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## OVER 100 GRAMS PER TONNE GOLD INTERSECTED FROM DRILLING AT ROSE OF DENMARK

**AuStar Gold Limited (ASX: AUL) ('AuStar Gold' or 'the Company')** provides the following update in relation to its recent drilling program at the Rose of Denmark gold mine:

### Highlights

- This is the fifth announcement of significant assays from the now completed first phase of a diamond drilling program at Rose of Denmark ('RoD') gold mine, which is now wholly owned by AuStar Gold
- Drilling has delivered outstanding high-grade gold assay results from a further seven diamond drill holes. Significant results include:
  - 2.7m @ 18.00 g/t Au including 0.4m at 116.09 g/t Au (ROD009)
  - 0.4m @ 28.72 g/t Au (ROD007)
  - 0.45m @ 12.22 g/t Au (ROD005)
  - 0.50m @ 11.98 g/t Au (ROD003)
  - In addition, the following intersections from the same hole (ROD018):
    - 0.5m @ 27.54g/t Au,
    - 0.5m @ 7.54g/t Au,
    - 0.5m @ 11.57g/t Au &
    - 0.4m @ 8.66 g/t Au
- The identification of a broad zone of anomalous gold mineralization, including several zones of higher grade gold values, indicate the significant potential for this mine.
- The potential viability for large tonnage but selective mechanised mining has been significantly improved.

CEO Mr Tom De Vries said: "These high gold grade results validate our geological model. The ongoing success of this drilling program also importantly provides us with increasing confidence in its ability to identify a number of high grade gold zones from this mine."

"The success of ROD018 in identifying broad mineralisation within the Bulge area also gives us further potential for identifying bulk minable tonnages within the current Mining Licence. This is consistent with our broader strategy to develop multiple feed sources within our extensive tenement holdings in the Walhalla to Woods Point gold district."

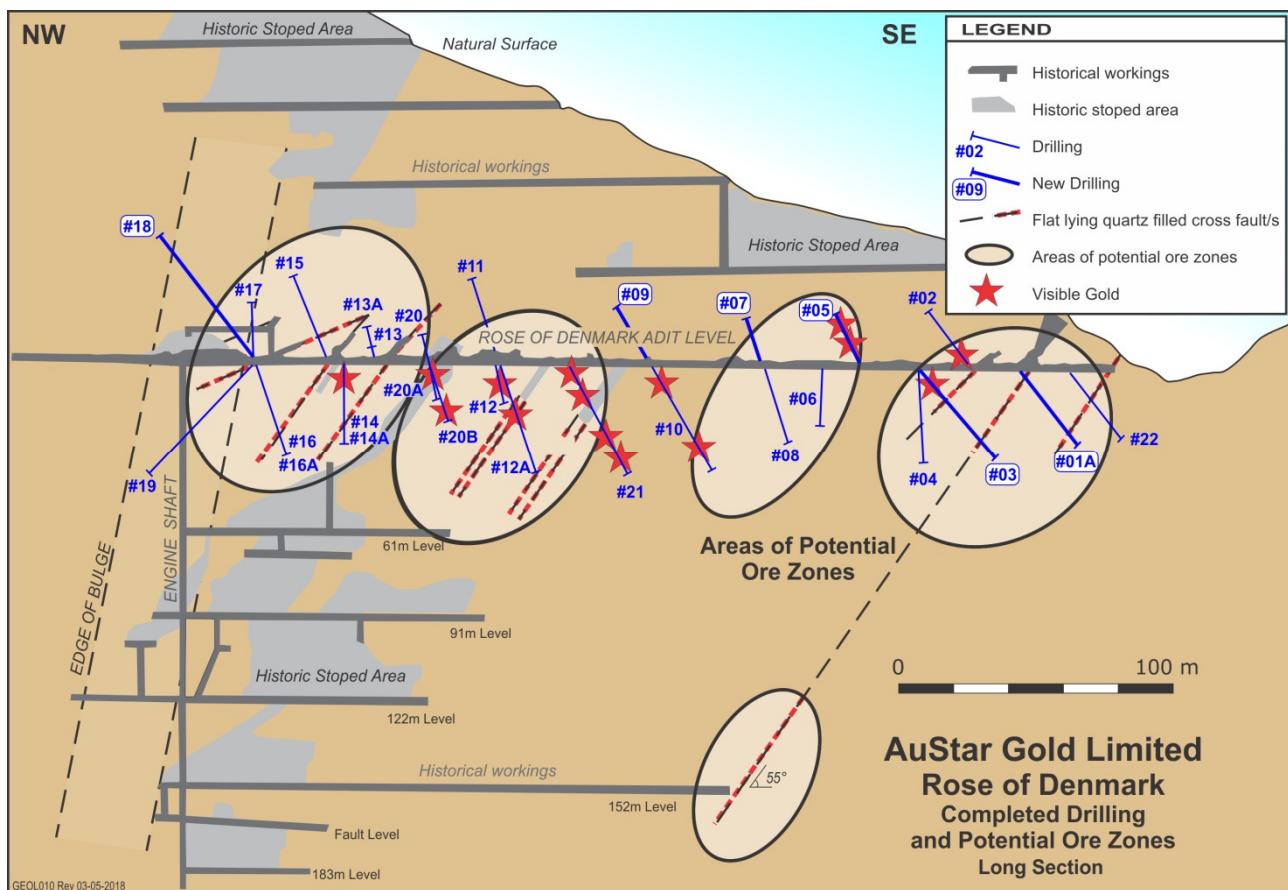
### Drilling Results

As the program has progressed toward the entrance to the Rose of Denmark adit, the drilling continues to point toward assays showing significant grades, but across shorter intervals. This is consistent with expectations and what is seen in the historical workings. Other holes drilled showed some gold anomalism throughout.

An exploratory diamond drill hole (ROD018) was completed through the Rose of Denmark Dyke Bulge area to test for the potential for broad zones of moderate to high grade mineralisation that may be economic to bulk mine.

This hole has successfully identified broad zones of anomalous gold mineralisation (**38.00m @ 0.94 g/t Au from 18.70m down-hole**) including several zones of higher grade gold values **up to 27.54 g/t Au** indicating the potential for bulk mining widths and grades. It is likely further drilling will be required to assess the viability of the dyke bulge for large tonnage, economic mechanised mining.

**Figure 1 Long Section of Drilling Completed in Rose of Denmark Adit with Visible Gold Locations Highlighted.**



*Table 1. Drill Holes and Significant Intersection.*

Hole Id	From	To	Interval	Grade g/t
<b>ROD 018</b>	2.60	3.00	0.40	6.90
and	7.10	12.90	5.80	3.15
inc	7.10	7.60	0.50	27.54
and	18.70	56.70	38.00	0.96
inc	44.75	46.20	1.45	4.36
with	44.75	45.25	0.50	7.54
inc	52.50	56.70	4.20	3.16
with	54.90	55.40	0.50	11.57
with	56.30	56.70	0.40	8.66
<b>ROD009</b>	6.60	9.30	2.70	18.00
inc	6.60	7.00	0.40	116.09
<b>ROD007</b>	0.00	1.80	1.80	6.46
inc	0.90	1.30	0.40	28.72
and	17.25	17.70	0.45	3.47
<b>ROD005</b>	7.50	8.95	1.45	3.48
inc	7.50	8.00	0.50	9.47
and	15.35	15.80	0.45	12.22
<b>ROD003</b>	10.60	11.10	0.50	11.98
<b>ROD001A</b>	9.00	9.55	0.55	2.94

*Table 2. Drill Hole Locations.*

Hole_ID	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	RL (m)	Dip	Dir (GDA)	EOH (m)
ROD001A	427,408.01	5,853,006.92	575.73	-47	190.0	23.9
ROD003	427,392.82	5,853,101.79	576.02	-50.5	183.2	33.3
ROD005	427,382.00	5,853,117.05	579.13	+60.4	341.3	33.6
ROD007	427,371.52	5,853,134.90	579.15	+74.2	343.7	31.5
ROD008	427,371.65	5,853,133.98	576.53	-69.4	163.9	34.2
ROD009	427,360.80	5,853,154.28	578.54	+57.6	340.3	29.2
ROD018	427,268.99	5,853,307.91	581.93	+41.0	340.3	70.7

Photo 1 Hole ROD 002 – Visible gold at 11.8 m



Photo 2 Hole ROD 003 - Visible gold at 3.0 m



Photo 3 Hole ROD 007 - Visible Gold at 1.0 m



### About the Rose of Denmark

The Rose of Denmark gold mine, which is now wholly owned by AuStar Gold and its subsidiaries (See the Company's ASX Release 13 June 2018) is part of Mining Licence MIN5299, which also includes other nearby gold projects including Hunts and Dempsey. Historical gold production at Rose of Denmark totaled approximately 37,000 ounces at 12.5 g/t and was sourced from both within the near surface adit and from a deeper production shaft (~200m deep).

Historical research and work completed by Morning Star Gold in 2012 has identified a significant walk up target available for short term development.

The recently completed drilling will assist the Company gain a clearer understanding of the geology and structures controlling the gold mineralisation which in turn will assist mine development design to reflect higher grade zones identified from this phase of drilling as well as historical data.

The size of the drill program was 31 drill holes totaling 813.6 metres designed to test the dyke 20m above and 30m below the adit level, as a first phase of drilling (refer to Figure 1).

### About AuStar Gold Limited:

AuStar Gold is focused on the return to production of the Morning Star mine and its environs - **an advanced high-grade gold project, with significant infrastructure including processing plant, a strategic tenement footprint, and prospectively, well positioned for near-term trial 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.

**End**

### For Further Information:

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### Competent Persons Statement

*The information in this report that relates to exploration and exploration results is based geological information compiled by Mr Peter de Vries, (BAppSc) a consulting geologist, on behalf 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
<i><b>Sampling techniques</b></i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>Aspects of the determination of</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full drill core has been submitted for analysis. the drill core is LTK 60 in size</li> <li>Sample intervals are approximately 0.5 metres as the mineralization consists of multiple narrow veins within a diorite host.</li> <li>The presence of coarse gold will see underestimation of gold grades in drilling utilizing Fire Assay techniques.</li> <li>2Kg Leachwell analysis with fire assay tail will minimize this effect on a sample by sample basis.</li> <li>0.5 metre lengths of LTK 60 drill core approximate 2Kg for sample efficiency.</li> <li>Samples are pulverized to -75 Micron before subjected to 24 hr bottle roll with Leachwell. AAs readings are taken before the sample tail is washed, dried and a 50g Fire assay completed to check unleached gold.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple.</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Rose of Denmark diamond drilling program is being undertaken utilizing a short feed LM 30 diamond drill producing LTK 60 size drill core (and capable of drilling up and down holes to angles of ~85 degrees)</li> <li>Drilling was carried out by Starwest Drilling</li> <li>Down hole surveys have been carried out</li> <li>Core orientations were not measured.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The core is marked up and measured by geologists. <b>Core recovered</b> (CR) is compared with the <b>metres drilled</b> (MD, recorded by the drillers in their ‘run sheets’) and a ‘core recovery’ percentage is calculated; CR/MD x 100 = % recovered.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The logging describes the dominant and minor rock types, colour, mineralisation, oxidation, alteration, vein type, core recovery, basic structure (hardness has not been logged).</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Core is photographed after markup and before sampling.</li> <li>Marked core for sampling is also photographed.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full core has been sampled</li> <li>Core samples were assayed at the Gekko laboratory located in Ballarat, and at Onsite labs in Bendigo</li> <li>Total pulverization before subsampling for assay is carried out at the lab by grinding via a mixer mill to 90% passing -75 microns.</li> <li>Initial sampling is by 2kg BLEG (Leachwell) to ensure coarse gold is effectively sampled.</li> <li>A further fire assay of the washed pulp tail after leaching is undertaken to test for residual un leached gold.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<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>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>• The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All reported data was subjected to validation and verification prior to release</li> <li>• Submitted standards are tabled and compared to stated value</li> <li>• Data from logging and assay is being entered into excel and imported into a 3D modeling program (Micromine) for modeling and geological analysis.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• The coordinates used are GDA 94</li> <li>• The topography control is of a high standard</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling has been carried out from underground drill cuddies. Reported drill holes are spaced at between 25 - 50 metres depending on suitability at each intended location for drill deployment. At several locations, angled holes were undertaken to locate the geological contacts</li> <li>• The aim of the drill program is to drill up and down thru the dyke unit to assess the grades and geology adjacent the current adit development. The dyke dips steeply west and is also subject to thrust fault offsets making it difficult to target the dyke consistently.</li> <li>• Sample compositing has not been applied</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>structure</b>	<p><i>and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<p>into account in such a way as to eliminate sampling bias.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No significant sample bias based on drill hole orientation is noted</li> <li>The mineralisation at Rose of Denmark plunges north at ~40 degrees and drilling is predominantly south at ~70 degrees to drill across the general trend (or north at +70) +/- 10 degrees</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The chain of custody for samples was managed by AuStar Gold Ltd, with an established set of procedures designed to maintain sample security</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No independent review has been undertaken of the announced drill results</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Rose of Denmark lies wholly within MIN5299 and is 49% held in JV with Shandong Tianye</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Rose of Denmark ceased production in 1926 and was dormant until 2012 when Morning Star Gold enacted the JV and opened the Rose of Denmark adit, stripping the adit to ~2 metres width and undertaking mapping sampling, several diamond drillholes and bulk sampling before the company ceased work in late 2012. AuStar Gold has this data.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)</li> <li>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</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Denmark exhibits all these characteristics
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>◦ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>◦ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>◦ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>◦ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>◦ hole length.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See table in above document</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In all previous ASX releases the assays are given ‘un-cut’ unless otherwise stated &amp; 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Metal equivalents are not used.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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’).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mineralized structures at Rose of Denmark 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The Rose of Denmark is being tested as a bulk mining target and as such, the grades of quartz veins or quartz breccias, are not being specifically sought although it should be noted that these features are not absolutely planar and considerable anastomosing of fine veinlets does occur, with variable strike and dip. All of the veining is contained within or closely proximal to the dyke vein.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See attached figures and plates.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial significant results are shown followed by basic data</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results of an ongoing structural reappraisal of the mine are presented in some of the diagrams in this release.</li> <li>These diagrams are schematic in nature based on field observations yet to be fully digitized in 3 D space (this work is ongoing)</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further exploration drilling from surface and underground is planned, along with face sampling and bulk sampling in order to gain confidence regarding drilled grades.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>

### 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.**