

## Quarterly Report for the period ended 30 September 2005

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Outstanding intercept of **5m @ 15.08g/t Au and 34.94g/t Ag** from the first reconnaissance drilling program at the Range prospect, Wilson River Project.
  - ◆ *other results comprise 8m @ 1.42g/t Au and 0.81g/t Ag including 1m @ 5.53 g/t Au and 2.5 g/t Ag, 2m @ 1.02g/t Au and 26.5g/t Ag, 1m @ 1.08g/t Au and 33.5g/t Ag*
- Emerging epithermal gold potential of the Wilson River Project confirmed, with the results the highest ever recorded from drilling of epithermal style mineralisation in the Kimberley Region.
- Follow-up work being planned to test areas around the high-grade intercepts, including diamond drill holes twinning the significantly anomalous RC holes.
- Significant platinum mineralisation, including **1m @ 490ppb Pt, 710ppb Pd, 56ppb Au**, intersected at Red Billabong Project, 50km west of Halls Creek, with three key areas highlighted for follow-up work.
  - ◆ *other significant intercepts include: 4m @ 94ppb Pt, 47ppb Pd, 240ppb Au from 2m, 6m @ 200ppb Pt, 235ppb Pd, 89ppb Au from 15m*
- Encouraging nickel and base metal results from drilling at the northern Red Billabong Project, confirming the prospectivity of the Moola Bulla Complex for base metal mineralisation.
  - ◆ *significant intercepts include 20m @ 0.17% Ni from 16m, 3m @ 0.31% Zn and 0.13% Pb from 40m and 40m @ 0.10% Ni from 28m*
- Six previously unrecognized areas of interest identified to the north and west of the Moola Bulla Complex, with follow-up work currently being planned.
- Significant base metal results achieved from drilling the Emull zinc deposit (Red Billabong Project), including **21m @ 1.88% Zn, 15m @ 2.46% Zn and 16m @ 1.09% Zn**.
- Ground based electrical geophysical surveys testing priority base metal targets commenced within the Springvale and Red Billabong Projects.
- Strong cash position of \$2.6 million at the end of the quarter.

## EXPLORATION

Northern Star Resources (ASX Code: NST) has three project groups centred on Halls Creek in the largely under-explored East Kimberley region of Western Australia (Figure 1). The project groups cover an area of approximately 3,400 km<sup>2</sup> and are highly prospective for nickel-copper-cobalt and platinum group metals mineralisation, gold, diamonds and base metals.

### Wilson River Project Group (100% NST)

The project group, situated about 150 km north of Halls Creek and centred 50 km west of the Argyle diamond mine, is comprised of four exploration licences (ELs) and three exploration licence applications (ELAs) covering approximately 1,350 km<sup>2</sup>.

Together with the present ground holdings at the Wilson River and Dunham projects, the additional three ELAs provide NST with a strategic advantage to the **emerging epithermal style of gold mineralisation** in the Kimberley region.

#### *Range Prospect, Wilson River Project - Gold*

During 2004 and 2005, NST reported rock chip samples from the Range prospect that returned encouraging high grade gold in quartz veins, which exhibit low sulphidation epithermal textures. The results, including **40.84 g/t Au (10.5 g/t Ag)**, are from zones of quartz veining that are generally 3 to 5 m wide but can be up to 15 m in width. The mineralised veins identified to date are contained within a north-northeast trending corridor that is over 2 km long and 1 km wide.

The first phase reconnaissance drill program of 20 shallow RC percussion holes, for a total of 1,214 metres, was recently completed (Figure 2).

- Preliminary results from the drilling returned high grade results.
  - Significant intercepts include:
    - ◆ WRC-021 **5m @ 15.08g/t Au and 34.94g/t Ag** from 23m
    - ◆ WRC-018 **8m @ 1.42g/t Au and 0.81g/t Ag** from 6m  
including **1m @ 5.53 g/t Au and 2.5 g/t Ag** from 9m
    - ◆ WRC-020 **2m @ 1.02g/t Au and 26.5g/t Ag** from 18m
    - ◆ WRC-016 **1m @ 1.08g/t Au and 33.5g/t Ag** from 38m

Further results are detailed in Table 1.

Riffle split sampling of the drill cuttings containing anomalous intercepts has confirmed the previous assay results. Hole WRC-021 returned **5m @ 15.37g/t Au and 31.59 g/t Ag**.

The early confirmation of the shallow high grade potential in the first drilling is a very pleasing result. Not only have the drill results confirmed the high grade results returned from the rockchip sampling, they also support the potential of the epithermal style mineralisation in the East Kimberley district. **These results are the highest ever recorded from drilling of epithermal style mineralisation in the Kimberley Region.**

Together with the present ground holdings at the Wilson River and Dunham projects (covering some 500 km<sup>2</sup> of potential host rocks) the Company is strategically placed to take advantage of the emerging epithermal style of gold mineralisation in the Kimberley region.

The silicified quartz veins at the Range prospect are remarkably similar to those from mineralised epithermal quartz vein systems in Queensland's Drummond Basin. Examples of low sulphidation epithermal gold mineralisation in Australia are the **multi-million ounce** Pajingo-Vera-Nancy and Cracow deposits in Queensland, although these are of a younger age.

Additional work, including a number of diamond drill holes twinning the significantly anomalous RC holes, has been planned to test the areas around the high grade intercepts.

### **East Kimberley Nickel Project Group (100% NST)**

The project comprises six tenement holdings, Springvale, Toby, Foal Creek, Red Billabong, Castlereagh and McGowan, over an approximate 1,575 km<sup>2</sup> area.

This commanding land holding covers known and inferred mafic/ultramafic intrusive rocks, which are considered prospective for nickel-copper-platinum and base metal mineralisation.

#### *Red Billabong Project*

Red Billabong, located between 30-70 km west and southwest of Halls Creek, comprises five ELs covering approximately 710 km<sup>2</sup>.

Drilling commenced late in June to test targets within the project, including the EM and aeromagnetic anomalies as possible responses to nickel sulphide and PGE mineralisation.

The southern drill programme comprised 69 aircore holes for a total of 2,189m. In addition, 5 RC percussion holes (429m) tested the historic Emull zinc mineralisation for base metal as well as precious and platinoid metal mineralisation. Significant intercepts from the southern Red Billabong drilling program are summarised below and listed in the attached tables 2, 4 and 5.

The results from this drilling confirmed three areas of interest within the southern Red Billabong project area that are anomalous in either **platinum group elements (PGEs)**, **gold** and/or **base metals**. All of these areas will be targeted for follow-up work, with particular emphasis on the PGE mineralisation intersected from an area to the north-east of the Emull base metal deposit (see Figure 3 attached), which is considered to be highly significant for this area.

- Significant intercepts from this area include:
  - RBA-211 (EOH 21m)
    - 4m @ 94ppb Pt, 47ppb Pd, 240ppb Au, 0.25% Ni and 655ppm Cu** from 2m
    - including **1m @ 15ppb Pt, 35ppb Pd, 928ppb Au, 0.28% Ni and 908ppm Cu** from 3m
    - 6m @ 200ppb Pt, 235ppb Pd, 89ppb Au, 0.09% Ni and 355ppm Cu** from 15m
    - including **1m @ 458ppb Pt, 250ppb Pd, 101ppb Au, 0.09% Ni and 453ppm Cu** from 16m
    - and **1m @ 490ppb Pt, 710ppb Pd, 56ppb Au, 0.09% Ni and 450ppm Cu** from 20m to EOH

- RBA-250 (EOH 30m)  
**10m @ 22ppb Pt, 30ppb Pd, 9ppb Au, 0.12% Ni and 389ppm Cu** from 4m  
**4m @ 31ppb Pt, 51ppb Pd, 17ppb Au, 0.08% Ni and 298ppm Cu** from 25m

The Company believes that these results represent an exciting new exploration opportunity given that limited drilling intersected anomalous PGE's in a number of widely-spaced holes in an area with no record of PGE mineralization or previous drilling.

Though the outcrop is poor the aeromagnetic data from this area indicates that the drill holes returning anomalous PGE values are associated with a weak north-east trending magnetic anomaly some 1.5km in strike length. Additional aircore drilling is planned to test the extent and association of the PGE anomalism.

Initial reconnaissance drilling, in the northern portion of the project, testing electromagnetic and aeromagnetic anomalies has confirmed the presence of extensive ultramafic/mafic rocks (dunites, peridotites, pyroxenites and gabbros) which are potential host rocks for nickel sulphide mineralisation (Figure 4). The assay results from the drilling in the northern portion of the Red Billabong tenements have highlighted that a number of areas, including the Moola Bulla Complex, are anomalous in nickel and base metals. Significant intercepts are listed in Table 3

- Significant intercepts from these areas include:
  - RBR-107 (EOH 36m) **20m @ 0.17% Ni** from 16m  
 including **7m @ 0.29% Ni** from 17m (Area 1)
  - RBA-109 (EOH 43m) **3m @ 0.31% Zn and 0.13% Pb** from 40m (Area 2)
  - RBA- 169 (EOH 68m) **40m @ 0.10% Ni** from 28m  
 including **7m @ 0.20 % Ni** from 29m (Area 4)

Not only have the drilling and assay results confirmed the prospectivity of the Moola Bulla Complex for base metal mineralisation, they have highlighted a number of previously unrecognised prospective areas in the covered region to the north and west of the Moola Bulla Complex.

Approximately half of the aircore/RAB holes (a total of 91 holes for 3,933m) for which assay results have been received were drilled on the extensive mafic-ultramafic Moola Bulla Complex. The remainder of the results are from the broadly spaced reconnaissance holes and traverses testing a range of magnetic and electromagnetic targets within the covered areas to the west and north.

The six areas of interest highlighted for follow up exploration work contain holes that intersected mafic/ultramafic lithologies and returned anomalous base metal geochemistry. One of these (Area 6) lies outside the boundary of the 2004 HoistEM survey. Follow up activities will include further drilling and/or ground geophysical testing.

The poor outcrop exposure has resulted in the area receiving relatively little exploration to date. Previous exploration tested less than 5% of the total area of the intrusive. This fact, together with

the application of advanced exploration techniques, provides the Company with the opportunity to identify a new mineralised district.

Initial wide spaced reconnaissance drilling (34 holes) to test electromagnetic and aeromagnetic anomalies in the covered region to the west and north west of Emull in the southern portion of the project area has returned anomalous gold and copper values from a single hole in which gabbroic lithologies were logged. Cover sediment depths varied from 2m to 33m, averaging 10m.

- The significant intercept from this area comprised:
  - RBA-195 (EOH 84m)  
**19m @ 19ppb Au and 514ppm Cu** from 65m  
including **11m @ 144ppb Au and 615ppm Cu** from 68m  
including **1m @ 742ppb Au and 717ppm Cu** from 69m

Due to the laterally extensive cover and the wide spaced nature of the drilling further aircore drilling is planned around the existing hole to determine the source and extent of the mineralisation.

Five RC percussion holes were drilled in the eastern portion of the Emull zinc deposit testing the nature of the base metal as well as the presence of precious and platinum mineralisation.

- ◆ Significant intercepts, listed in Table 4, include:
  - ERC-1 (EOH 105m)  
**21m @ 1.88% Zn**, 0.17% Cu, 0.20% Pb, 7g/t Ag, and 63ppb Au from 44m  
including **6m @ 4.43% Zn**, 0.13% Cu, 0.34% Pb, 11g/t Ag, and 94ppb Au from 54m  
  
**16m @ 1.06% Zn**, 0.49% Cu, 0.19% Pb, 9g/t Ag, and 144ppb Au from 74m
  - ERC-3 (EOH 80m)  
**15m @ 2.46% Zn**, 0.67% Cu, 0.11% Pb, 6g/t Ag, and 145ppb Au from 27m  
including **6m @ 4.12% Zn**, 0.76% Cu, 0.10% Pb, 6g/t Ag, and 172ppb Au from 36m
  - ERC-6 (EOH 80m)  
**16m @ 1.09% Zn**, 0.17% Cu, 0.26% Pb, 3g/t Ag, and 83ppb Au from 3m  
including **4m @ 3.89% Zn**, 0.33% Cu, 0.16% Pb, 5g/t Ag, and 67ppb Au from 15m

The base metals results have confirmed the nature of the mineralisation intersected in historical drilling. Further work in the immediate Emull deposit area will comprise compilation of all recent drilling results with the historic work to determine the potential for higher grade mineralized zones within the existing mineralised envelope.

A peak value of 9.24% Zn was returned from the recent drilling. Weak gold values were returned in all of the holes, but no elevated PGEs values were returned associated with the base metal intercepts.

The two shallow aircore geochemical programmes (12 and 5 holes for 167m), 0.25km to the north and 1.5km west of the Emull deposit, evaluating possible extensions and/or additional mineralisation, both returned elevated values, particular copper (Table 5). Drill hole depths varied from 9 to 15m.

- Significant intercepts from the Emull west area include:
  - RBG-10 (EOH 15m) **13m @ 987ppm Cu and 621ppm Zn from 2m**  
including **8m @ 1,242ppm Cu and 780ppm Zn** from 5m
  - RBG-11 (EOH 10m) **9m @ 275ppm Cu and 1,080ppm Zn from 1m**
  
- Significant intercepts from the Emull north area include:
  - RBG-15 (EOH 9m) **3m @ 1,500ppm Cu** and 167ppm Zn from 6m
  - RBG-16 (EOH 9m) **9m @ 644ppm Cu** and 119ppm Zn from surface  
including **2m @ 1,170ppm Cu** and 132ppm Zn from 5m

Further exploration in the Emull area will entail geophysical programmes (IP) to locate the source of the anomalous results highlighted by the recent aircore drilling, as well as higher grade zinc shoots within the existing deposit.

### *Springvale Project*

Springvale, located between 30-60 km north of Halls Creek, comprises two ELs covering an area of approximately 254 km<sup>2</sup>.

Previous explorers reported two zones of ultramafic/mafic intrusions in the West Robin Soak area, hosting nickel–copper gossans, chromite bands, and ferruginous rocks. Past rock chip sampling of these intrusions within NST's ground contain up to **1.23% Ni** and **0.19% Cu**.

Infill soil sampling on nominally 400 m spaced traverses was completed in and around the previously reported broad scale reconnaissance soil sampling which covered the northern and western portions of the ultramafic units. The grid covers an area approximately 5.5km by 1.25km.

Elevated platinum and palladium values, peaking at 80 ppb and 66 ppb, were returned over four intervals up to 160 m wide and strike length of 800 m.

Field work, including ground based electromagnetic geophysics (14 line kilometres over 14 lines), has commenced to determine whether the source of the PGM mineralisation is massive sulphides.

## **Halls Creek Project Group (100% NST)**

The project group is located east and south of Halls Creek covering an area of approximately 570 km<sup>2</sup>. It includes the Golden Crown, Bailey Range, Balara and Cummins Range projects.

### *Cummins Range Project – Gold*

The Cummins Range project is located approximately 120 km south southwest of Halls Creek and comprises a single granted Exploration Licence, E80/2636, covering an area of approximately 113 km<sup>2</sup>.

At Cummins Range, 1,500 m of RAB drilling is planned to follow-up an anomalous gold-bismuth association (2m @ 0.6 g/t gold and 420 ppm bismuth from 3m) recorded in very limited, wide-spaced geochemical drilling in an under-explored area with poorly exposed bedrock geology.

The recent aeromagnetic survey indicates this anomaly is on the margin of a magnetic high adjacent to a granite intrusive, in a similar geological setting to the gold-copper-bismuth mineralisation at Tennant Creek, Northern Territory (eg Warrego 6.75 Mt @ 6.6 g/t gold, Nobles Nob ~2.0 Mt @ 17.3 g/t gold). The survey also reveals a number of similar magnetic highs over a 6 km<sup>2</sup> area, which are being tested in the current drilling programme.

Assay results have been received for 13 RAB holes (total 472m) from the planned 50 hole programme. No significant gold values were returned from the assays. The drilling is scheduled to be completed prior to the end of the current field season.

### *Balara Project – Tantalum*

Balara comprises two granted Exploration Licences, E80/2525 and E80/2526, covering approximately 317 km<sup>2</sup> and located between 60 km and 100 km southwest of Halls Creek.

The priority exploration target at Balara is for the discovery of pegmatite-hosted tantalum-tin mineralisation similar to deposits in production at Greenbushes, in the southwest of Western Australia, and at Wodgina in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

At the Romulus prospect, massive pegmatite and numerous pegmatite dykes are exposed over an area of more than 1.6 hectares. A soil sampling traverse detected coincident tantalum and niobium enrichment over the central portion of the pegmatite with a peak of more than 600 ppm tantalum.

Seven RC percussion holes, for 424m, tested the concept of stacked horizontal mineralised pegmatite sheets. The drilling confirmed the flat lying nature of the pegmatite with weakly anomalous tantalum values (peak 180ppm) returned from four of the holes. Due to unfavourable ground conditions only two of the holes effectively tested the pegmatite. Further drilling will be dependent on rig availability.

### *Golden Crown Project*

Golden Crown, located 20 km east of Halls Creek and approximately 4 km northeast of the 70,000 oz Palm Springs gold mine, comprises two ELs covering an approximate 40 km<sup>2</sup> area.

Drilling conducted during 2004 confirmed that numerous quartz veins with high grade gold occur over a 250 m length at the Faugh-a-Ballagh prospect and 130m length at the Golden Crown prospect.

An assessment of the resource potential at the Golden Crown and Faugh-a-Ballagh prospects is in progress but relies heavily on previous explorers' drilling. As downhole surveys were not completed down the past drill holes their exact positions and deviations are unknown.

Several critical drill hole intercepts, including 5m @ 23.0 g/t Au from 81m (Golden Crown) and 7m @ 11.4 g/t Au from 123m (Faugh-a-Ballagh) need to be surveyed before an assessment of the resource potential can be finalised. This will require re-entering drill holes to allow access for the downhole survey tool.

The critical holes have been located and surveying will be conducted when a suitable drill rig is available.

Target generation work and geochemical testing of other syenite rocks within the project area that could potentially host gold mineralisation is ongoing.

## **CORPORATE**

The Company had \$2.6 million cash at the end of the quarter.

Charles Wilkinson  
**Managing Director**

*Information in this report is based on information compiled by Mr C S Wilkinson, MAusIMM, Managing Director of the Company, who is a competent person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Wilkinson has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which is being undertaken and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

**Table 1 Significant Drill Intercepts –Range Prospect**  
**(Values >0.5g/t Au and >1.0g/t Ag)**

Hole	EOH (m)	Easting AGD66	Northing AGD66	Azm (Mag)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interv. (m)	<b>Au</b> g/t	<b>Ag</b> g/t
WRC-001	69	358665	8108230	292	-60	1	8	7	0.55	0.27
									<i>0.50*</i>	<i>0.26*</i>
WRC-002	24	358695	8108200	310	-60	16	17	1	1.07	0.06
									<i>1.34</i>	<i>0.70</i>
WRC-003	72	358825	8108500	005	-60	47	51	4	0.35	5.75
									<i>0.32</i>	<i>4.78</i>
WRC-004	68	358860	8108475	310	-60	10	11	1	1.42	1.40
									<i>0.96</i>	<i>1.30</i>
WRC-012	80	359015	8109890	338	-60	40	42	2	0.24	4.10
									<i>0.25</i>	<i>4.65</i>
WRC-015	80	359230	8109870	359	-60	35	37	2	0.31	1.85
									<i>0.26</i>	<i>1.70</i>
WRC-016	80	359355	8109915	345	-60	38	39	1	1.08	<b>33.5</b>
									<i>1.06</i>	<i>26.10</i>
WRC-018	50	358690	8108245	280	-60	6	14	8	1.42	0.80
Including						9	10	1	<b>5.53</b>	2.50
								8	<i>1.36</i>	<i>0.73</i>
WRC-020	60	358995	8109755	335	-60	19	21	2	1.02	<b>26.50</b>
									<i>1.04</i>	<i>26.75</i>
WRC-021	68	358825	8108510	002	-60	0	1	1	1.64	0.80
						23	28	<b>5</b>	<b>15.08</b>	<b>34.94</b>
									<i>15.37</i>	<i>31.59</i>

All holes drilled at -60°. 1 metre samples analysed using 50g lead collection with ICP Optical (Atomic) Emission.

\* Assays in italics are from assays returned from riffle split samples of same interval.

**Table 2 Significant Drill Intercepts -Red Billabong South  
Reconnaissance Aircore Drilling**

Hole	EOH (m)	Easting AGD66	Northing AGD66	From (m)	To (m)	Interv. (m)	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Au ppb	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Cr %	Co ppm	Zn ppm	
RBA-195	84 m	314543	7963897	65	84	<b>19</b>	-	8	<b>96</b>	33	<b>514</b>	-	56	85	
Including				68	79	<b>11</b>	-	9	<b>144</b>	36	<b>615</b>		56	80	
				69	70	1	-	5	<b>742</b>	65	<b>717</b>	-	70	93	
RBA-207	13 m	322710	7962691	1	3	2	-	15	9	<b>1303</b>	48	0.13	<b>405</b>	480	
				5	7	2		<b>110</b>	70	32	<b>1110</b>	258	<b>1.71</b>	179	249
				9	13	4	46	69	33	737	345	0.46	88	110	
RBA-208	6 m	322340	7962690	1	5	4	-	-	16	932	366	0.32	128	70	
RBA-211	21 m	322004	7962471	2	6	4	<b>94</b>	47	<b>240</b>	<b>2471</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>1.33</b>	261	<b>911</b>	
Including				3	4	1	15	35	<b>928</b>	<b>2840</b>	<b>908</b>	0.35	186	<b>892</b>	
				15	21	6	<b>200</b>	<b>235</b>	89	900	355	<b>1.19</b>	123	361	
Including				15	16	1	<b>125</b>	95	<b>316</b>	986	423	<b>1.86</b>	90	<b>1350</b>	
				16	17	1	<b>458</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>101</b>	943	453	<b>2.64</b>	146	360	
				20	21	1	<b>490</b>	<b>710</b>	56	877	450	<b>2.03</b>	84	166	
RBA-250	30 m	321340	7961979	4	14	10	22	30	9	<b>1220</b>	389	0.50	242	322	
				25	29	4	34	51	17	755	298	0.14	166	179	

- indicates string contains values below detection limits, or was not assayed.

All holes drilled vertically. 1 metre sample analysed using mixed acid digest and ICP-AES or MS finish. Au, Pt, Pd determined by lead collection fire assay by firing a 40g (approx) sample with a ICP OES finish.

NB 10,000ppm is equivalent to 1%

**Table 3 Significant Drill Intercepts -Red Billabong North**

Hole	EOH (m)	Easting AGD66	Northing AGD66	From (m)	To (m)	Interv. (m)	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm
RBR-107	36	326622	7983017	16	36	<b>20</b>	<b>1707</b>	61	278		
including				17	24	<b>7</b>	<b>2938</b>	86	<b>524</b>		
RBR-109	43	325094	7982732	40	43	3	30	24	22	<b>3073</b>	<b>1336</b>
RBA-110	33	324982	7982719	11	22	11	371	38	183	294	15
RBA-111		325102	7982695	20	24	4	262	132	223	311	2
RBA-114	29	325010	7982624	11	29	<b>18</b>	356	96	129	<b>851</b>	<b>865</b>
including				11	23	<b>12</b>	378	123	140	<b>1046</b>	<b>1223</b>
RBR-174	42	319065	7977521	5	10	6	233	328	149	536	21
				38	42	4	112	147	100	164	3
RBR-578	67	319511	7977295	60	67	7	299	311	44	446	123
RBR-579	21	319956	7977301	9	12	3	32	<b>810</b>	38	164	<b>2482</b>
RBR-168	60	317881	7981553	37	45	8	<b>827</b>	62	308		
RBA-169	68	318319	7981552	28	68	<b>40</b>	<b>991</b>	83	<b>179</b>		
Including				29	36	<b>7</b>	<b>2049</b>	123	<b>502</b>		
RBA-170	55	318727	7981551	32	48	<b>16</b>	<b>1225</b>	110	157		
RBA-569	47	318532	7981550	32	47	<b>15</b>	<b>1144</b>	69	<b>253</b>		
RBA-147	58	320584	7987418	28	58	<b>30</b>	<b>1577</b>	55	<b>262</b>		
RBA-148	39	320685	7987233	32	39	<b>7</b>	<b>718</b>	17	77		
RBA-164*	45	313946	7982541	40	45	<b>5</b>	<b>596</b>	66	212		
RBA-165*	50	313948	7982452	28	50	<b>22</b>	<b>569</b>	78	132		
* 4m composite sampling			RBR = RAB Drill Hole			RBA = Aircore Drill Hole					

All holes drilled vertically. 1 metre sample analysed using mixed acid digest and ICP-AES or MS finish. 4 metre composite samples analysed with Aqua Regia digest and ICP-MS or OES finish.

**Table 4 Significant RC Percussion Drill Intercepts -Emull**

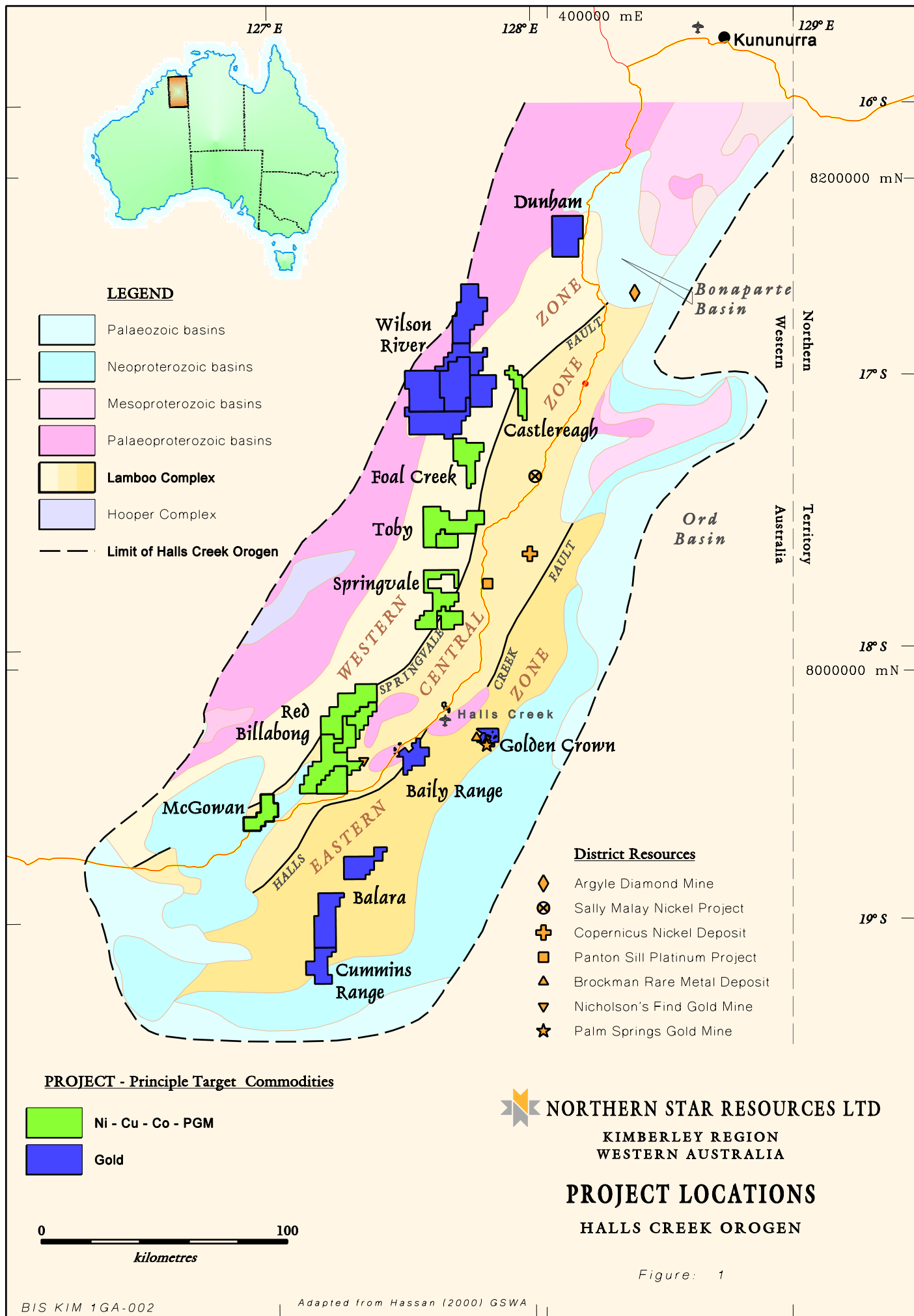
Hole	EOH (m)	Easting AGD66	Northing AGD66	From (m)	To (m)	Interv. (m)	Zn %	Cu %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Au ppb
ERC-1	105	321312	7960907	44	65	<b>21</b>	<b>1.88</b>	0.17	0.20	7	63
Including				54	62	<b>6</b>	<b>4.43</b>	0.13	0.34	11	94
				74	90	<b>16</b>	<b>1.06</b>	0.49	0.19	9	144
Including				77	85	<b>8</b>	<b>1.82</b>	0.45	0.20	9	127
ERC-2	84	321339	7960919	61	81	<b>20</b>	0.29	0.35	0.26	10	261
Including				63	72	9	0.40	0.44	0.30	11	299
ERC-3	80	321371	7960920	27	42	<b>15</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.11	6	145
Including				36	42	<b>6</b>	<b>4.12</b>	0.76	0.10	6	172
ERC-4	80	321388	7960917	58	63	5	0.39	0.29	0.17	6	138
ERC-6	80	321283	7960920	3	19	<b>16</b>	<b>1.09</b>	0.17	0.26	3	83
Including				15	19	<b>4</b>	<b>3.89</b>	0.33	0.16	5	67

All holes drilled nominally at -60°. 1 metre sample analysed using mixed acid digest and ICP-AES or MS finish. High sulphur samples analysed using a modified mixed acid digest with ICP-AES or MS finish. Au, Pt, Pd determined by lead collection fire assay by firing a 40g (approx) sample with a ICP OES finish.

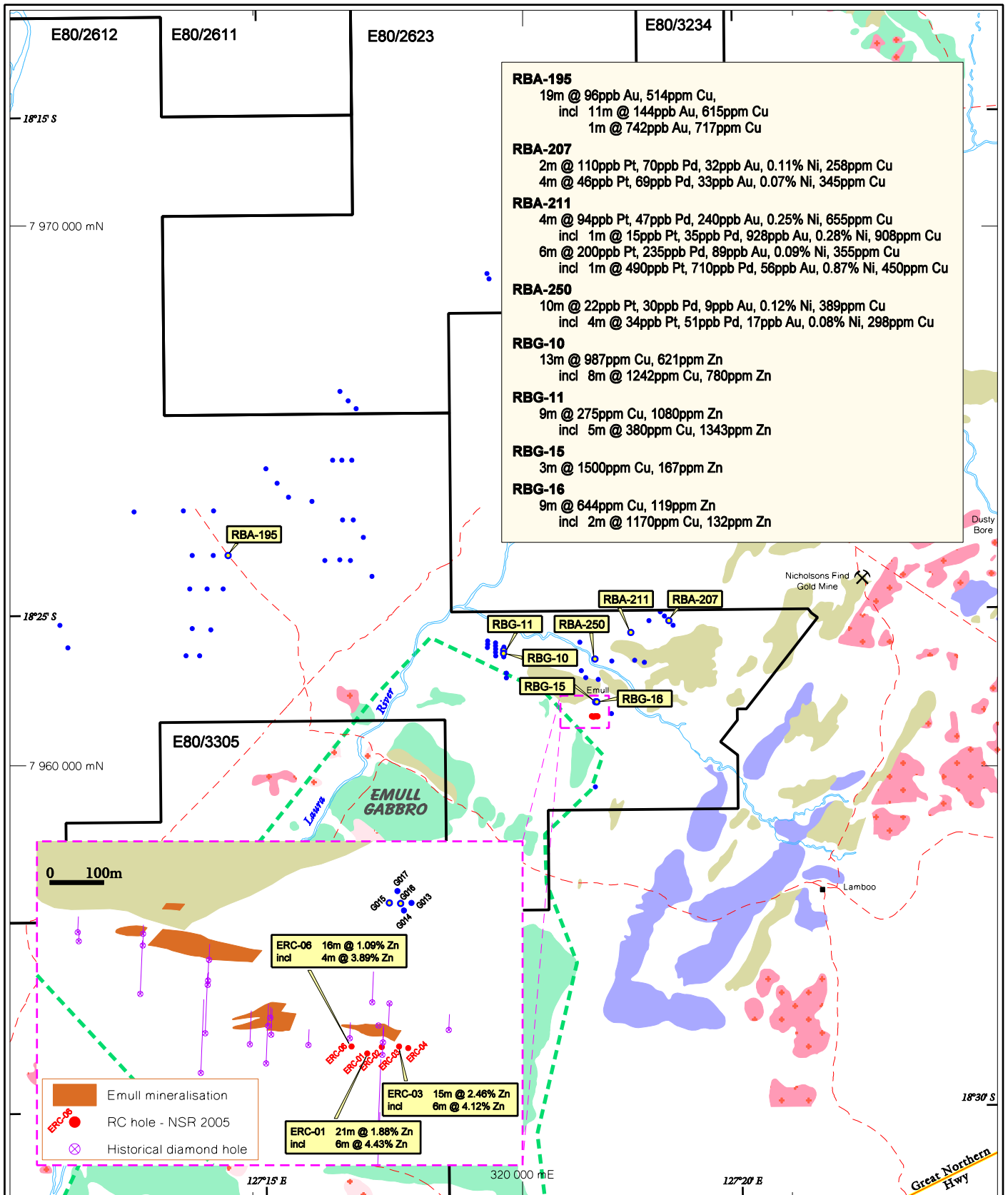
**Table 5 Significant Drill Intercepts -Red Billabong South  
Geochemical Aircore Holes**

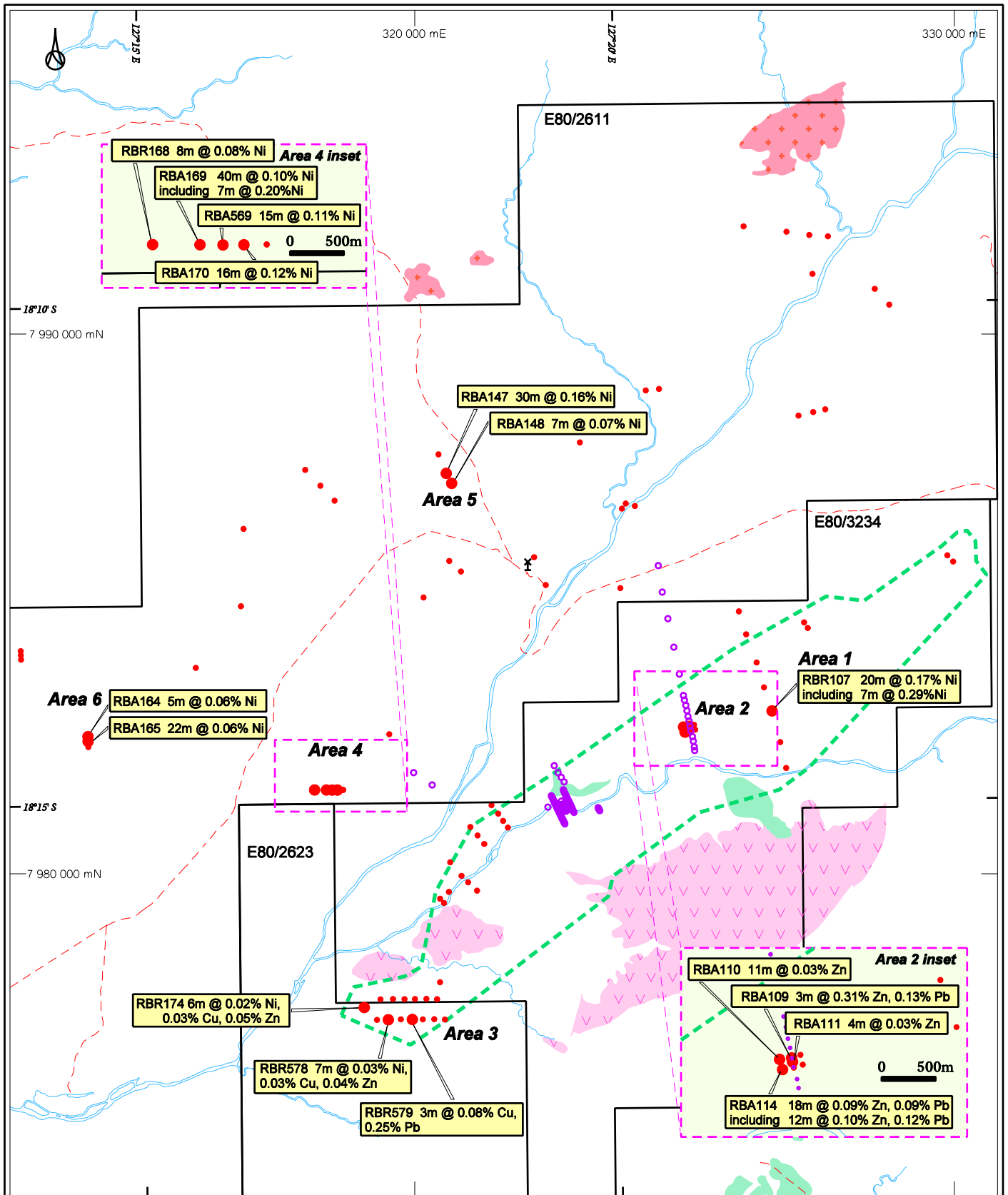
Hole	EOH (m)	Easting AGD66	Northing AGD66	From (m)	To (m)	Interv. (m)	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm
RBG-03	5 m	319351	7962313	4	5	1	143	248	54	228	19
RBG-05	10 m	319501	7962036	8	10	2	110	99	72	247	14
RBG-08	10 m	319497	7962223	7	9	2	186	256	43	84	9
RBG-10	15 m	319646	7962082	2	15	<b>13</b>	198	<b>987</b>	110	<b>621</b>	157
Including				5	13	<b>8</b>	229	<b>1242</b>	145	<b>780</b>	187
RBG-11	10 m	319648	7962140	1	10	<b>9</b>	218	275	137	<b>1080</b>	102
Including				2	7	<b>5</b>	218	380	146	<b>1343</b>	131
RBG-12	10 m	319653	7962199	7	9	2	154	30	164	238	6
RBG-14	9 m	321380	7961172	1	9	8	139	385	84	107	7
Including				8	9	1	162	<b>527</b>	84	112	4
RBG-15	9 m	321353	7961186	2	4	2	42	144	70	290	7
				6	9	3	379	<b>1500</b>	101	167	16
RBG-16	9 m	321374	7961185	0	9	<b>9</b>	144	<b>644</b>	79	119	12
Including				5	7	2	252	1170	118	132	8
RBA = Aircore Drill Hole			RBG = Aircore Geochemistry Drill Hole								

All holes drilled vertically. 1 metre sample analysed using mixed acid digest and ICP-AES or MS finish.









LEGEND

- Cover
- GSWA outcrop geology
- CAMBRIAN volcanics and conglomerates
- Gabbro
- Granodiorite
- Moola-Bulla-Complex
- NST - RAB/AC drill hole location
- Historical drill hole location

Scale 1 : 100 000



**NORTHERN STAR RESOURCES LTD**  
 KIMBERLEY REGION  
 WESTERN AUSTRALIA  
 Red Billabong Project

**Northern Location Plan**