First Au Limited
(ASX: FAU)

13 June 2023

Successful Drilling Intersects Extensive Near Surface Gold Bearing System (Amended)

Highlights

- **Haunted Stream maiden drilling campaign successfully intersects extensive gold in all 5 holes.**
- **Results from holes 1 and 2 include:**
  - **12.9m @ 3.57g/t Au, including 7.3m @ 5.1 g/t Au and 0.2m @ 36.88 g/t Au from 38.3m (ERN001)**
  - **11.1m @ 2.65g/t Au, including 4.1m @ 4.1g/t Au and 0.25m @ 12.81 g/t Au from 51.5m (ERN002)**
- **A further 3 holes with assays pending have intersected similar significant veins down plunge**
- **Drilling is ongoing and will continue to target the down-plunge extent of the system**
- **The system is open at depth and along strike in both directions**

First Au Limited ("First Au" or "the Company") is very pleased to announce assay results from the successful maiden drilling campaign at Haunted Stream, Victoria. The drilling program has identified a shallow high-sulphidation gold system from 38m depth. The work focuses on the eastern limb of the Haunted Stream mineral field along the Ernestine – Hibernia corridor which extends approximately 500m in strike, with ~420m drilled over 5 diamond holes. The first two drillholes produced assay results of **12.9m @ 3.57g/t Au** and **11.1m @2.65 g/t Au** with evidence of higher-grade veins > 1oz Au. The drilling has provided great insight into the mechanisms of a potentially district scale system.

FAU is targeting gold mineralisation similar to the Central goldfields of Victoria, which includes Fosterville, Bendigo and Ballarat deposits. Earlier work by FAU geologists[1] identified that the Swifts Creek and Haunted Stream region has similar geological features, but has had no modern exploration resulting in the area being significantly underexplored. With the maiden program ongoing, FAU is only scratching the surface of the project area which has significant upside.

CEO & Managing Director Ryan Skeen said:

"Maiden drilling at Haunted Stream has potentially opened the door to a large mineral system with gold present at shallow depths. To see gold in the first two holes drilled by FAU and prospective sulphide-quartz veins in the next three holes is an outstanding start. The style of gold mineralisation at Haunted Stream may be similar to the Central Goldfields in Victoria and could be deep-rooted and has depth potential of hundreds of meters. The Company hopes now to build on the initial results by continuing with drilling at the Ernestine – Hibernia trend, and later to explore the 8.5km of strike, that makes up this prospective goldfield".

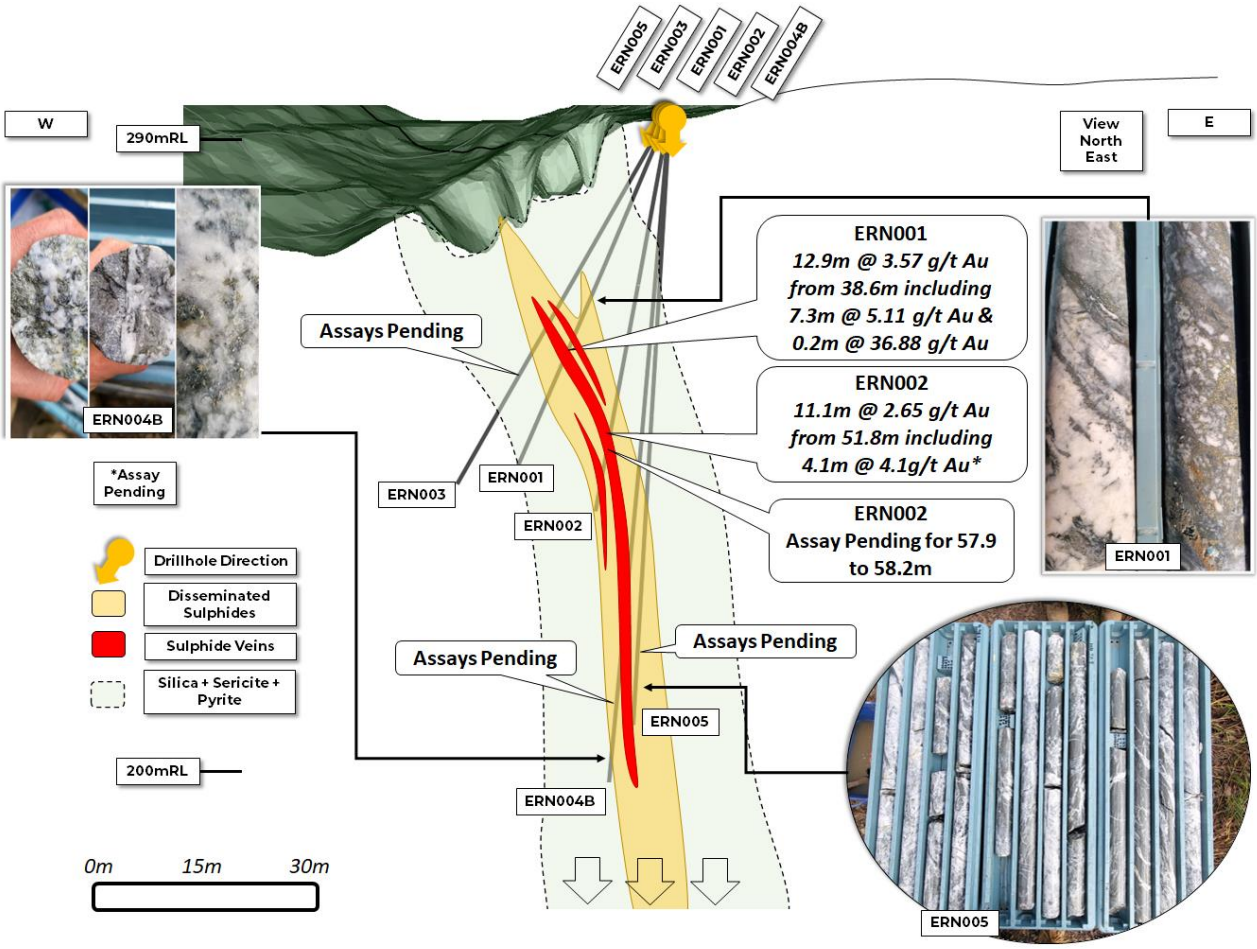

Figure 1: Cross section view Nort East with assay results from ERN001, ERN0002 and core images showing mineralization. All coordinates in MGA94 Zone 55.

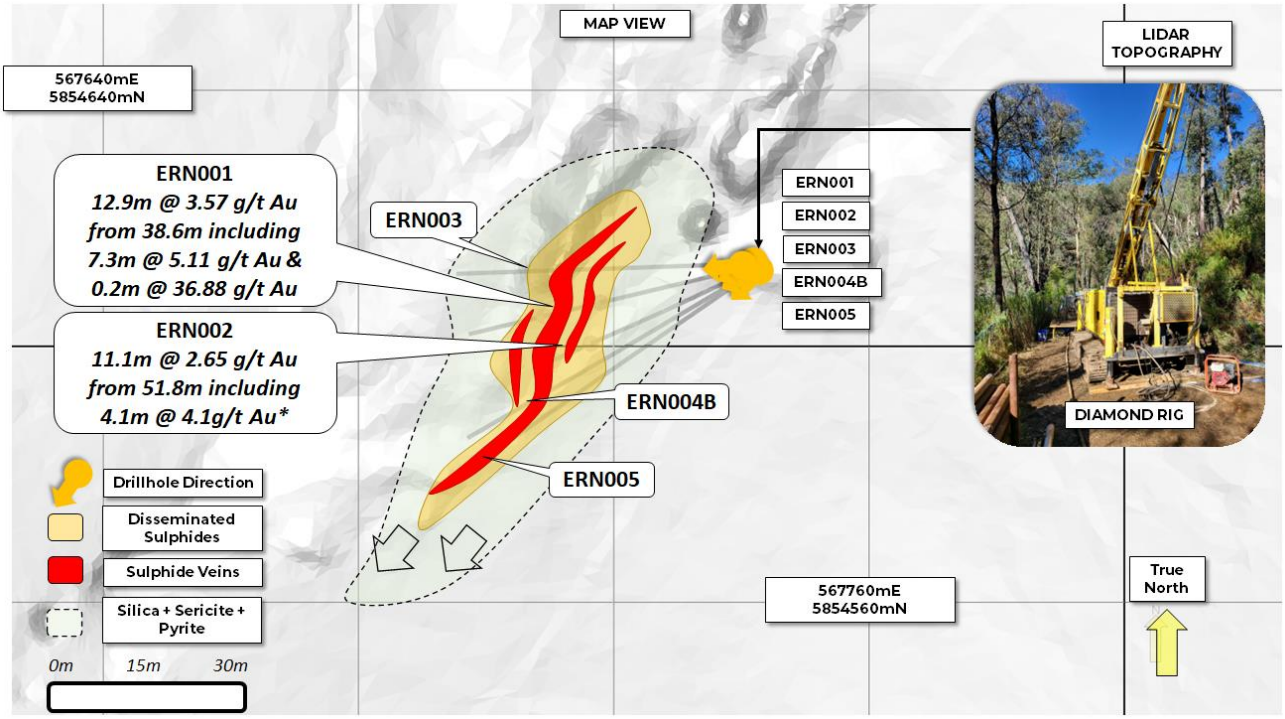

Figure 2: Plan view of drilling completed to date with assay results ERN0001 & ERN0002, over LIDAR topography. All coordinates in MGA94 Zone 55.

Drilling

The purpose of the drill program has been to test economic potential beneath historic workings as well as explore and test highly prospective structural target locations identified from previous works undertaken in the field and from review of historical data.

FAU has so far completed five holes of diamond drilling for 420m, of a planned 1,000m – 1,200m program. The first five holes have intersected extensive mineralised zone to >85m vertical depth. The drilling program to date has identified a shallow high-sulphidation gold system from 38m depth and has produced the following assay results from the first two holes:

- **ERN0001: 12.9m @ 3.57g/t Au, including 7.3m @ 5.1 g/t Au and 0.2m @ 36.88 g/t Au from 38.3m**
- **ERN0002: 11.1m @ 2.65g/t Au, including 4.1m @ 4.1g/t Au and 0.25m @ 12.81 g/t Au from 51.5m**

The mineralised zones crosscut the Phyllic altered sandstones and black shales at a high-angle to bedding. The focus of gold mineralisation appears to be compartmentalised by ~WNW-ESE trending, bedding-parallel cross-course faults. Mineralised intersections are defined by a quartz-sulphide stockwork hangingwall, early laminated quartz-sulphide veins (LQV) occurring sub-parallel to layering which grades into angular quartz-sulphide breccias. A late quartz-carbonate series of conjugate veins hosting fine to medium to coarse grained arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalco-pyrite, galena and sphalerite veins overprint the early LQV's and breccia zones suggesting a remobilisation of the early mineralisation. Figures 3 highlights some of the mineralogy and vein textures observed within the orezone from ERN0001 and Figure 4 reflects core breaks from within the orezone in ERN0005. See Table 2 for detailed mineralogical and geological logging. Holes ERN003, ERN004B & ERN005 further intersected a broad mineralised zone complete with Arsenopyrite + Pyrite vein assemblages and is consistent with what was observed in up-plunge Holes ERN001 & ERN002 (Figure 5).

Results from the three holes currently being sampled for assaying will be released once results are received by the Company, expected in July 2023. FAU will provide further updates as the remainder of the drilling program progresses, with the planned drilling expected to be completed in the next month with final assays results to follow.

Figure 3: ERN001 from 39m with laminated quartz-sulphide vein and brecciated sulphidic sandstone.

Figure 4: Core breaks from holes 3 & 4 highlighting the strongly disseminated sulphides including Arsenopyrite, Pyrite and Chalcopyrite sulphides.

Figure 5: Extensive quartz-sulphide breccia zone in ERN005 from 73.9m to 84.4m.

About the Haunted Stream Project

The Haunted Stream Project contains over 150 historical workings that produced gold from the 1860's up until the early 1900's, extends over 8.5km in strike length and has the potential to be of significant scale (Figure 6).

Historical mining at Haunted Stream was initially focused on alluvial gold prior to transitioning to hard rock reef mining in the 1880's. Historical production results typically ran around 15-30 g/t Au, with some reefs producing over 150 g/t Au[2]. The proposed targets (see Figure 7) are hosted, but not limited to a >500m long corridor from the Ernestine to Hibernia historic workings. Ernestine historically produced 927oz's @ 39 g/t Au and Hibernia historically produced 816oz's @ 17 g/t Au[2].

Across 2007 and 2008, Mantle Mining drilled eight holes comprising four RC drillholes followed by four diamond drillholes targeting around the historic workings of Ernestine and Quarry lodes. The Annual Reports cite Mantle was targeting intrusion related gold within the district and the drill targeting was designed to test for intrusions within the area. According to the logs, drilling intersected minor felsic intrusions in the Ernestine area however did not intersect any significant widths of mineralisation.

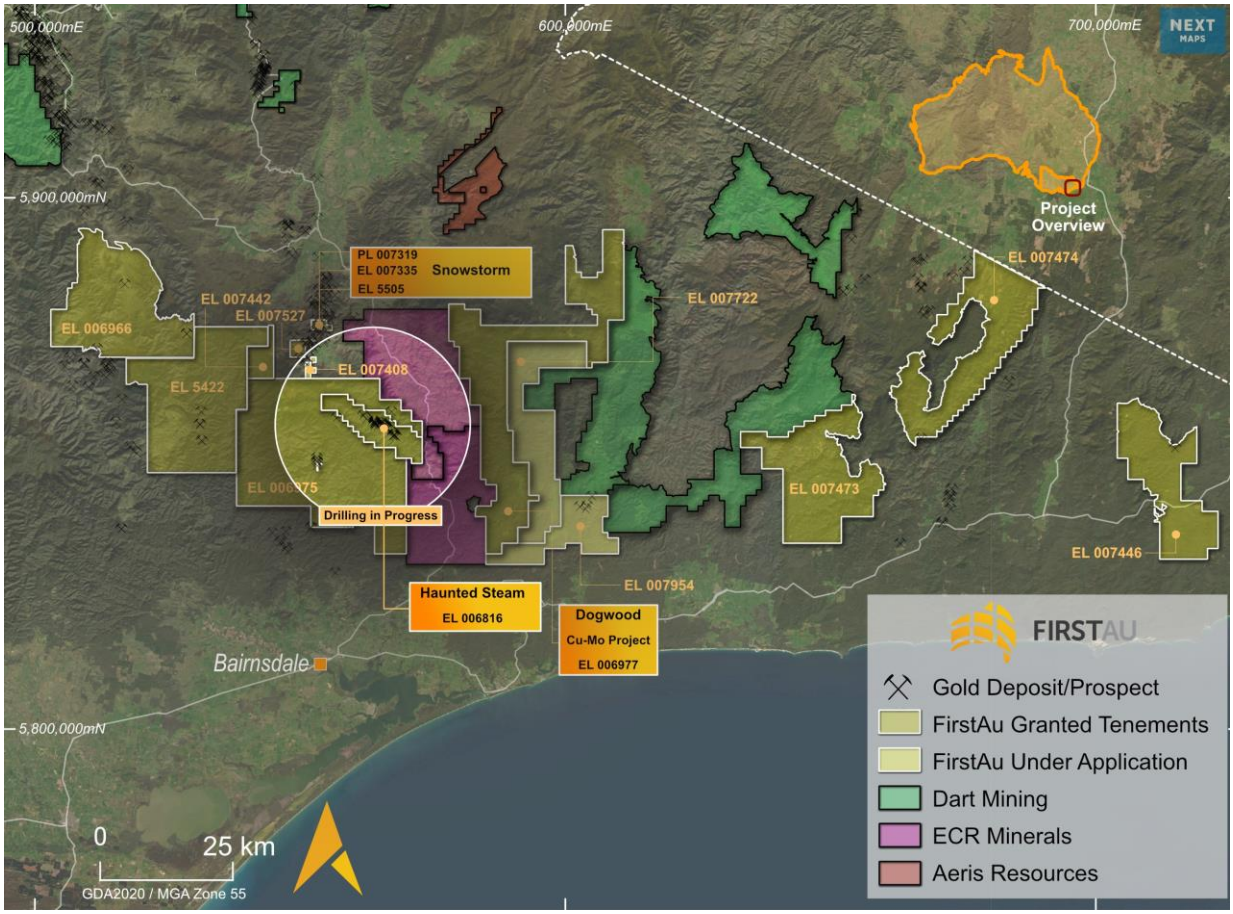

Figure 6: FAU project area overview

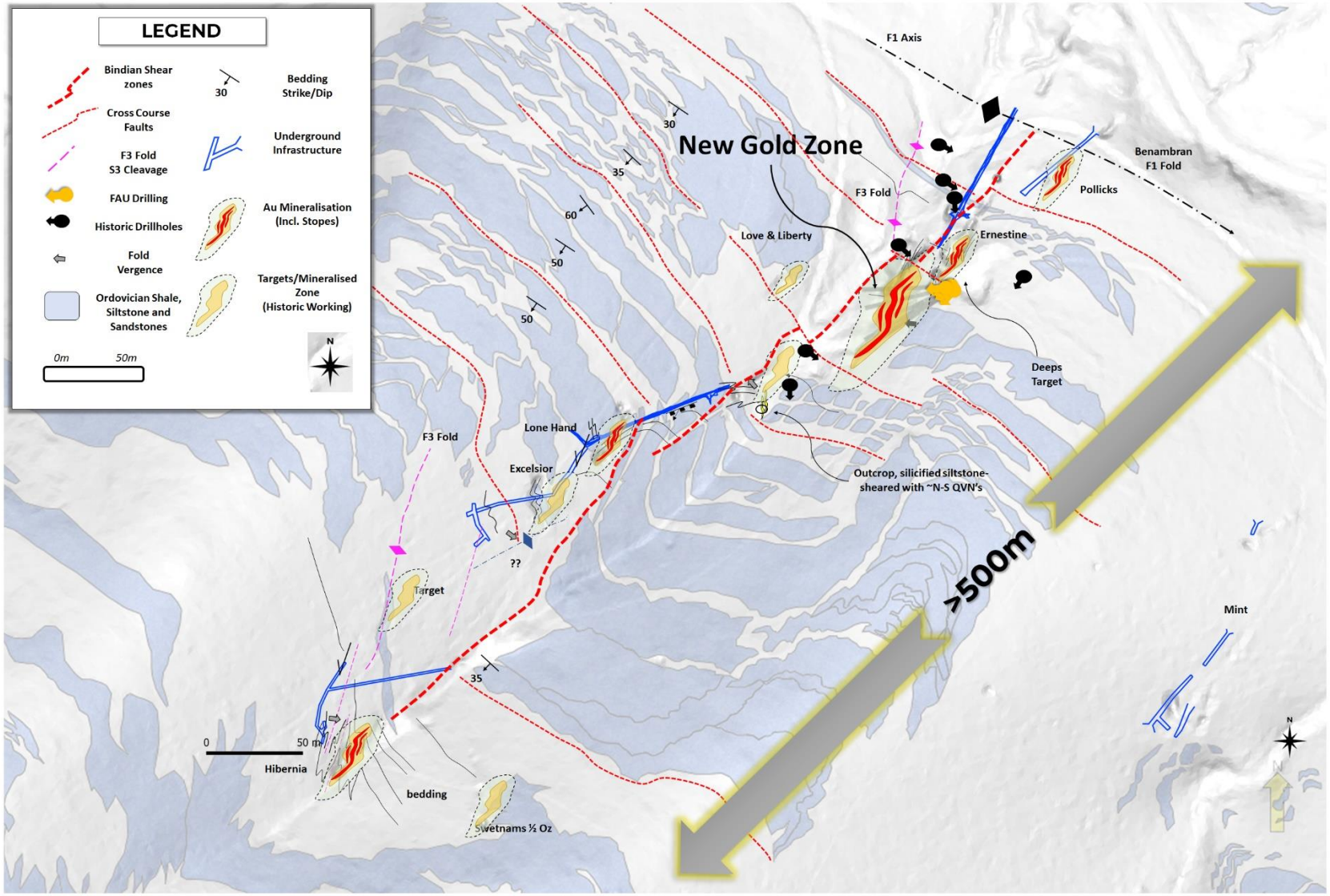

Figure 7: Geology of the Ernestine to Hibernia corridor showing historical working locations, including strike extent across the Ernestine – Hibernia Trend, where current drilling continues to progress.

Released with the authority of the Managing Director.

Enquiries in relation to this announcement please contact:

Ryan Skeen – Managing Director & CEO rskeen@firstau.com +61 409 000 679

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

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ian E Neilson MSc, a Competent Person who is a Registered Professional Geologist #10222 and member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Society of Economic Geologists. Mr Neilson is a consultant to First Au Limited ("FAU"). Mr Neilson 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 Mylonite Pty Ltd an entity which owns 10% of the issued shares of Victorian Goldfields Pty Ltd. Mr Neilson 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. Mr Neilson 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.

1. *3 June 2020, "FAU to Acquire Victorian Gold Exploration Project.*
2. *Historic production information extracted from Willman, C.E., Morang V.J., Hendrickx, M.A., VandenBerg, A.H.M., Haydon, S.J., Carney, C., Omeo 1:100 000 map area geological report. Geological Survey of Victoria 118.*

Table 1: Drilling & Results

Collar Locations

HOLEID	EASTING	NORTHING	Z	Azimuth MAG	Dip	EOH
ERN001	567744	5854613	293.7895	243	-45	68.7
ERN002	567744	5854613	293.7895	254	-55	68.4
ERN003	567744	5854613	293.7895	222	-55	71.1
ERN004	567744	5854613	293.7895	227	-60	104.5
ERN005	567744	5854613	293.7895	082	-60	110.1

Drilling Results

HOLEID	FROM	TO	Au-PA01_ppm
ERN001	*21.8*	*22.2*	0.96
ERN001	*22.2*	*22.5*	0.3
ERN001	*22.5*	*23*	0.08
ERN001	*37.7*	*38.3*	<0.05
ERN001	*38.3*	*38.6*	0.91
ERN001	*38.6*	*38.85*	6.85
ERN001	*38.85*	*39.3*	4.67
ERN001	*39.3*	*39.55*	4.85
ERN001	*39.55*	*40.1*	2.07
ERN001	*40.1*	*40.3*	36.88
ERN001	*40.3*	*40.7*	2.49
ERN001	*40.7*	*41.2*	3.22
ERN001	*41.2*	*41.6*	5.62
ERN001	*41.6*	*42*	4.57
ERN001	*42*	*42.45*	4.8
ERN001	*42.45*	*42.9*	9.62
ERN001	*42.9*	*43.5*	1.08
ERN001	*43.5*	*44*	7.34
ERN001	*44*	*44.6*	2.13
ERN001	*44.7*	*45.2*	3.66
ERN001	*45.2*	*45.7*	1.39
ERN001	*45.7*	*45.9*	10.57
ERN001	*45.9*	*46*	0.36
ERN001	*46*	*46.5*	0.52
ERN001	*46.5*	*47*	3.21
ERN001	*47*	*47.4*	1.17
ERN001	*47.4*	*47.7*	1.39
ERN001	*47.7*	*48.2*	1.63
ERN001	*48.2*	*48.8*	1.28
ERN001	*48.8*	*49*	0.69

ERN001	*49*	*49.5*	1.37
ERN001	*49.5*	*50*	3.18
ERN001	*50*	*50.4*	2.65
ERN001	*50.4*	*51*	0.47
ERN001	*51*	*51.5*	1.2
ERN001	*51.5*	*52*	0.42
ERN002	*51.5*	*51.85*	0.21
ERN002	*51.85*	*52.3*	0.91
ERN002	*52.3*	*52.8*	0.65
ERN002	*52.8*	*53.1*	1.99
ERN002	*53.1*	*53.5*	5.17
ERN002	*53.5*	*53.85*	3.24
ERN002	*53.85*	*54.35*	0.69
ERN002	*54.35*	*54.7*	1.79
ERN002	*54.7*	*55*	0.56
ERN002	*55*	*55.3*	7.09
ERN002	*55.3*	*55.8*	2.88
ERN002	*55.8*	*56.2*	4.73
ERN002	*56.2*	*56.55*	3.16
ERN002	*56.55*	*57*	1.59
ERN002	*57*	*57.35*	6.02
ERN002	*57.35*	*57.6*	12.81
ERN002	*57.6*	*57.9*	4.51
ERN002	*57.9*	*58.2*	PENDING
ERN002	*58.2*	*58.7*	3.25
ERN002	*58.7*	*59.1*	3.14
ERN002	*59.1*	*59.4*	0.93
ERN002	*59.4*	*59.75*	2.3
ERN002	*59.75*	*60.3*	1.53
ERN002	*60.3*	*60.75*	0.79
ERN002	*60.75*	*61.25*	0.29
ERN002	*61.25*	*61.6*	0.42
ERN002	*61.6*	*62.15*	3.65
ERN002	*62.15*	*62.95*	2.98

Table 2: Drilling Intersection Geology and Mineralogy

(Coding: sst = sandstone, shl = shale, bshl = black shale, flt = fault, vn = vein, qvl = quartz laminated vein, stwk = stockwork, bx = breccia, lam = laminated, ds = disseminated, fg = fine grained, mg = medium grained, cg = coarse grained, py = pyrite, apy = arsenopyrite, pb = lead, cp = chalcopyrite, zn = sphalerite)

HOLE-ID	FROM	TO	Lithology	Structure	Style	Orientation	Mineralogy	Min Style	Min Intensity %	Min Grainsize
ERN001	38.3	39.45	sst	qvn	stwk	crosscutting	py+apy	ds/vn/bx	2	fg/mg
ERN001	39.3	39.45	bshl	qvl	lam	layer parallel	py+apy	ds	3	fg/mg
ERN001	39.45	39.9	sst	qvn+bx	stwk	crosscutting	py+apy	ds/vn/bx	2	fg/mg
ERN001	39.9	40	sst	vn	stwk	crosscutting	py+apy	ds/vn/bx	3	fg/mg
ERN001	40	40.3	sst	qvl	lam	layer parallel	py+apy	ds	10	fg/mg
ERN001	40.3	43	sst	qvn+bx	stwk	crosscutting	py+apy	ds/vn/bx	2	fg/mg
ERN001	43	44.6	sst	vn	stwk	crosscutting	py+apy	ds/vn/bx	1	fg/mg
ERN001	44.6	44.7	flt	pug						
ERN001	44.7	45.8	sst	vn	stwk	crosscutting	py+apy	ds/vn/bx	2	fg/mg
ERN001	45.8	45.9	bshl	qvl	lam	layer parallel	py+apy	ds	2	fg/mg
ERN001	45.9	46.9	sst	vn	stwk	crosscutting	py+apy	ds/vn/bx	1	fg/mg
ERN001	46.9	48.2	sst	qvn+bx	vn	crosscutting	py+apy	ds/vn/bx	2	fg/mg
ERN001	48.2	48.8	sst	vn	stwk	crosscutting	py+apy	ds/vn/bx	1	fg/mg
ERN001	48.8	49	sst	qvn+bx	stwk	crosscutting	py+apy	ds/vn/bx	1	fg/mg
ERN001	49	50.3	sst	vn	stwk	crosscutting	py+apy	ds/vn/bx	1	fg/mg
ERN001	50.3	50.4	flt	pug						
ERN001	50.4	51	sst	vn	vn	crosscutting	py+apy	ds	1	fg/mg
ERN001	51	51.2	sst	vn	stwk	crosscutting	py+apy	ds/vn/bx	2	fg/mg
ERN002	53.2	53.5	bshl	qvn+bx	stwk	crosscutting	py+apy	ds/vn/bx	2	fg/mg
ERN002	53.5	56	sst	qvn+bx	stwk	crosscutting	py+apy	ds/vn/bx	2	fg/mg
ERN002	56	57	bshl	qvn+bx	stwk	crosscutting	py+apy	ds/vn/bx	2	fg/mg
ERN002	57	59	sst	qvl	lam	layer parallel	py+pb	ds/vn/bx	3	fg/mg

ERN002	59	66	sst	qvn+bx	stwk	crosscutting	py+apy	ds/vn/bx	4	fg/mg
ERN002	66	68	sst	qvn+bx	stwk	crosscutting	py+apy	ds/vn/bx	1	fg/mg
ERN002	68	68.4	sst	qvn+bx	vn	crosscutting	py+apy	ds/vn/bx	2	fg/mg
ERN003	36.5	37.5	sst	qvn+bx	vn	crosscutting	py	ds/vn/bx	1	fg/mg
ERN003	37.5	37.7	flt	pug						
ERN003	37.7	41.6	sst	qvn+bx	vn	crosscutting	py+pb+cp	ds/vn/bx	2	mg/cg
ERN003	41.6	42.3	sst	qvn+bx	vn	crosscutting	py+pb+cp	ds/vn/bx	3	mg/cg
ERN003	42.3	43.1	bshl	qvn+bx	vn	crosscutting	py+pb+cp	ds/vn/bx	5	mg/cg
ERN003	43.1	51.9	sst	qvn	stwk	crosscutting	py+pb+cp	ds/vn	3	fg/mg
ERN003	51.9	52.8	bshl	qvn	stwk	crosscutting	py+apy	ds	3	fg/mg
ERN003	52.8	53	sst	qvn	stwk	crosscutting		ds/vn	2	fg/mg
ERN003	53	56.4	bshl	qvn	stwk	crosscutting		ds	1	fg/mg
ERN004B	69.5	76	sst	qvn+bx	massive		py	ds	1	fg/mg
ERN004B	76	76.2	sst	qvn+bx	stwk	crosscutting	py	ds	2	fg/mg
ERN004B	76.2	76.4	bshl	qvn+bx	stwk	crosscutting	py	ds	3	fg/mg
ERN004B	76.4	80.9	sst	qvn+bx	stwk	crosscutting	py	ds	2	fg/mg
ERN004B	80.9	84.7	shl	qvn+bx	stwk	crosscutting	py	ds	2	fg/mg
ERN004B	84.7	87	sst	qvn+bx	stwk	crosscutting	py	ds	1	fg/mg
ERN004B	87	88	bshl	qvn	vn	crosscutting	py	ds	2	fg/mg
ERN004B	88	89.5	sst	qvn+bx	stwk	crosscutting	py	ds	1	fg/mg
ERN004B	89.5	89.6	sst	qvn	vn	crosscutting	py	ds	2	fg/mg
ERN004B	89.6	92.4	sst	qvn	stwk	crosscutting	py	ds	1	fg/mg
ERN004B	92.4	92.5	sst	qvn	stwk	crosscutting	py	ds	1	fg/mg
ERN004B	92.5	101.5	shl	qvn	stwk	crosscutting	py	ds	1	fg/mg
ERN004B	101.5	102.8	sst	qvn	stwk	crosscutting	py	ds	1	fg/mg
ERN004B	102.8	102.9	bshl	qvn	stwk	crosscutting	py	ds	2	fg/mg
ERN004B	102.9	104.5	sst	qvn	stwk	crosscutting	py	ds	1	fg/mg
ERN005	70.5	71.5	shl	qvn+bx	stwk	crosscutting	py	ds	1	fg/mg
ERN005	71.5	73	bshl	qvl+bx	vn	layer parallel	py	ds	3	fg/mg

ERN005	73	75.6	sst	qvn	stwk	crosscutting	py	ds	2	fg/mg
ERN005	75.6	90.6	sst	bx+qvn	massive		py	ds	3	fg/mg
ERN005	90.6	91.6	sst	qvn+bx	stwk	crosscutting	py	ds	2	fg/mg
ERN005	91.6	91.9	sst	qvn+bx	stwk	crosscutting	py	ds	2	fg/mg
ERN005	91.9	99.5	sst	qvn	stwk	crosscutting	py	ds	1	fg/mg
ERN005	99.5	104.5	shl	bx+qvn	massive		py	ds	1	fg/mg
ERN005	104.5	107.5	sst	qvn+bx	stwk	crosscutting	py	ds	2	fg/mg
ERN005	107.5	110.1	sst	qvn	stwk	crosscutting	py	ds	1	fg/mg

Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Ernestine Drilling project

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.*	The sampling has been carried out on diamond drilling core. A total of 2 diamond holes were sampled from an ongoing 1000-1200m drilling program. Approximately 28m of core was cut and sampled from a total 130m drilled.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	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.
	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.*	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 ½ core for assay, while ½ remained in the core tray for reference and future metallurgical studies. Intervals of between 0.2 and 1.0 metre samples were collected from HQ & NQ2 diamond core, which was cut for sampling. A sample size of approximately 1-2 kg minimum was collected for each sample. All samples were crushed and pulverised at the lab to -75um using CRU-31, SPL-32a with a 500g charge for Au-PAO1 photon assay for Au.
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 diamond drilling rig, owned and operated by Precision Drilling, was used to obtain the samples. Core was both HQ and NQ2 diameter. Diamond core was oriented by the drill contractor using a Boart Longyear TRUSHOT tool. Downhole survey was completed by a gyro-tool for all drill holes. All holes had single shot surveys performed at ~15 metre intervals.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Diamond core sample recovery was measured and calculated during the logging, using standard RQD logging procedures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 hosted in fault zones at depth, which affected only a few samples.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The diamond drilling generally showed good recovery (>80%), particularly within the mineralised interval.
	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.	No relationship between recovery and grade has been identified.
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.*	All core was geologically logged by FAU's geologists using the First Au geological logging legend and protocol. Structural logging was undertaken by Ian E Neilson MSc RP Geo, FAU's Chief Geologist. 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.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of diamond core records lithology, mineralogy estimates, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All core was photographed wet and dry.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	0.2m to One-metre intervals of 1/2 core samples were collected by FAU geologist's and field staff into calico bags.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	n/a
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the ALS in Adelaide and analysis in ALS Labs in Perth. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 70% passing 2mm, and a sub-sample of approx. 500g retained. A nominal 500g was used for the assay analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample analysis technique (Photon Assay).
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	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. Duplicate analysis is performed on all samples > 10 g/t Au using Fire Assay 50g charges on existing residual.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	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.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	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 1 to 2kg mass.
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.*	Samples were analysed at the ALS in Adelaide and analysis in ALS Labs in Perth. The analytical method used was an Au-PA01 Photon Assay for gold with periodical repeats and Au-AA26 for repeats. For preparation, CRU-31 is used as a preliminary step before fine crushing of larger sample sizes. Drill samples are crushed to 70% passing 2mm. The techniques are appropriate for the material and style of mineralization.
	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.	Not applicable.
	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.	First Au protocol for the 2023 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	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by First Au executives and geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	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 by EarthSQL, a centralised and certified Database Administration Group on behalf of FAU. Project Access database prepared by EarthSQL. This data is then transferred to a FAU centralised database
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted.
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.*	Diamond hole collar locations were surveyed by GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is MGA94, Zone 55.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A 50cm contour set derived from LIDAR and Collar pick-up of historical drill holes does an adequate job of defining the topography.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The diamond holes here were placed for a specific target
	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.	This is not considered material.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Intervals were sampled generally at 1m or less (dependent on geology) in Diamond.
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.*	It is considered the orientation of the drilling and sampling suitably captures the likely "structures" for each exploration domain.
	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.	From available information, mineralisation appears moderate to steeply dipping in orientation, although more studies are required to determine true thickness. The drill angle is considered optimal to represent this, for current stage of exploration.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were sealed and sent by secure freight to the ALS laboratory in Adelaide.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	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	*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.*	Drilling undertaken by FAU and historic drilling information by Mantle Mining and geology reinterpreted by First Au Limited sits wholly within Haunted Stream EL006816. The tenement is held under the name of Jaquian Pty Ltd and is 80% owned by FAU. See FAU announcement 3rd June 2020. There are no other agreements or JV, and the area is not located in a National Park or Reserve.
	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 tenements included in this report are granted.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Most recently exploration by Mantle Mining between 2007 to 2014, completed rock chip sampling, ground magnetic surveys, and some limited drilling. From preliminary data compilation, some of the historic drilling under the old mine workings did intersect gold mineralisation, although initial analysis suggests that some of this drilling was ineffective in properly testing the lode positions due to poor structural control and will require re-drilling by FAU. Other explorers over Haunted Stream area over the past 40 years include Freeport of Australia, Canyon Resources, Enigma Gold, Condor Mining Corporation Limited and Barrick Gold. This data is still been compilated. Most of this exploration has concentrated on surface sampling of historic workings.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Field reconnaissance and review of the literature suggests that mineralisation has an orogenic 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. Historic reports from explorers identified both free gold and heavily mineralised sulphide charged gold zones and were the target of early miners in the mid to late 1800's. Hand specimens indicate the presence of Arseno-pyrites, Pyrite, Chalcopyrite and Lead Zinc. This is supported by the current drilling.. Where accessible, mapping of available adits and open stopes along with outcrop highlighted mineralised quartz veins occurred in tension vein arrays, conjugate spur and laminated veins, shear veins and hydrothermal breccia style veins occurs best in silicified, chlorite altered sandstone units immediately adjacent black shale contacts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Carbonate (± ankerite) spotting occurs throughout the mineralised sections of rock as does minor calcite in conjugate veins.
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.*	Drilling collars, surveys and end of hole depths and specific intersection intervals are reported in tables 1 & 2 provided in the body of text.
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.*	Diamond drilling is recorded as weighted averages. No cut-off grades applied.
	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.	This is not applicable to reporting
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents recorded
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').*	Only downhole lengths are reported, with no true widths been determined yet. All intersections occur at moderate to high angles to the drill core. Planned scissor holes to determine true width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery*	Maps and sections have been included within the report above, with scales provided.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	being reported. These 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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All the drilling by FAU is reported around the Ernestine area. Best intersects from each hole is reported along with assays for first two holes and supporting mineralogical logs pertaining to mineralisation style, host structure, intensity and type for all holes as comparison to assay results from first two holes to demonstrate a reasonable correlation of the continuum of mineralised stratigraphy across the fan of drill holes.
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.*	The drilling is specifically targeting a steeply inclined (up to 65 degrees) shoot of mineralisation hosted in an ~NS fault jog within a ~NE-SW trending plane occurring footwall to a SW dipping fault observed in an old historic working. The prospective fault compartment is being drill targeted between ~WNW-ESE trending dextral normal faults. The mineralisation envelope is anticipated to pinch and swell down plunge approximately sub-parallel to the main bedding. Historic stopes within the area plunge at attitudes approximating the dip of bedding and are observed following steep fold plunges. This linear component is further supporting the targeting of the mineralised zone.
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.*	Further work includes the continued structural logging and diamond drilling of scissor holes back to the east to assist in assessing the depth extent and true width of the system. In conjunction with this, all historic data is being compiled for Haunted stream.