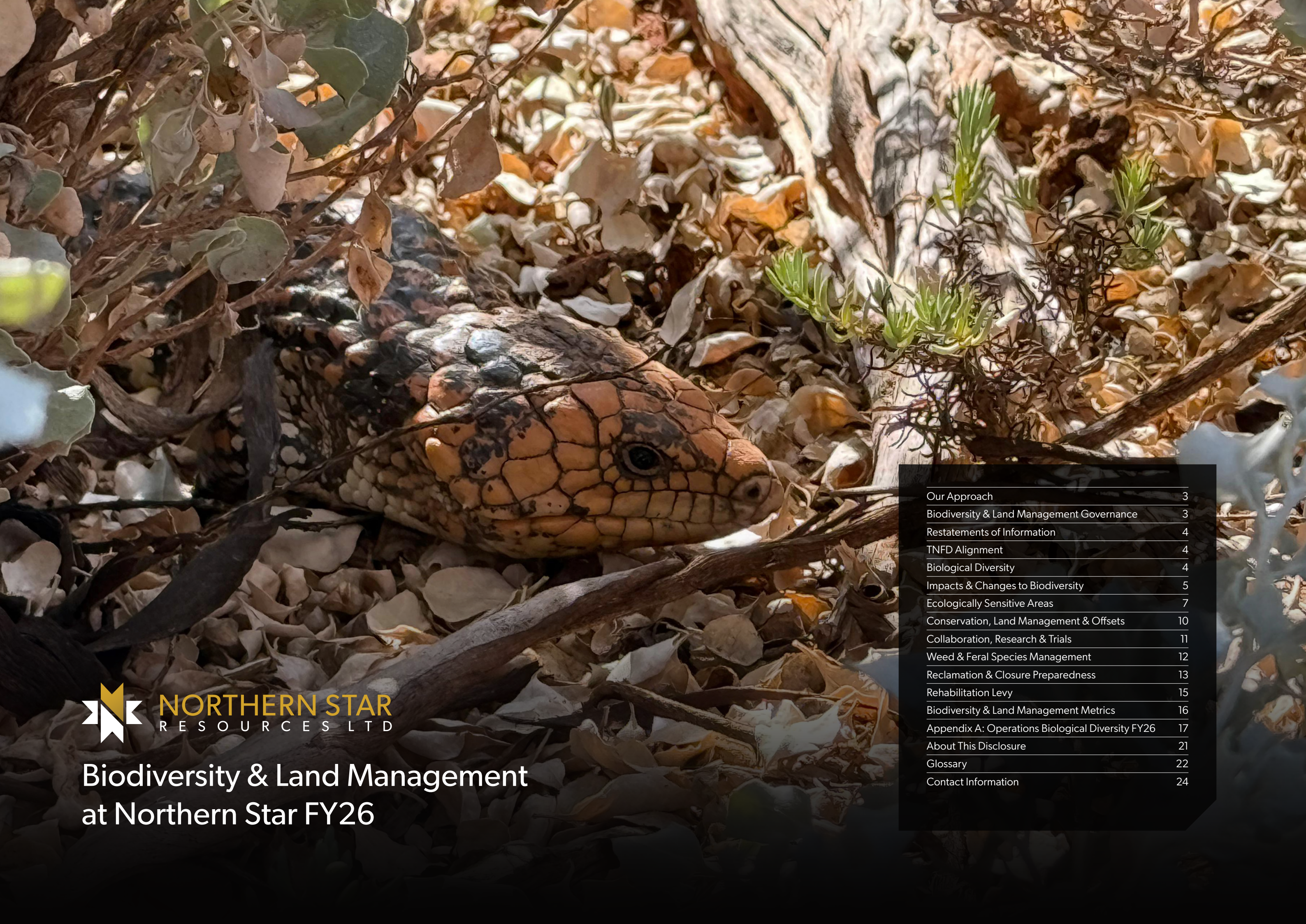
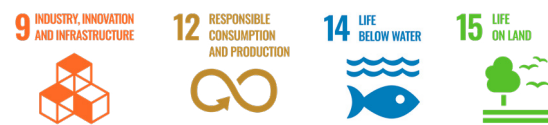




Biodiversity & Land Management at Northern Star FY26

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Biodiversity & Land Management



1.43^M

Northern Star
Managed Land
in FY26 (Ha)

800

Land Within Northern Star
Biodiversity Offsets
in FY26 (Ha)

100%

Producing Operations
with Approved Closure
Plans in FY26

0

Material Biodiversity or
Land Management Incidents
in FY26

Our Approach

Northern Star acknowledges that our Operations can impact on, and potentially change, the local environments and biodiversity of the areas in which we operate.

We strive to reduce potential negative impacts on biodiversity, through:

- Better understanding the environment and biomes in which we operate.
- Developing and implementing Operational controls to minimise these potential negative impacts.
- Remaining cognisant of ecologically significant areas and protected or vulnerable ecosystems and species near our Operations.

While our Environmental Policy¹ outlines Northern Star's commitment to managing activities in an environmentally responsible manner, it is our Environmental Management System (EMS) and Global Standards that detail how this is practically achieved.

The Northern Star Biodiversity Management Global Standard² outlines the minimum requirements for managing biodiversity across our Operations, providing guidance to site operational and environmental teams.

Biodiversity & Land Management Governance

Northern Star's Board has oversight of biodiversity and land management risks and opportunities within Northern Star assisted by the Environmental, Social & Safety (ESS) Committee's oversight of operational risks and the Audit & Risk Committee's oversight of the Company-wide risk management framework.

Biodiversity and land management related matters are considered on a scheduled basis by the Board with particular focus being applied in the ESS Committee meetings. The function of the Committee is to assist the Board in implementing the Company's, environmental, social and safety strategies and ensuring responsible and sustainable business practices.

In particular, the ESS Committee will assist the Board in its oversight, monitoring and review of the Company's practices in the following key areas:

- Environmental management.
- Community and social responsibility.
- Land access.
- Sound business ethics and fair and ethical dealings with stakeholders.
- Long term environmental, social and safety strategic goals.

In addition, the Committee will refer any material environmental, social, and safety related risk exposures or potential risks identified to the Audit & Risk Committee, for review and to perform such other functions as assigned by the Board.

¹ [NSR-COR-003-POL](#)

² [NSR-ENV-005-STA](#)

Please note that total numbers in charts and tables within the ESR Disclosure Suite may differ due to rounding.

Development and delivery of Northern Star's biodiversity and land management function is overseen by the ESS Committee, the Chief Technical Officer (CTO) to whom the Environment Manager in the corporate office reports, and the Chief Operating Officer (COO) to whom the site General Managers report. The CTO and COO report to the Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer who in turn reports to the Board.

Additional support is provided through our technical services, heritage, and legal teams as required. Northern Star employs technical expertise that support the implementation of our relevant policies, Standards and all related management systems and procedures. This expertise includes a team in our corporate office that supports our site-based teams in the on-ground implementation of biodiversity and land management.

Restatements of Information

- Jundee Operations land cleared in FY25 was increase by 0.43ha to 172.43ha.
- We have included information on Northern Star managed lands, and collaborative biodiversity initiatives retrospectively for FY25 and FY24.

TNFD Alignment

The Taskforce on Nature Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) has announced that it will complete its technical work in progress and then pause all further work. The International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) has announced it will advance its own work to meet disclosure needs including standard setting to introduce incremental disclosure requirements not already reflected in the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) S1 and S2.

Pending this work, Northern Star has paused TNFD related studies but continues to advance our voluntary disclosures on these topics.

Biological Diversity

Northern Star's Operations span a diverse range of geographical regions and ecological environments. As part of our disclosures, we have provided a list of our Operations in Appendix A, mapped to taxa, communities, and habitats located in their vicinity.

The location of these ecological components relative to our Operations or Project areas is provided and, where appropriate, they have been assessed against a range of ecological assessment tools such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species and the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Priority Species.

³ Western Australian Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration's Mining Rehabilitation Fund.



1,374

Land Cleared
in FY26 (Ha)

121

Land rehabilitated
in FY26 (Ha)

\$0.66^M

Financial/In-Kind Support
to Biodiversity or Land
Management Related
Activities in FY26

\$4.47^M

Calculated DMPE MRF³
Levy for WA Operations
for FY26



Goodpaster River
Pogo Operations
Pogo Production Centre, Alaska

Impacts & Changes to Biodiversity

Responsible management of biological diversity is key to effective environmental stewardship and accordingly Northern Star applies an assessment and management framework to promote responsible development in a manner that aims to preserve biological diversity.

The foundations of this process are:

- Identification of biodiversity biological diversity.
- Assessment of potential impacts.
- Application of the environmental mitigation hierarchy of avoid, mitigate, rehabilitate, and offset.

We monitor environmental performance to evaluate the effectiveness of biodiversity management and to inform adaptive management practices.

Identification of Biological Diversity

Baseline surveys and assessments of biodiversity are implemented in accordance with guidelines, procedures, and relevant jurisdictional regulatory requirements. Surveys are designed to identify and describe biological diversity present and their significance, including consideration of characteristics such as species composition, structure, function, process of ecosystems, and the natural range variation of these elements.

Northern Star’s biodiversity assessments typically involve a desktop component that considers previous survey data to identify which elements of biological diversity are most likely to occur in the area, followed by a field survey to verify “on ground” the information obtained.

The level of survey we undertake can vary from basic or reconnaissance level which provides a broader overview of environmental elements, through to detailed or targeted surveys where environmental elements are potentially significant or a significant environmental aspect has been identified, such as the occurrence of a protected species or a critical habitat.

We will also undertake additional environmental studies to inform management of potential indirect impacts to biodiversity, such as surface water and groundwater modelling to identify possible impacts associated with changes to water availability and quality.

Risk Assessment

Environmental risk assessments are conducted to identify potential impacts to the environment, including biological diversity, and inform the identification of suitable management measures to mitigate potential impacts.

The aim of our risk assessments is to ensure environmental objectives are achieved. Objectives for biodiversity typically comprise the protection and maintenance of biological diversity and ecological integrity.

Biodiversity Management Plans

Northern Star’s Biodiversity Management Global Standard applies to all our Operations, with associated supporting procedures which specify the minimum standards required to mitigate impacts on biological diversity.

Three of our Operations have additional project or area specific Biodiversity Management Plans and one has project and species specific plans linked to environmental approvals. Standalone biodiversity plans are not required at our remaining Operations as biodiversity risks are managed through existing environmental management frameworks and regulatory obligations.

Biological diversity and associated management measures are included in Northern Star’s Environmental Management Plans, based on the specific requirements of each Operation, and any conditions set out in regulatory

instruments. These may include topics such as land clearing protocols, topsoil management, pest and weed management, training and incident management.

In addition to these management plans, Northern Star implements an EMS that outlines standards and procedures for mitigation and management of potential impacts to the environment.

Consultation & Engagement

Baseline studies such as vegetation, flora, and fauna surveys help us understand the biological diversity in and around our Operations and planned disturbance areas. These are undertaken utilising external expertise and seek input from appropriate internal and external stakeholders.

In Australia, we consult with Traditional Owners to understand the cultural values associated with biodiversity by conducting ethnobotanical, and in some cases ethnozoological, surveys. Traditional Owners are given the opportunity, if desired, to harvest plants and other material prior to clearing activities.

The understanding of biological diversity gained from baseline studies ensures we can undertake an appropriate level of environmental impact assessment to understand the potential impacts on biodiversity from our Operations. Where specific risks are identified, targeted measures are implemented to effectively apply the mitigation hierarchy described above.



Pilbara Sunset Over the Hemi Project
Pilbara Operations
Pilbara Development Project, Western Australia
Photo Credit: Kade Torrance – Environmental Officer

Ecologically Sensitive Areas

Whilst Northern Star respects the environment more broadly, there are some areas around our assets that require additional focus and management due to their sensitive nature.

These areas provide opportunities for Northern Star to implement our mitigation hierarchy, contribute to the broader scientific knowledge of the species through monitoring and survey, and work towards protecting these areas as much as possible.

Further information on taxa, communities and habitats relative to our Operations is provided in Appendix A.

Pogo Operations – Goodpaster River

The Pogo mine operates along the Goodpaster River in Alaska. This river holds significant ecological value for Chinook Salmon which use the river as a spawning ground, making the river a vital part of the local aquatic ecosystem and an important resource for biodiversity in interior Alaska.

To protect the Goodpaster River, the Pogo Operations treats water that has been in contact with the mine to ensure it is of suitable quality before being discharged into the river. This includes diluting the treated water with fresh river water to maintain quality.

The discharges into the river are regulated under the Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permit, which sets limits on contaminants like arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, and zinc.

Water quality is regularly monitored as part of the APDES permit. In addition, fish tissue samples are taken to ensure Chinook Salmon are not absorbing contaminants.

Hemi Project – Listed Species Habitat and Significant Landforms

Permitting approvals are under regulatory review in relation to the water systems in the Hemi Project, which is located within the habitats of species listed under both state and federal legislation. This includes the Greater Bilby, Northern Quoll, Grey Falcon, Pilbara Olive Python, Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat, Northern Coastal Free-tailed Bat, Brushtailed Mulgara, and the Western Pebble-mound Mouse.

In addition, there is a single sand dune forming part of the Gregory Land System in the southwest of the project. Applying the mitigation hierarchy, this dune has been excluded from the project boundary. The project has been designed to minimise impacts to listed species habitat and offsets will be provided to the Pilbara Environmental Offsets Fund to mitigate unavoidable residual impacts to these habitats.

Kalgoorlie & KCGM Operations – Butterfly Populations

Fauna surveys around our KCGM Operations led to the discovery of new breeding sites for the Inland Hairstreak Butterfly (*Jalmenus aridus*), a Priority 2 species listed by the DBCA. Until recently, *J. aridus* was only known from its type locality at Lake Douglas, approximately 12 km southwest of Kalgoorlie.

It was discovered in November 1983 breeding on a single *Acacia tetragonophylla*, but soon after its discovery the tree started to die and the butterflies disappeared. The last sighting of the species at Lake Douglas was in 1999. *Jalmenus aridus* was re-recorded in 2021 near KCGM Operations.

Subsequently, further surveys have been conducted, and additional populations have been found further afield. This species is now known from about 28 locations in the broader Goldfields Region.

Aspects of the KCGM Operations projects have been adjusted to avoid impacts to breeding sites as much as possible. The Inland Hairstreak Butterfly has a relationship with ants, which protect the larvae while they feed.

KCGM Operations has collaborated with butterfly experts, the Western Australian Museum and the DBCA to study known populations of the butterfly to increase scientific knowledge and understanding of their distribution. Long term closure and rehabilitation planning includes restoring native vegetation that supports butterfly host plants and ant species.

Carosue Dam Operations – Malleefowl

Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) are a stocky ground-dwelling bird belonging to the family Megapodidae. This species is a Vulnerable species listed under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) and the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act).

In the Goldfields Region of Western Australia, Malleefowl occur as sparse populations that typically occur in low densities throughout the Acacia shrubland and Eucalyptus woodlands that dominate the landscape.

Malleefowl populations are known from several locations across Northern Star’s Operations but are most commonly recorded at Carosue Dam Operations. Northern Star has observed Malleefowl to be a resilient species that continues to forage and breed in close proximity to ongoing mining operations.

We have developed a close working partnership with the National Malleefowl Recovery Group (NMRG), which was formalised through a sponsorship agreement, that is used to support several research initiatives, investigating the ecology of Malleefowl in the Goldfield region.

As part of this arrangement NMRG also provide support by training Northern Star personnel on best practice methods for monitoring Malleefowl in accordance with the National Malleefowl Monitoring Manual.

Jundee Operations – Priority Fauna

Jundee Operations lies within the buffer for two Priority Ecological Communities (PEC) mapped by the DBCA, both are associated with groundwater assemblages hosted in calcrete aquifers:

- Jundee Homestead calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carnegie palaeodrainage on Jundee Station (Priority 1 PEC).
- Jundee South Hill calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carnegie palaeodrainage on Jundee Station (Priority 1 PEC).

Northern Star commissioned a stygofauna study which found diversity of groundwater assemblages in areas of our Jundee Operations to be relatively low compared to areas in the surrounds. Mined areas targeted bedrock, and the risk of these activities impacting on groundwater hosted in calcrete systems and associated groundwater assemblages is low.

The only conservation significant fauna species recorded at Jundee Operations is the Brush-tailed Mulgara (*Dasycercus blythi*), which is listed as Priority 4 species by DBCA. Evidence of Mulgara close to Jundee Operations was first discovered during a survey in 1994. The survey found burrows, tracks, and scats in an area of suitable habitat near Plover Bore, less than 1 km north-east of the mining and processing operations.

At the time, Mulgara were classified as one species, the Crested Mulgara (*Dasycercus cristicauda*), and listed under the EPBC Act. Scientific understanding of Mulgara has improved and Mulgara were reclassified as two species: the Brushtailed Mulgara (*Dasycercus blythi*) and the Crested Mulgara (*Dasycercus cristicauda*). Both were delisted from the EPBC Act.

There is also potential for the Greater Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*) to occur in the region after the species was successfully reintroduced to the Matuwa Kurrara Kurrara National Park located about 90 km east of the mining operation. However, none of the recent fauna surveys conducted at Jundee Operations have identified any evidence of Bilby occupancy in the local area.

Thunderbox Operations – Priority Flora

Biodiversity at Thunderbox Operations is typical of the region and few conservation significant species have been recorded in the locality.

Significant species encountered have been limited to Priority flora species, species that may possibly be threatened but do not meet criteria for being listed the BC Act because of insufficient survey or other data deficiencies.

Priority flora species encountered include *Acacia* sp. Marshall Pool (Priority 3) and *Lysiandra baeckeoides* (Priority 3).

On the March
- Processionary Hairy Caterpillars
Carosue Dam Operations
Kalgoorlie Production Centre, Western Australia
Photo Credit: Glen Rattigan – Ancillary Operator



Highlight – Understanding Biodiversity in Our Operations: Greater Bilby & Northern Quoll in the Pilbara

The greater Hemi Project area contains sandplain drainage and spinifex sandplain habitats, both considered critical habitat for the Greater Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*). Vertebrate fauna surveys have been undertaken on around 35,000 ha of land across both the project area and surrounds, to gain an understanding of environmental elements at the project.



- These surveys help to determine whether:
- There is evidence of historical or recent Bilby activity.
 - Adjacent areas consist of the same habitat elements.
 - Areas surrounding the project contain suitable habitat to support the movement of wildlife, particularly priority species like the Bilby, out of proposed disturbance areas.

The fauna surveys identified historic signs of Bilby activity, including diggings and scratchings within the project area, and a collapsed burrow in the surrounds, but no recent activity or active burrows were located. Motion sensor cameras were deployed to:

- Gain a better understanding of the ongoing presence of native, feral, and priority species across the project.
- Assess how the landscape is utilised by fauna.
- Further check for the presence of Bilby. Areas with historic activity were of a particular focus, with cameras deployed in these locations for multiple years.

Since 2025, the cameras have been focused on monitoring for Bilby activity within the approved disturbance envelope of the Hemi Project, but we have not captured any activity nor identified any further evidence of activity.

Cameras have instead captured the presence of other animals such as feral cats, goannas, and kangaroos as shown in examples left (feral cat, top image and joey, bottom image).

Although the Hemi development envelope is not identified as Northern Quoll habitat, there are surrounding rocky outcrops and river systems that they are known to utilise. Northern Quoll are also known to utilise mining camps in other areas, so we have completed targeted monitoring for the presence of Quolls:

- In the rocky hills within the project area.
- Within the approved disturbance envelope.
- Targeted surrounding areas.

Quolls have been recorded in the areas they are known to inhabit and where they were expected to be found. None have been identified or recorded within the disturbance envelope.

Seven cameras remain deployed across the project area, with recordings reviewed monthly to identify species and record the presence of any priority or feral species identified. The ongoing monitoring assists in building our understanding of the ecology in the Hemi Project area and the prevalence, or absence, of different species.

This is particularly important for areas that could be potentially disturbed through construction and mining operations, and to determine appropriate management strategies.



A Malleefowl Stretching its Wings,
as Captured by Our Motion Sensor Cameras
Carosue Dam Operations
Kalgoorlie Production Centre, Western Australia

Conservation, Land Management & Offsets

Northern Star works within a variety of natural environments that must be understood and protected. Our Biodiversity Management Global Standard⁴ guides our high-level approach to managing biodiversity across all our sites, and site risk assessments guide specific actions to protect biodiversity in and around each site.

Northern Star understands the significant of biodiversity and land management practices to the Traditional Owners on whose land we operate. We are continuously working to improve and strengthen our consultation and engagement practices in this important area.

Northern Star applies the mitigation hierarchy to ensure we minimise the impact on biodiversity as much as possible. This hierarchy means we aim to:

- **Avoid clearing and disturbing vegetation as much as possible:** This means finding existing disturbed land to place facilities instead of clearing new areas. We did this at Jundee Operations, where our solar farm has been placed on a waste rock dump rather than undisturbed areas and at Porphyry, Thunderbox Operations, where the solar farm was placed on an area previously used as a laydown area.
- **Minimise clearing that is required:** We do this by optimising clearing footprints.
- **Rehabilitate all areas disturbed by our Operations where possible at mine closure:** We also progressively rehabilitate areas where possible.
- **Offset where significant impact cannot be avoided:** Northern Star provides biodiversity offsets

to compensate for the impacts. Our offset site south of Coolgardie in the Kalgoorlie Production Centre provides conservation and protection for Malleefowl habitat to offset the impact of our tailings facility at Carosue Dam Operations. Establishing this perpetual environmental offset was a DCEEW condition imposed as part of the approval to expand the Carosue Dam Operations tailings storage facility.

Northern Star is protecting and monitoring an active Malleefowl population at this site which contains 800 ha of Malleefowl habitat, with management actions outlined in the approved Offset Management Plan⁵.

The Management Plan takes an adaptive management approach and, after consultation with the National Malleefowl Recovery Group, the Goldfields Nullarbor Rangelands Biodiversity Association, DBCA, and the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEE), the management plan has been reviewed, with the revised version approved by DCCEE in July 2026.

Annual monitoring of the active Malleefowl population at the offset location is continuing with the results reported under regulatory requirements. Our voluntary Malleefowl monitoring program at Carosue Dam Operations continues on an annual basis.

Northern Star has also continued to monitor significant butterfly populations in the Kalgoorlie region to contribute to the understanding of their distribution and breeding patterns.

⁴ NSR-ENV-005-STA.
⁵ Carosue Dam Operations TSF Cell 4 Exempt East Location 55 (EEL55) Offset Management Plan (CDO-ENV-001-PLA).

Collaboration, Research & Trials

Northern Star recognises the importance of collaboration and equitable benefit sharing with our local communities. Benefits associated with land use and biodiversity management are shared through business partnerships, procurement opportunities, and community investment programs.

Collaboration & Sharing

Northern Star collaborates with a range of partners to support biodiversity conservation and ecological knowledge sharing. During FY26, Northern Star collaborated with several local and regional groups on important biodiversity and conservation initiatives:

- **Care for Hedland - Turtle Monitoring Program:** Supporting community-led monitoring of turtle nesting and hatchlings contributing to long-term species data collection and conservation outcomes.
- **National Malleefowl Recovery Group:** Participation in regional conservation efforts to support habitat protection and population monitoring of this threatened species.
- **Kalgoorlie-Boulder Urban Landcare Group:** Supporting the maintenance of a community nursery and the provision of educational, conservation, and social and inclusion programs in the Kalgoorlie-Boulder region.

These partnerships contribute to improved understanding of biodiversity values in our operating regions while supporting community involvement in conservation activities.

Education & Research Projects

Northern Star is committed to supporting science-based research initiatives that create long-term environmental and community benefits by protecting local natural heritage for future generations.

In FY26, we announced a conservation partnership focused on conserving two endangered Western Australian butterfly species, previously thought to be locally extinct until a large breeding population was discovered at our KCGM Operations.

We have partnered with the Foundation for the Western Australian Museum and the WA Museum on a two-year research program focused on conserving *Jalmenus aridus* and *Ogyris petrina*. The partnership supports field surveys and ecological data collection, analysis of population structure and connectivity, and improved understanding of species distribution and evolutionary history.

Findings will help inform conservation strategies, improve biodiversity management, and support the efforts to reduce the extinction risk for these butterfly species.

Additionally, Northern Star have partnered with the University of Western Australia to undertake a research project investigating the biological and ecological requirements of *Eremophila praecox*, in accordance with Environmental Protection Authority report 1779 for the Fimiston South Project. While the *E. praecox* genus is widespread across Australia’s arid regions, it remains relatively under-researched.

This study aims to generate scientific data to support the long-term conversation security of the species and to inform improvements in management practices, including post-disturbance recovery on post-mined substrates.

Trials & Studies

Northern Star undertakes a range of trials and studies across our Operations to improve location specific biodiversity management and rehabilitation practices. Examples include:

- Monitoring ecosystem recovery and vegetation establishment using on-ground survey and technologies such as remote sensing data.
- Monitoring of significant species, such as Malleefowl and Chinook Salmon, to provide long-term data monitoring potential impacts from mining and exploration activities.
- Supporting applied research to improve post-mining land use outcomes.

These activities contribute to continuous improvement in environmental performance and support long-term biodiversity resilience in mining operational areas.

Weed & Feral Species Management

Weed and feral species are recognised as a potential driver of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation.

These species can impact native biodiversity by preying on native fauna, competing for resources, introducing pathogens, and altering habitat structure. Such impacts can reduce species abundance and diversity, degrade habitat quality, and affect the conservation status of sensitive ecosystems.

We have implemented a range of management and control measures to reduce potential adverse impacts on biodiversity within the regions we operate.

Weed Species

The primary pathways for the introduction and spread of weed species associated with mining and exploration activities are via vehicles and mobile equipment. Seeds and plant material can be transported in mud or vegetation attached to vehicles moving onto site, or between areas where weeds are already present and previously weed-free areas.

Our Weed Management Procedure outlines the key management actions in place across our Operations to reduce the risk of weed species being introduced or spread during activities. Management actions can include both preventative and control measures as required:

- The spread of weeds can be minimised through preventative measures such as reducing soil disturbance, using designated tracks, restricting vehicle access to rehabilitation areas, and maintaining vehicle hygiene.
- Vehicles and machinery subject to weed hygiene inspections and certification must ensure they are clean and free of vegetative material before use.
- Weeds identified on site are recorded and managed as a hazard, with control measures (e.g. spraying) implemented as required.

Feral Animals

Feral animal species such as cats and wild dogs occur throughout regional areas of Australia. Northern Star has a responsibility to ensure there is no increase in feral animal numbers due to mining operations.

Feral animal management is outlined in Northern Star’s Feral Animal and Pest Control Procedure. Management actions implemented on sites can include both preventative and control measures, such as:

- Appropriate management of onsite landfills and waste disposal areas to minimise feral animal attraction.
- Hazard reporting of feral animal sightings.
- Targeted feral cat trapping programs.
- Pest control campaigns through contractors.
- Camera monitoring to collect additional data on feral animal presence.

Pogo Operations has several controls aimed at reducing human-wildlife interactions, including dedicated food-waste storage and segregation, wildlife procedures for field crews, mandatory bear spray during active months, and bear-avoidance training for remote work. There is a Shaw Creek Road bear-sighting map to raise awareness of recent sightings along the access road.

Bronzewing Operations
Yandal Production Centre, Western Australia



Pilbara Wet Season
Hemi Project
Pilbara Operations, Western Australia
Photo Credit: Jack Downton - Field Supervisor

Reclamation & Closure Preparedness

Northern Star has prepared closure and reclamation plans for all its sites other than the Pilbara Operations, in accordance with our Reclamation and Closure Preparedness Global Standard. These plans are approved by the relevant regulators and are updated in line with statutory requirements. They contain more detail as sites progress toward final closure.

Planning for closure commences at the very beginning of a mine's life. As a new mine undergoes planning and design, attention is given to how it will be rehabilitated and closed at the end of its life. Consideration is given to final landform design, topsoil requirements, reuse, removal or demolition of buildings and other infrastructure, as well as ensuring the long-term stability of pits and waste rock dumps.

Each closure and reclamation plan establishes closure objectives and criteria, along with strategies to achieve these. These are informed by site-specific risk assessments that identify the risks to safety or the environment closure. If plans change at a site, the closure risks and requirements of the new plans must be considered and provided to the regulator for approval.

Opportunities for progressive rehabilitation are identified where practicable. Northern Star looks to streamline rehabilitation costs by scheduling them alongside other projects that also use the same required equipment.

Although there are regulatory requirements associated with closure planning, an important component is engaging with relevant stakeholders to understand their requirements and expectations for the final land use around our Operations. Northern Star undertakes a stakeholder mapping exercise to ensure we identify who needs to be consulted with regards to our closure objectives. This includes ensuring that not only regulators, but Traditional Owners and neighbouring pastoralists, have input into our closure planning. Closure plans initially cover broad aspects and become more detailed over time.

As a site approaches final closure, we engage with key stakeholders to explore potential post-mining land uses that could benefit them. For instance, we might leave certain infrastructure, such as groundwater bores or access tracks, that pastoralists could utilise. Each site must establish closure completion criteria—specific, measurable targets that must be met before regulatory approval is granted for closure.

Northern Star ensures there is adequate financial provisions for implementing closure requirements and regularly undertakes a detailed analysis to update our closure provisioning across our Operations. This involves identifying costs associated with the following and can include items such as:

- Infrastructure demolition.
- Making mine pits and underground mines and shafts safe.
- Ensuring surface water flows are appropriate.
- Ensuring remaining landforms, such as tailings facilities and waste landforms, are safe, stable, and non-polluting.
- Rehabilitating disturbed land.
- Undertaking relevant studies to inform closure activities (e.g. contaminated sites assessments).
- Monitoring and reporting of closure activities and rehabilitation.
- Project management.

Highlight - Strengthening Closure Planning & Rehabilitation Readiness

Northern Star manages a diverse portfolio of Operations across various stages of the mining lifecycle, from active development and production through to care and maintenance and closure planning. Consistent with our Reclamation and Closure Preparedness Standard, closure planning is integrated into all Operations and continually refined to align with evolving regulatory requirements, industry best practice and stakeholder expectations.

During FY26, Northern Star continued to strengthen its closure planning framework by implementing recommendations from a 2024 independent review of Mine Closure Plans (MCPs) and aligning its closure planning processes with the 2025 Mine Closure Plan Guidelines.

Key initiatives included the development of site-specific closure obligation and commitment registers, providing a centralised framework for tracking closure actions, knowledge gaps and regulatory commitments. Northern Star also continued to strengthen stakeholder engagement practices, ensuring closure planning is informed by ongoing consultation with regulators, Traditional Owners, pastoralists, and other key stakeholders throughout the mine lifecycle.

Significant progress was made in standardising closure planning across the business. Rehabilitation monitoring methods were enhanced through the implementation of remote sensing technology across the Yandal and Carosue Dam Operations, while MCPs were updated to incorporate consistent, SMART-aligned completion criteria and a standardised approach to closure planning and reporting.

Northern Star continues to improve closure implementation planning through enhanced landform design, scheduling and targeted research initiatives. This includes a planned rehabilitation trial at Jundee Operations to investigate alternative rehabilitation approaches in areas with limited topsoil availability.

Knowledge gaps and future closure tasks identified through MCP reviews are now formally captured within closure registers and actively tracked to support continual improvement, informed decision-making and closure readiness across the business.

Rehabilitation Levy

In Western Australia (WA), the Mining Rehabilitation Fund (MRF) is managed by the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE).

The MRF is a pooled fund that mining operators in WA contribute into to provide the state government with funds to undertake rehabilitation at abandoned mine sites. All mining tenement holders are required to contribute to the MRF, unless their operations are managed under a specific State Agreement Act that is excluded from the MRF, or the tenements have been calculated to have a liability of less than \$50,000 and are therefore considered low liability.

The levy payable is based on the type and extent of disturbance on each tenement, as well as the amount of rehabilitation already undertaken.

Mines are required to review their disturbance each year and report this to DMPE with an estimate of the levy payable. DMPE reviews this information and issues each mine with an invoice to be paid into the MRF. The MRF contribution rate is one per cent of the total rehabilitation liability estimate for each tenement.

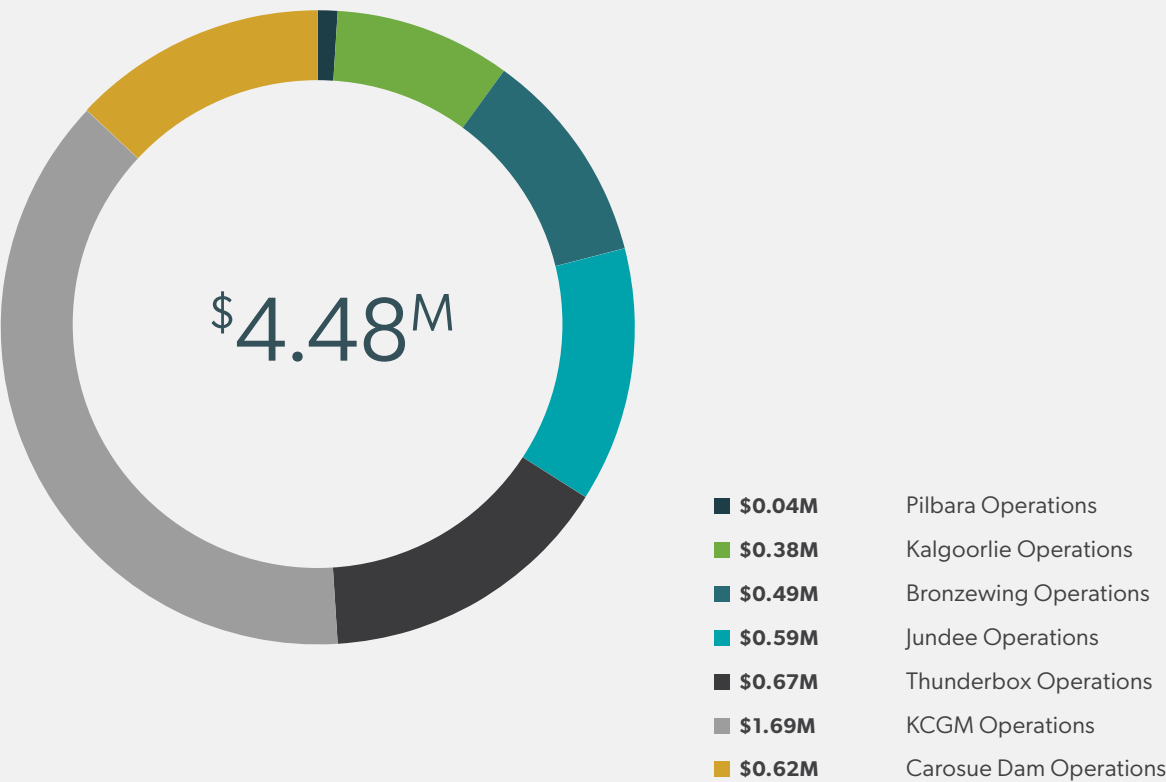
In FY26, Northern Star’s total rehabilitation liability estimate was calculated to be \$448.34M. This is expected to result in a payable levy of \$4.48M.

In addition to our Western Australian rehabilitation levy, our Pogo Operations in Alaska have a bond in place to cover rehabilitation liabilities. The current bond placed directly with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources is US\$94.3M.

Separate to the MRF levy, every year Northern Star estimates its closure liability in accordance with our Reclamation and Closure Preparedness Standard. We do this by assessing all areas disturbed and existing infrastructure and estimating how much it will cost to undertake the closure requirements.

This includes calculating demolition costs, removal costs, earthworks, and rehabilitation costs. It also includes estimating the cost of ongoing monitoring of rehabilitation and compliance reporting associated with sites undergoing closure activities.

Figure 7-1 Mining Rehabilitation Fund Levy by Western Australian Operation FY26 (A\$M)



Biodiversity & Land Management Performance Metrics

		FY26 ⁶	FY25 ⁶	FY24 ⁶
Conservation & Land Management				
Northern Star Managed Lands ⁷	Carosue Dam Operations (ha)	103,260	108,228	111,197
	Kalgoorlie Operations (ha)	490,2778	505,365	505,964
	KCGM Operations (ha)	38,810	37,660	36,773
	Pilbara Operations (ha)	271,835	245,748	11,974
	Jundee Operations (ha)	263,785	264,149	273,366
	Bronzewing Operations (ha)	139,878	148,868	163,160
	Thunderbox Operations (ha)	73,551	73,530	73,870
	Pogo Operations (ha)	48,287	42,752	42,752
	Total (ha)	1,429,684	1,775,389	1,585,189
Land Cleared	Carosue Dam Operations (ha)	-	17	100
	Kalgoorlie Operations (ha)	20	39	49
	KCGM Operations (ha)	1,072	40	22
	Pilbara Operations (ha)	29	109	112
	Jundee Operations (ha)	30	172	89
	Bronzewing Operations (ha)	142	142	-
	Thunderbox Operations (ha)	55	354	109
	Pogo Operations (ha)	15	10	4
	Total (ha)	1,374	902	495
Land Rehabilitated	Carosue Dam Operations (ha)	-	-	-
	Kalgoorlie Operations (ha)	32	19	28
	KCGM Operations (ha)	4	5	4
	Pilbara Operations (ha)	27	187	141
	Jundee Operations (ha)	56	0.3	-
	Bronzewing Operations (ha)	-	-	-
	Thunderbox Operations (ha)	-	6	5
	Pogo Operations (ha)	1	3	-
	Total (ha)	121	222	183
Closure & Rehabilitation				
Closure Planning	Proportion of sites with approved closure plans (%)	100	100	100
	Proportion of sites undergoing closure activities (%)	-	-	-
Rehabilitation Liability	Carosue Dam Operations (A\$)	62,182,732	60,225,675	53,694,974
	Kalgoorlie Operations (A\$)	38,298,195	38,871,467	38,808,433
	KCGM Operations (A\$)	168,977,727	140,379,590	136,850,832
	Pilbara Operations (A\$)	3,819,733	6,923,488	3,235,910
	Jundee Operations (A\$)	59,113,289	59,597,639	49,009,759
	Bronzewing Operations (A\$)	49,270,763	49,244,673	43,386,539
	Thunderbox Operations (A\$)	66,680,218	64,601,937	58,182,239
	Pogo Operations (A\$)	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total (A\$)	448,342,656	419,844,467	390,181,176
Biodiversity Projects & Initiatives				
Collaborative Biodiversity Initiatives	Financial support provided to biodiversity initiatives (A\$)	664,840	484,840	N/A

⁶ Totalised data includes Operations that are no longer part of Northern Star’s assets and therefore not listed separately in the table

⁷ Managed Land area relates only to land tenure holdings managed by Northern Star and does not represent the total area of all tenure interests in which Northern Star may hold an interest. Reported areas represent tenure holdings and should not be interpreted as the area of land disturbed, cleared, rehabilitated, or otherwise directly impacted by operational activities. Land area figures are based on tenure holdings current at the reporting period end date.

Appendix A: Operations Biological Diversity FY26

Operation / Project	Taxa, Communities & Habitats	Location Relative to Operation/Project	Management Practices
Jundee Operations Bronzewing Operations	Multiple Priority Ecological Communities in association with invertebrates in groundwater calcretes	Within and outside proposed disturbance areas	- Minimise water abstraction and land disturbance where possible. - Subterranean fauna surveys are undertaken to understand species and extent.
	Brush Tailed Mulgara (<i>Dasyercus blythi</i>) (DBCA P4)(LC) <i>Aristida jerichoensis</i> var. <i>subspinulifera</i> (DBCA P3) <i>Baeckea</i> sp. <i>Sandstone</i> (DBCA P3) <i>Eremophila arguta</i> (DBCA P1) <i>Eremophila congesta</i> (DBCA P1) <i>Eremophila</i> sp. <i>long pedicels</i> (DBCA P2) <i>Eremophila pungens</i> (DBCA P4) <i>Stackhousia clementii</i> (DBCA P3) <i>Tribulus adelacanthus</i> (DBCA P3) <i>Xanthoparmelia nashii</i> (DBCA P3)	Outside proposed disturbance area	- Avoid where possible and apply hierarchy of mitigation (avoid, minimise & rehabilitate). - Biodiversity surveys completed prior to any disturbances within the area. - Land Disturbance Procedure (NSR-ENV-001-PRO). - Fauna relocation undertaken in areas of suitable habitat two weeks prior to disturbance. - Inspections conducted by suitably trained personnel immediately prior to disturbance activities. - Weed management practices are implemented during disturbance to prevent introduction of invasive species in line with Weed Management Procedure (NSR-ENV-004-PRO). - Implementation of Feral Animal & Pest Control Procedure (NSR-ENV-007-PRO). - Native Fauna Management Procedure (NSR-ENV-005-PRO). - Jundee Operations Biodiversity Management Plan (JUN-ENV-054-PLA).
Thunderbox Operations	<i>Lysiandra baeckeooides</i> (DBCA P3) <i>Acacia</i> sp. <i>Marshall Pool</i> (DBCA P3)	Within and outside proposed disturbance areas	- Avoid where possible and apply the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimise, rehabilitate, offset). - Biodiversity surveys completed prior to any disturbances within the area. - Secondary approvals are gained where required. - Biodiversity Management Plan (TBO-ENV-040-PLA). - Implementation of Feral Animal & Pest Control Procedure (NSR-ENV-007-PRO). - Native Fauna Management Procedure (NSR-ENV-005-PRO). - Land Disturbance Procedure (NSR-ENV-001-PRO).
Carosue Dam Operations	Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) (VU) Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>) (VU)	Within and outside proposed disturbance areas	- Avoid where possible and apply the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimise, rehabilitate, offset). - Biodiversity surveys completed prior to any disturbances within the area, including targeted Priority flora and fauna surveys in areas of suitable habitat. - Biodiversity Management Plan (CDO-ENV-051-PLA). - Rehabilitation Management Work Instruction (CDO-ENV-027-SWP). - Implementation of Weed Management Procedure (NSR-ENV-004-PRO). - Implementation of Feral Animal & Pest Control Procedure (NSR-ENV-007-PRO). - Land Disturbance Procedure (NSR-ENV-001-PRO). - Native Fauna Management Procedure (NSR-ENV-005-PRO). - Implementation of Annual Malleefowl Monitoring on site and regional surveys. - Where possible, avoid clearing or disturbing areas where this species is present.
	Long-tailed Dunnart (<i>Antechinomys longicaudatus</i>) (DBCA P4) Inland Hairstreak Butterfly (<i>Jalmenus aridus</i>) (DBCA P2) <i>Acacia eremophila</i> var. <i>Numerous-nerved variant</i> (DBCA P3) <i>Angianthus prostratus</i> (DBCA P3) <i>Calandrinia</i> sp. <i>Menzies</i> (F. Hort et al. FH 4100) (DBCA P3) <i>Eremophila arachnoides</i> subsp. <i>tenera</i> (DBCA P3) <i>Eremophila</i> sp. <i>Lake Carey</i> (E. Mattiske LM 197) (DBCA P1) <i>Isolepis australiensis</i> (DBCA P3) <i>Melaleuca apostiba</i> (DBCA P3) <i>Notisia intonsa</i> (DBCA P3) <i>Stackhousia</i> sp. <i>Lake Mackay</i> (P.K. Latz 12870) (DBCA P1) <i>Stackhousia muricata</i> subsp. <i>Perennial</i> (W.R. Barker 3641)(DBCA P3) <i>Tecticornia mellarium</i> (DBCA P3) <i>Tecticornia</i> sp. <i>Lake Way</i> (DBCA P1) <i>Thryptomene eremaea</i> (DBCA P2) <i>Tribulus adelacanthus</i> (DBCA P3) <i>Wurmbea murchisoniana</i> (DBCA P4)	Outside proposed disturbance areas	
Kanowna Belle Operations South Kalgoorlie Operations	Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) (VU) <i>Eremophila praecox</i> (DBCA P2)	Outside proposed disturbance areas	- Avoid where possible and apply hierarchy of mitigation (avoid, minimise & rehabilitate). - Weed management practices are implemented during disturbance to prevent introduction of invasive species. - Biodiversity surveys completed prior to any disturbances within the area, including targeted Priority flora and fauna surveys in areas of suitable habitat. - Weed Management Procedure (NSR-ENV-004-PRO). - Land Disturbance Procedure (NSR-ENV-001-PRO). - Feral Animal & Pest Control Procedure Native Fauna Management Procedure.

Notes			
DBCA P1	Poorly known species; species known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk	NE	Not Evaluated IUCN Red List Assessment
DBCA P2	Poorly known species; species known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation and other land with secure tenure being managed for conservation.	DDi	Data Deficient IUCN Red List Assessment
DBCA P3	Poorly known species; species known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining area of apparently suitable habitat much of it not under imminent threat.	VU	Vulnerable IUCN Red List Assessment
DBCA P4	Rare, near threatened or other species in need of monitoring	EN	Endangered IUCN Red List Assessment
		LC	Least Concern IUCN Red List Assessment
		NT	Near Threatened IUCN Red List Assessment
		CE	Critically Endangered IUCN Red List Assessment
		EW	Extinct In the Wild IUCN Red List Assessment
		EX	Extinct IUCN Red List Assessment
		EPBC Vulnerable	facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future
		EPBC CR	Critically Endangered
		EPBC NTh	near threatened
		EPBC DD	Data deficientDDi

Operation / Project	Taxa, Communities & Habitats	Location Relative to Operation/Project	Management Practices
KCGM Operations	Eremophila praecox (DBCA P2) Jalmenus aridus (DBCA P1) Ogyris subterrestris petrina (EPBC CR) Malleefowl (Leipoa ocellata) (VU)	Within and outside proposed disturbance areas	Biodiversity surveys undertaken prior to clearing activities, including targeted surveys for priority flora and fauna. Flora and Fauna Management Plan (KCGM-ENV-070-PLA). Significant Species Management Plan – Flora (KCGM-FIM-ENV-017-PLA). Significant Species Management Plan - Fauna (KCGM-FIM-ENV-018-PLA). Preliminary Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan. Vegetation Clearing and Rehabilitation Material Stripping (KCGM-ENV-036-GUI). Weed Management Procedure (NSR-ENV-004-PRO). Implementation of Feral Animal & Pest Control Procedure (NSR-ENV-007-PRO). Native Fauna Management Procedure (NSR-ENV-005-PRO). Land Disturbance Procedure (NSR-ENV-001-PRO).
Pilbara Operations Hemi Project	Threatened and priority fauna and their respective critical and supporting habitats (recorded in Hemi development envelope): Greater bilby (Macrotis lagotis) (VU) - spinifex sandplain and sandplain drainage Grey falcon (Falco hypoleucos) (VU) - major river Northern quoll (Dasyurus hallucatus) (VU) - major river Pilbara olive python (Liasis olivaceus barroni)(VU) - major river Pilbara leaf-nosed bat (Rhinonictis aurantia) (VU) - all habitat types Northern coastal free-tailed bat (DBCA P1) - major river Brushtailed mulgara (DBCA P4) - spinifex sandplain and sandplain drainage Western pebble-mound mouse (DBCA P4) Threatened and priority fauna and their respective critical and supporting habitats (possible or likely occurrence): Night parrot (Pezoporus occidentalis) (CE) Ghost bat (Macroderma gigas) (VU) - potentially all habitat types Pin-striped finesnout ctenotus (DBCA P1)(LC) - potentially all habitat types Gane’s blind snake (DBCA P1) - potentially spinifex sandplain Spectacled Hare-wallaby (Lagorchestes conspicillatus)(DBCA P4)(LC) - potentially spinifex sandplain and sandplain drainage Threatened and priority flora: Abutilon sp. prizelianum (DBCA P3) Euploca mutica (DBCA P3) Gymnanthera cunninghamii (DBCA P3) Rothia indica subsp. Australis (DBCA P3) Triodia chichesterensis (DBCA P3) Polymeria sp. nov (undescribed, likely a DBCA P3) Seringia exastia (EPBC CR) Gregory Land System – Priority Ecological Community (PEC) (DBCA P3)	Within and outside proposed disturbance areas	Internal Ground Disturbance Permit required prior to any land disturbance activities. Exploration Environmental Management Plan. Environmental Management Plan (under assessment). Conservation Significant Species Management Plan (under assessment).
Pogo Operations	Goodpaster River – breeding ground for Chinook Salmon / King Salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) Federal and state laws protect both migratory and non-migratory species in Alaska. Most birds in Alaska fall under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), which makes it illegal to injure, capture, or kill migratory birds or to interfere with their nests when active.	Within and outside proposed disturbance areas	Monitoring of water quality upstream and downstream of our Operations. Management practices are outlined in Pogo’s Fish Resources Permits and Fish Habitat Permits. Bird nesting surveys prior to clearing. Management practices established in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Weed management practices follow guidelines established in ADNR’s Strategic Plan for Invasive Weed and Agricultural Management and Prevention in Alaska. Monitoring of wildlife interactions with the surface waste disposal facilities as per the Mine Plan of Operation Approval issued by ADNR.

Notes			
DBCA P1	Poorly known species; species known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk	NE	Not Evaluated IUCN Red List Assessment
DBCA P2	Poorly known species; species known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation and other land with secure tenure being managed for conservation.	DDi	Data Deficient IUCN Red List Assessment
DBCA P3	Poorly known species; species known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining area of apparently suitable habitat much of it not under imminent threat.	VU	Vulnerable IUCN Red List Assessment
DBCA P4	Rare, near threatened or other species in need of monitoring	EN	Endangered IUCN Red List Assessment
		LC	Least Concern IUCN Red List Assessment
		NT	Near Threatened IUCN Red List Assessment
		CE	Critically Endangered IUCN Red List Assessment
		EW	Extinct In the Wild IUCN Red List Assessment
		EX	Extinct IUCN Red List Assessment
		EPBC Vulnerable	facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future
		EPBC CR	Critically Endangered
		EPBC NTh	near threatened
		EPBC DD	Data deficientDDi



Rachel Scuri - Environmental Specialist
Pogo Operations
Pogo Production Centre, Alaska
Photo Credit: James Meyers - Environmental Coordinator, Senior

About This Disclosure

Northern Star has reported in accordance with the GRI Standards for the period 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026. This disclosure supports the Northern Star Annual Report FY26 in relation to environment and social responsibility.

Management has sought independent, third-party assurance by Bureau Veritas of all data relating to GRI core and material disclosures in this disclosure. These disclosures are identified in our GRI, SASB and UN SDG Alignment Index. Where partial assurance is received, or a topic note assured, that information has been included in the Index.

A copy of the assurance statement is provided on Northern Star’s website at: [Environment & Social Responsibility \(ESR\) Reporting](#).

This clarifies the level of assurance provided by Bureau Veritas in relation to our disclosures.

This disclosure was reviewed and approved by Northern Star’s Board of Directors and published on 20 August 2026. Monetary amounts in this Report are reported in Australian dollars unless otherwise stated.

FY26 ESR Disclosure Suite

This disclosure, and our supplementary website disclosures, form part of a suite of documents that provide information and updates on Northern Star’s FY26 environment and social responsibility disclosures and should be read as a supporting accompaniment to the Northern Star Resources Ltd FY26 Annual Report, FY26 Modern Slavery Statement and FY26 Corporate Governance Statement.

Throughout the ESR Disclosure Suite there are links to supporting information on our website which the reader is encouraged to view. The Northern Star website contains significant additional supporting information including our annual ESR Performance Data Tables, GRI Index and references to our previous disclosures.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The content of this publication has not been approved by the United Nations and does not reflect the views of the United Nations or its officials or Member States

Assumptions

Nil

Disclaimer

This disclosure may contain forward looking statements and other forward looking representations related to ESG issues, including but not limited to climate change and disaster resilience, and other sustainability-related statements, commitments, goals, targets, aspirations, plans, projections, scenarios, assessments, forecasts and expectations, which reflect Northern Star’s assumptions as at the date of this report. Climate-related disclosures are subject to risks (both known and unknown), and there are significant uncertainties, limitations and assumptions in the metrics and modelling on which these statements rely.

In particular, the metrics, methodologies and data relating to climate and sustainability may be impacted by various factors including the inherent limits in the current scientific understanding of climate change and its impacts, the rapidly evolving and maturing nature of methodologies to capture and record emissions, inconsistent data, availability and quality of historical emissions data, reliance on assumptions and future uncertainty (including in relation to energy stability, technology development (and its affordability) and socio economic changes), effectiveness of internal controls relating to management of climate-related risks and opportunities and the uncertainty around future climate and sustainability related policy, market practice, regulation and legislation.

These commitments and targets, and the scenarios included in this report, may themselves change in future reporting periods. Given the risks and uncertainties associated with forward looking statements relating to ESG issues you are cautioned not to place undue reliance upon such forward looking statements.

To the maximum extent permitted by law, Northern Star provides no assurance, guarantee or warranty (express or implied) in connection with the likelihood of fulfilment of any forward looking statement, any outcome expressed or implied in any forward looking statement, or any assumptions on which a forward looking statement is based.

In preparing these disclosures, Northern Star has applied judgements and assumptions including, but not limited to, the usage and interpretation of climate-related data, methodologies and modelling employed in relation to estimating and calculating emissions.

Parts of this disclosure are based on modelling, data or scenarios provided by third parties which Northern Star has not independently verified. Accordingly, actual outcomes may differ materially from those expressed or implied in this disclosure.

Glossary

ABN Australian Business Number	DMPE The Western Australian Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration which was part of DEMIRS prior to 1 July 2025	Group Northern Star Resources Ltd and all of its wholly owned subsidiaries
ADNR State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources	EMS Environmental Management System	ha Hectare
ASX Australian Securities Exchange Ltd, trading as ASX	ESG Environment, Social & Governance	International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) A single set of accounting standards, developed and maintained by the IASB with the intention of those standards being capable of being applied on a globally consistent basis
ASX Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations Principles and Recommendations (4th edition) of the ASX Corporate Governance Council on the corporate governance practices to be adopted by ASX listed entities and which are designed to promote investor confidence and to assist listed entities to meet shareholder expectations	ESR Environment & Social Responsibility	ISSB The International Sustainability Standards Board
Audit & Risk Committee or ARC The Audit and Risk Committee, a sub-committee of the Board	ESR Disclosure Suite Refers to the ten separate disclosures related to ESR information available on the Northern Star Company website. These are voluntary disclosures in addition to the Annual Report and the Sustainability Report	IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature
biodiversity The variety of all life forms on Earth	ESR Performance Data Tables Detailed spreadsheets containing key ESR metrics for Northern Star for FY26 and relevant preceding years available from the Company website	KCGM Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mines Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, which operates the Super Pit, and Mt Charlotte and Fimiston underground Operations and Fimiston Processing Plant in Kalgoorlie, Western Australia
Board Board of Directors	Environment, Social & Safety Committee or ESS Committee Environmental, Social & Safety Committee, a sub-committee of the Board	limited assurance Audit and assurance undertaken by an external auditor on whether the data or statements made in this or related disclosure(s) have been prepared in accordance with relevant stated standards
Company Northern Star Resources Ltd ABN 43 092 832 892	Ethnobotanical Surveys studying interactions and relationships between human cultures and native plants	M or m Million
contractor(s) Individuals who are employed by other companies, or, other companies, who provide services to the Group to support its Operations	Ethnozoological Surveys studying interactions between human cultures and biodiversity	malleefowl An Australian bird (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) of variegated gray, brown, white, and black plumage, that lays up to 35 eggs in an incubating mound
Corporations Act Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)	FY Financial Year ending 30 June	
DBCA Western Australia’s Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions	GRI Global Reporting Initiative	
Director A director of the Company duly appointed under the Corporations Act		

MRF
Mining Rehabilitation Fund is a pooled fund that all mining operators in WA contribute into to ensure the State government has the funds necessary to undertake rehabilitation at abandoned mines sites

Officer
An officer of the Company defined under the Corporations Act

Operations
Mining, exploration and mineral processing activities conducted by Northern Star Resources in the three Regional Production Centres of Kalgoorlie, Yandal and Pogo and in the Hemi Project

PEC
Priority ecological community

reasonable assurance
Audit and assurance undertaken to a higher level on whether the data or statements in this or related disclosure(s) have been prepared in accordance with relevant stated standards

shareholder
A shareholder of Northern Star Resources Ltd

stakeholders
An individual, group or organisation that is impacted by the Company, or has an impact on the Company. Examples of stakeholders are investors, employees, suppliers and local communities

Taxa
Groupings of organisms in a biological classification system, such as species, genus, family, or order

TNFD
Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

UN
United Nations

UN SDG(s)
The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

US or USA
United States of America

WA
Western Australia

\$
Australian dollars, unless the context states otherwise. All A\$ to \$US currency conversions used in this ESR Disclosure Suite are at \$0.6785

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Share Registry	Automic Group

Additional Website ESR Disclosures:

Environment & Social Responsibility Approach

People & Culture at Northern Star

Safety & Critical Risk Control at Northern Star

Community & Indigenous Engagement & Support at Northern Star

Supply Chain Management at Northern Star

Environmental Management at Northern Star

Biodiversity & Land Management at Northern Star

Climate Change at Northern Star

Water Security at Northern Star

Waste & Tailings Management at Northern Star

FY26 Performance Data Tables

FY26 GRI, SASB and UN SDG Alignment Index

FY26 Tailings Disclosure Report

Feedback

We welcome feedback and invite readers to send any comments or enquiries about this disclosure to us at esgperformance@nsr ltd.com

Cover Image:
Shingleback Lizard
KCGM Operations
Kalgoorlie Production Centre, Western Australia
Photo Credit: Rojen Jomud – Geologist Discovery



Northern Star Resources
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