

AuStar Gold Limited ACN 107 180 441
Registered office: 6 Bridge Street, Woods Point, VIC 3723

MORNING STAR MINE: PRODUCTION AND GEOLOGY UPDATE

Highlights:

- **New technical team is re-evaluating and prioritising projects to support mine expansion and increase life of mine**
- **Production experience over recent months and spectacular sample results within current work faces support an increasingly confident view of the Company's production outlook**
- **8 Level diamond drilling program expanded to test prognosed northern extensions of both McNally and Stones reefs**

AuStar Gold Limited (ASX: AUL, or the Company) is pleased to provide the following update to shareholders regarding the evolving geological and production outlook at the Company's flagship Morning Star mining operation at Woods Point, Victoria.



Fig (1): Morning Star Mine, circa 1880



Fig (2): Morning Star operations after recent snowfall, August 2020

The Morning Star mine historically produced ~857koz gold at an average grade of ~26.5g/t Au.

AuStar Gold is currently mining Morning Star at grades above 10g/t gold in McNally Reef*.

The Company's new technical team is undertaking a comprehensive review of operations, integrating geological models of current working areas with recent mining experience and an enhanced sampling regime (sampling ≤ 50 cm in mineralised structures, reflecting the nuggety nature of Morning Star gold mineralisation).

*See AuStar Gold ASX release *July Operations and Production Update* 13 August 2020

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Morning Star Mine: Production Improvements

The latest modelling of McNally Reef suggests that a robust increase in near term production - from this work area alone - is likely to be sustainable. Longer-term approaches to mine planning and operational efficiencies are resulting in higher production rates relative to allocated resources; utilising existing infrastructure, minimal development is likely to be required to deliver multi-level ore-handling and trucking operations and hence sustained increased production output.

Given that the Company does not expect to report a maiden JORC resource estimate at Morning Star in the near term, it is constrained in providing further guidance and cannot report internal resource estimates being used to guide production planning.

The Company wants to make it clear to shareholders, however, that on all the information currently available to the business, the technical team is planning for long-term and ongoing operations, evolving through continued geological definition of further mineralised zones and mineable areas.

McNally Reef has contributed production of >10g/t Au at Morning Star for several months, with current experience and geological mapping providing significant confidence that these plans are robust and supported.

Drive	Width (m)	Au g/t
1# Panel 1 NOD	0.15	1390
	0.30	250
	0.30	1580
2# SL2 NOD	0.3	26.7
	0.4	10.5
	0.4	87.7
3# SL2 Dec 2.2	0.4	162
	0.3	2740
	0.25	148
	1.0	15.20
	0.25	1700
4# SL2 Dec 2.5	0.25	148
	0.5	54.60
	0.2	47.8
5# SL1 NOD	0.4	340

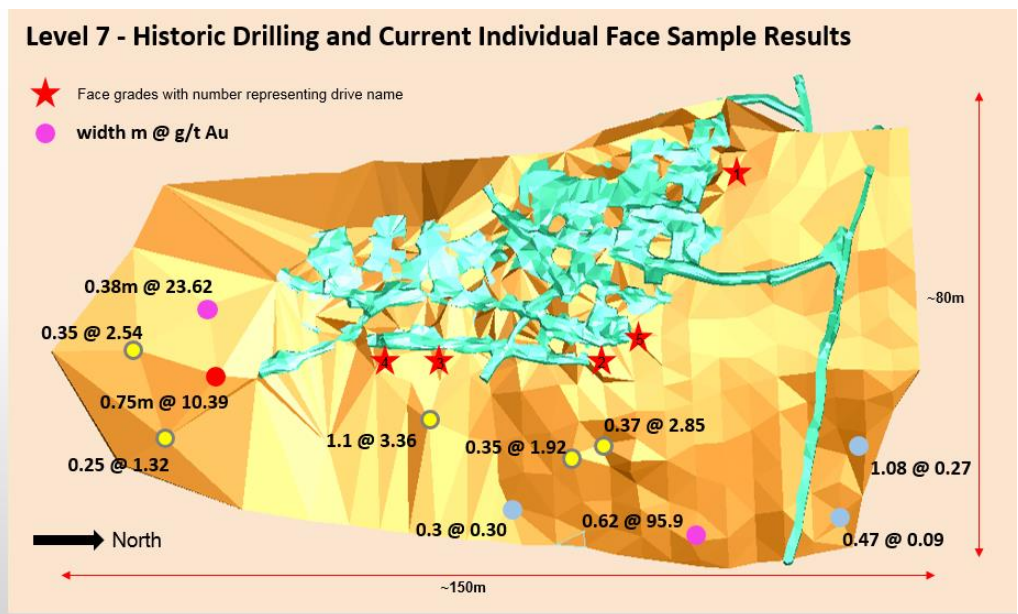


Fig (3): August 2020 McNally Reef model with recent panel face samples and drill hole intercepts overlaid (Plan View).

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Fig (4): Face samples marked up 7 Level, Panel #1 North Ore Drive (NOD).

Morning Star Mine Geology Plan:

The Company’s technical team is re-evaluating and re-prioritising projects to support mine expansion. By re-assessing historical levels, further additions to production areas are foreseeable.

Diamond drilling on 8 Level* has been significantly expanded and is targeting:

- McNally Reef north and south along strike;
- Stones reef north along strike, and up and down dip;
- Maxwells reef (interpreted as an offset extension of McNally) north along strike and down dip; and
- Interaction of Tills Reef with the McNally and Stones reefs.

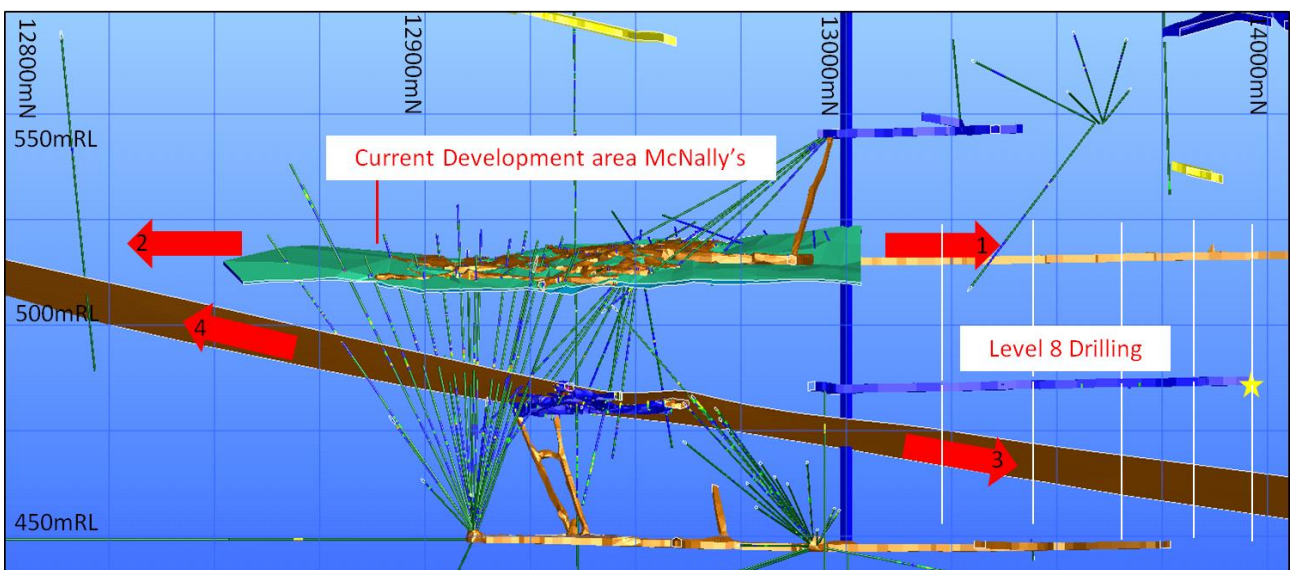


Fig (5): **Long Section looking West:** Current work areas at McNally and Stones reefs with prognosed extensions and 8 Level (radial) diamond drilling, currently being undertaken at Morning Star by the Company’s drilling team: (1) McNally Reef open north; (2) McNally Reef open south; (3) Stones Reef open north; (4) Stones Reef open south.

* See AuStar Gold Limited ASX release *Drilling Recommendations at Morning Star* 23 July 2020.

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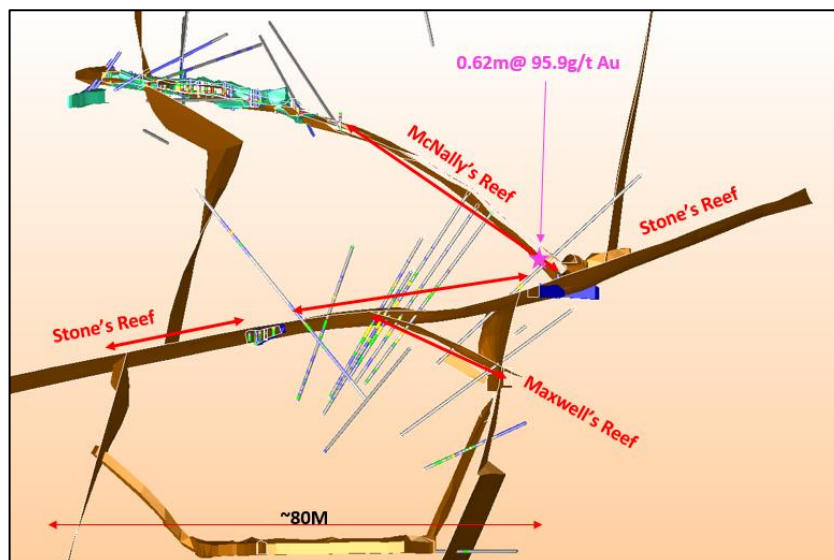


Fig (6): Current conceptual models of the Company's McNally and Stones production areas with prognosed extensions, including the Maxwells Reef structure.

Updated In-Mine Drilling Program:

Based on the opportunities identified in zones adjacent to current mining areas, recent diamond drilling around 8 Level has been substantially extended to further delineate McNally and Stones extensions to the north (see Fig. 5). This drilling is expected to continue for the next 2-3 months, alongside the broader Morning Star program*, with results to be released at the conclusion of the campaign, or on an interim basis as required.

Initial testing of the Age of Progress structure from the Morning Star Adit was completed in July (see AuStar Gold ASX release *July Operations and Production Update* 13 August 2020) with assay results pending. Drilling results from initial holes on 8 Level are also expected imminently.

Released for, and on behalf of, the board of AuStar Gold Limited.

AuStar Gold welcomes shareholder communication and invites all interested shareholders to make contact at any time.

For Further Information:

Philip Amery
Chair
AuStar Gold Limited
philip.amery@austargold.com
T: +61 402 091 180

* See AuStar Gold Limited ASX release *Drilling Recommences at Morning Star* 23 July 2020.



ASX Release

19 August 2020

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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 current production from Morning Star. 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.

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this report that relates to exploration and mining activities and based geological information compiled by Jason Larocca, (BSc, MSc), a Senior Geologist employed by AuStar Gold Limited.

Jason Larocca is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and is a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration and mining 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. Jason Larocca consents to the publishing of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer:

Statements in this document that are forward-looking and involve numerous risk and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected results are based on the Company's current beliefs and assumptions regarding a large number of factors affecting its business. There can be no assurance that (i) the Company has correctly measured or identified all of the factors affecting its business or their extent or likely impact; (ii) the publicly available information with respect to these factors on which the Company's analysis is based is complete or accurate; (iii) the Company's analysis is correct; or (iv) the Company's strategy, which is based in part on this analysis, will be successful.

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APPENDIX 1: Complete Assay Results of a few current faces showing high grade results in figure 3:

Date Mapped	Drive	Sample ID	Assay Width	Au g/t	Face Grade Au g/t (includes dilution)
26/07/2020	L7 Panel 1 NOD	12635	1.50	2.27	32.56
		12636	0.30	5.97	
		12637	0.15	1390* (120)	
		12638	0.30	250* (120)	
		12639	0.30	1580* (120)	
		12640	0.25	1.02	
		12641	0.30	18.30	
05/08/2020	L7 SL2 SOD Dec 2.5	F12660	1.20	0.58	31.01
		F12661	0.3	12	
		F12662	0.25	1700* (120)	
		F12663	0.25	148	
		F12664	1.0	15.2	
		F12665	0.4	3.33	
		F12666	0.3	2740* (120)	
		F12667	0.3	0.72	
31/07/2020	L7 SL2 SOD Dec 2.2	F12644	0.5	0.41	35.31
		F12645	0.2	0.69	
		F12646	0.7	1.81	
		F12647	0.2	0.23	
		F12648	0.4	162	
		F12649	.04	87.7	
21/07/2020	L7 SL2 NOD	F12624	1.5	1.27	6.11
		F12625	0.3	26.7	
		F12626	0.4	10.5	
		F12627	0.4	2.76	
21/07/2020	L7 SL1 NOD	F12618	0.5	1.06	32.25
		F12619	0.4	3408 (120)	
		F12620	0.8	0.1	
		F12621	0.3	34.5	
		F12622	0.3	61.3	
		F12623	0.1	0.07	

*note cut to 120g/t Au.

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APPENDIX 2: Complete 2019 drill results showing extension to McNally Reef in figure 3:

Hole_ID	MineGrid East	MineGrid North	RL (m)	Dip	Dir (MineGrid)	EOH (m)	Date Drilled
MS407	8018.36	12990.78	448.8	+34.2	146.6	113.5	na
MS416	8018.3	12991.44	449.66	+38.3	121.1	94.9	na
MS442	8018.54	12991.99	449.63	+43.6	93.9	82.3	na
MS444	8018.01	12991.07	449.52	+42	146.5	89	na
MS446	8018.05	12991.09	449.57	+44.9	144.4	81.3	na
MS448	8061.48	13019.12	452.8	+56	198.5	100.75	na
L9005	8031.03	12911.04	451.49	+55	179.5	85.07	23/01/2019
L9007	8031.31	12911.09	451.44	+52.5	160.5	35	08/02/2019
L9026	8030.58	12911.34	451.68	+75.2	65.3	62.5	02/07/2019
L9028	8030.73	12911.23	451.75	+63.6	169.5	96.90	15/07/2019
L9029	8030.59	12911.23	451.68	+63.4	179.5	91.62	22/07/2019

APPENDIX 3: Complete 2019 drill assay results showing extension to McNally Reef in figure 3:

Hole ID	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
MS407	MS407_84.8	84.8	85.1	0.3	0.3
MS416	MS416_67.88	67.88	68.5	0.62	95.9
MS416	MS416_68.5	68.5	68.85	0.35	2.86
MS416	MS416_69.2	69.2	69.65	0.45	8.24
MS442	MS442_59.01	59.01	59.48	0.47	0.9
MS442	MS442_59.17	59.17	59.48	0.31	0.08
MS444	MS444_78.5	78.5	78.83	0.33	0.81
MS444	MS444_78.83	78.83	79.18	0.35	1.92
MS444	MS444_79.18	79.18	79.45	0.27	0.91
MS446	MS446_75.5	75.5	75.87	0.37	2.85
MS448	MS448_53.62	53.62	54.7	1.08	0.27
L9005	A8796	76	76.75	0.75	0.02
L9005	A8797	76.75	77.1	0.35	2.54
L9005	A8798	77.1	77.42	0.32	0.02
L9007	A8669	68.9	69.3	0.4	0.07
L9007	A8670	69.3	69.55	0.25	1.32
L9007	A8671	69.55	69.8	0.25	0.02
L9026	10364	57	58	1	0.06
L9026	10365	58	59.1	1.10	3.36
L9026	10893	59.1	59.43	0.33	0.02
L9028	10584	67	67.75	0.75	0.04
L9028	10585	67.75	68.5	0.75	10.39
L9028	10586	68.5	69	0.5	0.15
L9029	A10661	70.64	71.12	0.48	0.19
L9029	A10662	71.12	71.5	0.38	23.62
L9029	A10663	71.5	72.45	0.95	0.19

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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"> <i>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.</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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample intervals for production faces are between 0.20 and 0.5 metres in mineralization due to the narrow veins within the diorite host or within adjacent sediments. At times some veins can be sampled to 0.15 metre due the narrow vein nature. Non mineralised zones can be sampled up to 1.5m The face is marked up with a sample line and measured accurately with a tape measure to their true width, at times the apparent width maybe measured, but calculated to its true width. The sample length is determined by the lithological boundary, a sample is forbidden to cross a lithological boundary. A sample is then methodically chipped from the face in close proximity to the sample line on both sides and down along the line. The tools used are a sample ring, geological hammer with the samples collected in calico bags, once the sample is collect the bag is tied closed. Multiple samples are collected within the mineralised zone to represent duplicates, side walls of cuts may also be sample. Standard are also placed at the end of each face. Due to the nuggety nature of the mineralised zones it is recommended that no less than 3 samples be taken in an mineralised zone, but this is dependent on the ore width. Each sample has a unique number which is registered on the face sheet and Master Geology Register. The face samples are analysed by 50g Fire Assay.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling has been conducted related to this release. The drilling discussed was conducted in 2019. The following explains how previous geologists conducted the work. <i>The drill holes were undertaken utilising an electric powered hydraulic LM30 drill rig producing BQTK size drill core (and capable of drilling up and down holes to angles of ~85 degrees) and a modified Gopher electric hydraulic rig producing BQ size drill core.</i> <i>Drilling was carried out by Starwest Drilling and paul's Drilling companies.</i> <i>Down hole surveys have been carried out.</i> <i>All collar positions are regularly surveyed by licensed surveying company</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> Not required as no drill core was cut or sampled for the purpose of this release. The drill core for this release was cut and sampled in 2019. The following explains how previous geologists conducted the work. 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 vein-set 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 percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required as no core logging has taken place for the purpose of this release. Database analysis and checks have been extensive reviewing the quality of the database. Drillhole validation was check using Surpac database validation and any errors were corrected, if a resolution was not resolved the data sample was removed until further investigation were completed. All logging was conducted in 2019. The following explains how previous geologists conducted the work. Logs exist for all of the drill holes on the property. The history of Exploration on the property has seen the one set of log codes utilised consistently. The logging describes the dominant and minor rock types, colour, mineralisation, oxidation, alteration, vein type, core recovery, basic structure. 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 mark-up and before sampling. Marked core for sampling is also photographed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> • Not required as no sub sampling techniques and sample preparation was prepared for the purpose of this release. • Face sampling described above is appropriate and contains duplicates and standard. • Samples between 1.5-2 kg are collected in calico bags. • The sample is pulverised to -75um and and assayed using a 50g fire assay • The drill holes discussed were sample in 2019, The following explains how previous geologists conducted the work. • <i>Full core has been sampled</i> • <i>Core samples were assayed at the Gekko Laboratory located in Ballarat.</i> • <i>Total pulverization before subsampling for assay is carried out at the lab by grinding via a mixer mill to 90% passing -75 microns.</i> • <i>Final grade determination is by Fire Assay with an AAS finish.</i> • <i>Fire assay charge size is 50 grams.</i>
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple samples are collected within the mineralised zone to represent duplicates. Standard are also placed at the end of each face. • Due to the nuggety nature of the mineralised zones it is recommended that no less than 3 samples be taken in an mineralised zone, but this is dependent on the vein width. • Fire Assay – 50g is conducted on the samples sent to OSLS where they also conduct their validation checks. • When sample results are returned, all standards are check against the validation levels • Past quality control methods on samples in 2019 is are explained below, the following explains how previous geologists conducted the work. • <i>A standard sample is randomly inserted for approximately every 15 – 20 samples that are submitted.</i> • <i>Laboratory blanks and random rechecks are also utilised by Gekko</i>

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Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reported data was subjected to validation and verification prior to release Submitted standards are tabled and checked for validation to ensured standard quality Data from logging and assay is being entered into excel and imported into a 3D computer modelling programs for geological analysis. The geological database has been validated in surpac and any errors fixed or removed until error is resolved. Geological mapping and 3D wireframes have been checked for quality of work and validated with lithologies, assays and any structural analysis.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<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 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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim is to highlight the potential extensions to McNally Reef, with mineralised vein structures associated with the 3D model and drilling. Efficient past drill has helped highlight the potential extensions as displayed in figure 3. With extensive production along McNally Reef and nuggety nature the current sample grades are to highlight the importance of increase sampling and how nuggety gold can be missed by drilling quite easily. Mapping of McNally Reef along with structural orientations have taken place to verify the mineralised zone. Resource model not relevant as its not addressed in this release. Sample compositing is not relevant as its not discussed in this release.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill holes discussed were sample in 2019, The following explains how previous geologists conducted the work. The drilling has been targeted to intersect mineralised 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

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	<i>and reported if material.</i>	<i>infilled reverse faults of varying dips and orientations located with the Morning Star Diorite dyke.</i>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<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. The samples are cable tied and inserted into other bags for distribution.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No independent review has been undertaken on this current announcement.

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"> 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. 	<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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<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 Shear Zone (RSZ) • 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. The Morning Star Gold Mine exhibits all these characteristics
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See table in appendices 2 and 3 related to figure 3
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this ASX releases the assays are given ‘un-cut’ unless otherwise stated that are related to appendices 1 and figure 3. • The face grades displayed in appendices 1 had had a top cut of 120g/t. • There are no average weighted results stated as we are showing and highlighting some significant sample results that show continuity of the mineralised zone and past model generated for McNally Reef. • Most of the reported intercepts are shown in sufficient detail as we would like to highlight the nuggety nature of the mineralised zone and its continuation. • This is to allow the reader to make an assessment of the balance of high and low grades in the area. • Metal equivalents are not used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> • The face sampling are recalculated for true thickness if an apparent thickness is taken, to ensure there is no bias to other samples. • The drill holes discussed were sample in 2019, The following explains how previous geologists conducted the work. • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i>
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"> • There are no new drilling results as the drilling was conducted in 2019. • The past results are to highlight the nuggety nature of sample, continuity of McNally Reef in addition with production sample grades, mapping and structural of the wireframe model generated.
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"> • Re-assessment of the mineralised zone is ongoing due to a new technical team, therefore there is constant daily assessments of development and stoping within McNally Reef to ensure that the model and interpretations is updated. • These diagrams are schematic in nature based on field observations and past 3D wireframes, grade control is constantly monitored and is with interpretations ongoing.

AuStar Gold Limited ACN 107 180 441

Registered office: 6 Bridge Street, Woods Point, VIC 3723

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 sample grades in faces along with continuously monitoring the development. Understanding the nuggety nature, pinching and swelling and various textures in the mineralised zone is ongoing.

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.