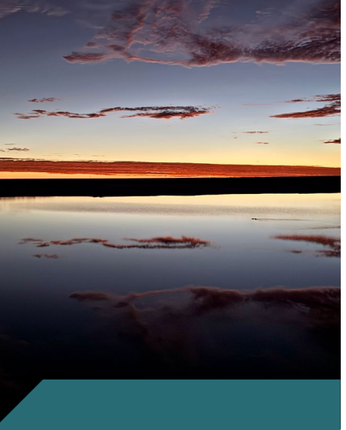
NORTHERN STAR
RESOURCES LTD

Water Security at Northern Star FY25



Water Security

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

Our Approach

Northern Star acknowledges its responsibility to all its stakeholders, including Traditional Owners in proximity to our Operations, to manage and minimise consumption of all natural resources, including water. There are significant requirements for water management across all Northern Star Operations.

We enter into agreements with stakeholders, including our regulators, to ensure that water is available for the operation of all sites while maintaining awareness of its use as a shared resource.

Our sites in the Goldfields of Western Australia primarily use saline or hypersaline water, with some limited freshwater use by exception. These sites are typically operated as nil discharge sites.

The Hemi Development Project in our Pilbara Operations is undergoing environmental approval assessments and therefore the water management requirements and strategy are still being reviewed and developed, in consultation with our stakeholders.

Our Pogo Operations in Alaska primarily access freshwater, however their overall net water consumption is maintained at a lower level due to their managed treatment and discharge of high-quality water back to the environment.

Where freshwater is available to an Operation we aim to minimise our consumption.

In accordance with our Water Management Global Standard (Standard), we have an obligation to ensure that we meet all our legislative requirements, minimise our freshwater consumption, and minimise potential impacts on our stakeholders.

2,047

FY25 Total Fresh Water Consumption (ML)

20,943

FY25 Total Other Water Consumption (ML)

12,479

FY25 Total Water Recycled or Reused (ML)

0.0008

Total Water Consumption Efficiency ML/t ore processed

0%

Percentage of Operations with High or Extremely High Baseline Annual Water Stress[1]

77%

Percentage of Operations With Baseline Annual Water Stress Defined as "Arid & Low Water Use"[1]

0

Number of Unauthorised Offsite Discharges

100%

Percentage of Production Centres with Water Management Plans

[1] Aqueduct 4.0

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

Water Security Governance

Northern Star's Board has oversight of water security risks and opportunities within the organisation 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.

The Company's water security governance structure is shown in Figure 1. Water related matters are considered by the Board through its ESS Committee meetings.

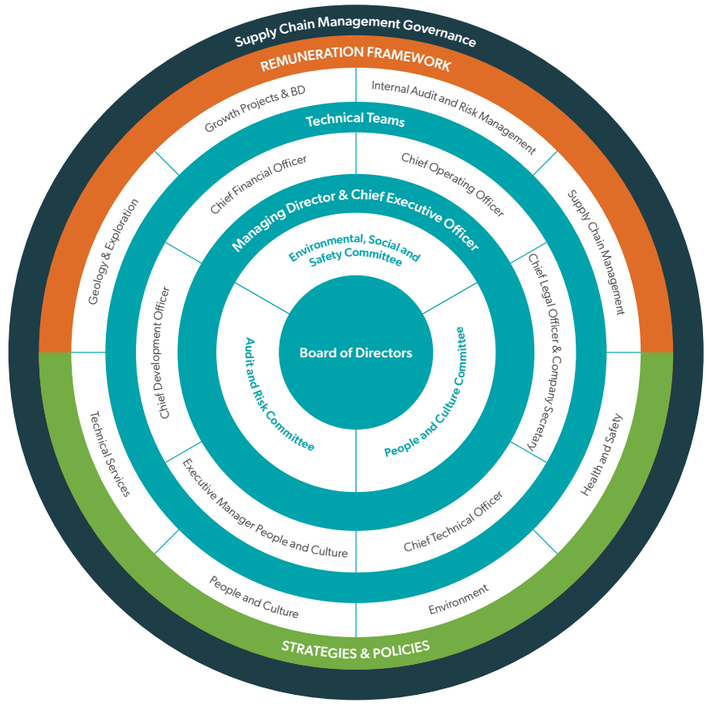
The function of the Committee is to assist the Board in implementing the Company's, environmental, social and safety strategies and ensuring responsible and sustainable business practices. In particular, the Committee will assist the Board in its oversight, monitoring and review of the Company's practices in the following key areas:

- environmental management,
- sound business ethics and fair and ethical dealings with stakeholders, and
- 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 perform such other functions as assigned by the Board.

Development and delivery of Northern Star's water security function is overseen by the ESS Committee and the Chief Operating Officer (reporting to the Managing Director and to the Board), supported by the technical services, operational, environmental and legal teams in the corporate office and on our sites.

Figure 1 Water Security Governance



Restatements of Information

The following are restatements in relation to water metrics from our FY24 ESR Disclosure Suite:

- Data for FY24 and FY23 is restated to include the Pilbara Operations.
- KCGM potable scheme freshwater consumption is restated for FY24 and FY23 based on a change in methodology for calculation. FY24 has increased from 1,221ML to 1,508ML, and FY23 has increased from 1,147ML to 1,304ML. "Net Total Water Consumption" is therefore also updated for FY24 from 7,349ML to 7,636ML and FY23 from 6,419ML to 6,576ML
- Thunderbox "Other Water Withdrawal" and "Total Water Withdrawal" for FY24 has been restated due to a change in methodology, and both have increased from 3,702ML to 4,328ML. "Net Total Water Consumption" is therefore also updated for FY24 from 3,702ML to 4,328ML.
- This has also resulted in a restatement to Northern Star's totals for FY24 and FY23 as follows:
  - FY24 "Fresh Water Withdrawal" increased from 28,253ML to 28,584ML.
  - FY23 "Fresh Water Withdrawal" increased from 30,061ML to 30,282ML.
  - FY24 "Other Water Withdrawal" increased from 21,588ML to 22,214ML.
  - FY24 "Total Water Withdrawal" increased from 49,841ML to 50,791ML.
  - FY23 "Total Water Withdrawal" increased from 52,531ML to 52,752ML.
  - FY24 "Net Total Water Consumption" increased from 23,267ML to 24,217ML.
  - FY23 "Net Total Water Consumption increased from 24,814ML to 25,029ML.

Water Security Risks and Opportunities

As part of our ongoing organisation risk identification and mitigation processes, Northern Star monitors and reviews water security risks and opportunities in our mining and mineral processing operations.

Risks

Water security risks can occur from:

- A decrease in rainfall potentially resulting in less water available either through abstraction or surface water catchments and potentially contributing to further decline in water quality. This can lead to an increase in demand on third-party supplies include fresh water. Technologies such as reverse osmosis can counteract this as poor-quality groundwater can be treated for use in the process plant.
- Management of extreme weather events. These are risk assessed, and mitigation controls implemented, including ponds, diversion structures, pumping systems and weather monitoring.

To ensure we are mitigating risks, and meeting our obligations for water security, each site must meet our Standard[2] through:

- A risk assessment must be undertaken every time a new water source is identified.
- All water discharges and water harvesting are managed in accordance with licence requirements, environmental management plans and in consultation with stakeholders.
- Water abstraction and consumption rates are designed to maximise the sustainable use of water resources and to recycle as much as practical.
- Baseline surface and groundwater hydrology and geochemical characterisation is conducted for new projects or project expansions as relevant.
- Potential water security impacts and controls are captured in the Operation and Strategic Risk registers and regularly reviewed.
- Ponds for water impoundment must be designed in consideration of the characteristic of the water being contained and in accordance with regulatory requirements.
- Monitoring programmes implemented in alignment with the risk assessment, operational needs and licence requirements.
- Sites undertaking water treatment maintain monitoring and control systems and have in place mitigation plans in case of deviations from approved limits.
- Third party audits may be undertaken to verify ongoing compliance with the site, Company and regulatory requirements.
- All sites use water that is either purchased from a vendor or is pumped to the sites under strict licence conditions.

Opportunities

We continue to explore and utilise water security opportunities that can optimise consumption while decreasing the demand on external fresh water supplies. Some of these opportunities include:

- Utilising technology to improve the control of dewatering thickeners to recycle more water across the Australian Production Centres for FY25. This will reduce the volume of water discharged to tailings dams from process plants resulting in more efficient water practises. Using lower quality water in the process as opposed to good quality water where it is possible.
- Application of an underground grouting program at our Pogo Operations to control and minimise underground seepage.
- Investigating green energy driven Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants to create useable water from hypersaline water sources the future. This is an improvement in the water security as the quantity of hypersaline water in the Goldfields is significantly more than the quantity of good quality water.
- Conversion of the KCGM thickener from high quality scheme water to low quality saline water.

Figure 2 Water Security Elements

[2] Water Management Global Standard (NSR-ENV-008-STA)

Highlight – Reducing Scheme Water Demand at KCGM Operations

In FY25, KCGM Operations completed a successful trial to replace potable scheme water with hypersaline bore water for flocculant preparation within the Fimiston plant. This initiative will eliminate the need for scheme water in part of the thickening circuit and aims to achieve a reduction in flocculant consumption of between 15-20%.

This change will support local water security by reducing KCGM Operations reliance on the region's scheme water supply, helping to preserve valuable potable water resources for the Kalgoorlie-Boulder community.

The outcome demonstrates our commitment to responsible water use and aligns with Northern Star's broader goals of reducing freshwater demand across operations through practical, site-led innovation.

The initiative was achieved by identifying an alternative flocculant that performs reliably in saline water conditions to replace the incumbent product, which requires potable scheme water for hydration. Transitioning to this product will allow operational stability while enabling the sustainable use of saline water.

In addition to the environmental benefits, the trial identified a potential annual cost saving of over $1.1 million. This outcome highlights the dual benefits of the initiative, enhancing water responsibility while improving operational efficiency and supports continued investment in water-efficient technologies across Northern Star's portfolio.

Water Management

Water Management Plans

Northern Star's Water Management Plans aim to:

- Minimise excess groundwater drawdown and protect the quality and flows of water in the aquifers that supply water to our Operations;
- Minimise the impact to vegetation and groundwater through preventing spills and managing tailings/ process water, saline water and effluent responsibly;
- Minimise required abstraction through water efficiency measures;
- Monitor and record water quality, abstraction volumes and water levels of groundwater bores and surface water storage facilities; and
- Ensure that other groundwater users are not adversely affected by groundwater abstraction.

Water as a Shared Resource

Access to water is a fundamental human right and is critical to our Operations. We recognise that water is a shared resource, that is essential for life, the health of the environment, and for maintaining sustainable and viable local and regional industries and communities. We are committed to using and managing this valuable resource in a sustainable way to ensure shared users and the environment are not adversely impacted, including Traditional Owners in proximity to our Operations.

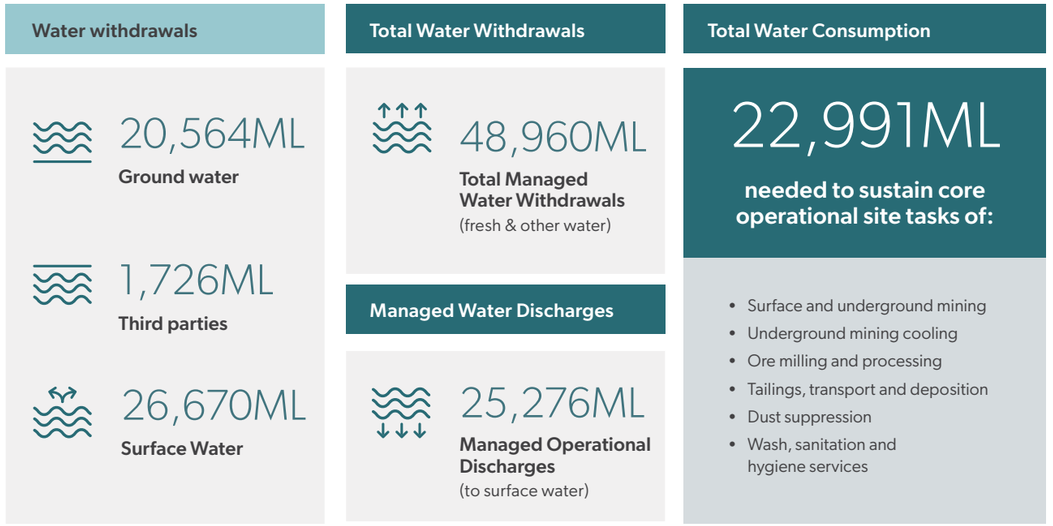
Northern Star's Global Water Standard requires all sites to ensure water-related risks are considered as part of the site risk assessment process. These risk assessments identify key water stakeholders, water resources at risk of water stress and whether the water source is within environmentally significant areas. Sites develop detailed water management plans guided by the results of the risk assessment, in addition to other issues such as heritage concerns.

Water abstraction, use and discharge is highly regulated and, as such, significant monitoring is undertaken to ensure volumes and discharges are within limits.

In Western Australia, all Northern Star's borefields are operated in accordance with Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) endorsed Groundwater Operating Strategies. The Hemi Development Project in our Pilbara Operations is undergoing environmental approval assessments and therefore the water management requirements and strategy are still being reviewed and developed. This will continue in consultation with our stakeholders, particularly Traditional Owners.

In Alaska, our Pogo Operations are required to operate in accordance with the Alaskan Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit, which allows for the discharge of treated water into the Goodpaster River. In addition, Pogo must adhere to the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan which manages the risk of polluted stormwater entering creeks and the Goodpaster River.

Figure 3 Group Operational Water Schematic FY25



Discharge Management - Pogo

In order to protect the values of the Goodpaster River and the environment more broadly, the Pogo Operation treats water that has come 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 and compliance reports sent to regulators.

Discharge Management - Goldfields

In the Goldfields Region of Western Australia, excess water that cannot be used in processing or for dust suppression is currently discharged into old open pits. This is performed under groundwater and operating licences, regulated by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER). Annual compliance reports are provided to DWER.

Water Quality, Monitoring & Control

Monitoring also allows us to ensure all water-related infrastructure complies with licence requirements and is maintained to minimise the risk of unintended spills or discharges to the environment.

Most aquifers in the Goldfields are of poor quality with total dissolved solids (TDS) ranging from 50,000-300,000mg/L (sea water is about 35,000mg/L; Freshwater TDS is <1,000mg/L).

As a result, we use a mix of fresh and saline/hypersaline groundwater where possible, as using large quantities of fresh water for gold processing is not appropriate nor efficient.

Northern Star Production Centres have in place detailed management and control systems, which include but are not limited to:

- Conducting groundwater and surface water quality monitoring. This may include analyses such as pH, TDS, elemental analysis, chlorine, WAD CN and organic matter depending on the water origin;
- Monitoring aims to verify that Northern Star has remained compliant with environmental and regulatory compliance requirements, as well as providing valuable insights into efficiency opportunities and detection of potential issues with water sources;
- Flow meters and water mass balancing to measure and manage site water transfers. Flow meters are installed at drawpoints as well as discharge points to monitor both abstraction and discharge volumes[3];
- Control systems for automation of water transfers (leak detections systems, density control etc); and
- Sites may have specific emergency preparedness and response procedures to address uncontrolled releases of saline/hypersaline water and tailings/process water.

[3] Flow meters are typically read on a monthly basis, either via remote telemetry systems or manually. Where a flow meter is inaccessible (ie. due to weather issues) or where a flow meter has become unserviceable (ie. due to mechanical or electrical failure) the flow volumes in our site water balances for that period and water source are estimated to reduce the risk of under reporting water withdrawals/consumption.

Water Conservation & Recycling

Pumping water long distances is inefficient and costly and it is important to limit this as much as possible. Wherever practicable, Northern Star prioritises the recycling of water to minimise fresh and bore water withdrawals and consumption.

Our sites have water storage dams or water tanks which receive and store water from various inputs, including: freshwater and borefield supplies, washdown returns, runoff from buildings and hardstands, tailings storage facility decant returns, and mine dewatering. The water is then transferred to required sections of the mine for use.

Processing Plants

- Water is fed into process water tanks and potable water tanks for storage and distribution within the plant. Water of different quality will be sent to different sections of the plant depending on the process requirement. For example, fresh water will be used in areas that require a high quality of water compared to hypersaline water.
- At the back end of the gold recovery process, some sites, such as Jundee and KCGM in the future, will utilise a thickener for water recovery prior to tailings disposal. This is a good example of recycling water back into the process before sending to tailings where not all of the water is recovered via decant. In the case where a plant does not have a final tailings thickener, the density at the back end of the circuit is controlled to recover as much water prior to tailings disposal.
- Where thickeners are utilised for water recovery, control systems are in place to monitor and change the density to a target setpoint which is chosen to optimise water recovery. The control systems are being reviewed across some Northern Star sites to more tightly manage the water recovery.
- Tailings that are discharged settle in the tailings dam and the water that decants is recovered and used back in the process. In contrast, Pogo filter their tailings slurry with large mechanical filters which capture the water before the tailings are trucked to a dry stack facility.
- Tailings lines have leak detection sensors to detect any release of slurry (and hence water) to the environment which mitigates any uncontrolled water loss.

Mining

Water is used underground in the mining process mainly for dust control. Roads are consistently wetted down and all drilling is done with water to prevent dust being created. The water drains to the bottom of the mine. It is then pumped back to the surface and then re-used.

Beaver at Pogo Operations
Pogo Operations
Pogo Production Centre, Alaska
Photo Credit: Miranda McCarthy - Geology Superintendent

Water Stress

Northern Star has assessed each of its Production Centres (and the Hemi Development Project, following the acquisition of De Grey) to determine their current and potential future "Water Stress" classifications in accordance with Aqueduct 4.0 Water Risk Atlas[5], the latest iteration of the Water Risk Atlas. This water risk framework is designed to translate complex hydrological data into intuitive indicators of water-related risk.

Table 1 Summary of Baseline and Predicted Future Water Stress for Northern Star's Operations

	Baseline Annual Water Stress[4]	Predicted Future Water Stress (2050)[5]	
		Business as Usual	Pessimistic
Current & Predicted Future Water Stress			
Carosue Dam Operations	Low (<10%)	Low (<10%)	Low (<10%)
Kalgoorlie Operations	Arid and Low Water Use	Arid and Low Water Use	Arid and Low Water Use
KCGM Operations	Arid and Low Water Use	Arid and Low Water Use	Arid and Low Water Use
Jundee Operations	Arid and Low Water Use	Arid and Low Water Use	Arid and Low Water Use
Thunderbox Operations	Arid and Low Water Use	Arid and Low Water Use	Arid and Low Water Use
Pogo Operations	Low (<10%)	Low (<10%)	Low (<10%)
Pilbara Operations	Arid and Low Water Use	Arid and Low Water Use	Arid and Low Water Use

[4] Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total water demand to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Water demand include domestic, industrial, irrigation, and livestock uses. Available renewable water supplies includes the impact of upstream consumptive water users and large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate more competition among users.
[5] Aqueduct 4.0 Water Risk Atlas

Water Performance Metrics

		FY25	FY24	FY23
Freshwater Withdrawal (≤1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids)				
Kalgoorlie Production Centre	Kalgoorlie Operations (ML)	44	107	179
	KCGM Operations (ML)	1,617	1,508	1,304
Yandal Production Centre	Jundee Operations (ML)	254	239	234
	Bronzewing Operations (ML)	111	112	99
Pogo Production Centre	Pogo Operations (ML)	26,006	26,574	28,402
Pilbara Operations	Hemi Development Project (ML)	21	38	57
	Total (ML)	**28,053**	**28,578**	**30,275**
Other Water Withdrawal (>1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids)				
Kalgoorlie Production Centre	Carosue Dam Operations (ML)	4,769	6,486	6,304
	Kalgoorlie Operations (ML)	2,028	2,052	2,184
	KCGM Operations (ML)	6,080	6,128	5,272
Yandal Production Centre	Jundee Operations (ML)	1,708	1,816	1,803
	Bronzewing Operations (ML)	257	82	151
	Thunderbox Operations (ML)	4,687	4,328	5,509
Pogo Production Centre	Pogo Operations (ML)	1,407	1,316	1,240
Pilbara Operations	Hemi Development Project (ML)	3	-	-
Exploration	Tanami (ML)	4	6	7
	Total (ML)	**20,943**	**22,215**	**22,470**
Total Water Withdrawal				
Kalgoorlie Production Centre	Carosue Dam Operations (ML)	4,769	6,486	6,304
	Kalgoorlie Operations (ML)	2,072	2,159	2,363
	KCGM Operations (ML)	7,697	7,636	6,576
Yandal Production Centre	Jundee Operations (ML)	1,962	2,054	2,037
	Bronzewing Operations (ML)	368	194	250
	Thunderbox Operations (ML)	4,687	4,328	5,509
Pogo Production Centre	Pogo Operations (ML)	27,413	27,890	29,642
Pilbara Operations	Hemi Development Project (ML)	24	38	57
Exploration	Tanami (ML)	4	6	7
	Total (ML)	**48,996**	**50,792**	**52,745**

Water Performance Metrics

		FY25	FY24	FY23
Water Recycled or Reused				
Kalgoorlie Production Centre	Carosue Dam Operations (ML)	1,010	520	692
	Kalgoorlie Operations (ML)	1,669	1,884	1,822
	KCGM Operations (ML)	6,380	7,310	8,698
Yandal Production Centre	Jundee Operations (ML)	1,531	1,352	1,297
	Thunderbox Operations (ML)	1,341	728	1,037
Pogo Production Centre	Pogo Operations (ML)	549	459	493
Pilbara Operations	Hemi Development Project (ML)	-	-	-
Exploration	Tanami (ML)	-	-	-
	Total (ML)	**12,479**	**12,252**	**14,039**
Water Discharged				
Kalgoorlie Production Centre	Carosue Dam Operations (ML)	-	-	-
	Kalgoorlie Operations (ML)	-	-	-
	KCGM Operations (ML)	-	-	-
Yandal Production Centre	Jundee Operations (ML)	-	-	-
	Thunderbox Operations (ML)	-	-	-
Pogo Production Centre	Pogo Operations (ML)	25,276	28,547	27,717
Pilbara Operations	Hemi Development Project (ML)	-	-	-
Exploration	Tanami (ML)	-	-	-
	Total (ML)	**25,276**	**28,547**	**27,717**
Net Total Water Consumption				
Kalgoorlie Production Centre	Carosue Dam Operations (ML)	4,769	6,486	6,304
	Kalgoorlie Operations (ML)	2,072	2,159	2,363
	KCGM Operations (ML)	7,697	7,636	6,576
Yandal Production Centre	Jundee Operations (ML)	1,962	2,054	2,037
	Bronzewing Operations (ML)	368	194	250
	Thunderbox Operations (ML)	4,687	4,328	5,509
Pogo Production Centre	Pogo Operations (ML)	1,407	1,316	1,926
Pilbara Operations	Hemi Development Project (ML)	24	38	57
Exploration	Tanami (ML)	4	6	7
	Total (ML)	**22,991**	**24,217**	**25,029**
Water Consumption Intensity				
Total Net Water Consumption Intensity (ML / t ore processed)		0.000817	0.000882	0.000943
Total Freshwater Consumption Intensity (ML / t ore processed)		0.0000728	0.0000730	0.0000964

About This Disclosure

Northern Star has reported in accordance with the GRI Standards for the period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. This disclosure supports the Northern Star Annual Report FY25 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 21 August 2025. Monetary amounts in this Report are reported in Australian dollars unless otherwise stated.

Disclaimer

This disclosure contains forward-looking statements, including statements of current intention and expectation. These forward-looking statements are based on information available at the date of this disclosure.

While these forward-looking statements discuss Northern Star's expectations at the date of this disclosure, they are not guarantees or predictions of future performance, and by their nature, are subject to significant uncertainties, many of which are beyond Northern Star's control. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed in this disclosure and Northern Star cautions readers against reliance on any forward-looking statements or guidance. There are also limitations with respect to scenario analysis, and it is difficult to predict which, if any, of the scenarios might eventuate. Scenario analysis is not an indication of probable outcomes and relies on assumptions that may or may not prove to be correct or eventuate. Except as required by applicable laws or regulations, Northern Star does not undertake to publicly update or review any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or future events.

FY25 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 FY25 environment and social responsibility disclosures and should be read as a supporting accompaniment to the Northern Star Resources Ltd Annual Report FY25, Modern Slavery Statement FY25 and Corporate Governance Statement FY25.

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.

Assumptions

Nil

Feedback

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

Glossary

ABN
Australian Business Number

ADEC
Alaskan Department of Environmental Conservation

ASX
Australian Securities Exchange, trading as ASX

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

Aquifer
underground layer of water-bearing material, consisting of permeable or fractured rock, or of unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand, or silt)

Au
The chemical symbol for gold

Audit & Risk Committee (ARC)
The Audit and Risk Committee, a sub-committee of the Board

B or bn
Billion

Board
Board of Directors

Company
Northern Star Resources Ltd
ABN 43 092 832 892

Contractor(s)
Individuals who are employed by other companies, or, other companies, who provide services to the Group to support its Operations

Corporations Act
Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)

Director
A director of the Company duly appointed under the Corporations Act

DWER
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

employees
Total number of employees of the Group including permanent, fixed term and part-time. Does not include contractors

ESG
Environment, Social & Governance

ESS
Environmental, Social & Safety Committee a sub-committee of the Board

ESS Committee
Environmental, Social & Safety sub-Committee of the Board

Flocculant
Substance which promotes the clumping of particles, especially one used in treating waste water

FY
Financial Year ending 30 June

GRI
Global Reporting Initiative

Group
Northern Star Resources Ltd and all of its wholly owned subsidiaries

Hydrology
Study of the distribution and movement of water both on and below the Earth's surface, as well as the impact of human activity on water availability and conditions

K or k
Thousand

KCGM
KCGM means 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

Kg or kg
Kilogram

kl
kilolitre; one thousand litres

Key Management Personnel or KMP
Defined in the Australian Accounting Standards as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity

KPI
Key Performance Indicator

Limited Assurance
Audit and assurance undertaken by an external auditor on whether the data or statements made in Northern Star's disclosures have been prepared in accordance with GRI

M or m
Million

ML
Mega-litre; one million litres

NSMS
Northern Star Mining Services Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, dedicated to underground mining Operations

Officer
An officer of the Company defined under the Corporations Act

Oz
Ounce

pH
A figure expressing the acidity or alkalinity of a solution on a logarithmic scale on which 7 is neutral, lower values are more acid and higher values more alkaline

Reverse Osmosis
A water purification process that uses a semi-permeable membrane to separate water molecules from other substances

SASB
Sustainability Accounting Standards Board

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

T or t
Tonnes; one thousand kilograms

TDS
Total dissolved solids

UN
United Nations

UN SDGs
The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

US or USA
United States of America

WA
Western Australia

WAD CN
Weak acid dissociable cyanide

Water Stress
Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total water demand to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Water demand include domestic, industrial, irrigation, and livestock uses. Available renewable water supplies include the impact of upstream consumptive water users and large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate more competition among users

$
Australian dollars, unless the context states otherwise. All A$ to $US currency conversions used in this ESR Disclosure Suite are at $0.6482

Sunset at Lake Rebecca
Carosue Dam Operations
Kalgoorlie Production Centre, Western Australia
Photo Credit: Jaxon Wilkins
- Site Services Technician, Carpenter

Contact Information

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Media Officer	mediaofficer@nsrltd.com
Company Secretary	compliance@nsrltd.com
ASX Code	NST
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 Engagement & Support at Northern Star
Supply Chain Management at Northern Star
Environmental Management at Northern Star
Climate Change at Northern Star
Water Security at Northern Star
Waste & Tailings Management at Northern Star
FY25 Performance Data Tables
FY25 GRI, SASB and UN SDG Alignment Index
FY25 Tailings Storage Summary
FY25 Biodiversity Values
FY25 Stakeholder Engagement Summary

Cover Image:
Otto Bore pit
Thunderbox Operations
Yandal Production Centre, Western Australia
Photo Credit: Judd Schmeissing -
Site Services Technician, Dewatering

Sunset on the go line
Thunderbox Operations
Yandal Production Centre
Western Australia
Photo Credit: Kaiya-Marie Ruffles
- Dump Truck Operator