

ADELPHI METALS REPORTS COPPER OBSERVED AT EIGHT LOCATIONS AND WIDESPREAD IRON-RICH GEOLOGY FROM BRADY SUDBURY SUMMER FIELD PROGRAM; GROUND GRAVITY SURVEY AT NORTH RIVER BEING PLANNED

Field observations support the Company's interpretation of an interconnected, fault-driven IOCG-style mineral system at Brady.

Vancouver, BC - August 27, 2026 - Adelphi Metals Inc. (CSE: ADP) ("Adelphi" or the "Company") is pleased to report initial geological observations from the 2026 summer field program at its Brady Sudbury Project in Ontario, on the northeast edge of the Sudbury Basin. Field crews completed prospecting and sampling across the Marble Mountain, Golden Pine, Black Creek and North River target areas (see Adelphi July 24, 2026 news release). A total of 215 rock samples have been submitted for gold, copper, platinum, palladium and multi-element analysis, with assay results pending.

Observations from this program are consistent with the Company's interpretation of Brady as one interconnected system: iron-rich rocks, copper minerals and the same alteration and structural patterns were found repeatedly across the property, in different rock types and settings.



Figure 1. Iron-stained gossan exposed in outcrop at the JBM showing, Marble Mountain target.

Highlights

- **Copper at eight separate locations**

Chalcopyrite was found at eight locations across the property in more than one setting: with copper staining in historical trenches, in massive sulphide boulders, and in altered rock along granite contacts. Copper recurring in different rock types and settings is the strongest single observation of the program.

- **Widespread iron-rich geology**

Iron formation was observed in zones up to four metres wide at multiple locations; additionally, iron sulphide gossans were present in multiple areas and recorded in 40 samples.

- **Alteration and structure**

Altered rock, sulphides along shear zones, and quartz veins with consistent orientations were recorded throughout the property.

- **Possible sodic alteration**

Large units of albite-rich rock were observed across the property. Albite-rich rock may represent sodic alteration, a characteristic feature of IOCG-style systems; its extent and origin will be evaluated as multi-element assay results are received.

- **District scale**

Mineralized areas range from roughly 100 metres across to a corridor measuring approximately 1.1 by 2.4 kilometres, with the nearest copper-bearing zones 1.4 kilometres apart. Much of this ground is already exposed by historical trenching and stripping, with road access in place.

- **215 samples submitted; assays pending**



Results will be reported and integrated with the field observations as they are received.

- **Ground gravity survey at North River**

With surface prospecting and sampling at North River now complete, the Company is planning the ground gravity survey there to test for dense bodies at depth along the northern extension of the Wanapitei Fault.



Figure 2. Historically stripped outcrop at the North River target area exposing bright white, fine-grained albite-rich rock interpreted as possible sodic alteration, a characteristic of IOCG-style systems.

"The fieldwork so far has given us exactly what we were looking for at this stage," said Michael England, CEO of Adelphi Metals. "We went in to test whether the showings at Brady were isolated occurrences or part of something larger. Copper in eight places across different rock types, iron-rich rock in multiple areas and the same structures tying it all together point to a system. The albite-rich units are the ones we're watching most closely; if they turn out to be sodic alteration, that's one of the more diagnostic features an IOCG-style system can show at surface. We look forward to receiving the assay results and to following up this fieldwork with the gravity survey at North River, which will give us our first look at what lies beneath the showings."



Figure 3. Copper staining in historical trench exposure in the southwest Marble Mountain target (hammer for scale).

How the Observations Relate to the Brady Thesis

The 2026 field program was designed to test whether the showings at Brady behave like isolated occurrences or



like parts of one connected, fault-driven system (see The Brady Thesis below). The observations are consistent with the latter. Iron-rich rocks were encountered in multiple areas visited; copper was found repeatedly in different rock types across the property rather than at a single location; alteration and structural features were recorded consistently from area to area; and the mineralized ground extends over kilometre-scale dimensions. In addition, the large albite-rich units observed during the program are a possible indication of sodic alteration, which in IOCG-style systems typically forms beneath and around the copper-gold mineralization; if confirmed, it would be one of the more diagnostic features observed to date. Each of these is an expected characteristic of the system being modelled. Assay results will provide the grade and metal-association data needed to further evaluate the model, and the planned gravity survey will test for the dense, iron-rich bodies at depth that such systems are expected to produce.

Next Steps

Assay results for the 215 rock samples submitted are pending and will be reported and integrated with the geological observations as they become available. With surface prospecting and sampling at North River complete, the Company is now planning the ground gravity survey at the North River target, on the northern extension of the Wanapitei Fault, to look for dense bodies at depth, a hallmark of IOCG-style systems, and to help refine priority areas for continued exploration. Any coherent, structurally controlled gravity anomaly would become a priority drill target. The airborne electromagnetic (VTEM) survey over Marble Mountain, designed to detect buried sulphides along the marble contact, remains planned to follow the gravity survey.



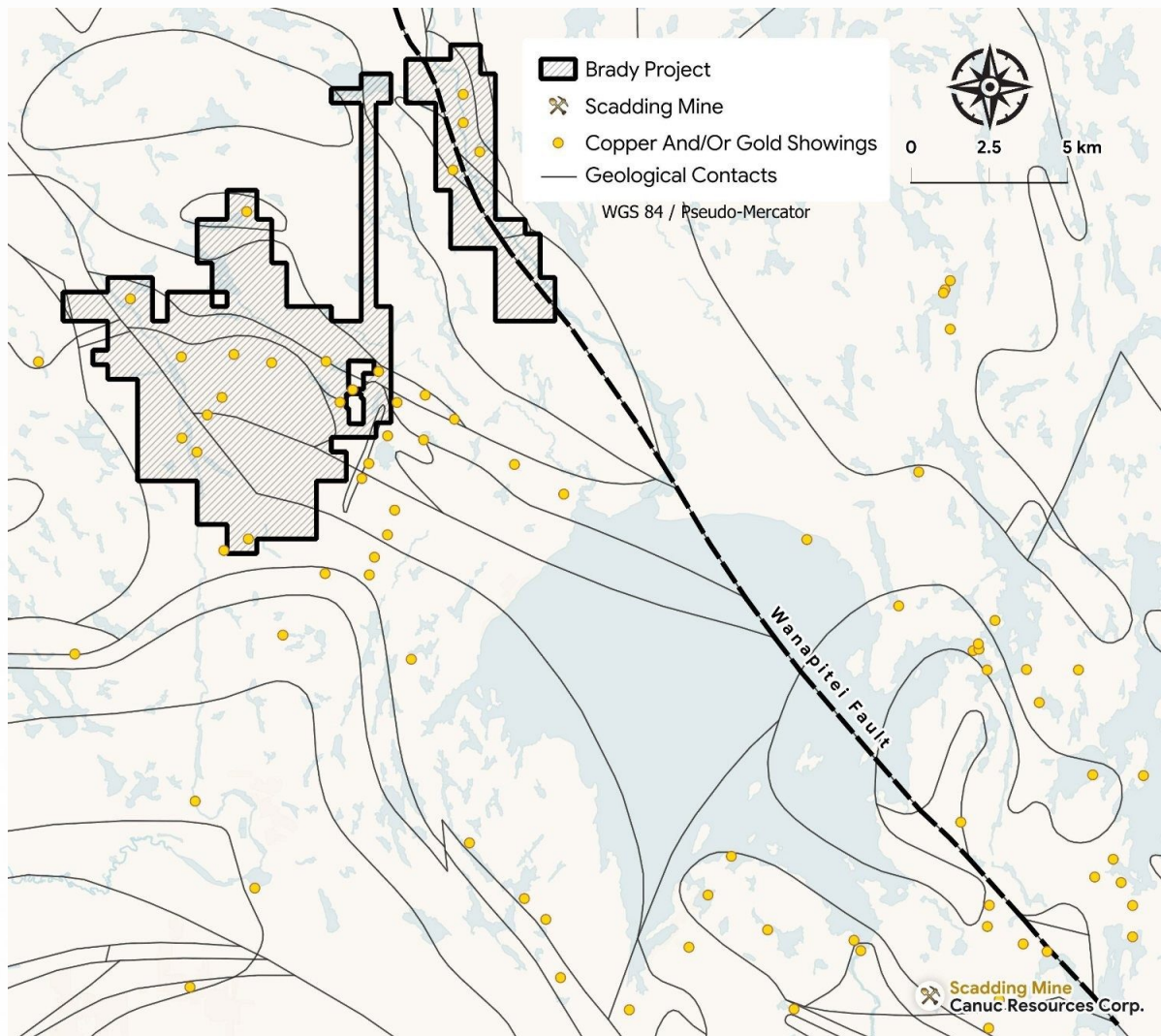


Figure 4. The Wanapitei Fault runs through the Brady Project and southeast to the past-producing Scadding Mine, which sits where the fault crosses geological contacts.

The Brady Thesis: The Wanapitei Fault

At the heart of the Brady Sudbury Project is the Wanapitei Fault, a major structure that runs through the property on the same trend as the fault interpreted to control the past-producing Scadding gold mine. Adelphi views the showings across Brady not as isolated occurrences but as the surface expression of one interconnected, fault-driven system, much of it never systematically explored. The ground shows the hallmarks of systems forming IOCG and affiliated deposits: district-scale fault corridors, a 6 km breccia mass at Marble Mountain, a copper-gold-silver-cobalt-bismuth-tellurium metal signature, and possible sodic alteration. Iron-rich alteration is closely associated with gold at Scadding and, based on historical work, with copper-gold along the Alwyn trend. Systems of this type elsewhere in Canada formed the NICO gold-cobalt-bismuth and Sue Dianne copper-gold deposits in the Northwest Territories, and the same targeting logic guides Adelphi's work at Brady.

Qualified Person

The technical elements of this news release have been reviewed and approved by Mr. François Gagnon, P.Geo., a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101 on standards of disclosure for mineral projects. Mr. Gagnon is a



Geologist with NVNIO, a consulting firm engaged by Adelphi Metals to oversee the 2026 exploration work.

Readers are cautioned that the results described in this news release are visual geological observations made in the field and have not been confirmed by assay. Visible sulphide minerals, gossan or copper staining are not necessarily indicative of economic mineralization, and visual observations are not a substitute for assay results. The identification of sodic alteration is based on visual observation of albite-rich rock and has not been confirmed by petrographic or geochemical analysis. Rock samples collected during the program are grab and select samples, which are selective by nature and may not represent true grades or the average grade of any zone. References to iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) style mineralization and to a fault-controlled mineral system describe the Company's exploration model and are conceptual in nature; references to the Scadding deposit, the Alwyn trend 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.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

"Michael England"

Michael England, CEO & Director

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