ICP-MS finish. • 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• All geochemical data is compiled into an in-house relational database. • Original laboratory supplied pdf reports and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	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.*	• Comet 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. • Yankee and Trojan drill collars have been located by held GPS and will be surveyed by an independent contractor at the completion of 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.
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*	• The mineralisation has an overall north-south structural control within a moderately steep west-dipping orientation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	deposit type. • *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.*	• Drilling has been oriented on an grid east-basis for optimum intersection angles.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by internal staff. • Drill samples are stored on site and transported by a licenced reputable transport • company to the registered laboratory in Orange, NSW (ALS Laboratories). • At the laboratory samples are stored in a locked yard before being processed and tracked through preparation and analysis. • All drill core and samples were in the secure custody of company staff and contractors at all times.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None 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 Lauriston Project consists of tenements EL006656, EL007044, EL007045, EL007048, EL008054and EL5479 are currently held by Great Pacific Gold Corporation and subject to a binding agreement for Adelong Gold to acquire. • The tenements are all in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Not applicable, drilling has been undertaken by Adelong Gold Ltd.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit is hosted within a turbiditic sediment sequence and has an overall north-south structurally controlled orientation. Mineralisation consists of a arsenopyrite-pyrtie-stibnite sulphide assemblage within quartz veins and stockworks. The closest analogue is considered to be the Fosterville deposit, approximately 80km to the north.

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.*
		• Drill collar height is defined as height above sea level in meters (RL)
		• Drillholes have been drilled at angles deemed appropriate to the local structure, stratigraphy and available drill locations
		• Hole depth is measured from the surface to the end of hole as measured along the drill trace
		• All information material to the release has been included in the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All reported assays have been average weighted according to sample interval • All individual intervals comprising an average have been supplied • No top cuts have been applied • A nominal 0.5 g/t gold or greater cut-off is reported as being potentially significant in the context of this program • No metal equivalent reporting is used or 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 of mineralisation are not yet known due to the preliminary nature of the exploration.
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 of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See main body of report.
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.*	• 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	• *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 program has been included in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Ongoing exploration program of 3000m of diamond core as previously announced.