NORTHERN STAR
RESOURCES LTD

Waste & Tailings Management at Northern Star FY26

Waste & Tailings Management

Our Approach

Northern Star has aligned the management of tailings storage facilities (TSF) with international requirements and regulatory requirements, specifically our Tailings Management Standard sets out the minimum requirements that all Operational sites must maintain in relation to the design, construction, operation and decommissioning of any TSFs.

Each operational site has a nominated person responsible for the management of tailings, and each site manages their individual facilities. Northern Star's corporate team provide the necessary governance and oversight to monitor that all tailings management processes and practices are meeting the Company standards. This oversight also includes regular independent third-party audits.

Where possible Northern Star recycles tailings into underground pastefill, with all remaining tailings being deposited into a designated storage facility.

Northern Star Resources manages a geographically diverse portfolio of TSFs across Australia and North America. In Western Australia, TSFs are co-located with processing infrastructure, including KCGM Operations (Fimiston and Gidji), Kanowna Belle Operations, Carosue Dam Operations, Jundee Operations, Thunderbox Operations, and South Kalgoorlie Operations.

These sites host a mix of active, inactive, and rehabilitated TSFs ranging from conventional embankment structures to in-pit and hybrid storage solutions. The Pogo Operation in Alaska includes a large-scale dry stack tailings facility (DSTF).

In order to maintain transparency in disclosures, Northern Star publishes a list of all of its TSF structures, both operational and decommissioned, in a detailed report on the Company's website at Reports and Disclosures. Information is provided in relation to its location, design and construction (where known for legacy structures), operating status, and other pertinent information.

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

Waste & Tailings Management Governance

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

Waste and tailings related matters are considered on a scheduled basis by the Board through its ESS Committee meetings. The function of the Committee is to assist the Board in implementing the Companys, environmental, social and safety strategies and ensuring responsible and sustainable business practices.

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

- Environmental management.
- Long term environmental, social and safety strategic goals.

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

Development and delivery of Northern Star's waste and tailings management function is overseen by the ESS Committee and the Chief Technical Officer (CTO) and the Chief Operating Officer (COO) supported by the technical services, operational, environmental, and legal teams in the corporate office and on our sites. The CTO and COO report to the Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer who in turn reports to the Board.

Restatements of Information

- Nil restatements.

Bronzewing Operations
Yandal Production Centre, Western Australia

10.0K
FY26 Total Non-Mineralised Waste Recycled (T)
(37% of Total Non-Mineralised Waste Generated)

27.3K
FY26 Non-Mineralised Waste Generated (T)

0
Material Tailings Loss or TSF Incidents in FY26

109
Total Hazardous Waste Generated (T)

8.19M
Waste Rock Recycled (T) in FY26

1.91M
Tailings Recycled for Pastefill (T) in FY26

10.1M
FY26 Total Mineralised Waste Recycled (T)
(7% of Total Mineralised Waste Generated)

144.9M
FY26 Total Mineralised Waste Generated (T)

Tailings Production

Tailings are a combination of the fine-grained (typically silt-sized) solid materials remaining after the recoverable gold has been extracted from mined ore, together with the water used in the recovery process.

Tailings Facility Types

Northern Star deposits tailings material into four different types of tailings facilities across its Operations.

- **Paddock – style facilities:** Mostly utilised in arid environments, consisting of dams with walls constructed from compacted earthen material and/or slurry waste.
- **In-pit facilities:** These are used where open pit mining voids have been successfully mined of all ore and are then used for deposition and filling with tailings.
- **Dry stack facilities:** These facilities require water to be removed from the tailings before it is transported to the tailings facility.
- **Underground tailings backfill (or paste fill):** Tailings material can be utilised on some sites as a component of cemented hydraulic backfill underground. Most of the fines and liquid are removed from the tailings at onsite paste backfill plants and the remaining paste is delivered underground for use in controlled conditions.

Facility Design & Operation

The objectives of Northern Star's Tailings Management Standard[1] are to:

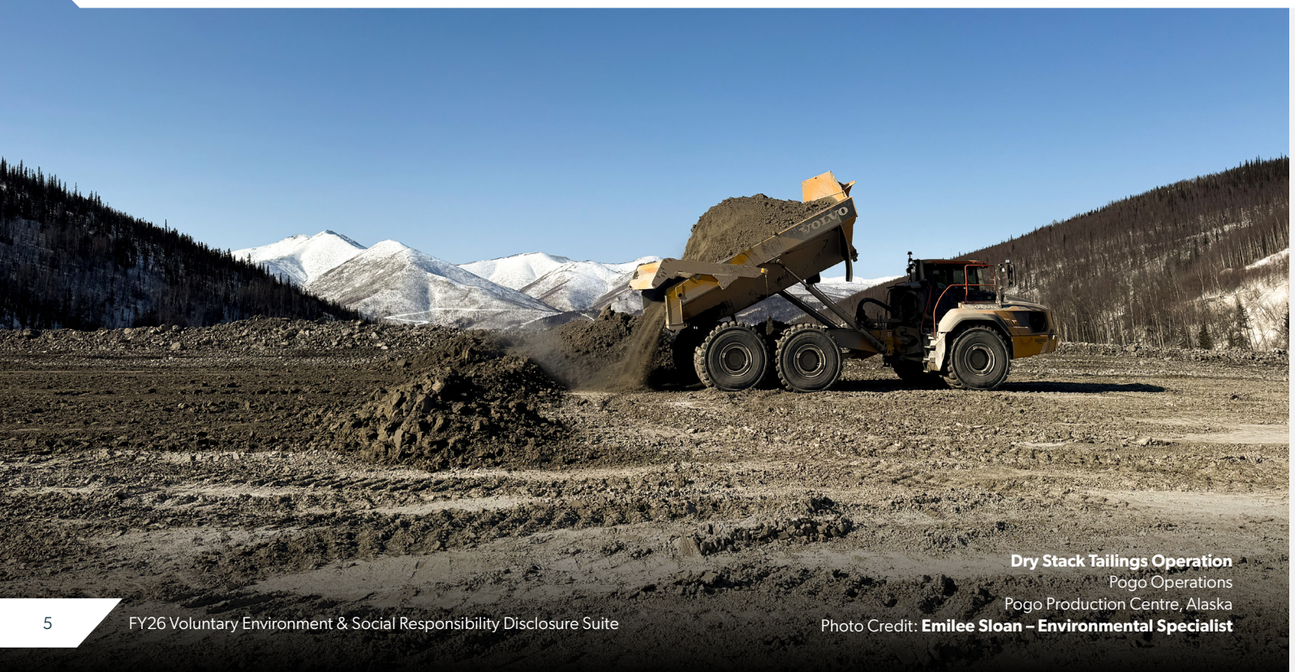
- Ensure that Northern Star effectively manages its TSFs through all phases of their life cycle in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and in alignment with accepted industry practice.
- Establish the minimum geotechnical, hydrological, geochemical, and environmental design and performance criteria for all facilities.
- Mandate the development, compliance, and routine updating of key tailings management procedures and documents.
- Define the minimum resource requirements for effective management and critical review of all facilities.
- Promote transparent, fair, and consistent tailings management approaches and practices across all sites and regions.
- Define readiness to respond to emergency events including necessary recovery action.

Tailings Recycling

Northern Star uses tailings as backfill in some of our underground mines. Tailings are neutralised to ensure cyanide is at a safe level and then we combine this material with cement. This mixture is then pumped underground and known as backfill paste. The backfill paste is pumped into open voids which consolidates to provide geotechnical support for the rest of the mine. This material can be driven on, forms walls for stopes to be mined, and allows ground support to be installed.

This is utilised at most of the Northern Star underground mines and is a great way of reducing the amount of material stored in the site's TSF. At Pogo Operations, paste fill is also utilised, however as part of the DSTF operation Potentially Acid Forming (PAF) waste rock is encapsulated with the filtered tailings. The waste rock is dumped at the DSTF and is then covered with filtered tailings and compacted. This prevents water and air coming in contact with the PAF material, avoiding chemical run off from the PAF material.

[1] Tailings Management Standard (NSR-TS-006-STA).



Dry Stack Tailings Operation
Pogo Operations
Pogo Production Centre, Alaska
Photo Credit: **Emilee Sloan – Environmental Specialist**

Risks & Opportunities

The focus on tailings management and storage has increased significantly over the last 15 years with a number of dam failures outside Australia and Alaska, USA. Understanding the hazards of each TSF enables Northern Star to implement appropriate management strategies to minimise risks.

A key part of our management strategy is to have an Engineer of Record (EOR) who is responsible for the design and construction of the TSF. The EOR ensures that the site operational management plans align with the design and construction to ensure that the TSF is maintained in accordance with the design.

When designing a TSF, the EOR takes into account the required size, location, climate, weather, and seismology of the area. Location considerations also take into account people downstream of potential flow paths in the event of a dam failure.

Dam break studies are undertaken to determine the most likely failure mechanism and the location in the TSF that would cause the most damage if a failure occurred. This determines the risk of a particular TSF and then management strategies are implemented depending on the risk.

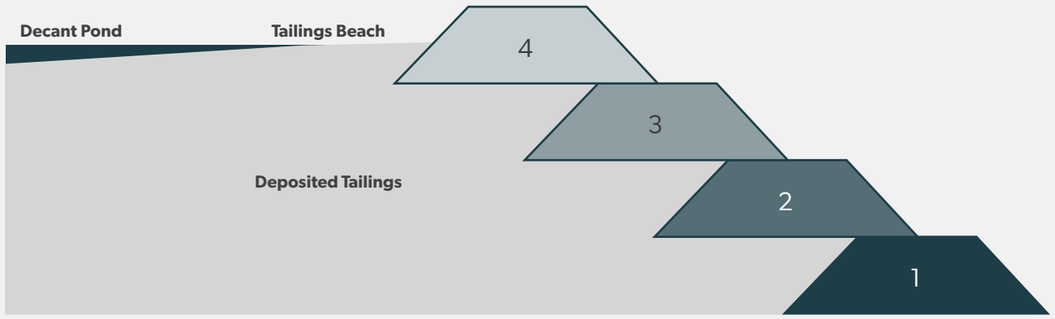
In the Yandal Production Centre, and in the Eastern Goldfields where our Kalgoorlie Production Centre is located, the general risk to people is relatively low due to the low population density, however this does not preclude Northern Star from consulting with local stakeholders to ensure they understand the risk and management strategies.

The management strategies also include monitoring. This is to ensure that the site is maintaining the TSF in accordance with the EOR requirements and that the TSF is performing to designed expectations. Vibrating wire piezometers, water monitoring bores, radar, and prisms are all used depending on the TSF risk. Cone Penetration Testing units (CPTu) are utilised to understand whether the water levels in the operational TSF are at an acceptable level.

High water levels in TSF (phreatic surface) have contributed to some significant global mining industry tailings failures. Vibrating wire piezometers and CPTu are an important method of monitoring the levels. Results from monitoring devices are gathered monthly with some sites using remote telemetry systems to allow online real time results. Northern Star is progressing to have all active TSFs with online real time monitoring in the future. This will enable the sites to use Trigger Action Response Plans to respond to online monitoring that shows movement outside of control limits.

The majority of the TSFs at the Australian assets are upstream construction as shown in Figure 10-1. In contrast, the Pogo Operations TSF is a DSTF constructed with filtered tailings and waste rock from underground. Both materials are truck dumped, then reshaped and compacted to form a dry stack. Water is limited in the DSTF by directing runoff around the DSTF. This ensures that the phreatic surface is minimised. This makes the DSTF very stable and therefore lower risk than the typical TSF shown in Figure 10-1.

Figure 10-1 Typical Upstream TSF Construction (Cross Section)



Compliance with International Standards

Northern Star has aligned its TSF management approach with international expectations and applicable regulatory requirements.

The Company has committed to progressing alignment with the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) through a risk-based approach. GISTM was developed through collaboration between industry experts, academics, consultants and mining companies.

Strong governance is central to effective TSF management, ensuring stakeholders understand each facility and the risks associated with its operation. GISTM supports this through a set of defined topic areas.

As disclosed in the FY25 ESR Disclosure Suite, Northern Star commenced GISTM compliance audits across all operational and under-construction TSFs in May 2024, with baseline assessments completed by the end of Q1 FY25.

These audits identified gaps against the 77 GISTM requirements, and each site was tasked with developing alignment plans outlining key actions, timeframes and indicative costs. Throughout FY25, sites began reviewing planning documentation and undertook foundational technical work to support alignment.

Regular reports on progress against Priority 1 and 2 recommendations were provided to the ESS Committee during FY26.

During FY26, we continued to progress GISTM-related activities:

- Our Independent Technical Review Board (ITRB) continued to meet and initiated independent design reviews across our Australian Operations.
- Emergency response drills were conducted to test site emergency response plans for active tailings storage facilities. Outcomes from these drills are being incorporated into action plans and procedures to further strengthen emergency preparedness and response capability.

  These reviews focused on verifying that the facilities at each Operation are operated safely, strengthen reporting, improve communication and support operational improvements through robust planning and execution.
- The ITRB also continued to provide structured recommendations to our Operations to facilitate closing identified gaps alongside the existing site-specific GISTM action programs.
- We restructured our Corporate Technical Services Team to allocate additional resources to improving communication and collaboration practices between TSF responsible persons, the Accountable Executive and the EOR.

  Northern Star is focused on aligning with GISTM and integrating these practices into business-as-usual processes and preparing for independent assessments and will continue to provide updates on its GISTM conformance self-assessments as part of our annual disclosures.

Carosue Dam Operations
Kalgoorlie Production Centre, Western Australia
Photo Credit: Mekhi Adams – Graduate Environmental Advisor

Non-Mineralised Waste Management & Recycling

Management Standards

Northern Star adopts the Reduce-Reuse-Recycle approach to waste management and reviews opportunities to reduce waste volumes and recycle spent materials at our operating facilities.

Our Waste Management Global Standard[2] outlines our planning, management, and monitoring of waste material. The various waste streams are identified at each site and reviewed annually to ensure all wastes are identified and managed appropriately and in line with relevant legislation, regulations, licences, and permits. When new waste streams are identified, they are risk-assessed to identify the most appropriate disposal option.

All on-site disposal, be it in a purpose-built landfill facility, within waste rock dumps or tailings facilities, is conducted in accordance with the relevant permits and approvals. Conditions associated with these permits and approvals are followed to ensure disposal is safe and without environmental impact.

Hazardous wastes and hydrocarbons are segregated, stored, treated, and disposed of in accordance with its hazardous properties and legal requirements. Medical wastes are collected, stored, and disposed of in a manner that complies with regulations and mitigates risk to human health. Cyanide wastes are treated, transported, and disposed of in accordance with legal requirements and the Northern Star Cyanide Management Standard[3].

Disposal & Recycling Methods

Northern Star endeavours to recycle as much as practicable, within the limitations of recycling facilities available in the various locations in which we operate, and in accordance with regulatory requirements.

Waste that is not able to be recycled is either removed from site to off-site licensed landfill or disposal facilities, disposed of in an on-site licensed landfill facility, or treated through onsite bioremediation and sewerage treatment facilities.

In FY26 our main waste streams included, but were not limited to:

- Scrap metal and batteries.
- Bottles and cans.
- Waste printer cartridges.
- Tyres.
- Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs).
- Hydrocarbon wastes including oils, greases, oil rags, and used filters.
- Paper and cardboard.
- Putrescible and general wastes.
- Wooden pallets.

Onsite wastes are segregated into hazardous and non-hazardous, and then further separated and stored to ensure appropriate storage, transportation and disposal. We engage licensed waste management disposal contractors to remove our wastes and securely transport to their approved and licensed disposal or recycling destinations.

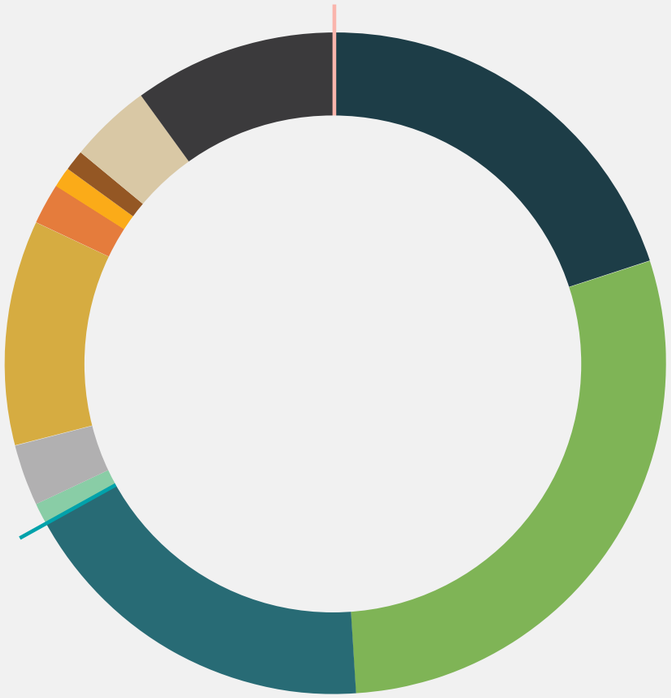
We saw an increase in scrap metal sent for recycling in FY26, which is attributable to periodic site recycling campaigns as well as increased volumes produced during construction and shutdown programs.

We also saw an increase in general and co-mingled waste generation and disposal, which reflects an increase in the scale of our overall workforce and reflective of increased waste generation as part of shutdown and construction activities.

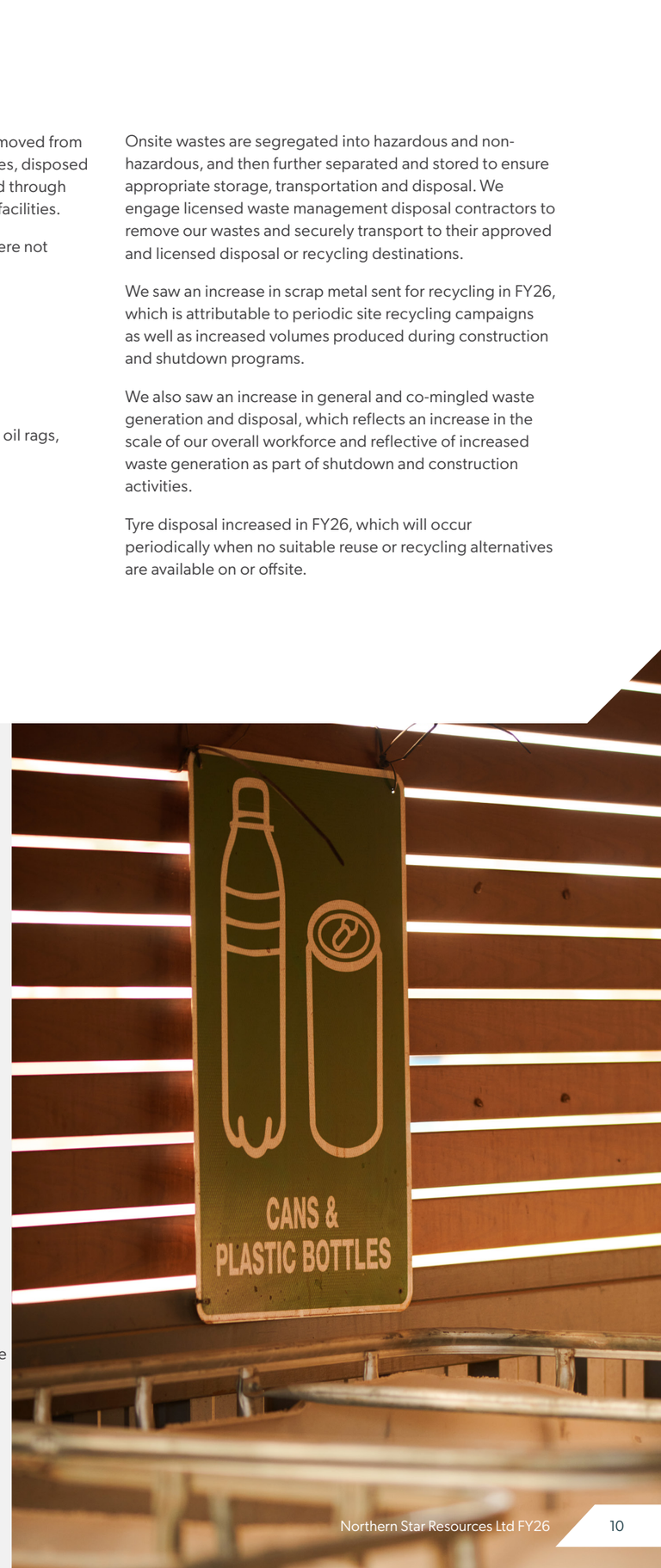
Tyre disposal increased in FY26, which will occur periodically when no suitable reuse or recycling alternatives are available on or offsite.

[2] NSR-ENV-007-STA – Waste Management Global Standard.
[3] NSR-TS-001-STA – Cyanide Management Standard.

Figure 10-2 Distribution of Non-Mineralised Waste in FY26 in Accordance with GRI 306-4 Classifications



20.22%	Non-hazardous waste diverted from disposal for recycling offsite
28.77%	Non-hazardous waste directed to disposal for landfilling offsite
18.40%	Non-hazardous waste directed to disposal for landfilling onsite
0.03%	Non-hazardous waste directed to disposal for other disposal operations offsite
1.12%	Non-hazardous waste diverted from disposal for other recovery options offsite
2.73%	Hazardous waste diverted from disposal for other recovery options offsite
11.57%	Hazardous waste diverted from disposal for recycling offsite
1.96%	Hazardous waste diverted from disposal for reuse offsite
0.85%	Hazardous waste directed to disposal for incineration (with energy recovery) offsite
0.22%	Hazardous waste directed to disposal for incineration (without energy recovery) offsite
3.87%	Hazardous waste directed to disposal for landfilling offsite
10.14%	Hazardous waste directed to disposal for landfilling onsite
0.14%	Hazardous waste directed to disposal for other disposal operations offsite



Cyanide & Hazardous Materials Management

Northern Star uses sodium cyanide in gold processing to dissolve gold and silver from the ore, enabling them to be extracted and recovered.

Cyanide Management Standard

Focused on protecting our workforce, surrounding communities and the environment from potential impacts associated with our use of sodium cyanide, Northern Star's Cyanide Management Standard provides guidance for our sites on how to manage the risks associated with the supply, handling, transport, and storage of sodium cyanide.

The Cyanide Management Standard aims to ensure that both safety and environmental aspects are considered, and legislation is complied with. Each year a third-party audit is undertaken on each site against the Cyanide Management Standard. Any gaps discovered are assigned to a responsible person with a required action date and monitored through our reporting and action systems. Any actions of significance are reported to the Board via the ESS Committee.

In FY26, Northern Star undertook an internal review of the controls supporting safe work with hazardous substances, with a specific focus on cyanide management. The review engaged stakeholders from each site and considered audit actions and hazards and learnings from site incidents, which were cross-referenced against work completed to update the associated bowtie risk assessment. Further information is available in the FY26 ESR Disclosure Suite Safety & Critical Risk Control module.

This ongoing program supports the validation of Company-wide and site-level critical controls, aims to strengthen risk governance and assurance, and enables targeted action to address identified control gaps as part of our broader commitment to continuous improvement.

International Cyanide Management Code

KCGM Operations became a signatory to the International Cyanide Management Code (Cyanide Code) in 2008. The Cyanide Code is a voluntary industry program focused on the safe and environmentally responsible management of cyanide.

KCGM has since recertified its compliance with the Cyanide Code in 2012, 2015, 2019, 2022 and 2025. As part of KCGM's signatory status, the site completes a Cyanide Code audit every three years. In between a gap analysis is conducted against the Cyanide Code to ensure deficiencies are remedied as soon as practicable.

The Cyanide Code has a high level of governance and with the proximity of KCGM to Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Northern Star recognises the importance of stakeholder consultation within its governance structure.

As required under the Cyanide Code, the Operation was again audited against International Cyanide Management Institute's (ICMI) Mining Operations Verification Protocol by an independent professional third-party auditor within three years of its previous certification.

ICMI has received and accepted the auditor's Detailed Audit Findings Report and Summary Audit Report, which found KCGM in "substantial compliance" with the Cyanide Code's Principles and Standards of Practice, effective from December 2025. This represents a change in KCGM's certification standing from "full compliance".

The Summary Audit Report, Corrective Action Plan, and Auditor Credentials Form are available on Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mines Pty Ltd.'s signatory page on the Cyanide Code website. The Operation can be fully certified once it has implemented its Corrective Action Plan and achieved full compliance with the Cyanide Code.

One Standard of Practice remains to be satisfied to allow KCGM Operations to regain Full Compliance. It relates to containment remediation works, which could not be carried out during the KCGM Mill Expansion works. The remediation work is now underway. ICMI has extended the relevant deadline to 18 December 2026. There is low risk of cyanide exposure or environmental harm.

Sites without nearby or adjoining communities are not signatories to the Cyanide Code but are regularly assessed to ensure they are compliant with the Northern Star Cyanide Management Standard and are aligned with the principles and standards of the Cyanide Code.

Northern Star requires all suppliers and transporters of sodium cyanide to our Operations to be signatories to the Cyanide Code, providing confidence that they are adequately managing the risks associated with their activities relevant to communities and the environment.

KCGM Operations
Kalgoorlie Production Centre, Western Australia

Waste Rock Management & Recycling

Waste rock is material mined from our Operations that does not contain gold at economic levels. This material must be disposed of to waste rock landforms or backfilled into open pits or underground voids. Northern Star undertakes waste optimisation and reduction programs continuously for both our existing mining Operations as well as any proposed new mines. While the tonnes of waste rock produced per annum may appear to be large, they are already significantly reduced by our waste optimisation programs.

Volumes of waste generated and placed in waste dumps is reduced through a number of different ways including application of optimal mining methodologies, underground versus open pit mining, waste rock recycling and in-pit waste rehandling.

Where generation of waste rock is unavoidable, backfilling is Northern Star's first preference as it eliminates the need to create permanent landforms in the environment, while decreasing safety risks associated with open voids.

However, backfilling relies on availability and distance to barren voids and is not always practical. As an example, in FY26 our volume of waste rock sent to backfill reduced significantly. During FY25 KCGM Operations placed around 6M tonnes of waste rock in backfill in the open pit, but during FY26 there was no permanent backfill options at the KCGM Operations open pit.

Alternative uses after reprocessing may also include:

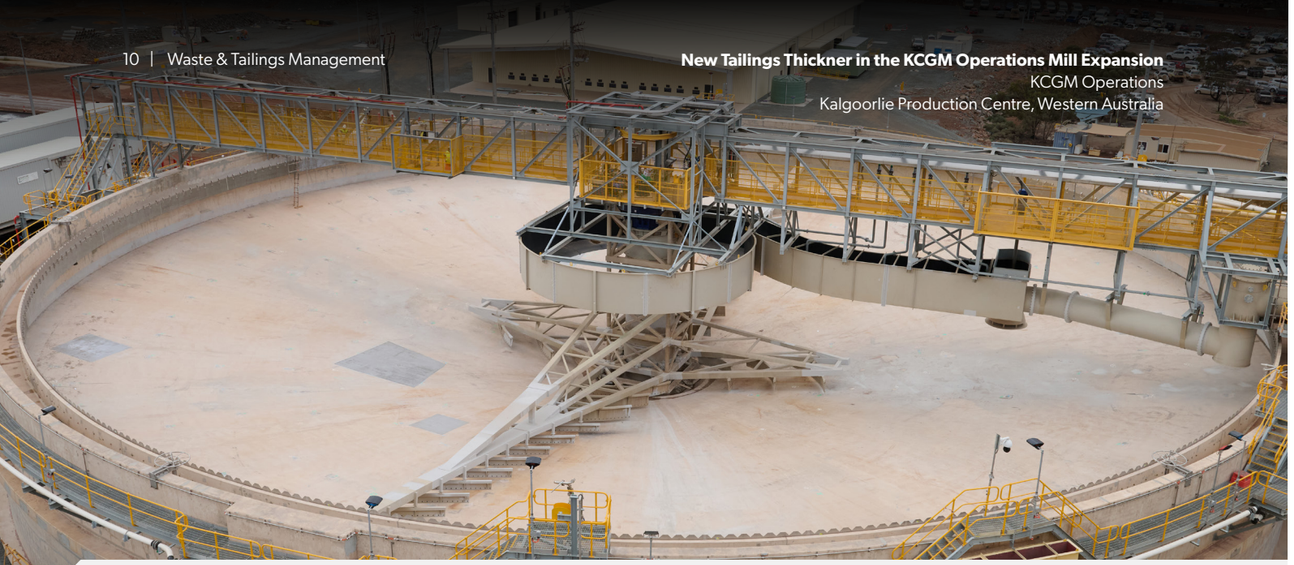
- Concrete aggregate.
- Underdrainage filter material in new TSF construction.
- Road base, stemming, and backfilling at selected sites, including conveyor-fed backfill to KCGM's Mt Charlotte underground mine.
- Run-of-mine (ROM) pad management, including demarcation, barriers, and control of wet surface conditions.
- Traffic management, including windrows, barriers, and demarcation of operational areas.
- Traffic management, including windrows, barriers, and demarcation of operational areas.

Waste & Tailings Performance Metrics

	FY26	FY25	FY24
Non-Mineralised Waste Recycled			
Batteries (T)	62	1,712	96
Co-Mingled Waste (T)	177	289	146
General Waste (T)	1	4	2
Scrap Metal (T)	5,369	3,096	7,317
Tyres (T)	431	580	336
Waste Oil (T)	3,971	4,034	2,472
Total (T)	**10,012**	**9,714**	**10,369**
Non-Mineralised Waste Disposed			
Batteries (T)	-	1	-
Co-Mingled Waste (T)	711	663	653
General Waste (T)	13,773	11,439	10,809
Tyres (T)	2,160	845	487
Waste Oil (T)	680	1,478	381
Total (T)	**17,325**	**14,426**	**12,330**
Hazardous Waste (SASB EM-MM-150a.7)			
Directed to disposal (T)	109	7.2	71.5
Directed to recycling (T)	-	-	-

Waste & Tailings Performance Metrics

		FY26	FY25	FY24
Mineralised Waste				
Waste Rock Sent to Waste Dumps	Kalgoorlie Production Centre (T)	71,182,463	65,615,515	70,449,509
	Yandal Production Centre (T)	38,320,985	28,425,838	30,273,413
	Pilbara Operations (T)	-	-	-
	Pogo Production Centre (T)	1,119,871	940,680	855,002
	Total (T)	**110,623,319**	**94,982,033**	**101,577,924**
Waste Rock Recycled for Backfill	Kalgoorlie Production Centre (T)	7,936,293	15,050,589	1,497,547
	Yandal Production Centre (T)	249,868	201,933	169,678
	Pilbara Operations (T)	-	-	-
	Pogo Production Centre (T)	-	-	-
	Total (T)	**8,186,162**	**15,252,522**	**1,667,225**
Total Waste Rock Generated	Kalgoorlie Production Centre (T)	79,118,756	80,666,104	71,947,056
	Yandal Production Centre (T)	38,570,854	28,627,771	30,443,091
	Pilbara Operations (T)	-	-	-
	Pogo Production Centre (T)	1,119,871	940,680	855,002
	Total (T)	**118,809,480**	**110,234,555**	**103,245,149**
Tailings Sent to Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs)	Kalgoorlie Production Centre (T)	14,677,936	16,452,611	17,089,731
	Yandal Production Centre (T)	8,415,525	8,494,007	6,489,744
	Pilbara Operations (T)	-	-	-
	Pogo Production Centre (T)	1,062,235	938,120	1,365,171
	Total (T)	**24,155,696**	**25,884,738**	**24,944,647**
Tailings Recycled for Pastefill	Kalgoorlie Production Centre (T)	919,246	928,317	959,180
	Yandal Production Centre (T)	994,666	1,173,850	1,599,362
	Pilbara Operations (T)	-	-	-
	Pogo Production Centre (T)	-	-	-
	Total (T)	**1,913,911**	**2,102,167**	**2,558,541**
Total Tailings Generated	Kalgoorlie Production Centre (T)	15,328,920	17,380,928	18,048,911
	Yandal Production Centre (T)	9,410,190	9,667,857	8,089,106
	Pilbara Operations (T)	-	-	-
	Pogo Production Centre (T)	1,062,235	938,120	1,365,171
	Total (T)	**25,801,345**	**27,986,905**	**27,503,188**
Mineralised Waste (Waste Rock & Tailings)	Total Sent for Disposal (T)	134,779,015	120,866,771	126,522,571
	Total Recycled (T)	10,100,073	17,354,689	4,225,766
	Total Generated (T)	**144,879,088**	**138,221,460**	**130,748,337**
Tailings Composition	Non-Cyanide Containing Tailings (T)	1,062,235	938,120	1,365,171
	Cyanide Containing Tailings (T)	24,739,110	27,048,785	26,138,017



New Tailings Thickner in the KCGM Operations Mill Expansion
KCGM Operations
Kalgoorlie Production Centre, Western Australia

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

B or bn
Billion

Board
Board of Directors

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)

CPTu
Cone penetration test unit allows for the analysis of the geotechnical behaviour of fine granular tailings and soils

cyanide
A chemical compound that consists of a group of compounds that contain a carbon atom triple bonded to a nitrogen atom

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

DSTF
Dry stack tailings facility

EOR
Engineer of Record. A professional engineer who is engaged to be responsible for the design and construction of tailings storage facilities

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 Sustainability 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

GISTM
Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management

GRI
Global Reporting Initiative

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

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

KMP
Key Management Personnel

KPI
Key Performance Indicator limited assurance Audit and assurance undertaken by an external auditor on whether the data or statements made in this report have been prepared in accordance with relevant standards

M or m
Million

material incidents
Incidents with a Major or Catastrophic (actual) consequence rating as defined by Northern Star's Risk Management Standard

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

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

PAF
Potentially Acid Forming. A rock that the potential to form acid

phreatic surface
The position between the zone of saturation and the zone of aeration in the tailings dam

Quarter or Q
Financial year quarter, commencing either 1 July, 1 October, 1 January or 1 April

ROM or Run of Mine
An area where ore is stockpiled in preparation for feeding into the processing circuit, typically through a crushing and grinding circuit first.

SASB
Sustainability Accounting Standards Board

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

T or t
Tonnes; one thousand kilograms

TSF
Tailings Storage Facility

UN
United Nations

UN SDGs
The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

US or USA
United States of America

WA
Western Australia

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

Contact Information

Northern Star Resources Ltd

ABN 43 092 832 892

Corporate office

Level 4, 500 Hay Street, Subiaco WA 6008 Australia

Telephone

+61 8 6188 2100

Website

www.nsrltd.com

Email

ESG Enquiries	esgperformance@nsrltd.com
Investor Relations	investorrelations@nsrltd.com
General Enquiries	info@nsrltd.com
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 & Indigenous Engagement & Support at Northern Star
Supply Chain Management at Northern Star
Environmental Management at Northern Star
Biodiversity & Land Management at Northern Star
Climate Change at Northern Star
Water Security at Northern Star
Waste & Tailings Management at Northern Star
FY26 Performance Data Tables
FY26 GRI, SASB and UN SDG Alignment Index
FY26 Tailings Disclosure Report

Feedback

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

Cover Image:
Thunderbox TSF at Sunset
Thunderbox Operations
Yandal Production Centre, Western Australia
Photo Credit: Lee Biddulph – Process Supervisor

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