



20 August 2018

First Au makes strong progress on exploration across its three projects

- **Gimlet:** Assays from first phase of the drilling program, designed to test for extensions of the neighbouring Intermin deposit, expected within a fortnight
- **Emu Creek:** Assessment of VMS anomalies underway and sampling of conglomerate gold targets about to start
- **Talga:** 125 soil samples collected to test priority targets

First Au Limited (ASX:FAU) provides the following update on its exploration activity across the Company's three WA projects. Since listing on the Australian Securities Exchange on 15 June 2018, First Au has been very active in the field and has more results pending.

Gimlet Gold Project (100% owned)

On 6 July 2018, First Au announced that it had increased the initial drilling program at its Gimlet project from the 2,775m outlined in the Company's prospectus to 10,000m.

This increase followed a review of previous drilling and other geological data from Gimlet together with analysis of numerous high-grade drilling results reported by neighbour Intermin Resources Limited (ASX: IRC) over recent months. First Au's Gimlet Project lies 400m along strike to the north-east of Intermin's Teal Goldmine.

The first phase of First Au's 10,000m program involved approximately 51 angled Aircore drill holes for 3,816m and was conducted between the 21st of July and the 2nd of August. The program was designed to test the interpreted northern extension of the Teal and Yolande shears and the Binduli shear along the southern boundary of the tenement.

All holes were geologically logged and 4m composite samples have been submitted for gold analysis. It should be noted that within this region there is no visible gold so all interpretation is based on assay results.

These results are expected within a fortnight. Once they are interpreted, the second phase of the Company's 10,000m drilling program will be planned and commenced.

Emu Creek Gold and Base Metals Project (earning up to 70%)

The Emu Creek project, located in the East Pilbara, is prospective for both conglomerate and shear-hosted gold mineralization as well as VMS-hosted copper-gold lead-zinc mineralisation.

On 2 July 2018 the Company announced interpretative results of the VTEM survey which was flown over the Emu Creek tenements. The survey detected eight conductors, four of which are more likely to be associated with volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) style copper-gold-lead-zinc mineralisation.

A mobile base camp has been established and initial systematic assessment of the southern VTEM anomalies is underway.

Assessment of selected conglomerate gold targets will take place over the next six weeks. The main target for conglomerate gold exploration in the Pilbara is focused on the conglomerates of the Fortescue Formation (late Archaean in age) but potential exists for gold in the older underlying Archaean conglomerates which also occur with the Emu Creek Project.

Talga Gold and Base Metals Project (100% owned)

A 2,573 line-km, 100m line-spaced, aero-magnetic and radiometric survey has been flown over the entire Talga project area. The objective of the survey was to better define the gold-prospective magnetic units (Banded Iron Formations-BIF) and ultramafic units within the project area. Interpretation of the geophysical data has been completed, including maps of the prospective magnetic units and cross-cutting structures.

125 soil samples were collected across selected magnetic units as part of a much larger soil sampling program designed to test priority magnetic targets defined by the aero-magnetic survey. Samples will be submitted for analysis shortly.

The aero-magnetic survey has defined a number of priority linear magnetic targets for ongoing soil sampling and traverse mapping programs. The magnetic BIF unit that runs parallel to Razorback Ridge is a priority target for future exploration.

On Behalf of the Board



Bryan Frost
Executive Chairman

About First Au: First Au is an advanced gold and base metals exploration company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: FAU) and is pursuing a well-funded and aggressive exploration program at its 100% owned Gimlet Gold project near Kalgoorlie and its Emu Creek and Talga Projects in the Eastern Pilbara region of Western Australia.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Brian Richardson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Richardson is a consultant to First Au Limited. Mr Richardson 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'. Mr Richardson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<p>Not applicable, no sample assays reported. Details of rock and soil sampling methods will be detailed when assay results are reported.</p> <p>.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, no drilling results reported in this announcement. Details of drilling techniques will be reported when drill assay results are reported.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 representivity 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. 	Not applicable
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable. •

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	Not applicable.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gimlet project comprises 1 granted tenement E26/174. The Emu Creek project comprises granted tenements E46/732 and E46/1066. Great Sandy Pty Ltd has a Farm In agreement with the tenement holders, Atlas Iron. The Talga project comprises 5 granted tenements E45/3679, E45/3857, E45/4136, E45/4137 and E45/4615. First Au acquired 100% of Great Sandy's interest in all tenements upon listing on the ASX June 2018. The tenements are all secure granted tenements with no known impediments to continuing exploration.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past exploration in the region, mainly carried out in the search for gold and base metals has provided useful data. Together with government data provided by GSWA the information has allowed recognition of the projects mineral potential
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gimlet project is prospective for shear hosted epigenetic gold mineralisation. The Emu Creek project is prospective for Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) base metal mineralisation, shear and vein hosted gold mineralisation and gold mineralisation associated with conglomerates. The Talga project is prospective for VMS base metal mineralisation and shear hosted gold mineralisation.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exploration reported herein is still at an early stage but results are consistent with geological and geophysical data and results from previous exploration in the district. Maps reflect GSWA mapping. The location and description of VTEM and magnetic anomalies are as described by consulting geophysicist. No maps locating geophysical anomalies are presented in this report.

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<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gimlet: Further work will involve the planning and execution of a second aircore drilling program and follow up RC drilling of priority targets. Emu Creek: Systematic field assessment of defined VTEM anomalies is ongoing and involves geological mapping and rock chip sampling. Talga: Further work will involve geological mapping and soil sampling followed by drilling of priority targets.