Goliath Reports Up To 8.09 G/T AuEq Over 16.00 Meters, Assays Confirm Gold Mineralization In Expanded Bonanza and Golden Gate Zones On High-Grade Gold Surebet Discovery, Golden Triangle, B.C.

✓ **Assay results from multiple gold-rich drill intercepts from 2026 drilling, have confirmed expansion of the Bonanza and Golden Gate Zones that remain open (see Figure 1):**

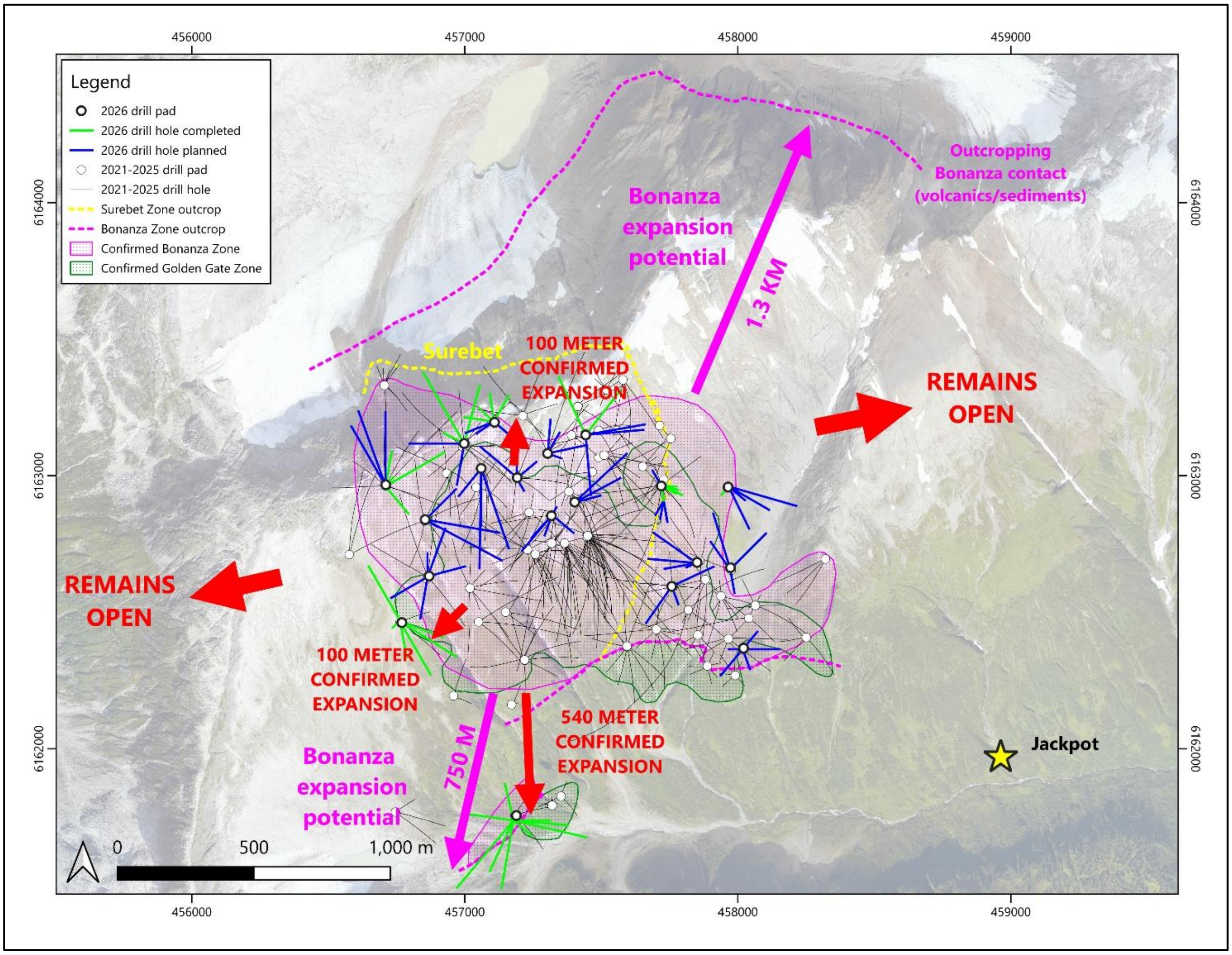


Figure 1. Plan View Map of the Surebet Discovery

- **Gold mineralization has been confirmed with assays from drill hole GD-26-417 expanding the Bonanza and Golden Gate zones by 540 meters to the southwest. Assays are pending on additional drill holes in these areas that could potentially confirm the expansion of the Bonanza and Golden Gate zones up to 750 meters to the southwest.**

- **Gold mineralization has been confirmed with assays from drill hole GD-26-418 expanding the Bonanza Zone 100 meters to the north and remains open. Assays are pending on additional drill holes in these areas that could potentially confirm the expansion of the Bonanza zone up to 200 meters to the north.**

- Gold mineralization has been confirmed with assays from drill hole GD-26-425 expanding the Bonanza Zone 100 meters to the west and remains open. Assays are pending on additional drill holes in these areas that could potentially confirm the expansion of the Bonanza zone up to 200 meters to the west.

✓ **Drill hole GD-26-418 had two separate gold mineralization intercepts. The first from Surebet Zone, intercepted 8.09 g/t AuEq over 16.00 m, including 18.39 g/t AuEq over 6.75 meters, including 39.99 g/t AuEq over 1.00 meters and 74.67 g/t AuEq over 1.10 meters in an interval characterized by multiple occurrences of visible gold to the naked eye (VG-NE) hosted in quartz-sulphide stockwork and breccia. The second from Bonanza Zone expansion to the north that assayed 4.42 g/t AuEq over 5.00 meters, including 7.78 g/t AuEq over 2.79 meters, including 23.76 g/t AuEq over 0.90 meters; it remains open. This interval also contains several occurrences of VG-NE hosted in quartz-sulphide veins (see Figure 2a, 2b and 2c).**

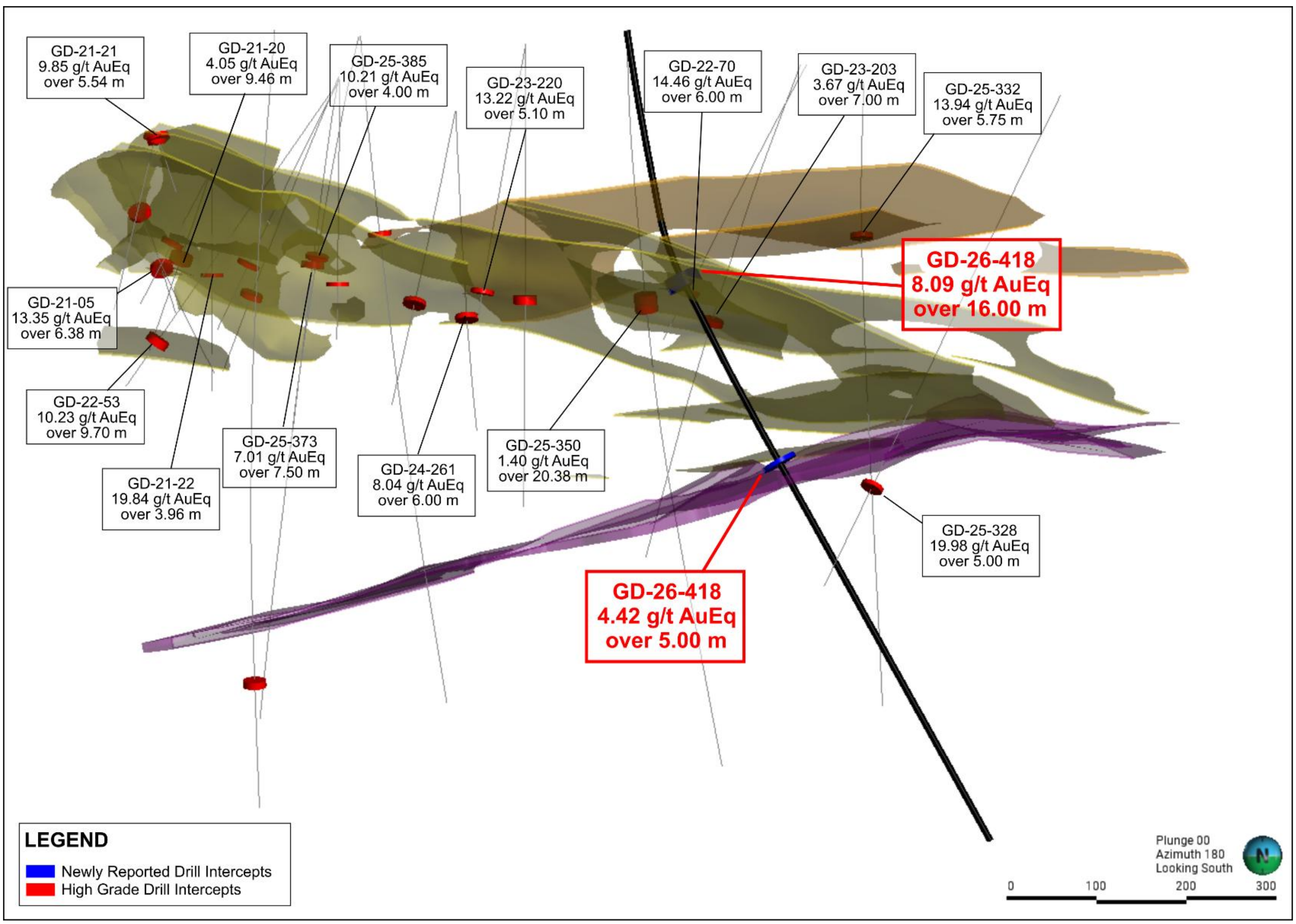
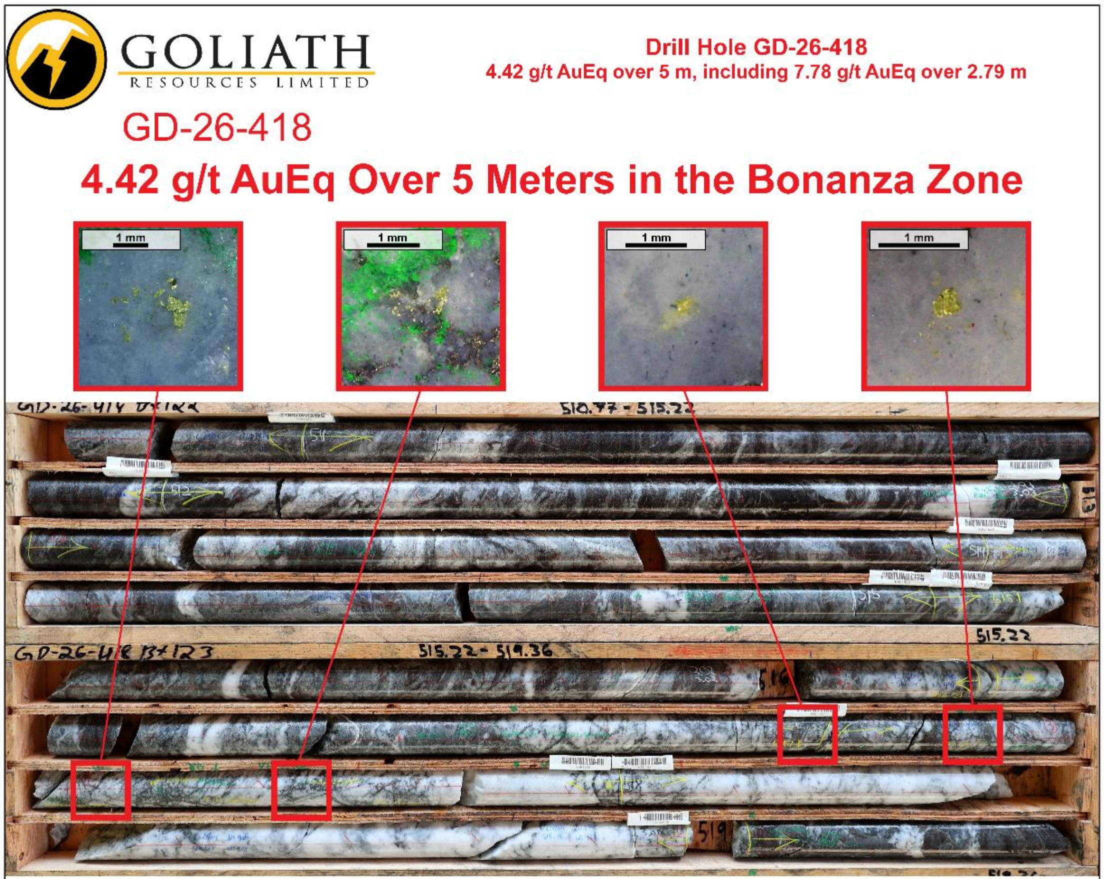


Figure 2a. Cross Section of Surebet Zone, re: Hole GD-26-418

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	AuEq (g/t)
GD-26-418	Interval	279.00	295.00	16.00	7.34	35.56	0.02	0.53	0.31	8.09
	Including	*283.00*	*292.05*	*9.05*	*12.84*	*59.78*	*0.02*	*0.92*	*0.52*	*14.09*
	Including	*283.95*	*292.05*	*8.10*	*14.31*	*65.51*	*0.02*	*1.01*	*0.53*	*15.67*
	Including	*285.30*	*292.05*	*6.75*	*16.86*	*73.80*	*0.02*	*1.12*	*0.59*	*18.39*
	Including	*285.30*	*286.30*	*1.00*	*38.56*	*65.82*	*0.03*	*1.07*	*0.75*	*39.99*
	Including	*290.95*	*292.05*	*1.10*	*67.15*	368.00	*0.07*	*5.54*	*2.78*	*74.67*

Figure 2b. Highlights of Hole GD-26-418

**For reported assay intervals and AuEq calculation please see QA/QC Section on page 17*



Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	AuEq (g/t)
GD-26-418	Interval	514.00	519.00	5.00	4.36	2.28	0.01	0.01	0.04	4.42
	Including	*516.21*	*519.00*	*2.79*	*7.70*	3.56	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.05*	*7.78*
	Including	*517.10*	*518.00*	*0.90*	*23.54*	10.17	*0.01*	*0.03*	*0.14*	*23.76*

Figure 2c. Highlights of Hole GD-26-418

**For reported assay intervals and AuEq calculation please see QA/QC Section on page 17*

✓ **Drill hole GD-26-417 intersected a newly discovered mineralized zone, that extends over 58.00 meters grading 0.52 g/t Au, including 1.00 g/t Au over 9.00 meters within the southwest extension zone (gold only), a wedge-like intercept that sits between Bonanza & Golden Gate Zones (see image below). Multiple occurrences of VG-NE have been identified within this long interval of frequent tightly spaced quartz-sulphide veins and veinlets located right below the sedimentary-volcanic contact. An additional interval of quartz-sulphide veining containing VG-NE that assayed 2.13 g/t Au over 5.00 meters, including 8.96 g/t Au over 1.00 meters was intercepted lower down and is part of the Golden Gate Zone that remains open (see Figures 3a and 3b).**

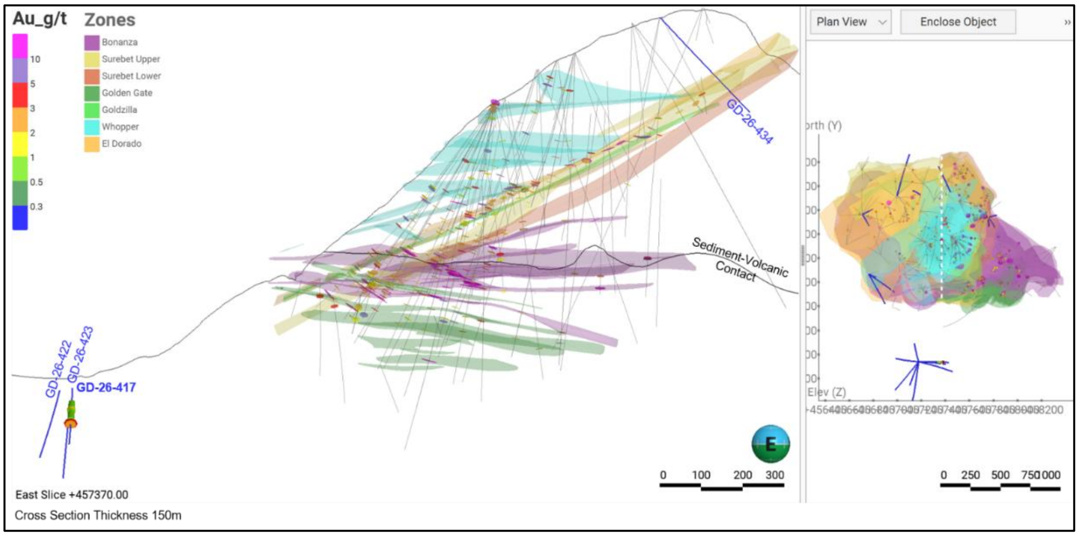
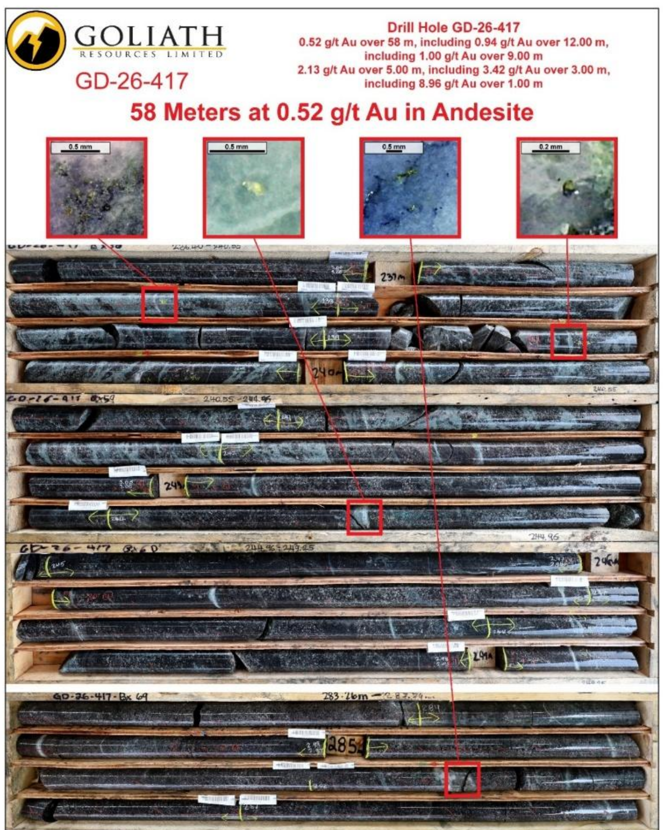


Figure 3a. Cross Section of Hole GD-26-417

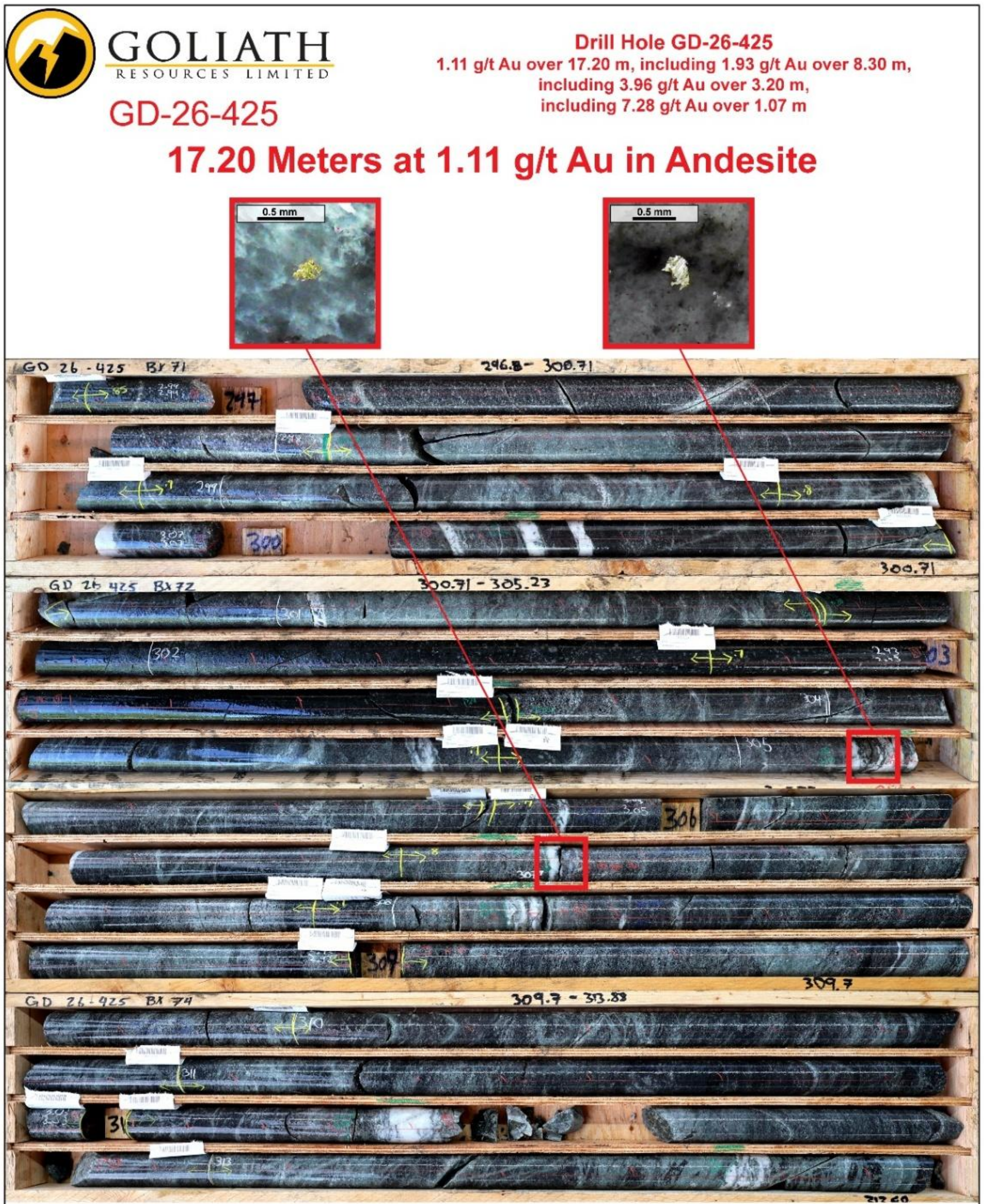


Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
GD-26-417	Interval	214.00	272.00	58.00	0.52
	Including	*236.00*	*248.00*	*12.00*	*0.94*
	Including	*236.00*	*245.00*	*9.00*	*1.00*
	Interval	285.00	290.00	5.00	2.13
	Including	*285.00*	*288.00*	*3.00*	*3.42*
	Including	*286.00*	*287.00*	*1.00*	*8.96*

Figure 3b. Highlights of Hole GD-26-417

**For reported assay intervals and AuEq calculation please see QA/QC Section on page 17*

- ✓ **Drill hole GD-26-425 intersected an extensive interval of frequent quartz-sulphide veins and veinlets that assayed 1.11 g/t Au over 17.20 meters, including 3.96 g/t Au over 3.20 meters, including 7.28 g/t Au over 1.07 meters (gold only) located immediately below the sedimentary-volcanic contact (see Figures 4a and 4b).**



Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
GD-26-425	Interval	299.80	317.00	17.20	1.11
	Including	*304.70*	*313.00*	*8.30*	*1.93*
	Including	*304.70*	*307.90*	*3.20*	*3.96*
	Including	*304.70*	*305.77*	*1.07*	*7.28*

Figure 4a. Highlights of Hole GD-26-425

**For reported assay intervals and AuEq calculation please see QA/QC Section on page 17*

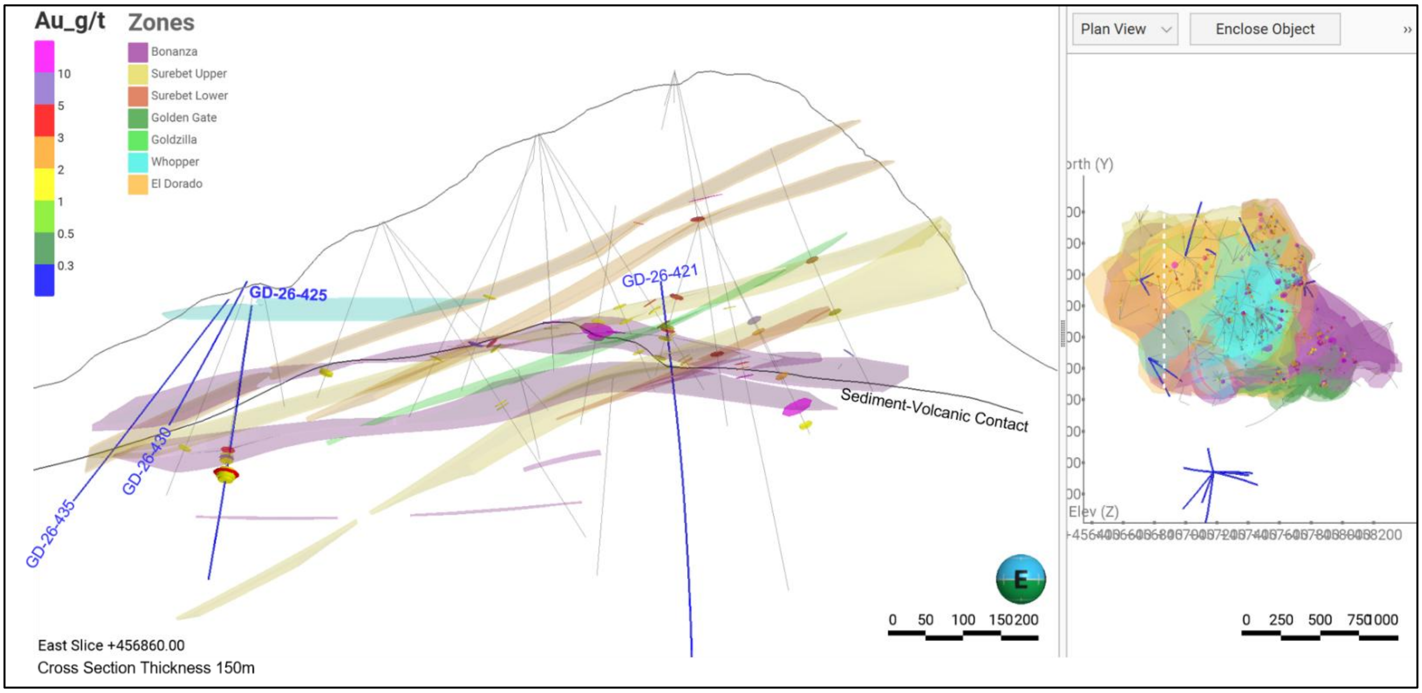


Figure 4b. Cross Section of Hole GD-26-425

- ✓ **Visible Gold to the Naked Eye (VG-NE) has been intersected in multiple veins and shear zones from 20 out of 35 holes drilled in 2026 (see Figures 5a and 5b) continuing to confirm consistency of gold mineralization within the Surebet lode/vein system that remains open laterally and at depth.**

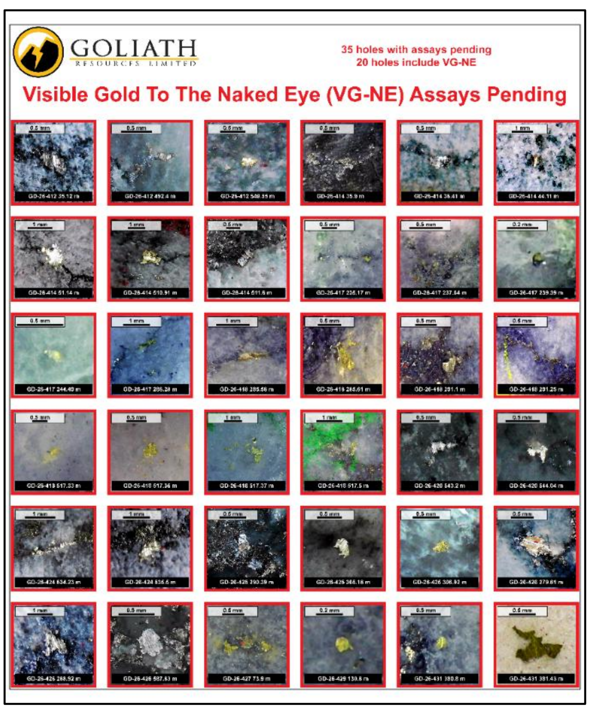


Figure 5a. Visible Gold to the Naked Eye (VG-NE)

Figure 5b. Visible Gold to the Naked Eye (VG-NE) cont'

- ✓ **All drill holes from the 2026 drill program completed to date have intersected quartz-sulphide mineralization which typically coincide with high-grade gold mineralization. 35 out of 98 planned drill holes have been completed with a total of 19,931 meters drilled in 2026.**
- ✓ **The fully funded 2026 drill program comprises approximately 50,000 meters of systematic drilling, including 7 drill rigs targeting expansion of the known gold mineralization laterally and at depth.**
- ✓ **Expansion drilling will continue to focus on extending the footprint of the Bonanza and Golden Gate Zones to the East and Northeast, as well as expanding the Surebet Zone to the West.**
- ✓ **Directional drilling consisting of multiple holes stemming from a single 'mother' hole is being used on selected drill pads in order to minimize drill time and costs while increasing target accuracy.**

Toronto, Ontario – August 6, 2026 – Goliath Resources Limited (TSX-V: GOT) (OTCQX: GOTRF) (FSE: B4IF) (the "Company" or "Goliath") is pleased to report initial assay results confirming substantial gold mineralization resulting in the expansion of the Bonanza Zone as well as the Golden Gate Zone on its 100% owned Golddigger Property (the "Property"), Golden Triangle, British Columbia. Strong gold assay results have confirmed the expansion of the Bonanza and Golden Gate Zones and remain open laterally and at depth.

Mr. Roger Rosmus, Founder & CEO of Goliath states: *"Our 2026 drilling program is off to a fantastic start with the initial assay results that continue to confirm a wide open high-grade gold system with exceptional continuity and predictability. As can be seen in the 750 meter step-out hole (an aggressive step out in a high-grade gold system) that tagged the system where our team predicted it would be located, which is no small feat. One of the key goals of our 2026 drilling season is stepping out to expand the known zones, and we are delighted with how we are meeting that goal. What makes Surebet unique is the widespread VG-NE in the vast majority of our drill holes, and that the high-grade gold is found in 3 distinct rock packages that suggests a long-lived and powerful gold mineralizing system. In addition, the stacked lodes/veins are all very close to each other with the vertical dykes cutting through them making for an attractive potential mining scenario. Our drilling team, geology team and support staff are elite as year after year they continue to do a tremendous job of drilling in mountainous terrain. We are all excited about the high-grade gold system remains wide open in the mountainous part and as we get some holes very close to the valley floor. With all the drilling and pending assays, we should have excellent news flow from now until the end of 2026 that will likely spill over into 2027. Surebet continues the trend of getting bigger and bigger with every drill program, and also rewards us with pleasant surprises along the way, and is delivering on this trend again during our 2026 drilling program"*

Drill hole GD-26-417 (Pad 2, Azimuth 90.5, Dip 48) intersected an extensive interval of 0.52 g/t Au over 58.00 meters at the Bonanza Zone, including 1.00 g/t Au over 9.00 meters within the southwest extension zone of the Surebet System. Multiple occurrences of VG-NE have been identified within this interval that are coincident with broad zones of frequent tightly spaced quartz-sulphide veins and veinlets located right below the sedimentary-volcanic contact. An additional interval of quartz-sulphide veining containing VG-NE that assayed 2.13 g/t Au over 5.00 meters, including 8.96 g/t Au over 1.00 meters was intercepted deeper at the Golden Gate Zone.

Drill hole GD-26-418 (Pad 15, Azimuth 310, Dip 79) intercepted 8.09 g/t AuEq over 16.00 meters, including 18.39 g/t AuEq over 6.75 meters, including 39.99 g/t AuEq over 1.00 meters and 74.67 g/t AuEq over 1.10 meters in an interval characterized by multiple occurrences of VG-NE hosted in quartz-sulphide stockwork and breccia part of the Surebet Zone. A second interval that assayed 4.42 g/t AuEq over 5.00 meters, including 7.78 g/t AuEq over 2.79 meters, including 23.76 g/t AuEq over 0.90 meters expanded the Bonanza Zone to the north where it remains open. This interval also contains several occurrences of VG-NE hosted in quartz-sulphide veins.

Drill hole GD-26-425 (Pad 5, Azimuth 110, Dip 68) at the Bonanza Zone intersected an extensive interval of frequent tightly spaced quartz-sulphide veins and veinlets that assayed 1.11 g/t Au over 17.20 meters, including 3.96 g/t Au over 3.20 meters, including 7.28 g/t Au over 1.07 meters located immediately below the sedimentary-volcanic contact.

Additional drill holes that expanded the Bonanza and Golden Gate Zones include drill hole GD-26-413 (Pad 2, Azimuth 205, Dip 70) which intersected 1.98 g/t Au over 3.00 meters, including 5.68 g/t Au over 1.00 meters, as well as GD-26-416 (Pad 4, Azimuth 140, Dip 71) which intersected 1.57 g/t Au over 3.02 meters. including 4.61 g/t Au over 1.00 meters.

All drill holes completed during the 2026 drill program have intersected quartz-sulphide mineralization which typically coincides with high-grade gold mineralization. 35 out of 98 planned drill holes have been completed with a total of 19,931 meters drilled in 2026.

Table 1: Gold equivalent and gold only assay results.

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	AuEq (g/t)
GD-26-418	**Interval**	**279.00**	**295.00**	**16.00**	**7.34**	**35.56**	**0.02**	**0.53**	**0.31**	**8.09**
	Including	*283.00*	*292.05*	*9.05*	*12.84*	*59.78*	*0.02*	*0.92*	*0.52*	*14.09*
	Including	*283.95*	*292.05*	*8.10*	*14.31*	*65.51*	*0.02*	*1.01*	*0.53*	*15.67*
	Including	***285.30***	***292.05***	***6.75***	***16.86***	***73.80***	***0.02***	***1.12***	***0.59***	***18.39***
	Including	***285.30***	***286.30***	***1.00***	***38.56***	***65.82***	***0.03***	***1.07***	***0.75***	***39.99***
	and	***290.95***	***292.05***	***1.10***	***67.15***	***368.00***	***0.07***	***5.54***	***2.78***	***74.67***
	Interval	355.15	358.50	3.35	1.01	18.62	0.01	0.37	0.82	1.59
	Interval	**514.00**	**519.00**	**5.00**	**4.36**	**2.28**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.04**	**4.42**
	Including	***516.21***	***519.00***	***2.79***	***7.70***	***3.56***	***0.01***	***0.01***	***0.05***	***7.78***
	Including	***517.10***	***518.00***	***0.90***	***23.54***	***10.17***	***0.01***	***0.03***	***0.14***	***23.76***
GD-26-417	**Interval**	**214.00**	**272.00**	**58.00**	**0.52**					
	Including	*236.00*	*248.00*	*12.00*	*0.94*					
	Including	***236.00***	***245.00***	***9.00***	***1.00***					
GD-26-417	**Interval**	**285.00**	**290.00**	**5.00**	**2.13**					
	Including	*285.00*	*288.00*	*3.00*	*3.42*					
	Including	***286.00***	***287.00***	***1.00***	***8.96***					
GD-26-425	**Interval**	**299.80**	**317.00**	**17.20**	**1.11**					
	Including	*304.70*	*313.00*	*8.30*	*1.93*					
	Including	***304.70***	***307.90***	***3.20***	***3.96***					
	Including	***304.70***	***305.77***	***1.07***	***7.28***					
GD-26-413	Interval	465.00	468.00	3.00	1.98					
	Including	*466.00*	*467.00*	*1.00*	*5.68*					
GD-26-416	Interval	363.78	366.80	3.02	1.57					
	Including	*364.90*	*365.90*	*1.00*	*4.61*					

The expanded Bonanza Zone has a strike of 1.8 km NW-SE and 1.8 km NE-SW (see Figure 6). Ore mineralization in drill core from the expanded portions of the Bonanza is characterized by the presence of local VG-NE as well as sphalerite and pyrrhotite over relatively broad intervals (up to 7 meter) consisting of sheared quartz-sulphide breccia. Previously, the Bonanza Zone contained 5 lodes up to 19 meters thick with a combined thickness of up to 27 meters and intercepts up to 8.35 g/t AuEq (8.31 g/t Au and 2.30 g/t Ag) over 23.00 meters (drill hole GD-24-280) (see Figure 6).

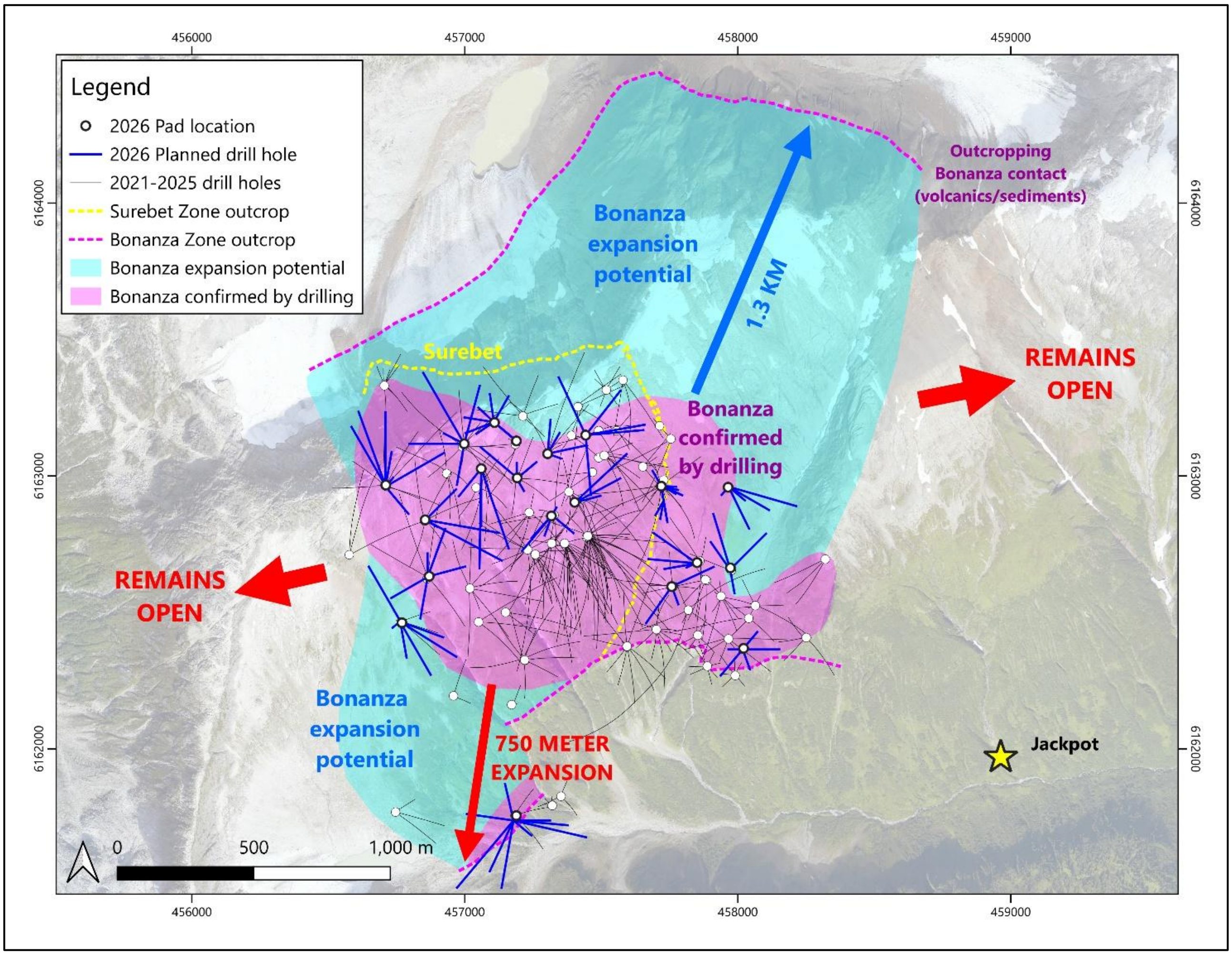


Figure 6. Plan View showing the expanded Bonanza Zone

The expanded Golden Gate Zone has a strike of 1.6 km E-W and 1.5 km N-S (see Figure 7). Mineralization in drill core from the expanded portions of the Golden Gate Zone is characterized by sets of veins and veinlets hosted in andesitic volcanic rocks and mineralized with VG-NE, sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite as well as trace pyrite and chalcopyrite. Previously the Golden Gate Zone contained 18 lodes up to 14 meters with a combined thickness of up to 49 meters and with intercepts up to 34.52 g/t AuEq (34.47 g/t Au and 3.96 g/t Ag) over 39.00 meters (drill hole GD-24-260) and remains open for expansion (see Figure 7).

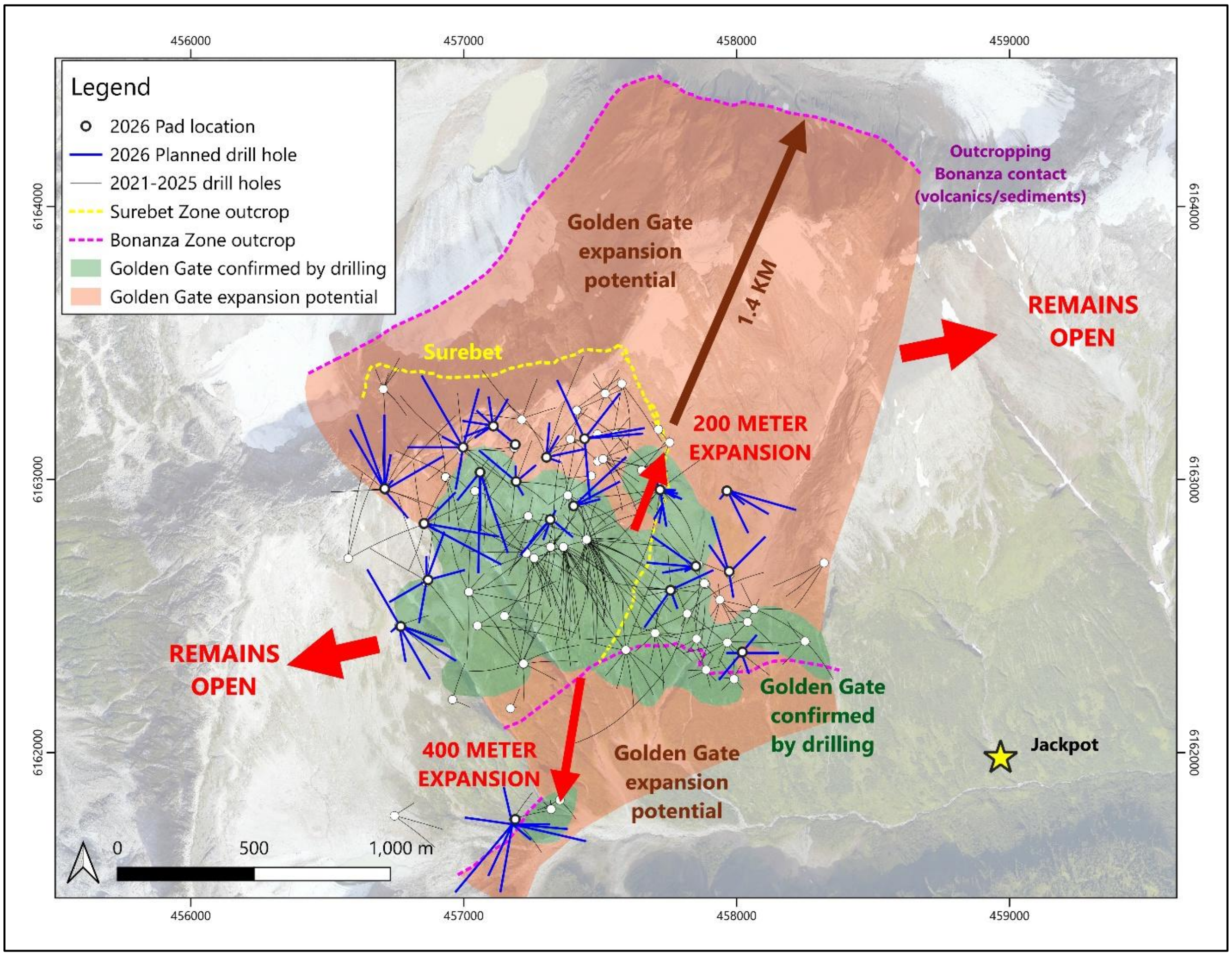


Figure 7. Plan View showing the expanded Golden Gate Zone

Visible Gold to the Naked Eye (VG-NE) has been intersected in multiple veins and shear zones from 20 out of 35 holes drilled in 2026, continuing to confirm the consistency of gold mineralization within the Surebet system that remains open.

The fully funded 2026 drill program is underway and will include approximately 50,000 meters of systematic drilling designed to expand the known gold mineralization laterally and to depth (all stacked mineralized lodes/veins remain open for expansion), as well as to test for a causative magmatic gold feeder source.

Expansion drilling will focus on extending the footprint of the Bonanza Zone and Golden Gate Zone to the East and Northeast, as well as expanding the Surebet Zone to the West and testing other gold-rich mineralized lodes/veins that remain open. Additional drilling will be allocated to test a number of lithological-structural features linked to magnetic anomalies indicative of a causative magmatic gold feeder source. Directional drilling is being used at selected drill pads to minimize drill time and costs while also increasing the target accuracy.

Table 2: Collar information for drill holes reported in this news release.

Hole ID	CRS	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)	Length (m)
GD-26-413	NAD83 / UTM zone 9N	457178	6161738	936	205.4	69.9	606
GD-26-416	NAD83 / UTM zone 9N	456710	6162961	1635	140	71	478
GD-26-417	NAD83 / UTM zone 9N	457178	6161738	936	90.5	48	357
GD-26-418	NAD83 / UTM zone 9N	457190	6163127	1712	310	79	607
GD-26-425	NAD83 / UTM zone 9N	456762	6162467	1402	110	68	459

Surebet Discovery Highlights

- ✓ 100% of the drill holes completed prior to the 2026 drill season have intersected gold mineralization, clearly demonstrating remarkable grade continuity and widths, with over 1,500 drill hole pierce points.
- ✓ The most recent ore mineralization model (see Figure 8) incorporating all available data prior to the 2026 drill program identified five (5) stacked gold-mineralized vein systems/zones: Bonanza, Surebet, Golden Gate, Whopper, and Eldorado. Collectively these zones comprise 46 gold-rich lodes/veins and multiple subvertical Eocene-aged dyke swarms.

Table 3: Five main modelled gold rich zones and dykes.

Zone	Number of lodes/veins	Dimensions	Key Intercept	Status
Bonanza	5	1.8 km x 1.8 km x 19 m	8.35 g/t AuEq over 23 m	Remains Open
Surebet	9	1.2 km x 1.0 km x 19 m	21.08 g/t AuEq over 23 m	Remains Open
Golden Gate	18	1.6 km x 1.5 km x 14 m	34.52 g/t AuEq over 39 m	Remains Open
Whopper	12	1.0 km x 1.0 km x 6 m	32.67 g/t AuEq over 4 m	Remains Open
Eldorado	2	1.0 km x 900 m x 5 m	13.93 g/t AuEq over 5.75 m	Remains Open
Gold-rich dykes		1.4 km x 890 m x 25 m	12.03 g/t AuEq over 10 m	Remains Open

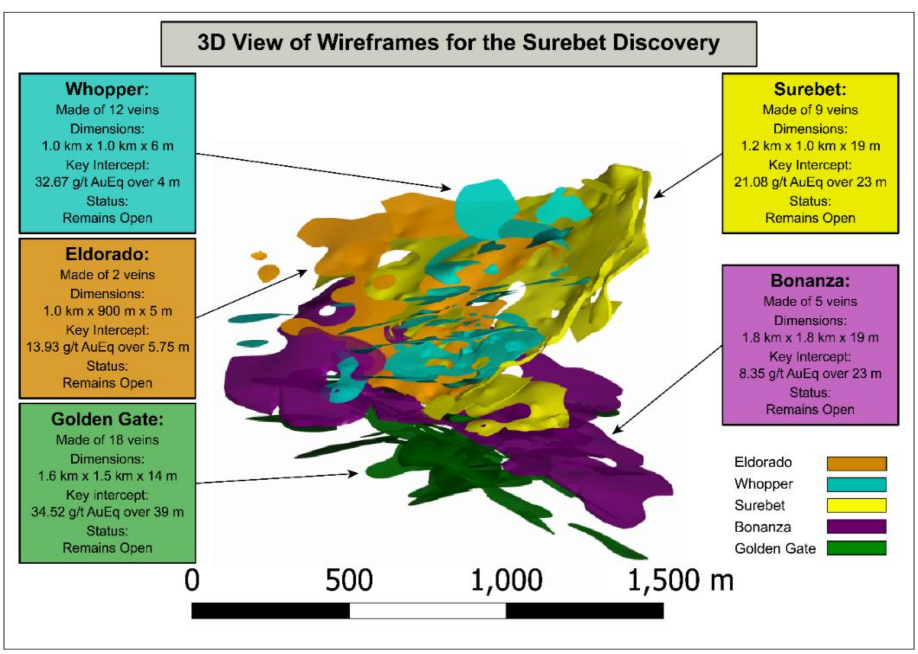


Figure 8. Isometric View of the Surebet Discovery Ore Mineralization Model

- ✓ 355 out of 386 drill holes representing 92% of holes drilled between 2021 – 2025 at Surebet contain VG-NE (see Figure 9):

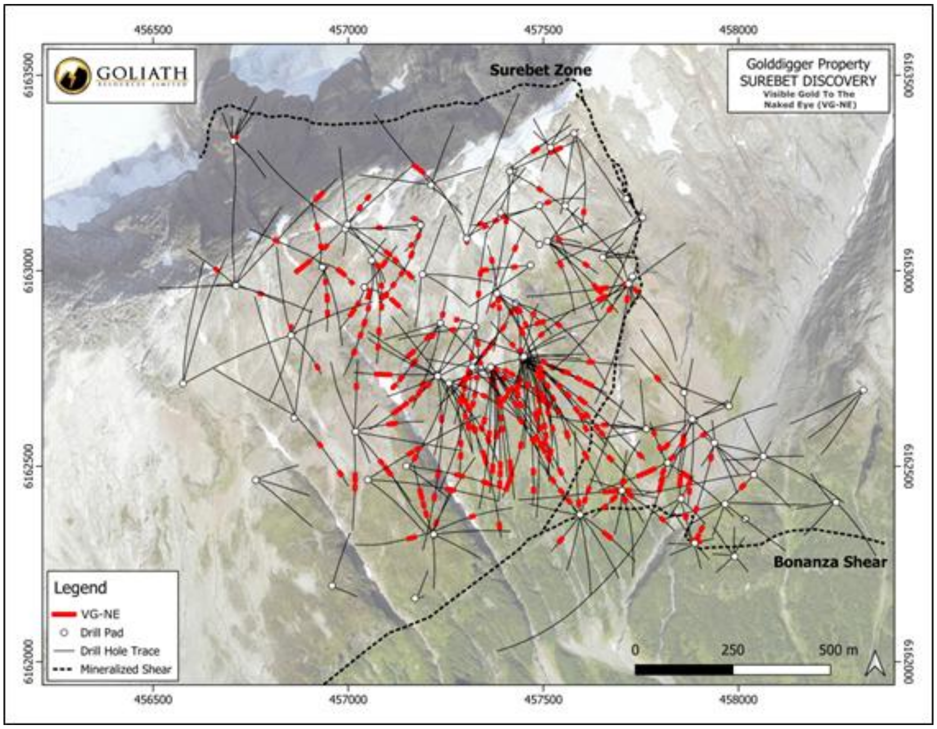


Figure 9. Plan View Map of Surebet Discovery showing holes with VG-NE

- ✓ High-grade gold has been identified in three distinctive rock types, including: quartz-sulphide breccias and stockwork veins hosted in the sedimentary units; precious and base metals bearing veins hosted in the volcanic units; and intermediate to felsic Eocene-aged dykes. All mineralized rock types contain substantial amounts of VG-NE (from fine-grained to coarse-grained gold) and remain open for expansion.

- ✓ Metallurgical testing conducted on a composite core sample resulted in metal recoveries of 92.2% for Au, 86.5% for Ag, 94.2% for Pb and 96.9% for Zn achieved through a combination of simple gravity and flotation circuits. The gravity-only recoveries amount to 48.8% Au and 10.3% Ag with a crush size of 327 micrometer (no cyanide leaching required to recover the gold and silver). The metallurgical testing completed to date shows a benign rock composition without deleterious elements (see news release March 1, 2023).

- ✓ The consistent continuity, widths and grade of ore mineralization demonstrated by >156,000 meters of drilling in multiple stacked lodes/veins confirms that the 1.8 km^2 Surebet Discovery continues to demonstrate strong potential to become one of the most significant high-grade gold discoveries in British Columbia's Golden Triangle in many years.

- ✓ 92% of the holes (355 out of 386) drilled prior to the 2026 drill season at Surebet contain VG-NE (see Figure 5a and 5b) and 100% of holes drilled to date at the Surebet Discovery have intersected substantial quartz-sulphide mineralization. See news releases dated: July 7, 2025, June 23, 2025, January 7, 2025, January 13, 2025, February 10, 2025, February 18, 2025, February 27, 2025, December 12, 2024, July 30, 2024, January 20, 2026, December 2, 2025, November 17, 2025, October 27, 2025, September 22, 2025, September 8, 2025, August 26, 2025, and July 28, 2025.

- ✓ The best hole drilled to date from the gold-rich stacked quartz-sulphide breccias and stockwork veins hosted in the sedimentary units is GD-23-157 that assayed 21.08 g/t AuEq (18.95 g/t Au and 95.31 g/t Ag) over 23.00 meters, including 33.75 g/t AuEq (30.39 g/t Au and 150.42 g/t Ag) over 14.00 meters, including 50.27 g/t AuEq (45.27 g/t Au and 225.42 g/t Ag) over 9.00 meters (see news release dated August 15, 2023). More details on the QA/QC protocol can be found in the section titled "QA/QC Protocol" below.
- ✓ The best hole drilled to date from the precious and base metals bearing veins hosted in the volcanic units is GD-24-260 from the Golden Gate Zone that assayed 34.52 g/t AuEq (34.47 Au and 3.96 Ag) over 39.00 meters, including 132.93 g/t AuEq (132.78 Au and 12.98 Ag) over 10.00 meters, and 166.04 g/t AuEq (165.84 Au and 16.07 Ag) over 8.00 meters (see news release dated January 13, 2025). More details on the QA/QC protocol can be found in the section titled "QA/QC Protocol" below.
- ✓ The best hole drilled to date from the Eocene-aged dykes is GD-22-58 that assayed 12.03 g/t AuEq (11.84 g/t Au and 15.61 g/t Ag) over 10.00 meters including 19.91 g/t AuEq (19.62 g/t Au and 25.61 g/t Ag) over 6.00 meters, including 23.82 g/t AuEq (23.47 g/t Au and 30.54 g/t Ag) over 5.00 meters, plus a second separate interval down hole of 8.59 g/t AuEq (8.35 g/t Au and 20.74 g/t Ag) over 5.00 meters (see news release dated March 13, 2025). More details on the QA/QC protocol can be found in the section titled "QA/QC Protocol" below.
- ✓ A study completed by the Colorado School of Mines confirms a new interpretation of the ore forming process at Surebet and suggests a common magmatic source for the high-grade gold system hosted in three distinct rock types. Until this study, researchers and explorers in the Golden Triangle had not recognized the high-grade gold discovery potential in the Eocene-aged dykes (see news release March 13, 2025), which is showing the potential that these discoveries could be a geological breakthrough in the Golden Triangle of British Columbia.
- ✓ Based on positive grassroots exploration and drill results in recent years, Goliath significantly increased its land package from 66,608 hectares to 91,518 hectares (226,146 acres) and now controls 56 kilometers of the Red Line geologic trend providing for additional discovery potential.
- ✓ The Golddigger Property is located adjacent to tidewater with a barge route to Prince Rupert (190 km south) and close to existing infrastructure including the town of Kitsault proximal to a permitted mine site on private property.

About Golddigger Property

The Golddigger Property is 100% owned and covers an area of 91,518 hectares in a highly prospective geological setting of the Eskay Rift, within 3 kilometers of the Red Line in the Golden Triangle of British Columbia. This area has hosted some of Canada's greatest gold mines including Eskay Creek, Premier and Snip. Other significant and well-known deposits in the Golden Triangle include Brucejack, Copper Canyon, Galore Creek, Granduc, KSM, Red Chris, and Schaft Creek. Goliath controls 56 kilometers of the Red Line which is a geologic contact between Triassic age Stuhini rocks and Jurassic age Hazelton rocks used as key markers when exploring for gold-copper-silver mineralization.

The Surebet discovery has shown predictable continuity and good metallurgy with gold recoveries of 92.2% from gravity and flotation at a 327-micrometer crush, including 48.8% recovery of free gold from gravity alone (no cyanide required to recover the gold). The metallurgical testing completed to date shows no presence of deleterious elements (see news release dated March 1, 2023).

The Property is in a well positioned location in close proximity to the communities of Alice Arm and Kitsault where there is a permitted mill site on private property. It is situated adjacent to tide water with direct barge access to Prince Rupert (190 kilometers via the Observatory inlet/Portland inlet). The town of Kitsault is accessible by road (190 kilometers from Terrace, 300 kilometers from Prince Rupert) and has a barge landing, dock, and infrastructure capable of housing at least 300 people, including high-tension power.

Additional infrastructure in the area includes the Dolly Varden Silver Mine Road (only 7 kilometers to the East of the Surebet discovery) with direct road access to Alice Arm barge landing (18 kilometers to the south of the Surebet discovery) and high-tension power (25 kilometers to the east of Surebet discovery). The city of Terrace (population 16,000) provides access to railway, major highways, and airport with supplies (food, fuel, lumber, etc.), while the town of Prince Rupert (population 12,000) is located on the West Coast of British Columbia and houses an international container seaport also with direct access to railway and an airport.

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical information contained in this news release was reviewed and approved by M. Antonio Celis C., P.Geo under Engineers & Geoscientists of British Columbia (EGBC), an independent qualified person to Goliath Resources Ltd., who is responsible for ensuring that the information provided in this news release is accurate and who acts as a "qualified person" under National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

About CASERM (Center to Advance the Science of Exploration to Reclamation in Mining)

Goliath Resources is a paying member and active supporter of the Center to Advance the Science of Exploration to Reclamation in Mining (CASERM), which is one of the world's largest research centers in the mining sector. CASERM is a collaborative research venture between Colorado School of Mines and Virginia Tech that is supported by a consortium of mining and exploration companies, analytical instrumentation and software companies, and federal agencies aiming to transform the way geoscience data is acquired and used across the mining value chain. The center forms part of the I-UCRC program of the National Science Foundation. Research focuses on the integration of diverse geoscience data to improve decision making across the mine life cycle, beginning with the exploration for subsurface resources continuing through mine operation as well as closure and environmental remediation. Over the past three years, Goliath Resources' membership in CASERM has allowed a high level of research to be performed on the Surebet Discovery.

About Goliath Resources Limited

Goliath Resources is an explorer of precious metals projects in the highly prospective Golden Triangle of Northwestern British Columbia. All of its projects are in high quality geological settings and geopolitical safe jurisdictions amenable to mining in Canada. Goliath is a member and active supporter of CASERM which is an organization that represents a collaborative venture between Colorado School of Mines and Virginia Tech. In 2025, Goliath completed its largest drill program to date for a total of 64,364 meters. It is fully funded for a similar sized drill program in 2026. The Company's key strategic cornerstone shareholders include Crescat Capital, a Global Commodity Group (Singapore), McEwen Inc. (NYSE: MUX) (TSX: MUX), Waratah Capital Advisors, Rob McEwen, Eric Sprott and Larry Childress.

For more information please contact:

Goliath Resources Limited
Mr. Roger Rosmus
Founder and CEO
Tel: +1.416.488.2887
roger@goliathresources.com
www.goliathresourcesltd.com

Disclaimer

The reader is cautioned that grab samples are spot samples which are typically, but not exclusively, constrained to mineralization. Grab samples are selective in nature and collected to determine the presence or absence of mineralization and are not intended to be representative of the material sampled.

Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC) Protocol

Oriented HQ-diameter or NQ-diameter diamond drill core from the drill program is placed in core boxes by the drill crew contracted by the Company. Core boxes are transported by helicopter to the staging area and then transported by truck to the core shack. The core is then re-orientated, meterage blocks are checked, meter marks are labelled, Recovery and RQD measurements taken, and primary bedding and secondary structural features including veins, dykes, cleavage, and shears are noted and measured. The core is then described and transcribed in MX DepositTM. Drill holes were planned using Leapfrog Geo™ and QGIS™ software and data from the 2017-2025 exploration programs. Drill core containing quartz breccia, stockwork, veining and/or sulphide(s), or notable alteration is selectively sampled in lengths of 0.5 to 1.5 meters. Samples are selected from continuous intervals of mineralization and/or other relevant geological features, including shoulder samples that extend for 3 meters into adjacent unmineralized and/or unaltered country rock. Along barren core intervals devoid of mineralization or significant geological features, one 1 meter sample is collected every ten meters. Core samples are cut lengthwise in half: one-half remains in the box and the other half is inserted in a clean plastic bag with a sample tag. The bagged samples are then weighed and secured with a zip tie. Certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks and duplicates are added in the sample stream at a rate of 10%. To ensure analytical anonymity, CRM identification labels are removed prior to submission to the laboratory. Additional out-of-sequence blanks are introduced immediately following core samples that contain visible gold to the naked eye (VG-NE) or visibly high-grade sulphide mineralization.

Grab, channels, chip and talus samples were collected by foot with helicopter assistance. Prospective areas included, but were not limited to, proximity to MINFile locations, placer creek occurrences, regional soil anomalies, and potential gossans based on high-resolution satellite imagery. The rock grab and chip samples were extracted using a rock hammer, or hammer and chisel to expose fresh surfaces and to liberate samples weighing anywhere between 0.5 and 5.0 kilograms. All sample sites were flagged with biodegradable flagging tape and marked with the sample number. All sample site locations were recorded using handheld GPS units (accuracy 3-10 meters) and sample ID, easting, northing, elevation, type of sample (outcrop, subcrop, float, talus, chip, grab, etc.) and a description of the rock were recorded on all-weather paper. Samples are then inserted in a clean plastic bag with a sample tag for transport and shipping to the geochemistry lab. QA/QC samples including blanks, certified reference materials, and duplicate samples are inserted regularly into the sample sequence at a rate of 10%.

All samples are transported in rice bags sealed with numbered security tags. The rice bags are transported from the core shacks to the MSALABS facilities in Terrace, BC. MSALABS is certified with both AC89-IAS and ISO/IEC Standard 17025:2017. The core samples undergo preparation via drying, crushing to ~70% of the material passing a 2 mm sieve and riffle splitting. The sample splits are weighed and transferred into plastic jars, each containing between 300 g and 500 g of crushed sample material. A 250 g split is pulverized to ensure at least 85% of the material passes through a 75 µm sieve. The crushed samples are transported to the MSALABS PhotonAssayTM facility in Prince George, where gold concentrations are quantified via photon assay analysis (method CPA-Au1). Samples that result in gold concentrations ≥5 ppm are analyzed to extinction. Photon assay uses high-energy X-rays (photons) to excite atomic nuclei within the jarred samples, inducing the emission of secondary gamma rays, which are measured to quantify gold concentrations. The assays from all jars are combined on a weight-averaged basis. Multielement analyses are carried out at the MSALABS facilities in Surrey, BC, where 250 g of pulverized splits are analyzed via IMS-230 and ICF6xx methods. The IMS-230 method uses 4-acid digestion (a combination of hydrochloric, nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids) followed by inductively coupled plasma emission spectrometry to quantify concentrations of 48 elements. Samples with over-limit results for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn undergo ore-grade analysis via the ICF-6xx method (where ‘xx’ denotes the target metal). This method employs 4-acid digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma emission spectrometry.

Widths are reported in drill core lengths and the true widths are estimated to be 80-90% and Gold Equivalent (AuEq) metal values are calculated using: 4,222.08 Au USD/oz, Ag 67.76 USD/oz, Cu 6.43 USD/lbs, Pb 1,967.13 USD/ton and Zn 3,578.25 USD/ton (updated on August 4, 2026). The weighted averages formula used is: (gA*lA + gB*lB + gC*lC)/(lA + lB + lC). The widths of the mineralized intervals reported in this news release were defined to reflect both the assay results and the mineralized veining observed in drill core. Veining constrains the local width of the mineralized zone, while assay results define the grade distribution within that zone. Reported intervals are therefore intended to represent geologically meaningful zone widths at the point of intersection.

Reported assay intervals were calculated as length-weighted average grades using the individual sample assay results and their corresponding sample lengths. The average grade for each interval was determined by dividing the sum of the products of each sample grade and sample length by the total sampled interval length (Σ[grade × sample length] / Σ[sample length]). This method accounts for variations in sample length and provides a representative average grade over the reported interval.

There is potential for economic recovery of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc from these occurrences based on other mining and exploration projects in the same Golden Triangle Mining Camp where Goliath’s project is located, such as the Homestake Ridge Gold Project (Auryn Resources Technical Report, Updated Mineral Resource Estimate and Preliminary Economic Assessment on the Homestake Ridge Gold Project, prepared by Minefill Services Inc. Bothell, Washington, dated May 29, 2020). Here, AuEq values were calculated using 3-year running averages for metal price, and included provisions for metallurgical recoveries, treatment charges, refining costs, and transportation. Recoveries for Gold were 85.5%, Silver at 74.6%, Copper at 74.6% and Lead at 45.3%. It will be assumed that Zinc can be recovered with Copper at the same recovery rate of 74.6%. The quoted reference of metallurgical recoveries is not from Goliath’s Golddigger Project, Surebet Zone mineralization, and there is no guarantee that such recoveries will ever be achieved, unless detailed metallurgical work such as in a Feasibility Study can be eventually completed on the Golddigger Project.

Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange), nor the OTCQB Venture Market accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

Certain statements contained in this press release constitute forward-looking information. These statements relate to future events or future performance. The use of any of the words "could", "intend", "expect", "believe", "will", "projected", "estimated" and similar expressions and statements relating to matters that are not historical facts are intended to identify forward-looking information and are based on Goliath’s current belief or assumptions as to the outcome and timing of such future events. Actual future results may differ materially. In particular, this release contains forward-looking information relating to, among other things, the ability of the Company to complete financings and its ability to build value for its shareholders as it develops its mining properties. Various assumptions or factors are typically applied in drawing conclusions or making the forecasts or projections set out in forward-looking information. Those assumptions and factors are based on information currently available to Goliath. Although such statements are based on management's reasonable assumptions, there can be no assurance that the proposed transactions will occur, or that if the proposed transactions do occur, will be completed on the terms described above.

The forward-looking information contained in this release is made as of the date hereof and Goliath is not obligated to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable securities laws. Because of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions contained herein, investors should *not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The foregoing statements expressly qualify any forward-looking information contained herein.*

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The securities referred to herein have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "U.S. Securities Act"), or any state securities laws and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to or for the account or benefit of a U.S. person (as defined in Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act) unless registered under the U.S. Securities Act and applicable state securities laws or an exemption from such registration is available.