



4 November 2020

Mineralisation continues with depth at Gimlet

- Three new diamond drill holes successfully intersect Au mineralisation at Gimlet
- Deepest drill hole to date at Gimlet produced a broad zone of alteration and mineralisation with **33.1m @ 1.6 g/t Au** (including internal dilution), indicating mineralisation continues to a depth below 291m
- Recent diamond drilling contributing to new litho-structural model being developed for Gimlet by FAU exploration team, providing new exploration targets
- 500m deep EIS-funded diamond drillhole will commence at Gimlet in mid-November, to test further depth extent to mineralisation
- An RC drill program will also commence in November to further test the Gimlet mineralised zone and new exploration targets

First Au Limited (ASX: FAU; the “Company”) is pleased to announce strong assay results from three drill holes at its flagship Gimlet gold project near Kalgoorlie.

The drilling was designed to test whether the mineralisation at Gimlet, which has a JORC Inferred Resource of **69, 000 oz Au** (*refer to ASX release dated 7 May 2019*): 1) extends with depth; and 2) whether any potential plunge component to the mineralised system can be identified. The diamond core material was also used for alteration and structural mapping, to integrate into a new critical mineralisation study on the project area, to develop new targets.

Both diamond holes 20GDD001 and 20GDD002 show a ~30m envelope of alteration containing related mineralised shoots, with 20GDD001 depicting a broad zone of **30m @ 0.9 g/t Au** and 20GDD002 showing a board zone of **33.3m @ 1.6 g/t Au** (with both intersections inclusive of internal zones of low grade dilution). Both holes show mineralisation continues with depth and illustrates the exploration potential. This mineralisation will be further tested in November, with a planned 500m deep WA Government part-funded, Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) diamond drill hole to commence. In addition, further RC drilling is will also commence in November, and will contribute to determining a potential new JORC Resource.

The drilling intersections include –

Drillhole 20GDD001	30m @ 0.9 g/t Au from 191m (including internal dilution) <i>including</i> 1m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 191m 2m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 194m 1.2m @ 4.2 g/t Au from 198.5m 5.5m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 214.6m
Drillhole 20GDD002	0.5m @ 13.9 g/t Au from 278.5m 33.3 m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 291m (with internal dilution) <i>including</i> 6m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 291m 4.3m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 308.7 m 7m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 317.3m
Drillhole 20GDD003	1.9m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 92m 0.8m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 119.7m 3.1m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 125.6m 1m @ 3.75 g/t Au from 147m

Details of diamond Drilling at Gimlet

FAU commenced a diamond drilling program at the Gimlet Gold Prospect in August 2020. This program consisted of 3 diamond holes (763m in total) to test plunge extent below the current envelope of gold mineralisation and potential new parallel lode positions (Figure 1). Further information in relation to drilling details are provided in Table 1 and the JORC Table 1 in the Appendix. A fourth planned diamond hole was not drilled and will now instead be drilled as an RC drillhole in the coming program. A priority for this program was for the diamond core to have detailed alteration and structural mapping completed, with FAU engaging geological consulting company “Model Earth” to complete the work. The work here is being integrated into a new critical mineralisation study on the project area, to better understand the Gimlet deposit and develop new targets. Some of this work was delayed due to availability of specialised personnel in the field due to COVID restrictions and therefore has delayed the overall results.

Drillholes intersected mineralisation typical to what has been observed in previous drilling. Interpretation in section shows the mineralised lodes appear near vertical in orientation (Figures 2). The assay results and geology indicate the mineralising system is still open at depth and 20GDD002 depicting the deepest intersection yet beginning at 291m drill depth. Observation of the diamond core in the three drill holes show sheared and strongly foliated volcanogenic sediment rock and dacitic lava, multiple veins sets (of pyrite +/- quartz +/- carbonate +/- chlorite-sericite) and sericite-carbonate-chlorite-pyrite-arsenopyrite alteration assemblage. The recent

study of structure suggest that Gimlet is a complex system, preserving polyphase deformation. While the current focus in drilling has targeted a southerly plunge in the shoot direction (Figure 3), the information from this study suggests it is likely there is more than just one shoot direction and this has facilitated potential new drilling targets to follow up. The FAU study is continuing in further developing the lithological and / or structural constraints in determining the main geometric driver to mineralisation.

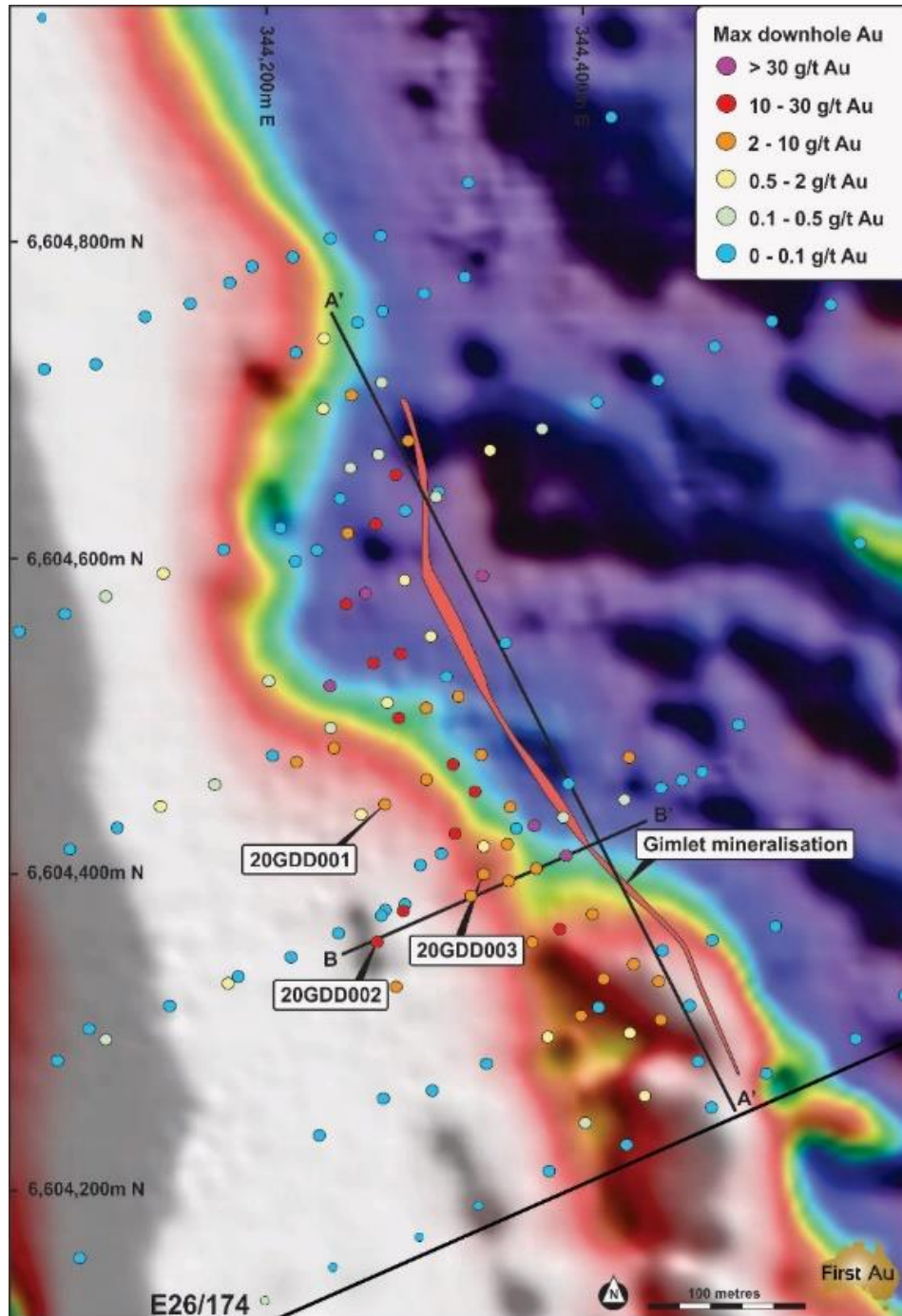


Figure 1. TMI image depicting the three recent diamond holes at Gimlet (labelled), with max downhole g/t Au collars to dat. Also note location of cross section (Figure 2) and long section (Figure 3). (Coordinates are in GDA MGA94 Zone 51)

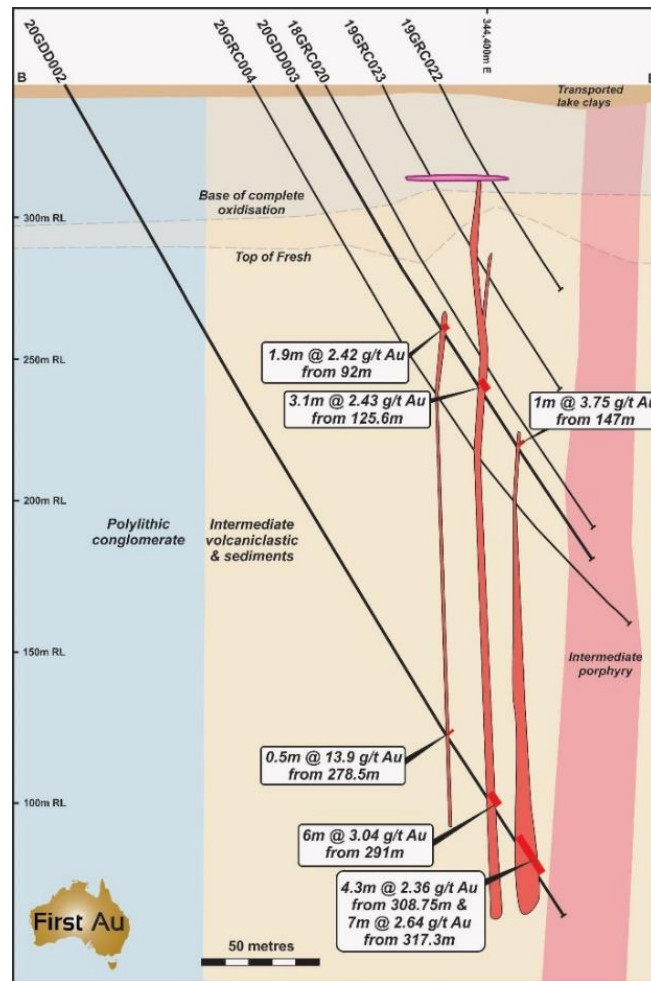


Figure 2. Drilling cross section (See Figure 1 for location) showing drillhole 20GDD002 and 20GDD003

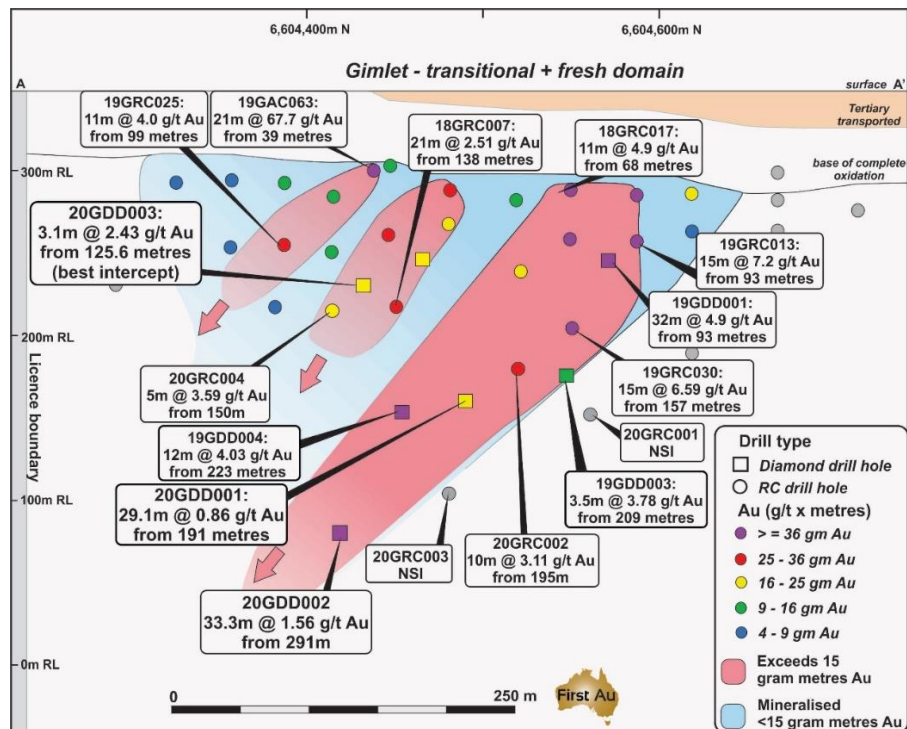


Figure 3. Drilling long section (See Figure 1 for location) showing pierce point of recent 3 drill diamond holes

Table 1: Recent RC drill hole locations at Gimlet

Hole ID	Easting#	Northing#	RL (m)	Max_depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
20GDD001	344276	6604445	348	231.6	-60	065
20GDD002	344273	6604354	347	337.4	-60	065
20GDD003	344340	6604399	347	195.3	-60	065

#Coordinates - # MGA94 Z51 (see JORC table for further details)

Next Phase of work at Gimlet

Further drill programs are planned for November to test new target areas, which include those identified from recent IP (Induced Polarisation) and SAM (Sub Audio Magnetics) geophysical surveys completed by FAU over the project. The program will also test new structural targets identified from the recent diamond program.

In addition, information gained from this diamond program has assisted in the planning of the West Australian Government Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) co-funding granted recently to FAU for diamond drilling (*refer to ASX release dated 27 November 2019*), which is targeting mineralization below 500m (Figure 5). A successful gold intersection in this planned diamond drill hole would support evidence that the Teal-Gimlet mineralised corridor (Figure 5) has the potential to be a major gold camp in the Eastern Goldfields. This would be the deepest hole in the area and suggest mineralisation persists with depth. Drilling of this hole is anticipated to begin in November.

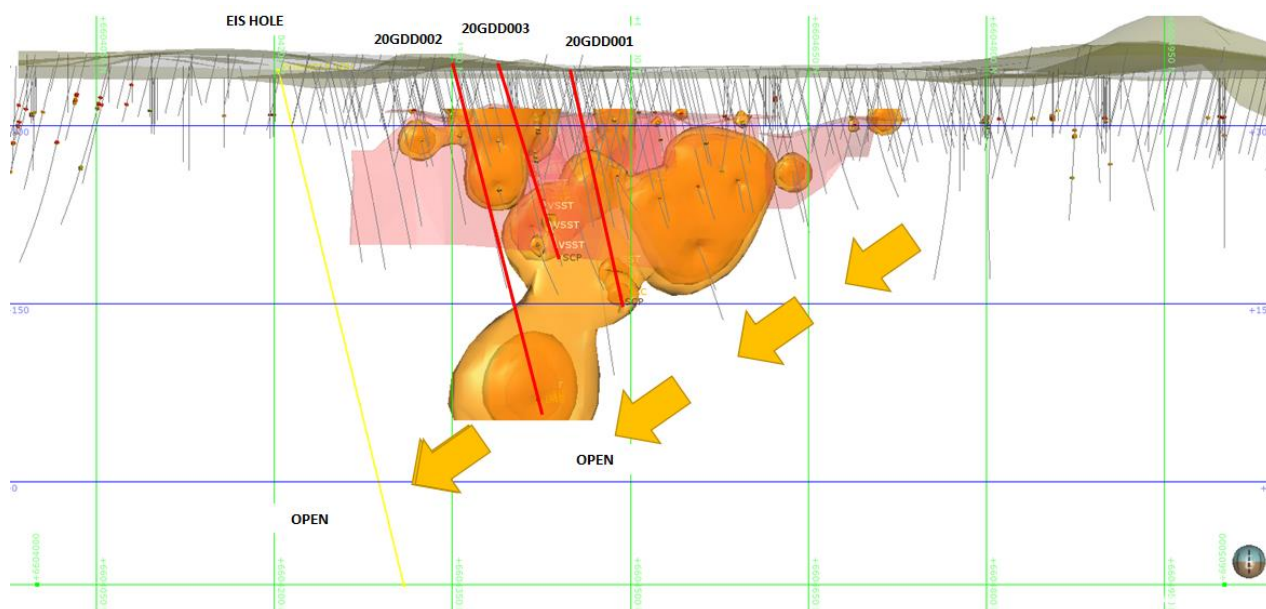


Figure 4: View to the West showing Leapfrog Model (0.5 g/t and 1 g/t Au iso shells) and existing Resource wireframe (pink) indicating that the orebody is open at depth and along strike. Recent drillhole (red strings) and EIS Hole shown in yellow to test down plunge. (Coordinates are in GDA MGA94 Zone 51)

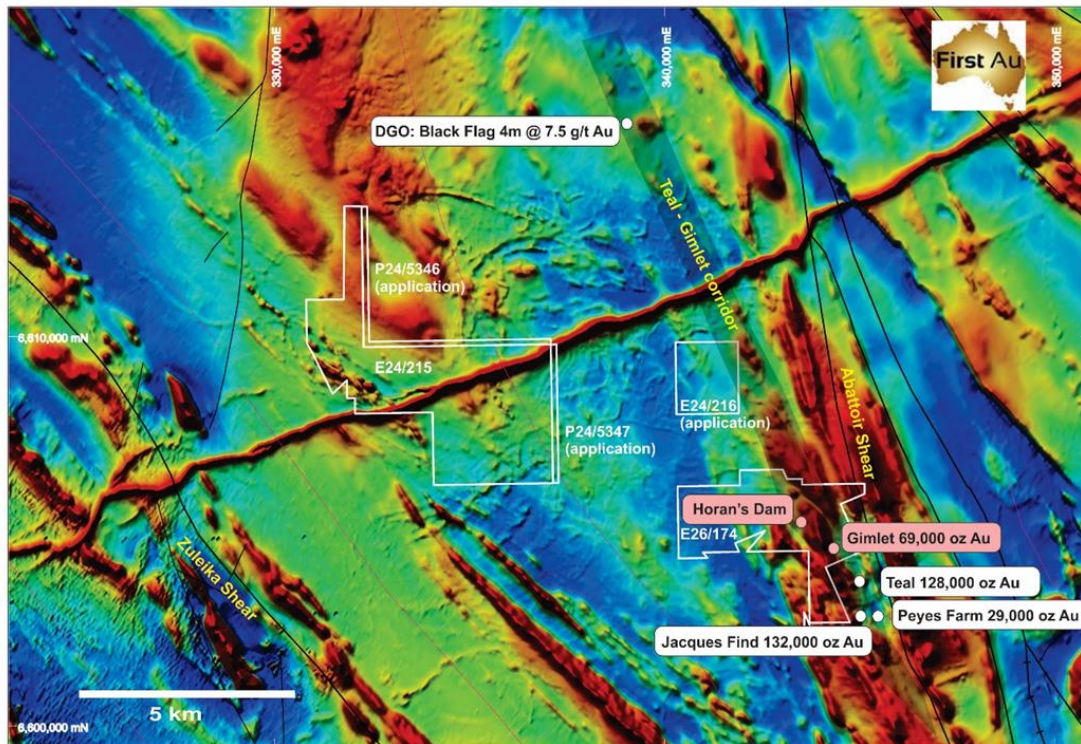


Figure 5. TMI image depicting deposits / prospects located along the Teal-Gimlet mineralised corridor. (Coordinates are in GDA MGA94 Zone 51)

About Gimlet Gold Project

The FAU 100% owned Gimlet Project occurs 15 km NW of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia (Figure 5). The tenements (EL26/174 and application M26/849) occupy 9.6 km² in area and adjoin the tenements of Horizon Minerals Limited (ASX: HZR) in the south, containing the Teal, Jacques Find and Peyes gold deposits (289,000 oz Au). Drilling in 2018 and 2019 by FAU produced a 69,000 Oz Au Inferred Resource at Gimlet (FAU announced to the ASX on the 7th May 2019). The Gimlet Teal mineralised corridor for several kilometers, suggesting the potential for a larger mineralised system evident. 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. The geology in the tenement is prospective for gold, dominated by metamorphosed felsic and intermediate volcanic rocks and sediments of the White Flag and Black Flag Formations, Ora Banda Domain in the Kalgoorlie Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton. FAU also has additional tenure (see Figure 6), including the White Flag Prospect area (FAU announced to the ASX on the 9th July 2019), which FAU has an option agreement for 80% ownership.

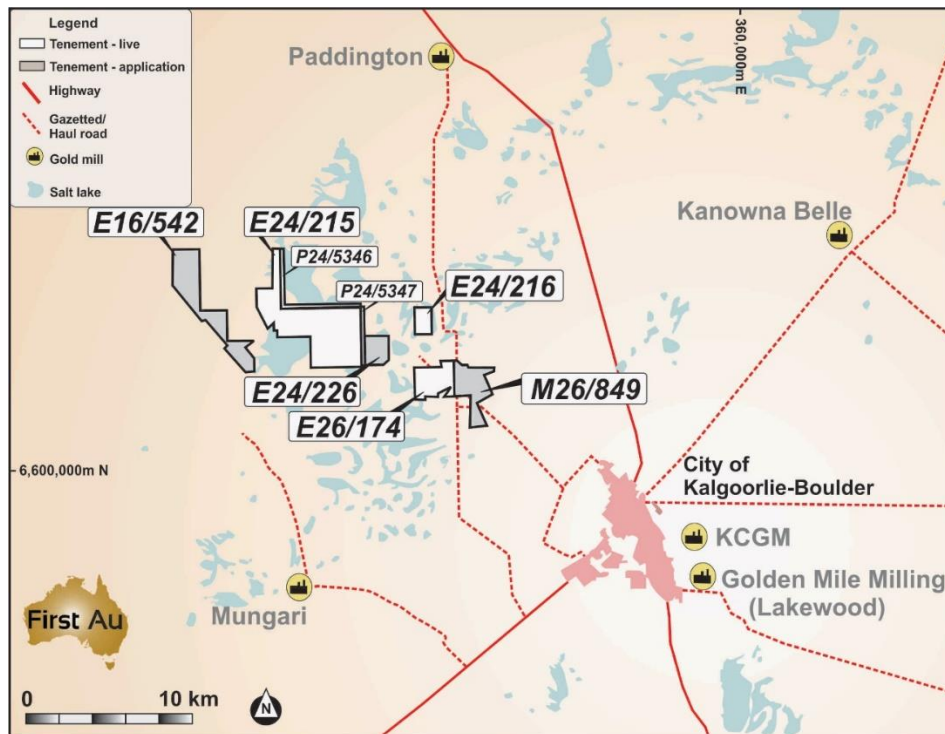


Figure 6. Tenement location map, Kalgoorlie area including Gimlet (E26/174 and M26/849) and White Flag (E24/215) prospect areas. (Co-ords MGA94, Zone 51)

Authorised by:

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 Talga Projects in the Eastern Pilbara region of Western Australia. FAU has also begun work at its Victorian gold project.

Enquiries in relation to this announcement please contact:

Richard Revelins, Executive Director: rrevelins@firstau.com +1-310-405-4475

Bryan Frost, Executive Chairman: bfrost@firstau.com +61-418-898-885

Dr Gavin England, Technical Director: gavin@claregeo.com.au +61-403-531-832

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 technical director of 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 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 diamond drilling core. A total of 3 diamond holes were drilled to a total 764.3m.
	<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 handheld GPS. Sampling was carried out under First Au's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below. Diamond core was collected into standard plastic core trays by the drilling contractor. Downhole depths determined, were then marked on wooden blocks. The diamond core was split using a diamond bladed saw into half, and then one of the pieces into 1/4 core for assay, while ¾ remained in the core tray for reference and future metallurgical studies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	Intervals of between 0.2 and 1.0 metre samples were collected from HQ diamond core, which was cut and quartered for sampling. 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.
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 diamond drilling rig, owned and operated by Kalgoorlie based Terra Drilling, was used to obtain the samples. Core was HQ diameter. Diamond core was oriented by the drill contractor using an ACE tool. Downhole survey was completed by a gyro-tool for two of three drill holes. All holes had single shot surveys performed at 30 metre intervals.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Diamond core sample recovery was measured and calculated during the logging, using standard RQD logging procedures.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	The diamond drilling generally showed good recovery (>90%), particularly within the mineralised interval

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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.
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 core was geologically logged by BM Geological Services' geologists using the First Au geological logging legend and protocol. Structural logging was undertaken by John Standing of Model Earth. All core was orientated, marked into metre intervals, and compared to the depth measurements on the core blocks. Any core loss recorded in the drilling database. Core was logged geologically and structurally. Logging information was transferred into the company database once complete.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of diamond core records lithology, mineralogy estimates, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All core was photographed wet and dry.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	One-metre interval, ¼ core samples were collected by BMGS staff into calico bags.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	NA
	<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.
	<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>	Diamond core field duplicates were not taken but will be measured in future if the holes are required in a Resource Estimation. The nature of the mineralisation was relatively homogenous and could be represented within a quarter core sample over 1m interval
	<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 are appropriate for the material and style of mineralization.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the</i>	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	
	<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>	First Au protocol for the 2020 diamond drilling was for a single CRM (Certified Reference Material) and a fine blank to be inserted in 1 every 20 samples. At the ALS Laboratory, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards and Blanks are analysed. Results of the Lab QAQC were analysed on assay receipt. On analysis, all assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination.
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 executives 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. This data is then transferred to a FAU centralised database
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data was adjusted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	diamond hole collar locations were surveyed by GPS.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is MGA94, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Collar pick-up 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 diamond holes here were placed for a specific target
	<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 generally at 1m or less (dependant on geology)
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>	From available information, mineralisation appears near vertical in orientation, although more studies are required to determine true thickness. The drill angle is most optimal to represent this, for current stage of exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were transported by company transport to the ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie.
<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>	Drilling occurred within tenement E26/174, (which is overlapped with M26/849) of which First Au holds a 100% controlling interest under the tenement name Drillabit Pty Ltd.
	<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>	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. The mineralisation style comprises oxide supergene and quartz and sulphide-bearing, shear-hosted gold. Remobilised placer gold is infrequently encountered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> ▪ 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. <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	Refer to Table 1 in the text and details described in 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 1.0 ppm Au, although in some cases in the larger intersections, there is some minor internal dilution. 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>	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals. In the case where longer lengths of lower grade results are reported in the text, it is stated that internal dilution is present, and it is reported to illustrate the exploration potential. Higher grade intervals are also reported of these same intervals which use a cut off or 0.5 g/t Au

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	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <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>	Work is underway in interpreting the geology and creating wireframes to produce this connectivity between these holes and drill lines of previous drilling. The estimate of the two-diamond hole true widths has been reported.
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 3 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	<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>	Further exploration work is currently under consideration, including RC and diamond drilling. The details of which are mentioned in the release.