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ADELPHI METALS REPORTS SEVEN SAMPLES OVER 30 G/T GOLD AND SODIC ALTERATION SIGNATURE AT BRADY SUDBURY PROJECT

Vancouver, BC, October 22nd, 2026. Adelphi Metals Inc. (CSE: ADP) ("Adelphi" or the "Company") reports results from 215 rock samples collected in July 2026 at its Brady Sudbury Project in Ontario. The program identified high-grade surface gold at Golden Pine and Marble Mountain, sodium-enriched rocks and a metal signature consistent with the Company's iron-rich, fault-controlled exploration model. The North River claims, which include the Wanapitei fault, contained numerous samples of copper and gold in an IOCG type setting.

Highlights

High-grade gold. Gold values ranged from below detection up to 53.9 g/t, highlighted by five bedrock grab samples returning final values of 53.9, 49.7 and 37.0 g/t gold at Golden Pine, and 49.2 and 46.7 g/t at the Galena Vein in the Marble Mountain corridor. Two additional Galena Vein bedrock samples exceeded 30 g/t gold by fire assay; metallic screen results are pending.

Sodium enrichment. Six samples returned 6.0% to 8.2% Na_2O and less than 1% K_2O, consistent with an albitite-like composition. Petrographic confirmation has not been completed. In the Sudbury area, this type of sodium-rich alteration is documented as a main host of mineralization in iron-rich systems of this kind(3,4).

Associated metals. Gold-bearing samples show iron enrichment and locally elevated cobalt, tellurium, bismuth and rare earth elements. Reported values include up to 587 ppm cobalt, 124 ppm tellurium and 931 ppm bismuth. At the Galena Vein, four samples returned 222 to 747 g/t silver and 16.1% to 42.8% lead, and one returned 1.58% zinc.

Supports our model. Gold sits on faults branching off the Wanapitei Fault, while copper is concentrated on the main fault at North River, the same arrangement the Company interprets across Wanapitei Lake at the past-producing Scadding gold mine.

All results are from grab samples, which are selective by nature and may not represent average grades. Mineralization at Scadding, Alwyn and other nearby properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralization at Brady. See Qualified Person and Cautionary Notes.

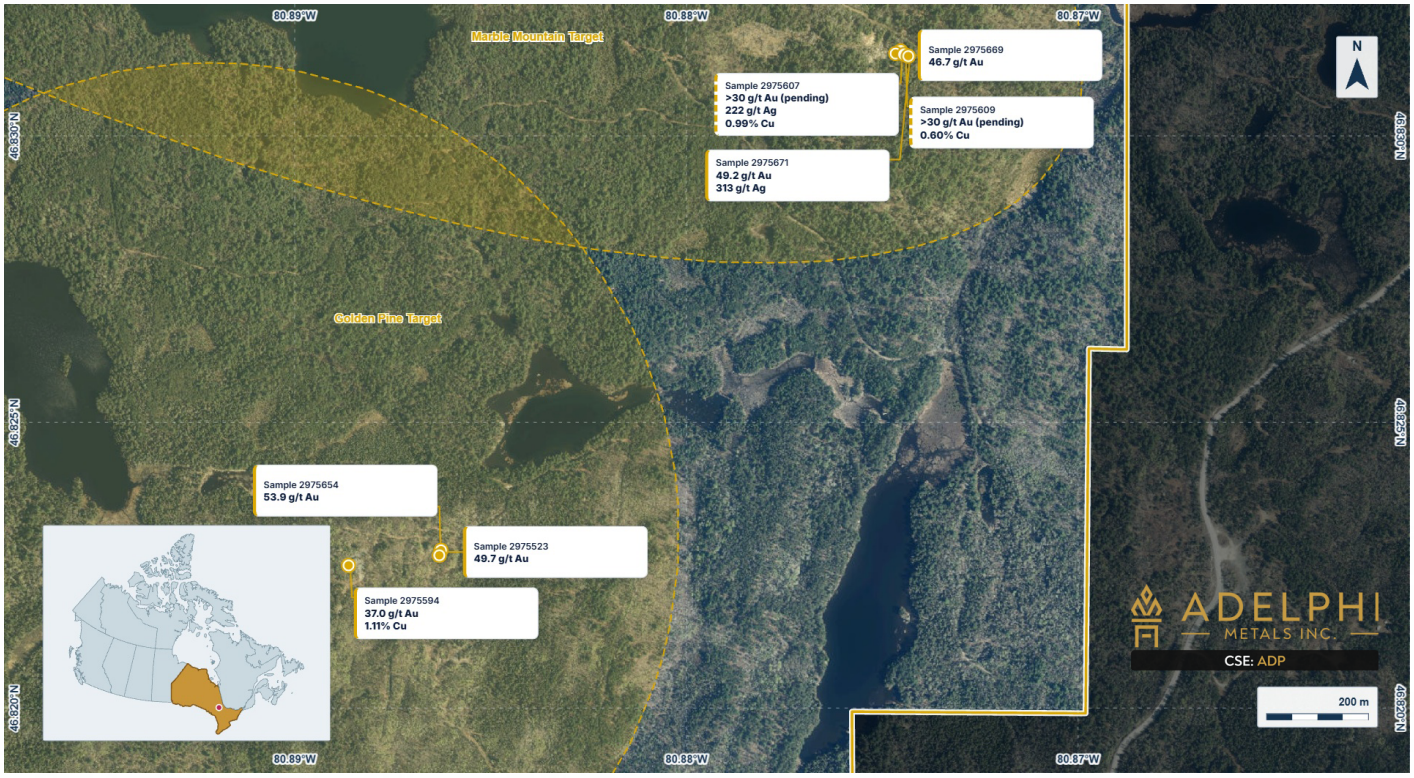


Figure 1. 2026 highlight rock sample locations at the Brady Sudbury Project

Exploration Significance

Adelphi interprets the 2026 results as following the structure of the Wanapitei Fault system. The high-grade gold at Golden Pine and Marble Mountain sits on faults branching from the Wanapitei Fault, while copper is concentrated on the main fault at North River, which accounted for 11 of the 20 samples on the property returning 0.1% copper or better. The same arrangement is seen across Wanapitei Lake, where the Company interprets the fault as continuing as the McLaren Lake Fault(2): the Alwyn copper-gold prospect sits on the main fault, with the past-producing Scadding gold mine on a branch beside it.

Gold follows iron at Brady. Samples returning 1 g/t gold or better carry more than twice the iron of low-gold samples, and in the Marble Mountain corridor that iron is held mainly in sulphide minerals, which electromagnetic and induced polarization surveys are designed to detect. The gold occurs with silver, and locally with cobalt, rare earths and uranium, alongside sodium-rich alteration. These are hallmarks of iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) and related systems, the model the Company is testing at Brady, and the same combination the Company's geologists note at Scadding.

At North River, bedrock samples returned up to 0.72 g/t gold with 0.14% copper, and two mineralized boulders, whose bedrock source is yet to be traced, returned 1.71 g/t gold and 1.28 g/t gold with 1.76% copper, the highest copper value on the property. The Company's geologists interpret these copper-gold veins as the upper part of a mineralized system, and the planned ground gravity survey will test for a dense, iron-rich body below.


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Figure 2. Rock samples collected during the July 2026 field program at the Brady Sudbury Project. Visual observations are not indicative of grade.

Table 1. Select 2026 rock sample results (all samples returning 1 g/t gold or better, plus samples awaiting final gold results).

Sample	Area	Type	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)	Iron, Fe_2O_3 (%)
2975654	Golden Pine	Bedrock	53.9	4.0	0.01	<0.01	13.6
2975523	Golden Pine	Bedrock	49.7	9.9	0.01	<0.01	13.0
2975671	Marble Mountain (Galena Vein)	Bedrock	49.2	313	0.29	34.87	7.2
2975669	Marble Mountain (Galena Vein)	Bedrock	46.7	3.8	0.15	0.01	38.0
2975594	Golden Pine	Bedrock	37.0	25.5	1.11	0.02	11.1
2975607	Marble Mountain (Galena Vein)	Bedrock	>30*	222	0.99	16.14	3.8
2975609	Marble Mountain (Galena Vein)	Bedrock	>30*	9.7	0.60	0.10	9.5
2975662	Marble Mountain (Galena Vein)	Bedrock	14.2	683	0.38	32.15	11.1
2975603	Marble Mountain (Galena Vein)	Bedrock	10.4	747	0.10	42.78	13.9
2975612	Marble Mountain (Galena Vein)	Trench	8.72	0.9	<0.01	<0.01	32.5
2975536	Marble Mountain (JBM)	Bedrock	2.41	<0.5	0.06	<0.01	21.7
2975511	Marble Mountain (Galena Vein)	Trench	2.41	<0.5	<0.01	<0.01	32.0
2975501	Black Creek	Bedrock	2.28	<0.5	0.04	<0.01	16.2
2975668	Marble Mountain (Galena Vein)	Bedrock	1.86	<0.5	<0.01	<0.01	8.9
2975513	North River	Boulder	1.71	1.5	0.08	<0.01	4.6
2975561	North River	Boulder	1.28	0.6	1.76	<0.01	6.6

*Grab samples are selective by nature and may not represent average grades. Boulders are not in place. *Above 30 g/t gold; final result pending. "<" indicates below detection for silver and below 0.01% for copper and lead. Median iron across all 215 samples is 5.8% Fe_2O_3.*

“These are the first assays from our first season at Brady and they are consistent with the model we set out to test,” said Michael England, CEO of Adelphi Metals. “High-grade gold at several locations, sodium enrichment in the chemistry and a large undrilled geophysical anomaly give us clear targets for the next phase of work.”

Next Steps

Next steps begin with two geophysical surveys: a ground gravity survey at North River to test for a dense, iron-rich body at depth, and an airborne electromagnetic (VTEM) survey over the Marble Mountain corridor to map the sulphide zones that carry the gold. The results will be combined with follow-up structural mapping, channel

sampling and historical induced polarization data(1) to define drill targets, including along the 4 km geophysical anomaly in the Marble Mountain corridor, which has never been drill tested, for a maiden drill program at Brady.

Sampling and Analytical Protocols

Rock samples were collected by the Company's field crews between July 8 and July 26, 2026: 185 from bedrock outcrop, 14 from trenches, 11 from boulders, 4 from pits and one from a dyke. Locations were recorded by handheld GPS (NAD83, UTM Zone 17N). Samples were submitted to Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs), an independent laboratory. Gold, platinum and palladium were determined by fire assay with ICP-MS finish; samples exceeding 30 g/t gold were re-analysed by metallic screen or gravimetric fire assay. Multi-element analyses, including major oxides, were determined by lithium borate fusion and four-acid digestion with ICP-OES and ICP-MS finish. Silver, copper, lead and zinc above upper detection limits were re-analysed by ore-grade ICP-OES, and lead above 15% by titration. Certified reference materials and blanks were inserted every 20 samples for quality control.

Qualified Person and Cautionary Notes

The technical elements of this news release have been reviewed and approved by Mr. François Gagnon, P.Geo., a Qualified Person and Independent Consultant to the Company, as defined under National Instrument 43-101.

Readers are cautioned that the rock samples reported in this news release are grab and select samples, which are selective by nature and may not represent true grades or the average grade of any zone, and that boulder samples are not in place and their bedrock source is unknown. Values reported as exceeding an upper detection limit are minimum values pending re-assay. The identification of sodic alteration is based on whole-rock geochemistry and visual observation and has not been confirmed by petrographic analysis. Historical results referenced herein, including the historical induced polarization survey, were compiled from public assessment records and prior operators, have not been independently verified by the Company, and are not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the property. References to iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) style mineralization, to systems forming IOCG and affiliated deposits, to metasomatic iron and alkali-calcic (MIAC) systems, and to a fault-controlled mineral system describe the Company's exploration model and are conceptual in nature; references to the Scadding mine, the Alwyn prospect and to deposits elsewhere in Canada are provided for geological context only, and mineralization on a neighbouring or nearby property is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Company's property. There has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource on the property, and no economic mineralization has been demonstrated.

About Adelphi Metals

Adelphi Metals Inc. is a Canadian junior exploration company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of precious and base metal property assets in Canada. The Company is advancing the Brady Sudbury Project in Ontario and its Triple R gold project in British Columbia, with an objective of locating and developing economic precious and base metal properties of merit.

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This news release includes certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking statements relate to future events or performance and reflect management's expectations at the time of this release. Such statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding the planned scope, timing and completion of the Company's exploration programs, surveys and follow-up assays; the interpretation of geological, geochemical and geophysical data, including alteration, mineral associations and structural controls; the anticipated ability of exploration activities to identify or define targets; the significance of the Company's properties and their regional setting; and future business plans. Forward-looking statements are often identified by words such as "expects," "plans," "anticipates," "believes," "interprets," "intends," "estimates," "may," "could," "would," "might," or "will." Such statements are based on assumptions including the availability of funding, permits and contractors, and are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially, including those risks disclosed in the Company's filings available at www.sedarplus.ca. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements except as required by law.

References

1: Ontario Ministry of Energy and Mines assessment report 20000019503 (historical induced polarization survey).

2: Thomson, J.E. and Card, K.D. 1963. Kelly and Davis Townships; Ontario Department of Mines, Geological Report 15, 20 p., accompanied by Map 2037, scale 1:31,680.

3: Gates, B.I. 1991. Sudbury mineral occurrence study; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 5771, 235 p.

4: Hamilton, M., Montreuil, J.-F., Adlakha, E., Corriveau, L. and Bain, W. 2023. Base, critical, and precious metals mineralization in the metasomatic iron and alkali-calcic systems of the Southern Province in the Sudbury area: A geological guidebook; GAC-MAC-SGA Joint Annual Meeting, Sudbury, Field Trip FT01 Guidebook; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6391, 66 p.