First Au Limited
(ASX: FAU)

16 April 2026

MAIDEN INDICATED GOLD RESOURCE AT GIMLET: 62% NOW IN INDICATED CATEGORY

HIGHLIGHTS

- Updated JORC Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the **Gimlet Project of 1.58 Mt @ 2.22 g/t Au for 112,900 oz** (0.5 g/t Au cut-off)
- **62% of the Resource now classified as Indicated** (1.0 Mt @ 2.12 g/t Au for 70,400 oz), up from **100% Inferred previously**
- Upgrade driven by recent infill RC drilling (2025–2026), improving geological confidence and continuity
- Recent drilling highlights include:
  - **5m @ 16.68 g/t Au (25GRC010)**
  - **12m @ 9.77 g/t Au (25GRC043)**
  - **14m @ 5.57 g/t Au (25GRC016)**
  - **4m @ 7.70 g/t Au (25GRC026)**

- Results confirm high-grade zones and strong continuity within the Gimlet mineralised system
- Upgrade to Indicated Resource unlocks a clear **pathway to development**, positioning the Gimlet Project for potential near-term mining studies and development assessment
- Located **within trucking distance of multiple operating mills**, supporting potential low-capex development pathways
- The Company is advancing concept-level studies, including metallurgical, mining, geotechnical and environmental workstreams, while evaluating third-party processing options in the Kalgoorlie region

First Au Limited (ASX: FAU) ("First Au", "FAU" or "the Company") is pleased to announce an updated JORC Mineral Resource Estimate for its 100%-owned Gimlet Gold Project, located 15 km northwest of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 1). The updated Mineral Resource totals **1.58 Mt @ 2.22 g/t Au for 112,900 ounces** at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade (Table 1). Importantly, **62% of the resource has now been classified as Indicated**, representing a substantial increase in confidence compared to the previous Mineral Resource estimate (refer ASX announcement dated 23 June 2021), which was entirely classified as Inferred.

This upgrade follows recent infill RC drilling, which has increased confidence in the existing MRE. This infill drilling was completed on Mining Lease M26/849 (refer ASX announcement dated 2 February 2026) and has improved geological continuity and resource definition, and provides a strong foundation for advancing the Project toward development studies.

Executive Chairman Daniel Raihani commented:

"The updated Mineral Resource at Gimlet represents an important step forward for First Au, with a substantial portion of the resource now upgraded to the Indicated category following recent drilling. Gimlet is a high-quality asset in the Eastern Goldfields, well located near existing infrastructure and with access to multiple processing options, which places us in a strong position as we begin to consider development pathways.

"Encouragingly, the recent drilling has confirmed both strong grade continuity and the presence of high-grade zones, which gives us increased confidence in the overall resource and supports progression to the next stage of evaluation.

"Our focus now shifts to advancing technical studies and evaluating development pathways, including third-party processing options, with a clear objective of defining a commercially viable development pathway for Gimlet."

NEXT STEPS

The updated Mineral Resource provides a strong foundation for advancing the Gimlet Project toward development.

- Advance scoping-level **technical studies**, including metallurgical, mining and geotechnical studies
- Commencement of **environmental baseline work** to support future development activities
- Assessment of **development and processing pathways**, including third-party processing options in the Kalgoorlie region
- Ongoing work programs aimed at **advancing Gimlet toward potential development and generating further news flow**

ABOUT GIMLET PROJECT

First AU's 100% owned Gimlet Project is located 15 km northwest of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. The project area covers 10 km^2 across granted tenements M26/849 and E26/174. It is close to existing infrastructure and within trucking distance of five gold mills within the Kalgoorlie area, with several offering toll treatment of ore to third parties (Figure 1).

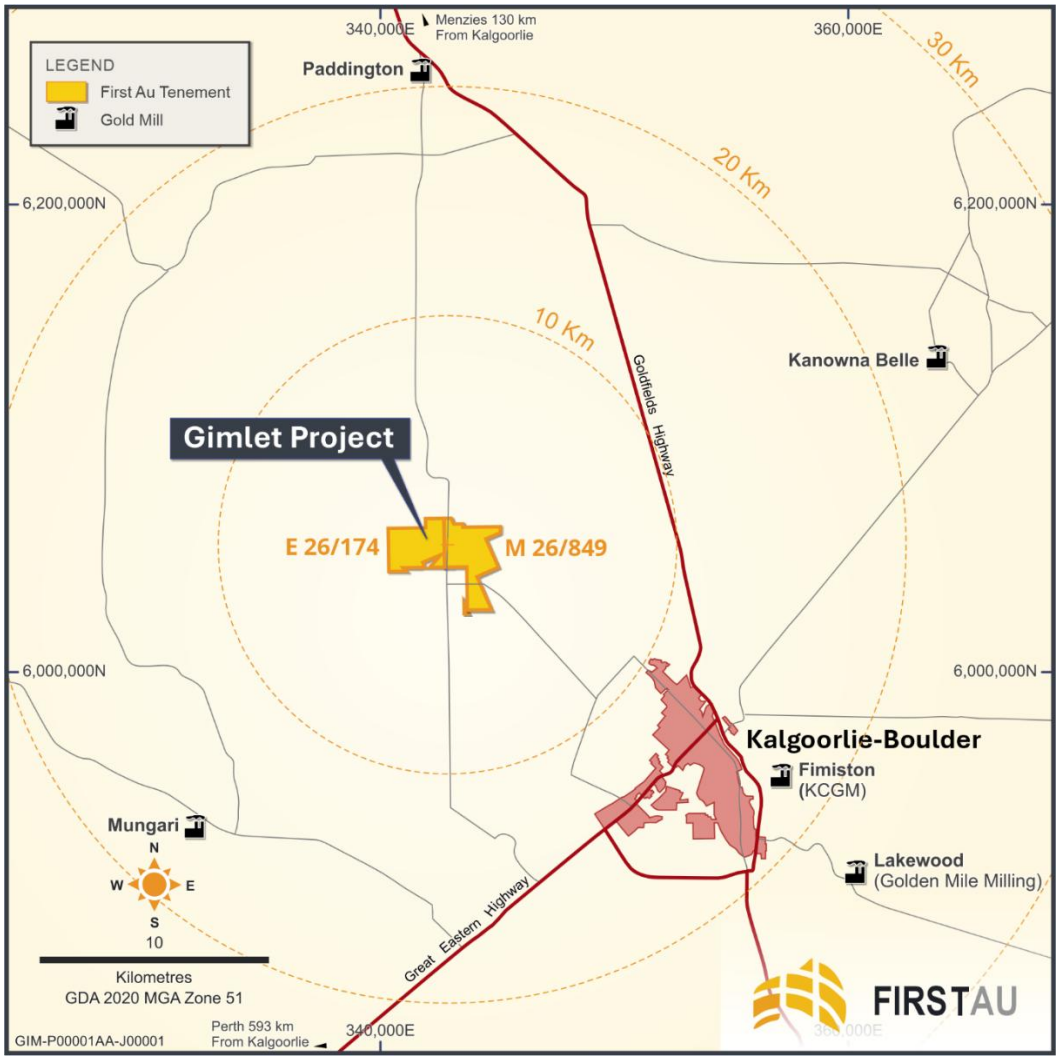

Figure 1. Gimlet Gold Project location map

The MRE has been independently prepared by Perth-based consultants at Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd ("Widenbar"). Based on the estimate provided by Widenbar using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade, the Gimlet total resource currently contains 1.6 Mt @ 2.22 g/t Au for 112,900 ounces (Table 1 below). This is the Maiden Indicated Resource Estimate for the Gimlet deposit, with 62% of total resources currently classified as Indicated (Figure 2 – 5).

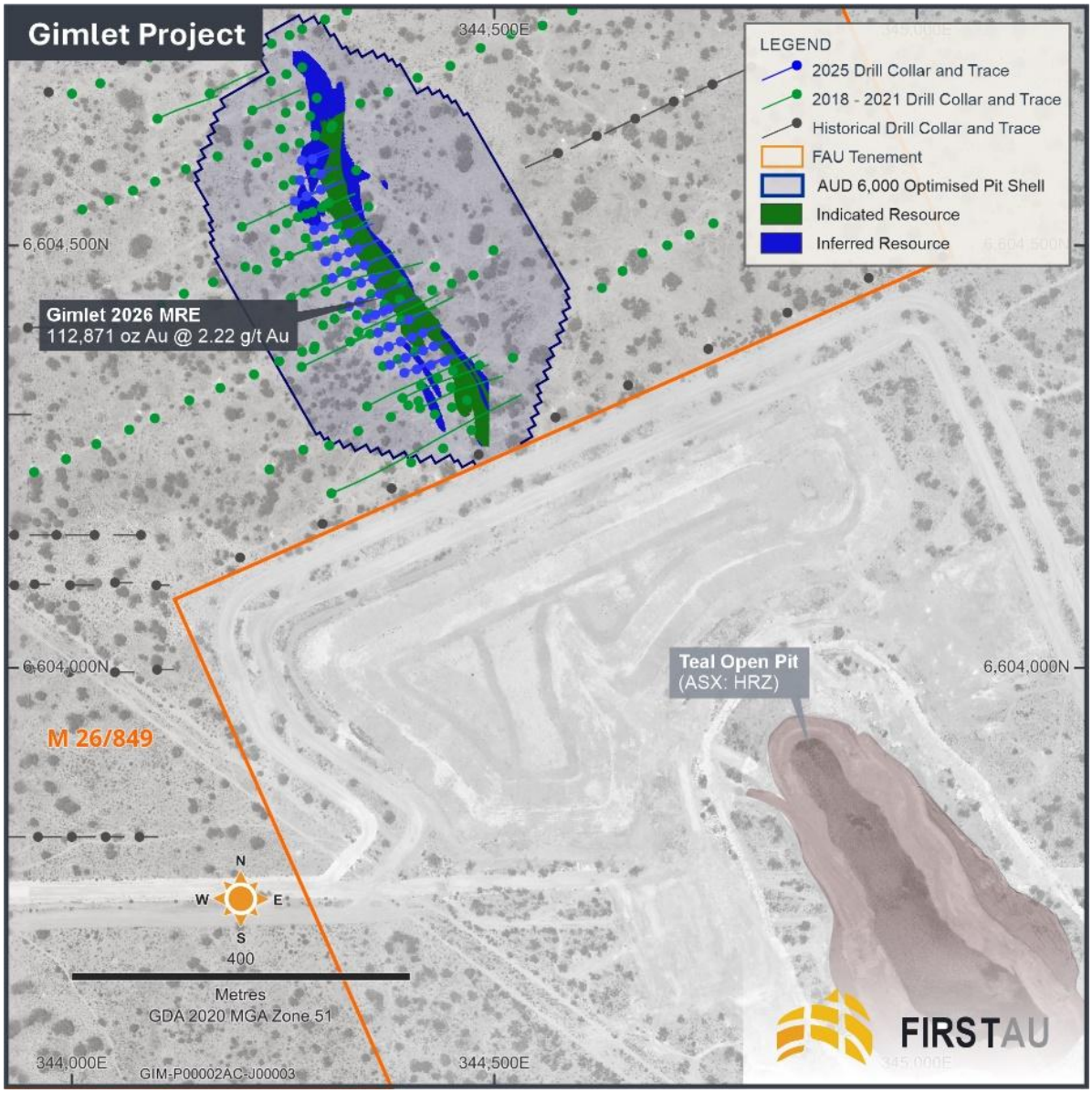

Figure 2. Gimlet 2026 Mineral Resource Location Map

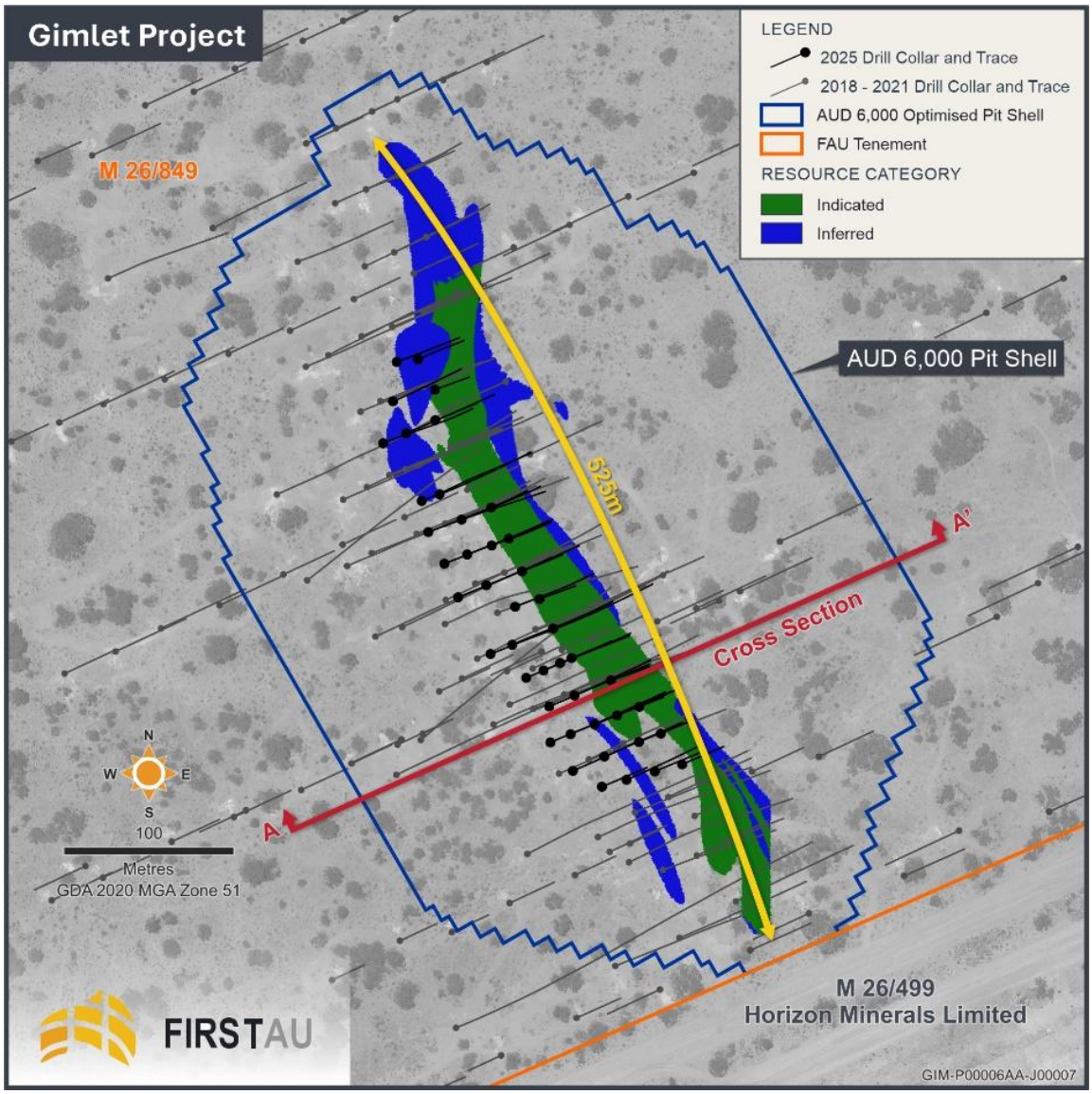

Figure 3. Gimlet 2026 Mineral Resource

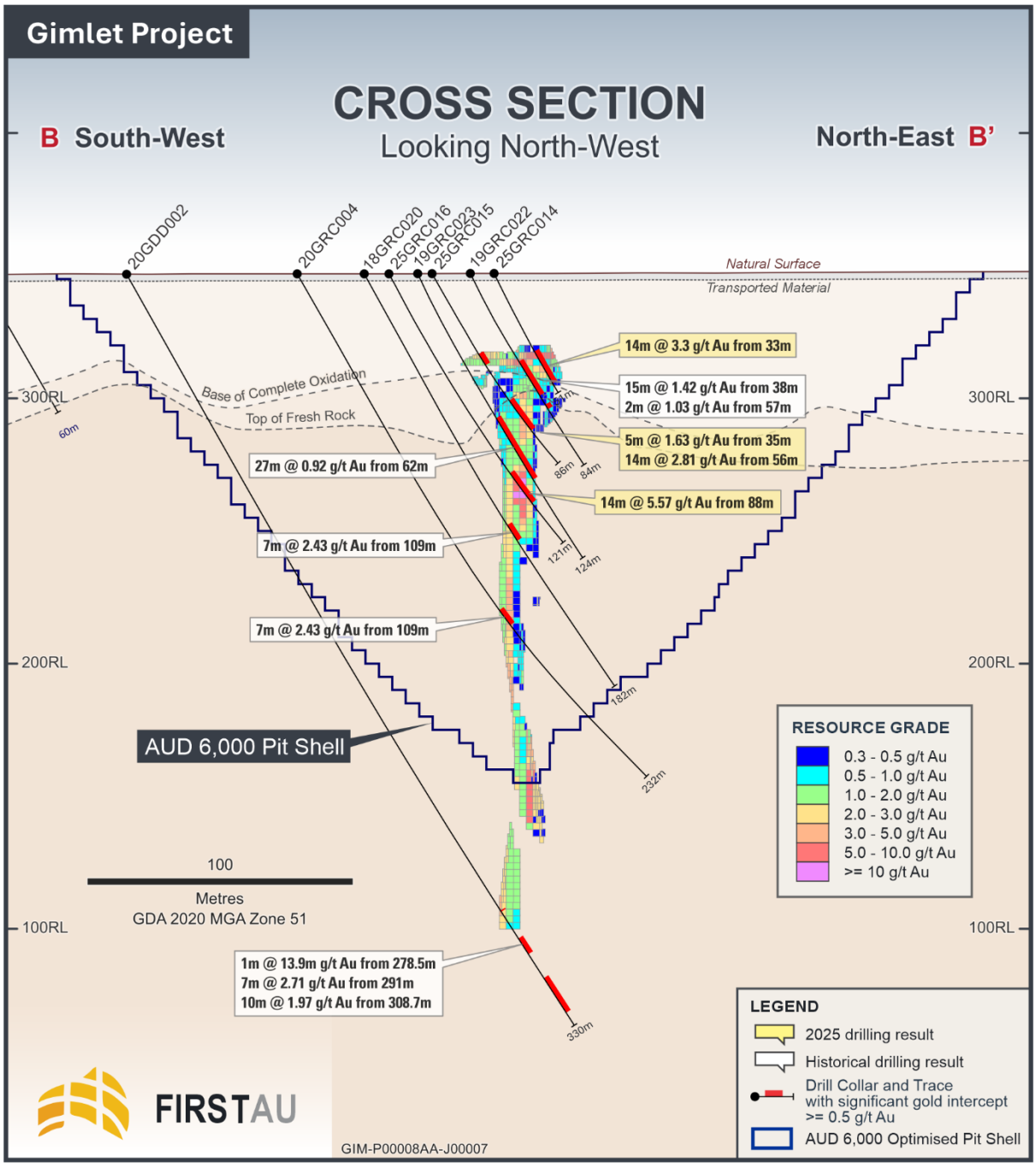

Figure 4. Gimlet 2026 Mineral Resource Cross Section

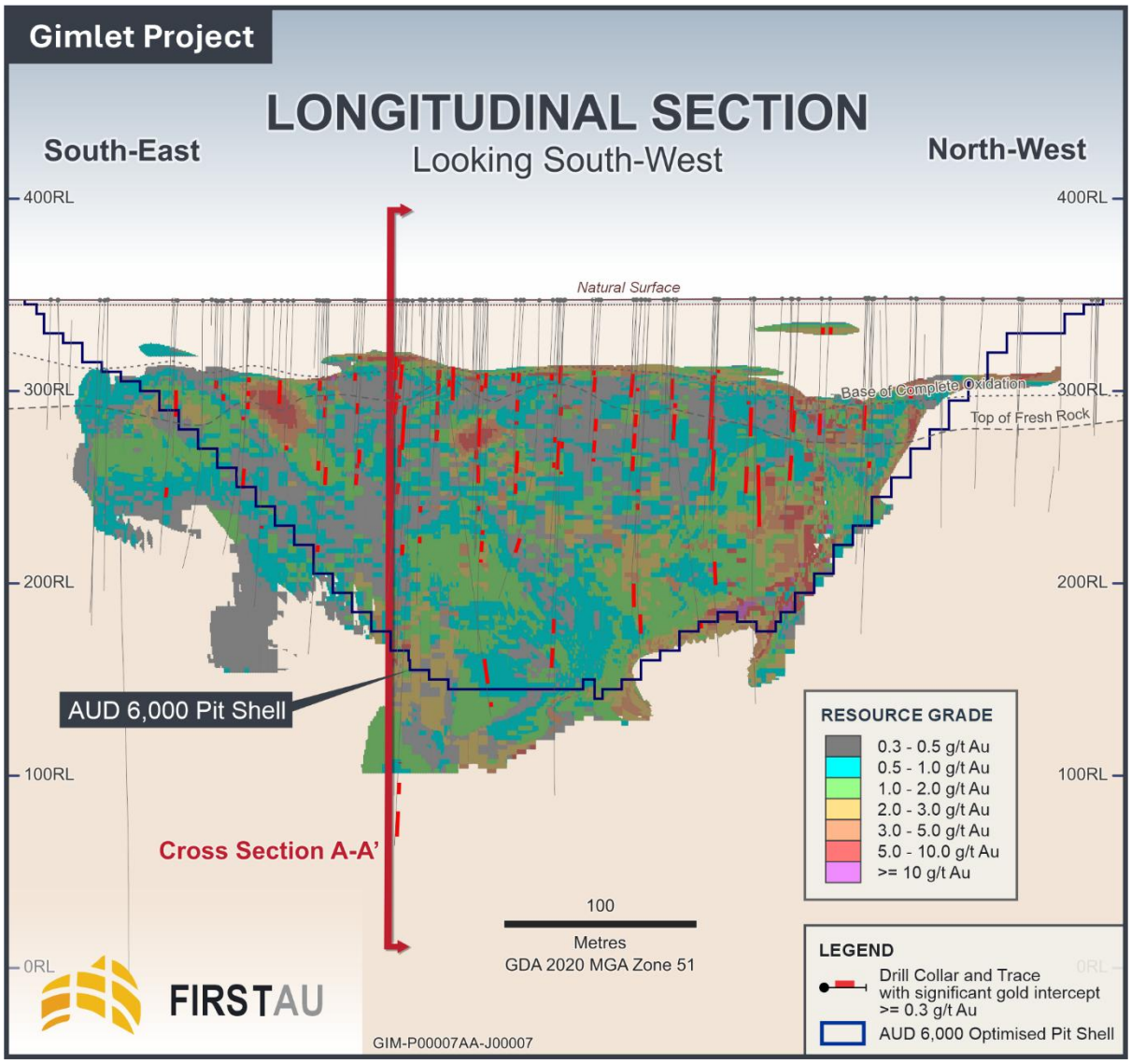

Figure 5. Gimlet 2026 Mineral Resource Long Section View

Summary of Resource Parameters

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Lynn Widenbar, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Widenbar is a full-time employee of Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd ("Widenbar"). A summary of JORC Table 1 is provided in Appendix 3 for compliance regarding the MRE reporting in accordance with the requirements of ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1.

Mineral Resource Estimate

Based on the estimate provided by Widenbar using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade, the total Gimlet resource currently contains 1.6 Mt @ 2.22 g/t Au for 112,871 oz (Table 1). This is the Maiden Indicated Resource Estimate for the Gimlet deposit, with 62% of total resources currently classified as Indicated.

Table 1. Gimlet April 2026 Updated JORC Mineral Resource Estimate

Gimlet 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate				
Class	**Au cut-off (g/t)**	**Tonnes (Kt)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au Ounces**
Indicated	0.5	1,034	2.12	70,400
Inferred	0.5	549	2.41	42,500
Total	**0.5**	**1,583**	**2.22**	**112,900**

The updated Mineral Resource reflects a reduction in total ounces compared to the previous estimate, primarily due to updated geological constraints and classification criteria, resulting in a higher-confidence resource base with 62% now classified as Indicated (refer to ASX announcement dated 23 June 2021).

Project Geology

The Gimlet project area is dominated by metamorphosed felsic and intermediate volcanic rocks of the Black Flag Group of the Kalgoorlie Terrane, Yilgran Craton. The Archean geology is overlain by Cainozoic sediments, including some areas covered by salt lakes, which have inhibited the effectiveness of some of the historic exploration.

Mineralisation is interpreted to be related to a NNW-SSE near-vertical structure observed in the magnetic imagery and the geological logging of the drilling. Three styles of mineralisation are recognised at Gimlet: 1) a supergene blanket within the saprolitic clays, 2) a supergene-enriched shear zone at the oxide/fresh transition zone and 3) sheared felsic to intermediate volcanic and volcanic-derived sedimentary fresh rock, containing lenses of disseminated and stringer sulphides with quartz vein material.

Pyrite appears to be the dominant sulphide phase, while arsenopyrite, sphalerite and galena have also been identified in the logging. In several cases, the mineralised structures are bifurcated and can appear as several lodes. The fresh mineralised zone often shows a broader halo of disseminated pyrite with associated sericite and carbonate-quartz veining, containing lower-grade mineralisation

Drilling and Sampling

The updated MRE is comprised of First AU drilling from 2018 to 2025 and excludes any historic drill holes. First AU has completed multiple drill programs since mineralisation was first discovered in air core (AC) drilling, announced on the 8 November 2018. Full details of the drilling and sampling techniques employed are listed in the JORC Table 1 (Appendix 1).

A total of 115 holes, 14,744.5 m have been included in the MRE (Table 2 below). The majority of the drilling is Reverse Circulation (RC) or diamond (DD), with one RC hole with a diamond tail. Air core drill holes have been used to guide geological interpretation, but were not used in the estimation process.

Table 2. First AU drillholes used to support the 2026 Updated MRE

Hole Type	N# Holes	Total Metres
RC	107	12,935
RCDD	1	204.1
DD	7	1,605.4
Total	115	14,744.5

Air core drilling was completed with a face-sampling bit and drilled to blade refusal. RC drilling was completed using a 115 mm hammer face bit. Diamond drilling was completed with a HQ core diameter.

One metre RC samples were collected through a cyclone on the rig and stored individually in standard sample bags. Four metre composite samples were collected by spear method from 1 m intervals targeting a sample weight of 2-3 kg. Intervals which returned values greater than 0.2 g/t Au or below 36 m depth for RC holes had 1 m splits submitted for assay. For RC holes, the 1 m samples collected directly from the rig cone splitter were submitted. Diamond core samples consisted of quarter core (QC) of intervals ranging from 0.2 m to 1 m, depending on geological boundaries.

All samples were assayed using a 50 g charge lead collection Fire Assay with atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish by ALS Kalgoorlie or Nagrom in Perth.

The entire length of all holes was geologically logged, with RC chips logged at 1 m intervals and DD holes logged to geological boundaries.

Collar Location and Survey

Collars from 2025 drilling campaigns were recorded by a qualified surveyor in MGA94 Z51 with Topcon Hiper VR, RTK GPS units. Locations were also cross-checked with a handheld GPS. RC and DD holes completed between 2018 and 2021 had collar locations surveyed using a Leica Captivate RTK GPS (Base@SSM Kalgoorlie 107). Air core collar locations were surveyed by handheld GPS in MGA94 Zone 51. Reverse Circulation and DD holes were oriented by the drill contractor using the Reflex TN14 Gyrocompass tool. Single-shot downhole surveys were completed for RC and DD holes, and most DD holes also had downhole surveys completed with a north-seeking gyro tool. The surveys produced magnetic azimuth and dip of the drill hole at least every 30 metres downhole. The majority of the drilling was angled and drilled in an easterly direction.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Reviews of Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QAQC) practices have been undertaken as part of the 2026 and 2021 MRE process by Widenbar and BMGS, respectively. The QAQC processes employed to monitor the sampling and assaying included:

- Collection of 4 m composites using a PVC spear and 1 m samples through a rig-mounted cone splitter
- The inspection of drill samples to check recovery, moisture and contamination
- The assaying of samples using the fire assay method
- The inclusion of certified reference standards (standards) for a range of gold grades to test the accuracy of the laboratory.
- The inclusion of coarse and fine blanks to test for contamination at the sample preparation stage and the assaying stage
- The collection of field duplicate samples by collecting two samples at the same time from the cone splitter to test the repeatability of the samples.

Previous QAQC reports have been reviewed by Widenbar and are considered to be in line with industry standards. Widenbar considers the database sufficient to be used in resource estimation and classified in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ("**JORC Code**").

Data Preparation and Database

All drillhole data were validated prior to the estimation process. Validation checks included:

- Checks for duplicate collars
- Checks for missing samples
- Checks for downhole from-to interval consistency
- Checks for overlapping samples
- Checks for samples beyond hole depth

Geological Modelling

Geologically guided implicit modelling techniques in Micromine 2026.3 software were used to generate sets of sub-vertical and horizontal mineralisation wireframes. Reverse circulation, DD and AC drilling data has been used to inform the wireframes as well as geophysical data to interpret large scale faults truncating the deposit. The AC data was not used in the grade interpolation. Mineralisation domains were created using a lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t gold

A topographic surface DTM and weathering surfaces (Base of Oxidation and Top of Fresh) were based on surfaces generated for previous resource models in 2021 and 2025. These have been reviewed by Widenbar and are considered suitable for the current resource estimation.

Estimation Methodology

Original assay intervals were composited to one metre to provide consistent data for statistical and geostatistical analysis. Probability plots were used to confirm that domaining produced consistent data sets, shown in Figures 6 and 7 below.

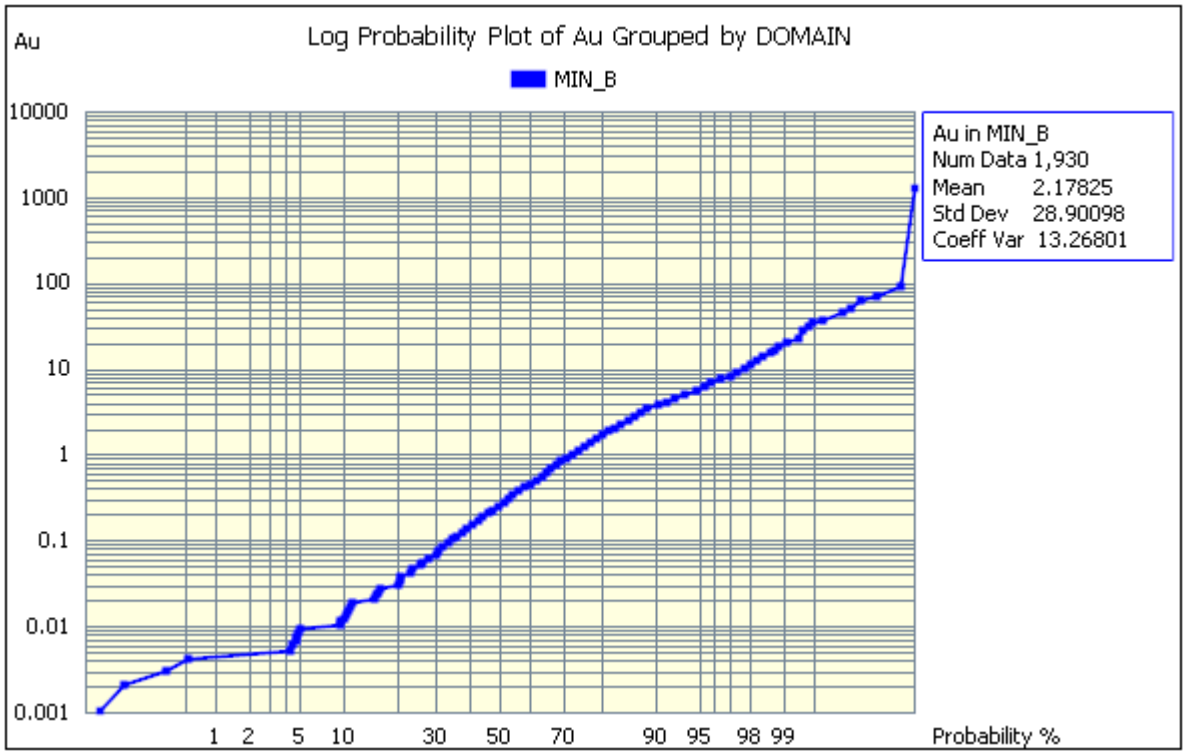

Figure 6. Au Log Probability Plot of Vertical Lodes

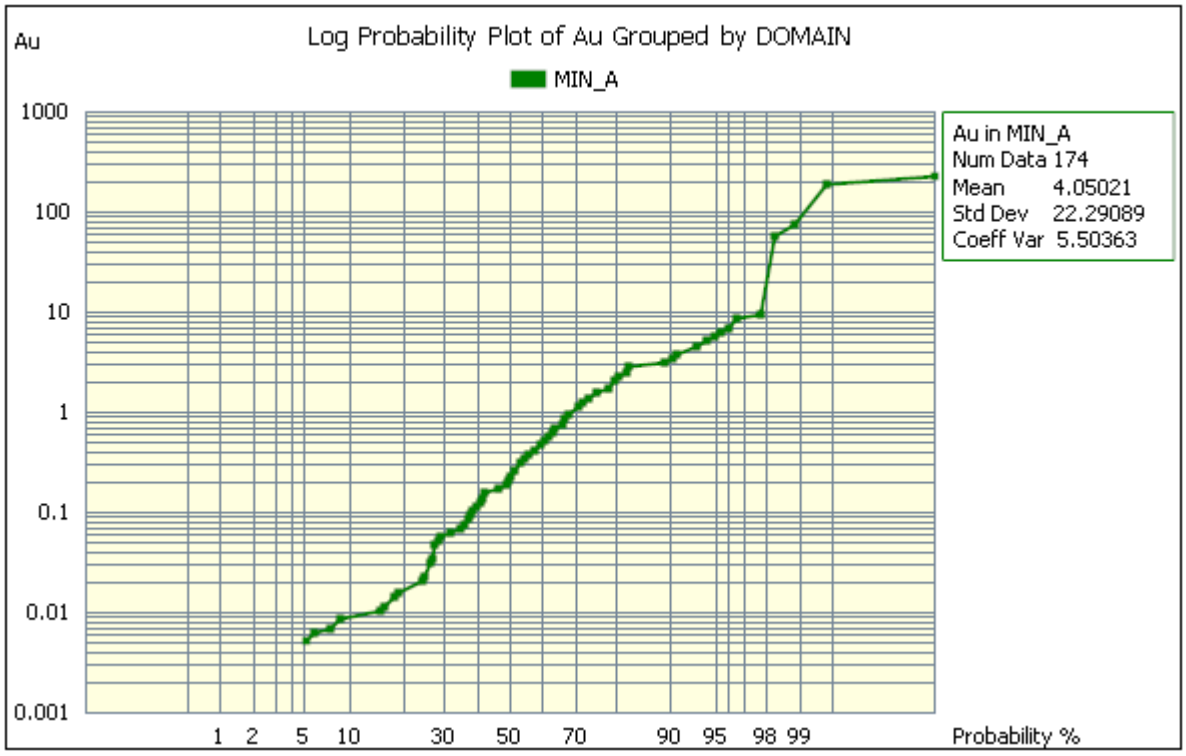

Figure 7. Au Log Probability Plot of Supergene Lodes

A top cut analysis was carried out for each mineralised domain. And the following top cuts were applied:

- Supergene lodes 10 g/t
- Vertical lodes 40 g/t

Details of the top cuts are presented below in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3. Vertical Lode Top Cuts

Vertical					
Percentile	**Top Cut**	**Cut Mean**	**Number Cut**	**% Cut**	**CV**
Uncut		2.18	0 of 1,930		13.268
95.00	6.11	1.08	97	5.00%	1.563
97.50	9.51	1.20	49	2.50%	1.750
98.00	11.41	1.24	39	2.00%	1.835
99.00	19.88	1.36	20	1.00%	2.146
98.96	20.00	1.36	20	1.04%	2.150
99.59	40.00	1.49	8	0.41%	2.638

Table 4. Supergene Lode Top Cuts

Supergene					
Percentile	**Top Cut**	**Cut Mean**	**Number Cut**	**% Cut**	**CV**
Uncut		4.05	0 of 174		5.504
95.00	5.44	1.08	9	5.00%	1.471
97.50	9.10	1.24	5	2.50%	1.688
98.00	33.28	1.79	4	2.00%	2.865
99.00	100.81	2.91	2	1.00%	4.341
95.98	8.00	1.20	7	4.02%	1.628
97.70	10.00	1.26	4	2.30%	1.726

Bulk densities were adopted from the 2021 BMGS resource model, shown below in Table 5; these have been reviewed by Widenbar and are considered appropriate for this type of mineralisation.

Table 5. Gimlet Density values used for resource estimation

Domain	Density
Oxide	2.23
Transition	2.51
Fresh	2.80

An “empty” rock model was created using the topographic and weathering surfaces as constraints. Sub-cells to a minimum of 1.25 m by 1.25 m by 1.25 m were used to follow geological boundaries. Mineralisation wireframes were also overlaid on this model. Resource model interpolation was carried out using the Ordinary Kriging functionality in Micromine 2026.3.

Visual inspection on sections of drill hole versus block model grades confirms that Au values in the block model correspond well to Au in drill holes. An overview and detailed example is shown in Figure 8 below.

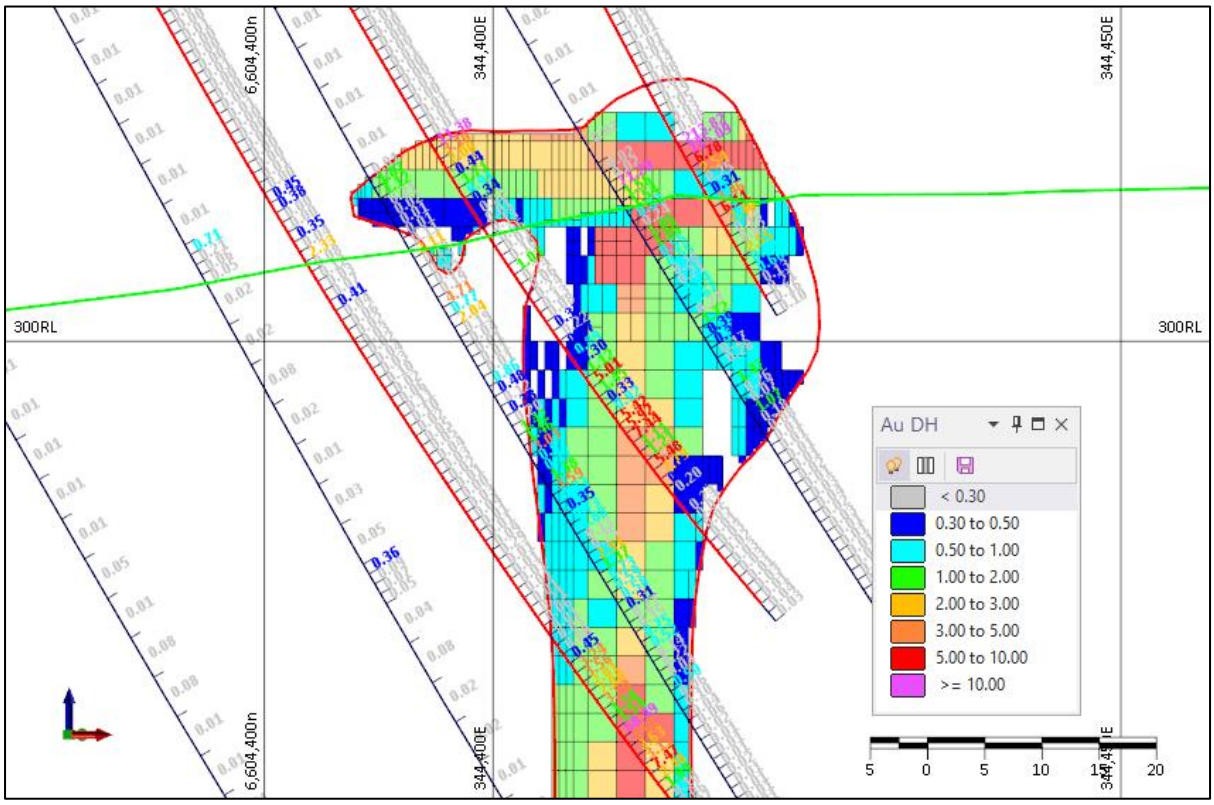

Figure 8. Typical Ordinary Kriging Model Grade vs Drill Hole Assay Values

Resource Classification

The Mineral Resource has been classified in the Indicated and Inferred categories, in accordance with the JORC Code. A range of criteria has been considered in determining this classification, including:

- Geological continuity
- Data Quality
- Drillhole spacing
- Modelling techniques
- Estimation properties including search strategy, number of informing data and average distance of data from blocks.

The resource classification methodology incorporated a number of parameters derived from the kriging algorithms in combination with drill hole spacing and continuity and size of mineralised domains. Drill hole location plots have been used to ensure that local drill spacing conforms to the minimum expected for the resource classification. Indicated material is confined to areas where resource definition drilling is 25m by 25m or less. Material outside this area is classified as Inferred.

ENDS

This announcement was approved for release by First Au Limited's Board.

For more information, please visit www.firstau.com.

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ABOUT THE GIMLET PROJECT

The Gimlet Gold Project lies approximately 15 km NW of Kalgoorlie and consists of two adjoining licenses: E26/174 [4.37 km²] and ML26/849 [5.21 km²] of highly prospective tenure within the world-renowned Eastern Goldfields. The area is well supported by infrastructure and potential toll treatment options. The Project contains an Indicated and Inferred resource of 112,871 oz's Au @ 2.22 g/t Au (As described in this ASX Release)

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement relating to the Exploration data and Geological Interpretation is based on and fairly represents work conducted by Mr Manohar Ghorpade**,** Chief Geologist at First Au. Mr Ghorpade is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code. Mr Ghorpade has a minimum of five years relevant experience in the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and in the activity for which he is accepting responsibility. Mr Ghorpade consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Lynn Widenbar, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Widenbar is a full-time employee of Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd. Mr Widenbar has a minimum of five years relevant experience in the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and in the activity for which he is accepting responsibility, and is qualified to act as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Widenbar consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED EXPLORATION RESULTS

The information in this announcement relating to previously reported exploration results were reported in FAU announcements as specified throughout this announcement. FAU announcements are available on the ASX platform. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement.

Appendix 1:

Gimlet Gold Project –2026 Mineral Resource Estimate Drill Hole used in the domain.

Gimlet 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate Drill Hole Information						
Hole ID	**Easting**	**Northing**	**RL**	**Depth**	**Azimuth**	**Dip**
18GAC010	344352.6	6604419.3	347.17	54	65	-60
18GAC012	344341.35	6604668.4	348.46	76	245	-60
18GAC056	344448.44	6604332.2	347.05	55	65	-60
18GAC063	344369.85	6604430.3	347.15	60	65	-60
18GAC084	344282.22	6604653.1	348.14	84	65	-60
18GAC098	344398.15	6604310.8	346.89	74	65	-60
18GRC002	344269.55	6604621.4	348.13	158	68.96	-62.55
18GRC006	344354.26	6604442.6	347.23	150	68.82	-62.81
18GRC007	344319.77	6604425.2	347.15	224	61.62	-46.42
18GRC008	344429.7	6604474.6	347.32	150	243.01	-58.31
18GRC011	344439.43	6604259.9	347.18	188	65.19	-67.86
18GRC016	344262.43	6604577.5	347.87	140	70.73	-58.71
18GRC017	344284.82	6604539.7	347.77	150	65.31	-53.53
18GRC018	344300.77	6604505.1	347.53	150	69.56	-58.01
18GRC019	344318.56	6604469.6	347.37	164	67.77	-58.96
18GRC020	344352.93	6604395.5	346.98	182	68.59	-55.84
18GRC021	344368.12	6604357.1	346.85	212	68.76	-55.83
18GRC022	344413.13	6604334.2	346.92	150	71.27	-59.44
18GRC023	344429.61	6604300.2	347	150	70.26	-61.64
19GDD001	344336.58	6604589.1	348.06	131	245.77	-70.27
19GDD002	344331.67	6604452.3	347.27	131	65.79	-62.58
19GDD003	344219.09	6604471.5	347.26	216	54.13	-49.84
19GDD004	344286.37	6604377	346.94	260	51.91	-52.69
19GRC005	344254	6604702.8	347.81	98	64.57	-53.2
19GRC007	344289.69	6604674.7	348.18	78	60.07	-54.75
19GRC008	344270.59	6604665.6	348.11	93	62.07	-52.8
19GRC011	344251.3	6604615.9	348	152	68.59	-55.99
19GRC012	344287.76	6604585.9	347.99	89	68.86	-63.86
19GRC013	344250.73	6604571.3	347.91	139	68.25	-58.81
19GRC015	344267.66	6604533.8	347.69	134	63.35	-52.11

Gimlet 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate Drill Hole Information						
Hole ID	**Easting**	**Northing**	**RL**	**Depth**	**Azimuth**	**Dip**
19GRC017	344283.98	6604499	347.44	158	61.84	-53.45
19GRC018	344335.84	6604476.1	347.28	83	69.93	-53.9
19GRC019	344301.13	6604459.9	347.15	159	60.29	-34.04
19GRC022	344389.56	6604411.7	347.16	84	71.17	-56.47
19GRC023	344371.23	6604404	347.02	124	66.79	-56.73
19GRC024	344406.2	6604375.1	347.01	79	69.02	-61.11
19GRC025	344385.84	6604365.5	346.9	129	65.44	-57.24
19GRC027	344432.83	6604343.3	346.95	89	68.17	-59.59
19GRC029	344449.72	6604308.6	347.09	94	66.32	-58.52
19GRC030	344240.4	6604519.2	347.56	219	57.88	-52.4
19GRCD031	344218.33	6604598	347.99	201	65.7	-54.8
20GDD001	344275.31	6604443.8	347.13	229	68.11	-57.89
20GDD002	344271.9	6604356.4	346.86	330	65.9	-56.9
20GDD003	344338.99	6604398.1	347.01	186	63.5	-56.48
20GRC002	344242.76	6604479.9	347.25	220	59.1	-50.22

Gimlet 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate Drill Hole Information						
Hole ID	Easting	**Northing**	**RL**	**Depth**	**Azimuth**	**Dip**
20GRC004	344329.39	6604386.2	346.96	232	62.99	-45.52
20GRC010	344409.58	6604304.7	346.93	176	71.72	-31.97
20GRC011	344391.26	6604319.6	346.88	176	69.98	-27.71
20GRC012	344300.68	6604445.6	347.11	200	75.16	-29.08
20GRC013	344257.36	6604487.6	347.28	194	61.37	-45.6
20GRC014	344296.01	6604545.1	347.76	86	69.71	-57.08
20GRC015	344277.42	6604537.2	347.73	110	66.25	-47.4
20GRC016	344254.52	6604526.6	347.63	69	64.9	-57.1
20GRC017	344349.38	6604309.6	346.75	219	64.68	-23.9
25GRC002	344424.87	6604358.4	346.99	61	67.77	-62.07
25GRC003	344408.09	6604353.5	346.95	96	63.5	-57.05
25GRC006	344415.46	6604375.8	347.03	61	65.62	-62.89
25GRC007	344394.99	6604367.3	346.94	101	67.04	-57.75
25GRC010	344402.57	6604391.6	347.07	56	69.09	-58.37
25GRC011	344389.22	6604386.3	347	86	66.47	-49.99

Gimlet 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate Drill Hole Information						
Hole ID	Easting	**Northing**	**RL**	**Depth**	**Azimuth**	**Dip**
25GRC012	344375.01	6604380.4	346.95	111	65.03	-50.96
25GRC013	344363.07	6604375.6	346.92	121	66.74	-44.89
25GRC014	344398.89	6604412.3	347.15	51	67.4	-59.02
25GRC015	344377.28	6604403.4	347.05	86	69.04	-49.45
25GRC016	344362.36	6604396.9	346.99	121	63.46	-50.18
25GRC017	344375.59	6604425.5	347.15	51	66.98	-58.21
25GRC018	344368.84	6604422.5	347.12	91	64.62	-55.88
25GRC019	344358.98	6604418.2	347.14	106	67.2	-50.48
25GRC020	344348.76	6604413.8	347.14	91	67.33	-49.06
25GRC021	344364.76	6604442.9	347.21	61	67.33	-56.59
25GRC022	344340.46	6604433.4	347.2	111	62.93	-42.7
25GRC023	344327.63	6604427.9	347.17	156	63.1	-33.95
25GRC024	344356.56	6604460.4	347.24	51	69.11	-61.97
25GRC025	344342.19	6604455.9	347.26	101	64	-51.66
25GRC026	344346.26	6604476.8	347.29	56	66.46	-58.55
25GRC027	344325.17	6604468.6	347.33	111	65.73	-49.23
25GRC028	344308.45	6604461.5	347.21	106	63.44	-43.39
25GRC030	344328.34	6604492.1	347.35	76	66.43	-56.13
25GRC031	344313.77	6604486.8	347.42	101	65.49	-51.66
25GRC032	344300.27	6604481.3	347.32	116	65.07	-47.45
25GRC034	344310.52	6604507.4	347.48	101	71.32	-53.24
25GRC035	344290.79	6604500	347.46	126	64.42	-47.73
25GRC036	344297.5	6604522.4	347.57	106	63.7	-48.33
25GRC037	344286.91	6604518.5	347.56	121	66.49	-42.42
25GRC038	344294.9	6604566.2	347.86	61	68.16	-60.88
25GRC039	344277.75	6604558.6	347.83	111	65.61	-48.21
25GRC040	344264.12	6604552.6	347.77	121	64.16	-50.68
25GRC042	344269.89	6604577.5	347.89	86	63.44	-52.12
25GRC043	344284.79	6604602.3	348.05	81	68.51	-67.6
25GRC044	344272.1	6604600.7	348.02	96	68.01	-60.65

Appendix 2.

Gimlet Gold Project – Drill hole sample assay results for all intervals with greater than 0.5 grams/tonne.

Hole_ID	From	To	Thickness	Au Grade g/t
18GAC010	48	52	4	1.60
18GAC056	48	53	5	1.06
18GAC063	40	60	20	7.45
18GAC084	52	60	8	4.01
18GAC098	56	60	4	1.82
18GRC002	64	79	15	3.35
18GRC006	43	52	9	3.48
18GRC007	138	141	3	1.50
18GRC007	145	152	7	5.06
18GRC007	157	159	2	5.80
18GRC008	99	110	11	2.88
18GRC008	124	127	3	3.17
18GRC016	67	80	13	7.96
18GRC017	48	84	36	2.56
18GRC018	53	55	2	0.81
18GRC018	72	76	4	2.99
18GRC019	63	68	5	7.84
18GRC019	83	100	17	1.01
18GRC020	109	116	7	2.43
18GRC021	145	149	4	2.81
18GRC022	100	112	12	1.31
18GRC023	110	116	6	0.81
19GDD001	91.8	125.8	34	4.67
19GDD002	87.1	100.1	13	1.60
19GDD002	106.1	112.1	6	3.18
19GDD003	209	213	4	3.32
19GDD004	223	239	16	3.07
19GDD004	251	254	3	1.56
19GRC005	48	51	3	3.98
19GRC011	98	102	4	2.89

Hole_ID	From	To	Thickness	Au Grade g/t
19GRC013	93	108	15	7.20
19GRC015	42	44	2	2.44
19GRC015	90	116	26	3.05
19GRC017	114	116	2	6.19
19GRC017	123	127	4	4.30
19GRC018	39	50	11	1.36
19GRC019	89	94	5	3.92
19GRC019	111	113	2	2.72
19GRC022	38	53	15	1.42
19GRC022	57	59	2	1.03
19GRC023	62	89	27	0.92

Hole_ID	From	To	Thickness	Au Grade g/t
19GRC024	56	59	3	1.65
19GRC024	63	69	6	2.72
19GRC025	99	110	11	3.99
19GRC027	45	48	3	1.62
19GRC027	53	56	3	1.74
19GRC027	60	64	4	1.12
19GRC029	53	69	16	1.23
19GRC030	157	172	15	6.18
20GDD001	191	200	9	1.40
20GDD001	209	221	12	0.99
20GDD003	125	129	4	1.97
20GDD003	144	148	4	1.10
20GRC002	193	206	13	2.69
20GRC004	148	155	7	2.93
20GRC011	67	69	2	3.03
20GRC012	145	156	11	3.81
20GRC013	170	187	17	3.79
20GRC014	45	48	3	2.99
20GRC014	52	66	14	1.41

Hole_ID	From	To	Thickness	Au Grade g/t
20GRC015	46	48	2	1.52
20GRC015	71	93	22	3.40
20GRC017	142	144	2	2.73
25GRC002	47	61	14	3.28
25GRC003	87	90	3	3.68
25GRC006	47	53	6	1.62
25GRC007	95	101	6	2.69
25GRC010	44	49	5	16.68
25GRC011	34	36	2	2.62
25GRC011	64	71	7	1.98
25GRC012	92	101	9	1.16
25GRC013	103	106	3	1.34
25GRC013	110	118	8	1.82
25GRC014	33	47	14	3.30
25GRC015	35	40	5	1.63
25GRC015	56	70	14	2.81
25GRC016	88	102	14	5.57
25GRC017	42	51	9	2.17
25GRC018	41	46	5	0.99
25GRC018	49	56	7	0.97
25GRC018	60	68	8	7.19
25GRC019	77	84	7	1.79
25GRC021	44	47	3	2.62
25GRC022	51	55	4	1.20
25GRC022	72	92	20	3.07
25GRC023	98	105	7	2.02
25GRC024	42	47	5	3.10

Hole_ID	From	To	Thickness	Au Grade g/t
25GRC025	42	48	6	1.12
25GRC025	58	65	7	3.55
25GRC025	71	73	2	1.26
25GRC026	43	47	4	7.70

Hole_ID	From	To	Thickness	Au Grade g/t
25GRC027	56	58	2	3.33
25GRC028	84	88	4	0.91
25GRC028	102	106	4	1.10
25GRC030	42	45	3	2.06
25GRC031	46	55	9	1.40
25GRC032	73	81	8	3.08
25GRC032	87	95	8	3.11
25GRC032	99	101	2	0.85
25GRC034	44	58	14	0.94
25GRC035	70	78	8	0.98
25GRC035	82	92	10	1.82
25GRC035	97	107	10	1.00
25GRC036	48	61	13	1.55
25GRC037	63	66	3	0.95
25GRC037	70	87	17	1.34
25GRC038	59	61	2	1.12
25GRC039	63	81	18	2.38
25GRC040	97	114	17	2.73
25GRC042	58	79	21	2.16
25GRC043	16	20	4	3.08
25GRC043	64	76	12	9.77
25GRC044	16	20	4	1.06

Appendix 3: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table

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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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.*	**2025 First Au / Newcam Minerals** • 1 m RC samples were taken using a face hammer with sample material collected into bags under a cone splitter • 4 m composite RC samples were collected via scoop from sample bags. • Composites which returned gold values greater than 0.2 g/t Au had corresponding 1 m split samples (collected directly from the rig) submitted to the lab for further analysis • Samples were assayed at Nagrom laboratory • Sample preparation included weighing, crushing, pulverisation. A 50 g charge was analysed by fire assay **2018-2020 First Au** • Aircore (AC) samples were collected through a cyclone and stored individually in standard plastic bags. Four metre composite samples were collected by spear method. Selected intervals were then re-sampled as 1 m splits, collected using a 3-staged ripple splitter to yield a sample of approximately 2-3 kg. • RC samples were collected through a cyclone and stored individually in standard retention bags. Four metre composite samples and 1 m re-split samples were collected as per the methods described for 2025 drilling. For 2019 RC sampling, compositing was only undertaken for the first 32 m drilled, intervals below 32 m depth were assayed as 1 m samples collected in calico bags taken directly from the cone splitter attached to the rig. Sample size of approximately 2-3 kg was collected for each composite and split. Diamond (DD) HQ diameter core was collected into standard plastic core trays by the drilling contractors. Downhole depths were determined and then marked on wooden blocks. • DD sample intervals ranged from 0.2 – 1 m based on geological boundaries. Core was split using a diamond bladed saw into half,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and then one of the pieces cut into ¼ for assay, with the remaining ¾ retained in the core tray for reference and future metallurgical studies • All samples were analysed at ALS. Samples were dried, pulverised to 90% passing -75 µm to produce a 50 g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. High grade samples (> 100 g/t Au) were measured by gravimetric finish (ALS code AU-GRA-22)
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).*	**2025 First Au / Newcam Minerals** • RC drilling was completed by VM Drilling using a 115 mm hammer face bit. Forty eight holes totalling 4,119 m was completed **2018-2020 First Au** • AC drilling was completed by Kalgoorlie based Top Drill. holes were drilled using a face-sampling bit and drilled to blade refusal. Two holes were then extended using a hammer configuration. A total of 188 holes for 13,209 m were drilled between 2018 and 2020 • RC drilling was undertaken by Kalgoorlie based Challenge Drilling (2018) and VM Drilling (2020). A total of 61 RC holes totalling 8,666 m were drilled between 2018 and 2020. • Diamond drilling was completed by Kalgoorlie based Terra Drilling between late 2018 and 2020, with 11 holes totalling 2,514 m completed. • Diamond core was oriented by the drill contractor using an ACE tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	**2025 First Au / Newcam Minerals** • RC samples were weighed at the laboratory to monitor sample recoveries • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade **2018-2020 First Au** • The majority of AC samples were dry (>93%). Ground water ingress occurred in some holes at rod change, especially those when a hammer configuration was used. Typically drilling operators ensured water was lifted from the face of the hole at each rod change to ensure water did not interfere with drilling and ensure samples were collected dry.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• AC sample recoveries were visually estimated. • AC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. • RC recovery and metreage were assessed by visually assessing volumes of individual bags. • Most RC samples were dry. Ground water ingress occurred in some RC holes and was noted, particularly at depth. A suitable RC rig with an auxiliary compressor was used to ensure that in most cases groundwater interference was kept to a minimum. A cyclone and cone splitter at the rig were regularly cleaned during drilling • Recovery was typically good for both AC and RC samples, with most samples estimated to have full recovery. Some same loss was recorded at the collar of some holes, and when samples were wet Field geologists supervised all drilling and monitored sample quality. Diamond core sample recovery was measured and calculated during the logging proves, using standard RQD logging procedures. Recovery was typically good (>90%), particularly within the mineralised interval
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**2025 First Au / Newcam Minerals** • RC chips were collected and logged on a 1 m basis, prepared by conducting both wet and dry sieving • Logging was completed in accordance with the Newcam geological logging code • Logging was both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • Qualitative: colour, grain size, lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralogy, structure, texture, vein style, vein assemblage • Quantitative: estimates of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages • The entire length (3,759m) of all drill holes was geologically logged. • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate to support Mineral Resource estimation **2018-2020 First Au**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All AC and RC chips were wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray for logging. • AC and RC holes were logged in full by BM Geological Services geologists using the First Au logging legend and protocols. • Logging recorded qualitative data including lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. • Structural logging of diamond core was undertaken by John Standing of Model Earth for the 2020 drill program. • All holes were logged in full (total length [3,759]m) • Logging information was transferred into the company database once complete • Diamond core was photographed wet and dry
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**2025 First Au / Newcam Minerals** • RC samples were submitted as either individual 1 m samples taken onsite from the cone splitter or as 4 m composite samples scooped from the onsite drill samples • Composite samples with > 0.2 g/t Au assay results, or where otherwise noted as anomalous had 1 m sample splits dispatched to the lab, with 1 m sample results overriding composite results in the database. • Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted approximately every 20 samples for quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) • Repeat assays were undertaken on pulp samples at the discretion of the laboratory • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. **2018-2020 First Au** • AC samples were collected below a rig-mounted cyclone and captured in standard plastic bags. • AC and RC composite sampling employed the spear method to collect a representative portion of sample material from each 1 m interval to make up the 4 m composite. • AC 1 m splits were collected by running the 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		m sample in the plastic bag through a 3-stage ripple splitter to get a representative sample • RC 1 m samples were derived from a cone splitter attached to the rig, with sample material deposited into a numbered calico bag • Sample sizes of 4 m composites and 1 m re-splits are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight at a targeted 2-3 kg mass. • Diamond ¼ core samples were collected by BMGS staff into calico bags. • Diamond core field duplicates were not taken. • HQ ¼ core intervals are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation • Samples were prepared for assay at ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverized to 90% passing -75 µm and a sub-sample of approximately 200 g retained. A nominal 50 g charge was submitted for Fire Assay • QAQC checks included a CRM and fine blank submitted at a rate of approximately 1 in 20 samples. ALS QAQC procedures include regular repeats and lab checks • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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.* • *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.* • *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.*	**2025 First Au / Newcam Minerals** • All samples were assayed at Nagrom laboratories by 50 g charge fire assay and AAS finish. • Fire assay method is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and are industry standard practice. • QAQC samples were submitted as part of the sample batch at a rate of one in 20 for field duplicates, and one blank and one standard every 50 samples. • Standards were sourced from a range of CRM providers • Repeat assays were undertaken on pulp samples at the discretion of the laboratory **2018-2020 First Au**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Fire assay method is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and are industry standard practice. • AC and RC programs QAQC measures comprised CRM standards, field duplicates and a fine blank submitted at a rate of approximately 1 in 20 samples. • Diamond QAQC included the use of standards and blanks inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 20 samples • Laboratory QAQC utilised regular sample repeats, blanks and lab check samples. • Results of lab QAQC were analysed on assay receipt, all assays passed QAQC protocols and indicated no contamination and there was no record of errant standards over the multiple programs
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	**2025 First Au / Newcam Minerals** • Geological and sampling data were entered directly into a formatted Excel file in the field, which was then verified • Data was formatted and imported into a database, with additional validation processes prior to acceptance into the database • No twin holes were completed • No adjustments were made to assay data. • No verification of significant intersections was undertaken **2018-2020 First Au** • All field logging was carried out using a customised logging form on a Tough Book and transferred into an Access Database. Assay files were received electronically from ALS. All data is stored in Access database and managed by BMGS in Perth and Kalgoorlie • Significant results were checked by First Au executives and BMGS senior geologists • No twin hole drilling was undertaken • No adjustments were made to assay data
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole*	**2025 First Au / Newcam Minerals** • Drill hole collar locations were surveyed by a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	qualified surveyor in MGA94 Z51 format via Topcon Hiper VR, RTK GPS units. Locations were also cross-checked with a handheld GPS • RC drill holes were oriented by the drill contractor using a Reflex TN14 Gyrocompass tool • RC holes were surveyed at end of hole depth only • Single shot surveys were completed at 5m intervals. With a gyro tool. • Topographic control is considered adequate **2018-2020 First Au** • AC hole collar locations were surveyed by handheld GPS in MGA94 Zone 51 • RC and DD hole collar locations were surveyed by a qualified surveyor using a Leica Captivate RTK GPS (Base@SSM Kalgoorlie 107). • Downhole surveys of DD holes was completed using a gyro-tool for most holes. All holes had single shot surveys performed at 30 m intervals • Topography is adequately defined by collar pick-ups of current and previous drilling
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	**2025 First Au / Newcam Minerals** • Exploration results are reported for single holes only • Data spacing is variable across the deposit, from ~ 20 m x 40 m for wide spaced exploration drilling, to ~ 15 m x 20 m for infill and resource drilling. Indicated material is confined to areas where resource definition drilling is 25m by 25m or less. Material outside this area is classified as Inferred. • Drill hole spacing is considered adequate to establish geological and grade continuity for the Gimlet deposit • Drill compositing is length weighted with a 0.5 g/t lower cut off. No top cut has been applied. A maximum 1 m internal dilution has been included. **2018-2020 First Au** • AC drilling was on average spaced at 40 m intervals with some closer, 20 m spacing completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All AC samples collected were 4 m composites, or part there-of for an end of hole sample. Re-splits of selected intervals were 1 m intervals. • RC drill holes were spaced to attain top to tail coverage throughout most of each section, and were spaced on average 20 m x 40 m intervals • DD holes were placed to test specific targets • DD core samples were typically less than 1 m
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.* • *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.*	• Drill holes have been designed to intercept mineralisation at a low angle • The orientation of the drilling and sampling is considered to suitably capture the likely structures for each exploration domain
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**2025 First Au / Newcam Minerals** • Samples were collected from the field and immediately recorded • Samples were dispatched to Nagrom by Newcam Minerals employees or appropriately qualified contractors **2018-2020 First Au** • Samples were transported by company transport to the ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage of 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.* • *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.*	• All drilling was completed on tenements M26/849 and E26/174 which are adjacent to each other and share a common boundary, of which First Au holds a 100% controlling interest. • All tenements are in good standing with the WA LGIRS
• *Exploration done by other parties*	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Early exploration work is reported to have commenced in 1976 and 1985 however no useful results of this work exist • Previous exploration in the area was undertaken by Laconia Resources, Placer Dome Asia, DeGrey Mining, Delta Gold, Yamarna Goldfields and Intermin Resources NL. • Exploration activities completed between 1991 and 2010 include regional geochemical sampling, airborne magnetic, gravity and radiometric surveys and drilling. A total of 1,143 AC, RAB, RC and diamond drilling is reported over the project area. • Drilling, sampling and assay procedures and methods stated in the database have been confirmed from WAMEX reports and hard copy records are considered acceptable and to industry standards at the time of drilling • There is sufficient understanding of the drilling, sampling and assay methodologies for the majority of drilling in the Gimlet area, which was completed to industry standards at the time.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geology in the Gimlet project area is prospective for gold, dominated by metamorphosed felsic and intermediate volcanic rocks of the Black Flag Group of the Kalgoorlie Terrane, Yilgran Craton. The Archean geology is overlain by Cainozoic sediments, including some areas covered by salt lakes, which have inhibited the effectiveness of some of the historic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		exploration • Mineralisation is interpreted to be related to a NNW-SSE near-vertical structure observed in the magnetic imagery and the geological logging of the drilling Mineralisation at Gimlet occurs as: A supergene blanket within the saprolitic clays 1. A supergene-enriched shear zone at the oxide/fresh transition zone 2. Sheared felsic to intermediate volcanic and volcanic-derived sedimentary fresh rock, containing lenses of disseminated and stringer sulphides with quartz vein material • Pyrite appears to be the dominant sulphide phase, while arsenopyrite, sphalerite and galena have also been identified in the logging. In several cases, the mineralised structures are bifurcated and can appear as several lodes. The fresh mineralised zone often shows a broader halo of disseminated pyrite with associated sericite and carbonate-quartz veining, containing lower grade mineralisation

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.*
		• Detailed information regarding the drill hole information was originally reported by First Au in previous announcements as follows:
		  • ASX Release date 8 November 2018
		  • ASX Release date 14 December 2018
		  • ASX Release date 18 March 2019
		  • ASX Release date 28 May 2019
		  • ASX Release date 28 October 2019
		  • ASX Release date 4 March 2020
		  • ASX Release date 4 November 2020
		  • ASX Release date 29 January 2021
		  • ASX Release date 23 June 2021
		  • ASX Release date 17 November 2025
		  • ASX Release date 2 February 2026

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Mineral intercepts are reported as raw results with no top cuts applied • Mineral intercepts reported have an Au value greater than 0.5 g/t. Internal dilution is restricted to 1 m or less within intervals • Metal equivalent calculations are not required as Gimlet is a gold only resource
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').*	• Mineral intercepts have been recorded as downhole widths. Multiple different orientations are present, with not all visually identifiable, therefore true width is not known. • The geometry of the mineralisation is typically horizontal through the regolith and near-vertical in the fresh zone.
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Maps, sections and collar locations have been provided in this announcement
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.*	• No misleading results have been presented in this announcement
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*	• Geophysical data (airborne magnetic surveys) has been used to interpret large-scale faults truncating the deposit and to inform the geological wireframe construction. • There is no other meaningful or material exploration data to report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	contaminating substances.	
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 detailed geological and structural interpretation, as well as metallurgical and density test work and environmental baseline work.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Historic database inputs were logged electronically at the drill site. The collar metrics, assay, lithology and down-hole survey interval tables were checked and validated by BMGS as part of the 2021 resource modelling. • Newcam 2025 RC drilling was provided from the Newcam database. • The database was checked for duplicate values, from and to depth errors and EOH collar depths. • A 3D review of collars and hole surveys was completed in Micromine to ensure that there were no errors in placement or dip and azimuths of drill holes.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• No site visit was undertaken by the Competent Person. The geological processes used for the collection of geological and assay data were carried out by First Au and Newcam staff in a manner that is satisfactory to the Competent Person.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Wireframes have been created for weathering surfaces including base of complete oxidation and top of fresh rock and mineralised domains. • RC, DD and AC drilling data has been used to inform the wireframes as well as geophysical data to interpret large scale faults truncating the deposit. The AC data was not used in the grade interpolation. • Mineralisation domains were created using a lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t gold.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Gimlet is 520 m long, striking 330°. Mineralisation is defined by several parallel subvertical lodes each ranging from 2-6 m wide that host the-bulk of mineralisation, and two flat lying supergene lodes sitting adjacent to the main mineralised trend, starting at 35 m below surface.
Estimation and	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment*	• Estimations were performed using Ordinary Kriging (OK) in Micromine 2026.3 software. Hard boundaries were used for all

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modelling techniques	*of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	estimations. In order to prevent over-estimation and smearing of high-grade samples, top-capping was applied. • Selection of top cap values were based on statistical analysis of the individual domains. • Supergene lodes 10 g/t Au • Vertical lodes 40 g/t Au • During the estimation, ellipsoidal searches were dynamically oriented along the local strike and dip of the mineralisation. • The block model was rotated to strike towards 330° to better represent the orientation of mineralisation. • The block model was built with 10 m North 5 m East and 5 m elevation parent block cells. • Sampling occurs at 1 m intervals for the majority of holes. 1 m compositing was used to ensure adequate sample support for the estimate. • No estimation has been completed for other minerals or deleterious elements. • The model has been checked by comparing composite data with block model grades in swath plots (north/East/elevation) on each estimated domain. The block model visually and statistically reflects the input data.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnage has been estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The mineral resource has been reported using a lower cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold. This cut-off grade has been selected on the basis of assumed open pit mining parameters.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable*	• The mineral resource has been reported based on open pit mining. • Open pit parameters of min 2 m downhole mineralisation width, and a lower cut grade of 0.3 g/t has been used for interpretation.

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	prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The fresh portion of the mineralisation has an abundant sulphide content which requires further metallurgical testing to define recovery. • No metallurgical work has been completed for Gimlet mineralisation at this time but will be completed as future drilling programs deliver suitable material for testing.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• It is considered that there are no significant environmental factors, which would prevent the eventual extraction of gold from the Gimlet project. Environmental surveys and assessments will form a part of future pre-feasibility.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and*	• Bulk density was calculated using Archimedes methodology on drill core, representing the different weathering profiles, from two diamond holes. • Downhole density measurements using a Geovista dual gamma density probe were also taken for comparison with the core measurements. • The two types of measurements were compared, and a line of regression created

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	differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	to normalise the downhole densities to enable all measurements to be utilised and averaged over the different weathering profiles. • <table><tr><th>Domain</th><th>Density</th></tr><tr><td>Oxide</td><td>2.23</td></tr><tr><td>Transition</td><td>2.51</td></tr><tr><td>Fresh</td><td>2.80</td></tr></table>
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified in the Indicated and Inferred categories, in accordance with the JORC Code. A range of criteria has been considered in determining this classification including: ○ Geological continuity; ○ Data quality; ○ Drill hole spacing; ○ Modelling technique; ○ Estimation properties including search strategy, number of informing data and average distance of data from blocks. • The Mineral Resource classification and results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposits and the current level of risk associated with the project to date
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audits have been previously completed on Mineral Resource Estimates.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures*	• There is good confidence in the data quality, drilling methods and analytical results. The available geology and assay data correlate well, and the geological continuity has been demonstrated. • Further drilling will continue to improve geological and grade understanding of the deposit.

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	used. • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	