



Gimlet Exploration Update

- **Aircore drilling identifies a continuation of the Gimlet-Teal mineralised system**
- **Preliminary metallurgy studies show oxide ore amenable to combined gravity recovery and cyanide leach with further tests pending**
- **Work underway in the next round of exploration**

First Au Limited (ASX: FAU; the “Company”) is pleased to announce results received from the recent aircore drilling program at the Gimlet Project, near Kalgoorlie. The Company drilled approximately 6000 metres commencing in early June, to primarily target along strike of the Gimlet Resource. This follows the recent announcement of a Maiden JORC Inferred Resource of approximately 642,300 tonnes at an average grade of 3.3 g/t Au for an estimated 69,00 oz Au (*refer to ASX release dated 7 May 2019 and see Table 5 below for details*).

Aircore drilling has identified evidence of a continuation of the mineralised system north of Gimlet, with low grade gold mineralisation (> 100 ppb Au) within the supergene blanket, as well as evidence of sulphide and sericite alteration within the fresh rock, of a similar style to that seen at Gimlet. In the coming Quarter, the Company plans to drill deeper in this target area, below the regolith, with a round of RC drilling. In addition, FAU will drill the downdip extent of mineralisation within the Gimlet Resource area and investigate the Horan Dam Prospect, situated along a parallel structure to the west of Gimlet (Figure 1). Work has also begun on the White Dam (E24/215) tenement ~ 4km NNW of Gimlet (Figure 4), with primary targets already identified.

The company is also delighted in the gold recoveries from testing of the oxide ore zone from the preliminary round of metallurgy at Gimlet.

Aircore Drilling

Aircore drilling occurred between 17th June 2019 to the 11th July 2019, with a total of 93 holes for 6,450 metres. The majority of the drill holes targeted the northern extension of Gimlet, testing regions which historically had a low drill hole density. All drill holes achieved blade refusal, with some extended with hammer drilling. Drill hole collars were spaced 30 metres apart along a fence line, with each drill line separated by 250 metres. A majority of holes were drilled 60°, in an easterly direction. Further details regarding drilling, sampling and assaying methodology are within the JORC Table 1 in the Appendix 1.

Low level gold mineralisation (> 100 ppb Au) was evident within 11 drill holes and is summarised in Tables 1 and 2 in the text. A summary of drill hole details is provided in Table I in the Appendix. This includes a fence of aircore drill holes 300 metres north of Gimlet that delineates a potential site for a continuation of the Gimlet-Teal mineralising system below the regolith, indicated by the presence of disseminated pyrite (up to 10% in a metre), intense sericite alteration over several metres and gold at low concentrations (Figures 1 & 2). Extrapolating this further, the assay at 19GAC060 situated a further 500m northwards, recorded 4m @ 0.62 g/t Au from 40m in its composite sample. It is recommended that RC drilling at these localities test this possibility.

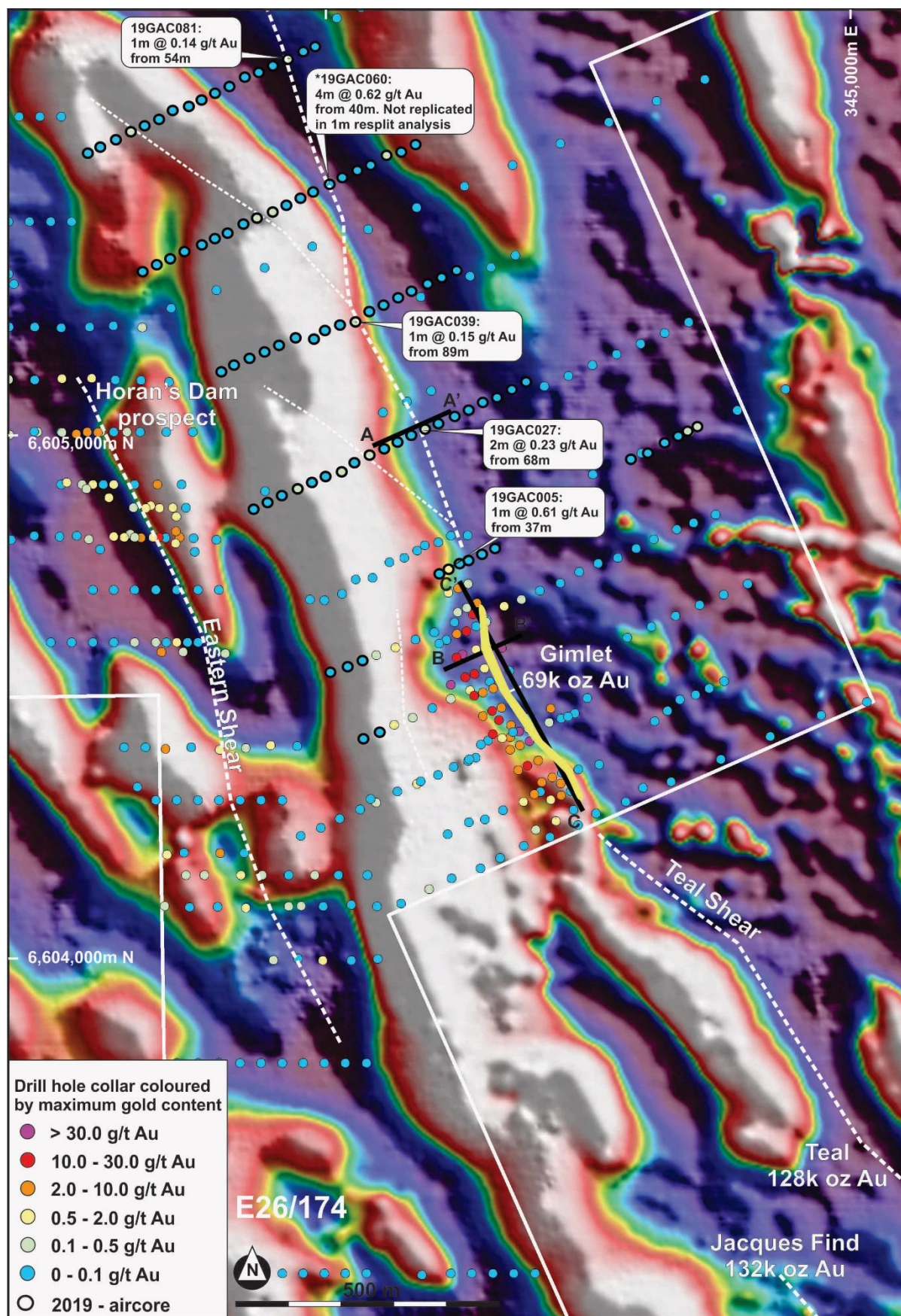


Figure 1. An aeromagnetic base image illustrated with the mineralised corridors of the Teal Shear, Gimlet, Jacques Find and extension plus linking structures identified in the recent campaign of drilling. The collar of each drill hole is coloured by the maximum gold content with 1 metre re-split results prioritised over 4 metre composites.

Table 1: Significant intercepts determined from the 4 metre composites

(*Co-ordinates in MGA94 Zone 51)

Hole_id	Easting *(m)	Northing *(m)	Max Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t FA50
19GAC005	344236	6604739	72	-60	65	36	40	4	0.88
19GAC006	344219	6604730	74	-60	65	20	24	4	0.26
19GAC011	344646	6604980	79	-60	245	72	76	4	0.39
19GAC018	343950	6604892	65	-60	245	40	44	4	0.12
19GAC022	344058	6604942	88	-60	245	40	44	4	0.18
19GAC023	344086	6604956	97	-60	245	72	76	4	0.11
19GAC027	344191	6605005	85	-60	245	68	72	4	0.25
19GAC039	344060	6605210	99	-60	245	36	40	4	0.1
19GAC055	343873	6605407	103	-60	245	80	84	4	0.12
19GAC056	343902	6605418	63	-60	245	60	63	3	0.1
19GAC060	344010	6605471	59	-60	245	40	44	4	0.62

Table 2: Significant intercepts determined from the 1 metre re-spilts

(*Co-ordinates in MGA94 Zone 51)

Hole_id	Easting *(m)	Northing *(m)	Max Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t FA50
19GAC005	344236	6604739	72	-60	65	37	38	1	0.61
19GAC013	344690	6605001	76	-60	245	60	61	1	0.17
19GAC014	344709	6605010	96	-60	245	83	88	5	0.13
19GAC018	343950	6604892	65	-60	245	40	41	1	0.18
19GAC018	343950	6604892	65	-60	245	54	55	1	0.21
19GAC021	344034	6604924	63	-60	245	57	60	3	0.15
19GAC023	344086	6604956	97	-60	245	71	74	3	0.31
19GAC027	344191	6605005	85	-60	245	68	70	2	0.23
19GAC039	344060	6605210	99	-60	245	89	90	1	0.15
19GAC055	343873	6605407	103	-60	245	80	83	3	0.15
19GAC056	343902	6605418	63	-60	245	58	63	5	0.1
19GAC064	344118	6605526	71	-60	245	58	59	1	0.17
19GAC070	343634	6605570	79	-60	245	42	43	1	0.12
19GAC081	343932	6605709	86	-60	245	54	55	1	0.14

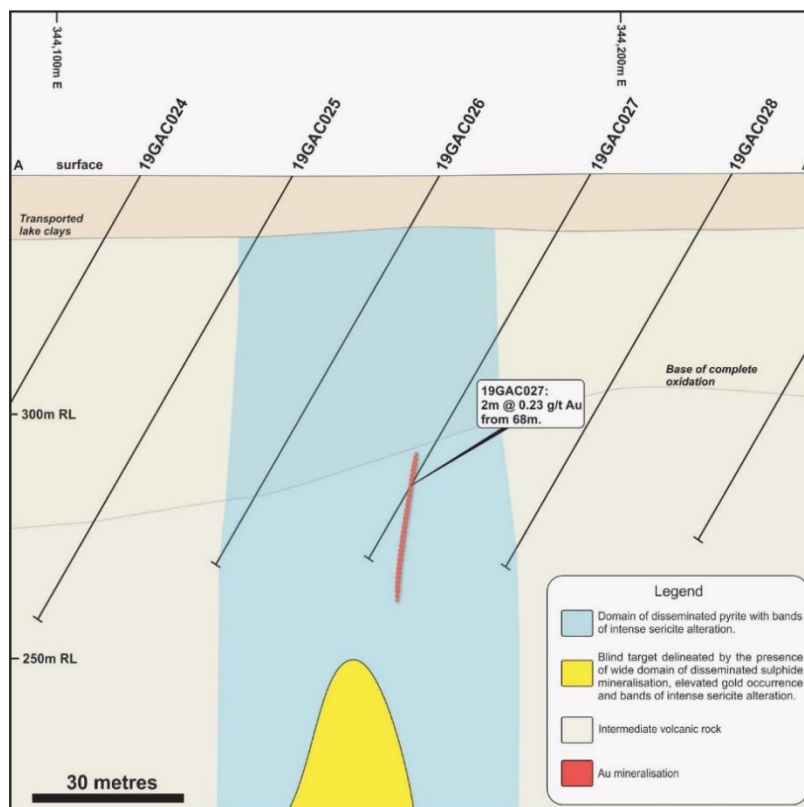


Figure 2. Cross section depicting potential gold target associated with disseminated pyrite and sericite alteration within an identified shear, 300m north along strike of Gimlet

Next Phase of Exploration at Gimlet

FAU is committed to a focused exploration program over the next 3-6 months at Gimlet and the White Flag Tenements, utilising the proceeds from the recent \$1.5 million share placement (see ASX announcement 13 August 2019). The Company will look at the following priority targets -

Gimlet Down Dip Extension

A priority for FAU will be to test the down dip extent of the 450m long mineralisation at Gimlet (Figure 3). Recent RC and diamond drilling during March 2019 (see ASX announcements on 18th March and 28th May 2019) has shown mineralisation to improve with depth, with diamond hole 19GDD001 having **32m @ 4.9 g/t Au** (from 93m; Figure 4), and the deepest gold intersection in RC hole 19GRC030, with **15m @ 6.6 g/t Au** (from 157m).

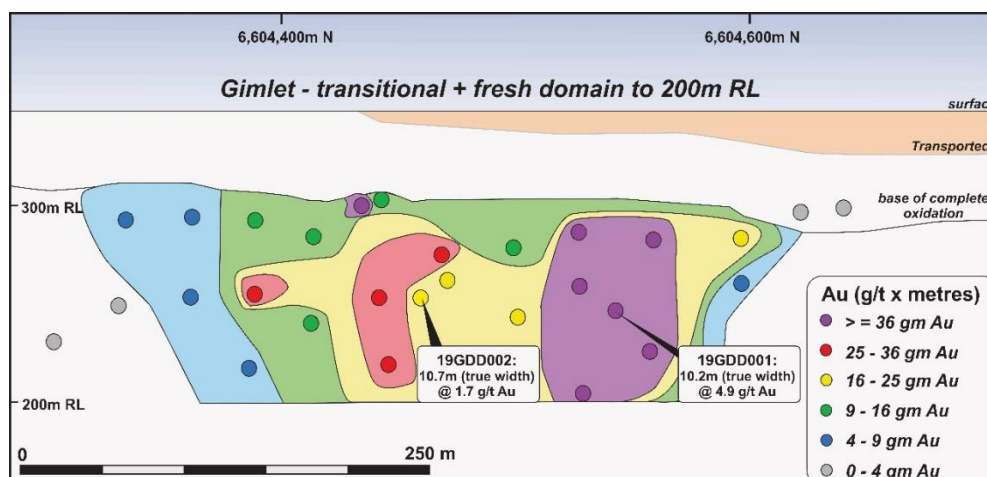


Figure 3. Long Section at Gimlet (see C-C' in Figure 1 for location) showing contoured gram metres Au, depicting piece points of new diamond drilling. Note mineralisation is open with depth.

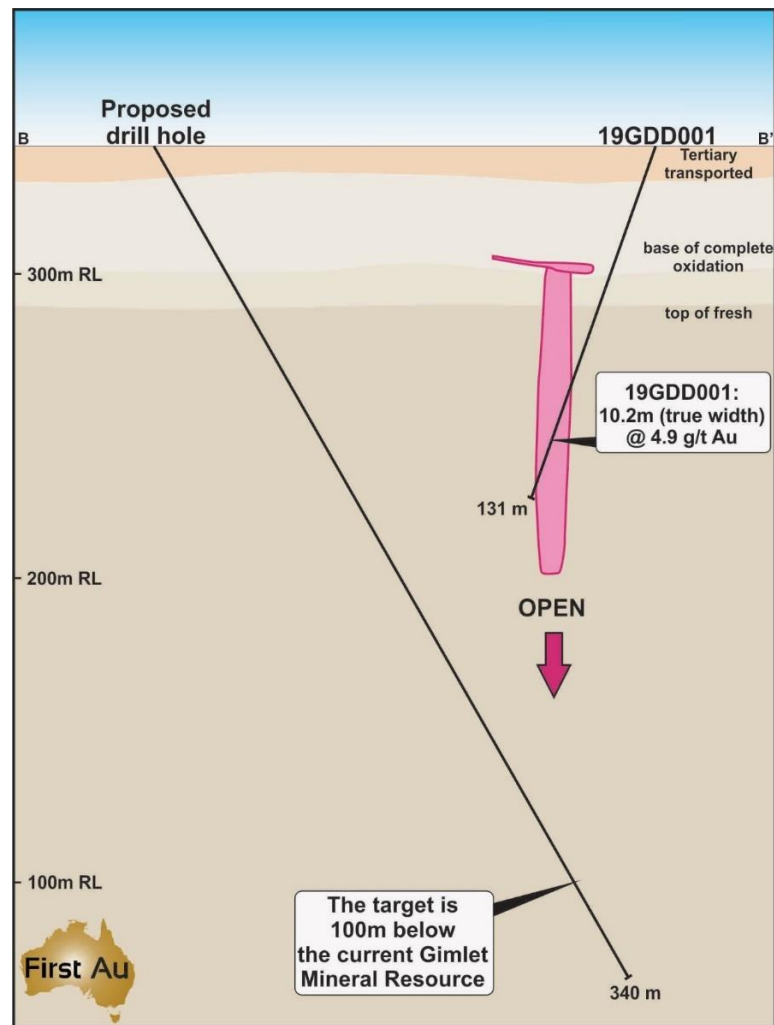


Figure 4. Drilling Cross Section of 19GDD001 (see B-B' in Figure 1 for location) showing proposed diamond hole targeting mineralisation 100m below the current Resource. One of the holes planned for the upcoming drill program

A 3000 m RC and Diamond drilling program is planned in the coming months to test mineralisation beyond the 150m depth (Figure 4).

Horan's Dam and Gimlet northern extension

As mentioned above, the next round of RC drilling at Gimlet will test the new gold anomalies identified in the aircore drilling north of the Gimlet Resource, with a fence line of drill holes. This drilling program will coincide with the drilling downdip extent at the Gimlet Resource and plans for drilling for the Horan's Dam Prospect.

Historic exploration has successfully located a regolith gold anomaly ~ 3.6km long and ~ 400m wide, of >100 ppb Au (See ASX announcement 6th April 2018, *Independent Geology Report*). This significant gold anomaly has previously been referred to as the Eastern Shear Zone or Horan's Dam Prospect (Figure 1). The horizontal supergene anomaly forms a flat lying blanket, which has significant high-grade gold intersects (see Table 3 for highlights). It is interpreted that this gold is sourced from nearby fresh sulphide-quartz lodes like the ore system seen at Gimlet, as it trends in a similar NNW-SSE direction. The limited previous RC and diamond drilling at Horan's Dam has failed to delineate the fresh mineralisation, therefore the potential still lies in finding a new gold deposit.

To get a better understanding of the structures that potentially hold the fresh lode gold mineralisation prior to RC drilling, it is planned to complete a SAM (sub-audio magnetics) survey over the target area. SAM is well suited for doing high definition mapping of magnetic and electrical properties in the subsurface and can

overcome the difficulties of highly conductive surface layers like the paleolakes seen at Gimlet. This survey is committed for the Quarter.

Table 1: Significant intercepts determined from historic drilling at Horan's Dam

(*Co-ordinates in MGA94 Zone 51)

Hole_id	Hole Type	Easting *(m)	Northing *(m)	Max Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t FA50
HDRC32	RC	343725	6604800	114	-60	270	40	41	1	5.88
HDAC04065	aircore	343677	6604798	59	-60	90	40	41	1	17.15
HDAC04130	aircore	343685	6604800	40	-90	0	32	33	1	10.47
H02151	aircore	343698	6604397	59	-60	90	38	39	1	7.04
H02103	aircore	343550	6605000	86	-60	270	37	38	1	6.72

White Dam

FAU recently announced an increase in prospective ground holding around the Company's flagship Gimlet Au Project, near Kalgoorlie. The Company has entered an option agreement with private company Kesli Chemical Pty Ltd ("Kesli") dated 8 July 2019 (See ASX announcement 9th July 2019) which includes the right to explore the 18km² White Flag tenement (E24/215), located ~4 km NW of the Gimlet Exploration Tenement E26/174 and Mining Lease Application M26/849 (Figure 5). The tenement is 5km NE of the Kundana Mining Camp (Northern Star) and major gold carrying Zuleika Shear Zone. The Company has also applied for two small Prospecting Licences (P24/ 5346 and P 24/ 5347) adjoining E24/215 and E24/216, just north of Gimlet.

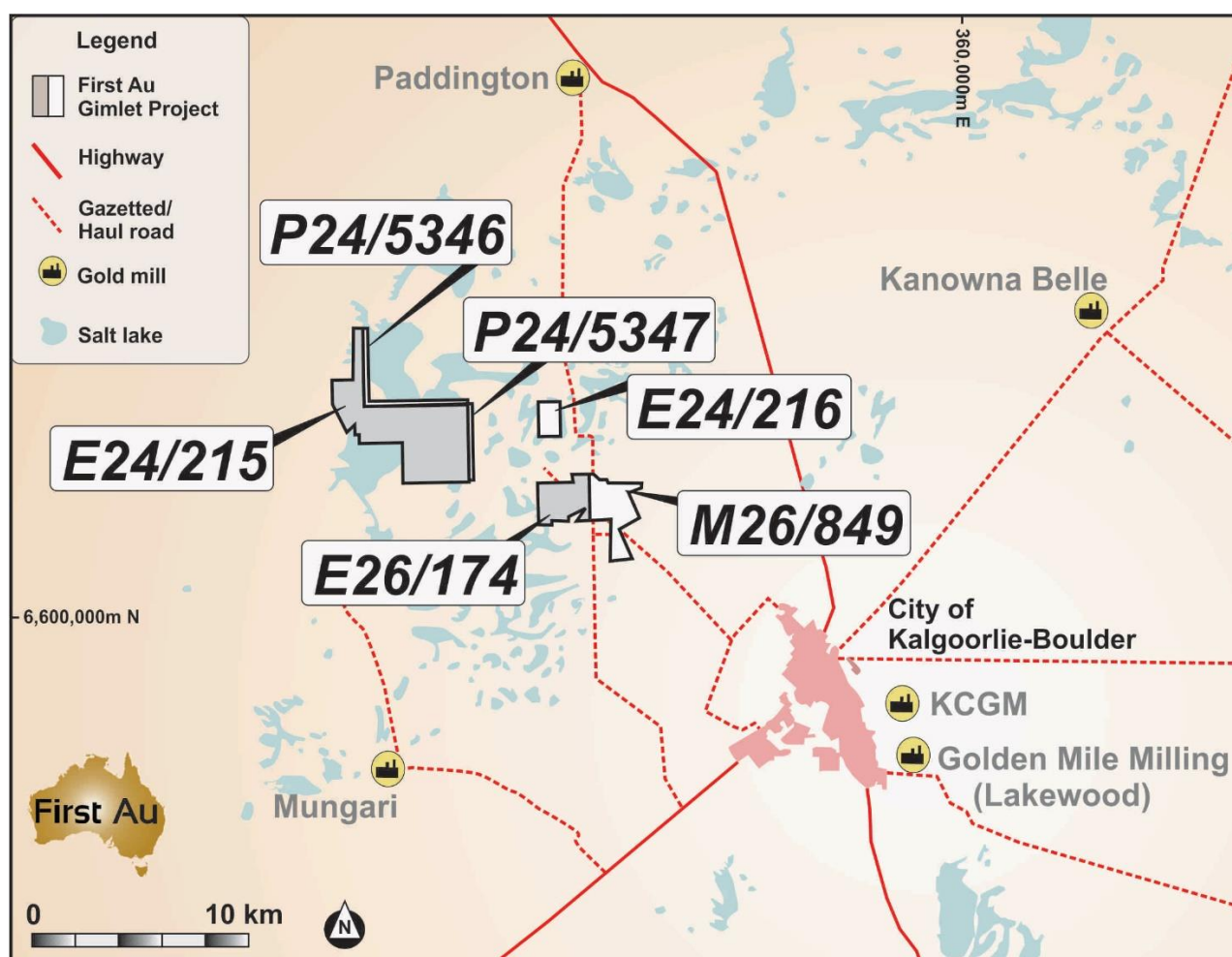


Figure 5: Location map of the Gimlet Gold Project and new White Flag tenement (E24/215) near Kalgoorlie

At the White Flag tenements, a preliminary review of historic drilling identified anomalous gold, with several > 1 g/t Au intersections returned in drilling; however, there has been limited exploration over the past 10 years. There are two primary gold targets already identified by previous explorers that are either untested or remain still open for further exploration: 1) Bee Eater; and 2) Wedge Tail Prospects. These targets are ready for aircore or RC drilling, with the company planning to undertake initial testing during the coming summer.

The White Flag tenement is dominated by the modern White Flag Lake playa system, which has greatly inhibited exploration in the past, with limited drilling on the lake itself. A large percentage of the historic aircore drilling onshore has also often finished in the interpreted Au depletion zone within the saprolite, rendering it ineffective. With recent improvement in drilling techniques on playa lakes, and with several recent Au discoveries on playa lakes throughout the Western Australian Goldfields, FAU sees great opportunity in a new exploration push on the White Flag Tenement. It also sees synergy with this tenement to the ongoing exploration strategy around the Gimlet Deposit.

The geology on the tenement has similarities to that observed in a large portion of the FAU Gimlet Tenement. EL24/215 is dominated by White Flag Formation (Black Flag Group) intermediate volcanic sediments and NW trending porphyries of the Kalgoorlie Terrane. The tenement also contains a WSW-ENE striking Proterozoic dolerite dike. The stratigraphy is positioned on the western flank of the Mt Pleasant anticline. Obvious structural feature present is the NW striking Mako Shear, which is a continuation to the north of the mineralised Binduli Shear. The later stage, NNE striking Royal Standard Fault and Mary fault crosscuts stratigraphy and early shearing. These structures have association with mineralisation in the Kundana Gold Camp (Northern Star- ASX: NST). The Mako shear and Mary Fault intersect in the poorly explored central part of White Flag Lake within the tenement.

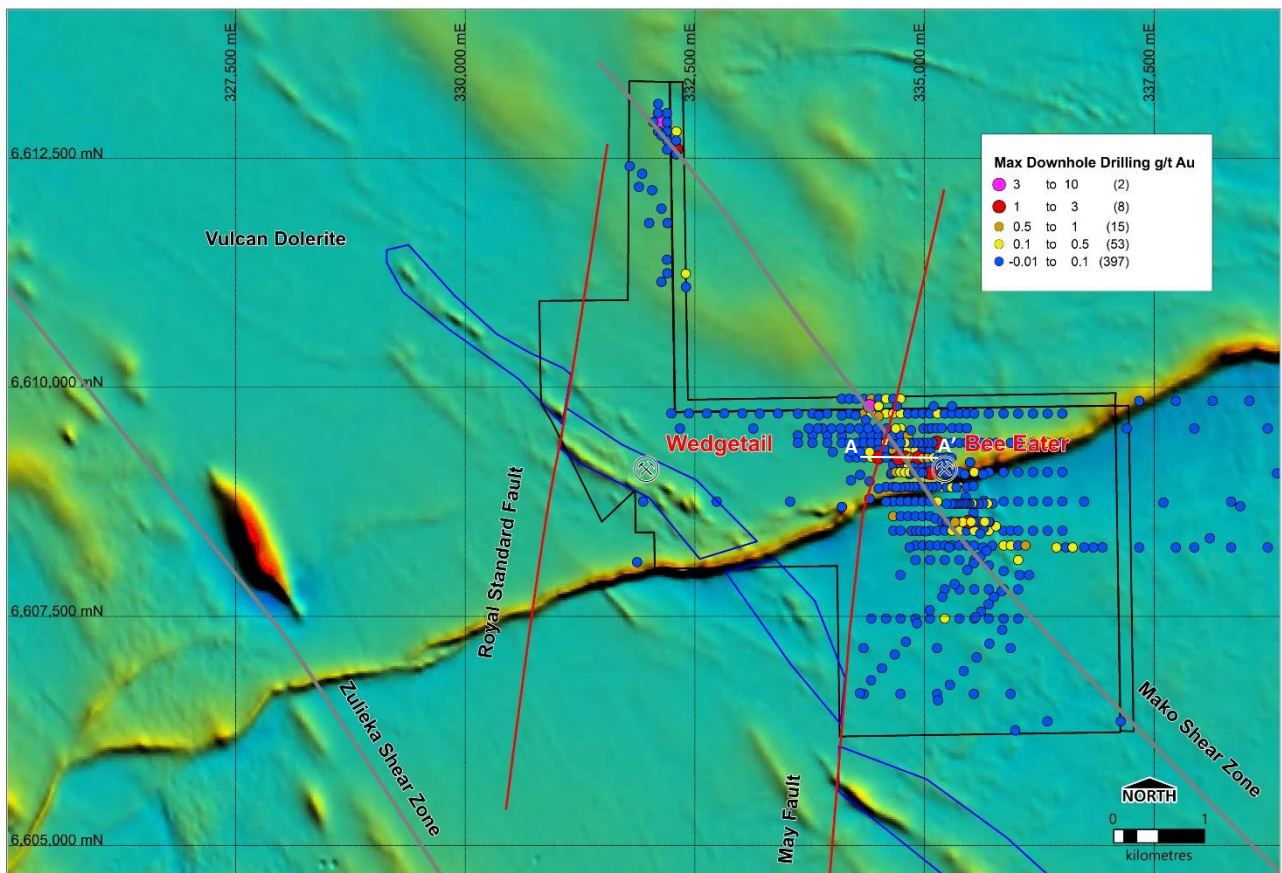


Figure 6: Aeromagnetic image and maximum downhole gold values from historic drilling at the White Flag Lake Tenement. Also note the Bee Eater and Wedgetail Targets, as well as cross section location (A-A') in Figure 7.

Bee Eater Prospect

A review of WAMEX data (Western Australian Mines Department database) over EL24/215 has determined a concentration of work was completed by major gold producers Delta Gold, Placer Dome and Barrack between 1998 and 2007. The Bee Eater Prospect was identified from this work to be an anomalous zone of Au mineralisation (>100 ppb Au) and related alteration, observed in historic aircore drilling (78 of 421 drillholes within the tenements) along an ~2.7km of strike of the NW trending Mako shear (Figures 6,7). Best Au intersections from aircore drilling is 5m @ 21 g/t Au from 45 m (Hole WTAC71) within a 5 m composite sample, although this didn't replicate in the 1 m re-splits (5m @ 0.3 g/t Au), suggesting a possible coarse gold component in the saprolite zone (Figure 7). There are several other > 0.5 g/t Au intersections drilled on the tenement, which are reported in Table 4, with collar details in Table II in the Appendix. Please note that these results are historic in nature and the work was not performed by FAU. Further details regarding data is provided in the JORC Table 1 in the Appendix.

Because of lake access issues, most of the drilling and therefore anomalism is concentrated along a small Kopi headland on the playa lake, and only within the regolith zone, with fresh rock only partially tested with limited RC or diamond drilling. The RC (8 holes) and diamond (2 holes) drilling into fresh rock does show some evidence of low-level gold mineralisation (100-500 ppb), sulphides and related sericite-hematite and albite alteration. The type of mineralisation at Bee Eater is interpreted as porphyry-related mineralisation, which has been exploited further to the south at the Binduli Au Camp (e.g. Janet Ivy Pit; 330,000 oz Au; Norton Goldfields) and 7km NW of Bee Eater at the Natal Deposit (Norton Goldfields; 30,000 oz Au). Binduli-mineralisation is associated within extensional veins in brittle porphyritic intrusions, brittle altered sediments and volcanoclastics or sulphide replacement of fine-grained sediments adjacent to these intrusions.

FAU intends to continue with compilation and interpretation of historic data, as well as field reconnaissance, which is intended to commence shortly. The Company will also commence planning for a drilling program later in the year.

Table 4: Significant historic aircore drilling intersections at White Flag Tenements

(See Appendix Table 2 for historic collar location details JORC Table 1 in the Appendix)

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	interval	Grade Au ppm	Comments
WTAC71*	45	50	5	21	Re-spits produced 5m @ 0.3g/t Au, suggesting nuggety / coarse gold component
WTAC120	19	20	1	1.84	
WTAC70	47	49	2	0.98	Mineralisation at end of hole
WTAC73	37	38	1	1.04	
WTAC91	21	22	1	1.06	
WTAC115	30	35	4	0.57	
WFNA032	39	40	1	1.13	
WFNA117	46	47	1	7.51	
WFNA033	19	20	1	3.05	
K005	31	32	1	1.87	Mineralisation at end of hole
E005	48	52	4	0.87	
F005	32	36	4	0.66	
J003	20	24	4	0.87	
R013	32	36	4	0.73	

**Reported as a 5m composite sample*

Wedgetail Prospect

The Wedgetail Au Prospect is situated in the SW sector of the tenement and the target is quartz tension veins or stockwork veining in a brittle host unit (Figure 6). Wedgetail is focussed on the offset extension of the Mary and Royal Standard Faults, around the interpreted Vulcan dolerite sill. These NNE striking faults in the Kundana area are closely associated with mineralisation at the Hornet, Moonbeam and Raleigh Deposits. Open file aeromagnetic data shows the dolerite at Wedgetail to have a disruptive and demagnetised response, suggesting possible alteration. This target occurs both on the lake and onshore, with limited drill coverage. Onshore field mapping and a soil geochemical survey will begin soon, with drilling planned for this summer.

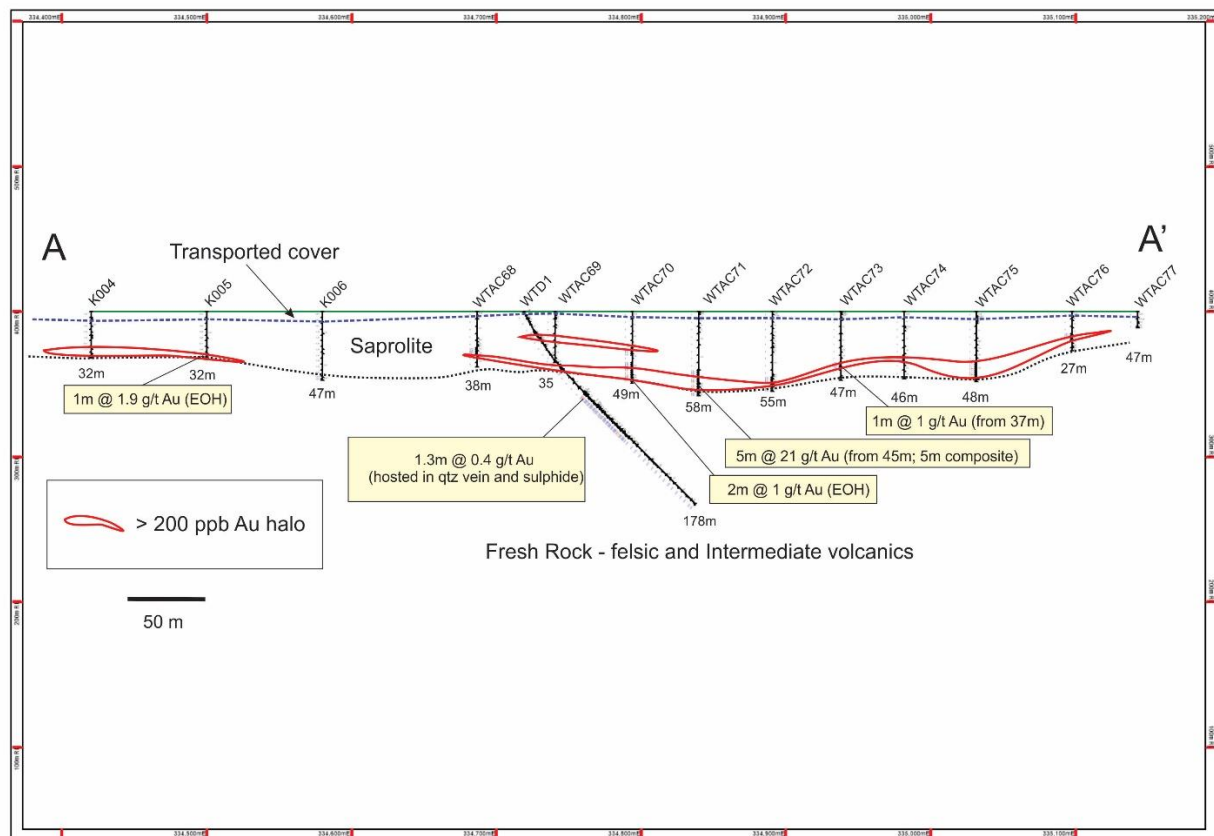


Figure 7: Cross Section of historic drilling at White Dam's Bee Eater Prospect, displaying wide >200 ppb Au halo in the saprolite. See cross section location in Figure 6.

Metallurgy Update

Preliminary metallurgical studies have been underway on Gimlet ore material, using drill cuttings from the RC programs completed in 2018 and 2019. This work has been undertaken by metallurgical consultants IMO in Perth, in conjunction with FAU geologists. Studies have focussed on gold recoveries from a series of composite samples from the oxide, transitional and fresh ore types. Initially, gravity recovery and cyanide leach testing at varying grind size and leaching duration were conducted. These initial studies indicate the total recovery of gold from oxide material to be 98%, while material from the upper transitional zone at potential open pit depths showed recoveries at 78%. While this work is of a preliminary nature, it would suggest the material would be amenable to toll treatment at several of the gold mills surrounding Kalgoorlie.

The fresh ore and lower transitional ore material were found unsuitable for conventional cyanide leach and gravity recovery, with ore being refractory in nature, such that most of the gold is sited either as solid solution in arsenopyrite or occluded gold in pyrite. Initial studies on the fresh ore using the RC material, have been hampered by the hydrophobic nature of fluid used in the RC drilling process. This has made it difficult to produce a representative sulphide concentrate through the flotation method. These drilling fluids were heavily relied upon at Gimlet, particularly when drilling through the paleo-lake sediment. Therefore, a new series of tests are being carried out on the available diamond core. This material will be more representative of the fresh sulphide ore and will not have these hydrophobic issues. This test work will include comminution, gravity concentration, flotation and tertiary processing. FAU will provide detail of this important work once completed.

About Gimlet

The FAU 100% owned Gimlet Project occurs 15 km NW of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. The tenement (EL26/174 and application M26/849) occupies 9.6 km² in area and adjoins the tenements of Horizon Minerals Limited (ASX: HRZ) containing the Teal, Jacques Find and Peyes gold deposits (289,000 oz Au). In addition, the Company recently entered an option agreement to explore the prospective tenement EL24/215, which lies ~4km WNW of the Gimlet tenement (*refer to ASX release dated 9th July 2019*). It is also within close trucking distance of five gold mills within the Kalgoorlie area, with several offering the toll treatment of ore to third parties (Figure 5). The geology in the tenement is prospective for gold, dominated by metamorphosed felsic and intermediate volcanic rocks of Black Flag Group of the Kalgoorlie Terrane, Yilgarn Craton. This Archean geology is overlain by Cainozoic sediments, including some areas covered with salt lakes, which has previously inhibited the effectiveness of some of the historic exploration.

Table 5: April 2019 MRE using 1.3g/t cut-off

Apr-19 Inferred MRE	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
<i>Oxide</i>	75,034	3.32	8,007
<i>Transitional</i>	65,495	3.04	6,406
<i>Fresh</i>	501,830	3.37	54,308
Total	642,359	3.33	68,731

The information in this ASX Release that relates to the Company's Mineral Resources estimates or Ore Reserves estimates is extracted from and was originally reported in the Company's ASX announcements "Maiden JORC Resource at Gimlet" dated 7 May 2019, which is available at www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context of the Competent Person's findings in relation to those Mineral Resources estimates or Ore Reserves estimates have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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 Dr Gavin England, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geosciences. Dr England is a consultant to First Au Limited. Dr England 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 England consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix

Table I. Drill hole locations of recent aircore drilling program at Gimlet
(Note co-ordinates are in MGA94 Zone 51)

Hole_id	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Max Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
19GAC001	344325	6604778	348	74	-60	65
19GAC002	344300	6604768	348	79	-60	65
19GAC003	344272	6604756	348	77	-60	65
19GAC004	344258	6604749	348	82	-60	65
19GAC005	344236	6604739	348	72	-60	65
19GAC006	344219	6604730	348	74	-60	65
19GAC007	344272	6604804	348	82	-60	65
19GAC008	344191	6604785	347	63	-60	65
19GAC009	344582	6604948	346	73	-60	245
19GAC010	344614	6604959	347	63	-60	245
19GAC011	344646	6604980	347	79	-60	245
19GAC012	344672	6604992	347	74	-60	245
19GAC013	344690	6605001	347	76	-60	245
19GAC014	344709	6605010	347	96	-60	245
19GAC015	343867	6604853	346	54	-60	245
19GAC016	343892	6604866	346	53	-60	245
19GAC017	343920	6604879	346	53	-60	245
19GAC018	343950	6604892	346	65	-60	245
19GAC019	343977	6604904	346	45	-60	245
19GAC020	344003	6604915	346	56	-60	245
19GAC021	344034	6604924	346	63	-60	245
19GAC022	344058	6604942	346	88	-60	245
19GAC023	344086	6604956	346	97	-60	245
19GAC024	344114	6604968	346	74	-60	245
19GAC025	344140	6604981	346	98	-60	245
19GAC026	344165	6604993	346	86	-60	245
19GAC027	344191	6605005	346	85	-60	245
19GAC028	344216	6605016	346	87	-60	245
19GAC029	344248	6605029	346	81	-60	245
19GAC030	344275	6605042	346	87	-60	245
19GAC031	344301	6605056	346	97	-60	245
19GAC032	344328	6605065	346	71	-60	245
19GAC033	344356	6605080	346	71	-60	245
19GAC034	344383	6605095	346	38	-60	245
19GAC035	343946	6605179	345	41	-60	245
19GAC036	343980	6605177	345	65	-60	245

Hole_id	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Max Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
19GAC037	344001	6605194	345	77	-60	245
19GAC038	344031	6605203	345	87	-60	245
19GAC039	344060	6605210	345	99	-60	245
19GAC040	344085	6605229	345	96	-60	245
19GAC041	344113	6605242	345	88	-60	245
19GAC042	344140	6605255	345	87	-60	245
19GAC043	344166	6605267	345	62	-60	245
19GAC044	344197	6605282	345	52	-60	245
19GAC045	344224	6605294	344	53	-60	245
19GAC046	344251	6605307	345	47	-60	245
19GAC047	343655	6605305	344	68	-60	245
19GAC048	343682	6605317	344	65	-60	245
19GAC049	343708	6605330	344	75	-60	245
19GAC050	343735	6605343	344	80	-60	245
19GAC051	343767	6605356	344	86	-60	245
19GAC052	343793	6605368	344	65	-60	245
19GAC053	343817	6605379	344	84	-60	245
19GAC054	343847	6605395	344	93	-60	245
19GAC055	343873	6605407	344	103	-60	245
19GAC056	343902	6605418	344	63	-60	245
19GAC057	343929	6605431	344	53	-60	245
19GAC058	343955	6605445	344	45	-60	245
19GAC059	343980	6605456	344	72	-60	245
19GAC060	344010	6605471	344	59	-60	245
19GAC061	344035	6605484	344	65	-60	245
19GAC062	344063	6605497	344	68	-60	245
19GAC063	344088	6605508	344	65	-60	245
19GAC064	344118	6605526	344	71	-60	245
19GAC065	344146	6605533	344	80	-60	245
19GAC066	344173	6605546	344	79	-60	245
19GAC067	343551	6605530	343	35	-60	245
19GAC068	343575	6605542	343	48	-60	245
19GAC069	343604	6605555	343	58	-60	245
19GAC070	343634	6605570	344	79	-60	245
19GAC071	343660	6605582	344	44	-60	245
19GAC072	343686	6605594	344	45	-60	245
19GAC073	343713	6605611	344	43	-60	245
19GAC074	343743	6605620	344	60	-60	245
19GAC075	343767	6605631	344	39	-60	245
19GAC076	343793	6605644	344	46	-60	245
19GAC077	343820	6605657	344	63	-60	245
19GAC078	343850	6605675	344	71	-60	245
19GAC079	343876	6605684	344	63	-60	245
19GAC080	343903	6605697	344	83	-60	245
19GAC081	343932	6605709	344	86	-60	245
19GAC082	343960	6605723	344	71	-60	245
19GAC083	343983	6605732	344	86	-60	245
19GAC084	344106	6604429	347	92	-60	65
19GAC085	344076	6604416	347	62	-60	65

Hole_id	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Max Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
19GAC086	344072	6604565	347	64	-60	65
19GAC087	344044	6604554	347	48	-60	65
19GAC088	344012	6604543	347	64	-60	65
19GAC089	343805	6605114	345	42	-60	245
19GAC090	343829	6605127	345	59	-60	245
19GAC091	343858	6605140	345	85	-60	245
19GAC092	343887	6605152	345	61	-60	245
19GAC093	343914	6605165	345	47	-60	245

Table II: Drill collar information for significant intersections at White Flag from historic drilling

Hole Id	Northing m*	Easting m*	EOH Depth m	Azimuth	Dip	Year Drilled	Company
WTAC71	6609239	334839	58	0	-90	2001	Delta Gold
WTAC120	6609403	335133	26	0	-90	2001	Delta Gold
WTAC70	6609239	334793	49	0	-90	2001	Delta Gold
WTAC73	6609240	334937	47	0	-90	2001	Delta Gold
WTAC91	6608539	335483	23	0	-90	2001	Delta Gold
WTAC115	6609079	335087	41	0	-90	2001	Delta Gold
WFNA032	6612604	332297	48	90	-60	2004	Placer Dome
WFNA117	6609800	334400	54	90	-60	2005	Placer Dome
WFNA033	6612903	332098	28	90	-60	2004	Placer Dome
K005	6609240	334500	32	270	-60	2007	Barrack
E005	6609880	334420	66	270	-60	2007	Barrack
F005	6609720	334340	45	270	-60	2007	Barrack
J003	6609320	334660	38	270	-60	2007	Barrack
R013	6608280	336100	50	270	-60	2007	Barrack

*Co-ordinates in GDA 94, Zones 51

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1 report - White Dam project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	WAMEX WA Mines Department Annual Report "Results" of drilling	FAU Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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>	<p>The sampling has been carried out predominantly by Aircore drilling.</p> <p>A total of 476 Aircore holes were drilled to a total 8303m. Two diamond holes totalling 366m and 7 holes totalling 855m of RC drilling.</p>	<p>The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta Gold / Placer Dome from 1998 to 2007, and Barrack Gold during 2007.</p> <p>This data has not been announced previously to the ASX by past miners.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	The reporting states hole locations were captured with GPS.	The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.

	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><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>	<p><u>Delta Gold / Placer Dome (1998-2006)</u></p> <p>With aircore drilling, aircore drilling consists of one metre sample collected via a cyclone into piles systematically on the ground. A 5-metre composite was taken using a scoop into each 1m pile to produce a 2-3kg sample. All samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratories and assayed for gold and arsenic. B/ETA B/ASS and FA methods were used. Anomalous 5m intervals were resampled to 1 metre intervals. RC and Diamond drilling were assayed similar, but samples as 1 metre intervals.</p> <p><u>Barrack (2007)</u></p> <p>A 4-metre composite was taken using a scoop into each 1m pile to produce a 2-3kg sample. All samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratories and assayed for gold with FA method and multi-element with ICP-MS. Anomalous 5m intervals were resampled to 1 metre intervals.</p>	<p>The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.</p> <p>The work reported is of industry standard.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core</i></p>	<p>Aircore drilling has been reported in this announcement, but a small amount of HQ diamond (2 holes) and RC (7 holes) drilling has</p>	<p>The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the</p>

	<i>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>	occurred on the tenement. Aircore was drilled by drilling company ASD and was drilled to blade refusal. A hammer was used if saprock was not reached.	Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Drillhole database state the holes were logged by company geologist on site in annual reports	<p>The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.</p> <p>Drilling was recorded by field geologists and prepared to a digital database. Diamond core has been graphically logged. Otherwise, this has not been reported in the historic reports.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	No data available	The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta

			<p>Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.</p> <p>This has not been reported from the historic reports yet.</p>
	<p><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></p>	No data available	<p>The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.</p> <p>This has not been determined from the historic reports.</p>
Logging	<p><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></p>	Datasets show all holes are geologically logged.	<p>The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.</p> <p>Observation of drilling logs in the database show the holes have been geologically logged. Further work is</p>

			required to determine if enough for a Mineral Resource.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of AC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Some core photos have been seen in the database of alteration, sulphides and veining.	<p>The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.</p> <p>FAU geologists have only reviewed the logging database and have not seen the drilling material</p>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full in the database.	<p>The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.</p> <p>FAU geologists have not viewed the core.</p>

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Report database states the diamond core was quartered cored for analysis	<p>The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.</p> <p>FAU geologists have not viewed the core.</p>
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Samples were collected using a scoop or spear, once out of the cyclone and piled on the ground. Log sheet do comment on wet or dry samples.	<p>The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.</p> <p>FAU geologists were not present during sampling</p>
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	All samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratories and assayed for gold using FA methods. A nominal 50g was used for the fire assay analysis.	<p>The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta</p>

			<p>Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.</p> <p>The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.</p>
	<p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i></p>	Not reported	<p>The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.</p> <p>FAU have not checked standards and blanks</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	Duplicates are present in the WAMEX company annual report datasets	<p>The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.</p>

			Database derived from WAMEX contains duplicates, however these have yet been checked.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Not applicable	<p>The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.</p> <p>Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight at a targeted 2 to 3kg mass.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	All samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratories and assayed for gold and arsenic. B/ETA B/ASS and FA methods were used. A nominal 50g was used for the fire assay analysis.	<p>The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.</p> <p>The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample. The techniques are</p>

			appropriate for the material and style of mineralization.
	<i>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.</i>		Not applicable.
	<i>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.</i>	Standards, blanks, duplicates are evident in database.	<p>The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.</p> <p>This has yet been determined from the existing reports or database.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Not stated	The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta

			<p>Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.</p> <p>This has yet been determined from the existing reports or database. FAU has not seen any of the samples.</p>
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not applicable	Not applicable.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All the data has been digitally presented in each year's annual report to the WA Mines Dept.	<p>The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.</p> <p>This has yet been determined from the existing reports or database.</p>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Not applicable	Not applicable
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>	The historic reports mention holes were surveyed with either GPS or DGPS.	The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta

			Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007. However, this has yet been checked by FAU on the ground.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is MGA94, Zone 51.	Not applicable
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Not reported	Due to the flat nature of the area, the RL's should be similar for project area, enough for exploration result reporting.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	At Honey Eater Prospect onshore, the drill line spacing is 80 or 160m. Hole spacing along the lines are generally 50m. On the lake, the spacing of aircore holes are a lot sparser.	The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.
	<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>		This is not considered material.

	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Intervals were sampled as a 4 or 5m, then 1m re-spits.	
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>	Combination of vertical and angular holes were drilled.	<p>The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.</p> <p>Majority of the aircore drilling was vertical and therefore was suitable for gold mineralisation as a supergene blanket. Other holes were drilled to test the near vertical stratigraphy, which would be considered appropriate</p>
	<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	Not applicable
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Not reported	The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department.

			<p>The work covers exploration by Delta Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.</p> <p>This has yet been determined from the existing reports or database. FAU has not seen any of the samples.</p>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Not reported	<p>The data reported here is historic and was derived from exploration company technical annual reports submitted to the Western Australian Mines Department. The work covers exploration by Delta Gold, Placer Dome, and Barrack between 1998 and 2007.</p> <p>This has yet been determined from the existing reports or database.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	<p>The tenement E24/215 is held under Kesli Chemical Pty Ltd. FAU has an option agreement for 3 years to explore on the tenement (See ASX release on 9th July 2019).</p> <p>There is no wilderness or national parks.</p>
	<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 tenement is in good standing with the WA DMIRS.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Previous workers in the area include Placer Dome, Delta Gold, Barrack, Evolution Mining and Intermin Resources NL.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The host stratigraphy is the Black Flag Group. Much of the license comprises Tertiary-aged lake sediments that overlie Archaean felsic volcanic sediments, felsic porphyry, intermediate volcanics and conglomerates.</p> <p>The mineralisation style comprises oxide supergene and quartz and sulphide-bearing, shear-hosted gold. Remobilised placer gold is infrequently encountered.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<p><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></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. <p><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></p>	<p>Only Material information regarding the historic drilling has been reported in this report.</p> <p>Historic collar location details (with Max downhole Au) only have been provided in Figure 6 to show the lateral extent of gold mineralisation in the tenement along the interpreted shear. This is predominately low-level gold in regolith and shows a coherent geochemical trend. A typical drilling cross section displaying the low-grade gold halo has been provided was supplied in Figure 7, through this shear zone.</p> <p>Only information regarding the significant mineralised historic drill holes have has been tabulated in table 4.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	Weighted averages have been reported in table 4 and on the section. No high grade cut off applied.
	<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 aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	Significant intersections are typically short in length and therefore providing longer lengths of low grade is not applicable. In the case of aircore hole WTAC71, both 5m composites and 1m re-splits were reported. This was because of the apparent nuggety nature on the saprolite material that was reported by the previous explorers.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	NA. Work is underway in interpreting the geology and further interrogating the existing data.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures 6 to 7 in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	No misleading results have been presented in this announcement.
Other substantive	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test</i>	NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	<i>results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><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></p>	NA. Work is underway in interpreting the geology and further interrogating the existing data. Fieldwork is planned soon, which may include some initial soil sampling. Drilling is also planned to occur later in the year.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.</i> <i>Data validation procedures used.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i> <i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</i> <i>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</i> <i>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</i> 	
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.</i> <i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i> <i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</i> <i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i> <i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i> <i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i> <i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i> <i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i> <i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i> <i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials. 	
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1 report - Gimlet project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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>	The sampling has been carried out on Air Core (AC) drilling techniques. A total of 93 AC holes were completed for 6,450 m.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	The drill hole collar locations were surveyed by a DGPS. Sampling was carried out under First Au's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	<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</i>	The AC holes were drilled using a face-sampling bit and each hole was drilled to blade refusal. Some holes were then extended using a hammer configuration. One metre samples were collected through a cyclone and stored individually in standard plastic bags. 4 metre composites were collected by spearing the sample. Selected intervals were re-sampled as 1 m splits and this was collected using a 3-staged ripple splitter. A sample size of approximately 2-3 kg was collected for each composite and split. All samples were pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with an AAS finish. After fire assays, extremely high grade

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	(e.g. above 100 g/t Au) were measured by gravimetric finish (ALS code AU-GRA-22)
Drilling techniques	<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>	The AC drilling rig, owned and operated by Kalgoorlie based Challenge Drilling, was used to collect the samples.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	The majority of samples were dry. Ground water ingress occurred in some holes at rod change, especially those when a hammer configuration was used. Typically, drilling operators ensured water was lifted from the face of the hole at each rod change to ensure water did not interfere with drilling and to make sure samples were collected dry. AC recoveries were visually estimated. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at the collar of the hole, and when samples were wet which affected ~10% of samples.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	AC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. AC samples are collected through a cyclone. A spear method was adopted to collect a representative 4 metre composite sample.
	<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>	No relationship between recovery and grade has been identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<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>	All chips were geologically logged by BM Geological Services geologists using the First Au geological logging legend and protocol.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of AC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	One-metre drill samples were collected below a rig mounted cyclone and stored in rows on the ground. A spear was used to collect a representative portion of sample material from each 1 metre interval to make up the 4 metre composite. >93% of samples were dry. The 1m splits were collected by cone and quarter methods which retrieved a large portion of the remaining sample.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were prepared at the ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 90% passing -75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200g retained. A nominal 50g was used for the fire assay analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	A CRM standard and fine blank was submitted at a rate of approximately 1 in 20 samples. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.
	<i>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.</i>	Spearing sample material is an industry standard technique for collecting composite samples. The purpose is to determine intervals to subsequently attain a representative 1 metre split. The technique to collect the one metre samples was by cone and quarter methods which retrieved a large portion of the remaining sample.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight at a targeted 2 to 3kg mass.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Samples were analysed at the ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. The analytical method used was a 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish for gold. The techniques is considered to be appropriate for the material and style of mineralization.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	<p>First Au protocol for the 2019 AC drilling programs was for a single CRM (Certified Reference Material) and a fine blank to be inserted in every 20 samples. A total of 2039 samples were submitted as part of the AC program, along with 106 CRM standards, 69 fine blanks and 39 coarse blanks.</p> <p>At the ALS Laboratory, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards and Blanks are analysed.</p> <p>Results of the Lab QAQC were analysed on assay receipt. On analysis, all assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination. Wet samples may exhibit some sample bias with fines washed away with the returning water.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results were checked by First Au consultants and BMGS senior geologists.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not applicable.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All field logging is carried out using a customised logging form on a Tough Book and transferred into an Access database. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in the Gimlet Gold Project Access database and managed by BMGS in Perth and Kalgoorlie.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data was adjusted.
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>	AC hole collar locations were surveyed by DGPS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is MGA94, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Collar pick-ups of historical drill holes does an adequate job of defining the topography.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The aircore drill holes located on the eastern half of the tenement were spaced to attain top to tail coverage throughout the majority of each section. On average they were spaced on 30 metre intervals, on drill lines 250m apart.
	<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>	This is not considered material.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	All AC samples collected were 4 metre composites, or part there-of for an end-of-hole sample. Re-splits of selected intervals were a 1m sample.
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>	It is considered the orientation of the drilling and sampling suitably captures the likely “structures” for each exploration domain.
	<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>	This is not considered material.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were transported by company transport to the ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The AC drilling occurred within tenement E26/174, of which First Au holds a 100% controlling interest. The tenement also has a Mining Lease Application overlying the drill area (M26/849).
	<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 tenement is in good standing with the WA DMIRS.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Previous workers in the area include Laconia Resources, Placer Dome Asia, De Grey Mining, Delta Gold, Yamarna Goldfields and Intermin Resources NL.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The host stratigraphy is the Lower White Flag Group and the Upper Black Flag Group. Much of the license comprises Tertiary-aged lake sediments that overlie Archaean felsic volcanic sediments, felsic porphyry, intermediate volcanics and conglomerates.</p> <p>The mineralisation style comprises oxide supergene and quartz-bearing, shear-hosted gold. Remobilised placer gold is infrequently encountered.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<p><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></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. <p><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></p>	Refer to Table 3 in the body of the text.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above approximately 0.1 ppm Au. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	<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 aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	The geometry or orientation of the mineralisation is not well established by the recent drilling. There is ambiguity how mineralisation is connected from one section to another.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures 1 to 2 in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	No misleading results have been presented in this announcement.
Other substantive	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test</i>	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	<i>results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><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></p>	Further exploration work is currently under consideration, including the drilling of RC holes under the elevated gold grades from this program. The details of which will be released in due-course. Preliminary metallurgy has been completed, with more definitive studies, still required.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.</i> <i>Data validation procedures used.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i> <i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</i> <i>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</i> <i>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</i> 	
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.</i> <i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i> <i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</i> <i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i> <i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i> <i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i> <i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i> <i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i> <i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i> <i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The preliminary work on the metallurgy has been completed by consultants, IMO Perth. The RC drilling material collected were representative of the different ore types defined at this early stage and is of scoping level only. While the oxide and upper transitional material appear potentially suitable for conventional gravity and CIP, the initial work on the lower transitional and fresh ore indicate the ore to be refractory and will require other processing method. Further studies have commenced to determine suitable processing methods for the fresh material. Also note that RC material is not an optimum media for metallurgical studies and further work will require diamond core.
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i> 	