

SHALLOW GOLD-SILVER AND GALLIUM MINERALISATION CONFIRMED OVER 1.8KM AT GOLCONDA

Highlights

- Final results from the 2025/2026 drill program confirm shallow and strong gold-silver and gallium mineralisation hosted within the district scale Tub Structural Zone.
- Mineralisation is now confirmed over a strike length of 1.8km within the 100% owned Golconda Property.
- Significant results from four angled RC drillholes (GRC51-54) at the northwestern most target along the Tub Structure, the Golden Eagle, further expand and confirm the potential of the Golconda Project.
- Significant RC drill intercepts include:
 - **4.6m at 1.22 g/t Au and 8.0 g/t Ag from 70.1m (GRC49)**
 - **1.5m at 3.67 g/t Au, 37.5 g/t Ag, and 1.2% Zn from 29.0m (GRC50)**
 - **7.6m at 1.31 g/t Au, 20.3 g/t Ag, and 0.4% Zn from 85.3m (GRC50)**
 - **3.0m at 4.29g/t Au and 814.0g/t Ag from 10.7m (GRC51)**
 - **13.7m at 5.42 g/t Au and 112.58g/t Ag from 64.0m (GRC51)**
 - **6.1m at 1.70g/t Au and 61.80g/t Ag from 36.6m (GRC52)**
 - **7.6m at 2.72g/t Au and 23.49g/t Ag from 38.1m (GRC53)**
 - **21.3m at 3.72g/t Au and 28.76g/t Ag from 36.6m, including**
 - **10.7m at 7.25g/t Au and 49.82g/t Ag from 36.6m (GRC54)**
- Drill results also confirmed the widespread presence of gallium within the Tub Structural Zone:
 - **213m at 17.6 g/t Ga from surface in GRC 47**
 - **213m at 20.6 g/t Ga from surface in GRC 48**
 - **203m at 18.0 g/t Ga from surface in GRC 51**
 - **450m at 19.8 g/t Ga from 1.1m in GDD 08**

G50 Corp Limited (G50 or the Company) (ASX:G50) (OTCQX:GFTYF) is pleased to announce final results from its 2025-2026 core, and 2026 RC, drilling programs at the 100% owned Golconda Project in Arizona. The programs were designed to achieve multiple outcomes, including (i) follow-up to the high-grade gold and silver intercepts 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 mineralisation below 180m, and (iii) explore new targets along the Tub Structural Zone. All three aims have been successfully achieved with results from the final nine holes reported herein. These latest results continue to expand the known mineralisation at Golconda.

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. Within the Golconda Property, this district scale structure is referred to as the Tub Structural Zone.

The Tub Structural Zone hosts multiple, sub-parallel polymetallic quartz-sulphide veins (Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu) in varying proportions in association with a broad alteration halo of Gallium-bearing minerals (sericite, kaolinite) derived from the hydrothermal alteration of feldspar minerals.

Within the Tub Structural Zone, the following individual quartz-sulphide veins have been recognised 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 core and RC drilling during 2025/26 continued to test targets along the Tub Structural Zone encompassing the Tub Vein and its footwall, including the Green Linnet, Good Hope and Mexican veins and intersected multiple, broad zones of gold, silver, base metals and gallium (see ASX release "District Scale Precious and Strategic Metals Discovery" - 14 August 2025). Drilling successfully began demonstrating continuity of mineralisation along strike and down- and up-dip of higher-grade intercepts at current drill spacings.

Results reported herein from the 2025/2026 drill program confirm (i) up-dip and strike extensions of the Green Linnet Vein at relatively shallow depth, (ii) shallow gold-silver and gallium mineralisation at the Golden Eagle target, and (iii) extensions to Au-Ag-Ga mineralisation along the Tub Structural Zone over a strike length of 1.8km within the Golconda Property.

Two angled RC drillholes (GRC49-50) were drilled in the southeast, approximately 100m NW and 100m SE of core drillhole GDD09, to test shallower up-dip and strike extensions of the Green Linnet Vein. This structure had previously been defined in this area by intercepts in GRC06 (35.0m at 5.2 g/t Au, 5.9 g/t Ag from 176.8m. See ASX announcement 19 June 2023) and GDD09 (1.5m at 11.2 g/t Au and 267 g/t Ag from 185.9m. See ASX announcement 2 June 2026). Both GRC49-50 intersected relatively shallow mineralisation confirming continuity of geology and mineralization, including: **18.3m at 0.41 g/t Au and 3.0 g/t Ag from 70.1m, including 4.6m at 1.22 g/t Au and 8.0 g/t Ag from 70.1m (GRC49), and 1.5m at 3.67 g/t Au, 37.5 g/t Ag, and 1.2% Zn from 29.0m, and 9.1m at 1.12 g/t Au, 17.9 g/t Ag, and 0.4% Zn from 85.3m, including 7.6m at 1.31 g/t Au, 20.3 g/t Ag, and 0.4% Zn from 85.3m (GRC50).** Opportunity remains to test the strike continuation of the parallel Good Hope Vein further to the west that was also previously intersected in drillhole GDD09 (16.8m at 4.34 g/t Au and 68.8 g/t Ag from 216.4m. See ASX announcement 2 June 2026).

Significant results from a further four angled RC drillholes (GRC51-54) at the northwestern most Golden Eagle target along the Tub Structure, confirm mineralisation for 1.8km along this structure (from the Golden Eagle target in the NW to GRC17 in the SE). GRC51-54 intersected significant shallow precious metal mineralization, including: **25.9m at 2.92 g/t Au and 60.97 g/t Ag from 57.9m (GRC51), and 21.3m at 3.72 g/t Au and 28.76 g/t Ag from 36.6m (GRC54).** The historic Golden Eagle Mine is the northwestern most target tested to date along the Tub Structure and is located approximately 250m NW of the closest previously reported drillholes (GRC45-46).

GALLIUM

The current results continue to support earlier drilling that defines gallium-bearing alteration associated with precious and base metal mineralisation at Golconda that shows potential to be a valuable source of the strategic material for US domestic supply.

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

Further metallurgical test work, geological evaluation and economic studies will be required to determine whether any future development of the Golconda Project is technically or commercially viable.

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

"Today's results are the final assays from the 2026 drill program and confirm shallow and strong gold-silver and gallium mineralisation hosted within the district scale Tub Structural Zone.

G50 drilling at Golconda comprising a total of 54 RC and 9 core holes has now confirmed significant gold, silver and gallium mineralisation hosted within a district scale structure, referred to as the Tub Structural Zone (TSZ), over a distance of 1.8km and widths of up to 400m.

The TSZ hosts multiple sub-parallel quartz-sulphide veins that contain gold, silver and base metal mineralisation and is characterised by a broad halo of hydrothermal alteration (sericite and kaolinite) that consistently hosts gallium mineralisation. Mineralisation within the TSZ starts at surface and has been intersected at 400m depth and remains open at depth and along strike.

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

NEXT STEPS

- Incorporate drilling results to refine and update the Golconda geological model
- Generate new drilling targets to explore parallel veins and increase certainty of mineralisation continuity and reduce risk through extensional drilling to known mineralisation
- Commence core drilling around December 2026
- Commence baseline studies to support permitting for an Exploration Plan of Operations
- Metallurgical test work for base metals, precious metals and gallium.

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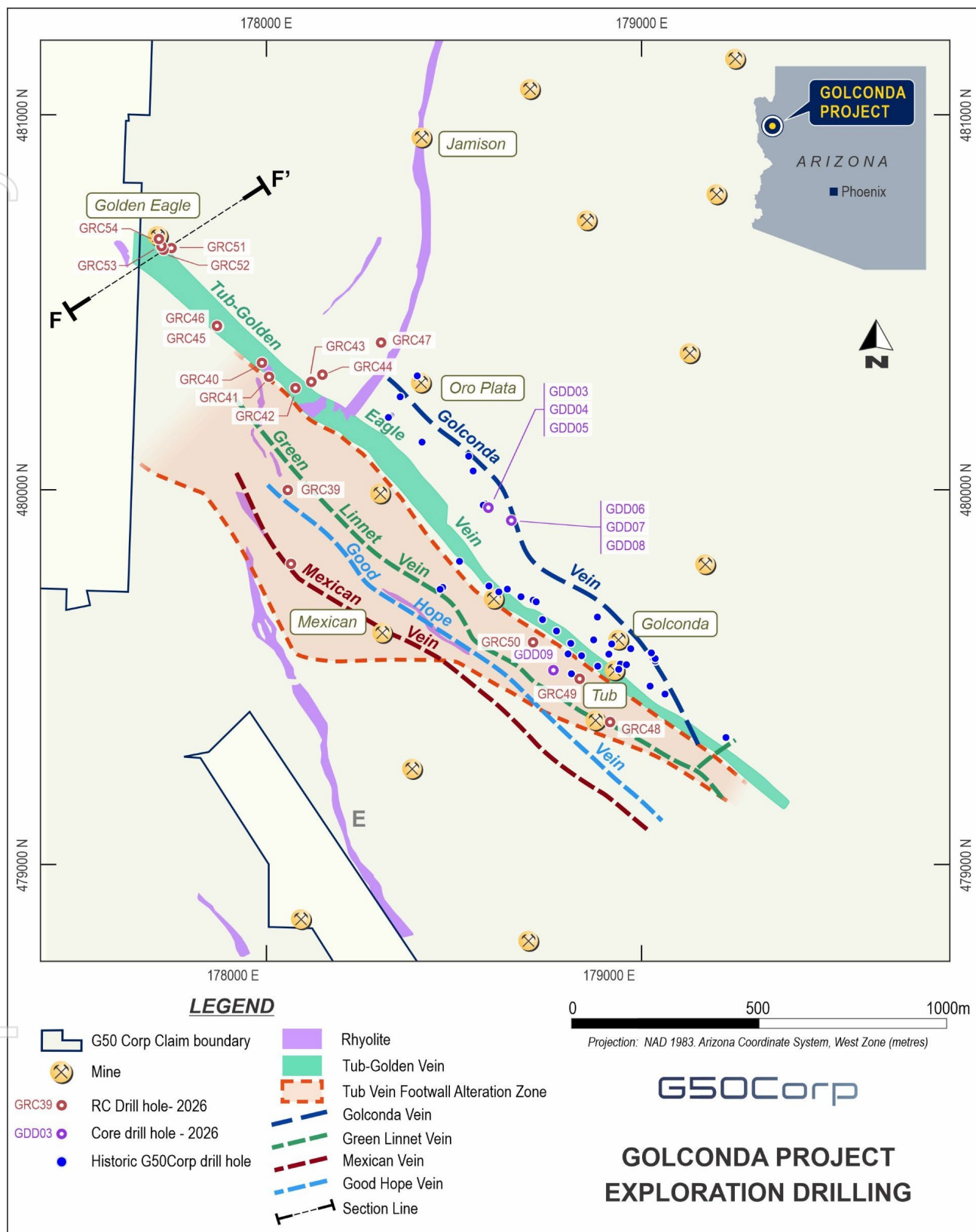


Figure 1: Plan showing location of RC and Core collars of holes drilled by G50 Corp in 2025 – 2026

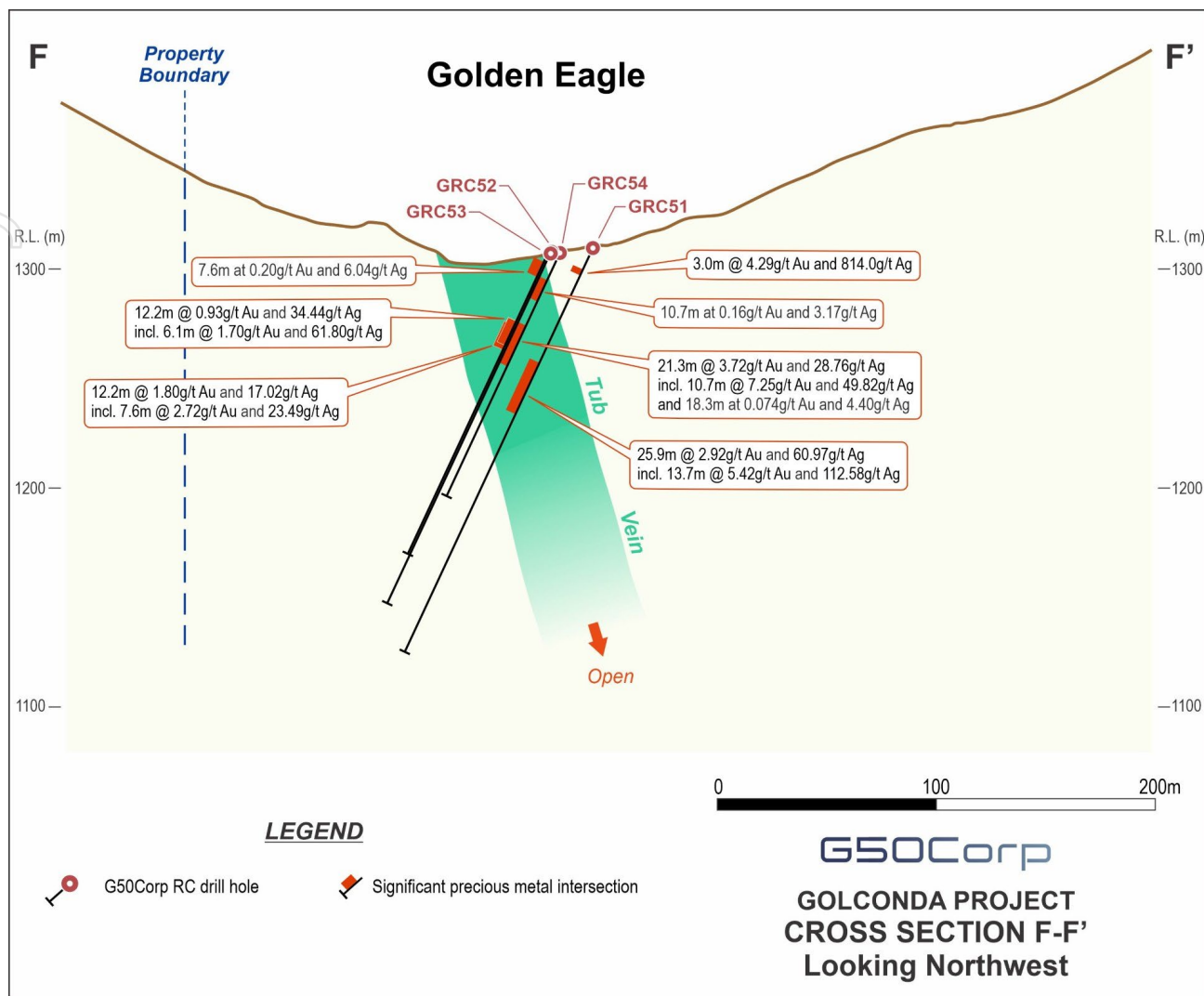


Figure 2: Cross section F – F' showing recent drill holes GRC 51, GRC 52, GRC 53 and GRC 54 and major interpreted mineralized structure. The 4 holes shown were drilled over a strike length of approx. 60 metres.

Table 1: KEY INTERCEPTS IN RC DRILLING PROGRAM GRC46 to GRC 54 and CORE HOLE GDD08 (GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC)

(Key Intercepts above 0.2 g/t Au cut off shown in Table 1)

Hole Id	From (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)
GRC46	1.5	10.7	0.39	3.58	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRC46	9.1	3.0	0.89	5.04	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRC49	70.1	18.3	0.41	2.97	0.0	0.0	0.3
Including	70.1	4.6	1.22	7.97	0.0	0.0	0.7
GRC50	0.0	6.1	0.16	5.53	0.0	0.0	0.4
GRC50	12.2	1.5	0.63	5.55	0.0	0.0	0.6
GRC50	29.0	1.5	3.67	37.5	0.1	0.0	1.2
GRC50	85.3	9.1	1.12	17.91	0.0	0.0	0.4
Including	85.3	7.6	1.31	20.26	0.1	0.0	0.4
GRC51	10.7	3.0	4.29	814.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRC51	57.9	25.9	2.92	60.97	0.0	0.0	0.0
Including	64.0	13.7	5.42	112.58	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRC52	36.6	12.2	0.93	34.44	0.0	0.0	0.1
Including	36.6	6.1	1.70	61.80	0.0	0.1	0.1
GRC53	6.1	7.6	0.20	6.04	0.0	0.0	0.1
GRC53	38.1	12.2	1.80	17.02	0.0	0.0	0.1
Including	38.1	7.6	2.72	23.49	0.0	0.0	0.1
GRC54	13.7	10.7	0.16	3.17	0.0	0.0	0.1
Including	19.8	1.5	0.50	3.19	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRC54	36.6	21.3	3.72	28.76	0.0	0.0	0.1
Including	36.6	10.7	7.25	49.82	0.0	0.0	0.1
GDD08	331.6	1.5	1.32	35	0.0	0.1	0.1
GDD08	424.9	1.5	0.73	0.57	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2: KEY INTERCEPTS IN RC DRILLING PROGRAM GRC46 to GRC54 and CORE HOLE GDD08 (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)	Ga (g/t)
GRC46	0	207.3	17.1
GRC47	0	213.3	17.6
GRC48	0	213.3	20.6
GRC49	0	213.3	18.0
GRC50	0	155.4	17.3
GRC51	0	203.4	18.0
GRC52	0	176.8	18.1
GRC53	0	152.4	19.0
GRC54	0	121.9	17.0
GDD08	1.1	450.2	19.8

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

INVESTOR RELATIONS

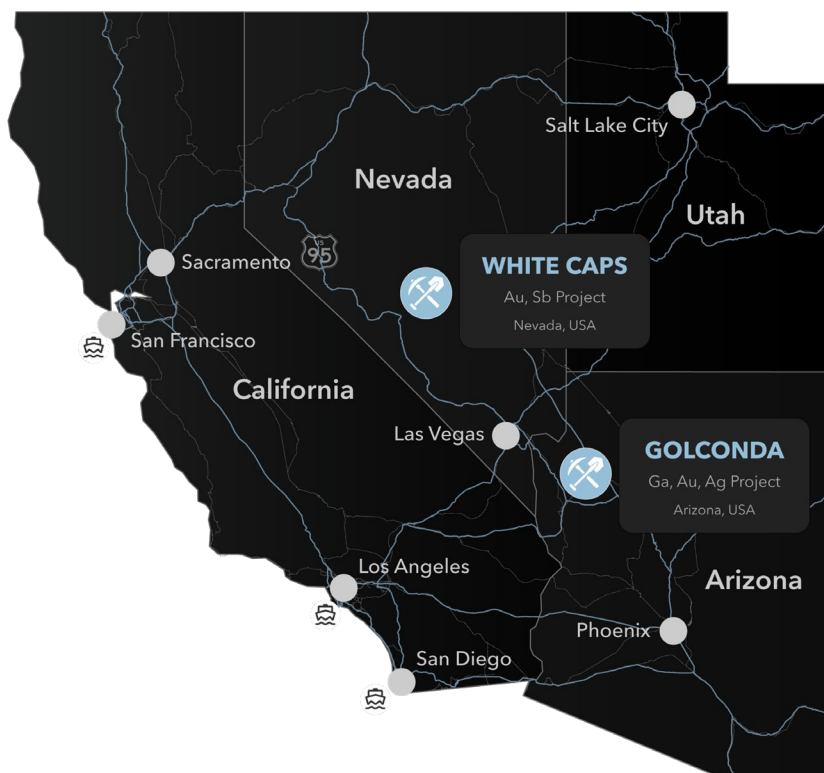
VIRIATHUS

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.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company's projects are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that the Company's plans for development of its projects will proceed as currently expected. These forward-looking statements are based on the Company's expectations and beliefs concerning future events. Forward looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. The Company makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this announcement, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of that announcement.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation 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 not an employee of G50 or a related party but is a consultant to G50 and is employed by Sims Geological Services LLC, 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
- "Golconda Gallium Mineralogy Breakthrough" - 6 August 2025
- "District Scale Precious and Strategic Metals Discovery" - 14 August 2025
- "Core Drilling Completed at Golconda Project" - 18 February 2026
- "Golconda Gallium Metallurgy Validated" - 8 April 2026
- "Golconda Mineralisation Extended to 1.3km" - 2 June 2026
- "Low-Cost Processing Doubles Gallium Grades at Golconda" - 15 July 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

Hole_ID	Drill Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip	Total Depth (m)
GRC46	RC	759907	3913543	1372	225	-60	207
GRC47	RC	760366	3913532	1395	0	-90	213
GRC48	RC	761007	3912539	1422	215	-60	213
GRC49	RC	760923	3912652	1425	212	-55	213
GRC50	RC	760797	3912746	1395	220	-60	155
GRC51	RC	759797	3913765	1310	237	-65	203
GRC52	RC	759774	3913763	1308	237	-65	177
GRC53	RC	759768	3913771	1308	237	-65	152
GRC54	RC	759761	3913789	1308	237	-65	122
GDD08	HQ Core	760726	3913069	1474	240	-90	451

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

Note: Only down-hole lengths are reported, not true widths

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.
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 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and core drillhole GDD08 • 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. • 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,</i>	• The tenements (unpatented and patented mining claims) are owned by Gold 50 US Inc (100% owned subsidiary of G50 Corp Limited)

	<i>native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>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.</i>	- The unpatented mining claims are located on US federal land 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	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	- Historic mining in the district is mostly confined to the oxidized parts of veins. The Golconda mine was developed in sulphide mineralisation to approximately the 1,400' (427m) level. Modern drilling prior to Gold 50 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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- Mesothermal polymetallic veins - Located in the Basin and Range Province of Arizona. - Gold-silver and base metal mineralisation associated with emplacement of the adjacent Mineral Park copper-molybdenum porphyry is hosted within faults and fissure veins.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i>	Refer to Table in Appendix A of this report.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <i>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</i>	- 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

	aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	gold or 50g/t silver lower cut-off. A maximum of 3m (two samples) below 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	- 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	- Drilling generally intersected mineralisation at approximately 55-70 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	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.	A summary map is included in the report showing the general location of the drilling and other relevant information.
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 results reported are considered representative and are consistent with previously announced results (drill) from this project.
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 information has been disclosed
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 drilling program to follow up positive results on the Tub Vein and its footwall veins.