ASX Announcement
5 December 2025

EXPLORATION UPDATE

Drilling continues to deliver value creating organic growth opportunities; strengthens track record of exploration success

KEY POINTS

- **Sustained exploration investment highlights ongoing geological potential across assets and a measured approach to enhance portfolio quality**
- **FY26 exploration spend of A$225 million (unchanged) supports long-term value, near-mine growth and strategic conversion of extensive mineralised systems**
- **Key highlights to date include:**
  - **At KCGM, new underground areas continue to facilitate increased drilling activity aimed at providing near-term optionality and long-term visibility**
    - **Fimiston South mineralisation footprint extends up to 800 metres below existing Mineral Resource**
    - **Mt Charlotte new prospect, Golden Goose, identified**
  - **At Kalgoorlie Operations, new opportunity at Ballarat-Last Chance Project, immediately west of Red Hill Mineral Resource, while drilling at recent Hercules discovery builds confidence**
  - **At Yandal, mine life extension opportunities identified proximal to current mining infrastructure**
  - **At Pogo, extensional drilling has highlighted several high priority targets, reflecting the scale of this world-class system**
  - **At Hemi, future potential growth opportunities identified adjacent to existing Resource, early regional success at Mt Berghaus**
- **FY26 efforts to date build on industry-leading cost of Resources addition of A$19/oz, for 12 months to March 2025**
- **Inclusion of Hemi Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves in Group's Annual Statement to be released May 2026; current work includes technical reviews of models and assumptions**

Northern Star Resources Ltd (ASX: NST) is pleased to announce an update on its FY26 exploration program.

In line with its regular reporting schedule, the Company will provide an Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement for the 12 months ended 31 March 2026 in May 2026.

Commenting on the Company's exploration update, Northern Star Managing Director Stuart Tonkin said:

"This update highlights the strong organic growth potential across our global portfolio. Our team continues to balance exploration priorities, from resource definition through to conversion, creating shareholder value by delivering low-cost Resource ounces.

"At Kalgoorlie, drilling and investment are driving growth, with future options to supply high-margin ore to the expanded Fimiston mill from FY27. At Pogo, new drill drives have enabled extensional drilling, while surface programs advance near-mine opportunities, unlocking high priority targets such as Goodpaster, Star and Central Link.

"The integration of our recent strategic acquisition, the Hemi Development Project, into our gold inventory is underway, with approvals progressing for what is to become our fourth production centre."

EXPLORATION: LONG-TERM VALUE CREATION

Northern Star has consistently invested in exploration to improve portfolio quality, extend mine life and grow its exploration and development pipeline. Our geology team is focused on high-quality brownfield projects within the existing footprint of our mines, and surrounding districts.

Key exploration focus areas include:

- Growing Mineral Resources at the current operating mines;
- Ongoing investment in underground drill locations to enable future exploration activities at KCGM, Jundee and Pogo;
- Advancing regional high priority projects and developing new targets; and
- Ongoing infill drilling to advance recent discoveries and acquisitions.

Northern Star's exploration success has added immediate life to existing operations from near-mine extension as well as yielded significant new discoveries such as Hercules (Kalgoorlie), Golden Wonder (Yandal) and Star (Pogo).

Recent drill results combined with multi-year programs across the portfolio continue to offer exceptional exploration upside potential across the Northern Star portfolio.

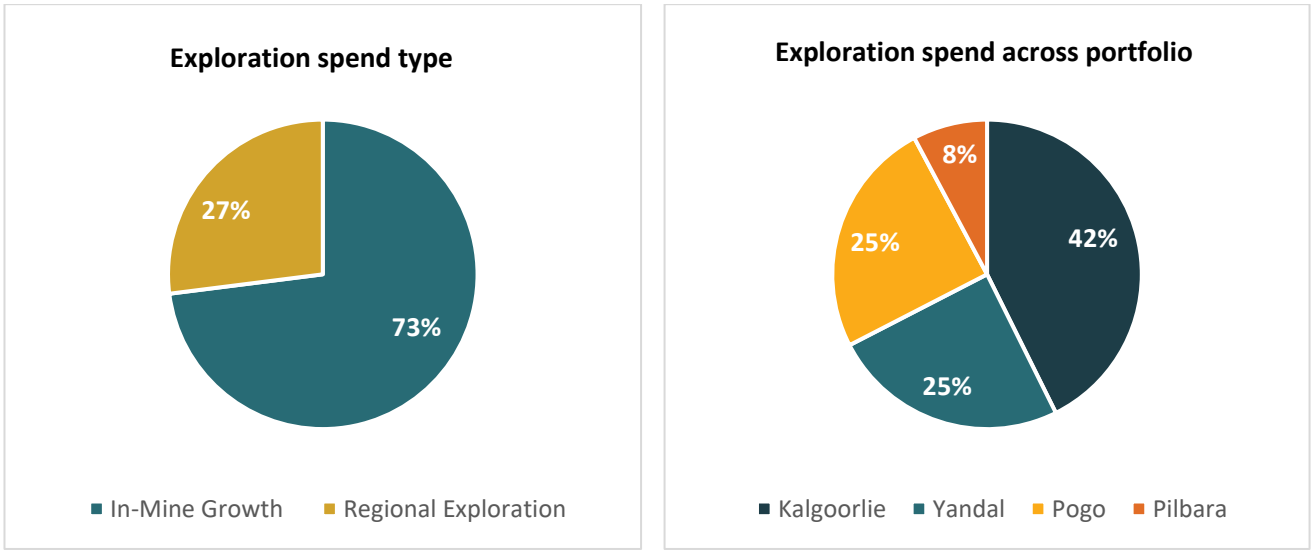
Northern Star is also active in several Joint Ventures and holds equity placements in partners exploring greenfield and brownfield opportunities across Australia and the United States.

FY26 INTERIM UPDATE: EXPLORATION HIGHLIGHTS

Exploration spend in FY26 is forecast at A$225 million across its three production centres (Kalgoorlie, Yandal and Pogo) and newly acquired development project (Hemi) located across Western Australia and Alaska.

FY26 exploration spend is heavily focused on near-mine opportunities and is weighted to our largest asset, KCGM.

Figure 1 - FY26 Exploration Spend Distribution



KALGOORLIE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- At **KCGM,**
  - **Fimiston South** exploration drilling has successfully identified mineralisation up to 800 metres below the existing Mineral Resource highlighting further growth opportunities.
  - **Mt Charlotte underground**, a new target 'Golden Goose' has returned encouraging results including 73.1m @ 1.9g/t and 25.6m @ 4.0g/t, highlighting the potential for the discovery of new mineral resources as infill drilling continues.
- Infill drilling at **Hercules** has focused on the upgrade and expansion of Mineral Resources outside of the existing Ore Reserve, and has returned thick, high-grade intersections including 21.3m @ 6.1g/t and 12.9m @ 9.7g/t.
- Exploration drilling immediately west of the Red Hill Mineral Resource, has identified encouraging results at the **Ballarat-Last Chance Project**.

YANDAL, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- Identifying high-grade opportunities proximal to mining infrastructure has been key exploration focus across Yandal.
- At **Jundee**, drilling has successfully identified new extensions to the highly productive Deakin, Barton and Plutus areas, with narrow high-grade intersections reported outside the current Mineral Resources.
- At **Thunderbox,**
  - Bannockburn North, 40km southwest of the Thunderbox processing plant, has defined mineralisation further north than previously known with infill drilling confirming strong widths and grades.
  - Surface drilling at Wonder West, 500m from Wonder underground, presents a new high-grade opportunity as several strong results have returned outside the current Mineral Resource.

POGO, ALASKA (USA)

- Surface drilling has been carried out in the prospective **Central Link** area, located between the Central Lodes and Goodpaster Mineral Resources.
- At the **Star** discovery, a small surface infill program was completed successfully confirming a thick high-grade zone of mineralisation on the regionally extensive Star Shear.
- Current drilling activities in the Pogo underground mine have focused on testing near-mine extensions opportunities, with strong results returned at East Deep across several high-grade trends.

PILBARA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- At **Hemi**, framework drilling was completed between the Diucon and Crow deposits, returning significantly thicker zones of mineralisation than was previously known, outside the current Mineral Resource.
- Regionally at **Mt Berghaus**, 12km northwest of Hemi, RC drilling has delivered encouraging results along strike and at depth, beyond the limits of previous drilling.
- Detailed review underway including ranking and prioritising new and existing targets.

EXPLORATION UPDATE

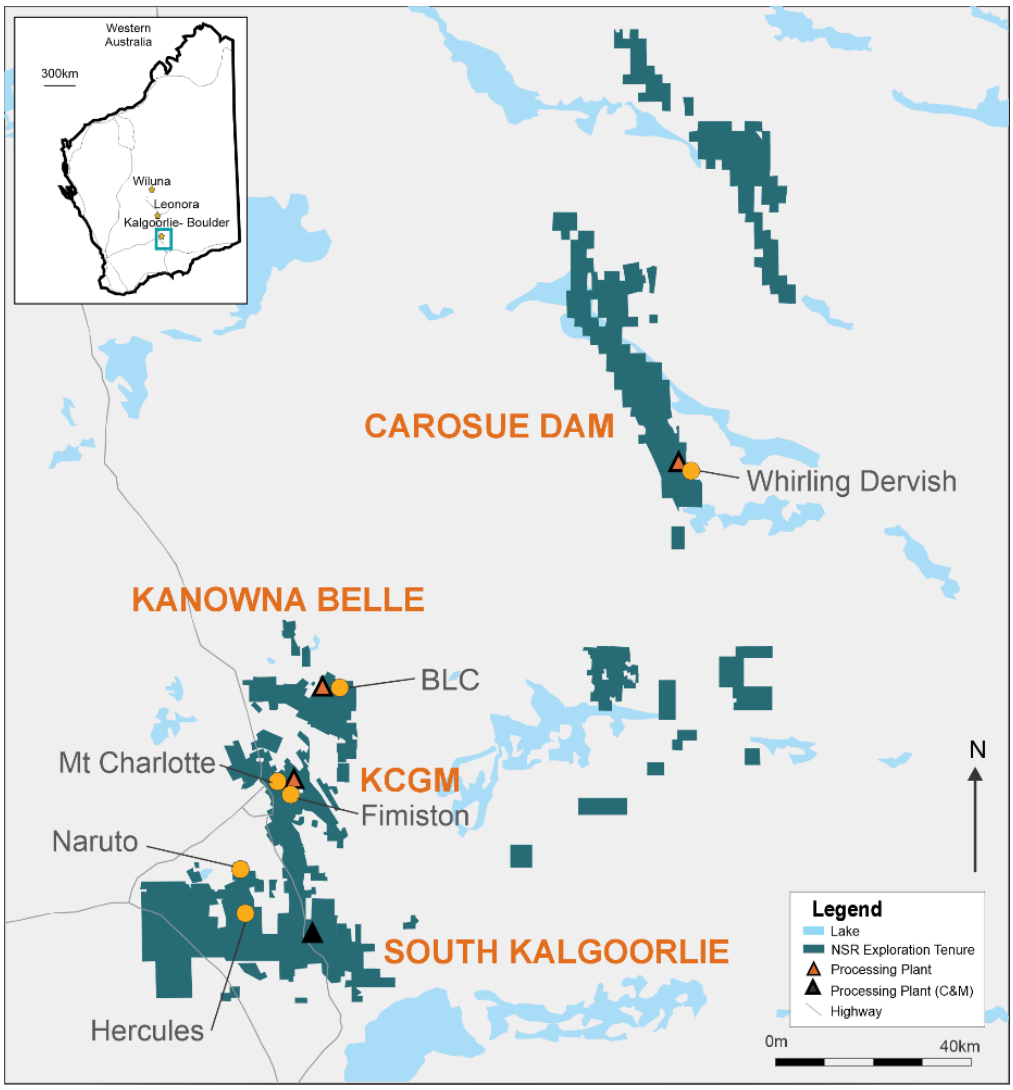
Northern Star is pleased to provide an update on recent exploration results across its three production centres and one development project, located in Western Australia and Alaska, USA.

KALGOORLIE PRODUCTION CENTRE

The Kalgoorlie Goldfields region of Western Australia has a rich history of gold production and exploration success. Northern Star's continued investment in this highly prospective region has yielded exceptional drilling results to drive continued Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve growth across our project portfolio.

The Kalgoorlie Production Centre is made up of the KCGM Operations, Kalgoorlie Operations (comprising Kanowna Belle and South Kalgoorlie) and Carosue Dam Operations.

Figure 2 - Kalgoorlie Production Centre Location Plan



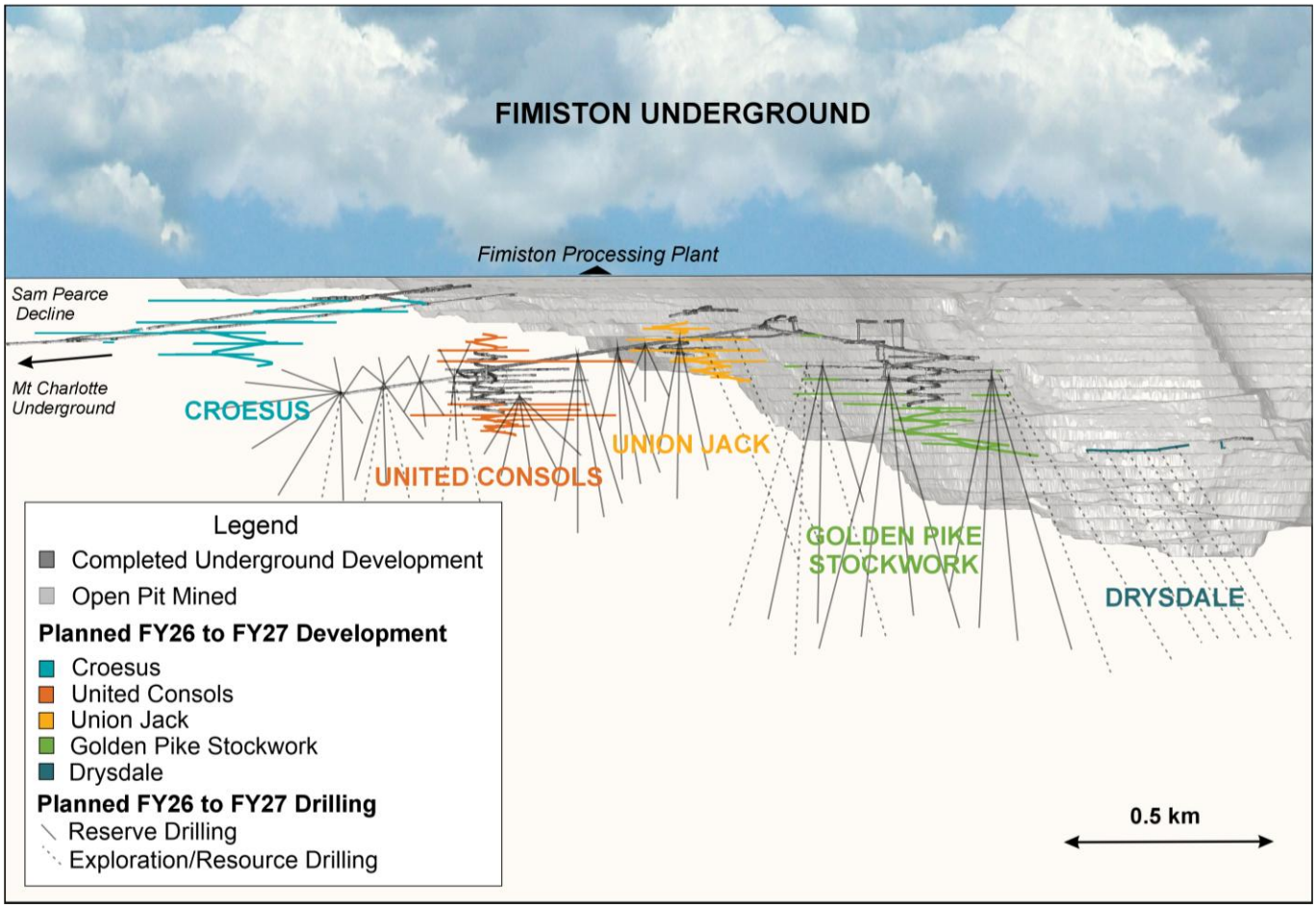
KCGM OPERATIONS

KCGM Operations include the Fimiston open pit, Fimiston underground mine, Mt Charlotte underground mine and the Mt Percy project. Drilling has focused on exploration and extensional drilling at the underground operations. Planned drill drive development is expected to provide additional drill platforms for continued exploration. This provides a pathway to further optimise the next phase of underground growth at KCGM, as well as increase our knowledge of this world-class mineralised system.

Fimiston Underground

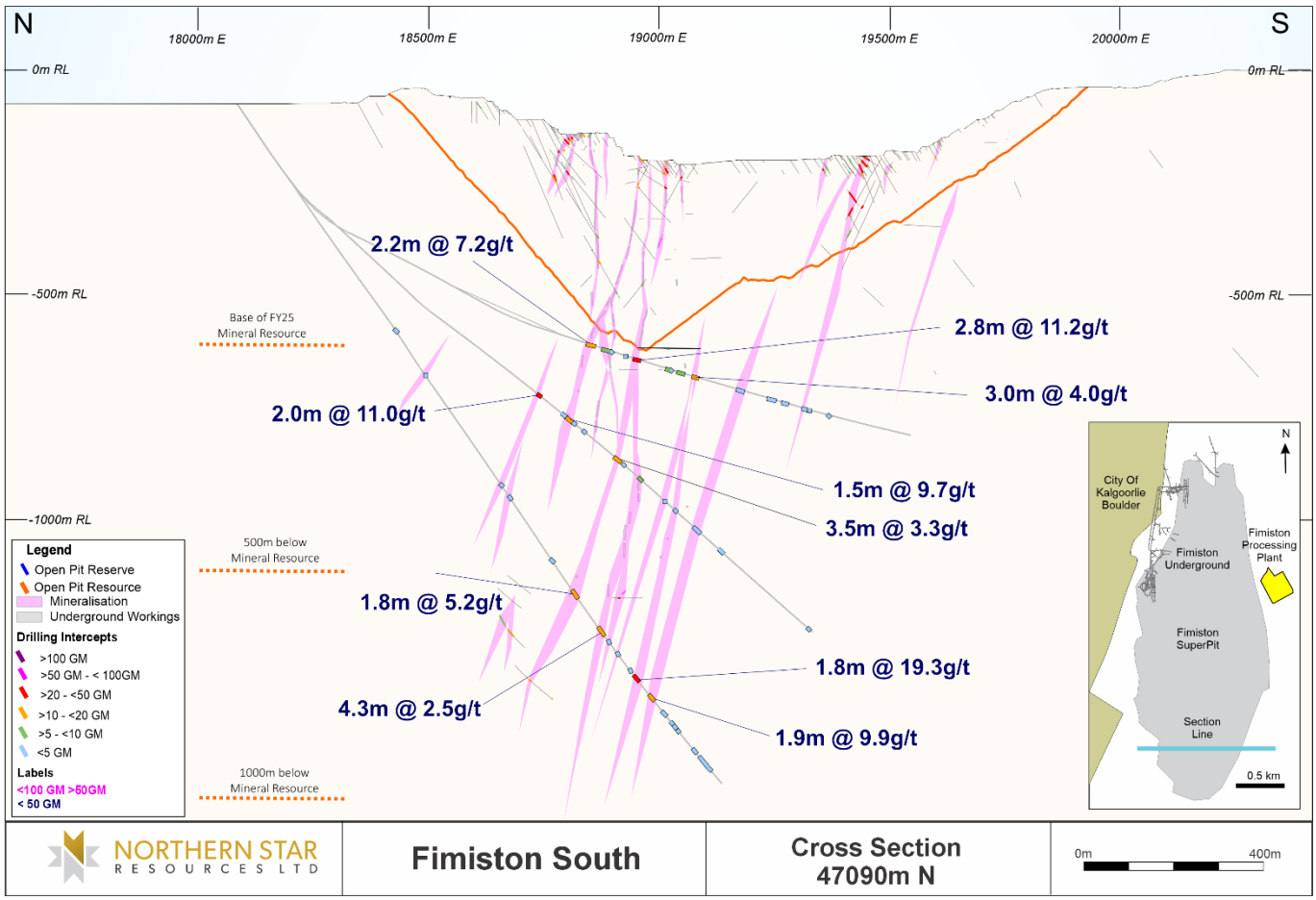
The Fimiston Underground is accessed via nine portals and four declines located in the western wall of the Fimiston open pit. A dedicated underground drill drive, established in FY22, continues to support exploration, resource definition, and grade control drilling. Additional development advances will enable future access to new exploration target areas beneath the western wall, including Drysdale stockworks.

Figure 3 - Additional Drill Platforms to Target Mineralisation at Depth



Over the last 12 months, surface drilling commenced targeting mineralisation at depth, south of the current Fimiston Underground infrastructure. The program is testing down-dip extensions of known lodes in areas with historical mining infrastructure but limited verified geological data. Results to date have confirmed lode continuity approximately 800 metres below the current open pit Mineral Resource and are being used to update local geology and resource models.

Figure 4 - Fimiston Underground - Fimiston South Cross Section and New Drill Results



Below is a table of significant Fimiston Underground intercepts reported today.

Significant underground drill results include:	
All widths are estimated true width	
AGGD001	2.8m @ 11.2g/t and 2.2m @ 7.2g/t
AGGD001B3	2.0m @ 11.0g/t and 1.5m @ 9.7g/t
AGGD001C1	1.8m @ 19.3g/t and 6.8m @ 1.3g/t

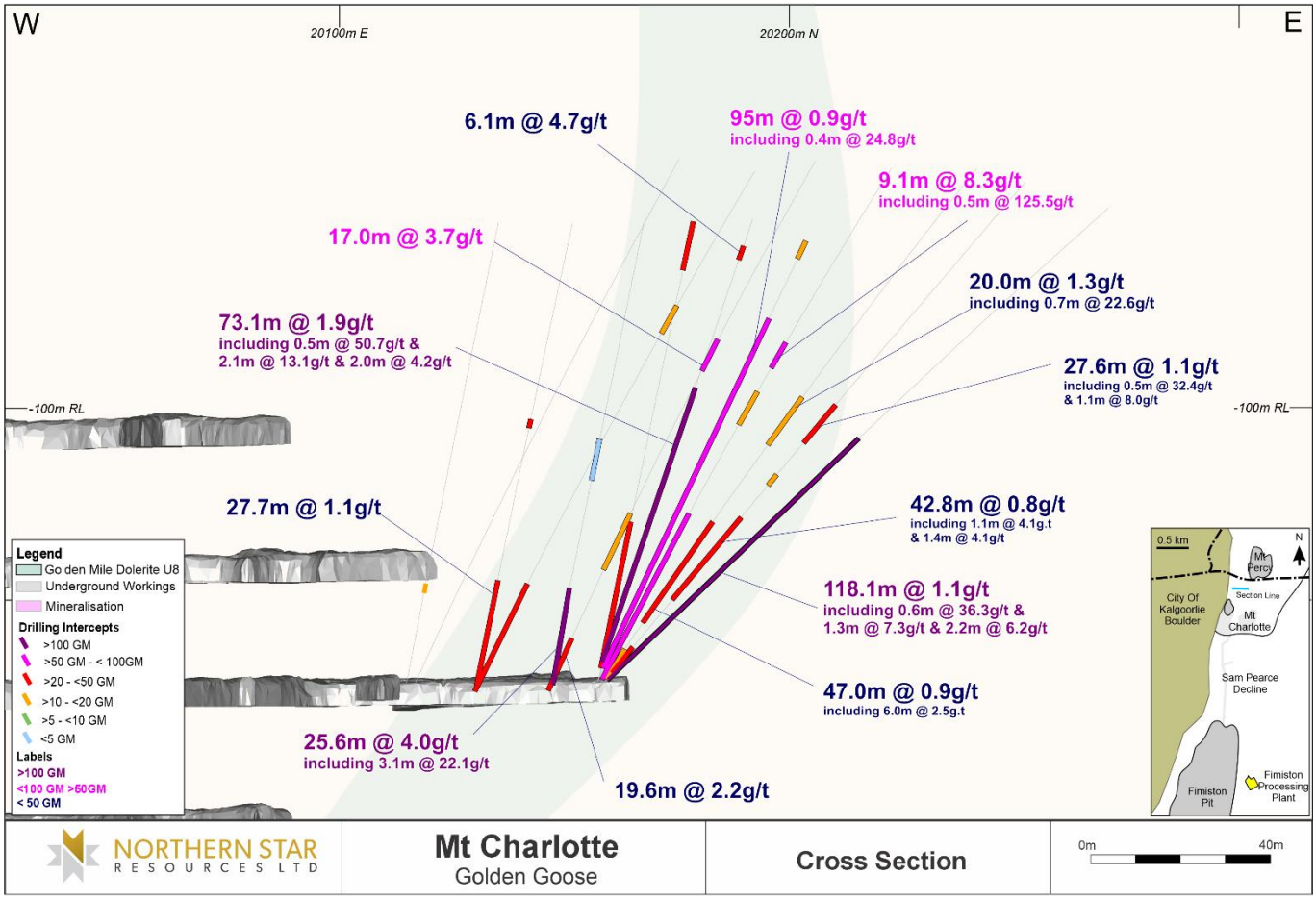
Mt Charlotte Underground – Golden Goose

There has been limited historical drilling north of Mt Charlotte's Northern Orebody (NOB). Recent updates to the Mt Charlotte geological model include the continuation of the prospective mine stratigraphy north of the Charlotte Fault. This exploration target area is known as Golden Goose. Limited drilling and known historical workings in the area highlight the potential for the discovery of new Mineral Resources.

Ongoing drilling at Golden Goose has returned encouraging results including **73.1m @ 1.9g/t** and **25.6m @ 4.0g/t** including **3.1m @ 22.1g/t**. Mineralisation is analogous to Mt Charlotte, comprising stockwork arrays of quartz–carbonate veins hosted within Units 7, 8, and 9 of the Golden Mile Dolerite.

Infill drilling will continue over the next 12 months, with additional drill drives advancing to the north to test the strike extents of the mineralisation.

Figure 5 – Golden Goose Cross Section and New Drill Results



Below is a table of significant Golden Goose intercepts reported today.

Significant underground drill results include:	
All widths are downhole widths due to stockwork mineralisation style	
GGUD010	73.1m @ 1.9g/t including 0.5m @ 50.7g/t
GGUD012	25.6m @ 4.0g/t including 3.1m @ 22.1g/t
GGUD002	118.1m @ 1.1g/t including 0.6m @ 36.3g/t
GGUD005	9.1m @ 8.3g/t including 0.5m @ 125.5g/t

KALGOORLIE OPERATIONS

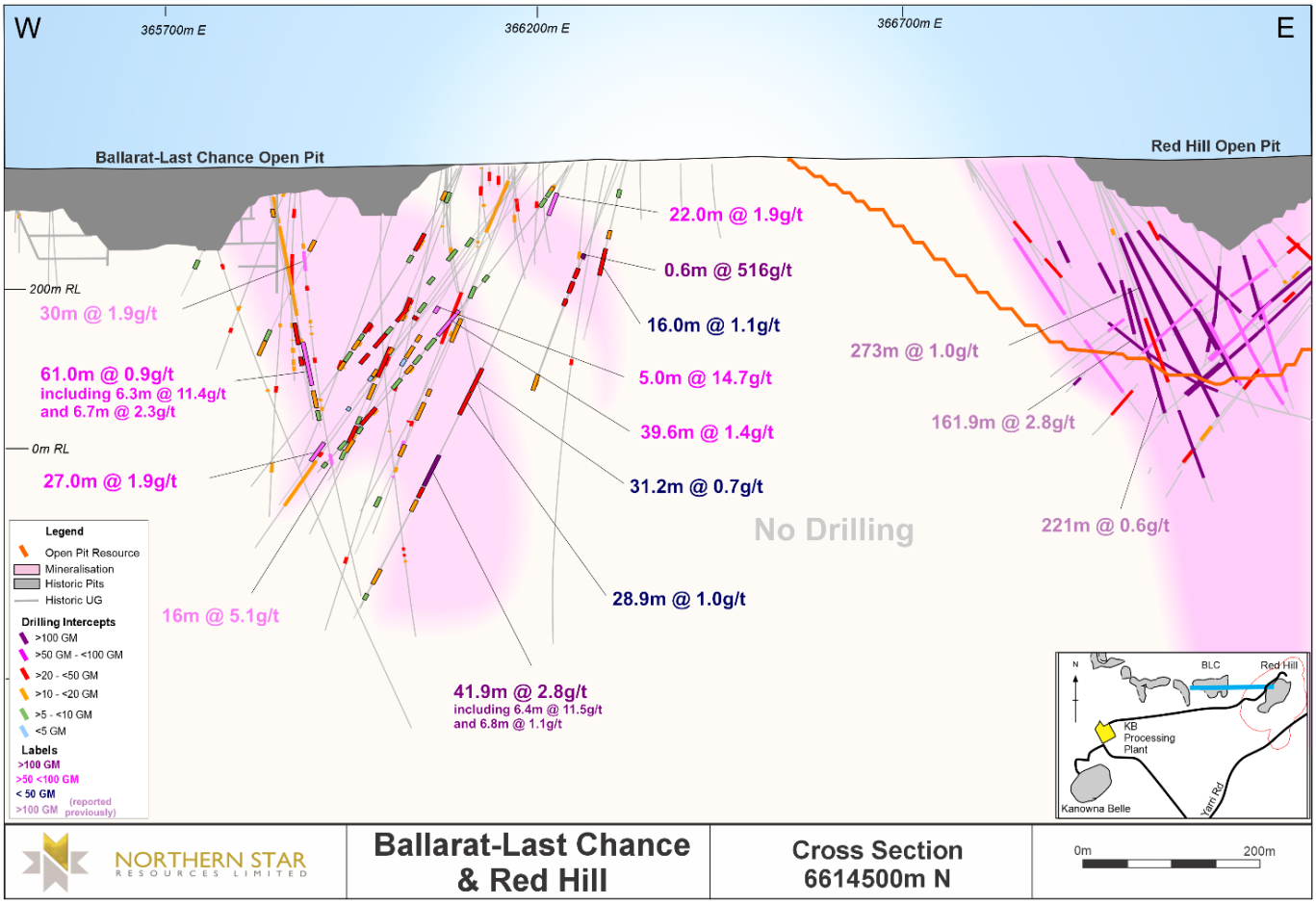
The Kalgoorlie Operations include the Kanowna Belle and South Kalgoorlie mines, along with a surrounding portfolio of highly prospective tenements. Despite the region's long exploration history, ongoing drilling continues to yield new discoveries, reinforcing its significant geological potential.

Ballarat-Last Chance (BLC)

The Ballarat-Last Chance (BLC) prospect is situated 2km northeast of the Kanowna Belle processing plant and only 800m west of the Red Hill deposit. Recent drilling beneath the historical BLC open pit targeted stratigraphy, geological architecture, and the various mineralisation styles present to improve the broader geological understanding.

Gold mineralisation is hosted in sheeted quartz veins near the top of a basaltic unit and is also concentrated along sheared margins of porphyry intrusions. The sheeted vein sets are similar to those at the nearby Red Hill deposit. Recent drilling has returned encouraging results and further exploration is planned.

Figure 6 - Ballarat-Last Chance Cross Section and New Drill Results



Below is a table of significant BLC intercepts reported today.

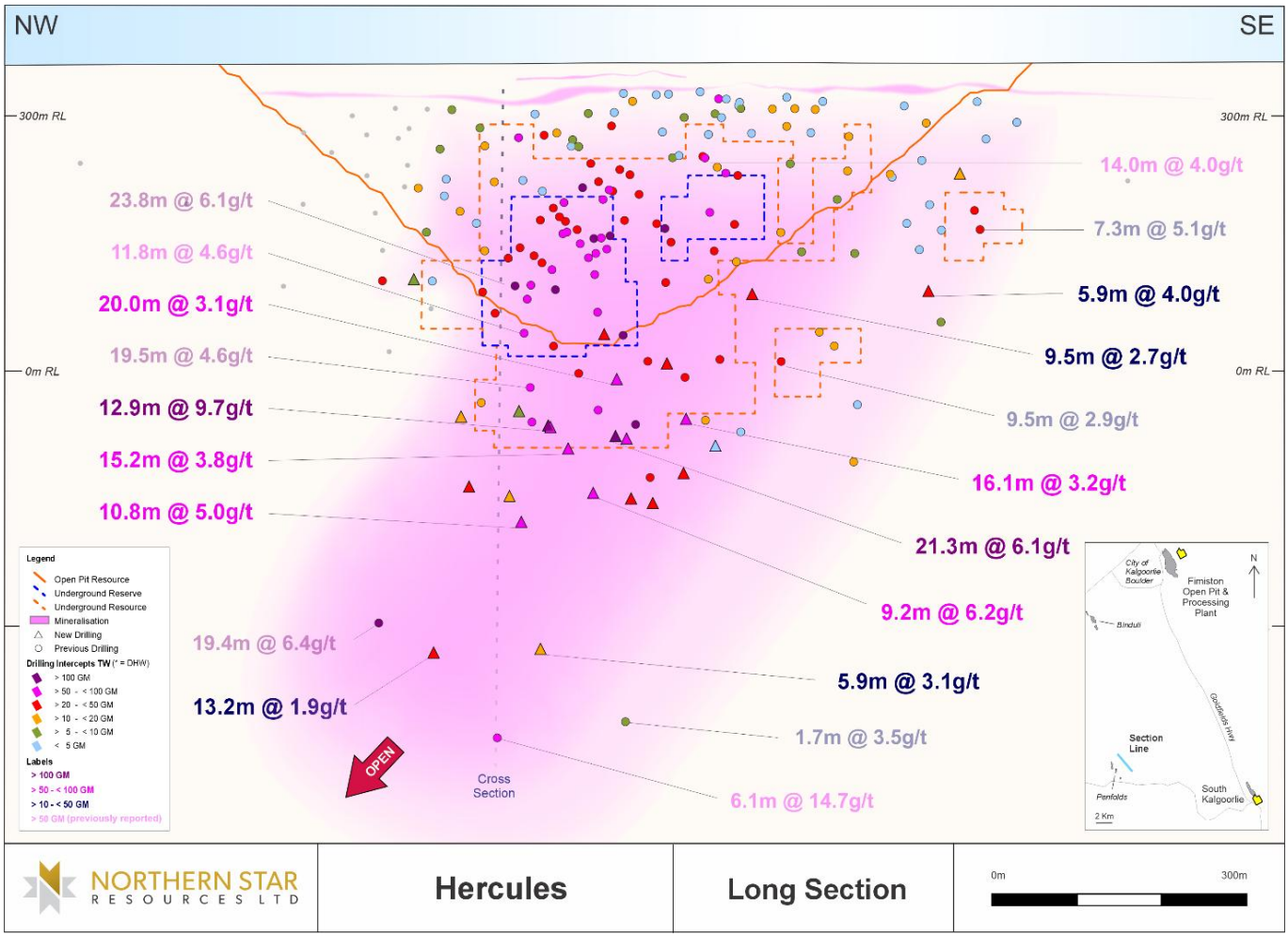
Significant drill results include:	
All widths are true widths	
BCDD25004	39.6m @ 1.4g/t
BCDD25005	41.9m @ 2.8g/t, 22.0m @ 1.9g/t
BCDD25009	5.0m @ 14.7g/t,
BCDD25007	61m @ 0.9g/t including 6.3m @ 11.4g/t and 6.7m @ 2.3g/t

Hercules

The Hercules project is located 20km west of the HBJ deposit and 35km southwest of the Fimiston processing plant at KCGM. The Hercules deposit highlights the future potential that exists across the broader Kalgoorlie region and within easy trucking distance to the Company's process plant footprint.

Following the discovery and successful drill out at Hercules, a maiden **Mineral Resource of 13.4Mt @ 2.1g/t for 0.9Moz** and a **Probable Ore Reserve of 0.25Moz @ 3.1g/t** was announced in May 2025. Recent drilling has focused on the upgrade and expansion of Mineral Resources outside of the existing Ore Reserve, and has returned thick, high-grade intersections including **21.3m @ 6.1g/t and 12.9m @ 9.7g/t.**

Figure 7 - Hercules Long Section and New Drill Results



Below is a table of significant Hercules intercepts reported today.

Significant drill results include:	
All widths are downhole widths	
HEDDRSD081	21.3m @ 6.1g/t, including 0.3m @ 338.5g/t
HEDDRSD078A	12.9m @ 9.7g/t, including 1.3m @ 65.7/t
HEDDRT005	9.2m @ 6.2 g/t, including 0.4m @ 115.05g/t
HEDDRT003	10.8m @ 5.0g/t, including 0.7m @ 43.8g/t

CAROSUE DAM OPERATIONS

The Carosue Dam Operations are situated 120km northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Western Australia. The operation comprises both underground and open pit mines across two key mining centres. The Carosue Dam processing circuit is a conventional CIL plant with a hard rock processing capacity of 4.0Mtpa.

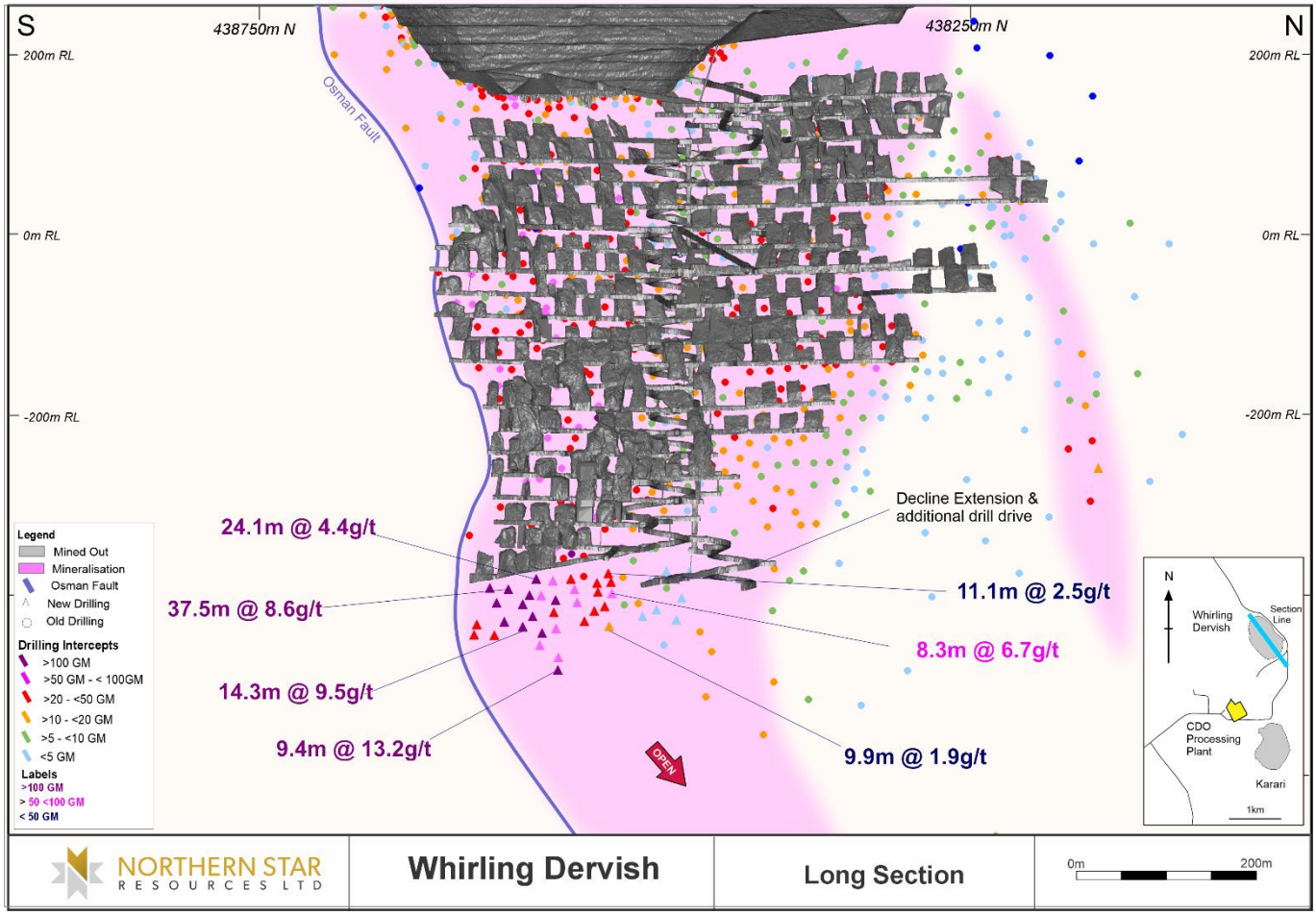
Whirling Dervish

The Whirling Dervish underground mine is located less than 1.5km from the Carosue Dam processing facility.

Underground drilling recommenced in early calendar year 2025, with a focus on delineating high-grade mineralisation below the deepest mining levels and proximal to the regional-scale Osman Fault.

These thick high-grade intersections have motivated additional underground development, with an extension to a dedicated drill drive currently in progress. Further drilling is planned to test for down-dip and strike extensions to mineralisation.

Figure 8 – Whirling Dervish Long Section and New Drill Results



Below is a table of significant Whirling Dervish intercepts reported today.

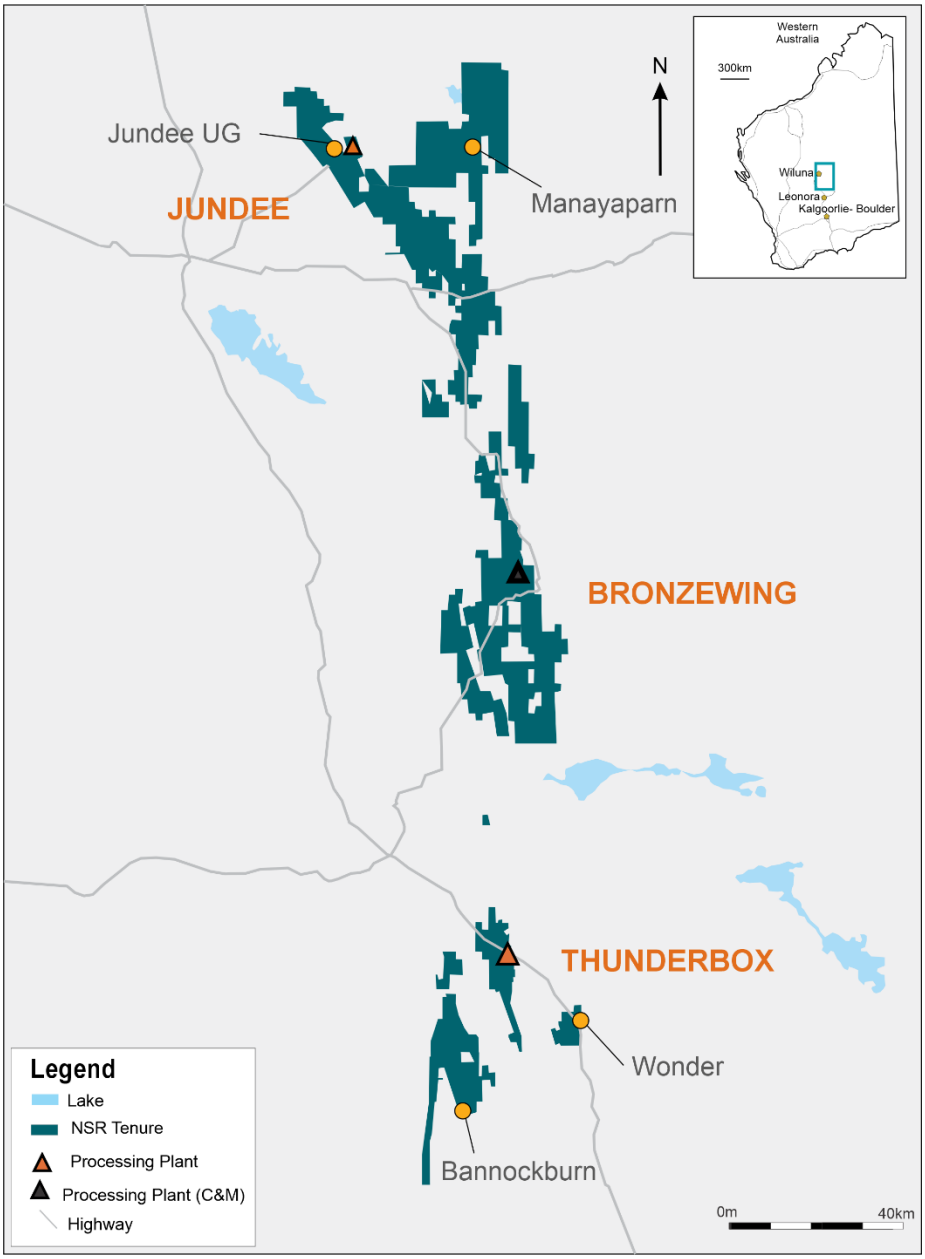
Significant drill results include:	
All widths are downhole widths	
WDGC25008	37.5m @ 8.6g/t
WDGC25038	9.4m @ 13.1g/t
WDRSD25014	14.3m @ 9.5g/t
WDGC25006	24.1m @ 4.4g/t

YANDAL PRODUCTION CENTRE

The Yandal Production Centre incorporates the Jundee, Bronzewing, and Thunderbox Operations, with landholdings extending over 180km – from Jundee in the north to Bannockburn in the south – encompassing several key greenstone belts.

Over the past year, exploration efforts have concentrated on enhancing resource confidence and identifying extensions to known mineralisation at operating sites and advanced exploration projects.

Figure 9 - Yandal Production Centre Location Plan



JUNDEE OPERATIONS

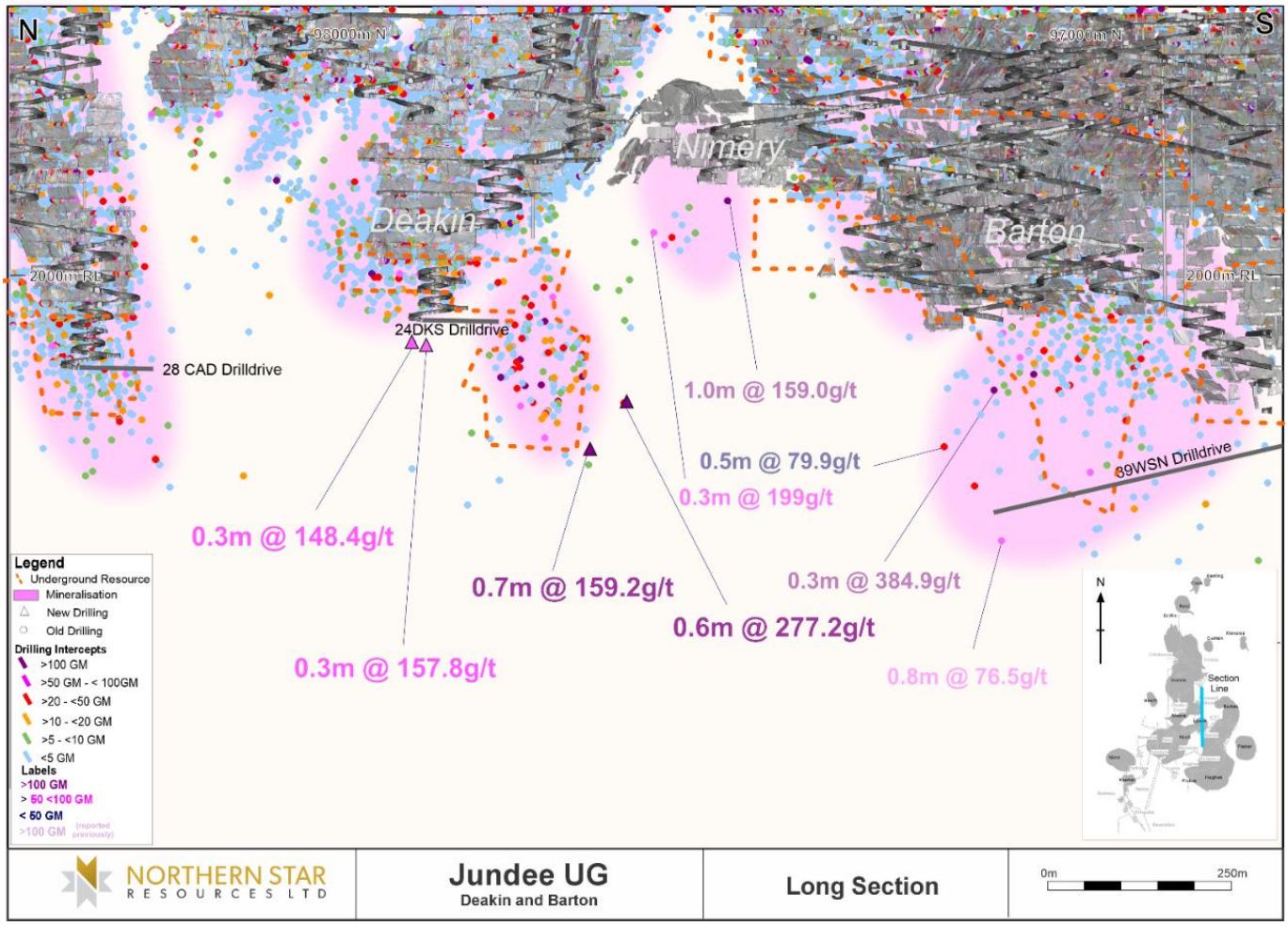
The Jundee Operations are located 20km northeast of Wiluna in the Northern Goldfields and include multiple open pit and underground mines. Most mineralised lodes range from 0.3m to 1.2m in width and occur within, or are spatially associated with, shear zones hosted in the Jundee dolerite.

Underground mining infrastructure is accessed via four portals, including the recently established Griffin portal developed in 2024. Over the past 12 months, the development of dedicated diamond drill platforms has enabled targeted resource definition and extension drilling.

Jundee Underground – Deakin and Barton

Recent exploration drilling has successfully identified new extensions to the highly productive Deakin and Barton areas of the Jundee mine, with a number of narrow high-grade intersections reported outside the current Mineral Resource. These positive results continue to highlight the upside potential of the Jundee system proximal to existing mine infrastructure. Additional drilling is planned to delineate the extents of high-grade mineralisation.

Figure 10 - Jundee Underground Long Section and New Drill Results



Below is a table of significant Jundee Underground intercepts reported today.

Significant drill results include:	
All widths are estimated true width	
PTXP0031	0.3m @ 157.8g/t and 0.3m @ 148.4g/t
DKGC1174	0.7m@ 159.2g/t
DKGC1137	0.6m @ 277.2g/t

THUNDERBOX OPERATIONS

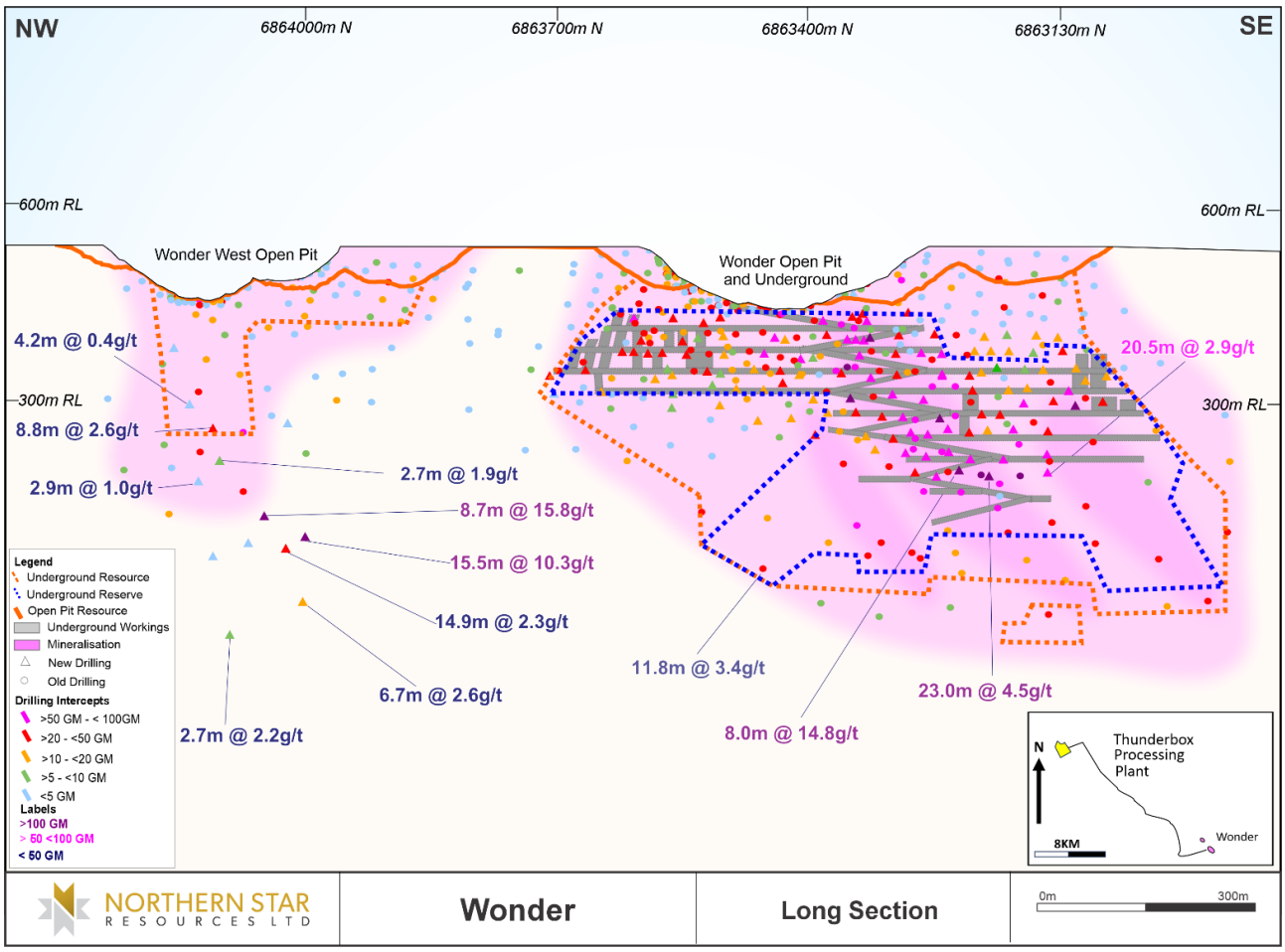
The Thunderbox Operations consists of several open pit and underground mines located at the southern end of the Yandal Production Centre, 41km southeast of Leinster. The processing plant is located adjacent to the Thunderbox Underground and Thunderbox open pit (mining completed August 2025). Additional ore feed sources across the district include Orelia open pit, Wonder underground and the Bannockburn open pit (commenced January 2025).

Wonder - Wonder West

The Wonder West deposit lies in the Bundarra region of the Thunderbox project, less than 500m north of the active underground operation at Wonder and 26km from the Thunderbox processing plant. Gold mineralisation is associated with zones of quartz veining and brecciation within the northwest-trending and regionally extensive Wonder Shear Zone. This structure controls mineralisation at Wonder West, Wonder and Golden Wonder.

Recent significant results at Wonder West, including **15.5m @ 10.3g/t** and **8.7m @ 15.8g/t**, have been returned below the limits of prior drilling. These thick high-grade intercepts lie outside of the current Mineral Resource and confirm a down-plunge extension of mineralisation on the prospective host structure.

Figure 11 – Wonder Long Section and New Drill Results



Below is a table of significant Wonder West intercepts reported today.

Significant drill results include:	
widths are estimated true width	
WWRD0052	15.5m @ 10.3 g/t
WWRD0048	8.7 m @ 15.8 g/t
WWRD0054	14.9 m @ 2.3 g/t
WWRD0053	6.7 m @ 2.6 g/t

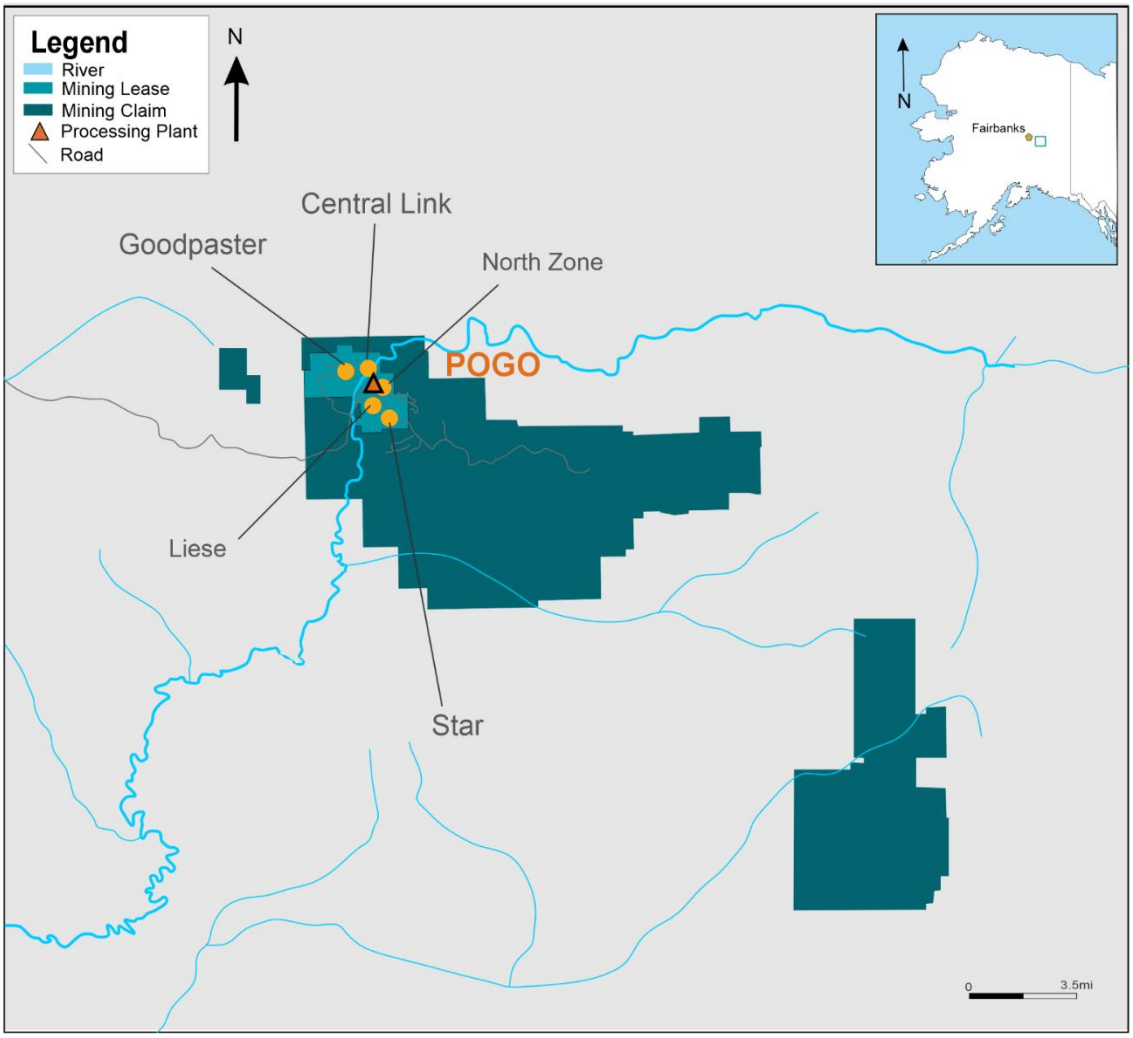
POGO PRODUCTION CENTRE

The Pogo Operations are located within the highly prospective Tintina Gold Province of Alaska, USA. Pogo has produced more than 5.5Moz of gold since 2006. The mine is comprised of numerous active areas accessed via multiple portal locations. The zones being actively mined are South Pogo, Liese, Fun Zone, Central, North Zone, and East Deep.

Exploration activities continue to focus on unlocking long-term value and near-mine growth at the Pogo Operation. Additional surface drilling has been carried out in the prospective Central Link area, located between the Central Lodes and Goodpaster Mineral Resources, with infill drilling commencing at the Star prospect.

In-mine, several long-term drill platforms have been established to test for resource extensions proximal to existing underground mining fronts. At East Deep, extensional drilling has highlighted additional growth opportunities across several high-grade trends.

Figure 12 - Pogo Location Plan

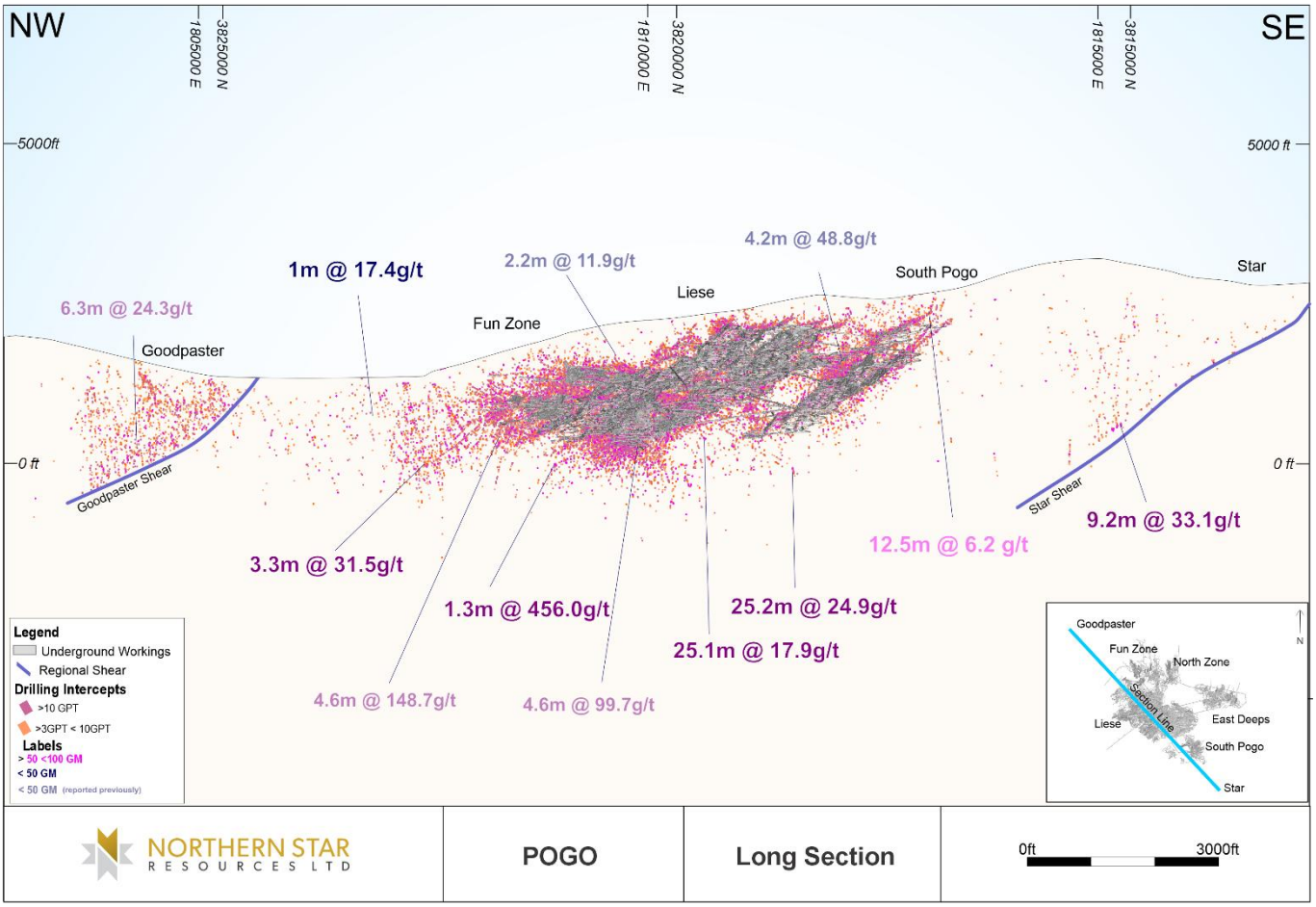


Pogo - Overview

The Pogo mineral system is up to 2km wide and strikes for over 6km. Gold mineralisation occurs in a series of stacked, moderate to shallowly northwest-dipping sheeted shear veins and associated steeply dipping extensional vein arrays.

Mining has historically focused on the thicker and more laterally continuous shear veins which are amenable to cut and fill or long hole open stoping methods. A large network of extensional veins surrounds the shear veins, and where economic, these too have been mined successfully. However, much of the extensional vein-style mineralisation is not included in the current Pogo Mineral Resource. Work has commenced to evaluate this opportunity.

Figure 13 – Pogo Long Section



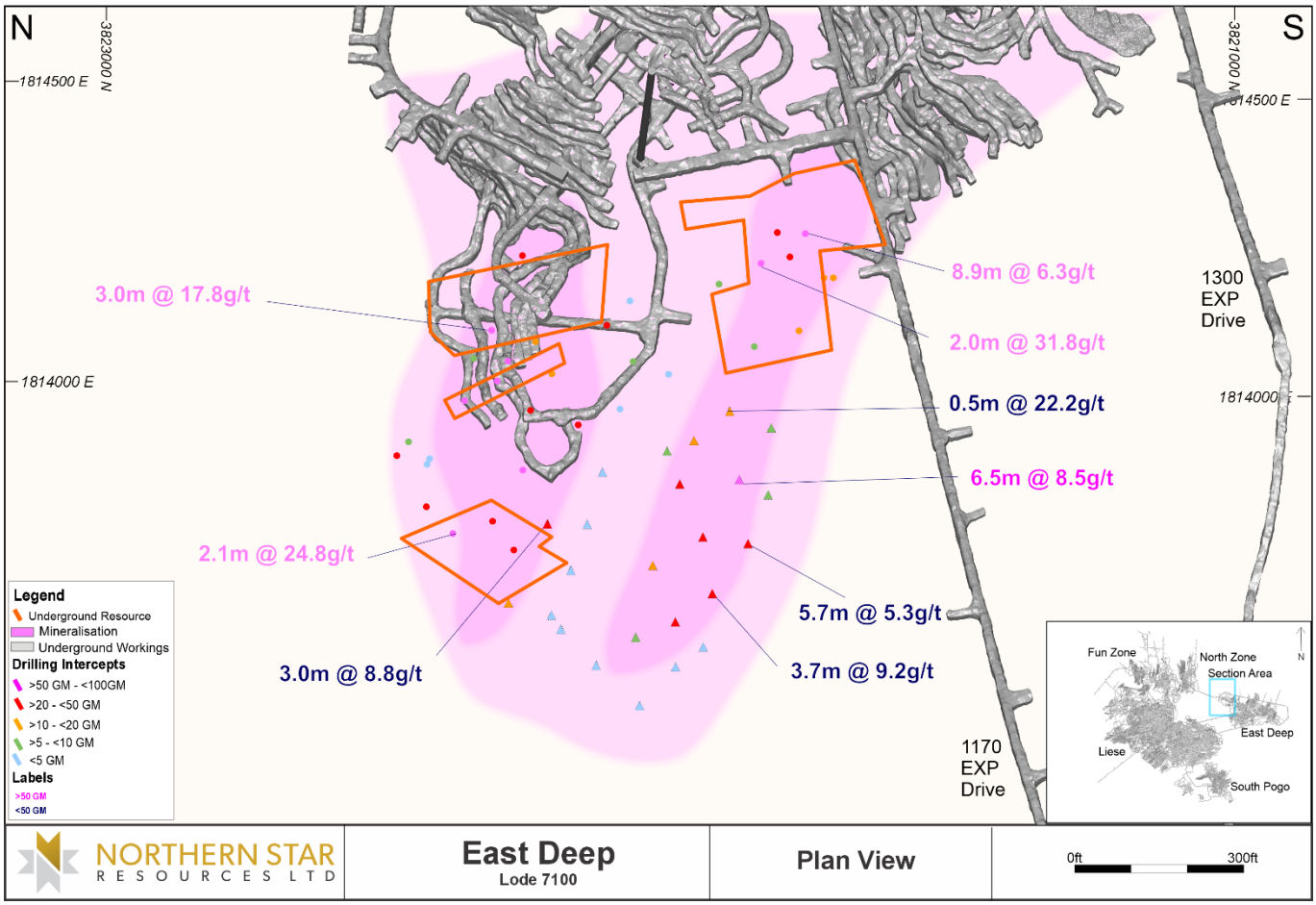
Below is a table of significant Pogo intercepts reported today.

Significant drill results include:	
All widths are estimated true width	
25U0663	25.2m @ 24.9g/t
25U0134	25.1m @ 17.9g/t
25U0680	1.3m @ 456.0g/t
25U0396	3.3m @ 31.5g/t

East Deep

The East Deep area of the Pogo underground mine is characterised by predominantly northwest dipping shear veins hosted in paragneiss proximal to the northern contact of the Liese Creek Intrusive complex. East Deep provides an independent mining area away from the main Leise lodes. In 2023, the X-Vein to East Deep access was opened, allowing drilling to target extensions to known lodes and deliver favourable results outside of existing resources, including **6.5m @ 8.5g/t** and **3.7m @ 9.2g/t**.

Figure 14 – East Deep Plan View and New Drill Results



Below is a table of significant East Deep intercepts reported today.

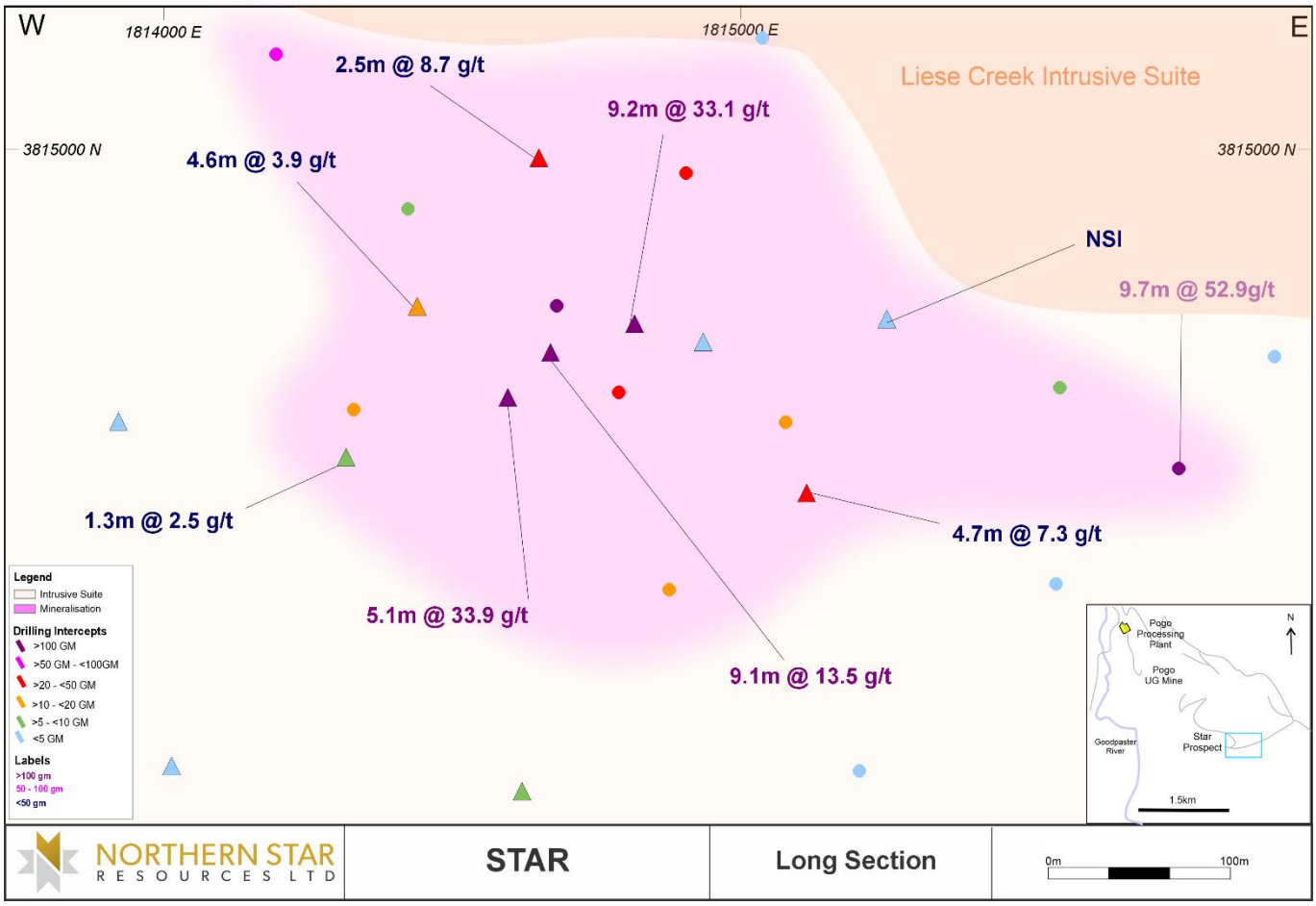
Significant drill results include:	
All widths are estimated true width	
25U0120	6.5m @ 8.5g/t
25U0117	3.7m @ 9.2g/t
25U0118	5.7m @ 5.3g/t

Star

The Star prospect comprises a Liese-style quartz vein system located 1.3km south of the Pogo underground mine development. A principal shear vein structure dips moderately to the northwest and is characterised by a quartz-bismuthinite-telluride-arsenopyrite ± visible gold infill mineral assemblage. This structure and subordinate parallel veins are hosted in the highly prospective paragneiss sequence in a similar geological setting to the Liese and Goodpaster vein systems.

Infill drilling has been carried out over the past six months to confirm grade continuity and better constrain vein geometry. The program has returned exceptional results including **9.2m @ 33.1g/t** and **5.1m @ 33.9g/t**.

Figure 15 - Star Long Section and New Drill Results



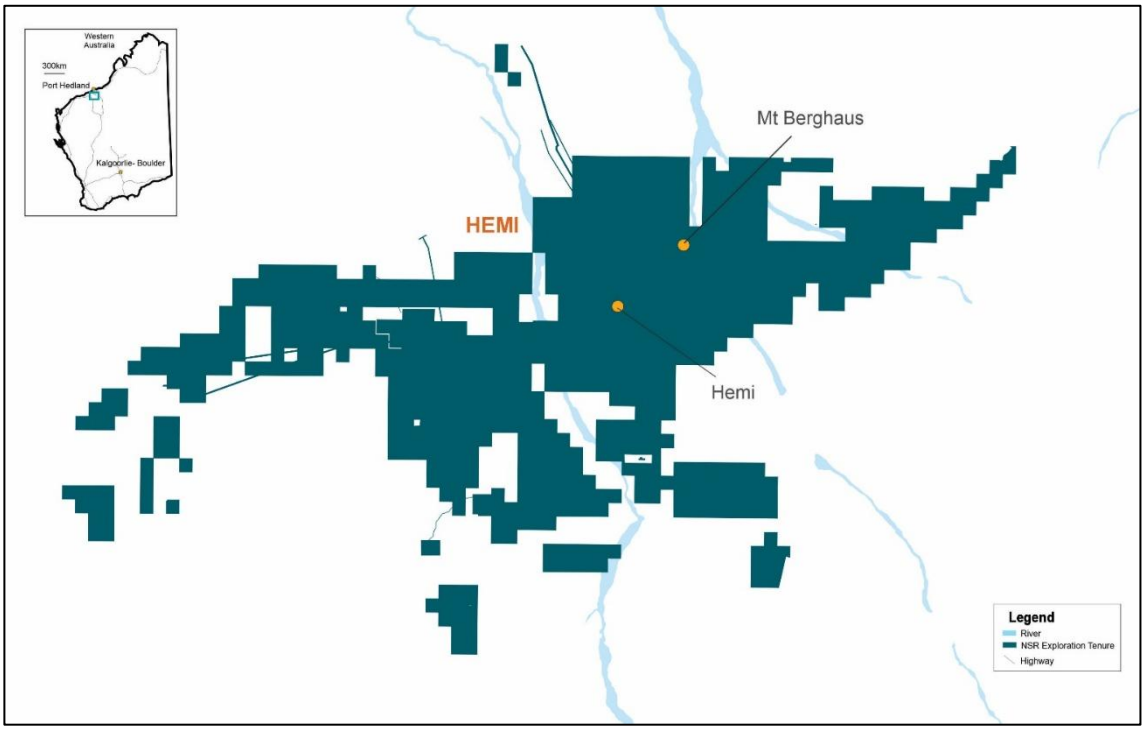
Below is a table of significant Star intercepts reported today.

Significant drill results include:	
All widths are estimated true width	
25-113	9.2m @ 33.1g/t
25-114	5.1m @ 33.9g/t
25-115	9.1 m @ 13.5g/t
24-017	4.7m @ 7.3g/t

HEMI DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Northern Star acquired the Hemi Development Project in Western Australia's Pilbara region on 5 May 2025. Hemi represents one of the largest undeveloped gold projects in a tier-1 jurisdiction. The project includes a substantial tenement package that covers a large area of the highly prospective Mallina Basin. Northern Star has a dominant position in the region which, with the recent discovery and growth of Hemi, is evolving into a major new gold camp.

Figure 16 – Pilbara Operations Location Plan

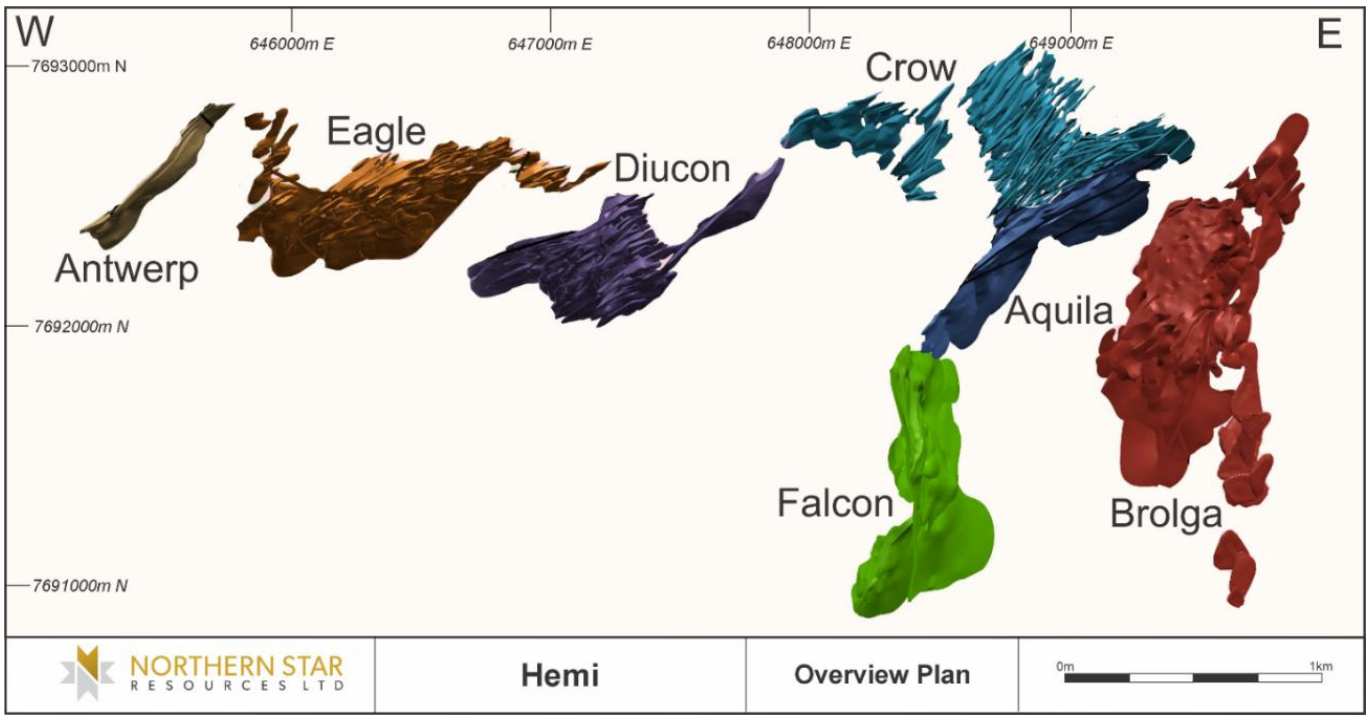


Hemi

The Hemi discovery is an intrusion-hosted gold deposit located in the Mallina Basin of the Pilbara Craton. Gold mineralisation was discovered in December 2019 using wide-spaced aircore drilling to target large-scale structural corridors beneath shallow cover. The project was rapidly advanced through exploration and development, and now comprises six key mineralised zones - Aquila, Crow, Brolga, Diucon, Eagle, and Falcon. Together, these deposits form a mineralised system of a scale not previously recognised in the Mallina Basin.

Mineralisation has been confirmed over an area measuring more than 2km north-south, 3.5km east-west and to depths of up to 500m in some zones. Hemi remains open in multiple directions, highlighting the significant potential for continued growth. Our near-term focus is to further extend known mineralisation as well as advance high priority regional targets.

Figure 17 – Hemi Mineralisation Zones Location Plan

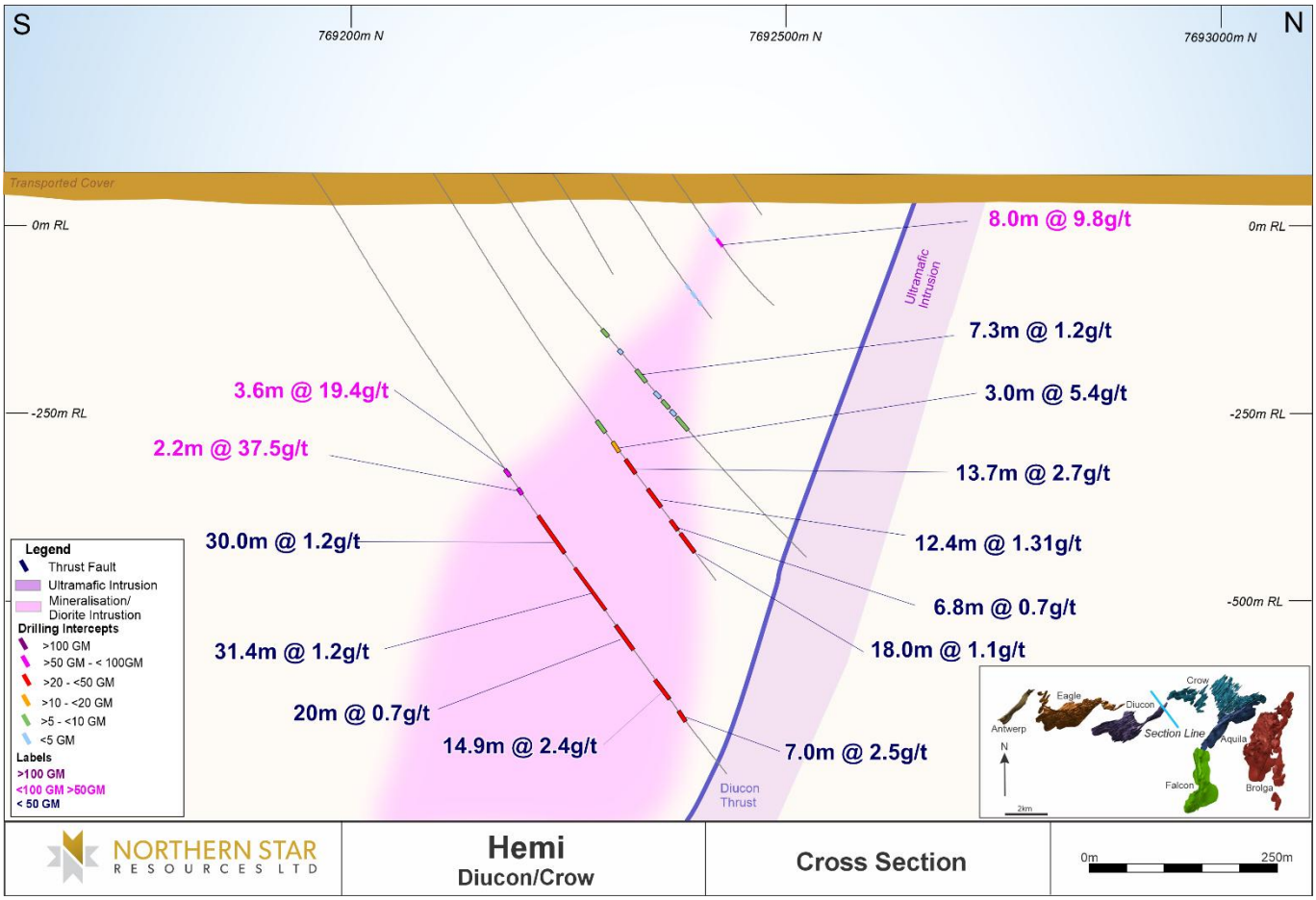


Diucon - Crow

Recent exploration drilling at the Hemi project has targeted prospective host rocks at depth between the Diucon and Crow deposits. Results are highly encouraging, with high-grade intercepts of **2.2m @ 37.5g/t** and **3.6m @ 19.4g/t**, and more typical broad zones of lower tenor mineralisation such as **30m @ 1.2g/t** and **31.4m @ 1.2 g/t**.

These intercepts confirm the presence of continuous mineralisation within an albite-altered quartz-diorite host intrusion that appears to thicken with depth. Mineralisation is closely associated with arsenopyrite and pyrite, as observed across all six Hemi deposits. Further drilling is planned to test this new mineralisation area and compelling growth opportunity.

Figure 18 – Diucon/Crow Cross Section.



Below is a table of significant Diucon/Crow intercepts reported today.

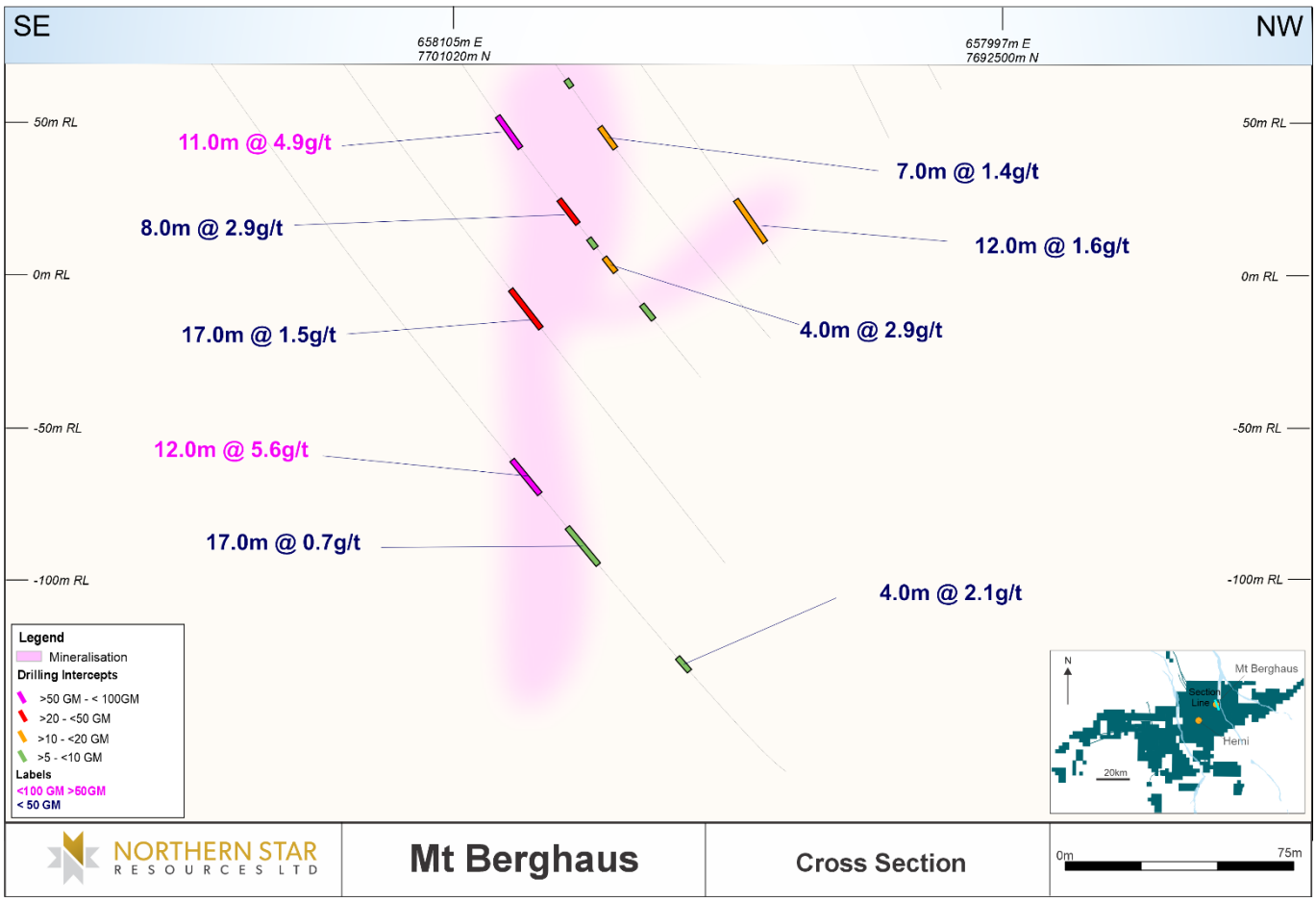
Significant drill results include:	
All widths are downhole width	
HEDD373	3.6m @ 19.4g/t and 2.2m @ 37.5g/t
HEDD370	13.7m @ 2.7g/t and 12.4m @ 1.31g/t
HERC859	8m @ 9.9g/t

Mt Berghaus

The Mt Berghaus project is located 12km northwest of the Hemi project. Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz-sulphide vein arrays hosted in meta-sedimentary units of the Mallina Basin. Recent exploration drilling by Northern Star has delivered encouraging results along strike and at depth, beyond the limits of previous drilling. This early success highlights Mt Berghaus as a priority growth target within the greater Hemi region and supports a strategy of unlocking value through targeted regional exploration.

Additional infill and extensional drilling is planned to increase the confidence in grade and geological continuity. Geology and mineralisation models will be updated as results come to hand.

Figure 19 – Mt Berghaus Cross Section.



Below is a table of significant Mt Berghaus intercepts reported today.

Significant drill results include:	
All widths are downhole width	
BGRC291	11.0m @ 4.9g/t and 8.0m @ 2.9g/t
HMRC824	17.0m @ 1.5g/t
HMRC825	12.0m @ 5.6g/t

This announcement is authorised for release to the ASX by Stuart Tonkin, Managing Director & CEO.

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Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, data quality and geological interpretations for the Northern Star's Operations is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Daniel Howe, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of Northern Star Resources Ltd. Mr Howe has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Howe consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ASX Listing Rules Disclosures

The information in this announcement that relates to current Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources is presented as at 31 March 2025 (unless otherwise specified) and has been extracted from Northern Star's ASX release entitled "Resources, Reserves and Exploration Update" dated 15 May 2025 available at www.nsrltd.com and www.asx.com.au ("Announcement").

Northern Star confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Announcement (other than changes due to normal mining depletion during the eight month period to 3 December 2025) and confirms in relation to the estimates of Northern Star Group Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Northern Star confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Announcement.

The Group Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves presented as at 31 March 2025 in the Announcement do not include the Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves for the Hemi Development Project acquired by Northern Star as a result of the acquisition of De Grey. Northern Star is undertaking a comprehensive review of data and evaluating the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates for the Hemi Development Project and intends to report estimates for the Hemi Development Project in due course, by no later than Northern Star's Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement for the 12 months ending 31 March 2026 to be released to ASX in May 2026.

These figures represent JORC 2012 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for the assets owned by Northern Star as at 31 March 2025.

MINERAL RESOURCES as at 31 March 2025

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			TOTAL RESOURCES		
	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
NST ATTRIBUTABLE INCLUSIVE OF RESERVE	(000's)	(gpt)	(000's)	(000's)	(gpt)	(000's)	(000's)	(gpt)	(000's)	(000's)	(gpt)	(000's)
NORTHERN STAR TOTAL	196,357	1.0	6,312	631,303	1.9	38,242	418,206	1.9	26,130	1,245,866	1.8	70,684

ORE RESERVES as at 31 March 2025

	PROVED			PROBABLE			TOTAL RESERVE		
	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
NST ATTRIBUTABLE RESERVE	(000's)	(gpt)	(000's)	(000's)	(gpt)	(000's)	(000's)	(gpt)	(000's)
NORTHERN STAR TOTAL	174,000	0.8	4,466	290,305	1.9	17,865	464,306	1.5	22,332

Forward Looking Statements

Northern Star Resources Ltd has prepared this announcement based on information available to it. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of Northern Star Resources Ltd, its directors, employees or agents, advisers, nor any other person accepts any liability, including, without limitation, any liability arising from fault or negligence on the part of any of them or any other person, for any loss arising from the use of this announcement or its contents or otherwise arising in connection with it.

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APPENDIX A: DRILL RESULTS

KCGM - FIMISTON SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS											
Drill Hole ID	Easting	Northing (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg, MGA)	Total depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
AGGD001	18129	46950	-75	-28	82	1734.9	980.3	982.6	2.3	7.2	2.2
						and	1086.7	1089.7	3.0	11.2	2.8
							1156.4	1159.5	3.0	4.0	3.0
							1218.4	1225.1	6.8	2.4	6.7
AGGD001B3	18129	46950	-75	0	0	1747.1	936.2	938.7	2.5	11.0	2
							1165.3	1167.2	1.9	9.7	1.5
							1228.1	1232.8	4.7	3.3	3.5
AGGD001C1	18129	46950	-75	-54	74	1858.5	1312.7	1323.9	11.2	1.3	6.8
							1415.6	1418.5	3.0	5.2	1.8
							1424.3	1431.2	6.9	2.5	4.3
							1451.3	1453.2	1.9	0.8	1.2
							1484.6	1485.8	1.2	2.4	0.8
							1559.6	1562.4	2.8	19.3	1.8
							1614.4	1617	2.7	9.9	1.9

KCGM – MT CHARLOTTE SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS											
Drill Hole ID	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg, MGA)	Total depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
GGUD002	354438.4	6598293.8	258.8	26.5	351.2	197.0	5.4	123.5	118.1	1.1	
						including	23.4	24	0.6	36.3	
						including	55.3	56.6	1.3	7.3	
						including	71.4	73.7	2.2	6.2	
GGUD003	354438.4	6598293.7	258.8	27.2	345.9	148.5	5.8	19	13.2	1.8	
						including	14.7	15.7	1.0	6.2	
						and	39	81	42.8	0.8	
						including	62.9	64	1.1	4.1	
						including	73.1	74.5	1.4	4.1	
						and	120.0	147.7	27.6	1.1	
						including	120.1	120.6	0.5	32.4	
						including	135.6	136.7	1.1	8.0	
GGUD004	354438.3	6598293.8	258.9	27.2	340.9	183.0	5	21	16.0	1.1	
						including	14	16	2.0	4.4	
						and	33	80	47.0	0.9	
						including	38	44	6.0	2.5	
						and	119	139	20.0	1.3	
						including	138.3	139	0.7	22.6	
GGUD005	354438.3	6598293.6	258.9	28.3	336.2	178.0	7	92	85.0	1.1	
						including	34	39.8	5.8	4.7	
						and	126.4	140	13.6	0.9	
						including	137.4	138.7	1.3	3.4	
						and	153.22	162.77	9.1	8.3	
						including	153.2	153.74	0.5	125.5	
GGUD009	354438.4	6598293.4	260.5	51.6	356.3	124.9	7.8	102.8	95.0	0.9	
						including	83.4	83.8	0.4	24.8	
						and	121.6	124	2.4	5.9	
GGUD010	354438.4	6598293.4	260.5	51.7	345.4	130.0	8.5	81.6	73.1	1.9	
						including	44.4	44.9	0.5	50.7	
						including	55.5	57.6	2.1	13.1	
						including	61.1	63.1	2.0	4.2	
						and	115	121.1	6.1	4.7	
GGUD011	354438.6	6598293.4	260.6	51.9	335.6	130.0	4.4	43.8	39.4	1.1	
						including	35.8	38.7	2.9	6.6	
						and	107	127.4	20.4	1.1	
						including	117.2	117.7	0.5	21.3	
						including	123.7	123	0.3	28.6	
GGUD006	354428.8	6598288.0	258.8	27.5	334.8	174.2	4.4	24	19.6	2.2	
						and	58.4	74.4	15.9	0.7	
						and	153.4	170.4	17.0	3.7	
GGUD012	354429.6	6598287.7	260.2	51.2	335.2	130.0	0	25.6	25.6	4.0	
						including	18.5	21.6	3.1	22.1	
GGUD007	354415.2	6598278.6	258.1	26.7	334.9	173.0	8.5	51.9	43.4	0.8	
GGUD013	354416.2	6598278.3	260.0	51.8	335.2	130.1	1.3	29	27.7	1.1	
						and	98	98.4	0.4	62.9	
GGUD008	354403.0	6598271.2	258.1	27.4	334.4	170.4	NSI				
GGUD014	354402.7	6598270.0	260.0	51.5	335.0	130.1	22.3	22.6	0.3	49.8	

APPENDIX A: DRILL RESULTS

KALGOORLIE OPERATIONS - BLC SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS											
Drill Hole ID	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg, MGA)	Total depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
BCDD25001	366071.4	6614640.2	372.8	-55.8	220.0	546.8	42.0	51.0	9.0	1.2	
						and	112.0	135.1	23.1	1.7	
						and	263.3	275.0	11.7	3.6	
						and	292.7	303.6	10.9	1.4	
						and	330.0	338.8	8.8	1.4	
BCDD25002	366072.2	6614642.0	372.9	-65.2	221.1	560.4	200.4	217.4	17.0	2.6	
						and	223.7	229.7	5.9	2.6	
						and	276.2	316.9	40.7	1.2	
						and	287.0	302.0	15.0	1.7	
						including	333.0	351.3	18.3	0.7	
						and	398.0	418.9	20.9	1.0	
BCDD25003	366151.6	6614377.4	375.7	-54.8	299.8	651.8	125.3	133.6	8.2	1.2	6
						and	256.55	260.6	4.1	6	
						and	311.35	320.3	8.9	1.5	
						and	348.65	359	10.4	1.5	
						and	477.6	504.6	27.0	1.9	
						and	477.6	504.6	27.0	1.9	
BCDD25004	366204.9	6614573.6	377.1	-55.7	237.8	547.1	39.6	44.4	4.8	2.4	3.2
						and	255.5	295.0	39.6	1.4	
						including	255.4	260.6	5.2	3.3	
						and	354.5	363.3	8.9	1.7	
						and	378.3	390.8	12.5	0.8	
						and	430.8	456.2	25.4	0.8	
BCDD25005	366204.2	6614573.8	377.0	-67.0	230.1	676.6	44.8	73.3	28.5	1.9	22
						and	312.5	343.7	31.2	0.7	
						and	350.0	378.9	28.9	1.0	
						and	446.7	488.6	41.9	2.8	
						including	446.7	453.1	6.4	11.5	
						and	496.0	506.6	10.6	2.2	
						including	503.3	506.6	3.3	6.5	
						and	515.7	527.7	12.0	1.1	
						and	622.6	640.7	18.2	0.7	
BCDD25006	365836.0	6614682.9	373.6	-55.8	163.0	416.0	72.2	80.0	7.8	1.5	
						and	263.2	293.0	29.9	0.8	
						and	319.2	328.1	9.0	2.6	
BCDD25007	365836.2	6614683.2	373.6	-61.5	159.7	415.8	276.0	337.0	61.0	0.9	
						including	276.8	283.1	6.3	11.4	
						including	308.7	315.4	6.7	2.3	
						and	350.5	371.5	21.1	0.7	
						and	357.2	365.0	7.8	7.8	
BCDD25008	366151.1	6614377.0	375.7	-55.8	276.5	414.7	244.8	261.2	16.4	1.5	
						and	288.0	306.0	18.0	1.6	
						and	297.0	301.0	4.0	3.4	
						and	322.0	334.0	12.0	2.9	
						and	288.0	306.0	18.0	1.6	
						including	297.0	301.0	4.0	3.4	
						and	322.0	334.0	12.0	2.9	
BCDD25009	366151.5	6614376.9	375.6	-63.2	274.2	451.5	221.8	226.8	5.0	14.7	
						and	267.0	272.4	5.4	1.9	
						and	284.6	297.9	13.3	1.0	
						and	432.4	446.6	14.3	1.1	
BCDD25010	366151.8	6614376.7	375.6	-70.8	274.1	582.0	226.0	255.4	29.4	0.6	
						and	226.0	255.4	29.4	0.6	
						and	330.0	335.0	5.0	2.8	
						and	350.0	370.9	20.9	0.6	
						and	412.3	424.6	12.4	1.4	
BCRC25001	365578.9	6613874.9	366.8	-65.9	309.1	198.0	100.0	123.0	23.0	1.1	15.6
BCRC25002	365580.8	6613992.9	367.0	-71.0	297.8	186.0	134.0	175.0	41.0	0.6	25
BCRC25003	365690.0	6613931.1	368.0	-61.1	300.3	315.0	229.0	272.0	43.0	0.7	31.2
BCRC25004	365750.8	6613960.9	368.8	-61.2	308.2	225.0	NSI				
BCRC25005	365720.3	6614097.5	368.0	-61.2	308.2	222.0	38.0	54.0	16.0	3.6	6
						and	123.0	179.0	56.0	1.6	27
BCRC25006	365786.6	6614023.2	369.1	-58.7	311.6	216.0	NSI				
BCRC25007	365813.5	6614219.7	369.3	-58.7	311.6	216.0	44.0	52.0	8.0	1.2	6
						and	84.0	89.0	5.0	8.0	4.4
BCRC25008	365889.6	6614162.4	369.5	-63.3	309.9	174.0	154.0	174.0	20.0	1.0	8.3
BCRC25009	365946.7	6614224.9	370.0	-55.8	310.6	294.0	118.0	130.0	12.0	1.7	11.45
						and	276.0	293.0	17.0	0.6	9
BCRC25010	366270	6614470	381	66	310	342	140	148	8.0	25.2	
						including	142.0	143.0	1.0	516.0	0.6
						and	164	172	8.0	3.3	
						and	184	196	12.0	3.4	
BCRC25011	366274.6	6614536.3	378.3	-74.9	311.0	264.0	97.0	104.0	7.0	1.7	5
						and	123.0	156.0	33.0	1.1	16

APPENDIX A: DRILL RESULTS

KALGOORLIE OPERATIONS - HERCULES SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS											
Drill Hole ID	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg, MGA)	Total depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
HEDDGT001	350377	6569781	361	-69	190	602	29.4	46.4	17.0	1.0	15.6
						and	271.3	271.6	0.3	34.9	0.2
						and	331.9	360.0	28.1	2.8	11.9
						including	356.4	356.8	0.4	49.3	
HEDDGT002	350201	6569621	363	-58	103	388	40.8	62.8	22.0	2.4	17.3
						and	40.8	47.5	6.7	5.6	
HEDDRSD071	350762	6569100	362	-60	306	253	138.3	162.2	23.9	2.8	3.9
						including	141.5	141.8	0.3	78.5	
HEDDRSD073A	350807	6569103	362	-61	300	706	292.8	318.2	25.3	4.0	5.9
						including	292.8	293.1	0.3	163.3	
HEDDRSD073AW1	350807	6569103	362	-61	300	814	768.9	774.3	5.4	5.3	
HEDDRSD074	350826	6569273	361	-57	290	741	412.0	421.3	9.3	5.5	
						and	541.3	557.1	15.8	0.7	6.3
						and	563.4	578.5	15.2	6.0	11.4
HEDDRSD075	350796	6569351	360	-58	285	627	473.6	526.4	52.8	3.2	16.1
						including	507.8	508.1	0.3	87.6	
						including	524.1	524.4	0.3	30.6	
HEDDRSD077	350796	6569355	360	-57	296	673	512.2	571.0	58.9	3.6	18.5
						including	548.4	549.2	0.8	43.8	
HEDDRSD078A	350766	6569439	360	-55	296	605	312.5	336.0	23.5	2.1	
						and	518.0	534.4	16.4	9.7	12.9
						including	518.7	520.0	1.3	65.7	
						and	544.5	559.2	14.7	4.8	11.7
HEDDRSD079	350784	6569535	360	-58	281	666	508.0	529.0	21.0	5.4	13.7
						including	509.1	509.9	0.8	54.0	
						including	516.5	516.8	0.3	97.8	
HEDDRSD080	350793	6569570	360	-55	281	675	507.8	518.0	10.2	0.7	9.9
						and	542.0	554.0	12.0	8.6	8.8
HEDDRSD081	350753	6569384	361	-59	296	625	487.7	542.4	54.7	6.1	21.3
						including	505.8	506.1	0.3	116.9	
						including	518.0	518.3	0.3	338.5	
HEDDRSD082	350827	6569277	361	-57	293	835	579.0	601.4	22.4	2.5	9.0
						including	596.7	597.1	0.4	27.7	
HEDDRSD083	350743	6569486	360	-56	279	523	314.0	321.8	7.8	5.7	
						and	377.0	406.9	29.9	2.3	12.0
						including	382.7	384.0	1.3	27.2	
HEDDRSD084	350754	6569385	362	-55	295	561	424.2	496.9	72.7	3.1	20.0
						including	466.2	466.5	0.3	62.2	
						including	467.7	468.0	0.3	64.8	
HEDDRSD085	350757	6569382	362	-60	286	595	391.0	456.0	65.1	1.4	17.9
						including	421.3	421.6	0.3	25.5	
HEDDRSD088	350777	6569320	361	-56	282	616	318.0	344.9	26.9	2.7	9.5
						including	319.0	319.3	0.3	74.0	
HEDDRT001	350753	6569646	359	-57	280	690	493.0	510.3	17.3	1.7	9.1
						including	497.1	497.5	0.4	26.7	
HEDDRT002	350781	6569605	359	-57	280	712	580.7	612.2	31.5	3.7	8.7
						including	603.2	604.3	1.1	32.5	
						including	611.4	612.2	0.8	33.6	
HEDDRT003	350785	6569427	360	-58	300	718	632.0	666.0	34.1	5.0	10.8
						including	645.0	645.7	0.7	43.8	
						including	665.2	665.6	0.4	56.6	
HEDDRT004	350753	6569384	360	-56	305	654	361.7	408.9	47.2	1.4	
						and	529.0	567.4	38.4	3.8	15.2
						including	566.0	566.5	0.5	155.5	
HEDDRT004	350753	6569384	360	-56	305	and	567.4	579.0	11.6	10.1	9.8
HEDDRT005	350797	6569351	360	-57	300	680	457.0	465.0	8.0	3.7	
						and	525.2	534.5	9.3	3.8	
						and	600.7	623.3	22.6	6.2	9.2
						including	616.3	616.7	0.4	115.1	
						including	621.8	623.0	1.2	32.8	
						and	631.0	659.6	28.6	6.3	23.4
HEDDRT006	350835	6569330	360	-57	296	909	617.8	632.5	14.8	4.8	8.5
						including	619.1	620.0	0.9	24.5	
HEDDRT007	350826	6569273	360	-58	300	760	617.0	649.0	32.0	2.2	14.6
						including	630.7	631.0	0.3	39.0	
HEDDRT007	350826	6569273	360	-58	300	and	649.0	675.0	26.0	2.4	20.8
HEDDRT008	350855	6569537	359	-60	291	1008	813.1	844.0	30.9	1.9	13.2
						including	839.6	839.9	0.3	18.9	
						and	866.3	882.0	15.7	5.2	12.3
HEDDRT009A	350824	6569512	359	-57	289	859	607.4	651.0	43.6	1.1	11.2
						including	650.4	650.7	0.3	44.3	
HEDDRT010	350864	6569339	360	-58	301	1066	569.0	574.6	5.6	6.3	
						and	678.0	700.5	22.5	2.2	
						and	822.0	839.3	17.3	3.1	5.9
						including	825.5	825.8	0.3	56.5	
HEDDGT001	350377	6569781	361	-69	190	602	29.4	46.4	17.0	1.0	15.6
						and	271.3	271.6	0.3	34.9	0.2
						and	331.9	360.0	28.1	2.8	11.9

APPENDIX A: DRILL RESULTS

KALGOORLIE OPERATIONS - HERCULES SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS											
Drill Hole ID	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg, MGA)	Total depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
						including	356.4	356.8	0.4	49.3	
HEDDGT002	350201	6569621	363	-58	103	388	40.8	62.8	22.0	2.4	17.3
						and	40.8	47.5	6.7	5.6	
HEDDRSD071	350762	6569100	362	-60	306	253	138.3	162.2	23.9	2.8	3.9
						including	141.5	141.8	0.3	78.5	
HEDDRSD073A	350807	6569103	362	-61	300	706	292.8	318.2	25.3	4.0	5.9
						including	292.8	293.1	0.3	163.3	
HEDDRSD073AW1	350807	6569103	362	-61	300	814	768.9	774.3	5.4	5.3	
HEDDRSD074	350826	6569273	361	-57	290	741	412.0	421.3	9.3	5.5	
						and	541.3	557.1	15.8	0.7	6.3
						and	563.4	578.5	15.2	6.0	11.4
HEDDRSD075	350796	6569351	360	-58	285	627	473.6	526.4	52.8	3.2	16.1
						including	507.8	508.1	0.3	87.6	
						including	524.1	524.4	0.3	30.6	
HEDDRSD077	350796	6569355	360	-57	296	673	512.2	571.0	58.9	3.6	18.5
						including	548.4	549.2	0.8	43.8	
HEDDRSD078A	350766	6569439	360	-55	296	605	312.5	336.0	23.5	2.1	
						and	518.0	534.4	16.4	9.7	12.9
						including	518.7	520.0	1.3	65.7	
						and	544.5	559.2	14.7	4.8	11.7
HEDDRSD079	350784	6569535	360	-58	281	666	508.0	529.0	21.0	5.4	13.7
						including	509.1	509.9	0.8	54.0	
						including	516.5	516.8	0.3	97.8	
HEDDRSD080	350793	6569570	360	-55	281	675	507.8	518.0	10.2	0.7	9.9
						and	542.0	554.0	12.0	8.6	8.8
HEDDRSD081	350753	6569384	361	-59	296	625	487.7	542.4	54.7	6.1	21.3
						including	505.8	506.1	0.3	116.9	
						including	518.0	518.3	0.3	338.5	
HEDDRSD082	350827	6569277	361	-57	293	835	579.0	601.4	22.4	2.5	9.0
						including	596.7	597.1	0.4	27.7	
HEDDRSD083	350743	6569486	360	-56	279	523	314.0	321.8	7.8	5.7	
						and	377.0	406.9	29.9	2.3	12.0
						including	382.7	384.0	1.3	27.2	
HEDDRSD084	350754	6569385	362	-55	295	561	424.2	496.9	72.7	3.1	20.0
						including	466.2	466.5	0.3	62.2	
						including	467.7	468.0	0.3	64.8	
HEDDRSD085	350757	6569382	362	-60	286	595	391.0	456.0	65.1	1.4	17.9
						including	421.3	421.6	0.3	25.5	
HEDDRSD088	350777	6569320	361	-56	282	616	318.0	344.9	26.9	2.7	9.5
						including	319.0	319.3	0.3	74.0	
HEDDRT001	350753	6569646	359	-57	280	690	493.0	510.3	17.3	1.7	9.1
						including	497.1	497.5	0.4	26.7	
HEDDRT002	350781	6569605	359	-57	280	712	580.7	612.2	31.5	3.7	8.7
						including	603.2	604.3	1.1	32.5	
						including	611.4	612.2	0.8	33.6	
HEDDRT003	350785	6569427	360	-58	300	718	632.0	666.0	34.1	5.0	10.8
						including	645.0	645.7	0.7	43.8	
						including	665.2	665.6	0.4	56.6	
HEDDRT004	350753	6569384	360	-56	305	654	361.7	408.9	47.2	1.4	
						and	529.0	567.4	38.4	3.8	15.2
						including	566.0	566.5	0.5	155.5	
HEDDRT004	350753	6569384	360	-56	305	and	567.4	579.0	11.6	10.1	9.8
HEDDRT005	350797	6569351	360	-57	300	680	457.0	465.0	8.0	3.7	
						and	525.2	534.5	9.3	3.8	
						and	600.7	623.3	22.6	6.2	9.2
						including	616.3	616.7	0.4	115.1	
						including	621.8	623.0	1.2	32.8	
						and	631.0	659.6	28.6	6.3	23.4
HEDDRT006	350835	6569330	360	-57	296	909	617.8	632.5	14.8	4.8	8.5
						including	619.1	620.0	0.9	24.5	
HEDDRT007	350826	6569273	360	-58	300	760	617.0	649.0	32.0	2.2	14.6
						including	630.7	631.0	0.3	39.0	
HEDDRT007	350826	6569273	360	-58	300	and	649.0	675.0	26.0	2.4	20.8
HEDDRT008	350855	6569537	359	-60	291	1008	813.1	844.0	30.9	1.9	13.2
						including	839.6	839.9	0.3	18.9	
						and	866.3	882.0	15.7	5.2	12.3
HEDDRT009A	350824	6569512	359	-57	289	859	607.4	651.0	43.6	1.1	11.2
						including	650.4	650.7	0.3	44.3	
HEDDRT010	350864	6569339	360	-58	301	1066	569.0	574.6	5.6	6.3	
						and	678.0	700.5	22.5	2.2	
						and	822.0	839.3	17.3	3.1	5.9
						including	825.5	825.8	0.3	56.5	

APPENDIX A: DRILL RESULTS

CAROSUE DAM OPERATIONS – WHIRLING DERVISH SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS											
Drill Hole ID	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg, MGA)	Total depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
WDGC25001	438505.36	6665524.61	-350.89	22.4	234.0	117.9	59.6	70.9	11.3	2.6	10.3
WDGC25002	438505.76	6665524.15	-351.21	41.6	223.5	110.6	63.0	74.9	11.9	2.9	11.3
WDGC25003	438505.94	6665524.02	-350.97	23.6	199.6	102.0	70.3	85.0	14.7	3.1	14.5
WDGC25005	438506.22	6665523.90	-350.61	19.6	190.9	126.7	84.8	108.8	24.0	4.0	23.2
WDGC25006	438506.34	6665523.68	-350.63	16.1	185.5	146.3	99.3	125.3	26.0	4.4	24.1
WDGC25008	438506.37	6665523.70	-350.54	16.4	180.3	217.4	125.3	167.0	41.7	8.6	37.5
WDGC25009	438504.40	6665525.67	-351.32	56.0	228.5	104.4	70.0	77.4	7.4	5.3	6.3
WDGC25010	438505.97	6665523.99	-351.26	47.4	195.4	119.3	69.4	85.2	15.8	3.5	14.8
WDGC25027	438559.84	6665551.38	-360.39	32.6	201.6	184.3	144.2	154.5	10.3	13.1	10.2
WDGC25028	438559.89	6665551.39	-360.39	39.6	196.5	191.2	144.7	154.0	9.3	6.2	9.1
WDGC25034	438558.18	6665553.84	-360.53	48.5	204.5	164.0	143.1	151.4	8.4	10.1	7.9
WDGC25038	438558.27	6665553.82	-360.55	55.0	200.8	172.6	146.4	156.8	10.3	13.2	9.4
WDGC25048	438498.74	6665530.28	-350.87	33.7	229.6	90.0	57.5	69.3	11.8	2.5	11.1
WDGC25049	438498.71	6665530.32	-350.91	45.1	230.1	93.0	63.0	72.0	9.0	6.7	8.3
WDGC25050	438506.07	6665523.85	-350.43	32.3	223.7	98.8	59.5	76.5	17.0	1.6	16.5
WDGC25051	438506.05	6665523.74	-350.77	34.7	198.9	113.5	68.0	83.0	15.0	5.3	14.8
WDGC25055	438559.55	6665551.24	-359.49	13.3	200.0	206.8	149.6	163.0	13.4	24.7	13.1
WDGC25056	438559.56	6665551.21	-359.23	7.2	191.6	239.4	194.2	223.6	29.4	6.2	27.5
WDGC25058	438558.14	6665553.88	-359.82	24.9	207.2	170.0	133.4	143.0	9.6	4.6	9.6
WDGC25059	438558.17	6665553.58	-359.27	14.6	204.2	181.9	143.7	157.0	13.4	5.3	13.1
WDGC25060	438559.71	6665550.98	-359.53	14.6	192.3	230.1	183.0	195.5	12.5	9.9	12.0
WDGC25064	438559.82	6665551.22	-359.59	21.1	190.2	230.1	175.0	184.7	9.7	12.8	9.5
WDGC25066	438560.34	6665551.65	-360.37	25.6	189.7	239.4	188.4	196.8	8.3	4.2	8.1
WDGC25067	438559.86	6665551.12	-359.40	19.6	186.2	258.9	214.9	220.4	5.5	4.5	5.3
WDGC25068	438560.38	6665551.57	-359.29	19.0	187.1	260.0	211.7	216.6	4.9	4.4	4.7
WDGC25070	438558.03	6665554.14	-360.02	30.6	228.7	146.3	109.0	117.7	8.7	2.5	8.2
WDRSD25002	438335.30	6665829.59	-35.49	40.9	285.5	373.1	323.4	343.0	19.6	1.6	8.5
WDRSD25004	438505.96	6665523.92	-351.09	33.7	190.3	131.6	91.4	107.0	15.7	8.3	15.1
WDRSD25007	438506.08	6665523.84	-351.03	25.2	179.3	185.6	119.8	143.0	23.2	25.4	21.3
WDRSD25011	438504.87	6665525.19	-351.23	71.0	240.7	116.3	81.9	95.9	14.0	1.9	9.9
WDRSD25012	438506.00	6665524.08	-351.32	63.7	195.5	122.5	79.6	95.0	15.4	2.0	12.6
WDRSD25014	438508.29	6665522.79	-351.29	36.1	173.4	200.2	129.2	145.0	15.8	9.5	14.3
WDRSD25015	438508.23	6665522.70	-351.31	50.4	182.8	152.1	106.0	116.8	10.8	10.1	9.7
WDRSD25017	438508.16	6665522.69	-351.36	35.5	178.2	181.7	116.7	131.0	14.4	12.1	13.4
WDRSD25020	438340.27	6665519.62	-353.52	12.3	71.0	114.1	87.8	94.7	6.9	0.6	3.6
WDRSD25021	438339.79	6665520.18	-353.48	13.9	54.5	114.8	84.0	92.0	8.0	0.4	5.2
WDRSD25022	438339.84	6665520.06	-353.66	18.8	83.1	124.0	97.8	106.5	8.7	0.4	3.3
WDRSD25023	438340.43	6665519.56	-354.09	32.7	80.6	155.0	130.9	139.1	8.2	1.3	1.7
WDRSD25024A	438339.89	6665520.21	-353.86	30.4	72.9	147.4	124.0	131.5	7.5	1.2	2.3
WDRSD25025	438339.87	6665520.29	-353.81	34.8	60.7	158.9	127.0	142.0	15.0	0.7	5.3
WDRSD25026	438339.82	6665520.43	-354.03	27.4	57.8	132.1	110.7	115.7	5.0	0.9	2.3

JUNDEE OPERATIONS - JUNDEE UNDERGROUND SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS											
Drill Hole ID	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg, MGA)	Total depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
AMXP0083	259885.87	7080297.51	-260.025	-10	264	735	636.8	639.8	3.0	6.1	1.9
BDGC8284	260872.79	7080894.68	282.14	-24	54	94	19.0	19.4	0.5	393.7	0.3
BDXP0942	259500.53	7081123.03	24.406	-12	63	483	177.8	178.1	0.4	43.2	0.4
BDXP0943	259500.87	7081122.56	24.307	-18	113	532	12.9	13.2	0.3	63.0	0.3
BDXP0945	259500.89	7081122.60	23.847	-45	49	335	146.8	147.1	0.3	182.3	0.3
BDXP6117	260955.58	7080723.84	340.968	-73	86	210	41.0	42.0	1.0	41.5	0.4
DKGC1137	258955.24	7081069.21	-29.9	-26	99	269	198.2	199.2	1.0	277.2	0.6
GFXP0001	258647.91	7082738.58	421.32	2	20	235	112.0	112.3	0.3	35.8	0.3
GFXP0015	258767.21	7082758.71	398.25	-10	356	306	230.2	230.6	0.3	47.1	0.3
GWXP0838	260652.65	7079424.82	244.17	26	338	272	125.3	126.2	0.9	70.7	0.4
GWXP0839	260652.65	7079424.82	244.17	35	350	272	114.3	114.6	0.3	171.3	0.3
GWXP0846	260312.92	7079433.49	-379.53	-12	239	854	97.0	97.9	0.9	18.0	0.7
GWXP0848	260301.40	7078633.29	42.99	-53	29	274	222.6	224.4	1.8	11.7	1.2
HDGC6256	260656.88	7080231.85	211.51	55	266	131	116.6	116.9	0.3	204.0	0.3
MDXP0064	259582.23	7080103.82	197.4	-59	316	439	320.3	320.7	0.4	37.3	0.4
NXXP0598	260238.19	7080216.62	177.926	-17	233	486	379.5	384.6	5.1	6.2	3.5
PTXP0007	260455.35	7080220.85	318.168	43	139	270	197.1	198.9	1.9	21.9	1.1
PTXP0008	260455.41	7080220.68	317.997	31	140	228	116.0	117.0	1.0	32.4	0.6
PTXP0012	260455.01	7080220.62	318.19	35	147	238	220.3	222.0	1.7	12.7	1.2
PTXP0014	260455.82	7080221.38	317.728	27	133	221	109.2	110.4	1.2	9.7	0.3
						and	121.3	123.6	2.4	7.3	1.8
PTXP0030	260661.98	7079192.18	223.61	0	83	639	80.7	83.1	2.5	7.8	1.9
PTXP0031	260661.98	7079192.18	223.61	4	91	650	478.5	478.9	0.4	148.4	0.3
						and	553.0	553.4	0.4	157.8	0.3
RVXP0110	260512.35	7079877.38	314.773	-28	140	269	63.0	63.4	0.4	257.4	0.3
RVXP0113	260662.84	7079191.70	223.62	-4	76	663	196.3	196.7	0.3	81.2	0.3
RVXP0114	260662.84	7079191.70	223.62	-11	79	650	81.4	83.1	1.7	8.6	1.1
RVXP0125	260718.33	7079126.13	220.75	-51	106	310	123.5	124.5	1.0	36.7	0.5
VDXP0340	259826.94	7081730.54	351.36	-22	86	1540	276.2	276.6	0.4	43.3	0.4
VDXP0341	259823.16	7081724.58	349.73	-59	97	1927	1826.0	1826.5	0.5	24.3	0.4
						and	1848.6	1850.8	2.2	33.4	2.0

APPENDIX A: DRILL RESULTS

JUNDEE OPERATIONS - JUNDEE UNDERGROUND SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS											
Drill Hole ID	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg, MGA)	Total depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
WSXP2922	260234.73	7080799.55	-4.771	-38	81	1809	206.0	207.0	1.0	14.7	0.9
WSXP2924	260061.77	7080615.06	68.36	28	280	215	192.2	193.9	1.7	171.9	1.7
WSXP2925	260061.77	7080615.06	68.36	6	268	277	220.1	221.5	1.5	10.6	1.3
WSXP2929	260061.77	7080615.06	68.36	30	242	235	86.5	86.9	0.4	58.3	0.3
DKGC1174	258956.02	7081068.62	-29.26	-41	114	296	245.4	246.1	0.7	159.2	0.7
HDGC6249	260400.5794	7080007.216	313.01	13	75	354	253.7	254.1	0.5	21.2	0.4
HDGC6254	260655.8518	7080232.671	210.34	24	261	241	98.4	98.7	0.3	20.3	0.3
HDGC6255	260656.0433	7080232.742	211.15	38	264	132	52.1	52.5	0.4	22.0	0.3
						and	101.4	101.9	0.5	21.7	0.4
HDGC6256	260656.7203	7080232.571	212.07	55	266	131	48.4	49.1	0.7	86.5	0.5
						and	116.6	116.9	0.3	204.0	0.3
HDGC6261	260656.2777	7080231.89	210.18	13	266	257	98.7	99.1	0.5	569.3	0.5
						and	99.1	99.5	0.4	31.9	0.3
PTGC0009	260657.4885	7080231.23	208.43	-15	229	276	147.5	147.8	0.3	39.9	0.3
PTGC0011	260657.5365	7080231.096	208.18	-20	222	328	206.0	207.0	1.0	10.8	0.6
PTGC0017	260505.1014	7079884.217	315.75	2	71	350	236.2	237.2	1.0	45.3	0.9
PTGC0026	260703.405	7080174.308	212.44	46	264	124	96.7	97.0	0.3	93.2	0.3
PTGC0027	260703.405	7080174.308	210.38	19	261	118	45.4	45.7	0.3	20.9	0.3
PTGC0033	260702.8952	7080174.693	212.35	32	240	212	168.5	168.9	0.4	47.4	0.
PTGC0035A	260453.8646	7080217.737	316.76	22	124	212	169.0	169.3	0.4	75.8	0.3
						and	181.0	184.3	3.4	26.9	3.4
PTGC0036	260453.6319	7080217.468	316.45	17	132	225	174.3	175.1	0.8	80.9	0.8
PTGC0046	260653.4612	7080282.882	210.24	26	293	164	134.0	134.9	0.9	51.3	0.8
PTGC0047	260653.4612	7080282.882	210.24	7	292	167	145.0	145.3	0.3	87.1	0.3
PTGC0062	260740.66	7080160.274	208.71	-31	278	217	182.3	182.6	0.3	341.5	0.3
PTXP0007	260454.4035	7080219.286	318.17	43	139	270	197.1	198.5	1.5	25.5	0.6

THUNDERBOX OPERATIONS – WONDER SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS											
Drill Hole ID	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg, MGA)	Total depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
WWRD0042	321217	6864094	505	-57	202	250.0	181.3	187.3	6.0	0.4	4.2
WWRD0044	321402	6864089	507	-58	231	332.0	274.3	288.3	14.0	2.6	8.8
WWRD0045	321447	6864148	507	-54	224	400.0	348.1	351.9	3.8	1.9	2.7
WWRD0046	321447	6864149	506	-59	233	439.6	375.0	379.5	4.5	1.0	2.9
WWRD0048	321502	6864101	506	-62	230	442.0	390.0	405.5	15.5	15.8	8.7
WWRD0050	321449	6864149	507	-66	220	537.0	452.0	455.0	3.0	1.2	1.8
WWRD0051	321447	6864149	507	-73	223	615.9	535.3	540.7	5.4	2.2	2.7
WWRD0052	321502	6864101	506	-68	216	522.3	400.3	428.0	27.7	10.3	15.5
WWRD0053	321503	6864100	506	-76	217	628.4	476.6	491.7	15.1	2.6	6.7
WWRD0054	321501	6864100	507	-68	227	492.6	413.0	442.2	29.2	2.3	14.9
WNGC0151	322044	6863608	198	18	211	73.9	39.0	60.0	21.0	4.5	20.9
WNGC0152	322071	6863607	198	13	178	85.2	45.7	66.7	21.0	5.7	17.1
WNGC0130	322196	6863432	213	10	192	161.7	125.2	147.5	22.3	2.9	20.5
WNRD1137	321998	6863898	504	-60	215	528.7	463.0	478.2	15.2	3.4	11.8
WNRD1057	322244	6863643	501	-60	219	342.8	334.5	365.2	22.4	4.5	23
WNRD1081	322062	6863738	502	-62	216	371.3	345	365	20	14.8	8

POGO OPERATIONS - POGO SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS											
Drill Hole ID	Easting (AKSP3)	Northing	Collar RL	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg,)	Total depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
24-007	1817459	3813600	2699	-60.0	38.0	224.4	NSI				
24-008	1817478	3813595	2699	-71.0	265.0	212.8	NSI				
24-009	1817464	3813619	2699	-45.0	200.0	213.3	NSI				
24-010	1817461	3813610	2699	-48.0	129.0	196.9	NSI				
24-011	1816595	3813059	2603	-71.0	357.0	212.8	190.2	192.3	2.1	0.5	2.1
24-013	1816596	3813061	2602	-49.0	51.0	228.9	NSI				
24-016	1814943	3814596	2892	-80.0	75.0	654.7	631.5	632.9	1.3	2.5	1.3
24-017	1814944	3814606	2883	-77.0	138.0	637.2	600.9	605.6	4.7	7.3	4.7
25-108	1813664	3815342	2805	-60.2	131.0	853.2	782.3	786.7	4.4	1.6	4.3
25-110	1813664	3815342	2805	-61.9	120.2	852.8	792.2	796.8	4.6	3.9	4.6
25-111	1814237	3815003	2829	-75.9	96.8	831.8	768.5	771.1	2.6	8.7	2.5
25-112A	1814237	3815003	2829	-70.4	132.1	762.0	702.6	707.8	5.2	33.9	5.1
25-113	1814223	3815018	2830	-67.1	113.0	763.2	703.7	713.2	9.5	33.1	9.2
25-114	1814221	3815018	2830	-69.7	126.9	747.6	710.6	719.8	9.2	13.5	9.1
25-115	1814531	3814814	2854	-71.8	111.8	712.2	672.7	675.3	2.7	0.8	2.6
24U1586	1813764	3822314	706	-81.6	123	744	226.8	124.8	126.2	1.4	8.7
24U1586	1813764	3822314	706	-81.6	123	744	226.8	133.5	135.0	1.5	26.4
24U1586	1813764	3822314	706	-81.6	123	226.8	124.8	126.2	1.4	8.7	1.4
						and	133.5	135.0	1.5	26.4	0.5
24U1587	1813769	3822313	706	-49.9	139						NSI
24U1588	1813764	3822314	706	-62.8	156						NSI
25U0052	1813764	3822314	706	-70.3	184	200.3	154.8	155.4	0.6	7.0	0.6
25U0053	1813763	3822307	706	-45.5	164	176.0	121.2	125.5	4.3	3.6	3.9
25U0054	1813763	3822307	706	-30.9	161	173.1	134.2	139.2	5.0	5.2	5.0
25U0055	1813763	3822307	706	-56.3	184	178.2	138.8	139.8	1.0	8.5	1.0

APPENDIX A: DRILL RESULTS

POGO OPERATIONS - POGO SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS											
Drill Hole ID	Easting (AKSP3)	Northing	Collar RL	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg,)	Total depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
25U0056	1813763	3822307	706	-42.6	182	191.2	132.2	140.7	8.5	2.7	8.0
25U0057	1813757	3822306	706	-43.5	196						NSI
25U0058	1813757	3822306	707	-57.2	205						NSI
25U0059	1813757	3822306	707	-48.1	211						NSI
25U0116	1813760	3822305	708	-31.8	193						NSI
25U0117	1813760	3822305	708	-30.0	179	187.8	137.3	141.0	3.7	9.2	3.7
25U0118	1813760	3822305	710	-21.0	168	200.3	146.4	152.2	5.8	5.3	5.7
25U0119	1813760	3822305	710	-13.4	161	216.6	157.4	158.1	0.7	11.6	0.7
25U0120	1813760	3822305	710	-19.7	154	194.4	150.4	158.3	8.0	8.5	6.5
25U0121	1813760	3822305	710	-8.8	150	224.9	171.5	173.4	1.9	6.8	1.4
25U0122A	1813761	3822308	705	-34.8	146	172.9	143.7	150.7	7.0	7.2	6.9
25U0123	1813760	3822305	710	-13.5	143	215.7	163.3	164.2	0.9	22.2	0.5
25U0124	1813768	3822312	711	-24.3	141	173.1	132.9	135.7	2.8	3.5	2.6
						and	148.1	151.9	3.7	4.1	3.5
25U0125	1813768	3822312	708	-37.9	131						NSI
25U0126	1813768	3822312	706	-58.9	123	203.8	105.2	109.5	4.3	8.8	3.0
25-100	1809591	3825545	1363	-53.9	337	406.3	338.6	340.7	2.1	17.4	1
25-103	1809591	3825545	1363	-45.1	60	304.8	278.1	278.6	0.5	65.7	0.3
									1.4	41.7	1.0
25-104	1810785	3825959	1358	-80.4	180	475.1	145.6	146.7	1.1	33.9	0.8
25U0134	1812218	3821923	566	-18.0	156	623	128.3	157.3	29.0	17.9	25.1
25U0169	1809580	3822960	613	-59.5	110	420.0	369.7	370.5	0.8	30.2	0.7
25U0195	1814959	3821489	991	40.3	7	62.2	36.4	47.3	10.9	23.3	9.5
25U0393	1809718	3823132	621	-47.59	97.42	295.1	62.0	64.8	2.7	13.6	2.6
25U0396	1809717	3823134	621.0	-54	64.28	282.8	70.2	73.5	3.4	31.5	3.3
25U0414	1811368	3824346	910	-60.8	296	341.7	92.9	93.6	0.6	58.9	0.4
25U0430	1811373	3824357	910	-73.9	326	360.1	13.5	15.9	2.4	27.7	1.2
						and	144.2	144.8	0.6	99.3	0.3
						and	201.3	201.7	0.4	126	0.2
25U0431	1811368	3824359	910	-51.3	299	388.3	91.8	92.5	0.7	48.7	0.6
						and	138.6	140.8	2.2	17.3	2.2
						and	159.4	159.7	0.3	71.8	0.3
						and	177.4	178.0	0.6	36	0.6
25U0442	1813597	3820415	1454	-66.7	271	350.5	141.5	143.3	1.9	16.6	1.6
25U0445	1813600	3820421	1454.0	-62	318	326.1	247.8	249.4	1.5	14.3	1.4
25U0482	1814990	3821497	864	-12.9	129	366.2	215.6	218.1	2.4	10.8	2.1
25U0599	1815612	3821261	1187	44.9	206	209.0	117.0	119.5	2.5	9.7	2.2
25U0613	1811615	3820724	777.0	-37	137.1	181.2	143.3	144.7	1.5	197.6	1.4
						and	179.6	181.2	1.6	28.2	1.5
25U0613A	1811615	3820724	777	-36.7	136	513.0	161.7	163.5	1.8	26.9	1.3
25U0614	1811615	3820724	777	-47.4	133	484.0	226.2	226.5	0.3	161.6	0.3
						and	360.2	361.7	1.6	24.4	1.5
25U0616	1811615	3820724	777	-31.1	128	501.1	145.7	146.6	0.9	47.6	0.9
						and	430.7	433.8	3.1	16.3	2.7
25U0617	1811615	3820724	777	-33.1	118.5	521.2	440.0	443.7	3.7	7.5	3.7
						and	464.8	465.5	0.7	37.1	0.7
25U0662	1813112	3820775	1111	-38.1	178.2	469.1	101.7	102.2	0.5	46.3	0.4
25U0663	1813112	3820775	1111	-66.1	168.0	431.5	389.4	418.5	29.1	24.9	25.2
25U0680	1812789	3823911	401	-39.6	324.4	151.8	99.3	100.6	1.3	456.0	1.3
25U0709	1812657	3819159	1600	-49.1	141.1	203.7	62.1	68.1	5.9	48.8	4.2
25U0741	1812862	3820903	1217	-75.3	34.4	423.1	56.6	61.3	4.7	24.6	4.4
25U0873	1811352	3823642	1022	-28.2	130.5	524.0	352.8	356.4	3.6	13.2	3.4
25U0948	1810449	3823494	676	-44.3	85.6	479.4	172.2	173.1	0.9	32.1	0.8
25U0983	1813831	3820907	1399	-68.3	268.8	616.7	581.6	582.3	All t0.6	90.9	0.5

HEMI PROJECT – HEMI SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS											
Drill Hole ID	Easting (AKSP3)	Northing	Collar RL	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg,)	Total depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
HERC859	647616	7692441	68	-56	331	222	65	66	1	0.6	
							108	116	8	9.8	
HERC860	647657	7692372	68	-56	330	234	146	147	1	0.9	
							181	182	1	0.6	
							196	198	2	0.7	
							209	210	1	1.0	
HEDD372	647739	7692239	69	-57	328	662	257	264.2	7.3	1.2	
							292	293.3	1.3	1.9	
							328.321	333	4.7	1.0	
							338	343	5	0.6	
							366	367	1	0.6	
							370	371	1	0.6	
							381.3	389.1	7.8	0.6	
							399	402.1	3.1	0.8	
							411	419	8	0.9	
							425	428	3	0.6	
HEDD370	647776	7692167	68	-56	327	660	290.5	291.5	0.9	0.6	
							399	399.9	0.9	1.5	

APPENDIX A: DRILL RESULTS

HEMI PROJECT – HEMI SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS											
Drill Hole ID	Easting (AKSP3)	Northing	Collar RL	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg,)	Total depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
							409	412	3.0	1.3	
							434	437	3	5.4	
							442.91	443.7	0.8	0.5	
							456	457.0	1.0	1.20	
							462	475.7	13.7	2.7	
							480	481	1.0	0.5	
							495	496	1	0.5	
							505	506	1	1.2	
							513.1	525.5	12.4	1.3	
							586.2	593	6.8	0.7	
							600	618	18	1.1	
HEDD373	647858	7692028	68	-55	331	972	460	461	1	0.9	
							473.4	477	3.6	19.4	
							504	506.2	2.2	37.5	
							517	547	30	1.2	
							552	583.4	31.4	1.2	
							587.4	599	11.6	1.0	
							604	605	1	1.2	
							611.7	614	2.3	0.6	
							619	639	20	0.7	
							644.01	650	6.0	0.5	
							656.1	659.0	2.9	1.7	
							674.9	676	1.1	1.1	
							679.0	679.9	0.8	0.9	
							697	700	3	0.6	
							705	711	6	0.7	
							728.1	742.9	14.9	2.4	
							753	762.1	9.1	0.7	
							769.9	771.6	1.7	2.2	
							795.2	802.2	7	2.5	
							806.5	809.3	2.8	0.8	
							816.1	820.8	4.6	0.5	
							827.7	829	1.3	1.8	
							843	844	1	0.6	
							874	875	1	1.1	

HEMI PROJECT – MT BERGHAUS SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS											
Drill Hole ID	Easting (AKSP3)	Northing	Collar RL	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg,)	Total depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
BGRC291	658050	7701094	69	-55	323	129	22	33	11	4.9	
							38	43	5	0.6	
							50	51	1	1.0	
							56	64	8	2.9	
							72	74	2	4.2	
							80	84	4	2.9	
							100	104	4	2.0	
BGRC290	658032	7701119	69	-56	324	115	7	8	1	6.1	
							26	33	7	1.4	
							53	54	1	2.0	
							67	70	3	0.8	
							74	75	1	0.6	
							77	78	1	0.7	
BGRC289	658016	7701143	69	-56	329	81	47	59	12	1.6	
							68	69	1	0.9	
HMRC825	658096	7701027	69	-55	326	298	129	130	1	2.2	
							142	143	1	1.6	
							164	176	12	5.6	
							192	209	17	0.7	
							221	222	1	0.7	
							248	252	4	2.1	
HMRC824	658074	7701064	69	-55	322	208	72	73	1	1.4	
							82	85	3	1.4	
							93	110	17	1.5	
							152	153	1	0.7	
							160	161	1	0.7	
							175	176	1	2.3	
							184	186	2	1.7	
							194	197	3	0.9	

APPENDIX B: TABLE 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

KCGM: Fimiston – 31 October 2025

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	The sampling database for KCGM has been collected over the last 115 years. The data has been collected by many different operations, using varying techniques. Assay information quality also varies with detection limit and quality: generally, the quality appears to be inversely proportional to the age of the samples. All information collected prior to involvement by Northern Star Resources and Saracen Minerals in 2019 is hereafter referred to as historical data. Only historical data that is deemed as having acceptable and traceable location and assay information has been included in the Mineral Resource estimation dataset for Fimiston. Historical data sampled prior to 1984 will be used for grade interpolation incrementally as areas are drilled and reviewed. For Mineral Resource estimation the Fimiston deposits are sampled in majority by reverse circulation (RC), diamond drilling (DD), and underground face chip samples. Final sample and drilling meters are the result of a thorough QA/QC audit of the database and new drilling.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The DD drilling down hole depth is recorded by the drillers on core blocks after every run. This is checked and compared to the measurements of the core by the geologist during core mark-up prior to logging. Sample intervals are then marked on the core by a geologist, to honour geological boundaries. Sample interval lengths vary from 0.3 m to 1.3 m. DD core is orientated, measured and then sampled by cutting the core in half longitudinally using an "Almonte" or "Corewise" diamond saw. Cutting is along-side orientation or cut lines. The same half of the core is always selected for each sample interval, placed in numbered calico bags that contain a bar code, scanned into the database and submitted to the laboratory for analysis. The other half of the core is retained in the core tray, which was stamped for identification, stored, and catalogued. Routine 'field duplicates' to assess sample representivity are not performed on diamond core as these are not considered to be true field duplicates. Some intervals have been sampled using full core sampling methods. The intervals are still marked by a geologist to honour geological boundaries, shorter sample lengths are used based upon the diameter of the core to retain similar sample volumes. RC samples are homogenised by riffle or cone splitting prior to sampling and then submitted for assay as either 1 m or 2 m intervals. Certified standard samples, ranging in grades from 0.542 g/t Au to 34.99 g/t Au, purchased from OREAS, are inserted at the rate of one in 40 samples. The results are reviewed batch by batch. If any result deviates by more than three standard deviations (SD) from the expected value, the surrounding samples—up to 20 on either side or until the next certified standard sample that falls within the expected range—are reanalysed. All drill collars are surveyed by using a total station theodolite or total GPS.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Historical sample preparation and assay procedures are variable due to the duration of historical work and the numerous companies involved. All historical sampling accepted for use is considered to have been collected by acceptable practices. Current sample preparation and assay procedures employed by KCGM are considered as following industry standard practice. All assay determinations are conducted by internationally recognised laboratories. The primary laboratories, Bureau Veritas and ALS, meet ISO 9001:2000. Samples are oven dried until a constant mass is achieved. All samples are then processed through an Essa Jaw Crusher or a Boyd Crusher to 90% < 3 mm. The crushed sample is then pulverised in an LM5 pulveriser for a product of 90% passing < 75 µm. Approximately 250 – 300 g of the pulp is retained and a 30 g or 40 g charge weight for fire assay is extracted from the pulp packet. Samples are tested for sulphides and flux adjusted, flux is added at a ratio of 1:4. Samples are fired, hammered and cupelled. Prills are placed in tubes, dissolved on hotplates and analysed using AA finish with over-range dilutions used as required. Sample preparation for Sulphur determination follows the same process as for Gold, with assaying taking place using the LECO method.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	The Fimiston drilling database is composed of surface and in-pit reverse circulation (RC) drill holes and PQ, HQ, HQ3, NQ, triple tube and BQ diamond drill holes from surface and underground. Where possible diamond core was orientated using a spear, Ballmark™, Ezimark™, or ACE multi electronic tool. For RC holes either 5.5inch or 5.25inch diameter face sampling hammer was used.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	For DD, all recovery is recorded by the drillers on core blocks. This is checked and compared to the measurements of the core by the field staff and geologist. Recovery is generally very high, in excess of 95%, and there have been no significant sample recovery problems. Historic DD core stored on site shows excellent recovery. For DD drilling, any core loss is recorded on the core block by the driller. This is then captured by the logging geologist and entered as interval into the hole log. Drilling within Fimiston regularly intersects historic underground workings (voids), this is recorded on the core block as well as on driller's plods and is recorded in the database. Where possible drilling continues beyond the void. RC drilling sample weights were recorded for selected sample intervals and monitored for fluctuations against the expected sample weight. If samples were below the expected weight, feedback was given promptly to the RC driller to modify drilling practices to achieve the expected weights
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	For DD, drilling contractors adjust the rate of drilling and method if recovery issues arise. Minor loss occurs when drilling through fault zones such as the Golden Pike Fault. Areas of potential lower recovery are generally known before hand and controlled drilling techniques employed to maximise recovery.

APPENDIX B: TABLE 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No specific study has been carried out on recovery and grade. As recoveries are generally very high (95%+) it is assumed that the potential for bias due to variable sample recovery is low.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Core is logged using either digital logging into a laptop computer or onto paper logs and then transcribed into the database. Logging records lithology, stratigraphy, oxidation state, structure, vein form, mineralisation, and alteration. All drill core is photographed using a digital camera and stored in the IMAGO cloud based solution. RC samples are first split at the rig using a cone splitter or riffle splitter, with the sample stream being placed into numbered calico bags and the reject stream stored in chip trays for logging. Resource definition RC drill chips are sieved and a small representative sample is collected in chip trays, one sample for each one metre interval. These samples are logged using the same parameters as for diamond core above. Geological boundaries are defined to the nearest one metres. The data are manually entered directly into the database. Logging is entered in Acquire using a series of drop-down menus which contain the appropriate codes for description of the rock. Chips from all exploration and resource definition RC holes are stored in chip trays for future reference while remaining core is stored in core trays and archived on site. RC chips from grade control are retained until assays have been returned and validated, after which the chips are disposed of. All underground face chips are logged for lithology and mineralisation. Logging is captured on a face sample sheet underground which is then transferred to acQuire, or logged using RockMapper software on tablets. Faces are entered into acQuire using a series of drop-down menus which contain appropriate codes for description of the rock. Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Geology logging is qualitative in nature with visual estimates made of mineralisation percentages for core. Structural and geotechnical logging is quantitative in nature. All core is photographed wet as standard practice. Historically some core may have also been photographed dry.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of the drill core is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	DD core is sampled by sawn half-core on intervals controlled by geological domaining represented by mineralisation, alteration and lithology. A selected number of grade control holes were full cored. Mineralised intersections are sampled with a maximum and minimum length of 1.3 m and 0.3 m, respecting lithological or alteration contacts. The down hole depth of all sample interval extents are recorded.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	All RC samples are split using a rig-mounted cone splitter to collect a sample 3 - 4 kg in size from each 1 m interval. Wet samples are rarely encountered in Fimiston, however any samples that fail KCGM QA/QC protocols are removed from the estimate. Development face samples are chipped directly off the face into a sample bag aiming for sample size of at least 2.5 kg. Samples are a maximum of 1.3 m and a minimum of 0.3 m in width and honour geological boundaries, samples are taken horizontally across the mineralisation.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples are oven dried until a constant mass is achieved. All samples are then processed through an Essa Jaw Crusher or a Boyd Crusher to 90% < 3 mm. The crushed sample is then pulverised for 4 minutes in an LM5 pulveriser for a product of 90% passing < 75 µm. Approximately 250 - 300 g of the pulp is retained and a 30 g or 40 g charge prepared.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Coarse grind checks at the crushing stage (3 mm) are carried out at a ratio of 1:25 samples with 90% passing required. Pulp grind checks at the pulverising stage (75 µm) are carried out at a ratio of 1:25 samples with 90% passing required. Laboratory duplicate samples are taken for coarse crush (3 mm) and pulverising (75 µm) stages at a ratio of 1:25 samples. Repeat assays are carried out at a ratio of 1:10 on prepared pulp samples.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate / second-half sampling.	Quarter core sampling of diamond core is occasionally undertaken for check assays, however routine field duplicates are not performed on diamond core as these are not considered to be true field duplicates. Umpire sampling is performed weekly, where 10% of the samples are sent to the umpire lab for processing.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample and size (3 kg to 4 kg) relative to the particle size (>90% passing 75um) of the material sampled is a commonly utilised practice for effective sample representation for gold deposits within the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Fire assay analysis is undertaken, and this is considered to be a total assay method. Quarterly QA/QC reports are prepared to check for any bias or trends with conclusions discussed with the laboratory management. Holes that do not pass QA/QC are not used for Mineral Resource estimation.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Sampling and assaying QA/QC procedures include: - Periodical resubmission of samples to primary and secondary laboratories - Submittal of independent certified reference material - Sieve testing to check grind size

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- Sample recovery checks. - Unannounced laboratory inspections Standard control samples and blanks purchased from certified commercial suppliers are inserted at a ratio of 1:40. The standard control samples are changed on a 3-month rotation. The results are reviewed batch by batch. If any result deviates by more than three standard deviations (SD) from the expected value, the surrounding samples—up to 20 on either side or until the next certified standard sample that falls within the expected range—are reanalysed. Any result outside of two standard deviations is flagged for investigation by a geologist and may also be re-assayed. Blanks are inserted into the sample sequence at a nominal ratio of 1:40. The insertion points are selected at random, except where high grade mineralisation is expected. In these cases, a Blank is inserted after the high-grade sample to test for contamination. Results greater than 0.2 g/t are investigated, and re-assayed if appropriate. New pulps are prepared if anomalous results cannot be resolved. When visible gold is observed in core, a barren flush is required. Laboratory performance was monitored using the results from the QA samples mentioned above. This was supplemented by the internal QA samples used by the laboratories, which included pulp duplicates and CRMs The QA studies indicate that accuracy and precision are within industry accepted limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All significant and anomalous intersections are verified by a Senior Geologist during the drill hole validation process.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were drilled for this data set. Re-drilling of some drill holes has occurred due to issues downhole (e.g. bogged rods). These have been captured in the database as an 'A'. Re-drilled holes are sampled whilst the original drill hole is logged but not sampled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All data are stored and validated within the site AcQuire database. Data imported into the database is controlled by documented standard operating procedures, and by a set of validation tools included in Acquire import routines. Hard copies and electronic copies of all primary location, logging and sample results data are filed for each hole. Assay results are received in a comma-separated values (.csv) file format and loaded directly into the database by the supervising geologist who then checks that the results have inserted correctly. Holes that cannot be accurately validated or do not meet the requirements of Fimiston Quality assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) are excluded prior to Mineral Resource estimation.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments are made to this assay data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Planned holes are marked up by the Northern Star KCGM surveyors using RTK-GPS on surface and a Total Station underground in the mine grid. All historical drill hole collar positions were assumed to be surveyed. All recent drill hole collar positions were surveyed. All recent DD holes were surveyed down hole by various methods including single shot down hole camera, EMS (Electronic Multi Shot) method or in-rod gyroscopic survey tools. Holes are typically surveyed at 15 m and 30 m intervals down hole thereafter. QA/QC is performed on the speed of running and on the misclose rate for each gyroscopic survey. Where issues are identified, a single survey run can be chosen as preferred with the remaining data ignored. This data is converted to CSV format and imported into the AcQuire database where it is validated by the project geologist. Any poor surveys are re-surveyed. If survey data is missing or quality was suspect and not replaced by more recent drilling, affected data was not used in estimation.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The Fimiston data is exported and modelled on the mine Oroya East Grid. This is a rotated grid 38.3° from MGA 94.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topography surface wireframe is generated from a flyover survey completed by Fugro Australia Land Pty Ltd with +/- 15 cm resolution.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill hole spacing varies through the deposit. Exploration drill hole spacing targets areas of gaps within the current dataset. These vary from 180 m to 17m infill spacing. Fimiston is nominally 50 mE x 60 mN down to 20 mE x 25 mN in the Eastern zones of mineralisation, 50 mE x 60 mN down to 15 mE x 20 mN in the Western Zones of mineralisation and 40 mE x 50 mN down to 12 mE x 20 m in the Northern zones of mineralisation. While open pit drill hole spacing is 10 mE x 10 mN with consideration made for low-risk areas where spacing is expanded to 15 mE x 15 mN. Cross mineralised structures in the hanging wall and footwall of Fimiston are typically narrower and less consistent so have a nominal drill spacing of 10 m x 10 m. In the deeper portions of Fimiston, drill spacing ranges from 90 mN x 90 mE to greater than 180 mN x 180 mE.
	Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacing in the ore lodes at Fimiston is considered sufficient to support the estimation of Mineral Resources and Reserves as applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Appropriate geological and grade continuity have been demonstrated during the 20+ years of mining at the Fimiston operations.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied to the database. For grade estimation, the datasets are composited to 2 m intervals prior to grade estimation. This aligns with the most common sample length taken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The majority of data is drilled perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the Fimiston ore lodes. Due to the complex overlapping nature of the mineralised zones, actual intersections may be slightly oblique to the intended right-angle intersections. Recent drill intercepts from 2020 onwards are recorded in true width where known. Historical drill intercepts are recorded as downhole width, unless otherwise stated. The majority of drill holes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Holes with orientations that are considered likely to introduce sampling bias are flagged during drill hole validation and are excluded from the Mineral Resource estimation datasets.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All core is kept within the site perimeter fence on the Mining Lease M 26/353, and M 26/61. Samples are dispatched and/or collected by an offsite delivery service on a regular basis. Each sample batch is accompanied with a: - Job number - Number of Samples - Sample Numbers (including standards and duplicates) - Required analytical methods - A job priority rating A Chain of Custody is demonstrated by both KCGM and Bureau Veritas as well as ALS in the delivery and receipt of sample materials. Any damage to or loss of samples within each batch (e.g. total loss, spillage or obvious contamination), is reported to the KCGM in the form of a list of samples affected and detailing the nature of the problem(s).
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Sampling performed by NSR staff at KCGM and contractors is reviewed weekly by senior NSR geology personnel including task observations and inspections. Data is reviewed regularly by senior NSR geology personnel and low confidence data is excluded from the estimate. Audits and inspections of the commercial assay lab are completed quarterly by the QA/QC geologist.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The KCGM tenement portfolio comprises of 356 granted tenements - 49 Prospecting Licences, 2 Exploration Licences, 118 Mining Leases, 109 General Purpose Lease, and 74 Miscellaneous Licences. The tenements cover a total area of approximately 37,000 hectares extending in a north-south direction over a distance of approximately 45 km, centred on the Super Pit. The Tenements are held by Northern Star (KLV) Pty Ltd (50%) and Northern Star (Saracen Kalgoorlie) Pty Ltd (50%), both wholly owned subsidiaries of Northern Star Resources Limited. All production is subject to a Western Australian State government NSR royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties. The KCGM tenement portfolio is affected by several Pastoral Leases, some of which are held by GKL Properties Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Northern Star Resources Limited, and others which are under agreement with Northern Star. The KCGM tenement portfolio falls wholly within the Marlinyu Ghoorlie Registered Native Title Claim (WC2017/007). This Claim is currently before the tribunal for Determination.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	No known impediments exist, and the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	In the 1970s, the goldfield was controlled by three companies: Kalgoorlie Mining Associates (KMA), Kalgoorlie Lake View (the majority owner of KMA), and North Kalgurli Mines. In 1974, all operations on the Golden Mile had ceased, with the exception of the highly mechanized Mt Charlotte Underground Mine. Modern day surface mining commenced in 1983 in the Kemlo Pit followed by the Croesus and Eclipse pits, and the Central and Paringa pits in 1985. KCGM was formed in 1989 to run the operation on behalf of its owners Homestake Gold of Australia Ltd (Homestake) and GMK, a subsidiary of Normandy Mining Limited. By 1992, all labour intensive, high-cost underground mining of narrow zones stopped in the Main, Croesus, Chaffers, Lake View, and Perseverance shafts. Fimiston underground production ceased in 1994. In 2001, Homestake merged with Barrick to form Barrick Gold Australia, thereby becoming a 50% owner of KCGM. In 2002, Newmont acquired Normandy Mines Limited, thereby becoming a 50% owner of KCGM. In 2019, Saracen and Northern Star acquired the operation from Barrick and Newmont. In 2020, Northern Star announced a merger and the operation is now wholly owned by Northern Star Resources Ltd. Exploration drilling is ongoing from surface and underground to extend the known mineral resources.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Golden Mile deposit occurs in the Kalgoorlie Terrane, within the southern portion of the NNW trending Archaean Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt. The greenstone belt has been multiply deformed and regionally metamorphosed to grades varying from lower greenschist to amphibolite grade (Swager, 1997). The stratigraphy of the Kalgoorlie Terrane consists of a lower mafic-ultramafic volcanic sequence overlain by a thick sequence of clastic sedimentary rocks and intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic rocks (Swager, 1997). Younger sedimentary basins, occurring along major faults or synclines, unconformably overly the greenstone sequence (Swager, 1997). Granitic intrusions occurring within the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt are divided into two categories: pre-folding and post-folding (Witt and Davy, 1997). The post-folding intrusions are further subdivided as syn-tectonic and late tectonic.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The stratigraphy covered by the KCGM tenements consists of a basal ultramafic unit called the Hannan Lake Serpentinite. This ultramafic unit is overlain successively by the high magnesian Devon Consols Basalt, Kapai Slate, tholeiitic Paringa Basalt and the Black Flag sediments. Differentiated zones of dolerite and gabbro texture occur within the mafic sequence. The Golden Mile Dolerite, hosting the bulk of the Golden Mile and Mount Charlotte gold mineralisation, is a strongly differentiated layered gabbro, approximately 700 m in thickness. The Golden Mile Dolerite is situated conformably between the Paringa Basalt and the Black Flag sediments. This entire stratigraphic sequence is intruded by numerous porphyry dykes of intermediate to felsic composition. The Fimiston style gold mineralisation, which accounts for the bulk of the economic gold ore of the Golden Mile deposit, is hosted dominantly in the Golden Mile Dolerite with lesser mineralisation hosted in the Paringa Basalt. The Golden Mile deposit is an intensely mineralised Archaean shear zone system developed between the Adelaide and Golden Pike faults (Clout et al., 1990). Gold mineralisation occurs over a north-south strike length of 4,250 m, a width of 1,850 m and has been historically mined to a depth of about 1,200 m underground. The mineralisation consists of numerous narrow, generally 1-2 m wide, but locally up to 20 m wide, vertically and laterally extensive lodes, up to 1200 m vertical and over 1000 m along strike length. The Fimiston lodes occur in three principle orientations: Main 140°/80°W, Caunter 115°/55°W to 80°W and Cross Lodes 050°/90° to 80°N-S (Finucane, 1948). The deposit lies within a regional syncline and is divided into the Eastern Lode System and the Western Lode System, divided by the steeply dipping reverse Golden Mile Fault. The Main and Caunter lodes are the dominant sets in both the Western and Eastern Lode Systems. The lodes in the Western Lode System display good lateral and vertical continuity whereas lodes in the Eastern Lode System are segmented by numerous steep reverse faults. The lodes in the Western and Eastern Lode System form a funnel shaped array, which is sub-vertical in the Western Lode System and steeply west dipping in the Eastern Lode System (Gauthier, 2005). The Mt Charlotte style gold mineralisation, which accounts for the bulk of the economic gold ore of the Mt Charlotte deposit but may be seen in some areas of Fimiston Pit, is predominantly associated with pyrite in carbonate alteration haloes around quartz veins, with a minor proportion as relatively coarse free gold within the veins, commonly close to their margins. The veins vary in width from a few millimetres to a maximum of about two metres but are commonly between two centimetres and 50 cm wide. The vein spacing varies from 20 cm to tens of metres but is typically from 50 cm to two metres in areas mined as ore. Quartz is the dominant vein-fill mineral; accessory vein minerals include calcite, ankerite, scheelite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and gold.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length.	Refer to the drill hole information table in the Appendix of this report for significant assay results from KCGM for each lode represented throughout the report. All mineralised intercepts are shown in the table.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Exclusion of the drill information will not detract from the understanding of the report.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	All reported assay results have been length weighted to provide a true intersection width where possible. All reported assay results within Mt Charlotte style stockwork mineralisation are reported using downhole widths, due to the nature of the mineralisation and orientation of the drill holes, true width calculations are not possible or are misleading.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Intercepts are aggregated based on underground and open pit reporting criteria. Cut off grades are based on assumed mining grades. Open pit lode mineralised zones were interpreted using a nominal cut-off grade (COG) of 0.5 g/t with a maximum internal dilution of 5 meters. Open pit stockwork mineralised zones were interpreted using a nominal cut-off grade (COG) of 0.5 g/t with a maximum internal dilution of 5 meters. Underground lode mineralised zones were interpreted using a nominal cut-off grade (COG) of 3 g/t with a maximum internal dilution of 2 meters. Underground Stockwork mineralised zones were interpreted using a nominal cut-off grade (COG) of 1.7 g/t with no maximum internal dilution. Where a stand out higher grade zone exists within the broader mineralised zone, the higher grade interval is reported also.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used for the reporting of these exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Estimated true widths have been calculated for intersections of the known ore zones, based on existing knowledge of the nature of these structures.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Both the downhole width and estimated true width have been clearly specified when used.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Where mineralisation orientations are unknown, downhole lengths are reported.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate plans and sections have been included in this report.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Both high and low grades have been reported accurately, clearly identified with the drill hole attributes and 'From' and 'To' depths.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No other material exploration data has been collected for this area.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Fimiston Pit is currently in production, and resource definition is planned to infill areas of inferred resource inside the pit shell and underground as well as planned exploration testing the down dip and plunge extents of the deposit.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Appropriate diagrams accompany this release.

KCGM: Mt Charlotte – 31 October 2025

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	The sampling database for the KCGM Mineral Resource estimation has been collected over the last 115 years. The data has been collected by many different operations, using varying techniques. Assay information quality also varies with detection limit and quality; generally, the quality appears to be inversely proportional to the age of the samples. All information collected prior to involvement by Northern Star Resources and Saracen Minerals in 2019 is hereafter referred to as historical data. Only historical data that is deemed as having acceptable and traceable location and assay information has been included in the Mineral Resource estimation dataset for Mt Charlotte. For Mineral Resource estimation the MTC deposits are sampled in majority by diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation (RC) and underground face chip samples. Final sample and drilling meters are the result of a thorough QA/QC audit of the database and new drilling.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	For DD samples, down hole depths are recorded by the drillers on core blocks. This is checked and compared to the measurements of the core by the geologist during core mark-up prior to logging, to prevent incorrect logging and sampling errors. Sample intervals are then marked on the core by a geologist, to honour geological boundaries. Sample interval lengths vary from 0.3 m and 1.3 m (NQ). DD core is orientated, measured and then sampled by cutting the core in half longitudinally using an "Almonte" diamond saw. Cutting was along orientation lines. The same half of the core is always selected for each sample interval, placed in numbered calico bags that contain a bar code, scanned into the database and submitted to the laboratory for analysis. The other half of the core is left in the core tray which is stamped for identification, stored and catalogued. Routine 'field duplicates' to assess sample representivity are not performed on diamond core as these are not considered to be true field duplicates. Some intervals have been sampled using full core sampling methods. The intervals are still marked by a geologist to honour geological boundaries, shorter sample lengths are used based upon the diameter of the core to retain similar sample volumes. RC samples were homogenised by riffle or cone splitting prior to sampling and then submitted for assay as 1 m or 2 m samples. Face chip sampling is performed by geologists using industry standard face sampling protocols. Certified standard samples, ranging in grades from 0.542 g/t Au to 34.99 g/t Au, purchased from OREAS, are inserted at the rate of one in 40 samples. The results are reviewed batch by batch. If any result deviates by more than three standard deviations (SD) from the expected value, the surrounding samples—up to 20 on either side or until the next certified standard sample that falls within the expected range—are reanalysed. All drill collars are surveyed by using a total station theodolite or DGPS.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Historical sample preparation and assay procedures are variable due to the duration of historical work and the numerous companies involved. All historical sampling accepted for use in the Mineral Resource estimates are considered to have been collected by acceptable practices. Current sample preparation and assay procedures employed by KCGM are considered to follow industry standard practice. All assay determinations are conducted by internationally recognised laboratories. The primary laboratories, Bureau Veritas and ALS, meet ISO 9001:2000. Samples are oven dried until a constant mass is achieved. All samples are then processed through an Essa Jaw Crusher or a Boyd Crusher to 90% < 3 mm. The crushed sample is then pulverised for 4 minutes in an LM5 pulveriser for a product of 90% passing < 75 µm. Approximately 250 – 300 g of the pulp is retained and a 30 g or 40 g charge weight for fire assay is extracted from the pulp packet. Samples are tested for sulphides and flux adjusted, flux is added at a ratio of 1:4. Samples are fired, hammered and cupelled. Prills are placed in tubes, dissolved on hotplates and analysed using AA finish with over-range dilutions. Sample preparation for Sulphur determination follows the same process as for Gold, with assaying taking place using the LECO method. Sample preparation for Silver determination follows the same process as for Gold, with assaying taking place using Four Acid Digest with an ICP MS finish.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Most drilling at MTC is diamond drill (DD) core, of mostly NQ diameter with some BQ, HQ and LTK60 diameter core. Where possible diamond core was orientated using a spear, Ballmark™, Ezimark™, ACE multi electronic tool, Reflex ACTIIIRD, or Trucore™ tool. A small proportion of the Mount Charlotte database is made up of reverse circulation (RC) drilling completed from surface.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	For DD, all recovery is recorded by the drillers on core blocks. This is checked and compared to the measurements of the core by the geologist and entered as interval into the hole log. Any issues are communicated back to the drilling contractor. Recovery is generally very high, in excess of 95%, and there have been no significant sample recovery problems. Historic DD core stored on site shows excellent recovery. A limited number of drill holes have intersected historical workings, this is recorded on the core block as well as on driller's plods and is recorded in the database. Where possible drilling continues beyond the void. RC drilling sample weights were recorded for selected sample intervals and monitored for fluctuations against the expected sample weight. If samples were below the expected weight, feedback was given promptly to the RC driller to modify drilling practices to achieve the expected weights.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	For DD and RC, drilling contractors adjust the rate of drilling and method if recovery issues arise. Minor loss occurs when drilling through fault zones. Areas of potential lower recovery are generally known before hand and controlled drilling techniques employed to maximise recovery.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No specific study has been carried out on recovery and grade. As recoveries are generally very high (95%+) it is assumed that the potential for bias due to variable sample recovery is low.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	All DD core was logged by geologists with lithology, mineralisation, structure, alteration, veining, and specific gravity recorded. Quantitative measures such as structural measurements, intensity of alteration, percentage of mineralisation, and vein intensity were also recorded. Geotechnical measurements on DD core include RQD, Recovery, and Fracture Frequency. For selected holes joint sets, infill, infill thickness, and roughness were also geotechnically measured. All mineralised intersections are logged and sampled. Logging is entered in acQuire using a series of drop-down menus which contain the appropriate codes for description of the rock. All underground face chips are logged for lithology and mineralisation. Logging is captured on a face sample sheet underground which is then transferred to acQuire, a component of face logging during a trial period was conducted using Datamine StudioMapper software on tablets. Faces are entered into acQuire using a series of drop-down menus which contain appropriate codes for description of the rock.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Geology logging is qualitative in nature with visual estimates made of mineralisation percentages for core. Structural and geotechnical logging is quantitative in nature. All core is photographed wet as standard practice. Historically some core may have also been photographed dry. Underground faces are logged and sampled to provide both qualitative and quantitative data. All faces are washed down and photographed before sampling is completed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of the drill core is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	DD core is sampled by sawn half-core on intervals controlled by geological domaining represented by mineralisation, alteration and lithology. In general, grade control holes are routinely full core sampled. Mineralised intersections are sampled with a maximum and minimum length of 1.3 m and 0.3 m, respecting lithological or alteration contacts. The down hole depths of all sample interval extents are recorded. For some intervals, including most grade control drill holes, full core sampling is completed. Changes to the maximum and minimum sample lengths are applied to maintain sample volume.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Development face samples are chipped directly off the face into a sample bag aiming for sample size of at least 2.5 kg. Samples are a maximum of 1.3 m and a minimum of 0.3 m in width and honour geological boundaries, samples are taken horizontally across the mineralisation. Historic RC samples were homogenised by riffle or cone splitting prior to sampling; however, it was not recorded whether they were sampled wet or dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation follows industry standard practice. Samples are oven dried until a constant mass is achieved. All samples are then processed through an Essa Jaw Crusher or a Boyd Crusher to 90 % < 3 mm. The crushed sample is then pulverised for 4 minutes in an LM5 pulveriser for a product of 90% passing < 75 µm. Approximately 250 - 300 g of the pulp is retained and a 30 g or 40 g charge prepared.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Coarse grind checks at the crushing stage (3 mm) are carried out at a ratio of 1:40 samples with 90% passing required. Pulp grind checks at the pulverising stage (75 µm) are carried out at a ratio of 1:40 samples with 90 % passing required. Laboratory duplicate samples are taken for coarse crush (3 mm) and pulverising (75 µm) stages at a ratio of 1:50 samples. Repeat assays are carried out on 5 % of prepared pulp samples.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate / second-half sampling.	Quarter core sampling of diamond core is occasionally undertaken for check assays, however routine field duplicates are not performed on diamond core as these are not considered to be true field duplicates. Umpire sampling is performed monthly, where 10 % of the samples are sent to the umpire lab for processing.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample and size (3 kg to 4 kg) relative to the particle size (>90 % passing 75 um) of the material sampled is a commonly utilised practice for effective sample representation for gold deposits within the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Fire assay analysis is undertaken, and this is considered to be a total assay method. Monthly and more detailed Quarterly QA/QC reports are prepared to check for any bias or trends with conclusions discussed with the laboratory management. Holes that do not pass QA/QC are not used for Mineral Resource estimation.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Sampling and assaying QA/QC procedures include: - Periodical resubmission of samples to primary and secondary laboratories - Submittal of independent certified reference material - Sieve testing to check grind size - Sample recovery checks - Unannounced laboratory inspections Standard control samples and blanks purchased from certified commercial suppliers are inserted at a ratio of 1:40. The results are reviewed batch by batch. If any result deviates by more than three standard deviations (SD) from the expected value, the surrounding samples—up to 20 on either side or until the next certified standard sample that falls within the expected range—are reanalysed. Any result outside of two standard deviations is flagged for investigation by a geologist and may also be re-assayed. Blanks are inserted into the sample sequence at a nominal ratio of 1:40. The insertion points are selected at random, except where high grade mineralisation is expected. In these cases, a Blank is inserted after the high-grade sample to test for contamination. Results greater than 0.2 g/t are investigated, and re-assayed if appropriate. New pulps are prepared if anomalous results cannot be resolved. When visible gold is observed in core, a barren flush is required. Laboratory performance was monitored using the results from the QA samples mentioned above. This was supplemented by the internal QA samples used by the laboratories, which included pulp duplicates and CRMs The QA studies indicate that accuracy and precision are within industry accepted limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All significant and anomalous intersections are verified by a Senior Geologist during the drill hole validation process.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twinning of historic partially sampled GC holes is routinely assessed and where able (and beneficial) drilled when targeting around the Charlotte Stockwork orebodies. Where historic partially sampled GC holes are twinned with new drillholes, the historic holes are excluded from the estimation where appropriate. Re-drilling of some drillholes has occurred due to issues downhole (e.g. deviation). These have been captured in the database as an 'A' and have been logged and sampled as well as the original hole.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All data are stored and validated within the site acQuire database. Data import into the database is controlled by documented standard operating procedures, and by a set of validation tools included in acQuire import routines. Electronic copies of all primary location, logging and sample results data are filed for each hole. Assay results are received in csv format and loaded directly into the database by the supervising geologist who then checks that the results have inserted correctly. Holes that cannot be accurately validated or do not meet the requirements of KCGM QA/QC protocols are excluded prior to Mineral Resource estimation.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments are made to the diamond or RC assay data. During Mineral Resource estimation, face chip sample assays are calibrated by an average factor of 0.5 due to a sampling bias (in general, the full structure/orebody width not exposed in underground faces) to better correlate with diamond and RC assay data. No adjustments are made to the raw assay data in the database.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Planned holes are marked up by the KCGM surveyors in the Mt Charlotte mine grid. All drill hole collar positions were surveyed. All recent DD holes were surveyed down hole by various methods including single shot down hole camera, EMS (Electronic Multi Shot) method or in-rod gyroscopic survey tools. Holes are typically surveyed at 15 m and 30 m intervals down hole thereafter. QA/QC is performed on the speed of running, and also on the misclose rate for each gyroscopic survey. Where issues are identified, a single survey run can be chosen as preferred with the remaining data ignored. This data is converted to csv format and imported into the AcQuire database where it is validated by the project geologist. Any poor surveys are re-surveyed, and if survey data was missing or quality was suspect and not replaced by more recent drilling, affected data was not used in estimation.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MTC models are completed on the Mt Charlotte Grid. This is a rotated grid 38.344° from MGA 94.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topography surface wireframe is generated from a flyover survey completed by Fugro Australia Land PTY LTD with +/- 15 cm resolution.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill hole spacing varies through the mine depending on the mineralisation style. For stockwork ore bodies drill spacing is nominally 16 mE x 60 mN down to 8 mE x 30 mN. For lode-style ore bodies, including Hidden Secret, drill spacing is nominally 50 mE x 50 mN down to 12.5 mE x 12.5 mN
	Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacing in the ore lodes at MTC is considered sufficient to support the definition of Mineral Resources and Reserves as applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Appropriate geological and grade continuity have been demonstrated during the 30+ years of mining at the MTC operations.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied to the database. For grade estimation, the datasets are composited to 1 m intervals prior to grade estimation. This aligns with the most common sample length taken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Orientation of drilling varies depending on the style of mineralisation. For stockwork ore bodies drilling is specifically orientated to intercept the vein sets at an optimum angle. For the lode-style orebodies, including Hidden Secret, drilling is perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the ore lodes. As a result of limited drill platforms underground actual intersections may be slightly oblique to the intended right-angle intersections. The majority of drillholes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Holes with orientations that are considered likely to introduce a bias to the estimation are flagged during drill hole validation processes and are excluded from the Mineral Resource estimation datasets.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All core is kept within the site perimeter fence on the Mining Lease M 26/353, and M 26/61. Samples are dispatched and/or collected by an offsite delivery service on a regular basis. Each sample batch is accompanied with a: - Job Number - Number of Samples - Sample Numbers (including standards and duplicates) - Required analytical methods - A job priority rating A Chain of Custody is demonstrated by both Company and Bureau Veritas in the delivery and receipt of sample materials. Any damage to or loss of samples within each batch (e.g. total loss, spillage or obvious contamination), is reported to the Company in the form of a list of samples affected and detailing the nature of the problem(s).
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Sampling performed by NSR staff at KCGM and contractors is reviewed weekly by senior NSR geology personnel including task observations and inspections. Data is reviewed regularly by senior NSR geology personnel and low confidence data is excluded from the estimate. Audits and inspections of the commercial assay lab are completed quarterly by the QA/QC geologist.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status -	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The KCGM tenement portfolio comprises of 356 granted tenements - 49 Prospecting Licences, 2 Exploration Licences, 118 Mining Leases, 109 General Purpose Lease, and 74 Miscellaneous Licences. The tenements cover a total area of approximately 37,000 hectares extending in a north-south direction over a distance of approximately 45km, centred on the Super Pit. The Tenements are held by Northern Star (KLV) Pty Ltd (50%) and Northern Star (Saracen Kalgoorlie) Pty Ltd (50%), both wholly owned subsidiaries of Northern Star Resources Limited. All production is subject to a Western Australian State government NSR royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties. The KCGM tenement portfolio is affected by several Pastoral Leases, some of which are held by GKL Properties Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Northern Star Resources Limited, and others which are under agreement with Northern Star. The KCGM tenement portfolio falls wholly within the Marlinyu Ghoorlie Registered Native Title Claim (WC2017/007). This Claim is currently before the tribunal for Determination.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	No known impediments exist, and the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	In the 1970s, the goldfield was controlled by three companies: Kalgoorlie Mining Associates (KMA), Kalgoorlie Lake View (the majority owner of KMA), and North Kalgurli Mines. In 1974, all operations on the Golden Mile had ceased, with the exception of the highly mechanized Mt Charlotte Underground Mine. Modern day surface mining commenced in 1983 in the Kemlo Pit followed by the Croesus and Eclipse pits, and the Central and Paringa pits in 1985. KCGM was formed in 1989 to run the operation on behalf of its owners Homestake Gold of Australia Ltd (Homestake) and GMK, a subsidiary of Normandy Mining Limited. By 1992, all labour intensive, high-cost underground mining of narrow zones stopped in the Main, Croesus, Chaffers, Lake View, and Perseverance shafts. Fimiston underground production ceased in 1994. In 2001, Homestake merged with Barrick to form Barrick Gold Australia, thereby becoming a 50% owner of KCGM. In 2002, Newmont acquired Normandy Mines Limited, thereby becoming a 50% owner of KCGM. In 2019, Saracen and Northern Star acquired the operation from Barrick and Newmont. In 2020, Northern Star announced a merger of equals, and the operation is now wholly owned by Northern Star Resources.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Exploration drilling is ongoing from underground to extend the known mineral resources.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Golden Mile deposit occurs within the Kalgoorlie Terrane, in the southern portion of the NNW trending Archaean Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt. The greenstone belt has been multiply deformed and regionally metamorphosed to grades varying from lower greenschist to amphibolite facies (Swager, 1997). The stratigraphy of the Kalgoorlie Terrane consists of a lower mafic-ultramafic volcanic sequence overlain by a thick sequence of clastic sedimentary rocks and intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic rocks (Swager, 1997). Younger sedimentary basins, occurring along major faults or synclines, unconformably overly the greenstone sequence (Swager, 1997). Granitic intrusions occurring within the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt are divided into two categories: pre-folding and post-folding (Witt and Davy, 1997). The post-folding intrusions are further subdivided as syn-tectonic and late tectonic. The stratigraphy covered by the KCGM tenements consists of a basal ultramafic unit called the Hannan Lake Serpentinite. This ultramafic unit is overlain successively by the high magnesian Devon Consols Basalt, Kapai Slate, tholeiitic Paringa Basalt, and the Black Flag Group sediments. Differentiated zones of dolerite and gabbro texture occur within the mafic sequence. The Golden Mile Dolerite, hosting the bulk of the Golden Mile and Mount Charlotte gold mineralisation, is a strongly differentiated layered gabbro, approximately 700 m in thickness. The Golden Mile Dolerite is situated conformably between the Paringa Basalt and the Black Flag Group sediments. This entire stratigraphic sequence is intruded by numerous porphyry dykes of intermediate to felsic composition. The Mt Charlotte style gold mineralisation is hosted within the Golden Mile Dolerite and is predominantly associated with pyrite in carbonate alteration haloes around quartz veins, with a minor proportion as relatively coarse free gold within the veins, commonly close to their margins. The veins vary in width from a few millimetres to a maximum of about two metres but are commonly between two centimetres and 50 cm wide. The vein spacing varies from 20 cm to tens of metres but is typically from 50 cm to two metres in areas mined as ore. Quartz is the dominant vein-fill mineral; accessory vein minerals include calcite, ankerite, scheelite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and gold. The Hidden Secret style gold mineralisation is hosted within the Williamstown Dolerite at the contact with the Kapai Slate and Devon Consols Basalt and spatially associated with a porphyritic intrusion and the Towns Fault. Gold is hosted in deformed quartz veins 2-20 cm wide. Vein minerals include pyrite, telluride, silica, carbonate and fuchsite. Fairplay is hosted dominantly within the Williamstown Dolerite and Paringa Basalt and is spatially associated with the Acre Fault. Thin shear and stockwork veins contain quartz, pyrite, telluride, carbonate, fuchsite, roscoelite, and gold. Lode style orebodies at Mt Ferrum are considered Fimiston-style gold, and consist of shear zones with fine disseminated pyrite, quartz carbonate veins, and broad breccia zones.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length.	Refer to the drill hole information table in the Appendix of this report for significant assay results from KCGM represented throughout the report. All mineralised intercepts are shown in the table.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Exclusion of the drill information will not detract from the understanding of the report.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	All reported assay results have been length weighted to provide a true intersection width where possible. All reported assay results within Mt Charlotte style stockwork mineralisation are reported using downhole widths, due to the nature of the mineralisation and orientation of the drill holes, true width calculations are not possible and/or are misleading.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Intercepts are aggregated based on underground and open pit reporting criteria. Cut off grades are based on assumed mining grades. Underground lode mineralised zones were interpreted using a nominal cut-off grade (COG) of 3 g/t with a maximum internal dilution of 2 meters. Underground Stockwork mineralised zones were interpreted using a nominal cut-off grade (COG) of 1.7 g/t with consideration of current bulk mining methods applied for stockwork orebodies at Mt Charlotte. As such, stockwork intercepts may include internal zones of relatively low grades within a wider higher-grade zone, this represents the variable vein abundance and alteration intensity within a stockwork orebody. Where a standout higher grade zone exists within the broader mineralised zone, the higher-grade interval is reported also.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used for the reporting of these exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Estimated true widths have been calculated for intersections of the known ore zones, based on existing knowledge of the nature of these structures.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Both the downhole width and estimated true width have been clearly specified when used.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Where mineralisation orientations are known, downhole lengths are reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate plans and section have been included in this report.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Both high and low grades have been reported accurately, clearly identified with the drill hole attributes and 'From' and 'To' depths.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No other material exploration data has been collected for this area.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Mt Charlotte is currently in production and exploration is planned to test for lateral and depth extensions to known orebodies, and to identify new satellite ore bodies.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Appropriate diagrams accompany this release.

Kanowna Belle: BLC – 31 October 2025

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	A combination of sample types was used to collect material for analysis including surface diamond drilling (DD) and surface reverse circulation (RC) drilling. All rotary air blast (RAB) holes were excluded from the estimate. Where sufficient diamond drill holes were present, some RC holes were excluded due to inadequate survey and assay methods. Sampling is by both DD and RC drilling completed by both Northern Star Resources (NSR) and previous operators. Diamond core was placed in core trays for logging and sampling. Samples intervals are defined by the geologist to honour geological boundaries. Diamond core samples are mainly HQ and NQ2 and vary between 0.3 m and 1.2 m (NQ2) or between 0.2 m and 1 m (HQ). For NSR RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1 m intervals to obtain a sample for assay. RC drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 2 kg (Delta Gold holes) or 3 kg (Barrick/NSR holes) was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay. For the Delta Gold holes, less prospective zones or wet zones were sampled with five metre composites that were assayed with aqua-regia digest and AAS finish on a 50 g charge. All composite intervals returning greater than 0.01 Au g/t were subsequently re-sampled from one metre intervals retained in plastic bags, dried, riffle split, and then treated as above.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1 m intervals to obtain a sample for assay. Core is aligned and measured by tape, comparing back to downhole core blocks consistent with industry practice. RC metre intervals are delineated with painted markers on the drill rig mast to determine metres drilled. Bulk sample rejects are left on the sample pad to verify metres drilled for the hole.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	RC sampling was split using a rig mounted cone splitter to deliver a sample of approximately 3 kg. Selected sampling intervals of DD drill core were sampled in their entirety (full-core) for non-competent regolith intervals and cut in half for competent 'fresh-rock' material using an automated core saw, where the mass of material collected will vary on the hole diameter and sampling interval. All samples were delivered to a commercial laboratory for assaying. Historic exploration utilised Until 2024 all samples were assayed using Fire Assay. From March 2025 all samples are assayed using Photon analysis. Samples are oven dried until a constant mass is reached. All samples are then processed through an Essa Jaw Crusher or a Boyd Crusher to 90% < 3 mm. The crushed sample is then pulverised in an LM5 pulveriser for a product of 90% passing < 75 µm. Approximately 250 – 300 g of the pulp is retained and a 40 g charge weight for fire assay is extracted from the pulp packet. Samples are tested for sulphides and flux adjusted, flux is added at a ratio of 1:4. Samples are fired, hammered and cupelled. Prills are placed in tubes, dissolved on hotplates and analysed using atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish with over-range dilutions used as required. For Photon assaying, the sample Is crushed to 85% passing 2 mm then split with a 500 g sub sample taken for analysis.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Visible gold is observed in the core and coarse gold is characteristic.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Both RC and DD drilling techniques were used to drill the Ballarat – Last Chance deposit. Surface DD holes were completed using HQ (63.5 mm) and NQ2 (50.7 mm) coring. Core is orientated using the Reflex ACT Core orientation system. RC Drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit, downsized to 5.25" at depth. Historical drilling has been conducted using RC and Diamond HQ (63.5 mm). Core was oriented using methods current for the period.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	For DD drilling, any core loss is recorded on the core block by the driller. This is then captured by the logging geologist and entered as interval into the hole log. RC drill recoveries were logged by the geologist or field assistant whilst drilling based on a visual estimation of the proportion of sample returned relative to a full one metre sample. Moisture was logged as wet, moist or dry where wet means all or part of the sample was a slurry, moist means the material was wet enough to clump together and therefore not split effectively through a riffle or cone splitter and dry was any sample that was sufficiently free of moisture to properly run through a riffle or cone splitter.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC drilling contractors adjust their drilling approach to specific conditions to maximize sample recovery. For diamond drilling the contractors adjust their rate of drilling and method if recovery issues arise. All recovery is recorded by the drillers on core blocks. This is checked and compared to the measurements of the core by the geological team. Any issues are communicated back to the drilling contractor to rectify.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Recovery was excellent for diamond core and no relationship between grade and recovery was observed.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	All diamond core is logged for regolith, lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation, and structure. Structural measurements of specific features are also taken through oriented zones. RC sample chips are logged in 1 m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Regolith, lithology, alteration, veining, and mineralisation are all recorded. All logging codes for regolith, lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation, and structure is entered into the acQuire database using suitable pre-set dropdown codes to remove the likelihood of human error. All core and chips have been logged to the detailed exploration logging scheme of Delta Gold/Placer Dome/Barrick/Northern Star (i.e. a single logging scheme that has evolved with only minor changes over time).
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	All core logging is qualitative with mineralised zones assayed for quantitative measurements. Every core tray is photographed wet.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	In all instances, the entire drill hole is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Diamond core is cut using an automated core saw. In most cases, half the core is taken for sampling with the left half being stored for later reference. Full core sampling may be undertaken in the regolith where the core cutting process could introduce sampling bias, or where data density of half core stored is sufficient for auditing purposes.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	All RC samples are split using a rig-mounted cone splitter to collect a 1 m sample weighing 3-4 kg. All samples were intended and assumed to be dry and moisture content was recorded for every sample.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Preparation of NSR samples was conducted at Genalysis, Minanalytical and ALS preparation facilities. Sample preparation commenced with sorting, checking, and drying at less than 110° C to prevent sulphide breakdown. Samples are jaw crushed to a nominal 3 mm particle size. If the sample is greater than 3 kg a Boyd crusher with rotary splitter is used to reduce the sample size to 3 kg at a nominal <3 mm particle size. For fire assay andleachwell assay, the entire crushed sample (if less than 3 kg) or sub-sample is then pulverized to 90% passing 75 µm, using a LM5 bowl pulveriser. 300 g Pulp subsamples are then taken with an aluminium scoop and stored in labelled pulp packets for fire assay. Leach well samples had a 1000 g or 400 g pulp sub samples collected. The sample preparation is considered appropriate for the deposit. The photon assay technique was introduced at Ballarat – Last Chance in 2025. This process involves crushing samples to < 3 mm. 500 g of crushed material is then placed into single-use sample jars. Using a robotic shuttle, high energy x-rays are then fired at the sample causing excitation of atomic nuclei allowing detection of gold content. Photon analysis allows sampling of larger amounts of sample material providing a true bulk reading of gold content. The process is chemical free and non-destructive, samples are retained at the lab for a period of two months.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Procedures are used to guide the selection of sample material in the field. Standard procedures are used for all processes within the laboratory. For fire assay samples, grind checks are performed at both the crushing stage (3mm) and pulverising stage (75 µm), requiring 90% of material to pass through the relevant size.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		For photon assay samples, coarse grind checks at the crushing stage (3 mm) are carried out at a ratio of 1:25 samples by the robot. If the grind check is > 3mm, the robot stops, and samples are looped back through and re-crushed.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate / second-half sampling.	Field duplicates were taken for RC samples on a ratio of 1 in 20. Umpire sampling programs are carried out on an ad-hoc basis. For photon assay, 2% of all samples over 0.1 g/t Au will be submitted to an umpire laboratory.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material been sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	A 50 g fire assay charge is used with a lead flux in the furnace. The prill is totally digested by HCl and HNO3 acids before Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) determination for gold analysis. FA is considered to report total gold content of the sample. The photon assay technique was introduced at Ballarat – Last Chance in 2025. The primary samples are analysed through ALS. For preparation, samples are oven dried at 105 degrees until dry (2+ hours,.. All samples are fed into a robot where the remaining sample preparation is automated. The robot weighs the samples, crushes the sample through the Boyd crusher to <3 mm. The crushed sample is then split through the smart linear splitter which calculates how to split each individual sample to achieve the 500 g quotient. The 500 g jar is analysed using PAA finish.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Certified reference materials (CRMs) are inserted into the sample sequence randomly at a rate of 1 per 20 samples to ensure correct calibration. Any values outside of 3 standard deviations are investigated and, where appropriate, the relevant batch of samples are re-assayed with a new CRM. The decision to re-assay takes into account the geology, the expected grade and the actual grades present in the assay results. In the event of CRM failure, any decision not to re-assay must be confirmed with the Supervising Geologist and a justification must be recorded in QAQC comments in the drillhole database. Blanks are inserted into the sample sequence at a rate of 1 per 20 samples. The insertion points are selected at random, except where high grade mineralisation is expected. In these cases, a Blank is inserted after the high-grade sample to test for contamination. Results greater than 0.2 g/t if received are investigated, and re-assayed if appropriate. New pulps are prepared if anomalous results cannot be resolved. Barren flushes are regularly inserted after anticipated high gold grades. No field duplicates were submitted for recent diamond core samples. Laboratory performance was monitored using the results from the QA samples mentioned above. This was supplemented by the internal QA samples used by the laboratories, which included pulp duplicates, screen tests and CRMs. Laboratory preparation duplicates (check samples) are required at a rate of 1 per 20 samples, where 2 separate pulps are prepared from a singular submitted sample, using identical preparation techniques. The QA studies indicate that accuracy (CRMs) and precision (duplicates and repeats) are within industry accepted limits. Multiple reviews of QA processes were undertaken by previous operators for feasibility studies and grade control during mining and any QA issues identified were resolved at the time.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All significant intersections are verified by another Northern Star geologist during the drill hole validation process, and later by a Competent person to be signed off.
	The use of twinned holes.	Re-drilling of some of the drillholes has occurred due to issues downhole (e.g. bogged rods). These have been captured in the database as an 'A'. Re-drilled holes are sampled whilst the original drillhole is logged but not sampled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Geological logging and sampling are directly recorded into acQuire. Assay files are received in both csv and pdf formats, and both are filed in the company's cloud storage. Csv files are then loaded directly into the drillhole database using an acQuire importer object which includes a QAQC form. Assay results must be manually approved by a geologist following QAQC review before the results are stored in the database assay table.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments are made to this assay data. Leachwell and fire assay results are too incompatible to allow sensible factoring of Leachwell to match fire assays (or vice versa).
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Under NSR a planned hole is pegged using a Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) by the field assistants. The final collar is picked up after hole completion by field assistants with a DGPS rover unit in the MGA 94 Zone51 grid and by RTK-GPS in the MGA 20 Zone 51 map grid.. During drilling single-shot surveys are conducted every 30 m to ensure the hole remains close to design. This was performed using the Reflex Ez-Trac system prior to 2022, which measures the gravitational dip and magnetic azimuth, results were uploaded directly from the Reflex software export into the acquire database. From 2022, driller operated north-seeking gyroscopic 'Champ' in-rod survey instruments supplied by Axis were used for both the 30 meter single shot surveys All survey data is validated by the geologists.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All historical drilling was surveyed by EDM theodolite in AMG84. Locations for older holes were either estimated or surveyed by EDM theodolite in AMG66 coordinates. All coordinates have been transformed to MGA 94 Zone 51. Holes drilled by Delta were down hole surveyed by Gyro or digital electronic multi shot tools. Diamond tails were surveyed by single shot Eastman camera at 30m intervals. Many older holes, (North Ltd. holes), were surveyed by electronic multishot or Eastman Camera. However, a significant proportion were non-surveyed and were assumed to run straight at designed orientations. Many holes with some down-hole survey measurements were not surveyed to full depth.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Collar coordinates and survey azimuth are recorded in MGA94_51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Quality topographic control has been achieved through Lidar data and survey pickups during drilling.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill hole spacing across the area varies from approximately 10 m to 170 m spacing.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacing and distribution is not currently sufficient to complete a resource estimation
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Core is sampled to geology; sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. Historical RC drilling utilised 4 m RC composite samples, replaced by 1m samples in mineralised zones though it is unknown at what grade threshold the 1 m sub-samples were analysed for.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The Ballarat - Last Chance Deposit sits on the fold nose of a NNE-Anticline. Preferred drilling orientation varies on each limb in order to drill perpendicular to the main gold trends. Northern Star aims to further quantify the optimal drill orientation before undertaking resource estimation activities.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the drilling orientation but further work is planned to confirm this before resource estimation drilling.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Prior to laboratory submission samples are stored by Northern Star Resources in a secure yard. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in a secure fenced compound, tracked through their chain of custody and via audit trails.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No recent audits have been undertaken of the data and sampling practices at this stage. All recent NSR sample data has been extensively QAQC reviewed both internally and externally.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	M27/164, M27/18, and M27/127 are held by Northern Star Resources Ltd through its subsidiary companies, Kanowna Mines Pty Limited and Northern Star (Kanowna) Pty Limited. M27/245 is held by Robertson Resources Pty Ltd (60%) and Northern Star's Kanowna Mines Pty Limited (40%). All tenements are subject to WA State Government royalty of 2.5%, and third-party royalties as follows: M27/164, M27/18 , M27/127, and M27/245 are subject to a royalty of 7.5% of the Net Profit Interest. M27/18 is subject to an additional royalty of 1% of gold produced in excess of 11,500 fine troy ounces, capped at $500,000 in total payments. M27/245 is subject to an additional royalty at the rate of $1.50 per tonne of ore mined and extracted for milling. The tenements are within the Marlinyu Ghoorlie Registered Native Title Claim. No known impediments exist, and the tenements are in good standing.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Gold discovered in October 1893 within the Kalgoorlie area with a 2 m wide outcrop of quartz veining with underground mining continuing into the early 1900s and continues intermittently until the 1980's. 1998-1999: Delta Gold completed mining at BLC with estimated production of ~77k oz Au with very poor reconciliation presumably due to geological complexity and poor estimation techniques 2003: Placer Dome took control of the Project but completed little work

APPENDIX B: TABLE 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2006: Barrick took control of the Project. Completed ~2,200 RC and 480 DD program at BLC 2008-2009: Rights to BLC farmed out to Norton Goldfields (Paddington). NG mined BLC West between Nov 2008-June 2009 with 166,237 mt @ 1.46 g/t for 7,804 oz Au extracted. Review of greater BLC project indicated little economic potential with negative NVP. 2014: Northern Star acquired BLC as part of the Kanowna Belle Project from Barrick Gold. 2025: Focused exploration on the BLC project occurred and summarised in the sections in this report.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The BLC project is located within the Kurrawang Formation of the Kalgoorlie Stratigraphy. Mineralization is hosted in the Ballarat Conglomerate, and is structurally controlled by a moderately to steeply ENE-plunging anticline, intersected by a series of NE-trending shear zones, which represent the principal mineralizing feature. Multiple gold mineralization styles have been documented, including shear- and breccia-hosted lodes in the Ballarat conglomerate and local porphyry stocks, as well as stockwork mineralization developed in the nose of the NE fold closure.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length.	A summary of the drilling completed since 2025 can be found in the appendix of this report.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Exclusion of the drill information will not detract from the understanding of the report.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No top-cutting is applied when reporting intersection results. All reported assay results are reported as down hole width. Exploration intercepts have been determined based on geological characteristics such as vein frequency and alteration and grade distribution. Due to the highly variable style of mineralisation these intervals may include zones of relatively low grades.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Where an intersection incorporates short lengths of high grade results these intersections will be reported in addition to the aggregate value. These will typically take the form of ##.#m @ ##.##g/t including ##.#m @ ##.##g/t.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used for the reporting of these exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results:	Down hole widths have been quoted for stockwork veining. Estimated true widths have been quoted for shear lodes
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Stockwork mineralisation is observed in the fold nose and through the large BLC project, where no shear lodes are present to define the orientation of the lode, downhole widths have been given.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	Due to multiple styles of mineralisation, both estimated true widths for shear hosted lodes and downhole widths for stockwork have been provided,
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate plans and section have been included.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Both high and low grades have been reported accurately, clearly identified with the drill hole attributes and 'From' and 'To' depths.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No other material exploration data has been collected for this area.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	No metal equivalent values have been used for the reporting of these exploration results.

APPENDIX B: TABLE 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Further drilling will continue to test the BLC area to quantify the economic potential for a significant gold deposit during FY2026.

South Kalgoorlie: Hercules – 31 October 2025

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Sampling methods since 2019 undertaken by Northern Star at Hercules has consisted of reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD). Historical methods conducted since 1988 have included, rotary air blast (RAB), air core (AC), RC and DD. All RAB and AC holes were excluded from the estimate. Diamond core (NQ, HQ or PQ sized) was transferred to core trays for logging and sampling. Half/full core samples were nominated by the geologist, generally being around 1 m intervals however, sample widths do vary due to geological boundaries, ranging between approximately 10 cm and 120 cm. RC samples were collected from the cyclone at 1 m intervals via the use of a cone splitter that splits the samples into calico bags. Sample weights were typically 2 - 3 kg.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling for DD and RC drilling is carried out as specified within Northern Star sampling and QA/QC procedures as per industry standard. • RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1 m intervals to obtain a sample for assay. • RC meter intervals are delineated with painted markers on the drill rig mast to determine meters drilled. Bulk sample rejects are left on the sample pad to verify meters drilled for the hole. • Diamond core is aligned and measured by tape, comparing back to downhole core blocks consistent with industry practice. RC and DD core drilling was completed by previous holders to industry standard at that time (1988 - 2018).
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Historical DD and RC sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis methods include fire assay and unspecified methods. All samples were delivered to a commercial laboratory for assaying. Since 2019, samples for the purpose of exploration drilling were assayed using Fire Assay. From May 2024, all samples are assayed using Photon Assay analysis. For fire assayed results, samples are oven dried until a constant mass is reached. All samples are then processed through an Essa Jaw Crusher or a Boyd Crusher to 90% < 3 mm. The crushed sample is then pulverised in an LM5 pulveriser for a product of 90% passing < 75 µm. Approximately 250 – 300 g of the pulp is retained and a 50 g charge weight for fire assay is extracted from the pulp packet. Samples are fired, hammered and cupelled. Prills are placed in tubes, dissolved on hotplates and analysed using atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish with over-range dilutions used as required. For Photon assaying, the sample Is crushed to 85% passing 2 mm then split with a 500 g sub sample taken for analysis. Visible gold is observed in the core and coarse gold is characteristic.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Both RC and DD techniques were used to drill the Hercules deposit. Surface DD used PQ, HQ3 (triple tube), HQ and NQ2 techniques. Where possible, core is orientated using the Reflex ACT Core orientation system. RC Drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit, downsized to 5.25" at depth. Reverse circulation or mud-rotary pre-collars were drilled followed by NQ2 diamond tails. Pre-collar depth was determined in the drill design phase depending on the target been drilled and production constraints.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	For DD, all recovery is recorded by the drillers on core blocks. DD recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Recoveries average > 95%. RC recoveries were recorded by the NSR field technician during drilling. Recovery percentages then imported into the database. No historical recoveries have been recorded.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	For DD, core recoveries recorded by the drillers on core blocks are checked and compared to the measurements of the core by the geological team. Any issues are communicated back to the drilling contractor. RC recoveries were monitored by NSR field technicians and drill contractors. Lower recovery was returned during transported (1-10 m), however, returning to >90% once in fresh rock. Sample moisture content also documented by NSR field technician (moist, wet, dry). RC drilling sample weights were recorded for selected sample intervals and monitored for fluctuations against the expected sample weight. If samples were below the expected weight, feedback was given promptly to the RC driller to modify drilling practices to achieve the expected weights.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Lower recovery was returned during transported (1-10 m), however, returning to > 90% once in fresh rock. Sample moisture content also documented by NSR field technician (moist, wet, dry). Cyclone and sampling system cleaned at regular interval, especially after intersected clays within the first 10-20 m of each hole. Any historical relationship is not known.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship has been observed between recovery and grade. Any historical relationship is not known.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	All diamond core drilled by Northern Star were logged for regolith, lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Structural measurements of specific features were also taken through oriented zones (for DD core). Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness. Various SG measurements were taken. RC chips were sieved and washed in placed in chip trays. Chips were logged by qualified NSR geologist for regolith, lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and structure. All logging codes for regolith, lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation, and structure is entered into the acQuire database using suitable pre-set dropdown codes to remove the likelihood of human error.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	All recent core and chip samples that were logged are qualitative with mineralised zones assayed for quantitative measurements. Both RC chip and DD core trays are photographed in a wet state using Imago photographic software. Qualitative and quantitative logging of historical data varies in its completeness.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	In all instances, the entire drill hole is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	All regolith diamond core was fully sampled down to a depth where the core has been deemed competent enough to be sawn. The majority of the fresh diamond core were cut, and half the core taken for sampling, the remaining half stored for later use. Parts of the fresh core sections were full core sampled, due to the fissile nature, making it challenging to cut. No details available for historical core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Each RC hole was sampled at 1 m intervals directly off a rig-mounted cone splitter into separate pre-numbered calico bags. Pre-numbered calico bags containing the samples were despatched to the laboratory for assay. Samples were predominantly dry, with moisture content recorded by the NSR field technician. No sampling methods recorded for historical RC holes.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Preparation of NSR samples was conducted by a commercial laboratory and adhere to industry best practice. Sample preparation commenced with sorting, checking, and drying at 105° C to prevent sulphide breakdown. Samples are jaw crushed to a nominal 3 mm particle size. If the sample is greater than 3 kg, a Boyd crusher with rotary splitter is used to reduce the sample size to 3 kg at a nominal <3 mm particle size. For fire assay, the entire crushed sample (if less than 3 kg) or sub-sample is then pulverized to 85% to 90% passing 75 µm, using a LM5 bowl pulveriser. 300 g pulp sub-samples are then taken with an aluminium scoop and stored in labelled pulp packets for fire assay. The photon assay technique was introduced at Hercules in 2024. This process involves crushing samples to < 3 mm. 500 g of crushed material is then placed into single-use sample jar with appropriate weights and fill factors for photon assay analysis. Using a robotic shuttle, high energy x-rays are then fired at the sample causing excitation of atomic nuclei allowing detection of gold content. Photon analysis allows sampling of larger amounts of sample material providing a true bulk reading of gold content. The process is chemical free and non-destructive, samples are retained at the lab for a period of two months. The sample preparation is considered appropriate for the deposit. Best practice is assumed at the time of historical sampling.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Procedures are used to guide the selection of sample material in the field. Standard procedures are used for all processes within the laboratory. For fire assay samples, grind checks are performed at both the crushing stage (3 mm) and pulverising stage (75 µm), requiring 90% of material to pass through the relevant size. For photon assay samples, coarse grind checks at the crushing stage (3 mm) are carried out at a ratio of 1:25 samples by the robot. If the grind check is > 3 mm, the robot stops, and samples are looped back through and re-crushed. Sampling by previous holders assumed to be industry standard at the time.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate / second-half sampling.	For RC drilling, the entire hole was duplicated at the rig, by attaching a secondary pre-numbered calico bag to the cone splitter, in addition to the primary bag. These duplicates are used for internal NSR QA/QC with field duplicates taken on a ratio of 1 in 20. No field duplicates were taken from the diamond core samples. Details of field duplicates from historical RC and core is not known.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material been sampled.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	A 50 g fire assay charge is used with a lead flux in the furnace. The prill is totally digested by HCl and HNO3 acids before atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) determination for gold analysis. Fire assay is considered to report total gold content of the sample. For photon assay, the primary samples are analysed through ALS. For preparation, samples are oven dried at 105° C until dry. All samples are fed into a robot where the remaining sample preparation is automated. The robot weighs the samples, crushes the sample through the Boyd crusher to <3 mm. The crushed sample is then split through the smart linear splitter which calculates how to split each individual sample to achieve the 500 g quotient. The 500 g jar is analysed using PAA finish. Historical sampling includes fire assay and unknown methods.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation at Hercules.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Certified reference materials (CRMs) are inserted into the sample sequence randomly at a rate of 1 per 20 samples to ensure correct calibration. Any values outside of 3 standard deviations are investigated and, where appropriate, the relevant batch of samples are re-assayed with a new CRM. The decision to re-assay takes into account the geology, the expected grade and the actual grades present in the assay results. In the event of CRM failure, any decision not to re-assay must be confirmed with the Supervising Geologist and a justification must be recorded in QA/QC comments in the drillhole database. Blanks are inserted into the sample sequence at a rate of 1 per 20 samples. The insertion points are selected at random, except where high grade mineralisation is expected. In these cases, a blank is inserted after the high-grade sample to test for contamination. Results for blanks greater than 0.2 g/t are investigated, with affected samples re-assayed if appropriate. New pulps are prepared if anomalous results cannot be resolved. Barren flushes are regularly inserted after anticipated high gold grades. Blanks are inserted into the sample sequence at a rate of 1 per 20 samples, this is random, except where high-grade mineralisation is expected. Here, a Blank is inserted after the high-grade sample to test for contamination. Failures above 0.2 g/t are followed up, and re-assayed. New pulps are prepared if failures remain. Field duplicates were taken for RC samples on a ratio of 1 in 20. No field duplicates were submitted for recent diamond core samples. Laboratory performance was monitored using the results from the QA samples mentioned above. This was supplemented by the internal QA samples used by the laboratories, which included pulp duplicates, screen tests and CRMs. Coarse duplicates were selected for photon analysis on diamond core based on anticipated high gold grades. Laboratory preparation duplicates (check samples) are required at a rate of 1 per 20 samples, where 2 separate pulps are prepared from a singular submitted sample, using identical preparation techniques. The QA studies indicate that accuracy (CRMs) and precision (duplicates and repeats) are within industry accepted limits. Multiple reviews of QA processes were undertaken by previous operators for feasibility studies and grade control during mining and any QA issues identified were resolved at the time.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All significant intersections are verified by another Northern Star geologist during the drill hole validation process, and later by a Competent Person to be signed off.
	The use of twinned holes.	No Twinned holes were drilled for this data set. However, diamond drilling was used to verify previous RC intercepts to much success. Re-drilling of some of the drillholes has occurred due to issues downhole (e.g. bogged rods). These have been captured in the database as an 'A'. Re-drilled holes are sampled whilst the original drillhole is logged but not sampled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Geological logging and sampling are directly recorded into acQuire. Assay files are received in both .csv and .pdf formats, and both are filed in the company's cloud storage. Csv files are then loaded directly into the drillhole database using an acQuire importer object which includes a QA/QC form. Assay results must be manually approved by a geologist following QA/QC review before the results are stored in the database assay table.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments are made to this assay data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Drillhole collars from 2019 onwards were picked up by either differential GPS in the MGA94 Zone 51 map grid or by RTK-GPS in the MGA20 Zone 51 map grid. Downhole surveys were surveyed using the Axis Champ north seeking Gyroscopic continuous in-rod survey instrument. Holes are typically surveyed at 12 m intervals for DD. For RC, holes are typically surveyed every 12 m and 30m intervals down hole thereafter. This is followed by a continuous IN/OUT at the end of hole. Previous holders' survey accuracy and quality is unknown.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The data, including collar coordinates and survey azimuth, are exported and modelled in MGA94_51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control originally used site-based survey pickups in addition to a +/- 2 m resolution DTM derived from 20 cm stereo imagery.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drillhole spacing varies through the deposit. Data spacing for reporting of exploration results vary from 10 m to 350 m. Drillhole spacing is nominally 80 m x 80 m down to 20 m x 20 m in the main zones of mineralisation at the Hercules deposit.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacings in the ore lodes at Hercules are considered sufficient to support the definition of Mineral Resources and Reserves as applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Core is sampled to geology; sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. Compositing of the data to 1 m was used in the estimate. Historical RAB and AC sampling was typically composited to 2 or 4 m, most of the ore zone were sampled at 1 m intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Drilling methods since 2019 was oriented as close to perpendicular as practicable to the interpretation of mineralisation orientation. In late 2024, a drilling orientation study was completed at the Hercules deposit. An area of known high grade mineralisation was tested with close spaced drilling to improve the understanding vein orientation and of short-range grade variability within the orebody, enhancing confidence in the Indicated Mineral Resource.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the drilling orientation.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Prior to laboratory submission samples are stored by Northern Star Resources in a secure yard. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in a secure fenced compound, tracked through their chain of custody and via audit trails. Any damage to or loss of samples within each batch (e.g. total loss, spillage or obvious contamination), is reported to the Northern Star team in the form of a list of samples affected and detailing the nature of the problem(s).
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Any significant gold assay results are validated against RC chips or DD core to correlate to geology. Internal QA/QC reports are generated on an ongoing basis throughout the drill programs. Audits and inspections of the commercial assay lab are completed quarterly by the QA/QC geologist.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	All drill holes mentioned in this report are located within M15/469, which is held by Northern Star (South Kalgoorlie) Pty Ltd (100%), a wholly owned subsidiary of Northern Star Resources Limited. M15/469 is located approximately 25 km SW of Kalgoorlie WA. The Mining Lease has a 21-year term expiring on 27/11/2031 and is renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. All production on M15/469 is subject to a Western Australian State government NSR royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties. The Mining Lease is subject to a Pastoral Compensation Agreement between Woolibar Pastoral Station and Northern Star Resources Limited. The Mining Lease falls wholly within the Marlinyu Ghoorlie Registered Native Title Claim (WC2017/007). This Claim is currently before the tribunal for Determination. There are no Heritage Sites located within the area of the Mining Lease.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing and the licence to operate already exists.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Hercules deposit is a project generated by Northern Star Resources. The Hercules deposit is situated within the Penfolds camp, which includes the Fuji, Penfolds, Erebus, and Greenback deposits. Historically, these deposits have collectively produced over 60 koz of gold (during the mid-1990s and 2015) and are based on work previously undertaken by several different companies, which includes RAB/AC/RC/DD programs.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Hercules deposit is located 17 km west of the HBJ deposit and 35 km southwest of the Fimiston processing plant at KCGM. The deposit is situated in the Ora Banda domain, proximal to the Zuleika Shear Zone - approximately 35 km southwest of the Kundana gold camp. Regionally, the host rock of the deposit sits within the Black Flag Group on the contact of the Hercules Basalt. Locally, the Hercules sequence consists of the following, in order of youngest to oldest: <u>Hercules Volcaniclastic:</u> • Upper Polymictic Conglomerate. • Feldspathic Sandstone Sequence. • St. Helens Shale. • Hangingwall Volcaniclastic Sequence.

APPENDIX B: TABLE 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		o Coarse clastic member. o Fine-grained member. <u>Hercules Mafic:</u> • Hercules Footwall Basalt (amphibolite facies). Alteration in the host rock predates the gold endowment, overprinted by an amphibolite facies metamorphic assemblage of garnet-actinolite-epidote. The entire host sequence is folded into a sub-vertical orientation, both dipping, and younging to the east. Mineralisation is hosted within quartz-carbonate bearing gold veins with scheelite ± tourmaline with pyrrhotite > pyrite ± sphalerite ± arsenopyrite ± galena ± chalcopyrite Au-Vein intensity is strongest at the lithological contact between the basalt and volcaniclastic. Ore domaining constrains mineralisation by two factors: proximity to the Hercules Basalt – Black Flag contact, and vein intensity. Two dominant vein orientations + subordinate foliation-parallel vein set are present. Three orientations of quartz-carbonate veins are observed within the Hercules deposit with varying mineralisation contributions: • Primary contributor is the steeply, south dipping veins (60/170). • Subordinate contributor is the shallow, SSW dipping veins (20/200). • Minimal/no grade contributor is the foliation-parallel veining. Both the primary steep and subordinate shallow vein sets cross-cut each other therefore a timing relationship cannot be determined. High grade plunge is orthogonal to the steep vein orientation, situated where the lithology contact has a sinistral jog. Supergene mineralisation is also present and is modelled independently from the vein-hosted domains.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length.	A detailed summary of the drilling completed since February 2024 can be found in the appendix of this report. Holes drilled prior to February 2024 which are material to the understanding of these exploration results have been previously reported in detail.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Exclusion of the drill information will not detract from the understanding of the report.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No top-cutting is applied when reporting intersection results. All reported assay results have been length weighted to provide a true intersection width where possible. Exploration intercepts have been determined based on geological characteristics such as vein frequency and alteration and grade distribution. The primary lodes use a nominally cut-off grade of 1 g/t. Due to the highly variable style of mineralisation these intervals may include zones of relatively low grades. All significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 0.1 g/t. No high grade cut off has been applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Where present, higher-grade values are included in the intercepts table, with assays > 50 gram-metres stated on a separate row with text stating "including".
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used for the reporting of these exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	The mineralisation consists of stockwork and sheeted vein arrays contained within a 20-30 m wide mineralised envelope. The drill hole angles were predominantly orientated perpendicular to the mineralised envelope. Estimated true widths have been calculated for intersections of the known ore zones, based on existing knowledge of the nature of these structures.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Both the downhole width and estimated true width have been clearly specified when used.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Where mineralisation orientations are unknown, downhole lengths are reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate map and section are included in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Intercepts >10 gram-metres are reported in the attached table and low grades have been illustrated in the Hercules sections in the report.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All material exploration data has been reported within the report body.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further infill and extensional drilling are planned to define and the extend the deposit along strike and down dip.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Appropriate diagrams are included in the body of this report.

Carosue Dam: Whirling Dervish – 31 October 2025

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Sampling methods undertaken by Northern Star at Whirling Dervish have included reverse circulation drill holes (RC), diamond drill holes (DD) and RC grade control drilling within the pit, and diamond drilling and face chip sampling underground. Historic sampling methods conducted since 1991 have included aircore (AC), rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation and diamond drill holes.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling for diamond and RC drilling and face chip sampling is carried out as specified within Northern Star sampling and QA/QC procedures as per industry standard. RC chips and diamond core provide high quality representative samples for analysis. RC, RAB, AC and DD core drilling was completed by previous holders to industry standard at that time (1991- 2004).
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	RC chips are cone or riffle split and sampled into 1 m intervals, diamond core is NQ or HQ sized, sampled to 1 m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core and underground faces are chip sampled to geological boundaries (0.3-1.3 m). All methods are used to produce representative sample of less than 3 kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3 kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. Northern Star core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40 g or 50 g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. From July 2022 all samples are assayed using photon analysis. The sample Is crushed to 85% passing 2 mm then split with a 500 g sub sample taken for analysis (PAAU002). Some historic, in-pit, grade control RC chips were analysed in the Northern Star on site laboratory using a PAL (pulverise and leach) method. Visible gold is sometimes encountered in underground drill core and face samples. Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis methods include fire assay and unspecified methods.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Whirling Dervish was initially sampled by 35 AC holes, 159 RAB holes, 407 RC holes (assumed standard 5 ¼ "bit size) and 53 surface diamond HQ core and unknown diameter holes. Northern Star Resources Limited completed 51 surface RC pre-collar with NQ diamond tail drill holes (pre-collars averaging 193 m, diamond tails averaging 200 m) 1 deep surface diamond hole with 3 wedges (1633 m deep), 12 diamond geotechnical holes, 80 RC holes from both surface and within the pit, 4039 grade control RC holes within the pit, 927 NQ underground diamond drillholes and 2,797 underground face channel samples. Surface RC pre-collar and diamond tails were oriented using an Ezi-mark tool. Underground diamond drill holes are orientated using the Boart Longyear TruCore UPIX Tool. Some historic surface diamond drill core appears to have been oriented by unknown methods.
	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	RC sampling recoveries are recorded in the database as a percentage based on a visual weight estimate; no historic recoveries have been recorded.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery		Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Recoveries average >90%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC drilling daily rig inspections are carried out to check splitter condition, general site and address general issues. Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against depth given on the core blocks. UG faces are sampled from left to right across the face at the same height from the floor. During GC campaigns the sample bags weight versus bulk reject weight are compared to ensure adequate and even sample recovery. Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond drilling was sampled to industry standard at that time.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC drilling. Diamond drilling has high recoveries due to the competent nature of the ground meaning loss of material is minimal. Any historical relationship is not known.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Logging of RC chips and diamond drill core records lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles. All faces are photographed and mapped. Chips from all RC holes (exploration and GC) are stored in chip trays for future reference while remaining core is stored in core trays and archived on site. Core is photographed in both dry and wet state.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Geological data that requires description is qualitative, and where measured, such as structural and geotechnical data is quantitative. Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All diamond drillholes and exploration RC holes are logged in full. Every drill line is logged in grade control programs. Historical logging is approximately 95% complete.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	All drill core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side. Historic diamond drilling has been half core sampled.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	All exploration and GC RC samples are cone or riffle split. Occasional wet samples are encountered; increased air capacity is routinely used to aid in keeping the sample dry when water is encountered. Historic AC, RAB and RC drilling was sampled using spear, grab, riffle, and unknown methods.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of diamond core and RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 90% passing 75 microns. The photon assay technique was introduced in 2022. This process involves crushing samples to < 3 mm. 500 g of crushed material is then placed into single-use sample jars. Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are satisfactory. Sampling by previous holders assumed to be industry standard at the time.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate / second-half sampling.	Duplicate sampling is carried out at a rate of 1:10 for exploration drilling and 1:20 for GC drilling and is sampled directly from the on-board splitter on the rig. These are submitted for the same assay process as the original samples and the laboratory are unaware of such submissions. Sampling by previous holders assumed to be industry standard at the time.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	RC chip samples, grade control chip samples and diamond core were analysed until July 2022 by external laboratories using a 40 g or 50 g fire assay with AAS finish. These methods are considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and are total digest methods. In July 2022 the photon assay technique was utilised at ALS. All samples are fed into a robot where the remaining sample preparation is automated. The robot weighs the samples, crushes the sample through the Boyd crusher to <3 mm. The crushed sample is then split through the smart linear splitter which calculates how to split each individual sample to achieve the 500 g quotient. The 500 g jar is analysed using PAA finish. Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia, B/ETA and unknown methods.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation at Karari-Dervish
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Certified reference material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into every drillhole at a rate of 1:25 for exploration RC and DD, and 1:40 for GC drilling. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. QA/QC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QA/QC data is reported monthly. Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. QA/QC data analysis demonstrates sufficient accuracy and precision. Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	No specific twinned holes have been drilled at Karari-Dervish but grade control drilling has confirmed the width and grade of previous exploration drilling.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is collated in a set of excel templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure acQuire database with inbuilt validation functions. Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Northern Star acQuire database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Exploration drillholes are located using a Leica 1200 GPS with an accuracy of +/- 10 mm. Drillhole collars within the pit and immediate surrounds are picked up by company surveyors using a Trimble R8 GNSS (GPS) with an expected accuracy of +/-8 mm. All underground drillhole collars are picked up by company surveyors using a Leica TS15i (total station) with an expected accuracy of +/-2 mm. Downhole surveys are carried out using the DeviFlex RAPID continuous inrod survey instrument taking readings every 5 seconds, In and Out runs and reported in 3 m intervals, survey accuracy +-3:1000. A number of drillholes have also been gyroscopically surveyed. Previous holders' survey accuracy and quality is unknown
	Specification of the grid system used.	A local grid system (KarariDervish) is used. The two point conversion to MGA_GDA94 zone 51 is KDEast KDNorth RL MGAEast MGANorth RL Point 1 2986.31 7233.832 0 438346.166 6663021.817 0 Point 2 3010.884 9675.445 0 438370.5380 6665462.457 0 Historic data is converted to the Karari-Dervish local grid upon export from the database.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control originally used site based survey pickups in addition to Kevron aerial photogrammetric surveys with +/- 5 m resolution. Pre mining, new and more detailed topography has since been captured and will be used in future updates and for subsequent planning purposes.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The nominal spacing for exploration drilling is 25 m x 25 m up to 80x80 m
	Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC classifications applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. Some historic RAB and RC sampling was composited into 3-4 m samples with areas of interest re-sampled to 1 m intervals. It is unknown at what threshold this occurred.
Orientation of data in relation to	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The majority of drillholes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No significant sampling bias is thought to occur due to orientation of drilling in regard to mineralised structures.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are prepared on site under supervision of Northern Star Resources geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory personnel. Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	An internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QA/QC procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Whirling Dervish pit is located on M28/166 and M31/220, while near mine exploration has been carried out on M28/245. The tenements are held by Northern Star (Carosue Dam) Pty Ltd (100%), a wholly owned subsidiary of Northern Star Resources Limited. The tenements are located approximately 108km NE of Kalgoorlie WA. Mining Leases M28/166 and M31/220 have a 21-year life (held until 2041) and are renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. Mining Lease M28/245 has a 21 year life (held until 2029) and is renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. M28/166 and M31/220 are the subject of two caveats (51H/067 and 64H/067 respectively). All production is subject to a Western Australian state government NSR royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties. The tenements are subject to the Pinjin Pastoral Compensation Agreement. Mining Lease M31/220 is subject to the Gindalbie Pastoral Compensation Agreement. The tenements are affected by the Nyalpa Pirniku (WCD2023/002) Native Title Determination. There are no registered Aboriginal Heritage sites within Mining Lease M28/166. Four registered Aboriginal Heritage Sites are located on M31/220 (Place ID's 16706, 16707, 16805, and 16806).
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing and the licence to operate already exists.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Carosue Dam project area in which the Whirling Dervish deposit is located has been subjected to extensive gold exploration by numerous companies since 1991. Airborne geophysics conducted by Aberfoyle Resources in 1997 highlighted numerous targets in the project area with subsequent RAB drilling intersecting the Whirling Dervish mineralisation and an extensive RC campaign confirming it. Oriole Resources obtained the project in 1998 and, through wholly owned subsidiary company PacMin, completed closely spaced RC drilling to develop the resource through to reserve status. Sons of Gwalia carried out minor drilling before their collapse and takeover of the project by St Barbara.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Whirling Dervish deposit sits along the regional NNW-trending Keith-Kilkenny fault zone within the eastern edge of the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt. The Whirling Dervish deposit is off-set approximately 500 m to the North of Karari by the Osman fault. The deposits are lithologically and structurally controlled and have been offset along a series of major faults running NE-SW and NW-SE, as well as intruded by large lamprophyre units post mineralisation. The lithology comprises primarily of intermediate felsic volcaniclastic sandstones, intermediate tuffs and intermediate porphyry units intruded by granites of varying composition, with stratigraphy dipping generally to the east at approx. 60 degrees. Mineralisation is dominated by pyrite and hosted in broad hematite altered sandstone units with a central high grade siliceous core light-moderately dipping to the North.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length.	All material data is periodically released on the ASX

APPENDIX B: TABLE 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	The exclusion of any information is deemed immaterial and does not distract from the understanding of this report. Excluded material is predominantly grade control in nature that was received since the merger of Northern Star Resources Limited and Saracen Mineral Holdings, with all material subsequently mined.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	All significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 1 g/t. No high grade cut off has been applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 0.5 m and maximum width of 3 m for internal dilution. Where stand out higher grade zone exist with in the broader mineralised zone, the higher grade interval is reported also.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Previous announcements included sufficient detail to clearly illustrate the geometry of the mineralisation and the recent drilling. All results are reported as downhole lengths.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Previous announcements included sufficient detail to clearly illustrate the geometry of the mineralisation and the recent drilling. All results are reported as downhole lengths.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Previous announcements included sufficient detail to clearly illustrate the geometry of the mineralisation and the recent drilling. All results are reported as downhole lengths.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	An appropriate map is included in this report. The map is a long section of the main Whirling-Dervish lode (Bushmills). A long section is deemed the most transparent method of communicating the grade continuity and geometry of the lode.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All results from previous campaigns have been reported, irrespective of success or not.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No substantive data acquisition has been completed in recent times.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Additional drilling is expected over the coming year to identify potential extensions to mineralisation at depth and to clarify the position of the Osman fault.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The map that accompanies this release shows where the possible extensions to mineralisation are, as well the main offsetting structure (Osman Fault).

Jundee: Underground – 31 October 2025

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	This deposit is sampled by diamond drilling (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling completed by previous operators. DD - Sampled sections are generally NQ2 or BQ. Core sample intervals are defined by the geologist to honour geological boundaries ranging from 0.3 to 1.2 m in length. RC - Rig-mounted static cone splitter used, with sample falling through a riffle splitter or inverted cone splitter, splitting the sample in 87.5/12.5 ratio. 12.5% Off-split retained. 87.5% split sampled using 'pipe' or 'spear' sampling tool. Generally sampled as 4 m composites. 1 m composites (12% split) were sent for further analysis if any 4 m composite values returned a gold value > 0.1 g/t or intervals containing alteration/mineralisation failed to return a significant 4m composite assay result. RC and DD sampling by previous operators are to industry standard at that time often using 1 m samples after initial 4 m composites. It is unknown what grade threshold triggers the 1 m re-samples. The greater majority (>90%) of samples used for Reserve and Resource estimates are DD.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Core is aligned and measured by tape, comparing back to downhole core blocks consistent with industry practice. RC and surface core drilling completed by previous operators to industry standard at that time.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Diamond drilling completed to industry standard using varying sample lengths (0.3 to 1.2 m) based on geological intervals, which are then crushed and pulverised to produce a ~200 g pulp sub sample to use in the assay process. Diamond core samples are fire assayed (30 g charge). Visible gold is occasionally encountered in core. RC sampling to industry standard at the time of drilling.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	RC – Reverse circulation drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer and a 130 mm diameter bit. Previous operators surface diamond drilling carried out by using both HQ2 or HQ3 or PQ2 (triple tube) and NQ2 (standard tube) techniques. Sampled sections are generally NQ2. Core is routinely orientated using the ORI-shot device.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	RC – Approximate recoveries are sometimes recorded as percentage ranges based on a visual and weight estimate of the sample. DD – Recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core verses drilled intervals.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Diamond drilling practice results in high core recovery due to the competent nature of the ground. RC and diamond drilling by previous operators are to industry standard at that time.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade, diamond drill sample recovery is very high.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Core and chip samples have been logged by qualified geologist to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Percussion holes logging was carried out on a metre-by-metre basis and at the time of drilling. Surface core and RC logging completed by previous operators assumed to be to industry standard.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is qualitative and quantitative, and all core is photographed wet (some older core is pre-digital, photos not all reviewed). Visual estimates of sulphide, quartz and alteration as percentages.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of the drill core is logged. 100% of RC drilling is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	DD - Resource definition drilling uses NQ2: Core is half cut with an Almonté diamond core saw. Sample intervals are defined by a qualified geologist to honour geological boundaries. The left half is archived. ▪ Grade Control drilling uses half core NQ2 or BQ: Whole core sampling. Sample intervals are defined by a qualified geologist to honour geological boundaries. All mineralised zones are sampled, plus associated visibly barren material in contact with mineralised zones. Core is sampled on the width of the geological/mineralised structure in recognized ore zones. The minimum sample length is 0.3 m while the maximum is 1.2 m. Total weight of each sample generally does not exceed 5 kg. For pre-Northern Star Resources (NSR) and prior operator's samples, best practice of the time is assumed.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC – Cyclone mounted riffle splitter or inverted cone splitter. Pre NSR, RC sub sampling assumed to be at industry standard at that time.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Following drying at 100°C to constant mass, all samples below approximately 4 kg are totally pulverised in LM5's to nominally 85% passing a 75µm screen. The very few samples generated above 4 kg are crushed to <6 mm and riffle split first prior to pulverisation. In 2012, Francois-Bongarcon (Agoratek International) conducted a heterogeneity studies, audit of site laboratory, and audit of plant samplers. Confirmed that the sampling protocol currently in use are appropriate to the mineralisation encountered and should provide representative results.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		For RC samples, all drying at 100°C to constant mass, all samples below approximately 4 kg are totally pulverised in LM5's to nominally 85% passing a 75µm screen. The very few samples generated above 4 kg are crushed to <6 mm and riffle split first prior to pulverisation. For RC samples, no formal heterogeneity study has been carried out or monographed. An informal analysis suggests that the sampling protocol currently in use are appropriate to the mineralisation encountered and should provide representative results. For pre-NSR samples, best practice is assumed.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Repeat analysis of pulp samples (for all sample types – diamond, RC, rock and soil) occurs at an incidence of 1 in 20 samples. RC drilling by previous operators to industry standard at that time.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate / second-half sampling.	Field duplicates, i.e., other half of cut core, have not been routinely assayed. RC drilling by previous operators assumed to be to industry standard at that time.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	For the majority of drill core samples, gold concentration is determined by fire assay using the lead collection technique with a 30 g sample charge weight with an AAS or PMAES finish is used to be considered as total gold. In 2021 Photon analysis was introduced at Jundee, the sample is crushed to 85% passing 2 mm then split with a 500 g sub sample taken for analysis. RC drilling by previous operators to industry standard at the time.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Not applicable to this report.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The QA/QC protocols used include the following for all drill samples: ▪ Commercially prepared certified reference materials (CRM) are inserted at an incidence of 1 in 30 samples. The CRM used is not identifiable to the laboratory, ▪ QA/QC data is assessed on import to the database and reported monthly, quarterly and yearly. ▪ The laboratory QA/QC protocols used include the following for all drill samples: ▪ Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs at an incidence of 1 in 20 samples, ▪ Screen tests (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) are undertaken on 1 in 50 samples, ▪ The laboratories' own standards are loaded into the database, ▪ The laboratory reports its own QA/QC data monthly. ▪ In addition to the above, ~ 3% of samples are sent to a check laboratory. Samples for check -assay are selected automatically from holes, based on the following criteria: grade above 1 g/t or logged as a mineralised zone or is followed by feldspar flush or blank. ▪ Failed standards are generally followed up by re-assaying a second 30 g pulp sample of samples between the failed standard and the next sequenced standard by the same method at the primary laboratory. Re-assays are dependent on grades above 0.1 g/t. Both the accuracy component (CRM's and third-party checks) and the precision component (duplicates and repeats) of the QA/QC protocols are thought to demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. QA/QC protocols for Surface RC and diamond drilling by some previous operators is assumed to be industry standard.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections are verified by the Senior Resource Geologist.
	The use of twinned holes.	There are no purpose-drilled twinned holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary Data imported into Acquire database using semi-automated or automated data entry. Hard copies of NSR and previous operators, core assays and surveys are stored at site. Visual checks are part of daily use of the data in Vulcan and Leapfrog software. Data from previous operators thoroughly vetted and imported to Acquire database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The first gold assay is almost always utilised for any Mineral Resource estimation. Exceptions occur when evidence from re-assaying and/or check-assaying dictates. A systematic procedure utilizing several re-assays and/or check assays is in place to determine when the final assay is changed from the first gold assay. Some minor adjustments have been made to overlapping data.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Collar positions are recorded using conventional survey methods based on Leica TS15 3" total stations and Trimble R10 GNSS instruments. The location of each station is referenced to state-wide network of Standard Survey Marks (SSM) established and coordinated by the Department of Land Administration (WA Government). Where regional drill hole positions are distant from the SSM network the worldwide Global Navigational Satellite System (GNSS) network is used. Positional checks are carried out using a combination of existing known positions (usually based on prominent landmarks) and grid referenced information such as ortholinear rectified photogrammetry based on the Australian Map Grid 1994 (MGA94_51). Collar coordinates are recorded in MGA94 or Local Jundee Grid (JUNL4) dependant on the location and orientation of orebodies. Cross checks were made on the survey control points and data in June 2005. Collar information is stored in both local coordinates and MGA94 coordinate in the drilling database. In-mine drill-hole collars are normally accurate to 10 cm. Multi shot cameras and gyro units were used for down-hole survey or were validated by Geologists. Previous drilling has been set out and picked up in both national and local grids using a combination of GPS and Survey instruments and are assumed to be to industry standards.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Collar coordinates are recorded in MGA94 Zone 51 (AMG GN) and Local Jundee Grid (JUNL4) dependant on the location and orientation of orebodies. The difference between Jundee mine grid (GN) and magnetic north (MN) as of 31 March 2021 is 37º 58' 07" and the difference between magnetic north (MN) and true north (TN) is 1º 02' 00". The difference between true north (TN) and MGA94 Zone 51 (AMG GN) is 1º 06' 26". The difference between true north and GDA is zero.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is from Digital Elevation Contours (DEM) 2010, 1 m contour data and site surveyed pit pickups.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	All Ore Reserves are based on a maximum drill hole spacing of 40 m x 40 m. All Mineral Resources are based on a maximum of 80 m x 80 m.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Ore Reserves are generally based on 20 m x 20 m drilling up to a maximum of 40 m x 40 m. Mineral Resources are generally based on 40 m x 40 m drilling up to a maximum of 80 m x 80 m. The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish geological and/or grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and classifications to be applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Core is sampled to geology; sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. RC samples initially taken as 4 m composites to be replaced by 1 m samples if any 4 m composite values returned a gold value > 0.1 g/t or intervals containing alteration/mineralisation failed to return a significant 4 m composite assay result.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The orientation of sampling is generally perpendicular to the main mineralisation trends. The orientation achieves unbiased sampling of all possible mineralisation and the extent to which this is known.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The drill orientation to mineralised structures biases the number of samples per drill hole. It is not thought to make a material difference in the Mineral Resource estimation. As the opportunity arises, better angled holes are infill drilled.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples are selected, cut and bagged in tied numbered calico bags, and placed in large sample cages with a sample submission sheet. The cages are either sent to the site laboratory for sample preparation and then sent to Perth for final analysis or are transported direct via freight truck to Perth, with consignment note and receipted by external and independent laboratory. All sample submissions are documented, and all assays are returned via email. Sample pulp splits from the site lab are stored at the Jundee mine site and those from the Intertek Maddington Lab in Perth are stored at the Maddington Lab Pre NSR operator sample security assumed to be similar and adequate.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	In 2006, Maxwell conducted an audit of all Jundee data. In 2012, Francois-Bongarcon (Agoratek International) conducted a heterogeneity studies, audit of site laboratory, and audit of plant samplers. Both audits found the sampling techniques and data to be adequate. All recent NSR sample data has been extensively QA/QC reviewed both internally and externally. Pre NSR data audits found to be minimal regarding QA/QC though in line with industry standards of the time. During 2018, 2019, and 2020 Zaremus Pty Ltd conducted an audit of the site laboratory and audit of the external laboratories. Both audits found the laboratory procedures and performance to be adequate. All recent NSR sample data has been extensively QA/QC reviewed both internally and externally.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Jundee project consists of 62 granted Mining Leases and 1 Mining Lease Application, and 1 General Purpose Lease covering a total of approximately 43,859 HA. All granted Leases are registered in the name of Northern Star Resources Limited with the Mining Lease Application beneficially owned by Northern Star. Jundee also includes 13 Exploration Licences, 1 General Purpose Lease and 1 Prospecting Licence. The project also includes 28 Miscellaneous Licences, 4 Groundwater Licences, a pipeline Licence and the Jundee Pastoral Lease. These cover the Borefields, roads, airstrip and gas pipeline. There are no heritage issues with the current operation. The Land use agreement between Northern Star Resources Limited and Tarlka Matuwa Piarku (Aboriginal Corporation) (TMPAC) dated 25/06/2024 supersedes the The Wiluna Land Access Agreement 2004 and the Wiluna Claim Heritage Agreement 2004, with the Nagaanyatarra Lands Council.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	All leases and licences to operate are granted and in the order for between 3 and 20 years.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Data relevant to this Mineral Resource was predominantly NSR (Northern Star Resources), who have operated the mine since July 1, 2014. The Jundee/Nimary Deposits were discovered in the late 1980's/early 1990's after LAG and soil sampling by Mark Creasy (Jundee) and Hunter Resources (Nimary) identified large surface gold anomalies. The deposits were drilled out over the following years by Eagle Mining (which took over Hunter Resources), and Great Central Mines (which formed a joint venture with Creasy and later purchased his share). Open pit operations commenced in mid-1995, with the first gold poured in December 1995. Great Central Mines assumed full control of the field with its successful takeover of Eagle Mining in mid-1997. Great Central Mines was later taken over by Normandy in mid-2000, which in turn was taken over by Newmont in early-2002. All previous work is accepted and assumed to industry standard at that time.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Jundee is an Archean lode-gold mineralised deposit that is part of the Northern Yandal Greenstone belt. Gold mineralisation is controlled by a brittle fracture system, is commonly fracture-centred predominantly hosted in dolerite and basalt. Mineralisation can be disseminated or vein style host.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length.	DD and RC holes have been used in the mineral resource. It is not practical to summarise all the holes here in this release. Future drill hole data will be periodically released or when a result materially changes the economic value of the project.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	All relevant information within appropriate ASX announcements.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Weighted average grade applied for intercepts tables. Results already incorporated in MRE and not impacted by results in this table.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Method not recorded. Generally compositing of high grade results guided by geological boundaries and a "waste" cutoff.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not Applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results:	Results have been reported as downhole lengths, not true widths. Results have already been incorporated into the resource.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Not reported. Results already incorporated in MRE, taking geometry into account.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not reported. Results already incorporated in MRE, taking geometry and intercept angle into account.

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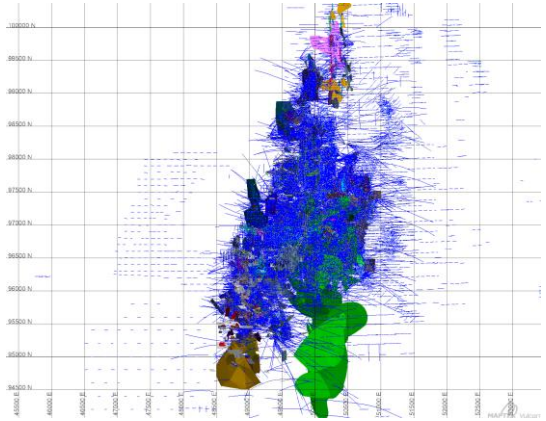
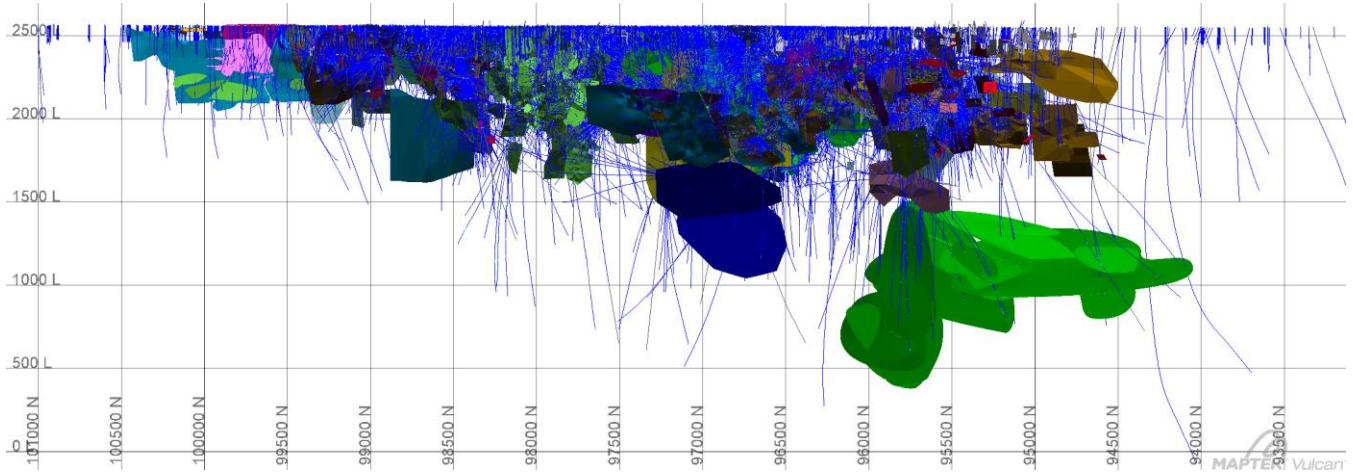
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	All drilling for Jundee UG is shown below section 2.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All drilling for Jundee UG is shown below section 2.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No other meaningful data to report.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further extensional and definition drilling is planned for FY26 from both underground and surface positions.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Representative diagrams are attached to this report.

JUNDEE UNDERGROUND - REPRESENTATIVE PLAN & LONG SECTION

Plan View - Jundee deposits with drill hole traces.



Long Section View - Jundee deposits with drill hole traces. Wireframes denote major mineralised structures.



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Thunderbox: Wonder – 31 October 2025

(All results from Wonder West and Wonder North are reported under the Wonder Project. For simplicity, they are collectively referred to as 'Wonder' throughout this report.)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Northern Star Resources has completed reverse circulation drilling (RC) and diamond (DD) drilling at Wonder. Sampling methods undertaken at Wonder by previous owners have included rotary air blast (RAB), (RC), and diamond drillholes (DD). Limited historical data has been provided by previous owners.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling for RC and DD drilling is carried out as specified within Northern Star Resources sampling and QA/QC procedures as per industry standard. RC chips and diamond core provide high quality representative samples for analysis. RC, RAB and DD core drilling is assumed to have been completed by previous holders to industry standard at that time (1992- 2019).
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	RC Chips are cone split and sampled into 1 m intervals with total sample weights under 3 kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. Diamond core is HQ or NQ sized, sampled to 1 m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core to give sample weights under 3 kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3 kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. Between 2021 and 2023 Northern Star commenced assay by Photon Analysis across majority of its operations. This method requires a sample to be crushed with 85% passing 2 mm then split into a 500 g sub-sample for analysis. Quality checks using Certified Reference Material and blank material are completed. No current external checks are completed for Photon Analysis. All RAB, RC and DD and sampling is assumed to have been carried out to industry standard at that time. The majority of recent drillholes have been riffle or cone split to provide 1 m samples for analysis. Older drillholes have been sampled via spear sampling or unknown methods. Analysis methods include fire assay and unknown methods.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Historic drilling included 1335 RAB holes, 772 RC holes (assumed standard 5 ¼" face sampling hammer bit) 62 RC collar/diamond tail holes, 1228 grade control drillholes and 21 NQ and unknown diameter diamond drillholes. In the period since the previous resource estimate release Northern Star Resources completed 42 diamond holes and 8 RC drillholes at Wonder North. The RC rig was equipped with an external auxiliary booster utilizing a 5.5-inch diameter RC hammer. Diamond drilling was orientated using a Reflex ACT 3 orientation unit. It is unknown if historic diamond drill core was oriented.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Recoveries for RC drilling are recorded as a percentage based on a visual weight estimate. Historic recoveries have not been recorded
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	During RC drilling daily rig inspections are carried out to check splitter condition, general site and address general issues. It is unknown what, if any, measures were taken to ensure sample recovery and representivity.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC drilling. Diamond drilling has high recoveries meaning loss of material is minimal. Any historical relationship is not known.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Logging of RC chips and DD core has recorded lithology, mineralogy, texture and colour, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles. Chips from all RC holes are stored in chip trays for future reference. Some historic diamond drilling has been geotechnically logged to provide data for geotechnical studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Core has been photographed in both dry and wet state. It is unknown if historic diamond core was photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drillholes completed by Northern Star Resources have been logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	All drill core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	The sampling method for historic drill core is half or quarter core sampled, with some remaining unknown

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All RC samples are cone split. Occasional wet samples are encountered.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The sampling methods for the historic RAB and RC drilling include cone split, riffle split, spear and grab sampling as well as some unknown methods
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate / second-half sampling.	The sample preparation of RC chips and DD core adheres to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 90% passing 75 microns.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sampling techniques for historic RAB, RC and DD drilling are unknown, best practice is assumed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	RC chip and diamond core samples are analysed by an external laboratory using a 40 g fire assay with AAS finish. This method is considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and is a total digest method.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Methods for historic RC, RAB and DD drilling included fire assay, aqua regia and unknown methods.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Certified reference material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into every drillhole at a rate of 1:25 for RC and DD drilling. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. Northern Star performs assay by Photon Analysis across majority of its operations. This method requires a sample to be crushed with 85% passing 2 mm then split into a 500 g sub-sample for analysis. Quality checks using Certified Reference Material and blank material are completed. No current external checks are completed for Photon Analysis. QA/QC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QA/QC data is reported monthly. Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure crush size of 85% passing 2 m is achieved. The laboratory performs a number of internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. QA/QC data analysis demonstrates sufficient accuracy and precision. Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel
	The use of twinned holes.	No holes are twinned. Selected holes were drilled in close proximity to historic holes to replicate anomalous zones
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is collated in a set of excel templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure acQuire database with inbuilt validation functions.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Northern Star Resources acQuire database
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Drillholes are located using a Trimble R10 GPS/GNSS with an accuracy of +/- 10 mm horizontally and +/- 15 mm vertically. Downhole surveys are carried out using a hired Reflex EZ-gyro or Axis -Champion by the respective drilling companies on a regular basis, between 10-30 m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Some historic drillholes were surveyed via Eastman or gyroscopically surveyed and many survey methods remain unknown.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	MGA Zone 51 grid coordinate system is used
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	160 x 160 m down to 40x40 is the nominal spacing for drilling
	Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The drilling is distributed and spaced such that geological and grade continuity can be established to estimate the mineral resource and ore reserve appropriately. The mineralisation is continuous over 1500 m strike length, therefore the 40 m x 40 m exploration drill spacing effectively defines the continuity.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	RC pre-collars were composited into 4 m zones with anomalous areas resampled into 1 m samples Some historic RAB and RC drilling was sampled with 3-4 m composite samples. Anomalous zones were resampled at 1 m intervals in some cases; it is unknown at what threshold this occurred.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Drillholes are drilled perpendicular to the shear zone and hence intersects dominant structures within the deposit type.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	All drilling from surface has been drilled as close to perpendicular as possible. This has reduced the risk of introducing a sampling bias as far as possible.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are prepared on site under supervision of Northern Star Resources geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory personnel.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Wonder resources are located on M37/513 held by Northern Star (SR Mining) Pty Ltd which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Northern Star Resources Ltd. Mining Lease 37/513 has a 21-year life held until 2042 and is renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. M37/513 is subject to a 1.5% of the Royalty Base payable to International Royalty Corporation. The tenement lies within the Darlot Native Title Claim area. The tenement is subject to one third party royalty and one caveat (118H/067). All production is subject to a Western Australian State Government NSR royalty of 2.5%. The tenement is subject to a pastoral compensation agreement between Northern Star (Thunderbox) Pty Ltd and Weebo Station.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	No impediments to operating on the Mining Lease are known to exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Bundarra Project area has been subject to over a century of small-scale mining and gold prospecting, much of which has no record. Modern gold exploration first started in the mid-1990's with Mt Edon Gold Mines conducting systematic exploration over the area which resulted in definition of the Wonder prospect. Pacmin Mining Corporation Ltd held the project between 1996 and 2000 and completed resource drilling and modelling. Sons of Gwalia purchased Pacmin Mining in 2000, acquiring access to Wonder in the sale. Following further resource drilling, Sons of Gwalia started mining activities at Wonder from 2002 to 2003 before the company become insolvent in 2004. St Barbara acquired Wonder as part of a larger project purchase, eventually selling the project to Terrain Minerals in 2006. Between 2006 and 2011, Terrain Minerals conducted additional resource drilling, modelling and detailed scoping studies for both open pit and underground mining. In 2011 the project was sold to SR Mining. In 2012, Blight Resources acquired 33.5% stake in SR Mining which included exploration rights at Wonder. Between 2012 and 2019, Bligh Resource undertook further resource drilling and modelling but no mining activities occurred. Northern Star Resources Ltd purchased the project in 2019. Overall, historic exploration has defined the geological controls on mineralisation and extent of the gold system at Wonder.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Bundarra is in the Murrin Domain of the Kurnalpi Terrain. The geology is characterised by large volumes of tonalites and granodiorite with assimilated rafts of mafic xenoliths from the greenstone in which the tonalite laccolith intruded. The Bundarra tonalities have been intruded by a number of Andesites, Lamprophyres and fractionated intrusions such as "mafic granites". Cutting across the tonalites is the NW trending Wonder Shear which dips steeply to the NE. It controls the main mineralised packages that stretches ~1,500 m. Quartz veining with chlorite + sericite alteration is closely associated with mineralisation. Geological and structural evidence suggests an overall southerly plunge to the mineralisation, which is indicative of the regional geology.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length.	DD and RC holes have been used in the mineral resource. It is not practical to summarise all the holes here in this release. Future drill hole data will be periodically released or when a result materially change the economic value of the project.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Exclusion of the drilling information will not detract from the reader's view of the report.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	All significant intercepts have been weighted by an estimated true width of intersect with a minimum Au grade of 0.5g/t for RC and DD drilling. No high grade cut off has been applied.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 1 m and maximum width of 3 m for internal dilution.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	This announcement includes sufficient detail to clearly illustrate the geometry of the mineralisation and the recent drilling.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	All drilling from surface has been drilled as close to perpendicular as possible. This has reduced the risk of introducing a sampling bias as far as possible.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	All results are reported as estimated true width intersection lengths.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	All significant exploration results released by Northern Star Resources are accompanied by the appropriate diagrams and maps at the time of the release.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All results from the recent campaign have been reported, irrespective of success or not. In the event of extremely high assay results a smaller inclusion sub-set interval shall be provided.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	A recent drone magnetic survey was conducted over the exploration area highlighting prospective anomaly's for future exploration. Metallurgical, bulk density and waste rock characterisation studies were completed. Groundwater and geotechnical studies are underway.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Northern Star Resources is planning follow-up drilling to test depth and strike extensions of mineralisation at the Golden Wonder prospect, southeast of the Wonder North and Wonder West project area. Ongoing underground extension and infill drilling will also continue at Wonder North and Wonder West
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Appropriate diagrams and maps of future extensions and work are available in the appropriate ASX announcements.

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Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	The Pogo deposits were sampled using diamond and reverse circulation drill holes (DD, RC) completed from both surface and underground campaigns drilled between 1994 and 2025. Other sampling methods employed in sampling the Pogo vein systems include production drill chip sampling (sludge sampling) and daily underground face chip sampling.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Diamond and face channel sampling are sampled based on geological and mineralisation boundaries identified by the geologists during logging and mapping. Diamond sampling intervals are set at a minimum sample size of 1.0 ft (0.3 m) and a maximum sampled interval of 4 ft (1.2 m). Underground RC drilling is sampled on regular 5 ft intervals (1.5 m). Face channel sampling spray-marked then sampled on 1 ft to 5 ft lengths across the entire width of the vein (where practicable). Material is also sampled either side in non-vein material contiguous with the veins. The sampling lengths are measured and plotted on face mapping with assays once received for record keeping and validation.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Industry standard sampling methods are used at Pogo. DD core, is the predominant sampling method, supplemented to a lesser extent with underground RC chips. All drill core is comprehensively logged and intervals for sampling selected based on geological and mineralogical observations. Where practicable, samples are not collected across lithological or mineralisation boundaries. Sampling protocols at Pogo vary dependent on the purpose of the drill hole: ▪ Exploration Core Drilling: Holes drilled for non-resource conversion purposes are cut using an Almonte core saw and half core submitted for analysis. The non-assayed portion of the core is stored on-site for a period of five years. ▪ Infill DD drilling for defining or converting Resources to a higher confidence category are whole core sampled, with the non-assayed portion of the core disposed of.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		For fire assay analysis samples are crushed to 85% passing 2 mm. A 250 g split is taken of all sample types, including sludge hole samples, which is then pulverised to 90% passing 75 µm. A 30 g sub-sample of the pulp sample is then selected for fire assay, followed by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) with a gravimetric finish. The on-site lab utilises fire assay with gravimetric finish (FAGF). For PhotonAssay analysis samples are crushed to 70% passing 2 mm to produce a ~500 g sample for analysis.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Drilling has been carried out from both surface and underground. Underground drilling is completed predominantly using NQ2 (50.6 mm core diameter) or BQ (36.4 mm core diameter) holes, however larger HQ (63.5 mm diameter core) and PQ (85.0 mm core diameter) holes are completed for long exploration drill holes or when poor ground conditions are encountered. Surface drill holes are typically collared using PQ / HQ diameter and reduced to NQ2/NQ2 where necessary. Underground RC drilling is completed using a 4.5-inch diameter face sampling hammer. RC samples are collected directly from the inner return tube on the rig, via a rotating cone splitter to produce a ~3 kg sub sample from 5 ft sample lengths. Core drilled between 2009 and 2017 was generally not oriented. Since 2018, orienting of exploration drill holes and select production drill programs using the Reflex Act III tool was introduced. Face channel sampling is spray-marked for the channel line and vein contacts. The vein and surrounding material are then sampled on 1 ft – 5 ft lengths by scaling material using a rock hammer or scaling bar onto a tarp, with the material then collected into a sample bag. The sampling lengths are measured and plotted on face mapping with assays once received for record keeping and validation.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Core recovery is recorded for all DD holes. Recovery is measured and recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core verses drilled intervals. All data is saved in AcQuire software. In general, recovery is high through mineralised zones due to the competent nature of the quartz vein. In structurally complex zones, recoveries and core loss results vary. Core preparation and geotechnical logging procedures are in place for the continual assessment of results.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Core is processed at the Pogo core processing facility. For DD holes, contractors adjust their rate of drilling and method if recovery issues arise. All recovery is recorded by the drillers on core blocks. This is checked and compared to the measurements of the core by the geological team. Any issues are communicated back to the drilling contractor and supervising geologist.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Recent studies are showing a correlation between grade and core RQD and core recovery. Average grades are often higher in core with lower RQD. Area of core loss can exhibit lower grades. More detailed studies are in progress to determine the overall effect.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Core logging is carried out by a qualified geologists in accordance with Pogo Mine's core logging procedures manual. Data recorded includes, but is not limited to, lithology, structure, alteration assemblages, vein type, sulphide mineralogy, geotechnical parameters (recovery and RQD) and the presence of visible gold. Drill core was logged electronically using Rockware Logplot 7 software and on the AcQuire database system. Logging and sampling are carried out according to Pogo Mine protocols and are consistent with industry standards. Logging is to a sufficient level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Drill logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. Every core tray is photographed wet.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Diamond core drilled for resource definition and grade control is whole core sampled. Core drilled for exploration purposes is cut in half onsite using an industry standard Almonte core saw.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Underground RC drilling in 2019 used a 4.5-inch diameter face sampling hammer. RC samples were collected directly from the inner return tube on the rig, via a static cone splitter to produce a ~3 kg sub sample from 5 ft sample lengths.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Currently Pogo drill core preparation and analysis is performed by MSA labs. Samples are transported to the primary prep and analysis facility at Fairbanks Alaska, with secondary prep facilities at Prince George, BC, Canada. Sample preparation involves crushing to 70% passing 2 mm then filling a ~500 g jar for photon analysis. Up to 2023 sample preparation and assaying of Pogo drill core was performed by Bureau Veritas (BV). Pogo sent core samples to BV Fairbanks for sample preparation and pulp was sent to the BV laboratory in Reno, Nevada or Vancouver, British Columbia for fire assay. Typically, gold assays and multi-element assays were completed in Vancouver. Sample preparation includes drying, crushing to 70% passing 2 mm, splitting of a 200 g subsample and pulverising to 85% passing 75µm. All sample preparation and assaying of Pogo face channel samples and select grade control program drill core is performed at the on-site Pogo lab. Sample preparation includes drying the face channel samples, (weight range of 2 to 7 lb), crushing to 70% passing 2 mm, splitting of a 250 g subsample, and pulverising to 85% passing 75µm. The sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Pogo Mine uses an industry standard QA/QC programme involving standards, blanks and field duplicates which are introduced in the assay batches at an approximate rate of one control sample per eight normal samples. Repeat analysis of crush and pulp samples (for all sample types) occurs at an incidence of 1 in 40 samples.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		QC results are analysed immediately upon return of a sample batch and reported to management monthly. Overall results demonstrate no significant QA/QC issues with the analytical laboratory and no systematic bias observed. Protocols are in place to deal with QA/QC results that fail. In addition to Pogo QA/QC, the analytical laboratory is ISO certified and conducts rigorous internal QA/QC checks. Internal QA/QC reports provided to Pogo personnel do not indicate any issues with the quality of the analysis provided.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate / second-half sampling.	Field Duplicates (i.e., other half of cut core) have not been routinely assayed. 'Duplicate' underground face channel samples are taken in the quartz zones in the face in conjunction with the primary face sample by collecting a larger amount of material and manually splitting it between two sample bags at every 14 ft advance of the production face.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Duplicate sample results correlate well, hence sample sizes are acceptable to accurately represent the gold mineralisation at Pogo Mine. Sample sizes are appropriate and correctly represent the style and type of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	The samples are analysed using industry standard analytical techniques. Historically, underground holes were analysed for gold by a 30 g fire assay with a gravimetric finish. In holes drilled for exploration purposes, gold content is determined by 30 g fire assay with atomic absorption finish (AAS). Since 2019, all underground holes were analysed using the AAS method. Exploration and underground results analysed by fire assay with the AAS finish returning > 10 g/t (0.292 oz/ton) gold are re-assayed by fire assay with gravimetric finish. Select samples are assayed for forty-five elements multi-acid digestion and ICP-MS/ES finish. The current PhotonAssay analytical technique was adopted following a study in May of 2022 where Pogo Operations supplied a suite of 49 samples Chrysos to investigate the applicability of the PhotonAssay method for the determination of Au in materials from an ore sorting project. The samples were analysed on the PhotonAssay unit (MAX-5) operating in Perth, Western Australia. All samples were measured in their entirety by splitting across multiple PhotonAssay jars, and subsequently by fire-assay to extinction, allowing both the mean grade and sampling uncertainties to be estimated. PhotonAssay measurements performed on 3 mm, 2 mm and 75 µm material show excellent internal agreement. Similarly excellent agreement is observed between PhotonAssay measurements and fire-assay to extinction analyses performed by Intertek, demonstrating that PhotonAssay is consistent with classical analysis methods. Results from this comparative analysis showed that measuring 1 crushed PhotonAssay jar at a 3 mm particle top size achieves better relative performance and smaller measurement errors than a single 50 g fire-assay performed on pulverized ore. Overall, the results demonstrate that PhotonAssay provides a highly effective alternative to fire-assay for the Pogo materials. PhotonAssay offers improved measurement precision, simplified sample preparation and elimination of pulverisation. The technique is considered total and appropriate for the style of mineralisation under consideration.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used in this Resource estimate.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Commercially prepared certified reference materials (CRM's), inhouse standards, non-certified blanks and duplicates are randomly inserted into the sample stream at an incidence of 1 in 20. The Pogo Mine uses Certified reference Materials (CRMS) sourced from GEOSTAT Laboratories and OREAS laboratories. Blanks are also produced in-house and are generated from commercially sourced marble material and crushed to nominal 2 mm size and inserted into sample bags prior to including into the laboratory submittal. Silica sand is also used as a blank. Monitoring of QA/QC results is performed by the resource geologists upon importing the individual assay certificates into the drill hole database. When failures occur, the resource geologists notify the geologist responsible for the drill hole or the core processing facility supervisor. Failed standards are generally followed up by re-assaying a second 30 g pulp sample of samples between the failed standard and the next sequenced standard by the same method at the primary laboratory. Re-assays are dependent on grade above 0.03 opt. The laboratory QA/QC protocols used include repeat analysis of crush and pulp samples at an incidence of 1 in 40 samples, screen tests (percentage of crush sample passing a 1 mm mesh and pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) and undertaken on 1 in 40 samples. QA/QC data is reported monthly, quarterly, and yearly.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections are routinely inspected by alternative company personnel. Core photographs of significant intersections reviewed to ensure mineralised zones are consistent with known Pogo mineralisation styles.
	The use of twinned holes.	No purpose drilled twinned holes have been complete at Pogo.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All diamond core is logged in detail. Logging takes place at the core processing facility. Core logging (geological and geotechnical) was historically completed using Logplot 7 software. Since Northern Star acquisition, data capture has transitioned to the AcQuire database and logging systems. the core logging procedures manual provides guidance to the user. All Pogo data is stored as in industry-standard AcQuire database. Validation protocols are built into the importation process to ensure data integrity.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The first gold assay is almost always utilised for any Resource estimation. Exceptions occur when evidence from re-assaying dictates. A systematic procedure utilising several re-assays is in place to determine when the final assay is changed from the first gold assays.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Drill rigs are aligned using the Minnovare azimuth aligner Gyrocompass. Underground collar locations are surveyed after completion of the drill hole using a Leica TS15 and TS16 survey station. On surface, collar locations are surveyed using a Leica RTK-GPS survey station. Downhole surveys for underground drill holes are collected at 100 ft downhole from the collar and every 100 ft thereafter, with the gyro tool recording a dip and azimuth measurement every 10 ft. Historically, a Reflex® EZ-Trac multi-shot survey instrument or Trushot digital multi-shot survey tool was used, and currently a DeviCo Devi-gyro survey instrument is used. Surface drill holes are surveyed at 100 ft from the collar and every 200 ft thereafter, except in areas of overburden, where the first Downhole survey is at 200 ft. A final survey is taken at the end of all drill holes. Deviation at the initial survey is checked against plan and the hole is redrilled if there is excessive deviation (>3%). Mine workings have been routinely surveyed since commencement of the underground. However from 2019 a progressive drift error in the survey control points in the mine was identified. This was corrected in 2024 following extensive re-traversing and localised analysis and adjustment of drill collar positions and surveyed geological mapping data by the mine surveying team. This adjusted data was used to update all geological interpretations and models to the corrected survey controls.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is the North American Datum of NAD83 (NAD83) AKSP-3.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	High quality LiDAR topographic mapping is utilised at Pogo.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill hole spacing is highly variable. Well-drilled areas are tested by drilling approximately 60 ft by 60 ft patterns, down to 45 ft by 45 ft patterns in more geologically complex areas and extending out to 240 ft at the peripheries of the deposits. The Goodpaster drilled deposit area contains drill spacing up to a maximum of 300 m.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The drill hole spacing for Reserves is generally based on a 60 ft x 60 ft up to a maximum of 120 ft x 120 ft. Resources are based on 120 ft x 120 ft up to a maximum of 240 ft x 240 ft drill spacing. The data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to support the reporting of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing was applied prior to submission of samples for analysis.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Where practicable, the drilling was designed to intersect the mineralisation as perpendicular as possible to the dominant vein geometries. In some circumstances, the lack of drill positions resulted in holes that were oblique to the mineralisation.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The drill orientation to mineralised structures biases the number of samples per drill hole. It is not thought to make a material difference in the Resource estimation. As the opportunity arises, better angled holes are infill drilled.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody is managed by Pogo Mine personnel. All core samples are received intact and in their entirety in their core trays at the Company's secure core processing facility. All sampling and work on the samples is carried out within the confines of this secure facility. All samples are selected, whole core or cut and bagged in tied pre-numbered calico bags and placed in large heavy duty plastic totes with a sample submission sheet. Samples are transported via road by a third-party ground transport contractor to the sample preparation facility in Prince George, BC, Canada and Fairbanks, Alaska. Upon receipt, any issues with sample condition are reported via email to Pogo personnel. All sample submissions are documented, and all assays are returned via email. Sample pulp splits from the Pogo Site Lab and Bureau Veritas Lab are stored at the Pogo mine site, and the sample jars from the MSA Lab are currently stored at their Prince George facility with the intention to return them for storage at the Pogo mine site.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	In March 2018, Sumitomo Metal Mining Pogo LLC (SMM Pogo) commissioned Mine Technical Services Ltd. (MTS) to complete a review audit of standard procedures currently in use at the Pogo Mine in Central Alaska. Drilling, logging, sampling, analytical, QA/QC, database, modelling, density, ore control, resource estimation, mine planning, metallurgy and reconciliation procedures were audited. While minor recommendations for improvement were made, sampling techniques and data were generally found to be well-considered and consistent with industry good practise. Northern Star Resources personnel completed validation of the database for internal consistency and any obvious errors prior to preparation of the Mineral Resource estimate, which incorporates results acquired prior to 2024. Northern Star have completed validation checks of all data reported in this release. Checks were completed for overlapping intervals, sample intervals extending beyond the hole depth, from > to intervals, and missing from or to values. All issues were rectified. Various other potential issues such as missing surveys, missing sample data, and missing intervals etc. were also identified and corrected.

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The total tenement area comprising the Pogo project consists of 2,466 State Mining Claims (17,079 ha) in addition to the Upland Mining Lease (641 ha) and the Mill Site Lease (1,385 ha). The Pogo operation is 100% owned by Northern Star (Pogo) LLC. There are no known royalties on the area.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Pogo tenure is in good standing and secure. Pogo is a fully permitted and operational mine and there are no foreseen permitting issues that will prevent development of the resource or any future exploration activities.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The first modern-day exploration was conducted in the Pogo area by WGM Inc, in 1981, where strong gold-arsenic-tungsten anomalies were identified in stream sediment samples collected from the Liese Creek area during regional reconnaissance surveys. WGM staked mining claims over the area. In 1991, the area was incorporated into the Stone Boy Joint Venture, which consisted of large claim groups focused on the Chena, Salcha and Goodpaster River basins. As part of the Stone Boy JV, exploration was conducted by WGM and financed by Sumitomo Mining Metal Corporation Ltd. and other companies (that later withdrew) as part of an earn-in agreement. Regional grid-based soil sampling was completed between 1991 and 1994, with three diamond drill holes funded by the Japan Oil Gas and Metals National Corporation drilled in 1994 to test a prominent gold-in soil anomaly. Based on successful anomalism returned in the initial three holes, a further 13 were drilled in the Liese Creek area in 1995, one of which was the discovery hole for the Liese vein system. This intercept graded 22.7 ft at 1.838opt (6.92 m @ 63.0 g/t). In 1997, Sumitomo signed an agreement with Teck Resources Ltd. to acquire a 40% interest in the Pogo claims and assumed operatorship of the project in 1998. Further surface definition drilling was completed between 1998 and 2004, with the mining operation commencing in 2006.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Project is in the Tintina Mineral Belt, which is a 200 km-wide, 1,200 km-long arc, broadly bounded by the Tintina-Kaltag fault systems to the north and the Denali-Fairwell fault systems to the south. The region contains numerous economic deposits of gold in addition to copper, lead, zinc, silver and tungsten deposits. The lithological units in the Pogo deposit area are dominantly high-grade metamorphic rocks intruded by later felsic to intermediate intrusive units. Key metamorphic rocks include biotite feldspar gneiss, augen gneiss and mafic schist derived from both sedimentary and igneous protoliths. Metamorphic mineral assemblages observed consist of quartz, feldspar, biotite, chlorite, muscovite, sillimanite, andalusite and garnet. The 50km long Goodpaster batholith (granite-tonalite-diorite) is the dominant intrusive complex in the district. Locally small felsic to intermediate stocks and dykes are present. The principal mineralisation is hosted in biotite-quartz-feldspar paragneiss and orthogneiss, although all other lithologies are cut. Where the veins cross intrusives, they tend to split and become stockwork zones. Gold at Pogo is predominantly hosted within laminated quartz veins ranging in thickness from <0.5 m to >10 m. Mineralised veins contain around 3% sulphides (arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, loellingite, chalcopyrite, bismuthinite, sphalerite, galena, molybdenite, tetradymite, maldonite) and a variety of Bi-Pb-Ag sulphosalts. The Pogo gold deposit is an example of a Reduced Intrusive Related Gold Deposit (RIRGD), characterised by a low sulphide content, (typically <5%) and a reduced ore mineral assemblage, that typically comprises pyrite and lacks primary magnetite or hematite. In brief, these deposits typically have the following characteristics: ▪ Mineralisation occurs as sheeted vein deposits or stockwork assemblages and often combines gold with variably elevated Bi, W, As, Po, Py, Mo, Te, and/or Sb, but low concentrations of base metals. ▪ Restricted and commonly weak proximal hydrothermal alteration ▪ Spatially and temporally related to reduced intrusions of intermediate to felsic composition.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length	Drill results with all relevant information is attached to the release.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Excluded material will not materially affect the understanding of this report
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	All reported assays have been length weighted to provide an intersection width. Where lower grade stockwork veining and/or barren material is present between sheeted veins, length weighted calculations may include such mineralized material intervals.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	No assay results have been top cut for the purpose of this report

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable, no metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Both the downhole width and estimated true widths have been clearly stated when used. True width intersections are estimated using trigonometry calculations of the vein angle to the core axis (Estimated true thickness = intercept length X sin (vein angle to core axis)).
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	Downhole lengths are reported where lode geometry is unknown.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Diagrams have been included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Both high and low grades have been reported accurately, clearly identified with the drill hole attribute and 'From' and 'To' depths
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Nil
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further extensional and definition drilling is planned for FY2025 from both underground and surface positions.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Diagrams have been included in this announcement.

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Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	All drilling and sampling were undertaken in an industry standard manner. Aircore samples were collected by spear from 1m sample piles and composited over 4m intervals. Samples for selected holes were collected on a 1m basis by spear from 1m sample piles. Sample weights range from around 1kg to 3kg. RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. Samples typically ranged in weight from 2.5kg to 3.5kg. Core samples were collected with a diamond rig drilling mainly HQ and NQ2 diameter core. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. Diamond core and RC samples are appropriate for use in the Mineral Resource estimate.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	After logging and photographing, HQ/NQ2 drill core was cut in half, with one half sent to the laboratory for assay and the other half retained. HQ is quartered, with one quarter sent for assay. Holes were sampled over mineralised intervals to geological boundaries on a nominal 1m basis. Sample weights ranged from 2-4kg. Commercially prepared certified reference material ("CRM") and coarse blank was inserted at a minimum rate of 2%, typically 3% for AC samples and 5% for RC and DD samples. Field duplicates were selected on a routine basis to verify that sampling methods were representative. Sample preparation is completed at an independent laboratory where samples are dried, split, crushed and pulverised prior to analysis as described below.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. Diamond core and RC samples are appropriate for use in the Mineral Resource estimate.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Aircore holes were drilled with an 83mm diameter blade bit. Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a 5 1/2-inch bit and face sampling hammer. Diamond holes are collared in with PQ (85mm) reducing to HQ (63.5mm) diameter in the upper portions of the drill hole stepping down in diameter to NQ2 (51mm) once the hole reaches competent fresh rock. Where good core recovery is essential in zones where rock competency is uncertain or the rocks are significantly weathered, HQ3 (61mm) triple tube diamond drilling techniques have been utilised, this method was also used for geotechnical and metallurgical designed drill holes. Drill core was orientated using the Reflex ACT tool which is a digital core orientation tool that measures the bottom of hole position of each drill run. This point is projected as a line along the length of the drill run by Company field crew as part of the core mark up process. This orientation line allows geological features to be measured relative to the position of the drill hole.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Core recovery is measured for each drill run by the driller and then checked by the Company geological team during the core mark up and logging process.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC and aircore samples were visually assessed for recovery. Samples are considered representative with generally good recovery. RC drill holes drilled in areas proximal to existing gold resources were sampled by taking two splits from the cyclone mounted cone splitter. The original and duplicate sample were weighed, with weights recorded and compared to ensure relative recovery was quantified. In areas away from existing resources, on average one in five RC holes were sampled in this way to ensure overall recovery into the split samples was consistent. If RC holes encountered water, such that the samples became too wet to achieve a good split through the cone splitter in holes that ultimately would form part of the resource estimation, the hole was abandoned with a view to continue the hole with a diamond tail. Exploration holes would continue, noting the presence of wet sample and the bulk sample would be sampled using a spear to split a representative sample. Results would be treated with caution, noting wet sample and possible contamination.DD holes were drilled with wider diameter drill bits in the upper, more weathered portions of the deposits. Holes would often start with PQ diameter core, transitioning into HQ and then into NQ once in fresh and competent rock, this process maximises sample recovery. For drill holes completed for Geotech and metallurgical purposes, DD holes would be drilled using HQ3 triple tube in the weathered zone and wrapped in cling wrap to preserve sample recovery, structure and prevent further oxidation of sulphide material through exposure to the atmosphere.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Sample recovery through the transported overburden cover sequences can be variable. There is generally no significant gold mineralisation in this zone and therefore does not impact resource estimation. All reasonable measures are taken to avoid sample bias. No sample bias is observed.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Entire holes have been geologically logged, and core was photographed by company geologists, with systematic sampling undertaken based on rock type and alteration observed. Diamond drill holes orientated to target interpreted pit wall positions were drilled for geotechnical purposes. Studies were completed on the core to support the detail required for the level of study. Advanced metallurgical studies were completed on core using diamond drill holes specifically designed to target key geological domains identified by company geologists as having an impact on the processing of the ore body.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	The entire hole has been geologically logged, and core was photographed by Company geologists, with systematic sampling undertaken based on rock type and alteration observed. RC and diamond sample results are appropriate for use in a Mineral Resource estimation.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill chips and core collected by the company geologists is logged and recorded in the company's database
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Core samples were collected with a diamond drill rig drilling NQ2, HQ/HQ3 or PQ diameter core. After logging and photographing, NQ2 drill core was cut in half, with one half sent to the laboratory for assay and the other half retained. HQ and PQ core was quartered, with one quarter sent for assay. Holes were sampled over mineralised intervals to geological boundaries on a nominal 1m basis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Aircore samples were collected by spear from 1m sample piles and composited over 4m intervals. AC samples for selected holes were collected on a 1m basis where assays returned from the 4m composite samples were >0.1g/t Au (ppm), these would be collected by spear from the 1m sample piles. RC sampling was carried out by taking 1m splits from a cone splitter on the rig cyclone and composted into 4m samples in cover sequences.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Each sample was dried, split, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. Aircore samples are generally of good quality and appropriate for delineation of geochemical trends but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate. Core and RC samples are appropriate for use in a Mineral Resource estimate.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate / second-half sampling.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	The samples were submitted to a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Australia.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	In and around advanced resources in the Hemi gold project and in target areas proximal to the main Hemi deposits (i.e. Aquila, Brolga, Crow, Diucon, Eagle and Falcon) diamond core and RC samples for gold (Au) were analysed by collecting a 50g charge fire assay fusion technique with an AAS (Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy) finish for the entire hole with the exception of the cover sequence. At least every fifth RC and DD sample was analysed for multi-elements using a four-acid digest that combines an ICP-AES (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectroscopy) and ICP-MS (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry) detection that reports 48 elements at ultra-trace levels. Four in five samples were also collected for multi-element analysis using a HF-HNO3-HClO4 acid digestion, HCL leach and ICP-AES finish that reports 34 elements. For exploration DD and RC drill holes, the entire hole was assayed for Au by collecting a 50g charge Fire assay fusion technique with an AAS finish. Multi-element analysis techniques were chosen at the geologist's discretion depending on the geological objective. Aircore (AC) 4m composite samples were analysed by collecting a 25g sample for trace level gold by aqua regia with ICP-MS finish for the entire hole with the exception of the bottom of hole samples which were collected on a 1m basis and submitted for Au and multi-element analysis using a four-acid digest that combines ICP-AES and ICP-MS detection that reports 48 elements at ultra trace levels. Anomalous AC composites, greater than 0.1 ppm gold over 4 m, are re-split to 1 m samples and assayed with ME-MS61 with gold assayed with a 50 g fire assay charge with an AAS finish.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Results are reported on a length-weighed basis. Significant intersections were visually field verified by the Competent Person.
	The use of twinned holes.	Diamond holes twinning RC have been completed. The diamond twins verify grade tenor and mineralisation thickness of RC holes
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Results have been uploaded into the company database, checked and verified.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments are made to this assay data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	RC and DD drill hole collar locations are located by DGPS to an accuracy of +/-10cm. Aircore hole collar locations are located by DGPS or by handheld GPS to an accuracy of 3m. Down hole surveys were conducted for all RC and DD holes using a north seeking gyro tool with measurements at 10m down hole intervals
	Specification of the grid system used.	Locations are recorded in GDA94 zone 50 projection
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is by detailed aerial photography and differential GPS data. Down hole surveys were conducted for all RC and DD holes using a north seeking gyro tool with measurements at 10m down hole intervals.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	De Grey's AC drilling at Charger is aligned north-west on 320m line spacing with holes spaced 80m apart on the line. RC and DD at the Hemi deposits is typically 40m x 40m with exploration results from Harrier varying from 80m to 160m spacing along the drill line.
	Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The extensive drilling programs have demonstrated that the mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Data spacing and distribution of RC and diamond drilling is sufficient to provide support for the results to be used in a Mineral Resource estimate.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing has not been applied except in reporting of drill interceptions, as described in this Table
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. The holes are generally angled at -55° which provides good intersection angles into the mineralisation which ranges from vertical to -45° dip.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The sampling is considered representative of the mineralised zones. Where drilling is not orthogonal to the dip of mineralised structures, true widths are less than downhole widths.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were collected by company personnel and delivered direct to the laboratory via a transport contractor.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	QAQC data has been both internally and externally reviewed.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Hemi gold deposits lie within granted Mining Lease M47/1628. The tenement is held 100% by Last Crusade Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Northern Star (Pilbara). The Hemi deposit is approximately 60km SSW of Port Hedland. The Charger prospect is located approximately 60km south-west of Port Hedland and approximately 14km north-east of the Hemi deposits within tenement E 45/3390.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing as at the time of this report. There are no known impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No detailed exploration is known to have occurred on the tenement prior to De Grey Mining. Prior to the Hemi discovery, De Grey completed programs of airborne aeromagnetic and radiometric surveys, surface geochemical sampling and wide spaced aircore and RAB drilling. Limited previous RC drilling was carried out at the Scooby Prospect approximately 2km NE of the Brolga deposit at Hemi.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Hemi discovery comprises a series of gold deposits hosted within predominately diorite to quartz diorite intrusions and sills that have been emplaced within the Mallina Basin. Six main deposits have been delineated within the complex and have been separately estimated and reported. These include Brolga, Aquila, Crow, Diucon, Eagle and Falcon. Gold mineralisation is associated with localised to massive zones of fractured to brecciated albite, chlorite and carbonate (calcite) altered intrusion with disseminated sulphides and stringers containing pyrite and arsenopyrite with minor occurrences of pyrrhotite, overprinted in places by quartz-sulphide veins that occasionally host visible gold. Sulphide abundance in the mineralised intrusions typically ranges from 2.5% to 10% and there are strong correlations between gold, arsenic, and sulphur. The Charger prospect is located 6.5km north of the regionally significant Mallina shear zone within metasedimentary turbiditic rocks that make up the Mallina Basin stratigraphy. Gold is interpreted to be associated with second or third order structures that splay off the Mallina Shear zone and contact favourable lithologies within the prospect area.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length.	Drill hole location and directional information are provided in this release.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Exclusion of the drill information will not detract from the understanding of the report.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	RC and DD drill results are reported to a minimum cutoff grade of 0.5 g/t gold with an internal dilution of 4 m maximum. Selected results over 2-gram x metres gold are reported using this method. Initial aircore (AC) samples are collected as 4 m composites down-hole with anomalous samples >0.1 ppm re-split to 1 m intervals. All AC sample intervals are reported to a minimum cutoff grade of 0.1 g/t Au, with a maximum of 10 m internal waste.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	RC and DD drill results are reported to a minimum cutoff grade of 0.5 g/t gold with an internal dilution of 4 m maximum. Selected results over 2-gram x metres gold are reported using this method. Initial aircore (AC) samples are collected as 4 m composites down-hole with anomalous samples >0.1 ppm re-split to 1 m intervals. All AC sample intervals are reported to a minimum cutoff grade of 0.1 g/t Au, with a maximum of 10 m internal waste. Intercepts are length weighted average. No maximum cuts have been made.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used for the reporting of these exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	The drill holes are approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. Where drilling is not perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation the true widths are less than downhole widths.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Where drilling is not perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation the true widths are less than down hole widths.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate plans and sections have been included in this report.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All drill collar locations are shown in figures, and all significant results are provided in this report. The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Extensive metallurgical, groundwater, and geotechnical studies have been completed as part of the economic assessment of the project, this has been assessed through the study phases of the project development and reported to the market.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Exploration drilling is ongoing at the Greater Hemi, Hemi Regional and Egina Gold Projects. Infill drilling will be conducted prior to commencement of mining.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Appropriate diagrams accompany this release.