

8 October 2025

Initial Assays Confirm Broad Zone of Gold Mineralisation at Nimba Gold Project, Liberia

Highlights

- Initial assay results for hole FADD25-001 confirm a broad zone of gold mineralisation at the Ziatoyah target, Nimba with:
 - 29m @ 0.97 g/t Au from 49m to 78m, consistent with the predicted model, and
 - A further intersection of 8m @ 2.55 g/t Au from 130 to 138m, including 5m @ 3.91g/t Au from 130m to 135m, including 2m @ 8.73 g/t Au from 131 to 133m (cut-off of 0.1g/t)
 - These intersections confirm the continuity of mineralisation and its apparent widening at depth.
- FADD25-002 (280.5m) and FADD25-003 (264.5m) – both pending assays have intersected multiple broad zones of favourable alteration, similar in nature and sub-parallel to those associated with gold in FADD25-001 and NZ22-001.
 - FADD25-002 Intersected chlorite and sulphide alteration at 72.8 - 94.9m (22.1m), 121.2 – 137.3m (16.1m), and 209.6 - 218.6 (9m) (see Figures 4, 5)
 - FADD25-003 intersected 54.05m of strong chlorite and sulphide alteration from 40.75 – 94.8m, and a second, similar zone of 6.54m from 214.36 – 220.9m (see Figures 4, 6)
- The mineralisation and alteration in all holes to date remains open at depth (see Figures 1, 5 & 6)
- Gold grades in the initial assays showed considerable variability due to the nuggety distribution of gold, and potentially underestimate the zones of visible gold in drill core. As such a program of reassaying by Screen Fire Assay will be conducted.

First Au Limited (“First AU”, “FAU” or “the Company”) (ASX:FAU) is pleased to inform its shareholders that the current drilling program at its Nimba Gold Project (earn-in acquisition)¹ has now surpassed 1000 metres with significant gold mineralisation in assay results received from the first hole drilled, FADD25-001. These results confirm the extent and structural control of mineralisation in line with geological modelling.

Furthermore, holes FADD25-002 (58m north of FADD25-001) and FADD25-003 (89m north of FADD25-002) both intersected favourable alteration, similar to that in the mineralised zones of FADD25-001 at the expected depths, with mineralisation open at all directions. Total spacing from FADD25-001 to FADD25-003 is approximately 147m. (see Figure 4)

¹ Ref to FAU’s ASX Release dated 27 August 2025.

Commenting on the recent Nimba JV drill progress, Executive Director Mr Lei Shi said:

"The assay results for FADD25-001 are very encouraging, confirming both the predictability and extent of the mineralization, as well as the upside of increasing grade and width of intersection in the second alteration zone."

"The initial Normal Fire Assay results may highlight a deficiency in the method when assaying higher-grade samples. Visible gold recorded during logging, suggests that a nugget effect may have contributed to the grade discrepancies between the Hamak and FAU drilling results, as such the Board has agreed to undertake further Screen Fire Assay tests to better understand this issue."

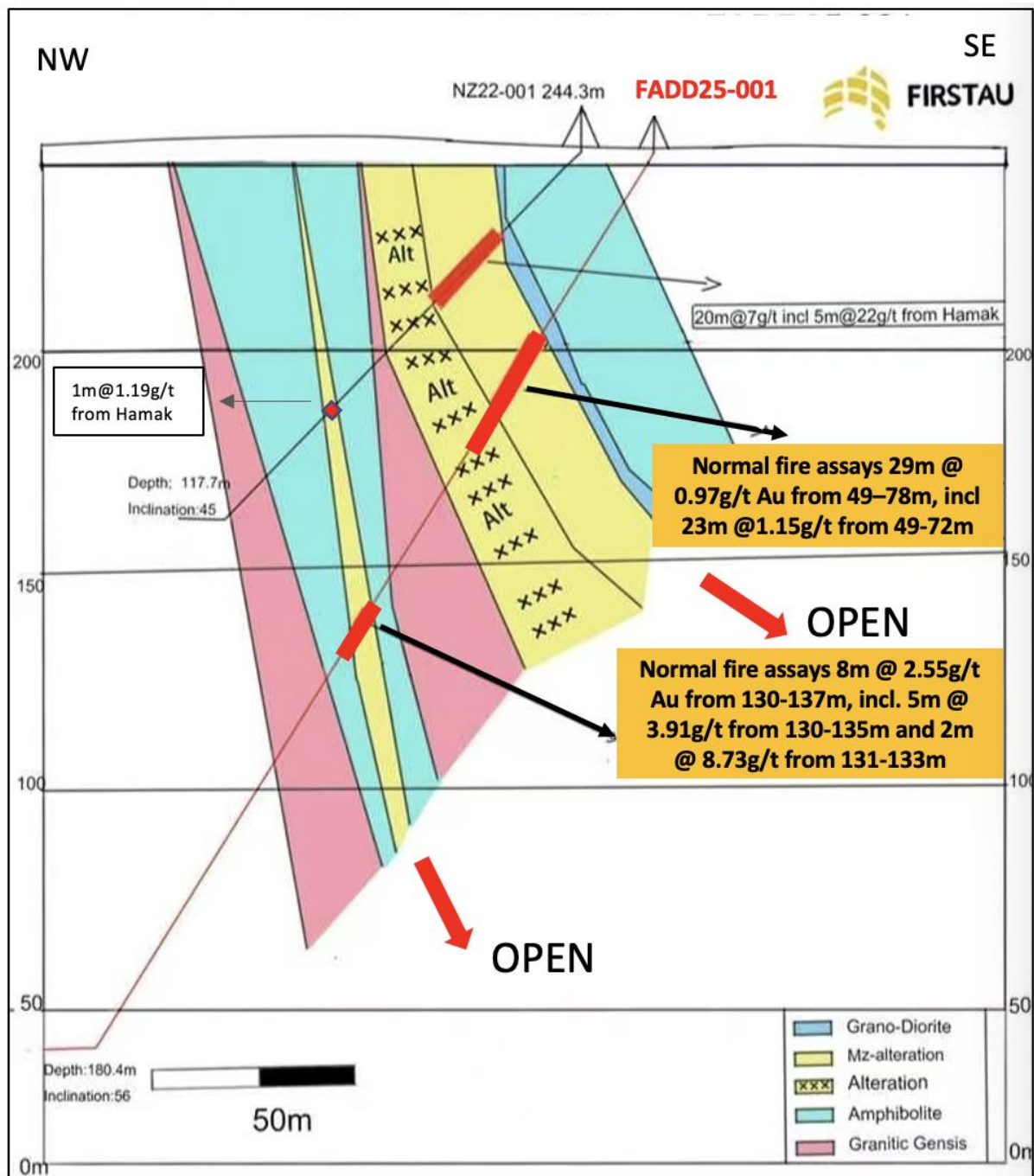


Figure 1. Cross-section down-dip of new hole FADD25-001 vs previous Hamak's NZ22-001

“Holes 002 and 003 further confirm the multiple, continuous and sub-parallel alteration zones extending from the previous holes drilled by Hamak Gold and FADD25-001², demonstrating strong geological continuity from those earlier intercepts. I am very encouraged by the potential scale, which remains open in all directions, of the mineralised system at our Nimba Gold JV.”

“FAU is without a doubt drilling in the right place! Our nearest neighbouring producer Endeavour Mining Plc’s (LSE/TSX: EDV) Ity Mine is just 25km north of Nimba across the boarder in Cote d’Ivoire, sitting on 5.42Moz @ 1.55g/t Au M&I resources, having produced 343Koz at an AISC of US\$919/oz during the 2024 financial year.³ (see Figure 8)

“We look forward to further assay results in supporting this the encouraging results to date.”

HOLE FADD25-001

The recent drilling by FAU has confirmed the geological model of a mineralised unit that outcrops at surface and dips some 60-degrees toward the southeast (see Figure 1). Two main mineralised zones were encountered with the widths of mineralisation increasing with depth, which is considered encouraging from a bulk gold target perspective.

The drill core logging shows evidence of visible gold (see Figure 2) and it is clear from the lab results and repeat assays that the fire assay results indicated a high variability, which is typical of native gold with its nugget effect.

For example, repeat assays results from:

- Sample FADD-0059 varied by 31%
- Sample FADD-0076 varied by 33%
- Sample FADD-0058 varied by 16%

Screen Fire Assays (“SFA”) are currently underway to verify the potential presence of larger gold particles that may have been under-represented in the initial pulped assays.

Importantly, mineralised alteration extends across a **29m wide zone at 0.97g/t Au**, including 23m at 1.15 g/t Au, confirming the scale of the system. The geological logging has a very close correlation with assayed mineralisation, which has provided the FAU technical team with a clearer understanding of how sulphides, quartz veining and alteration is associated with gold occurrences within the system.

Visible gold is observed in both Hamak Gold’s NZ22-001 and FAU’s FADD25-001 drill holes. In FADD25-001, millimeter-scale visible gold is recorded within quartz veins hosted in altered amphibolite at multiple intervals (see Figure 2). Notably, visible gold was logged at 51.0m and 60.95m; however, corresponding Normal Fire Assay (NFA) results returned only 0.69 g/t Au and 0.83 g/t Au, respectively.

Conversely, the observation of visible gold has been confirmed with high grade at 132m, supporting the inference of variability of grades due to the presence of native gold (see Figure 2). Given this discrepancy, SFA is considered essential to verify the conventional NFA results.

² Refer to ASX Release dated 10 September 2025.

³ Refer to Endeavour Mining Plc’s “Corporate Presentation” dated September 2025.

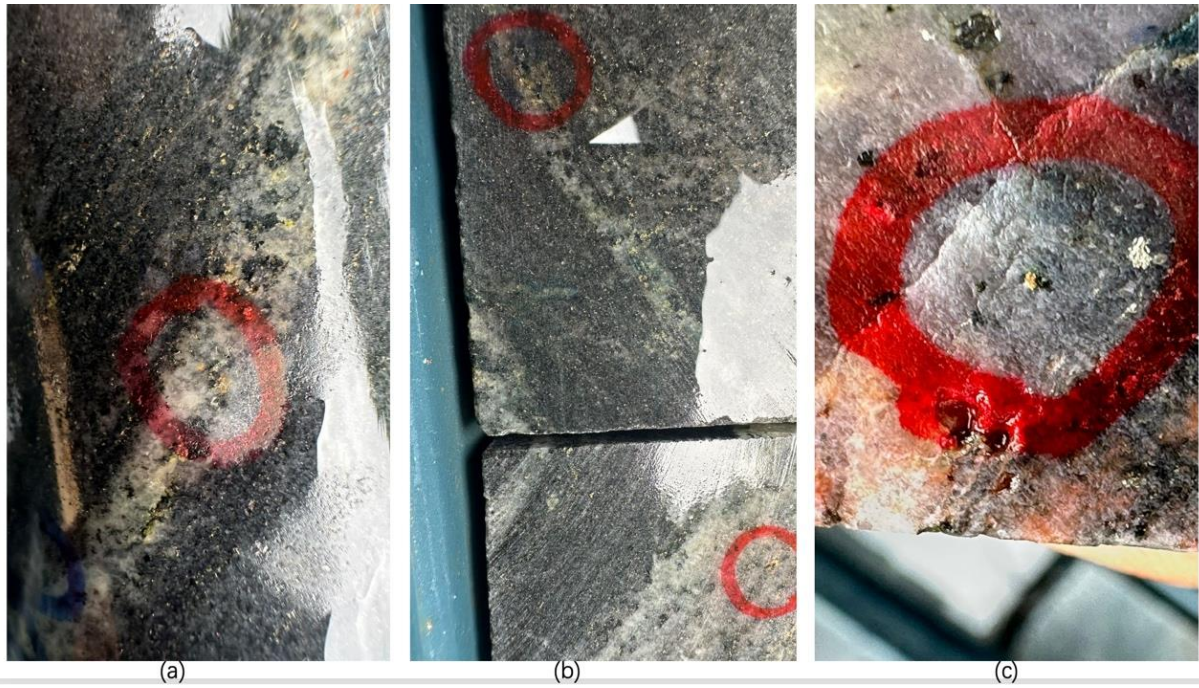


Figure 2: Visible gold (circled in red) captured at 51m (a), 60.95m (b) and 132m (c) from hole FAD25-001

Table 1: Drill Hole Information for Current Programme and Hamak Gold Discovery Hole

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Inclination (degrees)	End of Hole (m)
FAD-001	562032	744094	243.26	293	-56	240.0
FAD-002	562074	744139	241.50	293	-56	280.5
FAD-003	562069	744238	240.60	293	-62	264.5
FAD-004	562129	744238	241.50	293	-60	99.7
FAD-005	561803	744897	246.17	305	-55	102.2
NZ22-001	562015	744095	244.30	292	-45	117.7

Table 2: Significant Downhole Intercepts of Holes FAD25-001 and NZ22-001

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Grade (g/t AU)
FADD-001	49	78	29	0.97
including	49	72	23	1.15
including	130	138	8	2.55
including	130	135	5	3.91
and including	131	133	2	8.73
FADD-002	Assay Pending			
-003				
-004				
005 - 007	Abandoned – flooded			
	Drilling on-ongoing			

Hamak's NZ22-001	29	49	20	6.98
including	35	40	5	21.73
including	85	87	2	1.19

HOLES FADD25-002 and FADD25-003 DRILLING PROGRESS AND LOGGING

Logging of the core from holes FADD25-002 and 003 show consistency with observed mineralised and alteration zones in holes FADD25-001 and NZ22-001.

FADD25-002 (280.5m) intersected two major chloritic altered pyrite-bearing zones, sub-parallel to those hosting mineralisation in FADD25-001, and NZ22-001, from 72.8 to 94.9m (22.1m), 121.2 to 137.3m (16.1m), and 209.6 to 218.6 (9m). (see Figures 3, 5)

Hole FADD25-003 (264.5m) intersected 54.05m of pyritization and chlorite alteration from 40.75 to 94.8m, and a second 6.54m intersection of similar alteration from 214.36 to 220.9m. (see Figures 3, 6)

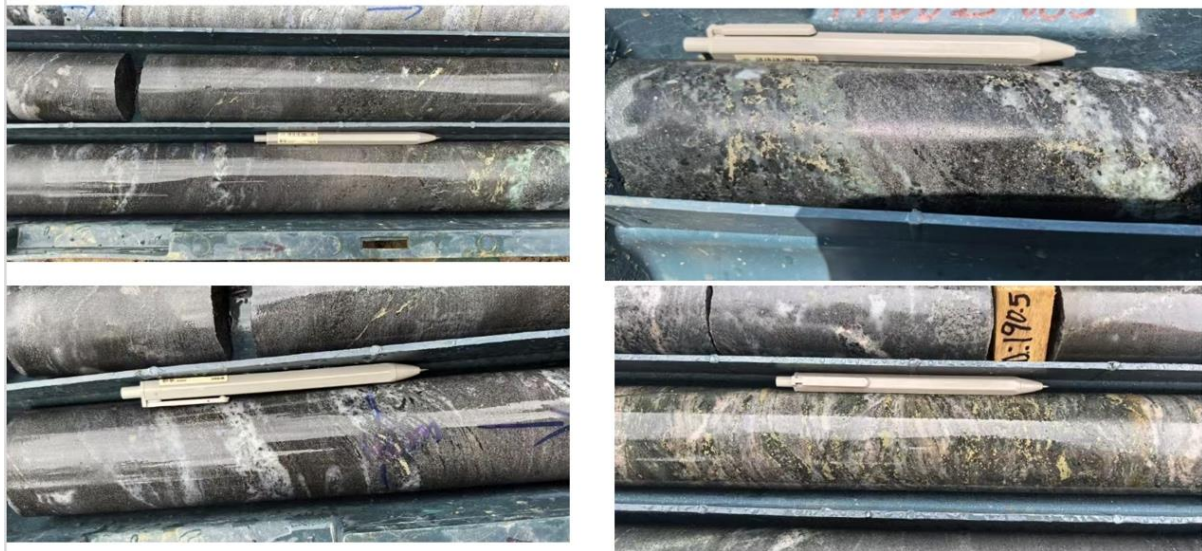


Figure 3. Altered and Mineralised Drill Core from FADD25002-003

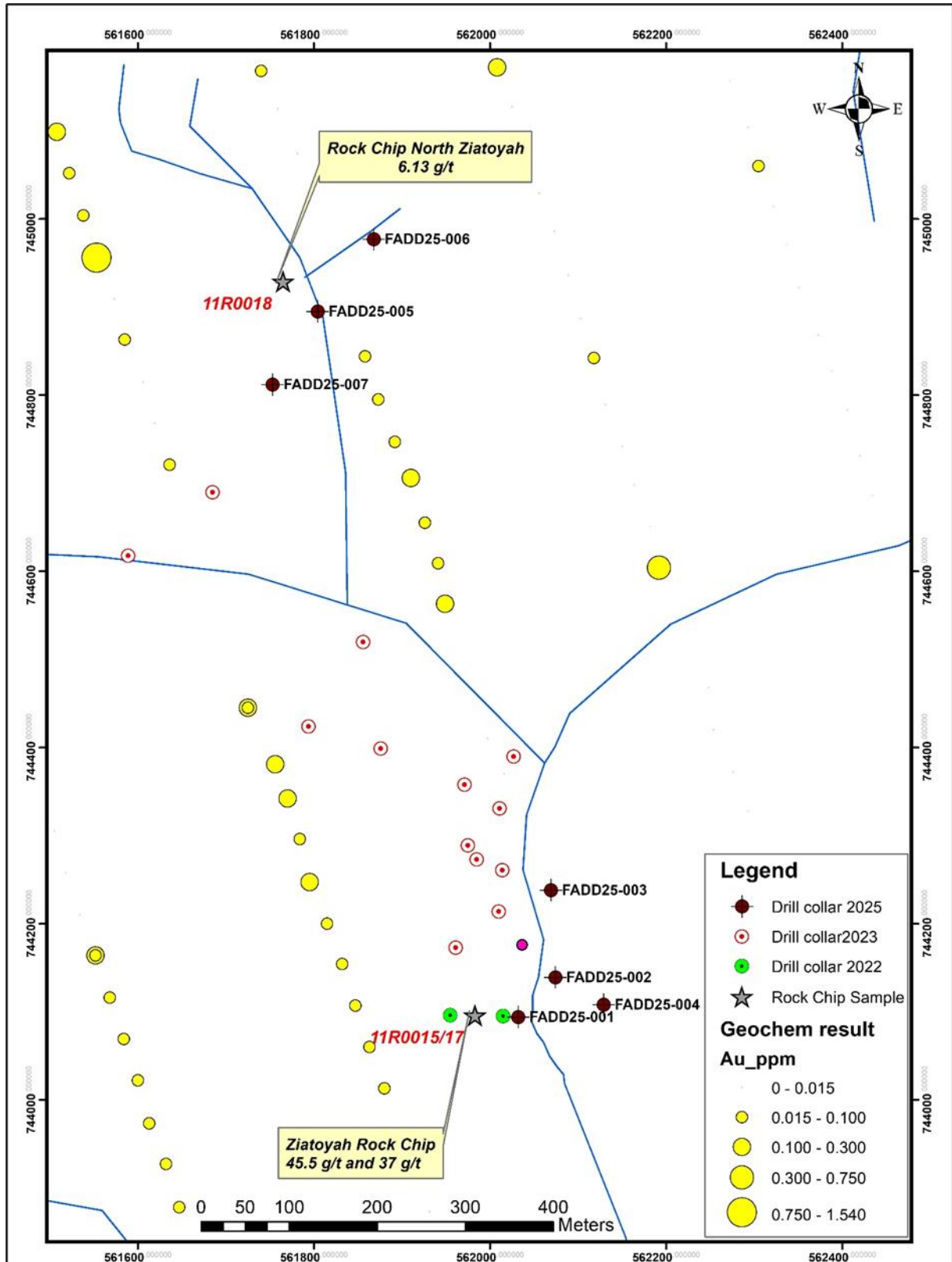


Figure 4: Drill Hole Collar Locations and Geochemical Gold Anomalies

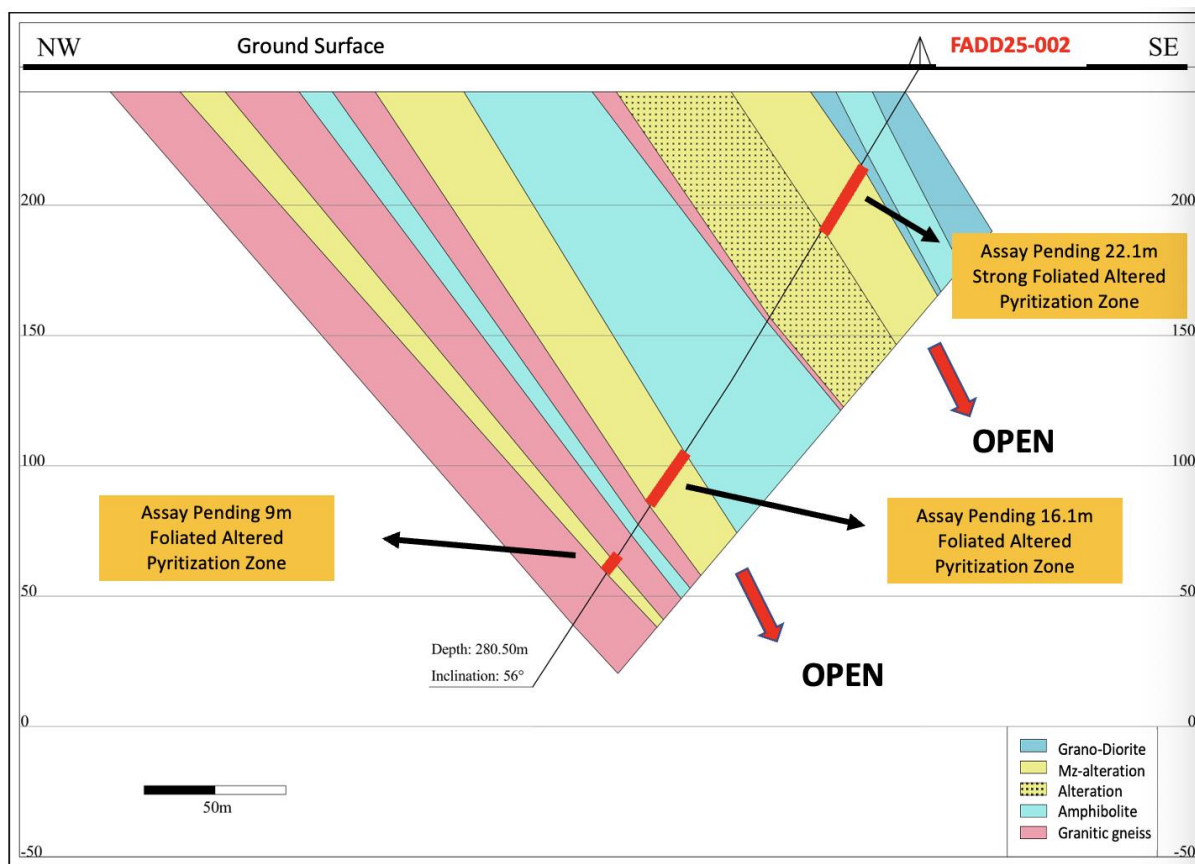


Figure 5. Cross-section down-dip of new drilled extensional hole FADD25-002

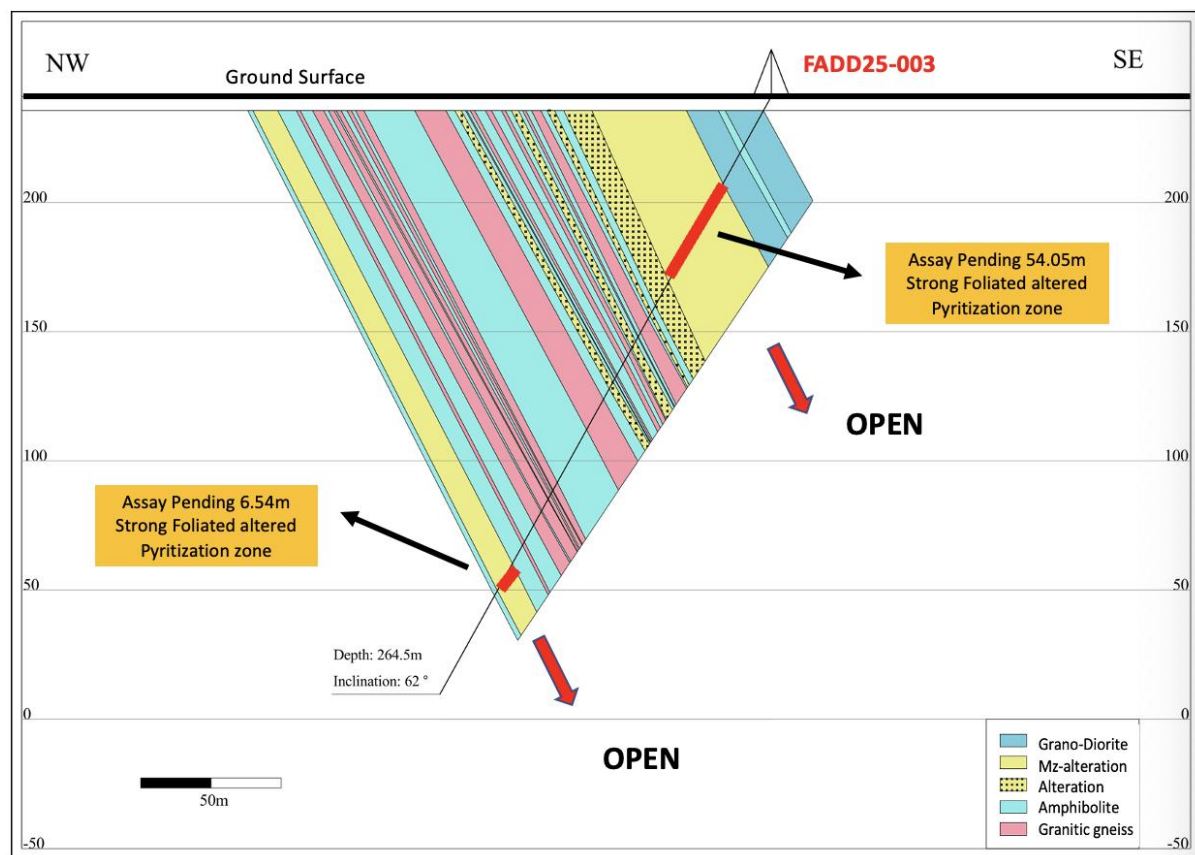


Figure 6. Cross-section down-dip of new drilled extensional hole FADD25-003

ONGOING DRILLING

Drill hole FADD25-004 was abandoned at 99.7m due to heavy rain and flooding. September is generally the wettest month of the year in Nimba County where rainfall averages 281mm. As such the rig is moving to the North of the project area to test new targets, and will continue drilling the Ziatoyah prospect when the rainy season subsides.

Holes FADD25-005 (100.20m), FADD25-006 (in progress) and 007 are located some 500m to the north of the Ziatoyah discovery. Drilling is designed to test an area where artisanal gold mining is prevalent and gold mineralisation is demonstrated by widespread, strong geochemical anomalies in soil and a surface rock sample (11R0018) that returned 6.13g/t Au (Figure 6).

Drilling of FADD25-005 is underway and logged core has not shown clear signs of mineralisation to date. Further updates on the progress of ongoing drilling and of assay results will be announced in due course.



Figure 7. Drillers in action at Nimba during September 2025

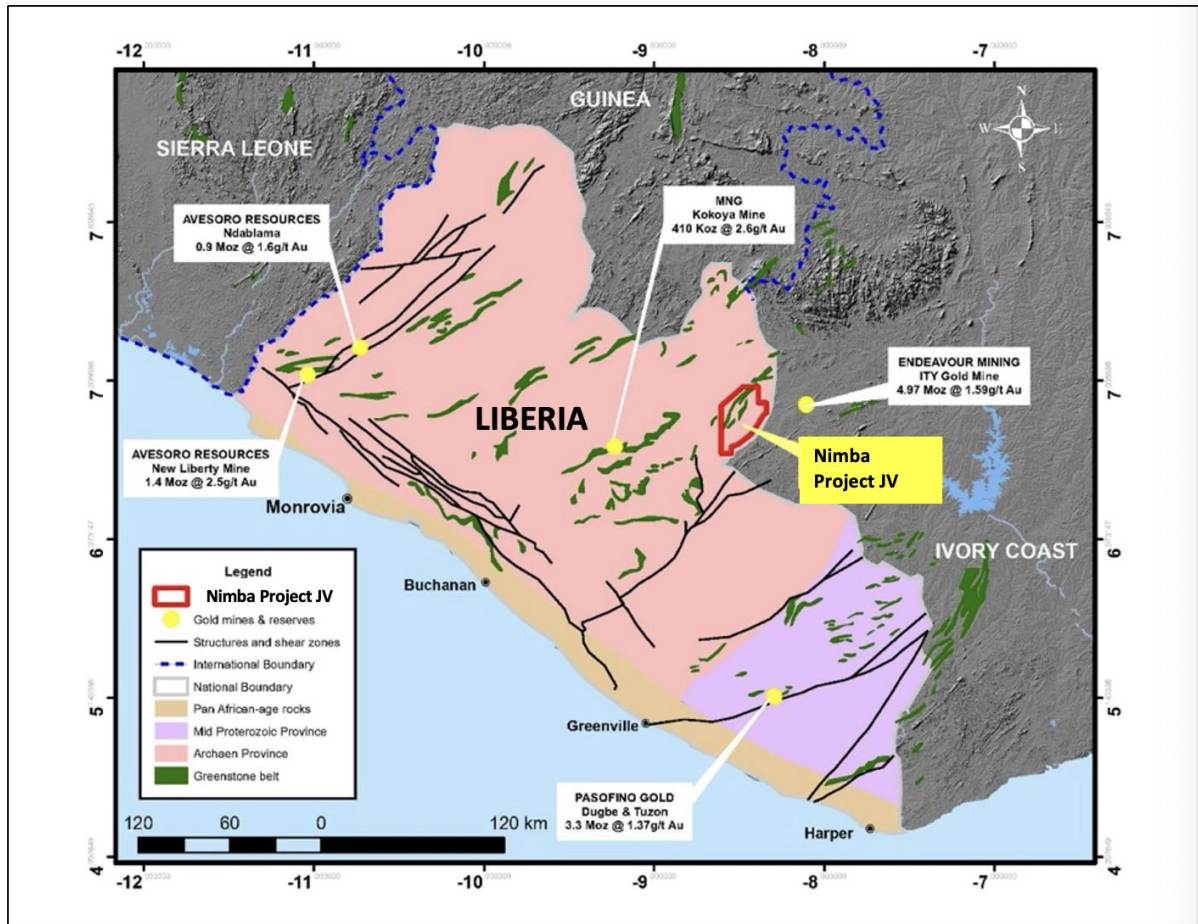


Figure 8. Location map of the Nimba Gold Project JV tenement in Liberia

Advisor Shares and Options

The Company has agreed to issue new FAU fully paid ordinary shares and unlisted options to an advisor (Advisor Shares and Options) in lieu of cash payment of an invoice at the issue price of \$0.0035 per share as follows:

- Fees payable to VS Capital Group Limited relating to the acquisition of the Nimba Gold Project in Liberia in lieu of A\$175,000 invoice for the successful completion of Stage 1 Earn-in payments and 2.5% fee on \$700,000 of a total of A\$1.5 million⁴ (before costs) raised in a two-tranche Placement completed on 13 August 2025⁵.
- Along with 20,000,000 unlisted options with an exercise price of \$0.00455 and expiry date 2 years from grant.

All new FAU Advisor Shares along with any shares to be issued on conversion of Advisor Options will rank equally with existing fully paid ordinary shares in First Au Limited. All Advisor Shares and Options made up of 5,000,000 Advisor Shares and 20,000,000 Advisor Options will be issued utilising the Company's available capacity under the Company's 7.1 capacity, (15% placement capacity).

Appendix 3B – Proposed issue of securities will follow today's announcement.

⁴ Refer to ASX Release dated 26 June 2025 titled, "FAU provides Update on Two-Tranche Private Placement".

⁵ Ref to ASX Release dated 13 August 2025 titled, Successful Completion of Two-Tranche Placement".

ENDS

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

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The Company expects to receive the laboratory analytical results of the recent core sample by the end of September 2025.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement relating to Geological Interpretation is based on and fairly represents work conducted by FAU's Executive Director Mr Lei Shi. Mr Shi, is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code (2012) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM).

Mr. Shi, a Director of FAU, declares in accordance with JORC Transparency Principles that he holds shares in FAU and is an Executive Director of the Company. He has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and deposit type under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person.

Mr. Shi has consented to the inclusion in this announcement 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 both FAU and Hamak's announcements as specified in the notes throughout this announcement. FAU and Hamak's announcements are available on the ASX and LSE platforms respectively. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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

Enquiries in relation to this announcement please contact:

Daniel Raihani – Chairman draihani@firstau.com +61 410 777 777

Lei Shi – Executive Director (Geologist) lshi@firstau.com

ABOUT THE NIMBA GOLD PROJECT Joint Venture

The Nimba Gold Project comprise of Exploration License ("EL") MEL7012725, which is 100% owned by Liberia registered 79 Resources, Inc. ("79 Resources"), a joint-venture currently 65% owned by London-listed Hamak Gold Limited (LSE: HAMA) and 35% by FAU. MEL7012725 was recently issued to 79 Resources on 23 January 2025 for an initial three year period by the Ministry of Mines & Energy, Republic of Liberia (see Figure 2).

ABOUT FIRST AU LIMITED

FAU is an advanced gold and base metals exploration company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX:FAU) and is pursuing opportunities at its Victorian Goldfields Project in East Gippsland and its 100% owned Gimlet Gold project near Kalgoorlie. FAU has also recently entered into a joint-venture (currently FAU 35% and Hamak 65%) with Hamak Gold Limited for a staged earn-in acquisition of Liberia based Nimba Gold Project, held by 79 Resources Inc in Liberia. A 3,000 metres diamond drilling program is in progress.

A summary of important assessment and reporting criteria used for this Exploration Results announcement is provided in Appendix 1 – JORC Table 1 in accordance with the checklist in the Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Criteria in each section apply to all preceding and succeeding sections.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Soil Sampling: - Industry standard geochem soil samples collected in the Hamak Gold Nimba licence between 2022 and 2024 comprised 1 – 1.5Kg of soil material collected from the B horizon, primarily at intervals of 500m or 250m line and 50m sample spacing. - One sample in every sequential 20 samples was selected as a “blank” separated by one sample in every 20 collected as a duplicate for QA/QC purposes. Channel Sampling: 2 x Industry standard trenches were excavated being 273m and 280m in length to a depth of 3 – 3.5m over multipoint gold in soil anomalies at the Ziatoyah prospect. Some 552 trench channel samples were collected, spaced one metre apart comprising 5kg of weathered material from the trench sidewall at the base of the trenches. - A further 43 channel samples, over a distance of 66m, were collected along the base of two 4 – 6 m high exposures in proximity to a significant digging site at a location called Ziatoyah. - Analysis for Au only was carried out by ALS in Ghana. No QA/QC issues were reported. Rock Chip Sampling - During 2022-24 Hamak Gold geologists undertook detailed structural mapping in the Ziatoyah discovery area of the Nimba licence. - Where interesting rock outcrops were encountered, rock chip sampling of some hand specimen sized material (approx. 5kg each sample) was undertaken. These samples were consigned to the Liberia Geochemical Services Inc. (LGS) for crushing and preparation of material for onward consignment and assay to SGS Ghana. Drill core sampling: - Hamak Diamond core drilling method was used to obtain HQ core (in the regolith) and NQ core (for fresh rock) at 47.6 mm sized core diameter. - Upon extraction, the core was cleaned and laid out in core boxes according to depth. - Drilling was orientated, during the 2nd Phase Drilling (1,500m), using the spear headed orientation tool at the end of every 3m run. Orientation of core holes was not performed during the 1st Phase Drilling (450m) primarily due to short length of holes. - Following Alpha & Beta measurement on the orientated core, the entire core was cut in half with one half being selectively sampled and the rest retained and safely stored. - During the 1st Phase Drilling, the entire half cut core was sampled with 3 – 5 kgs collected from each metre and prepared (pulverised) to produce a 50g aliquot.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- During the 2nd Phase Drilling programme only core with signs of mineralisation was sampled; each sample being 1m in length and up to 5 kgs. - For the recent drilling conducted by First Au Limited the core was not orientated. All of hole FAD25-001 has been sampled at 1m intervals and some non-mineralized. core have been sampled with 2m interval and consigned to an accredited laboratory for fire assay for gold according to the standard operating procedures implemented by Hamak Gold (above) with minor amendment. FAU sent 150g pulp instead of 50g and insert STD sample by FAU its own. - Further 500g crushed sample will be sent for SFA assay purpose.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).	- Both the 1st Phase and 2nd Phase diamond core drilling programme at Ziatoyah was conducted by Cestos Drilling of Monrovia Liberia using, initially, an Ingetrol Explorer Plus MD3 man-portable rig drilling triple tube NQ diameter core. The 2nd Phase was drilled using an Altas Copco cs 1000 track mounted rig. - Core was orientated, during the 2nd Phase Drilling, using a spear headed orientation tool at the end of every 3m run. - A rating system of the “spear” method orientation was devised (from 1 = poor recognition of impact site to 5 = excellent recognition of impact site) where runs rated as 1 being discarded for structural measurement purposes. - The most recent drilling by First Au Limited has been conducted by Hit N Drill contractor, under contracted agreement with the Company. The rig used is a CS-1000 with NTW core of 56.8mm size. The drill core collected has not been orientated. - Downhole survey by Gyro inclinometer was conducted at EOH. The variation of inclination are within reasonable range.
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.	Core recovery was measured for every 3 m drill run by FAU geologists using a steel tape, comparing the recovered core length with the drilled interval. Except for major loss within the regolith zone, overall core recovery was excellent, commonly approaching 100%, and in some competent sections slightly exceeding 100% due to core swelling and expansion in the barrel. In the mineralised zones, core recovery consistently exceeded 95%. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been observed, and no evidence of preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material is considered to have occurred. The sample recovery is considered adequate and reliable for reporting of Exploration Results. Core collection from the core barrel was always supervised by a Hamak Gold and First Au’s geologists. Likewise, there were close supervision during the core cutting process.
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	Hamak Gold and First Au Limited geologists carried out a preliminary log of the drill core with the support of a gold exploration consultants from Liberia and China (>30 year’s experience) who have been tasked with logging according to a) lithology, b) Veining and Jointing, c) Alteration packages and d) RQD. The level of detail is suitable for preliminary resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>intersections logged.</i>	- All cores were photographed using an Olympus Tough digital camera - The 1st Phase drilling comprise 450m of core of which 100% were sampled. The 2nd Phase drilling comprised 1,000m of core of which some 40% were sampled. - The recent drilling by First Au has completed five holes for 948.90m. Hole 1 (240m) has been sampled in its entirety at 1m intervals. Holes 2 (280.50m) and 3 (264.50m) sampled only areas where there was visible mineralisation. Hole 4 was abandoned at 97.7m due to unstable ground (flooding). Hole 5 was completed at 100.20m but has not been sampled due to lack of visible mineralization.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample Preparation: - Soil, channel, rock chip and drill core samples were all treated at a "Fit for Purpose" Preparation Laboratory located in Monrovia, Liberia, (for all drilling conducted to date including by First Au Limited). - Liberia Geochemical Services Inc. (LGS) provided dried screened aliquots of 75% passing 75 microns with kraft paper bags along with blanks comprising pulverized beach sand. - LGS performed a crush and pulp QC test at the start of each batch and at a frequency of 25th sample in every batch. QC data with graphs indicating QC performance for each batch of samples prepared were provided to the company. - The LGS facility undergoes an external audit every six months by an accredited body. No irregularities were reported for any of Hamak Gold's consignments. - All drill cores were cut in half, with one half being retained. - In the 1st Phase drilling 100% cores were sampled (from the half cut) while in the 2nd Phase drilling some 40% were sampled where mineralisation was suspected. The drilling of FADD25-001 has been sampled every metre down hole. - Duplicate samples and blanks were introduced every 20m down-the-hole where core sampling was considered. - FAU core was cut in half, with one half being retained. FAU inserted STD sample on our own. - More crushed sample which prepared by LGS will be sent to SGS Ghana for SFA purpose. - QAQC procedure of testing STD sample shows reasonable grade error of less than 3%.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Soil Sampling - One sample in every sequential 20 samples was selected as a "blank" while separately field duplicates comprising one sample in every 20 collected were collected for QA/QC purposes. - Samples were analysed by renowned ALS Global (with samples being treated in Ireland, RSA and Ghana), using Method: AuME-TL43 on 25-gram aliquots. Au was recovered by aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish and reported by certified analysis - At the ALS laboratories, QC was performed by the analysis of four different lab standards with appropriate certified levels of gold similar to that expected from the soil samples. All results have acceptable levels of accuracy. Rock Chip Sampling - No duplicates or sample splits were taken for the rock chip sampling - Best assay results of 37g/t Au, 45g/t Au and 6.13g/t Au were achieved from the rock chip sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- The results for the 37g/t Au and 45g/t Au have been previously announced on the LSE by Hamak Gold on 28 June 2022. The result for the 6.13g/t Au rock chip sample has not previously been announced by Hamak Gold, but the result has been verified by FAU during its project due diligence exercise. Drill Sampling: - Drill core pulp samples (50g) were dispatched predominantly to ALS Ghana and analysed for Ore Grade Au using an optimal fire assay flux recipe and a rigorous quality control programme by Hamak. The method used was: Au-AA24. - No issues were reported by ALS for any of the drill core samples analysed or from the quality control procedures practiced. - The recent pulp (150g) samples from the First Au Limited drilling of hole FADD25-001 and half of hole FADD25-002 were consigned to SGS in China. The assay method was FAA303. Pulp samples from the second part of FADD25-002 and for the hole FADD25-003 were consigned to SGS in Ghana. Both SGS laboratories are accredited to industry standards. - FAU geologists insert a range of STD sample in sample sequences, the results were reported to the company. - Total 39 of STD, duplicates and blank sample were inserted into sample sequence. - Evaluation of STD, blanks and duplicates indicate the assays appear to be within acceptable limits of variability. - The laboratory uses a series of repeated assay to calibrate the NFA. The result of repeated assay indicated large variation of grade which might be indicative of nugget effect, further Screen Fire Assay is engaged to verify current NFA result - All analytical works was completed by an independent analytical laboratory. - Core sample size follows industry standard best practice and is considered appropriate for this style of mineralization.
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.	- All drill core was examined in the field by an experienced independent consultant geologist with 30 years of gold exploration. - Hamak Gold also employed the services of independent consultant, Dr Colin Andrew (40 years experience in gold exploration) to review all geochemical and drill core results. - First Au recently employed the services of two highly experienced gold geologists from the Geological Survey of Shandong in China, who have been present on the project for four months overseeing the recent mapping and drilling programmes. - Geochemical, rock chip and core drill sampling at Hamak Gold is determined through the establishment of industry standard sampling procedures. - Geochem and drill data is stored on Excel format with backups retained on external hard drives. - Field data was captured by experienced geologists and verified by the Hamak COO of the company and more recently by the Shandong consulting geologists and independent consultant. - No adjustments have been made to any assay data.
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.	All soil sample and rock chip sample positions, trench start and finish positions and all drill collars were surveyed by Garmin GPSMAP 66s instruments using Map Spheroid: WGS 84.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Soil Sampling: • Geochemical sampling was undertaken on a grid pattern orientated to the NE regional structural trend with traverse sample lines spaced 500m (reconnaissance) or 250m (detailed work at the Ziatoyah prospect) apart with samples collected every 50 metres along the traverse lines. • Where mineralisation was suspected, based on the degree of surface digging, the traverse line spacing was reduced to 250m interval. • Sampling was conducted at 1 m intervals within visually mineralised zones and at 2 m intervals within unmineralized granodiorite host rocks. The current hole (FADD25-001) was designed as a twin to verify the historical Hamak Gold drillhole NZ22-001 of dip direction, with a 7 m step-back to avoid surface disturbance caused by local artisanal pits. The new hole was drilled at a dip of 60° toward the same azimuth as NZ22-001 (previously drilled at 45°). The spacing and distribution of drill data are appropriate for verification of previous drilling results and assessment of geological continuity. The data are suitable for reporting of Exploration Results but are not yet sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation. No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	• No sample compositing was applied • The orientation of the sampling lines was designed to sample perpendicular to the suspected mineralization trend, likewise for the drilling orientation so as not to produce sample bias of the drill core. • For FADD25001, The mineralised zone has been confirmed by lithological correlation with NZ22001 to dip approximately 60° toward the southeast, with granodiorite observed in both hanging wall and footwall positions. No orientation survey was conducted for this hole due to the unavailability of orientation tools in the area. The previous Hamak Gold drilling (NZ23 series holes) used the spear method, which suggested a westerly dip; however, results from the current hole (FADD25-001) confirm that the mineralisation actually dips toward the southeast. The drilling orientation is considered appropriate to test the relatively true thickness and continuity of mineralisation (10-20% discount to the true thickness).
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• Hamak Gold and First Au have maintained a strict Chain of Custody procedure managed through the issuance of Sample Control forms from the licence site & field base camp to the LGS Preparation laboratory in Monrovia. • All consignments required the senior field geologist to sign for the release of the consignment which, upon receipt at the Preparation Laboratory on Monrovia, required the facility manager to sign acceptance thereof. • In transit from the field, all samples were accompanied (in a vehicle) personally by either the Hamak COO or assigned senior geologist. Sign off for each consignment took place at the LGS facility prior to the start of any work done. • All samples dispatched from the LGS Prep. Lab had to be accompanied by an Export Permit obtained from the Liberian Geological Survey which inspected but did not tamper with the aliquots in consignment.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Prepared samples were consigned to ALS and SGS facilities and an appropriate courier engaged to ensure the safe arrival of the packaged samples at the respective laboratories.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	- Hamak Gold's entire database (2022-2023) for geochemical soil sampling, trenching and drill sampling results were reviewed by independent consultant, Colin Andrew DSc ARSM MIMMM FGS FSEG CEng, which is available to FAU. - The recent drilling database is maintained by the senior FAU geologists.

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.	- Hamak Gold obtained from the Liberian Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) a Mineral Exploration Licence (No. MEL7001518) on 3rd May 2018 for an initial three-year tenure covering 985.6 km² within the Nimba County whose eastern boundary is defined by the Liberia / Cote D'Ivoire border. - A one-year special extension due to the disruption caused by the Covid 19 pandemic was issued in 21st April 2021. - Application for a 2-year extension, permissible by law (Minerals Act 2000) in May 2022, was approved by the MME on 17th August 2022. This licence expired on 2nd May 2024. - In December 2024, Hamak Gold's subsidiary, 79 Resources, applied for a Mineral Exploration Licence covering an 831 km² area in the Nimba County covering almost the same area as the original licence. This application was granted by the MME on 23rd January 2025 for MEL 7012725 and is valid for three years.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The area under licence for mineral exploration (MEL7012725) is under explored. In 2004, Liberty International Mineral Corporation (LIMC) held ground within the western and southern part of the licence and reported results from 206 samples with some anomalous thresholds ranging from 150-400 ppb from stream samples. LIMC withdrew from Liberia in 2008 following the Global Financial Crisis.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The project area is situated within an Archean greenstone belt characterized primarily by metamorphosed mafic volcanic/igneous/dolerite sequences. These volcanic precursors, originally basaltic in composition, have undergone amphibolite-facies metamorphism, resulting in the formation of amphibolites that host orogenic gold mineralization in structurally favourable zones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	The relative Hamak Gold and First Au announcements contain tables summarising the relevant drill hole information.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.	Only actual geochem results, rock chip sampling results and drill core assay results have been reported upon. No weighting averaging techniques have been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	• During the 1st Phase Drilling programme, which contained significant mineralisation in one particular shallow gold intercept from hole NZ22-001, where a result of 7 g/t Au over 20m was recorded. The hole was inclined at 45 degrees. The drill core was not orientated during this drill phase and so the true geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is not well known. • The 20m intersection is the down hole length. The true width is not known but estimated at being ~ 18m. • The recent drilling by FAU has reported two wide mineralized zones from hole FADD25-001 of 29m at 0.97g/t Au and 8m at 2.55g/t Au. • These intersections by FAU confirm the depth continuity, and widening, of the mineralized zones intersected by Hamak gold in hole NZ22-001. Meanwhile, it has confirmed that mineralisation is sloppily (60 degree) dip SE.
<i>Diagrams</i>	• <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	• A schematic cross section of the mineralized holes NZ22-001 and FADD25-001 is show in the FAU announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	• <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	• Results are reported as provided by the laboratory. There are insufficient results to undertake a comprehensive reporting.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	• <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	• None.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	• FAU is implementing a focused exploration strategy to advance the Nimba Gold Project JV toward resource definition. As part of this strategy detailed structural mapping has been completed across the Ziatoyah discovery area. • Following on from the mapping a 3,000m diamond drilling programme has commenced which is targeting priority structural targets to confirm the presence of flat dipping mineralized structure, along strike and closely monitoring both lithological and alteration indicators. • Management aims to confirm the model of structural control of mineralization followed by estimating a meaningful resource base within a practical timeframe.