

G50 CORP CONFIRMS SIGNIFICANT MINERALIZATION IN PARALLEL VEINS OVER 1.3 KM AT GOLCONDA

Highlights

- Drill results received from four separate areas within the 2,500m long and 200-600m wide major structural zone that transects the 100% owned Golconda property. Results from 6 core and 7 RC holes drilled during the 2025-2026 and 2026 programs, respectively, confirm polymetallic gold-silver-zinc discovery over a strike **length of 1.3km** and a **depth extent from surface to 400m on the Tub Vein**.
 - Follow-up of high-grade drill intersection in previously reported GRC06 located in the Green Linnet-Good Hope Veins. Core hole GDD09 intersected:
 - **16.8m at 4.34g/t Au and 68.8g/t Ag from 216.4m including**
 - **10.7m at 6.63 g/t Au and 105.3 g/t Ag from 219.5m**
 - Follow-up of high-grade intersection in previously reported GRC21 located in the Tub Vein. Core hole GDD04 intersected:
 - **13.4m at 1.63 g/t Au and 30.99g/t Ag from 192.9m including**
 - **1.5m at 13.25 g/t Au and 113 g/t Ag from 194.2m**
 - Testing a previously untested section of the Tub Vein, and approximately 500m SE of the Golden Eagle mine. RC hole GRC40 intersected:
 - **15.2m at 8.24 g/t Au and 59.89 g/t Ag from 48.8m including**
 - **7.6m at 13.61 g/t Au and 98.94 g/t Ag from 50.3m**
 - Drilling of a previously untested target at the intersection of the Good Hope and Mexican Veins. RC hole GRC39 intersected **multiple mineralized zones including**:
 - **12.2m at 0.56 g/t Au and 200 g/t Ag from 45.7m including**
 - **4.6m at 0.91 g/t Au and 467 g/t Ag from 45.7m and**
 - **1.5m at 0.36 g/t Au and 115 g/t Ag from 56.4m**
 - Drilling was highly successful and definitively met the objectives confirming strike, depth and lateral extensions to the known mineralization at Golconda. Drilling also continued to test the high priority gallium target with all holes reporting significant and consistent shallow intercepts including:
 - **214m at 18.1 g/t Ga from surface in GRC 39**
 - **214m at 17.4 g/t Ga from surface in GRC 40**
 - **432m at 18.2 g/t Ga from surface in GDD 05**
 - **437m at 18.1 g/t Ga from surface in GDD 07**
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G50 Corp Limited (G50 or the Company) (ASX:G50) (OTCQX:GFTYF) is pleased to announce partial results from its 2025-2026 core, and 2026 RC, drilling programs at the Golconda Project in Arizona. The programs were designed to achieve multiple outcomes, including (i) follow up to the shallow high-grade gold and silver discovery made by G50 in 2023 (GRC 06) and 2025 (GRC 21 and 22), (ii) increase the company's knowledge of the depth extent of known mineralization below 180m, and (iii) explore new targets along the Tub Vein and its footwall. (eg: Green Linnet). All three aims have been successfully achieved with the results of the 13 holes returned from the lab and reported herein.

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

The Golconda project covers 3km of strike on a major NW-trending crustal structure that hosts much of the significant base and precious metal mineralisation of the district, including the adjacent Mineral Park porphyry copper-silver-molybdenum mine.

On the Golconda property, structures are characterised by polymetallic mineralisation (Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu) in varying proportions in association with Ga-bearing alteration minerals (sericite, kaolinite) derived from feldspar-bearing host rocks.

Within this major structural zone, the following individual mineralised structures have been recognised and the focus of exploration to date:

- Golconda Vein (Zn-Pb-Au-Ag)
- Primrose Vein (Zn-Pb-Au-Ag)
- Tub Vein (Au-Ag-Zn)
- Green Linnet Vein (Au-Ag)
- Good Hope Vein (Au-Ag)
- Mexican Vein (Au-Ag)

G50's RC drilling during 2025 tested targets across a 250m by 1,000m area encompassing the Tub Vein and its footwall, including the Green Linnet, Good Hope and Mexican veins and intercepted multiple broad zones of gold, silver, base metals and gallium (see ASX release "District Scale Precious and Strategic Metals Discovery" – 14 August 2025).

The 2025/26 core drill program completed all 7 planned holes with 6 assays returned from the lab (Table 1).

Core drillholes GDD03 through GDD07 confirm continuity of geology and mineralization of the Tub Vein from the surface to 400m depth at the current drill spacing (e.g. GDD04: 13.4m at 1.63 g/t Au, 31.0 g/t Ag, 0.16% Zn from 192.9m) (Fig 2, 3, and 4). Assays are pending for core hole GDD08. Core confirms that the vein occupies a fault zone that is as much as 100m wide. Mineralization occurs as stockwork and vein quartz up to several metres wide (down hole) containing sulfide with variable amounts of disseminated pyrite, sphalerite and galena.

Core drillhole GDD09 tested the down dip extent of the Green Linnet Vein intercepted in drillhole GRC06 from the 2023 drill program (35.0m at 5.2 g/t Au, 5.9 g/t Ag from 176.8m and, at the end of the hole, 45.7m at 0.2 g/t Au, 1.5 g/t Ag from 219.5m) (Fig. 7, Table 1). Drilling confirms high-grade mineralization in both the Green Linnet (GDD09: 1.5m at 11.2g/t Au and 267g/t Ag from 185.9m) and parallel Good Hope veins (GDD09: 16.8m at 4.34 g/t Au and 68.8 g/t Ag from 216.4m).

The 2026 RC drill program has completed 12 holes of the planned 16, with 7 returned from the lab (Table 2).

RC drillhole GRC39 was drilled to test the Good Hope and Mexican veins at a distance 800m north of drillhole GDD09. Drilling intersected significant structures, between 12-15 metres wide, characterized by lower grade mineralization in both the Good Hope and Mexican veins (e.g. GRC39: 15.2m @ 0.46 g/t Au, 33 g/t Ag from 143.3m) (Fig. 5). RC drillholes GRC40-44 were drilled across and along the Tub Vein from a single pad between the Oro Plata and Golden Eagle mines. Mineralization was intercepted in GRC 40 and 41 (Fig. 6, Table 2). A broad zone of alteration and mineralization that outcrops south of GRC42-44 was not intercepted. Drillhole GRC45 targeted mineralization potentially associated with a rhyolite dike between GRC 40-44 and the Golden Eagle Mine.

Four planned holes remain to be drilled in the Golden Eagle Mine area where high grade mineralisation has been mined and reported in drilling.

GALLIUM

The current drilling confirms and supports earlier drilling that the alteration zones associated with precious and base metal mineralized zones at Golconda host gallium which could be a valuable source of the strategic mineral for domestic supply.

The continued work on gallium at Golconda supports the company's strategy for potential future development of a strategic domestic gallium supply, integrated within a primary precious and base metals project.

Recent metallurgical test work validated a potential flowsheet to concentrate a gallium-rich feedstock using proven, low-cost processing methods. Early-stage work to date suggests gallium grades may increase 150 - 200% from feedstock to bulk concentrate with the possibility of high recoveries of up to 70% gallium via screening and flotation, up to 97% silver via screening and flotation, and up to 82% gold via flotation.

G50 Corp's Managing Director, Mark Wallace, commented:

"Today's results build directly on 2025's success, almost doubling Golconda's drill-tested mineralised strike length to 1.3 km and extending depth from 180 m to 400 m. Identifying significant precious metal intercepts within parallel veins is an exciting discovery for all involved. Golconda is a large-scale polymetallic gold-silver-zinc project with significant potential.

Consistent gallium results and recent metallurgical understanding suggest clear pathways to commercialization. With RC drilling still underway and assays pending, the project remains significantly underexplored.

This discovery has strong economic potential with confirmed extensive strike length, high-grade intercepts and polymetallic mineralisation, reinforcing Golconda's scale and importance.

Growing geopolitical and commercial pressures are increasing interest in our Arizona located project. Based on current mineralogy and metallurgical work, the G50 team is well positioned to discover and potentially supply the Western world with secure strategic and precious metals."

NEXT STEPS

- RC drilling is ongoing to test the strike extension of the Green Linnet and Good Hope veins.
- These follow-up RC drillholes are collared closer to the Green Linnet Vein than GRC06 and at a shallower angle than GDD09 so potentially reach and test the parallel Good Hope and Mexican veins at shallow depth.
- Test the Good Hope and Mexican Veins and Great White Dike south of GRC39.
- Test the extension of the Tub Vein at the Golden Eagle Mine.
- Metallurgical test work for base metals, precious metals and gallium.

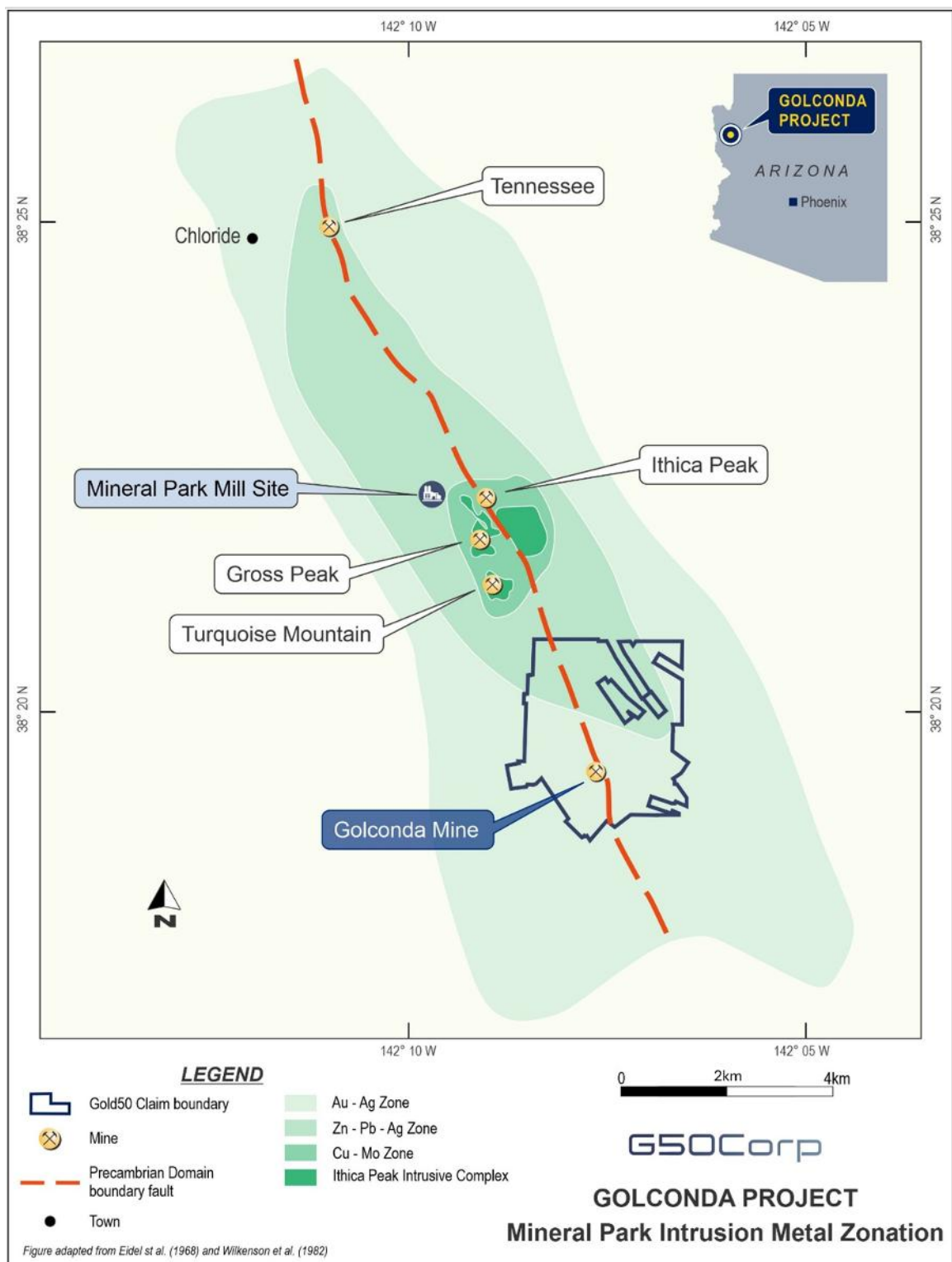


Figure 1: Golconda Project relative to Mineral Park and District Scale Structure

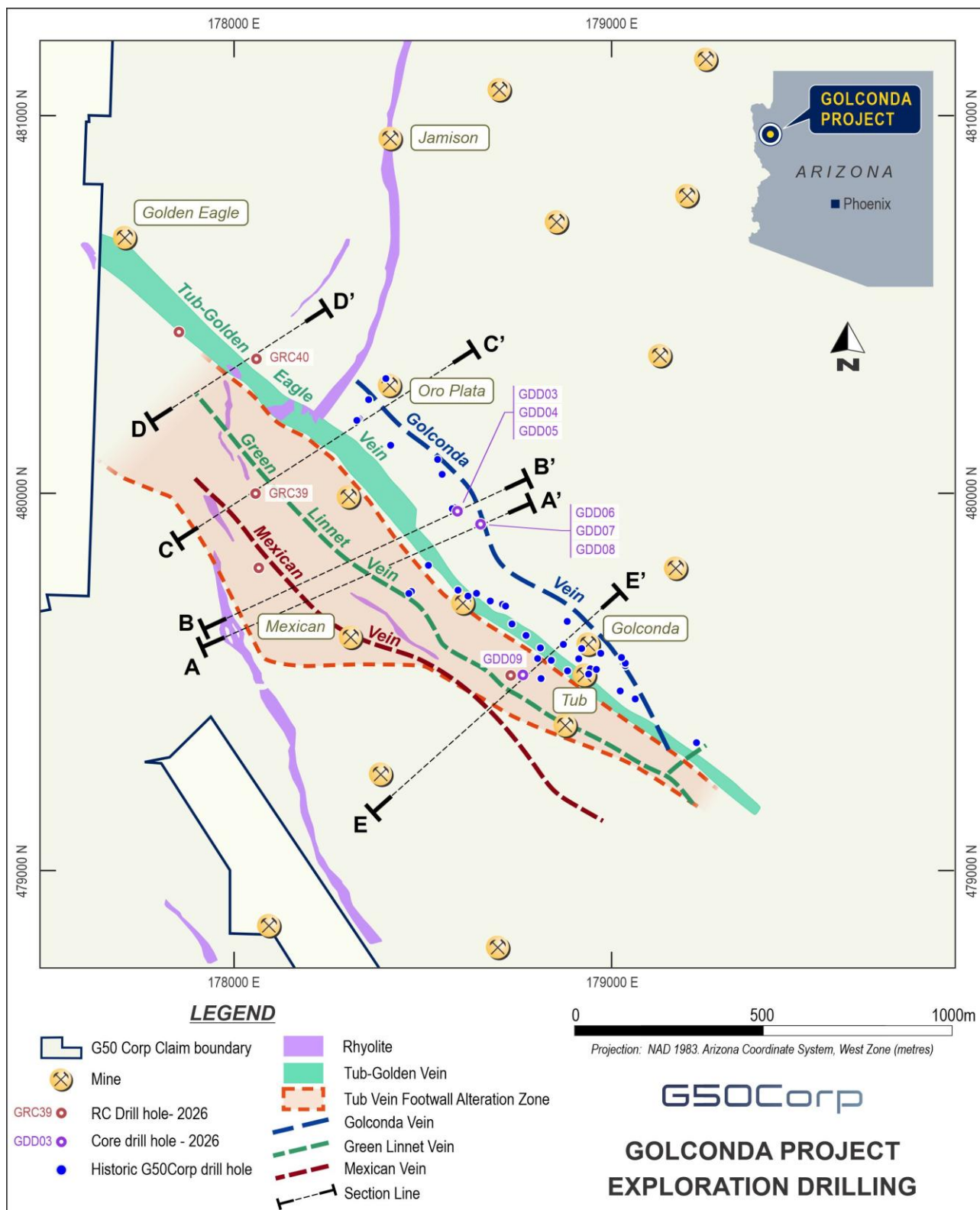


Figure 2: Plan showing location of RC and Core collars of holes drilled by G50 Corp in 2025 – 2026

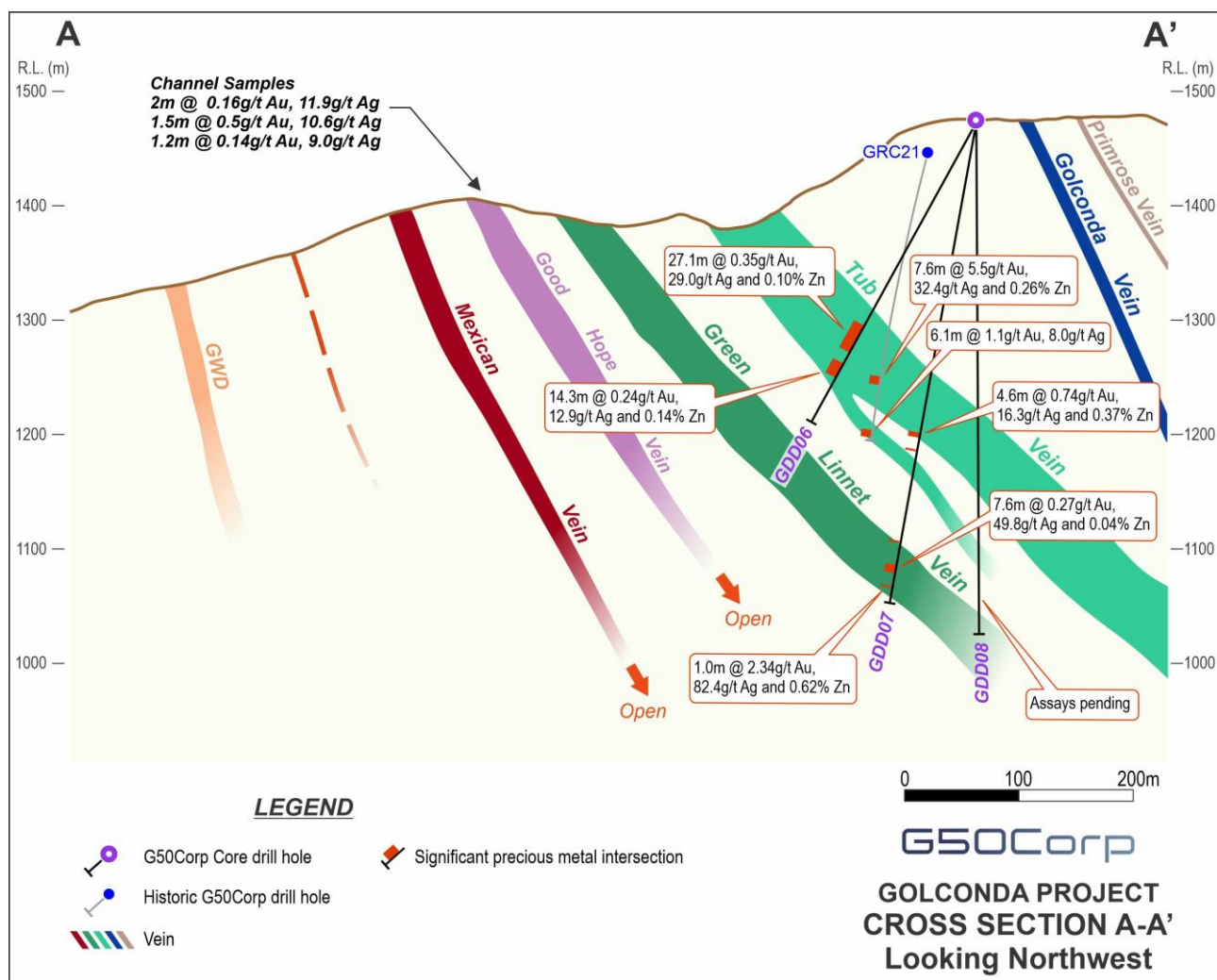


Figure 3: Cross section A – A' showing recent drillhole's GDD06, GDD07 and GDD08 including earlier GRC 21 and major interpreted mineralized structures and surface channel samples (Note: GDD08 assays pending).

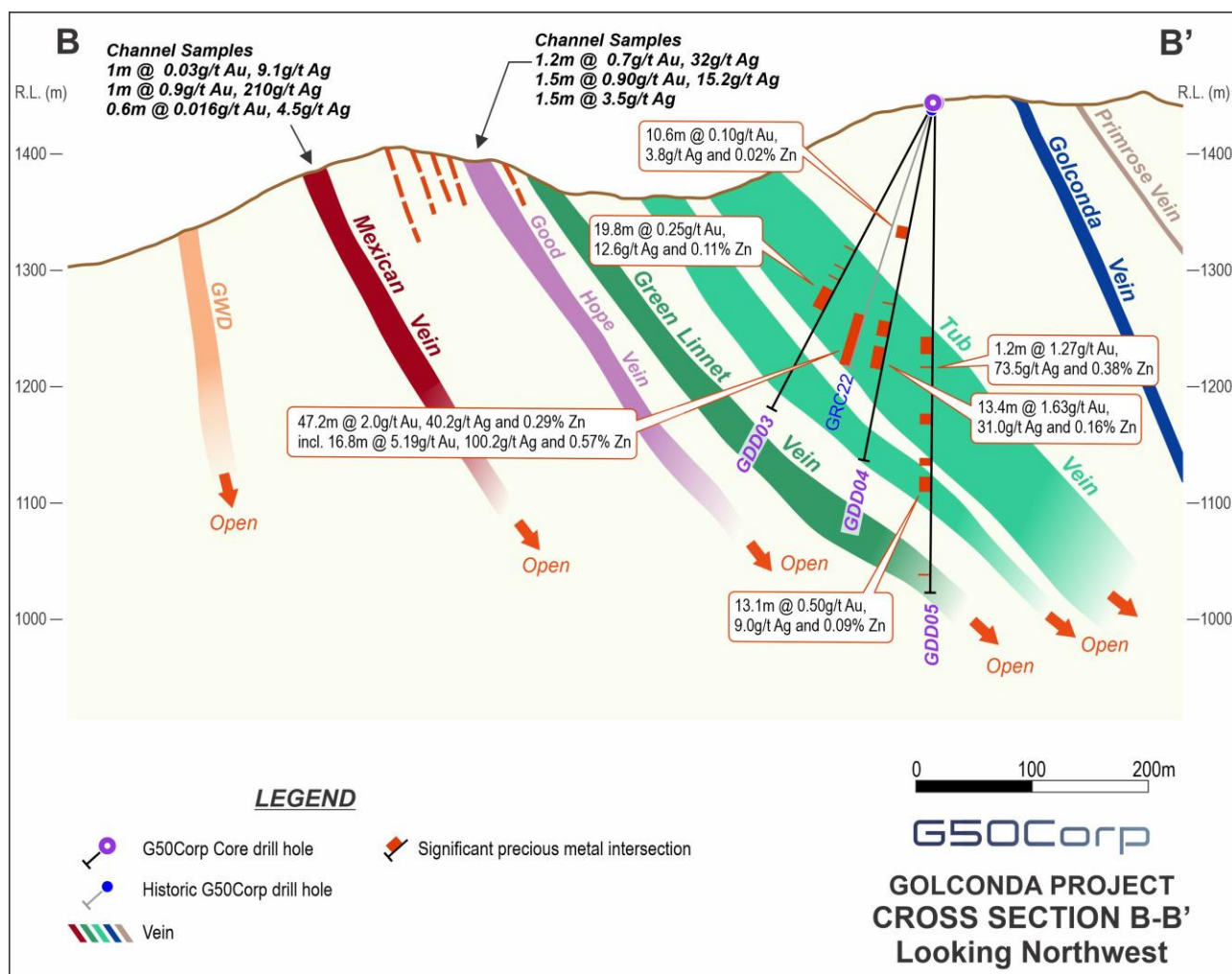


Figure 4: Cross section B – B' showing relationship of drillhole's GDD 03, GDD 04 and GDD 05 to GRC 22 and major known structures and veins

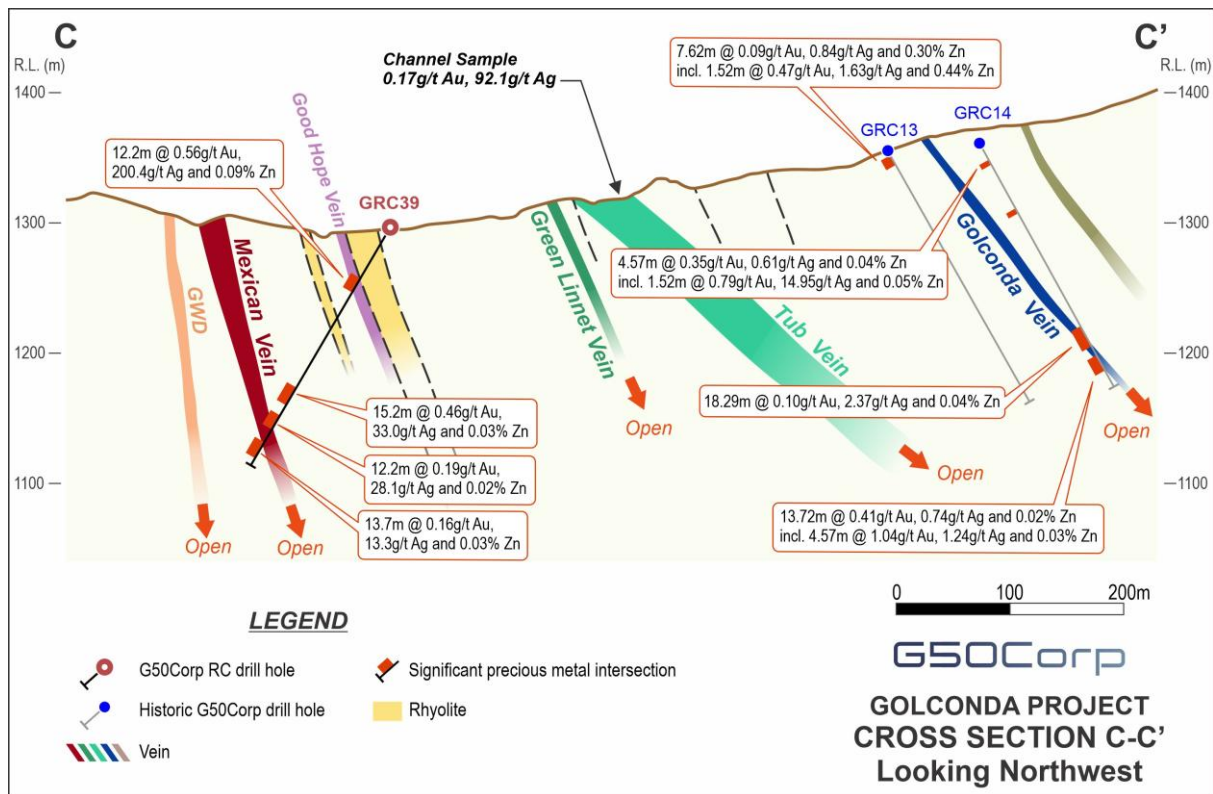


Figure 5: Cross section C – C' showing relationship of drillhole GRC 39 to major known structures and veins.

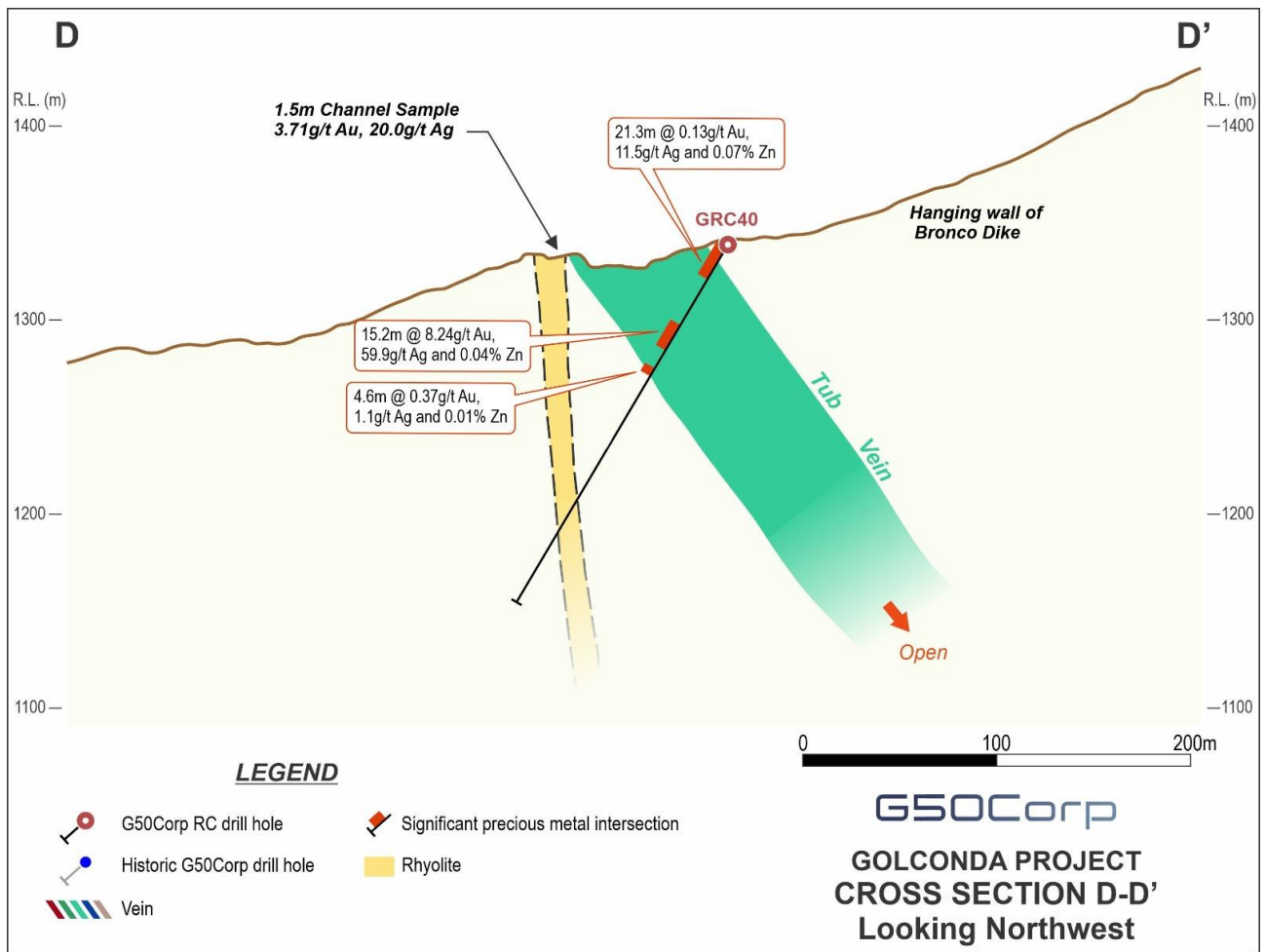


Figure 6: Cross section D – D' showing relationship of drillhole GRC 40 to major known structures and veins

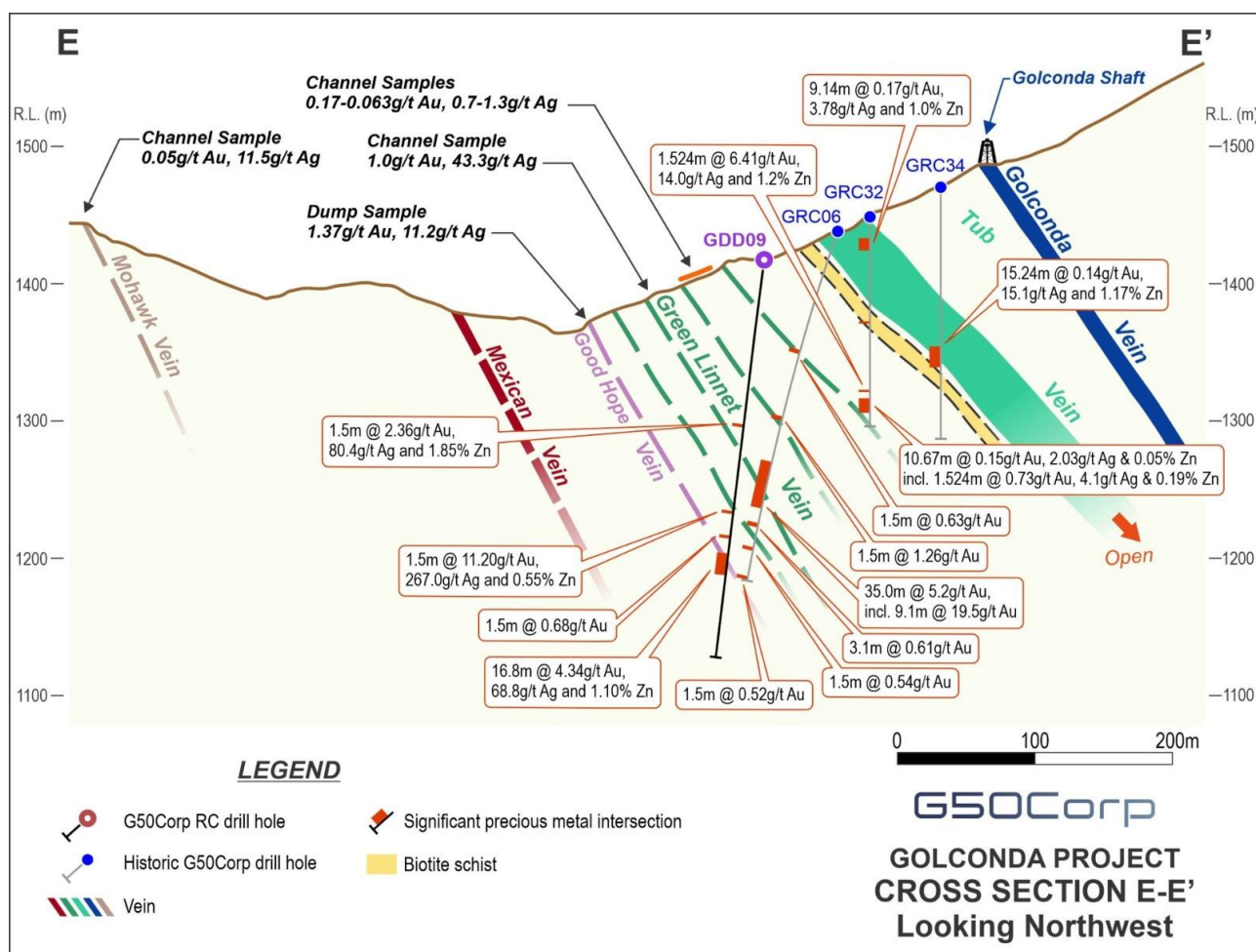


Figure 7: Cross section E – E' showing relationship of drillhole GDD09 to GRC06, GRC 32 and GRC34 and major known structures and veins

Table 1: KEY INTERCEPTS in GDD03 to GDD07 and GDD09 (GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC)

Hole ID	From (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)
GDD03	33.2	1.5	1.21	5.0	0.00	0.01	0.09
GDD03	144.9	1.4	0.73	32.8	0.02	0.78	0.18
GDD03	163.1	1.5	1.14	38.9	0.02	0.02	1.18
GDD03	173.4	0.9	0.28	84.9	0.11	0.02	0.14
GDD03	184.4	19.8	0.25	12.6	0.00	0.02	0.11
Including	198.1	3.0	0.75	43.8	0.01	0.01	0.16
GDD03	298.1	1.5	0.7	13.0	0.01	0.01	0.12
GDD04	109.8	10.6	0.10	3.8	0.00	0.01	0.02
GDD04	176.8	1.5	0.37	149.0	0.01	0.03	0.49
GDD04	192.9	13.4	1.63	31.0	0.01	0.07	0.16
Including	194.2	1.5	13.25	113.0	0.02	0.30	0.42
Including	204.8	1.5	0.85	85.0	0.01	0.07	0.55
GDD04	215.5	19.5	0.09	10.2	0.00	0.01	0.05
Including	222.8	6.1	0.17	23.0	0.00	0.01	0.05
GDD05	201.8	14.9	0.27	44.8	0.00	0.03	0.09
Including	201.8	3.7	1.01	165.8	0.01	0.07	0.19
GDD05	227.4	1.2	1.27	73.5	0.04	0.11	0.38
GDD05	268.2	9.1	0.45	7.5	0.00	0.01	0.04
Including	269.7	1.5	2.68	17.0	0.00	0.04	0.07
GDD05	322.5	13.1	0.50	9.0	0.00	0.05	0.09
Including	322.5	2.4	1.95	28.8	0.01	0.08	0.13
Including	334.1	1.5	0.82	1.6	0.00	0.01	0.10
GDD05	406.3	1.5	1.28	131.0	0.00	0.05	0.06
GDD06	189.9	1.5	0	85.1	0.01	0.04	0.24
GDD06	203.0	27.1	0.35	29.0	0.02	0.08	0.10
Including	207.3	1.5	0.24	153.0	0.19	0.33	0.29
Including	213.4	7.5	0.73	47.0	0.01	0.04	0.11
Including	225.9	2.7	0.93	22.1	0.01	0.13	0.15
GDD06	240.8	14.3	0.24	12.9	0.01	0.01	0.14
Including	240.8	1.5	0.62	3.8	0.00	0.00	0.05
Including	253.9	1.2	0.73	14.0	0.01	0.06	0.36
GDD07	247.8	1.5	0	161.0	0.09	0.51	0.48
GDD07	275.8	4.6	0.74	16.3	0.01	0.05	0.37
Including	277.4	3.0	1.12	19.3	0.01	0.07	0.53
GDD07	291.1	1.5	0.57	1.7	0.00	0.03	0.10
GDD07	372.8	1.2	1.59	2.6	0.00	0.00	0.02
GDD07	393.5	7.6	0.27	49.8	0.00	0.02	0.04
Including	396.5	1.5	0.46	236.0	0.00	0.04	0.04
GDD07	412.7	1.0	2.34	82.4	0.05	0.11	0.62
GDD09	121.9	1.5	2.36	80.4	0.38	0.04	1.85
GDD09	185.9	1.5	11.20	267.0	1.10	0.27	0.55

GDD09	204.2	1.5	0.68	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.01
GDD09	216.4	16.8	4.34	68.8	0.14	0.80	1.10
Including	219.5	10.7	6.63	105.3	0.22	0.20	0.19

Table 2: KEY INTERCEPTS IN RC DRILLING PROGRAM GRC39 to GRC45 (GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC)

Hole ID	From (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)
GRC39	45.7	12.2	0.56	200.4	0.01	0.04	0.09
Including	45.7	4.6	0.91	467.0	0.01	0.08	0.09
including	56.4	1.5	0.36	115.0	0.00	0.02	0.07
GRC39	143.3	15.2	0.46	33.0	0.00	0.02	0.03
including	144.8	3.0	1.38	69.0	0.00	0.03	0.04
including	152.4	4.6	0.38	43.8	0.00	0.02	0.04
GRC39	167.6	12.2	0.19	28.1	0.00	0.01	0.02
Including	167.6	3.0	0.46	61.1	0.00	0.02	0.02
Including	175.3	1.5	0.25	64.0	0.00	0.00	0.02
GRC39	192.0	13.7	0.16	13.3	0.00	0.02	0.03
Including	193.5	1.5	0.64	87.2	0.01	0.10	0.05
GRC40	0.0	21.3	0.13	11.5	0.00	0.01	0.07
Including	19.8	1.5	0.00	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.01
GRC40	48.8	15.2	8.24	59.9	0.00	0.03	0.04
Including	50.3	7.6	13.61	98.9	0.00	0.05	0.07
GRC40	74.7	4.6	0.37	1.1	0.00	0.00	0.01
Including	77.7	1.5	0.90	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.01
GRC40	118.9	1.5	0.85	0.3	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRC40	144.8	7.6	0.00	11.7	0.00	0.01	0.01
GRC41	137.2	4.6	0.09	69.3	0.01	0.05	0.09
Including	138.7	1.5	0.27	159.0	0.01	0.11	0.18
GRC41	170.7	1.5	0.32	73.0	0.00	0.01	0.03
GRC41	181.4	12.2	0.02	133.0	0.01	0.02	0.03
Including	181.4	1.5	0.15	943.0	0.01	0.09	0.14
GRC42	NO HIGHLIGHTS						
GRC43	6.1	6.1	0.27	3.6	0.00	0.01	0.05
Including	10.7	1.5	0.86	11.0	0.01	0.02	0.10
GRC43	30.5	7.6	0.17	3.0	0.00	0.00	0.02
GRC43	73.2	4.6	0.00	45.3	0.00	0.00	0.01
Including	74.7	1.5	0.00	73.0	0.00	0.00	0.01
GRC44	152.4	10.7	0.14	7.2	0.01	0.04	0.04
GRC45	NO HIGHLIGHTS						

Table 3: KEY INTERCEPTS IN RC DRILLING PROGRAM GRC39 to 45 and GDD03 to GDD07 and GDD09 (GALLIUM)

Note: There is insufficient information to estimate the true width of these intercepts. Initial test work has only been conducted in mineralized and altered rock within veins, and these zones are indicated in the highlights table for base and precious metals.

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	Interval (m)	Gallium (g/t)
GRC39	0	213.3	18.1
GRC40	0	213.3	17.4
GRC41	0	193.5	17.3
GRC42	0	199.6	16.7
GRC43	0	217.9	16.9
GRC44	0	211.8	15.5
GRC45	0	213.3	17.7
GDD03	0	305.4	18.4
GDD04	0	322.5	18.8
GDD05	0	431.7	18.2
GDD06	0	214.7	18.6
GDD06	220.8	83.4	16.1
GDD07	0	436.4	18.1
GDD09	61	157	18
GDD09	227.1	71	20.2

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of G50

INVESTOR RELATIONS

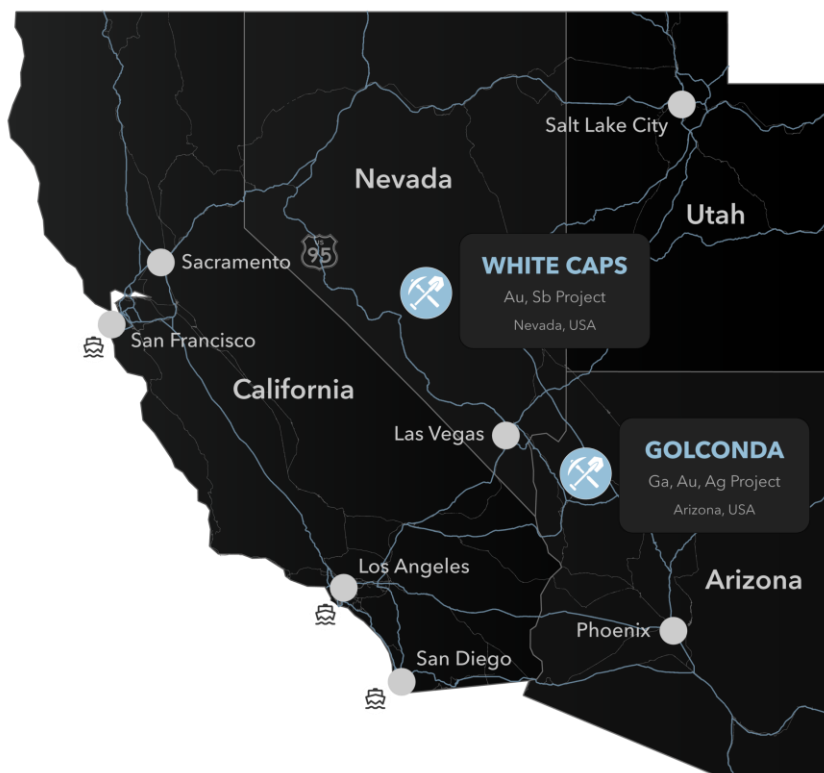
VIRIATHUS

Beverly Jedynak | Investor Relations US
beverly.jedynak@viriathus.com
Phone: +1 312-943-1123
Cell: +1 773-350-5793

BLACKWATER ADVISORS

Harry Spillane | Investor Relations AU
queries@g50corp.com
Mobile: +61 447 757 550

ABOUT G50 CORP



Map: Location of G50 Corp's Golconda Project in Arizona and White Caps Project in Nevada

G50 Corp is an exploration company progressing critical minerals and precious metals projects in the United States, including the Golconda Project in Arizona and the White Caps Project in Nevada.

GOLCONDA PROJECT, ARIZONA

The Golconda Project is located in NW Arizona, a well-established mining jurisdiction with a long history of base and precious metals production. The project comprises a historical zinc, lead, gold and silver mine and is proximal to the Mineral Park copper, molybdenum and silver mine. Exploration has identified high-grade gold and silver mineralisation and a significant gallium discovery, highlighting the project's potential for both precious and critical metals.

WHITE CAPS PROJECT, NEVADA

The White Caps Project is located in Nevada, a premier mining jurisdiction with a long history of gold production. The project is a historical gold mine that was previously drilled by Freeport McMoRan between 1982 to 1984. Exploration has identified gold and antimony mineralisation, and the project is located proximal to Scorpio Gold Corp's Manhattan Gold Project. Highlighting its potential within a well-endowed mineral district.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, is based on information compiled by Dr. Danny Sims, a Competent Person who is a licensed geologist and Registered Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration ("SME"). Dr Sims is a consultant to Gold 50, who has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person - as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Sims consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

EXPLORATION INFORMATION EXTRACTED FROM ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS

In respect of Exploration Results referred to in this report and previously reported by the Company in accordance with JORC Code 2012, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX announcements titled:

- "Prospectus - Gold 50 Limited" - 4 August 2021
- "35m at 5.2 g/t Gold, Discovery at Golconda" - 19 June 2023
- "308m at 28.6 g/t Gallium at Golconda" - 27 July 2023
- "New Targets to Follow Up 6m at 546 g/t Silver at Golconda" - 14 October 2024
- "Mineralogy Study Confirms Presence of Gallium in Three Related Minerals at Golconda" - 11 June 2025
- "Drilling Confirms New Precious Metals Discovery" - 14 July 2025
- "Gallium Mineralogy Breakthrough" - 6 August 2025
- "District Scale Precious and Strategic Metals Discovery" - 14 August 2026
- "Core Drilling Completed at Golconda Project" - 15 February 2026
- "Golconda Gallium Metallurgy Validated" - 8 April 2026

All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the information in the reports continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX A

1.1.1 DRILL HOLE DETAILS

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Hole_ID	Drill_type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip	Total Depth (m)
GRC39	RC	760125	3913136	1297	240	-60	213
GRC40	RC	760106	3913486	1352	255	-60	213
GRC41	RC	760108	3913485	1352	220	-60	194
GRC42	RC	760111	3913482	1352	180	-60	200
GRC43	RC	760114	3913482	1352	155	-60	218
GRC44	RC	760115	3913481	1352	130	-60	212
GRC45	RC	759906	3913549	1371	254	-60	213
GDD03	HQ Core	760657	3913102	1439	240	-60	305
GDD04	HQ Core	760658	3913101	1439	240	-80	322
GDD05	HQ Core	760657	3913105	1439	240	-90	432
GDD06	HQ Core	760726	3913069	1474	240	-60	304
GDD07	HQ Core	760726	3913068	1474	240	-80	436
GDD08	HQ Core	760726	3913069	1474	240	-90	451
GDD09	HQ Core	760856	3912669	1418	245	-82	298

Note: Collar co-ordinates are WGS84 / UTM Zone 11 (preliminary Non-Survey Grade collar coordinates)

JORC CODE (2012) TABLE 1, SECTIONS 1 and 2

G50 CORP GOLCONDA PROJECT

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 representatively 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 (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1.5 m samples from which 250 g was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Samples from Reverse Circulation ("RC") percussion drilling over 1.52m intervals averaging approximately 2.25Kg were recovered then additionally processed at the lab to extract a 30g charge fire assay and an additional pulp for gold and silver along with a Mass Spectrometer (MS) analysis after ICP 4 acid digestion for multi-element geochemistry. In all cases a representative split of the recovered intervals of each hole was sampled and analysed - Industry standard methods were used for the collection, preparation and analysis of the samples. - The drilling, sampling and assaying was undertaken by geologists and technicians contracted to Gold 50 US Inc. - The sawing of the core refers to core sampling only.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).	Drill holes mentioned in this report are RC percussion drilled and diamond core drilled. RC is a closed hole method using a dual tube setup with air assisted lift. Normally a button bit hammer actuated rotary drill bit with an interchange situated about 5 feet above the bit. Occasionally, face recovery bits were utilized along with minor usage of a tricone bit.
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.	- Holes were logged by an experienced geologist as they were drilled with additional detail added with the use of a binocular microscope. - Overall recoveries were high, as indicated by the assay sample weight, and the analytical split was obtained via a riffle splitter, or rotary splitter, ensuring samples were representative. Additionally, a larger fine filtering cloth bag was utilized to help recover finer materials entrained by water or mud. - Sample bias was minimized. Occasional loss of fine or coarse material occurs in this type of drilling

		due to ground conditions, depth, loss of circulation or within open stopes or fractures occurring. • There is no measured correlation between sample recovery and grade.
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 holes have been geologically logged over their recovered length to a level of detail sufficient for a Mineral Resource estimation • The logging is qualitative in nature. The recovered length of each hole was logged. Logging included observations of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, multiple oxides and major structure interpretation.
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 representatively 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.	• Core was sawn in half and sample taken. • RC Drill chip samples were split using a stacked riffle splitter when drilling in dry ground conditions. Drill samples were split by rotary splitter after passing through a cyclone. • Approximately 10kg was collected for every 1.52m drill interval, with an average of 2.25kg comprising the analytical sample for the lab . • Duplicate samples were collected every 60th sample. Duplicates were prepared by the lab. • Based on this style of mineralization, the sample size is appropriate. • Samples are considered representative of the in-situ rock • Normal recoveries indicate samples are representative
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Samples were analysed by ALS Global USA Inc in Las Vegas , Nevada using gravimetric fire assay for gold and silver using a 30g charge. Silver was additionally assayed via aqua regia 4 acid digestion and ICP mass spectrometry. • Alternating standards and blanks for Au, and Ag were inserted in dispatches. Occasional coarse blanks along with a 1 sample in 60 Duplicate sample were utilized. This series of QAQC were alternatively inserted into the sample batches at about one in every twenty samples. • Acceptable levels of accuracy were established. A series of QAQC checks were utilised which included coarse blanks and CRM inserts of pulp blanks and standard at an approximate 5% of total samples – A QAQC check at roughly every 20th sample.
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,	• Significant intersections were independently verified by two company personnel • Data is stored in digital format in a database • No twinning was undertaken.

	<i>data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• No adjustment to assay data was required
Location of data points	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• Drill hole locations were measured by GPS and are accurate to within approximately 3m horizontally and 5 meters vertically. • Down-hole surveys were conducted for RC holes 39,40,41,42,43,44,45 and Core holes 3,4,5,6,7,8 and 9 • The area of drilling and hole coordinates are shown in UTM Zone 11 meters, NAD83 grid system. Currently Collars are accurate to the above-mentioned X,Y,Z. Collars are cemented and marked in the field by wire with a stamped brass tag indicated DH # affixed into the concrete plug at surface.
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• Drill holes were irregularly spaced, ranging between 40-260m between the nearest hole. All holes except GRC39 were drilled from the same site as another drill hole. • Spacing is not considered sufficient to establish geological grade and continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource estimation. • No sample compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	• Drill holes were inclined between -45 and -90 degrees, appropriate for the steeply dipping mineralized geologic structure being targeted. The drill angle steepened down-hole in most drill holes.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• The drill personnel and sampling procedure were regularly monitored. Samples were securely stored on-site and then collected from site by Gold 50 US Inc personnel and transported to ALS Laboratories in Las Vegas, Nevada by truck
Audits or reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• A review of the sampling techniques and data storage was completed by a consulting geologist • No items of concern were identified

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	• <i>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,</i>	• The tenements (unpatented and patented mining claims) are owned by Gold 50 US Inc (100% owned subsidiary of G50 Corp Limited) • The unpatented mining claims are located on US federal land

	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.	administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) - There is one royalty on the claims - a 2% NSR to JCR Mining Ventures LLC - There are no known impediments to exploration or mining in the area
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Historic mining in the district is mostly confined to the oxidized parts of veins. The Golconda mine was developed in sulfide mineralization to approximately the 1,400' (427m) level. Modern drilling prior to Gold50 focused mostly on defining blocks adjacent to previously mined sections of the Golconda Vein and Tub vein with 2 RC holes testing the Mexican Vein. - Gamin Minerals mapped the surface in the 1980's and the alteration map is adopted by Gold 50.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- Mesothermal polymetallic veins - Located in the Basin and Range Province of Arizona. - Gold-silver and base metal mineralization associated with emplacement of the adjacent Mineral Park copper-molybdenum porphyry is hosted within faults and fissure veins.
Drill hole 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.	Refer to Table in Appendix A of this report.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.	- Grades were calculated by simple weighted averaging. Low grade intervals apply a 0.1g/t gold or 10g/t silver lower cut-off. A minimum of three samples are required for reporting and a maximum of 4.5m (3 samples) below cut-off can be included as internal dilution. - High grade intervals require only a single sample and may be included in low grade intervals or stand alone. High grade intervals apply a 0.5g/t gold or 50g/t silver lower cut-off. A maximum of 3m (two samples) below

	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	cut-off can be included as internal dilution. - Low-grade intervals apply a 10g/t gallium lower cut-off. A minimum of three samples are required for reporting and a maximum of 4.5m (3 samples) below cut-off can be included as internal dilution. - No upper cutting was applied. - No metal equivalent values are being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	- Drilling generally intersected mineralization at approximately 35-65 degrees, although there is some uncertainty around the geometry of some structures that were intersected. - Only down-hole lengths are reported, not true widths.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	A summary map is included in the report showing the general location of the drilling and other relevant information.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The results reported are considered representative and are consistent with previously announced results (drill) from this project.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	All relevant information has been disclosed
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Ongoing drilling program to follow up positive results, down dip and along strike, to test extension of the Tub Vein and its footwall.