First Au Limited
(ASX: FAU)

22 September 2021

Copper Porphyry Potential at Dogwood Prospect, Victoria

Highlights

- **First Au has begun a geological review of copper gold porphyry prospect in Victoria**
- **A review of historical exploration shows best intersections of:**
  - **13.2m @ 1.33% Cu (hole ended in mineralisation);**
  - **30m @0.5% Cu, including 8m @ 1.2% Cu;**
  - **2m @ 8 g/t Au**
- **The United States Geological Survey has suggested the Dogwood Porphyry is highly prospective**
- **First Au is planning exploration works to replicate previous exploration drilling and test mineralisation at further depth**

First Au Limited (ASX: FAU) ("First Au" or "the Company") wishes to advise that it has begun a geological review of Tenement Application EL006977, which has highlighted the copper +/-gold porphyry potential at the Dogwood Prospect, located 28km SE from FAU's Haunted Stream Prospect area, and ~22 km NE of the town of Bruthen in Eastern Victoria (Figure 1). Dogwood lies within the southern reaches of the Lachlan Fold Belt, considered a **world class gold-copper porphyry** precinct with the Cadia Deposit (Newcrest Mining, ASX: NCM), the Boda Deposit (Alkane Resources, ASX: ALK) and the Northparkes Mine (CMOC & Sumitomo Group).

Historic exploration at Dogwood by CRA and Anglo American has underlined its potential. This included a best intersect from drilling by CRA, including **13.2m @ 1.33% Cu** (from 28m; DD94OR46) and **30m @ 0.5% Cu**, including **8m @ 1.2 % Cu** (from 54m; RC93OR25).

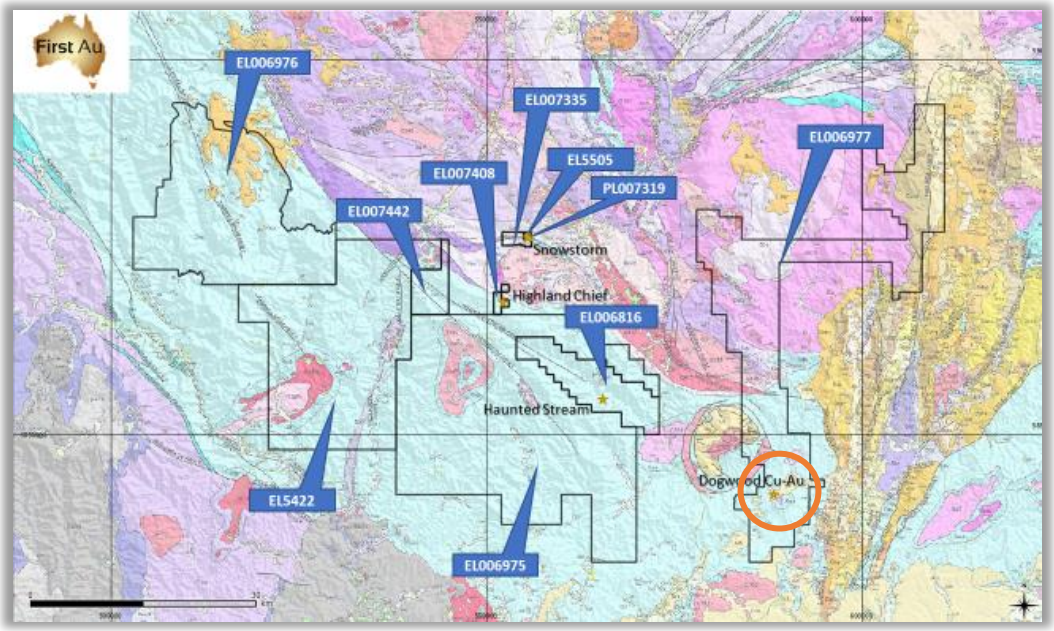

Figure 1. FAU tenure in Victoria, highlighting the Dogwood Cu-Au Prospect Location

The tenement hosting the Dogwood prospect (EL006977), owned by Victorian Goldfields Pty Ltd, is in the final stages of the Exploration Licence application process. First Au's Geological team has undertaken a historic data review and a preliminary geological interpretation has taken place in preparation for an exploration program.

A Review of Historic Work

The Dogwood Prospect was discovered by Australian Anglo America Prospecting (AAAP) in 1980[1] and last drilled by CRA Exploration in 1993[2] and 1994[3], but little recent exploration has been conducted within the area. First Au Geologists are reviewing the historic surface geochemistry, IP surveys, and RC and Diamond Drilling in the area. CRA drilling information and a JORC Table 1 for RC and Diamond Drilling historic work is supplied in the Appendix of this report.

A review of CRA[2,3] drilling data, demonstrates highlights including:

Drillhole ID	Intersection
DD94OR46	**7m @ 0.5% Cu** (from 64.9m) **13.2m @ 1.3% Cu** (from 76.8m)
DD94OR45	**0.75m @ 0.4% Cu** (from 37.35m) **14.4m @ 0.4% Cu** (from 54.5m), including **0.6m @ 3.7 % Cu** (from 62.3m)
RC94OR40	**12m @ 0.5% Cu** (from 54m), including **2m @ 1.0 % Cu** (from 56m)
RC93OR25	**30m @ 0.5% Cu** (from 38m), including **8m @ 1.2 % Cu**
RC93OR9	**34m @ 0.3% Cu** (from 44m), including **6m @ 0.5% Cu**
RC93OR43	**2m @ 8 g/t Au** (from 28m)
RC93OR14C	**2m @ 0.4 % Cu**, 7 g/t Ag (from 40m)
RC93OR22	**22m @ 0.2 % Cu** (from 48m)

Interpretation by Maher (2003)[4] suggests that the Dogwood prospect is related to a sill-like granodiorite intrusion that dips about 15° northeast. This early Devonian intrusion, which is about 100 m thick, terminates up-dip (to the southwest) at about 100 m below the surface, and is hosted in Ordovician Pinnak Sandstone, which shows evidence of contact-metamorphism (Figure 2). Drill intercepts show **anomalous molybdenum grades** within the intrusion, and **high copper grades** in host rocks above the terminus of the intrusion and around a vertical apophysis above the main intrusion. A blanket of supergene-enriched ore is developed over sericitized ore in the contact-metamorphosed sandstone. The supergene zone is thickest and has the highest grade along a deeply weathered fault zone. The best intercept in the supergene chalcocite blanket was **13.2 m @ 1.33 % Cu and was ended in mineralisation (Figure 4)**. The deposit appears **open at depth**.

[1] ORR, D.B., 1980. Aust Anglo American Prospecting Ltd. EL 671, Bruthen. Six monthly report for the period ending 31 March 1980, 106 pp. Earth Resources Division Expired Exploration Reports File. GSV Catalogue Record # 30717

[2] MAHER, S. & ARAVANIS, T., 1993. CRA Exploration Pty Ltd. EL 3012, Breakfast Creek. Annual report for the period ending 6 December 1993. Report No 19581, 26 pp. Earth Resources Division Expired Exploration Reports File. GSV Catalogue Record # 19880

[3] CRA EXPLORATION PTY LTD., 1994. EL 3012, Bairnsdale. Bound expenditure reports for expired title 16 Dec 1988 - 16 Dec 1994, 33 pp. Earth Resources Division Expired Exploration Reports File. GSV Catalogue Record # 26881

[4] MAHER, S., 2003, Dogwood porphyry Cu-Mo prospect, Benambra terrane, Victoria, in Butt, C.R.M, Cornelius, M., Scott, K.M., and Robertson, I.D.M., Regolith expression of Australian ore systems—A compilation of geochemical case histories and conceptual models: Cooperative Research Centre for Landscape Environments and Mineral Exploration (CRC LEME), 3 p., accessed April 2, 2013, at http://crcleme.org.au/RegExpOre/Dogwood.pdf.

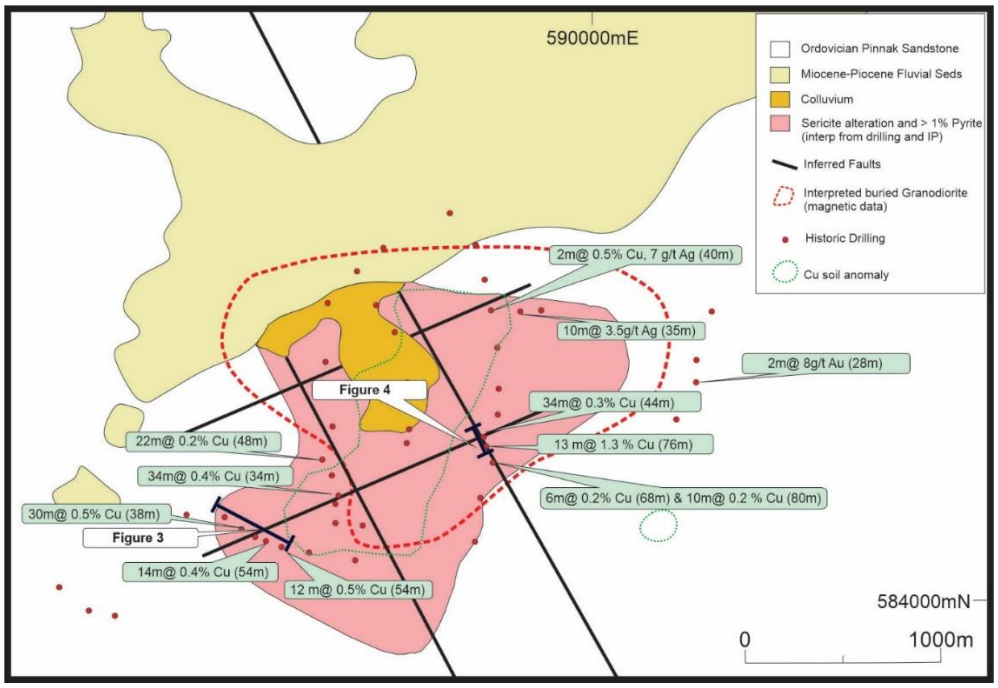

Figure 2. Geology and historic drilling intersections at Dogwood Cu Porphyry (modified after 2003). Note location of cross section of Figure 3 and Figure 4

With technological advances in exploring for and delineating complex porphyry copper systems in recent times (i.e., Staveley Deposit in Central Victoria; ASX: SVY), the Dogwood Porphyry Copper Project presents a unique opportunity within the district. Interestingly, a historic copper review by the USGS[5] (United States Geological Survey) identified the western margin of the Lachlan Fold Belt as being prospective for "younger-aged" porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposits to that of the Macquarie Arc-Cadia trend styles. **The review suggested Dogwood Porphyry as highly prospective** and with similarities to the Yeoval Copper Molybdenum Resource, located in NSW (see Godolphin Resources, ASX: GRL).

[5] BOOKSTROM, A.A., GLEN, R.A., HAMMARSTROM, J.M., ROBINSON, G.R., JR., ZIENTEK, M.L., DRENTH, B.J., JAIRETH, S., COSSETTE, P.M., AND WALLIS, J.C., 2014, Porphyry copper assessment of eastern Australia: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2010–5090–L, 160 p.

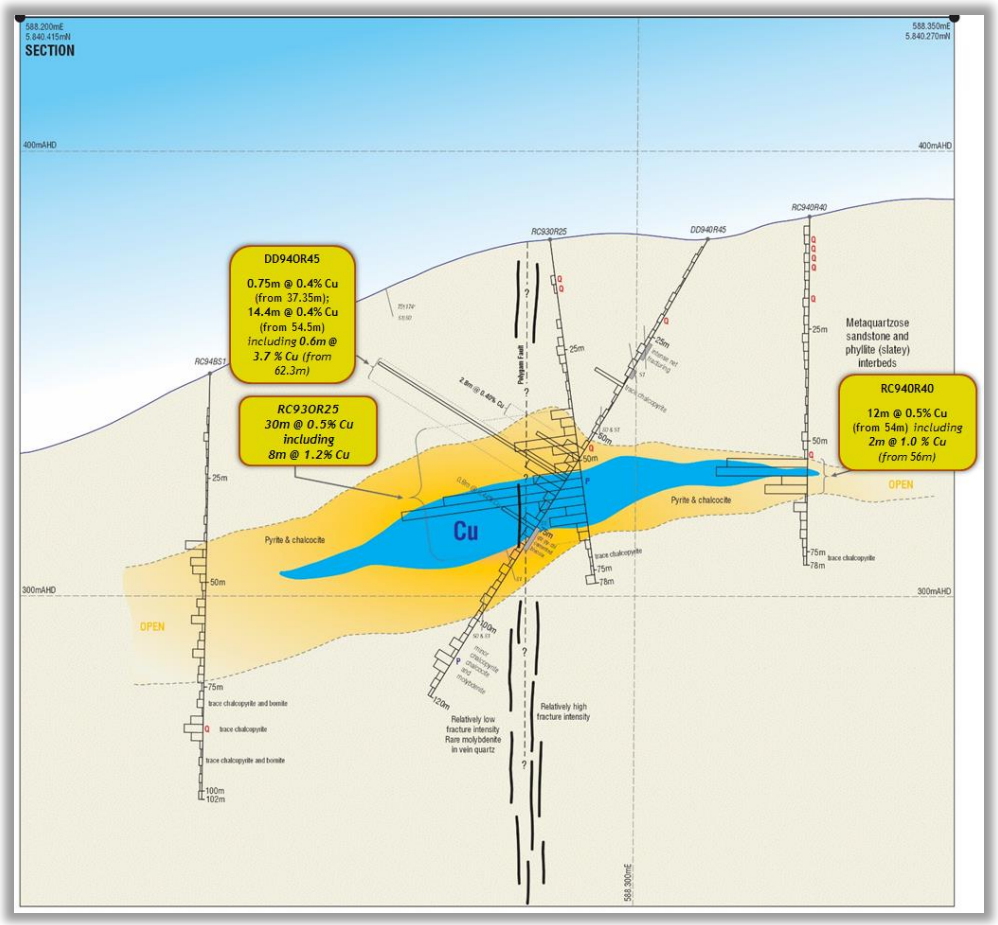

Figure 3. Geological cross section at the Dogwood Cu Porphyry. See location in Figure 2.

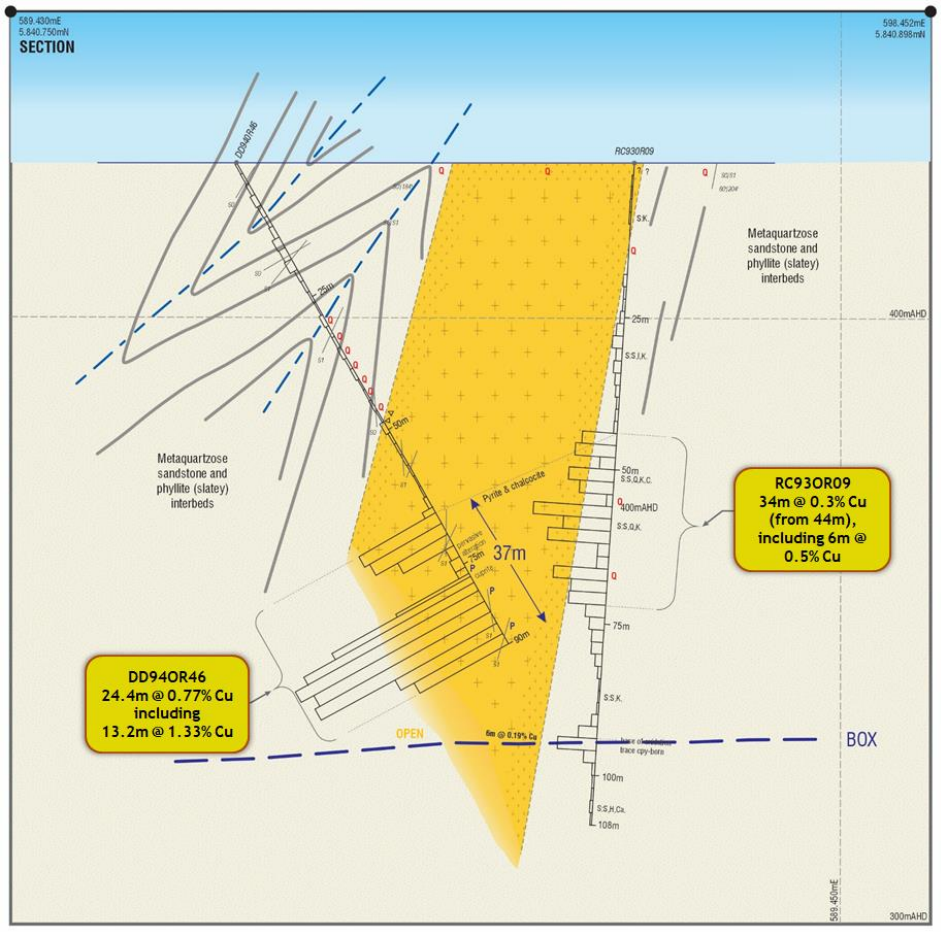

Figure 4. Geological cross section at the Dogwood Cu Porphyry. See location in Figure 2.

Next steps

While the Exploration Licence 006977 application continues to progress, the First Au Geologists are beginning to plan an exploration program. Initial drilling will look to replicate the historical results produced by CRA, with a **focus on testing the mineralisation at greater depth**, e.g., DD94OR46 produced the intersection of **13.2m @ 1.33%**, however, the drill hole ended in minerlisation, First Au would like to extend the depth of this hole to test how deep mineralisation goes.

In addition to his, First Au will continue to review the historical work, including geophysics and IP survey's that have been done, in combination with field work for a better understanding of the system.

First Au anticipates that it will have further information regarding the granted of Exploration Licence 006977 in Q4 2021.

The copper porphyry prospectivity of the Dogwood area, will complement the efforts of First Au's orogenic gold exploration throughout the rest of the Company's tenure, including the Haunted Stream Prospect and Swifts Creek Gold Prospect.

Authorised by:

Bryan Frost
Executive Chairman, Managing Director

About First Au: First Au is an advanced gold and base metals exploration company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: FAU), and is trading on the OTCQB market in the USA (OTCQB: FRSAF) and is pursuing a well-funded and aggressive exploration program at its 100% owned Gimlet Gold project near Kalgoorlie and Victorian Goldfields Project in East Gippsland.

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Competent Person's 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 Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geosciences. Dr England is a consultant to First Au Limited ("FAU"). Dr England declares in accordance with the transparency principles of the JORC Code that he has a personal financial interest in the transaction referred to in this Public Report in that he controls G L England Pty Ltd an entity which owns 5% of the issued shares of Victorian Goldfields Pty Ltd. Dr England has also been appointed to the board of directors of FAU as Technical Director. Dr England has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr England has consented to the inclusion in this Public Report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1

Table 1: Drilling details of CRA Exploration 1993, Dogwood Porphyry Copper Project EL006977

Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	Grid	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth UTM	Date Finish	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au_ppm	Mo_ppm
RC93OR10	589643	5841254	MGA94_55	84	-60	13	15-May-93				NSI	NSI	NSI
RC93OR11	589628	5841469	MGA94_55	126	-61	17	16-May-93				NSI	NSI	NSI
RC93OR12	589853	5841659	MGA94_55	90	-83	148	17-May-93				NSI	NSI	NSI
RC93OR13	589738	5841649	MGA94_55	78	-85	172	18-May-93	40	46	6	0.30	NSI	NSI
RC93OR14A	589598	5841659	MGA94_55	30	-80	203	26-May-93				NSI	NSI	NSI
RC93OR14B	589588	5841659	MGA94_55	38	-85	99	28-May-93				NSI	NSI	NSI
RC93OR14C	589583	5841659	MGA94_55	50	-85	208	28-May-93	40	42	2	0.44	NSI	NSI
RC93OR15	589563	5841814	MGA94_55	80	-85	261	13-Jun-93				NSI	NSI	NSI
RC93OR16	589378	5842159	MGA94_55	12	-87	85	14-Jun-93				NSI	NSI	NSI
RC93OR17	588768	5841699	MGA94_55	72	-79	172	03-Jun-93				NSI	NSI	NSI
RC93OR18	588758	5841409	MGA94_55	82	-83	333	04-Jun-93	48	50	2	0.23	NSI	NSI
RC93OR19	588763	5841234	MGA94_55	60	-84	132	04-Jun-93	30	34	4	0.15	NSI	NSI
RC93OR20	588793	5841074	MGA94_55	72	-83	182	05-Jun-93	40	46	6	0.12	NSI	NSI
RC93OR21	588743	5840899	MGA94_55	62	-80	269	06-Jun-93	50	56	6	0.13	NSI	NSI
RC93OR22	588788	5840814	MGA94_55	90	-85	272	08-Jun-93	48	70	22	0.21	NSI	NSI
RC93OR23	588803	5840679	MGA94_55	78	-82	142	09-Jun-93	34	40	6	0.14	NSI	NSI
RC93OR24	588803	5840574	MGA94_55	92	-77	151	11-Jun-93	38	44	6	0.22	NSI	NSI
RC93OR24	588803	5840574	MGA94_55	92	-77	151	11-Jun-93	48	70	32	0.16	NSI	NSI
RC93OR24	588803	5840574	MGA94_55	92	-77	151	11-Jun-93	84	92	8	0.20	NSI	NSI
RC93OR25	588387	5840504	MGA94_55	78	-82	128	12-Jun-93	38	68	30	0.5	NSI	NSI
RC93OR25	588387	5840504	MGA94_55	78	-82	128	12-Jun-93	52	60	8	1.2	NSI	NSI
RC93OR26	588673	5840424	MGA94_55	54	-88	87	13-Jun-93	20	40	20	0.14	NSI	NSI
RC93OR27	589508	5841999	MGA94_55	88	-60	12	14-Jun-93				NSI	NSI	NSI
RC93OR28	589158	5841294	MGA94_55	72	-81	120	15-Jun-93	10	24	14	0.11	NSI	NSI

RC93OR6	589513	5840479	MGA94_55	78	-59	22	11-May-93				NSI	NSI	NSI
RC93OR7	589548	5840684	MGA94_55	78	-59	24	11-May-93				NSI	NSI	NSI
RC93OR8	589588	5840879	MGA94_55	90	-60	26	12-May-93	60	64	4	0.2	NSI	NSI
RC93OR8	589588	5840879	MGA94_55	90	-60	26	12-May-93	68	74	6	0.21	NSI	NSI
RC93OR8	589588	5840879	MGA94_55	90	-60	26	12-May-93	80	90	10	0.19	NSI	NSI
RC93OR9	589563	5841034	MGA94_55	108	-86	194	14-May-93	44	78	34	0.27	NSI	NSI
RC93OR9	589563	5841034	MGA94_55	108	-86	194	14-May-93	56	62	6	0.5	NSI	NSI

NSI – No Significant Intersection

Table 2: Drilling details of CRA Exploration 1994, Dogwood Porphyry Copper Project EL006977

Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	Grid	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth UTM	Date Finish	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au_ppm	Mo_ppm
DD94OR45	588,425	5,840,492	MGA94_55	120	-61	300	4-Jun-94	37.35	38.1	0.75	0.3732	NSI	2.5
DD94OR45	588,425	5,840,492	MGA94_55	120	-61	300	4-Jun-94	54.5	68.9	14.4	0.400533	NSI	3.68
DD94OR45	588,425	5,840,492	MGA94_55	120	-61	300	4-Jun-94	73.5	75.9	2.4	0.265333	NSI	2.5
DD94OR45	588,425	5,840,492	MGA94_55	120	-61	300	4-Jun-94	105.9	113.9	8	0.131825	NSI	3.38
DD94OR46	589,576	5,840,971	MGA94_55	90	-60	352	14-Jun-94	64.6	71.6	7	0.544443	NSI	66
DD94OR46	589,576	5,840,971	MGA94_55	90	-60	352	14-Jun-94	76.8	90	13.2	1.333398	NSI	13.47
RC94BS1	588,327	5,840,552	MGA94_55	102	-70	27	15-May-94	40	48	8	0.149775	NSI	2.5
RC94BS1	588,327	5,840,552	MGA94_55	102	-70	27	15-May-94	58	60	2	0.1521	NSI	2.5
RC94BS1	588,327	5,840,552	MGA94_55	102	-70	27	15-May-94	66	68	2	0.1287	NSI	2.5
RC94BS1	588,327	5,840,552	MGA94_55	102	-70	27	15-May-94	82	88	6	0.1599	NSI	2.5
RC94BS2	588,229	5,840,613	MGA94_55	111	-70	41	16-May-94	52	62	10	0.13362	NSI	2.5
RC94BS2	588,229	5,840,613	MGA94_55	111	-70	41	16-May-94	96	102	6	0.154167	NSI	2.5
RC94OR33	589,624	5,841,125	MGA94_55	90	-90	0	4-May-94	76	78	2	0.32	NSI	7
RC94OR34	589,013	5,841,690	MGA94_55	78	-60	320	6-May-94	54	56	2	0.1378	NSI	8
RC94OR35	589,106	5,841,548	MGA94_55	49	-60	316	6-May-94	28	30	2	0.1471	0.16	91
RC94OR36	589,177	5,841,149	MGA94_55	66	-90	0	7-May-94	8	10	2	0.1011	0.02	76
RC94OR36	589,177	5,841,149	MGA94_55	66	-90	0	7-May-94	60	62	2	0.108	0.12	1076
RC94OR39	588,536	5,840,459	MGA94_55	66	-90	0	11-May-94	22	26	4	0.1241	NSI	11
RC94OR39	588,536	5,840,459	MGA94_55	66	-90	0	11-May-94	38	44	6	0.2203	0.01	11.67
RC94OR39	588,536	5,840,459	MGA94_55	66	-90	0	11-May-94	52	54	2	0.1065	NSI	7
RC94OR39	588,536	5,840,459	MGA94_55	66	-90	0	11-May-94	64	66	2	0.1242	NSI	117
RC94OR40	588,450	5,840,485	MGA94_55	78	-90	0	14-May-94	54	66	12	0.47775	NSI	10.08
RC94OR43	590,648	5,841,289	MGA94_55	102	-70	355	20-June-94	28	30	2	0.05	8	NSI

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Dogwood Project drill hole sampling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.*	Techniques employed on the Dogwood Tenements referred to in the text are related to RC and Diamond drilling data compiled by CRAE for 1993 and 1994. The information was derived from the Annual technical reports provided to the Victorian Mines Department. Representative RC chip and diamond core samples were taken. Drill samples have magnetic susceptibility readings taken. In 1994, RC chip samples accounted for 1529.5m in total and diamond core samples accounted for 190.25m in total. In 1993, there was 1842m of RC drilling. FAU geologists were not involved in either of these drill programs and have reviewed the results of the provided technical reports. FAU has determined that the drilling by CRA is of adequate standard to report as first pass exploration.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The RC chip and core samples were taken from representative mineralised material. The method is standard first pass exploration. FAU were not involved in the sample taking.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *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.*	RC chip and core sampling are a standard method of exploration. Weights of samples were approximately 1kg weights. All RC samples are 2m lengths. The 1993 suggest cutting were collected through a cyclone and 3-tier jones split, then into calico bags. Core and RC samples were assayed for gold, arsenic, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, lead, sulphur and zinc using ALS lab codes IC586 and Standard ICAES methods. Gold being analysed using PM209 (50g Fire Assay with AAS determination) and base metals with a 4-acid digest and ICP finish.

Drilling techniques	*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).*	The 1994 RC and Diamond Drilling programs were completed by Wilson Drilling using a Universal 600 drill rig. In 1993 RC drilling, the rig was a Goldern 500 drill rig. The 1994 technical report discusses that the core is HQ in diameter and orientated, but does not mention the method.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No recovery data was provided in the CRA reports
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	From the CRA Exploration reporting with RC drilling, sample recovery and quality were not recorded in the Annual Report. From the annual technical reports, diamond drilling is generally seen as best method to maximise recovery and ensure representative sample in the case of this style of mineralisation. Recovery issues were logged by CRA Exploration supervising geologist in diamond drilling.
	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.	From the annual technical reports, no relationship between recovery and grade was recorded by CRA Exploration. FAU geologists have not determined any sample bias.
Logging	*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.*	CRAE logging is available in PDF paper format and is currently be entered to the FAU database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Rock descriptions are qualitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All was geologically logged by CRA geologists. RC chip samples accounted for 1529.5m in total. Core samples accounted for 190.25m in total.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	The 1994 diamond core drilling is reported by CRA as ½ core sampling for assay. Samples were generally 2 m intervals, unless targeting observed mineralisation.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	The 1993 and 1994 RC drilling suggest cutting were collected through a cyclone and 3-tier jones split and were 2m intervals and into calico bag. No record of moisture levels within the CRA report.

	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	According to the CRA reporting, samples were prepared at ALS (lab codes PM209 and IC586). Samples were dried, and the whole 1-2kg sample were pulverised to -250 microns. A nominal 25g was used for the fire assay analysis, with AAS finish fort Au. Base metals were analysed using a 4-acid digest and ICP. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	Unknown
	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.	No field duplicates were provided in the CRAE data. Assay repeats (LDUP) were completed by the laboratory.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes were deemed appropriate for nature of exposed in-situ mineralised material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Multi-element techniques (IC586) and Gold Fire Assay techniques (PM209) were performed in a certified laboratory (ALS) and are appropriate methods to determine multi-element and gold concentrates of rock chip and core samples collected for porphyry copper.
	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.	Magnetic susceptibility is recorded by no instrument details are provided.
	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.	This information is compiled from the laboratory duplicates from analytical reports supplied by ALS for RC chip samples 4136249 to 4136989 and core samples 4136999 to 4137099 in 1994. No assessment for field sample bias or laboratory accuracy are possible from the data supplied by CRAE.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Reported intersections have been verified by FAU geologists, against the assay data provided by CRAE.
	The use of twinned holes.	None
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Unknown from the CRA report, however there are hand-written logs in the Appendix of the CRA technical reports.

		Data is being translated and stored in the FAU database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Data entered to the database is exactly as reported by CRAE.
Location of data points	*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.*	Locations were recorded in AMG Zone 55 UTM coordinate system. No record of the location method is given by CRAE, but a local grid was originally used to locate drill holes.
	Specification of the grid system used.	AMG Zone 55 UTM
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Unknown
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill holes were spaced on a "First Pass" basis and centred on targeting of surface geochemical anomalies.
	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.	The data is spaced for that suitable for first pass exploration
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All RC samples are 2m lengths. Cutting were collected through a cyclone and 3-tier jones split.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	FAU is still determining this through interpretation of the historic data
	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.	FAU is still determining this through interpretation of the historic data
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Unknown to FAU
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Unknown to FAU

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	*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.*	Sampling information by CRAE and geology reinterpreted by First Au Limited sits within Dogwood Tenements EL006977. This tenement is still in application. FAU owns 80% of the tenement and 20% is owned by the original vendors. (*see the FAU ASX announcement 3 June 2020 for details*). The property sits on Crown Land, and occupies State Forrest. Native title exists over the property and agreements relating to the traditional owners are being finalised as part of the tenement being granted. The Dogwood prospect areas is not located in National Parks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	The tenement is still to granted.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The exploration work was completed by CRAE in 1994 and 1993, and covered RC chip and core sampling. There has also been other limited exploration in the last 40 years including Freeport of Australia. Copper and Gold mineralisation was first discovered at the Dogwood and Red Wattle prospect areas in the 1980's. The areas was first diamond drilled by Australian Anglo American Prospecting (holes DOG1 to DOG 5) between 1978 to 1983. This data is still being entered into the database. Subsequent work by CRAE in the early 1990's led to recognition that the mineralisation represented the upper portion of a large porphyry-gold system.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Review of the literature suggests that mineralisation has a porphyry copper gold signature, is hosted in folded and faulted, Turbidite sequences predominantly comprising quartz-arenite to sandstone, black shale, siltstone and greywacke sequences of Upper Ordovician age rocks. This sediment has been intruded by Devonian granites. Copper mineralisation in the form of chalcopyrite, Molybdenum mineralogy was observed in various outcrops which occur adjacent the historic drilling locations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	*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:* ▪ 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. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Data supplied in Table 1 and 2 in appendix.
Data aggregation methods	*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.*	Intersections have used the weighted average of sample lengths. For copper intersections a cut-off of 1000ppm Cu is used with a maximum of 3m of internal waste. Gold intersections use the same method with a cut-off of 0.25g/t Au and 3 m internal waste.
	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.	Not applicable
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Unknown
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These*	Maps have been included within the report above, with scales provided. All coordinates are in MGA94 Zone 55 projection.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	*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.*	RC chip and core assay data is being reported in the announcement derived from the ALS Laboratories and reported by CRAE for samples collected at Dogwood in table 1 and 2 in the appendix.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Further historic exploration is be complied, including surface geochemistry and an IP survey completed by CRA, as well as early work by AAAP, including diamond drilling. This diamond drilling data is still quality checked and digitally captured.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	All existing historic data is being compiled for Dogwood. Upon grant of the tenement, further exploration work is planned, including the geophysical modelling, field mapping and rock chip sampling. This will be followed by drilling.