



29 January 2021

Gimlet Drilling Results, up to 30 g/t Au

- Drilling continues to demonstrate strong gold intersections within and below the current Gimlet mineralisation envelope
- Potential new gold lode identified in footwall position at Gimlet
- New gold target identified from mineralisation study developed from the 2020 drilling
- Company will proceed with a study to examine potential resource upgrade

First Au Limited (ASX: FAU; the “Company”) is pleased to announce strong assay results, including **20m @ 3.7 g/t Au** from 72m (containing **1m @ to 30 g/t Au**) from recent RC and diamond drilling at its Gimlet gold project near Kalgoorlie. The new drilling (as well as other recent programs) at the Gimlet Prospect has improved continuity of the mineralised body and the company will now look at the potential resource upgrade in coming months. In addition, this recent program has provided a better understanding of the gold mineralisation / structural geology of the prospect area and provided a new target area to test in 2021.

Gold assay highlights of this new drilling program include –

Drillhole 20GRC013 **17m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 170m**

including

6m @ 6.0 g/t Au from 172m

2m @ 6.0 g/t Au from 182m

Drillhole 20GRC015 2m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 46m

1m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 62m

20 m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 72m

including

1m @ 30.6 g/t Au from 81m

Drillhole 20GRC012 1m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 120m
 1m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 142m
 9m @ 4.8 g/t Au from 145m
 including
 3m @ 8.4 g/t Au from 145m

Drillhole 20GRC014 2m @ 4.1 g/t Au from 45m
 4m @ 3.6 g/t Au from 54m
 1m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 60m

The Chairman of FAU Bryan Frost said *“The drilling over 2020 has now set us up to potentially develop a new resource for 2021. While things are moving quickly regarding our gold project in Victoria, we still greatly value this asset and will look at further drilling on new targets and further develop our understanding of the oxide / transitional ore within the resource, to then see if it is feasible to mine in a current, high gold price environment.”*

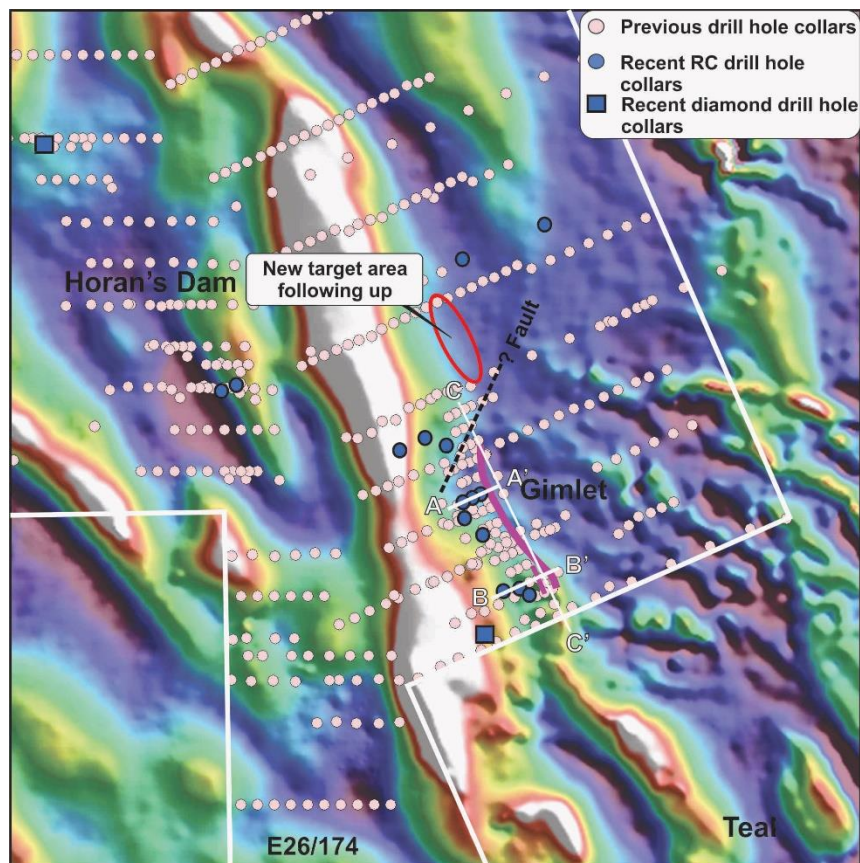


Figure 1. TMI image depicting the recent RC and diamond holes at Gimlet (labelled). Also note location of cross sections (Figures 2 and 4) and long section (Figure 3). Image also depicts new target area identified through new structural study (Coordinates are in GDA MGA94 Zone 51)

Details of RC Drilling at Gimlet

FAU commenced a RC drilling program at the Gimlet Gold Prospect in November 2020. This program consisted of 15 RC holes (2160 m in total) and focused on drilling around the current Resource area as well as other exploration targets (see Figure 1). Further information in relation to the drilling details, including assays and collar positions are seen the Appendix, in Table A1 and A2, and the JORC Table 1 in the Appendix.

The drilling in the Gimlet has provided some additional extent below the mineralisation envelope and infill drill coverage for a potential new Resource estimate (Figures 2 and 3). This included intersection of **17m @ 3.7 g/t Au** from 170m (drillhole 20GRC013), **20m @ 3.7 g/t Au** from 72m (drillhole 20GRC015) and **9m @ 4.8 g/t Au** from 145m (drillhole 20GRC012) within the fresh zone. The drilling also tested gaps in the oxide position of the resource and returned **2m @ 4.1 g/t Au** from 45m (drillhole 20GRC014) and **2m @ 1.5 g/t Au** from 46m (drillhole 20GRC015). In addition, the drilling also identified a new lode position east of the current main lode, which will now be a target for future programs (Figure 4). This included **2m @ 3.0 g/t Au** from 67m (drillhole 20GRC011) and **2m @ 2.7 g/t Au** from 142m (drillhole 20GRC017).

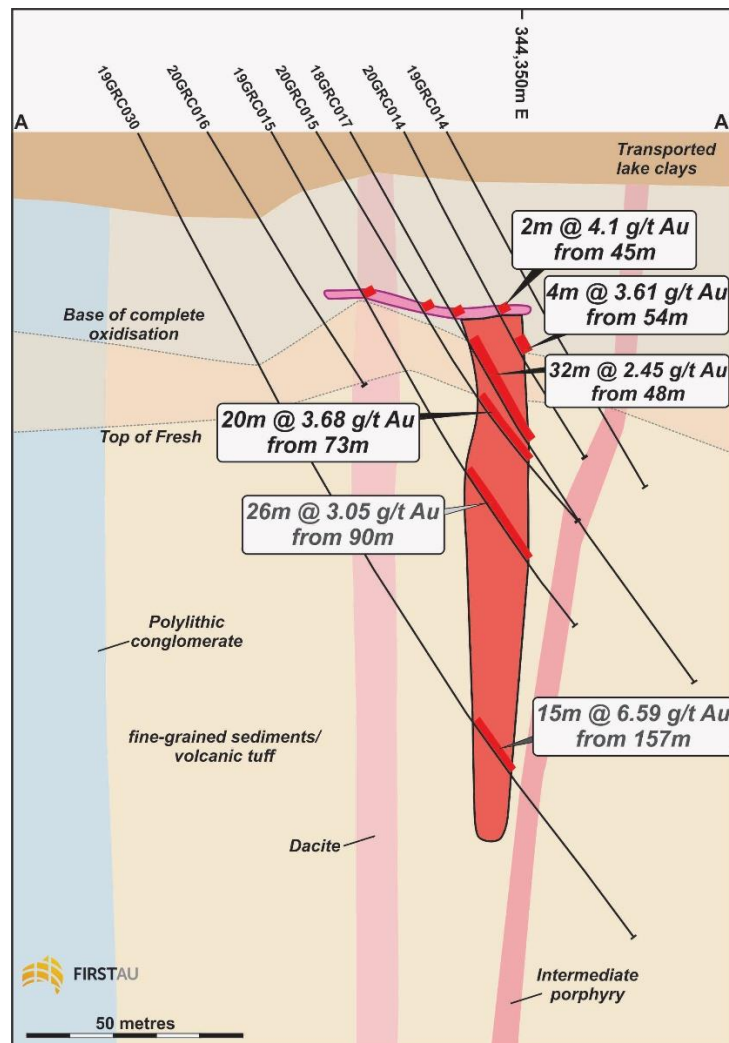


Figure 2. Drilling cross section (See Figure 1 for location) showing drillholes 20GRC014, 20GRC015 and 20GRC016.

Exploration drilling at Horan's Dam (see Figure 1) continued to identify mineralisation in the oxide zone, with drill hole 20GRC019 having the best results of **1m @ 1.9 g/t Au** (from 38m). This is consistent with historic drilling in the area, which identified anomalous Au, in a shallow horizontal blanket of ~ 3km in strike length. The source of this anomalism is still unknown, with the two RC holes at Horan's Dam failing to identify any quartz-sulphide lodes within the fresh zone. Further exploration is planned to test other potential structures identified from the previous IP and SAM geophysical survey conducted by FAU in the area.

The IP target drilled NE of Gimlet (see ASX FAU announcement 12 November 2020) identified minor alteration but did not intersect any significant mineralisation.

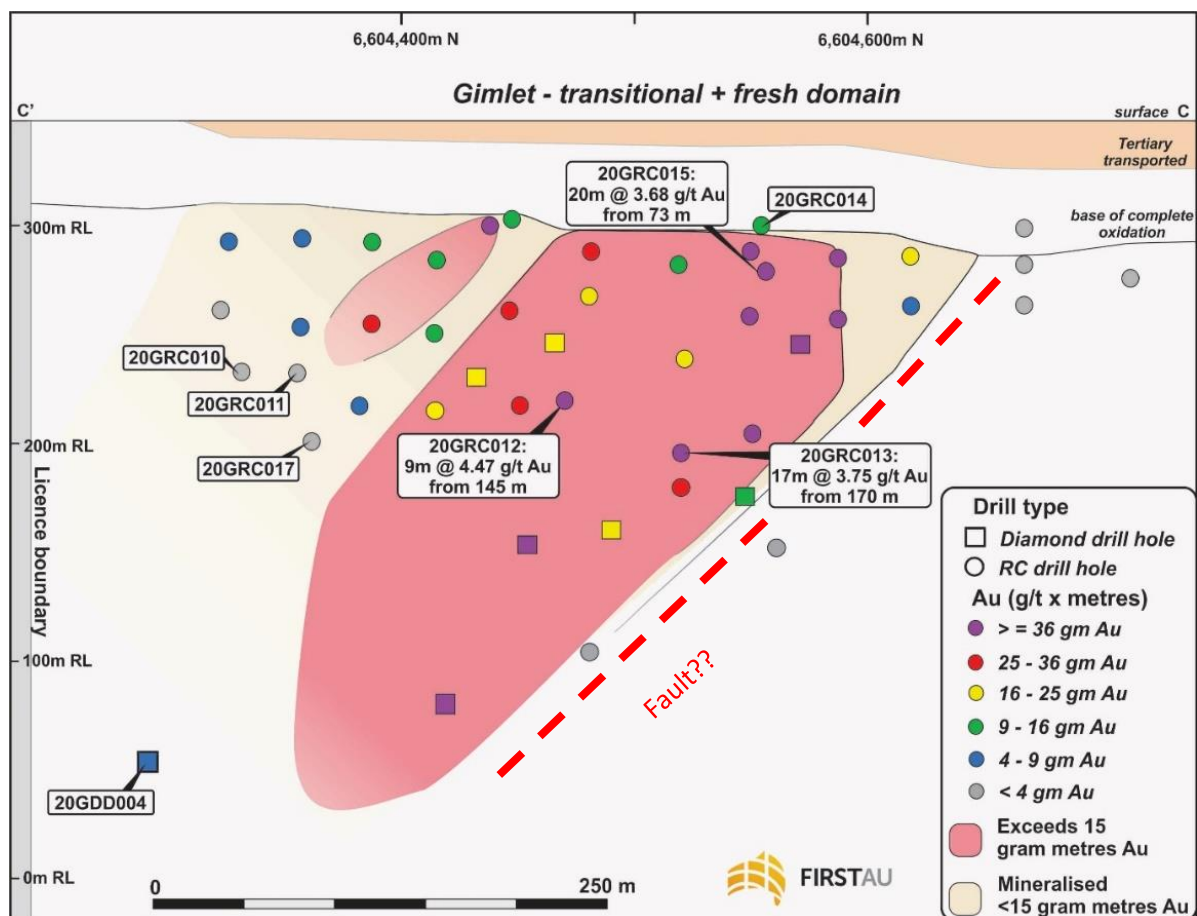


Figure 3. Drilling long section (See Figure 1 for location) showing pierce point of recent drill holes.

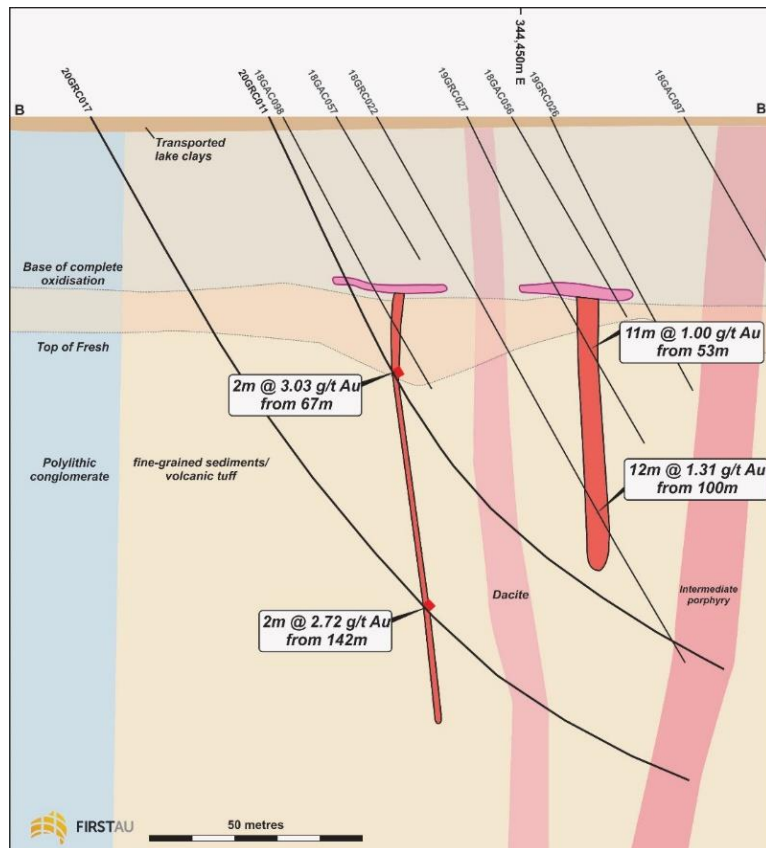


Figure 4. Drilling cross section (See Figure 1 for location) showing drillholes 20GRC017 and 20GRC011, with mineralisation in new footwall position.

Details of Diamond Drilling at Gimlet

FAU commenced a diamond drilling program at the Gimlet Gold Prospect in December 2020. This program consisted of 2 holes to a total depth of 572 m. Further information in relation to the drilling details, including assays and collar positions are seen the Appendix, in Table A1 and A2, and the JORC Table 1 in the Appendix.

Drillhole 20GDD004 was drilled a total depth of 445.75m and positioned to target the downhole extent of mineralisation at Gimlet. mineralised trend. The drill hole was partly funded by the WA Government Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) awarded to FAU to be completed by end of 2020 (see ASX announcement 27th November 2019), and is the deepest drill hole ever drilled along the Gimlet-Teal mineralised trend. The drill hole was successful in identifying quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite veining and alteration like what has been observed in previous drilling at Gimlet. This mineralisation was dispersed over several zones within a 60m interval and suggesting the mineralisation still exists at depth. The best intersect was **10m @ 0.6 g/t Au** from 376.5m, including **1m @ 2.4 g/t Au**.

The most important outcome from this deep diamond hole and the previous 3 diamond drillholes drilled in May 2020 (see FAU ASX announcement 4th November 2020), has been that the increased knowledge of litho-structure of the Gimlet mineralised system. This has been through geology, alteration, and structure logging by FAU and geological consultants "Model Earth".

Some of the observations from this study are -

1. The EIS hole provides a window into a conglomerate-dominated sequence at the top of the hole. These rocks are polymictic mafic conglomerates interbedded with sandstone. The conglomerates are overprinted by strong chlorite-magnetite-hematite alteration. These rocks resemble late-basin sequences such as the Kurrawang and Wallaby Conglomerates.
2. A thick sandstone sequence lies NE of the conglomerate and this preserves folds that plunge gently to the NNW (i.e. 18° → 326°). This differs from the fold plunge determined from holes 20GDD001 to 003 (i.e. 32° → 152°) in the previous drill program, taken as evidence of doubly plunging folding. The vergence of mesoscopic folds in the core are consistently verging to the SW (i.e. antiform to the SW, synform to the NE).
3. The ubiquitous intersection lineation developed between S1 and S2 plunges near horizontal to the NNW and SSE.
4. Mineralised veins are limited to two intervals at 342.9m and 349.9m within 20GDD004. These veins dip 86° → 075° and 80° → 246° , respectively. These orientations are slightly clockwise of the typical vein geometry in this hole.
5. Structure in the core indicates the system should plunge gentle to moderate to the NNW. It is suggested that the gentle to moderate SE plunge inferred in longitudinal section (See Figure 3) is an artifact of the system being cut and offset across NNE-SSW striking, ESE-dipping, apparent dextral fault (See Figure 1). This fault position is also evident in the magnetics.
6. This has significant implications to further exploration, firstly with a new target area identified as the NE offset of the Gimlet mineralised system along strike. Coincidentally, previous shallow aircore drilling in the target area has given encouraging signs that the mineralisation may continue with strike, with quartz-chlorite-arsenopyrite veining and low-level mineralisation in FAU drillhole 19GAC027 in shallow depths (FAU ASX announcement 30th August 2019).

Next Phase of work at Gimlet

The Company will begin work on a new resource upgrade for Gimlet in coming months, at the same time as exploration work intensifies on FAU's Victorian gold assets. FAU announced a maiden JORC Inferred Resource of **69,000 oz Au** to the ASX, on the 7th May 2019. The Company is also waiting on multi-element geochemistry, which will assist in looking at potential silver credits to the upcoming resource. The Company will also plan a new RC drilling program to improve the continuity of the oxide and transitional mineralisation, as well as testing a new structural target area along strike to the Resource area (as discussed above).

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 5), 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.

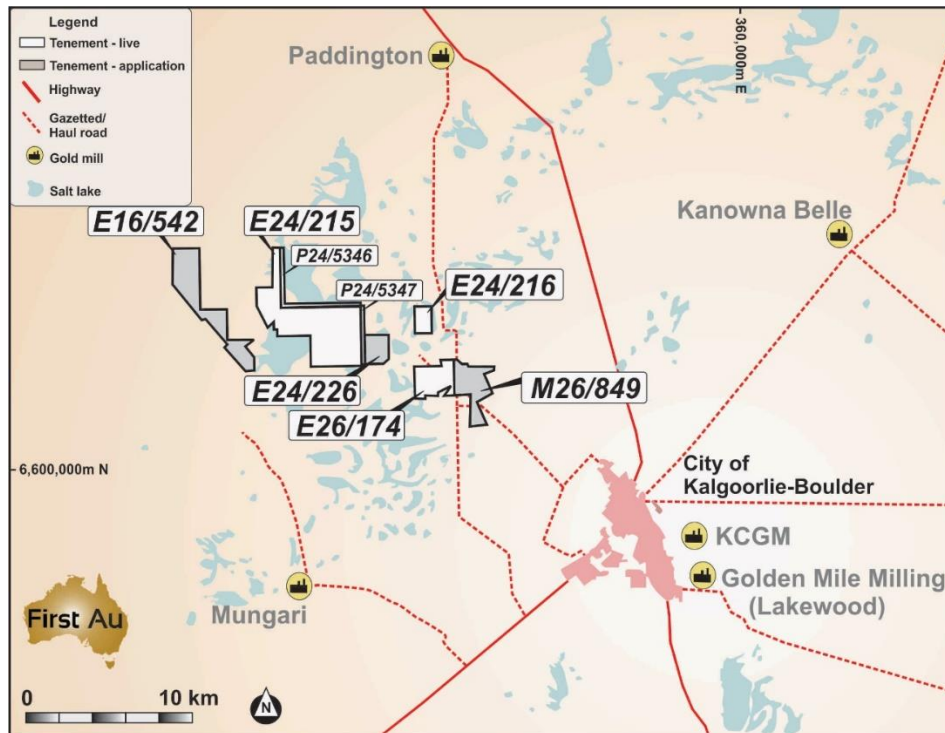


Figure 5. Tenement location map, Kalgoorlie area including Gimlet (E26/174 and M26/849) and White Flag (E24/215) prospect areas. (Co-ords MGA94, Zone 51)

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.

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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 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

Table A1: Table of Significant Au Intersections, Gimlet

Hole id	Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (ppm Au)
20GRC005				NSI
20GRC006	81	86	5	0.24
20GRC007				NSI
20GRC008				NSI
20GRC009				NSI
20GRC010	51	54	3	0.32
	127	132	5	0.20
20GRC011	67	69	2	3.03
20GRC012	120	121	1	1.32
	142	143	1	1.31
	145	154	9	4.47
20GRC013	170	187	17	3.75
20GRC014	45	47	2	4.1
	54	58	4	3.61
	60	61	1	1
20GRC015	46	48	2	1.52
	62	63	1	1.2
	73	93	20	3.68
20GRC016	38	40	2	0.52
20GRC017	142	144	2	2.72
20GRC017	188	189	1	1.15
20GRC018				NSI
20GRC019	38	39	1	1.87
20GDD004	325	326	1	1.04
	342.85	343.25	0.4	1.41
	349	349.5	0.5	2.36
	377	378	1	2.41
20GDD005	120.6	221	0.4	0.85

NSI – no significant intersection

(See JORC Table 1 for analytical detail)

Table A2: Drill Collar Details from recent drilling, Gimlet

Hole ID	Hole Type	Max Depth (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth
20GRC005	RC	108	344163	6604680	347.4	-60	65
20GRC006	RC	134	344101	6604650	347.1	-60	65
20GRC007	RC	116	344214	6604660	347.8	-60	65
20GRC008	RC	151	344251	6605109	345.8	-60	65
20GRC009	RC	163	344450	6605193	345.3	-60	65
20GRC010	RC	176	344412	6604308	346.9	-60	65
20GRC011	RC	176	344391	6604320	346.9	-60	65
20GRC012	RC	200	344301	6604446	347.2	-60	65
20GRC013	RC	194	344257	6604488	347.3	-60	65
20GRC014	RC	86	344296	6604545	347.8	-60	65
20GRC015	RC	110	344277	6604537	347.8	-60	65
20GRC016	RC	69	344255	6604527	347.7	-60	65
20GRC017	RC	219	344349	6604310	346.8	-60	65
20GRC018	RC	132	343709	6604808	345.0	-60	90
20GRC019	RC	126	343673	6604792	345.0	-60	90
20GDD004	DDH	445.75	344307	6604207	346.6	-60	65
20GDD005	DDH	126.3	343247	6605385	344.5	-60	80

(Co-ords MGA94, Zone 51)

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 and RC drilling. A total of 2 diamond holes were drilled to a total 572m and a total of 15 RC holes to a total of 2160m.
	<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.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>the pieces into 1/4 core for assay, while ¾ remained in the core tray for reference and future metallurgical studies.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>With the RC drilling, one metre sample were collected through a cyclone and stored individually in standard plastic bags. 4 metre composites were collected by spearing the sample in the first 32m depth, to be later 1m sampled if mineralisation is evident. Otherwise, intervals below 32m depth were assayed as 1 m samples collected in calico bags, taken directly from the cone splitter attached to the rig.</p> <p>All the RC 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.</p>
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>	<p>The diamond drilling rig, owned and operated by Kalgoorlie based Terra Drilling, was used to obtain the samples. Core was HQ diameter.</p> <p>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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The RC drilling rig, owned and operated by VM Drilling, was used to obtain the samples.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>Diamond core sample recovery was measured and calculated during the logging, using standard RQD logging procedures.</p> <p>With RC drilling, most samples were dry and had good recovery. RC recovery and meterage were assessed by visually assessing volumes of individual bags. Ground water ingress occurred in some holes and was noted, particularly at depth. 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. Recovery of the samples was generally good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at the collar of the hole, and when samples were wet at depth, which affected only a few samples.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>The diamond drilling generally showed good recovery (>90%), particularly within the mineralised interval.</p> <p>A suitable RC rig with an auxiliary air compressor was used to be sure that in most cases, groundwater interference was kept to a minimum. Cyclone and cone splitter at the rig were used and were regularly cleaned during drilling. Field geologist supervised all drilling.</p>

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>	<p>All core and RC chips 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Core was logged geologically and structurally.</p> <p>Logging information was transferred into the company database once complete.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<p>Logging of diamond core records lithology, mineralogy estimates, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All core was photographed wet and dry.</p> <p>Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples were wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray.</p>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	For RC drilling, one-metre drill samples were collected below a rig-mounted cyclone and captured in standard plastic bags. First phase of assaying in the top 32m, a spear was used to collect a representative portion of sample material from each 1 metre interval to make up the 4-metre composite. >90% of samples were dry. If warranted, the second phase of assaying using 1m intervals, using samples collected in a numbered calico bag, which is derived from a cone splitter attached to the rig, to get a representative sample. Below 32m depth, the above 1m method is applied.
	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		For RC, a 1 m calico sample is collected at the rig by a cone splitter and left with the green bulker sample to be later sent for assay.
	<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 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>	<p>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.</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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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 and RC 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 and RC 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</i>	This is not considered material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Intervals were sampled generally at 1m or less (dependant on geology) in Diamond. For RC, 1m calico bags were sampled from the rig cone splitter.
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.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were transported by company transport to the ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	<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>	<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>	Refer to Table 1 in the text and details described in the text
Data aggregation methods	<p><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></p>	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.
	<p><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></p>	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	<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>	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 4 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 RC drilling and potential resource upgrade. The details of which are mentioned in the release.