
**DRILLING UPDATE AT MORNING STAR GOLD MINE -
CONTINUED GOLD ASSAYS FROM STACPOOLE NORTH**

AuStar Gold Limited (ASX: AUL) ('AuStar Gold' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide an update in relation to the ongoing Diamond Drilling into the Stacpoole North structure at the Morning Star Gold Mine:

Highlights Include:

- Encouraging gold assays recovered from a further 3 drill holes in Stacpoole North Structure
- Drill highlights:
 - MSA30: 2.50m @ 3.07 g/t Au from 30.50m downhole, including:
 - 0.60m @ 6.02 g/t Au
 - MSA31: 1.83m @ 5.86 g/t Au from 21.17m downhole, including
 - 0.60m @ 15.33 g/t Au
 - MSA32: 4.90m @ 2.67 g/t Au from 28.05m downhole, including
 - 0.40m @ 6.70 g/t Au and 0.60m @ 7.58 g/t Au
- Structure shows a higher gold grade envelope within the mineralised zone, providing encouragement that this target may be a potential economically mineable structure

CEO Mr Tom de Vries said: *"The current drilling into the Stacpoole North Structure continues to return favourable results confirming the exploration potential of the area. The presence of a higher grade zone of mineralisation within the broader grade envelope is highly encouraging and multiple intersections into the structure are allowing us to better define the higher grade structural controls.*

The first phase of exploration drilling will soon be completed with the drill rig scheduled to be relocated to the 6 Level in preparation for additional drilling into the McNally's Reef structure."

Drill Program in the Morning Star Adit

As previously reported in recent ASX announcements, AuStar is continuing to test the Stacpoole North target. Focusing initially around drill hole MS357 (**4.10m @ 18.80 g/t Au - incl. 0.30m @ 216.00g/t Au**) and now including MSA29 (**6.35m @ 4.33 g/t Au – incl 2.05m @ 10.18 g/t Au**). The Stacpoole North structure is interpreted to be a shallow northerly dipping structure. This structure is the second of the three (3) initial exploration targets identified earlier this year by AuStar within the Morning Star Dyke above the No. 9 Level.

Based upon the drill results to date, the Stacpoole North structure is indicating that a higher gold grade envelope exists within the wider mineralised zone, in an area that is accessible being approximately 30-40m vertically above the Level 4 of the Morning Star shaft. This provides encouragement for this zone to be included within AuStar Gold's minerals inventory.

Table 1. Drill Hole and Significant Intersection.

HOLE ID	Sample ID	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t) Au	Comment
MSA30	A7648	30.50	30.90	0.40	3.21	30.50 – 33.00m combined to 2.50m @ 3.07g/t Au. including 32.00 – 32.60m 0.60m @ 6.02g/t Au
MSA30	A7649	30.90	31.35	0.45	1.01	
MSA30	A7650	31.35	32.00	0.65	1.75	
MSA30	A7651	32.00	32.60	0.60	6.02	
MSA30	A7652	32.60	33.00	0.40	2.95	
MSA31	A7689	21.17	21.35	0.18	1.91	21.17 – 23.00m combined to 1.83m @ 5.86g/t Au. including 21.65 – 22.25m 0.60m @ 15.33g/t Au
MSA31	NS*	21.35	21.65	0.30	0.00	
MSA31	A7690	21.65	22.25	0.60	15.33	
MSA31	A7691	22.25	22.40	0.15	0.45	
MSA31	A7692	22.40	23.00	0.60	1.86	
MSA32	A7746	28.05	28.50	0.45	1.51	28.05 – 32.95m combined to 4.90m @ 2.67g/t Au. including 30.50 – 31.50m 1.00m @ 7.23g/t Au
MSA32	A7747	28.50	29.00	0.50	1.15	
MSA32	A7748	29.00	29.50	0.50	0.98	
MSA32	A7749	29.50	30.00	0.50	1.39	
MSA32	A7750	30.00	30.50	0.50	2.62	
MSA32	A7751	30.50	30.90	0.40	6.70	
MSA32	A7752	30.90	31.50	0.60	7.58	
MSA32	A7753	31.50	32.30	0.80	1.40	
MSA32	A7754	32.30	32.95	0.65	1.51	

*NS – No Sample due to loss of core – no recovery.

Table 2. Drill Hole Locations.

Hole_ID	MineGrid East	MineGrid North	RL (m)	Dip	Dir (MineGrid)	EOH (m)	Status
MSA30	8099.96	13085.91	687.86	-38.0	306.0	42.40	Completed
MSA31	8100.66	13085.34	687.98	-58.0	302.0	44.80	Completed
MSA32*	8101.0*	13085.0*	688.2*	-48.0*	005.0	27.0	Completed
MSA33*	8101.0*	13085.0*	688.2*	-24.0*	317.5	87.0	Completed – Assays pending

*Coordinates are from drill design. Not yet surveyed.

Figure 1: Plan Showing Location of Drilling Results and Stacpoole North Structure.

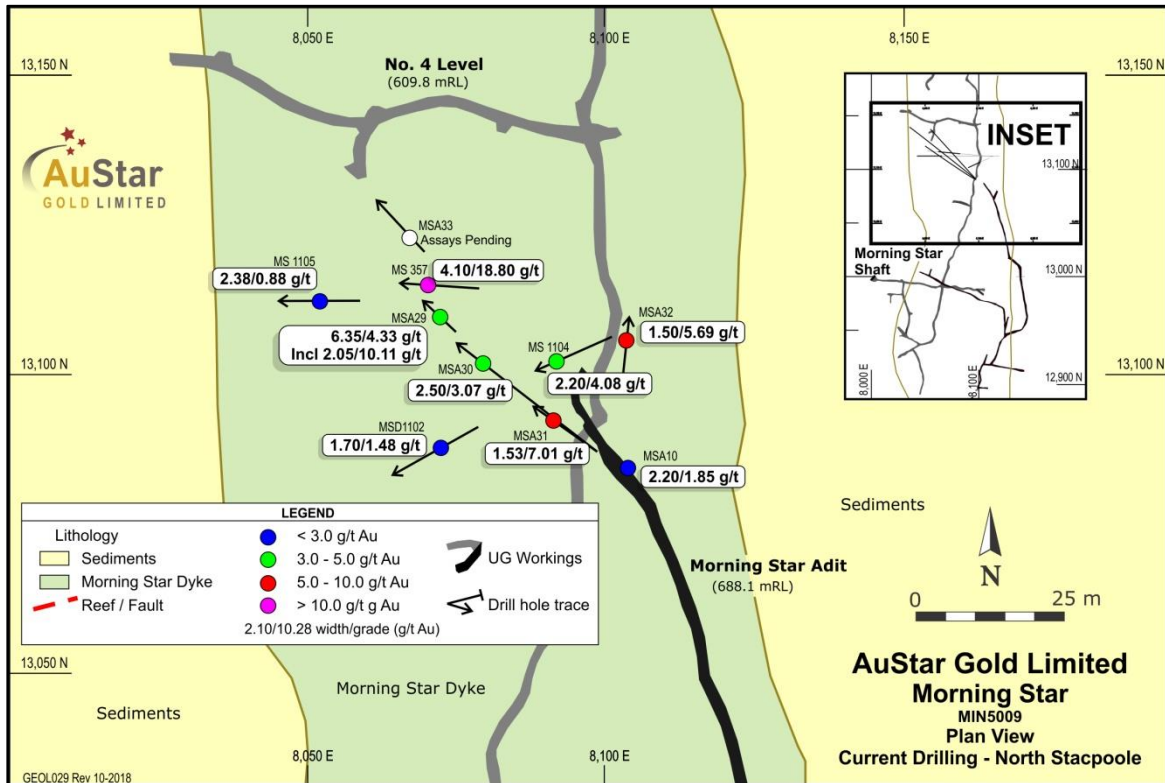
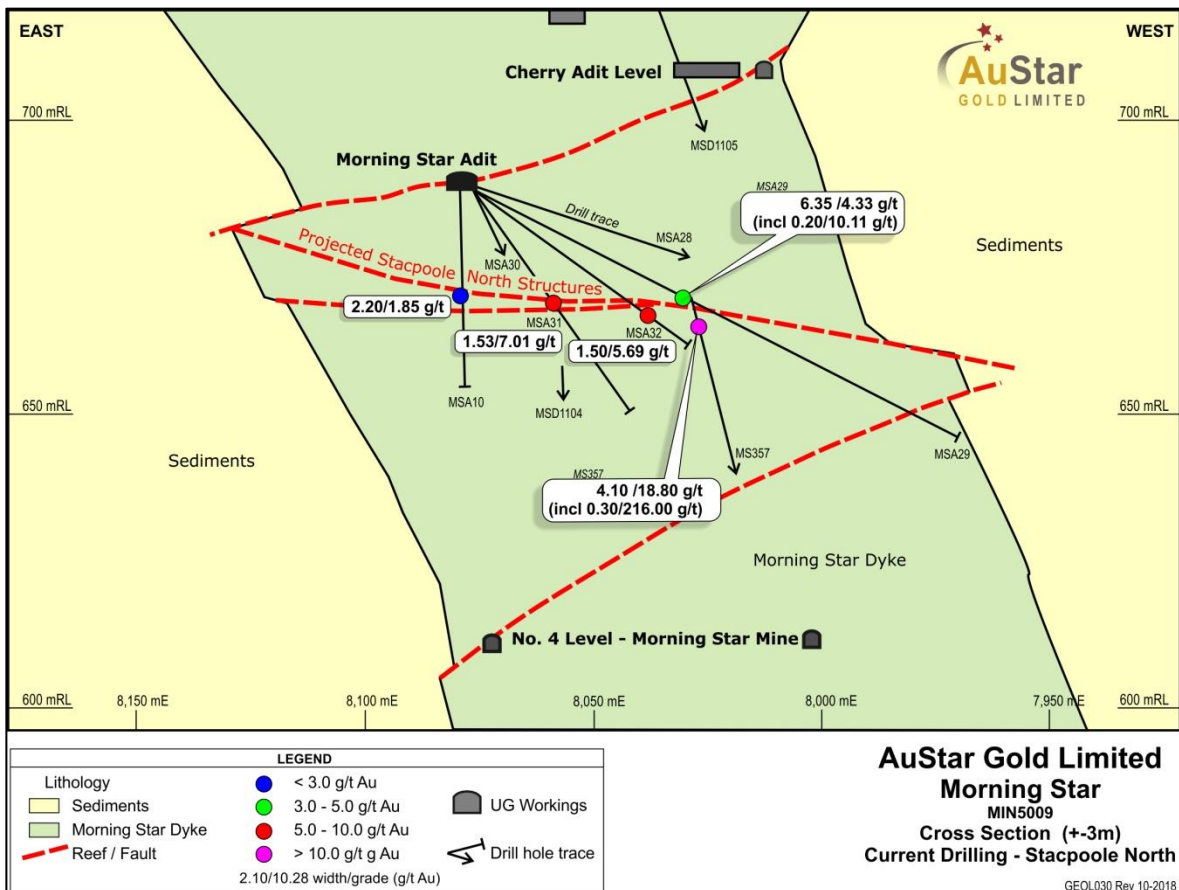


Figure 2: Cross section Along Line of MSA29 through Stacpoole North Structure.



About AuStar Gold Limited:

AuStar Gold is focused on building a valuable minerals inventory to generate sustainable economic production from its portfolio of advanced high-grade gold projects - with significant infrastructure including processing plant, a strategic tenement footprint, and prospectively-well positioned for near-term mining.

In addition, AuStar Gold intends to develop its adjoining tenements in the Walhalla to Jamieson gold district (particularly the prolific Woods Point Dyke Swarm) into low cost high grade gold production projects

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration activities and exploration results is based geological information compiled by Mr Peter de Vries, (BAppSc) a consulting geologist, on behalf of AuStar Gold Limited. Mr de Vries is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAIMM) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and is a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code), having more than five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in this report, and to the activity for which he is accepting responsibility. Mr de Vries consents to the publishing of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full drill core has been submitted for analysis. The drill core is LTK 48 (35.3mm diameter) in size. Sample intervals are between 0.30 and 1.0 metres as the mineralization consists of multiple narrow veins within a diorite host. Samples are dried and pulverized to 90% passing -75µm 50g charge is taken and fire assayed to produce solid prill. Prill is dissolved in acid and grade determined by AAS.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Morning Star diamond drilling program is being undertaken utilizing a pneumatically powered Kempe diamond drill producing LTK 48 size drill core (and capable of drilling up and down holes to angles of ~85 degrees. Drilling is being carried out by rig owned by Starwest Drilling. Down hole surveys have been carried out. All collar positions will be surveyed upon completion of the program
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The core is marked up and measured by geologists. Core recovered (CR) is compared with the metres drilled (MD, recorded by the drillers in their 'run sheets') and a 'core recovery' percentage is calculated; $CR/MD \times 100 = \% \text{ recovered}$. Vein density is random and variable within the gross structural controls. Vein orientation takes two preferred orientations. The general "type" vein orientation is a flat ~10 degree dipping TVA with the second orientation being a conjugate set which are generally smaller but cut the previous veinset with minor displacements
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logs exist for all of the drillholes on the property. The history of Exploration on the property has seen the one set of log codes utilized consistently. The logging describes the dominant and minor rock types, colour, mineralisation, oxidation, alteration, vein type, core recovery, basic structure (hardness has not been logged). Some geotechnical logging has taken place, though in most cases the existence of extensive underground development has meant that geotechnical work has been more focused on underground exposures. Core is photographed after markup and before sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marked core for sampling is also photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full core has been sampled Core samples were assayed at the Gekko laboratory located in Ballarat. Total pulverization before subsampling for assay is carried out at the lab by grinding via a mixer mill to 90% passing -75 microns. Final grade determination is by Fire Assay with an AAS finish. Fire assay charge size is 50 grams.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>A standard sample is randomly inserted for approximately every 15 – 20 samples that are submitted.</p> <p>Laboratory blanks and random rechecks are also utilized by Gekko</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reported data was subjected to validation and verification prior to release Submitted standards are tabled and compared to stated value Data from logging and assay is being entered into excel and imported into a 3D computer modeling programs for modeling and geological analysis.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes were located by direct measurement from underground survey points. Contract surveyors will pick up collars on completion of program for high level of accuracy. The coordinates used are a local mine grid with Morning Star Shaft collar points used as centre coordinate 8000mE and 13000mN. The vertical axis is ASL (m). All bearings are rotated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 degrees counter-clockwise from true (Grid) north, 60.5 degrees from Magnetic North. • The topography control is of a high standard.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling has been carried out from underground drill cuddies. Reported drill holes are designed to intersect projected structural target at around 10 metre centres • The aim of the drill program is to test for the presence of unmined mineralised structures that may contain economically definable amounts of gold. • Sample compositing has not been applied for individual assays. • Where an interval of grade has been composited the Weighted Average Grade is width of intersection (W) multiplied by grade (G) divided by the Sum of the Total Width. $Avg\ Grade = \frac{W_1 \times G_1 + W_2 \times G_2 + \dots + W_n \times G_n}{\sum W}$.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling has been targeted to intersect mineralized veins at a steep angle, although some oblique holes have been drilled due to the locations of available drill sites. However, this has been taken into account in such a way as to eliminate sampling bias. • No significant sample bias based on drill hole orientation is noted • The mineralisation at the Morning Star mine consist of quartz infilled reverse faults of varying dips and orientations located with the Morning Star Diorite dyke.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chain of custody for samples was managed by AuStar Gold Ltd, with an established set of procedures designed to maintain sample security
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No independent review has been undertaken of the announced drill results

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> • <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Morning Star mine is located within MIN5009, which is wholly owned by AuStar Gold and its subsidiaries. • The assets were acquired from receivers in 2016. • The Morning Star mine is located approximately 90km southeast of Mansfield in Eastern Victoria, near the town of Woods Point. • The Rose of Denmark lies within MIN5299 and is wholly owned by AuStar Gold and its subsidiaries.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Morning Star Gold mine has been intermittently active since 1861, with a large number of owners and operators. The mine was operated by Gold Mines of Australia between 1930 and 1960, and then briefly operated by Morning Star Gold Mines NL until 1963. Production up to that point has been variably estimated to be between 630,000 and 830,000 oz Au at grades from 25-30 g/t Au. Mount Conqueror acquired the asset in 1993 and carried out exploration development under that name and then subsequently under the name of Morning Star Gold. The company went into suspension in June 2012 and receivership in 2014.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project area lies within the Woods Point – Walhalla Synclinorium structural domain of the Melbourne zone, a northwest-trending belt of tightly folded Early Devonian Walhalla Group sandy turbidites. The domain is bounded by the Enoch's Point and Howe's Creek Faults, both possible detachment-related splay structures that may have controlled the intrusion of the Woods Point Dyke Swarm and provided the conduits for gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids. The local structural zone is referred to as the Ross Creek Faults Zone (RCFZ) Most gold mineralisation in the Woods Point to Gaffney's Creek corridor occurs as structurally-controlled quartz ladder vein systems hosted by dioritic dyke bulges. Rose of Denmark exhibits all these characteristics
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See table in above document
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In all previous ASX releases the assays are given 'un-cut' unless otherwise stated & weighted averaging of results is used: in which the average grade is the sum of the products of length and grade for each sample in the interval, divided by the total length of the interval. A nominal cutoff of 0.1g/t is used for identification of potentially significant intercepts for reporting purposes. Most of the reported intercepts are shown in sufficient detail, including gold maxima and subintervals, to allow the reader to make an assessment of the balance of high and low grades in the intercept. Metal equivalents are not used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>stated.</i>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineralised structures at Morning Star are variable in orientation, and therefore drill orientations have been adjusted from place to place in order to allow intersection angles as close as possible to true widths. • Exploration results have been reported as an interval with 'from' and 'to' stated in tables of significant economic intercepts. Tables clearly indicate that true widths will generally be narrower than those reported. • An estimate of true width can be made based on the known strike of mineralised quartz veins or quartz breccias, although it should be noted that these features are not absolutely planar and anastomosing does occur, with variable strike and dip.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See attached figures and plates.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only initial significant results for the first hole is shown . Future drilling results will be followed by basic data.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results of an ongoing structural reappraisal of the mine are presented in some of the diagrams in this release. • These diagrams are schematic in nature based on field observations yet to be fully digitized in 3D space (this work is ongoing)
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further exploration drilling from underground is planned, along in order to gain confidence regarding drilled grades. • Gaining a correlation between drilled grades and recovered grades from large scale sampling is a key aim of this program and will be a significant factor in reporting resources and reserves to appropriate standards

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Section 3 does not pertain to this report.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Section 4 does not pertain to this report.