



Climate Change at Northern Star FY26

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2.20^M

Total Energy Produced
in FY26
(GJ)

0.46^M

Energy Produced from
Renewables in FY26
(GJ)

18.08^M

Net Energy Consumption
in FY26
(GJ)

0.69

FY26 Net Energy
Consumption Intensity
(t CO₂-e / t ore processed)

Climate Change



Mandatory AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosure

This voluntary ESR Disclosure Suite Climate Change module is not Northern Star's mandatory disclosure against the requirements set out in the Australian Accounting Standards AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures (AASB S2).

Please refer to the FY26 Climate Report which has been prepared in accordance with AASB S2, and is set out within the FY26 Annual Report with associated assurances.

Our Approach

Northern Star has continued to progress our voluntary climate-related disclosures in FY26 in line with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). This process assists us to further build resilience in our business in relation to the potential physical and transitional risks that may be posed by climate change.

As part of our risk mitigation strategy, we have continued to focus on:

- Assessing opportunities to reduce our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- Analysing the potential physical and transitional risks and opportunities of climate change on our Operations and incorporating control measures into our standard business practices.
- Quantifying potential financial implications of climate change on our business through modelling.
- Maintaining our climate change governance processes.

As disclosed in our previous voluntary Sustainability Reports and voluntary FY25 ESR Disclosure Suite, the Company had completed scenario analysis studies. These determined that a proactive effort scenario, which limits the average global temperature increase to below 2°C, would be most advantageous for reducing the possible impacts of climate change on our business and the planet.

Our Climate Change Policy¹ commits Northern Star to developing and implementing a climate change strategy that:

- Focusses our activities in reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 Emissions.
- Aligns our Operations with the 1.5°C Ambition.
- Uses our influencing capability to reduce Scope 3 Emissions.
- Contributes to the 1.5°C Ambition beyond our business by influencing government and funding business relevant projects to help remove or avoid emissions.

Climate Change Commitment

Northern Star remains committed to the Paris Agreement and a Net Zero carbon future, on a 1.5°C pathway.

We have continued to:

- Engage with investors on our decarbonisation strategy.
- Work on emissions reduction projects and future modelling programs.
- Improve our Scope 3 accounting.
- Integrate our climate change risks into our operational and strategic risk registers.

¹ NSR-COR-034-POL Climate Change Policy.
Please note that total numbers in charts and tables within the ESR Disclosure Suite may differ due to rounding.

Northern Star's Position on Climate Change

We accept the science of climate change as reported by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

We are committed to the Paris Agreement and a net-zero carbon future, on a 1.5°C pathway.

We acknowledge the invitation made to the private sector by the United Nations to scale up efforts and support actions to reduce emissions and/or build resilience and decrease vulnerability to adverse effects of climate change.

We understand the importance of understanding and adapting to climate change related risks.

Climate Change Governance

Northern Star's Board has oversight of the physical and transitional risks posed by climate change assisted by the Environmental, Social & Safety (ESS) Committee's oversight of environmental and social performance risks, and climate change related risks and the Audit & Risk Committee's oversight of the Company-wide risk management framework.

Climate change related matters are considered on a scheduled basis by the Board through its ESS Committee meetings. Northern Star's Chief Technical Officer (CTO) is responsible for developing and implementing the Company's clean energy transition projects. The Company's Chief Legal Officer & Company Secretary has climate change disclosure responsibilities within their portfolio. The CTO and the Chief Legal Officer & Company Secretary report to the Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer who in turn reports to the Board.

Restatements of Information

- Scope 1 emissions for FY25 are restated due to: reconciliations for late reporting of contractor data on hydrocarbon usage (various Operations); correction to a unit error associated with onsite power production (Carosue Dam Operations); removed energy calculations associated with Porphyry under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) scheme, as it was below the maximum power rating threshold (Carosue Dam Operations).
- Scope 2 emissions for FY25 are restated due to: changes in the TransAlta emission factors; variances in reconciled electricity accounts (Kalgoorlie Production Centre)
- Gross and net energy produced and consumed for FY25: reconciliations for items listed under Scope 1 and 2 above (various Operations); inclusion of energy consumed through sulphur in the Kanowna Belle roaster (Kalgoorlie Operations)
- Scope 3 emissions for FY25 and FY24 are restated to correct a previous formula omission.



1.08^M

Scope 1 GHG
Emissions in FY26
(t CO₂-e)

0.47^M

Scope 2 GHG
Emissions in FY26
(t CO₂-e)

1.34^M

Scope 3 GHG
Emissions in FY26
(t CO₂-e)

0.059

Total Scope 1 & 2
Emissions Intensity
(t CO₂-e / t ore processed)

Our Planned Pathway to Achieve Our Target to Reduce Scope 1 & Scope 2 Emissions By 2030

Northern Star’s clean energy transition continued to be an important focus in FY26. Prioritising the reduction of electricity generated from sources such as diesel and gas, we scoped, planned, designed and commissioned projects to implement solar, wind and battery electric storage systems on our grid-connected and islanded mine sites. This approach continues to be recognised as having the biggest impact on our current Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, while providing a secure supply of power at lower overall costs.

Workstreams to Facilitate the Transition to Net Zero

Northern Star continues to be committed to achieving our ambition of Net Zero by 2050. We continue to encounter challenges of technical readiness, commercial availability and cost. As always, Northern Star continues to assess a wide range of technologies and remains actively engaged in a number of workstreams with proponents that are most likely to facilitate the transition to Net Zero. Our approach continues to focus on the four key areas: maximising green power, transitioning to a green fleet, energy efficiency and emerging technologies.

Performance Of Our Existing Renewable Energy Facilities

A reliable and cost-effective power supply is critical to Northern Star’s Operations. As we introduce the variable energy sources of solar and wind, we need to understand the dynamics of our hybrid systems.

Our first solar farm was installed at Carosue Dam Operations in January 2020. Since then, we have installed

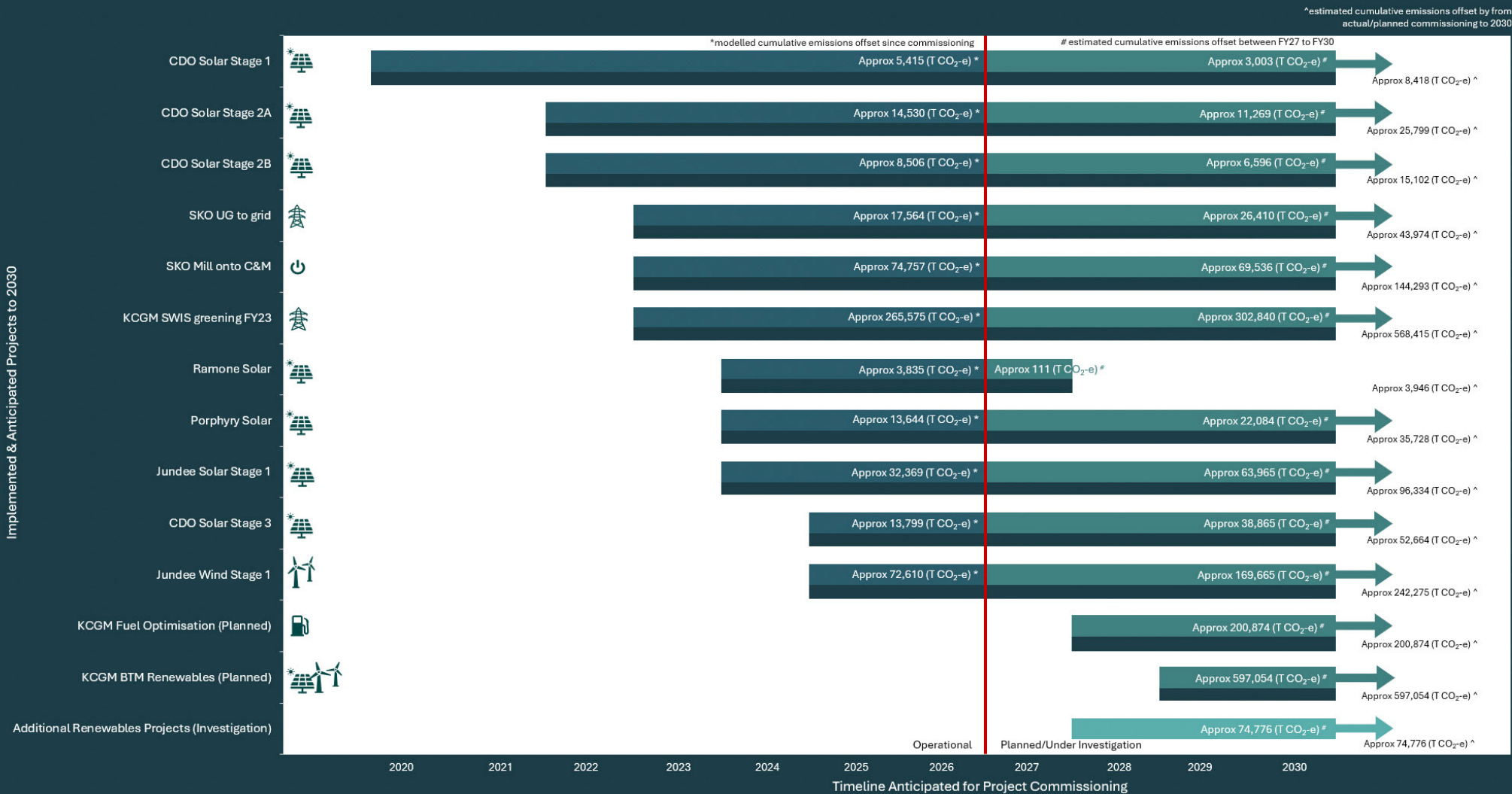
eight wind/solar/battery energy storage systems (BESS) hybrid renewable energy systems. The most recent, the additional 8MWp of solar at Carosue Dam Operations, was commissioned in March 2025.

With over six years’ experience, we are now in a position to track, assess and compare the performance of all our renewable energy facilities with respect to:

- **Energy output:** monitoring MWh generation instantaneously, diurnally, monthly, annually and seasonally
- **Cost per MWh:** including fixed and/or energy charges, net of the fuel savings, per MWh we consume
- **Cost per tonne CO₂-e:** cost as above, per tonne of CO₂-e we have abated by displacing gas or diesel

Our assessments have identified opportunities for improvement in technical performance and have highlighted those facilities that provide less cost-effective renewable energy. We have also identified those hybrid systems that outperform our expectations and these learnings are informing our day-to-day decision making on new projects.

Figure 8-1 Northern Star’s Emissions Reduction Pathway – Implemented & Anticipated Projects



Decarbonisation Projects

In FY26 Northern Star abated Carbon Emissions (Scope 1 & Scope 2) by 166,366 T CO₂-e, as per Table 8-1 (externally verified), as a result of our decarbonisation projects.

It is anticipated, based on predictive modelling, that by 30 June 2030 Northern Star will have offset our carbon emissions (Scope 1 & 2) within the order of around 1.2Mt CO₂-e from our existing decarbonisation projects, with a further 0.9Mt CO₂-e anticipated from modelling of projects currently in planning or investigation phases.

Noting that this modelling does not take into account any additional emissions (or potential decarbonisation projects) associated with the Hemi Project, or emissions associated with organic growth of existing assets.

The decarbonisation projects depicted in Figure 8-1 (left), are based on the key assumptions outlined in Appendix A of this disclosure.

Project Key:

CDO	Carosue Dam Operations
SKO	South Kalgoorlie Operations
UG	Underground
C&M	Care and maintenance
BTM	Behind the meter
SWIS	Southwest interconnected system

Renewable Energy Micro Hybrid plants

Having seen the benefits, both economically and environmentally, of hybrid energy systems, Northern Star believes their application can be expanded across our Operations.

We are investigating the use of micro hybrid plants (solar/BESS/diesel combination) for our small, remote power demand situations such bore fields and camps. These micro hybrid plants (e.g. capacities below 100kW) need to be reliable, mobile and economical.

We have engaged with a number of local suppliers to scope, design and model the use of renewable energy for these applications.

This has broadened our engagement with power providers and is giving us a range of commercially attractive options that can be customised for each application. We anticipate that one or more micro plants may be installed in FY27.

Modelling And Studies

In FY26 Northern Star made significant progress in the development of our in-house capability to model hybrid (diesel/gas/solar/wind/BESS/grid) energy systems.

Using software such as HOMER PRO® and PVSyst®, we are now able to closely replicate the technical performance of our existing energy systems, giving us the confidence to model other potential configurations.

We can now perform accurate verifications of the proposals and designs we receive from external parties and model future scenarios for our Operations to determine the best configurations of renewable energy and minimise our emissions.

Working in conjunction with technical modelling, Greenbase’s Envago® software has become a powerful tool to model the predicted economic benefits of any proposed project over its anticipated lifetime. Envago® is an agile platform that can deliver the answer to critical questions such as ‘what is the \$/MWh?’

Together, these modelling platforms are providing us with the data we need for our detailed project studies, which informs the business of the most feasible and cost-effective way forward.

Mobile Fleet

As anticipated, during FY26 our diesel fleet contributed a significant portion of our Scope 1 emissions. We continue to see the challenges of the transition of mobile fleet from diesel to clean energy.

We are collaborating with a number of OEMs² who are progressing plans, pathways, prototypes and demonstration models. Modelling of the impact of battery-electric trucks has progressed, particularly focussing on their performance and cost.

However, all indications are that fully electric haul trucks are some years away from being commercially available, which is an Industry wide challenge.

Understanding this, Northern Star is investigating known and proven technologies to reduce emissions during the transition period, including:

- **Diesel/electric trucks:** we have deployed eleven Hitachi EH3500 180 tonne haul trucks at Bannockburn, southwest of our Thunderbox Operations.

The Hitachi EH3500 is a diesel-electric drive mining truck, utilising a large on-board diesel engine to generate electricity, which then powers high-efficiency electric wheel motors to drive the vehicle.

We are seeing a material decrease in the diesel consumption of these machines compared to their diesel counterparts and in FY27 we hope to expand the trial to other sites to get more accurate cost/litre/tonne ore comparison against full diesel/mechanical drive assets.

- **Fuel Catalysts:** As a potential interim step to reduce diesel consumption in our fleet, we have been engaging with providers of fuel catalysts to develop a trial at our KCGM Operations.

Fuel catalysts are additives or inline devices that optimise the combustion process in internal combustion engines, interacting with the fuel at a molecular level to ensure a more complete and efficient burn of the fuel. They aim to provide several key benefits, including improved fuel efficiency and hence reduced emissions, lower maintenance costs and decreased engine wear.

Northern Star’s mobile fleet is our largest consumer of diesel and emitter of greenhouse gases. Even modest savings in diesel consumption could have a meaningful impact. If a trial becomes viable, we will pursue this to determine if any of the products are successful or economically beneficial to our Operations.

- **Battery Electric Truck Conversion:** Northern Star is supporting EPCA (Electric Power Conversions Australia) a Perth-based company, led by Wunumara man Clayton Franklin, which specialises in the retrofitting of heavy diesel mining trucks and wheel loaders into 100% battery-electric vehicles. We have donated an end-of-life CAT793 haul truck from our KCGM Operations, for their conversion to battery electric.

Highlight: Addition of Capacitor Banks at Carosue Dam Operations

Carosue Dam Operations was the site of Northern Star’s first solar facility, a 1MWp fixed-tilt 5B solar facility installed by Nomadic Energy in January 2020. This was followed by another 5MWp facility of the same type, also installed by Nomadic Energy, in March 2022.

A third solar facility, 8MWp of single-axis tracking solar panels was installed by Pacific Energy in March 2025.

Working collaboratively, Pacific Energy and Northern Star have now completed the installation of two Leistung Energie 11 kV 1500 kVAr IP54 Kiosk Type Capacitor Banks at the Operation.

This will provide vital reactive power compensation and power factor correction, stabilise voltage fluctuations, and reduce overall thermal stress on gas generators and solar inverters.

Overall, this will enhance the hybrid system efficiency, reduce thermal losses, reduce stress on the gas turbines and solar inverters, act as rapid-response buffers against the natural variations in the solar facilities and smooth out frequency/ voltage dips experienced by the gas generators during step-load changes.



Highlight: Trial of a Synchronous Condenser & Additional BESS at Porphyry Underground

Northern Star’s Porphyry underground site is powered by a 4.4 MWp fixed-tilt 5B solar facility and a 2MW/1MWh BESS, firmed by diesel generators. In common with many satellite mine sites, Porphyry’s electrical load has been reducing as the deposit progresses towards the end of its life.

Since the system is designed to be firmed by a base load of thermal power, this load reduction results in a lower percentage penetration of renewable energy than planned.

We have entered into an agreement with the Porphyry power plant provider, Aggreko, to trial a synchronous condenser and additional BESS.

Aggreko has developed and trialled a containerised synchronous condenser, which will be connected to the power station with an additional 2MW/1MWh BESS.

The synchronous condenser will replicate the behaviour of a traditional diesel generator by providing critical rotating inertia, short-circuit current, and reactive power.

In a hybrid system such as Porphyry, firming is provided by diesel generators which need to be left running to provide grid stability. By performing the grid stabilising function, the synchronous condenser makes it feasible to turn off the diesel engines (referred to as an "Engine Off" state). This maximises the use of solar generation and allows the BESS to supply power cleanly and efficiently, significantly reducing fuel consumption and operational costs.



² Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM).

Highlight: The Eastern Goldfields Power Project

In December 2025 Northern Star entered into a landmark 25-year power purchase agreement (PPA) with Zenith Energy to develop Australia’s largest renewable energy project for the mining sector.

The project will supply energy to Northern Star’s KCGM Operations and comprises 256MW of wind generation, 138MW of solar generation and 138MW/300MWh of battery energy storage.

Zenith will fund, build, own and operate the renewable power facilities which will deliver multiple benefits to Northern Star through lower power costs and higher energy reliability. The project will significantly reduce emissions at the KCGM Operations.

Design, engineering and procurement activities are already underway on the project. Australian solar system manufacturer 5B has been selected to supply the 138MW solar farm, the largest of its kind deployed for an Australian mining operation.

More than 230,000 solar panels will be used, deployed on 5B’s rapid-install Maverick platform manufactured in Australia at the company’s Adelaide facility.

Leading wind turbine supplier Goldwind Australia has been selected to provide wind turbines for the wind farm, which will be located approximately 10 kilometres outside of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. The wind turbines will be amongst the largest in Australia, with the towers standing 150 metres high and a rotor diameter of 182 metres.

Zenith Energy will also source, own and operate a 138MW/300 MWh BESS to optimise the delivery of renewable energy.

In addition to the PPA for renewable energy, Zenith Energy has entered a joint venture with Northern Star to supply 120MW of thermal generation to support the renewables and provide backup to KCGM Operations, along with a 132kV transmission network and substations.

The project is forecast to be energised in FY29.



Progressing Our Decarbonisation Pathway

In FY26 Northern Star continued to progress our decarbonisation pathway. We continue to investigate projects and prioritise them on the basis of their abatement impact, the risk and opportunity they present, their economic viability, timeline to energisation, operational integration, and the amount of carbon reduction they are expected to achieve.

Northern Star is pleased to report that in FY26 we achieved an abatement of 166,366 t CO2-e for Scope 1 and 2 Emissions. This was achieved through the delivery of the following projects between FY22-FY26, and their ongoing positive impacts during FY26.

FY22-25:

- KCGM Operations purchases power from the SWIS³ electricity grid, for the purposes of operating the Fimiston processing facility. Emissions from these activities are classed as Scope 2 emissions under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 (NGER Act).

Northern Star acquired KCGM Operations from Newmont in 2020, and the Newmont power business from Newmont in 2021. Northern Star was a party to a power supply agreement whereby excess power supplies contracted by Boddington Gold Mine from the Bluewater coal fired power generators, were supplied to KCGM Operations.

In January 2022 Northern Star gave notice to Newmont Boddington Gold to exit the agreement with effect on 25th July 2022 enabling us to move to a supply at a lower CO₂-e rate per unit of electricity provided by the SWIS average.

- Connection of our South Kalgoorlie Operations underground to the SWIS grid.
- Carosue Dam Operations solar array (Stages 1, 2A and 2B) providing renewable energy to offset the use of power generated through our onsite liquid natural gas/diesel power station.
- Construction and commissioning of our Jundee Operations solar array providing renewable energy to offset the use of power generated through our onsite natural gas power station.
- Porphyry solar array was installed, commissioned and achieved operational verification during FY25.
- Carosue Dam Operations solar array (Stage 3) was installed and commissioned, achieving commercial operation on 13 March 2025.
- Jundee Operations wind project was installed and commissioned, and all turbines achieved full commercial operation by 15 October 2024.

FY26:

- In June 2025 Northern Star entered into a joint venture with Zenith Energy to supply 120MW of thermal generation to support the renewables and provide backup to KCGM Operations, along with a 132kV transmission network and substations.
- In December 2025 Northern Star entered into a 25-year PPA with Zenith Energy to develop the Eastern Goldfields Power Project. The project will supply energy to KCGM Operations, and comprises 256MW of wind generation, 138MW of solar generation and 138MW/300MWh of battery energy storage.

Organisational Growth & Emissions Management

Northern Star is committed to understanding and managing the potential physical impacts of climate change and the challenges of transitioning to low carbon Operations while continuing to meet our purpose. We understand the need to progress our commitments to a low-carbon economy by advancing our emissions reduction projects, but we also acknowledge that continued growth forms part of our effective portfolio management.

In 2021 Northern Star set a business-as-usual target of reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 35% from a 1 July 2020 baseline of 931 kt CO2-e by 2030. This target was set at a time when Northern Star had recently merged with Saracen and acquired the KCGM Operations.

Since that time the business has continued to grow our assets through targeted exploration programs, expanding the operating lives of our Operations, acquiring the Hemi Project in the Pilbara Region of Western Australia, and progressed the significant KCGM Mill Expansion Project.

We have also achieved record performance at multiple Operations during this period and are continuing to focus on delivering superior shareholder returns through our portfolio of high-quality, high-margin underground and open pit gold mines. We continue to invest in building our asset base through strategic acquisitions and aggressive exploration to extend the mine lives across our world class Operations.

Given these developments, Northern Star is now targeting a 25% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (from a 1 July 2020 baseline of 931 kt CO2-e) by 2030. This equates to annualised Scope 1 and 2 emissions reducing to approximately 699 kt CO2-e in FY30. This target is based on current studies and an engineering assessment of the impact of the KCGM expansion on our business, the complexity of our mobile fleet, a reassessment of current and forecast fleet utilisation rates, and the uncertainty of the transition to electric vehicles. It also excludes several projects (solar, wind and conveyor haulage) that are in the early stages of investigation, and other projects that have been assessed and found to be not commercially accretive.

Northern Star will continue to assess opportunities to further reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions above its FY30 target.

Table 8-1 Projects at 30 June 2026 and Their Impact on Scope 1 and 2 Carbon Emissions Reductions

Production Centre	Operation	Project	Actual Abatement FY26 (t CO ₂ -e/annum)
Kalgoorlie Production Centre	Carosue Dam Operations	CDO Solar Stage 1	995
		CDO Solar Stage 2A	3,234
		CDO Solar Stage 2B	1,910
		CDO Solar Stage 3	9,714
		Porphyry Solar	1,599
	South Kalgoorlie Operations	Underground to SWIS ³ Grid	3,581
		Mill on Care & Maintenance	19,316
	KCGM Operations	SWIS Greening FY23	68,122
Yandal Production Centre	Jundee Operations	Jundee Solar	14,512
		Jundee Wind	42,793
		Ramone Solar	590
		TOTAL	

³ South West Interconnected System (SWIS).

Energy Production, Consumption & Efficiency

Energy production at our Operations comprises electricity physically produced on our sites, in accordance with the definition set out in the NGER Act 2017.

Power stations located at our Carosue Dam, Jundee and Thunderbox Operations use a combination of gas and diesel to generate power through turbines and generator sets. Energy from renewables is also generated at Carosue Dam Operations and Jundee Operations.

In FY26 our net energy consumption increased from 16.29M GJ to 18.08M GJ. Increases in net energy consumption are attributable to increases primarily at our KCGM Operations (up by 1.33M GJ), Thunderbox Operations (up by 328k GJ), Jundee Operations (up by 204k GJ) and Pogo Operations (up by 169k GJ). These increases were offset by energy consumption reductions at our Carosue Dam Operations.

Net energy consumed on our Operations comprises all energy consumed by our facilities, including site produced, grid purchased electricity and fuels burnt, less any power generated.

A number of factors can influence the overall energy consumption on our sites, including but not limited to: production throughput and grades, ore composition, development and construction activities, depth of mining, open pit versus underground, demand on underground ventilation systems, and workforce size.

Safeguard Mechanism

Northern Star has a mandatory GHG emissions target for any site that exceeds 100,000t CO₂-e of Scope 1 GHG emissions, called a baseline, due to the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Safeguard Mechanism) Rule 2015 (Rule).

For more information on the application of the mechanism at Northern Star please refer to the FY26 Annual Report.

Carbon Footprint

Northern Star’s carbon footprint for FY26 combines our Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 Emissions totalling 2.89M t CO₂-e as depicted in Figure 8-4 on page 13, overleaf.

Noting that this incorporates a change in reporting methodology in line with the requirements of AASB S2. The proportional contribution of emissions from our three Production Centres to our total emissions is provided in our Climate Change Performance Metrics on page 15 & 16.

Figure 8-2 Net Energy Consumption (GJ) by Production Centre, Exploration and Other⁴

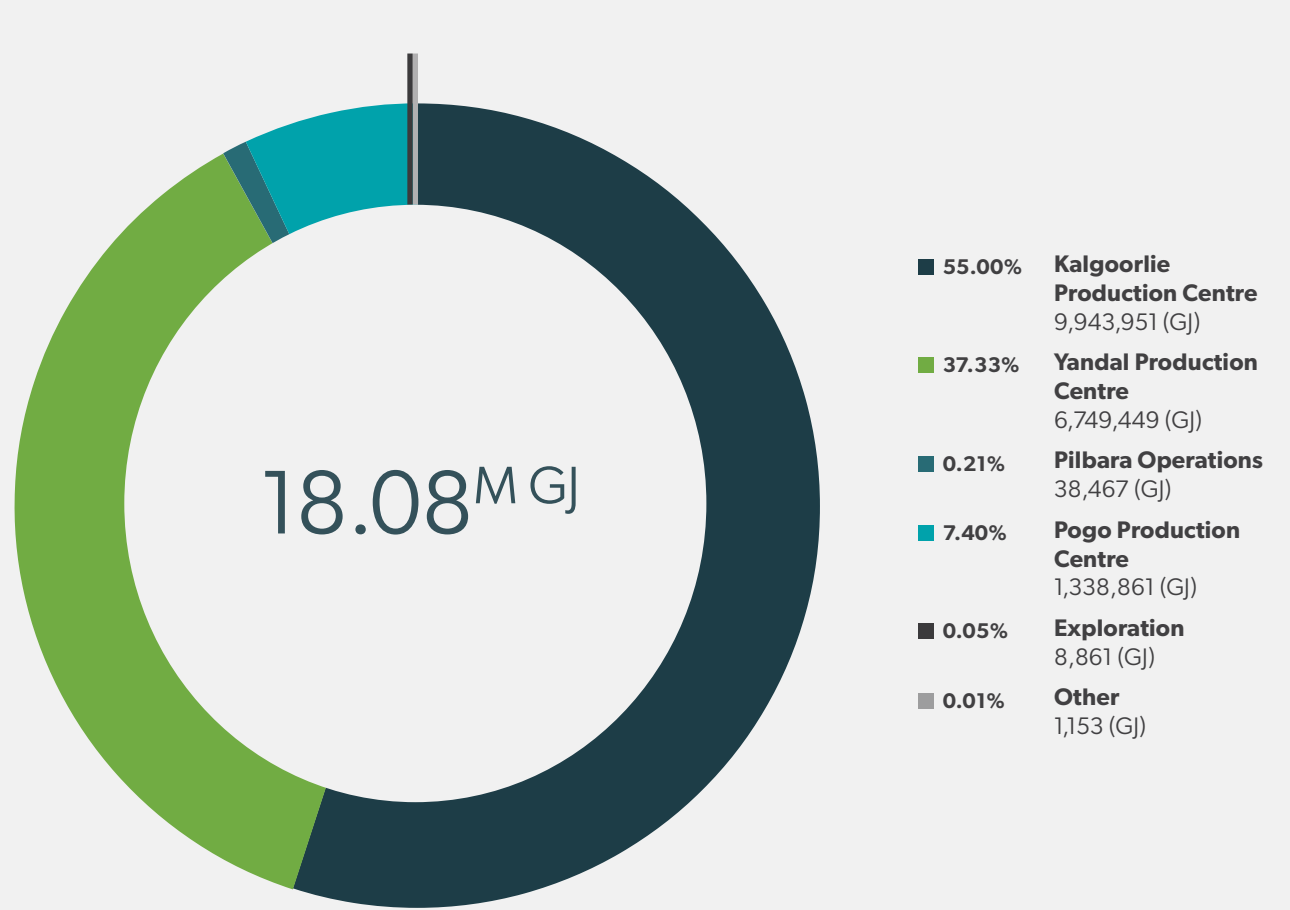
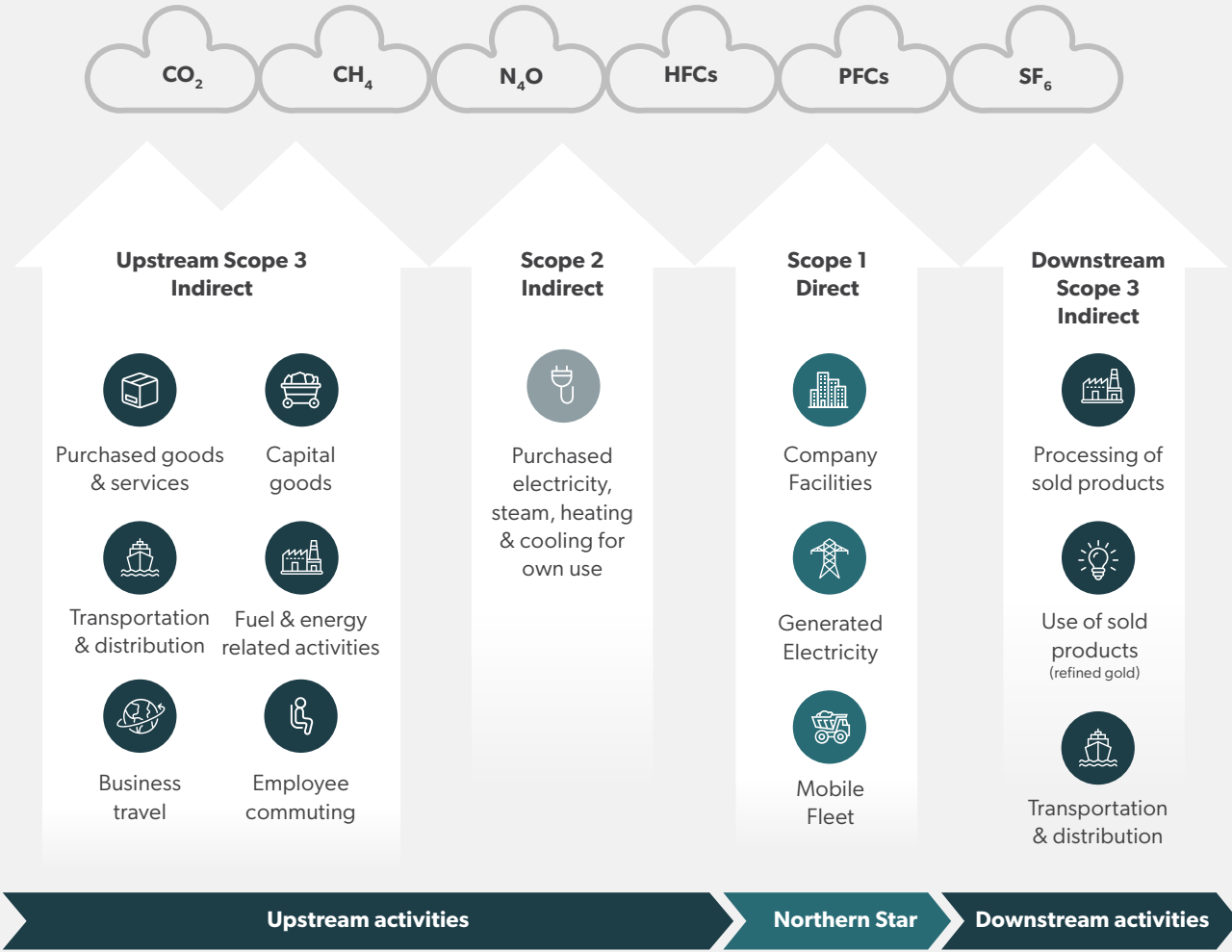


Figure 8-3 Overview of Northern Star’s GHG Emissions Footprint



⁴ Northern Star divested all its interests in the Northern Territory on 5 February 2026. Refer to Mount Gibson Iron Limited ASX Announcement 'MGX completes its acquisition of 50% of the Central Tanami Gold Project Joint Venture' of 6 February 2026 (cross-released to Northern Star) available on www.asx.com.au/markets/company/NST for further information.

Scope 1 Emissions

In FY26, our total Scope 1 GHG Emissions experienced an increase from 881k t CO₂-e in FY25 to 1,078k t CO₂-e. Noting that this incorporates a change in reporting methodology in line with the requirements of AASB S2.

If comparing previously reported NGRS data for Scope 1, our emissions experienced an increase from 838k t CO₂-e to 957k t CO₂-e.

- Diesel combustion is the highest contributor to our Scope 1 emissions, accountable for around 723k t CO₂-e with 66% of this attributable to the Kalgoorlie Production Centre in FY26.
- 170k t CO₂-e of pipeline natural gas combusted is the second highest contributor, all in the Yandal Production Centre.
- 108k t CO₂-e associated with land clearing is the third highest contributor, of which 85% is attributable to the Kalgoorlie Production Centre.

Scope 2 Emissions

In FY26, our total Scope 2 GHG Emissions remained relatively steady, but there was a minor increase from 468k t CO₂-e in FY25 to 475k t CO₂-e in FY26.

Scope 1 & 2 Emissions Intensity

During FY26, emissions intensity increased from 0.048 to 0.059 t CO₂-e / t ore processed. Noting that this incorporates a change in reporting methodology in line with the requirements of AASB S2.

If comparing previously reported intensity calculated using NGRS data, our intensity increased from 0.046 to 0.054 t CO₂-e / t ore processed.

Scope 1 & 2 Emissions Methodology Change

Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emissions for the voluntary FY26 ESR Disclosure Suite have been calculated according to the requirements of AASB S2.

Emissions for Australian Operations disclosed in alignment with AASB S2 will not match those submitted to meet NGER requirements due to the additional emission sources not required for NGER.

More information on our Scope 1 & 2 methodology is provided in Appendix B.

Scope 3 Emissions

Northern Star has continued to evolve our measurement and analysis of our Scope 3 Emissions in line with the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard and supported by the Greenbase environmental accounting team.

In FY26 we elected to assess all of our suppliers based on a supplier spend methodology. We also continued to calculate the Scope 3 emissions from our directly chartered flights and buses to and from our Operations and utilising our business travel reports. As in previous years, the highest areas of contribution to our Scope 3 emissions are from purchased goods and services, fuel and energy related activities, capital goods and upstream transportation and distribution.

In FY26 we have seen an increase in our overall Scope 3 emissions from 1.22M t CO₂-e to 1.34M t CO₂-e, which is due to increases in purchased goods & services, capital goods, introduction of downstream shipping of gold concentrate, and fuel and energy related emissions.

More information on our Scope 3 methodology is provided in Appendix C.

Figure 8-4 Northern Star's FY26 GHG Emissions Profile (Scope 1, 2 & 3) Using the Combined NGRS & GHG Protocol Measurements for Scope 1, 2 and 3. Refer to the Performance Metrics on Pages 15 & 16 for Comparisons of the NGRS Only Calculations for Scope 1, and Combined NGRS & GHG Protocol Calculations for Scope 1.

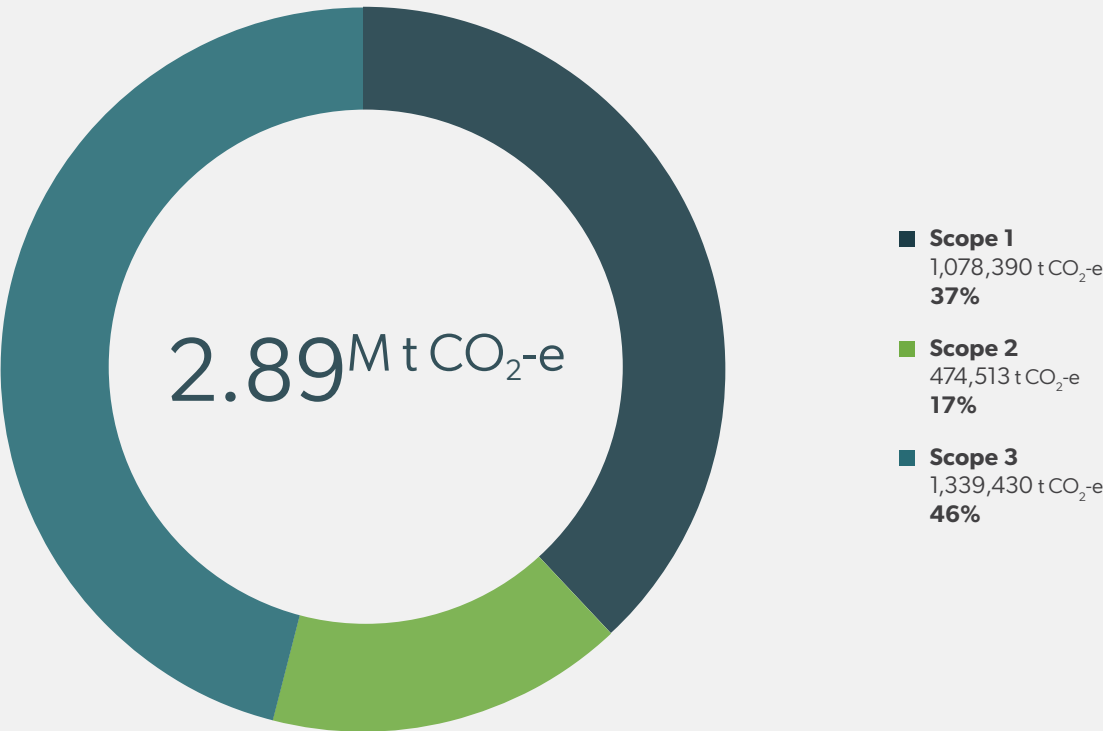
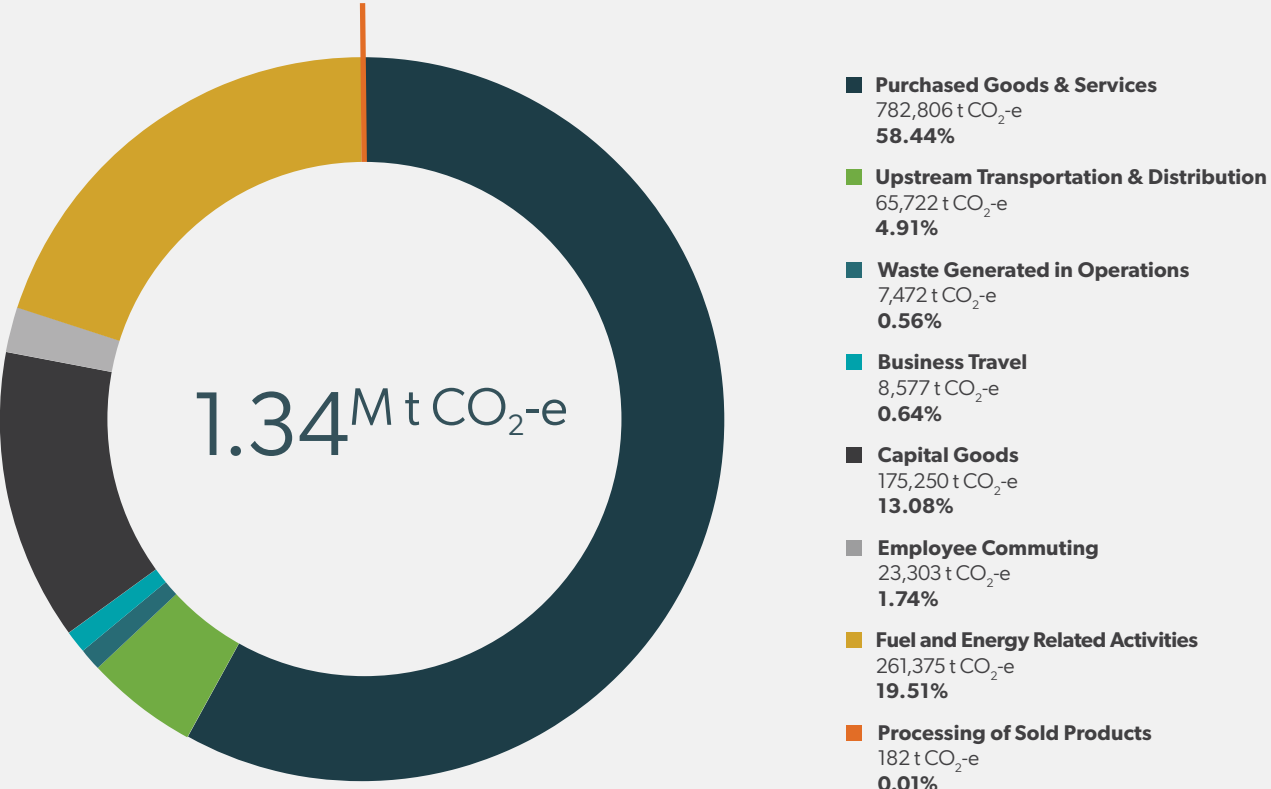


Figure 8-5 Northern Star's FY26 Scope 3 GHG Emissions by Source



Climate Change Performance Metrics

		FY26	FY25	FY24
Energy Produced				
Kalgoorlie Production Centre	Carosue Dam Operations (GJ)	542,585	528,799	517,329
	Kalgoorlie Operations (GJ)	-	-	-
	KCGM Operations (GJ)	-	-	-
Pilbara Operations	Hemi Project (GJ)	-	-	-
Yandal Production Centre	Jundee Operations (GJ)	831,784	802,870	703,741
	Bronzewing Operations (GJ)	-	-	-
	Thunderbox Operations (GJ)	826,091	820,954	735,863
Pogo Production Centre	Pogo Operations (GJ)	-	-	-
Total (GJ)		2,200,460	2,152,623	1,956,933
Energy Produced from Renewables				
Kalgoorlie Production Centre	Carosue Dam Operations (GJ)	84,540	63,718	34,598
Yandal Production Centre	Jundee Operations (GJ)	379,314	257,192	4,356
Total (GJ)		463,854	320,911	38,953
Net Energy Consumed				
Kalgoorlie Production Centre	Carosue Dam Operations (GJ)	2,189,186	2,401,530	2,248,787
	Kalgoorlie Operations (GJ)	983,496	980,537	876,320
	KCGM Operations (GJ)	6,771,269	5,445,411	4,772,721
Pilbara Operations	Hemi Project (GJ)	38,467	52,992	61,361
Yandal Production Centre	Jundee Operations (GJ)	2,472,555	2,268,761	2,577,416
	Bronzewing Operations (GJ)	665,597	667,714	583,784
	Thunderbox Operations (GJ)	3,611,297	3,283,384	2,997,911
Pogo Production Centre	Pogo Operations (GJ)	1,338,861	1,169,494	1,174,763
Exploration	Tanami (GJ) ⁵	8,861	17,809	13,072
Other	Perth Corporate (GJ)	1,145	965	913
	West Perth Corporate (GJ)	746	476	414
Total (GJ)		18,080,742	16,289,074	15,307,462
Net Energy Consumption Intensity				
Net Energy Consumption Intensity (GJ / t ore processed)		0.68	0.58	0.56
Scope 3 Emissions				
Upstream	Purchased Goods & Services (t CO ₂ -e)	782,806	721,199	688,429
	Capital Goods (t CO ₂ -e)	175,250	156,242	211,750
	Fuel & Energy Related activities (t CO ₂ -e)	261,375	232,964	205,917
	Upstream Transportation & Distribution (t CO ₂ -e)	65,722	65,683	43,217
	Waste Generated in Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	7,472	6,020	5,721
	Business Travel (t CO ₂ -e)	8,577	9,083	8,015
	Employee Commuting (t CO ₂ -e)	23,303	26,423	12,457
Downstream	Processing of Sold Products (t CO ₂ -e)	182	192	191
	Downstream Transportation & Distribution (t CO ₂ -e)	14,743	-	-
Total (t CO ₂ -e)		1,339,430	1,217,806	1,175,697
Emissions Intensity (NGER)				
Total Scope 1 & 2 Emissions Intensity (t CO ₂ -e / t ore processed)		0.054	0.046	0.045
Emissions Intensity (NGER & GHG Protocol Combined)				
Total Scope 1 & 2 Emissions Intensity (t CO ₂ -e / t ore processed)		0.059	0.048	0.045

Climate Change Performance Metrics

		FY26	FY25	FY24
Scope 1 Emissions (NGER)				
Kalgoorlie Production Centre	Carosue Dam Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	132,535	146,018	137,244
	Kalgoorlie Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	24,630	24,956	23,412
	KCGM Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	366,701	271,054	229,822
Pilbara Operations	Hemi Project (t CO ₂ -e)	2,680	3,695	4,280
Yandal Production Centre	Jundee Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	123,609	115,912	144,623
	Bronzewing Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	45,974	45,962	40,173
	Thunderbox Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	211,969	190,390	174,100
Pogo Production Centre	Pogo Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	48,641	39,062	38,831
Exploration	Tanami (t CO ₂ -e) ⁵	622	1,248	918
Total (t CO ₂ -e)		957,361	838,297	793,402
Additional Scope 1 Emissions (GHG Protocol) ⁶				
Kalgoorlie Production Centre	Carosue Dam Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	3,158	5,592	N/D
	Kalgoorlie Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	3,043	4,377	N/D
	KCGM Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	94,252	6,358	N/D
Pilbara Operations	Hemi Project (t CO ₂ -e)	1,469	-	N/D
Yandal Production Centre	Jundee Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	2,137	5,949	N/D
	Bronzewing Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	1,069	2,629	N/D
	Thunderbox Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	2,853	8,954	N/D
Pogo Production Centre	Pogo Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	12,835	8,673	N/D
Exploration	Tanami (t CO ₂ -e) ⁵	214	367	N/D
Total (t CO ₂ -e)		121,029	42,899	N/D
Scope 1 Emissions (NGER & GHG Protocol Combined – AASB S2)				
Kalgoorlie Production Centre	Carosue Dam Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	135,693	151,610	137,244
	Kalgoorlie Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	27,673	29,333	23,412
	KCGM Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	460,953	277,412	229,822
Pilbara Operations	Hemi Project (t CO ₂ -e)	4,149	3,695	4,280
Yandal Production Centre	Jundee Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	125,746	121,861	144,623
	Bronzewing Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	47,043	48,591	40,173
	Thunderbox Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	214,822	199,344	174,100
Pogo Production Centre	Pogo Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	61,475	47,735	38,831
Exploration	Tanami (t CO ₂ -e) ⁵	836	1,615	918
Total (t CO ₂ -e)		1,078,390	881,196	793,402
Scope 2 Emissions (Location Based)				
Kalgoorlie Production Centre	Kalgoorlie Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	81,413	80,481	69,836
	KCGM Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	213,313	225,236	221,540
Pilbara Operations	Hemi Project (t CO ₂ -e)	8.16	-	-
Pogo Production Centre	Pogo Operations (t CO ₂ -e)	179,619	161,750	156,350
Other	Perth Corporate (t CO ₂ -e)	159	137	134
	West Perth Corporate (t CO ₂ -e)	1.04	67.4	60.9
Total (t CO ₂ -e)		474,513	467,672	447,922
Total Scope 1 & 2 Emissions (NGER) and Scope 3 Emissions (GHG Protocol)				
Total Scope 1, 2 & 3 Emissions (t CO ₂ -e)		2,771,304	2,523,775	2,417,021
Total Scope 1, 2 (NGER & GHG Protocol) and Scope 3 Emissions (GHG Protocol)				
Total Scope 1, 2 & 3 Emissions (t CO ₂ -e)		2,892,333	2,566,674	2,417,021

⁵ Northern Star divested all its interests in the Northern Territory on 5 February 2026. Refer to Mount Gibson Iron Limited ASX Announcement 'MGX completes its acquisition of 50% of the Central Tanami Gold Project Joint Venture' of 6 February 2026 (cross-released to Northern Star) available on www.asx.com.au/markets/company/NSI for further information.

⁶ Scope 1 GHG Emissions for the voluntary FY26 ESR Disclosure Suite have been calculated according to the requirements of AASB S2. Additional emission sources not required to be reported under NGERs have been disclosed here to align with our FY26 Annual Report. More information is provided in Appendix B.

Appendix A: Assumptions Used to Support Net Zero Ambition & Scope 1 & Scope 2 Emissions Reduction

- Renewable energy technology cost assumptions utilise:
 - o reports commissioned by the Australian Energy Market Operator (Aurecon – 2025) and CSIRO (GenCost 2024-25);
 - o specialist industry advisors; and
 - o commercial offerings from technology providers.
- Renewable energy projects installed on Northern Star sites are to be registered for the purpose of generating green products, for the benefit of or use by Northern Star.
- Grid emission intensity factors published by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water for grid supplied sites.
- Northern Star's wholly owned subsidiary GKL Properties Pty Ltd has been assessed for eligibility for Human Induced Regeneration projects.
- Renewable energy resources modelling is done using global industry standard software for microgrid and hybrid renewable energy modelling with inputs of publicly available data (weather satellites) and site-specific measurements.
- Scope 1 Emissions reductions based on modelled reduction in fossil fuel requirements from renewable energy projects (Wind, Solar and Battery Energy Storage Systems) installed at Northern Star Operations using original equipment manufacturer (OEM) performance curves.
- Scope 2 Emissions will be reduced through a combination of grid greening and contracting/ partnering for electricity from renewable generators.
- Northern Star’s Emissions Reduction Pathway – Implemented & Anticipated Projects Targeting 25% Emissions Reduction (from a baseline of 01 July 2020) by 2030, as described in Figure 8-1, does not yet include potential emissions reduction projects that may be associated with the Hemi Project.

Appendix B: Scope 1 & 2 Methodology

Reportable Boundaries

Reportable operations and associated reporting boundaries for the FY26 ESR Disclosure Suite – Climate Change module have been determined in accordance with the operational control concept outlined by the Australian National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Scheme and associated legislation.

The National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 (NGER Act) defines operational control as the control of activities that make up a facility rather than control over a geographic area or physical location. More specifically, operational control is considered if a person or entity has the authority to introduce and implement any or all of the following for a facility: operating policies, health and safety policies and/or environmental policies.

To this end, facilities under Northern Star ownership during FY26 were assessed to determine operational control and those meeting the requirements have been included in this disclosure.

GHG Emissions Methodology

Greenbase provide facility datasheets to assist with data collection.

Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions for the voluntary FY26 ESR Disclosure Suite have been calculated according to the requirements of AASB S2.

The jurisdictional requirement to calculate Northern Star’s Scope 1 GHG emissions in accordance with NGER Scheme does not cover all Scope 1 GHG emissions, just those that are applicable as defined in the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008 (NGER Determination).⁷ As a result, Northern Star has assessed the gap between Scope 1 GHG emissions reporting as required by the NGER Scheme and all Scope 1 GHG emission sources that could be reasonably identified and calculated. Where gaps were found methodology from the NGER Determination was used where possible. Where the NGER Determination does not provide methodology best practice has been applied in alignment with the GHG Protocol.

For Northern Star’s Alaskan Operations there is no jurisdictional requirement to report GHG emissions to the United States Environmental Protection Agency under Part 98 Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting of the Code of Federal Regulations. However, the GHG Protocol largely uses Part 98 as the basis of its United States guidance for calculation. Therefore, by applying the GHG Protocol Northern Star has effectively applied Part 98.

Grid electricity factors for KCGM (Transalta) and Pogo (GVEA) were sourced from site and used instead of the relevant grid factors provided in the NGER Measurement Determination.

Emissions intensity calculated using scope 1 and 2 emissions (t CO₂-e) divided by:

- a) gold sold (Troy oz)
- b) ore processed (dry tonnes)
- c) ore mined (dry tonnes)

Emissions-limiting regulations relevant to Australia include the Safeguard Mechanism. No applicable emissions-limiting regulations were identified for Pogo Operations.

GHG Emissions Data Sources

Scope 1 emissions sources include:

- Combustion of fuels (e.g. diesel, jet kerosene, LPG, LNG, PNG, ULP, heating oil) by mobile and stationary vehicles and equipment including generators
- Oils and greases
- SF6 in switchgear

Scope 2 emissions sources include:

- Electricity purchased

Data is collected monthly by the site environmental teams but collated on a quarterly basis.

Invoices for material fuel sources are tracked via Northern Star invoicing system and supplier transaction reports.

Emissions for Australian Operations disclosed in alignment with AASB S2 will not match those submitted to meet NGER requirements due to the additional emission sources not required for NGER.

In FY26 the identified additional emission sources are:

- Land clearing,
- Explosives,
- On-site landfills,
- Wastewater handling, and
- Refrigerant leakage.

⁷ The NGER Determination may provide methodology for certain GHG emissions but only require reporting of them under certain circumstances e.g. wastewater treatment GHG emissions only being required for facilities whose primary activities are water supply, sewerage and drainage services.

Appendix C: Scope 3 Methodology

Northern Star has continued to evolve our measurement and analysis of our Scope 3 Emissions in line with the GHG Protocol’s Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard and supported by the Greenbase environmental accounting team.

In FY26 we undertook a further review of our supply chain incorporating our Pilbara Operations and analysing our suppliers in further detail.

All suppliers to Northern Star during FY26 were assessed for materiality by spend and supplier categories. Supplier activities that were already being captured under our existing Scope 1 and 2 processes were excluded from the Scope 3 assessment to avoid duplication.

In FY26 we elected to assess all of our suppliers based on a supplier spend methodology. We also continued to calculate the Scope 3 emissions from our directly chartered flights and buses to and from our Operations, and our business travel reports.

Of the fifteen Scope 3 categories listed in the GHG Protocol’s Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, the following were considered applicable to Northern Star Resources and included in our FY26 assessment:

- Purchased goods and services
- Capital goods
- Fuel and energy related activities
- Downstream transportation and distribution
- Upstream transportation and distribution
- Waste generated in operations
- Business travel
- Employee commuting
- Processing of sold products

The following categories were assessed as not applicable to Northern Star’s current Operations during FY26:

- Upstream leased assets – no currently leased upstream assets not already considered in Scope 1 or 2 Emissions
- Downstream transportation and distribution – doré transportation: elected reporting boundary is the safe in the gold room. We aspire in the future to capture Scope 3 Emissions involved from the collection of the doré from each gold room and secure transportation to the refinery then the refining process up until point of sale of the metal. Transportation of gold concentrate that commenced in FY26 has however been included in our FY26 assessment.
- Use of Sold Products – The majority of gold sold globally is retained as gold bars. It is not possible to quantify how much of Northern Star’s gold sold is retained as gold bars or converted into alternate uses such as jewellery, medical devices, technology and so forth.

- End of life treatment of sold products – gold requires no end-of-life treatment as it does not have an expiration date, and requires no special treatment being inert and non-allergenic.
- Downstream leased assets – no currently leased downstream assets not already considered in Scope 1 or 2 Emissions
- Franchises – no franchises.
- Investments - no investments not already considered in Scope 1 or 2 Emissions

Emission Calculation Methodology

In FY26 Northern Star has elected to apply spend data calculation to our suppliers due to low levels of data submissions over previous years from a large proportion of our suppliers.

We also continued to calculate the Scope 3 emissions from our directly chartered flights and buses to and from our Operations, and our business travel reports.

Refer to Table 8-2 for further information on our approach and calculation methodologies applied.

Scope 3 Emissions Reduction Targets

While Northern Star does not have a Scope 3 Emissions Reduction target, we continue to be focused on being able to assess and understand our Scope 3 Emissions sources so that we may be in a position to develop a baseline and target in the future.

We anticipate that our suppliers will also be pursuing their own decarbonisation plans and may collaborate with Northern Star on targets that align with our own commitments to reducing our emissions. These supplier specific targets should also assist in contributing to a reduction in our overall Scope 3 Emissions and allow us to consider additional opportunities.

Table 8-2 Scope 3 Supplier Methodologies

Scope 3 Category	Calculation methodology options in accordance with the GHG Protocol	Our approach in preference order and factors utilised
Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services	Supplier specific method	Not utilised
	Hybrid method	Not utilised
Category 2: Capital Goods	Average data method	Not utilised
	Spend based method	1. Spend data – total spend and generic emission factor (US EPA Factors)
Category 3: Fuel and Energy Related Activities	Supplier specific method	1. NGER data – actual fuel consumed by Northern Star (NGA Factors)
	Average data method	Not utilised
Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Fuel based method	Not utilised
	Distance based method	Not utilised
	Spend based method	1. Spend data – total spend and generic emission factor (US EPA Factors)
Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations	Supplier specific method	Not utilised
	Waste type specific method	1. ESG data – total waste generated by Northern Star (NGA Factors & UK Factors)
	Average data method	Not utilised
Category 6: Business Travel Category 7: Employee Commuting	Fuel based method	Not utilised
	Distance based method	1. Business Travel: AMEX emissions extracts – passenger flights, including cabin class, aircraft, and associated emissions factors (US EPA factors included in the generated reports) 2. Employee Commuting (Pilbara FIFO) AMEX extracts – passenger flights and emissions factors (US EPA factors included in the generated reports). Employee data was allocated to Category 7 based on comparison with rostered travel. 3. Employee Commuting (Other FIFO & DIDO): InFlight extracts – Northern Star chartered flights and road travel, including distance travelled, aircraft, passengers and passenger capacity.
	Spend based method	Not utilised
Category 9: Downstream Transportation	Fuel based method	Not utilised
	Distance based method	Not utilised
	Spend based method	Spend data – total spend and generic emission factor (US EPA Factors)
Category 10: Processing of Sold Products	Site specific method	Not utilised
	Average data method	Not utilised
	Spend based method	Spend data – total spend and generic emission factor (US EPA Factors)

Storms Brewing
Pogo Operations
Pogo Production Centre, Alaska
Photo Credit: **David Ferrell – Inventory Control Clerk**

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

ASX

Australian Securities Exchange Ltd, 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

Audit & Risk Committee or ARC

The Audit and Risk Committee, a sub-committee of the Board

Australian Accounting Standards

Standards developed, issued and maintained by the Australian Accounting Standards Board, an Australian Government agency under the Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001 (Cth)

B or bn

Billion

BESS

Battery Energy Storage System

Board

Board of Directors

BTM

Behind the Meter

CO₂

Carbon dioxide

CO₂-e

Carbon dioxide equivalent

Company

Northern Star Resources Ltd
ABN 43 092 832 892

contractors

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

emissions reduction

The mitigation or abatement of greenhouse gas or airborne contaminant emissions

employees

Employees of the Northern Star Group including permanent, fixed term and part-time. Does not include contractors

ESG

Environment, Social & Governance

ESR

Environment & Social Responsibility

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 Climate Report

ESR Performance Data Tables

Detailed spreadsheets containing key ESR metrics for Northern Star for FY26 and relevant preceding years available from the Company website

Environment, Social & Safety Committee or ESS Committee

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

FY

Financial Year ending 30 June

GHG

The seven greenhouse gases listed in the Kyoto Protocol - carbon dioxide (CO₂); methane (CH₄); nitrous oxide (N₂O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃); perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

GJ

Gigajoule; one billion joules

GRI

Global Reporting Initiative

Group

Northern Star Resources Ltd and all of its wholly owned subsidiaries

IPCC

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

K or k

Thousand

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

Kg or kg

Kilogram

kl

kilolitre; one thousand litres

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

M or m

Million

MW
megawatt; one million watts

Net Zero
Net Zero refers to achieving a balance between the amount of operational Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas Emissions produced and those removed

Net Zero Ambition
Our Net Zero Ambition is our ambition to achieve Net Zero by 2050, as expressed in our Climate Change Policy available on our website

NGA Factors
Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors

NGER
National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007

NGFS
Network for Greening the Financial System

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

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

Oz
Ounce

Paris Agreement
Legally binding international treaty on climate change which was adopted by 196 Parties at the 21st session of the United Nations Conference of the Parties, in Paris on 12 December 2015, and entered into force on 4 November 2016

PPA
Power Purchase Agreement

RCP or Representative Concentration Pathway
Greenhouse gas concentration trajectories which provide Emissions constraints and physical outcomes in Climate Change Scenario Analysis

RE
renewable energy

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

SASB
Sustainability Accounting Standards Board

Scope 1 Emissions
Emissions released to the atmosphere as a direct result of an activity, or series of activities at a facility level

Scope 2 Emissions
Emissions released to the atmosphere from the indirect consumption of an energy commodity

Scope 3 Emissions
Indirect greenhouse gas Emissions other than Scope 2 Emissions that are generated in the wider economy. They occur as a consequence of the activities of a facility, but from sources not owned or controlled by that facility's business

shareholder
A shareholder of Northern Star Resources Ltd

stakeholder
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

STARR Core Values
Our Core Values of Safety, Teamwork, Accountability, Respect and Results

T or t
Tonnes; one thousand kilograms

UN SDGs
The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

US or USA
United States of America

WA
Western Australia

°C
Degrees Celsius

\$
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 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:
Sunset over the Processing Plant
Jundee Operations
Yandal Production Centre, Western Australia
Photo Credit: **Dillan Maseka – Tradesperson Fixed Plant Mechanical**



Northern Star Resources
Perth Office
Subiaco, Western Australia
Photo Credit:
Sue McQuade –
Senior HR Systems
Development Analyst