14 August 2025

GOLCONDA PROJECT

RESULTS CONFIRM SHALLOW LARGE POLYMETALLIC DISCOVERY OVER 700M

- Results for final 12 holes of the 2025 drill program confirm polymetallic gold-silver-zinc discovery over a strike **length of 700m** and a **depth extent from surface to 180m**.
- **Tub Vein** and **Tub Footwall** both **strongly mineralized** with **gold** grades **increasing at depth**

- Best intercept in the Tub Vein of
  - **32m at 0.61 g/t Au, 18.15 g/t Ag, 4.21% Zn and 0.11% Cu from 9.1m in GRC 30**
  - **including 12.2m at 1.5 g/t Au, 41 g/t Ag, 9.80% Zn and 0.28% Cu from 13.7m**
- Best intercept in the Tub Footwall of
  - **19.8m at 0.37 g/t Au, 44.26 g/t Ag, 0.11% Zn from 128m in GRC 28**
  - **Including 3.0m at 1.00 g/t Au, 256.75 g/t Ag, 0.29% Zn from 141.7m**
- Of further significance is the 37m wide zone starting in the Tub Vein hanging wall that hit underground workings at 43 m and 73 m (EOH) with the following best intercept:
  - **19.8m at 0.59 g/t Au, 12.6 Ag g/t, and 1.37% Zn from 53.3m to EOH in GRC 36**
  - **Including 6.1m at 1.5 g/t Au, 36.3 g/t Ag, 3.63% Zn and 0.13% Cu from 53.3m**
- Tub Footwall intercepts represent the first holes drilled to follow up the Green Linnet Vein mineralization previously reported (2023) intercept of
  - **35m at 5.2g/t Au and 5.9g/t Ag from 177m in GRC 06**
  - **including 9m at 19.5g/t Au, 17.8g/t Ag and 0.4% zinc from 203m**
- Phase 2 RC drilling also tested the high priority gallium target with all holes reporting significant and consistent shallow intercepts including:
  - **146m at 19 g/t Ga from surface in GRC 27**
  - **183m at 19.2 g/t Ga from surface in GRC 29**
  - **204m at 18.1 g/t Ga from 9.2m in GRC 37**

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G50 Corp Limited (G50 Corp Limited or the Company) (ASX: G50) G50 is pleased to announce final results from its Phase 2 drilling program at the Golconda Project in Arizona. Twenty-six reverse circulation holes were drilled in 2025 (GRC13-38), and this announcement reports results for drill holes GRC27 through 38.

The 2025 focus of drilling was 700 meters of strike length of the Tub Zone between its intersection with the Golconda vein at the southern end and the Big Bethel mine at the northern end. Drilling was conducted entirely on private land on nominal 50-meter spacings, as topography allowed with minimal road building. All holes were drilled vertical from either on or immediately adjacent to the NW dipping Tub Vein – meaning the holes intersected the vein at shallow depths (<60m) and then continued into the Tub Footwall.

The Tub Zone sits on a major NW-trending crustal structure that is reported +20km of strike length and separates two distinct Proterozoic rock types (Figure 1). This major structure hosts much of the significant mineralisation of the district including from south to north:

- Golconda and Tub mines (G50 100%)
- Golden Eagle Mine (G50 100%)
- Mineral Park porphyry copper-silver-molybdenum mine
- Chloride District including the Tennessee mine

G50's Golconda project covers approximately 3km of strike length of the Tub Zone. The Tub Zone, comprising the Tub Vein and its footwall alteration zone (Tub Footwall), ranges from 100-500m width and dips to the northeast at 50-60 degrees. Whilst the Tub Vein is the main target of interest, the Tub Footwall (SW of Tub Vein) is also known to host significant historically mined gold-silver mineralisation and considered to be highly prospective for ore-grade mineralisation. The historically mined Golconda and Primrose veins located in the hanging wall (NE of Tub Vein) are also targets of interest that require further testing (Figure 2).

GALLIUM

The current drilling has confirmed and supported earlier drilling that the argillic alteration zones at Golconda host significant intercepts of gallium. Every RC hole hit consistent widths and grade of gallium underpinning management's view that the altered rock could be a valuable source of the strategic mineral for domestic supply.

Recent mineralogy test work at SGS Canada confirmed that approximately 90% of the gallium from samples taken within the Tub zone is hosted in sericite, a type of muscovite, making it the primary target for concentration and extraction. Sericite is the dominant alteration mineral related to widespread hydrothermal alteration associated with gold, silver and zinc mineralisation.

Sericite alteration is a positive vector for Au-Ag-Zn mineralisation and with gallium being largely present in just one mineral is a major benefit for its potential extraction. The coarse-grained nature of the rock is an outstanding characteristic that is likely to aid in finding a mechanism to concentrate the gallium using traditional mineral processing methods such as flotation. Once a mineral concentrate is produced, gallium may be extractable via acid leach methods.

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

"Today's results confirm the significant scale and nature of the Golconda project. Discovering a polymetallic gold-silver-zinc deposit over 700m strike length and depths up to 180m is extraordinary. We've identified two main target zones, the Tub and the Tub Footwall, both showing strong mineralization with gold grades increasing at depth.

Golconda has been recognized by Representative Gosar as a critical mineral project for Arizona.

Consistent gallium results and recent mineralogy tests confirm sericite as the primary host for significant gallium mineralization.

This substantial discovery promises considerable economic benefits. The combination of polymetallic mineralization, extensive strike length, high-grade intercepts, and increasing gold grades at depth highlights the project's importance and potential.

Geopolitical and commercial demands are driving interest in our Arizona-based project. With our current mineralogy and metallurgical work, the G50 team believes we can meet the Western world's need for a secure supply of strategic and precious metals."

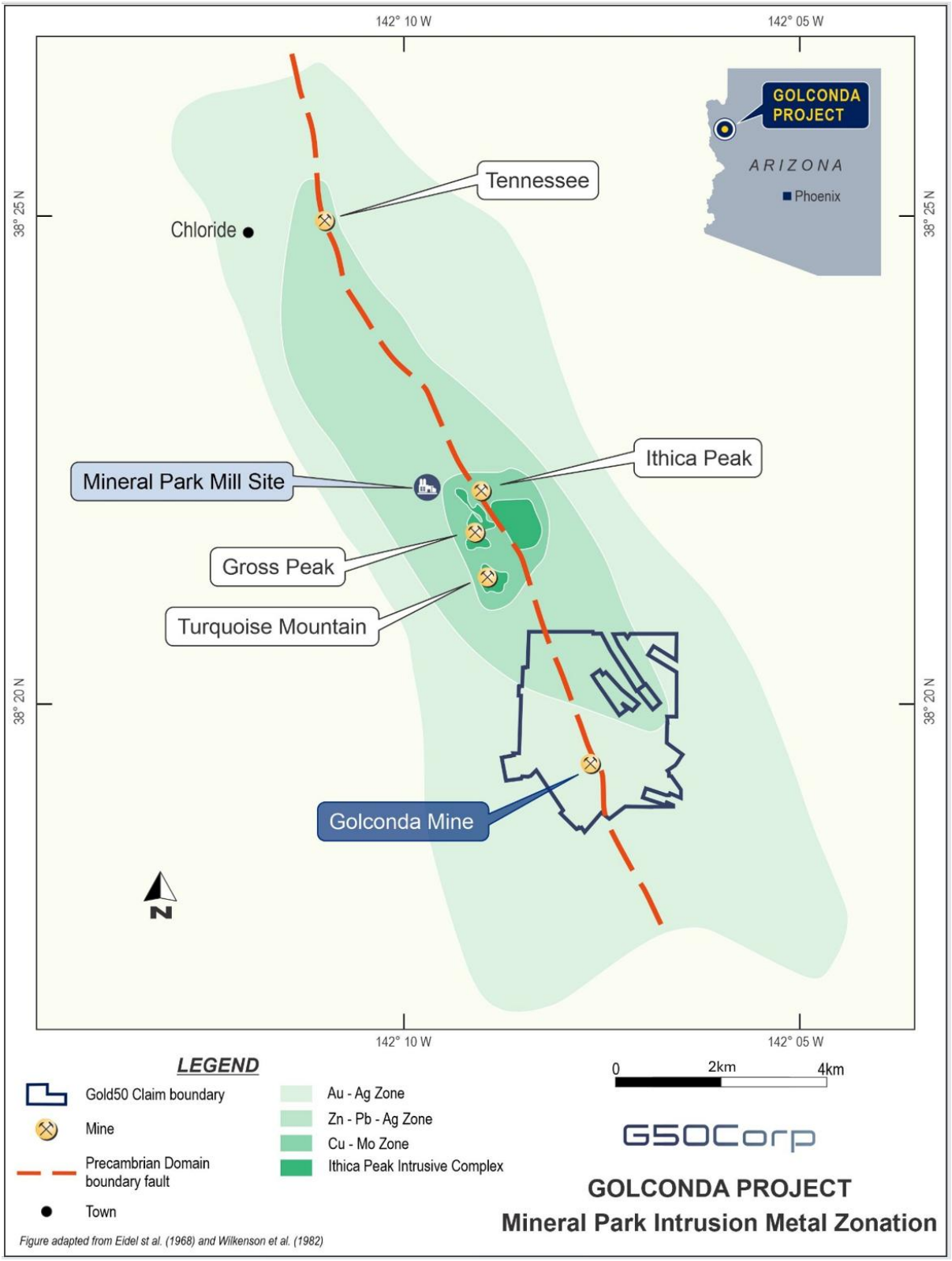

Figure 1: Golconda Project relative to Mineral Park and District Scale Structure

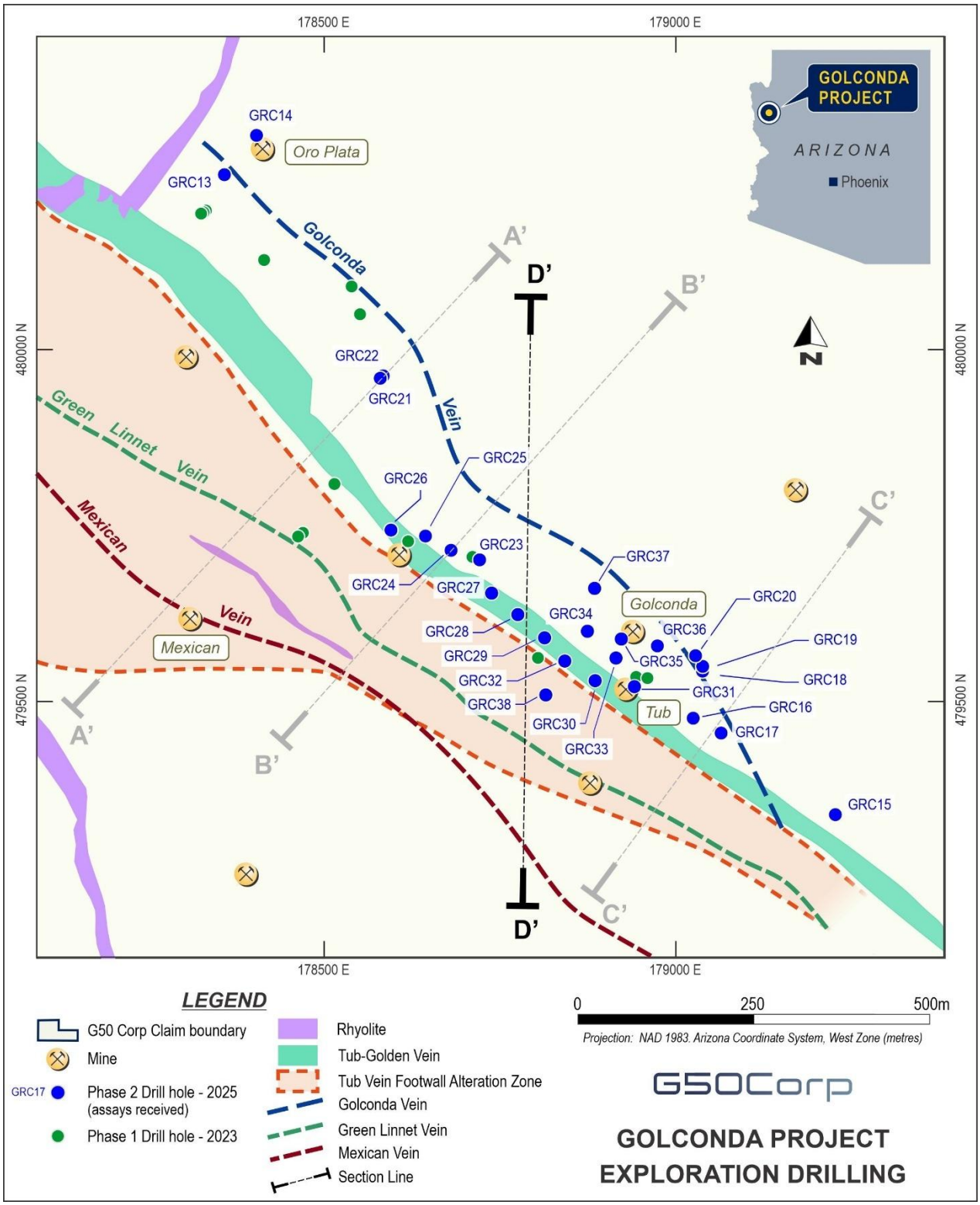

Figure 2: Plan showing location of RC collars of holes drilled by G50 Corp in 2023 – 2025

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Figure 3 shows an example cross-section through the Tub Vein and Tub Footwall. Two G50 drill holes are located on the cross-section: GRC 28 from the current program and GRC 06 from the 2023 program.

The cross-section shows the northeast dipping Tub Vein with the Golconda Vein in the hanging wall (HW). The 200m wide Tub Footwall is characterized by intense argillic alteration, green sericite, black manganese oxide and quartz veins, stockwork and breccias. The Tub Vein hosts high-grade Zn-Pb-Ag-Au mineralisation, whereas the broad zones of argillic alteration developed in both the hanging wall (HW) and particularly in the footwall (FW) host lower grade gold-rich mineralisation associated with quartz veins, stockwork and breccias.

GRC 28 was collared within the Tub Vein where it is exposed in minor road cut. It was drilled vertical to a depth of 171 metres and encountered multiple mineralized intercepts from surface to the end of the hole. The Tub Vein was intersected at a depth 3m with the main mineralised interval at 68.6m. Mineralization intercepted from 128m to EOH is all part of the Tub Footwall.

GRC06, drilled by G50 in 2023, was collared and drilled entirely within the Tub Footwall. This was the first hole to specifically target the Tub Footwall away from the Tub Vein. GRC06 intercepted gold-silver mineralisation at the down-dip projection of surface veining. The drill hole then penetrated the targeted north-striking fault and high-grade gold was intercepted on the west side of the fault. The drillhole did not penetrate the entire width of the Tub Footwall and ended in mineralisation (0.5g/t gold).

Of note is the marked change in Ag:Au ratios between the two holes with increasing depth. The shallower GRC 28 shows a ratio of 120:1 where the deeper GRC 06 intercept shows a ratio of 1:1 and reflects the increasing gold grades with depth.

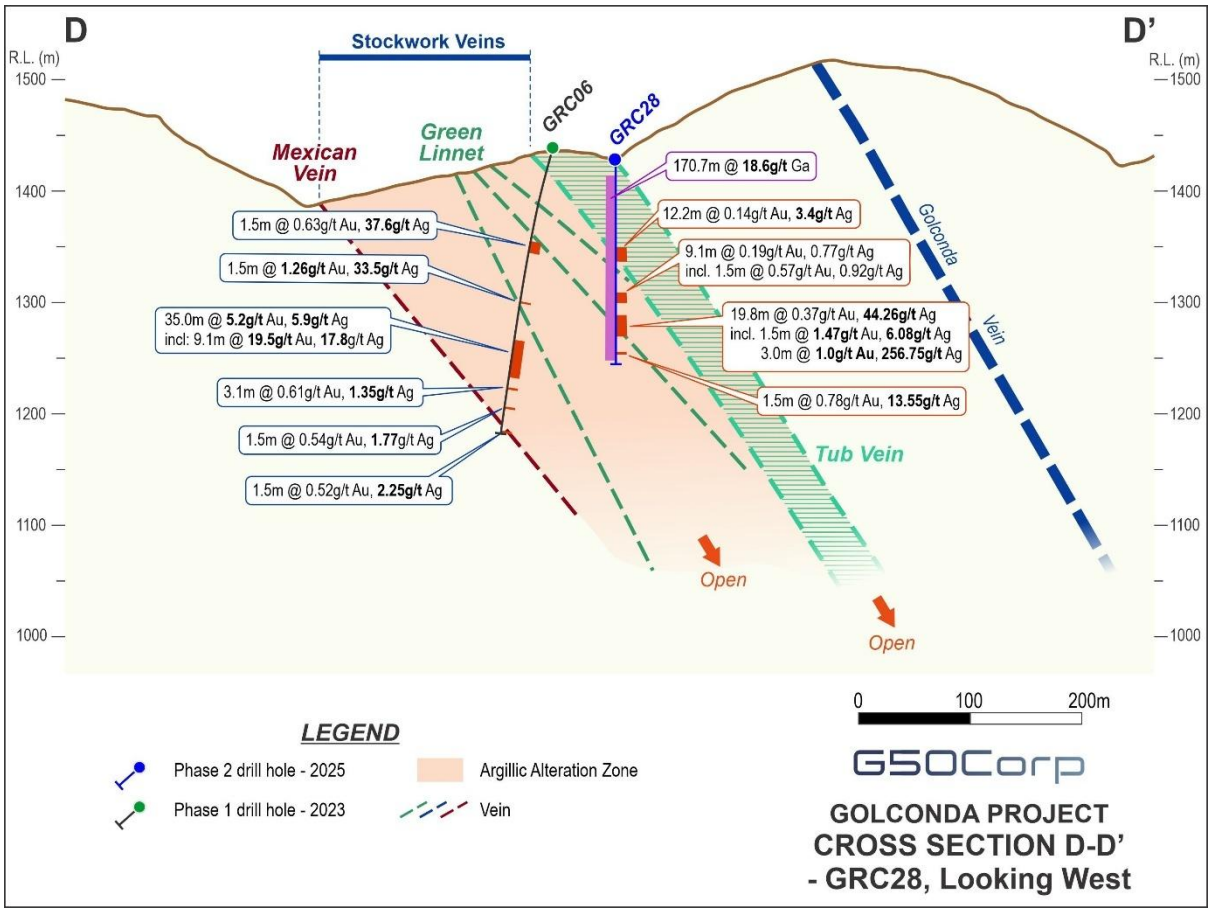

Figure 3: Cross Section D – D' showing relationship of drillhole GRC 28 to GRC 06 and major known structure and veins

NEXT STEPS

- Diamond drilling to test depth extension of:

  GRC 22 – 47.2m at 2.0 g/t gold, 40.2 g/t silver and 0.29% zinc

  GRC 21 – 77.7m at 0.76 g/t gold, 11 g/t silver
- RC drilling to test strike and lateral extension of:

  GRC 06 – 35m at 5.2 g/t gold, 5.9 g/t silver
- Metallurgical test work for base metals, precious metals and gallium
- Commencement of early works supporting permitting pathway including baseline studies

Figure 4: RC Drilling at Golconda, March 2025

KEY INTERCEPTS IN RC DRILLING PROGRAM GRC 27 to GRC 38 (GOLD, SILVER, ZINC, COPPER, LEAD)

Note: There is insufficient information to estimate the true width of these intercepts.

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)	Comment
GRC 27	**59.436**	**83.82**	**24.384**	**0.35**	**13.89**	**0.31**	**0.00**	**0.74**	
including	**71.628**	**79.248**	**7.62**	**0.98**	**33**	**0.61**	**0.01**	**0.07**	
GRC 27	97.536	129.54	32.004	0.19	10.7	0.14	0.00	0.53	
including	**100.584**	**103.632**	**3.048**	**0.64**	**6.38**	**0.17**	**0.00**	**0.03**	
including	**128.016**	**129.54**	**1.524**	**0.14**	**106**	**0.06**	**0.00**	**0.01**	
GRC 28	**68.58**	**80.772**	**12.192**	**0.14**	**3.4**	**0.15**	**0.00**	**0.03**	
GRC 28	108.204	117.348	9.144	0.19	0.77	0.04	0.00	0.02	
including	**112.776**	**114.3**	**1.524**	**0.57**	**0.92**	**0.05**	**0.00**	**0.02**	
GRC 28	128.016	147.828	19.812	0.37	44.26	0.11	0.01	0.04	
including	**132.588**	**134.112**	**1.524**	**1.47**	**6.08**	**0.08**	**0.01**	**0.02**	
including	**141.732**	**144.78**	**3.048**	**1**	**256.75**	**0.29**	**0.04**	**0.18**	
GRC 28	**161.544**	**163.068**	**1.524**	**0.78**	**13.55**	**1.86**	**0.05**	**0.02**	
GRC 29	**24.384**	**25.908**	**1.524**	**0.77**	**42.8**	**2.70**	**0.17**	**0.14**	
GRC 29	**27.432**	**28.956**	**1.524**	**0.74**	**46.6**	**6.61**	**0.18**	**0.14**	
GRC 29	**97.536**	**103.632**	**6.096**	**0.62**	**21.65**	**0.81**	**0.03**	**0.04**	
including	**100.584**	**102.108**	**1.524**	**1.95**	**44.6**	**2.82**	**0.09**	**0.10**	
GRC 29	**129.54**	**131.064**	**1.524**	**0.56**	**11**	**0.31**	**0.03**	**0.04**	
GRC 29	**143.256**	**149.352**	**6.096**	**0.71**	**2.7**	**0.13**	**0.01**	**0.06**	
including	**143.256**	**147.828**	**4.572**	**0.87**	**2**	**0.14**	**0.01**	**0.01**	

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)	Comment
GRC 29	**181.356**	**182.88**	**1.524**	**2.09**	**1.01**	**0.21**	**0.00**	**0.01**	End of Hole
GRC 30	**9.144**	**41.148**	**32.004**	**0.61**	**18.15**	**4.21**	**0.11**	**0.07**	
including	**13.716**	**25.908**	**12.192**	**1.5**	**41.5**	**9.80**	**0.28**	**0.17**	
GRC 31	**0**	**9.144**	**9.144**	**0.2**	**7.2**	**0.60**	**0.02**	**0.08**	
GRC 31	**42.672**	**53.34**	**10.668**						**VOID – Mine Workings**
GRC 32	**15.24**	**24.384**	**9.144**	**0.17**	**3.78**	**1.00**	**0.05**	**0.03**	
GRC 32	**76.2**	**77.724**	**1.524**	**0.8**	**0.64**	**0.07**	**0.00**	**0.01**	
GRC 32	**126.492**	**128.016**	**1.524**	**6.41**	**14**	**0.12**	**0.01**	**0.11**	
GRC 32	132.588	143.256	10.668	0.15	2.03	0.05	0.00	0.01	
including	**140.208**	**141.732**	**1.524**	**0.73**	**4.1**	**0.19**	**0.01**	**0.07**	
GRC 33	**100.584**	**115.824**	**15.24**	**0.14**	**12.6**	**1.71**	**0.02**	**0.02**	
including	100.584	102.108	1.524	0	61	0.43	0.00	0.01	
GRC 34	**115.824**	**131.064**	**15.24**	**0.14**	**15.1**	**1.17**	**0.01**	**0.05**	
GRC 35	**109.728**	**135.636**	**25.908**	**0.3**	**3.6**	**0.09**	**0.00**	**0.01**	
including	**109.728**	**112.776**	**3.048**	**1.44**	**6.3**	**0.27**	**0.01**	**0.03**	
including	**123.444**	**124.968**	**1.524**	**0.84**	**0.6**	**0.05**	**0.00**	**0.00**	
GRC 35	147.828	164.592	16.764	0.37	25.2	1.19	0.01	0.05	
including	**147.828**	**152.4**	**4.572**	**1**	**78.4**	**2.54**	**0.03**	**0.08**	

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)	Comment
GRC 36	36.576	45.72	9.144	0.15	2.26	0.16	0.00	0.06	
GRC 36	45.72	53.34	7.62						VOID - Mine Workings
GRC 36	53.34	73.152	19.812	0.59	12.6	1.37	0.04	0.12	End of Hole
including	53.34	59.436	6.096	1.5	36.3	3.63	0.13	0.32	
GRC 37	79.248	85.344	6.096	0.26	5.3	0.30	0.00	0.02	
GRC 37	196.596	213.36	16.764	0.17	9.8	0.78	0.02	0.05	End of Hole
including	201.168	202.692	1.524	0.63	41.2	3.20	0.12	0.16	
GRC 38	111.252	115.824	4.572	1.71	8.27	0.27	0.01	0.02	
GRC 38	124.968	132.588	7.62	0.76	2.25	0.09	0.01	0.01	
including	124.968	126.492	1.524	0.67	4.37	0.28	0.01	0.03	
including	131.064	132.588	1.524	3.11	6.13	0.10	0.02	0.01	

KEY INTERCEPTS IN RC DRILLING PROGRAM GRC 27 to GRC 38 (GALLIUM)

Note: There is insufficient information to estimate the true width of these intercepts.

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gallium (g/t)
GRC 27	**0**	**146.304**	**146.304**	**19**
GRC 28	**0**	**170.688**	**170.688**	**18.6**
GRC 29	**0**	**182.88**	**182.88**	**19.2**
GRC 30	**0**	**10.668**	**10.668**	**22.6**
GRC 30	**24.384**	**121.92**	**97.536**	**20**
GRC 31	0	42.672	42.672	19.3
GRC 31	**53.34**	**57.912**	**4.572**	**11.3**
GRC 32	0	152.4	152.4	18.7
GRC 33	**0**	**152.4**	**152.4**	**18**
GRC 34	0	182.88	182.88	18.1
GRC 35	**4.572**	**201.168**	**196.596**	**18.2**
GRC 36	0	45.72	45.72	18
GRC 36	**53.34**	**73.152**	**19.812**	**16.3**
GRC 37	**9.144**	**213.36**	**204.216**	**18.1**
GRC 38	0	134.112	134.112	18.1

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

INVESTOR RELATIONS

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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

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

APPENDIX A

DRILL HOLE DETAILS

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
GRC27	760818	3912807	1421	000	-90	146.3
GRC28	760856	3912777	1418	000	-90	170.7
GRC29	760895	3912746	1440	000	-90	182.9
GRC30	760970	3912687	1445	000	-90	121.9
GRC31	761025	3912681	1446	000	-90	64.0
GRC32	760925	3912714	1449	000	-90	152.4
GRC33	760998	3912721	1464	000	-90	152.4
GRC34	760956	3912757	1471	000	-90	182.9
GRC35	761005	3912747	1476	000	-90	201.2
GRC36	761056	3912737	1481	000	-90	76.2
GRC37	760964	3912818	1484	000	-90	212.1
GRC38	760900	3912664	1425	280	-45	134.1

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 collected 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. This 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		• 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.*	• 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 10kgkg was collected for every 1.52m drill interval, with an average of 2.25kg comprising the analytical sample for the lab and the remaining spare split being temporarily stored on site. • 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 Tucson, Arizona using fire assay for Gold and Silver using a 30g charge, aqua regia 4 acid digestion and ICP mass spectrometry • Alternating standards for Au, and Ag pulp blanks and coarse blanks along with a 1 sample in 60 Duplicate sample. 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	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Significant intersections were independently verified by two company personnel • Data is stored in digital format in a database

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
and assaying	• *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.*	• No twinning was undertaken. • No adjustment to assay data was required
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.*	• 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 17, 18, 20, 21 22 and 38 • 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	• *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.*	• Drill holes were irregularly spaced, ranging between 40-260m between the nearest hole. 2 drill holes were fans 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	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the 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.*	• 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	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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 Tucson, Arizona by truck
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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 tenements (unpatented and patented mining claims) are owned by JCR Mining Ventures LLC and leased to Gold 50 US Inc (100% owned subsidiary of G50 Corp Limited) with an option to acquire 100% ownership. • 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	• *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*
		Refer to Table in Appendix A of this report.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• 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 6m (4 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 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 6m (4 samples) below cut-off can be included as internal dilution. • No upper cutting was 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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	• *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*	• All relevant information has been disclosed

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	substances.	
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.*	• Developing a drilling program to follow up positive results, down dip and along strike, and continue to test extension of the Tub Vein and Tub Footwall Zone.